

Saskatchewan Agricultural Drought Preparedness Plan

August 2025

Executive Summary

Droughts are predicted to become more frequent with climate change, but the onset of drought is difficult to predict. During drought periods, producers and industry are often consumed with managing the immediate impacts. Long-range planning with partners can help producers and rural communities proactively consider definitive outcomes using mitigation and adaptation strategies.

In Saskatchewan, it is widely known that drought can have huge economic implications, particularly in the agriculture sector. Therefore, it is important to plan for drought and be prepared when it does occur. The purpose of this drought preparedness plan is to evaluate current and future drought risks and outline an approach to mitigating and, where necessary, adapting to the effects of agricultural drought while minimizing financial and environmental impacts. The plan will outline preparedness, monitoring, and response and recovery approaches. At the same time, it will enable producers to understand their drought vulnerability and ensure that they are aware of the tools and data available to them to better prepare, make decisions and respond.

This plan breaks down the types of drought management actions and lists potential actions which may be taken, depending on drought stage. The drought stages used in this plan are: adequate moisture conditions, a moderate moisture deficit, or a severe moisture deficit. The plan assigns actions to appropriate entities to ensure clarity amongst the various groups involved.

There are also several appendices to the report describing Saskatchewan's drought history, policy considerations and drought resources for the agriculture community.

Acronyms Used in this Document

AAFC Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
BMP Beneficial Management Practices
Sustainable CAP Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership
ECCE Environment and Climate Change Canada
Ministry Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture
NDMC National Drought Mitigation Centre
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
SCIC Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation
SPSA Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency
SSCA Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association / SaskSoil
WSA Water Security Agency

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Introduction

Defining Drought

Defining drought can be difficult. For example, although droughts are natural events that humans cannot control, the ways people use water can make the consequences of a natural water scarcity, like drought, even worse (NDMC 2019) or, conversely, can lessen the impacts of drought. The types of conditions that constitute a drought will vary amongst different water user groups.

Conceptual definitions of drought offer a general idea or concept of drought. A conceptual definition of drought related to farming could be:

Drought is a protracted period of deficient precipitation resulting in extensive damage to crops and a consequential loss of yield from cropland, as well as forage and hayland.

Conceptual definitions may also be important in establishing drought policy. That is why scientists describe drought conceptually as an idea or concept and, operationally, by how drought functions or operates in ways that can be measured.

An operational definition for agriculture might compare daily precipitation values to evapotranspiration rates to determine the rate of soil moisture depletion, then express these relationships in terms of drought effects on plant behaviour (i.e., growth and yield) at various stages of crop development. A definition such as this one could be used in an operational assessment of drought severity and impacts by tracking meteorological variables, soil moisture and crop conditions during the growing season and continually re-evaluating the potential impact of these conditions on final yield.

The climatological community has defined four types of droughts:

1. meteorological drought;
2. hydrological drought;
3. agricultural drought; and
4. socioeconomic drought.

Meteorological drought happens when dry weather patterns dominate an area. Hydrological drought occurs when low water supply becomes evident, especially in streams, reservoirs, and groundwater levels, usually after many months of meteorological drought. Agricultural drought happens when crops become affected. Socioeconomic drought relates the supply and demand of various commodities to drought. Meteorological drought can begin and end rapidly, while hydrological drought takes much longer to develop and then recover from (NOAA 2019). Socioeconomic drought can last longer than hydrologic drought and can have a larger impact on society than any of the other three types of droughts. This plan is focused on agricultural drought only.

Agricultural Drought in Saskatchewan

Drought can be one of the costliest natural disasters to affect an area. The drought of 2001-02 resulted in agricultural production losses in Saskatchewan of \$1.6 billion (Wittrock, et al., 2018). The drought of 2021 resulted in an estimated \$2.6 billion in crop insurance payouts and a 43 per cent decline in production from the five-year average. The 2021 crop was the smallest crop on record since 2003, due to drought-induced yield decreases. Funding under AgriRecovery, the federal-provincial-territorial disaster relief framework, was provided in 2021 to support drought-affected livestock producers in Saskatchewan. AgriRecovery funding was again provided to livestock producers in 2023 to offset extraordinary costs of feeding livestock to maintain the breeding herd in Saskatchewan. The main impact of drought on the agriculture industry is a decrease in yields on cultivated land, hayland and pasture. Lower yields translate to lower income for producers. However, the impact can be more widespread than yields and can include:

- producers being forced to sell livestock due to a lack of water or forage;
- livestock losses due to poor water quality;
- increased risk of grass fires;
- higher costs of feed;
- grain handling companies moving lower volumes, resulting in less profit for them; and
- a reduction in producer spending on inputs the following year, which reduces the profitability of input suppliers.

