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

**WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK**

**Thursday (13/11/2025) – Wednesday (19/11/2025)**

| Location | Temperature (°C) | | Possibility of Rain | Cloud Cover | Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max | R H% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Min | Max | | | | |
| **Nashik** | 20-22 | 28-31 | Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed, Loni, Vani–Thu-Wed—No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 8-17 | 55-95 |
| **Pune** | 18-21 | 26-29 | Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, Baramati, Indapur–Thu-Wed—No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 10-12 | 52-90 |
| **Solapur** | 18-21 | 27-31 | Solapur, Tuljapur, Ausa, Vairag, Barshi, Pandharpur, Nannaj, Latur– Thu-Wed—No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 6-20 | 39-87 |
| **Sangli** | 18-20 | 26-28 | Sangli, Miraj, Walva, Palus, Kawtha, Palsi, Khanapur Vita, Shetphal– Thu-Wed—No Rain. Shirguppi–Thu, Fri- Drizzling Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 11-18 | 56-98 |
| **Vijayapura** | 17-20 | 26-29 | Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura–Thu– Drizzling Rain. Fri-Wed- No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 14-30 | 46-93 |
| **Hyderabad** | 20-21 | 23-30 | Hyderabad, Medchal –Thu –Drizzling Rain. Fri-Wed- No Rain. Zahirabad– Thu-Wed—No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 11-28 | 42-91 |
| **Satara** | 18-20 | 25-28 | Satara, Khatav–Thu–Drizzling Rain, Fri-Wed- No Rain. Phaltan– Thu-Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 8-15 | 64-98 |
| **Ahmednagar** | 19-21 | 27-30 | Sangamner, Rahata, Kopargaon, Akole, Ahmednagar, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed – Thu-Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 12-18 | 50-92 |
| **Jalna** | 21-22 | 28-30 | Jalna, Ambad, Ghansavangi, Jafrabad, Mantha – Thu-Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 7-13 | 52-95 |
| **Buldhana** | 22-23 | 27-30 | D.raja, Buldana, Chikhli, Sindkhed– Thu-Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 7-14 | 55-98 |
| **Kolhapur** | 21- | 26-27 | Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada – | Clear to | 8-11 | 68-98 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22 | | Thu-Wed–No Rain. | cloudy | | |
| **Bengaluru Rural** | 18-19 | 24-29 | Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru -east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru –Thu–Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri–Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 10-24 | 54-97 |
| **Belagavi** | 20-21 | 26-27 | Belagavi, Gokak–Thu,Fri–Drizzling Rain, Sat–Wed–No Rain. Chikodi–Fri,Sat– Drizzling Rain, Sun –Wed–No Rain, Athni–Thu–Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 13-23 | 65-99 |
| **Bidar** | 19-22 | 25-30 | Bidar Humanabad, Basavakalyan –Thu–Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 12-25 | 51-94 |
| **Bagalkot** | 17-19 | 24-27 | Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Hungund–Thu–Drizzling Rain, Fri–Wed–No Rain. Mudhol– Fri–Drizzling Rain, Thu,Sat–Wed–No Rain. | Clear to cloudy | 15-25 | 51-96 |

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

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

https://mdagrimet.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: 2 to 5 mm

**Amount of irrigation advised :**

1. In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, donot irrigate the vineyard.
2. During **shoot growth stage** (Fruit pruning season), apply irrigation through drip @ 3400 - 8500 L/ acre/ day for all grape growing regions. In case vigour is more than desired, then reduce irrigation water application by half to 4200 L/acre and stop nitrogen application. Still if growth is more, stop the irrigation till such time the growth is brought under control and then start irrigation.
3. During flowering to setting stage, apply irrigation through drip @ 1200 - 2500 L/ acre/ day for all grape growing regions.

