

Crop Report – July 28, 2026



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Upcoming Events

- [CropTalk Webinar](#): 9:00 AM July 29, 2026
 - Darren Bond, Farm Management Specialist - Managing Fall Expenses and Where to Look for Answers, Equipment Rental and Custom Rates, Bin and Storage Costs, Hay and Grain Markets
- PESAI Field Day 9:00 AM Arborg, July 29
- MCDC Field Day 9:00 AM Carberry, August 5 (please RSVP [here](#))
- [Factsheet on Assessing the Impact of Excess Moisture in Crops](#)

Weather Report

- Variable precipitation occurred over the past 7 days across agro-Manitoba. Isolated thunderstorms brought significant accumulations to parts of the Northwest, Central, and Eastern regions. The largest accumulations were at Sprague Lake (35.7 mm) and San Clara (31.6 mm). The Southwest corner of the province received little to no precipitation.
- Climate normals for total accumulated precipitation from May 1 to July 26 range from 173 mm to 264 mm and are based on 30-year historical data. Since May 1, areas of the Northwest and Interlake regions have accumulated 300 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. A few localized areas of the Southwest, Central, and Eastern regions have seen accumulations below 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 26, 2026. GDD accumulations ranged between 797 and 1112 GDD so far this growing season. Most of Southern Manitoba has accumulated more than 930 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 20 - 26, 2026)

Region	Wettest location last seven days	Driest location last seven days
Central	Portage EC (17.6 mm)	Cartwright (0.2 mm)
Eastern	Sprague Lake (35.7 mm)	St. Adolphe (3.0 mm)
Interlake	Teulon (12.0 mm)	Petersfield (1.9 mm)
Northwest	San Clara (31.6 mm)	Fork River (0.6 mm)
Southwest	Wasagaming (16.0 mm)	Several (0.0 mm)

Commodity Reports

Cereals

- Winter wheat and fall rye are in the grain fill stage, in most regions, to turning color.
- The majority of spring cereals are in early milk to soft dough stage. Fungicide applications for fusarium head blight are generally complete.
- Corn developed rapidly over the past week and is generally between the V12 stage to tassel, with the earliest fields beginning to silk.

Oilseeds

- Canola development has continued rapidly and is generally in stages of flowering, with the earliest fields past flowering.
- Sunflowers range from the R3 to R5 stage.

Pulses & Soybeans

- The majority of soybeans are sitting between R1 and R3 stages.
- Peas are progressing well and have reached canopy closure in most fields. Peas range from mid-pod stage to color change.

Forages & Livestock

Forages

- Haying operations continue across the province, with progress varying by region. High humidity, heavy yields, large swaths, and intermittent spotty rainfall have slowed drying conditions, resulting in a mix of dry hay and wrapped bale silage. Despite these challenges, hay quality is generally reported as good, with yields ranging from average to above average. Exceptional yields have been reported from newer, well-fertilized stands, reaching up to 8.8 wet tons/acre for silage and 2.9 tons/acre for dry hay.
- Dairy producers are wrapping up second-cut forage harvest, with many reporting good yields and quality.

- Cereal silage harvest is underway in the Central and Southwest regions, with yields generally expected to be average to above average.
- Second-cut regrowth is strong, and silage corn has begun tasseling.
- Pasture conditions remain good across most regions. Areas affected by earlier standing water are gradually drying, although full recovery will take more time in the wettest locations. Pasture regrowth has been encouraging, but some producers continue to provide supplemental feed where pasture production remains limited.

Livestock

- Cattle are generally in good condition; however, periods of high heat, humidity, and heavy insect pressure have created challenges for both livestock and producers. Recent warm weather has led cattle to spend more time in watering sites to cool off and avoid flies.
- Fly pressure remains high across the region, while livestock health concerns include ongoing cases of foot rot and reports of pasture pneumonia in calves. Water supplies remain adequate, with dugout levels reported as good throughout the region.

Regional Comments

Southwest

A good week of conditions getting drier was evident in the crops, as areas where water had been standing are now yellowing and browning off. Scattered showers during the week did not amount to much, and temperatures remained above normal for most of the week.

The hot conditions likely affected the flowering period of some crops. Winter wheat and fall rye have finished filling and are beginning to turn. Fusarium head blight (FHB) is noticeable in winter wheat fields, while ergot is present in some fall rye fields.

