

Issue 22 – September 23, 2025

Crop Report



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Weekly Provincial Summary

- This week's precipitation accumulations ranged from 0.3 mm to 109.1 mm (Table 1). Extensive rain occurred in the Northwest between September 15 and 16. Keld received more than 50 mm within one hour on Sept. 15. The highest amount of rainfall was observed at Ethelbert (109.1 mm). A State of Local Emergency was declared in the Municipality of Ethelbert due to washed out roads and overland flooding. Parts of the Central and Eastern regions in the Red River Valley accumulated more than 30 mm of rain over the past seven days.

Table 1. Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (September 15-21, 2025).

| Region | Wettest Location last seven days | Driest Location last seven days |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Central | Kane (37.4 mm) | Plumas (2.7 mm) |
| Eastern | St. Pierre (38.1 mm) | Marchand (5.5 mm) |
| Interlake | Stonewall (41.2 mm) | Taylor's Point (8.5 mm) |
| Northwest | Ethelbert (109.1 mm) | Reedy Creek (1.7 mm) |
| Southwest | McAuley (38.3 mm) | Shoal Lake (0.3 mm) |

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to September 21 range from 247.5 mm to 382.7 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. The majority of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have accumulated more than 180 mm this growing season. Total precipitation accumulations this season remains below 60% compared to the 30-year average in the Interlake and parts of the Northwest and Eastern regions. Parts of the Southwest have accumulated more than 120% of normal precipitation levels since May 1.
- Soil Moisture 0 - 30 cm shows a regional representation of soil moisture conditions for the top 30 cm on September 21, 2025 relative to field capacity. Soil moisture is variable across agro-Manitoba with areas within the same regions showing very dry to wet conditions due to variable precipitation. Large areas of the Interlake continue to show dry or very dry conditions. Wet conditions were prevalent in the Northwest, Southwest, Central, and parts of the Eastern regions on September 21 with localized areas displaying dry, or very dry conditions.

- 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 – September 21, 2025. GDD Accumulations are between 100% and 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](#).

Table 2: Percentage of Harvest Completion by Crop and Region to September 21, 2025

| Crop | Southwest | Northwest | Central | Eastern | Interlake | MB AVG |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Winter Wheat | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Fall Rye | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Spring Wheat | 90% | 85% | 97% | 95% | 100% | 93% |
| Barley | 80% | 75% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 89% |
| Oats | 70% | 75% | 95% | 100% | 99% | 84% |
| Field Pea | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Canola | 20% | 10% | 75% | 75% | 70% | 45% |
| Soybeans | -- | -- | 7% | 10% | -- | 3% |
| Silage Corn | -- | -- | 30% | -- | 30% | 12% |
| Regional AVG | 45% | 44% | 69% | 67% | 72% | 56% |

Crops still unharvested, or negligible acres displayed as – or omitted from this table.

Cereals

- Winter cereal harvest is complete across the province. Yield reports for winter wheat ranged from 50 to 80 bu/ac. Fall rye yields ranged from 60 to 110 bu/ac.
- Spring wheat yields are averaging 60+ bu/ac depending on the region, with some above-average yields of 70+ bu/ac.
- Oat yields ranged from 110 to 130+ bu/ac and barley from 65 to 110+ bu/ac.
- The majority of corn is in the R5 (dent) stage.

