Issue 8 – June 17, 2025

Crop Report

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Weekly Provincial Summary

- Variable rain accumulations were observed in all parts of the province over the past several days. Isolated rainfall resulted in small amounts of precipitation in some areas over the past week with accumulations ranging from 0 mm to 15.6 mm (Table 1). The Pas received the most rain this week with 15.6 mm.

Table 1. Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions.

Region	Wettest Location last seven days	Driest Location last seven days
Central	Lakeland (11.8 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Eastern	Marchand (4.4 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Interlake	Moosehorn (3.1 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Northwest	The Pas (15.6 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Southwest	Virden (13.6 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to June 15 range from 73.3 mm to 136.8 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Lack of precipitation this season has resulted in the East, Interlake, and large parts of the Northwest having accumulations under 60% of normal. While accumulations in the Southwest and parts of the Central regions are closer to normal, only Virden and Carberry EC have accumulated more than 100% of the 30-year average since May 1.
- To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather viewer.
- Provincial seeding is complete, which is ahead of the 5-year average of 99% (Figure 1).

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
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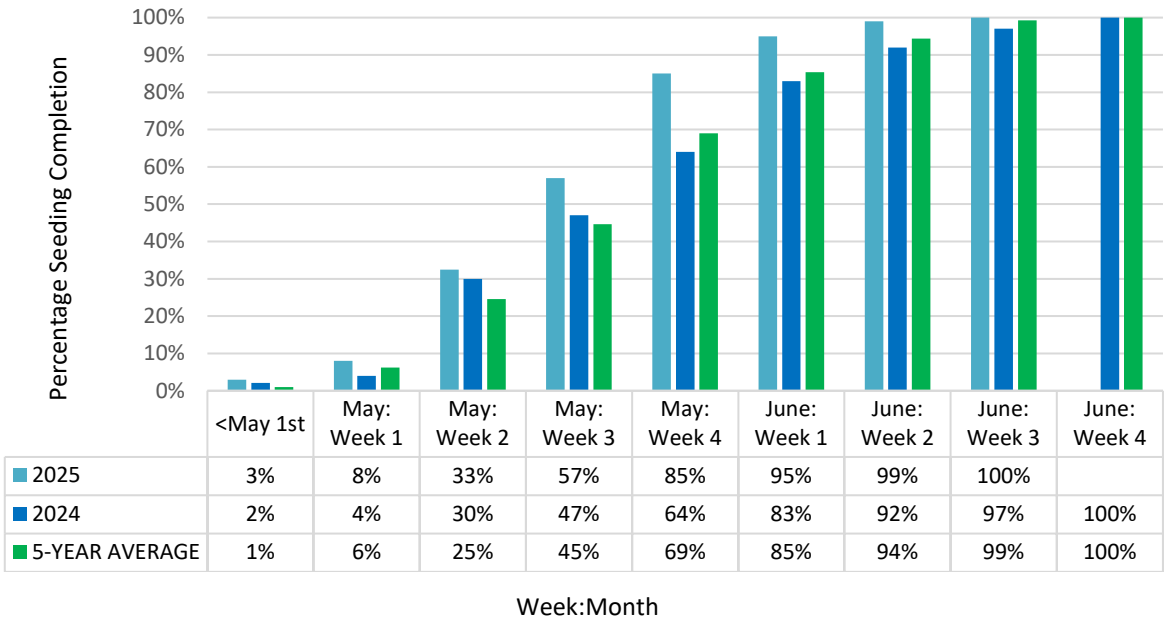
Manitoba

Figure 1: Seeding Progression in 2025 Compared to Previous Years



	<May 1st	May: Week 1	May: Week 2	May: Week 3	May: Week 4	June: Week 1	June: Week 2	June: Week 3	June: Week 4
2025	3%	8%	33%	57%	85%	95%	99%	100%	
2024	2%	4%	30%	47%	64%	83%	92%	97%	100%
5-YEAR AVERAGE	1%	6%	25%	45%	69%	85%	94%	99%	100%

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye growth is good, with most advanced winter wheat heading and fall rye in late flowering.
- Earliest seeded spring cereals are in the stem elongation stage.
- Majority of corn fields range from V3 to V6.

Oilseeds

- Wide range of canola growth stages due to a long seeding window. Late seeded canola has emerged. Earliest canola is bolting with the first flowers appearing.
- Flax ranges from first leaves to the 10 true leaf stage.
- Majority of sunflowers range from V4 to V10.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field peas range from the 5 to 10 node stage.
- Most advanced soybeans are at the 3rd trifoliate. Some iron deficiency chlorosis is present in soybeans.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Scattered showers in the Northwest region have provided some much needed moisture to help perk up pastures after dry conditions.
- Alfalfa has started to bloom, and some grasses have begun to head out.
- Most dairies have finished first cut, and a few beef producers have begun first cut. Anticipated yields range from normal to below average.
- Some producers intend to graze fenced hay fields where possible, and some have begun taking fall rye crops as silage rather than grain as was originally intended.
- Corn intended for silage is growing well.

Livestock

- Most cattle are out on pasture.
- Conditions in much of Manitoba are dry. Pastures are holding for now, but it is becoming increasingly evident that animals will need to be supplemented or removed from current grazing systems as the summer continues.
- Black flies are active, causing irritation to cattle on pasture. Producers are encouraged to monitor animal behavior and apply appropriate fly control methods to reduce the impact.
- Dugouts are at about 70% capacity if they are not spring fed, which is low for this time of year.