Agricultural producers continue to demonstrate their resilience to drought-related challenges with support from government. For the Ministry, enabling the sector's long-term resiliency, including its resilience to climate-related risks, is a priority. Government enables producers to manage risk and proactively mitigate and recover from the effects of agricultural drought in several ways. Examples of activities and programs which support producers include Business Risk Management programming, BMP programming, research, monitoring and coordination of response actions. Historically, progress in genetics, innovative technologies, government programs and advances in land use management have also helped to decrease the impacts of drought.

While producers have demonstrated their ability to recover from drought in the past, it is important to continually plan for the future. Climate change could affect the frequency and severity of droughts. Government's current approach to drought management addresses current risks but may need to be re-evaluated once the implications of climate change are better understood.

Saskatchewan Drought Preparedness Plan

Partner Organizations

The Saskatchewan Drought Preparedness Plan is a collaborative cross-government initiative. Involved agencies include:

- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation;
- Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport;
- Ministry of Environment;
- Water Security Agency;
- Saskatchewan Research Council;
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada;
- Ministry of Government Relations; and
- Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture also actively engages with stakeholders to help inform drought preparedness and response efforts.

Purpose

The Saskatchewan Drought preparedness plan considers historical trends, evaluates current and future drought risks, and outlines an approach to mitigating and adapting to the effects of agricultural drought while minimizing financial and environmental losses.

Plan Goals

The drought preparedness plan and associated government and industry actions enable proactive:

- preparedness;
- monitoring;
- response; and
- recovery approaches.

Saskatchewan's agricultural producers understand their vulnerability to drought risks and have access to and use the knowledge and tools necessary to better prepare themselves.

Drought Management Actions

The actions listed in the Ministry's Drought Preparedness Plan can be broken down into several categories. These categories correspond to specific types of risk management actions.

Preparedness – actions which can be taken before a drought occurs to mitigate risks. These actions are taken year-round by those in the agriculture industry, even during times when drought is not a concern.

Preparedness actions may include outreach and extension, research, and program promotion and implementation.

Monitoring – ongoing actions, which are especially important during the growing season. Monitoring actions help the agriculture community to understand environmental conditions affecting production. Monitoring products include the Ministry’s [Crop Report](#) and AAFC’s [Weather and Drought Related to Agriculture](#) website.

Response and Recovery—actions which occur during or after a severe moisture deficit or drought. These actions help the agriculture community to recover and reduce negative effects on the industry. Response and recovery actions can include expediting program applications and evaluating emergency program options.

Stages of Drought Response

Actions in this action plan are classified according to three moisture level categories. These moisture levels are:

Adequate Moisture – conditions are categorized as D0 (abnormally dry) or a short period of D1 (moderate drought) in the Canadian Drought Monitor. Soil moisture levels and annual precipitation are near the yearly average. Soils are moist and would allow for germination and/or crop growth. Adequate subsoil moisture reserves are available. Crop development and production are near normal and yield prospects are normal or above normal. Hay and pasture lands are productive and are not exhibiting signs of stress and pastures are supplying excess or adequate feed supplies. Surface water is available for irrigation and livestock.

Moderate Moisture Deficit – is categorized as D2 (severe drought), D3 (extreme drought) or several consecutive months of D1 (moderate drought) as depicted in the Canadian Drought Monitor. Soil moisture and levels and annual precipitation are below average. Soil is dry and seed germination and/or crop growth may be curtailed. Limited subsoil moisture is available, crop development is behind and production is below average. Yield loss is a possibility. Hay and pasture lands are showing signs of moisture stress and feed supplies are becoming a concern. Pastures provide generally adequate food but still less than normal. Surface water levels are decreasing and livestock water quality is deteriorating.

