Issue 11 – July 8, 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 72.4 mm (Table 1). Some storms were accompanied by intense rain, strong winds, and hail. The station at Dand recorded 36.4 mm in one hour and a maximum wind speed of 115 km/hr on July 3. The East, Central, and southern portion of the Southwest region received the most rain over the past seven days. Windygates received the highest amount with 72.4 mm and 61 mm of that fell in just 3 hours overnight on July 3-4.

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	Windygates (72.4 mm)	Bagot (1.7 mm)
Eastern	Zhoda (54.0 mm)	Beausejour (1.0 mm)
Interlake	Woodlands (8.4 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Northwest	Ste. Rose (8.5 mm)	*Several* (0.2 mm)
Southwest	Ninette (62.0 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 6 range from 132.7 mm to 211.7 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. The East, Northwest and Interlake regions have large areas of accumulations below 50% of normal. The majority 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

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Percent of Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	149.5 → 187.1	0	Somerset (160, 91%)	Bagot (44, 27%)
Eastern	152.5 → 211.7	0	Gardenton (133, 70%)	Winnipeg (56, 35%)
Interlake	137.3 → 184.9	0	Petersfield (85, 55%)	Woodlands (34, 22%)
Northwest	132.7 → 180.3	0	Inglis (110, 72%)	Birch River (50, 34%)
Southwest	142.2 → 186.8	2	Neepawa (154, 88%)	Eden (53, 33%)

- 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 6, 2025. Above normal temperatures early in the season 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 V10.
- The earliest seeded spring wheat is in anthesis.
- Barley and oats range from stem elongation to head emergence.
- Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) fungicide applications are ongoing.
- 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	5%	30%	30%	40%	60%
Good	85%	60%	60%	50%	30%
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 4 leaf stage to rosette. Earliest seeded canola is in full flower.
- Fungicide applications in canola are ongoing.
- Flax is up to 15 cm tall and starting to bud, earliest seeded fields have begun flowering.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field peas have started flowering in most areas. The most advanced fields are in the R2 to R3 stage, with some beginning to pod.
- Early seeded soybeans are in the R1 to R2 stage, with later seeded soybeans ranging from V3 to V5.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Corn intended for silage is performing well, even in most areas that are experiencing limited rainfall.
- Pasture conditions remain variable across the province. Sites that have received timely moisture and are well managed are in better shape, while dry, overgrazed or poorly managed pastures are showing signs of stress. Drier conditions and grasshopper pressure have had a greater impact on pastures in the Southwest, Interlake, and Eastern regions and the RM of Kelsey in the Northwest region.
- Beef hay harvest is ongoing. Quality has been good, and yields are near normal in areas with adequate moisture but are below normal where precipitation has been limited. Some fields in the Eastern and Interlake regions, and the RM of Kelsey in the Northwest region are reporting yields as low as 25% of normal. Younger stands are performing better, likely due to a higher alfalfa content, as grasses are shorter than usual this year.
- A few dairy producers in Eastern Manitoba have begun second-cut harvest. In contrast, producers in the Interlake region are not anticipating a second cut unless substantial rainfall occurs.

Livestock

- Cattle on pasture are generally in good condition, although fly pressure remains a concern. Black flies are active and are causing irritation. Producers are encouraged to monitor livestock behavior and use appropriate fly control measures to minimize stress. Foot rot has also been reported in some pastures, requiring attention.
- Water levels in dugouts and natural waterways are low for this time of year in many regions, with some areas reporting as little as 50% of normal capacity.

Regional Comments

Southwest

The southern areas received a good amount of moisture this past week, while the northern areas did not get as much as needed. A couple of well-timed rains would help make up for the moisture deficit. Overall, crops are in good condition. However, areas south of Melita and near Pierson remain under drought conditions. In contrast, crops north of Melita and Elva are in good to excellent condition, except in areas affected by hail.

Winter cereals are progressing well; rye is in the hard dough stage, and winter wheat is at the milking stage. Spring cereals are currently flowering, and most farmers are applying FHB fungicides.

Corn is at the 10-leaf stage, though variability in development and vigor is noticeable across different fields and topographies. This is largely due to acute nitrogen and sulfur deficiencies, particularly in coarse-textured soils.

Peas are flowering well but are shorter than last year.

Flax is growing steadily, ranging from first leaves to 25 cm tall, and has started to flower.

Canola development varies from the cabbage stage, in later plantings, to full flower in earlier plantings. Stands are even, with excellent emergence. Fungicides are being applied for sclerotinia protection in more advanced canola fields.

Soybeans and dry beans are at the R1 stage, and internode elongation appears more pronounced this year.

Sunflowers are the 10 leaf stage and beyond. While some crops are struggling on drought-prone land, others are performing well.

There are no major insect issues to report currently. However, agronomists have observed pea leaf weevil larvae feeding on nodules in peas and faba beans. Aphids are beginning to appear in some pea fields, but populations remain well below threshold levels, and no insecticide applications have been reported yet.

Dense flushes of green foxtail are appearing in some areas, with some nearing the heading stage.

Northwest

High temperatures for the week allowed good crop growth. Ashville and Minitonas stations recorded the highest daytime temperatures at 33.6 degrees, while the lowest overnight temperature was at Alonsa station at 5.6 degrees. Few areas received precipitation this week with Alonsa receiving the highest amount at 8 mm. High temperatures and lack of precipitation contributed to crop stress. Many areas are in need of precipitation.

Fungicide applications are underway in most crops. Herbicide applications continue as crops reach appropriate stage.

Fall rye and winter wheat crops are in the grain filling stage.

