Issue 8 – June 18, 2024

Crop Report

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Weekly Provincial Summary

- Agro-Manitoba received variable amounts of precipitation over the past seven days. Isolated heavy rains, severe storms accompanied by strong winds and hail, and tornado sightings occurred in several regions. According to news outlets, tornados were reported near Rivers, Baldur, and Swan Lake First Nation. The Manitoba Agriculture Weather station at Rivers reported peak wind speeds of 113 km/hr on June 12. Precipitation for the past seven days ranged from 7.8 mm to 54.8 mm (Table 1). Southwest and Northwest regions accumulated the most precipitation between June 10 and June 16. Fork River (54.8 mm) received the most precipitation.

Table 1. Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation (June 10 to 16) in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions.

Region	Wettest Location last Week	Driest Location last Week
Central	Winkler (47.9 mm)	Baldur (10.6 mm)
Eastern	St. Adolphe (32.0 mm)	Gardenton (7.8 mm)
Interlake	Riverton (39.0 mm)	Poplarfield (8.5 mm)
Northwest	Fork River (54.8 mm)	Amaranth (12.5 mm)
Southwest	St. Lazare (50.6 mm)	Killarney (8.5 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to June 16 range from 64.6 mm to 118.4 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. Total accumulated rainfall was variable across agro-Manitoba with the Central region accumulating the most precipitation so far this season. With recent rainfall events, all regions of the province have accumulated more than 100% of normal precipitation since May 1. Most areas have exceeded 150% of normal precipitation.

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
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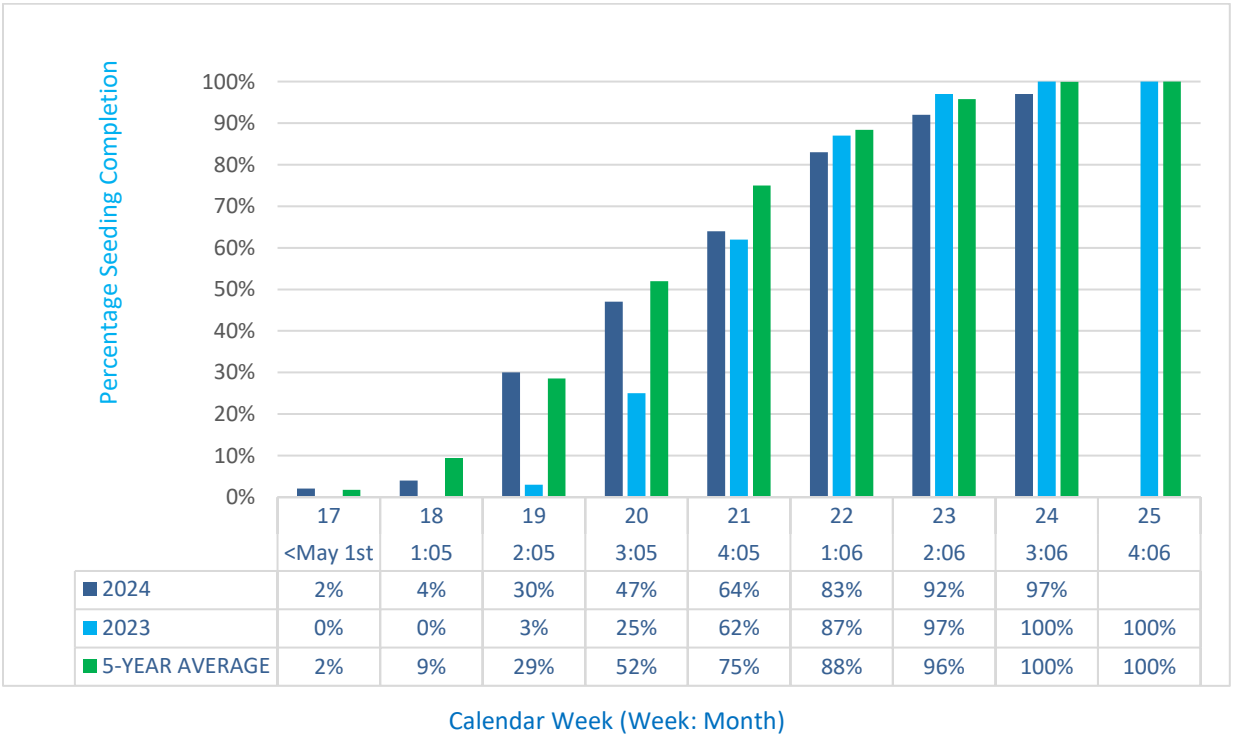
Manitoba

