Issue 15 – August 6, 2025

Crop Report

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

Weekly Provincial Summary

- Isolated rainfall occurred across the southern portion of the province this week, with accumulations ranging from 0 mm to 19.8 mm (Table 1). Much of the Northwest, Interlake, and Eastern regions received little to no rain. The highest amount of rainfall over the past eight days was at Sprague with 19.8 mm.

Table 1. Range of measurements of eight-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (July 28-August 4).

Region	Wettest Location last eight days	Driest Location last eight days
Central	Emerson (10.3 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Eastern	Sprague (19.8 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Interlake	Moosehorn (0.8 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Northwest	The Pas (7.3 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)
Southwest	Waskada (8.4 mm)	*Several* (0 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to August 4 range from 183.2 mm to 283.0 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. The majority of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have accumulated more than 100 mm this growing season. The Northwest, and Interlake regions have large areas of accumulations below 50% of normal.

Table 2. Summary of measurement of total accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (May 1 – August 4, 2025)

Region	Range of Normals (mm)	Percent of Stations Above Normal (%)	Wettest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)	Driest Location this Season (mm, % norm.)
Central	203.5 → 267.2	0	Somerset (214, 90%)	Portage (81, 35%)
Eastern	211.1 → 283.0	0	Sprague (188, 66%)	Winnipeg (93, 41%)
Interlake	183.2 → 252.4	0	Petersfield (112, 53%)	Fisher Branch (51, 24%)
Northwest	198.2 → 248.7	0	Inglis (162, 78%)	Birch River (61, 30%)
Southwest	185.6 → 249.9	2	Sinclair (206, 106%)	Birtle (87, 40%)

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
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Manitoba

- 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 – August 4, 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 majority near desiccation timing.
- The earliest seeded spring wheat is at hard dough stage.
- Most barley and oat fields are at soft to hard dough stage.
- Spring wheat quality ratings differ by region, with 62% of the crop rated as good (Table 3).
- Majority of corn fields range from R1 to blister stage of cob.

Table 3: Spring Wheat Quality Rating by Region

	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake
Excellent	-	20%	30%	20%	25%
Good	80%	60%	50%	60%	60%
Fair	20%	20%	20%	20%	15%
Poor	-	-	-	-	-
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-

Oilseeds

- Wide range of canola growth stages due to a long seeding window. Late seeded canola is just finished flowering. Earliest seeded canola is fully podded and at approximately 30% seed colour change.
- Flax is in late-stage flowering, with earliest seeded fields with bolls turning colour.
- Sunflowers are reaching R3 to R5 (flowering) stage.

Pulses and Soybeans

- Field peas are majority in the ripening stage with desiccation soon.
- Early seeded soybeans are in the R4 stage with full pods, with later seeded soybeans at R2 to R3.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Dry and warm conditions continue to affect pasture and forages. In general hay yields are below average 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 second cut.
- Cereal silage is ongoing with average to below average yields reported.

- Corn intended for silage is tasseling.

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.
- Dugout water levels are low in many areas due to limited moisture and many producers have begun hauling water due to low levels or quality.
- Pasture conditions are variable across the province. Many sites have limited regrowth due to lack of moisture while others are browning off or are affected by grasshoppers.
- Many producers are supplementing feed out on pasture in the Interlake, Swan River and some parts of the Eastern region. Some producers have begun to graze hayfields.
- Many producers are preparing to start feeding, earlier than usual in the fall, and lining up alternative feeds for winter.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Temperatures throughout the week have remained hot, with very little to no rainfall across most of the region. Crops are beginning to show signs of stress due to dry conditions. Rainfall at this stage would be highly beneficial overall.

Most winter cereals are nearing the desiccation stage. Low levels of fusarium are reported in winter wheat, and fall rye has shown low incidence of ergot. Some initial harvesting of winter wheat has begun in the Brandon and eastern parts of the Southwest region, though no yield reports have been received yet.

Canola is responding relatively well to the hot and humid conditions. Most of the crop is at the pod-filling stage. Late-seeded fields are also now coming out of flowering. However, the combination of dry weather and excessive heat is beginning to impact pod filling and is causing some flower blasting. Sclerotinia levels are very low this year, and no insect damage has been reported so far. Bertha armyworm trap counts are also low in the region.

Spring cereals such as wheat, barley, and oats are maturing rapidly. Most of the crops are progressing well without major issues. Fusarium head blight is appearing, particularly in non-sprayed spring wheat fields, but incidence remains low. Most of the spring cereal crop is at the soft to hard dough stage. Barley is ripening quickly due to the hot weather.

Soybeans are currently in the R3–R4 development stages. Most fields appear green and tall, showing no major signs of water stress. However, adequate moisture is now critical for pod filling and development. Any precipitation at this stage would be highly beneficial for yield potential. There are no reports of soybean aphids currently.

Field peas are progressing well, with no significant concerns. Most of the crop is at the ripening to dry-down stage, and pre-harvest products are being applied in some fields. Although pea aphids are present, the crop is beyond the stage where they can cause damage.

Flax fields are finishing flowering, with no major disease concerns, such as pasmo. Some lodging has been observed in low-lying areas.

Sunflowers are beginning to flower. There have been a few reports of insect damage, but no spraying has occurred so far. Corn is developing well and benefiting from the heat, although it still requires good moisture. Most of the crop is at the R1 stage.

Grasshoppers are visible in some crop fields and ditches. However, crop loss due to grasshoppers remains insignificant, and there are no reports of spraying in the area.

Northwest
A mix of smoky conditions and high temperatures for the region this week. Lack of precipitation is a concern as most crops are showing stress from high temperatures and lack of moisture.

