



The Oat Scoop

MAY 2011

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Big Oat Increase "Deceptive"?

While an estimate of 39 per cent increase in 2011 oat acreage might seem to be a clear message, industry analyst Randy Strychar said an April report from Statistics Canada was "deceptive".

Strychar noted that the forecast number was based on a 2010 crop that was reduced by about a million acres due to excessive moisture. 'When you look at the increase this year (compared to the June 2010 Stats Can estimate) it's really only about a 10 per cent increase which is about what would be normal, given the relationship between oats and other commodities such as wheat and canola seed.'

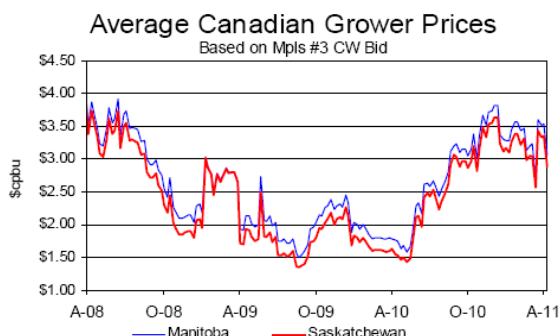
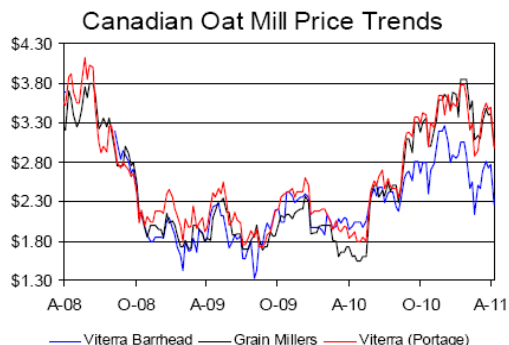
As stories of spring flooding continued to dominate the daily news and a late April snowstorm swept the eastern prairies, no one could know with any certainty what crops would be planted again this year. "I don't think we're going to know what the numbers are going to be until we get into June", Strychar noted.

Lock Em Up Boys! At the same time, Strychar, who publishes a daily oat industry newsletter from OatInsight.com, continued his winter-long recommendation to growers to keep the lock on the bins. In an April 30 interview he said, "We believe that given the 2010-11 ending stocks outlook (which is just slightly above the record low) when we look toward 2011/12, we see another tight supply situation. Given what we are seeing in the corn market there's potential for higher oat prices even than we're seeing right now, and I don't see why growers should be selling grain at this point."

Thinking is that between feed, ethanol and export demand, the US may literally run out of corn. "In order to ration those supplies you need to move prices higher." On the other hand, Strychar notes cash prices are quite high right now, compared with historic oat price levels. "Can they go higher – yeah – will they likely go higher? Quite possibly."

So-called managed funds will be one of the continuing factors in the oat pit, Strychar notes, "The funds will continue to come in and out and will be a huge factor for oat futures and cash oat prices. The problem is trying to predict when they will come in and out is almost impossible."

Given that the Prairie Oat Growers Association recently launched a new web site dedicated to the equine sector (see article in this news letter) is there a concern that higher values for oats would affect that equine market? "Not really, it's oat prices relative to other commodities. So, for example, if corn continues to run, oat prices are going to go higher". (Charts courtesy of OatInsight.com)



Oat Seed Quality “Variable”

Except in Peace River Country!

Given the extreme ravages of last fall’s harvest conditions it would be no surprise to farmers or the seed industry that questions about germination and over-all oat seed quality would emerge through the winter months.

At Farm Tech, late January in Edmonton, the manager of business development for Bio Vision Seed Labs, Holly Gelech told The Scoop that her company was seeing a lot of oat germination samples “significantly sub-standard in comparison to prior years... We’ve seen oat germs as low as 3 per cent and as high as the mid nineties, with an over all oat seed average of 66 to 67 per cent, which is a good 20 per cent lower than prior years.”

Ms. Gelech says the company tests seed samples from B.C to Ontario. At that point three to four hundred oat samples had been processed, from Alberta alone, and likely several hundred from Saskatchewan.. She says a hard frost in the third week of September, 2010 appears to have been the major down-grade factor. Most Western Canadian crops at that time were not fully mature. “We even saw oat seed samples that hadn’t even filled, so it’s very difficult to test if there is no viable embryo to test.”

