

Walking Your Fields®

Welcome to the sixth issue of *Walking Your Fields®* newsletter for the 2014 growing season. On behalf of your DuPont Pioneer Agronomy team, we will be producing this newsletter on a monthly basis through to October. For more detailed agronomic information please feel free to contact your local Pioneer Hi-Bred sales representative or check out www.pioneer.com.

Scouting Your Canola Fields at Harvest

We often spend time in the spring scouting our fields for weeds, diseases and insects, but do we spend the time we need scouting our fields at harvest? Fall evaluations of the field can help us prepare for a successful year, and may help us adjust our crop rotations and seed purchasing decisions necessary for that success.

As you are swathing or combining your canola, it is a great time to take note of a couple of items. Did you achieve your desired plant population? Is your residue being spread evenly and is your drill going to be able to penetrate the trash to properly position canola seed into that field in the spring? At this time, you also have a great opportunity to note sclerotinia disease pressure in the field. What does sclerotinia look like and what does it mean to you?

Sclerotinia stem rot (caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) has the potential to cause significant loss of yield in canola. Due to the variability of incidence from year to year, it is often difficult to understand how to best, and most economically manage the disease. Sclerotinia symptoms develop late in the season and are most visible as sclerotinia infected plants ripen prematurely and show up in the field amongst healthy plants that are still green. After swathing or combining, sclerotia bodies from infected plants are either removed from the field with the seed, or deposited back into the field through plant stems that have shredded and lodged to the ground prior to harvest, or through the breakdown of stubble left behind after harvest. Sclerotia bodies left behind in the field can remain viable for five years or more. Under ideal environmental conditions in a given year, some sclerotia bodies will germinate to produce spores or mycelium that can infect plants directly, while others will remain dormant.

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A solid understanding of the risk for sclerotinia is important to understanding your crop management, rotation, weed control, canola hybrid selection and fungicide needs. Knowing the cropping and disease history of the field and nearby fields can provide a means of measuring the risk of spore production for future years. Spores produced in adjacent or nearby fields can be blown into fields up to 400 meters away and still result in higher disease levels of sclerotinia.

If you are in an area where levels of sclerotinia have been observed that result in economic yield loss in canola, you may want to consider several factors to reduce your risk the following year.

- Ensure weeds and crop volunteers that are susceptible hosts to sclerotinia are well controlled in the field
- Consider a crop rotation that includes cereal or grass crops as they are not a susceptible host
- Choose a canola hybrid that has genetic tolerance to sclerotinia. Canola hybrids such as 45S52, 45S54 and 45S56 are able to provide up to 65% resistance to sclerotinia in the field.
- In the spring evaluate the risk of sclerotinia based on environmental conditions to determine if a fungicide application is necessary.



Shredded and lodged stem.



Premature ripening on canola as a result of sclerotinia. Premature ripening has resulted in early shatter and yield loss.



Sclerotia bodies returned to the field through the stubble left behind after swathing.

All sclerotinia infection photos are courtesy of Glenda Clezy of DuPont Pioneer.

Managing Corn Residue Following Harvest.

Western Canada poses a unique set of challenges when managing corn residue. High levels of corn residue may reduce plant emergence and create non-uniform plant stands the following year. Rapidly expanding corn acres in Western Canada and significant yield advancements in early maturing hybrids, have increased the amount of corn residue following harvest. As well, increased plant populations, foliar fungicides, Bt traits and reduced tillage practices all contribute to this issue. To further complicate this, the Western Canadian extended cold winters limit the microbial breakdown of corn stover. Proper management of corn residue must begin as early as possible to ensure even emergence and maintain high yield potential.

Issues Created by Corn Residue in Row

- Residue pushed into the seed furrow with planter disc openers or coulters may interfere with proper seed placement, reduce seed-to-soil contact and delay germination.
- Excessive residue over the row may reduce soil temperature and delay germination, or may present a physical barrier to planting or emergence. Root growth and nutrient uptake is also reduced by cool soils.
- Later emerging or slower developing “runt” plants may act as weeds, competing for sunlight, water and nutrients but contribute very little to grain yield.
- Excess corn residue increases the risk of pest infestations, including insects, diseases and rodents, and may intercept and tie up herbicides and nitrogen (N).



Left: Plants stunted from excess residue.

Right: Normal plants.

