

Crop Report – July 14, 2026



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Upcoming Events

- [CropTalk Webinar](#): Diversification Centre Update, Wednesday, July 15 at 9 am
- [Spring Wheat Yield Enhancement Network Field Day](#), Wednesday, July 15
- WADO Field Day, July 15
- PESAI Field Day, July 29
- [Factsheet on Assessing the Impact of Excess Moisture in Crops](#)

Weather Report

- Variable precipitation occurred over the past 7 days across agro-Manitoba. Once again, rains and isolated thunderstorms brought hail, strong winds, and intense rain through parts of the province. Large hail was observed in areas of the Southwest. The largest accumulations occurred in the Southwest near Ninette, Wawanesa, and Shilo, as well as the Central region around Austin and Bagot. Weekly accumulations ranged from 0 (Keld) to 79 mm (Bagot).
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 12 range from 149 mm to 232 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, areas of the Northwest and Interlake regions have accumulated 220 mm of precipitation. Frequent precipitation events have brought seasonal accumulations well above normal for the entire Northwest and most of the Interlake. Areas of the Central and Southwest region also have above-normal accumulation. Areas of the Northwest have accumulated more than 200% of normal precipitation. A few localized areas of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have seen accumulations under 80% of the 30-year average.
- Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days shows the accumulated growing degree days (GDD) for the period of May 1 – July 12, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 595 and 857 GDD so far this growing season. Most of Southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 730 GDD.

To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather [viewer](#)

Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (July 6 - 12, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Bagot (79.4 mm)	Gretna (0.5 mm)
Eastern	Sprague Lake (25.3 mm)	Menisino (0 mm)
Interlake	Inwood (31.5 mm)	Taylor's Point (2.4 mm)
Northwest	The Pas (32.7 mm)	Keld (0 mm)
Southwest	Ninette (64.6 mm)	Carberry EC, Pierson (0.3 mm)

Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye are in the grain fill stage in most regions.
- The majority of spring cereals are at the flowering stage. Fungicide applications for fusarium head blight continue where the crop remains in the application window.
- Corn developed rapidly over the past week and is generally between the V10 to V12 stages. Crop stands remain good across most of the region, although areas affected by excess moisture continue to show uneven growth and nutrient stress symptoms.

Oilseeds

- Canola development has continued rapidly and is generally between bolting and flowering, with the earliest fields approaching full flower. The most delayed fields are in the 4 to 6 leaf stage.
- Sunflowers range from the R1 to R3 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- The majority of soybeans are flowering, with the most delayed fields in the 3rd to 4th trifoliate stage. Most herbicide applications are complete. Most fields are growing out of early season issues such as iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC).
- Peas are progressing well and have reached canopy closure in most fields. Peas are at the 10–12 node stage to beginning of flower.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Above-normal temperatures have accelerated forage growth and improved hay and pasture conditions across much of the province. However, excess moisture continues to impact northern areas, particularly around Winnipegosis and Rorketon, where saturated fields are delaying native hay harvest and reducing harvestable acres.
- First-cut hay harvest is well underway, although progress varies considerably by area. Many producers are reporting average to above-average yields, aided by the delayed cutting date, while others continue to contend with soft field conditions, high humidity, and slow drying forage. A significant amount of forage is being harvested as chopped silage or wrapped bale silage to preserve quality.

- Some producers are cutting around flooded or low-lying areas that remain inaccessible, raising concerns about reduced harvested acres and the potential for winter feed shortages. Forage quality will be better assessed once feed testing is completed.
- Some dairy producers have begun second-cut alfalfa silage harvest.
- Corn and annual feed crops continue to develop well under warm temperatures and adequate moisture. Some corn has begun tasseling in parts of the Eastern region, and crop development remains highly variable across the province depending on rainfall, hail damage, and excess moisture.

Livestock

- Pasture forage and water supplies remain abundant across most regions, and livestock are generally in good condition. Cattle are spending more time in bush or shaded areas during periods of extreme heat, and in some cases are drinking from puddles and low-lying areas instead of water troughs due to abundant surface water.
- Fly and other insect pressure has increased with warmer temperatures and remains a concern for grazing livestock.
- Periods of extreme heat have resulted in reports of heat stress in livestock. Producers are encouraged to ensure cattle have access to adequate shade and a reliable supply of clean drinking water during hot weather.
- Excess moisture remains a concern in some areas, with flooding from rivers and waterways affecting pastureland and limiting access in localized areas.
- Dugouts and pasture water supplies remain at adequate to surplus levels across the province.

Regional Comments

Southwest

Extreme heat is putting additional stress on some crops that were already stressed by excess moisture; however, the warm, dry weather has also helped fields dry down. Several areas are reporting overland flooding, not only from the Assiniboine River but also from other creeks and waterways, as excess water continues to be an ongoing issue. Crops are growing rapidly and some producers are finding it challenging to keep up with fungicide applications. Wet conditions have also made fungicide applications difficult.

Winter wheat and fall rye are in the grain fill stage, and crop condition continues to look good. Most spring cereal crops are heading. Many fields are being treated with fungicide due to the high risk of Fusarium head blight (FHB) this year.

