



Saskatchewan flax Grower



Gordon Cresswell
Chair,
Saskatchewan
Flax Development
Commission

*Our
Mission*
"To lead,
promote, and
enhance the
production,
value-added
processing and
utilization of
Saskatchewan
flax."

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Saskatchewan
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Commission*



SaskFlax

Chair's Report

Since the last newsletter, we've completed our annual meeting and information day held during Crop Production Week. It was great to talk to many of the flax growers as well as those from the industry. Again, our day started with our annual meeting reviewing activities of the past year. The Flax Council of Canada gave an update on their activities and current research projects. The remainder of the day focused on the opportunities for the full utilization of the flax plant as well as an update on new varieties coming down the pipe. The market outlook for flax was quite positive for the coming year. Many analysts are projecting an increase in acres. However, there are still many what ifs before the seed goes in the ground or reaches the market place. Thanks to all who made presentations. Your expertise made our day a great success. It was good to increase our seating capacity. Our thanks to AmeriFlax that came from the U.S. representing their flax industry. The acreage flax in the U.S. is less than grown in Saskatchewan which is still the largest producer of flax in North America with close to one million acres on average.

We wish our retiring directors Bob Linnell and Barry Karol all the best in their future endeavours. Thank you for all your input and dedication to SaskFlax and the industry. We will miss you but know that you are only a phone call away.

Welcome back to Chris Hale. After a year off, we look forward to your expertise and guidance. Lyle Simonson from Swift Current is the newest director. Welcome aboard! I am sure you will find SaskFlax challenging as well as rewarding.

In trying to communicate with more of the growers, we are holding a one-day information meeting in Redvers on Wednesday, March 3rd. If this goes well we will probably try to incorporate more meetings next fall and winter. See details further in this newsletter. Looking forward to seeing you at Redvers!

Gordon B. Cresswell
Gordon Cresswell

Farmer Tax Credits

Saskatchewan flax producers please note that your 2003 investment in research through the flax check off is eligible for a tax credit.

The Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SR & ED) tax credit, available to farmers now for the third year is earned on check off dollars spent on research and development. For 2003, eligibility for the tax credit for flax was 38%. Other commodities like pulses, canola, wheat and barley have or will

shortly release their percentages. Please check individual web sites for these figures.

This investment tax credit may be used to pay off federal tax owed; carried forward to off set federal tax; carried back up to three years or if no taxes are owing; some may be refunded. For more information on the tax credit check out Canada Customs and Revenue Agency web site at www.cra.gc.ca/sred



*Karlene Karst
B.Sc., R.D.*

Value Added Novel Flax Products

Karlene Karst B.Sc., R.D.

There's Value in Value Added was the general theme of the presentations throughout the afternoon at the 2004 Flax Day. Karlene Karst of Bioriginal Food and Science Corp. presented There's Value in Value Added-Novel Flax Products.

The major players in the value added markets were identified as growers, raw material suppliers and traders, encapsulators, manufacturers (both branded and private label), niche market players and retailers and consumers. Value added flax markets include: the medical profession, health food and grocery stores, the functional food market, cosmetics and dermaticals, feed, and the pet market.

Flax is marketed by selling its health benefits. This marketing is enhanced by scientific research and the quality, purity and efficacy of flax products. Specialty supplements sell well when they focus on specific health benefits rather than ingredients.

Milled flax and high lignan flax oil is primarily associated with cancer prevention due to the lignans, and better digestion and regularity due to the fiber. Flax oil has many health benefits, most of which are not well known by the general public. These include: prevention of heart disease, male infertility and cancer; improved immune function, hormonal balance and skin. Flax is increasingly marketed as a source of "good fats".

Omega-3 fatty acid, a major ingredient in flax, is important because it nourishes the skin, hair and nails. This fatty acid promotes the proper functioning of nerves and cells and ensures normal growth and development. Omega-3 fatty acid also helps increase absorption of vitamins and minerals.

Most flax research is being conducted on milled flax and focuses on hormone-dependent

cancers (like breast, prostate and colon cancer), the immune system and heart health. Recent research on the treatment of cancer with flax has contributed greatly to the popularity and credibility of milled flax.

