



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



**WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK**

**Thursday (05/03/2026) – Wednesday (11/03/2026)**

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) ) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
<b>Nashik</b>	17-20	36-39	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed, Loni, Vani - Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	06-15	08-16
<b>Pune</b>	18-21	37-39	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, Baramati, Indapur - Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	07-16	08-14
<b>Solapur</b>	18-19	36-38	Tuljapur, Ausa, Vairag, Barshi, Solapur, Pandharpur, Nannaj, Latur – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-18	10-16
<b>Sangli</b>	16-20	36-39	Sangli, Walva, Palus, Kawtha, Miraj, Palsi, Shirguppi, Khanapur Vita, Shetphal – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	11-18	12-16
<b>Vijayapura</b>	20-24	36-38	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura – Thu–Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-22	11-17
<b>Hyderabad</b>	18-20	36-38	Hyderabad, Medchal, Zahirabad – Thu–Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-16	14-30
<b>Satara</b>	18-19	36-38	Satara, Khatav, Phaltan – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-18	10-16
<b>Ahmednagar</b>	19-21	35-39	Sangamner, Rahata, Kopargaon Karjat, Ahmednagar, Shrigonda, Akole, Jamkhed – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	07-20	08-15
<b>Jalna</b>	18-24	37-40	Ambad, Ghansavangi, Jafrabad, Mantha, Jalna – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	04-19	07-14
<b>Buldhana</b>	20-23	35-39	D.raja, Sindkhed, Buldana, Chikhli –Thu–Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	11-18	07-13
<b>Kolhapur</b>	15-19	37-40	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada –Thu–Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-16	11-16
<b>Bengaluru Rural</b>	17-18	34-35	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru -east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru – Thu–Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-21	11-20

<b>Belagavi</b>	16-18	35-38	Belagavi, Chikodi, Athni, Gokak–Thu–Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-19	12-16
<b>Bidar</b>	17-20	37-39	Basavakalyan, Humanabad, Bidar – Thu –Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-17	12-17
<b>Bagalkot</b>	20-24	36-38	Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Hungund, Mudhol – Thu –Wed –No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-22	11-17

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

[https://www.wunderground.com/?cm\\_ven=cgi](https://www.wunderground.com/?cm_ven=cgi)

<https://imdagrmet.gov.in/weatherdata/BlockWindow.php>

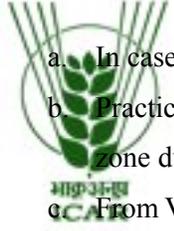
<https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/india>

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

## II. Water management

Pan evaporation: 6.5-8.0 mm

### Amount of irrigation advised:

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- a. 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. From Veraison stage onwards till maturity, apply irrigation through drip @ 11,050 to 11,900 l/acre/day. In the areas, where max. temperature exceeds 36°C, apply irrigation ranging from 11,900 to 13,600.
- d. Wherever temperature is crossing 35°C, donot withhold irrigation during ripening to harvest stage for faster sugar accumulation, as this will lead to loose bunch, thereby affecting the quality of produce. This is especially true in case of light soils and saline soils.

### Soil and Nutrient management :

#### Berry Development stage:

1. After 8-10 mm berry size, start application of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate @ 25kg/acre in 4 splits in calcareous soil and as urea @ 15 kg/acre in other soils in 3 splits. Follow this up with Sulphate of potash or 0-0-50 @ 25 kg/ acre in 3-4 splits for next two weeks.
2. If soils are calcareous, then apply zinc sulphate and ferrous sulphate @ 5-10 kg/acre at 65-70 days after pruning.

3. Possibility of powdery mildew infection. Build up potassium levels in grapevine either through foliar spray @4-5 gm SOP/L and drip @ 15 kg SOP/L if not applied since last 20 days.

