

Alberta Crop Report



Alberta 2019 Crop Season in Review

Overview

This report presents a review of the 2019 crop season in Alberta and an analysis of crop production statistics. In addition, a precipitation map of the 2019 crop season is attached for reference.

The 2019 Crop Season

The 2019 crop season in Alberta was complicated by many and varied weather events. The season started with a dry spring, which in most parts shifted to wet conditions over the month of June and continued into July, with thunderstorms and hailstorms being the dominant pattern for the northern parts of the province. By mid-August there was an improvement in weather with less precipitation received. However, conditions throughout the Southern Region and the northern parts of the Peace Region remained dry. In fall, cold temperatures across the province and ultimately snow and excess moisture resulted in a delayed harvest. Harvest operations started then halted numerous times and many areas were taking off tough and damp grain just to get it off the field.

More specifically, after a winter with below normal precipitation in most regions across the province, a spring turnaround brought snow and rain. Spring started with cooler than normal temperatures in all regions, except for the Peace Region, resulting in a slow start in tame hay and pasture growth. By mid-May, warm dry weather allowed for substantial seeding progress, which was ahead of 5-year averages in all regions. Favourable warm dry weather conditions continued in the second half of May and resulted in good seeding progress. Provincial seeding progress was reported at 16 per cent for the first week of May, 40 per cent by mid-May and 90 per cent by the end of May. As of June 4, almost all crops across the province were seeded, but remained in need of moisture for germination and active growth. Warm dry weather also deteriorated soil moisture. Provincial surface soil moisture conditions at this time (5-year averages shown in brackets) were reported as 17 (9) per cent poor, 33 (21) per cent fair, 46 (41) per cent good, 4 (26) per cent excellent, with 0 (3) per cent excessive.

Over the first half of June, a more normal weather pattern was experienced in the western and central areas, receiving up to 100 mm of rain, with some fields receiving significantly more rain throughout thunderstorm activities. However, the southern parts of the province, eastern parts of the Central and North East Regions, and the northern parts of the North West and Peace Regions remained dry and in need of rain. Moisture stress in the northern parts of the Peace Region was alleviated for a short time, but still more rain was needed by the end of June.

In the first week of July, significant rainfall was recorded for already wet areas, mainly in the southern parts of the Peace Region, most of the North West Region, portions of the North East Region, as well as the western

parts of the Central Region. Conversely, in dry areas precipitation was not consistent and moisture was still needed to support active and healthy crop development. Although the moisture improved crop conditions for most parts of the province, in some wet stretches, signs of yellowing and a build up of moisture had started to show. Cooler than normal temperatures prevailed over the month of July, resulting in a slight setback in crop development of approximately a week for many fields across the province. However, crop condition ratings and staging were highly variable across the province. This was attributed to dry conditions throughout the southern and eastern parts of the province and the northern parts of the Peace Region, and higher than normal precipitation along the foothills and the North West Region. As of July 2, crop condition ratings for the Southern and Peace Regions were reported much lower than their 5-year averages, while the provincial rating was reported at 70 per cent good or excellent, just above the 5-year average of 68 per cent.

By the end of July, excessive soil moisture led to some crop degradation in some areas, although the impact was varied depending on location, topography and soil type. In contrast, the southern parts of the province had moderately low to very low precipitation leading to rapidly maturing crops with reduced yields. The Peace Region exhibited both extremes, from too dry to overly wet, with hay and pasture crop condition ratings and estimated yields reflecting the diverse condition in this region. Crop condition ratings as of July 30 were reported higher than the 5-year averages for the Central, North East and Peace Regions, and lower than the 5-year averages for the Southern and North West Regions. Provincially, crop conditions were rated at 68 per cent good or excellent, up five per cent from the 5-year average. Based on the first yield estimates reported in July 30, dryland yields for major crops in the Southern Region were estimated at 13 per cent below the 5-year yield index and 17 per cent below the 10-year yield index. For other regions, yields were estimated above both the 5-year and 10-year yield indexes.