The future of flax as a nutraceutical is significant. In the health and nutrition industry, flax is a subcategory of the Essential Fatty Acid category that is considered a "specialty supplement". According to the Nutrition Business Journal, the Essential Fatty Acid market in the USA is growing at about 10% per year. Some of the factors that will continue to drive the growth of the flax market include an aging population, disillusionment with current health care systems, growing scientific support and acceptance from the medical community, increasing consumer awareness and continuing media coverage.

Quality is very important to today's consumer. Consumers want to know a product is safe, contains what it says on the label and that the product works. Consumers are looking for non-GMO, natural products with no side effects, and with labels they can understand. Adequate measures to prevent oxidation are important. These measures can be taken through nitrogen flushing, vacuum packaging or encapsulation.

The marketing challenges of flax are many. The terminology used in flax development has become increasingly complicated. Often there is not enough scientific evidence to substantiate the health claims. The research and quality control can also contribute to driving up the prices of these products.

Still another challenge to marketing flax is the regulatory environment. The Canadian and American regulations governing nutraceuticals (also known as dietary supplements) are quite different and both are restrictive. In the USA, the Food and Drug Administration and the DSHEA determine what can be said in the marketing of flax products. In Canada, the Office of Natural Health Products has released the new draft regulation for health products. In both countries, it will be necessary to provide "sufficient scientific



evidence" to support any label or marketing claims. Educating the consumer about the health benefits of flax is absolutely essential and is a daunting task. Consumer awareness of the many benefits of flax is currently quite low, but it is growing. It is very important to increase awareness in an objective, balanced way that is not associated with any brand, company or vested interest.

Media exposure is an effective way to increase awareness, if it is positive. Certainly flax is being promoted more regularly in many different types of media including magazines, brochures and newspaper articles.

Bioriginal Food and Science Corp. is a major supplier of essential fatty acids. Most flax is sold into the Health and Nutrition market either directly or via encapsulators. Bottled liquid flax oil and flax capsules represent the majority of all flax sales. Virtually all of Bioriginal's sales are in North America. Less than one percent leave the continent. About eighty percent of the sales are to the USA and the remaining is to Canada. The company sources ninety percent of the flax used from here in Saskatchewan. The flax is crushed locally, and most of the flax oil is bottled in Saskatchewan. All of the flaxseed is milled and packaged locally.

Looking Back...

Here's an excerpt from the War-Time Production that was published by Authority of Honourable J.G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1940.

"There is a widespread opinion that flax is hard on the land. This idea has been proved to be unfounded; investigations have shown that a crop of flax removes from the soil approximately the same amount of nutrients as a crop of oats.

Ordinarily fiber flax does not show much response to commercial fertilizers provided it follows a good rotation and the soil is suitable and fertile. A dressing of a 2-0-16 fertilizer applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre has shown slightly beneficial returns on the experimental plots at Ottawa."

The Language and Literature of Flax

Stories of Holda, the Teutonic goddess who is credited with bringing flax to humankind, are found in the folklore of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Denmark. As the goddess of winter, this beautiful blonde haired woman wore a shimmering white gown with a red or white goose down cape. It is said that when she would shake her cape, snowflakes would fall to the ground - snowflakes as white as the linen in her dress.

As the goddess of hearth and home, she presided over spinning and the domestic arts and interestingly, she is always associated with flax and never wool. Spinsters, (women who spin as compared to unmarried women) considered Holda to be their patroness. It is hard for us to imagine the importance that spinning played in the lives of women of this time period; the time required to spin enough thread to make garments for a family would have been overwhelming. Girls learned to spin soon after they could walk. The art of spinning was held as a virtue, so it is not surprising that Holda might reward an industrious spinner by finishing her work for her or by leaving her distaffs filled with the finest flax or golden threads. Conversely, those seen to be lazy or idle might awaken to find their work was tangled or torn, their distaffs burned.

