Crop Report – June 23, 2026

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Upcoming Events

- Register for Crop Diagnostic School here
- CropTalk Webinar: Wednesday, June 24, 9:00 AM, Leaf and Head Diseases, Getting Fungicide Timing Right, Economic Considerations for Managing Wet Areas
- Factsheet Excess Moisture

Weather Report

- Variable precipitation occurred over the past 7 days across agro-Manitoba. Isolated rains swept through the Southwest and Central regions with accumulations ranging from 0 to 34 mm. Areas of the Interlake received less than 5 mm of rain. Already flooded areas around Swan River and Swan Valley received 22 mm of rain. Somerset received the highest accumulation of precipitation this week with 34 mm.

- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to June 21 range from 89.7 mm to 154.0 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, large portions of the Northwest, Interlake, and Eastern regions have accumulated more than 80 mm of precipitation. Recent precipitation events have brought seasonal accumulations well above normal for the Interlake and parts of the Northwest region. Areas of the Northwest have accumulated more than 150% of normal precipitation while areas of the southern Interlake near Stonewall have accumulated more than 250% of normal precipitation. The majority of the Southwest is still below normal at under 70% of the 30-year average precipitation so far this season.

- Total Accumulation of Growing Degree Days shows the accumulated growing degree days (GDD) for the period of May 1 – June 21, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 350 and 522 GDD so far this growing season. Most of Southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 425 GDD.

Flood Damage south of Minitonas, photo credit Nicole Clouson

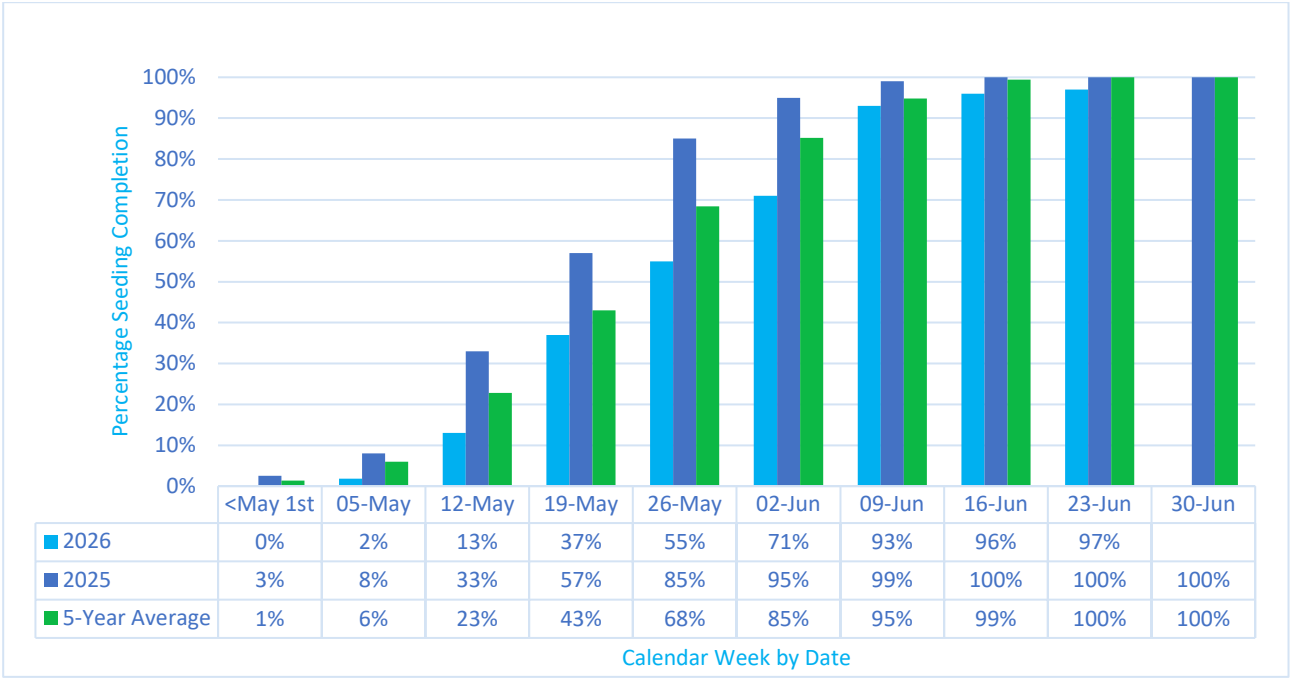
To find interactive soil temperature/moisture and air temperature information see Agri-Maps Current Weather viewer

