THE WHEAT FIELD
OCTOBER 2025

Grain Growers press for action as Parliament returns

By Hana Sabah
GRAIN GROWERS OF CANADA

AS PARLIAMENT RESUMES following the summer recess, Grain Growers of Canada (GGC) is pressing for progress on the most urgent files impacting farmers.

While the summer brought some movement, many issues remain unresolved. This fall, GGC is focused on securing outcomes that protect market access, strengthen transportation, and provide long-overdue tax relief.

Canada's grain industry depends on stable, predictable access to international markets. The United States and China account for over $25 billion in annual exports. While tariff-free access under the Canada–United States–Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) remains intact, uncertainty continues.

Secretary to the Prime Minister, and former Minister of Ag and Agri-Food, Kody Blois (right) and Kyle Larkin, Grain Growers of Canada Executive Director (left). | GRAIN GROWERS OF CANADA PHOTO

Tariffs imposed by China on canola seed, oil, meal, and peas have had a direct impact on farmers' bottom lines. Trade diversification is important, but no other markets match the U.S. and China.

As parliamentarians return to Ottawa, we are urging a reset of these critical trade relationships.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

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IN THIS ISSUE

Sask Wheat

BOARD MEMBERS

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Chair's message

Jake Leguee | CHAIR, SASKWHEAT

DESPITE WEATHER CHALLENGES this growing season, I hope that you had a good harvest and are taking a moment to reflect. From too much rain to no rain, forest fires to hail, Mother Nature tested our resilience.

With the crop now in the bin, attention will turn to next season – rotations, seed, fertilizer, equipment - while also still focusing on our trade relationships and transportation system to move this years' crop.

Summer was a flurry of meetings with partners and officials from across the country. SaskCrops was pleased to host both the Federal and Provincial Agriculture Ministers at Director Rob Stone's farm in Davidson in June. Discussions focused on current government legislation that challenges our agricultural businesses and the importance of government's continued investments into research and variety development.

In July, SaskCrops also participated in a visit with Buckley Belanger, Saskatchewan MP and Secretary of State for Rural Development. Discussions remained focused on research investments, trade relationships and transportation policy. Having access to Federal MPs so early into their tenure in parliament is very positive, and Sask Wheat will work to continue to build our relationship with federal and provincial elected officials.

Wheat breeding took centre stage this summer. Sask Wheat was pleased to announce, alongside the University of Saskatchewan and the Crop Development Centre (CDC), that Dr. Valentyna Klymiuk, Assistant Professor of Plant Sciences at the CDC, has been chosen as the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission Applied Genomics and Pre-Breeding Chair. This research position was created to make strides in identifying new genetic material that can be beneficial for future crop breeding.

As well, Sask Wheat played host to the Canadian Wheat Research Coalition (CWRC) Wheat Committee annual meeting including delegates from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), the CDC, University of Alberta, and University of Manitoba.

The meeting highlighted the critical funding support provided to these institutions by the CWRC for core breeding work and reported on research initiatives over the past year. Participants toured the CDC facilities, getting an in-depth look at the wheat breeding work being done right here in Saskatchewan.

Finally, Sask Wheat is looking forward to welcoming two new Directors to our Board following our Annual General Meeting (AGM) January 13-14. Malcolm Carnegie of Creelman and Emiley Saunders of Borden will join the Board while Directors Rob Stone and Scott Hepworth will continue into their second consecutive terms.

It's been one of the great honours of my life to serve on the board, and as chair, of Sask Wheat. As I reach the end of my time, I am humbled by what this organization has achieved over the past eight years I've served. I look forward to seeing how this board will evolve and take on the many great challenges and opportunities for wheat producers in the future.

Notes from the Executive Director

Blair Goldade | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE OFFICE HAS BEEN BUSY attending research and grower outreach events all summer long.

We kicked it off with the Sask Crops On-Farm Trial crop tour in the Davidson area in June. Participants visited 2025 trial sites ran by SaskOilseeds, SaskBarley, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers, Sask Wheat and Western Applied Research Corporation (WARC.)

