

Maritime Organic Grains Network Newsletter

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A bi-annual publication to connect, encourage and support organic grain producers in the Maritime Provinces

ACORN

Atlantic Canadian Organic Regional Network

The Voice of Organics in Atlantic Canada

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Photo credit: Alan Stewart

MESSAGE FROM THE ACORN OFFICE:

Happy New Year! Welcome to the second issue of this FREE Maritime Organic Grains Network (MOGN) Newsletter, a part of ACORN's effort to revitalize a network with a goal of connecting organic grain and field crop producers of all scales and harvests to share information, knowledge, and contacts, consider collaborative marketing opportunities, and establish a peer group for the specifics of grain production in our region.

After the recent ACORN conference in Halifax, where record numbers participated in 3-days of workshops, including an entire stream devoted to grain and field crops topics, reviving this network seems like a timely project. Grain buyers are looking east for organic options, and while conventional grain prices fall, it's not surprising to have more inquiries about transitioning to organic, where prices are a bit more stable, and capturing an organic premium.

Integral to revival of this network is the opportunity to meet in-person, and ACORN is planning a few opportunities to do this over the next few months, including a Grains Kitchen-Table-Meeting in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia as a pre-cursor to a larger Grains Network Workshop and Roundtable

event, featuring two speakers that have a lot to share about both production knowledge and the value and potential of forming networks, Dr. Heather Darby and farmer Archie Blankers. This newsletter, featuring articles and information from our generous contributors, also has full details about both of these events as well as other plans that may be of interest to any field/grain crop producers.

As always, we are looking for additional contributors for the next newsletter (likely to be mailed out in July 2015). If you have some information, research, or even a story to share, please feel free to send us a note anytime to admin@acornorganic.org.

To continue to be transparent about the goals of the MOGN, we have once again included the recommendations from the Maritime Organic Field Crop Market Study, published in early 2011. The recommendations still ring true today, and it's not too late to engage and start making these things happen in our region! If you are interested in being more actively involved, let us know and ACORN will keep you in the loop. Likewise, if you know of someone who might be interested in being a part of this network and receiving this newsletter, send us their contact information. Till next time!

Maritime Organic Field Crops Market Study (2011)

Recommendations Summary:

In order to increase the capacity of the Maritime organic field crops sector and to meet the demands of the various markets, the following recommendations are suggested

- 1) Stakeholders and associations are recommended to form an industry-chaired committee to direct the future activities of the MOGN.
- 2) The mandate and capacity of the MOGN should work towards FABQ's model, a Quebec-based organic grain grower group. In addition to creating a strong network of organic grain and pulse producers, the group tracks market information twice annually and organizes one conference per year with buyers from across the national and international markets. Additionally, the grain grower group of the FABQ functions to coordinate educational opportunities and farm tours.
- 3) MOGN and industry partners should organize field tours every second year to visit grain farmers in other regions (or countries).
- 4) MOGN should work with industry partners to lead workshops on optimizing grain quality through proper management, storage and handling.
- 5) PEI and other geographic areas where there is a concentration of organic grain producers should investigate the possibility of developing an equipment and infrastructure sharing system, such as Quebec's CUMA.
- 6) A feasibility study should be completed to examine the potential creation of a grain/livestock co-operative such as Organic Valley's CROPP model or Saskatchewan's Farmer Direct Co-op.
- 7) Regional grain buyers should offer incentives for quality and variety preferences, which would offer positive reinforcement and push innovation.
- 8) In order to entice new entrants to organic grain production, a detailed cost of production analysis for different crops under organic management (as part of a rotational farming system) should be developed, including a profitability analysis in relation to production scale by crop. This information should be distributed to conventional grain commodity groups.