(Photo courtesy of DuPont Pioneer <https://www.pioneer.com/home/site/us/agronomy/crop-management/harvest-mgmt/managing-corn-residue/>)

Managing Corn Residue

To help ensure uniform stand establishment for highest yields, growers must carefully manage corn residue. Corn residue should be managed during combining, after harvest in the fall, before planting in the spring (if necessary) and during planting.

Residue Management During Combining

Management of corn residue begins at harvest with uniform distribution of chaff and stalks behind the combine. Uniform distribution has advantages for growers in no-till, minimum till or conventional till systems, including better erosion protection, less plugging of tillage or seeding equipment, and improved stand establishment. Success in uniformly distributing crop residue this fall may also help eliminate tillage passes next spring.



Even residue distribution across the entire harvest swath can help avoid stand establishment issues in the spring.

Residue Spreading and Management Tips

- Both rotary and cylinder types of combines can distribute residue equally well if set properly, according to engineers.
- Refer to the operator's manual or talk to your dealer about getting the most even distribution possible from a machine.
- After setting residue choppers and spreaders, continue to check distribution as harvest conditions change.
- Overcorrecting for windrowing problems and spreading residue too far can result in residue concentration outside the harvest swath.
- Changing pulleys to increase the speed of straw spreaders can help achieve wider distribution.
- Inspect blades of straw choppers. If edges are rounded or dull, consider sharpening or replacing according to manufacturer recommendations.
- More aggressive treatment (chopping and shredding) of corn stalks at the corn head should aid in stalk degradation by exposing them to microbes and weather.

Corn Residue Management Postharvest

Stover production by corn plants is roughly equal to the weight of grain produced. That's over twice the residue produced by most other crops, and over twice the residue necessary to provide 100% soil cover. If residue is not managed properly, this can lead to stand and yield reductions caused by excess residue. Research suggests that corn yields may be reduced when fields have 90% residue cover within 2 inches of the seed furrow.



Left: Stunted corn row emerging through excess residue.
Right: Normal row.

(Photo courtesy of DuPont Pioneer <https://www.pioneer.com/home/site/us/agronomy/crop-management/harvest-mgmt/managing-corn-residue/>)

Fall tillage. Corn residue is more resistant to decomposition than that of many crops, which can compound the problem of excess residue. Residue that is not incorporated in the fall will largely remain intact in the spring because the decomposition process is slowed even more without soil contact. In general, 5% to 10% more corn residue is decomposed when tillage occurs in the fall than in the spring.



Primary tillage in the fall accelerates residue decomposition. (Photo courtesy of DuPont Pioneer <https://www.pioneer.com/home/site/us/agronomy/crop-management/harvest-mgmt/managing-corn-residue/>)

Most primary tillage implements, including chisel plows, mulch rippers, disk rippers, etc. are designed to incorporate some, but not all of the crop residue on the soil surface. In addition, depth and speed of tillage, and type of shovel or point selected will determine the amount of soil moved and residue incorporated. A relatively new approach to fall residue management is the use of "vertical" tillage implements to size residue prior to primary tillage. This equipment, employing narrowly spaced ripple coulters, is operated at high speeds of 9 to 10 miles per hour for most effective sizing of stalks and root balls. High horsepower is generally required for this operation.