By late April, early indications had been confirmed. When we checked back on April 29th Ms Gelech noted that the 2009 Crop year oat germination average for Alberta was 92 per cent – 82 per cent for Saskatchewan. For 2010 the average oat germ tests Bio Vision had conducted was 67 per cent (AB) and 85 per cent for SK.

This type of variation appears to happen about every seven or eight years

The Peace country was an exception, according to Ms. Gelech. “The Peace country was very hot. It was dry...not large volumes of seed produced but the quality was fantastic. They were able to harvest it without much weathering, and very early.”



Wheat and barley samples also experienced variable germ rates, although Ms. Gelech observed that for barley, general weathering of the crop resulted in greater than usual sprouting, whereas wheat appeared to experience more “dormancy issues.”

Registered seed labs follow “The Canadian Methods for Testing” protocols set by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Test controls include temperature, moisture content in the growth period, as well as analytic procedures.

Oat Germ “All Over the Map” Mel Pitz of Parkland Seed Labs at Melville confirms that oat germination rates were literally “all over the map”. In previous years, he says, it was usual to see the germ rates in the “high nineties” but this year. “it was more unusual to see them in the high nineties” and the range was from 57 per cent to 95 per cent.

Wheat, says Pitz, was extremely variable. When he re-tested what samples from earlier in the year, he also encountered the dormancy issue - only about 20 per cent emerged, he said.

With oats, "...most of the samples I get from farmers are uncleaned, and with oats I found there were a lot of empty kernels and a lot of small kernels and it looked like many of them had either frost or chemical damage. However, when I selected out anything that wouldn't be taken out by a cleaner and I planted it, the germs were descent." There were exceptions, Pitz notes, but with high reject rate and high screenings, "...they probably could use their oats for seed, is what my experience says, but they would have to re-clean them thoroughly because of the light and empty kernels etc."

It's definitely an anomaly from other years and Pitz finds it hard to pin down what factors caused the situation. "I don't know why, whether oats were seeded last or harvested last, were frozen, or whatever!"

Germination Potential Pitz' personal experience is never to plant anything that might otherwise be taken out by a cleaner. "You're not going to plant something you know is not going to germinate. whether it's a hull-less or broken kernel or too small, whatever..." He also finds that oat planting requires the most attention to detail, almost examining each kernel to be sure it wouldn't be taken out by a cleaner, he says.

Having worked many years as an analytical chemist, for the grain research lab, as well as environment Canada, and also with the pulp and paper industry, Pitz specializes in seed germination testing, but he has the equipment and knowledge (plus many years of related experience to test other attributes. He emphasizes, "you're actually looking for the germination potential and the germination potential has to result from healthy kernels. Sometimes fanning action will take out the kernels and some times screens will, because of size". He does note that some small kernels will germinate, " but they have to have some meat to them!"

Sold Out of Oats? Stunned by Water? At Kamsack, Saskatchewan Rod Fedoruk of Fedoruk Seeds Farm says oat seed demand peaked earlier. He is sold out of oat seed this year, with a large demand for the top milling varieties. He has not noticed significant germination issues but is cautioning growers that they should be seed treating for fusarium and other fungal threats.

At Saltcoats, near Yorkton, seed grower Les Trowell says so far "it's one of the most unpredictable years I've ever seen, where germinations apparently seemed good, the good ones have gone down and the poor ones have maintained or gone up. But for oats and other crops it's just been a yo-yo".

But he agrees seed treatment is as good insurance as one can get, especially if someone has not done the germination tests. "Many of the problems this year have been with disease overtaking the germination, so if they treat their seed, it may be enough to give them what they expected in the first place."

Les Trowell also confirms there was a heavy run on oat seed in the latter part of the winter, as farmers recognized another late-running spring ahead. But from that point many now are likely "stunned by the amount of water and the question is now can we even seed a crop?" In his view, canola will go in first, followed by wheat, "but after that it will be day by day."

Photo courtesy Bio Vision Seed Labs

Nourish The Nation?

So far it's hard to say whether "naked" oats will become a significant commercial crop for Canadian oat growers, but a piece of marketing brilliance by the Campbell's company definitely has opened a window to some new potential. In February Campbell's launched Nourish – a product they describe as "a meal in a can" but in which *cavena nuda* oats are substituted for what at one time might have been rice.

The launch was followed by a great deal of internet "chatter" but from a producers point of view little was being said about the content of Nourish, a product which Campbells calls "a meal in a can".