For the full study, go to:

acornorganic.org/media/resources/MOGNmarketstudy.pdf

THE EVOLUTION OF FAIR TRADE: CO-OPS & FARMER-OWNED BRANDS BY JASON FREEMAN

In the fall of 2011, Farmer Direct Co-op (FDC) became the first organization in North America to be certified to domestic fair trade standards with the Agricultural Justice Project's Food Justice Certification (www.agriculturaljusticeproject.org). Food Justice certification is a 3rd party certification that verifies, amongst other things, that our member farmers, the labour on their farms and the FDC staff are receiving fair prices for their crops or a living wage, and are working in safe conditions. About five years previous to this FDC made the commitment to pursue fair trade certification for the following reasons:

1. It is the right thing to do for our farmers, their workers and our staff.
2. Core organic consumers, like myself, were demanding food that was not only organic but also fair.
3. There was a fantastic opportunity to gain first mover advantage in the marketplace
4. By owning their own brand our members receive premium pricing even when the market prices decline. The reason is that you have more control of your margins, because you have more control over the price you charge for your grain, the higher up the value-chain (closer to the consumer) you can climb.

The move paid dividends and in the spring of 2012 FDC launched the Farmer Direct Co-op Brand of grains for retailers' bulk bins. The FDC brand is sold based on the following three attributes: 100% Farmer-Owned, 100% fair Deal (www.thefairDeal.org, Domestic Fair Trade) & 100% Organic. This is the first and currently only brand in North America,

perhaps in the world, to have these three attributes.

The marketplace response continues to be fantastic. In May of 2013 our brand was launched nationally in the United States in Whole Foods Markets and our estimated sales for the brand 'Y.E. Distributors' in July 2015 are on pace to hit \$3million. The Y.E. brand, which consists of 25lb bags of products such as brown and gold flaxseed, quick rolled oats, pinto beans, hulled hempseed and split green and yellow peas is being sold across the US in Whole Foods Market and select independent and Co-op retailers, as well as in Canada in British Columbia and through the Ontario Natural Food Co-op.

So what's stopping Maritime/ACORN growers from doing the same thing that FDC did? Well, frankly a lot, and therefore co-operation amongst organic grain farmers should be the goal. Firstly, to manage our Food Justice Certification (FJC) it takes 1 full time staff, a FJC consultant and about 10 to 25% of my time depending on the season. Additionally, FDC has a total of 12 staff, 8 in the office and up to 4 in the warehouse to manage the sales, marketing, logistics, fulfillment, compliance and financing of our members' crops to our three markets: railcars to organic livestock producers and feed mills, FTL & LTL of grain to organic food manufacturers and the FDC brand to retailers. All told it equals roughly \$600,000/year in payroll and other expenses to keep the wheels spinning on \$6million/year and a growing farmer co-op. To get to this point it took us 12 years.

So how can the Maritime/ACORN growers work with FDC to create a Maritime brand

for not only your grains but also your livestock and poultry production?

Pigging Backing Off Existing Infrastructure and Brand Identity: FDC could provide advice to Maritime growers regarding developing your own brand. Its a process that, if done properly, will take at least 6 months and will include a number of consumer focus groups and the hiring of a designer or firm to manage the process and create the artwork. This can cost anywhere from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Of course, you can do it on the cheap for a lot less but then the risk of market rejection is much higher. Alternatively, Maritime growers could form a chapter of FDC and therefore would have access to our branding which would be modified to your geographic location and the markets you want to service. For example, FDC doesn't sell eggs, however our branding would apply very well to Farmer-Owned, fairDeal and certified organic eggs.

By being a chapter of FDC, Maritime growers would have access to FDC markets and customers that are within your region. For example, FDC sells feed to Organic Valley (OV) and could maximize returns to Maritime growers by selling to OV members in the eastern US at possibly a lower margin than with traditional brokers. Maritime growers would also have access to our Internal Control System, it's the desk at our co-op that internally verifies our Food Justice Certification along with making sure all our members, grain cleaners, processors and other suppliers have current organic and kosher certifications in place.