Report compiled by Manitoba Agriculture
Email crops@gov.mb.ca to subscribe

Range of measurements of seven-day accumulated precipitation in Manitoba's Agricultural Regions (June 15 - 21, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Somerset (34.3 mm)	Brunkild, Bagot (1.0 mm)
Eastern	Sprague (26.6 mm)	Stead (0 mm)
Interlake	Gimli (11.8 mm)	Fisherton (0.3 mm)
Northwest	Swan River (22.1 mm)	Ste. Rose (0.6 mm)
Southwest	Kenton (23.4 mm)	Minnedosa (2.8 mm)

Seeding Progression in 2026 Compared to Previous Years (As of June 21, 2026)



	<May 1st	05-May	12-May	19-May	26-May	02-Jun	09-Jun	16-Jun	23-Jun	30-Jun
2026	0%	2%	13%	37%	55%	71%	93%	96%	97%	
2025	3%	8%	33%	57%	85%	95%	99%	100%	100%	100%
5-Year Average	1%	6%	23%	43%	68%	85%	95%	99%	100%	100%

Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat continues through stem elongation, with the earliest fields approaching flag leaf. Fall rye is progressing through heading, with some fields moving toward flowering. Overall winter cereal conditions remain good, although areas affected by excess moisture continue to show some stress.
- Spring cereals are now mostly at the 5-leaf to tillering stages, with the earliest fields approaching stem elongation. Herbicide applications are underway or completed in many fields. Some cereal leaf diseases have been observed, including suspected tan spot, with disease scouting becoming increasingly important as crops continue to develop.
- Corn continues to advance rapidly, and most fields are now between the V2 and V4 stages. Crop stands generally look good, although some fields impacted by excess moisture are showing areas of uneven growth. Some early season nutrient deficiencies are appearing in wetter fields or areas with cooler soil.

Oilseeds

- Canola development has progressed quickly over the past week and is generally between the 3-5 leaf stages, with the earliest fields approaching the 6-leaf stage.
- Canola seeding is approximately 85% complete in the Northwest region.
- Sunflowers are at the V3 -V6 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- Soybeans are generally at the second to 3rd trifoliate stage. Soybeans have handled the excess moisture better than most crops.
- Peas are progressing rapidly and are between the 6th – 8th node stages.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- In the Northwest region, beef hay harvest has not yet begun. Grasses are headed out and alfalfa is mostly at late bud with blossoms beginning to appear on the odd plant. Weather is currently not favorable for harvest and many beef producers will hold off for higher dry matter.
- Cool, wet conditions have slowed forage growth. Annual crops intended for feed would benefit from warmer temperatures.
- As roads are repaired and water recedes around Swan Valley and along the Shell and Assiniboine Rivers, access to pasture and hay fields is improving, though affected sites will see reduced forage production due to overland flooding.
- Southwest Manitoba beef producers are preparing for first cut, with average yields expected. Alfalfa across the region ranges from 10–24 inches, and grasses from 8–18 inches, with some grasses beginning to head out.
- The Interlake region continues to experience excess moisture, delaying first-cut haying and other field operations. Where fields are dry enough, producers have begun first-cut hay or silage, and grain-crop spraying is underway. Grasses are fully headed, and alfalfa is now flowering.
- In Northeast Manitoba, alfalfa is now past 25% bloom and grasses are fully headed. Ongoing weather instability is delaying field operations and affecting first-cut quality. In the southern part of the region, more

beef producers have begun first cut. Forage quality ranges from excellent to average. A significant portion of feed is expected to be harvested as silage due to the ongoing frequency of rain events.
- Dairy producers are well into first-cut silage harvest across the province, with intermittent rain and wet conditions causing some delays. Several farms have already completed their first-cut.
- In multiple regions, silage corn for beef cattle is developing well, supported by recent rains. Wet weather has made spraying difficult, and more rain this week may cause further delays.

Livestock

- Most cattle and sheep are out on summer pasture, with remaining pairs expected to be turned out shortly.
- Pasture growth in most areas is strong (at least 8-16”).
- Dugouts range from mostly full (85%+) to overflowing. Additional rainfall expected this week will refresh supplies.
- Cattle on pasture are generally performing well and benefiting from cooler temperatures. Fly pressure and foot rot remain concerns due to wet conditions in many areas.

Regional Comments

Southwest

The Kenton and Brandon areas received the most precipitation, with approximately 20–25 mm of moisture. Other areas experienced isolated thunderstorms. Daytime temperatures helped dry fields, as most days were in the 20°C range or higher. However, cool nighttime conditions have slowed crop growth. Crops are recovering from wind and hail damage. Most fields in the region look good, with very few acres affected by excess moisture.

