

Crop Report – June 16, 2026



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Upcoming Events

- [CropTalk Webinar \(extended\)](#): Wednesday, June 17 9:00 AM
Response to excess moisture - assessing plant stands, late spraying/spraying stressed crops, what's happened to fertilizer, livestock and forage updates, weather and MASC updates.
- [Factsheet Excess Moisture](#)

Weather Report

- Unprecedented weather events occurred over several regions of agro-Manitoba over the past week. Following a stormy weekend, severe, long-lived, thunderstorms swept along the Southern and Interlake regions of the province June 9 and 10. These storms brought strong winds, hail, intense lightning, extreme rain, and tornadoes. Two tornadoes were confirmed on June 9: one near Ste. Anne and one near Dufrost.
- Record-setting precipitation fell on parts of the southern Interlake and Eastern regions. Infrastructure and roads were damaged, rivers swelled, basements flooded, there were wide-spread power outages, and overland flooding caused extensive flooding of cropping areas. States of emergency were declared in more than 10 municipalities due to damage and flooding. Areas hit hardest with rainfall include Stonewall, Petersfield, Teulon, Woodlands, Dugald, and Elie.
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to June 14 range from 69.2 mm to 133.0 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, the large portions of the Northwest, Interlake, and Eastern regions have accumulated more than 80 mm of precipitation. Recent precipitation events have brought seasonal accumulations well above normal for the Interlake and Northwest regions. Areas of the Northwest have accumulated more than 150% of normal precipitation while areas of the southern Interlake near Stonewall have accumulated more than 250% of normal precipitation. Areas south of Riding Mountain National Park and the Red River Valley are near or slightly above normal precipitation accumulations since May 1. Majority of the Southwest is still below normal at under 70% of the 30-year average precipitation so far.



**Heavy rains, Flooded highway 7
Interlake region, Photo credit
Darren Bond**

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

Storm Summary – June 9 and 10, 2026

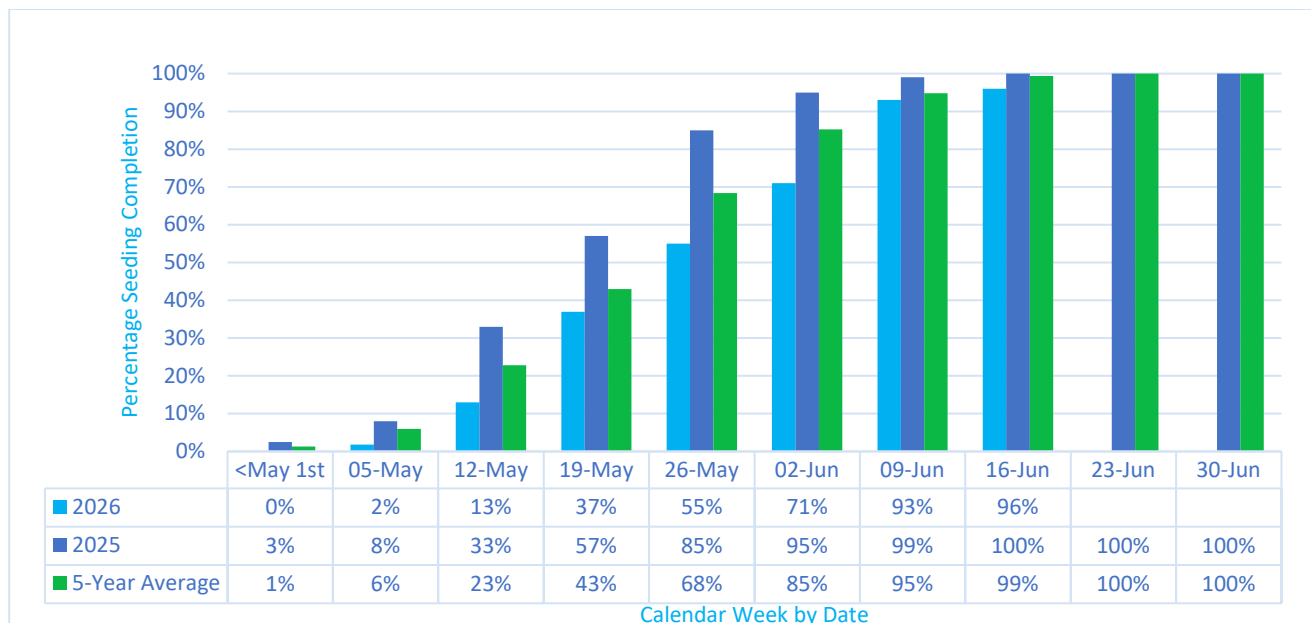
Event	Station	Time of Event	Measurement
Maximum Wind Gust	Argue	June 9 at 10:43 pm	114 km/hr
Most rainfall in 15 min.	Petersfield	June 9 from 8:45 pm to 9:00 pm	28.5 mm
Most rainfall in one hour	Stonewall	June 9 from 9:00 pm to 10:00 pm	69.1 mm
Most rainfall in 24 hrs.	Stonewall	June 9	233.8 mm