Table 2. Summary of measurement of total accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	86.7 → 107.1	34 (all)	Winkler (216, 208%)	Baldur (139, 132%)
Eastern	101.4 → 118.4	23 (all)	Winnipeg (183, 179%)	Elma (114, 105%)
Interlake	83.0 → 103.3	18 (all)	Lake Francis (171, 181%)	Moosehorn (96, 105%)
Northwest	64.6 → 104.4	23 (all)	Pipe Lake (187, 198%)	Swan River (100, 118%)
Southwest	78.6 → 105.1	43 (all)	Eden (208, 216%)	Deloraine (97, 108%)

- Percent Normal Accumulated Growing Degree Days represents the variation of accumulated Growing Degree Days (GDD) from the historical record over a 30-year period from May 1 – June 16, 2024. GDD accumulation is near or below normal for the majority of Agro-Manitoba. Much of the East, Central and Southwest regions have accumulated more than 350 GDD since May 1.
- To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather viewer.
- Provincial seeding progress is about 97% complete and behind the 5-Year average of 100% for the third week of June (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Seeding Progression in 2024 Compared to Previous Years



	17 <May 1st	18 1:05	19 2:05	20 3:05	21 4:05	22 1:06	23 2:06	24 3:06	25 4:06
2024	2%	4%	30%	47%	64%	83%	92%	97%	
2023	0%	0%	3%	25%	62%	87%	97%	100%	100%
5-YEAR AVERAGE	2%	9%	29%	52%	75%	88%	96%	100%	100%

Manitoba

Overview

Despite the wet conditions, seeding progress was made throughout much of the province last week and is estimated to be 97% complete. Spring cereals, peas, and grain corn are approximately 98% complete. Canola and soybean planting advanced, with 96% of canola acres and 97% of soybean acres planted. Seeding is completed in most areas, but additional acres are being planted in regions that have had excess moisture and some reseeding is occurring. Herbicide applications are on-going, and some insecticide applications have been required for flea beetles. Hail and strong winds resulted in crop damage in some areas of the province.

Cereals

- Fall rye ranges from full head emergence and flowering to beginning of seed fill. Winter wheat is in boot stage to full head emergence.
- Spring wheat seeding is at 99% complete, barley and oats are 98% complete across the province.
- Growth stage of spring cereals ranges from 3 to 5 leaf stage and tillering to flag leaf.
- Grain corn planting is complete with stage ranging from V2 to V6.
- Herbicide applications are ongoing.

Oilseeds

- Canola planting is 96% complete across the province, with the most advanced canola bolting. Some reseeding has been required due to flea beetle damage.
- Sunflowers are at the V3 to V4 growth stage.
- The most advanced flax is in growth stage 4, the start of leaf spiral.
- Flea beetle activity has increased in some areas, and some foliar insecticide applications have been conducted.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field pea planting is complete, with most fields in the 6 to 8 node stage.
- Soybean planting is at 97% completion across the province, with the most advanced fields at the second trifoliate stage.
- Dry beans are in the first trifoliate stage.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Hay and pasture fields are rapidly growing with good moisture conditions, but warmer weather will aid in faster growth.
- Bromes and ryegrasses are tillering to heading, and alfalfa is in late bud to mid flower. Tame hay and alfalfa growth is now up to more than 28 inches in the Central region. Alfalfa stands are 20 to 24 inches tall in the Southwest region.
- Some fields have shown signs of leaf hoppers in the Southwest region.
- Silaging has begun for dairy producers, with some farms wrapping up first cut harvest of alfalfa fields. Initial yield reports from the Eastern region are below average, which is being attributed to overwintering damage on alfalfa stands and the cool temperatures this spring, favouring the development of cool season grasses over alfalfa.

Livestock

- Most cattle are on pasture and are making the most of strong pasture growth due to the moist soil conditions.
- Breeding season has begun on some farms, with bulls being placed with cow herds.
- Producers are attempting to control fly numbers on pasture and are looking for pink eye and foot rot where conditions remain wet.
- Dugouts are full.

Regional Comments

Southwest

The past week brought windy and rainy conditions. Rainfall varied across the area, with most regions receiving between 20 to 35 mm, while Russell and St-Lazare areas reported 50 mm or more. Many fields in northern areas have standing water in low-lying areas, and some regions experienced hail. The Brandon, Carberry and Virden areas saw some property and crop damage due to strong winds over the weekend. Daytime temperatures reached highs of 25°C, while nighttime temperatures remained cool. These cooler temperatures have slowed the emergence and growth of warm-season crops. The persistent winds have made spraying challenging. Aerial spraying options are being considered due to the wet field conditions and limited herbicide timing.