Staff also attended multiple AgriARM field tours and spoke about the wheat research conducted at each location.

Ag in Motion is a focal point for Sask Wheat grower engagement. This year's booth showcased winter triticale, fall rye and winter wheat, as well as a new spring wheat variety - AAC Oakman (a solid-stem CWRS wheat) and a new durum variety, CDC Vantta.

In August, we celebrated 100 years of plant disease and breeding research at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) Brandon Research and Development Centre.

Attendees toured current experimental plots, learned about the history of the dominion rust lab and congratulated Manitoba Crop Alliance (MCA) on their fifth year as a commission.

Thanks to the Brandon team for hosting and reminding us how far we have come in cereal disease mitigation.

In collaboration with MCA and Alberta Grains, producers have another tool to access with the Prairie Wheat Staging Guide. The guide can be used throughout the growing season for all crop management practices.

Additionally, the wheat pest scouting video is a complementary resource to our Spring Wheat Insect Scouting Calendar. They both give producers a visual as to what to look for when scouting. These resources can be found on our website under Agronomy and Agronomic Resources.

Through the Agriculture Development Fund, Agriculture Demonstration of Practices and Technologies and the Agriculture Funding Consortium, our research team works alongside other prairie crop commissions. The goal? To align on research priorities, leverage producer dollars, and find solutions to shared agriculture challenges.

With harvest wrapping up, winter events are right around the corner. Coffee Shop Talks will be back, while Grade School will be hosted in Unity on Nov. 18, 2025, and Outlook on Nov. 19, 2025.

Save the date for the Saskatchewan Crops Forum on January 13-14, 2026, during the Crop Production Show at the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon. There will be AGMs for the crop commissions and sessions on leadership, political commentary, economic outlooks, research and an update from our national organizations.

Registration opens Nov. 1, 2025, and I hope to see you there.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Rail competition remains a longstanding challenge. For years, grain shippers have had little choice but to rely on one railway, leaving them vulnerable to higher costs and limited service.

Extended interswitching pilots have shown that access to a competing railway can lower costs and improve service. With the most recent pilot expired, we are calling for extended interswitching to be made permanent and included in the federal budget. Expanding the distance to 500 kilometres would connect more elevators to competing railways, creating market-based pressure for better rates and service.

This reform would improve efficiency across the supply chain and ensure farmers are not held back by lack of competition.

Tax policy is another pressing concern. The government's increase to the capital gains inclusion rate has created uncertainty for succession planning and farm investment. Although deferred until Jan. 1, 2026, the risk of higher costs still hangs over farm families. We are pushing the government to permanently cancel this tax increase in their upcoming budget to provide stability for reinvestment and generational transfer.

Grain farmers who dry their grain post-harvest will pay zero dollars in carbon tax following the Prime Minister's Order-in-Council. The government has also tabled Bill C-4, which would permanently cut the carbon tax for on-farm activities, but it has yet to pass. We are calling for the Bill to be prioritized so farmers can have ongoing tax certainty.

These priorities, among others, are what we are advancing in Ottawa this fall. In October, we will welcome dozens of producers to meet with parliamentarians. We look forward to getting results for growers across Canada.

POLICY

Welcoming Exceed Grain Marketing

SASK WHEAT IS THRILLED to welcome our new Wheat Market Outlook supplier, Exceed Grain Marketing.

Since 2016, Sask Wheat has been providing Saskatchewan wheat producers with a weekly wheat market outlook and price report. The report is intended to provide producers with an overview of world wheat markets, a market forecast and benchmark prices at both the primary elevator and export positions. The report is made up of current Canadian and global wheat market conditions as well as a future wheat market outlook and comes in both written and podcast forms.

The wheat market outlook is an important tool for producers to understand the ever-changing markets on a weekly basis not only in Canada, but globally as well. Each report discusses important market fundamentals including domestic and key competitor supply and dispositions, basis levels and grade spreads.