- For further details on the recent storm events:
 - [Special Hourly Precipitation Map: June 9, 2026](#)
 - [Special Hourly Precipitation Report June 9, 2026](#)
 - [Special Hourly Precipitation Map June 7, 2026](#)
 - [Special Hourly Precipitation Report June 7, 2026](#)

Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (June 8 - 14, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Elie (91.2 mm)	Cypress River (8.0 mm)
Eastern	Dugald (105.6 mm)	Zhoda (29.2 mm)
Interlake	Stonewall (266.9 mm)	Taylor's Point (16.9 mm)
Northwest	Rorketon (54.4 mm)	Amaranth (7.4 mm)
Southwest	Birtle (41.9 mm)	Wawanesa (2.4 mm)

Seeding Progression in 2026 Compared to Previous Years (As of June 15, 2026)



Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye are at the flag leaf stage, with some fall rye fields beginning to head. Overall, winter cereals remain in good condition, although disease scouting will become increasingly important as crops advance.
- Spring cereals are now mostly at the tillering stage. Herbicide applications are underway or completed in many fields. A few cases of cereal leaf spot diseases were reported, suspected to be tan spot.
- Corn continues to advance rapidly, and most fields are now between the V2 and V4 stages. Crop stands generally look good, although some fields impacted by excess moisture are showing areas of uneven growth. Some early-season nutrient deficiencies are appearing in wetter fields or areas with cooler soil.

Oilseeds

- Canola development has progressed quickly over the past week. Most fields are now between the cotyledon and 2–3 leaf stages, with the earliest fields approaching the 4-leaf stage.
- Canola seeding is approximately 75% complete in the Northwest region.
- Sunflowers are at the V2 -V4 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- Soybeans range from the unifoliate stage to the second trifoliate stage.
- Peas are progressing rapidly and are generally between the 5th node and earliest planted fields are into the 6th node stage.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Moisture conditions across the Central and Eastern Regions range from adequate to excessive, with saturated soils and areas of overland flooding.
- Hay and forage stands in areas with optimal moisture are progressing well, with many fields approaching first-cut maturity. First cut for dairy operations underway in some areas.
- First-cut hay operations are delayed in many regions due to wet field conditions and limited access following recent rainfall.
- In the northern portions of the Eastern Region, excess moisture remains a major concern, with saturated soils, standing water, and additional precipitation forecast. Some legume loss is expected in dense hay stands due to prolonged wet conditions.
- Low-lying native hayland areas may remain inaccessible until early August in some regions, potentially reducing hay quality and yield due to delayed harvest.
- Hay quality concerns are increasing as wet conditions continue to delay harvest and restrict field access.
- Hay fields have responded well to recent moisture and are generally in good condition. Well-managed stands in the Northwest Region are in the early bud stage and approximately 2.5 feet tall.
- Corn silage, millet, greenfeed, and other annual forage crops are advancing rapidly under favourable growing conditions.
- Excess moisture and flooding in portions of the Swan Valley region, including Benito and Minitonas, may negatively affect forage production where flooding persists.

- Many pasture and crop fields in the South Interlake remain flooded or are experiencing excess moisture, raising concerns about crop establishment, unseeded acres and potential winter feed shortages.
- Water supplies for livestock and forage production remain adequate to excellent across most regions.

