



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



WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (03/09/2026) – Wednesday (09/09/2026)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	22	27-28	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed,– Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling to light rain. Loni- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain Vani- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	28-34	74-77
Pune	22	28	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, Baramati- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain. Indapur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	24-29	71-75
Solapur	21-22	25-27	Solapur - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue- Drizzling rain. Vairag, Ausa, Barshi- Thu, Fri, Sat– Drizzling rain. Latur, Tuljapur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Pandharpur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed – Light to Moderate rain. Nannaj- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	16-26	74-82
Sangli	22	27-29	Miraj, Sangli, Walva- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun - Drizzling rain. Shirguppi- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon- Drizzling rain.. Kawtha- Thu, Fri, Sat, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Shetphal- Thu, Fri, Sat- Drizzling rain. Palsi, Palus- Thu, Fri, Wed- Drizzling rain. Khanapur Vita- Thu, Fri, Sat, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to light rain.	Clear to cloudy	29-36	66-73
Vijayapura	21-22	29-32	Vijayapura, Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	42-49	46-59
Hyderabad	23-24	29-32	Hyderabad, Medchal- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue- Drizzling rain. Zahirabad- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	20-24	50-67

Satara	21-22	25-27	Khatav, Satara, Phaltan - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	16-26	73-82
Ahmednagar	21-22	28-30	Ahmednagar, Shrigonda- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon- Drizzling rain. Karjat- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Kopargaon, Rahata, Sangamner, Jamkhed- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon- Drizzling to Light rain. Akole- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling to light rain.	Clear to cloudy	37-44	54-64
Jalna	22-23	29-31	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansawangi- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain. Mantha, Jafrabad - Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling to light rain.	Clear to cloudy	16-30	53-61
Buldhana	21-22	28-29	Buldhana- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon- Drizzling to light rain. D. Raja, Chikhli, Sindkhed raja- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	23-38	58-68
Kolhapur	21-22	26-27	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	21-29	77-81
Bengaluru Rural	19-20	28-31	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru - east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru-Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to light rain.	Clear to cloudy	21-25	44-52
Belagavi	20-21	25-26	Belagavi, Gokak- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed – Drizzling to Light rain. Chikodi- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon – Drizzling to Light rain. Athni— Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun- Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	24-31	77-80
Bidar	22-23	26-30	Bidar- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Humanabad, Basavakalyan- Thu, Fri, Sat, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	11-20	61-79
Bagalkot	21-22	29-32	Bagalkot, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Mudhol- - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	42-49	46-59

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 to 5 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 3000 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.

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. **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 do not 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. The light intensity is reduced due to cloudy conditions, management of canopy to improve light penetration is important for cane maturity.

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.



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III. Canopy Management

Based on the weather data and growth stages, following suggestions are offered for vineyard management during this week as follows.

A) Vineyard:

- 1) The rains received during the last week will help to increase the relative humidity and thus the vigor of the vine.
- 2) Shoot vigor will be more. Hence, shoot pinching should be taken up on priority basis.
- 3) With the emergence of side shoots, the incidence of powdery mildew is expected. Hence, shoot pinching and training the shoot on wire should be done. This will help to reduce the relative humidity and maintain microclimate in the canopy.
- 4) Early cane maturity is important. Hence, canopy management practices like shoot pinching and shoot training should be given priority. This will help to receive sunlight and proper aeration in the canopy.
- 5) Application of potash and reduction of irrigation water will also help to attain cane maturity in the vineyard.

6) In the vineyard the growers may experience milky white color of shoots at bottom. This is the indication of cane maturity initiation. Reduction of irrigation and potassium spray will help to advance the cane maturity.

7) Spraying of biologicals during humid conditions can help to control the disease incidence.

8) Under humid condition, sprouting of main bud (tiger bud) is experienced by the growers. This problem is more prominent in the vineyard where the shoots just started maturing from the bottom. In such vineyards, either water shortage or excess use of cytokinin based PGR was used. With sudden increase in relative humidity, the increase in internal gibberellins in the vine resulting into vegetative growth. However, the controlled vigor due to this condition results into pressure on the immature portion i.e., the bud. Do not pinch the shoots for two weeks but allow the growth of 4-5 leaves on shoot.

9) In the vineyard where cordon development is in progress, the last shoot can be tied on the cordon. This shoot needs to be pinched at 4 to 5 leaf only.

10) Application of PGR for fruit bud differentiation is necessary as prevailing weather is not favourable. Hence, 6BA and Uracil applications with recommended doses should be followed.

11) Once the side shoots start emerging, spray of P and K grade fertilizer with a minimum dose of 2 to 2.5 g per litre of water can be given.

B) Rootstock management

1) Shoot thinning can be undertaken. Retention of 3 to 4 healthy, straight growing shoots will be useful for grafting.

2) The shoot thickness of rootstock should be 8 to 10mm at about 1.25 feet above the ground.

3) The side shoots on rootstock should be removed in the instalment so that the required thickness for grafting can be achieved.

IV. Disease Management

Days after Foundation pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
146 Days	Moderate	Low	High	Bacterial spot-high Rust- Moderare

Thiophenate methyl or carbendazim @1g/L may be applied for the control of anthracnose in areas where heavy showers had been received. If infection of anthracnose is high any triazole like hexaconazole or difenoconazole may be applied. Foliar application of Trichoderma sp @3-4ml/L may also be applied. If there is water/ moisture on the foliage, dusting with mancozeb@3-5kg/acre may be done to control downy mildew. Application of copper hydroxide @ 1.5g/L will also give a protection against downy mildew at this stage. Incidence of bacterial spot may be high and an immediate spray of Kasugamycin+Copper oxychloride @0.75g/L may be applied to control both bacterial spot and anthracnose infection. No systemic fungicides are required at this stage. If initial attack of powdery is observed one application of Sulphur 80 WDG@ 2g/L may be given. One application of *Ampelomyces quisqualis* @4-5g or ml/l may be given which will give a control over powdery mildew.

N.B: The date of foundation pruning is assumed to be on 10.04.26

V. Insect and Mite Pest 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. This is right time to remove loose bark in grape areas where good rainfall was received.
- 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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