It also covers relevant impactful factors such as weather events, politics and demand shifts. The weekly reports are designed to help producers navigate markets today and navigate market risks into the future.

Sask Wheat would like to sincerely thank Mercantile Consulting Venture, with special thanks to Marlene Boersch and Michael Wilton, for diligently providing the wheat market outlook over the last nine years with in-depth analysis of significant global market events and their impact on Saskatchewan wheat markets.

Exceed Grain Marketing started providing the weekly market outlooks for Sask Wheat on Aug. 5, 2025. Based out of Melfort, SK, Exceed is owned and operated by Ty Kehrig and Derek Squair, who are both seasoned professionals in the agribusiness industry.

Derek Squair
EXCEED GRAIN MARKETING

Ty Kehrig
EXCEED GRAIN MARKETING

Ty and Derek's extensive industry connections, spanning Western Canada and global markets, further solidify their reputation as trusted and influential figures in the agriculture sector. Since 2017, Exceed has grown their network of advisors located throughout Western Canada and Montana, which gives them key insights into local market conditions.

Sask Wheat is also excited to supply producers and industry members with a new feature accompanying the weekly podcast summary.

Podcast tip

Listeners can now become viewers as Ty scrolls through the entire report with you to break it all down. Make sure to check it out on Spotify!

RESEARCH

Understanding nitrogen use efficiency in spring wheat

By Noelle Chorney
FREELANCE WRITER

NITROGEN IS AN ESSENTIAL nutrient for crops and is regularly applied as fertilizer to support yields. It is also one of the most costly field inputs, yet little is known about its uptake, recovery and use efficiency. Dr. Kate Congreves conducted a study with the hopes of assisting breeders, and ultimately, farmers.

"We know that decades of wheat breeding have provided numerous high-yielding wheat cultivar options, but it is unknown if these yield improvements have also come with improved nitrogen use efficiency. So, we teamed up with wheat breeder Dr. Pierre Hucl to explore this idea," said Dr. Congreves.

Nitrogen use efficiency is complex and involves genetic, environmental and management factors that can fluctuate with time, space, plant species, growth and nutrient acquisition strategies.

Determining the proportion of fertilizer that is allocated to grain production, versus other parts of plant development, is a major factor in determining the cost benefit ratio of the crop for growers. The team used a 15N stable isotope technique which allowed them to track the flow of fertilizer nitrogen through the plants.

"Without the use of 15N, researchers cannot differentiate between fertilizer derived nitrogen and other soil sources. Using 15N enables researchers to quantify fertilizer nitrogen recovery, rather than estimating it," said Dr. Congreves.

Twenty-five wheat cultivars grew for three years at sites with different levels of background soil nitrogen. With their 15N tracer experiment, they quantified how much of the fertilizer nitrogen was recovered at harvest in the grain, a measurement called 15N recovery efficiency (15NRE). They found that genetic development of high-yielding semi-dwarf cultivars translated into an improved ability to recover fertilizer nitrogen — but this was only expressed when grown under high soil nitrogen conditions.

Wheat cultivars in the 15N trial. | DR. KATE CONGREVES

Typically, semi-dwarf wheat cultivars have greater resistance to lodging due to shorter stems and increased straw strength, which would enable the plants to withstand higher nitrogen environments. Their research suggests it is important to start screening genotypes under lower soil nitrogen conditions to get more tools in the toolbox and find different mechanisms for improving nitrogen use efficiency in the future.

"Building larger datasets of 15N recovery efficiency information will be useful for breeders to design new crosses aimed at increasing nitrogen use efficiency for spring wheat," said Dr. Congreves.

"These results require further genetic screening to determine whether there are different mechanisms for improving crop nitrogen uptake efficiency in high versus low nitrogen environments."

Crop rotations that pay now and for decades to come

New research shows that smart crop rotation choices can boost farm profits and lock billions of dollars' worth of carbon into the soil over the next three decades.

