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

WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (09/04/2026) – Wednesday (15/04/2026)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	18-21	34-39	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed, Loni, Vani - – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	11-24	11-22
Pune	19-21	35-39	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Indapur, Narayangaon, Baramati- Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	09-24	13-28
Solapur	19-21	34-39	Solapur, Pandharpur, Latur, Nannaj, Ausa, Vairag, Barshi, Tuljapur – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	07-18	13-26
Sangli	20-22	36-41	Miraj, Sangli, Kawtha, Shirguppi, Shetphal, Palsi, Walva, Palus, Khanapur Vita– Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-14	11-25
Vijayapura	23-26	36-40	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	13-18	12-19
Hyderabad	22-24	37-41	Hyderabad, Medchal, Zahirabad – Thu – Wed – No Rain. .	Clear to cloudy	06-13	09-25
Satara	19-21	34-39	Khatav, Satara, Phaltan – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	07-18	13-26
Ahmednagar	19-24	35-40	Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Shrigonda, . Rahata, Kopargaon, Akole, Karjat, Jamkhed – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-24	10-19
Jalna	22-25	36-41	Mantha, Jafrabad, Ambad, Ghansavangi, Jalna- – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	05-19	09-21
Buldhana	20-24	33-39	Buldana, Chikhli, Sindkhed- Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	16-29	08-25
Kolhapur	18-20	35-41	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	09-19	14-29
Bengaluru Rural	20-23	34-36	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru - east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru – Fri, Mon, Wed - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	04-13	23-32
Belagavi	16-20	35-39	Belagavi, Gokak, Chikodi, Athni – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-20	16-29
Bidar	21-24	37-42	Basavakalyan, Humanabad, Bidar – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	06-15	07-22

Bagalkot	23-25	36-40	Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Hungund, Mudhol - – Thu – Wed – No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	13-18	12-19

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: 8 – 9.5 mm

Amount of irrigation advised:

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. After foundation pruning, during shoot growth stage, apply 13,600 – 16,150 L/acre per day of irrigation water. If EC of the irrigation water is less than 1 dS/m, then apply 10,880 – 12,920 L/acre per day.

d. In case vigour is more than desired, then reduce irrigation water application to 6,500 – 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 5000 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.

Soil and Nutrient management :

Rest Period

After the harvest of grapes, 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.

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.

III. Canopy Management

Based on the present weather condition, following suggestions are offered.

1) The vineyard at harvest stage:

The vineyard at stage needs sufficient irrigation to maintain the berry turgidity. In many of the grape vineyard, it is seen that the grape growers are avoiding irrigation to the vine. In these vineyards, the sugar development may get advanced, however, cluster drying will be major problem. This is disturbing the balance between actual requirement and supply thereby causing the major problem like cluster drying (mummification). Hence, to control, the problem, sufficient irrigation needs to be applied. Application of calcium and magnesium through foliar spray may help to some extent (in the vineyard just after the initiation of verasion stage).

4) Foundation pruning and its management:

The vineyard after the grape harvest needs another operation called foundation pruning. It is generally done after harvest of fruits. Before foundation pruning, the vineyard needs rest for about 20 to 30 days. Trench opening is done at least 15 days before foundation pruning. A trench of 3-to-4-inch depth and about 2 feet wide need to be opened. Application of nutrients to be done as per the recommendations. Immediately after the application fertilizer, trench should be closed to avoid damage of roots. The exposure of roots to the sun for longer time may lead to formation of dead arms in the vineyard.

The canes should be pruned leaving single bud. This will help for uniform bud sprout. Application of hydrogen cyanamide @ 20-25 ml per litre water will help to crack the bud on a cordon thus making a way for easy sprout.

2) Vineyard after the re-cut:

In the vineyard after re-cut, the development of trunk as well as cordon should be in progress. While developing the trunk, the new growth should be at faster rate. The nutrient management at this stage plays an important role. Application of only nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer through soil will help to push vegetative growth. In case of soil report with calcium carbonate availability in the vineyard, sulphur application will help to reduce the soil pH. Sufficient irrigation and nitrogen will help for faster growth.

The trunk should be developed using “stop and go” method. In this method, when the shoot growth is of 8-9 leaf stage, the pinching is done at 6-7 leaf. This will facilitate the growth of side shoots. These shoots are again pinched at 3-4 leaf and the upper sprout is tied to the bamboo and allowed to grow for next stop of trunk. The retention of 3-4 leaf on the shoot will help to store the food material and make the trunk thicker. The development of cordon also been done in the similar way.

3) 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 fruit pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
197	Nil	Very low	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.

V. Insect and Mite Pest Management

Growth Stage: Post veraison stage after October pruning

- Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml/L (PHI 65 days) water or spirotetramat 15.31 OD @ 700 ml/hectare (PHI 60 days) may be used for the management of mealybugs. In case PHI cannot be maintained for application of insecticides, tag mealybug infested vines and spot wash with any trisiloxane polyether-based surfactant @ 0.3 ml per litre water with water volume 10-12 litres per vine with single gun to wash off the mealybugs. It should be followed by washing with plain water.
- 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.

Growth stage: Newly grafted vineyards after recut

- For thrips management in new vineyards after recut, give regular applications of effective insecticides such as spinosad 45 SC @ 0.25 ml/l, spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.3 ml/l, cyantraniliprole 10 OD @ 0.7 ml/l, emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.22g/l or fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g/l water using knapsack sprayer when thrips population is 5 per shoot or above.

Growth Stage: Resting stage after harvesting

- Spot wash mealybug infected plants with buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per litre water with 1.5-2.0 litre water per plant.
- Sulphur 80 WDG @ 1.5-2.0 g/L or abamectin 1.9% EC @ 0.75 ml/L water may be applied if mite infestation is observed at vine resting stage after harvest.

Growth Stage: Bud sprouting after foundation pruning

- Give preventive spray of imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml per litre water at the time of bud sprouting after foundation pruning to manage flea beetle and mealybug shoot malformation.
- For flea beetle management, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml per litre or fipronil 80 WG @ 0.06 g per litre or lambda cyhalothrin 4.9 CS @ 0.5 ml per litre water during early morning or late evening hours