Seeding progress stands at 98% complete across the southwest region. Some fields required reseeding due to excessive water and damage from cutworms. Spring cereals are currently at the 4 to 6 leaf and two tiller stage to stem elongation. Canola crops are emerging, with early-seeded canola showing good growth and beginning to develop well. Weed management remains a priority for most producers. Corn is progressing and is now at the V4 stage. Soybeans are managing the moisture well, with fields generally at the unifoliate to first trifoliate stage. Peas have reached the 4 to 8 node stage. Fall rye is heading out, and winter wheat is progressing from the flag leaf to head emergence.

Pest activity remains relatively low but noticeable, with flea beetles and cutworms present in some areas. Diamondback moth and bertha armyworm counts are minimal, although true armyworm traps in cereals have recorded some activity. Despite the wet weather, root rot has not yet become a significant issue in peas. Various weeds including Canada thistle, foxtail barley, kochia, fleabane, and round leaf mallow are visible in fields, with red root pigweed and lambs quarters emerging in the small seedling stage.

Northwest

A couple of days with warmer, dry weather allowed for some seeding and spraying operations to take place. Midweek overnight temperatures were cool, with Inglis station dipping to 0°C. Saturday brought hot temperatures to most of the region, but more heat is needed for crop growth. Sunday brought cooler temperatures along with intense, damaging winds. Fork River station recorded wind speeds of 101 km/hour.

Seeding was able to take place in areas that dried up enough; however, there are still patches of fields that are too wet for seeding. Accumulated precipitation for the week has kept some areas saturated. There is evidence of moisture stress in some crops that are in standing water.

Winter wheat and fall rye crops are advancing and headed out. Spring wheat seeding continued as possible, with approximately 95% seeded. Most of the spring wheat is tillering. In crop herbicide is occurring as stages are reached.

Field peas are in good condition. Canola seeding is approximately 85 to 90% complete. Stages of canola are varied due to the challenges of seeding this spring. The most advanced canola is at rosette stage, while some canola is just emerging. Flea beetle activity has increased, and multiple applications of insecticide have been required in some cases. Some fields have needed to be reseeded due to flea beetle damage. Sunday's intense wind was damaging to canola crops which may require reseeding.

Soybean crops continue to emerge and the most advanced soybeans are at VC, unifoliate stage. Some wind damage to soybean crops has been reported.

Central

The week was windy with scattered thunderstorms. Some of these storms were accompanied by hail events and high winds, which resulted in some damage to crops and properties. Planting wrapped up this week, and some fields were reseeded ahead of the crop insurance deadlines. In many areas, the high winds allowed soils to dry sufficiently for planting and other field operations to take place. Strong winds resulted in blowing soil obscuring visibility at times. There is some water in low spots, with crops undergoing visible water stress. The cooler temperatures are slowing crop growth, and many crops are more advanced developmentally than they may at first appear given their height.

Spring cereals are at or approaching flag leaf stage. In crop herbicide and insecticide applications are taking place as conditions allow. Fall rye is headed out to seed fill. Winter wheat is booting to fully headed. The majority of field peas are between the 6 to 8 node stage. Soybeans are between the unifoliate and the second trifoliate stage and edible beans are at the first trifoliate stage. Canola is in the rosette stage, with the earliest fields bolting. Flax is mostly at growth stage 4, start of leaf spiral. Sunflowers are at V3 to V4. Silage and grain corn is at 3 to 6 leaf stage. Crop stage varies greatly at the local level across the region, with crops in the north part of the region generally at a younger developmental stage and crops in the southeast of the region the most advanced.

Weeds continue to emerge as ample moisture has aided germination; however, the cold weather has slowed weed growth and development. Herbicide applications and spot spraying are taking place to control weeds at the desired growth stage, but this has been challenging at times with persistent high winds and regular rainfall. The high winds have resulted in some drift issues on emerged crops.

Flea beetles are consuming canola, which in some cases has met the threshold for foliar insecticide applications. Cool temperatures have kept canola in the vulnerable stages longer than usual. Cutworms are sporadically affecting canola and sunflower crops, at times meeting the threshold for spraying. Diamondback moths have been found at moderate levels in monitoring traps across the central region, with Rosenfeld having the largest overall cumulative count in Manitoba. Grasshoppers are active. A small number of seed corn maggots have been reported in sunflowers, but no serious damage.

Tan spot is appearing in wheat fields, likely supported by the cool, damp weather this spring. Producers are monitoring for emergence of other diseases which may be prevalent due to moist conditions.

Eastern

Rainfall accumulations ranged from less than 10 mm to over 20 mm with the bulk of the rain falling on Sunday as part of severe thunderstorms. Rain and strong winds created field access challenges and hampered spraying efforts. While standing water in fields appeared to be receding, the weekend rainfall meant standing water became more noticeable again. Spring cereals along with some field pea, flax and corn crops continued to display yellowing in low areas.