Campbell's Canada calls Nourish "a complete meal" containing a full serving of vegetables, grains and meat and alternatives as per Canada's Food Guide. It also delivers fibre and at least 18 grams of protein. Campbell's nutritionists have ascertained that naked oats contain "twice the protein, 10 times the fibre and eight times the iron" as does rice.

The company launch of Nourish was accompanied by the announcement that Campbells would donate 100,000 cans to Canadian food banks and a challenge was to be issued to Canadians to match that amount through their purchases of Nourish when it hits the store shelves – at a date so far not specified.

Campbell's said nourish could be eaten hot or cold, and comes with a pop-top lid (possibly for eating right out of the can?) Upon hearing of the announcement many people saw the immediate potential to provide for the hungry in any situation, but particularly in disaster relief.

A video about Nourish is available on the company Facebook page, www.facebook.com/campbellcanada and its twitter page, #Nourish.



Cavena Nuda leapt to prominence about two years ago when one of its promoters, a Manitoba Interlakes farmer, negotiated his way to a deal with a couple of the dragons from the popular television show Dragons' Den – the product was called Rice of the Prairies and was being distributed and consumed in some Manitoba retail outlets and restaurants.

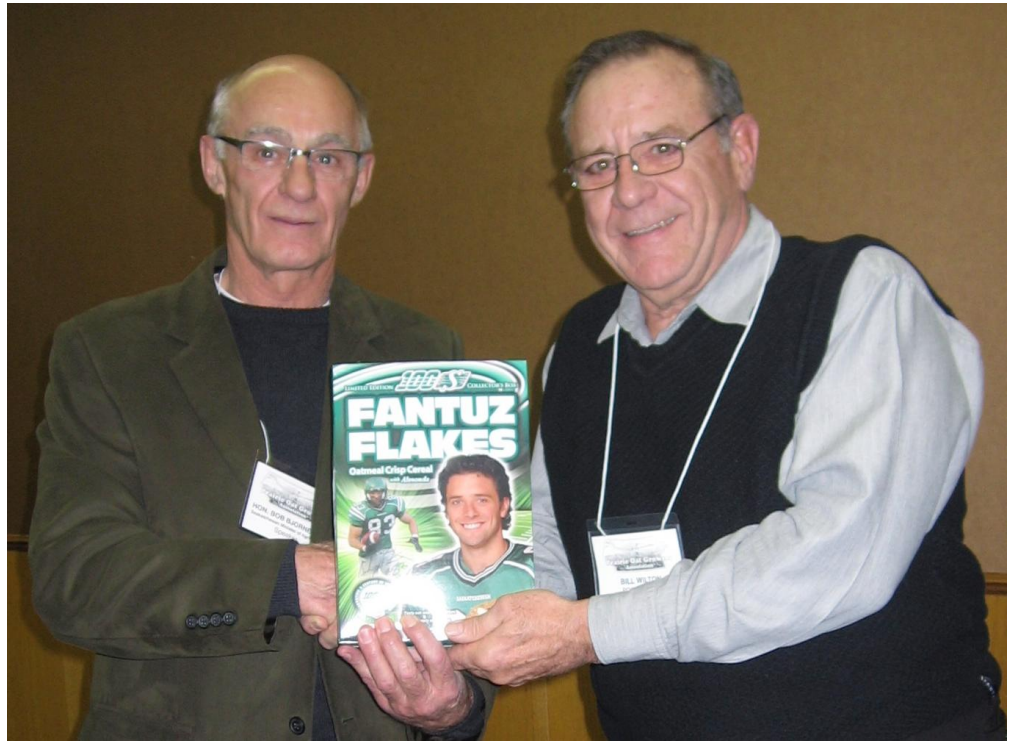
But distribution of "rice of the prairies" appeared limited, and although interest was high, acreage remained low – probably even below the niche-market level.

Cavena Nuda was developed over many years by Dr. Vern Burrows, a research scientist emeritus with AAFC, Ottawa. The specific variety is AC Gehl, named after Dr. David Gehl, who is head of the AAFC seed increase unit at Indian Head, Saskatchewan.



Summer 2010 Tour of the Cereal Research Centre, Winnipeg finds Bruce Roskens and Dave Kendra of Quaker Oats, with Bob Anderson of POGA, touring some very wet oat plots on the University of Manitoba campus. The CRC plots are part of the oat research headed up by Dr. Jennifer Mitchell Fetch.