Spring cereals are in the early milk to soft dough stage, with some of the earliest seeded fields beginning to change colour due to the hot weather. Disease levels remain low so far but will likely become more noticeable in the coming weeks. Most producers were able to apply fungicides for FHB protection on spring wheat. Crops in the southwest are estimated to be about 50% good and 50% average at this stage. Some barley fields are showing black spotting on the glumes (glume blotch).

Canola crops are doing well, with good plant height in most fields. Many fields are beginning to finish flowering, while the earliest seeded fields have reached the pod filling stage. Disease pressure remains low in most fields. Aster yellows have been observed in several fields, although incidence remains low.

Flax is in full bloom, and bolls are beginning to form in the earliest fields.

Soybeans have benefited from the heat, and most fields have achieved full row canopy. Growth stages range from R1 to R3, depending on seeding date, and the crop looks very healthy. Peas range from the mid pod stage to the early stages of colour change in some varieties. Dry beans and soybeans will require rainfall over the next couple of weeks, as surface soil moisture continues to decline in some areas.

Corn has grown rapidly over the past weekend, with most fields ranging from tasseling to silking. Sunflowers are at the R4 to R5 growth stage, with some early varieties advancing more quickly.

Foxtail barley, lamb's-quarters, and redroot pigweed are visible in areas of excess moisture within fields. Bertha armyworm moth numbers are high in some parts of the southwest. Grasshopper populations remain low, and there have been a few reports of pea aphids.

Northwest

Some precipitation started the week, followed by warm temperatures, allowing crops to advance. The entire region received rain with San Clara station recording highest accumulated amount at 31.6 mm.

Any standing water in fields continues to dry up. Areas that have been under excess moisture continue to show symptoms of stress and soil crusting. Damage assessment and infrastructure repair continue in the region. Field access remains a challenge in some areas where washouts occurred.

Herbicide and fungicide applications continue as appropriate stages are reached. The wide range in crop stages will continue to stretch out herbicide and fungicide applications.

Fall rye and winter wheat are in the dough stage and mostly looking good. There are reports of true armyworm in some fields and a reminder to scout and assess threshold numbers.

Field peas are now into the R3-R4 stage. Areas that have been continuously wet continue to show signs of excess moisture. Fields that did not experience excess moisture are looking good.

Crop stages continue to range in spring cereals with most spring cereals headed out, and some later seeded fields following behind. Most advanced fields are in late milk stage. Once again, areas under continuous excess moisture are showing symptoms.

Canola fields continue to range in stages, with most of the crop in some stage of flowering. Most advanced fields have completed the flowering stage. Later seeded fields and fields under excess moisture continue to catch up.

The most advanced soybeans have moved into R2 stage, with the remainder of the crop following behind.

Central

For most of the region, this week was hot and relatively dry, with a weekly high between 29 – 34°C. Most locations received below 10mm of rainfall.

Producers are attempting to identify and manage herbicide resistant weeds before seed drop occurs. Waterhemp and palmer amaranth is becoming more noticeable in fields, and in many crops is now visible above the canopy.

Soybeans are mostly between R3 (beginning pod) to R4 (full pod) with a small number of fields at R5 (beginning seed). Crop development has accelerated with warmer temperatures and as a general rule most of the crop is looking great, with the exception of some lower lying areas of fields which have experienced waterlogging. For the most part, the crop has grown out of early season issues and is looking great. There are very low levels of pest and disease pressure, including very low levels of bacterial blight, septoria brown spot and frog eye leaf spot. Producers are scouting for soybean aphid which has been noted in Beausejour. Although it is a good reminder for producers in the Central Region to scout for aphids, it seems that the heavy rains this year have kept soybean and pea aphids in check.

Pod development continues for peas. Fields are dense but the crop looks thin, yellow and poor in areas of the field that have experienced waterlogging. *Aphanomyces* has been an issue, especially in low lying areas. Fields have been sprayed for pea aphid in the central region, although most fields have remained below action thresholds.

Fall rye and winter wheat are ripening. Spring wheat has entered the milk stage, and the most advanced fields have entered the soft dough stage. Overall small cereals show promising yield potential. Almost all cereal fields received a fungicide application due to the high FHB risk, many via areal application. First reports of FHB are at low to moderate levels. Producers are noticing more flag leaf disease pressure than in recent years, with some fields having bacterial blight, powdery mildew and wheat streak mosaic virus. Larvae of true armyworm have been noticed in some cereal and forage grass fields in the northeast of the Central Region.