Livestock

- Most producers have now moved cattle to summer pasture, although turnout has been delayed in some areas due to slow forage growth earlier in the season.
- Cattle on pasture are generally performing well and benefiting from cooler temperatures.
- Excessive moisture is creating challenges in some grazing areas, with saturated pastures leading to localized pasture damage from cattle traffic and reduced grazing accessibility.
- Wet conditions are increasing the risk of foot health issues, and some producers have already begun treating cattle for lameness.
- Fly and insect pressure continues to be a challenge across many regions and is expected to increase with ongoing wet conditions.
- Moisture-related flooding and washed-out roads and bridges in parts of the Northwest Region, particularly along the Shell and Swan Rivers, have limited access to some summer grazing areas.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Cool temperatures and windy conditions persisted throughout the week. A major wind event, associated with a severe storm threat last week, brought only limited amount of rain to the area but produced wind gusts of up to 120 km/hr. Crops, particularly corn and cereals, are showing signs of wind stress. Rainfall amounts have been highly variable across the region, with northern areas receiving more precipitation. There were also reports of minor hail damage in emerged soybean fields near Reston.

Overall, crops are recovering from last week's heavy rains. Some crusting issues were reported in canola fields, and standing water remains in low-lying areas.

Seeding complete across the region. Most crops have emerged, although some of the latest-seeded crops are showing stress from recent rainfall. To date, there have been very few reports of crop reseeded due to recent weather events.

Winter wheat and fall rye are at the flag leaf stage, with some fall rye fields beginning to head. Most crops are progressing well, although some fields contain patches of winterkill. Spring cereals are at the tillering stage. Corn is at the V3–V4 stage, with some fields showing signs of sulfur deficiency, likely due to cool soil conditions and limited fertilizer availability.

Most canola crops have emerged, while later-seeded fields are just beginning to come up. No major issues have been reported aside from recent rainfall events that caused water pooling, crusting, and some soil compaction in certain fields. Minor hail damage has been reported, but most canola crops are expected to recover due to their early growth stage. Sunflowers are at the V2 -V4 stage.

Soybeans range from the emergence stage to V1. No significant insect issues have been reported. Peas are approximately 8 inches tall and have progressed beyond the five-node stage.

Northwest

Challenges continue across the region while high water levels recede and fields that were inundated attempt to dry up. Areas that missed the recent precipitation events and overland flooding continue to advance. There was a small amount of seeding progress through the week where conditions allowed. The entire region received precipitation this week with the Rorketon station recording highest accumulated amount of 54.4mm. Amaranth station received the least amount at 7.4mm. Temperatures varied for the week with a mix of warm and cool days. Highest daytime temperature was at The Pas station recording 29 degrees. Overnight temperatures cooled off, with Inglis station recording an overnight low of 1.6 degrees.

Areas that were hardest hit in the Swan Valley, including Minitonas continue to recover and assess damage where possible. Fields that were inundated for several days have receded leaving behind varying damage. Physical damage to fields including erosion, deposition of silt, cuts, washouts and movement of soil, while some fields show symptoms of crop damage including excess moisture stress. Across the entire region, areas that have received continuous precipitation are under saturated conditions and are seeing symptoms of excess moisture as well. Saturated conditions will also pose challenges to complete seeding and/or reseed on time. Seeding progress will depend on access to fields.

Excess moisture and high winds, as well as road washouts/infrastructure damage have created challenges for timely herbicide applications.

Field pea seeding is complete and where conditions are good, crops are advancing nicely. Stages range from seedling to V5.

Spring wheat seeding is approximately 85-90% complete. Crop stages range from seedling to pre-tiller.

Canola seeding is approximately 75% complete across the region. Stages range from emergence to 4 leaf. Herbicide applications have occurred where conditions and stages allow.

Soybean seeding is complete. Soybeans are at approximately unifoliate to first trifoliate stage.

Central

Following last week's severe thunderstorms some low-lying areas remain saturated and standing water is still present in some fields, particularly in the Northeast and the RM of Cartier, where Elie received 91.2 mm of rainfall this week. Most fields elsewhere have dried sufficiently to allow field operations to continue. Some crop injuries have been observed in areas that received heavy rainfall, hail, or prolonged periods of standing water.