Holda's sacred season was the time between the Yule and the New Year - the twelve days after the Winter Solstice or as it is currently known, the Twelve Days of Christmas. All spinning currently in progress had to be completed by the beginning of the Yule, with the spindles and distaffs put away. In some Northern areas, no activity involving a turning wheel could be performed. It was a Germanic tradition to provide an offering of food or milk for Holda on December 24th, hoping that as she flew through the sky in her carriage she would stop at your home, come down your chimney and leave gifts, spreading joy and good fortune. Some lore tells that the night before the Twelfth Day was the most sacred as this is when the goddess would visit the spinning rooms, checking to make sure that all of the flax had been spun from the distaffs. Completing all of the work prior to the arrival of the New Year guaranteed that New Years Day was one of rest and celebration, confident of the blessings of peace, prosperity and well being as bestowed by Mother Holda.

Flax Winter Field Day

Wednesday, March 3, 2004
South East Research Farm
Redvers Arts Center, Redvers SK

Agenda

- 9:15 a.m. Registration
- 9:45 a.m. Welcome/Introductions
- 10:00 a.m. Dr. G.G. (Gordon) Rowland
Flax Breeding
Crop Development Centre
- 10:45 a.m. Brian Sim
Contracting Issues
SAFRR
- 11:15 a.m. Bert Vandenberg
Pulse Breeding
Crop Development Centre
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch sponsored by Saskatchewan
Flax Development Commission
- 1:15 p.m. Alvin Ulrich
Flax Fiber Update
Biolin Research Inc.
- 2:00 p.m. Dr. Scott Duguid
Flax Breeding
AAFC Morden Research Station
- 2:45 p.m. Coffee Break
- 3:00 p.m. Allison Schoofs
Pesticide Free Production
University of Manitoba
- 3:30 p.m. Bryan Briggs
SERF update
South East Research Farm Inc.
- 3:50 p.m. Wrap-up

Cost - Free for 2004 SERF members or \$5 for non-members.

Members and non-members please Pre-register by calling the SERF office at 306.452.3161 or Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission at 306.664.1901.

SERF Memberships: An annual SERF membership is \$20 and can be obtained by calling the SERF office at 306.452.3161.



From left to right

Lyle Simonson

Chris Hale

Gordon Cresswell

Dave Sefton

Allen Kuhlmann

Edmond Aime



Meet the Board

Two new directors were elected for the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission this past fall. SaskFlax welcomes newcomer Lyle Simonson and a familiar face to the Commission, Chris Hale.

Lyle Simonson

Lyle farms together with his wife Debbie in the Neidpath area about twenty-five miles southwest of Swift Current. They have a straight grain operation using minimum tillage and a continuous crop direct seeding program. With the cereal-pulse-cereal-oilseed rotation, they have found that flax has become a very good oilseed choice. In their area, which is usually short of moisture sometime during the growing season, they have found that flax is well adapted to drought and heat stress while giving reasonable return per acre. Growing flax has helped spread out harvest pressure and does not need specialized harvest equipment. Straw management has been a major obstacle. The distance between their farm and the processing plants necessitates that they bale or chop and spread the straw.

As a new director, Lyle states that he has been introduced to the multitude of uses for flax and flax straw. Research into food, health food, nutraceuticals, cosmetics, livestock feed and fiber will create an expanding North American market for Saskatchewan flax products. Lyle feels that the board needs to encourage research using flax as a feed supplement in finishing rations for livestock. Continued research into dietary and health benefits from flax is essential. In the area of flax fiber, potential uses include paper, linen, insulation and plastics. During his term, he will work to see that research dollars go to projects that our board identifies as complimentary to our industry. Producers must be kept informed about new markets and new products. As a member of the communications committee, he will keep producers advised of these developments.

Chris Hale

The Hale grain farm is a one person operation located near Rouleau, Sask. The crops grown are flax, durum, barley, oats and either peas or lentil (generally lentil). Chris has been involved in flax organizations for a number of years. After a one year "vacation" from this Chris wanted to get involved again. He has an ongoing interest in flax and helping to improve flax opportunities for farmers in areas such as flax fiber and flax as a feed component for livestock and farmed fish.