Corn is progressing very quickly given the moisture from previous weeks and recent high temperatures and much of the crop is now tasseling, with the earliest crops with silks emerging. Most of the later corn fields will start tasseling within a week. Overall, the crop is looking good and healthy, with much of the crop now 6 to 8 feet tall.

Canola development has continued rapidly with most fields wrapping up flowering through to pod development. Spraying for sclerotinia has for the most part wrapped up as the application window closes, with only a few areas of late seeded canola remaining. Many producers applied fungicide this year given the warmth and humidity under the canopy, creating a high-risk environment for sclerotinia. There are reports of intense heat in the past weeks affecting pod set. Producers are beginning to see the first visual confirmation of verticillium stripe. Adult cabbage seed pod weevils, that exceeded economic threshold levels earlier this season, have now largely died off and are no longer present in canola fields. Their larvae, however, continue to be observed within canola pods.

Sunflowers are at the R3 – R4 stages with the most mature crops beginning to have their flowers opening. Over the coming week we should see much of the crop entering the early flowering stages.

Eastern

The Eastern region saw rainfall this last week ranging from 3.9 mm to 57.3 mm. Some localized areas received heavier rainfall but on the whole field conditions continue to dry up with the warm temperatures.

Winter wheat and fall rye kernels are beginning to firm up but are still in the soft dough stage. Producers are beginning to stage the crop and plan for desiccation applications. Harvest could start as early as the first week in August. The earliest spring wheat fields are in the milk to early dough stage. Cereal crops are looking very good other than the field drain and low-lying areas where crop loss has occurred.

Most corn is at the tasseling/silking stage with small cobs beginning to form. The crop continues to grow well with all the warm temperatures and moisture.

Canola continues to finish up flowering, with a few of the earliest fields in the pod filling stage. Fungicide application for sclerotinia is complete. Some producers have noted a lack of pod set as many fields were flowering in the intense heat. Time will tell if yields will be affected.

Soybeans are at the R3 (1/4" pod in the top 4 nodes) stage. Some excess moisture stressed fields are still showing stress symptoms but overall, most fields are looking good. Sunflowers have begun to flower and are looking good for the most part.

Interlake

Crops are thriving due to recent warm, humid conditions, which have significantly boosted development. Daytime temperatures have reached the low 30s with daily averages around 20°C. Rainfall, however, remains sporadic, marked by scattered thunderstorms.

Crop condition is generally robust; however, waterlogged fields, particularly in Woodlands and Rosser, are showing premature ripening and yellowing leaves. While crops are generally shorter than usual, substantial progress has been made in recent weeks. The prevailing warm, humid climate has created an ideal environment for certain diseases, prompting many farmers to proactively apply fungicide to prevent further spread.

Winter wheat and fall rye are in the grain filling stage, with some colour changes appearing across most of the areas. Most spring cereals are progressing from flowering to the early milk stage, with fungicide applications targeting FHB where necessary. Spring wheat is rated good to excellent in many areas. Most cereal crops, previously flattened by adverse weather events, have now recovered, although some lodging persists in the southwest.

Corn has shown rapid growth over the past week, with most at the V10 to V12 growth stages, and the earliest fields are starting to tassel. Both grain and silage corn have thrived under the favourable heat and moisture conditions.

Soybeans are currently flowering, with the most advanced fields at the R1 to R2 stage. Herbicide applications are largely complete, and most fields are successfully overcoming early-season challenges such as iron deficiency chlorosis (IDC). Soybeans have displayed vigorous growth due to the current heat and moisture. Peas are progressing well and have achieved canopy closure in most areas, with stages ranging from early flowering to pod set.

Sunflowers are also advancing well, with most at the R3 to R4 stages, and some reaching R5. Flax continues to flower, and the earliest seeded fields have reached the boll development stage.

Canola is nearing the end of flowering, and some fields were treated for cabbage seedpod weevils. Canola stands show considerable variability, with some showing great uniformity while others are thinner and less even. The earliest seeded fields have finished flowering, and some late seeded fields remain in the cabbage stage. Weather and field conditions have somewhat delayed growth progression, with no reports of seed colour change to date. Some fields that experienced drowning have been reseeded with greenfeed or cover crops.

Grasshoppers remain a minor concern, with no other significant insect issues reported. While some diamondback moth larvae are present in canola, the crop's vigorous growth suggests that significant damage from the first generation is not viable. Bertha armyworm moth trap counts are being monitored, and overall numbers are low. Cabbage seedpod weevils continue to be a point of attention, though their numbers have decreased.