Oilseeds

- Harvest is ongoing in canola. Canola yields range from 26 to 60+ bu/ac, with the average at 45 bu/ac.
- Flax is in the brown capsule stage.
- Sunflowers range from R8 to R9 and most have been desiccated.
- Avian Control, a bird repellent, has received an emergency registration in sunflowers for the reduction in damage by blackbirds. Avian Control may result in plant damage such as leaf discoloration and can be applied up to the day of harvest.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field pea harvest is complete with yields ranging from 30 to 75 bu/acre, with an average of approximately 60 bu/acre.
- Dry beans are in the R7 to R8 growth stage and harvest has started in the earliest fields.
- The majority of soybeans are in the R7 to R8 growth stage, with majority of harvest 1-2 weeks away.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Moist and warm conditions have helped with fall grazing and rejuvenating pasture growth. Fall grazing looks good and will help producers that were tight on feed, with some areas having started supplemental feeding.
- Producers have started weaning and marketing calves.
- Significant rainfall on the weekend has made it challenging for those still harvesting native hay and late seeded greenfeed.
- Corn silage harvest is underway in parts of Manitoba, with average yields and good quality reported. The microwave method can be used to determine moisture content of your standing corn, to ensure it is at the correct moisture for harvest. Harvesting above 70% moisture will not only yield less but will result in seepage and undesirable clostridia fermentation.
- Manure spreading on fields has begun.
- With some poorer quality cereals in the field, some producers are talking about greenfeed, and using MASCs program announced for feed shortages.

Livestock

- Cattle on pasture are in good condition, though fly pressure continues to be a concern. Producers continue to monitor foot rot and pneumonia out on pasture.
- Pastures are in excellent condition for this time of year. Cattle remain on pasture. Some producers in the Interlake and Southwest are supplementing out on pasture.
- Across Manitoba, winter feed supplies are mixed - some areas are sourcing additional feed while others have a surplus and are selling feed.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Rain and poor weather conditions kept producers out of the fields for most of the week. Most of the harvest that was completed occurred under wet conditions, and producers had to dry the grain. Sunny and dry weather is needed to complete the harvest.

Winter wheat and fall rye planting is underway, and some early-planted fields are starting to emerge due to moisture and warm soil conditions. With the wet conditions, fall work has begun, and producers are starting to prepare for next spring.

Most cereals harvested in the past week were being dried. Spring wheat harvest is 90% complete, with above-average yields around 65 to 70 bu/ac, and reports of yields as high as 90+ bu/ac. Quality is good, with protein ranging from 13.5 to 15%. A higher percentage of wheat remains, north of Highway 16, with some starting to sprout due to recent weather conditions.

Barley is about 80% complete, with average to slightly above-average yields ranging from 75 to 90 bu/ac, and average to above-average test weights. The oat crop is around 70% complete, with several acres being swathed due to green straw. Yields look to be average, with later-harvested oats showing lower yields and quality due to wet and humid conditions. There are reports of poor-quality oats being harvested, characterized by light weight and mustiness.

Peas are 100% harvested. Flax is 90% at the brown boll stage, with some green stems and plants starting to re-flower, due to excessive moisture and indeterminacy depending on the variety.

Canola is ripe and ready for harvest. Canola harvest is underway and approximately 20% complete, with yields varying widely due to soil type — from 26 bu/ac on light soils to up to 60 bu/ac on heavier soils, with a general average of 48 bu/ac. Sprouting has been reported in some swathed canola in certain areas.

Soybeans are in the R7 to R8 growth stages. Frost over the last weekend has caused leaf discoloration and leaf drop has begun. Producers are preparing for harvest, with some soybean crops possibly being harvested before canola.

Sunflowers are at variable R8 stages. Corn is in the dent stage, but plants are still green. Cobs are starting to pull over, and the best silage stage (R5.7 or 60% milk line) has likely begun, though no black layer is present yet.

Northwest

Slow harvest progress this week due to precipitation for most of the week, with some movement over the weekend in areas that did not receive as much precipitation. A significant precipitation event in the Ethelbert area brought a large amount of rainfall in a short period. The Ethelbert station recorded 107 mm in a 36-hour period leading to crop damage and washouts. Heavy dews have also contributed to a narrow harvest window.

Desiccation/swathing continues in canola as stages are reached. Post-harvest field operations are continuing. Volunteer crops and weeds are actively growing with recent precipitation.

Fall rye and winter wheat seeding is underway with the insurance deadline approaching this week. Seeded crops are establishing well with recent moisture.

