



[Seasonal Reports](#) [Weekly Weather Maps](#) [Potato Production](#)

Provincial Summary

- The potato plants are at varying levels of growth, with ground cover ranging from 50 to 100% by June 29. The crops appear to be about a week behind the same time last year in tuber formation.
- Hilling is nearly complete in most fields. Ground operations including post-emergence weed control sprays were interrupted by heavy rains in the week.
- No late blight spores were trapped in the province from June 22 – 29.
- Aphid numbers in the third week were similar to last week. Potato Aphids were trapped but no green peach aphids. Colorado potato beetle mating adults and egg masses are present across Manitoba.

Ag Weather Data

Precipitation and Soil Moisture

- In the week, June 22-28, widespread showers were across the province on June 24/25, and more heavy rainfall was seen on June 29/30 (Fig 1a, b, Fig 2).
- Rainfall in the week (June 22-28) ranged from 25.2 mm (Altona) to 58 mm (Carman) at various potato growing areas (Table 1). The cumulative precipitation (May 1 to June 28) as % of 30-year normal, ranged from ~60% (Carberry, Portage, St. Claude, Treherne, Wawanesa & Shilo) to 100% (Rivers) and 125% (Winkler) (Table 1, Fig 1a). Heavy rains occurred on June 29/30, amounting 12.5 mm (Altona) to 101 mm in Rivers . <http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/weather/pubs/percent-normal-precipitation.pdf>
- The soils at the 0-30 cm depth in potato growing areas changed to generally “wet” based on Regional Soil Moisture relative to Field Capacity as of June 28 (Fig 3a) and remained “wet” at the 120 cm depth. <https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/weather/pubs/soil-moisture-30cm.pdf>
<https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/weather/pubs/soil-moisture-120cm.pdf>

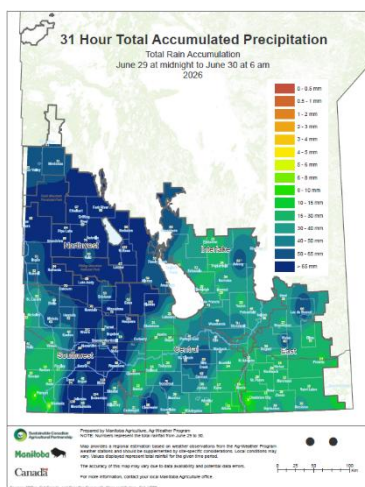
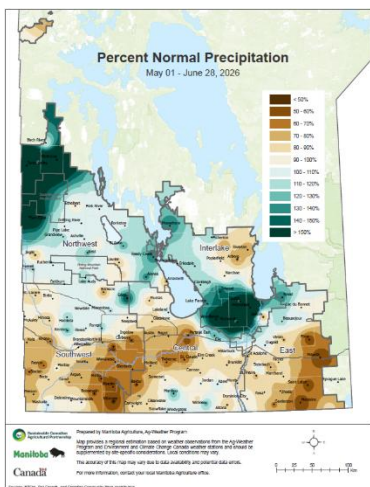


Fig 1a (left): Scattered rainfall from June 22-28 improved cumulative precipitation as a % of normal. Across Manitoba’s potato growing areas, cumulative precipitation ranged from 60% to 125% of normal.

Fig 1b (right): Widespread heavy rainfall occurred June 29 / 30 and is reported in a separate bulletin. As a result, many fields were too wet for field operations.