Frequent rain and cool temperatures continued in August particularly in the North East and North West Regions, resulting in excessive soil moisture. Also, hailstorms damaged some mature crops in the Southern parts of the province. The first frost occurred in the first half of August in the western to central parts of the Peace Region, with the lowest temperature recorded at -1°C . By mid-August, harvest operations started in the Southern Region and for fall seeded crops in the Central. Spring cereals and oilseed crops were behind in the Central, North East, North West and Peace Regions, due to wet weather. As of August 27, provincial crop condition ratings reported at 67 per cent good or excellent, above both the 5-year and 10-year averages of 59 and 65 per cent, respectively. The provincial average was skewed by the Central and North East Regions high condition ratings, compared to the lower ratings in the Southern, North East and Peace Regions.

September brought several wet spells, interspersed by two major dry spells, each lasting less than two weeks. Accumulated precipitation in this month was varied across the province, from less than 20 mm in the eastern parts of the North West Region, western parts of the North East Region and central parts of the Peace Region, to upward of 30 mm in most areas in the Southern and Central Regions, and up to 100 mm in the western parts of the North West Region and the northern parts of the Peace Region. In addition to wet conditions, average daily temperatures were below seasonal norms in most areas. However, producers benefited from some warm sunny days, when possible and combined as many acres as they could. As of September 3, only eight per cent of crops across the province was in the bin, which was six per cent behind the 5-year average of 14 per cent. This was attributed to crop immaturity and wet fields in the North East, North West and Peace Regions. Two weeks later as of September 23, provincial harvest progressed to 33 per cent complete, but still

behind the 5-year average by 12 per cent. Regionally, harvest was behind at least one week in all regions but the Southern, where harvest progress was marginally ahead by two per cent. The Peace Region was delayed the most (29 per cent behind normal), followed by the North East (18 per cent behind) and both the Central and North West (13 per cent behind) Regions. Producers in most areas have not experienced a killing frost in September, until the night of September 30 into the morning of October 1, when temperatures dropped to below -4°C throughout most parts of the province.

October started with a significant amount of snowfall in the south, with temperatures cooler than seasonal norms in most areas, which led to further delay in harvest operations and impacted the quality of standing crops. Wet spells in this month occurred more frequently, with the northern half of the province blanketed with a few cloudy days. As of October 1, about 34 per cent of major crops were in the bin, 20 per cent behind the provincial 5-year average of 54 per cent. Regionally, the Peace Region was the most behind region with only 16 per cent of its crops in the bin, followed by both the North East and North West Regions with 18 per cent and the Central with 24 per cent. In the Southern Region, nearly 79 per cent of crops were combined, just four per cent behind the 5-year average. More precipitation in the form of either rain or mix of rain and snow halted harvest operations in most parts of the province by mid-October. However, producers in all regions except for the Southern Region were able to make some progress. Then, in the third week of October producers had an opportunity to advance harvest progress in the Central, North East and North West Regions, which led to a significant jump in provincial harvest progress to 74 per cent complete, still eight per cent behind the 5-year average. As of October 22, 90 per cent of all crops in the Southern Region, 73 per cent in the Central, 72 per cent in the North East, 67 per cent in the North West and 53 per cent in the Peace Region were in the bin. The last weekend of October brought snow or rain to many areas in the west and north, halting operations again. Additionally, strong winds accompanied with the cold front scattered canola swaths and blew snow into and over top of swaths in the fields. Despite the adverse conditions, all regions made some harvest progress, with total provincial progress at 81 per cent as of October 29.

Another snowfall occurred in the first week of November, with more in the following weeks bringing harvest to a virtual halt. Provincial harvest progressed to 88.9 per cent as of November 5, 89.1 per cent as of November 12 and 89.6 per cent as of December 3. Almost 10 per cent of crops across the province were left in the fields, covered by snow. Standing crops were laid flat in some fields, while swaths were in somewhat better shape. These conditions will lead to producers having to complete harvest in spring 2020, with losses to yield and quality for remaining crops in the field.

