ICAR-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GRAPES, Manjri, Pune.

WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (28/05/2026) – Wednesday (03/06/2026)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	23-24	32-37	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed- Wed- Drizzling rain. Loni- Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain Vani - Mon, Tue- Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	25-36	30-60
Pune	23-25	32-37	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, - Wed- Drizzling rain. Indapur- Thu, Fri, Sun, Wed- Drizzling rain. Baramati -Thu – Wed – No Rain	Clear to cloudy	22-32	32-43
Solapur	22-23	29-35	Solapur, Barshi, Vairag - Wed- Drizzling rain. Latur- Thu, Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling rain. Nannaj- Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain. Pandharpur- Thu, Fri, Sat- Drizzling rain Ausa, Tuljapur - Thu, Fri, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	24-30	41-64
Sangli	24	33-36	Miraj, Sangli- Thu, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling rain. Shirguppi - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling rain. Palsi, Palus- Sun, Mon, Tue- Drizzling to medium rain Kawtha – Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain. Shetphal- Sun, Wed- Drizzling rain. Khanapur Vita– Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain Walva -Thu – Wed – No Rain	Clear to cloudy	26-37	40-55
Vijayapura	23-25	34-37	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura – Thu, Fri, Sun- Drizzling to Medium rain.	Clear to cloudy	18-49	29-47
Hyderabad	25-28	38-40	Hyderabad, Medchal- Thu- Drizzling rain. Zahirabad- Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	17-25	24-30
Satara	22-23	29-35	Khatav, Satara- wed - Drizzling to Light rain. Phaltan-Thu – Wed – No Rain	Clear to cloudy	24-31	41-64
Ahmednaga	23-24	35-38	Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Shrigonda-	Clear to	24-43	22-43

r			Thu – Wed – No Rain Rahata, Kopargaon, Akole- Wed - Drizzling rain Jamkhed– Sun, Mon - Drizzling rain. Karjat—Sat, Sun, Mon - Drizzling rain.	cloudy		
Jalna	24-26	36-41	Ambad, Jalna, Ghansavangi- Tue, Wed - Drizzling to light rain Mantha- Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain Jafrabad – Thu, Fri, Sat- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	21-32	19-44
Buldhana	24-25	35-39	Buldana- Sun, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain. Chikhli- Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain D. Raja, Sindkhed raja – Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	30-37	22-46
Kolhapur	24-25	31-35	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada Sun, Mon, Wed - Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	25-30	47-64
Bengaluru Rural	20-22	28-33	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru - east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru – Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue- Drizzling to light rain	Clear to cloudy	10-21	38-58
Belagavi	22-23	29-31	Belagavi, Gokak- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain Chikodi, Athni - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	21-27	52-63
Bidar	25-28	39-41	Basavakalyan, Humanabad- Sun, Mon, Wed - Drizzling rain. Bidar- Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	14-23	18-28
Bagalkot	23-25	34-37	Bagalkot, Hungund- Thu, Fri, Sun - Drizzling to Light rain.. Jamkhandi, Mudhol - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed - Drizzling to medium rain.	Clear to cloudy	18-49	29-47

Note: Above weather information is summary of weather forecasting given in following websites

https://www.wunderground.com/?cm_ven=cgi

https://imdagrimet.gov.in/weatherdata/BlockWindow.php

https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/india

ICAR-National Research Centre for Grapes does not claim accuracy of it.

II. Water management

Pan evaporation: 6.0 – 9.0 mm

Amount of irrigation advised:

a. There is possibility of drizzling in many regions. In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, donot irrigate the vineyard.

b. Practice mulching to keep the bunds moistened. This will reduce the salinity build up in the root zone due to evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the bund.

c. After foundation pruning, during shoot growth stage, apply 10,200 – 16,150 L/acre per day of irrigation water. If EC of the irrigation water is less than 1 dS/m, then apply 8,160 – 12,920 L/acre per day.

d. In case vigour is more than desired, then reduce irrigation water application to 5,100 – 8,000 L/ acre. Still if you are not able to control the vigour, stop irrigation till such time growth is controlled.