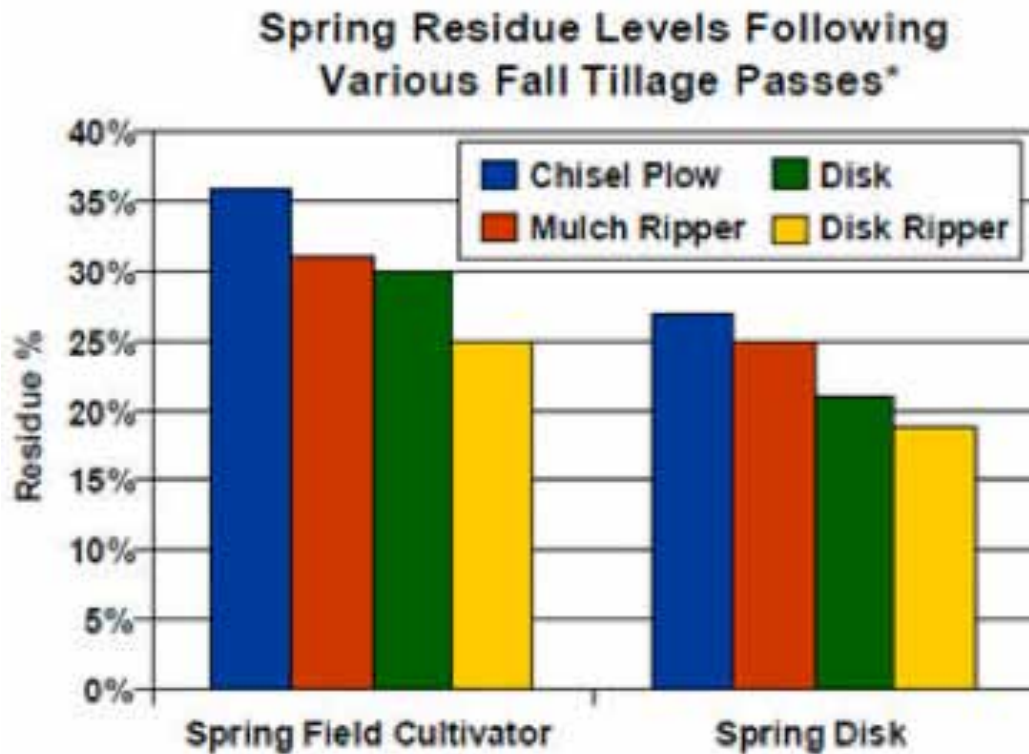
Chopping stalks postharvest. An alternative approach to fall tillage is fall chopping of stalks with a flail-type or rotary blade chopper. Although very effective at sizing residue, this approach is not always desirable. Flattened residue is more prone to "matting" on the soil surface, resulting in cool, wet soils in the spring. Chopped stalks will reduce the percent residue cover by 4% to 8%.

Grazing or baling stalks. Cattle producers may consider grazing their field or baling some of their corn stalks for feed or bedding.

Secondary tillage in the spring can further reduce residue ahead of the planter. The chart below provides guidance on how much residue tillage tools will bury.

Spring Residue Management Prior to Planting

Secondary tillage in the spring can further reduce residue ahead of the planter. The chart below provides guidance on how much residue tillage tools will bury.



* Add 5% to 10% if primary tillage is in spring rather than fall.

(courtesy of DuPont Pioneer <https://www.pioneer.com/home/site/us/agronomy/crop-management/harvest-mgmt/managing-corn-residue/>)

Corn Residue Management at Planting

The final opportunity to manage corn residue is at the planter. Planter-mounted devices include coulters, clearing discs, sweeps, brushes, and rolling fingers. These residue managers can cut and move residue to clear a 6- to 10-inch path in front of the planting units. This serves to minimize the detrimental effects of residue in the row area while maintaining the benefits of residue on the remainder of the field.

Summary

- Excess corn residue can result in reduced and non-uniform corn stands, as corn is less tolerant of residue than soybeans. Variable crop growth may persist throughout the season.
- To avoid stand issues and achieve highest yields, corn residue should be managed during combining, after harvest in the fall, before planting in the spring, and during planting.
- Processing stalks at the corn head and distributing residue evenly behind the combine are first steps in managing residue.
- Primary fall tillage, where practical, is important to begin the process of stalk decomposition. Spring tillage is another opportunity to reduce stalk residue for successful planting.
- Planters should be equipped with residue manager devices to cut and move residue in order to clear a 6- to 10-inch path in front of the planting units.

<https://www.pioneer.com/home/site/us/agronomy/crop-management/harvest-mgmt/managing-corn-residue/>)

Winter Grazing Beef Cattle in Western Canada

Historically, many producers in Western Canada have wintered their beef herd using a traditional drylot feeding system. In this type of system cows are fed stored forages, such as hay, in a corral or drylot. The winter feeding period for beef cattle in Western Canada is typically 200 d per year; therefore a large cost is associated with supplying feed nutrients to pregnant beef cows. Research has shown that harvested forage, such as hay, costs between \$.02 and \$.07 per pound of dry matter, which is double the cost for the same amount of nutrients from pasture. In addition, the cost of feeding bales can be 3% of the cost of harvesting the hay. This then leads to a substantial increase in cost of production per kilogram of beef for the producer. The producer will also have extra expenses related to corral cleaning, manure handling and facilities maintenance. Studies have shown that fall & winter grazing annuals can result in improved cow body condition, postpone the onset of weight loss, and decrease costs. In addition, wintering systems can have a positive effect on nutrient cycling and soil health of the grazed land. There are many different winter grazing systems available to producers, including grazing standing whole plant corn.

