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

WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (20/11/2025) – Wednesday (26/11/2025)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	11-16	28-30	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed, Loni, Vani–Thu-Wed—No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	5-12	29-43
Pune	14-19	29-31	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, Baramati, Indapur– Thu-Wed—No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	4-9	27-47
Solapur	14-19	29-30	Solapur, Tuljapur, Ausa, Vairag, Barshi, Pandharpur, Nannaj, Latur– Thu-Wed—No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	5-28	25-45
Sangli	14-21	30-32	Sangli, Miraj, Walva, Palus, Kawtha, Palsi, Khanapur Vita, Shetphal, Shirguppi – Thu-Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	5-14	27-45
Vijayapura	15-21	29-32	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura–Thu–Wed- No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	13-26	26-45
Hyderabad	14-19	28-31	Hyderabad, Medchal, Zahirabad– Thu-Wed—No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-21	33-56
Satara	11-20	28-30	Satara, Khatav, Phaltan– Thu-Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	3-9	35-52
Ahmednagar	11-18	28-30	Sangamner, Rahata, Kopargaon, Akole, Ahmednagar, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed – Thu-Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	8-18	29-46
Jalna	11-15	28-29	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansavangi, Jafrabad, Mantha – Thu-Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	6-14	28-42
Buldhana	12-16	26-28	D.raja, Buldana, Chikhli, Sindkhed– Thu-Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	8-19	31-41
Kolhapur	12-15	28-30	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada – Thu-Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	5-12	33-40
Bengaluru	17-19	26-29	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru -east, Bengaluru-	Clear to	14-18	36-67

Rural			north, Bengaluru –Sun–Drizzling to Light Rain, Thu–Sat,Mon,Tues,Wed–No Rain.	cloudy		
Belagavi	13-19	28-30	Belagavi, Gokak, Athni–Thu–Wed–No Rain. Chikodi–Mon–Drizzling Rain, Thu–Sun,Tue,Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	6-13	41-54
Bidar	10-16	27-30	Bidar, Humanabad, Basavakalyan –Thu–Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	8-15	44-51
Bagalkot	15-21	29-32	Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Hungund, Mudhol–Thu–Wed–No Rain.	Clear to cloudy	13-26	26-45

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: 3.5 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 @ 5950 - 8500 L/ acre/ day for all grape growing regions. In case vigour is more than desired, then reduce irrigation water application by half to 3000-4000 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. From flowering to fruit setting, apply irrigation through drip upto 2000-2500 L/ acre/ day. Vigour needs to be controlled.
4. 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.
5. During Berry development stage, apply irrigation through drip @ 5950 - 8500 L/ acre/ day for all grape growing regions.

Soil and Nutrient management :

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 pruning, 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.
8. If soils are calcareous, spray Sulphate of potash and Magnesium sulphate @ 2-3g/L depending upon leaf age during 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.**

Berry Development stage:

1. After Berry setting, continue initially with Phosphoric acid application @ 2 kg followed by 5 kg 12-61-0/acre.
2. If the berry size is from 2-4mm, spray calcium @ 2g Calcium Chloride / Calcium Nitrate per litre. Target sprays immediately after GA application (preferably next day) for better absorption.
3. If the berry size is from 5-8mm, spray calcium @ 2g Calcium Chloride / Calcium Nitrate per litre. Target sprays immediately after GA application (preferably next day) for better absorption.
4. After 6-8 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.

III. Canopy Management

Based on the weather data and growth stages, the following suggestions are offered for vineyard management in an old vineyard:

1. On the 8th to 9th days after fruit pruning, bud sprouting will initiate. During this stage, changes in weather (such as rainfall or cloudy conditions) can increase gibberellin levels in the grapevine, leading to excessive foliage growth (etiolation or vigor).
2. To control excessive foliage growth, apply a cytokinin-based plant growth regulator (PGR), such as 6-Benzyladenine (6BA) at 10 ppm or Chlormequat Chloride (CCC) as per Annexure-5.
3. Remove excess shoots during the period of 14 to 17 days after pruning. This promotes better aeration in the canopy, reducing the humid microclimate that favors downy mildew incidence and inflorescence rot.
4. Apply the first spray of Gibberellic Acid (GA3) at 10 ppm during the parrot green stage of the bunches, followed by a second spray 5 days later. This encourages cell multiplication and elongation, resulting in loose, open bunches after berry setting.
5. To enhance GA3 efficiency, maintain the spray solution pH between 5.5 and 6.0 and use high-quality water for preparation.
6. If possible, conduct spraying when atmospheric relative humidity is above 60%. At this level, leaves are in an active phase, improving absorption.
7. Avoid GA3 sprays under cloudy conditions.

8. Retain grape bunches based on production objectives (e.g., local market, export, or raisin production). Adjust bunch retention according to factors like vine spacing and cane diameter to optimize yield and quality.

IV. Disease management

Days after fruit pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	**Powdery mildew**	**Anthracnose**	**Others (specify)**
59	High	Low	Moderate	Bacterial spot-Very Low 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 or Fluopicolide+Fosetyl Al may also be given for downy mildew control as well. Oxathiopiprolin+Amisulbrom will also give good results. 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. Metrafenone or Polyoxin D Zincsalt will also control powdery appreciably.

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.