

Crop Report – July 21, 2026



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Upcoming Events

- [CropTalk Webinar](#): Crop Pests and Issues, Wednesday, July 22 at 9 am
- PESAI Field Day, July 29
- MCDC Field Day, August 5 (please RSVP [here](#))
- [Factsheet on Assessing the Impact of Excess Moisture in Crops](#)

Weather Report

- Variable precipitation occurred over the past 7 days across agro-Manitoba. Once again, rains and isolated thunderstorms brought strong winds and intense rain through parts of the province. The largest accumulations occurred in the Southwest near Birtle, St. Lazare, Minnedosa, and Newdale. Weekly accumulations ranged from 0.2 (Rorketon) to 106 mm (Birtle).
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 19 range from 164 mm to 249 mm (Table 2) and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, areas of the Northwest and Interlake regions have accumulated 250 mm of precipitation. Frequent precipitation events have brought seasonal accumulations well above normal for most of the Northwest and Interlake. Areas of the Central and Southwest region also have above-normal accumulation. Isolated stations in the Northwest and Interlake have accumulated more than 200% of normal precipitation. A few localized areas of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have seen accumulations under 80% of the 30-year average.
- [Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days](#) shows the accumulated growing degree days (GDD) for the period of May 1 – July 19, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 703 and 990 GDD so far this growing season.

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

Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (July 13 - 19, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Austin (56.3 mm)	Gretna (7.1 mm)
Eastern	Sprague Lake (57.3 mm)	Lac Du Bonnet (1.1 mm)
Interlake	Selkirk (41.0 mm)	Moosehorn (2.2 mm)
Northwest	Ruthenia (28.5 mm)	Rorketon (0.2 mm)
Southwest	Birtle (105.5 mm)	Argue (7.0 mm)

Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye are in the grain fill stage, in most regions, to turning color.
- The majority of spring cereals are at the flowering stage to early milk stage. Fungicide applications for fusarium head blight continue where the crop remains in the application window.
- Corn developed rapidly over the past week and is generally between the V10 to V12 stages, with the earliest fields beginning to tassel.

Oilseeds

- Canola development has continued rapidly and is generally between bolting and flowering, with the earliest fields past flowering. The most delayed fields are in the cabbage stage.
- Sunflowers range from the R3 to R5 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- The majority of soybeans are flowering, with the most advanced in the R1 stage. Most herbicide applications are complete. Most fields are growing out of early season issues such as iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC).
- Peas are progressing well and have reached canopy closure in most fields. Peas are at the beginning of flower to pod set.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Above-normal temperatures have accelerated forage growth and maturity, improving hay and pasture conditions across much of the province. However, moisture conditions remain highly variable, ranging from slightly dry in areas that missed recent rainfall to excessive moisture in localized areas. Saturated soils continue to delay hay harvest in some regions.

- First-cut hay harvest is ongoing across Manitoba, with progress varying by region. Frequent rainfall, high humidity, and limited drying conditions continue to make it difficult to put up dry hay, resulting in many producers harvesting forage as chopped silage or wrapped baleage to preserve quality.
- Hay yields are generally reported as average to above average, with some beef producers reporting dry hay yields around 2 tons/acre and silage yields of 5–6 wet tons/acre. Alfalfa regrowth following first cut is good to excellent, and some dairy producers have begun second-cut alfalfa silage harvest.
- Some producers continue to cut around flooded or low-lying areas that remain inaccessible, reducing harvested acres and raising concerns about winter feed and straw supplies in affected areas. Forage quality will be better assessed once feed testing is completed.
- Corn silage and annual feed crops continue to develop well under warm temperatures and adequate moisture.