But before any of this can happen, whether it be working through the FDC brand or creating your own Maritime grower brand, organic family farmers in the Maritimes have to truly commit to working together and cooperating. Growers have to be able to put aside short term benefit for their farm for long term benefit for their farm and their co-op. You'd need to find the money for at least one part time coordinator who would be FDC's go-to person on the ground, this person needs to be trained to provide Food Justice Certification audits and would also organize all of your governance including grower board and annual meetings.

Then you'd need to come to a consensus on the markets you wish to enter or expand in and assess your infrastructure needs such as level of production, available processing and packing, storage, transportation and financing.

All of this provides a heaping plate of food for thought and will take tremendous cooperation.

Mr. Freeman is the Founding and General Manager of FDC (www.farmerdirect.coop)

PARTICIPATORY PLANT BREEDING

BY DR. MARTIN ENTZ

Greetings. My name is Martin Entz. I am a professor in the Department of Plant Science at the University of Manitoba working on organic agriculture. Our work here includes the Glenlea long-term organic-conventional comparison study (just completed after 23 years) and many organic agronomic studies (crop rotation, tillage management, green manures, seed production, etc). In 2004, we started organic wheat and oat breeding programs together with Agriculture and AgriFood Canada. In 2011, we invited farmers to become part of the process and in 2013 we received additional support from USC Canada, through The Bauta Family Initiative on Canadian Seed Security. The Bauta program has allowed us to move beyond our regional focus and become part of a new and exciting national effort that seeks to empower organic farmers with seeds.

This was the first year that Maritime grain growers participated in the Bauta-supported Farmer Participatory Plant Breeding program (PPB for short), and I was grateful for the opportunity to visit some of these farms in July 2014. I spent some time in PEI and NB, though on previous visits I have visited Nova Scotia as well.

On July 30, I participated in a workshop hosted by Mark and Sally Bernard, owners of Barnyard Organics near Freetown, PEI. The workshop was held in the machine shop where straw bales were used as seats. It was a great atmosphere. We discussed a wide range of topics important to organic farms: crop rotation; tillage management including ways to reduce tillage on organic farms; nutrient management; weed management; as well as seeds and crop varieties. I am always struck by how similar the challenges facing organic farmers really are, no matter where in the world you farm.

I was impressed by the crop rotation systems that the farmers described. One example was: Oat (undersown to red clover)-Clover for 2 years-Wheat-Soybean-Barley/Pea intercrop-then back to the undersown Oats. Crop rotation is at the heart of any successful organic grain farming system and the rotation described above is an example of a fine rotation. Hayed forage crops are such a good way to manage certain weeds, plus they add more soil carbon that annual crops. Another important feature of this rotation is its ability to supply nitrogen to the non-legume crops. One concern with using red clover in recent years was the lack of available inoculant. This situation appears to have improved for Canada. The Canadian Forage and

Grassland Association recently sent out a notice indicating that red clover inoculant should be available for 2015.

After the machine shed session, we headed to the field to investigate the crops and to get a first-hand look at the on-farm breeding

populations of wheat and oats. The Bernard's participatory wheat and oat populations were planted in commercial field situations for the respective crops. This made for an excellent selection environment. The check varieties that all farmers receive with their breeding package were seeded alongside the 3 segregating populations, which allowed visitors to compare plant types. I thought the selection environments were excellent for both crops. The oats were on the short side, but what we have learned from 4 years of on-farm selection in Manitoba is that the more stressful the growing conditions are during the selection years, that more hardy a variety that farmers will select.

We had a lively discussion about a whole range of topics while in the field: seeding date, seed borne disease, manure application and wheat gluten strength. On seeding date, there appeared a consensus that later seeding improves weed control. A string of wet springs has made early seeding difficult in many cases. May of 2014 was the wettest ever on the planet! Designing crop rotations for wet, cool springs remains a challenge - one where diversity with forages and other perennials can really help.

