Issue 14 – July 29, 2025

Crop Report

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Weekly Provincial Summary

- There was rainfall across the province this week, accumulations ranging from 0 to 53.8 mm (Table 1). The heaviest rain occurred on the 22. Rainfall occurred in all regions with the Central and Eastern regions receiving the highest amounts. Steinbach received 43.35 mm and St. Pierre received 39.89 mm of rain on the July 22. The highest amount of rainfall from July 21 - 27 was at Deloraine with 61.2 mm.

Table 1. Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (July 21-27).

Region	Wettest Location last seven days	Driest Location last seven days
Central	Elm Creek (53.8 mm)	Brunkild (10.2 mm)
Eastern	St. Pierre (47.8 mm)	Rosa (10.8 mm)
Interlake	Selkirk (25.8 mm)	Taylor's Point (20.1 mm)
Northwest	Ethelbert (23.2 mm)	Minitonas (0 mm)
Southwest	Deloraine (61.2 mm)	Oakburn (1.1 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 27 range from 174.2 mm to 265.3 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 Northwest, and Interlake regions have large areas of accumulations below 50% of normal.

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Manitoba

Table 2. Summary of measurement of total accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (May 1 – July 27, 2025)

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Percent of Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	194.4 → 254.0	0	Somerset (212, 92%)	Portage (81, 37%)
Eastern	198.8 → 265.3	0	Gardenton (176, 72%)	Winnipeg (92, 43%)
Interlake	174.2 → 237.6	0	Petersfield (112, 56%)	Fisher Branch (50, 26%)
Northwest	187.8 → 229.7	0	Inglis (161, 83%)	Birch River (61, 31%)
Southwest	176.4 → 234.5	7	Sinclair (206, 106%)	Birtle (87, 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 27, 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 seed color change.
- Majority of corn fields range from V8 to tasseling.
- The earliest seeded spring wheat is reaching late dough stage.
- Most barley and oat fields are at grain fill stage.
- Fungicide applications for fusarium head blight are complete.
- Spring wheat quality ratings differ by region, with 59% of the crop rated as good (Table 3).

Table 3: Spring Wheat Quality Rating by Region

	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake
Excellent	-	35%	30%	20%	20%
Good	85%	50%	50%	60%	50%
Fair	15%	15%	20%	20%	20%
Poor	-	-	-	-	10%
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-

Oilseeds

- Wide range of canola growth stages due to a long seeding window. Late seeded canola is at mid flowering. Earliest seeded canola is fully podded.

- Fungicide applications in canola are mostly complete.
- Flax is in late-stage flowering, with earliest seeded fields with bolls.
- Sunflowers are reaching R2 to R5 (flowering) staging.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field peas are mostly in the pod fill stage.
- Early seeded soybeans are in the R3 stage with beginning pods, with later seeded soybeans at R1 to R2.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Pastures responded positively to the rainfall received during the week, although precipitation was once again scattered and inconsistent.
- Sporadic thundershowers across the province caused variable haying conditions with some producers being able to put up hay and others were delayed. The yields vary largely depending on moisture, stand age and forage type. In general yields are significantly lower across the province.
- In most cases, a second cut for beef herds is not expected. Most dairy producers have wrapped up their second cut, with yields remaining low. In areas that have received more summer rainfall, beef producers will be monitoring growth to see if there is enough to warrant a harvest of second cut.
- Producers are also harvesting native hay. Dry conditions have made it possible to access low-lying areas that are typically too wet for equipment, but yields remain well below normal. A reminder to keep an eye out for poisonous plants such as water hemlock in hayfields. Cattle are more at risk of consuming harmful plants when they are dried and mixed in with hay. For more information go to: StockTalk April 11 or https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/seasonal-reports/pubs/water-hemlock-vs-water-parsnip.pdf.
- Some cereal silage has begun with average yields being reported.
- Corn intended for silage has begun to tassel in the central area.

Livestock

- Cattle on pasture are in good condition, although fly pressure continues to be a concern. Some cases of foot rot and pneumonia out on pasture.
- 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. Some producers have begun hauling fresh clean water to pastures.
- Pasture conditions are variable across the province with some sites browning off and others that have received more moisture and managed with rotational grazing are more productive.
- Some supplemental feeding out on pasture has begun in the Eastern and Interlake region. Many producers are preparing to start feeding earlier than usual in the fall.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Hot temperatures continued throughout the week, with some rain events occurring in the southern part of the region. Most crops are starting to show the effects of dry conditions and heat. Recent rains are helping late-seeded crops reach their full potential, but early seeded crops have already suffered due to the lack of moisture.

Fungicide applications are now complete.