Chris serves on the fiber committee and the feed committee of SaskFlax. He feels there is a need to try to improve straw management regarding environmental responsibility and farm management inconvenience. To this end some of the activities SaskFlax is supporting work on are fiber use; standardization of fiber quality factors; alternate straw management techniques for increased fiber value; linen flax fiber (tall flax) and discovering varieties that may have lower fiber content. The work in this area is quite useful and likely should be supported into the future. Past issues of the newsletter have discussed different feeding projects utilizing flax in farmed fish diets as well as a beef feeding trial in Kansas. The beef feeding trials are in cooperation with the Flax Council of Canada. These projects show good potential for increased use of Canadian flaxseed. The partnership with the Flax Council is a good one as it makes very efficient use of the producer's levy dollars, creates a good industry alliance, and minimizes duplication of the use of check off funds.

Several farmers over the past few years have expressed concern about poor weed control in flax of cleavers, shepard's purse, and kochia. Chris sees the potential for Sask Flax to help solve these problems by working with chemical companies, the Crop Development Center (U of S) and the provincial and federal governments to test chemicals that may bring about a solution. Chris is interested in all aspects of flax from a SaskFlax perspective. He hopes to continue to improve flax growers opportunities as a director. There is a lot of potential to expand flax demand beyond the traditional industrial uses of flaxseed. Much of the energy needed to accomplish this expansion and development has come and will continue to come from SaskFlax.



Flax Day 2003

2004 Annual General Meeting

The 2004 Flax Day was a resounding success with standing room only as over 200 people gathered to hear lively and informative presentations.

The operations of the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission were highlighted in the Annual Report for the 2003 year. Following is a synopsis of that report.

Administration

The role of Directors is to provide insight and direction, represent producers, approve budgets and investments; establish policy and collaboratively build the flax industry. Long time Directors Chris Hale (Commission Chair since its inception) and Terry Boehm retired after completing two terms. The Commission conducted an election for the two positions and welcomed successful candidates Allen Kuhlmann and Edmond Aime each for a three year term.

The Commission elected Gordon Cresswell as Chair and Bob Linnell as Vice Chair for the fiscal year of 2003. It introduced the concept of working committees in the areas of food, feed, fiber and finance to its operational guidelines as well as reviewing its own regulations and policies.

The flax check-off continued to be coordinated with Levy Central. Period 1 and 2 rebates were verified and payments completed. Producers were advised of the check-off and rebate procedures via the newsletter and personal contact.

Research

In the fiscal year 2002/03 flax research was carried out in a multitude of areas. The use of flax as feed included research into fish food and livestock feed. Research in the area of health included flax in the treatment of high blood pressure, and the chemopreventative and antioxidant effects of flaxseed lignans. Flax in industrial use was considered in plastics and processing and as reinforcement in concrete. Research in the area of

flax agronomy included phosphorus management; the effects of nitrogen fertilizer management on crop production in flax, canola and wheat and the emissions of the greenhouse gas, nitrous oxide; managing flax residue without burning or removal; screening a flax world collection for mucilage content; developing an oilseed flax variety with enhanced bast fiber; accessing the feasibility of the processing plant method for retting straw in Saskatchewan and the development of oilseed flax varieties with enhanced straw fiber concentrations.

SR & ED tax credit program for flax producers for 2002 indicates 35% of flax levy may be claimed as the federal tax credit for flax.

Communication

The Commission maintained contact with registered flax producers via flax days (January); field day (July); the flax growers newsletter and through contact with the Executive Director. Directors represented Saskatchewan flax interests at industry events provincially, nationally and internationally. In addition to this, SaskFlax continued its commitment to the future of agriculture by supporting educational organizations and ventures as well as a scholarship.

Market Facilitation

Food, feed and fiber were the pillars of market facilitation for 2002/03. Within the food pillar the Commission introduced flax to the health conscious public through an assortment of publications, attending international food seminars and making flax samples available upon request. SaskFlax continued to liaise with the nutraceutical industry, as well as leading food and supplement manufacturers through trade shows and seminars.

Within the feed pillar, SaskFlax and the Flax Council of Canada collaborated to support a feed demonstration project with Kansas State University.

Work within the fiber pillar included the further development of the industry by increasing awareness and product knowledge as well as securing grant dollars for the creation of a Fiber Centre. The Fiber Specialist, Executive Director and Directors

further enhanced industry development as they continued to coordinate research efforts, speak at conferences, and seminars and work with governments and industry

The financial statement for the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission was also presented at the Annual General Meeting.

