Southwest Region

Spotty rain showers over the past week resulted in varying amounts of precipitation across the region. The warmer weather helped to dry up some areas and improve crop conditions.

Early seeded cereal crops are filling and several areas are reporting high levels of leaf disease. Later seeded cereal crops are tillering and starting to head. Early seeded canola is podding and has handled the excess moisture well. Later seeded canola is in full flower and has been stunted from the excess moisture. Most of the flax is in flower and has been applied fungicide for disease control. Sunflowers and corn responded well to the heat from last week. Peas are flowering and podding with some wetter areas starting to show disease issues with root rot.

Winter wheat and fall rye continue to progress well and harvest will likely start towards the beginning of August. Some fall rye has been taken for silage, with average yields. Fusarium head blight is evident in many winter wheat fields.

Haying has progressed well over the past week with most producers reporting average to above average yields; however, quality is below average because of the maturity of the crop and some of it receiving precipitation. The northern areas of the region are reporting large amounts of water on hayland with some producers concerned about the ability to harvest. Concerns of the ability to get slough hay because of water levels have some producers looking to other sources of feed.

Pastures continue to dry up from the excess moisture and producers are hoping to be able to graze the wetter areas soon.

Northwest Region

Throughout the week, all areas of the region had rain showers; thunderstorms with light hail were also reported in some areas. Frequency of showers and higher precipitation amounts occurred in the north and eastern areas.

Cereals have almost completed flowering. Approximately 30% of wheat is into early dough stages. Canola is advancing through late flowering with around 30% podding. General crop conditions and development is most favorable through the Roblin, Swan River and the Pas areas. Winter wheat and fall rye crops are beginning to ripen.

Fungicide applications are complete in most areas. Producers in excess moisture scenarios are beginning to spray fields for weed control and in preparation for fall seeded crop options. No insect problems were reported.

In areas Grandview and west to Roblin, pasture conditions are improving. In addition, general haying operations were under way with yields average to above average. Conditions and yields are more variable in remaining areas of the region, moving east and north.

The most serious excess moisture conditions persist in the Westlake, Winnipegosis and Ethelbert areas. Pastures in these areas remain wet. Very little harvesting of tame forages occurred this week due to rain, humidity, wet and flooded fields. Native hay stands in low-lying lands adjacent to the lakes are extremely wet and some remain flooded. Access to pastures and hay land is limited by road infrastructure damage and flooding. Many livestock producers in the more severely affected areas are actively attempting to source and secure future feed supplies.

Central Region

Precipitation was variable throughout the region this past week. Hail and high winds caused crop damage southwest of Morden and in the Manitou-Darlingford areas, with localized damage as high as 100% in some fields. Other areas reported varying amounts of hail damage. Sunny weather and warm temperatures for much of the week aided advancement of all crops. Rain was welcome in crops that have shallow root systems due to earlier excess moisture; timely rains will be important for continued development.
Crops throughout the region are extremely variable from field to field, and even within fields, due to excess moisture earlier in the season. Bare spots in low-lying areas due to excess moisture are becoming more evident. Root rot diseases continue to show up in crops affected by excess moisture, including soybeans, canola and cereals.

Spring cereals continue grain fill, with oats in the milk stage and most wheat finished flowering and in the milk to soft dough stage. Canola development ranges from full flower to full pod formation. Early flax fields have finished flowering while most of the remainder are in full flower; many producers have applied fungicide. Soybeans continue to flower. Nodulation looks good in most fields. Colour continues to improve, although chlorosis is still evident in many fields. In the most advanced corn fields the tassel can be seen above the canopy, but has not yet fully emerged. The earliest sunflowers are in the R4 stage; ray flowers are just starting to show. Potatoes are in full bloom. Irrigation is being done in some potato and vegetable fields.

Cereal silage has begun; tonnage is anywhere from 50 to 75% of normal. Winter wheat and fall rye are in mid to hard dough stage. Winter wheat swathing has started; harvest may start as early as the end of the week if weather remains warm and dry.

Hay yields are average to date. First cut dairy hay has been of poor quality. Second cut has started and producers are hoping the second cut and possible third cut will give close to adequate supplies. Dairy quality hay should be at a premium this winter. Beef quality hay is medium quality as many acres were cut late but received less rain. Native and grass hay harvest has begun. Conditions have improved, and producers are hoping for better haying weather. Some producers are anticipating a feed shortage due to silage shortfalls. Hay in general is expected to be adequate.

Pastures are keeping up with grazing given the favorable soil moisture conditions. In areas of the heaviest precipitation, low lying spots have drowned out.

### Eastern Region

More precipitation fell this past week resulting in crops continuing to struggle in many areas of the region. Crop uniformity is better in the southern areas of the region where less precipitation fell throughout the season. In other areas, uneven development will be an issue at harvest time. Many fields are recovering from excess moisture but are showing yield reductions in low areas.

Spring wheat and oat fields are 100% headed out with good yield potential. Early seeded canola is fully podded while late seeded canola is wrapping up flowering. Soybean fields have begun podding and have excellent nodulation while other fields are struggling through wet field conditions with limited nodulation and root development. Flax has nearly completed flowering and is 45 to 50 cm in height. Corn is tasseling in some areas. In other areas, corn development is behind normal.

Winter wheat is in the soft dough stage with very good yield potential. Fusarium head blight is evident throughout many fields and will be a concern at harvest.

While some producers are well underway on second cut, others are struggling to complete first cut hay where excess moisture continues. First cut alfalfa yields are reported at 1.0 to 1.5 MT/acre with low quality due to weekly rain showers. Second cut is just underway and yields are anticipated to be between 1.0 to 1.5 MT/acre with excellent quality. Hay shortages are not reported yet.

Hayfield and pastureland conditions are rated as good to fair. Dry pastures are in demand in some areas due to significant standing water.

### Interlake Region

Rainfall for the week varied across the region as thunderstorms midweek produced hail and heavy rain across the region. Water remains in low lying areas.

Crop development continues; early seeded canola has finished flowering. Warm season crops, such as sunflowers and corn continue rapid development as a result of the recent long, hot days.

Spring wheat and oat fields are 100% headed out with good yield potential. Early seeded canola is fully podded while late seeded canola is wrapping up flowering. Soybean fields have begun podding and have excellent nodulation while other fields are struggling through wet field conditions with limited nodulation and root development. Flax has nearly completed flowering and is 45 to 50 cm in height. Corn is tasseling in some areas. In other areas, corn development is behind normal.

Winter wheat is in the soft dough stage. Fusarium head blight is evident in many winter wheat fields. There are reports in the Teulon/Petersfield area of empty seed heads and affected kernels. Alfalfa seed fields are receiving fungicide application to control botrytis.

Hay harvest progress throughout most of the Interlake region has been impeded by scattered showers and limited field access due to the wet conditions. Dry hay has been impossible to harvest without rain;
most of the hay crop is being put up as haylage. Producers attempting to harvest are continuously challenged by stuck equipment and field rutting. The hay crop is still available with reasonable beef quality and yield, but harvest conditions are the main issue producers are dealing with.

Pasture conditions are very poor. Low lying areas are flooded which limits cattle access. Cattle are staying on higher ground but tend to overgraze those areas when low lands are inaccessible. Some producers are reporting higher incidence of foot rot. There are producers struggling with management decisions including supplementing pastures with hay, moving cattle, and securing winter feed supplies.