



# TheWheatField

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

NOVEMBER 2016 EDITION

## Weekly wheat market reports and prices now on the Sask Wheat website

To make the best decisions for their businesses, farmers need the latest information on factors that are affecting the price of grain and the opportunities to market their crops domestically and overseas.



Sask Wheat has made it a priority to provide Saskatchewan farmers with the latest information and market analysis to help make decisions that will benefit you and your farming operation. We have secured the services of Mercantile Consulting of Winnipeg to provide weekly wheat market outlooks and price information to assist you in your marketing decisions.

Mercantile was established by Anthony Temple and Marlene Boersch in 2003. Together, they have over 75 years of combined experience at senior levels in the grain industry both in Canada and

abroad. Their experience in the global marketing of grains, pulses and oilseeds, and in investment of processing assets in numerous geographies, provides them with a unique knowledge base and exceptional connections to Canadian, U.S. and overseas customers.

The weekly wheat market outlook will include significant trades and events from the past week, primary elevator bids, grade spreads, and relevant FOB (free on board) prices and calculated basis.

Go to [www.saskwheatcommission.com](http://www.saskwheatcommission.com) and follow the links to the wheat market overview and prices page.

### CHAIR'S MESSAGE:

## Use all the tools you can to manage FHB risk



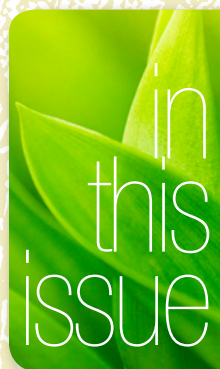
As a challenging harvest is nearing completion across the province, I would like to update you on a few things the Board and Staff of Sask Wheat have been working on over the past few months.

As you have heard, federal Minister of Transportation Marc Garneau and Minister of Agriculture Laurence MacAulay met with several farm groups, including Sask Wheat, on October 20th

in Saskatoon. Sask Wheat Director Ken Rosaasen attended and spoke on behalf of Sask Wheat.

The groups in attendance emphasized to the Ministers that the Maximum Revenue Entitlement (MRE) must be retained and steps have to be taken to improve capacity and make rail service more reliable. Many of the representatives at the meeting urged Minister Garneau to fully consider the impact of recommendations related to the movement of grain in the Canadian Transportation Act (CTA) Review Report.

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## Chair's Message from page 1

On November 3, Minister Garneau announced several changes to the Canadian Transportation Act (CTA) and indicated that extended interswitching and the Maximum Revenue Entitlements (MRE) will be addressed. In a follow-up teleconference with agriculture groups, Minister of Agriculture Lawrence MacAulay outlined a commitment for legislation to be put forward in the first quarter of 2017 that will include reciprocal penalties for inadequate railway services and provide a clear definition of adequate and suitable service.

This was a positive and encouraging first step to reforming the CTA. It is good to hear that the concerns of Western Canadian producers were heard and that we will have an opportunity to help shape the grain transportation system. We will continue to communicate with all levels of government about transportation issues.

Moving this year's crop is only one challenge we're facing. Even before the early October rain and snow hit the province, the humid conditions during the late spring and summer were ideal for the development of fusarium head blight (FHB), which has been evident across the province in both spring wheat and durum.

Although yields were averaging 44 bushels per acre for spring wheat and 46 bushels per acre for durum, the quality is down significantly from previous years. In October, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture was estimating that 40 percent of the spring wheat is likely No. 3 or feed. This means there is a lot of downgraded grain out there that needs to be moved, necessitating cleaning and blending to make it marketable.

Fusarium was a serious problem this year, and in some cases, closely monitoring crops and applying fungicide didn't work as well as it would have in regular conditions. However, it is still important to have a management strategy in place and do as much as we can to prevent or minimize damage, as it means money out of our pockets. An economic impact study on the cost of fusarium from the Government of Alberta estimated that a downgrade of CWRS from No. 1 to No. 2 costs farmers approximately \$52 an acre. A further downgrade to No. 3 or feed can cost between \$62 to \$65 an acre.

The weather conditions are out of our control, but accessing available knowledge and tools will give you an advantage when trying to limit the damage that fusarium can cause. The FHB Risk Maps that Sask Wheat posts prior to winter and spring wheat heading is one tool that provides information on the likelihood of fusarium infection and helps to determine if and when you should spray fungicide.

