Issue 12 – July 15, 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 mm to 38.8 mm (Table 1). Some storms were accompanied by intense rain, and hail. The Environment and Climate Change station in Gimli recorded 31.2 mm over several hours on July 10. The East, Central, and western portion of the Southwest regions received the most rain over the past seven days.

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	Bagot (37.7 mm)	Holland (2.2 mm)
Eastern	Sprague (38.8 mm)	Prawda (0.5 mm)
Interlake	Gimli (33.3 mm)	Taylor's Point (0.4 mm)
Northwest	Inglis (17.5 mm)	Swan Valley (0 mm)
Southwest	Shilo (30.8 mm)	Birtle (1.0 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 13 range from 150.5 mm to 234.6 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. The majority of the Southwest and Central regions have accumulated more than 100 mm this growing season. The East, Northwest and Interlake regions have large areas of accumulations below 50% of normal. Much of the Central and Southwest regions have accumulated less than 70% of the 30-year average of precipitation. Only a few locations have accumulated more than 80% of the 30-year average since May 1.

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Manitoba

Table 2. Summary of measurement of total accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (May 1 – July 13, 2025)

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Percent of Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	167.2 → 212.1	0	Winkler (175, 85%)	Portage (59, 31%)
Eastern	169.5 → 234.6	0	Gardenton (154, 73%)	Winnipeg (64, 36%)
Interlake	152.2 → 202.9	0	Gimli (91, 50%)	Inwood (39, 25%)
Northwest	150.5 → 198.4	0	Inglis (127, 75%)	Birch River (51, 32%)
Southwest	157.5 → 205.6	0	Neepawa (181, 94%)	Eden (67, 38%)

- 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 – July 13, 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 are in the grain fill stage.
- Majority of corn fields range from V8 to tasseling.
- The earliest seeded spring wheat is reaching grain fill stage.
- Barley and oats range from head emergence to grain fill stage.
- Fungicide applications for Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) are close to complete.
- 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%	20%	40%	40%
Good	85%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Fair	15%	10%	20%	10%	10%
Poor	-	-	10%	-	-
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-

Oilseeds

- Wide range of canola growth stages due to a long seeding window. Late seeded canola is at cabbage to early bolting. Earliest seeded canola is fully podded.
- Fungicide applications in canola are ongoing.
- Flax is flowering, with earliest seeded fields with bolls.
- Sunflowers are reaching R1 to R3 stage.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field peas are flowering in most areas, with pods in the most advanced fields continuing to develop.
- Early seeded soybeans are in the R1 to R2 stage, with later seeded soybeans at V5.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Pastures responded positively to the rainfall during the week, although precipitation was once again scattered and inconsistent.
- Producers had a favorable week for harvesting good quality feed. Yields range from average to below average, with older stands and those dominated by grass, producing significantly less. Above average hay yields have been reported in disperse pockets in the Northwest Region where they have received significant moisture over the growing season.
- Alfalfa weevil feeding has affected hay fields.
- In most cases, a second cut for beef herds is not expected. Dairy producers are currently harvesting their second cut, but yields are low.
- Producers are also harvesting native hay. While the dry conditions have made it possible to access low-lying areas that are typically too wet for equipment, yields remain well below normal.

Livestock

- Cattle on pasture are in good condition, though fly pressure continues to be a concern.
- Producers will be relying on carryover feed for this upcoming winter-feeding period.
- Dugout water levels are low in many areas due to limited moisture, though they remain sufficient for now. However, concerns about water quality are beginning to surface, as Manitoba Agriculture has received inquiries about testing and treatment options for blue-green algae and duckweed.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Another week of hot, dry conditions stressed the crops, but rain later in the week provided some relief. Most cereal crops have been sprayed with fungicide, and producers continue to apply fungicide to canola, with added attention to hail-affected areas.

Winter wheat and fall rye are in the head fill stage, and early crops are starting to turn, likely due to the dry conditions. Spring cereals range from the flag leaf stage to late anthesis, with some early-seeded crops reaching the head fill stage. Most fungicide applications are complete. Some later-sown fields may still receive an application, unless weather conditions make it unnecessary. Barley and oats are filling well.

Most canola crops are flowering, with early-seeded crops in full bloom. Several fields received fungicide applications over the past week. There are no major insect concerns yet, but producers are monitoring their fields closely.

Soybeans are at the R1 to R2 growth stages. The crops look fair but require rain, with many acres showing leaves flipping over, to tolerate heat and moisture stress. Some late weed growth is present in areas where stands are thin. Nodulation generally appears good.

Most peas are flowering and podding in many areas. Producers have completed the first fungicide application for disease management, while some are assessing the timing for a second application if needed. Aphids and related damage are also being monitored.

Corn is in the pre-tassel stage, approximately V7, with some tassels starting to emerge. The crop is dark green and weathering the drought well; however, light sandy soils without rainfall are showing severe signs of stress.

Flax crops are in the early flower stage but are not as tall as usual. Sunflowers are near or at the R1 stage, with some nice crops observed. In-crop herbicide applications are complete.

Northwest

High temperatures again this week helped crops progress and contributed to dry conditions in some areas. Many stations remain well below normal precipitation amounts. Areas with lighter soils are starting to show the effects of moisture stress.

Fungicide applications are continuing in most crops that have reached the appropriate stage. Herbicide applications are wrapping up as most crops progress.

Fall rye and winter wheat crops continue in the late milk/early soft dough stage.

Spring wheat crops continue into the flowering stage and the most advanced fields have moved into grain filling stage.

Field peas mostly look good and are at R3 stage with some nearing R4. Where moisture is limited, crops are stressed with recent high temperatures.

Canola crops continue to be varied across the region. Depending on seeding date and moisture conditions for germination, crop stages differ greatly. Majority of crops are in some stage of flowering, while later seeded crops are at approximately the bolting stage. The odd field is at rosette stage. Recent high temperatures have caused some pod abortion.

Soybean crops are growing nicely and most advanced crops are at R2-R3 stage.

Central

Winter wheat and fall rye are progressing rapidly, with much of the crop changing color and now at the late dough to grain fill stage and ripening. There is some armyworm feeding observed in fall rye. Fall rye fields will likely begin harvesting in 2 to 3 weeks.

Spring wheat is mostly between the early to late milk stages. The least advanced fields are at late anthesis, and the most advanced fields have reached soft dough stage. Barley and oats are between mid to late anthesis, with the most advanced crops beginning to enter the early milk stage. Although most cereal crops look healthy, in areas where rainfall has been insufficient during the growing season, the crop is expected to yield poorly. It appears some of these fields had poor early-season root growth, and there are patches showing signs of moisture stress or dying in extreme cases.

The last applications for FHB were completed over the past week. Producers, particularly in the south of the Central Region, are interested in how rainfall during anthesis will affect FHB and ergot in their crops. In the far south, many fungicide applications were completed via aerial spraying due to wet field conditions. Producers are noticing cereal aphids, though populations remain well below economic thresholds.

Several spring wheat fields also show low levels of wheat stem maggot feeding, leading to white wheat heads. Foliar disease pressure in cereals has appeared low this year, with most flag leaves looking very healthy. However, there have been some reports of low levels of bacterial leaf streak in the southeast part of the Central Region.
The earliest planted corn has reached the early tassel stage. Fields in the southern part of the region are generally in excellent condition, with many plants ranging from waist height to over 6 to 7 feet. Corn in the mid to northern Central Region appears less healthy, due to lower rainfall this season. These crops will benefit greatly from additional moisture.

Canola is mostly in the full to late flowering stages. However, due to a wide seeding window spanning over a month, staging varies significantly between fields. Some of the earliest fields are just beginning to flower, while the latest established crops are beyond flowering and entering the early pod development stage. As with other crops, canola is performing poorly in areas which have received less rainfall, at times turning a bluish color associated with moisture stress. Most canola crops are now past the appropriate window for Sclerotinia fungicide applications (20–50% bloom), so only a few applications are planned for the coming week.

Sunflowers are progressing well, with fields mostly at the R1 and R2 growth stage. Most fields are in great condition. Flax has finished flowering.

For the most part, field peas are doing well, showing strong growth, with flowers and pods continuing to develop. Producers are finding pea aphids below threshold levels, along with some Fusarium and Aphanomyces root rot in fields with tighter rotations. Pea leaf weevil numbers have declined as adult populations die off before the next generation emerges.

Most soybean fields are at the R2 (full bloom) stage with pods developing in the lower canopy. Soybean aphid has been reported at levels much below threshold in the southwest of the Central Region.

Eastern
Rainfall accumulations varied across the Eastern region last week and ranged from 0.5 to 21 mm with the average being 8.4 mm. The forecast for the coming week is for cooler temperatures and more shower activity. Producers continue to hope for more rain to help crops mature.

Most spring cereal fields are in the milk to early soft dough stage and look good. FHB fungicide applications are estimated at 100% complete. Winter cereals continue to develop well and look good. Most fields are in the dough stage and are starting to change color. Fall Rye is estimated to begin harvest in 2-3 weeks (weather dependent).

Earlier planted corn is at the early tassel stage and is growing well. Later planted corn is very close to tasseling as well. Recent rains have helped crop development.

The canola crop varies from 80% flower to podding stage. Fungicide applications are complete. Canola crops on average look to have good yield potential.

Soybeans are growing well. The average growth stage is R1 - R2 (one flower open in the top two nodes) with some pod development in the lower canopy. Field pea crops continue to flower and fill pods; on average the crop continues to look good. Some fields on lighter textured soil continue to show signs of moisture stress.

Sunflowers are in the budding stage with a few fields starting to flower. The very limited flax acres in the region have finished flowering.

Some armyworms in spring wheat were noted in the Whitemouth part of the region. So far damage has not been past the economic threshold. Producers continue to monitor their fields.

Interlake
Minimal rainfall throughout the week across the Interlake region. The highest amount of rainfall was recorded in Gimli at 33.3 mm. All other areas across the region saw less than 10mm. Adequate moisture is still needed for crop maturity and development, with most crops struggling due to dry conditions in the North Interlake.

Cereal crops are advancing rapidly across the region. Spring wheat and barley have set seed and are in the grain fill stage. Most advanced spring wheat is fully headed, flowered and in the early milking to soft dough stage. Oats are in a similar growth stage. Premature ripening in wheat and barley is evident due to moisture stress.

Fall rye is starting to turn and is in the hard dough stage, nearing maturity soon. Winter wheat has some color change and is in the soft dough to early hard dough stage. Fungicide application for FHB is wrapping up and fall rye pre-harvest round-up will be starting in the coming weeks, if the weather allows. Most grain and silage corn have seen great progress in both growth and color but are still behind due to dry conditions. Advanced fields are in the V9 to V10 growth stages. Tasseling will start shortly.

Peas have even stands, and are progressing well. Most plants are shorter than typically seen and are in full flower/podding stage. Evident signs of stress due to dry conditions. Most peas are in the R3 to late R4 growth stage. Faba beans appear to look good, and flowering will soon be complete. Most soybeans are at R2 to early R3; some fields are short, with stagey stands due to dry conditions. Some iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) is still

evident. Some IDC affected areas have seen some improvement, but it is more noticeable in some cases. Nodulation is generally reported as excellent.

Canola varies widely; some fields look great with a nice even stand, while others are thin and stagey. The earliest seeded fields are fully podded, but a number are still flowering. Late seeded fields are in full bloom. Fungicide application is wrapping up in most areas. Sunflowers are growing well, and buds are forming and are as advanced as R1 to R2. Flax is flowering, and bolls are starting to form in advanced fields.

A few reports of armyworms in fall rye and wheat fields but are below levels to warrant spraying. Grasshoppers are being monitored closely, but no concerns so far. Most diamondback moth larvae have matured to the pupal or cocoon stage. No reports yet of next generation feeding. Bertha armyworm counts are high in the North Interlake.