Issue 26 – October 23,2025

Seasonal Crop Report

Crop Pest Report | Crop Weather Report | Reporting Area Map | Seasonal Reports | Weekly Weather Maps

2025 Provincial Summary

- Harvest progress as of Oct. 20 sits at 97% complete across the province (Table 1).
- Corn and sunflower harvest will continue for the next few weeks. Currently, corn is at 71% complete and sunflowers are at 37% complete provincially.
- Fall fertilizer application has been widespread, and the majority of fall field work has been completed.
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to Oct. 19 range from 274.5 mm to 433.0 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Most of agro-Manitoba has accumulated more than 220 mm of precipitation this growing season with the exception of the Interlake and a small part of the Northwest region. Total precipitation accumulations this season are below 70% compared to the 30-year average in the Interlake and parts of the Northwest. Parts of the Southwest, Northwest, and Central regions have accumulated more than 100% of 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 Oct. 19, 2025, relative to field capacity. The majority of agro-Manitoba is showing wet soil moisture conditions due to recent precipitation. Most of the Interlake and parts of the Northwest and Southwest regions are showing optimal conditions.
- Soil Moisture 0 - 120 cm shows a regional representation of soil moisture conditions for the top 120 cm on Oct. 19, 2025 relative to field capacity. Most of the Interlake is showing optimal conditions. Most of the remaining regions are showing wet or optimal conditions at the 0 to 120 cm depth with some localized areas showing dry or very wet 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 – Oct. 19, 2025. GDD Accumulations are between 105% and 120% of normal for the majority of agro-Manitoba.
- To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information, see Agri-Maps Current Weather viewer.

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Harvest Table

Table 1: Percentage of Harvest Completion by Crop and Region to October 20, 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	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Barley	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Oats	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Field Pea	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Canola	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Flax	100%	--	100%	100%	100%	100%
Soybean	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Dry Bean	--	--	100%	100%	--	100%
Sunflowers	35%	--	40%	40%	40%	37%
Grain Corn	65%	--	75%	70%	70%	71%
Silage Corn	100%	--	100%	100%	100%	100%
Potatoes	99%	--	99%	--	--	99%
Regional AVG	96%	99%	98%	96%	96%	97%

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

Cereals

Winter Cereals

- Winter wheat yields ranged from 50 to 90 bu/acre.
- Fall rye yields ranged from 60 to 110 bu/acre. Open pollinated fall rye ranged from 60 to 85 bu/acre, while hybrid fall rye averaged 80 to 90 bu/acre with some fields as high as 135 bu/acre.
- Warm fall temperatures combined with ample soil moisture assisted in the establishment of the 2026 winter wheat and fall rye crop.

Spring Cereals

- Spring wheat yields ranged from 50 to 90 bu/acre, with average yields expected to be approximately 60 bu/acre. Spring wheat quality was generally good, with protein in the 13.5 to 14.5% range.
- Oat yields ranged from 80 to 120 bu/acre.
- Barley yields ranged from 80 to 110 bu/acre.

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- Later harvested spring cereals generally had lower yields and some quality issues due to wet harvest conditions.

Grain Corn

- Grain corn harvest is approximately 70% complete. Corn yields range from 90-120 bu/acre in areas with limited rainfall and 130-150 bu/acre in areas that received timely rains.

Oilseeds

Canola

- Canola yields ranged from 30 to 60 bu/acre, with the average closer to 45 bu/acre.

Flax

- Flax yields were generally average to above average, ranging from 25 to 35 bu/acre.

Sunflowers

- Harvest is approximately 40% complete provincially, with the Interlake reporting below average yields and other areas at average to above average.

Pulses

Peas

- Pea yields ranged from 30 to 70 bu/acre, with below average to average in the Northwest and average to above average in the other regions.

Soybeans

- Soybean yields ranged from 30 to 50 bu/acre, with the average closer to 40 bu/acre.