Now is the time to be making seed decisions for spring. Right now, there are no varieties of durum that have resistance to fusarium, but there are several spring wheat varieties that have MR to R ratings. Keep an eye on the Seed Guide, published in January by the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association, which has information on most varieties and their susceptibility to different diseases and pests.

Sask Wheat has invested over \$3.1 million in producer money in research and breeding that is either directly studying fusarium or has a component focussing on FHB resistance. It is important that we, as farmers, keep investing in research and crop development, as it will benefit us with improved disease resistance, better drought tolerance, and higher yields in the future. The development of midge tolerant wheat varieties is an excellent example of where producer investment in research and development continues to pay off.

I hope to see you at CropSphere on January 10 and 11 and at the Sask Wheat AGM on Wednesday, January 11 in Hall A at Prairieland Park at 8:30 a.m. This will be followed by a Wheat Producers Forum from 10:00 to 10:45 in the same room. This forum will provide an opportunity for Saskatchewan wheat producers to bring forward questions and discuss issues of interest with Sask Wheat board members and staff.

**Bill Gehl, Chair**



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## GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT:

# Producer voices need to be heard on transportation



2016 will be remembered for a potentially record large crop ending in an extended harvest under extremely wet conditions. While the quality of the late harvest is yet to be determined, there is no question that producers will be faced with marketing significant volumes of disease and weather downgraded wheat over 2016/17.

In addition to the uncertain crop size and quality, the grain industry will be facing federal government decisions regarding

the future of grain transportation regulation following up on the Emerson Review of the Canadian Transportation Act (CTA). To recap, the key element of the Emerson Review recommends **phasing out the regulation of rail transportation revenues over the next seven years**. Railway revenues are currently regulated by the Maximum Revenue Entitlement (MRE) which is an average rate cap (not a revenue cap) designed to balance the railways' needs for sustainable revenues and a return on capital, against the producers' needs for protection against monopolistic rail pricing. The Emerson Report also suggested that, as an interim step, one-third of railcars could be taken outside of the MRE formula to provide premium priced service at a premium cost for shippers. It is critical that the MRE regulation remain in place, for the full complement of rail cars – Prairie provincial governments and producer groups are unanimously in support of this position!

Sask Wheat continues to advocate for producers' best interests during the CTA Review process, partnering with the Agricultural Producers Association of Sask (APAS) and Sask Barley in making submissions to the review panel and providing feedback on the Emerson Report itself. In addition to our direct feedback, we have commissioned third-party transparent studies that demonstrate:

- Farmers are uniquely affected when the rail and handling capacity is insufficient to move the crop in a timely manner, resulting in lost sales, increased carrying costs, and lower prices relative to the offshore market. In 2013/14 and 2014/15 this resulted in losses to producers of between \$5 – 6.7 billion!
- Railways currently earn substantive profits for hauling grain above what is deemed "fair and adequate" by the Canadian

Transportation Agency. So grain is paying its fair share and then some!

- The handling and transportation system needs to plan for significantly increased capacity over the next 10 years. Farmers will be the most adversely affected in terms of lower prices if this capacity is not developed – potentially \$10 billion of additional losses to producers over the next 10 years!
- The removal of the MRE would result in a "perverse incentive" being established for the railways, whereby they would maximize railway profits by restricting grain movement to about 25 MMT per year!

Sask Wheat believes that the current regulation of rail rates works pretty well:

- Grain companies have an incentive to move high volumes and add capacity to the handling system. They are currently adding significant West Coast capacity!
- Railways make more money the more grain they move and the railways are well compensated for moving grain. The MRE is a cap on the average rate allowed, not on total revenues!
- Farmers are protected from "non-competitive/monopolistic pricing" by the railways (which would undoubtedly happen if the MRE is removed).

Moving forward, the biggest issue that needs attention is capacity planning, both for the long and short term. This process must have producer input, as no other group is so uniquely and negatively affected when the system is under capacity.

It will be important for producers to make their voices heard as the federal government outlines its vision for the future of the grain handling and transportation system. This discussion will begin shortly and will be critical for long-term net farm incomes. Sask Wheat will continue to advocate in this capacity on your behalf.

Let's make sure that we don't "break the system" while we are trying to "fix the system"!

Please see the Sask Wheat website for links to the reports mentioned above.

**Harvey Brooks, General Manager**

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

Saskatchewan wheat producers are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission during CropSphere and Crop Production Week in Saskatoon.