By Delaney Seiferling
FREELANCE WRITER

WHICH CROP ROTATIONS are the most beneficial for Saskatchewan farmers in terms of profitability and environmental impact — and is there overlap between the two? These were the two main questions at the heart of a recently completed research study, funded in part by Sask Wheat and led by University of Saskatchewan researcher Dr. Richard Gray.

To answer these questions, researchers used field level data from 1998 to 2019 to compare farmers' crop rotation choices and their effects on soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks and overall yields.

There were some interesting findings, said Dr. Devin Serfas, one of the researchers involved with the project and an agricultural economist at the University of Alberta.

"The main result was that there's a positive yield response to soil organic carbon, but the larger gains were in areas where soil carbon was relatively lower," he said.

In terms of crop rotations, the data showed spring wheat and durum wheat offered the greatest marginal value from increased SOC across soil zones, followed by peas and lentils, then canola and barley.

The research also showed profits from these rotations increased by up to 28 per cent in the brown soil zone, 12 per cent in the dark brown soil zone and 6 per cent in the black soil zone.

Serfas also looked at the "social cost" of carbon (i.e. the economic damage to come from CO_2 emissions) and found there is great potential for Saskatchewan crop rotations to have a positive impact on carbon dioxide emissions.

"If every farmer decided to do the canola/spring wheat/peas/spring wheat rotation relative to spring wheat-fallow-spring wheat-fallow, the environmental benefits compared to that rotation were 108 billion dollars over 32 years — that's just from storing atmosphere carbon over time relative to going back to a till-age-based system."

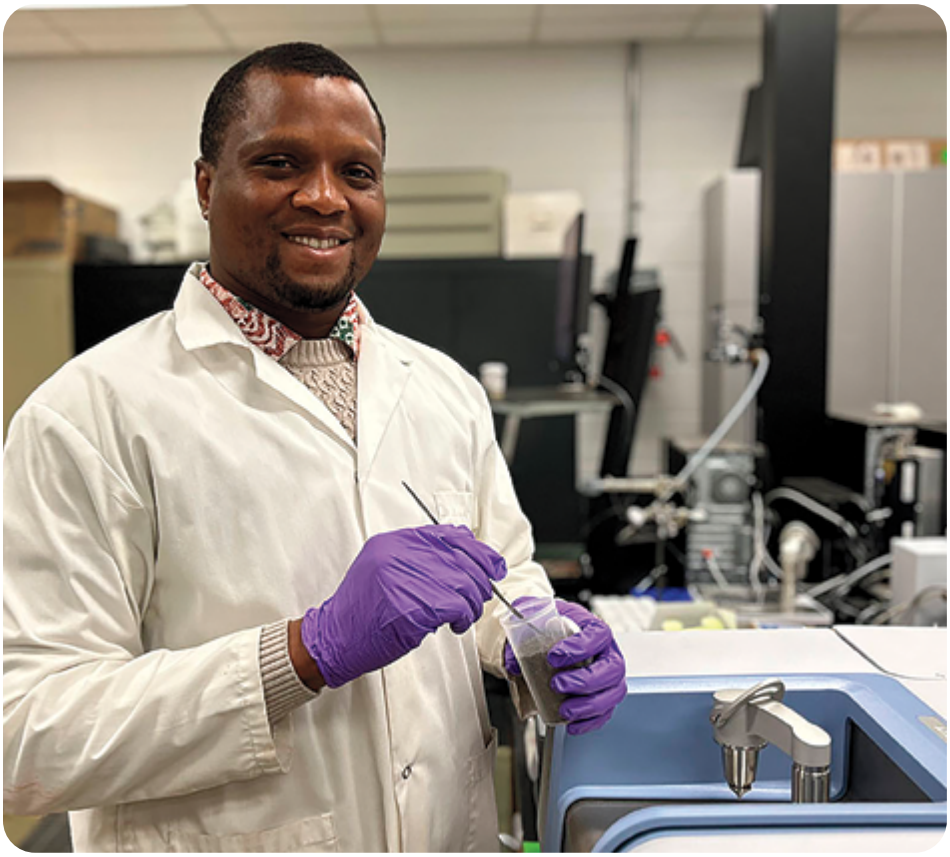
The main takeaway is that crop rotations designed to maximize SOC can deliver substantial, lasting financial returns, Serfas said (on top of broader environmental benefits) — as long as farmers are thinking long-term in the planning.