Pea crops have fully canopied and are flowering. Most producers have completed the first fungicide application.

Most canola is at the bolting to early flowering stages, while early seeded fields are approaching full flower. Fungicide has been applied to most acres and some producers have applied insecticide for cabbage seedpod weevil.

Soybeans have experienced some stress from excess moisture, but the recent warm weather has resulted in rapid growth and row closure. Most soybeans are now at the flowering stage. Iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) symptoms are improving with the warmer temperatures.

Corn and sunflower crops have responded well to the recent heat. Most corn fields are at the V12 growth stage, while sunflowers are at the R1 to R2 growth stage.

Northwest

Warm temperatures throughout the week and hot temperatures on the weekend allowed the Northwest region to start drying up. Where excess water was an issue, some standing water has receded and high temperatures created crusting. Some crops that were appearing stressed due to excess moisture have grown out of visible symptoms, while some crops remain stressed by excess moisture.

Damage from flooding continues to be assessed as the events were widespread. Infrastructure damages continue to be repaired and access to certain areas continues to be a challenge.

Herbicide applications continue where appropriate stages are reached. There are challenges with timely applications due to excess moisture, high winds and high temperatures. The wide range in crop stages will stretch out herbicide and fungicide applications.

Fall rye and winter wheat are headed out and continue towards flowering stage. Anthesis is mostly complete in fall rye and winter wheat. Spring cereals continue to have a wide range of crop stages, from tillering to heading.

Field peas are in the R1 stage. Areas that have been continuously wet continue to show signs of moisture stress. Canola fields range in stage from 4 leaf to full flower. While some crops look healthy, some fields under excess moisture are thin and starting to stress bolt.

The most advanced soybean crops are in the R1 stage, with the remainder of the crop close behind. Recent warm temperatures have helped with soybean development.

Central

Soil moisture conditions remain wet or optimum at most locations. In-crop herbicide applications are complete for the majority of acres, as most crops are well beyond the windows for herbicide applications. Producers are focusing on fungicide decisions and insect monitoring. Many producers are relying on aerial applicators due to wet field conditions.

Corn is progressing very quickly given the moisture from previous weeks and this weeks high temperatures. The majority of corn is around V10 to V12. Overall, corn is looking good and healthy.

Soybeans are flowering. Crop development has accelerated with warmer temperatures and although iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) is still noticeable in some fields, the crop is mostly growing out of these early season issues.

Peas are flowering to early pod development. Producers have completed the first application of fungicides.

Fall rye and winter wheat are at the grain fill stage. Spring wheat is in anthesis and spraying for fusarium head blight continues.

Canola has continued to develop rapidly with most fields between 10% and 80% flowering. Spraying for sclerotinia continues where crops are in the window for spraying. Many producers are expected to make fungicide applications given the recent rainfall events.

Sunflowers are at the R1 to R3 stages.

Eastern

Warm temperatures over the past week have accelerated crop development across the region. Producers are focusing on making fungicide decisions, crop scouting, and making fungicide and insecticide applications where necessary. Wet field conditions continue to limit access in some areas, with many producers relying on aerial applicators for fungicide applications.

Wheat is at anthesis or has just completed anthesis. Fusarium head blight fungicide applications continue where crops remain within the application window. Fall rye has progressed into the grain fill stage.

Corn development has advanced rapidly with the recent warm weather, with most fields at the V10 to V12 stage. Crop growth has been strong, and most fields are in good condition.

Canola development has continued quickly, with most fields ranging from 10 to 80% flower. Fungicide applications for sclerotinia continue where fields remain within the recommended application window.

Soybeans are flowering, with most fields showing good growth despite earlier stress from excess moisture. Some areas of yellowing remain in poorly drained parts of fields, but most crops are growing out of these early season issues.

Sunflowers continue to develop well despite earlier delays caused by wet conditions and are generally at the R1 to R2 growth stages.

Interlake

Across the region, a combination of rainfall and warmer temperatures has generally supported crop advancement in most areas. Localized areas with persistent moisture have created considerable crop stress, leading to delays in growth and development, and crop staging varies across the region. Low-lying fields within parts of the South Interlake area continue to be saturated with some areas flooded out. Waterlogged fields are impeding spraying operations, as some fields remain too saturated for machinery to access.

The most advanced spring cereals are flowering, with delayed crops in the tillering stage. Most herbicide applications are complete, and fungicide applications for fusarium head blight have begun. The condition of spring wheat ranges from good to excellent in some locations, while others are rated as poor to fair.

The latest corn is at the V5 to V6 stage. While corn is generally excellent, areas affected by excessive moisture have signs of nutrient deficiency and uneven growth.

Canola ranges from the 6 leaf stage to flowering. Some insecticide applications have been made for cabbage seedpod weevils. Most canola in areas affected by flooding are beginning to show signs of recovery. Sunflowers have reached V6.

Soybeans are at the 3rd to 4th trifoliate stage, and most herbicide applications are complete. Yellowing leaves persist in some wetter areas. Peas are progressing well and are at the 10-node stage, with a few beginning to flower.