The most advanced spring wheat crops are flowering, while remaining crops continue behind. Some crops improved with precipitation received last week.

Field peas are growing nicely and are in the R2 stage with some reaching R3. Where moisture has been limited, crops are shortened and stressed with recent high temperatures.

Canola crops are varied across the region. Depending on seeding date and moisture conditions for germination, crop stages differ greatly. Stages also differ within the field with some plants flowering and some at the 2 leaf stage. Earliest seeded crops are in the flower/pod development stage. The remainder of the crops continue behind.

Soybean crops are growing nicely and most advanced crops are at the R1 stage.

Central
The past week notable rainfall came to the south of the Central Region, with the most falling along the US border. Windygates received 72.4 mm, Altona 66.6 mm and Winkler 48.6 mm. However, locations north of Carman typically received less than 10 mm with additional rainfall needed. While most fields in these regions appear healthy, signs of moisture stress are beginning to emerge.

The focus for producers over the past week has been fungicide applications, especially in spring cereals and canola.

Winter wheat and fall rye are progressing rapidly, with much of the winter wheat crop at approximately the milk to soft dough stage and fall rye at the soft – mid dough stage. Some of the most advanced winter cereal fields are beginning to change colour.

Spring wheat ranges from full head emergence, through to early to late anthesis. Barley and oats are between head emergence – mid anthesis. Most producers (85% +) have already applied FHB control, and the remaining planned applications will happen over the coming days. Some producers initially planning not to spray, changed their plans due to higher moisture levels in fields. Much of the fungicide has been applied aerially.

Corn is mostly at the V9 to V10 growth stage. Herbicide applications are complete, as the crop has grown beyond the spray window. Most producers applied a second herbicide pass. Corn fields are generally in excellent condition, with many plants reaching waist height to more than 6-7 feet. The corn will greatly benefit from this week's rainfall.

Canola is mostly in early to full flowering stages. However, due to a wide seeding window, spanning over a month, crop staging varies significantly between fields, with some early fields just beginning stem elongation. Fungicide applications continue for Sclerotinia stem rot and vary by field conditions. Producers are predicting Sclerotinia risk to be particularly high in the south of the region, due to moist conditions from multiple rain events this past week.

Flax is flowering. Field peas are doing well, showing strong growth and uniform emergence, with crops beginning to pod. Pea leaf weevil feeding, seen as leaf notching, is being reported, especially in the western part of the region. Producers are monitoring pea leaf weevil numbers. Soybean staging varies, with most fields at R2.

Heavy feeding by alfalfa weevil has prompted some producers to cut alfalfa crops earlier than usual. Producers are noticing aphids in pea crops and are monitoring.

Eastern
Spring cereals are in full flower and look good. FHB fungicide applications are on-going and estimated at 95% complete. Winter cereals continue to develop well and look good; most fields are in the early to mid-dough stage and are starting to change color.

Corn is in the V8-V10 leaf stage (8 to 10 visible leaf collars) on average and is growing well. Recent showers in much of the region are contributing to corn development.

The canola crop varies from early flower to full flower stage. Fungicide applications are on-going and are being evaluated on a field-by-field basis. Many canola crops appear to have good yield potential and producers are applying fungicides to protect the yield potential.

Soybeans on average are in the R2 stage (one flower open in the top two nodes) and growing well. Field peas are beginning to pod and on average the crop is growing well. Some fields on lighter textured soils are showing signs of moisture stress.

Insect pressure seems to be minimal this year and is a welcome reprieve from higher insect pressure years.

Interlake

This past week was dry across most of the region, with minimal rainfall through the week. There was trace or no rainfall in most areas, with only Arborg and Woodlands receiving more than 7 mm. Most fields are beginning to show signs of moisture stress and need rain very soon to achieve near normal yield potential.

Warm season crops such as corn, soybeans, and sunflowers are coping with heat and drought stress better than cool season crops. Some of the drier areas that received rain last week have seen improvement.

Spring wheat and barley are generally fully headed, with some fields at stem elongation on late sown fields. In most advanced oat fields, panicles have fully emerged. Fall rye has set seed, heads are filling and are starting to turn (soft dough to early hard dough); harvest is anticipated in the next two to three weeks. Winter wheat is in the grain fill and milking stage. FHB fungicide applications are well underway across the region.

Grain and silage corn development varies from V7 to V9. Color is good, and most fields have a nice dark green color. Heat and moisture conditions have been good for both grain and silage corn; all areas report rapid growth.

Peas look good, with continued flowering in many fields. Drier fields have seen a slowdown in flowering and smaller pods. Pea leaf weevil larvae, feeding on nodules in peas and faba beans, were observed in some fields. The most advanced pea fields are in the R2 to R3 stage.

Faba beans look good, with some still flowering. Soybeans have seen tremendous growth this past week. Plants are taller, and rows are filling in well. Soybeans range from the 5th trifoliate leaf to flowering. The earlier seeded fields are in the R1 to as advanced as R2 in the southern parts of the region. Some pods are starting to form at the bottom of plants. Iron deficiency chlorosis is evident, with a few fields that are quite yellow; however, some fields are beginning to green up.

Canola ranges from cabbaging to full flower stage. With the wide range in planting dates, canola is highly variable across the region, including many fields that were re-seeded. The earliest seeded fields are almost finished flowering and are fully podded; most fields are in full bloom (40% and more) while late seeded fields have bolted and are flowering. Fungicide applications are occurring.

Sunflower ranges from V7 to V9 stage and is as advanced as R1 to R2. Flax is in bud to early flower stage.

Grasshoppers continue to be monitored with no reports on spraying yet. True and Bertha armyworm numbers continue to be high in the North Interlake areas.