



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

WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (18/09/2025) – Wednesday (24/09/2025)



Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	21-22	29-30	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed–Thu– Moderate to Heavy Rain. Fri,Sat–Light to Moderate Rain, Sun–Tue–Heavy Rain. Wed–Drizzling Rain. Loni, Vani–Thu,Sat–Drizzling to Light Rain. Fri,Sun–Wed–Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	8-13	69-98
Pune	20-21	27-29	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon– Thu,Sun,Tue– Drizzling to Light Rain. Fri,Sat,Mon,Wed– Drizzling Rain Baramati,Indapur–Thu,Sat,Wed– Drizzling Rain, Fri,Sun,Tue–Light to Moderate Rain, Mon–Heavy Rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-16	56-91
Solapur	20-21	30-31	Tuljapur, Ausa, Vairag, Barshi, Pandharpur, Solapur –Thu,Sun– Light to Moderate Rain, Fri–Moderate to Heavy Rain. Sat,Mon,Tue–Heavy Rain. Wed–Drizzling Rain. Nannaj–Thu,Sun–Drizzling Rain. Fri,Mon,Tue– Light to Moderate Rain. Sat,Wed–Drizzling to Light Rain. Latur–Thu–Drizzling to Light Rain Fri,Tue–Light to Moderate Rain, Heavy Rain, Sun,Mon,Wed–Moderate to Heavy Rain, Sat–Heavy Rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-20	53-92
Sangli	22-23	29-31	Sangli, Miraj, Walva, Palus, Kawtha, Palsi, Khanapur Vita–Thu,Mon– Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri–Sun,Tue,Wed–Drizzling Rain. Shirguppi–Thu, Sun–Drizzling to	Clear to cloudy	10-19	53-95

			Light Rain, Fri-Sat, Mon-Wed-Drizzling Rain. Shetphal-Thu, Tue-Moderate to Heavy Rain, Sun-Light to Moderate Rain. Fri, Sat, Mon-Heavy Rain, Wed-Drizzling Rain.			
Vijayapura	21-22	30-31	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura-Thu, Fri, Sun, Mon-Drizzling to Light Rain, Sat, Wed-Drizzling Rain, Tue-Heavy Rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-24	51-89
Hyderabad	23-24	31-32	Hyderabad, Medchal - Thu, Sat-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri-Moderate to Heavy Rain. Mon, Tue-Heavy Rain. Sun, Wed-Drizzling Rain. Zahirabad-Thu-Drizzling Rain. Mon-Heavy Rain, Fri-Tue-Light to Moderate Rain, Sat, Sun, Wed-Drizzling to Light Rain.	Clear to cloudy	7-14	47-84
 Satara	20-21	28-29	Satara, Khatav -Thu-Mon-Drizzling Rain, Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed-Light to Moderate Rain, Sun-Heavy Rain. Phalan -Thu-Fri-Drizzling Rain. Sat-Moderate to Heavy Rain. Sun-Heavy Rain, Mon-Tue-Light to Moderate Rain, Wed-Drizzling to Light Rain.	Clear to cloudy	7-11	 60-95
Ahmednagar	21-22	28-29	Sangamner, Rahata, Kopargaon, -Thu-Light to Moderate Rain, Fri, Sat, Mon-Moderate to Heavy Rain, Sun-Heavy Rain, Tue, Wed-Drizzling Rain. Akole-Thu-Heavy Rain, Fri-Sun, Mon-Drizzling to Light Rain., Tue, Wed-Drizzling Rain. Ahmednagar, Shrigonda Karjat-Thu, Tue-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri, Sat, Mon-Heavy Rain, Sun, Wed-Drizzling Rain. Jamkhed-Thu, Sat, Tue-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri, Wed-Drizzling Rain, Sun, Mon-Light to Moderate Rain.	Clear to cloudy	8-13	52-90
Jalna	22-23	29-30	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansavangi-Thu-Moderate to Heavy Rain, Fri, Mon-Light to Moderate Rain, Sat-Heavy Rain Tue-Drizzling	Clear to cloudy	9-14	61-91