Crop yields were variable across the province, due to dry conditions in the Southern parts of the province and wet conditions in other parts. Final estimates of dryland yield indices suggested that yields were on par with the 5-year averages and estimated six per cent above the 10-year averages. Compared to their 5-year averages, regional yields for the Southern and North West Regions were below their averages (by 18 and 13 per cent, respectively), while in the Central and North East Regions were 11 per cent above average. For the Peace Region, yields were above average by five per cent. The provincial average yields for potatoes on dryland and irrigated fields were estimated at 13.9 and 17.8 tons per acre, respectively. Yields for irrigated dry beans and sugar beets were reported at 2,650 pounds per acre and 28.6 tonnes per acre, respectively.

Regional crop quality was greatly variable across the province, as crop quality over the season was impacted by hail damage, severe frost and harvest date in different regions. Provincially, about 74 per cent of hard red spring wheat and 83 per cent of durum wheat are graded in the top two grades. About 34 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 47 per cent graded as No. 1 feed. For oats, about 56 per cent is graded in the top two grades. Almost 78 per cent of canola is graded as No. 1, with another 14 per cent as No. 2. For dry peas, about 21 per cent is graded as No. 1, 52 per cent as No. 2, 19 per cent as No. 3 and 8 per cent as feed.

Insects and Crop Diseases

Flea beetles were once again a major pest in canola fields, with significant acres sprayed throughout the province. Grasshoppers in the Southern Region were a major issue, as well as Bertha armyworm in the Peace Region. Slugs were a very significant issue in many parts of the province and the migratory Painted Lady Butterfly occurred in high numbers throughout the Province.

Alberta Crop Production, 2019 (Statistics Canada Survey)

On December 6, 2019, Statistics Canada released their November estimates of crop production for 2019. Production of selected field crops (including forages) in Alberta was 32.5 million tonnes, up 3.6 per cent from a year ago, and 6.6 per cent higher than the 10-year (2009-2018) average (See Table 1). Excluding forages, selected field crops production was 24.1 million tonnes, two per cent higher than 2018, and 8.6 per cent higher than the 10-year average. Total forage production was up 8.7 per cent to 8.4 million tonnes and two per cent above the 10-year average. Total seeded area of principal field crops declined marginally by one per cent from 2018 (see Table 2). Total harvested area declined 2.4 per cent from a year ago as a result of delayed harvest in 2019.

2019 Production by Crop Type

In 2019, total production of spring wheat increased by 8.4 per cent to 9.5 million tonnes, the highest following the 2013 record. The higher production was due to an increase in yield (up 4.4 per cent) and harvested area (up 3.8 per cent). The provincial average yield was estimated at 54.7 bushels per acre, with harvested area at 6.4 million acres. For durum wheat, production fell dramatically by 42.9 per cent, to 647,300 tonnes. Triggering the decline was a drop in yield, falling by 10.1 per cent to 32.0 bushels per acre, and harvested area falling by 36.6 per cent to 742,600 acres. The production of winter wheat increased by 2.7 per cent, to 103,100 tonnes, the result of an 18.9 per cent increase in harvested area to 77,300 acres, offsetting a 13.7 per cent average yield decline to 49.0 bushels per acre. Overall, all wheat production is estimated at 10.3 million tonnes, up 2.6 per cent from a year ago. This stemmed from a 5.2 per cent increase in yield to 52.3 bushels per acre, despite harvested area decreasing 2.5 per cent from 2018, to 7.2 million acres.

Total barley production jumped to 5.0 million tonnes (up 24.0 per cent from last year), due to a 14.5 per cent increase in harvested area (to 3.1 million acres), and yield up 8.4 per cent (to 72.4 bushels per acre).