**Soil and Nutrient management :**

**Pre-pruning operations – Fruit pruning season**

1. In many of the grape growing areas, continuous spells of rains have been received and further also possibility of rains are there. The soils are already saturated. This has affected the rooting activity. Due to prolonged saturation, the roots may have started decaying. **Donot disturb the soil in the root zone. Wait for the soil to come to the wapsa condition before any soil related intervention has to be done.** Growth will be slow and cane maturity will be affected but donot worry. Only after wapsa, fertilizer application should be done.
2. 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 @ 50kg/acre for similar purpose. The application should be alongwith FYM/compost etc. They should be mixed in the soil and not left on the top.
3. In case of calcareous soils, if SSP is applied as basal dose, mix with FYM/compost etc. to avoid phosphorus fixation.
4. Test the soil and irrigation water, to plan for nutrient and water management during fruit pruning season.



**Shoot Growth stage**

1. In case organic fertilizers are applied, check the C:N ratio. Lower the ratio more the nitrogen release, hence possibility of enhanced growth. Control nitrogen application based upon growth of vine.
2. Based upon the soil test value, during shoot growth stage apply urea @ 15kg / acre this week in two splits. If the soil is calcareous, instead of urea apply ammonium sulphate @ 25 kg/ acre in three splits this week. Depending upon the crop vigour, regulate nitrogen application.
3. If sodicity problem is there, apply 10 kg Sulphate of potash per acre in 2 splits this week.
4. Until and unless leaves are fully developed donot go for any foliar application of nutrients. It will lead to wastage of spray.
5. The quantity of nutrients to be applied through foliar, depends upon canopy size.
6. If the crop is between 5 leaf to prebloom stage, apply Zinc sulphate and Ferrous sulphate @ 15 kg/ acre based upon soil test value. Boron application should be carried out only if soil test value indicates low levels and the irrigation water does not contain boron. If during foundation puning, the petiole test stated that boron was deficient then apply boron @ 1.5 kg to 5 kg depending upon the soil test value. Apply one kg boron at a time.
7. Apply 10 kg Magnesium sulphate per acre if the crop is between 5 leaf to prebloom stage.

**Flowering to setting stage:**

1. Donot apply any nitrogen based fertilizer just before Flowering to Setting stage to avoid problems of kooj (inflorescence necrosis).
2. Apply 3-4 kg Phosphoric acid in two to three splits this week. Remember that the pH of the irrigation water should be near 6.0. OR apply SSP @ 125kg/acre as basal application. SSP should be mixed with FYM/Compost before application to minimize phosphorus fixation.
3. **Petiole nutrient testing: At 70% capfall stage, petiole samples should be taken for nutrient analysis. The leaf opposite the bunch should be removed for sampling.**

**III. Canopy Management**

During the last few days, the frequency of the rain is reduced and the day temperature is also increasing. This condition is resulting into reduction in the relative humidity in the grape vineyard. During this period, the grape vineyard is in different stage of growth. Based on the weather and the crop growth stage, the following advice is offered to the grape growers

**Cane maturity stage during cloudy and rainy condition:**

Rising temperatures and lower humidity promote vegetative growth, drying the root zone to a wafsa condition. This enhances root activity, boosting shoot growth, internodal length, side shoot emergence, and leaf area, but delays cane maturity. Dense canopies increase disease risk, and immature canes may not develop bunches. Under such condition, following practices need to be followed.

1. To achieve proper cane maturity in grapevine, shoot pinching and removal of side shoots also need to be done.
2. Application of potassic fertilizers (based on the shoot age) through drip and through foliar sprays can help to control the vegetative growth. During this time, fertilizer grade 0.0.50 @ 3-4g/L water can be sprayed alternate days. In addition, SOP or 0.0.50 @ 1.0 kg/acre can be supplied through drips.
3. At this stage, hard pinching can be avoided as this will lead to emergence of more side shoots and bunches.
4. Training the shoots on foliage wire will help to receive proper sunlight so that cane maturity can be advanced.
5. Under humid condition and dense canopy, major diseases like downy mildew can become the major problem. Severe incidence of downy mildew may lead to leaf fall before fruit pruning. Hence, copper-based fungicides and biologicals like *Trichoderma* spray can be given priority.

