Southwest Region
The region received 20 to 50 mm of rainfall over the past week. An area around Miniota and Brandon reported severe crop damage by hail, along with some property damage.

Early seeded cereal crops are starting to turn and the late seeded crops are in the heavy dough stage. Harvest of winter wheat and fall rye has started with reports of average to below average yields. Most winter wheat has been desiccated and some fall rye has been swath. Canola has finished flowering in most areas and is approximately 3 weeks away from swathing. Producers have started to harvest peas and some fields have been desiccated. Sunflower fields are in flower and corn crops are starting to tassel. Warmer weather would benefit crop growth.

Second cut hay has started with reports of average yields. Rain over the past week will affect quality. Pastures have benefited from the rain; however, warm weather would help regrowth.

Grasshoppers have been the major insect problem but cool damp weather over the past week has slowed down damage.

Northwest Region
Significant rain fell during the week with 25 mm at The Pas, 100 mm at Swan River, 56 mm at Roblin, 63 mm at Dauphin and 38 to 49 mm in Ste. Rose.

Majority of the cereal crops are in the dough stage. Canola crops have finished flowering and some early seeded canola around Ste. Rose may be swathed later in the week if weather conditions permit. Canada thistle and second flushes of wild oats are present in cereals and flax crops particularly in the Swan River Valley.

First cut haying is nearly complete. Recent heavy rains will inhibit any wild hay harvest. Recent rainfall has improved pasture conditions but heat is needed now.

Central Region
Hot weather the past week accelerated crop development and maturity. Rainfall accumulations from Thursday through Sunday varied from 10 to 20 mm in most areas, to 75 mm near Somerset and 88 mm in the La Salle to Brunkild area. Hail ranging from pea size to 75 mm in diameter damaged crops and property in the La Salle to Brunkild area. Hail damage was also reported in a small area near Emerson.

Fungicide applications continue in edible bean fields for white mold control where fields have good growth and potential for disease exists.

Winter wheat harvest has started with reports of yields ranging from 30 to 90 bu/acre with an average yield of 75 bu/ac. Swathing of barley has started and combining will commence when fields dry. Perennial forage crops are being swath with a small amount harvested.

Early seeded spring wheat may be sprayed with preharvest glyphosate this week. Canola is maturing with late seeded canola still blooming. Corn is in the grainfill stage with the exception of later maturing hybrids or late planted corn. Sunflowers are blooming, soybeans starting to form pods and flax fields are close to finishing flowering.

Aphids are noticeable on cereal grains but control measures are likely not required. Soybean aphids are in low numbers in most fields and continue to be monitored.

Dairy quality second cut alfalfa has been taken off with good yields. Lack of warm weather is slowing regrowth. Wet weather is keeping pastures green and growth adequate.

Eastern Region
Warm sunny weather at the beginning of last week turned into showers which resulted in rainfall accumulations of 5 to 67 mm. There were reports of hail on numerous days last week but overall damage appears to be minor. Heat accumulation across the region continues to be below normal for the cropping season.
Crop development throughout the region remains variable. Winter wheat harvest began in the region last week with yields in the 80 to 90 bu/ac range. With the remaining winter wheat ripe or close to being mature, harvest will move into full swing this week weather permitting. Most of the barley is at the hard dough stage with swathing commencing this week if weather conditions allow. Most of the spring wheat and oats is in the soft dough stage. Swathing of early seeded canola fields will commence this week weather permitting. Late seeded canola crops are finished flowering and continue to pod fill. Soybeans are in the R3 to R4 stage. The most advanced fields are demonstrating seed fill. Soybean aphids below economic threshold levels are reported throughout the region. Flax is pod filling. Corn is silking in most fields. Sunflowers are at the R5.1-R5.5 stage. Downy mildew, sclerotinia stem rot and rust have been reported in sunflowers. In the case of rust, producers are monitoring its progress to determine if fungicides will be necessary. Sunflower beetle populations below economic threshold were also reported.

Hayfield conditions are rated as fair to good with pastureland conditions rated as good. Second cut moved into full swing with some downed acres receiving rain, which will impact quality. Yields appear to be slightly below to average.

**Interlake Region**

Warm temperatures at the start of the week turned into scattered showers that began early Thursday morning and continued through the weekend. Rainfall amounts ranged from 12 mm at Moosehorn to 50 mm in the Arborg/Riverton areas. Winter wheat harvest has started in the South Interlake. Eighty percent of winter wheat acres have received pre-harvest glyphosate. Initial samples are showing very good quality, but the recent rains may cause quality issues. Swathing of fall rye should start in the coming week. Barley crops are approaching harvest in the southern areas of the region, with swathing projected about a week away. Feed grains in the north Interlake are heading. Late seeded green feed crops need warm, dry conditions.

Canola development ranges from full bloom to complete podding. Sclerotinia stem rot is being reported as a result of weather conditions favoring disease development. Corn is showing tassels and has advanced with the recent warm weather.

Timothy and perennial rye grass swathing will start this week. Some meadow fescue has been harvested in the south yielding 300 lbs/ac. Good haying progress on first and second cut was made early in the week. The recent rainfall will restrict further progress. Hay and straw supplies remain a concern with producers.