Winter wheat and fall rye crops are heading out. Early seeded wheat is approaching the flag leaf stage soon, and producers will be monitoring fungicide application timing, as wet and humid conditions are favorable for disease development. Approximately 70% of the spring wheat crop is rated as good, while the remaining 30% is considered average at this stage. Most corn fields are at the V4 stage. The warmer daytime weather over the last couple of days has helped corn growth.

Pea crops have filled the rows and are advancing well. Most fields have passed the 6 node stage.

Early seeded canola is beginning to rosette. Some flea beetle damage is evident in crops that were already stressed by recent weather events. Sunflowers are at the V6 stage.

Soybeans are in the 1st trifoliate to V2 growth stage and are beginning to fill in the rows.

No major insect or disease issues have been observed so far; however, current weather conditions are favorable for disease development.

Northwest

A mixed week of weather included cool overnight temperatures, moderate daytime temperatures and frequent showers across most of the region. The highest daytime temperature was recorded at Alonsa station at 23.7°C, while lowest overnight temperature was recorded at Laurier at 3.2°C. Most of the region received precipitation with Swan River and Swan Valley stations recording the highest accumulated amount of 22 mm. The lowest accumulated amount was recorded at Ste. Rose station at 0.6 mm.

Many of the same challenges exist this week as the last, areas that received significant rainfall amounts and overland flooding damage continue to recover. Frequent showers during the week contributed to already saturated soils, causing water in low areas of fields again. Wet conditions have posed a challenge in finishing seeding, reseeding and timely spraying. Damages continue to be assessed in the Minitonas/Swan Valley region where significant rainfall/overland flooding occurred. Infrastructure damage/road washouts continue to be repaired and have added to the many challenges this year as access became difficult.

Field pea seeding is complete and where conditions are good, crops are advancing nicely. Stages range from V2-V6.

As of June 20, spring wheat and spring cereal seeding is approximately 90% complete. Crop stages range from seedling to tillering.

As of MASCs spring seeding deadline of June 20, canola seeding is approximately 85% complete across the region. Stages range from cotyledon to 4-6 leaf. Herbicide applications have occurred where conditions and stages allow.

Soybean seeding is complete. Soybeans are mostly at V1 stage.

Central

Most of the region received limited rainfall over the past week, allowing most locations to return to field operations. A handful of locations including Cypress River, Holland, Somerset and Snowflake received more than 20 mm of precipitation.

Areas that received significant rainfall during the previous weeks, particularly in low-lying areas in the RM of Cartier, continue to show the impacts of excess moisture. Standing water has receded in many areas, but some saturated areas remain, especially in heavier soil and poorly drained portions of fields. Crop injury is more evident in areas affected by heavy rainfall, hail, or prolonged periods of standing water.

Field operations have resumed across most of the region, with a focus on completing in-crop herbicide applications. Weed growth has been rapid following recent moisture, with warm-season grasses including green and yellow foxtail, along with broadleaf weeds such as pigweed species, becoming increasingly noticeable. Producers continue to scout fields for crop stress, weed pressure, and insect concerns.

Winter wheat continues through stem elongation, with the earliest fields approaching flag leaf. Fall rye is progressing through heading, with some fields moving toward flowering. Overall winter cereal conditions remain good, although areas affected by excess moisture continue to show some stress. Disease scouting will remain important as crops advance and conditions become more favorable for disease development.

Spring cereals are now mostly at the 5-leaf to tillering stages, with the earliest fields approaching stem elongation. Herbicide applications are underway or completed in many fields. Some cereal leaf diseases have been observed, including suspected tan spot. Disease scouting has become increasingly important as crops continue to develop.

Corn is generally between the V3 and V5 stages. Crop stands remain good across most fields, although areas impacted by excess moisture continue to show uneven growth and some yellowing. Early-season nutrient

deficiencies have been observed in wetter fields and areas with cooler soils. Corn development has been slower due to the cool temperatures, but overall crop potential remains good.

Peas have progressed rapidly and are generally between the 6th – 8th node stages. Pea leaf weevil feeding continues to be observed on pea and fava beans, particularly in western areas of the region.

Canola development has progressed quickly over the past week and is generally between the 3-5 leaf stages, with the earliest fields approaching the 6-leaf stage. Flea beetle pressure remains low, and seed treatments continue to provide adequate protection in most fields. Producers should continue scouting, particularly in fields with thinner stands or where crop growth has been slowed by wet conditions. Cutworm damage continues to be monitored, with some fields requiring control measures.