To obtain a complete copy of the Annual Report and financial statement please contact the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission office.

First Class Recipes

In our last issue of the newsletter we announced a flax recipe contest. Thank you to all who submitted recipes. Due to the style of the recipes received and the Christmas festivities, we find ourselves in a state of indecision. Please bear with us. Contest winners will be announced in our next newsletter.

Coming Events

South East Research Farm (SERF) Flax Winter Field Day

March 3, 2004 9:15 a.m to 4:00 p.m.

Redvers Arts Centre, Redvers, SK

Admission: Free for SERF members,

\$5 for non-members including lunch

Please pre-register, call SERF at 452.3161

or SaskFlax 664.1901.

Topic: Flax/Pulse Breeding, contracting, etc.

Manure and Manure Management Seminar

March 12, 2004, 9:00- 3:30

St Gerard's Parish Hall Yorkton, SK

Admission: \$50.00 including Lunch.

Contact: Yorkton Rural Service Centre,

306.786.1500

twair@agr.gov.sk.ca

Sustainable Rural Alternatives Seminar Series

March 15, 2004, 7:00 p.m.

Craik Legion Hall, Craik, SK

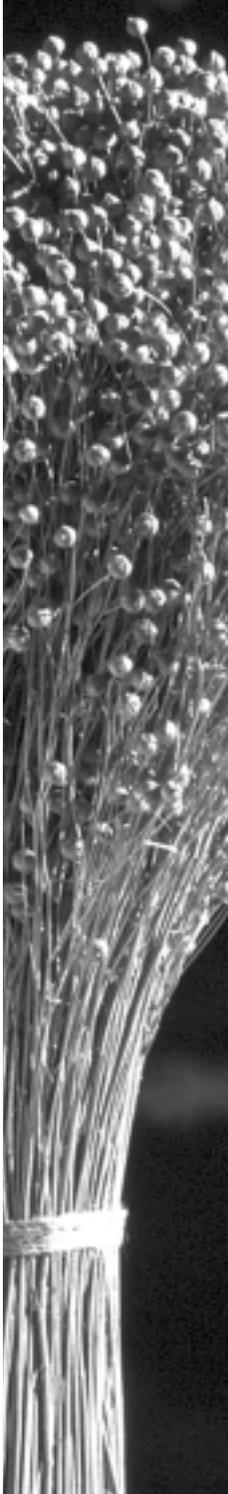
Topic Domestic Fruit Production,

Mechanical Harvesting and Farmer Coops.

Admission \$10.00. Please pre-register,

306.734.5192

carmenbell@sasktel.net



*Bill Greuel,
Oilseeds and
Transgenic Crops,
Saskatchewan
Agriculture, Food
and Rural
Revitalization*

How Flax Pencils Out in 2004

Renaissance

Flax is having a renaissance. Cattle are eating it, chickens are eating it, pigs are eating it, I'm eating it and fish should eat it too. Not to mention the socks I'm wearing are made of it, so is the linoleum in my bathroom. Okay, I have ceramic tile in my bathroom, but the point is my floor could be made from flax.

The upward trend in flax acres and price over the past decade speaks to these possibilities and burgeoning markets.

Economics

However, historical acres, production and price are only part of the equation, everyone must consider cost of production when making planting decisions. Annually, Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization estimates cost of production for most crops in their Crop Planning Guides (available at www.agr.gov.sk.ca) which review several different scenarios arranged by soil zone. For interest sake, I have averaged the cost of production for flax and canola in the black and dark brown soil zones assuming direct seeding into stubble. Total variable costs per acre averaged \$91.56 for flax and \$118.68 for canola. With that assumption, using 10 year average yields by crop district and current commodity prices (flax at \$8.38/bu and

Table 1: Flax and canola yields (1993 - 2002) by crop district and net revenue per acre