#### **Ripening to Harvest stage:**

1. Apply Sulphate of potash or 0-0-50 @ 25 kg/ acre in 3-4 splits for next two weeks. Total potassium application (SOP) should be approx. 60 kg/acre during this stage. Follow this up with Magnesium sulphate @ 10 kg/acre in two splits.
2. Spray Magnesium sulphate and potassium sulphate @ 4g/L in calcareous soil.
3. Possibility of powdery mildew infection. Build up potassium levels in grapevine either through foliar spray @4-5 gm SOP/L and drip @ 15 kg SOP/L if not applied since last 20 days.
4. In case leaf curling/marginal leaf yellowing (potassium deficiency) and mites infection is observed, first control mites and then spray SOP@5g/L to take care of potassium deficiency and drip @ 15 kg SOP/L if not applied since last 20 days.
5. Manage canopy for adequate sunlight and air movement within the canopy for avoiding/ minimizing problems of berry cracking.



**Rest Period**

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After the harvest of grapes during February – March, vine reserves are exhausted. After foundation pruning, till photosynthetically active leaves are formed, it is the vine reserves that contribute to the growth and development of the vines. Hence, following is advised:

1. Provide only need based irrigation to protect the existing leaves from drying and also contribute towards increasing the reserves of the vines through photosynthetic activity. The quantum of irrigation water applied should be approx. 5000 – 6000 L/ acre, once in a week. Care should be taken to reduce/stop the water in case new growth is observed on the shoot.
2. Apply 10-15 kg urea, 25-30 kg SSP and 10-15 kg Sulphate of Potash per acre every 15-20 days till foundation pruning is not done.
3. Flooding the vineyard is not advised as it will lead to wastage of water. Concentrate irrigation water application in the root zone only.

#### **Foundation pruning:**

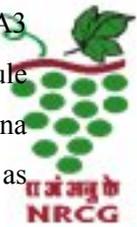
1. If planning for foundation pruning in next 10- 15 days, it is advised to get soil and water analysed for planning nutrient and water application schedule for foundation pruning season.
2. If soils are calcareous in nature, then apply 50 kg/acre sulphur between the vines in the soil. The sulphur should be properly mixed in the soil for improving its efficacy in taking care of calcium carbonates. Mixing of sulphur with FYM/ compost further improves its efficacy.
3. The vineyards where sodicity problems are there, apply gypsum to the soil for removal of sodium from the soil exchange complex. In case of calcareous soils, use sulphur for similar purpose.

### III. Canopy Management

Based on the present growth stages and weather condition in grape vineyard, following suggestions are offered.

#### 1) The vineyard from pre- bloom stage to flowering stage:

The GA<sub>3</sub> spray can be given only during clear weather for better results. Removal of 2 to 3 basal leaf will help for good aeration and coverage of fungicide. In case of white seedless varieties (Thompson Seedless and Tas-A-Ganesh) during full bloom stage, GA<sub>3</sub> spray @ 25 ppm can help for berry thinning as it acts as pollinicide. The GA<sub>3</sub> schedule for elongated varieties (Sonaka, Manik Chaman, Super Sonaka, Sarita Seedless, Krishna Seedless, SSN, etc) is different than the above. In these varieties, GA<sub>3</sub> can be sprayed as below.



- a) Pre-bloom stage: 10 ppm GA<sub>3</sub>
- b) Pre-bloom stage: 15 ppm GA<sub>3</sub>
- c) 25% flowering: 10 ppm GA<sub>3</sub>
- d) 50% flowering: 10 ppm GA<sub>3</sub>
- e) 60-80% flowering: 10 ppm GA<sub>3</sub>
- f) 90-100% flowering: 60 ppm GA<sub>3</sub>
- g) After berry set: 40-50 ppm GA<sub>3</sub> + 10 ppm IAA

## 2) Berry setting to 8 mm berry size:

The vineyard where berry setting is completed, bunch thinning and berry thinning need to be considered important. The bunches should be retained based on objectives (raisin, local market, and export). The retention of berries per bunch should be based on the bunch type, variety, etc. Berry retention based on the variety is as below.

Variety	No of rachis/bunch		No of berries/bunch	
	Local	Export	Local	Export
Thompson Seedless	12-14	10-12	130-140	100-120
Tas-A-Ganesh	12-14	10-12	130-140	100-120
Sonaka	14-16	12-14	140-150	130-140
Manik Chaman	14-16	12-14	140-150	130-140
Sarita Seedless	14-16	12-14	140-150	130-140
Red Globe	10-12	8-10	80-90	70-75
Nanasaheb Purple Seedless	10-12	8-10	80-90	75-80
Crimson Seedless	10-12	10-12	120-130	100-120

## 3) Leaf requirement for bunch development:

The leaf requirement for bunch development should be given priority. For development of 500 g bunch (100-120 berries), one shoot should have at least total 12 leaf with leaf area of about 160-170<sup>2</sup> cm.