Extreme Moisture Deficit – is categorized as D4 (exceptional drought) or several consecutive months of D3 (extreme drought) in the Canadian Drought Monitor. Soil moisture levels and annual precipitation are well below average. Growth has stopped or nearly stopped and plants are showing visible signs of moisture stress. Under these conditions, plants will quickly suffer irreparable damage. There is little to no subsoil moisture available and crops are experiencing severe stress. There is a heavy or extreme degree of loss to yield potential which can be caused by excess moisture, drought, disease, etc. Hay and pasture lands are not productive and feed supplies are a major concern. Pastures are providing marginal or no feed compared to what is expected for the time of year and supplemental feeding is required to maintain livestock. Livestock water is limited due to a lack of surface water/poor surface water quality. Below normal moisture conditions persist for multiple years. Producers’ domestic water supplies may be threatened from a quality or quantity perspective.

The extent of drought will also be taken into consideration when considering which actions to implement. Actions may be taken at the rural municipality level or province wide. A cross-government committee will take the above conditions into consideration when assessing moisture conditions in the province.

Drought Management Action Plan

Drought management actions and the responsible entities are listed below in the preparedness, monitoring and response and recovery sections. All actions are classified according to the stage of drought response. These stages are adequate moisture conditions, moderate moisture deficit and extreme moisture deficit.

Preparedness

Taking steps towards drought preparedness before a drought occurs can help streamline processes and minimize impacts when drought does strike. Ministry programming can help producers prepare themselves for future drought risks. The programs and the steps government is taking to increase uptake in these programs are outlined below.

GOAL: PRODUCERS ARE FINANCIALLY RESILIENT TO DROUGHT RISKS

Under Adequate Conditions or Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Provides information through extension specialists and the Agriculture Knowledge Center (1-866-457-2377) to help inform management decisions.
- The Ministry and SCIC:
 - Provides Business Risk Management programs.
 - Promotes available Business Risk Management programs.
 - Reviews Business Risk Management programs.
- Producers:
 - Participate in Business Risk Management and other Risk Management programs.
 - Make informed choices about crop types, inputs and on-farm infrastructure.
 - Ensure hay stockpiles are adequate and pastures are not overgrazed to the extent possible.

GOAL: BMP PROGRAMS ENABLE PRODUCERS RESILIENCE TO DROUGHT

Under Adequate Conditions or Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Provides the Farm and Ranch Water Infrastructure Program.
 - Provides the Resilient Agricultural Landscapes Program.
 - Promotes and increases uptake in BMP programs and best practices.
- The Ministry and WSA:
 - Supports irrigation expansion.

- Producers:
 - Participate in BMP programs as necessary to increase on-farm resilience to drought as outlined above.
 - Participate in irrigation programming where feasible/appropriate to better equip cropland to be resilient to drought.

GOAL: RESEARCH PROVIDES THE AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY WITH THE TOOLS NECESSARY TO INCREASE RESILIENCE TO DROUGHT

Under Adequate Conditions or Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Offers the Strategic Field Program for the evaluation of practices and technologies.
 - Provides agricultural drought research funding through the Agriculture Development Fund.
 - Offers the Agriculture-Applied Research Management program for demonstration of research activities.
 - Offers the Ag Demonstration of Practices and Technologies program to accelerate the transfer of knowledge to producers.
 - Provides institutional funding to the Livestock and Forage Centre of Excellence which enables researchers to partner with the agricultural industry groups and ranchers to conduct work at ‘near commercial’ scale.
 - Provides extension and technology transfer services to the agriculture community on advancements in research.
- The Ministry and the University of Saskatchewan:
 - Conducts research projects linked to the diversification of crop production at the Crop Development Centre.
- The Ministry (Crop Protection Lab):
 - Provides diagnostic services to help growers identify and manage pests that affect production.
- Producers:
 - Actively adopt new crop varieties and technologies on-farm to enhance operational drought resilience.
 - Proactively monitor crops for pests and disease throughout the growing season.

GOAL: PRODUCERS AND GOVERNMENT ARE AWARE OF THE DROUGHT MITIGATION TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS AVAILABLE TO THEM

Under Adequate Conditions or Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Provides drought management information on Saskatchewan.ca and through Regional Office extension specialists. Extension efforts can be customized to meet regional and producer needs.
 - Provides assistance with testing livestock water supplies for quality.

- Helps to inform producers on the drought risks associated with climate change and how to manage them.
- The Ministry and SCIC:
 - Provide technical assistance (i.e., assistance with water testing, feed rationing) and program information to producers looking to increase drought preparedness.
- The Ministry and the Government of Saskatchewan:
 - Promote the development of sustainable water supplies.
- The Ministry and WSA:
 - Understand program and policy tools which have been used to mitigate the effects of drought in the past.
- Rural municipalities:
 - Establish and maintain Emergency Management Plans.