When looking at winter grazing beef cows with standing corn, there are a few key points to ensure success, while maintaining cow health and increasing your bottom line.

Hybrid choice

- Choose a hybrid that is roughly 150 – 200 days longer than your corn heat unit area. The goal is to have corn freeze and thus be grazed at the R5 (dent) – R5.5 (1/2 milk line) stage. Choosing a later hybrid will help ensure the crop does not mature too much and will not produce black layer corn. This will reduce issues associated with acidosis, due to high starch accumulation in more mature corn. This will also ensure higher palatability of the whole plant, leading to more effective grazing and reduced residue on the field. Talk to your Pioneer sales representative to determine which hybrid is right for your operation.
- Take a whole-plant representative feed sample and have a feed test analysis completed. A feed test will allow you to compare the feed analysis to the requirements of cows grazing and provide supplements if necessary for a balanced feed ration.

Cow history

- Remember that naïve cows will need time to adapt to an winter grazing system. Since this is a high quality feed, take the time to slowly adapt these cows to the grazing system by allowing them entry to the field with full rumens, supplying additional feed (ie., hay, green feed) and only allowing a small grazing paddock (2-3 hours of grazing).
- Know and manage the cow age by limiting winter grazing to your main cow herd. Older or younger cows may not be able to graze as effectively as the main cow herd.

Grazing management & monitoring

- To eliminate the risk of acidosis and founder, make sure to manage and monitor the grazing cows closely.
- Know what stage the crop was at when it received a killing frost.
- Limit graze the animals on a 2-3 day rotation. This will ensure they have access to new feed every 2-3 days for proper nutrition, but will also ensure they clean up the stalk/stover of the crop to limit residue. It is preferable to leave no more than 2000 kg/ha (1786 lb /ac) of residue behind. You want to make sure the cows are cleaning up the feed material, however you want some material to be left to ensure they are getting enough to eat or in other words fed ad libitum (allowed to eat according to their appetite – not limit fed).
- Ensure good, clean, adequate water supply.
- Ensure a proper mineral package is provided (2:1 Ca/P ratio, trace mineral and salt). This should be determined based on the feed test to insure proper minerals are being supplied to maintain herd health.
- Provide a source of shelter in the form of natural bush, if available, or windbreaks.



Photo: [http://www1.foragebeef.ca/\\$foragebeef/frgebeef.nsf/all/frg140/\\$FILE/corngrazing.pdf](http://www1.foragebeef.ca/$foragebeef/frgebeef.nsf/all/frg140/$FILE/corngrazing.pdf)

How do I fence the paddocks/fields?

- Use electric fencing with a high quality energizer to divide paddocks. One suggestion is to clear alleyways through the corn for the fencing before turning the cattle onto the corn. Rebar (concrete reinforcement bar) makes good posts and can be hammered or drilled with a cordless drill into the ground before freeze-up. Always have an extra fence available and in order to fence the next paddock ahead of the cows before they enter a new grazing paddock. Cows will back graze the previous paddock to clean up residue.

What about soil compaction problems the following year?

- Wait until the ground is frozen before turning the herd into the field. This will reduce the losses from trampling feed into the mud, but will also reduce compaction issues. Research has shown that if the herd is placed out after the ground is frozen and then removed before spring thaw, there is no issue with compaction.

How many grazing days will I get out of my corn? In other words, how many acres do I need to graze my cows?

- On average research has shown us that we can get between 150 – 300 cow days per acre. I suggest using a realistic target (especially for first time corn producers) which would be 150-200 cow days per acre.
- For example:
 - Let assume your producer has 200 cows, and wants to graze them for 30 days, the formula is:

$30 \text{ days} \times 200 \text{ cows} = 6000 \text{ cow grazing days}$

Based on 200 cow-days per acre you would require:
 $6000 \text{ cow grazing days} \div 200 \text{ cow days per acre} = 30 \text{ acres of corn.}$

Input costs for grazing corn can differ depending on commodity prices, however they may range from \$195 - \$220 per acre. Although this is significantly higher than input costs for other forms of Research has shown that winter grazing corn can decrease overall feeding costs. Cost for grazing cows, including yardage may range from \$.70 – 1.40 per day, which is substantially lower than feeding stored forages.



