

Crop Report – September 1, 2026



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

Inside this Report...

Upcoming Events
Weather Report
Commodity Reports
Cereals
Oilseeds
Pulses & Soybeans
Forages & Livestock
Regional Comments
Southwest
Northwest
Central
Eastern
Interlake



Rain gage Southwest region this past week. Photo credit: Amir Farooq.

Upcoming Events

- [CropTalk Webinar](#): 9:00 AM, September 2, 2026. Harvest/Fall Weather Update and Cost of Drying Grain – Alison Sass and Darren Bond.
- [Special Crops Field Workshops](#): Sept. 8 (Carman), Sept. 9 (Beausejour), Sept. 17 (Melita).

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 most precipitation was overnight on August 30th – 31st. In this storm at least one Tornado was confirmed by Environment and Climate Change Canada by Elkhorn. Precipitation from this storm on the 31st is not accounted for in this crop report and will be included in next weeks report.
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to August 30 range from 220 mm to 342 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, large areas of the Northwest, Southwest, and Interlake regions have accumulated more than 300 mm of precipitation. Seasonal accumulations are above normal for the majority of the Northwest and Southwest regions. A few localized areas of the Interlake, Central and Eastern regions have seen accumulations below 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 – August 30, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 1175 and 1638 GDD so far this growing season. Most of southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 1400 GDD.

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 (August 24 - 30, 2026).

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Austin (48.9 mm)	Elie (1.3 mm)
Eastern	Sprague Lake (14.1 mm)	Pinawa (0 mm)
Interlake	Stonewall (18.7 mm)	Petersfield (0.5 mm)
Northwest	San Clara (68.4 mm)	Alonsa (2.0 mm)
Southwest	Kola (82.9 mm)	Newdale (12.8 mm)

Table 2: Percentage of Harvest Completion by Crop and Region to August 31, 2026.

Crop	Southwest	Northwest	Central	Eastern	Interlake	MB AVG
Winter Wheat	70%	80%	100%	95%	95%	86%
Fall Rye	90%	80%	100%	95%	90%	92%
Spring Wheat	15%	5%	35%	10%	35%	21%
Barley	30%	5%	35%	10%	35%	26%
Oats	5%	-	20%	10%	30%	12%
Field Pea	75%	15%	95%	-	5%	64%
Canola	-	-	15%	-	-	5%
Regional AVG	7%	3%	20%	5%	16%	11%

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

- Winter cereal harvest nears completion in the Eastern and Central regions, with reported yields being slightly below average.
- Spring cereal harvest has started in most regions of the province, with desiccation and swathing continuing as the crop reaches the appropriate stage.
- Early spring cereal yield reports for the Central, Eastern and Interlake regions, are below average to average yields.
- Majority of corn ranges from the late milk to early dough stages.

Oilseeds

- Canola harvest has started in the Central and Southwest regions. Most fields across the province are in the seed color change stage, with a significant number of acres being swathed.
- The majority of sunflowers range from R7 to R8 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- Soybeans range from the R5 to R7 stage.
- Pea harvest has started, with the majority of yields reported as being average and good quality.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- First-cut hay harvest is complete, with second-cut hay approximately 90% complete. Some dairy operations are also working to finish third-cut hay. Hay yields are generally reported to be above average across the region, and forage supplies are expected to be adequate to meet winter feeding requirements.
- Annual cereal grain straw baling is in full swing, with beef producers sourcing straw from grain producers who are willing and able to leave straw available for baling. Straw supplies appear adequate to meet livestock needs across the region.
- Alfalfa has regrown well following harvest, with most stands appearing to be in good condition heading into fall dormancy.
- Well-managed pastures remain in very good condition in most areas. However, forage supplies are beginning to diminish in the Interlake, and some producers have started creep feeding or moving cattle onto hay regrowth, annual forages, or other grazing areas as the season progresses.
- Recent rainfall has benefited pastures and fall grazing areas, helping to freshen forage growth and extend the grazing season. Some portions of the far eastern region have received less rainfall and continue to experience moisture shortages, resulting in reduced pasture growth and declining dugout levels.
- Cereal silage harvest is mostly complete or nearing completion, with above-average yields reported. Corn silage conditions are generally good, with the potential for above-average yields in most areas as harvest begins.
- Mixed farming operations remain focused on annual crop harvest, with feedlot cleanout beginning as fields become available for manure application.

