Weekly Provincial Summary

- A return to warm and drier conditions is welcomed by many Manitoba producers.
- All crop types, particularly the warm season crops of grain corn, sunflowers, edible beans and soybeans are benefiting from the recent change in weather.
- The favourable weather conditions are also allowing acres impacted by excess moisture to recover. However, there are portions of fields that are still showing symptoms of excess moisture stress, including yellowing and slowed crop development.
- The improved weather conditions are also allowing herbicide and fungicide applications to continue. Aerial application is needed in cases where fields remain too wet for ground application.
- Haying operations are underway in most regions with average to below average yields and good quality being reported.

Southwest Region

The Southwest Region saw minimal rainfall over the past week with most areas reporting 5 to 10 mm. However, there were some isolated events that caused larger rainfall accumulations, high winds and hail. Impact to crops is still being assessed.

Crops and weeds are advancing rapidly with the heat and most herbicide spraying needing to be completed this week. Wet conditions hampered spraying earlier in the week but towards the weekend producers were back in the field.

Early seeded cereals are in the heading stage with later seeded acres in the flag leaf stage. Fungicide application is occurring in most areas for leaf disease and fusarium head blight. Early seeded canola crops are starting to bolt with the majority cabbaging out and covering the ground. Damage by flea beetles, cutworms and excess moisture are evident in some fields. Low lying areas in some parts of the region are yellowing due to excess moisture. Flooding continues in the Assiniboine and Birdtail Valleys. Producers have started to cut hay with average to below average yields reported. Pastures are rated as good and the warm weather will aid in continued growth.

Northwest Region

Unsettled weather conditions in the southern areas of the Northwest Region saw Dauphin, Grandview and Ethelbert recording an additional 40 mm of rain; scattered light hail also occurred near Grandview mid-week. However, favourable drying conditions continued through the weekend in all areas. Runoff in streams from the Duck Mountains, and the drains and the low land fields from Fork River and Ethelbert east to the Lakes, is subsiding.

Late seeded and less developed canola and hemp were the most impacted by excess moisture, especially in those soils with poor drainage or those areas that received higher rainfall accumulation. A few fields were reseeded. Stand yellowing and drown outs are more significant through Roblin, Fork River, Ethelbert, Swan River and The Pas areas. Generally the more advanced crops were not negatively impacted by excess moisture.

Cereals are predominantly into late stem elongation stage with 15 to 25% of spring wheat acres heading. Approximately 10 to 15% of canola acres are flowering and over 45% are into rosette stages. Field peas are beginning to bloom. The soybeans crops through Dauphin and Ste. Rose areas are developing...
well and past the fourth trifoliate stages.
Herbicide applications in later seeded canola acres are in progress. Fungicide treatments in winter wheat are complete. Aerial applications also continued. Fungicide applications are beginning on cereals and canola crops.
Hay crops and pastures remain in good condition across most of the region, except where higher rain accumulations have occurred. In the south, initial first hay cuts continued sporadically due to rains. Heat is required before haying operations become general. Yield is expected to be average to below average. Dugout water supplies are now full. Some flood prone, low lying native hay lands adjacent to the lakes are impacted by rising water levels.