POGA President Bill Wilton presents Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister Bob Bjornerud a prize box of Fantuz Flakes oat crunch cereal. (one of a dozen boxes awarded at POGA AGM 2010) Fantuz Flakes was a very successful promotion courtesy of Federated Coops and the Saskatchewan Roughriders. Unfortunately Fantuz has headed south of the border to the NFL. The Fantuz Flakes became an instant best seller in Saskatchewan, and with staunch Rider fans across the country.



Albert Oat Growers Commission steering committee member Bernie Florkow of Vegreville area, together with Dr. Jennifer Mitchell Fetch of Winnipeg, centre, and Dr. Linda Hall of the University of Alberta, were among those who toured oat variety plots at the U of A in August of 2010 as part of Grower Information Days to inform producers about the proposed Commission. Dr. Hall's grad students have produced the first draft of an oat grower manual.

Oats/Equine Online

If mares eat oats and does eat oats?

Canadian oat growers want to remind the world why oats and horses go together – well, like a horse and carriage! For that reason, the Prairie Oat Growers Association (POGA) has launched a web site www.equineoats.org devoted to all things about feeding horses.



The web site is part of the Equine Feed Oat Project (EFOP) established by POGA to provide the most up to date and pertinent information about oats and how oats work in equine feed. POGA President Bill Wilton says the website will provide information about oats, including research-based data on the use of oats in equine feed and will provide updates on current and future research directed through EFOP.

Randy Strychar of OatInsight.Com is the EFOP project director, who says there are about 9 million horses in the USA and about 1.5 million horse owners. "The intention of EFOP is to provide horse owners with factual information about the benefits of oats and to stress that oats still are the preferred

grain for horses." Strychar notes that while EFOP initially targets the US equine market the intention is to cover Canada and other markets for equine feed

In 2009 EFOP engaged a leading equine expert, Dr. Laurie Lawrence, of the University of Kentucky Equine Division to review more than 260 published research documents which looked at the nutritional value of oats in the equine diet.

"We knew anecdotally that oats have always been the first choice to feed horses," Wilton says, "but with Dr. Lawrence's study we could put science behind our contention that for the vast majority of horses, oats are the best feed choice, and we want to reinforce that fact with everyone in the industry."

The release notes, "Oat starch is more easily digested in the equine small intestine than starch from other cereal grains, whole oats are consumed slower than pelleted concentrate or sweet-feed concentrate and thus would be expected to enhance gastric acid buffering..." Dr. Lawrence also concludes that oats are less likely to contain mycotoxins that could threaten horse health, and concludes that "oats are a highly palatable grain for horses."

The Lawrence study may be downloaded from www.equineoats.org.

One Giant Step for Oats?

Putting the Collaboration in Oat Research

The Collaborative Oat Research Enterprise (CORE) – has put oats in the front line of plant breeding and development. The project includes scientists and industry people from around the world, who have begun to identify and develop molecular tools for plant breeders focuses on improving oat.

The CORE goal is to speed up the development of oat varieties with "special qualities", such as higher beta glucan, and total dietary fibre. Lead investigator on the project, USDA scientist Eric Jackson, says while there are no "magic bullets" in the process, but the CORE project is also uncovering previously unrecognized and unique antioxidant qualities in oats.

The molecular work will also help to identify preferred milling characteristics in oats and will provide new insights on disease and disease prevention in oat plants. For oat growers, this research contains the promise of higher yielding varieties.

The CORE is even more broadly collaborative in the fact that work is happening on five continents and includes several dozen labs and institutions. Prairie oat growers are also part of it. POGA is contributing to the project, alongside other funding partners, such as General Mills, members of the North American Millers Association (NAMA) And the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) .Current CORE budgets will infuse over \$2 million CDN in oat research and development over five years.

Grower member agencies of POGA (Prairie Oat Growers Association) include the Saskatchewan Oat Development Commission (SODC) and Manitoba Oat Growers Association (MOGA) who will contribute close to a half million dollars over five years. The grower funds are channeled through POGA.

In Manitoba, where stem and crown rust are serious threats, the CORE will help develop advanced tools for researchers like Dr. Jennifer Mitchell Fetch and Dr. Tom Fetch, at the Cereal Research Centre, Winnipeg. The marker technology means the investigators can better identify certain genes related to stem and leaf rusts, enabling them to more quickly develop varieties with long-term and effective rust resistance, than is possible with current conventional plant breeding.