Photo courtesy of Greg Hill, cattle producer, Duval, SK.



Photo courtesy of Greg Hill, cattle producer, Duval, SK.

Additional Benefits

- REMEMBER: The mature cow produces 60 lbs of manure (0.4%N and 0.2%P) and 20lb of urine (1.1%N and 0.01%P) per day! The benefit to an extensive grazing system is the nutrient from urine that you would lose if you spread that manure from a corral.....beef cows are poor utilizers of nutrients (80% of what they eat goes out the back end), so there is a lot of nutrients that are recycled in a grazing system. This means increased nutrient input back into the soil, increased organic matter and better soil health!

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Unleash the Power of T-Series!

DuPont Pioneer is proud to introduce two new Pioneer® brand T-Series Soybean varieties, P002T04R and P008T70R, to the Western Canadian market place. These two new T-Series soybeans are high performing varieties that are designed to deliver a great harvest on your farm. Ask your local Pioneer Hi-Bred sales representative about the right T-Series soybeans for your acres.

P008T70R



2475 heat units

High yielding soybean with very good harvest standability.

- Very good standability for ease of harvest.
- Large-seeded soybean has potential for higher bushel weights.
- Above average white mold tolerance providing disease protection from a key yielding robbing disease.



Picture taken from DuPont Pioneer Proving Ground™ trial in the Somerset, MB area in 2013. New Pioneer® variety P008T70R soybean on the right showing early maturity compared to another Pioneer® brand soybean.

P002T04R



2325 heat units

Ultra early soybean with excellent harvest standability.

- Ultra early maturity, earlier than 900Y61
- Excellent plant height for maturity that stands well for ease of harvest.
- Above average canopy width for better ground cover and more yield potential.



Picture taken on DuPont Pioneer Soybean Product tour September 4th, 2013 at Carman, MB. New Pioneer® varieties P001T34R and P002T04R.





















The PROVING GROUND™ Yield Update

2014 Canola Yield Update

What is the Proving Ground™ you might ask? **The Proving Ground™ describes DuPont Pioneer unique, large scale seed product testing effort across Western Canada.** There were more than 1500 large-scale plots planted across Western Canada in 2014. Farming today is large-scale and at DuPont Pioneer, we think seed variety trials should reflect real farming. That's why each year we test our Pioneer® brand seed products in more than 1500 large-scale Proving

Ground trials across Western Canada. These canola, corn and soybean trials are grower-managed under real-world growing conditions and farming practices. Proving Ground trials thoroughly test seed traits, seed treatments and agronomic practices. Our goal is to help you evaluate product performance locally, so that together we can position the right Pioneer brand seed product on every acre you grow.

Pioneer® Canola hybrid	Canola Technology	Competitor Canola Hybrid	# of Field Comparisons	Pioneer® brand Yield (bu/ac)	Competitor Canola Yield (bu/ac)	Yield Adv (bu/ac)	Yield % Wins
45H29	 PROTECTOR	InVigor® 5440	18	49.5	47.4	2.1	56%
45H29	 PROTECTOR	InVigor® L130	23	51.7	49.1	2.6	78%
45H29	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-44BL	66	53.3	52.7	0.6	56%
45H29	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-47CR	48	55.5	52.0	3.5	85%
45H29	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-54RR	28	50.5	49.0	1.5	57%
NEW 45H33	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-54RR	11	52.5	50.7	1.8	64%
45S52	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-54RR	10	49.2	49.0	0.2	60%
45S54	 PROTECTOR	InVigor® 5440	19	51.9	51.2	0.7	47%
45S54	 PROTECTOR	InVigor® L130	17	53.5	52.0	1.5	65%
45S54	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-47CR	48	54.4	52.3	2.1	71%
45H31	 PROTECTOR	InVigor® 5440	22	50.2	48.9	1.3	68%
45H31	 PROTECTOR	InVigor® L130	19	52.2	50.7	1.6	53%
45H31	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-54RR	24	48.8	48.7	0.1	50%
NEW 45S56	 PROTECTOR	DeKalb® 74-54RR	10	48.0	47.8	0.1	40%
NEW 45H76CL	  Clearfield Production System for Canola Herbicide for Clearfield® canola	Brett-Young Seeds® 5525CL	18	51.3	49.6	1.7	67%
46H75CL	  Clearfield Production System for Canola Herbicide for Clearfield® canola	Brett-Young Seeds® 5525CL	31	54.2	50.9	3.3	87%

