

## For the Period October 30 to November 5, 2018

Warm and sunny weather in mid-to-late October allowed producers to return to the field and finish combining. Harvest has all but wrapped up, as 99 per cent of the crop is now combined, according to Saskatchewan Agriculture's final Crop Report of 2018. Snow and rain in early November is delaying the harvest of the remaining crops such as flax and oats; however, producers hope to be back combining once the weather improves. Aeration bins and grain dryers have been in continuous operation on many farms for well over a month.

Although harvest conditions were less than ideal for most of the fall, producers were able to pull off average to above-average crop quality overall. Crops that came off prior to the rain and snow in September have been grading in the top two grades, while some crops that have recently come off have been downgraded due to weather-related factors such as sprouting, bleaching, staining and frost. There have been limited reports of diseases such as fusarium head blight and ergot affecting crop production this year.

Crop yields vary greatly across the province, mainly due to the amount of moisture received throughout the season. Overall provincial yields are about par with the 10-year average, although many areas are reporting higher-than-expected yields thanks to timely rain. Yields in many southern and central areas were significantly affected by the hot and dry conditions this summer. Average provincial yields at this time are being reported as 43 bushels per acre for hard red spring wheat, 38 bushels per acre for canola, 22 bushels per

### One year ago

Harvest had all but wrapped up as 99 per cent of the crop was in the bin. Crop quality was well above average while crop yields were about average in most areas. Topsoil moisture remained a real concern as over 50 per cent of both cropland and hay and pasture land was short to very short topsoil moisture.

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### Saskatchewan Harvest November 5, 2018 Per cent combined

Winter wheat	100
Fall rye*	100
Spring wheat	99
Durum	100
Oats**	98
Barley*	99
Canaryseed	100
Flax	98
Canola	99
Mustard	100
Soybeans	99
Lentils	100
Peas	100
Chickpeas	100

\*includes one per cent 'other'  
\*\*includes five per cent 'other'

*Saskatchewan Agriculture has a group of 211 volunteer crop reporters from across the province. Thank you for your valued dedication to the crop report. In 2018, there are six crop reporters reaching their 20 year milestone; seven reaching 25 years; eight reaching 30 years; four reaching 35 years; and two reaching 40 years.*

***Congratulations!!***

For further information, contact Shannon Friesen, PAg,  
Crops Extension Specialist, Regional Services Branch,  
Toll Free: 1-866-457-2377 or 306-694-3592, E-mail: [cropreport@gov.sk.ca](mailto:cropreport@gov.sk.ca).  
Also available on the Ministry of Agriculture website at [www.saskatchewan.ca/crop-report](http://www.saskatchewan.ca/crop-report).



acre for soybeans, 35 bushels per acre for field peas, 61 bushels per acre for barley, 1,236 lb. per acre for lentils and 1,153 lb. per acre for chickpeas.

While topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions remain a concern in much of the province, they have drastically improved with the recent snow and rain. Significant moisture will still be needed heading into winter to replenish what has been lost throughout the growing season. Many producers have indicated that the subsoil is very dry and that growing conditions may be affected next year if conditions do not improve. Heading into winter, topsoil moisture on cropland is rated as five per cent surplus, 64 per cent adequate, 24 per cent short and seven per cent very short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture is rated as two per cent surplus, 52 per cent adequate, 36 per cent short and 10 per cent very short.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported as 1.0 ton per acre (alfalfa and alfalfa/brome), 0.9 ton per acre (other tame hay), 0.7 ton per acre (wild hay) and 1.7 tons per acre (greenfeed). Hay quality going into winter is rated as one per cent excellent, 85 per cent good, 13 per cent fair and one per cent poor.

At this time, most livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate supplies of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter; however, producers in drier areas of the province are reporting that they will have inadequate winter feed supplies and that shortages are likely if the winter season is extended.

With the drier-than-normal field conditions at fall seeding time, the number of acres seeded to winter cereals is below average in most areas; however, rain in September allowed the winter cereal crops to germinate and establish in many areas. When time and weather permit, producers hope to continue with fall work such as working and cleaning up fields, picking rocks, hauling grain and bales, moving cattle and putting down fertilizer.

**Saskatchewan Harvest by Crop District  
November 5, 2018**

Crop District	Per cent combined	Crop District	Per cent combined	Crop District	Per cent combined
1A	100	4A	99	7A	99
1B	100	4B	99	7B	99
2A	100	5A	99	8A	99
2B	99	5B	97	8B	99
3ASE	100	6A	100	9AE	99
3ASW	99	6B	100	9AW	98
3AN	100			9B	97
3BS	99				
3BN	100				

**Provincial Estimated Crop Yields – November 5, 2018**

	Winter wheat	Fall rye	HRSW	Other wheat*	Durum	Oat	Barley	Canaryseed
Southeast	37	36	46	51	39	72	68	1,038
Southwest	25	30	30	26	29	45	45	825
East Central	44	39	42	44	36	82	58	1,134
West Central	25	26	41	57	36	70	56	977
Northeast	35	N/A	49	55	N/A	102	71	1,200
Northwest	N/A	N/A	47	70	N/A	85	72	N/A
Provincial	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,048</b>
	Flax	Canola	Mustard	Soybean	Pea	Lentil	Chickpea	
Southeast	24	37	1,077	22	37	1,502	1,260	
Southwest	15	28	868	12	23	1,022	1,153	
East Central	24	36	1,174	23	40	1,467	900	
West Central	35	38	1,143	18	40	1,352	N/A	
Northeast	26	43	N/A	11	43	N/A	N/A	
Northwest	30	46	N/A	22	43	1,800	N/A	
Provincial	<b>23</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,153</b>	
* 'Other wheat' includes all wheat classes other than Hard Red Spring Wheat								
** Crop yield predictions at this point in time. Please keep in mind these are regional averages, and yields can vary greatly across an area.								
*** Canaryseed, mustard, lentil and chickpea in lbs./ac. All other crops in bu./ac.								
**** There is no 10-year provincial average for soybean and 'other wheat' as these categories were first reported in 2014								

**Southeastern Saskatchewan:**

- Crop District 1 – Carnduff, Estevan, Redvers, Moosomin and Kipling areas
- Crop District 2 – Weyburn, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Regina and Qu'Appelle areas
- Crop District 3ASE – Radville, Minton and Lake Alma areas

Harvest has wrapped up in the region, although there are a few fields of crops such as flax, oat and sunflower left to be combined if time and weather permit.

Crop yields vary greatly within the region, depending on how much moisture was received throughout the growing season. While some crops in the region were able to capitalize on timely June rains and yield well-above normal, other crops were greatly affected by the extended hot and dry conditions. Due to the overall drier conditions, many crops matured quickly and producers were able to take the bulk of the crop off, with good quality, before rain and snow in mid-September. There were few reports of disease this growing season, although ergot levels were higher than normal in some durum and rye crops.

Recent snow and rain have helped to replenish topsoil moisture in much of the region. While the lack of subsoil moisture remains a concern, some producers have indicated that fall moisture conditions are the best they've been in a number of years. Heading into winter, topsoil moisture conditions on cropland are rated as six per cent surplus, 61 per cent adequate, 22 per cent short and 11 per cent very short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture is rated as 69 per cent adequate, 24 per cent short and seven per cent very short. Many areas in the region will need significant precipitation to help replenish both the topsoil and subsoil moisture for next spring.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported (in tons per acre) as: alfalfa 1.2; alfalfa/brome 1.4; other tame hay 1.0; wild hay 0.95; and greenfeed 1.7. At this time, most livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate supplies of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter. However, some producers in drier areas of the region are reporting that shortages may be likely if the winter feeding season is extended.

With the drier field conditions this past fall, the number of acres seeded to winter cereals is below average in most areas. However, fields that were seeded early benefited from the moisture in September.

When time and weather permit, farmers are drying grain, working fields, putting machinery away, hauling bales and grain, picking rocks, putting down fertilizer and preparing for the fall calving season.

**Southwestern Saskatchewan:**

- Crop District 3ASW – Coronach, Assiniboia and Ogema areas
- Crop District 3AN – Gravelbourg, Mossbank, Mortlach and Central Butte areas
- Crop District 3B – Kyle, Swift Current, Shaunavon and Ponteix areas
- Crop District 4 – Consul, Maple Creek and Leader areas

Improved weather conditions in late October allowed for harvest to finally wrap in the region. A few fields of crops such as flax, soybean and sunflower remain to be combined.