"The message is to think about these longer-term, economically beneficial rotations that increase organic carbon and not just the short-run profit gains that they might see from seeding a series of high-priced crops year after year."

Researcher Dr. Devin Serfas is Assistant Professor, RDAR Chair in Applied Agricultural Economics and Risk Management, Faculty of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sci - Resource Economics & Environmental Sociology at the University of Alberta. | **DEVIN SERFAS**

Faster, cheaper, smarter: The next generation of soil testing

A University of Saskatchewan research team is building a near-infrared sensing tool aiming to deliver instant results in the field



Gbenga Adejumo is a Ph.D. student working with Dr. Derek Peak's team to develop a field-ready, near-infrared sensing system to improve soil analysis methods. | FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND BIORESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

By Delaney Seiferling
FREELANCE WRITER

TO MAKE SMART DECISIONS about crop inputs, farmers need accurate, up-to-date information about soil fertility. However, the traditional methods for collecting this information can be slow and costly.

Emerging tools like machine learning models and advanced spectroscopy offer the promise of faster, more affordable and more efficient soil testing.

Before that vision becomes reality, scientists must first create the models and methods these tools will run on which are tailored specifically to Saskatchewan's soils and growing conditions.

Luckily, a team of researchers based in Saskatchewan are developing these.

Dr. Derek Peak, a professor at the University of Saskatchewan, recently completed a research project, funded in part by Sask Wheat, which aimed to develop a field-ready, near-infrared (NIR) sensing system that could lower per-sample analysis costs by more than 90 per cent while delivering near-instant soil data right at the point of testing.

"The goal is to just be able to rapidly go in the field and measure – almost like a Star Trek Tricorder - and then be able to make fertilizer or agronomic recommendations," he said.

The research, which wrapped up in 2024, made progress in building models and algorithms specific to Saskatchewan soils to test soil fertility via several different factors. The models were also designed to address challenges unique to the province's conditions – such as dealing with moisture in samples.

Ph.D. student Gbenga Adejumo, who was part of the research team, says the models were also built to help farmers make informed decisions about the economics of each field.

"One of the things we've also done is to try to look at how near-infrared [NIR] is able to predict yield, so they can know how much they need to invest and what they're going to get as the output."

Although the first phase of research has wrapped up, the work is ongoing. The team is currently working with a prototype instrument, aiming to augment its ability to test soil organic carbon and fertility, resiliency in the face of changing weather patterns and even yield prospects.

"For spectral sensing and machine learning approaches to augment soil testing, I think we're within the one-to-five-year range to see changes in agronomy," Peak said.

Biotechnology leads to rapid development of new cultivars

By Noelle Chorney
FREELANCE WRITER

DEVELOPING NEW WHEAT varieties takes many years of breeding, but modern tools like molecular markers and doubled haploid production help to shorten the time needed to release new wheat varieties. The *Cultivar Enhancement Through the Application of Biotechnology project,* which is funded through the Canadian National Wheat Cluster, is increasing the speed of new cultivar development by orders of magnitude.

Lead Researcher Dr. Firdissa Bokore, Isabelle Piché and wheat breeders from AAFC Swift Current are combining biotechnological tools with traditional wheat methods to develop new bread and durum wheat varieties with desirable trait combinations.

"The application of biotechnology to breeding will allow the development of cultivars that contribute to resilient and sustainable crop production," said Dr. Bokore.

