

# Issue 20 – September 9, 2025

## Crop Report



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### Weekly Provincial Summary

- This week's precipitation accumulations ranged from 4.0 mm to 77.5 mm (Table 1). Areas near Riding Mountain National Park and near the Red River Valley received more than 15 mm of rain in the past seven days. The highest amount of rainfall was observed at Kane (77.5 mm).

**Table 1.** Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (September 1-7, 2025).

Region	Wettest Location last seven days	Driest Location last seven days
Central	Kane (77.5 mm)	Pilot Mound (7.5 mm)
Eastern	Dominion City (40.7 mm)	Winnipeg (4.8 mm)
Interlake	Taylor's Point (14.2 mm)	Poplarfield (4.0 mm)
Northwest	Fork River (29.8 mm)	Drifting River (11.1 mm)
Southwest	Newdale (41.7 mm)	Brandon MBFI (6.5 mm)

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to September 7 range from 230.0 mm to 355.7 mm (Table 2 of Crop Weather Report Summary) and are based on 30-year historical data. Most of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have accumulated more than 180 mm this growing season. Total precipitation accumulations this season remain 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 higher than 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 7, 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. Optimal moisture was prevalent in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central regions on September 7 with localized areas displaying wet, 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 7, 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 7, 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	70%	75%	90%	80%	85%	79%
Barley	75%	50%	90%	85%	80%	77%
Oats	40%	50%	90%	60%	80%	63%
Field Pea	100%	95%	100%	100%	95%	99%
Canola	10%	2%	35%	10%	25%	18%
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional AVG</b>	33%	35%	51%	38%	49%	40%

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

## Cereals

- Winter cereal harvest is complete across the province. Yield estimates for winter wheat range from 50 to 80 bu/ac. Fall rye yields range from 60 to 110 bu/ac.
- Spring wheat yields are averaging 50 to 60+ bu/ac depending on the region.
- Oat yields range from 100 to 150 bu/ac and barley from 60 to 70 bu/ac.
- The majority of corn is in the R5 (dent) stage.

**Table 3: Spring Wheat Quality Rating by Region**

	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake
<b>Excellent</b>	-	20%	30%	20%	20%
<b>Good</b>	90%	60%	50%	60%	70%
<b>Fair</b>	10%	20%	20%	20%	10%
<b>Poor</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Very Poor</b>	-	-	-	-	-

## Oilseeds

- Swathing and desiccation is ongoing in canola. Canola yields range from 30 to 60+ bu/acre with significant variation depending on region.
- Flax is in the brown capsule stage.
- Sunflowers are majority complete for flowering.
- 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 discolouration and can be applied up to the day of harvest.

## Pulses and Soybeans

- Field pea yields range from 30 to 75 bu/acre, with an average of approximately 60 bu/acre.
- Dry beans are in the R8 to R9 growth stage.
- The majority of soybeans are in the R6 to R7 growth stage.

## Forages & Livestock

### Forages

- Light frosts in various parts of the province could mean elevated levels of [nitrates](#) in greenfeed, annual crop silage still standing, or in cereal regrowth. Exercise caution when grazing and further analyze annual crops for nitrates prior to feeding.
- Rainy cool weather slowed all regrowth on pasture and hay land. Frost on the weekend slowed growth even more. Conditions have put things in fall mode and many producers are starting to talk about fall pastures and weaning. Most producers have pulled back on supplementing cattle, except where pastures were heavily overgrazed.
- Beef producer second cut harvest yields are below average, and dairies are moving ahead with third cut, and so far yields are coming in stronger than second cut.
- Early maturing corn varieties are starting to be silaged. The frosts experienced over the past week are expected to expedite this process, with expected yields looking to be average to above average.
- As grain harvest progresses, livestock producers continue to roll up straw and average yields are being reported.

### 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. Very few have weaned and sold calves.
- Despite recent rains, overall water balance is well below normal. Rivers and dugouts are quite low.
- 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

Wet conditions kept producers out of the fields for most of the week. Some producers were able to work on Tuesday and Wednesday before showers started again. The weekend brought cool weather with frost on both Friday and Saturday. Lows were reported in several areas ranging from -1 to -2°C for several hours. Damage appeared to be minimal for most crops. Late-seeded canola may show some damage, but most soybean crops were past the stage for severe harm.