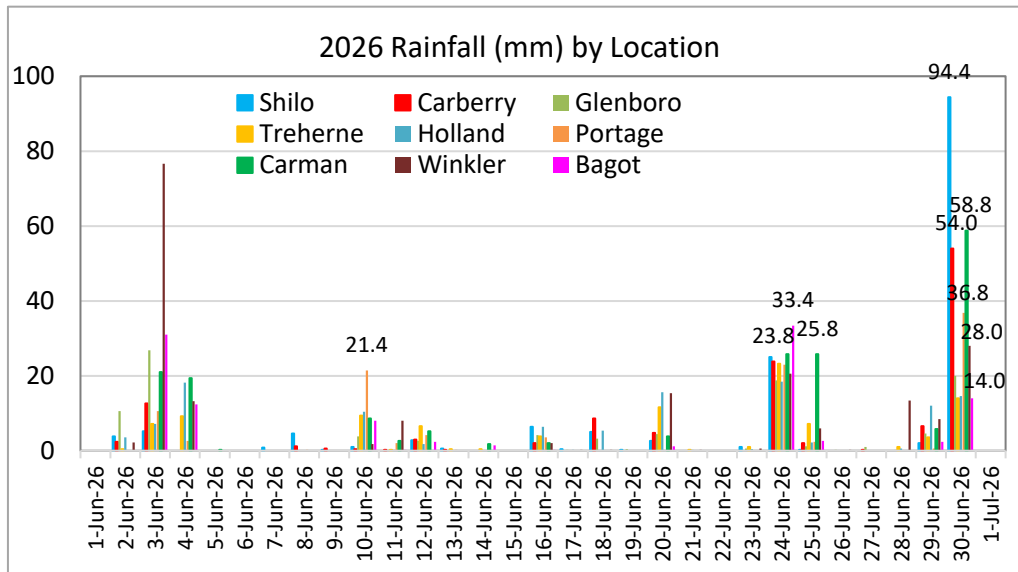
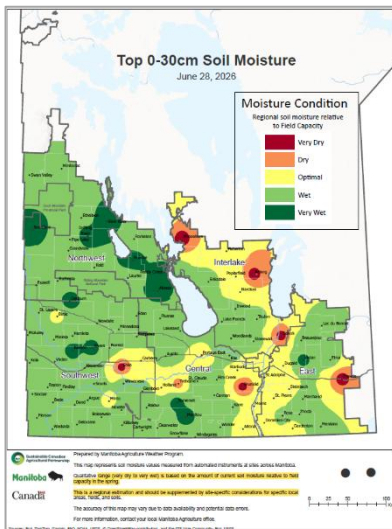
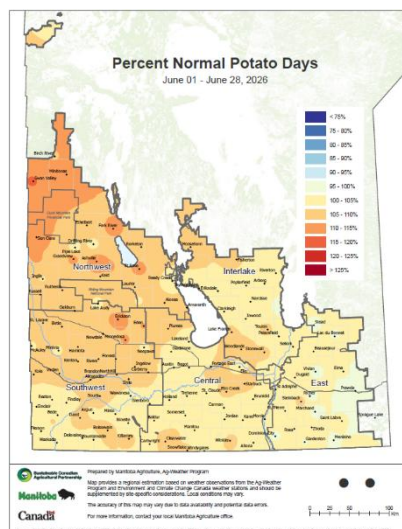


Fig 2: Rainfall in June was consistent and high towards beginning and end of the month. Heavy rain in the last week of June has made the fields soggy in many potato growing areas and interrupted field operations.



3a



3b

Fig 3a. By June 28, soil moisture relative to field capacity at the 0-30 cm depth indicated generally “wet” but with few “optimal” or “dry” in potato-growing areas. At the 120 cm depth, soils were wetter (map not shown).

Fig 3b: The week had cooler daytime temperatures lowering the cumulative Potato Days (P-Days) from 110-120% to around 100 to 110% of normal across most potato-growing areas; it remained unchanged from last week.

Temperatures – Air and Soil

- From June 22-28, the daytime temperatures were warm in mid to high 20s, in most of the potato growing areas (Table 1, Fig 4). Overnight lows were warmer than last week, ranging from around 6.8°C in Wawanesa to >10.4°C in Portage (Table 1, Fig 4). These temperatures are optimal for plant growth and tuberization.
- Due to cooler days in the week, the Cumulative heat (Growing Degree Days, GDD base 5°C) was closer to 102-111% of normal (Table 1). The cumulative Potato Heat Units (P-Days) ranged from 199 (Carberry) to 215 (St. Claude) and were 100 to 110% of 30-year normal (Fig 3 b) in the potato growing areas.
- Due to cooler daytime temperatures, the 5-cm depths the average soil temperatures stayed around 18-21°C in the week. During the week Bagot had the coolest soils, while Carberry, Treherne and Carman were the warmest (data not shown). At 20-cm depths the temperatures had similar trend but were 1-2°C cooler.

