

CROP REPORT

Prepared by:

Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives GO Teams & Crops Knowledge Centre

(204) 745-5663 Fax: (204) 745-5690

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/seasonalreports.html>

Issue 15

Aug 8, 2011

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Southwest Region

Rainfall varied throughout the Southwest Region over the past week with amounts ranging from 60 mm in the Deloraine/Medora areas, lesser amounts north to Hamiota and 5 to 10 mm in the Shoal Lake areas.

Winter wheat and fall rye harvest has started in some areas and by the end of the week general harvest of these crops will be underway. Crops are rated as average.

Cereal crops continue to advance with early seeded crops starting to show symptoms of the hot dry weather; including tillers not developing and heads not filling properly. Later seeded crops are heading and would benefit from a rainfall. Early seeded canola is going out of bloom and podding; however, the majority of the canola crop is still flowering. Flax crops are flowering to the early boll stage. Pea crops are turning and pods are developing well. However the crop has been impacted from the excess moisture earlier in the season. Greenfeed crops are stressed from the hot dry weather and yields will be impacted. Unseeded land is being prepared to plant winter crops.

There are some reports of armyworm damage in the Oak Lake/Lenore areas with spraying being done for control.

First cut of hay is complete with reports of average to above average yields with good quality in most areas.

Pastures are starting to show stress of heavy grazing and the lack of rainfall.

Northwest Region

Early in the week, some isolated thundershowers and occasional light and widely scattered showers occurred throughout most of the Northwest Region. Hail occurred in the Roblin and Swan River areas with localized heavy crop damage reported near Roblin. Soil moisture is adequate but moving towards dry levels due to a combination of little precipitation, periods of high temperatures, strong winds and good crop growth.

Harvest of forage grass seed crops and winter wheat has just begun; initial yields are expected to be average to above average.

Through the Swan River and Roblin areas, all crops are in the seed development and grain filling stages. While somewhat later and more variable, crops are developing well in the rest of the region. Greenfeed acres continue to develop and the later seeded canola is into flowering stages and beginning to pod. Some less mature canola fields are showing heat and environment stress symptoms

including reduced plant height and pod set.

Bertha armyworm trap numbers continue to decrease. The Durban area is the exception where canola fields are being monitored for Bertha larvae. Aster yellows is evident and sclerotinia is also beginning to develop in some canola. The fusarium risk level was low to moderate for the week.

Second growth forages continue to develop with adequate soil moisture. Silage corn is growing rapidly in response to higher temperatures and adequate moisture.

Pasture conditions are good where grazing had not been too early. The native hay harvest is continuing with average or above yield potentials on lands which are accessible and have not been flooded. Production is decreased in the flood impacted low lying or poorly drained native forage and pasture lands adjacent to Lake's Manitoba, Winnipegosis and Dauphin.

Central Region

Most of the Central Region saw some showers this past week. Amounts were variable with areas along the border and to the west reporting 15 to 30 mm, along with scattered hail. Only trace amounts of rain are reported in many areas, with isolated pockets receiving up to 25 mm. The current break in temperature is welcome, but the



continued hot temperatures, with zero to minimal rainfall, is affecting crop development.

Winter wheat harvest continues with yields of 50 to 85 bushels per acre, good protein and bushel weight, and low fusarium levels. Fall rye harvest has begun. Early reports on perennial ryegrass yields are average to above average. Some early seeded barley fields have been harvested with yields ranging from 60 to 80 bushels per acre.

Spring cereals are maturing quickly, and in some cases prematurely, given the dry conditions. Preharvest applications are being scheduled with harvest commencing shortly afterwards. Swathing continues in early seeded canola. Late seeded cereals and canola are showing signs of moisture stress and maturing prematurely. Cobs are forming in corn, sunflowers are blooming, soybeans and edible beans are flowering and podding. Potatoes are in full flower and are being irrigated for yield and quality.

Unseeded fields are being worked to control weeds. Some of these fields will be seeded to winter wheat or fall rye while other fields are being prepared for next spring.