The extended period of hot and dry conditions negatively affected crop production in many areas. Overall crop yields vary greatly across the region, with many areas reporting significantly lower yields than normal. Crops such as durum, canola, soybean and lentil were the hardest hit and are well below long-term averages. Due to the overall drier conditions, many crops matured quickly and producers were able to take off the bulk of the crop, with good quality, before rain and snow in mid-September. There were few reports of diseases such as fusarium head blight this growing season.

Topsoil and subsoil moisture remains a concern for the majority of the region. Although conditions have improved thanks to recent rain and snow, fields will need significant moisture before seeding time to replenish what was lost this past growing season. Cropland topsoil moisture heading into winter is rated as 59 per cent adequate, 37 per cent short and four per cent very short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture conditions are rated as 39 per cent adequate, 51 percent short and 10 per cent very short.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported (in tons per acre) as: alfalfa and wild hay 0.7; alfalfa/brome and other tame hay 0.6; and greenfeed 1.6. At this time, most livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate supplies of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter. However, many producers across the region have indicated that feed shortages are expected by spring, especially if the winter feeding season is extended.

The number of acres seeded to winter cereals is below average in most areas. Although rain and snow was received in September, many producers did not seed winter cereals as fields were still too dry and there were concerns that crops would not germinate and establish properly prior to winter.

When time and weather permit, farmers are drying grain, working fields, putting machinery away, checking and fixing fences, hauling bales and grain, and selling cattle.

#### **East-Central Saskatchewan:**

- Crop District 5 – Melville, Yorkton, Cupar, Kamsack, Foam Lake, Preeceville and Kelvington areas
- Crop District 6A – Lumsden, Craik, Watrous and Clavet areas

Harvest has all but wrapped up in the region, thanks to improved weather conditions in late October. A few fields of crops such as oats remain to be combined when time and weather permit.

Yields vary greatly in the region, with some crops yielding much higher than expected due to timely rains in June. The majority of crops taken off prior to the rain and snow in September are good quality and are falling within the top two grades. There were few reports of disease this growing season, although there have been some reports of ergot in cereal crops. Aeration bins and dryers have been in continuous use on many farms for well over a month.

Although the recent rain and snow have helped to replenish topsoil moisture in much of the region, the subsoil remains dry and additional precipitation will be needed to help with growing conditions next spring. Heading into winter, cropland topsoil moisture conditions

are rated as three per cent surplus, 60 per cent adequate, 23 per cent short and 14 per cent very short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture conditions are rated as three per cent surplus, 38 per cent adequate, 40 percent short and 19 per cent very short.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported (in tons per acre) as: alfalfa and alfalfa/brome 1.0; other tame hay and wild hay 0.7; and greenfeed 1.7. At this time, most livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate amounts of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter. However, there will be some areas that may be short hay and greenfeed, especially if the winter feeding season is extended.

The number of acres seeded to fall cereals is well below normal, mainly due to drier field conditions and concerns of crops not germinating and establishing properly prior to winter. When time and weather permit, farmers are drying grain, working fields, putting machinery away, checking and fixing fences, hauling bales and grain, and selling cattle.

### **West-Central Saskatchewan:**

- Crop District 6B – Hanley, Outlook, Loreburn, Saskatoon and Arelee areas
- Crop District 7A – Rosetown, Kindersley, Eston and Major areas
- Crop District 7B – Kerrobert, Macklin, Wilkie and Biggar areas

Harvest is coming to a close in the west-central region. Recent snow and rain have delayed any further combining of crops such as canola and flax left in the field.

The extended period of hot and dry conditions negatively affected crop production in many areas. Overall crop yields vary greatly, with some producers reporting yields much higher than expected. Crops such as soybeans yielded much less than average, mainly due to lack of moisture. Due to the overall drier conditions, many crops matured quickly and producers were able to take off a good amount of the crop, in good quality, before rain and snow in mid-September. There were a few reports of ergot in rye and durum fields.

Topsoil and subsoil moisture remains a concern for the majority of the region. Although conditions have improved thanks to recent rain and snow, fields will need significant moisture before seeding time to replenish what was lost this past growing season. Cropland topsoil moisture heading into winter is rated as 73 per cent adequate, 26 per cent short and one per cent very short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture conditions are rated as 55 per cent adequate, 44 percent short and two per cent very short.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported (in tons per acre) as: alfalfa 1.1; alfalfa/brome 1.0; other tame hay 0.8; wild hay 0.5; and greenfeed 2.0. At this time, most livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate supplies of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter. However, some producers across the region have indicated that feed shortages are expected by spring, especially if the winter feeding season is extended.

The number of acres seeded to winter cereals is below average in most areas. Although rain and snow were received in September, many producers did not seed winter cereals as fields were still too dry and there were concerns of crops not germinating and establishing properly prior to winter. When time and weather permit, farmers are working

fields, checking and fixing fences, hauling grain, moving cattle, putting machinery away and drying grain.

#### **Northeastern Saskatchewan:**

- Crop District 8 – Hudson Bay, Tisdale, Melfort, Carrot River, Humboldt, Kinistino, Cudworth and Aberdeen areas
- Crop District 9AE – Prince Albert, Choiceland and Paddockwood areas

Thanks to the warm and dry conditions in late October, harvest is virtually complete in the northeastern region, although there are still a few fields of canola and oats to be harvested if weather permits this fall.

Although yields overall are average to above-average, the lack of summer rain in some areas and the delayed harvest reduced yields. Any crop that was taken off prior to the September snow and rain is in good condition. However, as harvest was delayed by the September moisture, there has been much downgrading from weather-related factors such as sprouting and bleaching. Some later-seeded crops, such as canola, did not reach full maturity and some producers expect downgrading due to frost and high green count. Aeration bins and dryers have been in continuous use on many farms for well over a month.

Despite some saturated fields, topsoil moisture conditions in the region are good heading into winter. However, the subsoil moisture is in short supply and fields will need additional moisture prior to seeding time. Cropland topsoil moisture conditions are rated as 20 per cent surplus, 75 per cent adequate and five per cent short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture conditions are rated as 12 per cent surplus, 80 per cent adequate and eight per cent short.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported (in tons per acre) as: alfalfa 1.6; alfalfa/brome 1.5; other tame hay 1.2; wild hay 1.3; and greenfeed 2.7. At this time, the majority of livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate amounts of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter.

The number of acres seeded to fall cereals this year is about average, although some fields were seeded much later than normal due to field conditions. When time and weather permit, farmers are drying grain, hauling bales and grain, working fields and putting down anhydrous ammonia.

#### **Northwestern Saskatchewan:**

- Crop District 9AW – Shellbrook, North Battleford, Big River and Hafford areas
- Crop District 9B – Meadow Lake, Turtleford, Pierceland, Maidstone and Lloydminster areas

Producers are wrapping up harvest in the region, thanks to warm and dry weather in late October. Recent snow and rain will delay the combining of crops such as canola that remain in the field.

Yields are average to well above average, thanks to timely rain throughout the region. Any crop that was taken off prior to the September rain and snow is in good condition; however, as harvest was delayed by the moisture, many crops have been downgraded due to weather-related factors like sprouting and bleaching. Some later-seeded crops, such as canola, did not reach full maturity and some producers expect downgrading due to frost and high green count. Aeration bins and dryers have been in continuous use on many farms for well over a month.

Despite recent moisture, fields remain in need of precipitation to replenish what was lost during the growing season. Heading into winter, cropland topsoil moisture conditions are rated as five per cent surplus, 70 per cent adequate, 18 per cent short and seven per cent very short. Hay land and pasture topsoil moisture is rated as one per cent surplus, 76 per cent adequate, 14 per cent short and nine per cent very short.

Average hay yields on dry land are reported (in tons per acre) as: alfalfa and alfalfa/brome 1.3; other tame hay 1.2; wild hay 0.5; and greenfeed 1.7. At this time, the majority of livestock producers have indicated that they will have adequate amounts of hay, straw, greenfeed and feed grain heading into winter.

The number of acres seeded to fall cereals this year is much lower than normal, mainly due to a late harvest and wet fields. When time and weather permit, farmers are drying grain, moving cattle, putting down anhydrous ammonia, working fields, hauling bales and grain, fixing fences and putting machinery away.

