Manitoba

# CROP REPORT

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Reporting Area Map

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## Weekly Provincial Summary

- Crops are advancing quickly in Manitoba. Dry conditions continue throughout the province.
- Herbicide applications continue in some parts of the province, but are generally wrapping up.
- Fungicide applications are on going, largely in winter and spring wheat for management of fusarium head blight.
- First cut haying operations continue. Yields range from normal to below normal depending on moisture conditions.

## Southwest Region

Warm temperatures combined with soil moisture reserves from previous rains provided ideal growing conditions for most crops. Most of the region received no precipitation or trace amounts this week. Localized showers resulted in 4 to 33 mm in some areas. Highest rainfall amounts were in the Killarney area. Overall, the Southwest region could use more precipitation.

Winter wheat and fall rye are heading. Fungicide applications for fusarium head blight control are ongoing. Early seeded barley and wheat are starting to head; others are entering the flag leaf stage.

Peas are starting to flower and continue to gain height. With the exception of some low areas, which had root rot issues, no there are no major issues.

Early seeded canola has started to bolt and most fields have cabbaged out and are filling in the rows. Herbicide applications are complete.

Soybeans are in the V4 stage. Growth is a little slower due to lack of moisture in most of the region. Iron deficiency chlorosis symptoms are present in some fields.

Corn and sunflowers are advancing well and are taking advantage of the warm conditions. Most sunflowers are in the V8 stage and corn is at the 6 to 7 leaf stage.

There has been a report of a localized patch of blister beetles in a canola field, and another in soybean. Cutworms are still a concern in some canola fields, but most crops are past the cutworm risk stage.

First cut haying is underway. Good drying conditions for the most part, good quality, average yields, and accessibility into low spots is possible for many. Alfalfa is in flower. Pastures are in good condition, but could use a rain. Dugouts are at 70% capacity.

## Northwest Region

Hot weather and showers resulted in rapid crop growth throughout the region this week. Areas around Swan River received 12 to 35 mm of rain; southeast of Roblin (around Inglis) 30 mm, Dauphin 12 mm, and The Pas received 13 mm. Soil moisture conditions are variable with most of the region's soil moisture rated as adequate. However, soils are dry north of Ste. Rose and right around Roblin, with some soils continuing to be wet around The Pas.

Spring wheat has progressed with 40% of the crop in the stem elongation stage and approximately 10% starting to head out. Canola growth was rapid this week; 75% is in the rosette stage, the remainder is starting to bolt and flower. Soybeans and field peas are mostly in the vegetative stage with the peas starting to flower. Crop condition is largely the same throughout the region with 80% of crops evaluated as good.

Herbicide operations continued this week. Diamondback moth trap

counts remain low. Some bertha armyworm moths are showing up in traps in the Benito area.

Scattered showers across the region have brought relief to forages in some of the drier areas. There are areas still requiring additional moisture to sustain pasture growth. Haying has begun in the area.

## Central Region

Scattered showers brought variable amounts of precipitation to the Central region. Gladstone received the highest rainfall amount with 35 mm. Most of the region remains below normal for seasonal rainfall and would benefit from a good rain. Above the escarpment, where a severe weather system hit last week, crops are recovering. There is still water ponding in low-lying areas of fields where the precipitation was most abundant. Seeding is considered complete in the region including reseeding in fields damaged by hail the previous week.

Spring wheat, oats, and barley are in the boot to flowering stage and growing rapidly. Foliar fungicides are being applied to cereals in areas with good moisture. Fungicide applications for fusarium head blight are starting in early wheat fields. Corn is in the 4 to 8 leaf stage and growing well with the favourable conditions. The second herbicide application is underway.

Canola development varies but most fields are six leaf to early flower, with the exception of some canola reseeded due to pest damage. The majority of pea acres are growing well and starting to flower. Edible bean fields are showing good growth. Symptoms of bacterial blight were observed in hail damaged fields.

Soybean fields are in the third trifoliate to early flowering in the Red River Valley. Some fields are showing symptoms of iron deficiency chlorosis and there are reports of phytophthora root rot in the Morris area. Herbicide applications are wrapping up. Dryer field conditions have limited weed growth after the first pass herbicide.

Potato fields are growing well with irrigation applied where moisture conditions require. Some tillage has continued between rows to keep weeds in check.