Monitoring continues for disease in edible beans and some later seeded cereals in areas with higher rainfall are receiving fungicide applications. Barley yellow dwarf virus has been reported.

Soybean aphids are being monitored closely. Some fields have reached threshold and are being treated; in other fields, beneficial insects are keeping the aphid numbers below economic thresholds. Diamondback larvae and lygus bugs are being found in canola at threshold levels in fields in

the eastern part of the region. In the very western parts of the region, canola fields are being checked for diamondback, lygus bugs, bertha armyworm larvae and grasshoppers. Control measures have been necessary in some fields.

Hay is being harvested with good yields and quality. Third cut regrowth has slowed and would benefit from rain. Some pastures are turning brown and need rain. Where moisture isn't an issue, pastures are keeping ahead of grazing, although regrowth has slowed.

Eastern Region

Weather in the Eastern Region was sunny and warm over the past week. While there was rainfall during the week, overall accumulations were not very high, ranging from as much as 13 mm in the southern areas to as little as 2 mm in the northern areas. Soil moisture is rated from dry to good throughout the region. Drought stress symptoms continue to be noted in some areas, particularly on lighter textured soils.

Winter wheat harvesting became general as majority of the acres were combined last week. Yields ranged from 40 to just under 100 bushels per acre. Grass seed harvesting also became general and will continue this week.

Given the weather conditions last week, crop development continued to accelerate. About 25% of the spring cereal crops are mature. Depending on the area, 25 to 40% of the canola crops are ripe. Swathing has started and will continue this week. Later seeded crops continue pod filling. As much

as 25% of the flax acres are mature. Later seeded crop are finishing flowering and continue filling. Soybean crops are in the R5 growth stage. Soybean aphids at threshold levels were found in some areas and spraying occurred. Infestation levels varied greatly from field to field requiring carefully and constant monitoring. Corn is in the silking to blister growth stages. Early seeded sunflowers are in the late flowering stages (R 5.7 to R 5.9) while later seeded crop are entering the R5 stage.

Concerns in regards to diamond back moth larvae has continued. Lygus bugs became a prominent concern last week with some instances of spraying reported.

Hay field conditions range from poor to good across the region. First cut haying by beef producers is complete and dairy producers are completing second cut. Continued concern was expressed about low yield potential for the second cut attributed to low rainfall levels. Pastureland conditions were rated as good.

Interlake Region

Very little rain fell over the week in the Interlake Region with accumulations less than 6 mm. A weather system in the Riverton area did produce heavy rain of 25 mm on the evening of August 1. Sunny days with low humidity prevailed over the region for the week. The Ashern/Moosehorn area and most of the South Interlake is rated as extremely dry.

Winter wheat harvest continues and is nearing completion in most locations. Yields range from 50 to 80 bushels per acre with good



quality and low to moderate fusarium levels.

Canola swathing has begun on early seeded crops. Early seeded spring wheat is approaching maturity with some fields receiving pre-harvest glyphosate applications. Late seeded spring wheat is experiencing leaf diseases with some fungicide applications taking place. Sunflowers are flowering. Late seeded greenfeed crops need rain as most have thin stands and reduced plant height due to less than ideal seed bed conditions and lack of subsequent rain. Greenfeed millet is the exception as

germination was fairly uniform and warm temperatures have promoted growth of these warm season grasses.

Many producers are making good use of the dry weather to maintain and clean out field drainage systems on unseeded land.

Diamond back moth control continues on later seeded canola crops. Producers continue scouting for bertha army worm as well.

Haying continues with the good drying conditions. Second cut is taking place on some beef farms where regrowth is adequate. Late

cut fields have little regrowth of alfalfa making second cut viability questionable. Rain would improve the chances of adequate second cut on these fields. Access to native hay is finally possible in most of the Interlake Region. Hay harvest is general in these areas, except for those in the Lake Manitoba flood zone.

Pastures require rain in most areas. Access to lower areas is much improved over previous years.