**Saskatchewan Harvest Progress - November 5, 2018**

\*Other - crop that will not be harvested due to weather, insect or disease damage or will be greenfeed or silage

<b>Winter Wheat</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	
southeast	0	0	0	100	
southwest	0	0	0	100	
east central	0	0	0	100	
west central	0	0	0	100	
northeast	0	0	0	100	
northwest	0	0	0	100	
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Fall Rye</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	<b>% other (greenfeed/silage)</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100	0
southwest	0	0	0	99	1
east central	0	0	0	100	0
west central	0	0	0	93	7
northeast	0	0	0	100	0
northwest	0	0	0	100	0
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Spring Wheat</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	
southeast	0	0	0	100	
southwest	0	0	0	100	
east central	0	0	0	100	
west central	0	0	0	100	
northeast	0	0	0	100	
northwest	0	0	1	99	
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	
<b>Durum</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	
southeast	0	0	0	100	
southwest	0	0	0	100	
east central	0	0	0	100	
west central	0	0	0	100	
northeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
northwest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Barley</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	<b>% other (greenfeed/silage)</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100	0
southwest	0	0	0	100	0
east central	0	1	0	99	0
west central	0	0	0	100	0
northeast	0	0	0	100	0
northwest	0	0	0	98	2
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Oats</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	<b>% other (greenfeed/silage)</b>
southeast	0	0	0	96	4
southwest	0	0	0	91	9
east central	0	0	0	94	6
west central	0	0	0	84	16
northeast	0	0	1	95	4
northwest	0	0	3	80	17
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Canaryseed</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>	
southeast	0	0	0	100	
southwest	0	0	0	100	
east central	0	0	0	100	
west central	0	0	0	100	
northeast	0	0	0	100	
northwest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	

<b>Flax</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	1	99
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	0	100
west central	0	0	1	99
northeast	0	0	2	98
northwest	0	0	1	99
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Canola</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	1	99
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	0	100
west central	0	1	1	98
northeast	0	0	1	99
northwest	0	1	0	99
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Mustard</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	0	100
west central	0	0	0	100
northeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
northwest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Soybeans</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	1	99
west central	0	0	0	100
northeast	0	0	0	100
northwest	0	0	0	100
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Field Peas</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	0	100
west central	0	0	0	100
northeast	0	0	0	100
northwest	0	0	0	100
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Lentils</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	0	100
west central	0	0	0	100
northeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
northwest	0	0	0	100
<b>provincial</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Chickpeas</b>	<b>% Standing</b>	<b>% in swath</b>	<b>% ready to straight combine</b>	<b>% combined</b>
southeast	0	0	0	100
southwest	0	0	0	100
east central	0	0	0	100
west central	0	0	0	100
northeast	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
northwest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2018 Crop Grades - November 5, 2018

\*10 year average is calculated from 2008 to 2017

	1CW	2 CW	3CW	CW feed
<b>Winter Wheat</b>				
2008	60	33	0	7
2009	57	36	0	7
2010	28	47	0	25
2011	57	26	0	17
2012	42	31	23	4
2013	42	45	10	3
2014	3	38	44	15
2015	36	45	17	2
2016	33	37	20	10
2017	76	19	5	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>

	1CW	2CW	3CW	4CW
<b>Oats</b>				
2008	30	54	14	2
2009	27	53	16	4
2010	9	39	36	16
2011	31	48	16	5
2012	20	55	21	4
2013	36	54	9	1
2014	10	62	23	5
2015	19	51	23	7
2016	13	59	18	10
2017	37	57	5	1
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>

	1CAN	2CAN	3CAN	sample
<b>Mustard</b>				
2008	83	14	3	0
2009	88	10	2	0
2010	64	23	8	5
2011	82	16	2	0
2012	84	12	3	1
2013	86	13	1	0
2014	56	30	12	2
2015	80	18	2	0
2016	64	29	6	1
2017	87	13	0	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

	1CW	1 CW	3CW	CW feed
<b>Spring Wheat</b>				
2008	50	37	10	3
2009	65	24	8	3
2010	7	29	36	28
2011	54	32	10	4
2012	35	42	16	7
2013	57	32	9	2
2014	9	42	29	20
2015	26	41	23	10
2016	10	42	28	20
2017	77	20	3	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>

	1CW	2 CW	3CW	sample
<b>Rye</b>				
2008	69	28	3	0
2009	68	23	9	0
2010	29	45	22	4
2011	62	29	9	0
2012	54	38	7	1
2013	53	42	4	1
2014	10	72	12	6
2015	40	53	6	1
2016	65	27	5	3
2017	88	9	3	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

	1 CAN	2CAN	3CAN	4&5CAN
<b>Soybeans</b>				
2014	33	41	19	7
2015	39	49	10	2
2016	50	41	8	1
2017	38	59	2	1
<b>2018</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>

\*2014 is the first year the Crop Report included soybeans

	1CW	2 CW	3CW	other (4&5)
<b>Durum</b>				
2008	35	39	19	7
2009	62	26	10	2
2010	3	20	38	39
2011	44	32	17	7
2012	44	32	18	6
2013	21	34	34	11
2014	2	13	37	48
2015	20	40	25	15
2016	4	14	34	48
2017	72	23	4	1
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>

	1CW	2 CW	3CW	sample
<b>Flax</b>				
2008	88	11	1	0
2009	85	12	3	0
2010	61	29	7	3
2011	82	14	1	3
2012	87	12	1	0
2013	91	8	1	0
2014	71	21	7	1
2015	73	23	3	1
2016	64	27	7	2
2017	89	10	1	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

	1CAN	2CAN	extra 3 &/or 3 CAN	sample
<b>Lentils</b>				
2008	40	44	14	2
2009	48	45	6	1
2010	5	27	49	19
2011	39	49	11	1
2012	24	54	21	1
2013	35	54	11	0
2014	5	32	53	10
2015	21	54	24	1
2016	4	38	45	13
2017	52	44	4	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>

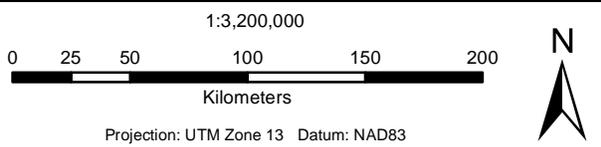
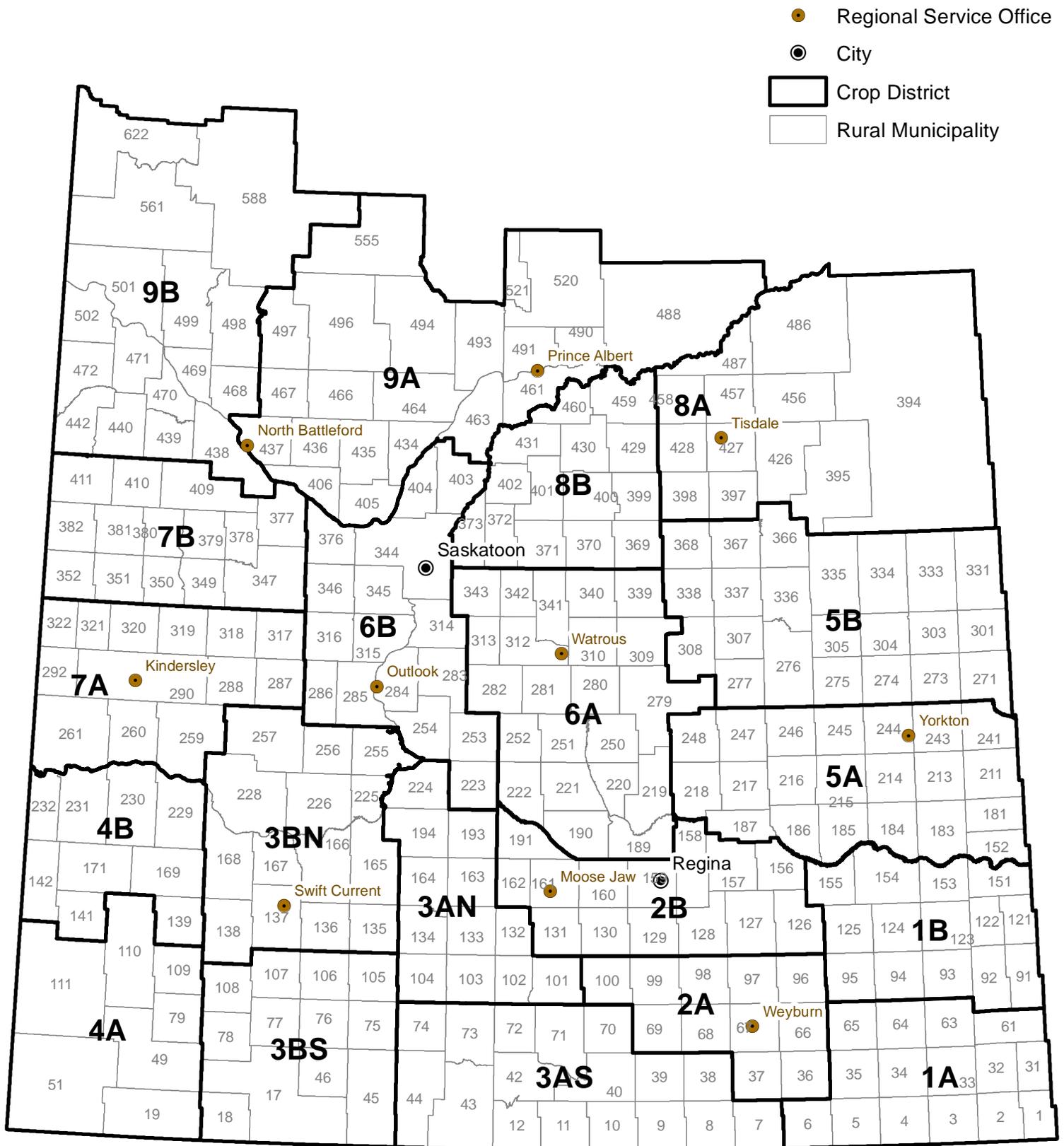
	Malt	1CW	2CW & sample
<b>Barley</b>			
2008	48	41	11
2009	35	53	12
2010	14	44	42
2011	42	46	12
2012	24	51	25
2013	36	53	11
2014	19	51	30
2015	22	56	22
2016	26	42	32
2017	51	42	7
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>