### Event Details:

Wednesday, January 11, 2017  
8:30 a.m. to 10 a.m.  
Hall A, Prairieland Park  
503 Ruth St W, Saskatoon, SK

The AGM will be followed by a Wheat Producers' Forum from 10 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.. Please note the WCD resolution on page seven.

Join us for the Sask Wheat sponsored breakfast prior to the AGM, from 7:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. in the Food Pavilion.

Please note: if you are attending the AGM and are not registered for CropSphere, please stop at the conference registration desk on your way in to pick up your AGM ONLY attendance pass.

### For more information, contact:

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# Marketing fusarium damaged wheat

## Get your crop tested and have a plan

by Delaney Seiferling

"Pretty bad," "very bad," "a nightmare" – these are all expressions that have been used to describe the fusarium problem Saskatchewan grain producers are facing this year.

And samples so far are confirming that these expressions are not too far off, says Daryl Beswitherick, Program Manager of Quality Assurance Standards for the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC).

"It's a major grading factor this year," he says.

The CGC's samples from Saskatchewan have shown 65 percent of spring wheat and 36 percent of durum has been downgraded due to fusarium, compared to last year's 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Neil Townsend, Senior Market Analyst with FarmLink, estimates that the amount of Western Canadian wheat graded No. 1 and 2 this year will likely be closer to 50 percent, down from the average 70 percent it usually is.

"Fusarium is probably the number one downgrading factor out there for Western Canada, with Manitoba and Saskatchewan the most adversely affected," he says. "For wheat itself it's pretty bad, for durum wheat very bad."

This is why it's critical for producers to get their grain tested, this year more than ever, Beswitherick says.

"If everyone's getting No. 1s there aren't too many issues, but when you get the lower quality, there are more challenges for the crop from every sector."

Producers are better positioned to make marketing decisions when they know their grading information, he says.

"When they know what their quality is prior to going to market their grain, they know if they are getting a good deal or not."

And not only is it important to get grain tested, but also to get a good sample, says Mitchell Japp, Provincial Specialist, Cereal Crops, for the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.

"Take it to your buyer to do the testing," he says. "DON is not a grading factor for the grain commission, but grain buyers need that information to meet market requirements."

At low levels of fusarium, there's often a fairly consistent correlation between fusarium-damaged kernels and vomitoxin (vomi) content, Japp says, but at higher levels that relationship isn't always consistent.

"In wheat especially, the fusarium-damaged kernels tend to be lighter, more shrivelled."

Producers may also want to get their grain tested privately, as some grain companies do not release the grading spec's after they've tested their grain. Either way, knowing your vomi levels is critical, even if your marketing plans are still undecided, Townsend says,

"You can have vomi that is higher than what is ideal but you still want to keep it segregated and not mixed in with any higher vomi wheat because there may be some blending opportunities available."

### Marketing options

Overall, producers who are experiencing downgrading due to fusarium may need to adjust their marketing expectations.

The general consensus is that samples that fall below two parts-per-million (PPM) will be considered acceptable levels to have clear marketing options for human consumption markets. Those that fall in the two-to-five PPM range will have a tougher time, Townsend



says, and opportunities will be even harder to find for samples that test higher.

"Essentially I think the one piece of advice we're giving is the order of which you do the marketing," he says. "The higher the vomi, the sooner you should try to move it. The opportunities, if there are opportunities, will be better the lower the vomi is."

Feed is one of the options for grain with higher vomi levels, says Jonathan Meyer, Merchandiser for AGT Foods. He is currently buying grain testing up to 10 PPM for feed markets. He cautions, however, that prices will be lower for these markets.

"The problem right now is that the world's just awash with feed products like corn, regular wheat, and feed barley so the price has to compete," he says. "When you're trying to compete with \$2.50 feed barley then, obviously, the price to the producers has to come pretty cheap."

Durum is also an adjustment for the feed manufacturers, he says, making it a harder sell.

"A lot of these feedlots are feeding regular feed wheats or barley, so for them to switch to durum they have to make sure it all makes sense money-wise. If they're going to switch they are going to want to buy as much as they can for as cheap as they can," he says.

"Durum is also the hardest of all wheats, compared to feed wheats, so for some of these animals it will be an adjustment."

Ethanol markets are another option, Townsend says, but these manufacturers are also still particular about what levels they'll take.

"Even the ethanol plants are going to be sensitive about the vomi level because in order to be profitable they need to sell both components, the ethanol and the DDG (distillers dry grain), so that's not always a starter there," he says.

