



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



WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (16/07/2026) – Wednesday (22/07/2026)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	22-23	25-29	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed – Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain Loni- Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain. Vani – Thu, Fri, Sat, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain	Clear to cloudy	26-36	69-82
Pune	23	26-29	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain Indapur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to moderate rain. Baramati- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon – Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	20-27	70-81
Solapur	21-22	25-28	Solapur, - Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain Vairag, Ausa, Barshi- Thu, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling rain. Nannaj- Fri, Sat, Wed- Drizzling rain. Latur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Wed- Drizzling rain. Tuljapur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain Pandharpur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to Heavy rain	Clear to cloudy	14-25	74-86
Sangli	22-23	27-29	Miraj, Sangli - Thu, Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain. Shetphal- Thu, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling rain Shirguppi – Thu, Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain Kawtha, Walva - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Wed - Drizzling rain Khanapur Vita- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain Palsi, Palus- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue Wed- Drizzling to Light rain	Clear to cloudy	26-39	62-77
Vijayapura	22-23	30-33	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura – Thu, Sun, Mon- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	32-51	45-64

Hyderabad	22-24	28-32	Hyderabad, Medchal- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Zahirabad- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain	Clear to cloudy	09-26	50-74
Satara	21-22	25-28	Khatav, Satara- Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain Phaltan- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon- Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	14-25	74-86
Ahmednagar	22-23	28-31	Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Shrigonda, Rahata, Kopargaon, Akole- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Jamkhed- Thu, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Karjat- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to heavy rain.	Clear to cloudy	30-46	54-72
Jalna	23-24	30-34	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansavangi, - Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Mantha- Sat, Sun, Wed- Drizzling rain. Jafrabad- Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	18-36	43-62
Buldhana	23-24	29-33	Buldanani, - Thu, Mon, Wed- Drizzling rain Sindkhed raja, D. Raja - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Chikhli- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	25-41	44-74
Kolhapur	22	26-28	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	20-32	70-84
Bengaluru Rural	20	28-32	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru - east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue - Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	17-23	35-54
Belagavi	20-21	25-27	Belagavi, Gokak- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain. Chikodi- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Wed - Drizzling rain. Athni- Thu, Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed - Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	19-29	67-85
Bidar	23-24	29-33	Bidar - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain. Humanabad, Basavakalyan- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Wed - Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	10-22	51-69
Bagalkot	22-23	29-33	Bagalkot, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Mudhol- - Thu, Sun, Mon- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	32-52	45-64

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: 5 – 7 mm

Amount of irrigation advised :

- There is possibility of drizzling to light/moderate rains are there in many regions. In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, donot irrigate the vineyard.
- During **fruit bud differentiation stage**, shoot vigour to be controlled and hence, the irrigation water applied should be from 2800 to 4000 L/ acre/ day.
- For fruit bud differentiation stage, stress needs to be given. In clayey soil as the water holding capacity is higher, please note that stress needs to be imposed early else fruitfulness will be affected.
- Cane maturity stage:** Apply irrigation through surface drip @ 2800 to 4000 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 :

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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

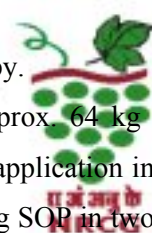
- Based upon soil test values, apply 20 – 25 kg/ acre phosphoric acid or 150 kg/ acre SSP in case the soils are deficient in phosphorus. Phosphoric acid application is desirable in calcareous soils. Donot apply beyond this until and unless the soil and petiole tests show low phosphorus availability.
- Donot apply any water soluble fertilizer having nitrogen.
- 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 atleast 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 atleast 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.



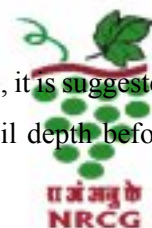
7. If weather forecast predicts good rainfall, then give foliar spray of SOP @ 4-5g/L depending upon the canopy size, before the advent of rains.
8. After cane maturity, raise Sunnhemp or Dhaincha for green manuring purpose.

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.



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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.

13) In rootstock, भारतीय कृषी संशोधन परिषद-राष्ट्रीय द्राक्ष संशोधन केंद्र, पुणे

B) Rootstock managements:

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)
97 Days	Low	Low	Moderate	Bacterial spot- high Rust- Low

Thiophenate methyl or carbendazim @ 1g/L may be applied for the control of anthracnose in areas where heavy showers had been received. Drip application of Trichoderma should be commenced as soon as the soil dries up. 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. Due to water logging in some orchards, rust may be observed as the water recedes and an application of chlorothalonil @2g/L will be required to control the disease.

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

V. Insect and Mite Pest 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 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. Remove excess growth after cane maturity to manage thrips.
- 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 stem and cordon wash with *Metarhizium* @ 3-5 ml per litre water and 1.5-2 litres water per plant.
- To manage scale insect, remove loose bark from infested grapevines and scrap scale insects manually. Afterwards, wash main trunk and cordons of infested plants with imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml per litre water + *Metarhizium anisopliae* @ 3 ml per litre water.