Forages & Livestock

- Pasture conditions have generally held up well this season. Well managed pastures performed strongly, and later rains extended grazing in many areas.
- The summer began cool and very dry, but late season precipitation improved forage growth and extended grazing periods.
- Some livestock health issues were reported, including foot rot, pinkeye and summer pneumonia.
- Hay yields were average across most regions. Forage quality was variable due to wet conditions later in the summer.
- Greenfeed and cereal silage yields were near average province-wide.
- Corn silage yields were average to above average in most regions, but well below average in the Interlake region, where drought stress limited growth.
- Some producers experienced challenges harvesting corn silage at the correct moisture level.
- Overall, most producers report adequate feed supplies for winter; however, producers in drier areas may need to source alternative feed options.
- Feed testing is encouraged to assess quality and support ration balancing decisions.
- The past several weeks have been cool and rainy which slowed down the final bit of harvest and corral cleaning.
- Recent rainfall has helped replenish water sources and soil moisture heading into spring.

- Calf marketing is underway with producers receiving record-high prices this fall.

Regional Comments

Southwest
Minimal rainfall was received early in the season, allowing producers to seed cereals and corn easily. Canola seeding was delayed until after the May long weekend, which brought 2.5 inches of rainfall.

Moisture was available for crops until the second or third week of June, but then the effects of dry and hot conditions on winter crops, and early-seeded crops like oats and canola, caused yield losses on lighter soils. Some fields received the "thunderstorm lottery" during June which helped in terms of moisture. In July and August, significant rainfall was received across the region accompanied by cool temperatures.

Winter wheat and fall rye had a good year, with minimal winter kill and average to above-average yields. Cereal crops performed well, likely because they were seeded before significant rain events and were sprayed on time. Most crops received crop protection for disease throughout the season. Wheat averaged 70 bu/acre but ranged from 50 to 80 bu/acre. Most cereals were harvested on time without quality loss. Quality was good, with protein levels in the 13.5-14% range.

Barley had a good year, with producers reporting yields of 80 to 100 bu/acre with good quality. Oat ranged from 80 to over 100 bu/acre and there were harvest issues due to shattering and lodging. Later-harvested oats had lower yields and quality due to wet and humid conditions. Significant regrowth occurred in oats due to late-season moisture.

Peas performed well with average to above average yields, ranging from 40 to 70 bu/acre.

Canola yields were average to above average. Some producers chose to swath canola to ease the harvest process, but approximately 90% of canola varieties were straight cut. Canola experienced some shatter losses depending on the variety. Overall, canola yields ranged from 30 and 60 bu/acre, with an average closer to 45. Flea beetles and sclerotinia pressure was minimal this year, but verticillium stripe was dominant in every field. Flax harvest is almost complete, with yields in most areas at average to above average, at around 30-35 bu/acre.

Corn harvest is approximately 65% complete and sunflower harvest at 35% complete. Grain corn yields ranged from 130 to 150 bu/acre, with low grain moisture levels at 15-23%. Forage corn yields were 17 tonnes/acre at 62% moisture. Sunflower yields are reported as average to above average, although there was heavy sclerotinia pressure this year particularly in terms of head rot.

Overall, the growing season for soybeans was good. Yields ranged from average to above average, with reports of 30 to 50 bu/acre. Frost during the first week of September impacted yield and quality on late-seeded soybeans in some areas. Dry beans suffered severe sclerotinia infestations this year.

Warmer than normal temperatures in September and October provided ideal conditions for an extended harvest period. Above-average moisture this fall resulted in significant volunteer crop regrowth and is expected to contribute to an increase in winter annual weed pressure. Excessive soil moisture created challenging field conditions, with some fall operations limited in low-lying areas and equipment becoming stuck. Due to unfavorable conditions, very little burning has taken place.

Northwest
Spring started off with good seeding conditions, however as seeding progressed, there were challenges that continued throughout the season. The Swan Valley region saw a slightly earlier start as fields dried quicker. Spring wheat and field peas were the first crops seeded and started with adequate moisture. Canola, soybeans and remaining crops were challenged with moisture for germination and continued growth. Topsoil moisture was depleted as the season progressed, leading to poor growth and stagey crops. Precipitation was well below normal until mid-August at most weather stations. Most precipitation was received in late fall and in very large amounts in some areas. Soil moisture is now considered adequate, with approximately 10% of the region in surplus due to recent precipitation.

Wildfires in the North were a huge concern early in the season. Areas in the Carrot Valley (The Pas) were at risk, with parts of the region catching fire. Smoky conditions and air quality issues were common throughout the entire region with most of the region under a fire ban due to extremely dry conditions during spring.