Total oats production increased 19.2 per cent to 834,800 tonnes. This was attributed to a 12.9 per cent increase in harvested area as well as a 5.5 per cent increase in average yield. Harvested area is estimated at 578,300 acres and average yield at 93.6 bushels per acre.

Total canola production fell 9.4 per cent, to 5.3 million tonnes, the lowest since 2012. Driving the decline was a lower harvested area at 5.8 million acres (down 12.9 per cent), despite average yield increasing 3.9 per cent to 40.3 bushels per acre.

Dry peas production increased by 4.8 per cent to 1.7 million tonnes. The gain was due to a 17.8 per cent increase in harvested area (to 1.7 million acres), offsetting an 11.0 per cent decrease in average yield to 35.5 bushels per acre.

For lentils, production decreased by 18.5 per cent to 162,600 tonnes, down 3.3 per cent from the 10-year average. The lower production was attributed to an 8.6 per cent decrease in yield to 16.0 bushels per acre (or 958 pounds per acre), as well as a 10.8 per cent decline in harvested area to 374,200 acres.

Dry bean production declined to 65,300 tonnes, down 10.3 per cent from 2018, but still 22.5 per cent higher than the 10-year average. This was due to a lower harvested area at 53,900 acres (down 11.3 per cent), despite increasing yield to 44.5 bushels per acre (up 1.1 per cent).

Sugar beets production declined significantly to 520,700 tonnes, down 39.1 per cent from the previous year and 21.0 per cent below the 10-year average. The lower production was due to a 34.9 per cent decline in harvested area to 17,900 acres, as well as a 6.4 per cent decrease in yield to 32.1 tons per acre.

Forage production was up 8.7 per cent from last year to 8.4 million tonnes and two per cent above the 10-year average. This was attributed to a higher production of both tame hay and fodder corn. Tame hay production was up 10.6 per cent to 6.7 million tonnes, but still 2.5 per cent lower than the 10-year average. This was due to a 16.5 per cent increase in yield to 1.9 tons per acre, despite a 5.3 per cent decline in harvested area to 3.9 million acres. For fodder corn, production increased 1.6 per cent to 1.7 million tonnes, 24.6 per cent higher than the 10-year average. Despite yield falling significantly by 32.4 per cent to 12.3 tons per acre, the gain was attributed to a 50.2 per cent increase in harvested area to a record of 151,600 acres.

2019 Crop Production, Canada

Total 2019 Canadian production for selected major field crops increased slightly from last year, by one per cent. Estimates of Canadian production was 25.7 million tonnes for spring wheat, 5.0 million tonnes for durum wheat, 4.2 million tonnes for oats, 10.4 million tonnes for barley, 18.6 million tonnes for canola and 4.2 million tonnes for dry peas.

Alberta Forage Production, 2019

Hay and pasture growth had a slow start due to lower than normal temperatures across the province in the first half of May. The turnaround in the temperature over the second half of May benefited hay and pasture fields, but lack of precipitation deteriorated surface soil moisture and impacted pasture and tame hay growth. Over the month of June, most parts of the province received at least 80 mm of precipitation, with some areas receiving significantly more rain throughout thunderstorm activities. Although June precipitation benefited more recently established fields to recover in all regions, except for the Southern Region, it was too late for older forage fields. In July, cooler than normal temperatures prevailed across most of Alberta, combined with dry conditions throughout the South, East and Peace Regions and higher than normal precipitation along the foothills and North West Region. As a result, pasture and tame hay growth conditions remained highly varied across the province.

Haying operations were delayed in wet areas, with some hay in the swath suffering from rot, leading to deteriorating hay quality. By mid-July, only 22 per cent of first cut dryland haying was complete, compared to the 5-year (2014-2018) average of 53 per cent with similar time reference. First cut irrigated hay across the province was 74 per cent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 81 per cent. By the end of July, haying was extremely difficult and the chance of a second cut diminished in many areas due to late first cut.