	1CAN	2CAN	3CAN	sample
<b>Canola</b>				
2008	90	9	1	0
2009	85	10	3	2
2010	67	19	10	4
2011	82	13	3	2
2012	79	16	4	1
2013	92	7	1	0
2014	74	20	5	1
2015	80	14	4	2
2016	79	14	5	2
2017	91	8	1	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

	1CAN	2CAN	extra 3 &/or 3 CAN	sample
<b>Field Peas</b>				
2008	44	47	7	2
2009	48	47	4	1
2010	17	49	26	8
2011	39	53	7	1
2012	29	60	10	1
2013	36	61	3	0
2014	13	68	17	2
2015	36	55	8	1
2016	27	60	11	2
2017	61	36	3	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

	1CW	2 CW	3CW	sample
<b>Chickpea</b>				
2008	48	42	8	2
2009	51	36	11	2
2010	10	28	19	43
2011	46	36	6	12
2012	44	44	11	1
2013	46	44	10	0
2014	13	47	37	3
2015	72	19	8	1
2016	10	36	41	13
2017	78	22	0	0
<b>10 yr avg</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

# Crop Districts and Rural Municipalities in Saskatchewan

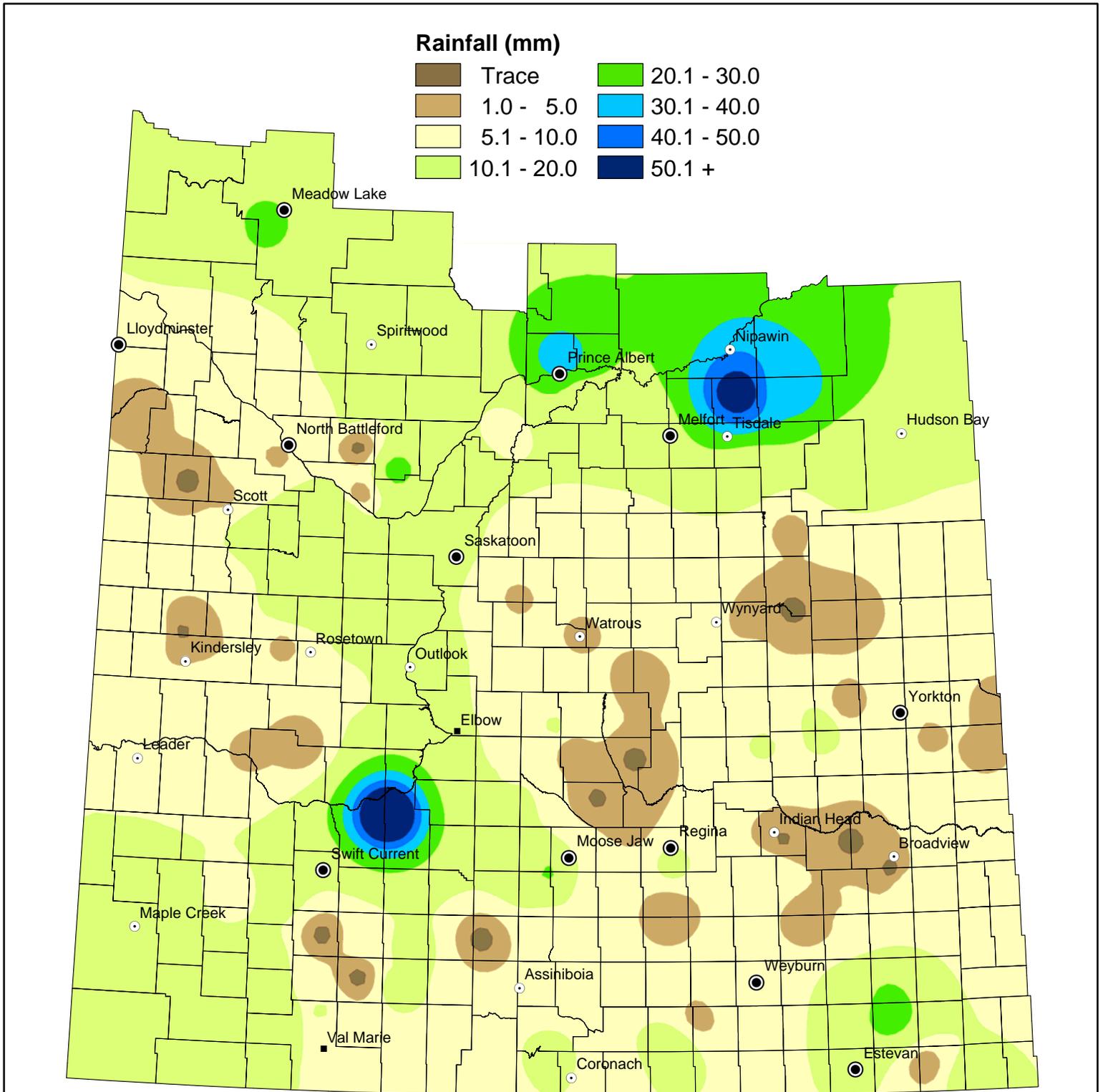


Data Source:  
Crop Districts - Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Geomatics Services, Ministry of Agriculture April 9, 2018

# Weekly Rainfall

from October 30 to November 5, 2018



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

# 2018 Rainfall Summary – in mm

CD	RM		April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov 1-5	Total Yr. Precip
<b>1A</b>	2		5	22	181	20	15	40	35	5	323
	3		4	40	238	33	2	37	21	3	378
	32		4	106	102	29	7	23	41	0	312
	34		3	92	264	39	4	49	37	11	499
	61		4	122	89	53	11	34	0	0	313
	64		2	35	193	28	16	50	28	22	374
	65		0	0	104	25	8	38	18	12	205
<b>1B</b>	91		6	42	185	30	7	61	29	5	365
	94		2	94	93	58	8	33	31	0	319
	122		7	110	113	32	2	57	35	0	356
	123		7	43	180	58	12	45	29	2	376
	124		5.5	41.5	165	64	10	35	27	9	357
	125	A	10	42	116	30	4	26	30	2	260
	125	B	9	126	100	48	13	25	35	7	363
	151		11	91	188	55	8	41	45	8	447
	154	A	12	34	177	20	4	33	30	0	310
	154	B	3	97	121	26	1	10	19	0	277
	155		5	41	128	38	6	47	32	1	298
<b>2A</b>	67		2	63	82	41	0	18	20	8	234
	68		5	85	47	54	6	33	26	10	266
	96		0	9	61	7	0	0	0	0	77
	97		7	11.5	181.5	51	19	22.5	10.5	5	308
<b>2B</b>	127	A	9.5	58.5	110	43	18.5	34	35.5	9	318
	127	B	8	93	59	20	13	51	5	0	249
	129		6	19	78.25	38.5	22	16.25	22	1	203
	131		8	18	48	24	23	29	20	7	177
	156	A	7.6	22.5	86.3	28	3.9	39.7	25.5	0.6	214
	156	B	2	45	79	33	7	47	10	0	223
	159		16	56	69	17	25	38	5	12	238
	160	A	1	35	24	17	18	37	0	10	142
	160	B	4	70	3	38	57	53	2	6	233
	161		3	84	21	50	10	28	0	5	201
	162		5	35	98.4	64.5	24.7	29.5	11.8	9.3	278
	191		3	61	44	50	10	41	9	5	223
<b>3ASE</b>	38	A	4	23.1	94.6	42.6	9.5	34.8	15	3	227
	38	B	11	33	125	51	2	46	40	10	318
	39		11	59	99	51	2	78	29	10	339

