



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

WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (24/07/2025) – Wednesday (30/07/2025)



Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	22-23	25-27	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed, Vani –Thu, Fri, Sun–Wed –Drizzling Rain. Sat–Moderate to Heavy Rain. Loni– Thu – Mon – Wed– Drizzling Rain, Fri–Sat–Heavy Rain. Sun–Drizzling to Light Rain.	Clear to cloudy	25-40	78-86
Pune	22-23	25-27	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon–Thu,Sun–Wed–Drizzling Rain. Fri–Sat–Drizzling to Light Rain. Baramati, Indapur – Thu–Wed– Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	16-34	77-86
Solapur	22-23	26-28	Tuljapur, AUSA, Vairag, Barshi, Pandharpur, Nannaj, Latur, Solapur –Thu–Wed –Drizzling Rain. Fri–Drizzling to Light Rain. Sat–Light to Moderate Rain.	Clear to cloudy	25-52	65-83
Sangli	22	25-27	Sangli, Miraj, Walva, Palus, Kawtha, Palsi, Khanapur Vita, Shirguppi–Thu, Sat–Wed –Drizzling Rain, Fri–Drizzling to Light Rain. Shetphal–Thu, Sun–Wed –Drizzling Rain. Fri–Drizzling to Light Rain. Sat–Light to Moderate Rain.	Clear to cloudy	33-45	75-86
Vijayapura	22	26-28	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura–Thu–Wed–Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	48-65	66-78
Hyderabad	22-23	27-30	Hyderabad, Medchal–Thu–Sat–Drizzling to Light Rain, Sun–Wed- Drizzling Rain. Zahirabad–Thu, Mon –Wed–Drizzling to Light Rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-26	67-80

			Fri-Moderate to Heavy Rain, Sat-Sun-Drizzling to Light Rain.			
Satara	21-22	24-25	Satara, Khatav, Phaltan –Thu, Sun-Mon-Drizzling to Light Rain. Fri-Sat-Moderate to Heavy Rain. Tue-Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	25-27	81-87
Ahmednagar	22-23	26-29	Sangamner, Rahata, Kopargaon- Thu, Sun-Wed – Drizzling Rain. Fri-Sat-Drizzling to Light Rain. Jamkhed, Ahmednagar, Shrigonda, Akole- Thu, Sun-Wed – Drizzling Rain, Sat-Drizzling to Light Rain. Karjat- Thu, Fri, Sun-Wed- Drizzling Rain. Sat-Heavy Rain.	Clear to cloudy	15-34	67-84
Jalna	23-24	26-29	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansavangi, Mantha –Thu, Sun-Wed – Drizzling Rain, Fri-Drizzling to Light Rain, Sat-Heavy Rain. Jafrabad-Thu-Sun-Moderate to Heavy Rain. Mon-Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	30-48	66-85
Buldhana	22-24	25-27	D. raja, Buldana, Chikhli-Thu, Sun-Wed-Drizzling Rain. Fri-Drizzling to Light Rain, Sat-Heavy Rain. Sindkhed- Thu-Mon-Drizzling to Moderate Rain, Sat-Heavy Rain, Sun, Tue-Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	22-36	67-86
Kolhapur	22-23	25-27	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada – Thu-Mon – Drizzling to Light Rain. Tue –Wed –Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	32-50	78-86
Bengaluru Rural	20	24-27	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru -east, Bengaluru- north, Bengaluru – Thu –Wed-Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	22-39	58-73
Belagavi	21	23-25	Belagavi, Gokak-Tue-Wed-Drizzling Rain, Thu, Mon-Sun-Drizzling to Light Rain. Chikodi, Athni- Thu-Wed- Drizzling Rain.	Clear to cloudy	23-34	79-88
Bidar	22-23	25-29	Bidar-Thu, Sun-Wed-Drizzling Rain, Fri-Moderate to Heavy Rain, Sat-Light to Moderate Rain. Basavakalyan, Humanabad-Thu-Wed-Drizzlin g Rain.	Clear to cloudy	22-31	67-82

Bagalkot	22	25-28	Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Hungund – Thu–Wed– Drizzling Rain. Mudhol – Thu, Sat–Wed– Drizzling Rain, Fri – Drizzling to Light Rain.	Clear to cloudy	44-65	68-80
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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.

Water management

Pan evaporation: 3 – 5 mm

Amount of irrigation advised :

- There is possibility of drizzling to moderate rains in many regions. In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, donot irrigate the vineyard.
- 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.
- During **fruit bud differentiation stage**, shoot vigour to be controlled and hence, the irrigation water applied should be from 1800 to 3000 L/ acre/ day.
- Cane maturity stage:** Apply irrigation through surface drip @ 1800 to 3000 L/acre per day.
- 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.

Soil and Nutrient management :

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 but donot worry. Only after wapsa, fertilizer application should be done.

Fruit bud differentiation stage

- 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. Do not apply beyond this until and unless the soil and petiole tests show low phosphorus availability.

2. Do not 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 at least 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.
8. 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.
9. If weather forecast predicts good rainfall, then give foliar spray of SOP @ 4-5g/L depending upon the canopy size, before the advent of rains.