Over the month of August, pasture and tame hay conditions showed some improvements in the Central and North East Regions, while it declined in the Southern Region as a result of continued dry conditions and in the Peace and North West Regions, due to wet and cool conditions. Producers in some areas with excessive moisture started to silage their hay in order to prevent rotting. By the end of August, showers kept pastures and hay green, but warm and dry days were required for hay growth. Second cut haying operations started in mid-August only in the Central and some areas of the North West Regions for dryland hay and in the Southern Region for irrigated. However, operations were limited due to dry conditions in the southern parts of the province and wet, cool conditions in the remainder of the province. In some fields, inclement weather prevented any baling, despite the potential for second hay. By September, some producers were in need of livestock feed and crops across the province were silaged, baled and swath grazed to meet the shortage. Also, some producers started to consider cutting their annual crops for feed, due to low quality. As of September 10, only 14 per cent of dryland second cut hay and 47 per cent and irrigated second cut hay were complete. Third hay cut was also reported in limited irrigated fields in the Southern Region.

Based on a survey conducted by the Statistics and Data Development Section of Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, total production for greenfeed was estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, a 30.4 per cent increase from 1.2 million tonnes in 2018 and 39 per cent higher than the 5-year average of 1.1 million tonnes (See Table 3). Compared to 2018, this was attributed to a 39.6 per cent increase in average yield, despite harvested area declining 6.6 per cent. Production for greenfeed barley was 648,864 tonnes, up 44.8 per cent from 2018. For spring wheat, production was estimated at 106,676 tonnes (down 47.2 per cent from 2018), while for oats it was at 480,158 tonnes (up 56.2 per cent from a year ago).

Total silage production was estimated at 2.1 million tonnes, down 10.5 per cent from 2018 and 26.5 per cent below the 5-year average of 2.9 million tonnes. Compared to 2018, the lower production stemmed from an 8.6 per cent decline in the average provincial yield for silage, as well as a 2.1 per cent drop in harvested area.

Barley silage production was estimated at 1.3 million tonnes (down 11.8 per cent from 2018), spring wheat at 204,400 tonnes (down 35.8 per cent from 2018) and oats at 285,960 tonnes (up 21 per cent from 2018).

Total harvested area for both greenfeed and silage decreased 4.5 per cent to 837,000 acres from 2018. This was attributed to a 6.6 per cent decline in greenfeed harvested area as well as a 2.1 per cent drop in silage acreage. Compared to 2018, producers harvested less greenfeed and silage, mainly because more greenfeed and silage acres were abandoned compared to previous years. This was the second highest following 2016, with respect to abandoned greenfeed and silage acres. Additionally, in 2019, producers grazed more land than what was planned earlier in the season, due to low quality and shortage.

Contact

For additional information relating to this report, please do not hesitate to contact the author.