"Do they need to take zero PPM? No, but they're not also going to be as interested in your seven-to-eight PPM stuff."

For producers holding grain with vomi levels of 10 PPM or higher, there are still options for feed and other markets, but they are much more limited, says Meyer.

"We're also looking for export markets that will buy a max level of 10 PPM when the price makes sense and put it into their feed programs – markets that are more concerned about their price than quality," he says.

Townsend also says new markets will likely slowly open up.

“There are countries, export programs, that will take some of this. One we’re hearing about is some aquaculture demand from Thailand, Vietnam, these kinds of places. Again, their preference would be to have lower vomit levels, but it’s a price tradeoff.”

Overall, it may benefit producers to sit tight for awhile while they review their options, Japp says.

“Patience is number one,” he says. “I think to some degree the grain companies may be waiting to see what’s out there. They’re looking at these indicators too, but they have their own samples that they’re testing and they want to get a sense of what’s out there before they buy too much lower quality stuff.”

### Other options

There are some opportunities for cleaning fusarium-infected grain, but if you’re considering this option there are a few things to keep in mind.

First, ensure that cleaning is going to make economic sense in the long run, Townsend says.

“I wouldn’t clean anything on spec, unless you knew that you’d end up with really clean wheat. People have to be very careful to ensure they understand the cost of what they’re trying to do and whether or not they can recoup the cost down on the other end.”

Producers are also cautioned to start small with cleaning, Japp says.

“Get a good representative sample, then take a truckload in to a cleaner, get it cleaned aggressively, and then get it tested again,” he says. “Don’t start with a bin, don’t start with a whole yard of it. Just see what the cleaner can do.”

And just like with marketing, the higher your vomit levels, the more limited your options are, Townsend says.

“Trying to clean 12-13 vomit down? Probably not to an acceptable level for human consumption. If you’re in the four-to-five range, it might be worth cleaning.”

Japp also cautions being realistic with your goals.

“We’ve seen examples where there has been pretty good success at cleaning it to remove enough of the fusarium, even at very high levels, to make it a manageable product,” he says. “It still might not be great but maybe just moving from sample to a feed and maybe from a feed to a three.”

Another option may be mixing the grain, Japp says.

“Nobody wants to, but waiting a year, storing this grain, and having a good crop next year you can do your own blending to improve it.”

Finally, another thing to keep in mind is that crop insurance may cover some of your losses.

“Talk to your local crop insurance office because there are quality adjustments that they make,” Japp says. “It’s good to have conversations with them.”

### Post-harvest

One more thing for farmers to keep in mind is to be careful with post-harvest management of infected grain, as it’s likely more susceptible to loss of condition in storage, Japp says.

“It’s just that much more important that it is dry to at least 14.5 percent, and a little drier is probably better when it’s damaged,” he says.

“Fusarium is not going to increase when it is stored dry – vomit content isn’t going to increase or decrease. Damaged grain is more at risk from infection and moist conditions can promote fungal growth.”

Chart 2: FDA Advisory Levels for Vomitoxin		
Intended Use	Grain or Grain By-Products	Vomitoxin Levels in Grains or Grain By-Products and Complete Diet ** [parts per million (p.p.m.)]
Human Consumption	Finished wheat products	1 p.p.m.
Swine	Grain and grain by-products not to exceed 20% of diet	5 p.p.m. (1 p.p.m.)**
Chickens	Grain and grain by-products not to exceed 50% of diet	10 p.p.m. (5 p.p.m.)**
Ruminating beef and feedlot cattle older than 4 months	Grain and grain by-products*	10 p.p.m. (10 p.p.m.)**
Ruminating dairy cattle older than 4 months	Grain and grain by-products not to exceed 50% of diet*	10 p.p.m. (5 p.p.m.)**
Ruminating beef and feedlot cattle older than 4 months, and ruminating dairy cattle older than 4 months	Distillers grains, brewers grains, gluten feeds, and and gluten meals*	30 p.p.m. (10 p.p.m. beef/feedlot)** (5 p.p.m. dairy)**
All other animals	Grain and grain by-products not to exceed 40% of diet	5 p.p.m. (2 p.p.m.)**
*88 percent dry matter basis		**Complete diet figures shown within parentheses

Source: <https://www.ngfa.org/wp-content/uploads/NGFAComplianceGuide-FDARegulatoryGuidanceforMycotoxins8-2011.pdf>

## Attend Think Wheat 2017!

Think Wheat extension meetings will be held in early March, bringing producers the latest information on wheat agronomy and marketing.