Monitoring

This category of the drought action plan focuses on ongoing Ministry efforts to provide information on climatic conditions in the province. Compiling quality data and understanding conditions on the ground is important for drought preparedness. It can also be important for understanding the severity and duration of a drought. The Ministry monitors moisture conditions during the growing season in a variety of ways. There are also several external data sources the Ministry uses to monitor moisture.

Within the province, there are over 200 volunteer crop reporters. These reporters are asked to file a weekly report starting in April and ending in October or November depending on when harvest is completed. Each week's report has questions specific to the time of year. Questions about rainfall and topsoil moisture are consistently asked throughout the year. Other questions include progress on seeding or haying, crop conditions, harvest progress, and growth stage. Quality-controlled weather-monitoring data is also provided by AAFC directly to the Ministry. The Ministry maps the crop reporter and AAFC data and publishes it weekly in the [Crop Report](#).

SCIC receives data from ECCC and Weather Innovations Incorporated weather stations across the agricultural region of the province. These stations measure precipitation and temperature during the growing season and are the basis for weather-based programs offered by SCIC. SCIC is currently evaluating remotely sensed soil moisture monitoring technology.

The Ministry has a moisture monitoring committee which brings together agrologists working in the areas of crops and livestock, soils, forage, and policy. The SCIC, WSA and AAFC are also involved. The purpose is to bring together professionals from all areas of the province to provide regular information on the moisture conditions affecting their area of work. Additionally, the Ministry has a Drought Response Team that considers relevant data and information to develop targeted recommendations to mitigate the impacts of drought. These include programming, policy initiatives, or extension actions.

In addition to the various monitoring initiatives undertaken by the Ministry and SCIC, there are several other networks which the agriculture community has access to. These include the [Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network Canada](#) (CoCoRaHs), AAFC's [Canadian Drought Monitor](#), and the AAFC [Weather and Drought Related to Agriculture](#) website.

GOAL: QUALITY MOISTURE MONITORING INFORMATION IS COLLECTED BY GOVERNMENT

Under Adequate Conditions or Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Holds regular moisture monitoring meetings (e.g., monthly, or bi-weekly) with experts from across the Ministry, SCIC, WSA, and AAFC.
 - Develops regular reports using input from the moisture monitoring meetings to provide to the Minister of Agriculture.
 - Maintains a network of volunteer crop reporters.
 - Collects weekly drought monitoring information from the volunteer crop reporters during the growing season including rainfall, topsoil moisture, hay and pasture topsoil moisture, and minimum and maximum temperature.
 - Publicly posts the crop reporter data weekly on the Government of Saskatchewan website.
- SCIC:
 - Monitors data from network of weather stations and use the data to assess programs and use resources effectively.
- AAFC:
 - Maintains the Drought Watch website to provide timely information on weather and climate relevant to the agricultural sector in Canada.
 - Updates the Canadian Drought Monitor monthly on the Drought Watch website using input from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- WSA:
 - Monitors water supply reservoirs and reports on available water supplies.
- Producers:
 - Access and evaluate trend data using existing tools available through AAFC and the Ministry.

Under moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Holds additional moisture monitoring meetings (e.g., shifts to weekly) as needed if drought conditions are present.
- SPSA:
 - Maintain the Government of Saskatchewan wildfire web page.
 - The Agency derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from a number of Acts and regulations under those Acts. The Agency is responsible for:
<https://www.saskpublicsafety.ca/about-the-spsa/our-leadership-and-legislation>

- Rural municipalities:
 - Establish fire bans or restrictions as required.
- First Nations:
 - Establish fire bans or restrictions as required.

Response and Recovery

Drought response and recovery actions are important for the recovery of the agricultural community after a drought event. Recovery actions can be taken during all stages of moisture stress, from the early stages to the multi-season drought events. If appropriate steps are taken, economic and environmental consequences can be mitigated to a certain extent, and time spent returning to normal production can be minimized. All options for assisting producers are considered by the Ministry during a period of dry conditions, and appropriate response actions are implemented. It is important to note that response actions are a last resort, and producers should implement appropriate preparedness actions so that reliance on response actions is minimized.