Livestock

- Livestock are generally in good condition, with abundant pasture forage and water supplies supporting grazing across most regions. Localized flooding and waterlogged pastures continue to create challenges in some areas, with some producers providing supplemental feed where pasture access is limited.
- Dugouts, sloughs, and pasture water supplies remain adequate to surplus across most regions.
- Recent periods of hot weather have resulted in heat stress in some herds, with cattle seeking shade during the warmest parts of the day. Producers are encouraged to ensure cattle have access to adequate shade and a reliable supply of clean drinking water during periods of extreme heat.
- Fly and other insect pressure has increased with warmer temperatures and remains a significant concern for grazing livestock. Producers are also reporting an increase in foot rot associated with persistently wet conditions.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Thunderstorms and rainfall during the early part of the week brought 1–4 inches of precipitation across different parts of the Southwest Region. Soils remain saturated, with low-lying areas showing significant crop stress. Minor creeks are flowing, and the Souris River is at normal to above-normal seasonal water levels.

Winter wheat and fall rye have completed grain fill and are turning colour in most areas. Spring cereals range from heading to the early milk stage, and most fields have received a fungicide application. Waterlogged areas are turning yellow and browning off. No major insect or disease issues have been reported. Lodging is present in some cereal fields, particularly near headlands due to double passes. Severe lodging has been observed between Miniota and Roblin, where an estimated 20–30% of cereal stands have been significantly affected by heavy rainfall and strong winds.

Canola ranges from mid to full flowering, with some early-seeded fields finishing bloom and beginning pod fill. Most fields have received a fungicide application for disease control; however, persistent wet conditions made applications difficult in some areas, particularly where aerial application was unavailable. The risk of higher levels of sclerotinia will increase if hot, humid, and wet conditions persist.

Soybeans are at the R1–R2 growth stages and are filling in the rows. Iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) has become less severe with the recent warm and dry weather. Field peas are in very good condition, with most fields ranging from flowering to pod set. Some disease symptoms are appearing in drowned-out areas; otherwise, the crop is handling the excess moisture well. Producers are continuing to scout for pea aphids.

Corn and sunflowers have responded well to the recent warm weather. Early seeded corn is beginning to tassel, with growth stages ranging from V10 to early tassel. Sunflowers range from R3 to nearly R5 in some early-maturing varieties. Some corn and cereal stands are recovering with the recent heat and sunshine, although denitrification losses in low-lying areas have resulted in stunted growth and delayed development.

Numerous spray planes and ground sprayers were active throughout the week. Overall, most crops have tolerated the wet conditions well and remain in good condition.

Northwest

Another week of hot temperatures continued to help conditions dry out and advance crops. Some standing water remains in low areas of fields. Areas that have been under excess moisture continue to show symptoms of stress. Damage assessment and infrastructure repair continue in the region. Field access remains a challenge in some areas where washouts occurred.

Herbicide and fungicide applications continue where appropriate stages are reached. Many challenges exist for timely applications due to excess moisture, high winds and high temperatures.

Fall rye and winter wheat are in the milk stage and mostly looking good. There are reports of true armyworm in some fields and a reminder to scout and assess threshold numbers.

Crop stages continue to range in spring cereals, from tillering stage to most advanced crops at early milk stage. Once again, areas under continuous excess moisture are showing symptoms.

Field peas are now into the R2-R3 stage. Areas that have been continuously wet continue to show signs of excess moisture. Fields that did not experience excess moisture are looking good.

Canola fields also range in stages, from rosette stage to the earliest fields now nearing flower completion. While some crops look healthy, some fields under excess moisture are thin and starting to stress bolt.

The most advanced soybean crops continue in the R1 stage, with the remainder of the crop closely behind. Recent warm temperatures have helped move things along.

Central

Soybeans are in full bloom. Crop development has accelerated with warmer temperatures and generally most of the crops look great, with the exception of some lower lying areas of fields which have experienced waterlogging. For the most part, the crop has grown out of early season issues. Producers are scouting for soybean aphids which have been noted in Beausejour in the neighboring Eastern Region of the province.

Peas are at early pod development. Aphanomyces has been an issue, especially in areas of the field which have experienced waterlogging. No reports of pea aphids at threshold levels. Producers have completed the first application of fungicides.

