Weekly Provincial Summary

- Winter wheat harvest has started in Manitoba with preliminary reports of yields ranging from 60 to 80 bushels per acre with low levels of fusarium damaged kernels.
- Generally, the condition of most crop types is rated as good. The continuing hot and humid weather conditions are advancing crops quickly. Precipitation would be welcomed in many areas.
- For some crop types, symptoms of heat and moisture stress are evident, including flower loss, leaf rolling, incomplete seed development and premature ripening. Impact to yields remains undetermined at this point.
- Weather conditions have permitted producers to make excellent progress with haying operations. Yields are average to below average with good quality being reported.

Southwest Region

Warm and dry conditions prevailed most of the week in the Southwest Region. There were some isolated showers on Wednesday and Sunday that resulted in accumulations ranging from 20 to 35 mm. After the week of high temperatures the rainfall was welcome in most areas.

Winter wheat and fall rye are maturing and harvest is only a few weeks away.

Most of the cereal crops are heading with early seeded crops filling. Disease pressure remains a concern as conditions are still favourable for disease development. Root rot is prevalent in some fields. The later seeded crops are progressing well and producers are applying fungicides.

Canola crops are progressing well and most fields are flowering. The recent heat did affect how long some fields flowered. Monitoring for bertha armyworm continues. Aster yellows is being reported in canola and flax with levels higher than last year. Flax is flowering.

Corn and sunflower crops advanced quickly over the past week due to the hot temperatures.

First cut of hay is 70% complete. Producers are reporting average yields with good quality but some seed weevil damage has been noted.

Pasture conditions are good with dugouts approximately 80% full.

Northwest Region

Above seasonal temperatures and high humidity were prevalent throughout the week in the Northwest Region. On Thursday, the Swan River area had upwards of 125 mm rain with significant run-off and stream flows. On Sunday, all areas had general rains of up to 40 mm with occasional strong winds and isolated thunderstorms.

Winter wheat and fall rye are rapidly approaching maturity with most fields in the grain filling stages of development.

Approximately 25% of spring wheat is in dough stage and 30 to 35% of canola is podded. Hemp, silage corn, soybeans and other cereals are developing quickly and are more advanced where field conditions are more favourable in the southern areas. Crops in the northern areas of the region are in very wet soil moisture conditions and some crop yellowing exists. Heat stress on canola has resulted in some flower abortion.

General weed control has been successful with many very clean fields and few escapes visible. Throughout the Northwest Region, localized true armyworm insecticide applications were needed on cereals, corn and forages. Fields are being scouted for aphids, bertha and true armyworms.

Fungicides treatments are well advanced; however, some delays...
occurred in the northern areas due to wet field conditions.

Haying operations are underway with approximately 30% of first cut remaining and 30% is baled. The recent high humidity and rains have hampered dry down and harvest. Hay yields are average or below average while quality is generally fair. The hay harvest is less advanced in northern areas where wet field conditions are more prevalent.

**Central Region**

Hot weather continues to rapidly advance crops in the Central Region. Most of the region saw some rain this past week, with amounts ranging from 15 mm to as high as 75 mm. Isolated hail was reported at Purves. Wind and isolated heavy showers have caused some lodging in cereal crops. In some areas more rain would be welcomed as fields are dry and some crops are being impacted by heat and moisture stress.

Winter wheat is at soft dough to ripe. Pre-harvest glyphosate applications continue. Harvest started over the weekend with the most advanced crop coming in at 13 to 16% moisture to as high as 20 to 25%. Early yields are reported at 75 to 80 bu/acre.

Spring wheat and barley fields are turning. Majority of spring wheat ranges from flowering to soft dough stage. Barley ranges from milk stage to almost ripe. Oats are flowering to dough stage. Overall spring cereals look good but could use rain to help with seed fill. Some fields are ripening prematurely due to lack of moisture and high temperatures.

Overall the canola crop looks good. Late seeded fields are in full flower while the earliest seeded fields finished flowering as much as two weeks ago. Monitoring continues for diamondback larvae in canola fields, and some damage is visible although most fields are below threshold. Some reports of lygus bugs but not at threshold levels. Aster yellows are evident in most fields. Hot weather has caused fields to mature more rapidly and those canola crops on lighter soils are showing the effects of hot dry conditions with flower and pod abortion which may have an effect on yield.