Spring wheat harvest is estimated at 85% complete across the region, but is varied due to rainfall received during the growing season. Harvest is most advanced in the Swan Valley and Dauphin areas, while areas in The Pas and Roblin/Russell continue behind. Overall estimated harvest completion for the entire region is 85%. Average yields for spring wheat have been very good, mostly ranging from 70-80 bu/ac with some yielding above. Recent precipitation events have caused some wheat to sprout.

Field pea harvest is complete. Yields varied from 30-60 bu/ac.

Canola crops continue to be varied across the region. Desiccation/swathing continues, with some harvest progress this week while fields move towards maturity. Harvest progress is approximately 10% complete, being furthest along in the Swan Valley region. Varied stages within some fields are noticeable with some plants at maturity stage and some plants still green— especially in areas of the field that had not germinated due to lack of moisture this spring.

Soybean crops continue in the R7 stage, moving closer to maturity.

Central

Harvest and field operations progressed rapidly at the start of the week but slowed considerably in the latter half due to rainfall and heavy dews. All areas received rainfall, with most locations recording between 10 and 30 mm. These conditions have delayed crop dry-down and limited field access for some producers. Many fields across the region are at field capacity and producers are hoping for several dry and warm days to allow fields and crops to dry down, allowing for harvest and other fall field operations to continue.

Harvest of winter wheat, fall rye, and peas is complete, along with the vast majority of spring wheat, barley, and oat fields and approximately 75% of canola acres. Cutting and harvest of dry beans have begun with approximately 15% of harvest complete and will increase steadily once conditions allow. Approximately 7% of soybeans, consisting of the earliest maturing varieties, have been harvested, with very promising preliminary yields.

Spring cereal harvest continued early in the week but was slowed by rainfall later on. Harvest is nearly complete, with approximately 97% of spring wheat acres harvested. Regional yields are averaging 60–70 bu/ac, though areas that missed timely rainfall are seeing yields as low as 45 bu/ac. In contrast, producers in the Pembina Valley are reporting excellent yields, with some fields producing over 90 bu/ac and a few surpassing 100 bu/ac. Fusarium head blight (FHB) and ergot incidence remain low, with kernels generally large and of good quality. Average protein content is 14.5%. However, a small proportion of producers, that were not able to harvest spring wheat in a timely manner, have had quality downgraded to feed grade. Barley harvest is considered 100% complete with yields averaging 110–120 bu/ac, while oats sit around 95% complete with yields averaging 120–130 bu/ac. Many producers have achieved personal farm records for spring cereal yields and are facing bin space shortages as harvest continues.

Canola harvest continued where possible this week, as producers worked to catch up, but heavy rains have made some producers anxious to get back on the field. Yields are generally ranging from 45–55 bu/ac, with top-performing fields in the low 60s and some approaching 70 bu/ac, particularly in the Pembina Valley where rainfall was timely during critical growth stages and there was accessible water at depth.

Corn is largely at the dent (R5) stage, but the earliest maturing varieties have reached the black line stage. Producers are hopeful for sufficient heat to achieve black layer maturity in later varieties before fall frosts. While most fields remain in excellent condition, some frost damage has occurred. Impacts on final yield are expected to be minimal, as damage is confined to field edges and upper canopy leaves, with ample green leaf area remaining for grain fill.

Sunflowers are progressing well, with most fields already desiccated and the crop split between those at R8 and R9. The last few fields will be treated in the coming week as conditions allow. Recent moisture has increased incidence of sclerotinia head rot, as well as basal and mid-stalk rots. Flax fields are desiccated and are approaching harvest.

Soybeans are rapidly maturing, with most fields at R8 and dropping leaves, accelerated by recent frosts. Harvest has begun, with very promising to excellent early yield reports. Dry beans are at R9 (full maturity). Approximately 15% has already been harvested, with preliminary yields around 3,000 lb/ac. Harvest will likely progress swiftly if producers can get several days of dry weather to allow field access. White mold is present in both soybean and dry bean crops, though levels remain relatively low. Incidence is somewhat higher than in recent years, reflecting dense, vigorous canopies that also support strong yield potential.