Approximately 6-8 berries are developed with the support of one leaf. The leaf requirement can be fulfilled upto berry setting. Hence, during the pre-bloom stage to complete the leaf requirement application of nitrogenous fertilizer (urea, 12:61:0, ammonium sulphate, etc) can be applied through drip. Depending upon the curve of shoot tip, the fertilizer requirement can be decided.

## 4) Effect of low temperature:

In some of the grape growing areas, early pruning is done. In many of the grape growing regions, minimum temperature is below 12<sup>0</sup>C. In white seedless varieties, the grape

bunches at nearing veraison stage suffers with change in green colour to pink colour. This is a physiological disorder. Pink pigmentation is observed when the minimum temperature starts dropping below 7°C for one to two days. Though there is no control measure available to stop pink colour formation but some of the management practices can be followed to save the grape bunches. Covering the grape bunch with paper (before veraison starts), increase the irrigation in grape vineyard and burning file in different spots to increase the temperature can help to minimize the problem. After berry set (4-6 mm berry size) the berry develops at faster rate. However, during the period of low temperature, physiological activities a view slow down thereby reducing the berry size. The root activity is also seen reduced. This needs to be accelerated by increasing soil temperature. Application of mulch on bund, small trench on the side of bund, increasing phosphorous dose, irrigation, etc. are some of the major practices that can be followed.

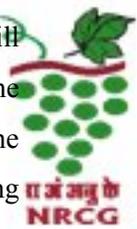
#### 5) Effect of dew on berry development:

Since the current experienced sufficient rainfall with longer period in all the grape growing regions, in the coming months, the dew formation during morning hours will be more and the period may also be extended even upto afternoon. This will increase the relative humidity in the vine canopy. The increase in humidity will help to activate the inoculum of major disease like downy mildew. Dry weather in the canopy during evening time may lead to incidence of powdery mildew in case of vineyards after berry setting.

More than the use of fungicide, canopy plays a crucial role in controlling the diseases in the grape vineyard. Removal of 2-3 basal leaf, removal of excess shoots, side shoots, arranging the shoots on foliage wire after berry set, etc will help to reduce the relative humidity in the canopy thereby improving the spray coverage for the control of diseases.



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#### IV. Disease management

Days after fruit pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthraco	Others (specify)
164	Nil	Very low	Nil	Bacterial spot- Nil Rust- Nil

Regular application of biocontrol agents may be continued especially *Ampelomyces quisqualis* and *Bacillus subtilis* @ 5 and 2g per litre of water.

## **VII. Insect and Mite Pest Management**

### **Growth Stage: Veraison to post veraison stage after October pruning**

- Mealybug and mites population may be noticed due to favourable weather conditions.
- Spot application of Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per litre water (PHI 65 days) is effective against mealybugs. If PHI is not available, then spot plant wash with trisiloxane polyether surfactant @ 0.3 ml per litre water with 10-12 litre water per plant to remove mealybug and honeydew from plant and bunches in the field can be given followed by wash with water.
- Red spider Mite infestation may increase in most of the grape areas. Sulphur 80 WDG @ 1.5-2.0 g/L or Abamectin 1.9 EC @ 0.75 ml/L (PHI 30 days) or Bifenazate 22.6 SC @ 0.5 ml/L (PHI 30 days) water may be applied if mite infestation is observed.
- All the cracked/damaged berries should be removed from the grape bunches. These cracked berries can act as a good attractant for these scavenging flies. To make a trap, keep all the cracked berries in a wide mouth shallow container and place it under shade at least 500 meters away from the vineyards. The flies will go from vineyard to this trap and the flies near this trap can be killed by giving a small shower of spinosad 45 SC @ 0.25 ml per litre water 3-4 times in a day.
- Remove excess shoot growth to manage thrips. If pesticide application is necessary, then abamectin given for the management of mites will also control thrips.