Spring wheat yields were very good, with some quality issues reported. Estimated average yields were 70-80 bu/acre. Approximately 80% of the crop graded at 1CW, with the remainder grading 2CW. Estimated average yields for barley were 80-85 bu/acre and 100-110 bu/acre for oats.

Field pea seeding was timely, with the exception of some later seeded fields. While some field peas did well, some areas ran out of moisture and matured rapidly. Estimated average yields ranged from 30-55 bu/acre. 98% of the field pea crop graded at 2CAN, with the remainder at 3CAN.

Canola faced some challenges this season; lack of soil moisture led to poor germination and poor growth in the majority of canola crops. The result was very stagey crops within the same field. This was even more pronounced when moisture was received in late July. Throughout the season, crop staginess was evident with some of the crop approaching maturity while others were still flowering. This caused issues for desiccation staging as well as green plant material in the harvested seed. Flea beetle pressure was considerably less this year than in the past few years. Some areas reached threshold levels for bertha armyworm and required control. Harvest is 98% complete with estimated average yields ranging from 25-50 bu/acre.

Soybean seeding went well, with the crop starting off in decent shape. As soil moisture was depleted, crop growth stalled. Late season moisture did help pod fill, saving some soybeans, but for some it came too late. Estimated average yields for soybeans ranged from 25-45 bu/acre. Harvest is 98% complete.

Conditions were good for fall rye and winter wheat seeding. Recent precipitation improved soil moisture and crops germinated and established well.

For the most part, fall field operations were completed as crops were harvested. Soil conditions are mostly good for NH_3 applications. Post harvest burn off is complete.

Central
Despite numerous environmental challenges, most producers had strong yields.

Soil moisture reserves were generally good at depth heading into the growing season, with moisture carried over from fall rainfall and snowmelt. Winter wheat and fall rye came through the winter with average to above average survival rates.

Seeding progressed rapidly under warm, dry, and windy early season conditions. Many producers reported one of the earliest starts in several years, with most canola, cereal, and pulses seeded by early May. These same conditions quickly dried out surface soils, but emergence was generally strong. In lighter soils, germination was more uneven where rainfall was limited. Some minor frost injury occurred in corn during mid-May, though damage was not economically significant. Localized heavy rainfall led to some soil crusting and emergence issues in some fields but was not economically significant for most producers.

As the growing season progressed, many parts of the region experienced below-normal rainfall. Rainfall was more consistent in the southern part of the region, especially through the southern Pembina Valley along the U.S. border. Areas north of Highway 23, including Holland and Portage, received much less rain than normal. By mid-July, dry topsoils, persistent winds, and high daytime temperatures caused visible moisture stress in several crops. Smoke from northern and eastern Manitoba wildfires reduced solar radiation and daytime temperatures, which likely helped crops tolerate the drier conditions. Some leaf rolling and flag-leaf stress were observed in cereals; increased incidence of premature bolting and heat blast were noted in canola, and moisture stress causing temporary phosphorus deficiencies was noted in corn.

Flea beetles were active early, and some limited foliar insecticide applications and reseeding of canola was required. Cabbage seed pod weevil pressure reached record highs, going from a pest of minor importance, in past seasons, to economic importance in a few fields of canola. Pea leaf weevil numbers increased this year in pea and faba fields in the west of the Central Region and expanded its range eastward. They can now be a possible pest in any pea field in the Central Region next year, with risk being higher further west in the region. Alfalfa weevil numbers were very high in some alfalfa fields, prompting some producers to cut early to prevent losses and reduce larval populations. Grasshopper pressure was relatively low across most of the region, with non-pest species such as marsh meadow grasshoppers and katydids predominating at some locations in grasshopper surveys. Lygus bugs were found in many fields, while bertha armyworm and diamondback moth were observed at elevated levels in some fields. Economic threshold levels were not surpassed for diamondback moth, but several canola fields had insecticides applied for bertha armyworm in the western part of the region. True armyworm occasionally reached treatment levels in fall rye. Two spotted spider mites were noted in many soybean fields late in the season.

Disease pressure was generally low. White mold (*Sclerotinia*) incidence was somewhat higher than usual in soybeans and dry beans, likely due to dense canopies, but it was not a major concern and was often associated with strong yields. Fusarium head blight (FHB) and ergot levels in spring cereals remained low. Verticillium stripe continues to be a significant concern, now present in nearly all fields across the region.