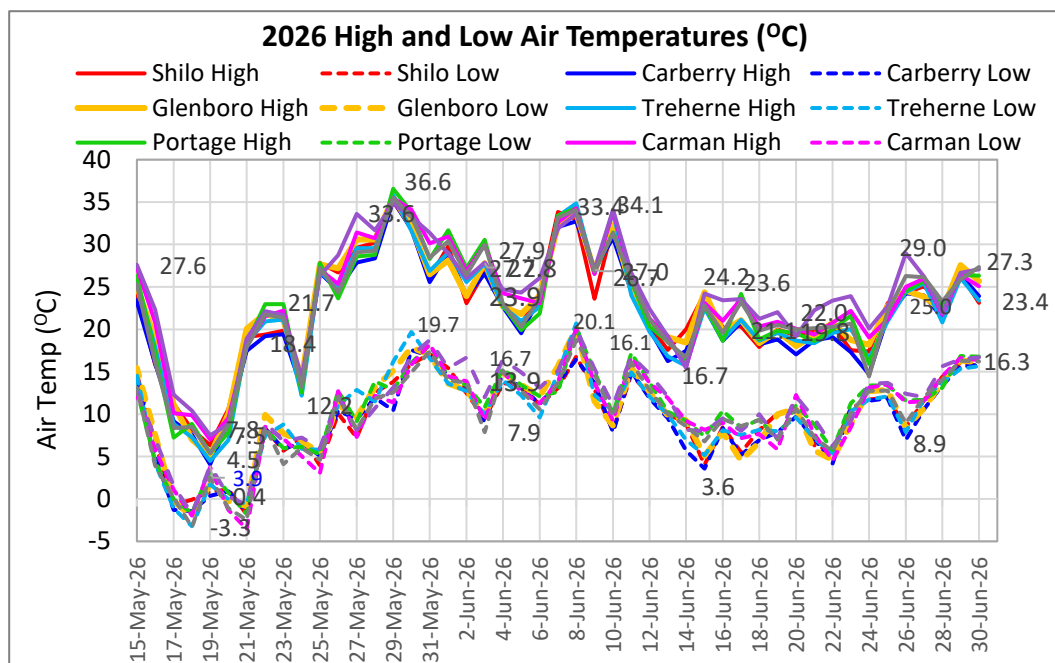


Fig 4: Daytime air temperatures in the potato-growing areas have become cooler after June 10 (>30°C) to now becoming mid to high 20s by June end. Nighttime temperatures have been steady, ranging from 9 to 16°C in selected weather stations. These temperature differences favour high tuberization.

Table 1. Manitoba Ag Weather Data – June 22 - 28

Region	Max Temp (°C)	Min Temp (°C)	Rainfall (mm) for the week	Rainfall (mm) (Since May 1)	2026 Rainfall (% of normal) since May 1	GDD (% of normal)	P-Days (June 1 to 28)
Altona	26.4	8.4	25.2	127	78	102	211
Austin	26.5	8.8	32.2	103	74	106	210
Bagot	26.3	8.9	39.3	113	78	105	209
Carberry EC	27.8	7.7	33.0	81	57	111	199
Carman EC	26.4	8.4	57.9	140	88	107	211
Glenboro	27.6	8.4	28.5	95	69	111	206
Holland	27.2	7.9	30.7	113	73	110	208
Morden	26.4	9.3	51.2	134	87	105	
Portage EC	27.1	10.4	27.4	81	55	108	212
Rivers	25.2	9.5	36.5	149	100	110	208
Shilo	26.5	8.5	27.2	76	56	108	208
St. Claude	25.7	9.5	29.9	100	63	105	215
Treherne	26.1	7.9	33.3	95	63	105	200
Wawanesa	27.8	6.8	37.3	88	62	109	203
Winkler	29.0	9.2	49.4	203	125	111	221

For more Manitoba weather information, visit: www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/weather

More information on:

Crop Water Demand (CWD) mm: www.mbpotatoes.ca/cwd.cfm

P-Days: www.mbpotatoes.ca/pday.cfm

Crop Progress

- By June 30 the potato canopy ground cover ranged from 50 to 100% across the province (Fig 5 a-c). Early planted crops are about 24 inches, while later planted are up to 8-inches. Many early planted fields have 90 to 100% canopy cover between rows. Such fields should have had at least one protective fungicide application.