Temperatures remained generally cooler than the previous week, with daytime highs mostly in the low to mid-20s. The cooler conditions slowed crop development slightly. However, this cooling likely placed the crop in a better position to endure any waterlogging or submersion due to reduced oxygen demand at lower temperatures.

Winter wheat continues through stem elongation, with the earliest fields approaching flag leaf. Fall rye is beginning to head, with some fields entering early heading stages. Overall, winter cereals remain in good condition, although disease scouting will become increasingly important as crops advance.

Spring cereals are now mostly at the tillering stage. Herbicide applications are underway or completed in many fields. A few cases of cereal leaf spot diseases were reported, suspected to be tan spot.

Corn continues to advance rapidly, and most fields are now between the V2 and V4 stages. Crop stands generally look good, although some fields impacted by excess moisture are showing areas of uneven growth. Some early-season nutrient deficiencies are appearing in wetter fields or areas with cooler soil.

Soybeans range from the unifoliate stage to the second trifoliate stage. In-crop herbicide applications are ongoing. Cutworms have been reported.

Peas are progressing rapidly and are generally between the 5th and 6th node. Pea leaf weevil feeding continues to be observed, particularly in the western portions of the region.

Canola development has progressed quickly over the past week. Most fields are now between the cotyledon and 2–3 leaf stages, with the earliest fields approaching the 4-leaf stage. Although flea beetles are active, seed treatments seem to be providing adequate protection in most fields. Producers should still continue regular scouting, especially in fields still at the vulnerable younger stages.

Eastern

The Eastern region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 28 mm to over 85 mm. The Beausejour weather station recorded the highest rainfall at 85 mm. Producers were thankful for the rainfall but are hoping the taps turn off for a while. Showers are forecast for the next week, producers are hoping the forecast does not hold true. There is still some standing water in drains and field low spots, but the water is going down. Saturated field conditions may cause further issues, time will tell. Cool/cloudy conditions are saving the crops from further stress.

Field drains, ditches and lower areas of fields had standing water, these low areas will likely have crop loss. Fields will need to be evaluated individually but producers are hopeful that crops can come back from all the water. In areas of some fields (especially canola) there will be some reduced plant stands and possible yield loss.

Winter cereal fields are looking good; heading was noted in fall rye fields. Field drains and low areas may show crop damage in areas with higher rainfall amounts.

The earliest wheat fields planted are at the 4 leaf 2-3 tiller stage. Crop yellowing in low areas and field drains was noted.

Most corn is at the V2 to V3 stage. In-crop herbicide applications have stopped in most regions due to the wet field conditions. The crop has yellowed some but is still looking good. Corn typically has good potential to recover from moisture stress.

Canola is in the 3-4 leaf stage. Canola is struggling the most in the region with the wet conditions. Field drains and low spots are showing water stressed symptoms. Producers are hopeful that plants will come back but are expecting some yield losses in the most affected areas of fields.

Early planted soybeans are at the first to second trifoliolate stage. In-crop herbicide applications have been stopped. Soybeans can handle the water the best of the crops we grow. Producers are hopeful the stressed areas will continue to grow once the water moves out.

Interlake

The Interlake region experienced intense weather patterns last week, coinciding with crucial periods for producers to finalize seeding and continue in crop herbicide applications. Widespread localized flooding on farmland was reported across numerous areas. The region sustained damage, ranging from severe to minor, attributed to heavy rainfall, flooding, thunderstorms, and high winds. Some crops also faced hail damage.

Prior to the major storm events, seeding progress was estimated at 99% complete. Major crops like spring wheat, oat, barley and corn were largely seeded, though some canola and soybean acres still await completion.

Early seeded cereals are currently in the stem elongation phase, while corn is developing at the V2 to V3 stage. Producers are optimistic for favorable weather to facilitate crop advancement and the completion of seeding operations.

While flooded fields are gradually draining, it will take considerable time before producers can access their land. The possibility of reseeded is being considered for some fields, but the extensive waterlogged conditions make this uncertain.

Areas that experienced only minor storm damage are showing positive crop development. The RM of St. Clement, including the East Selkirk and parts of the northern areas has made notable progress with completing canola and soybean seeding.