Canola yield data summary averaged across 2 years (2013-2014). Yield data collected from large-scale, grower managed Proving Ground™ trials across Western Canada as of October 15, 2014. Product responses are variable and subject to any number of environmental, disease and pest pressures. Individual results may vary. Multi-year and multi-location data is a better predictor of future performance. Refer to www.pioneer.com/yield or contact a Pioneer Hi-Bred sales representatives for the latest and complete listing of traits and scores for each Pioneer® brand product.

The Proving Ground™. It's where research meets reality.

For yield results visit: www.pioneer.com/yield

Pioneer® brand products are provided subject to the terms and conditions of purchase which are part of the labeling and purchase documents.

Dekalb® is a registered mark for Monsanto Company. InVigor® is a registered trademark of Bayer.

Ares™ is a trademark and Clearfield®, the unique Clearfield symbol are registered trademarks of BASF Agrochemical Products B.V.

Brett Young™ is a trademark of Brett Young Seeds Limited Partnership.



**DuPont™
Lumiderm™**
insecticide seed treatment

It's time to fight back against cutworms, flea beetles, ever-changing environmental conditions.

DuPont™ Lumiderm™ insecticide seed treatment provides excellent plant protection right from the start with its unique mode of action and powerful residual control, improving your early season plant stand and allowing for optimal yield potential.

Key Benefits:

- First ever seed treatment insecticide that controls cutworms
- New class of chemistry (Group 28) for resistance management
- Enhanced crucifer and striped flea beetle control
- Excellent early season stand establishment, vigour and biomass
- Residual control – up to 35 days of protection through the critical stages of seedling growth

We went to the fields to talk to growers about their experiences with Lumiderm™ this season. Here's what they had say:

"This year we ended up with some trial plots, and the Lumiderm™-treated plots stand out like a sore thumb. There's a huge difference in the crop – it's much stronger and healthier."

"You don't know where you'll have cutworms or flea beetles, and Lumiderm™ reduces risk. I'm a big believer in any type of product that helps a plant and impacts yield. The difference Lumiderm™ makes is huge."

Barry Chappell

Grower and Pioneer Hi-Bred Sales Representative, Hamiota, MB

"With tighter canola rotations, it seems that our flea beetle and cutworm pressure has been increasing over the past number of years. We tried some Lumiderm™ on our canola this year and were very happy with the results we saw."

Dan Pihowich

Grower and Pioneer Hi-Bred Sales Representative, Carrot River, SK

The final deadline for Lumiwatch is OCTOBER 24, 2014.

Don't forget to get your entry in today!

Go to lumiwatchcontest.dupont.ca for the details.

Order your 2015 Pioneer® brand canola seed treated with Lumiderm™ by Nov. 15th to protect against cutworms and flea beetles. Ask your Pioneer Hi-bred sales rep for more information.

Contact your Pioneer Hi-Bred sales representative

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Vegreville / Two Hills (780) 336-4808

JSK Sales & Service Ltd

Vermilion (780) 853-1725

Kittle Farms Ltd.

Viking (780) 336-2583

Dalton Seed Farm Inc.

Wainwright (780) 842-2361

BJP Agronomy

Wainwright (587) 281-5186

Pittman Agronomy Ltd.

Warner (403) 642-7693

Jacob Boychuk

Waskatenau / Thorhild
(780) 656-6333

British Columbia

Ritchie Smith Feeds Inc.

Abbotsford (604) 859-7128

Interior Seed and Fertilizer Ltd.

Cranbrook (250) 426-5347

Monty Brody

Fort Saint John (250) 793-0790

Sure Crop Feeds

Grindrod (250) 838-6855

S & S Seed Corp.

Rolla (250) 219-1778

Manitoba

Floyd Farms Inc.

Arborg (204) 364-2308

Intermountain Ag Supply Ltd.

Ashville (204) 648-3089

Bangert Farms Ltd.