# 2018 Rainfall Summary – in mm

<b>3ASW</b>	10		29	16	85	39	2	43	44	7	265
	12		32	1	79	24	13	69	21	12	251
	43		31	24	36	39	18	71	13.5	5	238
	73	A	15	9	49	37	19	46	18	0	193
	73	B	21	44	5	51	21	51	27	0	220
	74		15	38	52	25	12	54	15	0	211
<b>3AN</b>	102		10.1	9.9	81.2	51.4	11	43	24	5	236
	103		14	9	57	40	6	37	16	0	179
	132	A	11	54.5	58.5	39	22	31	18	13	247
	132	B	14	34	73	32	50	55	30	21	309
	193		13	21	62	29	15	34	13	17.7	205
<b>3BS</b>	17		8	13.6	22.5	41.6	47	26.1	12.9	10.1	182
	75		10	22	109	40	23	35.5	16	12	268
	76		8	42	23	33	36	37	10		189
	77		24	9	37	90	20	34	13	0	227
	78		22	24	34	64	20	44	19	15	242
	105		15	22	71	26	15	32	15	12	208
	106		17	32	105	25	50	38	17	8	292
	107		3	5.5	78.5	22	24	33	18	0	184
	108		9	35	60	26	29	49	24	12	244
<b>3BN</b>	138	A	17	22	37	49.5	18.5	40	15	15	214
	138	B	22	24.5	48	39	21	57	7.5	9.5	229
	165		13	31	45	66	32	63	24	56	330
	166		0	16	36	22	0	0	0	0	74
	167		11	22	53	55	41	43	0	0	225
	168	A	5	34	49	22	37	46	10	0	203
	168	B	8	35	18	47	45	41	0	0	194
	226		0	0	6	47	25	40	0	0	118
	228		12	8	46.5	36.5	5	33	2	4	147
	257		7	8.5	28.5	22	12	27	13.5	1	120
<b>4A</b>	51		22	41	41	9	8	48	19	0	188
	79	A	0	18	42	25	33	40	33	0	191
	79	B	0	40	87	24	34	60	9	0	254
	109		0	21	27	33	13	34	4	0	132
	110		8	16	38	12	25	15	12	10	136
	111		10	20	70	51	45	12	0	15	223

**2018 Rainfall Summary – in mm**

<b>4B</b>	139	A	7	15	38	14	17	29	14	8	142
	139	B	11	33	18	7	12	14	6	0	101
	169		3	2	32	28	0	0	0	0	65
	229		10	34	35	52	83	18	7	0	239
	231		0	20	30	14	14	24	23	15	140
<b>5A</b>	152		5	51	129	89	0	19	30	0	323
	183		8.5	65	171	44	11	46	55	4	405
	211		11	48	231	98	6	41	24	9	468
	213		6	31	105	31	46	39	21	3	282
	216		19	33.5	93	52	10	62	18	9	297
	217		27	15	86	53	4	44	21	13	263
	241		3	34	179	70	1	30	29	4	350
	243		2	73	103	28	0	53	28	8	295
	244		1	52	85	62	27	7	19	10	263
	245	A	10	35	71	27	22	71	39	3	278
	245	B	2	33	120	66	5	49	22	15	312
	245	C	8	56	90	61	13	48	0	0	276
	246	A	16	77	72	66	30	80	16	6	363
	246	B	16	61	103	68	30	90	16	6	390
	247		5	41	73	28	7	54	20	5	233
	248		6	37	28	56	5	58	12	6	208
<b>5B</b>	273		0	25	3	106	3	83	8	0	228
	277		4	63	52	50	17	44	12	6	248
	305		0	38	110	51	39	66	9	2.5	316
	307		4	52	87	26	9	56	10	2	246
	308	A	5	31	40	36	19	30	10	6	177
	308	B	4	83	8	28	6	47	2	0	178
	331		2	64	121	65	45	52	18	0	367
	336		1	38	68	26	28	41	3	2	207
	337		0	61	30	16	33	39	0	0	179
	366		6	48	55	58	27	58	13		269
	367		7	79	10	24	40	15	0	0	175
<b>6A</b>	190	A	4	35	70	28	9	47	22	2	217
	190	B	3.5	16	62	17	5.5	47	19	0	170
	190	C	5	119	20	15	11	36	22	0	228
	190	D	1	68	2	32	6	40	18	4	171
	219	A	3	83	14	35	7	45	2	0	189
	219	B	1	91	43	22	10	19	8	0	194
	220		0	72	14	48	10	55	12	0	211

# 2018 Rainfall Summary – in mm

<b>6A</b>			8	71	16	55	7	34	14	2	207
cont.											
	221										
	222		22	61	58	58	19	25	18	6	267
	251		12	51	58	72	22	43	0	10	268
	252		13	41	54	109	23	41	12	11	304
	279		1	82	19	25	10	68	16	1	222
	282		5.3	29	37	64	17	29	10	8.5	200
	312		13	69	11	83	8	68	8	4	264
	313		2	33	4	21	25	30	7	0	122
	339		10.2	46.6	31.4	40.2	30.6	45.6	15	8	228
	340		6	52	88	13	54	60	12	5	290
	341		16	45	37	17	24	40	0	0	179
	343		6	26	39	25.5	32.5	34	12	4	179
<b>6B</b>	223	A	3.5	40	87	51	26.5	35	29	6	278
	223	B	9	44	40	40	10	71	14	18	246
	284	A	0	19	18	25	5	23	14	0	104
	284	B	9	42	30	10	2	19	8	13	133
	285		12	38	32	31.5	23	44.5	17	10	208
	286		1	6	12	18	28	24	28	9	126
	314		0	20	23	43	35	21	11	10	163
	344		10	35	62	42	17	42	14	20	242
	345		0	39	16	32	26	49	5	0	167
	346		3	86	94	82	55	63	13	0	396
	376		17	33	66	57	13	39	14	13	252
	403		20	33	105	52	34	34	13	18	309
<b>7A</b>	287		0	14	41	50	28	68	9	0	210
	288		5	3	26	91	36	76	9	5	251
	290	A	12.5	7	41	69	22	64	21	7.5	244
	290	B	0	5	3+	61	22	35	15	4	142
	292		4	28	77	74	52	59	43	8	345
	317		13	47	89	110	11	53	23	11	357
	318		30	25	89	47	11	59	21	17.5	300
	320	A	15	39	71	44	26	31	1	3	230
	320	B	6	9	63	51	40	42	15	0	226
	321		2	36	64	45	36	50	38	8	279
<b>7B</b>	347		7	55	76	64	5	45	24	12	288
	350		9	59	59	23	9	53	15	5	232
	351		11	63	57	46	29	63	17	0	286
	352		5	39	80	17	28	43	20	10	242
	377		13	39	73	40	1	36.5	11.5	13	227