**Vineyards affected due to heavy rainfall and flood before fruit pruning**

Almost all vineyards were in unpruned stage. The grapevines were affected due to heavy and erratic rains in Solapur area. Based on the present condition of the vineyards, the growers were advised for the following measures. Following suggestions for managing the affected vineyards:

1. Drain excess water from the vineyards to maintain optimal soil moisture.
2. If cane is matured fruit/October pruning to be done as soon as possible.
3. If the canes are not matured, then 2 foliar application at 5-7 days interval of SOP @ 2-3 g/l should be done.
4. Irrigation/fertigation should be stopped until and unless wapsa/field capacity condition comes in soil in vineyards.
5. Vineyards submerged in water for more than 3-5 days should be washed with Chlorine water.
6. After the fruit pruning, Trichoderma asperelloids @ 2 g/l or 2ml/l of water should be sprayed at weekly interval (3-4 applications). Pre-pruning drip application of Trichoderma should be done.
7. In early pruned areas, at 'ponga' stage, one spray of copper hydroxide @ 1.5g/L may be given.
8. After the fruit pruning, at 7-10 leaves stage, application of Amisulbrom @ 0.375ml/L or cyazofamid 0.2ml/L may be given for downy mildew control.
9. For anthracnose disease, thiophenate methyl @1g/L or kasugamycin+copper oxychloride @0.75ml/L or copper sulphate + mancozeb @5g/L may be given. Kasugamycin+copper oxychloride @ 0.75ml/L will also control bacterial spot diseases.
10. If rust is visible in some areas/nursery, application of chlorothalonil @2g/L may be done.

**IV. Disease management**

| **Days after fruit pruning** | **Risk of diseases** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Downy mildew** | **Powdery mildew** | **Anthracnose** | **Others (specify)** |
| 52 | Moderate | Low | Very High | Bacterial spot-High<br>Rust-Low |

In early pruned areas, at 7-10 leaves stage, application of Amisulbrom @ 0.375ml/L or cyazofamid 0.2ml/L may be given for downy mildew control. CAA fungicides like iprovalicarb+propineb/mandipropamid/dimethomorph may also be given for downy mildew control as well.

Fluopicolide+Fosetyl Al may also be sprayed for downy mildew control. For anthracnose, thiophenate methyl @1g/L or kasugamycin+copper oxychloride @0.75ml/L or copper sulphate + mancozeb @5g/L may be given. Kasugamycin+copper oxychloride @ 0.75ml/L will also control bacterial spot diseases. As temperature will gradually go down, incidence of powdery mildew may be seen and application of sulphur @2-2.5g/L may be done. If the disease is already visible, hexaconazole or difenoconazole may be sprayed.

## VII. Insect and Mite Pest Management

**Fruit pruning growth stage: Initial active shoot growth stage**

**Growth Stage: Pre flowering to berry setting after fruit pruning**

- Regularly monitor vineyards for mealybug and stem borer infestation.
- For management of mealybug, tag infested vines and remove loose bark from main trunk and cordons. Then do spot treatment of mealybug infested vines with buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per litre water (1.5-2.0 litres water per vine). Do not spray any broad-spectrum insecticides such as chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos, methomyl, profenophos, etc. for mealybug control. Higher humidity will favour development of natural enemies which will slowly kill mealybugs. In case chemical spray is required, prefer buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per litre of water for plant wash.
- To manage stem borer, mechanically remove the grub at the initiation of frass appearance near the vine.
- Incidences of new species of stem borer (red colour larva) may be noticed under bark in Sangali, Solapur, Nashik, Pune, Bijapur grape areas. Remove the loose bark and give good plant wash mainly targeting cordons and main trunk with entomogenous fungus *Metarhizium* spp.