			Rain, Sun, Wed-Drizzling to Light Rain. Mantha-Thu-Heavy Rain, Tue-Light to Moderate Rain, Sat-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri, Sun, Mon, Wed - Drizzling Rain. Jafrabad-Thu-Light to Moderate Rain, Fri, Sun, Wed-Drizzling to Light Rain, Mon, Tue- Moderate to Heavy Rain, Sat - Drizzling Rain.			
Buldhana	23-24	30-32	D.raja, Buldana, Chikhli-Thu-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri-Wed-Drizzling Rain. Sindkhed-Thu, Sat-Tue- Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri, Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-16	65-96
Kolhapur	23-24	27-31	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada -Thu-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri-Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	4-6	66-98
Bengaluru Rural	20-21	28-30	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru -east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru - Thu-Sat-Heavy Rain, Sun-Drizzling to Light Rain, Mon-Wed- Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	13-20	62-96
Belagavi	21-22	24-29	Belagavi, Gokak- Thu-Drizzling Rain, Fri, Tue- Light to Moderate Rain, Sat, Sun, Wed-Drizzling to Light Rain. Chikodi- Thu, Sun-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri, Sat-Mon-Wed- Drizzling Rain. Athni -Thu, Mon-Drizzling to Light Rain, Fri-Sun, Tue, Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	9-16	69-99
Bidar	22-23	29-32	Bidar, Humanabad -Thu- Drizzling Rain. Fri, Tue- Light to Moderate Rain Mon-Heavy Rain, Sat, Sun, Wed- Drizzling to Light Rain. Basavakalyan-Thu, Sat-Moderate to Heavy Rain, Fri, Mon- Heavy Rain. Sun, Tue-Light to Moderate Rain, Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	4-14	58-92
Bagalkot	20-21	29-30	Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Hungund-Thu, Fri, Sun- Drizzling to Light Rain, Mon-Light to Moderate Rain, Tue-Heavy Rain, Sat, Wed - Drizzling Rain. Mudhol - Thu, Fri- Light to Moderate Rain,	Clear to cloudy	13-23	51-90

			Sat–Wed– Drizzling Rain.			
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Note: Above weather information is summary of weather forecasting given in following websites

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: 0 to 4 mm

Amount of irrigation advised :

1. All the grape growing regions are forecasted to receive from drizzling to moderate rains. In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, do not irrigate the vineyard.
2. If the soils especially medium and heavy, are saturated with water, then, do not irrigate for atleast 5-7 days till the soil comes to wapsa condition.
3. Cane maturity stage: Apply irrigation through surface drip upto 2000 L/acre per day.
4. In case of monsoon rains, remove mulch cover on the bund and allow the rain water to seep into the soil. This will leach the accumulated salts in the rootzone. The mulch so removed can be mixed with the soil to improve the soil porosity.
5. During shoot growth stage (Fruit pruning season), apply irrigation through drip upto 6800 L/ acre/day for all grape growing regions. In case vigour is more than desired, then reduce irrigation water application by half upto 3400 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.

Soil and Nutrient management :

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. Do not 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. Due to continuous sprays the leaf will not look healthy, need based sprays should be followed as the leaf health is bound to affect the photosynthate formation. This will impact cane maturity.
3. After current rains, give foliar spray of SOP @ 3-5 g/L depending upon canopy size.
4. In case of calcareous soils where acute iron deficiency is observed, repeatedly spray 2-3g/L Ferrous sulphate two to three times at 3 days interval followed by 15-20 kg/ acre Ferrous sulphate application through drip. The fertigation dose should be split into atleast 3 doses of 5kg each. Apply 5kg/ acre soluble sulphur through drip every week. Also spray magnesium sulphate and potassium sulphate @ 3 gm each/ L once only.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. In case due to rains and for preventive control, if bordeaux or copper sprays are given, then there is possibility of leaf reddening in coloured varieties like Krishna Seedless etc. No specific pattern will be there. This may be due to copper toxicity. Regulate copper sprays.
8. After cane maturity, raise Sunnhemp or Dhaincha for green manuring purpose.
9. The light intensity is reduced due to cloudy conditions, management of canopy to improve light penetration is important for cane maturity.



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Pre-pruning operations – Fruit pruning season

1. In case pruning is planned during October, raise Sunnhemp or Dhaincha for green manuring purpose.
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 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.

5. In areas where rains have not been received and the irrigation water availability is less, it is suggested to flood the rootzone(only) with water to leach out the salts and wet the entire soil depth before pruning and then cover with mulch. Thereafter irrigate as per availability of water.

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.



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.

1) Rainfall during cane maturity stage:

During this period, the increase in temperature and reduction in relative humidity is supporting the vegetative growth. The water from root zone is getting removed and the soil will be coming to wafsa condition. In addition, root activity will also be improved thereby increasing the shoot growth. This condition generally favours for increase in internodal length thereby increasing the shoot vigour, emergence of side shoots, and increase in leaf area. This condition will delay the cane maturity. Under such conditions, the vines tend to develop dense canopy thereby leading to disease incidence. The delayed cane maturity may lead to problems in developing the pith in the canes. The immature canes generally do not develop bunches. Under such condition, following practices need to be followed.

