Crop Report – June 30, 2026

[Crop Pest Report](#) [Crop Weather Report](#) [Reporting Area Map](#) [Seasonal Reports](#) [Weekly Weather Maps](#)

Inside this Report…

Upcoming Events

- No Crop Talk July 1, 2026
- Factsheet Excess Moisture

Weather Report

- **Special weather maps and reports published here as needed.**

- Variable precipitation occurred over the past 7 days across agro-Manitoba. Rains and isolated thunderstorms brought hail, strong winds, intense rain, and possible tornadoes swept through the majority of the province. The largest accumulations occurred in the Northwest near Roblin, the Southwest in the Waskada area, the Parkland region around Minnedosa, parts of the Central region near Manitou, and the south area of the Interlake. Weekly accumulations ranged from 2 to 123 mm. A tornado was confirmed in the Rossburn area on June 28. San Clara received the highest accumulation of precipitation this week with 123 mm.

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to June 28 range from 114 mm to 182 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, areas of the Northwest and Interlake regions have accumulated 180 mm of precipitation. Recent precipitation events have brought seasonal accumulations well above normal for the southern Interlake and parts of the Northwest region. Areas of the Central and Southwest region have near normal accumulations. Areas of the Northwest have accumulated more than 150% of normal precipitation while areas of the southern Interlake near Stonewall have accumulated almost 250% of normal precipitation. Parts of the Southwest around Killarney and areas of the Eastern region are under 80% of the 30-year average precipitation so far this season.

- Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days shows the accumulated growing degree days (GDD) for the period of May 1 – June 28, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 417 and 619 GDD so far this growing season. Most of Southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 530 GDD.

To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather viewer

Possible Tornado near Rossburn, photo credit Jeremy Kaskiw

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
Email crops@gov.mb.ca to subscribe

Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (June 22- 28, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Manitou (65.5 mm)	Emerson (18.2 mm)
Eastern	Kleefeld (33.4 mm)	Richer (11.0 mm)
Interlake	Stonewall (76.9 mm)	Fisher Branch (9.5 mm)
Northwest	San Clara (123.4 mm)	The Pas (1.8 mm)
Southwest	Eden (83.0 mm)	Russell (21.7 mm)

Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye are both flowering, with the crop generally looking very promising, with strong yield potential. Many producers have already completed fungicide applications.

- Spring cereals are mostly between the tillering and stem elongation stages, with the earliest fields having the flag leaf visible. Herbicide applications are largely complete, and producers are beginning to focus on disease monitoring and fungicide decisions. Some cereal disease symptoms, including suspected tan spot, continue to be observed, with increased scouting recommended as crop canopies develop.

- Corn is generally between the V5 and V6 stages. Crop stands remain good across most of the region, although areas affected by excess moisture continue to show uneven growth and nutrient stress symptoms

Oilseeds

- Canola development has continued rapidly and is generally between the 5-leaf and bolting stages, with the earliest fields beginning with about 10% flowering. Many producers are scouting using a sweep net for cabbage seed pod weevil which has been observed feeding in large numbers in some fields on buds.
- Sunflowers have reached V6 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- Soybeans are at the 3rd to 4th trifoliate stage. First pass herbicide applications have mostly been completed with a few second pass applications to go. The soybeans have yellowed from the excess water, but most fields are beginning to grow out of stressed conditions.
- Peas are progressing well and have reached canopy closure in most fields. Peas are at the 10–12 node stage.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- In the Northwest region, wet field conditions and poor drying weather have resulted in no beef hay harvested to date. Low-lying areas remain saturated and will not be accessible for some time.
- Municipalities around Dauphin have closed river crossings as water levels rise in response to recent rainfall and additional heavy precipitation in the forecast. Accessibility to some hay and pasture fields will likely be affected. Excess rainfall around Roblin has also washed-out roads, further impacting field access.
- In the Southwest region, recent rainfall has improved hay and pasture conditions. However, the cool, wet weather continues to slow forage growth and delay first-cut. Hay yields are currently expected to be average, with very little haying underway, although the first fields have been cut near Deleau.
- Forage development is progressing. Alfalfa ranges from 18 inches tall to full flower at 30 inches; sweet clover is beginning to flower at approximately 36 inches; most grasses are headed out at 18–24 inches; annual forages are at the 6-leaf stage; and late-seeded corn is lagging significantly behind earlier plantings due to cool conditions.
- Flooding along the Assiniboine River has impacted pasture and hay land in parts of the Southwest, forcing some producers to relocate cattle.
- Much of the southern Interlake remains in a state of excess moisture. Producers are eager to start first-cut as alfalfa is flowering and grasses are headed out, but operations continue to be delayed across much of the region due to wet field conditions, and insufficient time between rainfall events.
- In the Eastern region, frequent rain events and persistently high humidity continue to make haying difficult. Some beef operations caught a brief window of favorable weather and produced high-quality bales, while others have hay lying in swaths that cannot be baled due to repeated rainfall. Several producers have not yet begun first-cut. Grasses are headed out, alfalfa is in bloom, and alfalfa weevils are becoming increasingly problematic. In fields with standing water, alfalfa is beginning to drown out.
- Dairy producers in the southern part of the Eastern region have largely completed first-cut and anticipate beginning second cut within one to two weeks. Producers in the northern portion of the region continue to work through first-cut.
- A significant portion of first-cut is expected to be harvested as round-bale silage this year due to ongoing weather constraints. Silage wrappers are in high demand and are difficult to source.
- Corn fields that have not drowned out, were seeded on time, and are well-managed are performing exceptionally well and advancing rapidly.