Winter wheat and fall rye harvest are complete, with average yields and quality. Field pea harvest is complete, with good quality and average yields. Spring wheat is about 70% complete, with above-average yields around 65 to 70 bushels per acre, good quality, and protein ranging from 13.5% to 15%. Some reports indicate higher yields, but producers need to consider unproductive acres affected by kochia, which will reduce average yields.

Barley harvest is approximately 75% complete, with average to slightly above-average yields in the 75 to 90 bushel per acre range, good quality, and average to above-average test weights. Oat harvest is around 40% complete, with several acres swathed due to green straw. Yields are expected to be average to slightly above average, ranging from 90 to 120 bushels per acre, with good test weights.

Canola harvest is about 10 to 15% complete, with several acres sprayed or swathed this past week. Some acres were swathed as a precaution due to frost forecasts. Sclerotinia, blackleg, and verticillium stripe are present in canola fields. Yield estimates are in the 30-50 bushels per acre range.

Soybeans are in the R6 to R7 growth stage. Recent rains were very timely for crop development, and the past week's heat will help advance the crop. Frost over the weekend has caused leaf discoloration and the onset of leaf drop. White mold is visible in most soybean fields this year. Corn silage harvest has begun in some areas and is expected to be in full swing later this week. Grain corn is in the dent stage.

### **Northwest**

Progress of harvest was slower this week, as unsettled weather moved in mid-week, pausing most harvest operations. The entire region received precipitation, and a light frost was recorded at several stations, with Laurier recording the lowest temperature below 0, at -1.6 degrees. Hail damage, from the storms that went through the Inglis and Benito areas, is still being assessed.

Fall rye and winter wheat harvest is complete. Spring wheat harvest progressed and is at approximately 75% complete. Lodging has been a challenge for some harvesting. Spring wheat estimated average yields are 50-60 bu/ac., with some fields yielding 70 bu/ac. plus. Recent precipitation events have caused some wheat to sprout.

Field pea harvest continues across the region and is approximately 95% complete. Yields vary from 30-60 bu/ac.

Canola crops are varied across the region. Desiccation/swathing continues, with little harvest progress this week, while fields move towards maturity. Varied stages within some fields, with some plants at maturity while others are still flowering – especially in areas of the field that had not germinated due to lack of spring moisture. Post-harvest field operations are continuing.

Soybean crops are at R6 stage and moving closer to R7, but with a range in conditions. Some crops have benefited from recent precipitation, while others continue to show symptoms from lack of moisture.

### **Central**

Field operations slowed this week due to rainfall, frosts, heavy dews, and overcast skies. These conditions have made it difficult for crops to dry down and for some producers to access their fields. All locations in the Central Region received rainfall over the past week, with most areas recording between 10 and 30 mm.

Harvest of winter wheat, fall rye, and peas are now complete, along with the majority of spring wheat, barley, and oat fields. A significant portion of canola has also been harvested. Dry bean cutting and harvest have begun in some of the earliest fields.

Yields vary considerably by location. In the Pembina Valley, yields have been very strong, with many producers reporting record breaking yields in their spring cereals, and some requiring additional grain bin storage. Conversely, areas such as Holland, Treherne, and Portage la Prairie, that received less timely rainfall, have seen lower yields.

Spring cereal harvest continued this week where field conditions permitted. In the northern Central Region, yields have been as low as 45 bu/acre, though many producers exceeded expectations with yields ranging between 65 and 80 bu/acre. In the Pembina Valley, some producers are achieving spring wheat yields over 90 bu/acre, with a few fields surpassing 100 bu/acre. Incidences of fusarium head blight (FHB) and ergot remain low, with kernels generally of good size and quality.

Canola harvest has also progressed where field conditions allowed. Early yield reports indicate a range of 45 to 55 bu/acre, with top-performing fields into the low 60s bu/acre, particularly in the Pembina Valley where rainfall was timely during critical growth stages.

Corn is largely at the mid-dent (R5) stage. Producers are hopeful that the warm weather forecast for next week will help crops reach black layer maturity. While many fields remain in excellent condition, with tall, well-developed plants, some have shown effects of recent frost damage. Frost impacts on final yield are predicted to be minimal. Sunflowers are progressing well and are approximately one to two weeks from desiccation. Recent moisture in parts of the region has contributed to sclerotinia head rot, as well as basal and mid-stalk rots. Many flax fields are desiccated and are close to harvest.

