

Crop Report – October 6, 2026



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Upcoming Events & News

- [CropTalk Webinar](#): Marketing the 2026 Crop, Wednesday, October 7 at 9 am
- Get the print version of **Seed Manitoba** delivered directly to your door! Sign up for the print edition and/or the Seed Manitoba newsletter here: <https://seedmb.ca/subscribe/>

Weather Report

- Rain this week brought variable precipitation accumulations across Manitoba. Southern regions along the US border in the East and Central regions received between 5 and 30 mm of rain. The Interlake and Northwest regions saw accumulations of less than 1 mm over the past seven days. The highest accumulation of precipitation was at Gardenton with 32.9 mm.
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to October 4 range from 261 mm to 404 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, large areas of the Northwest and Southwest regions have accumulated more than 380 mm of precipitation. Seasonal accumulations are above normal for most of the Northwest, Southwest, and Interlake regions. Large areas of these regions have seen accumulations over 130% of normal. A few localized areas of the Interlake, Central and Eastern regions have seen accumulations below 90% of the 30-year average.
- Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days shows the accumulated growing degree days (GDD) for the period of May 1 – October 4, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 1419 and 2006 GDD so far this growing season. Most of southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 1750 GDD. Much of agro-Manitoba received frost on October 2.

To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather [viewer](#)

Table 1. Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions. (September 28 – October 4, 2026).

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Emerson (20.3 mm)	<i>Several</i> (0 mm)
Eastern	Gardenton (32.9 mm)	Stead (0.5 mm)
Interlake	Fisherton, Riverton (1.6 mm)	<i>Several</i> (0 mm)
Northwest	The Pas (1.6 mm)	<i>Several</i> (0 mm)
Southwest	Ninette (7.7 mm)	<i>Several</i> (0 mm)

Table 2: Percentage of Harvest Completion by Crop and Region to October 6, 2026.

Crop	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake	MB AVG
<i>Winter Wheat</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Fall Rye</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Spring Wheat</i>	75%	85%	99%	98%	100%	86%
<i>Barley</i>	85%	80%	99%	98%	100%	91%
<i>Oats</i>	75%	80%	99%	98%	100%	88%
<i>Field Pea</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Canola</i>	55%	70%	90%	95%	75%	74%
<i>Soybean</i>	10%	20%	65%	25%	5%	31%
<i>Dry Bean</i>	-	-	60%	-	-	48%
<i>Grain Corn</i>	-	-	7%	1%	10%	3%
<i>Silage Corn</i>	40%	-	65%	-	65%	40%
Regional AVG	50%	58%	83%	72%	66%	65%

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

Commodity Reports

Note: All yields are reported in comparison to 10-year (2015-2024) averages by region based on MASC published data. For reference, please refer to the [regional average tables by crop](#).

Cereals

- Spring cereal harvest is nearing completion in the Central, Eastern and Interlake regions. The majority of spring cereals are yielding average, but yields range from slightly below average to above average across the province. Quality had been good in earlier harvested crops, but downgrading due to sprouting and weathering is occurring in later harvested fields.
- Grain corn is in the dent stage. Harvest has started in the earliest fields in the Central region.
- Silage corn harvest continues.
- Winter cereals are growing well with the recent moisture.

Oilseeds

- Canola harvest is ongoing in Southwest and Northwest particularly, with yields reported as below average to average. Strong winds and rain have caused lodging in some fields, making harvest conditions difficult. Sprouting, regrowth, pod shatter and pod drop have been an issue in some areas.
- Sunflowers are in the R8 to R9 stage.
- Flax harvest has begun in many areas.

Pulses & Soybeans

- Majority of soybeans are in R8. Harvest has started in all regions. Early yield reports are average to slightly above average.
- Dry bean harvest is close to complete in the Central region.
- Pea harvest is considered complete, with the majority of yields reported as being average and good quality.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Following frost and the onset of fall dormancy, producers who had been delaying additional cuts of alfalfa are now progressing with harvest.
- Producers are taking advantage of the stretch of favourable weather to bale straw and finish hay and round-bale alfalfa silage.
- Corn silage harvest continues as field conditions allow, with yields reported as good to above average.
- Manure application continues as additional fields become accessible for spreading.
- Pasture water supplies remain adequate.
- Producers are reminded to assess the risk of nitrate toxicity in annual forages following frost and to use appropriate testing and management strategies before grazing. Producers should also be aware of the potential for prussic acid poisoning in sorghum and sorghum-containing cover crop mixes following frost.

