Issue 9 – June 24, 2025

Crop Report

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Weekly Provincial Summary

- Isolated rainfall and thunderstorms resulted in varying amounts of precipitation over the past week with accumulations ranging from 0.9 mm to 65.1 mm (Table 1). Most regions received more than 6 mm of rain. Sprague Lake received the most rain this week with 65.1 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	Pilot Mound (33.3 mm)	Gladstone, Portage (3.5 mm)
Eastern	Sprague Lake (65.1 mm)	Rosa (4.2 mm)
Interlake	Moosehorn (20.8 mm)	Lake Francis (0.9 mm)
Northwest	Roblin (33.3 mm)	Birch River (2.7 mm)
Southwest	Wasagaming (46.3 mm)	Miniota (4.6 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to June 22 range from 93.4 mm to 157.8 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. Even with recent rainfall, the East, Interlake and large parts of the Northwest have accumulations under 60% of normal. While accumulations in the Southwest and parts of the Central regions are closer to normal, only a few locations have accumulated more than 90% of the 30-year average since May 1.

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

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Percent of Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	112.8 → 142.0	0	Deerwood (126, 92%)	Portage (34, 29%)
Eastern	108.5 → 157.8	0	Vivian (98, 75%)	Elma (36, 29%)
Interlake	97.3 → 134.4	0	Petersfield (84, 76%)	Woodlands (24, 21%)
Northwest	93.4 → 133.4	0	Roblin (87, 75%)	Birch River (26, 25%)
Southwest	102.3 → 137.5	2	Carberry EC (132, 112%)	Oakburn (49, 43%)

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
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Manitoba

- Percent Normal Accumulated Growing Degree Days represents the variation of accumulated Growing Degree Days (GDD) historical record over a 30-year period from May 1 to June 22, 2025. Above normal temperatures early in the season have resulted in GDD accumulations above 110% of normal for the majority of agro-Manitoba.
- To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather viewer.

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye growth is good, with most advanced fields starting to set seed.
- Majority of corn fields range from V4 to V7.
- Earliest seeded spring wheat is heading.
- Spring wheat quality is mostly rated as good, with 10% of the crop being reported as fair across the province (Table 3).

Table 3: Spring Wheat Quality Rating by Region

	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake
Excellent	-	40%	30%	-	50%
Good	90%	50%	60%	90%	40%
Fair	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Poor	-	-	-	-	-
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-

Oilseeds

- Wide range of canola growth stages due to a long seeding window. Late seeded canola ranges from the 2 to 6 leaf stage. Earliest canola is in early flower.
- Flax ranges from 10 to 15 cm tall.
- Majority of sunflowers range from V4 to V10.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field peas range from the 7 to 12 node stage, with the most advanced fields starting to flower.
- Most advanced soybeans are at the 6th trifoliate.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Corn intended for silage is growing well.
- Rainfall over the weekend in some areas, coupled with cooler temperatures has enhanced growing conditions. Significant rainfall in the northwest has increased pasture growth. Any additional rainfall will be beneficial for pasture, particularly in areas that have been overgrazed, and production has been slower. Pastures that have been rotationally grazed and well managed are in better condition.

- Most dairies have finished first cut and a few beef producers have started haying. Early yields are coming in at average to below average production levels. Majority of producers plan to begin haying operations next week. Haying progress in the northwest has been at a standstill due to wet conditions.
- Alfalfa and clover have started to bloom, and some grasses have begun to head out.

Livestock

- Pastures remain stable, with good grass growth in shaded areas. Cattle are in nice condition, though fly pressure is beginning to increase. Black flies are active and biting, causing irritation to cattle on pasture. Producers are encouraged to monitor animal behaviour and apply appropriate fly control methods to reduce the impact.
- Dugouts are low for this time of year in most parts of the province

Regional Comments

Southwest

Much needed moisture in the southwest region has provided a significant boost to crop development.

Winter cereals are performing well, and fungicide applications on winter wheat have been completed. Spring wheat is generally in the tillering to stem elongation stages, with some early-seeded fields beginning to head. Barley and oats are in the tillering to stem elongation stages. Corn is in the V5 stage.