Dr. Aaron Beattie is heading up molecular work at the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, while still another component is with Dr. Nick Tinker at the AAFC Ottawa research facilities. Many other researchers also are involved, both here and as far away as Israel and Australia! The CORE also has a Norwegian component (fusarium head blight) and important data is also being added (nutritional quality from wild species) from the UK.

Where It Began The CORE was launched in 2009 with discussions on how the emerging practise of utilizing molecular marker technology could develop tools for oat plant breeders. Eric Jackson notes that Canadian and US plant breeders, chemists, pathologists, molecular specialists, statisticians, and even a breed of researchers known as "bio-informationists" were part of the discussion.

With funding from General Mills, a first-draft strategic plan was developed and a submission made to USDA for funding under a research initiative known by its acronym AFRI –Agricultural Food Research Initiative. When approval was granted, CORE became the first direct USDA-funded oat project.

At the same time, NAMA was approached and approved funding,. Later, directors of the Prairie Oat Growers Association also committed to the CORE funding, following which application was made to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for support under the DIAP program (Developing Innovative Agriculture Products) which resulted in matching of the producer contribution by AAFC.

So far the CORE project has developed the first set of "genetic" mille markers which have led to the production of the first complete set of "genetic road maps" defining the oat genome In addition, Dr. Gerald Lazo of the USDA ARS in Albany, CA is building a prototype "on-line tool box" - an interface which will allow breeders to make "applied" decisions in their breeding programs.

On still another front, a year of comprehensive field testing (10 locations globally) is providing the key results to pinpoint the locations of key traits, like high beta glucan, on the oat map which is required for marker-assisted breeding. In fact, Jackson explains, Dr. Gina Brown-Guedira at the USDA ARS in Raleigh, NC is using information from the oat map to develop "predictive assays", for specific oat traits. These assays will allow, for the first time, breeders to know if particular lines in their program have key traits early on, and remove them prior to labour intensive field examinations. Some predictive assay work can be done in Canada now, at the University of Saskatchewan..

"Natural" versus "Genetically Modified"? How does "molecular marker" technology accelerate varietal development? And does this path lead eventually to "genetically modified" oats?

Answer? Plant researchers work with literally thousands upon thousands of plants and "lines", and it is a truism to their trade that they throw away much more than they keep.

Scientists who are looking to find higher beta glucan levels (related to fibre) might throw away half of the lines from early trials because they do not have the high fibre when tested later in the breeding process. However, with proper genetic marker identification the researcher may keep lines with the desirable high fibre trait, meaning their subsequent follow-up analysis can now be focused on the most useable/desirable traits for the farmer, likely increasing yield.

The same can be said of the search for high yields or other agronomic characteristics. Based on what is known now about high yielding oat varieties, USDA scientist Dr. Eric Jackson believes higher yield potential can be developed much more rapidly over the next three or four years. This optimism is based on early CORE – the Collaborative Oat Research Enterprise results. “In eight to ten years our breeders should at least double the oat (yield gain) improvement they have been able to get over the last decade,” he says.

So – is this a type of “genetic modification”? Quite the contrary, says Jackson. Used this way genetic marker technology (marker assisted breeding) actually moves us further toward “natural” plant breeding protocols.

Instead of actually doing a physical dissection to “cut out” the desirable gene and artificially move it, the breeder would make the same “natural” plant crossing he would traditionally make, then use genetic markers to track and maintain the desirable/improved trait, just like a UPS shipment to its final destination.

The other difference from “marker tech” to “genetic modification”, Jackson notes, is that in the process of genetic modification the transfer of material would not be from oat to oat but likely would involve implanting a gene from some other species into the plant. “That’s where you normally would have the issues of altering oat from its natural state.”

End result? Marker technology, Jackson says, allows the plant researcher to put all the right pieces together in the right variety, while downplaying the non - desirable traits. In some cases, under the traditional methodology, the breeder would never even make a cross between “variety A” and “variety Z” because it is so far removed from their current program they didn’t think they needed anything from that variety. “But now they are going to know and go, ‘Oh! I could use that one – it will benefit my breeding program, and BAM!, they get a (more pure) trait they were looking for...so we have all these things in the matrix.”