e. **Cover the cordons of the pruned vines with shadenet**, if available, for uniform sprouting as well as reducing the irrigation water needs by 20-25 %. Shadenet coverage will reduce the temperature impact on the cordons. However, remove shadenet after 3-5 leaf stage. If shadenet is not available, spray the cordons with water during the peak heat period i.e. 2-3 pm to reduce the heat effect on the buds.

f. In case there is **probability of less irrigation water availability**, then flood the bund (not whole vineyard) at pruning and mulch the bunds. Flooding the bund will reduce the accumulated salt load in the root zone and mulching will reduce the evaporation of water from soil surface. Thus, this will reduce the salt load in the soil and at the same time saturate the soil leading to proper sprouting. Further, in case less irrigation water is available still the newly emerging shoots will not be damaged due to salinity.

g. During fruit bud differentiation stage, shoot vigour to be controlled and hence, the irrigation water applied should be from 3500 to 6000 L/ acre/ day.

h. For fruit bud differentiation stage, stress needs to be given. In clayey soil as the water holding capacity is higher, please note that stress needs to be imposed early else fruitfulness will be affected.

i. Whenever the temperatures crosses 41-42°C during fruit bud differentiation stage, the irrigation water application should be near field capacity or wapsa condition. However, reduce/ stop water , if new growth is observed.

Soil and Nutrient management :

Shoot growth stage:

1. Apply 50 kg urea/ acre in 5-6 splits after sprouting. In calcareous soils, donot apply urea, instead use Ammonium sulphate @ 85 kg/acre in atleast 7-8 splits from sprouting onwards.
2. In case of vigorous growth of shoots, stop nitrogen application and wait for the growth to stabilize before resuming nitrogen application. If still the growth continues, then reduce irrigation. Then resume when growth is maintained at desired level.
3. Based upon soil test value, apply Zinc sulphate @10 kg/acre along with Ferrous sulphate @10kg/acre followed by Magnesium sulphate @15kg/acre in atleast 2 splits from 5-7 leaf stage onwards. Boron application should be strictly based upon soil and petiole test.

4. In calcareous soils, spray magnesium sulphate and potassium sulphate @2 gm each/ L during active growing stage.
5. Possibility of leaf curling, check the leaf margins, if slight to more yellow, possibility of potassium deficiency. Foliar spray of SOP @ 3g/L followed by fertigation of 20-25 kg SOP/acre in 2 to 3 splits.

Fruit bud differentiation stage

1. Based upon soil test values, apply 20 – 25 kg/ acre phosphoric acid or 150 kg/ acre SSP in case the soils are deficient in phosphorus. Phosphoric acid application is desirable in calcareous soils. Donot apply beyond this until and unless the soil and petiole tests show low phosphorus availability.
2. Donot apply any water soluble fertilizer having nitrogen.
3. At 45 DAP, perform petiole test to know the nutrient content of the vines. The petioles should be collected from 5th leaf from the base of the shoot even counting the leaves that have been removed.
4. Apply Magnesium sulphate @ 15kg/ acre in atleast 2 splits from 45 to 55 DAP.
5. In calcareous soils, spray magnesium sulphate and potassium sulphate @ 3 gm each/ L once only during 45 to 55 DAP.
6. Keep a close watch on the development of leaf blackening symptoms if irrigation water contains sodium more than 100ppm.
7. Possibility of leaf curling, check the leaf margins, if slight to more yellow, possibility of potassium deficiency. Foliar spray of SOP @ 3-4g/L followed by fertigation of 20-25 kg SOP/acre in 2 to 3 splits.
8. In coloured varieties like Jumbo, Nanasaheb Purple etc., leaf curling along with reddening/ bronzing of the leaf margin can be observed if potassium deficiency is there. Foliar spray of SOP @ 3g/L followed by fertigation of 20-25 kg SOP/acre in 2 to 3 splits.

III. Canopy Management

Based on the weather data and growth stages, following suggestions are offered for vineyard management.

A) Old vineyard:

1) The recent rainfall in some grape growing regions has reduced the temperature and increased the relative humidity in the grape vineyard.