Fall rye is mostly at the soft dough – hard dough stages, and the most advanced winter wheat and fall rye are changing color.

Spring wheat has entered the milk stage and is rapidly approaching the soft dough stage, with reports of bacterial blight, powdery mildew and wheat streak mosaic virus. Larvae of true armyworm have been noticed in some cereal and forage grass fields in the northeast of the Central Region. Almost all cereal fields have received fungicide applications due to the high fusarium head blight (FHB) risk this season, with many of these applications taking place via aerial spraying.

Corn is progressing very quickly given the moisture from previous weeks and recent high temperatures and much of the crop is now tasseling, with the earliest crops with silks emerging. Overall, the crop is looking good and healthy.

Canola development has continued rapidly with most fields between 40% to just finished flowering. Spraying for sclerotinia has wrapped up for most farmers as they have moved out of the window for application. Many producers are expecting to apply fungicides given the recent rainfall events. Producers are noticing the levels of adult cabbage seedpod weevil declining, as they naturally die off around this time each year. There are reports of intense heat, in the last few weeks affecting pod set.

Sunflowers are at the R3 – R4 stages with the most mature crops beginning to have their flowers opening. Over the coming week we should see much of the crop entering the early flowering stages.

Eastern

The Eastern region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 1.1 mm to 57.3 mm. Field conditions overall have dried up with all the warm weather. Fungicide applications in canola and wheat have wrapped up.

Fall rye fields are in the soft dough stage and look good. The earliest wheat fields are finished flowering and are in the milk stage. Cereal crops look very good other than in the field drain areas where crop loss has occurred. Fusarium head blight fungicide applications are complete.

Most corn is at the tasseling stage with silks starting to emerge. The crop is growing well and has taken advantage of some of the warmer temperatures and moisture.

Canola is finishing flowering, with a few of the earliest fields finished. Fungicide applications for sclerotinia are complete. Some producers have noted a lack of pod set as many fields were flowering in the intense heat.

Soybeans are at the R2 (full bloom) stage. Overall, the crop is looking good, some fields are still showing stress symptoms from the excess water (yellowing and reduced plant stands).

Sunflowers appear to have grown through the wet conditions and are looking good for the most part.

Interlake

Warm temperatures and high humidity are promoting rapid crop development. Weekly average temperatures are slightly warmer than the previous week, with daily highs reaching the upper 30s. Scattered thunderstorms are providing essential moisture to drier areas.

Overall, crops are progressing well and are generally in good to fair condition. Cereal crops, followed closely by oilseeds and pulses, show the highest proportion of excellent ratings. Some crops in waterlogged areas are rated

poor due to excess moisture. Spring wheat is rated 70% good to excellent. Spring wheat, barley, and oats have flowered and will soon enter early milk stage. Moisture stressed areas are still showing yellowing and browning off symptoms. Lodged cereal crops have shown significant recovery.

Peas are excellent, with flowering in advanced fields, while some wet fields are behind, yields are still projected to be very good. Fababeans are in good condition and beginning to flower, and sunflowers are in their reproductive stages.

Canola presents some challenges in flooded areas near Stonewall and Warren, with some uniform fields and others with thin, uneven stands. The earliest canola is at full flower. There may be increased risk of sclerotinia due to the continued wet conditions.

Soybean rows are filling in, and will flower soon, with minimal signs of iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC). Soybeans are in the R1-R3 growth stages with noticeable disease symptoms in drowned out areas.

Flax is still flowering with noticeable boll formation in advanced areas.

Both grain and silage corn are experiencing rapid growth due to favorable heat and moisture and are currently at the V8-V10 stage. Despite most crops being shorter than usual, significant growth has occurred recently.

Armyworms have been reported in some fields, but overall insect populations remain below damaging thresholds due to effective scouting. Fungicide applications are mostly complete, with aerial applications in the southwest due to wetness.