Strong early-season winds made herbicide applications challenging. This, combined with some cooler temperatures at spraying, resulted in higher-than-usual weed escapes in several fields, particularly in wheat and canola, where amaranth species, kochia, round leaf mallow, and lamb's-quarters are present. Waterhemp continues to expand its range, with more farms identifying plants this season.

For most producers, yields were surprisingly decent given the low moisture conditions experienced during critical growth stages. Some producers achieved personal farm records for spring cereal yields and are facing bin space shortages as harvest continues.

Yield estimates for winter wheat ranged from 60 to 90 bu/acre. Open pollinated fall rye varieties range from 60 to 85 bu/acre, while hybrid rye ranges from 80 to90 bu/acre. Some fields reached as high as 135 bu/acre. Spring wheat yields averaged 60 to 70 bu/acre depending on the region, with some fields in regions which received timely rainfall having yields upwards of 90 bu/acre. Quality was generally good, with protein in the 13.5% to 14.5 %

protein range. However, wheat has been downgraded for some fields with delayed harvest, due to high soil moisture. Oat yields ranged from 100 to 120 bu/acre and barley yields between 90 to 110+ bu/acre. Corn yields are between 130 to 150 bu/acre.

Canola yields range from 45 to 55+ bu/acre, with top performing fields at 60 bu/acre. Flax had a very good year, with most fields between 30 to 35 bu/acre.

Field pea average yields ranged from 55 to 65 bu/acre, with some higher yielding fields exceeding 75 bu/acre. Soybean yielded 45 to 50 bu/acre on average. Dry beans were around 3000 lb/ac.

Due to a warm fall combined with moist soil conditions, volunteers and weeds were very noticeable in many fields. Some fields experienced heavy rainfall or hail close to harvest, which led to more seeds lost than usual. Winter wheat, fall rye and cover crops similarly benefitted from the fall moisture. The moist fall conditions have somewhat reduced the amount of fall fieldwork operations, with less tillage and ditching operations taking place.

Eastern

The 2025 growing season presented a mix of challenges, but overall, producers were able to achieve solid yields. Soil moisture heading into spring was generally adequate at depth, carried over from winter snowmelt and fall precipitation. Winter cereals had good survival over the winter, with many fields reporting better-than-average stand counts.

Seeding progressed quickly, aided by warm, dry, and windy early-season conditions. However, the soil surface quickly dried under these conditions. A few localized frost events in mid-May affected some corn seedlings, though damage was minimal.

As the season progressed, rainfall patterns were variable across the region. Persistent winds, high daytime temperatures, and dry topsoils contributed to visible stress in some cereals and canola fields. Smoke from wildfires in northern Manitoba and Ontario occasionally reduced sunlight, which may have mitigated some heat stress on crops, and allowed plants to better cope with the lower soil moisture levels. Leaf rolling in cereals, and some signs of moisture stress in corn were observed. Canola exhibited some premature bolting and minor heat damage in areas without timely rainfall.

Limited flea beetle damage occurred early in the season, resulting in some canola insecticide applications and reseeding. Seed treatments and the warm spring allowed plants to quickly advance through the vulnerable stages, allowing most producers to avoid issues.

Alfalfa weevil infestations were higher than usual, prompting early cutting to protect yields and reduce larval populations. Grasshopper populations remained generally low, with non-pest species predominating in some locations. Lygus bugs were an issue in some crops, and elevated levels of diamondback moth were detected in localized areas, resulting in insecticide applications to a few canola fields. True armyworm was occasionally observed in fall rye, and two spotted spider mites affected soybean fields late in the season.

Disease pressure remained relatively low. White mold incidence in soybeans and dry beans was slightly above average, in areas with dense canopies, but did not result in yield loss. Fusarium head blight and ergot in spring cereals remained minimal. Verticillium stripe continued to affect most canola fields.

Weed control was complicated by early-season winds and cooler spraying conditions, leading to higher-than-normal escapes, particularly in some wheat and canola fields. Amaranth species, kochia, lambs quarters, and round leaf mallow were the most common escapes, and waterhemp continued to spread in the region.

Overall, despite the variable moisture and occasional pest pressures, yields were solid for most crops. Some producers reported record yields for spring cereals, canola and pulses, with some needing to locate extra bin space.