Cane maturity stage

1. After current rains, give foliar spray of SOP @ 4-5 g/L depending upon canopy.
2. Potassium application is required from Cane maturity stage onwards. Approx. 64 kg of sulphate of potash (soluble grade) should be applied in this stage. Split the application into at least five doses to reduce the leaching losses of the potassium. Apply 15 kg SOP in two – three splits during this week. In calcareous soils, provide foliar application of Sulphate of Potash (@ 4g/L) once in this growth stage.
3. Apply magnesium sulphate @ 15 kg/acre in two splits. The application should be done during 60-75 days after pruning. In calcareous soils, provide foliar application of Magnesium sulphate (@3g/L) in this growth stage.
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.

5. To effectively manage calcareous soil, apply 5kg/ acre soluble sulphur through drip every week. Also spray magnesium sulphate and potassium sulphate @ 3 gm each/ L once only.
6. 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.
7. If weather forecast predicts good rainfall, then give foliar spray of SOP @ 4-5g/L depending upon the canopy size, before the advent of rains.
8. After cane maturity, raise Sunnhemp or Dhaincha for green manuring purpose.

Pre-pruning operations – Fruit pruning season

1. In case pruning is planned during August - September, 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.

III. Canopy Management

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

1) Rainfall during cane maturity stage:

During this stage of growth, almost all the grape vineyards are experiencing rainfall. Due to continuous rains, the vegetative growth is continuing at faster rate. Under this condition, following problems will be noticed.

- 1) The leaf size is increasing

- 2) The emergence of side shoot is more
- 3) The shoot growth is more
- 4) Incidence of fungal diseases like anthracnose and downy mildew
- 5) Increase in gibberellin level in the vine
- 6) Delay in cane maturity
- 7) Formation of aerial roots on the trunk, cordon and even on the basal portion of cane

The following management practices are suggested to the grape growers.

- 1) **Control the shoot vigour:** To achieve proper cane maturity in grapevine, vigour needs to be kept under control. Shoot pinching is a practice for controlling the vigour. Application of potassic fertilizers (based on the shoot age) through drip and also through foliar sprays can help to control the vegetative growth. At this stage, hard pinching can be avoided as this will lead to emergence of more side shoots and bunches,
- 2) **Disease control:** In many of the grape vineyard, anthracnose is becoming a major problem. On each shoot, 16-17 leaf having 160-170cm² leaf area are sufficient. During this stage, the growth is faster. Hence the growth above the requirement should be removed immediately. This will help to control further spread of anthracnose from leaf to shoot. With the increase in shoot vigour during rainy period, side shoot development, shoot tip growth at faster rate, increase in leaf size are the common phenomenon. This condition creates the canopy congenial for the development of fungal diseases like powdery mildew during dry weather and downy mildew during cloudy and rainy period.

To achieve cane maturity, the canopy should be kept open so as to get uniform sunlight on each bud. Arrangement of shoots on foliage wire in such a way that each shoot will be exposed to the sunlight. Removal of side shoots at the earliest will help to obtain open canopy. This will reduce microclimate in canopy thereby facilitating for uniform spray coverage to control diseases.

- 3) **Control of aerial roots:** With the continuous rains in the vineyard, the water gets stagnated in root zone. The water covers the space in root zone and thus the pore spaces get blocked. Due to this the roots (new and old) in the root zone starts rotting turning into black. Such roots are not functional to support the vine for further growth and development. As a part of defence mechanism, the aerial roots are formed on the upper part of vine (trunk, cordon and

shoots) for its nourishment. Formation of aerial roots will not affect the growth. However, removal of stagnated water from the root zone should be given the priority.

Preparation of rootstocks for grafting:

The period of grafting of new variety on the rootstock planted during February-March will be from first week of August. During this period, the temperature (34-35°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 need 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.

IV. Disease management

NRCG

Days after foundation pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
92	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bacterial spot- Nil Rust-Nil

Application of Bordeaux mixture (0.5-1%) or copper hydroxide 53.8 DF @ 1.5g/L may be done. Application of systemic fungicides need not be done at this stage. As rainfall is high in all grape growing areas, there is a possibility of heavy anthracnose and bacterial blight infection. One spray of Thiophenate methyl or carbendazim @ 1g/L or copper sulphate + mancozeb @ 5g/L may be given for the control of anthracnose. For the control of both anthracnose and bacterial spot an application of kasugamycin + copper oxychloride @ 0.75g/L may be given as a preventive measure.

V. Insect and Mite management

- Due to optimum weather conditions, mealybug infestation may be noticed. Use of broad spectrum insecticides should be avoided for mealybug control. Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml/l water may be given to manage mealybugs. Preventive plant wash, on stem and cordons, of biocontrol agents such as *Verticillium*, *Metarhizium*, *Beauveria* may be given. In case of mealybug infestation on canes, foliar application of imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml per litre water should be given.
- In case of thrips or caterpillar infestation, remove excess canopy. Application of 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.
- 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 stem and cordon wash with *Metarhizium* @ 3-5 ml per litre water and 1.5-2 litres water per plant.



भारतीय कृषि संशोधन परिषद-राष्ट्रीय द्राक्षा संशोधन केंद्र, पुणे
ICAR-National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune

