Issue 13 – July 22, 2025

Crop Report

Crop Pest Update | Reporting Area Map | Seasonal Reports | Crop Weather Report | Weekly Weather Maps

Weekly Provincial Summary

- Isolated rainfall resulted in varying amounts of precipitation over the past week with accumulations ranging from 0 mm to 41.2 mm (Table 1). The western portions of the Southwest and Northwest regions received the most rain over the past seven days. The highest accumulation of rainfall was at Ruthenia (41.2 mm).

Table 1. Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (July 14-20).

Region	Wettest Location last seven days	Driest Location last seven days
Central	Lakeland (24.9 mm)	Elie (0 mm)
Eastern	Sprague (16.1 mm)	Lac du Bonnet (0.1 mm)
Interlake	Petersfield (9.5 mm)	Selkirk (0.8 mm)
Northwest	Ruthenia (41.2 mm)	Amaranth (3.4 mm)
Southwest	Argue, Minto (36.3 mm)	Carberry EC (5.4 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 20 range from 165.6 mm to 251.1 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.

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
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Manitoba

Table 2. Summary of measurement of total accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (May 1 – July 20, 2025)

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Percent of Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	182.9 → 228.3	0	Winkler (187, 82%)	Portage (61, 30%)
Eastern	184.9 → 251.1	0	Gardenton (162, 71%)	Winnipeg (65, 33%)
Interlake	165.6 → 220.6	0	Petersfield (95, 51%)	Inwood (42, 25%)
Northwest	170.3 → 214.9	0	Inglis (151, 82%)	Amaranth (59, 31%)
Southwest	168.2 → 225.0	0	Neepawa (189, 91%)	Birtle (83, 40%)

- 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 20, 2025. Above normal temperatures early in the season have resulted in GDD Accumulations between 100% and 115% 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 majority complete.
- Spring wheat quality ratings differ by region, with approximately 61% of the crop rated as good (Table 3).

Table 3: Spring Wheat Quality Rating by Region

	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake
Excellent	-	35%	20%	40%	20%
Good	85%	50%	50%	50%	70%
Fair	15%	15%	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 early bolting. Earliest seeded canola is fully podded.
- Fungicide applications in canola have concluded.
- Flax is in late stage flowering, with earliest seeded fields with bolls.
- Sunflowers are reaching R1 to R3 staging.

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 R3 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 are ranging from average to below average, with older stands and those dominated by grass, producing significantly less. Above average hay yields were 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. In areas that have received more summer rainfall, producers will be monitoring growth to see if there is enough growth to warrant a second cut.
- 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.
- Cereal silage is close to starting with some areas beginning to chop barley.

Livestock

- Cattle on pasture are in good condition, though fly pressure continues to be a concern. Some cases of foot rot and pneumonia out on pasture.
- Producers will be relying on carryover feed for this upcoming winter-feeding period and some producers have begun to line up winter feed, if they are short.
- Dugout water levels are low in many areas due to limited moisture, though they remain sufficient for now. However, concerns about water quality are surfacing. Manitoba Agriculture has received inquiries about testing and treatment options for blue-green algae and duckweed. Some producers have begun hauling fresh clean water to pastures.
- Bulls are being turned out for spring calving herds.
- Initial forage growth on pasture was good – regrowth will be limited after the initial grazing due to dryness.
- Some supplemental feeding out on pasture has begun in the Interlake region.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Cooler temperatures at the start of the week and continuing throughout the week, especially in the evenings. Rainfall on the weekend will help crops fill and improve pasture, and smoky conditions continued to provide some relief. Most cereal crops are sprayed with fungicide, and producers continued to apply fungicide to canola.

Winter wheat and fall rye are in the head fill stage, with several fields starting to turn, likely due to the dry conditions. Spring cereals are in the head fill stage, and spraying for disease is complete. Barley and oats are filling well.

Most canola crops are flowering, with early-seeded crops going out of bloom and pods developing. Several fields received fungicide applications over the past week. There are no major insect concerns yet, but producers are monitoring 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.

Northwest

Crops benefited from a break in high temperatures. Some localized hail in the Swan Valley area, but extent of crop damage is currently unknown. Where moisture is limited and/or lighter soils, crops are showing symptoms of stress. Fungicide applications continue, in later seeded crops that have reached the appropriate stage.

Fall rye and winter wheat crops continue in the soft dough stage and are looking good.

Spring wheat crops are headed into the milk stage, while some later seeded crops continue behind.

Field peas are mostly looking good and are in the R3 to R4 stage.

Canola crops continue varied across the region. Depending on seeding date and moisture conditions for germination, crop stages differ greatly. The majority of crops are in the flower/pod development stage, while most advanced crops are wrapping up flowering. Recent high temperatures have caused some pod abortion.

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

There are some reports of grasshopper concerns, with some fields needing to be sprayed.

Central

This week, most locations received modest rainfall, mostly less than 10 mm.

Winter wheat and fall rye are progressing rapidly, with much of the crop changing color and now at the grain fill and ripening stages. Fall rye fields will likely begin to be harvested within the next 2 weeks.

Late sown spring wheat is mostly between the mid to late milk stages, with the most advanced fields reaching soft - mid dough. Barley and oats are entering 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 and is likely to mature prematurely. 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.