GOAL: PRODUCERS ARE FINANCIALLY RESILIENT TO THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

Under Adequate Conditions or Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry and SCIC:
 - Continue to provide the Sustainable CAP suite of Business Risk Management programming.

Under Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Works with the federal government to assess conditions and consider designations under the Federal Livestock Tax Deferral.
- SCIC:
 - Expedites processes for grazing livestock on tame forage lands which are typically baled and for using annual crop acres for grazing or livestock feed.
 - Encourages use of the interim benefit feature of AgriStability, allowing producers to access a portion of their benefit early to help with cashflow.
 - Evaluates extending enrollment or using the late participation provision for AgriStability.

Under Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Initiates a request for assessment to the federal government under the AgriRecovery disaster relief framework which would compensate producers for up to 70 per cent of extraordinary costs. Provides the information necessary to complete the assessment.
- The Ministry and SCIC:
 - If an AgriRecovery response is triggered and approved, the Ministry and/or SCIC would administer the program.

GOAL: PRODUCERS ARE AWARE OF AND HAVE ACCESS TO SUPPLEMENTAL GRAZING AND FEED SOURCES

Under Moderate Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Ensures that all available Crown grazing lands that have adequate fencing and water sources have been advertised for short-term permit.
 - Requests for the Minister of Agriculture to approve emergency use of Crown lands. This allows producers to sub-lease their pasture, graze non-owned cattle on the lease, harvest hay on the lease, and sell hay from the lease with permission from Lands Branch.
 - Works with the Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport to identify whether there are any Parks lands which could be made available for grazing. Promote the availability of these lands.
 - Promotes Ministry of Highways lands which are available for haying.

Under Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - May review vacant agricultural Crown lands for short-term permit that were not successfully permitted in the spring and/or that would not otherwise be permitted in the event of an Emergency Drought Declaration.

GOAL: PRODUCERS HAVE ACCESS TO EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ASSISTANCE OPTIONS TO MINIMIZE DROUGHT IMPACTS

Under Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Considers notifying community pastures of the option to temporarily limit hunting access (following Lands Branch authorization).
- SCIC:
 - Examines SCIC coverage options and ensures timely claim processing in drought-stricken areas.
- SPSA:
 - Communicates with the public, including the agricultural community, on how to protect against fire risks.

Under Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- In the event of drought-related emergencies, escalates the matter to the Ministry's Emergency Planning Officer who may consider further escalation to SPSA and the provincial Emergency Operations Centre.

GOAL: PRODUCERS ARE AWARE OF THE EMERGENCY DROUGHT RESPONSE TOOLS AVAILABLE TO THEM

Under Moderate or Extreme Moisture Deficits:

- The Ministry:
 - Focuses extension efforts (including workshops, field days) on drought mitigation techniques.
 - Ramps up regional office extension efforts in drought areas, particularly in relation to water testing services and feed rations.
- The Ministry and SCIC:
 - Promote the Farm Stress Line using Ministry communications vehicles.
 - Launch targeted campaigns to promote the Agriculture Knowledge Centre general inquiry line as a resource to producers.
 - Emphasize media describing drought mitigation tools available to producers.

Appendix A: Saskatchewan's Drought History

Southern Saskatchewan has been more frequently affected by droughts than the northern areas of the province. The most significant droughts in recent decades occurred from 1929 to 1937, in 1961, from 1983 to 1988, and from 2001 to 2002. It could be argued that the drought in the 1980s was more severe with respect to rainfall than the Dirty Thirties, but the impacts were less due to improved soil conservation methods, new and different crop varieties which performed better in dryer conditions, better economic conditions, and government programs. While Saskatchewan has experienced periods of increased moisture, localized dry conditions have occurred in the past several years. During the growing season of 2018, a large area of the southwest region experienced reduced crop yields and dry pasture conditions. Dry conditions have persisted in recent years, creating challenges for crop and livestock producers and significant crop production loss in 2021.

In the mid-1930s, the *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act* was put in place by the federal government to assist in land reclamation, soil conservation and water management strategies. Early programs supported construction of water sources, expansion of irrigation districts and shelterbelt plantings. Permanent cover programs have been put in place to encourage farmers to seed drought-prone land to forage.

The severe drought during the 1980s resulted in an era of ad hoc programs for farmers. Programs put into place in the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s covered crop yield loss, livestock feed, water shortages, conservation planning, financial counseling, and interest-free loans. AAFC began administering the Federal Tax Deferral Program for farmers forced to sell breeding stock due to drought.