Livestock

- With pasture growth and quality declining as the growing season winds down, producers are monitoring pasture and livestock condition to determine whether supplementation is required, particularly on pastures that have not been stockpiled or adequately rested within the grazing rotation.
- Cattle generally remain in good condition.
- Producers who have brought cows home from pasture have begun weaning calves and preparing for fall processing and pregnancy checking.

Regional Comments

Southwest

A couple of evenings of frost occurred, but temperatures were not particularly cold. Finally, some producers were able to get harvest operations underway later last week and continued through the weekend. Canola was dry enough to harvest in several areas over the weekend, and most cereal crops were getting close to dry by Sunday. The weather pattern has shifted from high humidity to lower humidity, with winds helping to dry both crops and land. This has brought some renewed optimism and progress with harvest. Sunny, dry mornings have been welcome.

Spring wheat harvest is approximately 70–75% complete, with yields holding up but quality declining. Grades of No. 3 and feed are being reported. Barley harvest is approximately 85% complete, with average to above-average yields. Recently harvested crops have been downgraded due to sprouting, color, and low test weight. Most of the crops are grading as feed. Oat harvest is approximately 75–80% complete, with average yields reported.

Canola harvest is approximately 50–55% complete. Reports indicate average yields and good quality. The biggest challenges are difficult harvesting conditions caused by lodging and wet fields.

Soybeans are in the R8 stage, with fields at 95% maturity. An estimated 5–10% of the soybean crop has been harvested, with average to above-average yields being reported.

Corn is in the dent stage (R5), while silage is being harvested at approximately 65% moisture. Sunflowers are at R8 and ready for desiccation. Silage harvest is approximately 40% complete, and producers are moving quickly. Fields appear to be slightly drier than those with small grain crops.

One or two fields of winter cereals may have been seeded, but most producers who intend to seed winter cereals have been unable to enter fields due to standing crops and/or excessive moisture.

Sclerotinia head rot is beginning to show up in sunflowers. Some blackbirds have been observed around sunflower and corn fields, but not in devastating numbers. However, damage may be affecting up to 15% of some fields.

Fall fertilizer applications are starting this week, but those acres will be down a lot this year with the late and wet harvest.

Northwest

Another week of good fall weather allowed for continued harvest progress. Most of the region received frost to varying degrees. Birch River and Ruthenia station recorded lowest overnight temperatures at -3.2 degrees.

There are reports of sprouting in some crops. Some low areas in fields continue to hold water. Post harvest operations have been occurring as conditions improve and dry up.

Pre-harvest glyphosate applications in spring wheat are wrapped up. Desiccation and swathing of canola have pretty much wrapped as well.

Fall rye and winter wheat harvest is complete. Seeding of winter cereals is complete and with recent moisture and heat are growing nicely.

Field pea harvest is complete. Reported yields have been mixed, ranging from 30-50 bu/ac. on average.

Spring wheat harvest is approximately 85% complete across the region. Reported yields have been mixed, depending on how the crop fared through the season. Yields range from 50-90 bu/ac. so far.

There was good progress on canola harvest this week, with approximately 70% of the crop harvested. Yields have been average to below average for the most part. Reported yields so far have averaged 25-35 bu/ac.

The majority of the soybean crop is in the late R7 to R8 stage and looks good, where excess moisture hasn't delayed growth this spring. Harvest is approximately 20% complete across the region.

Central

The region experienced many days of dry, windy, and sunny weather, allowing for efficient harvest over the past week, with most locations receiving little or no rainfall. Most progress was made with soybeans, remaining canola, and first-crop grain corn acres.

In most of the region, spring cereal harvest is 100% complete. Yields were mostly average; however, this year, much of the harvested grain required additional drying, had lodging issues, or experienced a decline in quality. Pre-harvest sprouting and low falling numbers were common, especially around Portage la Prairie and in the west of the region. Barley yields are slightly above average but were likewise downgraded to feed, where harvest could not be completed in a timely manner. Oat test weights are lower than typical, likely due to lower soil moisture during critical development stages. Oats fields remained green for longer than typical this year, delaying harvest for many producers.

Soybean harvest continues, with yields ranging from average to a little above average. Many fields have areas of soybeans maturing at different rates, which has made decisions regarding harvest timing difficult. There has been some pre-harvest sprouting in fields that experienced delayed harvest due to excess moisture, and more green seed in harvested crops than is typically reported.