Livestock

- Cattle and sheep are out on summer pasture.
- Pasture growth in most areas is strong. The primary issue observed is hoof damage in high-traffic areas due to saturated soil.
- Dugouts range from mostly full (90%+) to overflowing.
- Cattle on pasture are generally performing well, but fly pressure, cases of foot rot, summer pneumonia, and predation are being reported.
- Operations with feeder animals have been managing wet pen conditions due to limited sunshine and frequent rainy days.

Regional Comments
Southwest

Another week of rain, thunderstorms, hail and even a tornado touchdown near Rossburn were reported in the in the region. There were a couple of sunny days with temperatures reaching the high 20s, which helped crops advance. However, excess moisture from the recent rainfall is becoming a significant issue in low-lying areas of

fields. The Assiniboine River is overflowing, and floodwater continues to spread into adjacent fields, causing damage to crop and forage.

Winter wheat and fall rye are heading, and several producers have completed applying fungicides to winter wheat.

Spring wheat is generally in the tillering to stem elongation stages, with some early-seeded fields starting to head. Weed control is complete, and producers are now preparing for disease control. The spring wheat crop is rated as 70% good, with the remaining 30% rated as average to above-average yield potential. No major disease or insect issues have been reported in cereal crops. Corn is currently at the V5 stage

Barley and oats are also in the tillering to stem elongation stages; both crops are generally rated as good.

Canola ranges from the 2-leaf stage to pre-bolting. Most fields are beyond the susceptible stage for flea beetle damage, while diamondback moth and bertha armyworm populations remain low across the region. Cabbage seedpod weevils have been reported in several fields in the Southwest. Flax is currently 10–15 cm tall. Sunflowers are in the V4 to V6 stages

Peas are progressing well and have reached canopy closure in most fields. Most are at the 10–12 node stage. Flowering is expected to begin later this week, and producers are preparing to apply fungicides for disease management.

Soybeans are at the V3 to V5 stages, with growth differences observed between early and late planted fields. Iron deficiency chlorosis symptoms are visible in some wet areas.

Northwest

Mixed weather continues across the region. Frequent rain showers during the week are adding stress to already saturated conditions. Heavy rainfall hit the western side of the region, with Sunday evening bringing 80.9 mm in 24 hours to the San Clara weather station. San Clara weather station also recorded highest accumulated precipitation for the week at 123.4 mm – they currently sit at 224% of normal. The lowest accumulated precipitation was at The Pas station recording 1.8 mm.

Frequent precipitation has not allowed for drying conditions and have led to saturated fields and standing water. While some fields were able to get herbicide applications in a timely manner, ruts are left behind. Saturated conditions continue to be a challenge. Infrastructure damage continues to be repaired.

Fall Rye and Winter wheat are mostly headed out and some fall rye crops are in the flowering stage.

Crop stages continue to range in spring cereals, with late planted fields in 2-leaf stage up to the earliest planted fields at flag leaf stage.

Canola fields also range in stages, from 2-4 leaf to the earliest fields now in early flower. Herbicide applications continue as the appropriate stages are reached.

Field peas continue in the vegetative stage. Herbicide applications have been complete, where conditions have allowed. Soybean fields range from the 1st to 3rd trifoliate stage. There are some fields showing signs of Iron deficiency chlorosis.