Winter wheat and fall rye have completed head fill and are entering the seed color change stage, with harvest for several fields not far off. Spring cereals are in the head fill stage, and early seeded fields are starting to change color. Barley and oats are filling well. Reduced tillering and smaller heads on tillers has been noticed in some fields.

Corn is currently in the pre-tassel stage, around V7, with some tassels beginning to emerge. The crop is dark green and coping well with dry conditions. However, fields on light, sandy soils without recent rainfall are showing severe stress.

Most canola crops are finishing bloom and entering the podding stage, as heat and dry conditions have shortened the flowering period. There are currently no major insect concerns, though producers are monitoring their fields closely. Flax crops are in full bloom but are shorter than usual. Sunflowers are at or near the R2–R4 stage, with several strong crops observed.

Early seeded soybeans are approaching the R3 growth stage, while later-seeded crops are in the late R1 to R2 stages. The crops are in fair condition but require additional rainfall. Some disease symptoms have been reported in certain areas. Late weed growth is also present where plant stands are thin.

Most pea crops have completed flowering and are in the pod fill stage. Fungicide applications for disease management are largely complete. Aphids and related damage are being monitored, but no significant damage has been reported so far.

Northwest
A smoky start to the week, with temperatures climbing near the weekend. Parts of the region received precipitation, with Ethelbert station receiving highest accumulated amount at 23.2 mm. Soil moisture and water resources continue to decline with lack of precipitation. Most crops would still benefit from rain.

Where moisture has been limited and/or lighter soils, crops are showing symptoms of stress.

Fall rye and winter wheat crops moved into the hard dough stage. Pre-harvest applications have started in crops that reached appropriate stages.

Spring wheat crops are mostly in the late milk/early soft dough stage, while the remainder of spring wheat crops follow behind.

Field peas are mostly in the R4-R5, with a few advanced fields into the R6 stage.

Canola crops continue to be varied across the region. Depending on seeding date and moisture conditions for germination, crop stages differ greatly. While most advanced fields are in seed development stage, the remainder follows behind in flowering stage. Recent high temperatures have caused some pod abortion.

Soybean crops are mostly looking good and are at the late R3 stage.

Central

This week, most locations within the Central Region received between 20 – 30 mm of rainfall. The amount of rainfall crops have received between May 1st and July 27th varies greatly. Portage la Prairie has only received 37% of the rainfall it typically would during this period, whereas Windygates has received 95% of its usual rainfall. In general, crops south of approximately Highway 23 have had access to more soil moisture than crops further north, and the crops appear markedly different between these regions.

Most winter wheat and fall rye are progressing rapidly towards harvest, with the first fields being cut this week by a very small proportion of producers. Many other producers will start swathing and harvest over the coming week.

Spring wheat is mostly between the early milk to soft dough, with the most advanced fields reaching late dough. It is likely that harvest will begin within 3 weeks. Barley and oat crops are in the early milk – mid dough stages. Although most cereal crops look healthy, in areas where rainfall has been insufficient, particularly around Portage la Prairie, the crop is expected to yield poorly and is likely to ripen prematurely. It appears some of these fields had poor early season root growth, and there are patches showing signs of moisture stress or in some extreme cases have died.

Producers are beginning to see the Fusarium colonization in heads, but for the most part, FHB appears to be low, as does the presence of ergot bodies. Producers are noticing low numbers of cereal aphids, well below economic thresholds. Producers are noticing ladybugs feeding on aphids, and the presence of aphid mummies. 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 low levels of bacterial leaf streak in the south of the Central Region.

For most of the region, corn is in full flower. Fields in the southern part of the region are generally in excellent condition, but corn in the mid to northern Central Region appears less healthy, due to lower rainfall this season. With recent rains, it is hoped that there will be a marked increase in crop conditions.

Due to a wide seeding window for canola this year, spanning over a month, staging varies significantly between fields. Many fields, especially in the Pembina Valley, have now moved beyond flowering and entered the pod development stages. The most advanced fields are 2 - 3 weeks from desiccation. In other regions, there is still canola as early as mid-flowering, but most sitting between late flowering and early pod development stages. 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. Continued moisture will be important to keep the yield potential up as pods continue to fill.

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.

Majority of field peas are doing well, showing strong growth, with 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 R3 (beginning pod) where pods are ¼ inch long at one of the four uppermost nodes on the main stem, though some fields are as advanced as the R4 (full pod) stage where pods are ¾ inch long at one of the four uppermost nodes on the main stem. Soybeans are thriving where they have received moisture in the past weeks. A small number of fields reported herbicide damage, however most are now recovering. Soybean aphids have been reported in fields across the south of the Central Region, from trace levels to upwards of 100 aphids per plant. Producers will be scouting until the crop moves out of the vulnerable growth stages which are R1 (beginning bloom) to R5 (beginning seed). Some fields have noticed spider mite damage, particularly along field edges.