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Table 1: Alberta Crop Production ('000 tonnes)									
Crops	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019p	10-year Average	% change	
								19 vs 18	19 vs Avg
Winter Wheat	296.1	225.9	318.4	176.9	100.4	103.1	240.5	2.7%	-57.1%
Spring Wheat	8,369.1	7,247.6	8,204.4	8,720.0	8,771.6	9,512.8	8,056.6	8.4%	18.1%
Durum Wheat	707.6	816.5	1,583.9	1,083.2	1,134.1	647.3	896.4	-42.9%	-27.8%
All Wheat	9,372.8	8,290.0	10,106.6	9,980.1	10,006.1	10,263.2	9,193.5	2.6%	11.6%
Oats	542.9	393.3	624.6	609.2	700.1	834.8	568.5	19.2%	46.9%
Barley	4,131.3	4,289.2	4,398.0	3,906.0	3,996.3	4,955.2	4,376.7	24.0%	13.2%
All Rye	30.9	33.0	59.7	33.5	30.0	26.8	40.1	-10.7%	-33.1%
Mixed Grains	12.9	12.2	30.6	33.0	-	26.3	26.6	-	-1.2%
Flaxseed	98.4	83.8	59.8	62.2	60.5	81.5	59.7	34.7%	36.6%
Canola	5,796.9	5,851.3	6,157.5	6,826.6	5,870.6	5,320.1	5,548.6	-9.4%	-4.1%
Corn for Grain	91.4	87.6	98.0	152.9	118.3	63.3	86.6	-46.5%	-26.9%
Dry Beans	66.0	47.9	61.6	61.5	72.8	65.3	53.3	-10.3%	22.5%
Fababeans	107.5	81.6	54.4	45.4	43.4	38.5	56.2	-11.3%	-31.5%
Dry Peas	1,475.1	1,314.5	2,271.2	1,991.5	1,608.4	1,685.9	1,364.5	4.8%	23.6%
Lentils	84.4	176.4	451.8	264.4	199.6	162.6	168.1	-18.5%	-3.3%
Mustard Seed	59.4	31.9	73.3	27.1	36.7	27.6	42.4	-24.8%	-34.9%
Triticale	17.5	14.5	30.2	23.2	32.0	29.2	22.6	-8.8%	29.3%
Sugar Beets	580.6	503.5	811.9	771.1	854.5	520.7	658.8	-39.1%	-21.0%
All Crops	22,468.0	21,210.7	25,289.2	24,787.7	23,629.3	24,101.0	22,195.5	2.0%	8.6%
Tame Hay	6,976.3	4,640.2	7,239.3	7,175.8	6,035.7	6,674.7	6,846.4	10.6%	-2.5%
Fodder Corn	1,251.9	1,388.0	1,814.4	1,564.9	1,660.4	1,687.6	1,354.0	1.6%	24.6%
All Forages	8,228.2	6,028.2	9,053.7	8,740.7	7,696.1	8,362.3	8,200.4	8.7%	2.0%
Total	30,696.2	27,238.9	34,342.9	33,528.4	31,325.4	32,463.3	30,466.4	3.6%	6.6%

p - Preliminary - Not available 10-year average refers to 2009-2018
Source: Statistics Canada Prepared by: Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Statistics and Data Development Section

Table 2: Alberta Crop Area and Yield									
Crops	2018	2019p	2018	2019p	2018	2019p	10-year	Yield % change	
	Seeded	Seeded	Harvested	Harvested	Yield	Yield	Avg Yld	19 vs 18	19 vs Avg
	('000 acres)		('000 acres)		(bu/acre)				
Winter Wheat	67.9	79.9	65.0	77.3	56.8	49.0	56.8	-13.7%	-13.7%
Spring Wheat	6,265.0	6,587.6	6,156.1	6,389.0	52.4	54.7	50.8	4.4%	7.6%
Durum Wheat	1,184.8	775.0	1,170.5	742.6	35.6	32.0	43.1	-10.1%	-25.8%
All Wheat	7,544.8	7,462.6	7,391.6	7,208.9	49.7	52.3	49.9	5.2%	4.7%
Oats	795.1	899.1	512.0	578.3	88.7	93.6	82.5	5.5%	13.5%
Barley	3,114.1	3,563.1	2,746.9	3,144.8	66.8	72.4	67.6	8.4%	7.0%
All Rye	39.6	65.7	22.4	19.3	52.8	54.7	45.2	3.6%	21.1%
Mixed Grains	179.0	162.9	-	-	-	62.8	53.7	-	16.9%
Flaxseed	91.6	114.0	91.6	106.6	26.0	30.1	29.9	15.8%	0.6%
Canola	6,810.0	5,933.5	6,679.2	5,820.8	38.8	40.3	39.4	3.9%	2.2%
Corn for Grain	35.0	29.1	32.2	20.1	144.6	124.0	116.4	-14.2%	6.5%
Dry Beans	62.5	57.2	60.8	53.9	44.0	44.5	40.7	1.1%	9.4%
Fababeans	34.7	35.0	33.3	31.5	48.0	44.8	47.5	-6.6%	-5.6%
Dry Peas	1,511.4	1,800.2	1,479.9	1,743.3	39.9	35.5	40.3	-11.0%	-12.0%
Lentils	420.2	387.8	419.7	374.2	17.5	16.0	28.1	-8.6%	-43.2%
Mustard Seed	122.1	104.4	118.1	99.8	13.7	12.2	18.0	-11.2%	-32.3%
Triticale	36.7	36.0	22.4	20.6	56.3	55.8	53.2	-0.9%	4.9%
					(tons/acre)				
Sugar Beets	28.6	28.5	27.5	17.9	34.3	32.1	29.1	-6.4%	10.3%
Tame Hay	4,325.5	4,187.1	4,066.0	3,852.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	16.5%	12.1%
Fodder Corn	201.1	261.8	100.9	151.6	18.1	12.3	17.3	-32.4%	-29.2%
Total	25,352.0	25,128.0	23,804.5	23,243.7	---	---	---	---	---