Canola ranges from the 2 leaf stage to pre-bolting. Flax is currently 10 to 15 cm tall. Sunflowers are in the V4 to V6 stage.

Peas are progressing well, and most fields are at the 10 to 12 node stage. Flowering is expected to begin later this week, and producers are preparing to apply fungicides for disease control. Soybeans are at the V3 to V5 stage.

Herbicide applications are complete in spring cereals and producers are preparing for disease control. In-crop herbicide applications are approximately 80% complete in soybeans, dry beans and corn. Herbicide applications continue in sunflower and late seeded canola.

Northwest

The entire Northwest region received precipitation this week. Overnight temperatures remained cool, with The Pas station recording the lowest temperature at 7°C. Herbicide applications continue as crop stages are reached.

Fall rye and winter wheat crops are wrapping up the flowering stage. The most advanced spring wheat is at the beginning of head emergence and the remainder of the crop is in the tillering to stem elongation stage.

Field peas are growing well, and recent rains will benefit the crops. Most field peas are in the vegetative stage with the most advanced moving into the R1 stage. Where moisture is lacking, some crops appear short. Soybeans are in the V2 to V3 stage.

Canola varies across the region. Depending on seeding date and moisture conditions for germination, crop stages vary greatly. Earliest seeded crops are in the rosette stage and near bolting. The remainder of the crops continue behind, ranging from 2 to 6 leaf.

Central
Rains were welcome across the Central region, with most falling in the south. Overall, crops appear to be in good condition. Most crops have recovered from earlier issues such as soil crusting, frost, and high winds.

Winter wheat and fall rye are advancing quickly, and FHB fungicide is being applied. Spring cereals are booting and the earliest fields have heads emerged. Fungicide applications in spring cereals will start when the crop reaches the appropriate stage. Corn ranges from V4 to V7 and many producers have completed a second herbicide application.

Canola ranges from early rosette to early flowering. Herbicide applications are complete for most fields but some later seeded fields are still being sprayed.

Field peas are exhibiting strong growth and uniform emergence. The most advanced fields are at early flowering. The most advanced soybeans have reached the 6th trifoliate, although some fields are as early as the 3rd trifoliate. Some minor cases of iron deficiency chlorosis being reported. However, the crop is growing out of the symptoms.

Eastern
Rainfall across the Eastern region was welcome, with areas further to the East receiving the most rainfall.

Spring cereals are looking good, with fields in the boot to early heading stage on average. Some plant growth regulators (PGR) were applied, but with the drier conditions, it is expected that less PGR's were used this season. FHB fungicides will start soon depending on crop development. On average, corn is in the V4 to V6 stage and producers are wrapping up second pass herbicide applications.

Canola generally varies from rosette to early flowering. Producers are wrapping up canola herbicide applications.

The soybean crop varies due to some late seeded fields and emergence issues. Soybeans are in the 3rd to 6th trifoliate stage and second pass herbicide applications are wrapping up. Some iron deficiency chlorosis has been noted, but the crop appears to be growing out of the symptoms. With summer solstice behind us soybeans are expected to reach R1 stage within a week to ten days.

Field peas are in the V7 to V10 stage.

Interlake
Rainfall over much of the region was welcome, although amounts were variable. Crops are generally looking good, although some fields are beginning to show signs of stress due to the warm and dry conditions. Very dry conditions continue in parts of the Interlake.

The majority of spring cereals are in the flag to boot stage, with several fields starting to show awns. Fungicide applications for FHB are expected to begin as the crops reach the appropriate stage. Winter wheat and fall rye are advancing quickly, with most advanced fields starting to set seed. Corn is in the V4 to V6 stage, with the majority of herbicide applications complete.

Early seeded canola ranges from bolting to early flower. Canola crop quality ranges across the region. Some fields have good stands and others are thin and stagey due to earlier stresses including frost injury, flea beetle damage

and poor germination, due to dry conditions. Sunflowers are in the V3 to V6 stage. Flax is up to 12 cm tall and stands look good.

Peas are in the 6 to 8 node stage with the most advanced fields starting to flower. Faba beans look good and are flowering. Soybeans are in the 3rd to 4th trifoliate, and a few fields have started flowering.

Herbicide applications are nearly complete for most producers. Second pass applications on corn and soybean continue.