Central Region
Rainfall accumulations in Central Region ranged from 5 to 30 mm. A few pockets of isolated hail were reported with some causing crop damage. All areas of the region report some concerns of excess moisture. Some crops have continued to show signs of related stress symptoms. However, the warmer, drier, sunny weather is very welcome and is aiding in crop recovery.
Clearing skies allowed producers to resume spraying; herbicide applications are now over 95% complete. Spraying continues in edible beans, along with second applications in soybeans and canola.
Continued rapid advancement is seen in most crops and the forecasted warm weather will allow acres impacted by the recent cool and wet conditions to recover. Fungicide applications on winter cereal crops are complete. In western areas of the region, the majority of cereals range from stem elongation to heading. In eastern parts of the region, the majority of barley and spring wheat are headed and oats are in boot to early heading. Monitoring continues for leaf diseases and fungicide applications continue where warranted. Some frost injury is noticeable in spring wheat where yellowed flag leaves are evident. Overall, cereals are rated as good to excellent.
Canola crop stages range from seedling through rosette stage to bolting and full bloom. Fungicide applications for sclerotinia control continue and the majority of acres in the eastern part of the region will be treated by the end of this week to early next week. Monitoring continues for diamondback larvae in canola fields, and some damage is visible. However, excellent growing conditions and good fertility are allowing the crop to easily compensate for any injury at this point.
Corn continues to recover from the extended cool and rainy conditions and the earlier frost event. Crop height is considered shorter than normal due to the frost and cool temperatures.
Flax is 10 to 20 cm tall with buds forming on the earliest seeded fields. Signs of excess moisture stress are evident in a number of fields.
Edible beans are in the second to third trifoliate stage. Majority of the soybeans are in the third trifoliate stage, ranging from second to fourth trifoliate, with a few fields more advanced. Soybeans and edible beans are showing signs of yellowing and iron chlorosis due to excess moisture and cool conditions. Producers will welcome dry, sunny, warm weather to allow beans to recover from the stress symptoms.
Dairy and export hay harvest has started with much of it put up as haylage/silage. The quality on first cut alfalfa/grass hay crop is good to fair with expected first cut yield ranging from 1.25 to 2 tonnes per acre. Hay crop appears to be average this year with moderate to slow growth; cutting has also been delayed due to poor weather conditions. The western area of Pembina Valley has not received adequate moisture for a good first cut; the area will require regular rains to stimulate growth and regrowth. Most pastures are in good shape. Alfalfa weevil is causing damage in alfalfa.
Livestock water is adequate through most of Central Region; dugouts are two-thirds to three-quarters full. RM of Pembina reports dugouts are 30 to 40% full. Some producers are exploring alternative water sources.

Eastern Region
Rainfall across the Eastern Region ranged from 2 to 5 mm. The shift to warm sunny weather as the week progressed was welcome as crop condition improved. Northern areas still had standing water present in some fields but the situation continues to improve.
Winter wheat and fall rye crops are either at the milk or early dough stage. Fungicide applications on fall cereals as well as herbicide
applications on all crops are close to complete. Heading and flowering is occurring in the earlier seeded spring wheat and fungicide applications for fusarium head blight are proceeding. Heading and flowering is also occurring on 40% of barley acres. Oats are in the stem elongation growth phase with panicle emergence expected soon. Across the region about 70% of the canola has begun flowering and fungicide applications for sclerotinia are proceeding. Flax is in the stem extension growth stage. Sunflowers are in the vegetative stage. Soybeans are in two to five trifoliate leaf stages. Corn is in the V6 to V9 growth stages. In general, the condition of annual crops is rated as good.

First cut haying is proceeding across the region with at least 30% of the crop cut or baled. Overall quality is rated as good with expected average yields rated at 1 ton per acre for alfalfa, 1.2 ton per acre for grass/alfalfa, 0.75 ton per acre for other tame hay and 0.5 ton per acre for wild hay. Pasture conditions are generally rated as fair to good although, in warm forecasted temperatures will encourage rapid growth. Cutworm damage on canola and soybean was reported in the Arborg and Fisher Branch areas. Producers should be scouting for zebra caterpillar populations as there has been a report of activity in the Fisher Branch area on alfalfa seed. Forage seed grasses are progressing rapidly producing large volumes of vegetation. Alfalfa seed fields have started to bloom and leaf cutter bee release is underway.

Haying resumed late in the week. First cut dairy hay is nearing completion. Beef producers have started cutting first cut hay on the most productive alfalfa and alfalfa grass stands. Most hay harvested to date has been either chopped silage or haylage. Growth has been slow on some of the more mature grass stands and these will be left for a later harvest. Pasture conditions have improved greatly although some areas that have received too much rain have water ponding.

**Interlake Region**

Heavy rain fell on many parts of the Interlake Region in isolated thundershowers. Water is standing in low spots and has resulted in visual crop damage. The eastern and northern portions of the region are most affected. Canola and late seeded cereal crops have been most affected while most cereal and soybean crops have fared better. Cereal crops are in the boot to early heading stage. Canola is bolting to flowering stage. Fungicide application on both crop types is underway although many acres will require aerial application as wet field conditions won’t allow for ground application. Herbicide application is delayed on some fields and is expected to resume in coming days with sun in the forecast. Winter wheat is headed and applications for fusarium head blight has been general, although weather delays have left some fields without fungicide application. Soybeans and corn are in good condition while