Beausejour (204) 268-1268

Steve Beaumont

Brandon (204) 573-0455

Bud McKnight Seeds Ltd.

Carman (204) 745-2310

Sloane AgriVentures

Clearwater (204) 873-2361

Greg Trewin

Coulter / Waskada (204) 522-5044

DB Farms Ltd.

Durban (204) 281-1157

Ridder Farms Ltd.

Gladstone (204) 856-3282

Jefferies Seeds Ltd.

Glenboro (204) 827-2102

Chappell Ag Ventures Inc.

Hamiota (204) 764-2844

HB - Agriseed

Killarney (204) 523-7464

David Boechers

Laurier / St. Rose (204) 647-0634

B.B.F. Enterprises Ltd.

Letellier (204) 737-2605

Keen Seeds Ltd.

Manitou (204) 242-4074

Scott Sambrook

Medora (204) 665-2105

Cardy Crop Solutions Ltd.

Minnedosa / Erickson (204) 868-5961

Southern Seed

Minto / Boissevain (204) 776-2333

Valleyfield Enterprises Ltd.

Morden (204) 822-3853

Red River Seeds Ltd.

Morris (204) 746-4779

Chris and Darryl Kulbacki

Neepawa (204) 476-6449

Derek Erb

Oak Bluff (204) 792-6744

JL Agronomics Ltd.

Portage la Prairie (204) 871-0767

Payette Seeds Ltd.

Rathwell (204) 749-2243

Hillview Crop Solutions

Reston (204) 264-0135

Jeremy Andres

Roblin (204) 937-3833

Ronceray Seeds

Somerseset (204) 825-7345

Fraser Ag Services

Souris (204) 483-7333

Marc Hutlet Seeds Ltd.

Steinbach (204) 422-5805

Growth Science Potential Services Ltd.

Swan River (204) 734-4672

Barry Hutchison (5204259 Manitoba Ltd.)

Virden (204) 851-6157

CM Agra Limited

Winnipeg (204) 633-6010

Saskatchewan

Matthew Paysen

Avonlea / Ogema (306) 868-7791

DJF Holdings Ltd.

Beechy (306) 859-7885

Biggar Grain Sampling

Biggar (306) 948-2953

Kun Ag Services

Bruno (306) 369-2728

Jim Bletsky

Canora (306) 563-8888

Stewart Ranches Ltd.

Carnduff / Redvers (306) 482-7472

49-11 Ag Ventures Inc.

Carrot River (306) 401-8900

Kelsey Ag Ventures

Choiceland (306) 769-7887

Bart Rushmer

Codette (306) 276-7764

McCarthy Seed Farm Ltd.

Corning (306) 224-4848

McPeck Ag Consulting Ltd.

Coronach (306) 690-4142

Colin Schulhauser

Cupar (306) 726-7098

Stone Farms Inc.

Davidson (306) 567-8528

David Blais

Delmas (306) 893-7186

DC Agro Ltd.

Dodsland (306) 932-4626

Jamie Blacklock

Dundurn (306) 370-0495

Camcar Enterprises Ltd.

Edam (306) 441-9772

Mantei Seed Cleaning Ltd.

Estevan (306) 634-1294

Jeff Kuntz

Gerald (306) 745-9170

Hanmer Seeds Ltd.

Govan (306) 484-2261

BG Ag Ventures Ltd.

Grenfell (306) 541-3213

Murray Chutskoff

Kamsack (306) 542-7205

Bryce Mandziak

Kelliher (306) 795-7510

Brad Sauter

Kindersley (306) 460-4903

Sproat Agro Ltd.

Kipling (306) 550-2247

Gerwing Ag Ventures Inc.

Lake Lenore (306) 368-2622

Andrew Monchuk

Lanigan (306) 365-7404

Look's Custom Spraying Ltd.

Lloydminster (306) 825-0673

Tennille Wakefield

Maidstone (306) 903-7333

Full Throttle Farms Ltd.

Major (306) 460-0078

Mountain View Ag Ventures

Martensville (306) 291-8744

Christopher Lincoln

Maryfield (306) 646-2161

Wilfing Farms Ltd.

Meadow Lake / St. Walburg
(306) 236-6811

Wyett Meyers

Meath Park (306) 940-7547

Kroeker Farm Seed & Sales Ltd.

Medstead (306) 883-9382

Vandertwe