Diamondback moth in the late larval and pupal stage was found in some canola fields north of Portage. Bertha armyworm traps are set up and early counts are highly variable at this early stage of monitoring. Some grasshoppers reported in the Carman area but not a lot of control has been deemed necessary at this time.

Pasture conditions are rated as fair but range from poor to good depending on the moisture conditions. Grasshoppers are becoming a serious concern in the Plumas area; there are reports of some producers spraying their pastures. First cut of alfalfa is underway with moderate progress made last week given the mostly sunny dry weather. Hay yields are below normal due to the dry conditions at the start of the season. Rain is needed for the second cut regrowth. Greenfeed is being grown for extra feed. Livestock water supply is adequate at this time.

## Eastern Region

Rainfall amounts varied greatly across the Eastern region with areas receiving no rain to as much as 44 mm. On average, northern areas received more rainfall than the southern parts of the region. Overall, soil moisture is rated as adequate.

Crops showed good growth with the rain and heat of the past week. Winter wheat is at the late flowering stage. Spring cereals are beginning to flower; some are showing symptoms of bacterial blight. Canola is in late bolt to early flowering stage. Soybeans have begun to flower. Yellowing is evident in some soybean fields due to multiple stresses, including iron deficiency chlorisis. Some fields are starting to green up. Sunflowers are V3 to early V5. Corn is in the V4 to 6 stage.

Second pass spraying was largely completed this past week in the southern part of the region. Northern parts of the region will likely see second pass herbicides this coming week. Fusarium head blight fungicide applications will continue this week on spring wheat. Fungicide applications on canola are expected to begin late in the week.

Hay and pasture moisture conditions were rated as 60% adequate, 20% short and 20% very short. Hay condition is rated as 60% good, 20% fair and 20% poor. Pasture condition is rated as 50% good, 30% fair and 20% poor. Pastures are in fair shape as producers are rotating between paddocks. Dairy producers have finished first cut haying while beef producers started first cut. Yields are generally below average, fields with manure applied have near normal yields. There was still the odd field being seeded to greenfeed this past week. Dugouts are 75% full.

## Interlake Region

Rapid crop advancement is evident with warm temperatures this past week. Rainfall amounts from scattered showers were generally 5 mm and less, or none; thunderstorms resulted in 25 to 40 mm in very isolated areas throughout

much of the Interlake. The majority of the region has received less than 60% of normal precipitation. Areas including Gimli, Fisher Branch, Inwood, Poplarfield and Moosehorn are sitting at 40% and less of normal rainfall. Total growing season precipitation for Moosehorn is less than 25 mm. Although adequate for most at present, soil moisture levels continue to decline. All areas are looking for timely rains, to sustain crops and replenish soil moisture.

Seeding is complete. Germination has been stagey in most crops, and continues to be evident as crops advance. Seed is stranded in dry soil in a few fields that have not received sufficient rainfall.

Crops have advanced noticeably in the last week in most areas, although some growth is slow due to lack of moisture and many crops are shorter than average. Cereals are as advanced as head emergence; fungicide application has begun in the most advanced fields. Canola ranges from rosette to bolting to early flowering. Most soybeans are in the third to fourth trifoliate stage; early flowering is noted in some fields. Pea fields are flowering. Flax colour is good. Sunflowers are up to R1. Leafcutter bees are being released in seed alfalfa fields.

Good progress has been made with herbicide applications, but windy conditions have been a challenge in some cases. Second applications continue in soybeans, and in canola where crop stage allows. Herbicide control to date has been quite effective.

Diamondback moth trap counts are increasing; numbers are relatively low and monitoring continues. Bertha armyworm moth numbers are very low at this point. Scattered patches of cutworm damage have been noted.

Monitoring for alfalfa weevil larvae continues. Damage is variable, with some control measures being made when economic. Plant bugs and lygus are showing up in alfalfa fields. Alfalfa fields are flowering. First cut dairy hay yields are reported as average to poor. Beef producers have started haying; some are delaying their start to allow for additional growth. Alfalfa weevil larvae damage is contributing to reductions in yield. First cut hay yields are reported as ranging from 0.75 to 1.5 tons/acre.

Pasture growth has slowed considerably due to hot weather, grasshoppers, and lack of timely rains in most parts of the Interlake. Pastures are going dormant due to lack of moisture in the driest areas. There is adequate drinking water for livestock at this time, although quality is poor to good.