On gluten strength, we have some flexibility in the participatory breeding program. Making crosses with older varieties (pre 1950's) will allow the potential for low gluten strength types. On the instruction of Maritime farmers, Anne Kirk has initiated crosses using Acadia as one of the parents. Some of these crosses involve Acadia with modern varieties while other crosses involve Acadia with other heritage varieties - in order to ensure lower gluten strength. It was interesting that Acadia plants from the Maritimes actually looked quite different than the Acadia plants that came from Ag Canada's seed bank. Anne made crosses using both the farmer grown and the AAFC Acadia and these populations will be available to Maritime farmers in 2015.

We observed some seed borne disease in the oat plots at Barnyard Organics. Diseases such as smut are not unusual in cereals but signal the need to select for resistant varieties. The smut infected oat panicles will not be advanced to the next generation in the on-farm breeding



Farmers checking out the plant breeding trials during the Field Day at Barnyard Organics, Freetown, PEI.

program. This is referred to as negative selection - getting rid of growing plants with undesirable characteristics.

The following day was spent visiting Maurice Girouard's organic grain operation in New Brunswick. Maurice is also participating in the on-farm breeding program and had 3 different wheat populations and all the check varieties growing in one of his fields. The plots looked very good and allowed Maurice good opportunities to select 500 seed heads from each population.

We also visited two of Maurice's soybean fields. The one field was soybean on fallowed land. As expected, the soybeans were weed free and looked terrific. The second soybean field was in a continuous cropping scenario and there were some late season weeds emerging. The good news is that while late-season weeds may make a soybean field look a bit messy, late-emerging weeds do not affect soybean yield potential nearly as badly as early-emerging weeds.

We also discussed some soybean variety testing in the Maritimes. Perhaps we can collaborate since we have an MSc student working on organic soybean variety selection for Manitoba and Manitoba's climate is actually quite similar to that of the Maritimes. Like several other Maritime farmers, Maurice expressed interest in hullless oats. We did not have a population of hullless oats for the on-farm breeding program, but did supply Maurice with AC Gehl hullless oats, which he did grow. Maurice indicated that it did very well.

It was great to visit grain growers in this beautiful part of the country. Grains are an excellent rotational option for organic farmers and there is growing demand for a whole range of organic grains. Therefore, considering organic grain production seems like a logical step for organic farmers to consider.

I really enjoyed meeting some organic grain producers on my visit to the Maritimes as well as the extension and research specialists who attended the workshop. I was very impressed with the quality of the discussions and the management skills displayed by the farmers. Thanks also to Stephanie and my other hosts!

Best wishes,

Martin Entz

LOOKING TO GERMINATE THE REGION'S FIRST MALT HOUSE

By Alan Stewart, President Horton Ridge Malt & Grain

Horton Ridge Malt & Grain Company Limited www.hortonridgemalt.com has been created with the goal of establishing an organic malt house in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. The name is a nod to the fact that the malt house will be situated on the south slope of what is known locally as the Wolfville Ridge, in the community of Hortonville. Horton Ridge is a concept developed by Alan Stewart of Stewarts Organic Farm, a long time organic farmer, as a way to value add grains grown on the farm. There is a vibrant wine industry in the Annapolis Valley, as evidenced by the many vineyards that dot the landscape. L'Acadie Vineyards, Atlantic Canada's only organic winery, is located a few miles up the Gaspereau Valley from where the Horton Ridge malt house will be. Whereas vineyards are tangible evidence that wine has an agricultural component, there are currently no fields of grain linked directly to the local brew houses or distilleries. Horton Ridge Malt has been created to change that.

We are all aware of the burgeoning craft brewing industry of Atlantic Canada; it is a bright spot on our economic landscape. Hard on the heels of the craft brewers are the craft distillers; we are beginning to see several artisanal distilleries opening across the region. We are fortunate to have organic brewing operations; Big Spruce in Nyanza, Cape Breton produces exclusively organic beers for over a year, Picaroon's in Fredericton has been producing a line of organic beers for many years, Tatamagouche Brewing Company opened an organic brewery last year, and Propeller Brewing Company in Halifax has recently launched their first organic beer.