The team is identifying DNA markers for economically important wheat traits, including disease and pest resistance, as well as for agronomic and grain quality traits. They are validating and implementing DNA markers discovered in other labs and translating them at scale for use in their research.

Their research on new marker discovery also involves gene discovery, having identified genes for rust, Fusarium head blight, common bunt, ergot and wheat stem saw fly resistance, among others. Once markers are identified, they can be deployed into the breeding program to aid in identifying lines carrying traits of interest, also known as marker-assisted selection.

Dr. Firdissa Bokore is working with researchers at AAFC Swift Current to develop new bread and durum wheat varieties. | AAFC PHOTO

Traditional breeding methods are time-consuming as they rely on visual trait assessment in the field and/or post-harvest evaluation. Marker-assisted selection saves time and money in the breeding program by enabling early identification of desirable traits.

Another biotechnological tool employed is doubled haploid production which creates plants with identical pairs of chromosomes.

"Doubled haploid production increases the rate at which new trait combinations can be delivered to farmers. We use DNA markers to screen both doubled haploid lines, and those developed through conventional breeding methods, for various traits of interest," said Dr. Bokore.

About the CNWC

The Canadian National Wheat Cluster is made possible by the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership with funding from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and industry.

Combined with off-season production, new varieties are ready in record time.

The following new varieties, registered in the past two years, were partially developed using biotechnological tools provided by Dr. Bokore's team:

- **AAC Frontier,** the first durum wheat variety with combined resistance to both ergot and Fusarium head blight;
- **DT2046,** a durum variety with intermediate Fusarium head blight resistance, high protein, strong straw strength and low cadmium content;
- **AAC Oakman,** a CWRS variety with improved wheat stem sawfly and orange blossom wheat midge resistance.

"These forms of biotechnology help breeding respond more quickly to instabilities in food sustainability by increasing efficiencies and shortening the cycle time for breeding resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, consumer preferences, and societal needs," said Dr. Bokore.

Precision subsoiling for increased yields

By Noelle Chorney
FREELANCE WRITER

SOIL COMPACTION can become an issue due to heavy vehicle or even animal traffic negatively affecting soil properties such as density, porosity and strength.

As a result, it can reduce aeration, drainage and root growth. One way to resolve this problem is subsurface tillage, or subsoiling, involving special equipment that can loosen the soil.

Dr. Jeff Schoenau, Professor with the University of Saskatchewan and Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Research Program Chair in Soil Nutrient Management, and his M.Sc. student Raul Avila completed a study in 2019.

Funded by the Western Grains Research Foundation, Saskatchewan Agricultural Development Fund, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers and Sask Wheat, the research determined agronomic benefits of subsurface tillage in Saskatchewan soils.

"Certain soils, especially those that contain low organic matter and high clay, are more susceptible to structural breakdown, particularly under wet conditions, and when wheels slip in the mud," said Dr. Schoenau.

"When these soils experience high loads, it can create a denser harder layer at depth that negatively impacts the flow of air and water, and the ability of roots to penetrate the soil."

The project studied the effects of soil compaction on well-structured Chernozemic soils as well as Solonetzic soils (poorly structured soils with higher levels of clay and sodium). Freeze-thaw cycles in prairie winters naturally help to loosen compacted soils.

Significant yield benefits from subsoiling are only evident in compacted Solonetzic soils. Researchers recommend producers determine soil strength and density before using this equipment.. | DR. JEFF SCHOENAU

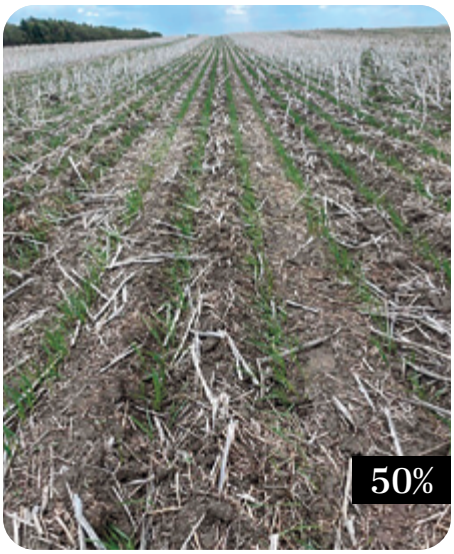
The outcomes showed that subsoiling generally reduces soil density and strength and increases water infiltration in all soil types studied.