Pea harvest is complete, with yields averaging 55–60 bu/ac and some fields exceeding 75 bu/ac.

Weed escapes are more noticeable this year. Amaranth species, kochia, and lamb's-quarters are prevalent. Producers are reminded to remain vigilant for herbicide-resistant weeds, including waterhemp. However, waterhemp has been more difficult to detect this year, as other species are more visible above the crop canopy. Now that soybean leaves are dropping this is the opportune time to scout fields for waterhemp and palmer amaranth.

Eastern

Rainfall accumulations varied across the Eastern region last week, and ranged from 5.5 mm to 38.1 mm. The average rainfall across the region was 22.7 mm. Harvest in most of the region has stopped due to the rain. The forecast for the coming week is a mix of sun and cloud early in the week, with sunny skies in the later part of the week. Everyone is hopeful the forecast will hold, and there will be some drying weather for harvest to resume.

The spring cereal crop is estimated at 95% harvested, with the remaining fields ripe and ready to harvest. Spring wheat harvest is approximately 95% complete with yields averaging in the 60-70 bu/ac range. Quality is good with proteins in the 14.5% range. Oat acres are about 100% complete with yield reports averaging 120-130 bu/ac. Quality is good. Barley is estimated at 100% complete with yields averaging in the 110-115 bu/ac range.

Earlier maturing corn hybrids (72-day) are at or near the brown/black layer stage of development. Later maturing hybrids continue to mature, fields with green tissue on leaves continue to accumulate starch in the kernels. Each frost-free day before the "Black Layer" stage of development will continue to add to yield and bushel weight.

Canola harvest is ongoing and estimated at 75% complete. Average yield estimates are at 45-50+ bu/ac. Harvest was stopped over the weekend because of rain but significant acres in areas with less rainfall where harvested this past week. Harvest will resume as soon as field conditions allow.

The average soybean growth stage is R7 to R8 stages depending on the variety. Many lines have dropped their leaves and turned color. Soybean harvest has begun and is estimated at 10% complete for the region. Early yield assessments are very good in the 45-50+ bu/ac range. A more accurate yield average will be available as more acres are taken off.

Sunflowers are being desiccated and should be complete by the end of the week. The limited flax acres in the region are desiccated. Harvest for both crops has not yet started.

Manure applications and other fall work, continues to be on hold in the Steinbach area, due to more rain on already saturated soils. Again, this week producers are hopeful harvest and manure applications can resume in the area by the end of the week (weather dependent). Other areas that did not get as much rain are hopeful to be back at harvest and other fall work by mid-week.

Interlake

Rainy conditions across the region this past week, limited harvest activity.

Winter wheat and fall rye harvest is complete, with average yield estimates ranging from 55 to 60 bu/ac and 70 to 110 bu/ac, respectively. Spring wheat harvest is complete, with yields between 65 and 75 bu/ac, with protein ranging from 12 to 15% protein.

Oat and barley harvest is 99% complete, with average yields of 65 bu/ac for barley, and 110 to 150 bu/ac for oats. Although some oats are reported as light, most are considered to have adequate weight.

Corn has reached the dent growth stage but cobs seem underdeveloped in many areas. Most producers expect to start harvesting soon. Silage corn chopping continues, with some regions approaching completion. Yields vary depending on rainfall levels throughout the growing season.

Pea harvest is complete, with yields between 45 and 65 bu/ac, with some fields at 75 bu/ac. Soybean growth has progressed due to warmer weather and recent rain, with most fields at R7 to R8 stages. White mold (sclerotinia)

and poor pod set are present where frost has occurred. Soybeans are actively dropping leaves, and harvest is still 2 weeks away.

Canola harvest is advancing, with 70% combined and average yields of 45 bu/ac. Some areas are exceeding expectations, with higher yields in regions that received more rain. Sunflowers are at R8 growth stage. Plants are short but are maturing well, with some desiccated. Sclerotinia head rot is becoming more evident. Flax has been desiccated, and harvest will start soon.