It is also safe to say that insights gained through gene marker technology in oats are providing better understanding of what actually goes on within the plant cells. It even shines a light on how one plant makes more or less beta glucan than another. Eric Jackson describes this as “cellular blueprint information”. It helps, he says, to answer why an oat variety such as “HiFi” can rank with 7 or 8 per cent beta glucan (BG) as compared to Gem with 4 per cent BG.

Again, while there is no magic in the process, marker technology has helped understand that DNA is the blueprint which guides the cellular building process. This knowledge gives further insight about gene interaction within the oat plant and (hopefully) will provide growers with the best possible commercial varieties for the marketplace.

Oat Industry Strengthened with \$1.8 Million AAFC Funding

December 21, 2010 -- Another pillar has been added to strengthen the future of the Canadian oat industry, says Prairie Oat Growers Association (POGA) president Bill Wilton. He was reacting to the announcement of a contribution of up to \$1.8 million dollars in funding for oat research. The funds are part of the federally - funded Developing Innovative Agri-Products (DIAP) initiative. The funding announcement was made at Grain Millers Canada, a major oat processing facility, at Yorkton, SK, Tuesday, Dec 21, 2010.

Mr. Wilton was responding to the announcement made by Member of Parliament for Yorkton-Melville, Garry Breitkreuz, on behalf of Agriculture Minister Gerry Ritz.

"The bottom line is that Prairie Oat Growers Association will have levered \$350,095 of producer funds into over \$2 million to be invested in research to the benefit of oat growers in Canada," Wilton says.

POGA director Jack Shymko says the directors are extremely pleased with progress to date on a program which has greatly extended the reach and effectiveness of molecular marker technology. For example, this marker work has allowed scientists to identify genes resistant to fusarium head blight (FHB) in one instance and, in another, has identified genes responsible for partial crown rust resistance. DIAP funding will assist the marker work, which could be economically significant to Canadian oat growers.



The gene marker project is providing plant breeders with new knowledge and better tools to more quickly develop superior oat varieties. These developments will be vital to sustaining the position of Canada as the world's number one supplier of milling oats.

Photo above right, from the left: MP Garry Breitkreuz, POGA director Jack Shymko, past director Robert Elmy and director Willie Zuchkan.



POGA President Bill Wilton, far right, and steering committee members of the proposed Alberta Oat Growers' Commission met with Alberta Premier Ed Stelmach, at head of table, in February to discuss the work plan for the proposed Commission. Also present was Alberta Agriculture Minister Jack Hayden. A recently-completed survey showed 57% of Alberta oat growers would support a service charge of 50 cents per tonne on Alberta-grown oats sold commercially. The Premier and Minister encouraged the steering committee to complete their preliminary work with the Alberta Agriculture Producers' Marketing Council. The council must give its approval before the Oat Commission can be established.

Freight Factors Frightening: POGA AGM 2010

Over 150 farmers and industry people attended the Prairie Oat Growers Annual conference held in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, in early December 2010. The following article was written by Calvin Daniels of Yorkton This Week and is used with his permission:

There are a variety of factors influencing a farmer's ability to make a profit with oats.

As part of the Prairie Oat Growers Association Conference in Yorkton Thursday and industry panel fielded questions regarding some of the issues facing the crop sector.

Terry Tyson with Grain Millers in Yorkton said an issue for the milling sector is accessing good oats this fall and winter.

"We're seeing extreme variability in quality," he said.

The problems in finding quality oats could be an opportunity for producers, said Tyson.

"Don't write off what might not look like a great oat to you," he told producers. "We've seen a lot of sample elevators graded three, or four, but when we get the hulls off they're millable.

"So really investigate what you've got."

The situation is one where millers may be forced to take oats they might not normally take just to ensure supply.

"As an industry we'll adjust our specs," he said, adding each miller "is set up a bit different, so one guy's sow's ear may be another's silk purse."

One negative facing the oat sector is the continuing spiral higher of freight costs when oats are headed south to American markets.

Dean O'Harris, with Parrish and Heimbecker said freight costs are a drag on the oat market, to the point some American markets are now lost because the rates are prohibitive.

The freight costs have climbed from about 50 cents per bushel "up to about 94 cents a bushels ... the last 10 years," he said.

The fuel surcharge has also risen.

"There's been nothing but a steady increase from 2001 on," said O'Harris, noting the jump has been from \$36 to \$67 a tonne.

When rail freight rates and fuel surcharge are combined the result is "a 95 per cent increase in freight costs the last 10-years," said O'Harris.