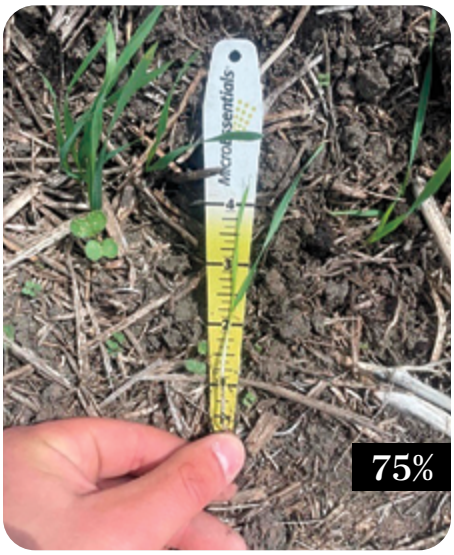
However, significant yield benefits from subsoiling were only evident in compacted Solonetzic soils, in which case, yield benefits outweighed the cost of subsoiling.

"For subsoiling as a fall tillage practice to be worthwhile, growers need to see a positive yield benefit. There is a need to identify those fields and locations in the field where the soil strength and density is above the threshold so they can predict where the positive yield impact will happen and apply subsoiling only to those areas," said Dr. Schoenau.

He suggested using a penetrometer to measure soil strength as an indicator of degree of compaction and cross-referencing that data with soil maps to determine the types of soils they have.

> "We recommend a precision approach as the most effective and economical option to improve yield and obtain greatest economic benefits from the operation."
>
> **Dr. Jeff Schoenau** | UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN





Researchers are studying the affects of enhanced efficiency nitrogen fertilizer applications on wheat yields at test plots near Maidstone, SK. | RACHELLE FARRELL

AGRONOMY

Enhanced efficiency fertilizers: Worth it for wheat?

On-farm trials aim to give producers region-specific data on how these products perform under different soil, weather and management conditions

By Delaney Seiferling
FREELANCE WRITER

ENHANCED EFFICIENCY Nitrogen Fertilizers (EENF) are a promising tool to help Saskatchewan farmers increase nitrogen use efficiency, and potentially yields, in their wheat crops.

However, their use in Saskatchewan remains limited in part because we just do not have enough data about best practices for these products across the province's varied growing conditions and farm operations.

Sask Wheat recently launched a research endeavour, in partnership with the Western Applied Research Corporation (WARC), to generate scientific data from on-farm, field-scale trials around best practices for these products to address this.

Now in its second year, the research is comparing wheat yield and quality in three treatments: crops with no nitrogen fertilizer, crops with 25 per cent of the nitrogen applied as an EENF and 75 per cent as untreated nitrogen, and crops with an even split — 50 per cent treated and 50 per cent untreated nitrogen.

The most recent year of data (2024) comes from one wheat site in Maidstone and shows no significant differences between the nitrogen fertilizer treatments, said Kayla Slind, Lead Research Associate at WARC.

Overall, Slind says the yield was highest with the 25 per cent treated and 75 per cent untreated fertilizer rate, and plant density and grain quality were similar across all treatments.

"From an economic standpoint, despite the added cost of the EENF fertilizer, the 25 per cent treated and 75 per cent untreated treatment had the highest return on investment."

The research is ongoing, with two sites participating this year – the same site in Maidstone as the previous year and one in Wynyard – which Slind said will add more complexity to the data.

