





Eggs:

Egg Processing uses a machine to determine the quality and size of the eggs.



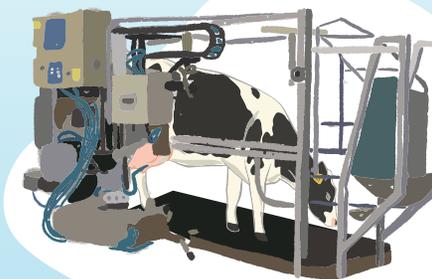
Pork:

Farrowing barns allow the mother and piglets to stay safe and together.



Dairy:

Robotic milkers milk the cows without the farmer being present. It takes about half the time a farmer would take and cows can get milked whenever they want.

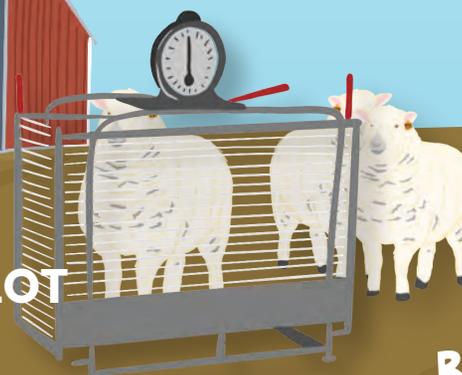


Grain:

Grain farmers use a Global Positioning System (GPS) for accuracy in the field. This helps them put the right amount of seed, fertilizer and pesticides where it is needed.

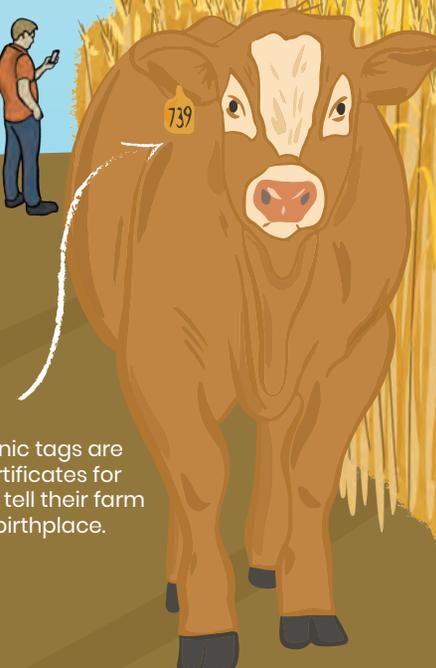
Sheep:

Scales are used to get sheep at their target market weight for the right times of the year. They also use RFID tags!



Beef:

RFID electronic tags are like birth certificates for cows, it can tell their farm of origin or birthplace.



Chickens:

Environmental Monitoring Systems control the temperature and humidity in a broiler barn.

FARMING HAS CHANGED A LOT OVER THE PAST 100 YEARS.

Technology plays an important role in helping farmers take better care of their animals and land.

The farm photo is based on the Monchuk family farm. Watch some of his family videos and learn more about Saskatchewan grown food at www.canadianfoodfocus.org. Visit aitc.sk.ca for more educational resources and programs.