The result is "significantly reduced exports," said O'Harris. "... We've lost the southern Midwest market." He estimates the loss exports at "probably half a million tonnes." O'Harris was asked if the higher rates charged by the railroads was at least translating into better service for the industry?

"No," he stated. While he said he didn't "want to say worse," in terms of rail service he said "we haven't seen any increase in service."

Another questioner wondered if there was a political will to rein in the railroads in terms of what they charge to ship grain.

O'Harris said he sees no interest from the government to change, adding the system is one which makes the railroads huge profits. He noted for CN "grain is 12 per cent of the total haul, but 18 per cent of revenue." By comparison "intermodal is 10 per cent of the haul, but 12 per cent of revenues."

In spite of issues, the year ahead could be a good one for oat growers.

Ryan McKnight with Linear Grain out of Carman, MB. said the tight supplies create opportunities to forward price the 2011 crop at some good prices too.

However, to take advantage of those opportunities he told farmer to "first know your costs." Once the costs are known "sell for profit not the price. Sell when you can make a profit because then you'll be farming next year."

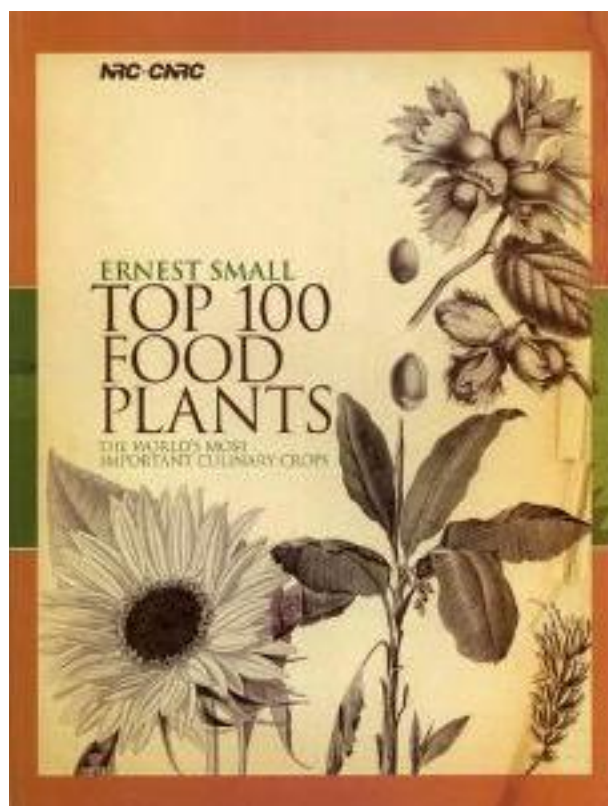


Oats in Top 100 Foods

OK class – so what cereal has been to both North and South poles and yet has also traveled into space? The answer may be found in Ernest Small's wonderful book, the Top 100 Food Plants. And the answer to our question is, of course oats!

Top 100 food Plants is a review of the world's most important culinary crops and was published by the National Research Council. Its 636 pages contain all the scientific names and data that a professional researcher might want but contains fascinating and quite readable detail for any inquiring layman. It covers cereal and oil seed crops but also fruits, nuts, legumes, herbs and spices, and even plants used for industrial food extracts. And for those who can never quite get enough recipes – yes this book has hundreds of those – plus pictures!

For example, while everyone has heard of "haggis" (if never having tried it!) – who knew that another Scottish dish as unique as haggis consists of "haddock heads stuffed with a seasoned mixture of oatmeal, suet, and onion, and boiled." This delicacy is called "Crappit heids" -- crappit meaning "stuffed" and heids – heads of course!



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MARK YOUR CALENDAR

POGA Annual Meeting/Oat Industry Update
Thursday Dec 1, 2011
Winnipeg, MB (venue TBA)
Watch the August Oat Scoop and www.POGA.ca for details

ARE YOU DIRECTOR MATERIAL?

Would you help develop an important prairie crop?
Director positions will come open this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
POGA would like to hear from you

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Changing of the guard

Dr. Brian Rosnagel, right, and Dr. Aaron Beattie, stand in developing oat plots at the University of Louisiana during the American Oat Workers annual conference in the spring of 2010. Dr. Rosnagel is the retiring oat plant breeder at the Crop Development Centre of the University of Saskatchewan, while Dr. Beattie has assumed that important position at the Centre.

**A version of this newsletter which includes all photos and charts in colour
can be seen at www.POGA.ca.**

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