From an artisanal beverage perspective, the rise of the craft brewing and distilling industries is great news. From an agricultural perspective,

however, there remains a gaping hole. Malted grain is the single largest non-water component of craft beers and whiskeys, and currently there are no malting operations in Atlantic Canada. A key element to allowing a true "grain-to-glass" experience for Atlantic Canadians would be to have a malt house here that would malt locally grown grains. Malting is the process whereby, through the controlled germination of grains, starches are converted to sugars by enzymes contained within the grain. Once the malting process is complete, there are sufficient sugars in the malt (formerly grain) to begin the brewing (fermentation) process. Malted grain looks very much like the grain that it once was, however its properties are very different; grain is hard, chewy and starchy, malt is hard, crunchy and sweet. As green malt is dried, various colour and flavor profiles can be imparted to the malt by varying the kilning regime. It is the malt that contributes to the lacing on the glass, the colour, head, feel and taste of the beer.

There are two main challenges ahead for Horton Ridge Malt & Grain; to learn the art of craft malting, and to learn how to grow organic malting grains. In January Alan attended a two week training session at the Canadian Malt Barley Technical Centre (CMBTC) in Winnipeg, the only malt training facility in the Americas. Many of the new generation of craft maltsters that have recently begun malting operations across North America have participated in the CMBTC program. This experience at CMBTC gave important insights into the required specifications for suitable malting grains, the science behind malting, hands on malting experience and

malt analysis. After completion of the training, the CMBTC offers follow up assistance to help participants bring their malting operations to reality. The greater of the two challenges will be the growing of the organic malting grains.

In order to produce quality malt, malting grains must have specific physical and physiological properties. As well, the real challenge of growing organic grains without unacceptable amounts of fusarium must be overcome. Much work is required to make this happen, and the groundwork has been laid by initiatives outlined in the last issue of this newsletter. Stewarts Organic Farm will only be able to produce 10% of the needs of Horton Ridge, so opportunities exist for other Atlantic Canadian organic farmers to grow malting grains for them as well. As the grain growing challenges are being dealt with, Horton Ridge will purchase organic malting grains from other areas of Canada to ensure a consistent supply for malt production.

Horton Ridge Malt has been designated a Community Economic Development Corporation which enables it to accept investments from Nova Scotians via a Community Economic Development Investment Fund (CEDIF). Investments made into CEDIFs result in income tax breaks for the investors. As the company moves toward their investment goal of \$300,000 by February 28, 2015, Horton Ridge has been encouraged by the support received from members of the local community thus far—thank you!



GROWING FLAX IN VERMONT

By Susan Monahan and Heather Darby
Northwest Crops and Soils Team, University of Vermont Extension

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) is a multi-purpose crop grown for its fiber, oil (linseed oil), and meal. The importance of flax as a major crop in the United States drastically decreased in the 1980s when latex paints replaced linseed oil based paint. There has recently been renewed interest in flax, both for human consumption and for animal feed, for its high levels of heart-healthy omega-3 fatty acids. The UVM Northwest Crops and Soils (NWCS) Program has been studying flax to determine the best agronomic practices for growing flax in Vermont's climate. Flax is a spring annual that is usually planted as early as the ground can be worked. One of the main challenges to successfully growing

flax is weed control. Flax competes poorly with weeds due to its relatively short height (between 12 and 36 inches when mature) and tiny leaves.

Over the last two years the NWCS program initiated a weed control trial comparing four organic weed control strategies with a control of standard 6 inch row spacing and no cultivation. The treatments were: 1) narrow row treatment planted at 4.5 inch spacing, 2) wide row treatment planted at 9 inch row spacing and cultivated with a Schmotzer hoe narrow row cultivator one month after planting (see the Schmotzer hoe in action in a video on our website: <http://www.uvm.edu/extension/cropsoil/grains>), 3) tine-weed treatment planted at standard

6 inch row spacing and tine-weeded

one month after planting, and 4) inter-seed treatment planted at standard 6 inch row spacing with the addition of Alice white clover at 4 lbs. acre-1.