Seeding conditions were not ideal but most producers wrapped up their seeding or decided to leave unseeded acres and switch to herbicide application. Some seeding may continue this week ahead of the final MASC deadlines, but herbicide application has become the focus for most operations. Producers are trying to spray crops before they grow out of herbicide stage, as well as weed growth stage. Herbicide efficacy could be reduced on fields where herbicide application has been delayed.

Fall rye is at full head emergence to beginning of seed fill. Winter wheat ranges from early to full head emergence. Spring seeding was complete across the region for most producers. Most operations are now well into herbicide application and concerned about some early seeded cool season crops growing out of stage. Herbicide applications were the most advanced in spring cereals with approximately 40% of the crop having received a first herbicide pass. Because of the protracted seeding season this year, crop stage ranges widely. In spring cereals, crop stage ranges from emerging to the boot stage. Corn crops were receiving first pass herbicide applications last week with crop stage more uniform and generally in V2 to V3. Overall cereal crop condition is rated as good, but corn growth is noted as being slow.

Soybean growth stage ranged from emergence to first trifoliate for the earliest seeded crop. Concerns about slow crop emergence and stand losses due to seedling disease continued to be noted on some earlier planted soybean fields, particularly if deeper planting occurred. Overall crop development was noted as slow with producers looking for warmer conditions to drive the crop forward. First pass herbicide applications were ongoing with most acres still to be sprayed.

About 98% of canola acres are planted. Lots of the canola planted during the reporting period was broadcast and incorporated because of unfavorable soil moisture conditions. Crop stage ranged from emergence to rosette, and bolting not far off for the earliest seeded crop. Herbicide applications have begun but remain a challenge with unfavorable weather conditions for good herbicide performance. A limited amount of insecticide application has occurred to control flea beetles.

Field peas range from 4 to 8 nodes. Wet conditions have prevented some growers from spraying at the optimal time. Overall crop condition is good, but some yellowing was noted in low field areas that had excess moisture. Flax crop growth stage ranges from 3 (first and second pairs of true leaves unfolding) to 4 (start of leaf spiral). Sunflower growth stage ranges from V3 to V4 with the crop in mostly good condition.

Interlake

Weather conditions were variable throughout the Interlake region. There were scattered showers and thundershowers, with rainfall amounts ranging from 8 to 38 mm. Some fields are showing excess moisture stress, and there is standing water in low areas of fields. Rainfall received last week halted progress on seeding, spraying

and other field operations. Winds have continued to be strong, drying out the soil surface and hampering spraying operations.

Some seeding progress was made this past week. Producers continue to seed around potholes, and wet areas, broadcasting seed and harrowing the seed in. Overall, seeding progress across the region is estimated at 87% complete. Seeding progress is more advanced in the south Interlake area and is estimated at 90 to 95% complete with crop conditions rated as good. In the north Interlake parts of the region are approximately 50 to 65% complete seeding with some poor crop stands.

Spring cereal crops are estimated at 95% complete in the south Interlake and 80% complete in the north Interlake region. Winter wheat is at boot stage to early head emergence. Most spring cereals are in the 4 to 6 leaf stage, with 2 or 3 tillers. Peas are estimated to be 75% complete and are in the 4 to 8 node stage. Grain corn is about 99% complete in most parts of the Interlake region, and early seeded corn is in the V2 growth stage. Corn herbicide applications have begun in some areas.

Canola is estimated to be 70% complete, with fields continuing to be seeded. Canola ranges from germinating to the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Many fields have uneven germination, due to flea beetle damage and seeds stranded in moist soil. Soybeans are estimated to be 70% complete, with most fields in the cotyledon to unifoliate stage. The most advanced fields are in the early 2nd trifoliolate. Sunflowers are estimated to be 65% complete. Flax growth stage ranges from cotyledon to the first and second pairs of true leaves unfolding.

Weed pressure is high due to wet conditions. Herbicide applications are ongoing but continue to be a challenge due to strong winds and are estimated to be 30% complete in wheat and corn. Diamondback moth trap numbers are moderate, but quite variable due to the fluctuating temperatures and winds. Trap numbers this week have ranged from 0 to 82. Riverton area remains the highest with an accumulated count of 204 since June 13. True armyworm counts remain low in the south Interlake area. Insecticide applications for flea beetles in the south Interlake are ongoing. There has been flea beetle damage in some areas in the north Interlake, but the numbers have not warranted spraying. There are no major reports of grasshopper and cutworm pressures.