Our keynote speaker will be **Brian Beres, Research Scientist – Agronomy**, from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada’s Lethbridge Research and Development Centre.

### March 7, 2017

Rosetown Civic Centre  
Rose Room  
Registration: 8:30 a.m.  
Program: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

### March 8, 2017

Humboldt Uniplex Convention Centre  
Meeting Room #3  
Registration: 8:30 a.m.  
Program: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

These events are free to attend with advanced registration (\$20 if registering at the door). Lunch and refreshments will be provided.

To register, please go to the Sask Wheat website: [www.saskwheatcommission.com](http://www.saskwheatcommission.com).

# Black stems, brown leaves and yellow stripes

## *It's still important to monitor rusts*

– by Mitchell Japp, MSc, PAg, Provincial Specialist, Cereal Crops

Imagine a disease so well adapted that it advances from infection to spore production in as few as seven days, produces more than two trillion (12 zeroes) spores per hectare (about one trillion per acre) at moderate infection levels, and can travel hundreds of kilometres on the wind. This highly adapted disease was devastating to Prairie farmers until rust resistant varieties became available.

Although rust epidemics were common, with 10 – including four major epidemics – in the first half of the 20th century, it has been 60 years since the last stem rust epidemics of the 1950's. Prior to the introduction of Thatcher wheat in 1935, there was no genetic resistance to stem rust available on the Prairies. In the 1950's, fungicides became available for control of stem rust. Pathologists and breeders also began to better understand the virulence and life cycle, as well as the genes required to confer resistance.

There are three wheat rusts: leaf rust, stem rust and stripe rust, which are in the genus *Puccinia*. Due to the colour of the pustules on the plant, rusts are also known by colour – brown/leaf rust, black/stem rust, and yellow/stripe rust.

Rusts produce asexual spores, called urediniospores, which overwinter on wheat fields in northern Mexico and the southern United States. Each spring, the spores move north on the “Puccinia Pathway”.

The Puccinia Pathway is the movement of rust urediniospores from overwintering sites hundreds to thousands of kilometres northward to the northern United States and into Canada. All three rusts travel along the Puccinia Pathway, which makes rusts quite persistent. Fortunately, infection from the Puccinia Pathway generally does not arrive until mid to late June, delaying infection and reducing the impact compared to local overwintering rusts.

Barberry is an alternate host for stem rust, and allows the rust pathogen to complete its lifecycle and overwinter in Canada. Because of this, it was eradicated from Canada in the early 20th century. Barberry is an integral part of stem rust's sexual reproduction cycle, but its eradication was quite thorough in Canada (only immune barberry species can be sold in Canada). As a result, the sexual stage is quite rare in Canada, but will occasionally occur in southern British Columbia and southern Ontario.

In 2016, there was some stripe rust found early in the growing season and reports of leaf and stem rusts were limited. Surveys are

conducted annually for all three types of wheat rust, but results are not yet available for 2016. Frequent monitoring for rust diseases is important for early identification of strains that can overcome resistance – researchers and producers both have a role in monitoring. In oats, crown rust resistance ratings have changed for several varieties due to monitoring. The resistance gene, Pc91, is no longer effective against crown rust in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.



So, with no major outbreaks of stem rust since the 1950's and a good understanding of the disease, why is it worth knowing about? On susceptible varieties, stem rust can cause complete crop loss in a few weeks. The devastation is so complete because the pustules open the stem's epidermis, causing significant water loss.

Interactions between diseases and their hosts continually evolve. In 1999, a new race of stem rust was discovered in Uganda. It is particularly virulent, meaning that it is especially severe or harmful. This race overcame a popular gene used for stem rust resistance, Sr31. This new race is known as Ug99.

The stem rust Ug99 has been found in many countries in Africa and the Middle East. In 2009 it was discovered in Zimbabwe and South Africa, which poses a threat to Australia due to wind transport. Similarly there is some indication that a Puccinia Pathway exists from west Africa to South America. Worldwide, it was estimated in 2007 and 2011 that 85-95 per cent of wheat lines are susceptible to Ug99.

Canadian wheat germplasm is tested for reaction to Ug99. The first nursery was in Kenya in 2005 and testing is done annually. Breeders and pathologists are continually working to improve resistance to diseases, including Ug99 stem rust. Further research is needed to address the risk Ug99 presents.