Edible beans are progressing well, with most fields in the R2 (beginning pod/early pin bean stage). Due to heightened white mold risk, many producers in the south of the central region have performed two fungicide applications.

Producers are scouting for and finding herbicide resistant weeds, including Waterhemp. Pressure is typically greatest in areas with poor emergence, or where there is less canopy cover.

Eastern

Rainfall accumulation across the Eastern region last week ranged from 10.8 to 47.8 mm with the average being 27.4 mm. The St. Pierre weather station received the most at 47.8 mm. The forecast for the coming week is for sunny skies and higher temperatures by mid-week. Producers are happy for the rain that fell this past week, it will help the soybean and corn crops continue to mature. Overall, the field conditions are looking good in the area.

Most spring cereal fields are in the soft dough stage and continue to look good. Some wheat in moisture stressed areas is shorter than normal. Some barley is being desiccated and could be harvested in about a week's time. Winter cereals continue to develop and could be harvested in 7-10 days (weather dependent). Fall rye is planned to be desiccated this week (weather dependent).

Corn on average is at the tasseling/silking stage and is growing well. Recent rains continue to help the development of the crop, but some fields continue to look shorter and "stagey" due to emergence issues this spring.

The canola crop continues to vary but most fields are finished flowering and in the podding stage. Canola crops on average are looking to have good yield potential. In areas with more moisture stress, crops are shorter and appear thinner than expected now that they are done flowering.

The average soybean growth stage is R2 – R3 stage, with some pod development in the top 4 nodes. Recent rains will help the podding stage of the soybean development. Some desiccation of earlier field pea crops has begun. Harvest should begin in 7-10 days.

Sunflowers are in full flower stage and look good. The limited flax acres in the region continue to develop.

Armyworms in spring wheat have become an issue along the Hwy 11 corridor North of Whitemouth south to the #1 Hwy. Insecticide applications have been applied and producers continue to monitor their fields.

Interlake

Rainfall remains highly variable with scattered thundershowers. Amounts this past week ranged from trace to less than 10 mm in most of the region. However, some areas, including Inwood, Petersfield, Woodlands, Arborg, and Selkirk, received between 16 mm and 24.6 mm. More rain is still needed in some areas for crop advancement and growth, especially in the Northern part of the region, which remains dry with noticeable signs of drought conditions.

Most crops are approaching harvesting. Overall, crops are below average for yield expectations. All cereals have rapidly advanced, with the heat and drier conditions; premature ripening is evident in the driest areas. Winter wheat has been desiccated with harvest starting in the coming weeks. Cereals are starting to turn. Color change in wheat awns is very noticeable; maturity is at the grain fill and hard dough stage, with advancing fields reaching physiological maturity soon. Spring wheat is fully headed and is at the early dough stage. Spring wheat harvest is 2-3 weeks away. Barley and oats are fully headed and at a similar growth stage. Preharvest application on barley may occur middle of the week.

Fall rye is at the hard dough and grain fill stage, with most advanced fields starting to dry down shortly. Pre-harvest applications on fall rye have begun. Harvest may be next week for fall rye. Corn has tasselled and is beginning to silk; dry conditions are a concern for adequate pollination. Most of the corn is at the V9-V10 growth stage. Both grain and silage corn in some parts of the North Interlake are showing signs of heat and water stress.

There has been tremendous change in the pea crop; pods are filling well, and early fields are starting to dry down. Premature ripening, where conditions are dry, will see early harvest. Drier fields have smaller pods and seeds. Most peas are at R4 to R6, and many fields look excellent. Peas are close to desiccation.

Soybeans have seen a tremendous growth with heat and moisture. Flowering continues; most fields are R2 to R3, with pods forming at the bottom and mid plant. Minimal signs of iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) remain. Most fields are looking good regardless of rain but will need ongoing rain to fill out.

Canola varies widely – some fields look terrific with a nice even stand; others are thin and stagey. The earliest seeded fields are fully podded; a number are still flowering. Environmental conditions have influenced pod color change. Some swathing has started. Flowering in late-seeded and re-seeded canola podding out. Reseeded canola looks good in fields that have received adequate rainfall. Sunflowers are in R2 to R3 and as advanced as R4. Flax continues to flower with full boll in the earliest seeded fields. The last seeded flax is in late flower. Most fields are showing some color change.

No other significant insect and disease concerns to date. Some diamondback moth larvae are being found in canola; crop growth is sufficient that significant damage should not be a concern with the current generation of larvae. Bertha armyworm moth trap counts have decreased, and total numbers continue to be low. Bertha and true armyworm trap removal will occur this week.