FHB fungicide applications were completed in the last fields over a week ago, and producers are now beginning to see the FHB colonization in heads. Producers are noticing low numbers of cereal aphids, 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 appears low this year, with most flag leaves looking very healthy. However, there are low levels of bacterial leaf streak in the south of the Central region.

Corn is at the tassel – silking stages. Fields in the southern part of the region are generally in excellent condition. 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.

Most canola fields have now moved beyond flowering and have entered the early pod development stages. However, due to a wide seeding window spanning over a month, staging varies significantly between fields. Some of the earliest fields are still at mid – late flower. As with other crops, canola is performing poorly in areas which have received less rainfall, at times turning a bluish colour associated with moisture stress. Most canola crops are now past the appropriate window for sclerotinia fungicide applications (20–50% bloom), with only a small number of applications taking place over the past week.

Sunflowers are progressing well, with fields mostly between R2 (immature bud 0.5 – 2 cm above nearest leaf) and R5 (flowering) growth stages. 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 FHB 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 through to R3 (beginning pod) where pods are ¼ inch long at one of the four uppermost nodes on the main stem. Soybean aphid has been reported at levels much below threshold in the southwest of the Central region.

Although crops have moved out of the herbicide application window, moist conditions brought on by recent rainfalls in parts of the Central region, are still promoting weed seed germination.

Eastern
Rainfall accumulations varied across the Eastern region ranging from 0.5 to 16 mm, with an average of 5.3 mm. Producers continue to hope for at least another 25 mm of rain to help the crops continue to mature. As of Monday July 21st, many locations received some additional rain.

Most spring cereals are in the early soft dough stage and continue to look good. Winter cereals continue to develop and could be harvested in 8-10 days (weather dependent). Some fall rye is estimated to be desiccated by the end of the week (weather dependent).

Earlier planted corn is at the silking stage and growing well. Later planted corn and later hybrids are close to tasseling. Recent rains continue to help crop development.

Canola varies from 80% flower to podding stage. Canola crops on average, look to have good yield potential.

The average soybean growth stage is R2 – R3, with some early pod development in the top 4 nodes. Field peas on average have finished flowering. Pods continue to fill, and fields on lighter textured soils are starting to turn color.

Sunflowers are in the flowering stage and are looking good. The limited flax acres in the region have finished flowering and moved into boll development.

Some armyworms in spring wheat were noted in the Whitemouth part of the region. So far damage is not at economic thresholds. Producers continue to monitor fields.

Interlake
Very dry conditions continue across the region. Rainfall remains scattered, with isolated thundershowers throughout the area. Most of the region received less than 5mm of rainfall, with the highest amount at 9.5mm. Field conditions remain mixed, showing noticeable drought stress symptoms in many parts of the northern region. Producers are concerned about dry conditions. Timely and more rain would benefit grain filling. Nearly all crops are shorter than normal, and many have been affected by dry conditions.

Most of the spring wheat and barley are turning colour and moving into the early hard dough stage. Earlier seeded spring wheat ranges from head fill to late soft dough stage, with FHB fungicide application completed in most areas. Late seeded cereals are flowering and receiving fungicide application. Barley and oats are fully headed, flowered and in the grain fill stage.

Winter wheat growth is in the early hard dough stage, with advanced fields starting to ripen. Winter wheat is 2 weeks from harvesting. Fall rye is at the hard dough stage. Most advanced fall rye fields are in the grain fill stage and near ripening. Harvesting may commence in the next two to three weeks.

Both grain and silage corn look good with a nice dark green color. Corn suffering from inadequate moisture in some drier areas, remains short and underdeveloped. Corn is at V8, and some fields are beginning to tassel at V10.

Field peas are podding and gradually changing colour. The flowering and pods are filling well in most advanced fields. Most peas are at the R3 to R5 stage. Fababeans seem to be doing well, and flowering will soon be finished. Fungicide treatment for Mycosphaerella blight spots may start soon. Soybeans are flowering and the canopy is closing, but with fewer branches than usual and much shorter plants. Rows are filling in, even though stands appear shorter than normal in some areas. The most advanced fields are in R2 to early R3, with pods forming at the base of the plants. Late-seeded fields are at the V5 growth stage. Little evidence of iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) remains.

Most of the canola is podding and has a thin canopy. Late-seeded fields are still in full bloom, and heat blast has been observed in some crops. Most fungicide treatments are complete or will wrap up soon. Low disease pressure due to the dry conditions. Crops are shorter than normal, with smaller pods. Sunflowers are reaching the R2 stage, with bud development starting to occur in some cases. Flax crops range from finishing bloom to turning colour, bolls filling, but limited fill may be expected given the very dry conditions. Diamondback moth larvae can be found in canola. Bertha armyworm moth trap counts have increased, but total numbers continue to be low.

There are reports of true armyworms in several fields, including fescue, timothy, spring cereals and hay fields, requiring some insecticide treatment. Fields continue to be monitored, with most areas in the south reporting numbers currently below the threshold. Grasshoppers are being monitored closely, and a few headlands and fields have received insecticide application. Concerns have mostly been in cereal and forage grass fields. No major damage to crops has been reported so far.