Soybeans are generally between the 2nd and 3rd trifoliate stages. In-crop herbicide applications are ongoing or completed in many fields. Soybeans have handled the recent moisture well compared to other crops, although some low-lying areas continue to show reduced growth where soils remained saturated. Iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) is becoming more noticeable in some fields. Cutworm feeding continues to be monitored. particularly in fields with thinner stands or where crop growth has been slowed by wet conditions. Cutworm damage continues to be monitored, with some fields requiring control measures.

Eastern

Most of the region received little to no rain over the past week, allowing fields to dry and producers to resume field activities. Rainfall amounts varied across the region, with Sprague receiving the highest amount at 26.6 mm. Most locations received less than 10 mm. Producers welcomed the opportunity to get back into fields, although saturated conditions remain in some areas and some fields continue to show the impacts of excess moisture. Cooler temperatures have slowed crop development, especially in corn, but have also likely helped crops tolerate excess moisture due to reduced metabolic activity and oxygen demand.

Field activity resumed as conditions allowed, with producers prioritizing herbicide applications. Fields that received the most rainfall over the past few weeks, especially those with heavier soils and poorer drainage, have reduced plant stands, and some yield loss is expected. However, in most cases, these impacts will be localized to lower field areas.

Winter cereals continue to look good across the region. Fall rye is progressing through heading, with some fields moving toward flowering. Some areas affected by prolonged wet conditions are showing crop stress, particularly around field drains and low spots, but overall crop conditions remain very good.

The earliest planted spring wheat fields are now at the 5-leaf stage with 3 tillers. Some yellowing remains in areas that experienced prolonged waterlogging such as low areas and field drains. Producers remain hopeful that most fields will maintain good yield potential.

Corn fields are generally at the V3 to V4 stage. In-crop herbicide applications have resumed where field conditions have allowed. Some yellowing caused by wet conditions remains, and uneven growth is present in areas that experienced standing water, but corn is expected to recover well in most fields. Crop development has been slower due to the cool temperatures experienced over the past week.

Canola is currently in the 4-5 leaf stage. Spraying has resumed, but areas that remained waterlogged for extended periods are showing reduced stands and stressed plants, particularly in lower field areas. Flea beetle pressure remains low, and most fields are now moving beyond the most vulnerable growth stages.

Soybeans are generally at the 2nd to 3rd trifoliate stage. In-crop herbicide applications are ongoing. Soybeans have handled the excess moisture better than most crops, and many fields are recovering as water moves away from saturated areas. Iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC) is widespread in many fields. Some areas of reduced growth remain in low spots, but overall crop conditions remain good.

Interlake

The past week saw minimal rainfall across the region, with amounts varying significantly. While some thundershowers occurred and rain fell at times throughout the week, most areas saw only trace amounts. Localized spots, particularly around Gimli, received up to 11.8 mm. Producers are hoping for warmer conditions to speed up crop development and improve overall growth, as current wet and cool weather has slowed growth.

Seeding operations are largely considered complete across the region at this stage. Producers are deciding whether to seed or reseed flooded fields, with uncertainty about next steps. Although water has receded from some fields, the extent of crop loss is still being assessed. Crops such as wheat and soybeans, which initially seemed resilient to waterlogged conditions, are now showing severe signs of stress and mortality. Quantifying the total loss is challenging, as it depends on individual producers' situations. However, many in the Teulon area are reporting losses between 25% and 50%, though this varies by land location. In the Clandeboye area, some producers experienced less crop loss than initially estimated, though they still reported losses ranging from 15% to 75%. The Meadows area reported about 33% of cropland dead, 33% half dead, and 33% good. Crop damage is more pronounced in the western and northern areas of the South Interlake. Some producers are considering barley as their most viable option, for greenfeed or silage, and planting in late June or early July.

Early seeded cereals, particularly in areas with normal precipitation, have established well in moist soil and are showing promising growth. Germination is more inconsistent in most previously flooded fields. Spring wheat is rated as poor in waterlogged areas but good to average on drier land. Fall rye is beginning to head, and peas are emerging and thriving in several fields, but showing signs of water stress. Corn has fully emerged and is at the V3 to V5 stage, with both silage and grain corn varieties showing positive development.

Soybeans are currently in the 1st to 2nd trifoliate stage, with some in the southern parts of the region reaching the 3rd and 4th trifoliate. Sunflowers are progressing well and are at the V2 to V4 stage. Flax has emerged with good stands.