**2018 Rainfall Summary – in mm**

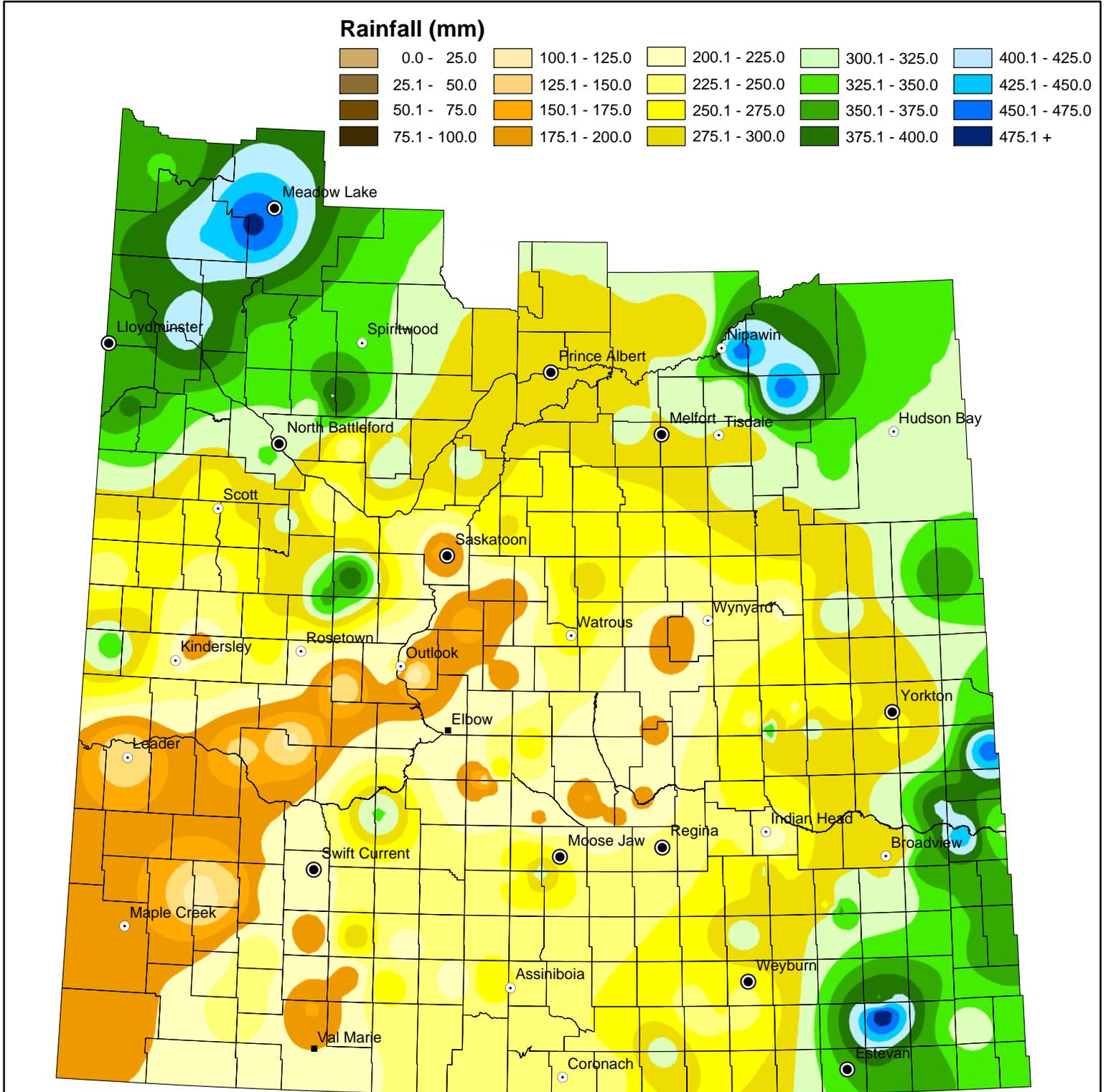
<b>7B</b>											
cont.	378		3	47	66	70	33	58	13	17	307
	379		11	39	60	75	4	45	18	18	270
	382		5	55	60	29	18	13	20	0	200
	409	A	10	43	49	93	19	58	17	9	298
	409	B	17	37	22	83	24	52	13	4	252
	410		0	70.8	53.3	104.1	35	100.4	12.7	0	376
<b>8A</b>	395		9	55	75	83	19	55	27	4	327
	397		12	47	58.4	100.4	29.4	61.4	9	8.4	326
	426		15	80	20	0	0	0	0	0	115
	427		4	68	98	41	24	40	1	0	276
	428		9	43	90	45	37	61	3	0	288
	456		14	39	106	139	54	58	52	23	485
	457		8	32	51	39	19	59	25	57	290
	486		10	32	43	168	27	67	29	20	396
	487		27	15	55	164	76	92	29	65	523
<b>8B</b>	369		9	35	62	36	12	37	2	0	193
	370	A	8	99	43	37	30	35	9	9	270
	370	B	10	51	8	27	5	60	0	0	161
	371		11	60	22	33	48	65	4	7	250
	372		9.1	38.9	51	75.4	50.7	37	6.9	8.2	277
	400		10	38	74	20	24	53	7	0	226
	429	A	6	28	47	79	46	55	8	14	283
	429	B	12	47	29	133	20	63	8	0	312
	459		12	26	33	80	29	68	10	0	258
	460		4.1	20.4	52.6	97	56.9	31.7	4.2	16.6	284
<b>9AE</b>	488		6	47	20	102	40	57	7	0	279
	491		15	5	4	4	2	0	0	35	65
	520		17	38	31	82	11	57	0	0	236
	521		15	36	31	67	11	66	0	0	226
<b>9AW</b>	406	A	6	45	41	62	5	25	5	1	190
	406	B	12	24	37	0	0	0	0	0	73
	435		22	58	71	79	20	34	27	14	325
	436		8	26	44	64	28	53	10	8	241
	463		8	37	36	43	25	37	13	6	205
	466		8	50	58	128	44	56	26	15	385
	467	A	11.5	57.5	48	81	34	64	16	5	317
	467	B	10	57	64	133	46	57	26	13	406
	493		0	42	12	91	17	10	9	0	181
	494		3	63	40	53	26	47	2	0	234
	497		0	32	32	52	40	47	1	0	204

## 2018 Rainfall Summary – in mm

<b>9B</b>	438		20	42	59	74	5	118	8	4	330
	440		7.5	29.5	63.5	117.5	40	38	21	5	322
	442		5	31	117	112	36	63	9	3	376
	498	A	3	41	59	148	31	29	0	0	311
	498	B	4	28	68	122	40	68	14	0	344
	499		12	29	108.5	110.1	48.4	70	11.5	6	396
	501	A	10	44	160	140	28	72	0	0	454
	501	B	8	40	115	114	38	91	12	8	426
	501	C	0	19	123	120	38	63	18	8	389
	502		8	4	47	58	25	65	15	0	222
	561		17	14	123	122	42	85	8	15	426
	588	A	5	70	85	128	65	80	0	0	433
	588	B	6	50	107	106	90	98	1	22	480
	622		12	32.6	86.5	88.5	64.5	51.5	2.4	10	348

# Cumulative Rainfall

from April 1 to November 5, 2018

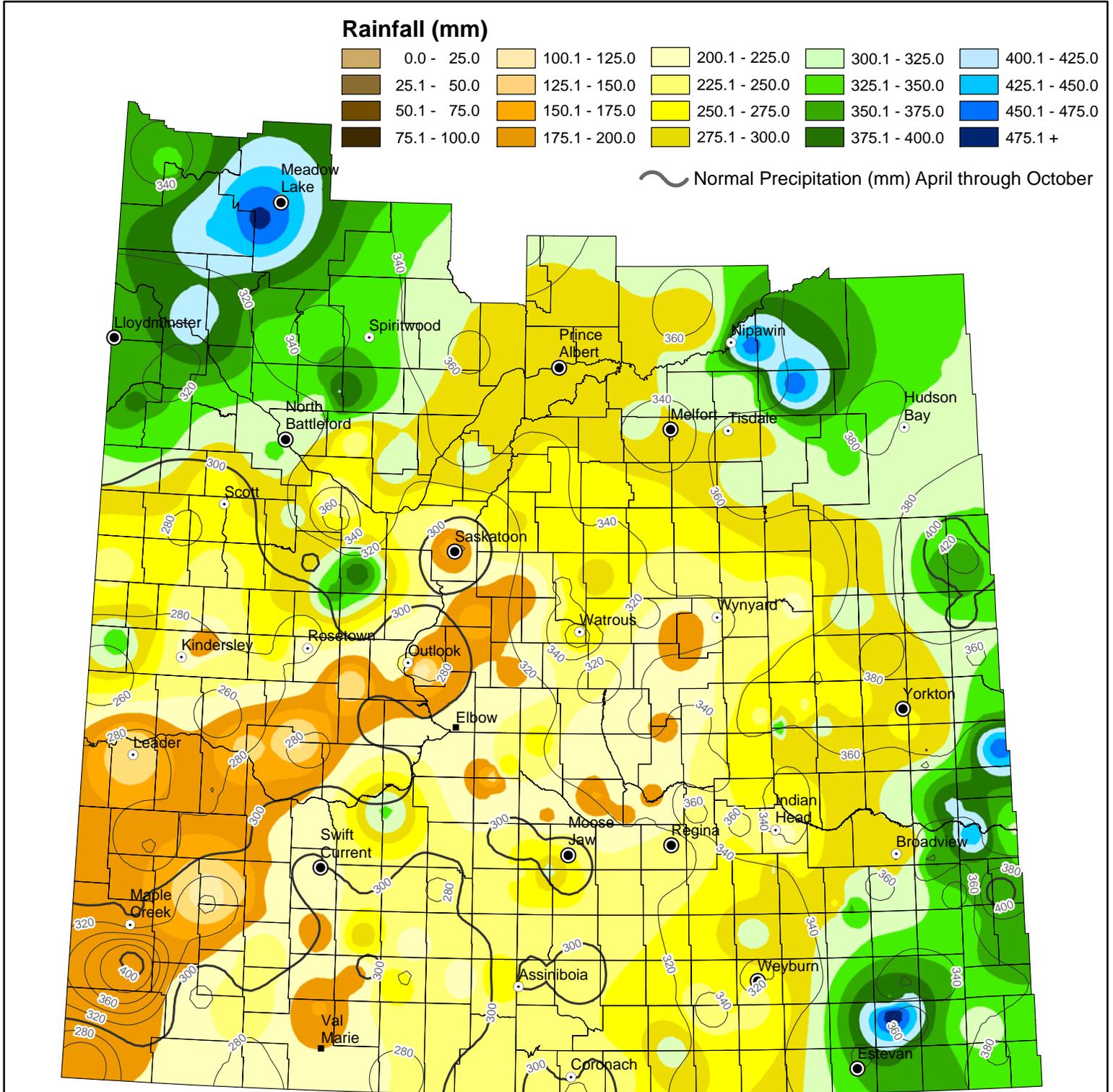


NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.