Crop District	Flax		Canola		Flax - Canola
	Yield	Net / ac ¹	Yield	Net / ac ¹	Net / ac ²
1a	18.6	\$ 64.31	22.1	\$ 58.34	\$ 5.97
1b	19.5	\$ 71.85	22.1	\$ 58.34	\$ 13.51
2a	17.7	\$ 56.77	20.6	\$ 46.33	\$ 10.44
2b	20.5	\$ 80.23	22.0	\$ 57.54	\$ 22.69
3an	17.8	\$ 57.60	21.4	\$ 52.73	\$ 4.87
3as	17.7	\$ 56.77	21.0	\$ 49.53	\$ 7.24
3bn	17.7	\$ 56.77	21.3	\$ 51.93	\$ 4.83
3bs	16.9	\$ 50.06	19.3	\$ 35.91	\$ 14.15
4a	15.0	\$ 34.14	22.1	\$ 58.34	\$(24.20)
4b	17.8	\$ 57.60	23.2	\$ 67.15	\$(9.55)
5a	19.2	\$ 69.34	22.3	\$ 59.94	\$ 9.39
5b	19.9	\$ 75.20	22.7	\$ 63.15	\$ 12.06
6a	19.5	\$ 71.85	22.7	\$ 63.15	\$ 8.70
6b	18.8	\$ 65.98	23.1	\$ 66.35	\$(0.37)
7a	17.4	\$ 54.25	21.6	\$ 54.34	\$(0.08)
7b	19.0	\$ 67.66	21.6	\$ 54.34	\$ 13.32
8a	19.8	\$ 74.36	23.4	\$ 68.75	\$ 5.61
8b	19.9	\$ 75.20	23.5	\$ 69.56	\$ 5.65
9a	18.4	\$ 62.63	20.5	\$ 45.53	\$ 17.11
9b	20.3	\$ 78.55	21.4	\$ 52.73	\$ 25.82
Average	18.6	\$ 64.06	21.9	\$ 56.69	\$ 7.36

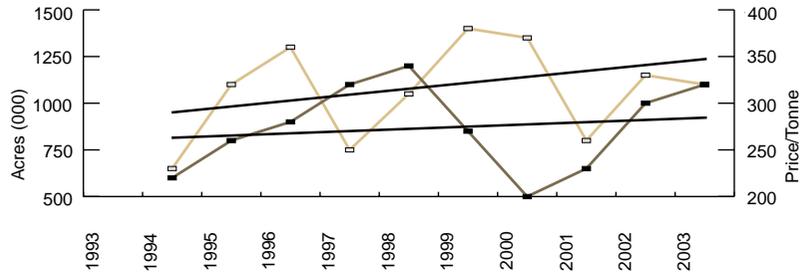
¹Net / ac = (bu/ac * \$/bu - Total Variable Cost)

²Net / ac = (Flax Net/ac) - (Canola Net/ac)

Source: SAFRR Crop Planning Guides, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg Commodity Exchange

Figure 1
10 Year Saskatchewan Flax
Acreage and Price Trends
Source: Statistics Canada

—□— Acres
—■— Price
— Linear price
— Linear acres



canola at \$8.01/bu); we can create a simple model comparing the economics of these two crops.

At current commodity prices, depending on where you farm, flax is a viable option versus canola as suggested by a positive number in the final column of the table meaning that the net revenue of flax exceeded the net revenue of canola for that crop district. These numbers are averages. I do not expect any of these values to represent your actual production system. All producers have drastically different costs of production, expected yields and different pricing points; however, this model will serve as a starting point to compare cropping options on your farm. I would caution your interpretation of crop districts on the western side of the province (3bn, 3bs, 4A, 4B, 7A, 7B, 9A and 9B). These crop districts have limited data on flax yields making the comparisons less valid.

Beneficial Management Practices

Flax may look good on paper in 2004, but it also has to look good in your field. I have included some quick notes on beneficial management practices to get your flax off to the best start possible. The publication, 'Growing Flax, Production, Management and Diagnostic Guide' covers these topics with considerable more detail.

Planting

You should plant certified seed of a recommended variety into firm, moist soil between 2.5 and 4.0 cm deep. Seed placement is very important as a uniform plant stand will affect everything from the timing of weed control to judging maturity for swathing to your ability to profitably market straw after harvest. Your seeding rate should fall between 30 and 45 kg/ha giving you 500 to 800 seeds/m² with the understanding that a seedling emergence rate of 50 to 60 per cent is common. Studies have shown that flax yields begin to decline when plant populations fall below 300 plants/m². Producers tend to plant flax later than some other crops for several

reasons; however, research indicates that early seeded flax produces the best results in terms of yield, decreased lodging and improved straw quality for value added processing.