- After heavy rains in the week and on June 29-30, flooding was reported in some areas; many fields have been wet for a few days and could lead to tuber and root rots (Fig 6 a-d).
- The crop growth and tuberization are rapid. Many of the early planted fields have dime-sized tubers, while later planted are in hooking and pea-sized tuber stages (Fig 7 a-c). Crops appear to be about a week behind last year's growth at the same time.
- Hilling and post-emerge weed control operations were in full swing but widespread rainfall between June 22 to June 30 interrupted the operations, including weed control sprays, in many areas. A few growers had just started irrigation.
- Herbicide injury from glyphosate and Infinity FX (pyrasulfotole (37.5g/L) + bromoxynil (210g/L)) were reported. Glyphosate injury on seed tubers leads to multiple sprouts (Fig 8 a) and delayed emergence. Infinity injury shows up on leaves as marginal chlorosis and necrosis (Fig 8 b)
- There is a forecast for widespread showers and cloudy conditions at various locations across Manitoba from July 1 to 5. It is expected to be generally sunny on July 6 and 7. The daytime temperatures are projected to be in the high-20s; while the overnight lows are expected to be around 12-18°C till July 7.
[Manitoba - Weather Conditions and Forecast by Locations - Environment Canada](#)



Fig 5 Ground cover ranges from 80% to 100%. Photos. a: Melbourne - Kurtis McKee (JP Wiebe Farms). b: Janelle Lavich (Choice Ag), c: Riley Francis (UTH Farms) – planted on wheat stubble.

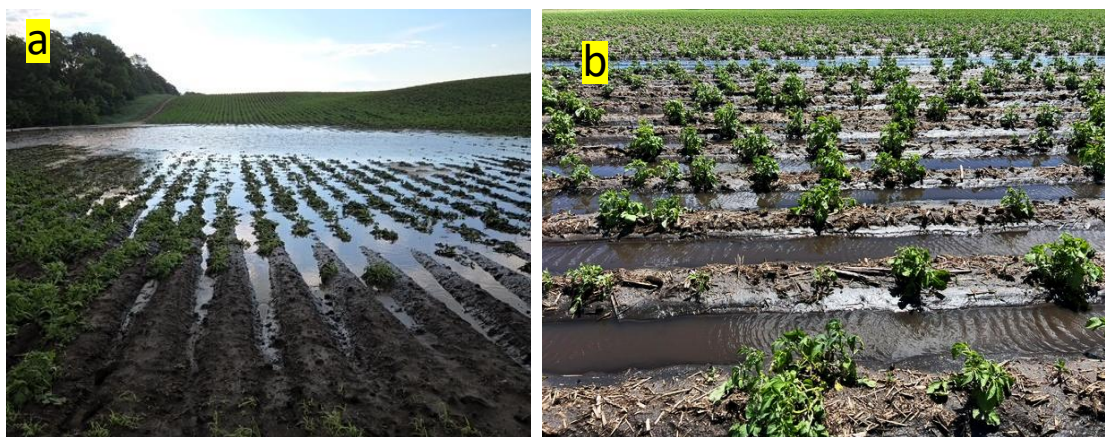




Fig 6. Heavy rains and some erosions were reported. Photos: a, Kurtis McKee (JP Wiebe Farms). b Flooding in Carman field. Kyle Froese (Corduroy Farms). c-d: Erosion due to surface runoff - Kurtis McKee (JP Wiebe Farms).



Fig. 7: Many fields are at pin-head sized tubers stage. At this time in 2025, the tubers were dime-sized, and the crops were further ahead by around 7-8 days; Photos. a: Shilo – Orla Sheridan (Shilo Farms), b: Carberry – Greg Dyck (Crop Care), c: Kurtis McKee (JP Wiebe Farms).