Livestock

- Cattle generally remain in good condition. Weaning has begun in some herds, although activity remains limited as producers continue to prioritize fieldwork. Some creep and polycrop grazing is occurring as the grazing season progresses.
- Producers continue to manage foot rot and insect pressure out on pasture.
- Livestock water supplies remain adequate across most of the region, with dugouts generally well supplied. Levels are estimated at approximately 75% in some areas, and recent rainfall has helped replenish water supplies. However, some operations in drier portions of the eastern region are seeing declining dugout levels.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Thunderstorms occurred last evening. A tornado near Elkhorn caused roof damage to some structures, while some buildings near Kola were also damaged or lost. Trees were reported down in several areas. Heavy downpours occurred across most of the Southwest region.

The past week provided producers with an opportunity to begin harvest in most areas. High humidity and damp mornings limited drying, and a significant amount of grain is still coming off the fields, requiring additional drying.

Cereal crops and peas make up most of the crops currently being harvested. Pea harvest is currently estimated at 70–75% complete, with good quality and average to above-average yields. Soybeans are at the R6–R7 stage and have responded well to recent rains. The crop is handling the moisture well. White mold is appearing in fields with lodging and thick canopies. Aphids are no longer considered a concern at this stage.

Corn is at the milk stage (R3–R4). The crop has taken advantage of the recent moisture and is progressing through the grain-filling stage.

Sunflowers are at the R7–R8 stage and have also benefited from the recent moisture, continuing to fill well.

Winter wheat harvest is approximately 80% complete, with average yields and good quality. Fall rye harvest is approximately 90% complete, with average yields and good quality.

Red spring wheat harvest is approximately 10-15% complete, with above-average yields reported so far and good quality. Barley harvest is approximately 25-30% complete, with above-average yields and good quality. Oat harvest is less than 5% complete. Most of the crop is still green.

In canola, some swathing is underway. The crop has lodged in many areas, and producers are expecting some difficulty with harvesting. Most fields are at or past 50% seed color change. Flax is beginning to turn, but most of the crop remains green.

Overall, recent moisture has benefited corn, sunflowers, and soybeans as they continue to fill. However, the heavy rains and lodging may create challenges for harvesting and could have an impact on crop quality and yield.

Northwest

Weather conditions were generally favourable for most of the week, with the end of the weekend bringing large amounts of precipitation in parts of the region. Sunday evening saw a system enter the region with Minitonas and San Clara stations recording 71.6 mm within 24 hours and some reports of localized areas receiving higher amounts. Heavy precipitation has caused standing water in fields again. Prior to the system moving in, conditions were warm, allowing crops to move towards maturity and some harvest to progress.

Pre-harvest glyphosate applications continue in spring wheat and desiccation of field peas is occurring as stages are reached. Desiccation and swathing of canola continues as stages are reached.

Fall rye and winter wheat harvest continues and is approximately 80% complete. Spring wheat is mostly in the hard dough stage with some later seeded fields behind. Approximately 5% of the spring wheat is harvested.

Canola fields continue to range in stages from flower/podding to podded to mature. Desiccation and swathing is underway in fields that have reached appropriate stage. Fields that experienced excess moisture have patches of delayed growth that are still flowering.

The majority of field peas have moved into R7, and harvest started where crops have reached maturity. Approximately 10-15% of the crop is harvested, with yields lower than average so far. The majority of soybeans are in the R6 stage and looking good, where excess moisture hasn't delayed growth this spring.

Central

The region was very dry this past week; however, many locations received enough rainfall Sunday evening to benefit long-season crops, especially corn and soybeans.

Overall, the dry conditions allowed producers to make good progress with harvest. Cool nights and heavy dews have occasionally delayed harvest and resulted in much of the harvested crop requiring additional drying.

Winter wheat and fall rye harvest is complete. Spring cereal harvest continues, with spring wheat yield and protein percentages ranging from average to good. Barley yields are reported as slightly above average. Oat test weights, however, are lower than typical, likely due to lower soil moisture during critical development stages.

Soybeans are at the R6 – R7 growth stages. The crop would still benefit from additional rainfall. In areas where soil moisture is lowest, leaves are already yellowing and dropping due to a combination of limited rainfall and hot temperatures. Many plants are producing predominantly two-seeded pods, with very few four-seeded pods. Pod abortion has also occurred in the upper canopy in many fields. The soybean crop is now past the stages where soybean aphid is a concern, and populations appear to be naturally declining, likely due to the abundance of beneficial insects in fields. White mold (*Sclerotinia*) is showing up in some soybean fields. This is primarily occurring in fields with the most crop growth, which are likely also among those with the highest yield potential.