# Cumulative Rainfall

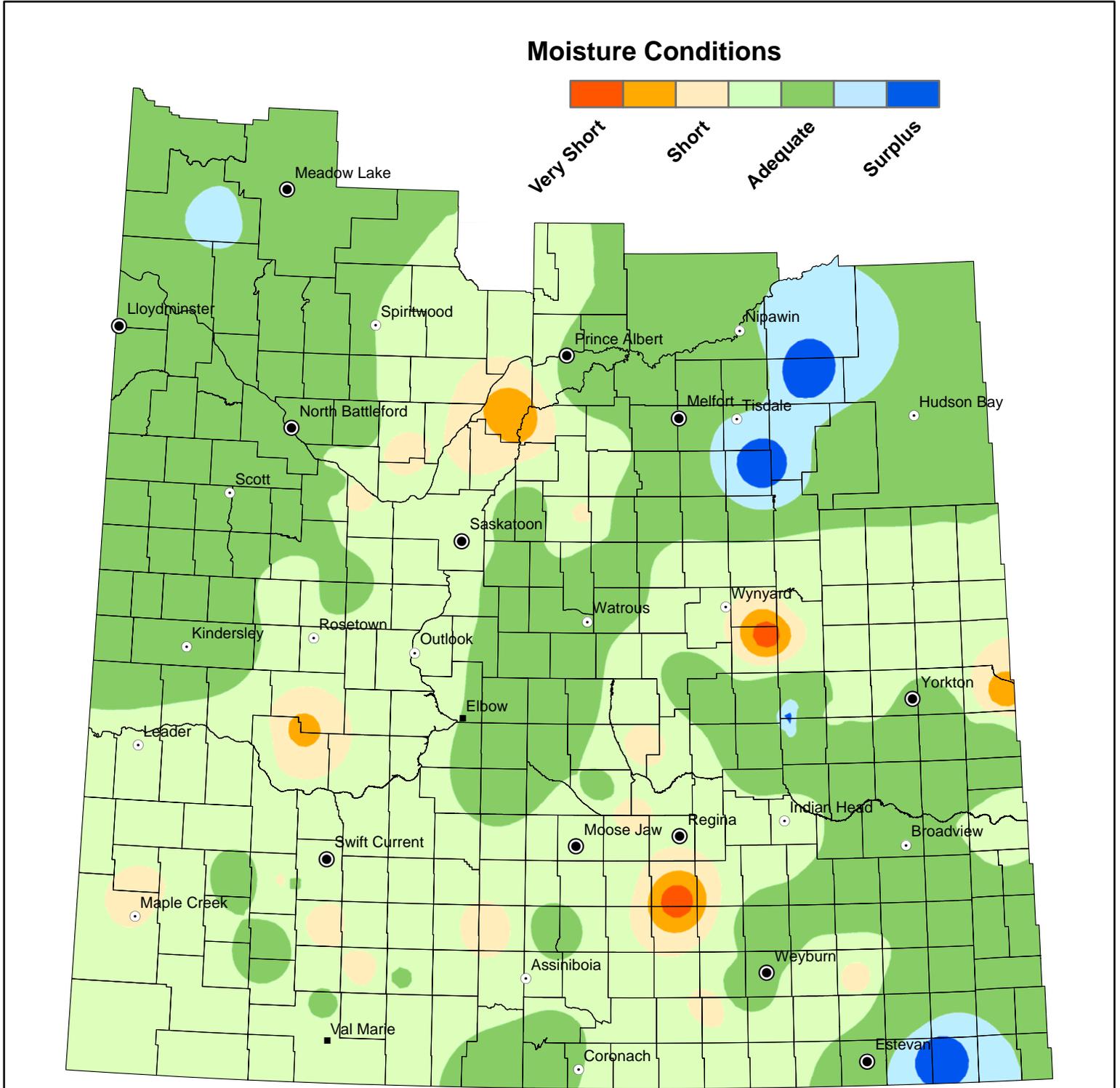
from April 1 to November 5, 2018



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

# Cropland Topsoil Moisture Conditions

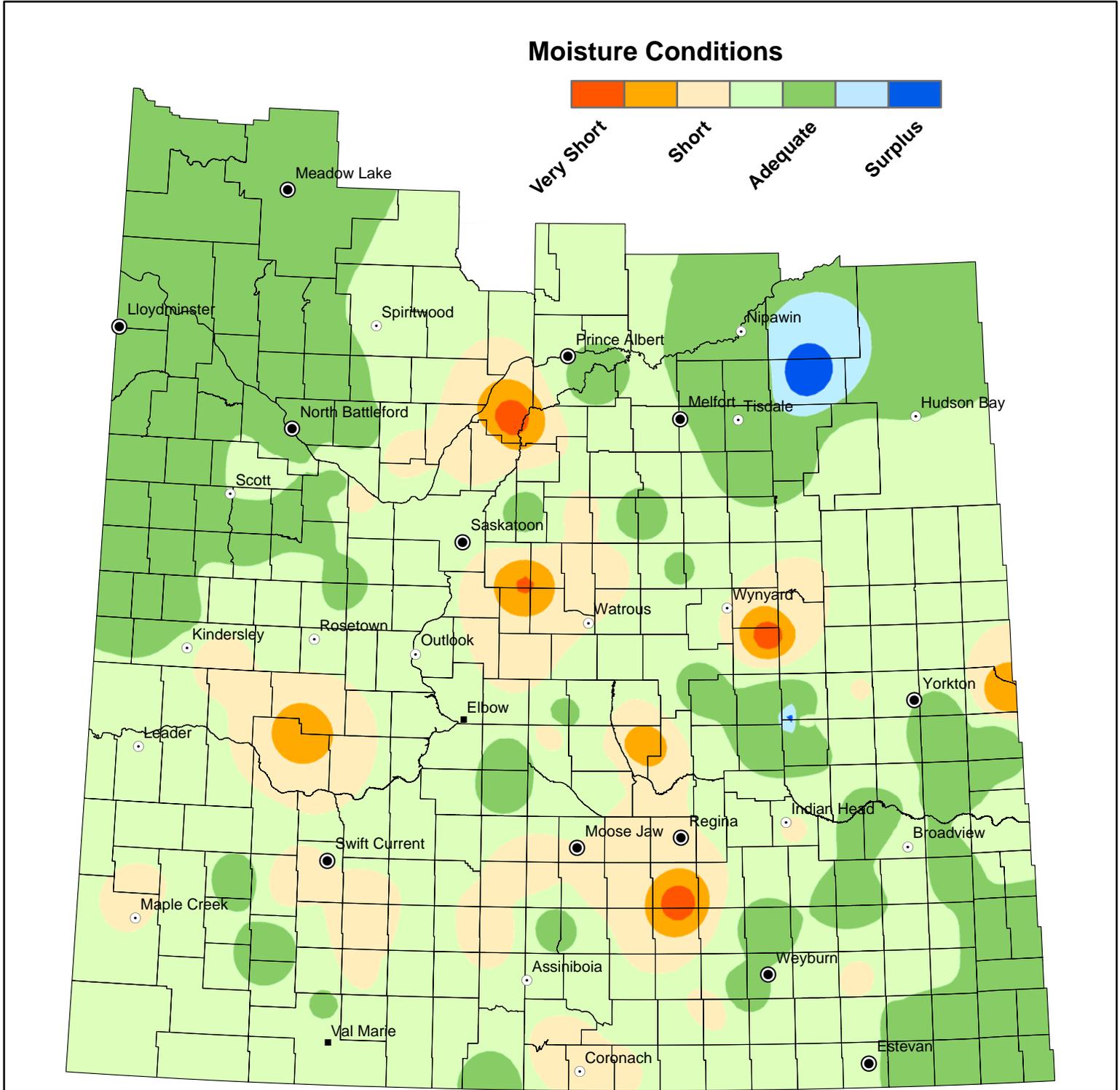
November 5, 2018



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

# Hay and Pasture Topsoil Moisture Conditions

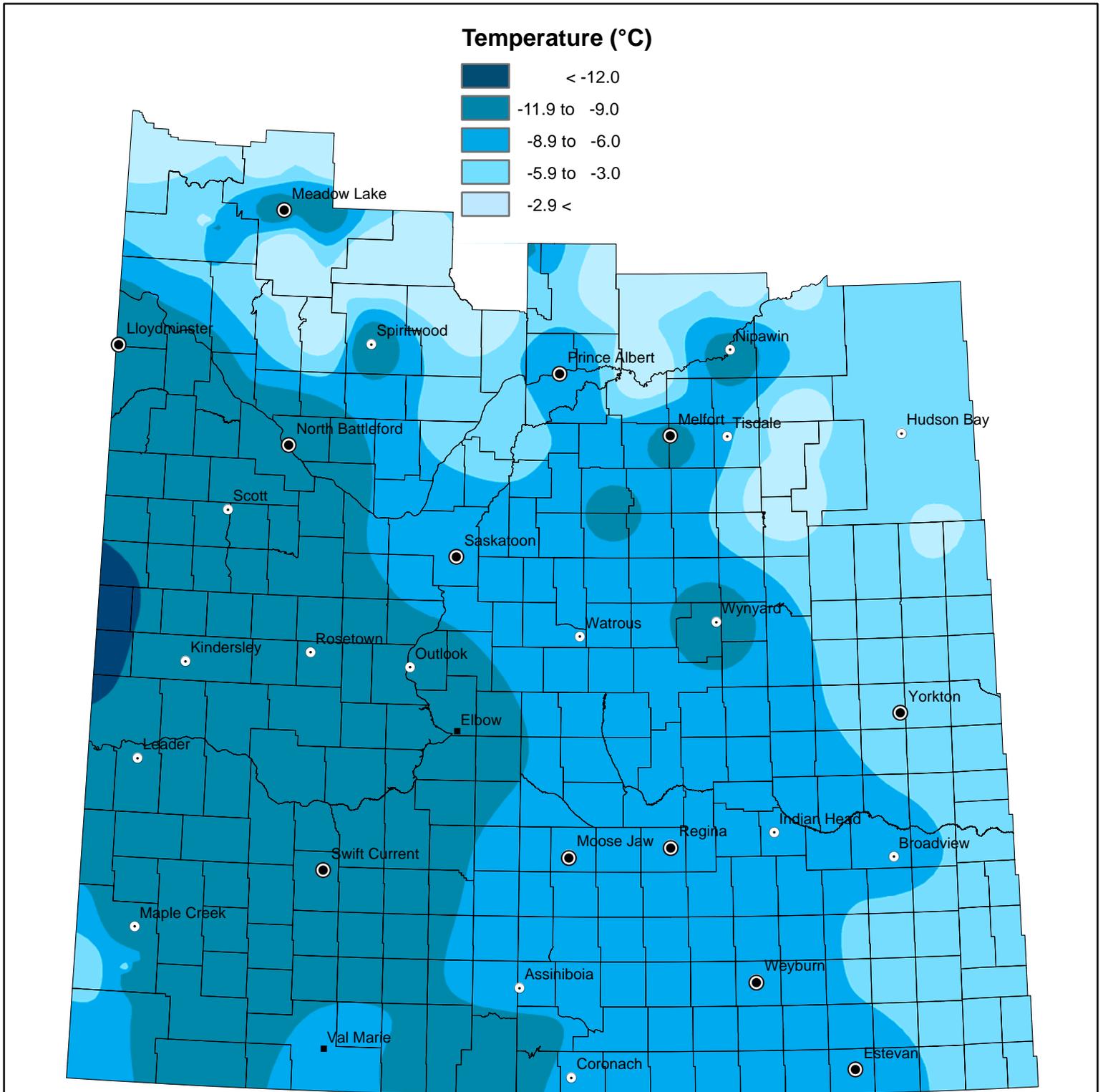