Regional Comments

Southwest

With minimal rainfall across the region, crops would benefit from additional moisture at this stage of development. Crops are generally in good condition.

Winter wheat is moving into the boot stage and fall rye is headed. Spring cereals range from tillering to early stem elongation. Corn is in the V4 to V5 stage.

Late seeded canola fields have emerged. Early seeded fields are in the rosette stage. Flea beetles have been reported, particularly in late-seeded canola. Sunflowers range from emergence to four leaf stage. Flax ranges from first leaves to 5 to 10 cm in height.

Soybeans range from emergence to third trifoliate stage. Field peas range from 6 to 8 nodes.

In-crop herbicide applications are approximately 60% complete. The majority of early seeded cereals and corn have been sprayed, along with some early-seeded canola.

Northwest

Seeding is virtually complete across the region. Herbicide applications are ongoing in various crops as they reach the appropriate stages. Spring cereal and field pea herbicide applications are nearing completion, while herbicide applications in canola and soybeans continue. Windy conditions continue to challenge spray operations.

Some precipitation fell in the Northwest region last week, with The Pas recording the highest amount at 15.6 mm. Some crops are starting to show signs of lack of precipitation, especially in lighter soils. Overnight temperatures were cooler this past week, with Minitonas station recording the lowest overnight temperature of 3.7°C.

Fall rye and winter wheat are mostly in the flowering stage. Spring wheat is mostly at the tillering stage, with later seeded fields further behind.

Field peas continue growth in the vegetative stage. Field pea weevil feeding has been noted in many fields. Soybeans are in the V1 to V2 stage and in good condition at this point.

Canola plant growth varies across the region. Earliest seeded fields are at the 6 leaf stage. Dry conditions have led to some stagy canola fields due to some seeds germinating late. Flea beetles continue to be monitored and some extra control has been required in some fields.

Central

Planting is complete, with producers shifting focus to crop management, particularly herbicide applications and monitoring for pests and diseases. Herbicide applications were made in a timely manner over the past week, due to dry weather across most of the region. Only a few areas in the northwest of the Central region received notable rainfall. Overall, crops appear to be in good condition. Cooler temperatures have supported strong crop establishment and early season growth. Most crops have now recovered from earlier issues such as soil crusting, frost injury and high winds.

Winter wheat and fall rye are advancing quickly. Fall rye is in late anthesis, while winter wheat ranges from booting to heads fully emerged. Spraying for fusarium head blight has begun. Spring cereals are in the stem elongation stage. Herbicide applications are largely complete in spring cereals.

Corn ranges from V3 to V6. Most fields have grown past earlier frost damage and emergence issues caused by soil crusting and strong winds. Some fields show minor purpling due to early season phosphorus deficiency.

Canola ranges from early rosette to bolting. The first flowers have appeared in the earliest fields. Herbicide applications are complete for the most advanced fields but continue in later seeded fields. Sunflowers are in the V8 to V10 stage. Flax is at the 8 to 10 true leaf stage, with the start of leaf spiral.

Field peas range from V5 to V10. Pea weevil feeding is being reported in many fields, particularly in the west of the Central region. The most advanced soybeans are in the 3rd trifoliate stage. Most first pass herbicide applications are complete. Minor cases of iron deficiency chlorosis are present.

Eastern

Rainfall accumulations ranged from 0 mm to 4.4 mm across the region with more needed. Winter cereals continue to develop well. On average, spring cereals are at the beginning of the stem elongation stage. Herbicide applications in spring cereals are estimated as complete.

Corn is in the V3 to V5 stage and is growing well. First herbicide applications are complete across the region. Second pass of herbicide is planned for most acres.

Canola ranges from the four leaf stage to early bolting. With a month long seeding window there is a wide range of crop development across the region. Herbicide application is ongoing with the earlier planted fields finished and mid to late planted acres yet to be covered.

Soybean crop stage varies. Some late seeded fields are emerging while others are in the 3rd trifoliate. The majority of fields have had first pass herbicide application. Some iron deficiency chlorosis has been noted. Field peas are in the V5 to V8 stage.

Interlake

The Interlake region received limited amounts of rainfall over the past week. Soils are becoming drier and timely moisture is needed to maintain crop condition and fill out plant stands. Growth has been rapid over the past week in many crops. Strong winds continue to be a concern, interfering with spraying operations, damaging crop stands and drying out the soil surface.

Fall rye has headed and is flowering. Winter wheat is at the head emergence stage. Spring cereals range from tillering to stem elongation. The majority of spring wheat has had herbicides applied. Corn ranges from V3 to V5, and the majority has had a first herbicide application.

Canola ranges from emerging to the 4 leaf stage. Some fields have uneven stands due to flea beetle damage and dry conditions. Some canola reseeding due to soil crusting, poor emergence, flea beetle and wind damage, but is not widespread.

Sunflowers are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage, and most have received herbicides. Flax has emerged and the stands look good. Growth stages range from cotyledon to the 8 leaf stage.

Peas are in the 4 to 6 node stage. Soybeans are as advanced as 3rd trifoliate. Some iron deficiency chlorosis noted. Herbicide applications are nearing completion.