Most canola is harvested, with substantial acres remaining in the north of the region. However, with the forecasted dry weather over the coming week, many producers should make good progress on the remaining acres. Pre-harvest sprouting has also been an issue in some fields, and grain buyers have reported a greater incidence of green seed this year. In general, yields have been lower than in recent years, likely due to a combination of early-season excess moisture and mid to late-season dryness, especially hot and dry conditions at flowering that resulted in poor pollination and pod abortion. Cabbage seedpod weevil and verticillium stripe also became economic concerns in many fields for the first time this year. Pod shattering has been a common issue, with the winds shaking the plants and causing the pods to drop off. Many fields have a strong carpet of volunteer canola.

Flax harvest continues. Overall, flax crops are good, aside from areas that experienced waterlogging early in the season, which have yielded very poorly.

Sunflower harvest has begun for many producers. Initial yields have been above average. There is a lot of sclerotinia head and stem rot, and there has been some limited blackbird feeding.

Corn harvest began early last week. Early yield reports were above average. The corn crop appears to have fared relatively well despite the dry conditions experienced earlier in the season and is likely the only major grain crop that has benefited from some of the rainfall in recent weeks. Blackbirds are feeding on cobs.

Corn silage harvest is nearing completion, with average to above-average yields. High plant moisture and kernel integrity are concerns for this year's crop.

Other fall activities are well underway, including harrowing, cultivating, ditching, and applying fall fertilizers. The last winter cereals were seeded this week.

Eastern

The Eastern region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 0.5 mm to 26.7 mm. Harvesting did continue this past week, but lower temperatures and minimal drying limited progress. Most producers were able to get back to soybean harvest over the weekend. Producers are hoping for sunny and windy, drying weather so harvest can continue.

Wheat, barley and oat harvest is estimated at 99% complete. All spring cereal yields have been reported as average at best. Damage from drowned out areas of fields earlier this spring have brought down yields.

Most corn hybrids in the region are at the “black layer” or (physiologically mature) stage of kernel development. The crop is beginning to dry down in some fields. Producers are hopeful the killing frosts stay away for the lines that could still benefit from more starch accumulation. Some early harvesting of corn has begun; early yield estimates are average to slightly above average for the area.

Canola harvest is where the most progress was made across the region this past week. Harvest is estimated at 95% complete, with many farms finished. Yields are below average to average (field dependent). Moisture stress and heat during flowering is being blamed for the lower-than-average yields.

Most soybeans are at the R8 (full maturity) stage with harvest continuing this past week in the region. Soybean harvest completion is estimated at 25%. Yield estimates vary, but in general are average to above average. As harvest progresses a better yield estimate can be determined. Growers are hoping for drier weather so harvest can continue.

Some sunflowers in the area have been desiccated and are standing well and looking good. Harvest could begin by the end of the week or next week, weather dependent.

Fall field work is ongoing. Many farms were able to use delays in harvesting to get their stubble worked in, in preparation for next year's planting.

Interlake

Limited rainfall and drier conditions helped fields dry and supported harvest of the remaining spring cereals and canola. Trace to no rainfall was recorded across the region. Harvest is about 66% complete, with frost aiding dry down in mature crops.

Cereal harvest is complete across the region. Yields are generally good, ranging from average to slightly above average, although strong winds and flooding caused some losses. Spring wheat is grading # 1-3, with some rain bleaching and widespread sprouting reported. Test weights are high for spring wheat and protein is ranging from 12.5-15.5%, averaging about 13.5%.

Corn silage chopping is 65% complete, with southern areas well advanced. Yields range from average to above average, depending on seasonal rainfall. Grain corn is nearing maturity, and earlier varieties are beginning to dry down. Harvest has started in the southern areas, with yields slightly above average and moisture at about 22 to 26%. Frost-related leaf browning is evident in some fields.

Soybean harvest is underway across most of the southern Interlake, depending on field conditions, variety and seeding date. Yields are average to slightly above average. Frost damage has been reported, mainly in longer-season varieties and edible beans. Producers also report some green seed in combined soybeans.

Canola harvest is 75% complete, with average to above-average yields. Below average yields resulted from strong winds that damaged standing and swathed canola following flooding, spring frosts and significant insect pressure. Reseeded canola is performing better, especially where early rains were timely.

Most sunflowers are at R9, with harvest beginning and expected to expand throughout the week. Some southern areas report excellent early yields. Flax harvest is starting, with average to above-average yields.

Fall herbicide applications have begun. Tillage and fall fertilization continue where conditions allow. Fall rye and winter wheat are growing well, with even germination.