## November 5, 2018



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.

# Minimum Temperature

from October 30 to November 5, 2018

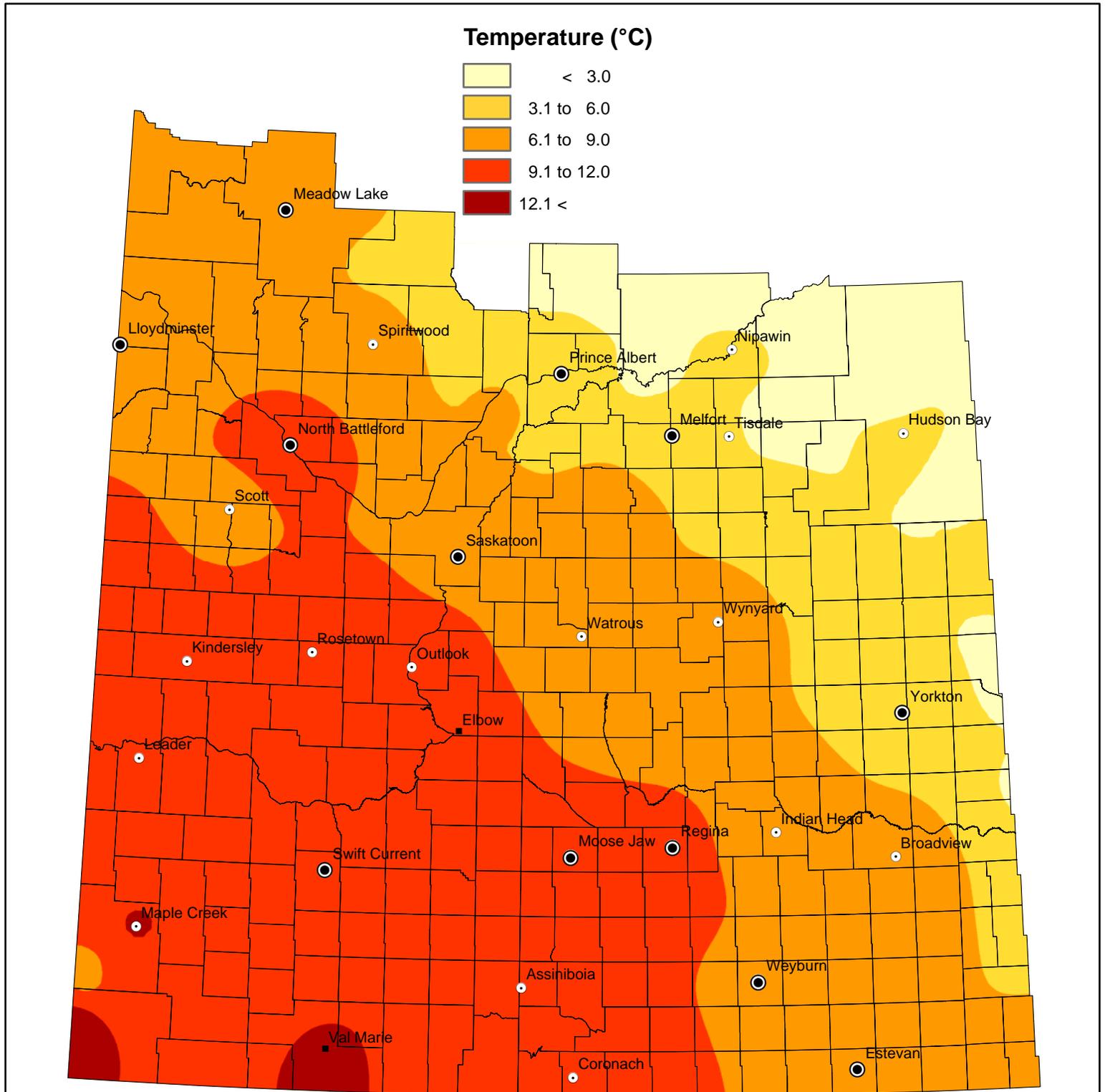


NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.



# Maximum Temperature

from October 30 to November 5, 2018



NOTE: Since techniques used to smooth the transition between zones can affect the values in localized areas, this map should be used for regional analysis only.