In 2013, two treatments in this study competed so poorly with weeds that we did not harvest them due to the excessive weed pressure. Only the narrow row and wide row treatments were effective at reducing weed pressure. Visually, it was clear that the wide row with cultivation treatment was most effective at competing with weeds; the narrow row treatment was a close second, and the control was over-

run with weeds (Figures 1-3). The harvest data supports this; the wide row treatment yielded the most at 622 lbs. **Figure 2. Narrow row flax.** acre-1 (Figure 4). Interestingly, in 2014 lower overall weed pressure resulted in successful harvest from all treatment plots (Table 1). Flax yields averaged 1,158 lbs. acre-1, which is closer to yields from traditional flax growing regions. There was no significant difference in yields or test weight amongst any of the weed control techniques. The reasons for this increase in yield included lower overall weed pressure and better harvest technique. The average weed populations in 2014 were 169 weeds meter-2 compared to 423 weeds



Figure 1. Wide row flax with Schmotzer hoe



Figure 2. Narrow row flax.



Figure 3. Flax control plot.

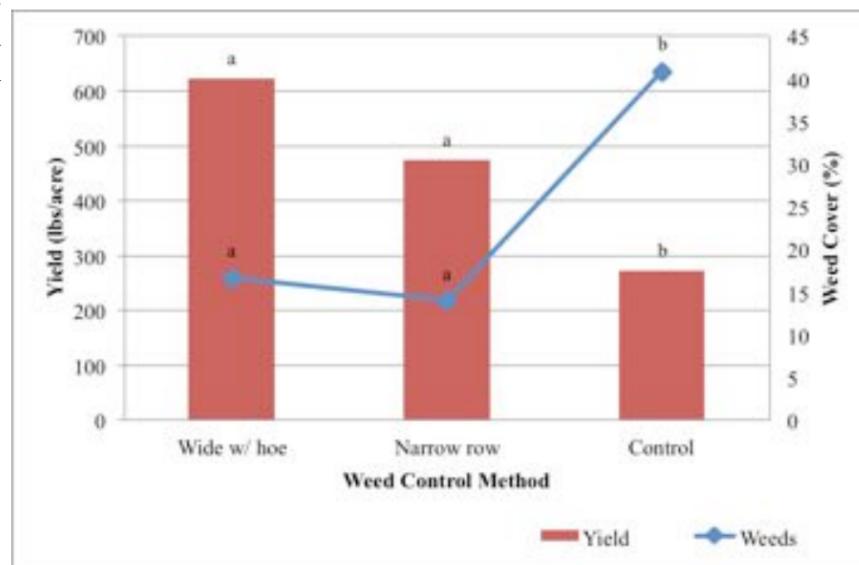


Figure 4. Yield and weed cover of flax plots managed with different weed control techniques, 2013.

meter-2 in 2013. Likely the low weed pressure experienced by flax in 2014 resulted in adequate yields regardless of weed control technique. To harvest, plots were cut and swathed, and picked up with a combine four days later. This technique allowed the flax and weed biomass to dry down. Additionally, adjustments to the combine such as turning the air off prevented flax seed from being lost inside the combine.

Of the two cultivation strategies, the Schmotzer hoe was the most effective at removing weeds from the flax plots in both years. In 2013, tine weeding one month after planting killed 23% of weeds while cultivating with the Schmotzer hoe removed 81% of weeds (Table 2). In 2014, tine weeding one month after planting killed 88% of weeds while cultivating with a Schmotzer hoe removed 91% of weeds. Cultivation appears to be an adequate technique to control weeds in

Table 1. Harvest yield and test weight of flax grown with different weed control techniques, Alburgh, VT, 2014.