Fertility

Because flax is a small seed, it is very sensitive to seed placed fertilizer. Depending on your row spacing, opener, soil type and soil moisture, the recommendation for seed placed nitrogen varies considerably. You can refer to SAFRR's publication 'Guidelines for Safe Rates of Fertilizer Applied with the Seed' (available at www.agr.gov.sk.ca) to match your planting conditions with a recommended rate of seed placed N. Generally, when soil moisture conditions are good to excellent, seed placed N should rarely exceed 15 lbs/ac.

Weed Control

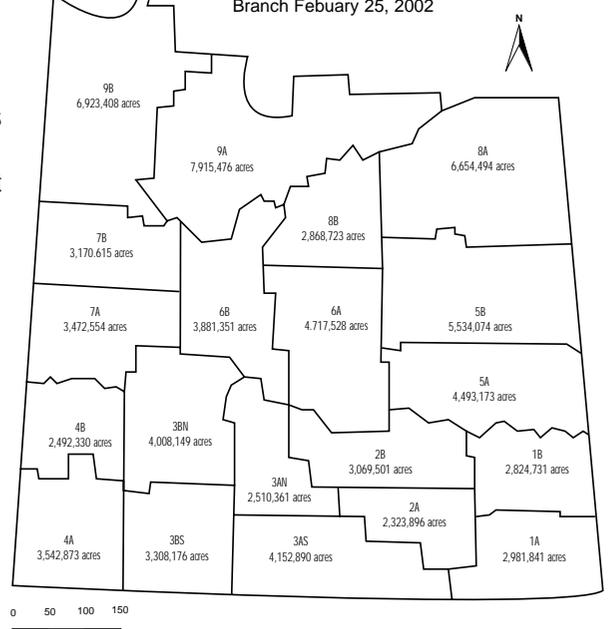
Flax is not a very competitive crop. It does not have early season vigour or the ability to rapidly cover the ground, nor does it offer the broad spectrum early weed control options of herbicide tolerant canola and most flax herbicides require the crop to be at least 5 cm tall before application. All this means you need to create as weed free an environment as possible and may require a preseed burnoff with glyphosate. As well, uniform crop establishment is important to ensure the crop simultaneously reaches the stage at which you can safely apply herbicides. Preliminary research from AAFC indicates that flax responds favourably

to early weed removal, due in large part to its uncompetitive nature.

Final Thoughts

Planting decisions will change from year to year and any given set of circumstances will make one commodity more attractive than another. In addition, it is difficult to place an economic value on many of the factors that go into your evaluation of what crop to grow from your own comfort level to long-term rotational considerations to your understanding of markets. I am not advocating flax over canola; individual planting decisions are far too complex for me to make that recommendation from my desk. I am trying to provide a rudimentary aid with which you can make a more informed decision, and given the past performance of flax in Saskatchewan, the potential markets the crop offers and current commodity prices, it deserves some pencil time when you're sketching out your 2004 cropping plans.

Figure 2
Saskatchewan Crop District Map
prepared by: Geomatics Unit, Statistics
Branch February 25, 2002



Flax Checkoff

Deadlines

Period 1 February 28, 2004

Period 2 August 31, 2004

Application forms are available by contacting SaskFlax

Our Logo Tells A Story

The bright and lively crown of the sheaf of flax represents the coming together of many members into a solid organization.



SaskFlax

The stalks of the flax plant positioned in a woven manner represent fiber-based products as well as the close interaction between

members of the organization.

The boll of the plant, made up of three oil droplet shapes, represents oil-based products as well as the overlapping areas of production, research and marketing.

Saskatchewan Flax Grower is published tri-annually by the Saskatchewan Flax Development Commission, for registered flax producers, registered buyers and allied organizations.

Subscription rate for other individuals/ organizations is \$50.00 per year. Contact office for more details 306.664.1901.

Help Us Be Accurate
Are you getting more than one copy? Address incomplete or name misspelled? Let us know. Call 306.664.1901, 306.664.4404 fax, or mail in the label for correction. Thank you.

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