Soybeans are beginning to change color and lose leaves, especially following recent frosts. Dry beans are mostly at R9 (full maturity), with a few fields still at R8.5 (mid-maturity), depending on type and variety. The earliest dry bean fields are cut, with a small proportion already harvested. Low levels of white mold are present in both soybean and dry bean crops. Incidence is somewhat higher than in recent years, reflecting strong, dense canopies which will support good yield potential.

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

Weed escapes are more noticeable this year, particularly in wheat and canola, where amaranth species, kochia, and lamb's-quarters are present. Cooler temperatures during herbicide applications likely reduced control effectiveness. Producers are reminded to remain vigilant for herbicide-resistant weeds, including waterhemp.

## **Eastern**

Rainfall accumulations varied across the Eastern region last week and ranged from 8.4 mm to 40.7 mm with the average being 18.2 mm. Harvest ground to a halt this week, with most locations receiving some rain this past week. There were some reports of frost events in the region south of Beausejour to about the Number 1 Hwy.

Winter cereal crop harvest is complete. Winter wheat yields averaged in the low 70 bu/ac range. Fall rye yields averaged around the 60 bu/ac range.

Spring cereal crop harvest overall, is estimated at 80% complete, with the remaining fields ripe and ready to harvest. Spring wheat is approximately 80% harvested with yields averaging in the 60-70 bu/ac range. Quality is good with protein estimated at around 14.5%. Some bleaching was reported. Oat harvest is about 60% complete with yield reports averaging 120-130 bu/ac. Quality is good. Barley harvest is estimated at 85% complete with yields averaging in the 110-115 bu/ac range.

Corn is at the dent stage of cob development and is growing well. Recent rains continue to help with kernel filling. Fields in most areas have received enough moisture to finish the crop, and producers are hopeful for some warmer temperatures.

Most of the canola acres have been desiccated or swathed. Canola harvest has begun and is estimated at 10% complete. Early yield estimates are 45-50+ bu/ac.

The average soybean growth stage is R6 to early R7 stages. Recent rains continue to help pod filling. Earlier maturing lines are beginning to turn color and drop leaves as they mature. Field peas have been harvested; average yields are in the 75 bu/ac range.

Sunflowers continue to develop and are estimated to be about one to two weeks away from desiccation timing. Flax acres are desiccated but harvest has not yet begun.

### **Interlake**

There was scattered rainfall across the region last week which caused short harvest delays in some areas, but producers continued to make steady progress. As producers continue with harvest, they are also focused on other field operations including drying grain, swathing and desiccating.

Producers have wrapped up harvest of winter cereals and field peas. Currently, 100% of winter wheat and fall rye are harvested and yielded 55-60 bu/ac and 70-110 bu/ac, respectively.

Spring cereal yields are reported as average in most areas, while other areas that received limited rain report below average yields. Spring wheat harvest is at 85% complete. Yield reports so far are in the 65-75 bu/ac range with good quality at 12-15% protein, depending on yield.

Oat and barley harvest is 80% complete. Barley yield reports are 70-80 bu/ac with 65 bu/ac average. Oat yields range from 110 to 150 bu/ac. Some oats are reported as light, but most have adequate weight.

Swathing and preharvest desiccation is complete in most early canola fields. Later seeded and re-seeded canola is podded. Canola harvest is well underway in early seeded fields and estimated at 25% complete. Sunflower crops are quite short, but the heads are filling out nicely. Flax fields are showing good color change, and majority are in the brown capsule stage.

Corn has reached the R5 growth stage and is developing well. Corn continues to advance and dry conditions may be a concern with final yield. Silage is nearing physiological maturity and harvest may begin soon. Cobs appear small in drier areas.

Pea harvest is complete, yielding 45-65 bu/ac with some fields reporting 75 bu/ac. Soybeans are ripening and actively dropping leaves with most approaching the R7 growth stage. White mold has been identified in a few fields in the region. Pod filling has been good, supported by recent rain.

There were a few reports of crop damage over the past week due to windy and cold conditions. Many acres were hit by frost, causing some damage in corn and bean fields. Crop regrowth and lodging have caused some challenges for producers while combining. Grasshoppers continue to cause minor crop damage in some areas. Some fields with regrowth and abundant weeds were sprayed last week to aid harvest.