## Did you know?

Wheat accounts for more than 20 per cent of all calories consumed in the world.

# Building FHB resistance in durum, one piece at a time

by Dallas Carpenter

Sask Wheat directors and staff had the opportunity to learn about developments from the University of Saskatchewan's Crop Development Centre (CDC) first-hand during a field tour in late July.

Wheat breeders Pierre Hucl and Curtis Pozniak, pathologist Randy Kutcher and three graduate students who received scholarships from Sask Wheat, updated the group on their latest work, much of which involves improving resistance to fusarium head blight (FHB).

Of particular interest was the project jointly funded by Sask Wheat and SeCan that will see the two organizations invest up to \$3.5 million over ten years in the CDC's Durum Breeding Program.

The breeding of durum varieties with resistance to Fusarium Head Blight (FHB), has been slow because of the genetic complexity of the trait. Durum is a tetraploid organism, meaning it has four sets of chromosomes, whereas spring wheat is a hexaploid organism, which has six sets of chromosomes.

Although the process will take time, there are several intriguing findings on the horizon which signal hope for the CDC breeders.

"Durum wheat is much more susceptible to FHB than bread wheat," explained Pozniak. "There is not a lot of genetic diversity for resistance in our durum wheat germplasm. Fortunately, we've identified several sources of improved resistance in durum, and have some materials that are approaching levels seen in our better spring wheat varieties. We continue to cross this resistance into our breeding materials, but we still have some work to do to improve yields and reduce the height and improve the straw strength.

Pozniak is quick to point out that there is much work to do and commercialization of FHB resistant durum is still some years away.



From left to right: Ph.D. candidate Gurcharn Brar, CDC pathologist Randy Kutcher, Sask Wheat Director Scott Hepworth, and M.Sc. candidate Gursahib Singh at the Sask Wheat field tour.

"When you look at what has happened with bread wheat breeding, it took a fair amount of time to get the MR (moderately resistant) levels that we see in newer varieties," he said. "This is because FHB resistance is not controlled by one, but by many genes, each with a very small effect. It is only once you start stacking these genes together, that you begin to see improved levels of resistance.

"It's small additions, like Lego. You keep adding and adding until the tower gets big enough where you hit the peak. What we're trying to do right now is bring all of those pieces together and slowly improve the resistance of durum wheat. We are seeing progress, but it will still take significant effort."

## Sask Wheat to present resolution on WCD transition at AGM

### Background:

In 2012, the federal government established a transitional check-off on wheat and barley called the Western Canadian Deduction (WCD). For wheat, this transitional check-off of \$0.48/tonne was designed to provide stable funding directly to the Canadian International Grains Institute (Cigi) and to wheat research initiatives administered through the Western Grains Research Foundation (WGRF). These initiatives included core funding agreements for public breeding and variety development, and cluster projects. Prior to 2012, a levy on wheat sold by the Canadian Wheat Board provided funding to these programs.

The transitional WCD check-off was established with the intention to provide an operational bridge until each newly established provincial grower commission, like Sask Wheat, would have the capacity to assume those responsibilities. The transitional check-off regulations and administrative agreement end as of July 31, 2017.

Over the past several years, Sask Wheat has been working with the other cereal grower organizations across Western Canada that will be jointly assuming these responsibilities in order to ensure a seamless transition to this new era of governance **with no net increase in levies**. We have also been in contact with the recipients of the Western Canadian Deduction funding (Cigi and WGRF funding recipients) to provide assurance that there will be stability in funding to continue important long-term work.

To that end, Sask Wheat will present the following resolution to wheat producers at the January 11, 2017 Annual General Meeting (Note: This represents no net increase in levies):

### RESOLUTION:

**WHEREAS** the Western Canadian Deduction (WCD) will automatically end on July 31, 2017;

AND

**WHEREAS** the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission intends to assume the funding obligations for Cigi and WGRF funding recipients, previously funded by the WCD;

AND

**WHEREAS** the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission already administers the provincial check-off of \$0.52 per tonne for Saskatchewan wheat producers;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission establish in Saskatchewan a single wheat check-off of \$1.00 per tonne to fulfil the funding obligations of the WCD, continue the work that it is currently engaged in and provide greater efficiency and accountability to Saskatchewan wheat producers.



# CROP

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# January 9 - 12, 2017 Prairieland Park

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# Sask Wheat

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