- a) To achieve proper cane maturity in grapevine, shoot pinching and removal of side shoots also need to be done.

- b) 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.
- c) At this stage, hard pinching can be avoided as this will lead to emergence of more side shoots and bunches.
- d) Training the shoots on foliage wire will help to receive proper sunlight so that cane maturity can be advanced.
- e) 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.
- f) Under the condition of dry weather with semi-matured to matured leaf, powdery mildew can be the major problems. Under severe condition, leaf fall may also be seen in the vineyard. Hence, Bordeaux mixture spray @ 0.75 to 1.0% concentration may help to control both the diseases.

2) Management of grafting in new plot:

Preparation of rootstock:

The period of grafting of new variety on the rootstock is started. During this period, the temperature (30-35°C) and 80-90% relative humidity will be available. This condition will favour the successful grafting in the field condition. However, before the grafting, the rootstock should possess following characters.

- 1) The rootstock shoot should be of 8-10 m diameter at about 30cm above the ground.
- 2) The shoots of rootstock should be straight.
- 3) The rootstock shoot should be healthy.
- 4) The shoots should be in sap flow condition.

To achieve this, the appropriate type of shoots needs to be retained while the remaining shoots to be removed. Under the condition of excess number of shoots, retain only three to four straight growing with larger internode and proper thickness. If the shoot has more side shoots, it needs to be removed to obtain straight and thick shoot at the graft position. Hence, at least 15 days before the actual grafting, the rootstock shoots to be prepared.

Preparation of scion:

The scion selected for grafting should be from healthy, disease free and high yielding vines. Generally, the vine selected for scion grafting should not be used for yield. However, in majority of the grape vineyards, this is not being followed. The scion selected should be completely matured with dark brown pith in it. Such canes have sufficient food material stored in it. Following practices can be followed while grafting.

- The selected scion should be completely matured with dark brown pith.
- The selected scion should be from high yielding and disease-free vines.
- While selecting the scion on sub-cane, select the portion of canes only after three buds above the knot developed.
- Dip the scion in Carbendazim @ 3-4 g/L water for about 2-3 hours. This will help to remove disease inoculums (if any).
- Under the condition of dry weather, irrigate the rootstock plants with sufficient water so that the sap flow continues. This will help for early callus formation.

IV. Disease management

Days after foundation pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
142	Moderate	Low	High	Bacterial spot-Moderate Rust-Low

Pre-pruning drip application of Trichoderma should be done. In early pruned areas, at 'ponga' stage, one spray of copper hydroxide @ 1.5g/L may be given. Application of systemic fungicides need not be done at this stage.

V. Insect and Mite management

- Stem borer, *Celosterna scabrator* adults may be seen in vineyards and/or near light at night at homes near vineyards. They are easily visible during daytime feeding on the bark of the young stem of grapes. They can be easily captured by hand and killed whenever noticed in the vineyards during this period. Spraying any insecticide is not economically effective to manage adults.
- Due to optimum weather conditions, mealybug infestation may be noticed. Use of broad-spectrum insecticides should be avoided for mealybug control. Preventive plant wash, on stem and cordons, of biocontrol agents such as *Verticillium*, *Metarhizium*, *Beauveria* may be given. In case of shoot malformation due to mealybug or infestation on canes, remove excess shoot growth and give foliar spray of imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml per litre water.

- In case of thrips or caterpillar infestation, remove excess canopy. Application of fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g per litre or emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.22 g per litre water is effective. Light traps may be installed outside the vineyards to manage moths for reducing caterpillar infestation.
- 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 or abamectin 1.9 EC @ 0.75 ml/l water is effective.
- Red colour stem borer (*Dervishiya cadambae*) has started egg laying and infestation under bark in grape areas. Install light traps near the vineyards to manage moths of this stem borer. Remove loose bark from stem and cordons and give preventive wash on stem and cordons with biocontrol agent *Metarhizium* @ 3-5 ml per litre water minimum once in the month during July to September months. If infestation is observed, remove the loose bark and give spot stem and cordon wash with *Metarhizium* @ 3-5 ml per litre water and 1.5-2 litres water per plant on the infested plants only.
- In new vineyards, flea beetle infestation may be observed. In case of heavy infestation, give soil drenching with imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 1.5 ml per plant and foliar application with spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.3 ml per litre or fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g per litre water.



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