Almost all of the pea crop has been harvested, with the remaining fields expected to be completed over the coming days. Quality has been good, while yields have been average.

Canola harvest and swathing continue. Late-season diseases, including sclerotinia and verticillium stripe, are noticeable. More canola is being swathed this year than in recent years, likely due to increasing levels of verticillium stripe. Pre-harvest sprouting has also been an issue in some fields.

Corn ranges from the late milk to early dent stages. Although the crop would benefit from additional rainfall, the majority of the corn crop appears to have fared relatively well despite the dry conditions experienced over the past few weeks.

Sunflowers are at the R7 to R8 growth stages.

Many producers are mowing down patches of weeds, particularly kochia and amaranth species suspected of herbicide resistance. Producers are also taking advantage of soybean fields that are turning color to scout for potential waterhemp and Palmer amaranth plants, which can be more easily identified and rogued at this stage. Producers are also scouting recently harvested cereal, pea, and canola fields for new waterhemp emergence and regrowth. Amaranth species can emerge in late August and early September and may produce seed before freeze-up.

Eastern

The region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 0.0 mm to 14.1mm. Producers are thankful for the rain for the long season crops but are hoping for drier weather so that harvest can resume.

Winter wheat/fall rye harvest is finishing up in the region and estimated at 95% complete. Yield reports have been slightly below average. Growers were able to harvest the majority of the wheat crop, with harvest estimated at 75% complete. All spring cereal yields have been reported as average at best. Drowned out areas of fields from earlier in the spring are bringing yield numbers down.

Most corn is in the dough to early dent stage of kernel development. The crop is continuing to grow well as starch accumulates in the kernel. On average the milk line is at 50%. Warm weather and recent rainfall will help with crop development.

Canola harvest has begun, with an estimate of 5-10% complete. Initial yields are well below average. The lower yields are being attributed to hot dry weather during the flowering period. Producers are hopeful that the remaining fields will hold more yield. A better yield assessment will be available once more acres are in the bin.

Soybeans are at the R6 (pods contain green seed filled in the top 4 nodes) to early stage. Many fields have leaves that are starting to change color. Most producers in the region are thankful for the rain as it will help with the pod filling stage and increase yields. Some soybean aphids are still causing a problem on a few fields in the northern part of the region but for the most part, the crop is out of the critical timing.

Interlake

Harvest progressed through the week but was briefly halted by weekend rain. It has resumed, with producers combining winter cereals, pulse crops, and other early-seeded crops. Rain delayed operations in some areas, but crop maturity continued to advance. Yield and quality vary widely because of uneven rainfall, flooding, and growing conditions. It is well advanced in parts of the south Interlake but remains slow in some areas due to wet field conditions.

Winter wheat and fall rye harvest is about 95% complete across the region, with yields ranging from above average to average, depending on field conditions. Some flooded areas reported below-average yields, with 25% - 50% of crops lost to flooding.

Spring wheat harvest is about 35% complete, with below-average yields in wet fields and above-average in drier fields. Crop quality is good so far in some areas, though low and flooded areas are reducing overall results. Oat harvest continues and is at 40% complete, with yields ranging from slightly above average to average. Most oats have adequate weight. Oat harvest is complete in the Teulon area, where yields were below average because of drowned-out areas. Barley harvest is progressing well, with average yields.

Soybeans are turning rapidly in some fields. Most have reached R6-R7, though development varies across the region. Some have begun turning yellow-brown, depending on variety and seeding date. Late-season rains are benefiting most soybean crops. Pea harvest is underway, with about 60% complete in some areas and reported yields of slightly above average. Some fields have been desiccated for harvest next week.

Canola swathing and desiccation are ongoing. Desiccation has advanced significantly in parts of the Interlake region, with about 60-70% of flowering complete and crops looking excellent. Most canola is out of bloom and pod filling, although some fields remain green. Harvest has just begun and is 5% complete. Sunflowers are at the R6-R7 stage.

Straw is being baled immediately after cereal harvest, with good reports. Pea residue has also been baled to provide additional cattle feed. Weed pressure appears to be increasing. Redroot pigweed is common along soybean field edges. Waterhemp was first identified in a field in the Woodlands area over the weekend and removed.