Edible beans and soybeans are flowering and pods are forming. Some fields are being impacted by dry conditions. Where moisture conditions are better, edible bean rows are starting to close and producers are looking at applying fungicide. Septoria brown spot is showing up on lower leaves in some fields. Overall both crops are looking good with the warmer temperatures and where moisture is adequate.

Flax is flowering and bolls have started to form. Sunflowers are in bud stage; a few flowers are starting to show. There are low levels of sunflower beetles and there is some evidence of sunflower bud moth. Corn is tasselling. Some fields would benefit from rainfall.

Potato crop is flowering; potato and vegetable producers are irrigating their crops.

Grasshoppers are showing up in fields, including sunflower fields. Some reports of aphids in cereals but numbers seem to be declining. Lygus numbers are generally low. Insect monitoring continues in crops; many beneficial predators are present.

Haying progress has been excellent in most areas, although humidity levels in areas that have been receiving rainfall are slowing drying. Hay crop is average to below average. Moisture is needed for most fields for a second cut; some fields on lighter land are browning off. Greenfeed is being cut due to lower yield potential.

Livestock water supplies are tight and dugouts are below average levels. Producers are dependent on other sources for watering like wells and creeks.

**Eastern Region**

Most of last week was hot and sunny across the Eastern Region. Rainfall accumulations across the region varied from 7 to 25 mm.

About 70% of winter wheat crop are rated as mature with the remaining 30% in the late dough stage. Some winter wheat harvesting has occurred in the Steinbach area with yields ranging from 60 to 75 bu/acre. Bushel weights are in the 61 lb range with over 12% protein and very low levels of fusarium damaged kernels.

Over half of the red spring wheat is in the dough stage. The majority of barley acres are at the dough growth stage. The majority of oats acres are in the mid to late milk growth stage but is moving rapidly into early dough; heat blasting in panicles is noted. Across the region most of the canola is done flowering and transitioning to pod filling. Higher levels of flower drop are noted. Flax is at the end of flowering and in the boll filling growth stage. Sunflowers are in the R3 and R4
stages of bud and soybeans, while still flowering, has entered the R3 podding stage. Corn is transitioning into the tasseling to silking growth stages. In general, the condition of annual crops is rated as good but some fields of cereals, canola, flax, soybeans and grain corn are showing effects of high daytime temperatures and moisture stress. Crops are noted as moving through developmental stages rapidly in the warm, sunny conditions and additional rain would be welcomed by most producers.

In northern areas of the region, spraying for armyworms in spring cereals and forage seed crops continues. Some limited spraying for grasshoppers did occur. Increased defoliation levels on soybean by green cloverworm continue to be noted. Lygus bug counts in some canola fields are above thresholds and some spraying occurred for control.

First cut haying has been proceeding with between 60% and 90% of the crop cut or baled. Overall quality is rated as fair to good with expected average yields rated at 1 to 1.5 ton/acre for alfalfa, 1 to 1.2 ton/acre for grass/alfalfa, 0.75 ton/acre for other tame hay and 0.5 ton/acre for wild hay. It is expected that about 10 to 20% of haylands will not be cut due to drier conditions. Moisture is needed for most fields for a second cut.

Availability of livestock water is being monitored as dugout levels are below average in some areas of the region.

Interlake Region
Hot and humid conditions prevailed through the week in the Interlake Region. Thunder showers on Thursday and Sunday evenings provided much needed precipitation, ranging from 20 to 75 mm, across the region.

Winter wheat crops are maturing with some preharvest dessication taking place. Harvest of winter wheat is expected to begin in the next week depending on weather conditions.

Other cereal crops have completed flowering and are in the milk to dough stage. Canola flowering is still general in the northern areas of the region while crops in the south have finished flowering.

Soybeans are progressing nicely with flowering starting in the northern areas while crops in the south have been flowering for up to two weeks. Producers continue to scout soybeans for green cloverworm. Corn crops are growing rapidly with good moisture and heat conditions.

Armyworm damage to cereal and timothy seed crops has been noted and insecticide application to control the pest was general across the region.

Insect pressure has been high on alfalfa seed crops with alfalfa plant bug and lygus bug being the most prevalent. Pollination is progressing rapidly and leafcutter bee nests are filling.

Haying is progressing well with most hay being harvested as dry hay instead of haylage. Yields are below expectations depending on the age of the stand. Older stands in need of restoration are yielding poorly while new stands are yielding quite well. Weekend rains were welcome and should reflect in good second cut yields. Dairy quality second cut harvest is underway.

Pasture regrowth will also benefit from recent rains although water supplies are still problematic in some areas.