2) The increased humidity will be help for uniform and early bud sprout in late pruned vineyards.

3) Even in the late pruned vineyard, the use of hydrogen cyanamide is must. This will help to enhance the sprouting. The concentration can be 20-25 ml/L water.

4) Shoot thinning is a critical canopy management practice performed after April pruning in to regulate vine vigour. It should be carried out when shoots are 10–30 cm long for easy removal. Proper thinning maintains an optimum shoot density of 0.5 to 0.7 shoots per square foot of grapevine area. This ensures better sunlight penetration and air circulation, significantly reducing diseases.

5) In many of the grape vineyards, delayed or no bud sprouts is experienced. Application of urea @ 1.0 kg/acre for 3 to 4 times (alternate day) and spray @ 0.30 to 0.50 g/L water during evening time will help for bud sprouts. However, Excess dose for spray may cause scorching on emerging leaves.

B) New vineyard:

1) While developing the trunk, stop and go method to be followed. The growing shoot to be pinched at 7-8 leaf stage when it is at 10-11 leaf.

2) The side shoots on the new growth are then pinched at 3-4 leaf and the upper shoot to be tied for next instalment of cordon.

3) While developing the cordons, the "stop n go" method to be followed. The growth turned on cordon wire for cordon development should be pinched at about 7-8 nodes. The side shoots can then be pinched at 3-4 nodes. This will help for extension of cordon in the same season to fulfil the requirement of canes per vine during the first year only.

4) Spray of 6 BA @ 10 ppm and Uracil @ 25 ppm is required for fruit bud differentiation

C) Rootstock management:

The rootstock planted in the field during Jan-Feb might have been established with development of roots. The establishment of rootstock in the field means not only development of roots in the soil but also development of shoots above ground. The well-balanced rootstock plant in the filed have proper root: shoot ratio. To develop this, irrigation, and nutrition (N and P grade fertilizers) is needed. Under the situation of shortage of irrigation water in the vineyard, mulching should be done. The irrigation can also be done either during early morning or late evening to avoid evaporation losses.

IV. Disease management

Days after Foundation pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	**Powdery mildew**	**Anthracnose**	**Others (specify)**
48 Days	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bacterial spot- Nil Rust- Nil

As temperature is on the rise, watering of cordon can be done. In case of early pruning areas, mancozeb or copper formulations should be mixed with hydrogen cynamide mixture for preventing secondary infections. Drip application of Trichoderma should be commenced as soon as rains start. No systemic fungicides are required at this stage.

V. Insect and Mite Pest Management

- Adults of stem borer *Stromatium barbatum* start emerging during first fortnight of June. Installation of light traps will be helpful in monitoring the initiation of emergence of stem borer adults. Run the light traps for 3 hours daily, during evening between 7.00 pm – 10.00 pm and destroy the collected beetles in water mixed with insecticide. Application of neem oil or neem seed kernel extract or hanging neem leaves inside vineyards may act as repellant for adults of *Stromatium barbatum*. Loose bark on main stem and cordons act as hiding places for Stromatium barbatum, removing loose bark will reduce egg laying in vineyards.
- Chafer beetles are adults of white grubs. They start emerging after good rains during May-June months. They are active during nighttime and remain hidden during the day. After mating about 50 eggs are laid by a single female in the soil and where they feed on the roots. However, the damage to roots by their grubs in grapes is not a major problem. The major damage is caused by the adults by feeding on leaves. Mostly grape plants at the border of the vineyard are affected. Foliar application of lambda cyhalothrin 4.9 CS @ 0.5 ml per liter water at night is effective to kill the beetles.
- Spraying of imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml per litre water will help in controlling mealybug on new growth.
- In case of thrips or caterpillar infestation, application of fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g per litre or emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.22 g per litre water is effective.
- Remove excess growth to manage thrips post second pinching.

- Mite infestation may start appearing, therefore, monitor the vineyards carefully. If mite infestation is observed, sulphur 80 WDG @ 1.5-2.0 gram per litre water is effective.

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