p - Preliminary --- Not applicable - Not available 10-year Avg Yld refers to 2009-2018 average yield
Source: Statistics Canada Prepared by: Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Statistics and Data Development Section

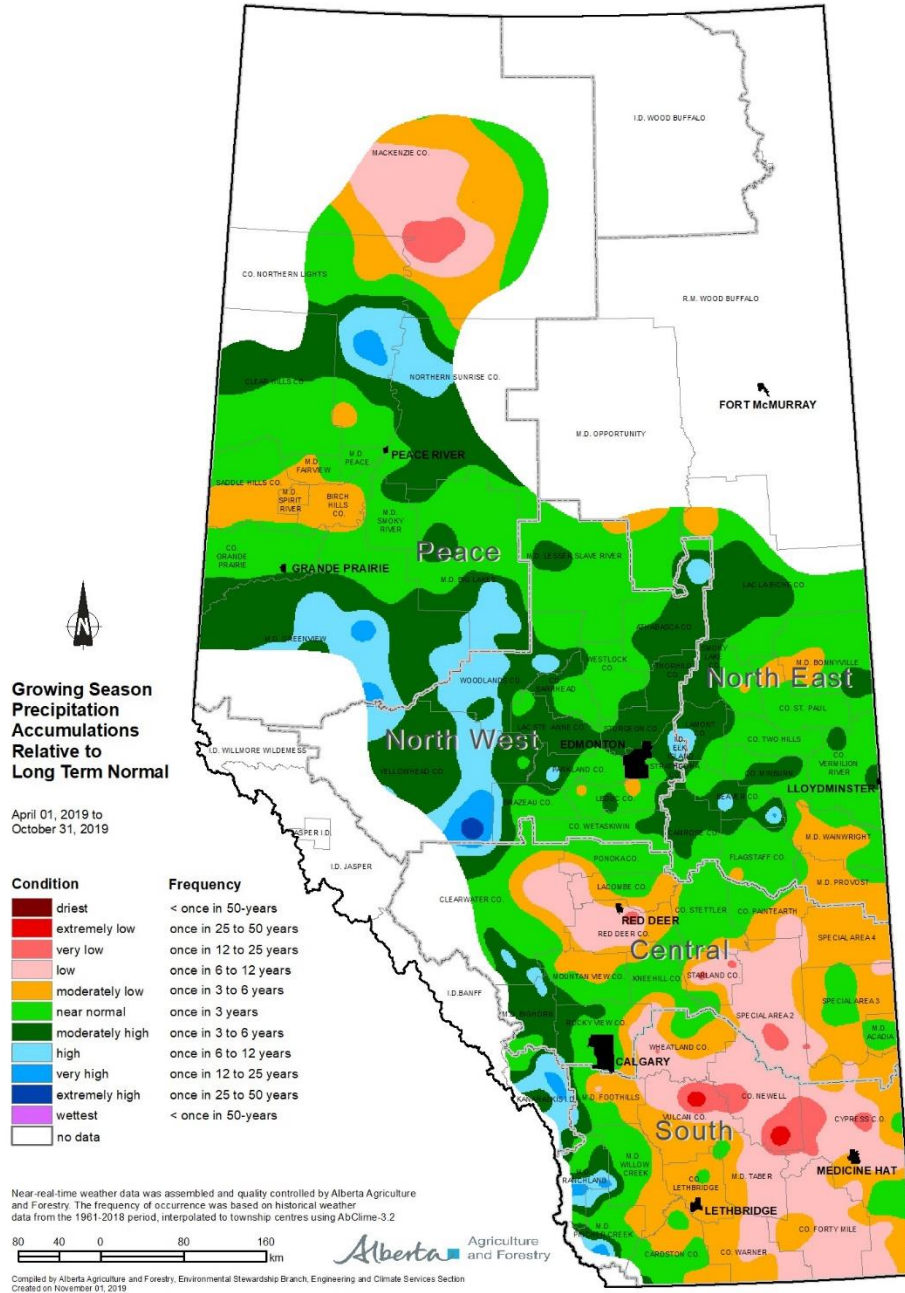
Table 3: Alberta Greenfeed and Silage Production								
		Total Seeded Area	Harvested Greenfeed Area	Harvested Silage Area	Average Greenfeed Yield	Average Silage Yield	Total Greenfeed Production	Total Silage Production
		('000 acres)			(tonnes/acre)		('000 tonnes)	
2019	Spring Wheat	6,588	56.0	64.6	1.91	3.17	106.7	204.4
	Durum Wheat	775	1.9	0.0	1.09	0.00	2.1	0.0
	Barley	3,563	175.3	242.6	3.70	5.50	648.9	1,334.0
	Oats	899	141.5	47.8	3.39	5.98	480.2	286.0
	Mixed Grains	163	48.9	36.3	5.47	7.13	267.3	258.9
	Triticale	36	14.4	7.0	1.88	3.75	27.0	26.1
	Dry Peas	1,800	0.3	0.4	1.46	5.22	0.4	1.9
	Total	13,824	438.3	398.7	3.50	5.30	1,532.6	2,111.2
2018	Spring Wheat	6,265	104.0	87.7	1.94	3.63	201.9	318.3
	Durum Wheat	1,185	7.0	0.0	1.36	0.00	9.5	0.0
	Barley	3,114	171.0	218.3	2.62	6.93	448.2	1,513.0