The [Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association](#) (SSCA) was formed in 1987 by a group of producers who saw the need to increase the public's awareness of soil conservation and to share soil conservation information with others. While the SSCA has promoted a variety of soil and water conservation practices, their most notable accomplishment has been their success in helping Saskatchewan growers successfully adopt low disturbance direct seeding (zero and minimum till) systems.

Appendix B: Policy Considerations

Sustainable CAP

Sustainable CAP is a five-year, \$485 million investment by federal and provincial governments in strategic initiatives for Saskatchewan agriculture which began on April 1, 2023. Much of the Ministry's programming is funded under Sustainable CAP. Sustainable CAP also provides funding for a suite of Business Risk Management programs which help producers to manage financial risks to their operations.

WSA Strategic Plan

The WSA leads the management of the province's water resources to ensure safe drinking water sources and reliable water supplies for economic, environmental, and social benefits for Saskatchewan people. The WSA will ensure Saskatchewan manages its water supply to support growth while protecting and enhancing water quality in its lakes and rivers and responding effectively to floods and droughts. In 2024 WSA launched a drought webpage and completed a WSA drought plan. In addition, WSA continues to support local communities with extension and other resources to ensure water delivery is prioritized and available for human use.

Saskatchewan's Plan for Growth

Saskatchewan's Plan for Growth emphasizes the importance of agriculture for Saskatchewan's economy and includes ambitious targets to grow agri-food exports, increase crop production, and expand irrigation. The plan notes that Saskatchewan has an obligation to increase the sustainability of our agriculture sector.

The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations

The *Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations* state that the province has an interest in supporting and promoting a sustainable and dynamic agricultural sector that optimizes the use of agricultural land for growth opportunities, and diversification in primary agricultural production and value-added agribusiness.

Saskatchewan's Climate Resilience Strategy

Prairie Resilience: A Made-in-Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy is a broad and balanced plan designed to strengthen the province's ability to adapt to the environmental, economic, and policy impacts of a changing climate. The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to monitoring and reporting progress in all areas of building resilience. As part of the government's one-team approach, the Ministry continues to update the Ministry of Environment on its efforts to enhance the province's climate resilience including research breakthroughs, sustainable agricultural practices, emissions efficiencies, and the day-to-day actions of producers to sustain productive agricultural operations in changing environmental conditions.

Appendix C: Resources

AAFC Weather and Drought Related to Agriculture	https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/agricultural-production/weather Information on weather and climate relevant to the agricultural sector in Canada.
Canadian Cryospheric Information Network	https://ccin.ca/ Tracking moisture conditions over winter
Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System	https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/maps/fm3?type=fwih Features current fire weather conditions and forecasts
Climatedata.ca	https://climatedata.ca/ Provides high-resolution climate data to aid with decision-making.
CoCoRaHS Website	www.cocorahs.org Weather information from a network of volunteers working together to measure and map precipitation across Canada and the U.S.
Crop Report Webpage	www.saskatchewan.ca/crop-report Information on growing conditions during the growing season.
ECCC Weather	https://weather.gc.ca/ Environment and Climate Change Canada weather information.
Fish & Wildlife Development Fund Webpage	https://fwdf.ca/ Information about Fish & Wildlife Development Fund lands.
Glacier Media WeatherFarm	https://weatherfarm.com/ Local weather information.
North American Drought Monitor Webpage	https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/nadm/Home.aspx Cooperative effort between drought experts in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. to monitor drought across the continent.
Open Government Portal	https://search.open.canada.ca/data/ Provides hydrometric monitoring data.
Saskatchewan's Climate Resilience Strategy	https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/environmental-protection-and-sustainability/a-made-in-saskatchewan-climate-change-strategy/saskatchewan-climate-change-strategy
SCIC Website	www.scic.ca Information on agricultural insurance options.
Sustainable CAP Webpage	https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/agriculture-natural-resources-and-industry/agribusiness-farmers-

	and-ranchers/sustainable-canadian-agricultural-partnership Information on agricultural programming available to producers through the Ministry.
WSA	https://www.wsask.ca/ Surface water quality, lake levels, runoff forecasts, and well records.
Wildfire in Saskatchewan	https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/environment-public-health-and-safety/wildfire-in-saskatchewan Information on wildfires and fire prevention.

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