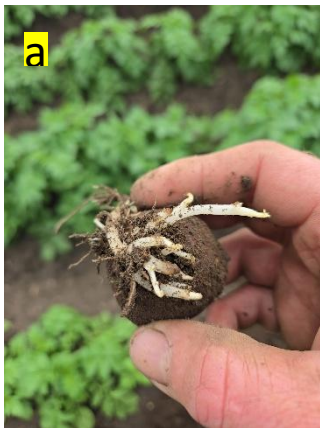


Fig. 8: a: Excessive sprouting on affected tubers could be a sign of glyphosate in seed potatoes, which leads to poor and delayed emergence. Photo: Kurtis McKee (JP Wiebe Farms); b: Infinity herbicide foliar injury shows up as margin-chlorosis and necrosis. Photo – Greg Dyck (Crop Care).

Disease Monitoring

- Late blight risk forecasting will be provided on a regional basis at www.mbpotatoes.ca. Late blight disease risk started accumulating from June 1.
 - The forecasting is complemented with late blight spore monitoring, using Spornado passive spore traps. Spore traps have been set up in many fields and monitoring began on June 8.
 - **Results from the 3rd round of monitoring from June 22-29 showed that no *Phytophthora infestans* spores were trapped at any of the sites in the province.**
- Incidence of minor levels of bacterial soft rot and blackleg were reported from some fields, especially in wet patches of fields. (Fig 9 a, b).
- Early blight, verticillium wilt and powdery scab will be monitored during the season.
- Late blight risk maps, P-Days, and SprayCast maps are available <http://www.mbpotatoes.ca/index.cfm>.



Fig. 9 a: Blackleg disease appears as dark-brown-black discoloration on stem or wilting of large sprouts with black soft-rotted stems. Photos: a: Kurtis McKee (JPW Farms), b: infected with blackleg disease – Janelle Lavich (Choice Agri).

Insect Pest Monitoring

- Aphid monitoring using suction and pan traps have been set up in eight seed potato fields.
 - The third week's collection was done from June 22 - 29.
 - Aphid counts showed higher numbers of non-colonizing aphids at only one location. Potato Aphid (PAs) too were trapped at only one location. No Green peach aphids were trapped in any site (Table 2).
 - Due to heavy rainfall, the aphid traps were inaccessible at one site, while at the other site the collection containers were flooded and no aphids or any other insect were seen in the sample.
- European Corn Borer monitoring Delta traps were set up in some fields from June 22 to 29. At two locations, in Melbourne and Carberry, one ECB adult was trapped. The numbers are low.
- Colorado potato beetles (CPB) were seen feeding on potato plants in many areas.
 - Egg masses were reported from across the province (Fig 10), suggesting that the seed treatment insecticides are now less effective or the population has some resistance and the first instar larvae may emerge soon.

Table 2. Weekly Aphid Report – Week 3 (June 22 - 29) 2026

Field #	Town	RM	Green Peach Aphid	Potato Aphid	Other Aphids	Total *	A L H	P L H	Comments
Southern Region									
Field 1-H	Winker	Stanley	0	0	3	3	0	1	
Field 2-K	Stephenfield	Dufferin	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field too muddy to get to the traps
Field 3-S	Winkler	Rhineland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Samples overflowed with rainwater
Central Region									
Field 4-S	Holland	Victoria	0	4	32	36	0	0	
Field 5-S	Glenora	Argyle	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Field 6-S	Westbourne	Portage La Prairie	0	0	0	0	0	0	15-20 thrips
Western Region									
Field 7-A	Wellwood	North Cypress-Langford	0	0	5	5	0	0	15-20 thrips
Field 8-S	Carberry		0	0	1	1	0	0	40-50 thrips

- The aphid counts are a summation from a suction and pan traps but pan traps could not be set up in some potato fields, waiting for hilling and other ground equipment operations.
- “-” indicates samples not received.
- ALH = Aster leafhopper, PLH = Potato leafhopper



Fig. 10. A Colorado potato beetle adult laying eggs in Carberry. Photo: Greg Dyck (Crop Care). Egg-masses are now being noticed in many areas across the province.

Growers and industry stakeholders, please report or submit for diagnosis, any disease or insect observations of importance. If you suspect late blight disease in your area, please contact vikram.bisht@gov.mb.ca

All reports and information will also be available at <http://www.mbpotatoes.ca/index.cfm> and also archived at [Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Potato Report](#).