"This will allow us to compare the same producer's results over both years, combine the two 2025 sites, and also analyze all sites from 2024 and 2025 together—hopefully providing an interesting and more complete picture of the results."

For now, the message for farmers is that these products hold potential and can be optimized depending on conditions and usage.

"Enhanced efficiency nitrogen fertilizers, when used alongside straight urea at the right time and place and guided by soil tests and recommendations, can improve nitrogen use efficiency and protect yields," Slind said.

Once more data is generated, Sask Wheat will summarize and share results.

COMMUNICATIONS

Warming producers up to crop variety

Showcasing winter cereals at Ag in Motion

By Sask Wheat Staff

IN 2023, Sask Wheat and Saskatchewan Winter Cereals Development Commission amalgamated. This amalgamation inspired our staff to showcase winter cereals at Ag in Motion.

This year's theme was 'Warm Up to Winter Cereals' which invited producers to have a better understanding of these less common and potentially beneficial crops.

Winter cereals are planted in the fall, germinate before winter, and resume growth in spring. They use snow moisture, growing degree days, sunlight and moisture efficiently, leading to potentially more stable yields. Their early harvest, consistent yields and durability make winter cereals highly valuable for farmers, especially considering Canada's lengthy and challenging winters.

In the fall of 2024, plots were seeded with triticale, fall rye and winter wheat alongside durum and spring wheat to show the visual differences. This also opened discussions around the unique traits of each crop. Hundreds of producers and industry members visited the plots, and we provided a further learning experience through Wheat Jeopardy for a second year in a row.

Going along with the theme, anyone who played the game was able to 'Warm Up to Winter Cereals' by winning either a Sask Wheat toque or a pair of work gloves.

We had Road Coffee Co. on site providing iced coffee, a kid's station with colouring pages for the youngsters, there was music and pasta as a producer "Thank You" gift to provide a welcoming atmosphere.

Thank you to everyone who visited, we look forward to seeing you at Ag in Motion 2026!

2025 field days & tours

WHEAT WISE ON-FARM PROGRAM FIELD TOUR

In collaboration with SaskBarley, SaskOilseeds, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers, and WARC, Sask Wheat participated in a field tour for the On-Farm Trial Program in Davidson, SK, on June 25, 2025. Another field tour for the research program was organized by MNP Ag Intellect in Elrose on July 8, 2025.

Both tours showcased trials under the wheat variety protocol in the Wheat Wise Program to compare the yield and quality of different spring wheat or durum varieties under various management and environmental conditions throughout Saskatchewan.

AGRIARM ANNUAL FIELD DAYS

The project, 'Regional Impact of Varietal Traits and Flowering Timing in Spring Wheat and Durum' aims to address the limited adoption of diverse spring wheat and durum varieties in Saskatchewan and demonstrate how varietal traits and flowering timing influence yield across regions. The research highlights varietal selection as a crop management tool—with and without plant growth regulators (PGRs) and fungicide use—encouraging broader adoption of wheat varieties to enhance crop diversity and resilience.

IHARF (INDIAN HEAD)

The project showcased at IHARF in Indian Head aimed to demonstrate how various agronomic practices such as seeding rate, nitrogen and potassium fertility, varietal selection and PGR use affect lodging in wheat. By evaluating these factors individually and in combination, the project intends to provide producers with insights into effective management strategies for enhancing standability under both high-risk and low-risk conditions across Saskatchewan.

ICDC (OUTLOOK) WCA (SWIFT CURRENT) CDC (ABERDEEN) AND CLC (PRINCE ALBERT)

Sask Wheat attended and participated in the four field days. Each of the eight AgriARM sites received $2,500 from Sask Wheat to support field day activities and outreach.

CROP DIAGNOSTIC SCHOOL

The Sask. Ministry of Agriculture hosted this hands-on training event to enhance crop scouting and agronomic skills among agronomists, producers, industry professionals and retailers. Sask Wheat sponsored the event reinforcing our commitment to advancing agricultural knowledge.

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