Central

The region continued to receive localized rainfall over the past week, with most areas receiving between 20 – 50 mm. Producers have mostly wrapped up in-crop herbicide applications as more crops approach canopy closure. Producers are focusing on fungicide decisions, crop scouting, and insect monitoring.

Winter wheat and fall rye are both flowering, with the crop generally looking very promising, with strong yield potential. Many producers have already completed fungicide applications.

Spring cereals are mostly between the tillering and stem elongation stages, with the earliest fields having the flag leaf visible. Herbicide applications are largely complete, and producers are beginning to focus on disease monitoring and fungicide decisions. Some cereal disease symptoms, including suspected tan spot, continue to be observed, with increased scouting recommended as crop canopies develop.

Corn is generally between the V5 and V6 stages. Crop stands remain good across most of the region, although areas affected by excess moisture continue to show uneven growth and nutrient stress symptoms. Overall the crop is looking good and much of the crop has greened substantially over the past week as roots have reached banded nitrogen.

Canola development has continued rapidly and is generally between the 5-leaf and bolting stages, with the earliest fields beginning with about 10% flowering. Many producers are scouting using a sweep net for cabbage seed pod weevil which has been observed feeding in large numbers in some fields on buds.

Soybeans are generally between the 3rd and 4th trifoliate stages. Crop development has accelerated with warmer temperatures, and many fields have now completed in-crop herbicide applications. Soybeans are tolerating the wet conditions relatively well, although areas with prolonged saturation show reduced growth. Iron deficiency chlorosis is noticeable in some fields. Peas are very close to flowering and producers are preparing for fungicide applications.

Eastern

The region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 25.1 mm to 28.1 mm. The Richer weather station recorded the highest rainfall at 28.1 mm. Field conditions remain wet as showers continue to move through the region.

Fall Rye fields are finishing up anthesis and are looking good.

The earliest wheat fields are in flag leaf to early emergence and are looking very good other than the field drain areas where crop loss has occurred. With the wet humid growing conditions, growers are starting fungicide applications on the flag leaves for leaf diseases, and more applications are planned during anthesis for fusarium head blight suppression.

Corn is at the V4 to V5 stage. Most herbicide applications are complete; some second pass herbicide is still left to complete. The crop has yellowed some but is still looking good for the most part.

Canola is at the rosette to 25% flower stage due to the long seeding window this spring. Most herbicide applications are complete, aside from the later seeded and re-seeded acres. With the wet and humid conditions many producers are planning for a fungicide application to protect against sclerotina. Some reports have come in of higher counts of cabbage seed pod weevil.

Sunflowers are delayed due to the wet conditions but are looking good for the most part.

Soybeans are at the 3rd to 4th trifoliate stage. Herbicide applications have mostly been completed with a few second pass applications to go. Soybeans have yellowed from the excess water, but most fields are beginning to grow out of stressed conditions.

Interlake

In the past week, the region continued to experience significant rainfall across most areas. Fields in certain locations, particularly Stonewall and Warren, have become waterlogged due to excessive rain. Stonewall recorded the highest rainfall at 76.9 mm, followed by Woodlands with 37.5 mm. The combination of rain and intermittent strong winds has hindered in-crop spraying in several areas.

Despite cooler temperatures slowing crop development in the saturated fields, crops on drier land are progressing normally, although oilseed crops are the furthest behind in their expected growth stages for this time of year. Some fields in the Stonewall and Woodlands areas exhibit severe water stress, with approximately half of the crops affected.

Fall rye is progressing well, with some fields entering the flowering phase. Overall, winter cereal conditions remain good, though areas impacted by excess moisture are showing some signs of stress.

Spring wheat is currently in the stem elongation phase, and the earliest fields are nearing the flag leaf stage. Herbicide applications are either underway or have been completed in many fields. Some cereal leaf diseases have been reported. Spring wheat is still rated as poor in saturated areas but good to average on unsaturated fields.

Corn is advancing rapidly, with most fields now between the V2 and V4 growth stages. Crop stands generally appear healthy, although certain fields suffering from excessive moisture show uneven growth patterns. Early-season nutrient deficiencies are surfacing in wetter areas and those with cooler soil.

Canola has also made significant progress in development over the past week, generally reaching the 2-3 leaf stages, with earlier fields nearing the 5-leaf stage. However, some saturated canola fields are showing severe damage, and producers are currently assessing the full extent of the losses.

Sunflowers have reached the V6 stages, while soybeans are primarily at the 2nd to 3rd trifoliolate stage, indicating resilience to the excess moisture compared to other crops. However, iron deficiency chlorosis is becoming more prominent in certain fields.