Soil moisture and water resources continue to decline with lack of precipitation. Although some crops will still benefit from rain, most are at a stage that may be too late. Grasshopper pressure continues as hot, dry conditions carry on.

Fall rye and winter wheat harvest has started in the region. Spring wheat crops are mostly in the soft to hard dough stage, and some pre-harvest applications have begun in crops that have reached appropriate stages.

Field peas are mostly in the R6-R7 stage with desiccation as fields reach maturity and appropriate stage. A small amount of peas have been harvested.

Canola crops continue to be varied across the region. While most crops have completed flowering, many are close behind. Sunscald symptoms have become evident with recent high temperatures, as well as pod abortion.

Soybean crops are majority at R4 stage and range in condition. While some fields look average, there are some fields that are starting to show stress from lack of moisture. Precipitation would be beneficial to some crops.

Central
Most winter wheat and fall rye are progressing rapidly towards harvest, with many more fields being cut or harvested this week. Yields have been poor in regions which received low amounts of rainfall during the growing season, particularly where low rainfall has been compounded by sandy soils. However, preliminary yields have been better than expected.

Spring wheat is mostly at soft dough, with the most advanced fields reaching late dough to ripening. It is likely that harvest will be in full swing within 2 - 3 weeks. Barley and oat crops are in the late dough through to ripening stages. Although most cereal crops look healthy, in areas where rainfall was insufficient during the growing season, particularly around Portage la Prairie, 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 in some extreme cases plants have died. The recent moisture has helped to reduce some of the earlier drought stress on these lighter soils and helped support kernel development.

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. 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 are 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 and warmth, however there has been a marked improvement in appearance.

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 1 – 2 weeks from desiccation. In other parts of the region, there is canola as early as late flowering to early pod development stage. 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. Continued moisture will be important to keep the yield potential up as pods continue to fill. Some high levels of larvae of bertha armyworm have been found in some canola fields near Sidney and south of Gladstone.

Sunflowers are progressing well, with fields mostly between R3 - R5 growth stages.

Pea fields are quickly approaching harvest, with much of the crop between R5 beginning maturity through to R7 full maturity. Some desiccation applications have occurred on the earliest seeded fields.

Most soybean fields are at R4 (full pod) stage where pods are ¾ inch long at one of the four uppermost nodes on the main stem. A few of the earliest fields have reached R5 (beginning seed) where seeds are 1/8th inch long in the pod at one of the four upper most 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 have now recovered. Soybean aphid was 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 (R5). Some fields have two spotted spider mite damage, particularly along field edges. Low levels of white mould have appeared in some soybean fields, unsurprising this year given the timing of moisture.

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

Producers are again hopeful for more rain this coming week as especially the corn and soybeans could use some timely rain to continue seed and cob filling. 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. Early reports of the first spring wheat harvest have come in, from the furthest East of the region, no yields to report yet. Some barley has been desiccated and may be harvested by the end of the week (weather permitting). Winter cereals continue to develop and may be harvested this week (weather dependent). Some fall rye has been desiccated and may be harvested by the end of the week (weather dependent).

Corn on average is at the blister stage and is growing well. Some fields continue to look shorter and “stagey” due to emergence issues this spring. Producers continue to look for more rain to aid in the kernel filling process.

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

The average soybean growth stage is R3 – R4 stage (pods are ¾" long in the four top nodes). Recent rains will help the podding stage of development. Producers continue to look for more rain as the season progresses. Desiccation of some field pea crops continues; harvest should begin later this week (weather dependent).

Sunflowers continue to flower. Flax bolls continue to fill with some fields starting to change color.

Armyworms in spring wheat have become an issue along the Hwy 11 corridor North of Whitemouth south to the #1 Hwy. Insecticide was applied and producers continue to monitor fields. Spider mites have also been found in the Beausejour/Lac de Bonnet areas; some control applications of field edges and a few whole fields have occurred. Producers continue to monitor their fields.

Interlake

The Interlake region continues to experience dry conditions. No rainfall for the entire region this past week. Signs of dry conditions are more evident in most fields. Rain is needed in all areas, particularly the northern part of the region.

Winter wheat continues to mature and is in the late hard dough stage. There has been some desiccation, with a few fields harvested in St. Andrew, with no yield reports so far. Spring wheat is at the hard dough stage, with very few fields desiccated so far. Barley and oats are almost ready for desiccation. No major concerns for fusarium head blight in fields due to the dry conditions.

Fall rye is at the hard dough stage, with the most advanced fields beginning to dry down and approaching harvest. Pre-harvest applications on fall rye are ongoing. A few fall rye fields have been harvested with yield in the 70-110 bu/ac range. Grain corn looks short, with most at the tassel stage, and some as advanced as late silk (R1).

Most soybeans have advanced to the R3-R4, seed filling stage. Most fields look short and in need of timely rain to fill out. Peas are at about 80% maturity; close for desiccation, with harvest expected to be widespread in the coming weeks. Some pea harvest started in the Woodlands areas with yields in the 43 bu/ac with good quality. Yield was better than expected considering the dry conditions.

Earlier seeded canola is fully podded. Late seeded canola is still flowering, and the crop looks short with lack of moisture for rapid crop development. Sunflowers are starting to flower, with the earliest at R3 stage. Flax is at full boll formation stage and should change colour soon.

Insect pest and weed concerns are low. Bertha armyworm moth numbers were low in the south but had higher numbers in the north. Grasshoppers are being monitored, and numbers are well below the threshold, and crops have advanced past the damaging stage. Low incidence of disease across the region. Annual forages have been harvested, with lower yields due to the dry conditions.