Yield estimates for winter wheat ranged from 60 to 90 bu/acre. Open pollinated fall rye varieties ranged from 60 to 85 bu/acre, while hybrid rye ranged from 80 to 90 bu/acre, with some fields as high as 135 bu/acre. Spring wheat yields averaged 60 to 70 bu/acre depending on the region, with some fields that received timely rainfall having yields upwards of 90 bu/acre. Quality was generally good, with protein in the 13.5% to 14.5 % protein range. However, some fields with delayed harvest, due to high soil moisture, have had wheat downgraded. Oat yields ranged from 100 to 120 bu/acre and barley yields between 90 to 110+ bu/acre. Corn yields are between 130 to 150 bu/acre.

Canola yields range from 40 to 55+ bu/acre, with top performing fields at 60 bu/ac. Flax had a very good year, with most fields between 30 to 35 bu/acre.

Field pea yields ranged from 50 to 65 bu/acre, with some fields exceeding 75 bu/acre. Soybean harvest has started, with early yields ranging from 40– 50 bu/acre with good quality. Dry beans yields were around 3000 lb/acre.

Warm fall temperatures combined with ample soil moisture assisted in the establishment of winter wheat, fall rye and cover crops, but also led to strong volunteer and weed growth after harvest in many fields. Late-season heavy rainfall, or hail in some areas, also contributed to higher-than-normal volunteers in some fields. Overall, these wet fall conditions limited typical field operations, with somewhat reduced fall tillage and fewer ditching activities carried out across the region.

Interlake

Limited seeding began in the region at the end of April, with a focus on spring wheat, oats, and field peas. Field conditions varied widely. Some parts of the northern areas seeded under dry conditions, and rising temperatures depleted soil moisture, delaying crop emergence and development.

Hot, dry weather accelerated crop growth but raised concerns about low seed moisture, particularly in the northern areas, where drought stress was prevalent. Rainfall was inadequate, leading to premature ripening, thinner crops, and some reseeding, especially in canola and soybean fields. Thunderstorms, frost and hail caused yield losses in some areas, while a few southern areas experienced a normal amount of precipitation. By summer's end most of the Interlake region experienced moderate to severe dry conditions, with a few southern areas receiving normal rainfall. In September parts of the south received normal precipitation, while some areas in the north experienced moderate to extreme dry conditions.

Disease incidence was lower than usual due to the dry weather conditions. There were mild instances of iron deficiency chlorosis, leaf blight and white mold in soybeans, and some sclerotinia in sunflowers and canola. Verticillium stripe was evident in canola fields. Insect damage also saw a decline, though alfalfa weevil required treatment in some fields, and some cutworm infestations were noted. Canola emergence and growth were hindered by cold soils and flea beetle pressure, prompting some insecticide applications and reseeding. Trap counts for diamondback moths, bertha armyworms, and true armyworms were lower in the southern areas

compared to the north. Some limited insecticide applications did occur for diamondback moth and true armyworm. Burn-off before seeding was minimal, and low weed growth was attributed to the dry conditions, although some pulses had severe kochia infestations. Strong winds caused some crop injury and delayed herbicide applications.

In general, crop yields were lower on average due to the lack of precipitation but showed significant variability. Timely rains in late-seeded crops improved yields, with many producers surprised by decent outcomes despite poor stands. However, grain fill in soybeans suffered from dry conditions, resulting in smaller seed sizes.

Fall precipitation improved soil moisture levels and delayed harvest operations. Grains harvested after mid-September required aeration or drying, and with harvest stretching long, producers capitalized on brief favorable weather.

Cereal harvest is complete, with spring wheat yields ranging from 65 to 70 bu/acre and grading #2 or #3. Oat yields range from 80 to 120 bu/acre, and barley yields are around 80 bu/acre. Grain corn harvest is 85% complete and yielding between 90 to 120 bu/acre. Silage corn yields are average to above average. Grain corn harvest progress has been hampered by high moisture levels, with dryers at full-capacity and less ideal drying weather.

Pea and soybean harvest is complete, with pea yields ranging between 45 to 75 bu/acre, and soybeans between 30 to 40 bu/acre. Canola harvest is complete, yielding between 30 to 60 bu/acre. Sunflower harvest is ongoing, with yields expected to be below average, and flax yields have not met expectations.

Fall fieldwork continues as conditions permit, with post-harvest weed control and soil testing in progress. Fertilizer broadcasting has faced challenges from strong winds. Fall rye and winter wheat are growing well.