	Yield	Test weight
	lbs/acre	lbs/bushel
Wide row w/ Schmotzer hoe	1073	53.1
Inter-seed	1129	53.0
Tine-weed	1194	55.0
Narrow row	1195	54.9
Control	1198	53.6
Trial Mean	1158	53.9
LSD (p<0.10)	NS	NS

NS – No significant difference amongst weed control techniques.

flax especially under moderate weed pressure. Timing of the cultivation is also important for successful removal of weed species. The weeds were cultivated in the cotyledon to first leaf stages, making them easier to remove with mechanical equipment.

The UVM Extension Northwest Crops and Soils Team would like to thank SARE for funding this research.

Table 2. Weeds removed from flax plots by mechanical cultivation (% of total weed population).

	2013	2014
Tine weeding	23%	88%
Schmotzer hoe	81%	91%

THE MARITIME ORGANIC GRAINS SEED SUPPLY LIST IS NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:
<http://acornorganic.org/resources/library>



DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE TO CONNECT WITH OTHER ORGANIC GRAIN GROWERS FROM ACROSS THE REGION!

ACORN is excited to be partnering with the PEI Certified Organic Producers' Co-op to host the Maritime Organic Grains Network Workshop & Round Table Discussion - Featuring Dr. Heather Darby (VT) and farmer Archie Blankers (QC)!

This farmer-oriented session will combine practical field crop innovations with networking opportunities to advance the organic grains sector in our region, with a round-table-style chance to discuss our region's varied organic grain products, the challenges and opportunities in the sector, including the struggling livestock sector, demand for organic grain, pricing and markets, while also exploring the potential benefits expanding the Maritime Organic Grains Network.

Registration will open on February 1st, but in the meantime, please RSVP to Mel Jellet by calling 1-866-322-2676, or by email at acornoffice@acornorganic.org. Cost is \$25 which includes lunch!

NETWORK IDEAS?

Have some ideas that would help your organic grains venture? Let us know! Here are a few network ideas we've tossed around:

- An online interactive forum
- Annual price setting standards/guidelines for specific crops
- Specific education and outreach for new and established farmers
- Help develop networks for seed exchange and seed suppliers
- Support organic grain processing/purchasing initiatives

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Let us know! admin@acornorganic.org

Speaker Bios:

Dr. Heather Darby is an agronomic and soils specialist for the University of Vermont Extension. She received her MS from the University of Wisconsin in Agronomy and her Ph.D. in Crops and Soils at Oregon State University. Being raised on a dairy farm in Northwestern Vermont has also allowed her to play an active role in all aspects of dairy farming as well as gain knowledge of the land and create an awareness of the hard work and dedication required to operate a farm. These practical experiences complemented by her education have focused her attention towards sustainable agriculture and promotion of environmental stewardship of the land. Heather is involved with implementing many research and outreach programs in the areas of fuel, forage and grain production systems in New England. Outreach programs have focused on delivering on-farm education in the areas of soil health, nutrient management, organic grain and forage production, and oilseed production. Research has focused on traditional and niche crop variety trials, weed management strategies and cropping systems development.



Archie Blankers: Archie is a dairy and grain farmer, growing over 200 acres of diversified grains for his livestock and other value added markets. As attendees will include producers from across the Maritimes, Archie's broad experiences and perspectives will be applicable to the diverse needs of producers. Growers in the Northern Grains Network farm in a similar climate, and face similar production and marketing challenges. Gaining insight into their organizational structure and strategies for surmounting production and marketing challenges will galvanize Maritime producers to work collaboratively to improve the vibrancy of our sector.

CONTACT US TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT BILLETING, TRAVEL SUBSIDIES & CARPOOLING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ANYONE INTERESTED FROM OFF-ISLAND.

For ideas and inspiration, check out this online resource:
 Northern Grain Growers Association:

<http://northerngraingrowers.org/our-association>

Mission: To encourage and support the production, processing, and marketing of grains in Vermont and the surrounding regions.



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ACORN Office

Executive Director -
 Theresa Richards

Mailing Address
 P.O. Box 6343
 Sackville, NB
 E4L 1G6

Office Location
 131B Main Street, 2nd
 floor
 Sackville, NB