	Oats	795	111.5	43.6	2.76	5.43	307.4	236.4
	Mixed Grains	179	60.0	51.4	2.75	5.17	164.8	265.8
	Triticale	37	15.8	6.1	2.73	4.19	43.2	25.8
	Dry Peas	1,511	0.3	0.0	1.81	0.00	0.5	0.0
	Total	13,086	469.5	407.1	2.50	5.79	1,175.7	2,359.3
5-year average*	Spring Wheat	5,972	75.7	45.5	2.19	5.03	152.1	206.7
	Durum Wheat	969	5.2	1.6	1.03	1.47	6.0	6.8
	Barley	3,226	141.2	300.0	2.64	6.09	369.8	1,808.2
	Oats	740	128.9	68.3	3.09	6.16	390.3	428.8
	Mixed Grains	162	47.4	58.6	3.14	6.48	160.5	386.6
	Triticale	37	9.5	7.5	2.35	4.70	23.4	35.9
	Dry Peas	1,618	0.3	0.4	1.24	0.27	0.7	0.6
	Total	12,725	408.2	482.1	2.76	5.96	1,102.9	2,873.5

Note: Yields and production are reported on a wet weight basis. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

* 5-year average refers to 2014-2018

Source: Statistics Canada and Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

Precipitation Map for the 2019 Crop Season



Visit weatherdata.ca for additional maps and meteorological data

Source: Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Environmental Stewardship Branch, Engineering and Climate Services Section