



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



WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (02/07/2026) – Wednesday (08/07/2026)

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 – Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to very Heavy rain Loni- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to moderate rain. Vani – Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Light to Heavy rain	Clear to cloudy	19-36	81-87
 Pune	23-24	26-27	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, Indapur- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Heavy rain Baramati -Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue – Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	16-27	79-86
 Solapur	22	24-25	Solapur, - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon- Light to moderate rain Vairag, Nannaj, Latur, Ausa, Barshi- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain Tuljapur, Pandharpur - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Light to Moderate rain	Clear to cloudy	15-32	84-86
Sangli	23-24	26-31	Miraj, Sangli, Shetphal - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain. Shirguppi – Thu, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain Kawtha, Walva - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed - Light to Heavy rain Khanapur Vita— Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Moderate rain Palsi, Palus- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- - Drizzling to Heavy rain	Clear to cloudy	27-47	69-81
Vijayapura	23-24	26-29	Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang, Vijayapura – Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon - Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	48-67	67-73
Hyderabad	23-24	28-30	Hyderabad, Medchal, Zahirabad- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	28-34	65-77

Satara	22	24-25	Khatav, Satara- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, - Light to moderate rain. Phaltan - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue - Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	16-32	84-86
Ahmednagar	23-24	26-28	Ahmednagar, Shrigonda- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to moderate rain. Sangamner, Rahata, Kopargaon - Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Heavy rain., Akole- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Liht to Heavy rain Jamkhed- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain Karjat- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Moderate to very Heavy rain.	Clear to cloudy	31-41	74-81
Jalna	23-25	26-30	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansavangi, Mantha, Jafrabad- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to Moderate	Clear to cloudy	19-32	71-86
Buldhana	23-24	26-30	Buldan, Sindkhed raja, D. Raja, Chikhli - Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to Moderate rain	Clear to cloudy	30-38	68-85
Kolhapur	22-23	25-27	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada- Thu, Fri, Sat Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Light to Moderate rain	Clear to cloudy	22-38	79-85
Bengaluru Rural	21-22	27-29	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru - east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	26-41	54-63
Belagavi	21-22	24-25	Belagavi, Gokak- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Moderate rain. Chikodi, Athni - Thu, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed - Drizzling to Light rain	Clear to cloudy	19-37	82-87
Bidar	23-24	28-31	Humanabad, Bidar, Basavakalyan- Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed- Drizzling to Light rain.	Clear to cloudy	23-34	61-80
Bagalkot	23-24	26-29	Bagalkot, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Mudhol- - Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, Mon, - Drizzling to Light rain	Clear to cloudy	48-67	67-73

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: 7 to 8.0mm

Amount of irrigation advised :

1. There is possibility of drizzling to light rains in many regions. In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, do not irrigate the vineyard.
2. 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.
3. During fruit bud differentiation stage, shoot vigour to be controlled and hence, the irrigation water applied should be from 3500 to 4500 L/ acre/ day.
4. 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.
5. **Cane maturity stage:** Apply irrigation through surface drip @ 3500 to 4500 L/acre per day.
6. 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.

Note: As per the weather advisories, it is expected that this year rainfall will be less, please avoid flooding to conserve water for next season and beyond.



भारतीय कृषी संशोधन परिषद-राष्ट्रीय द्राक्ष संशोधन केंद्र, पुणे
ICAR-National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune



Soil and Nutrient management :

Fruit bud differentiation stage

1. 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 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.

III. Canopy Management

Based on the weather data and growth stages, following suggestions are offered for vineyard management.

A) Old vineyard:

- 1) The recent rainfall in some grape growing regions has reduced the temperature and increased the relative humidity in the grape vineyard.
- 2) The increased humidity will be help for uniform and early bud sprout in late pruned vineyards.
- 3) Even in the late pruned vineyard, the use of hydrogen cyanamide is must. This will help to enhance the sprouting. The concentration can be 20-25 ml/L water.
- 4) Shoot thinning is a critical canopy management practice performed after April pruning in to regulate vine vigour. It should be carried out when shoots are 10–30 cm long for easy removal. Proper thinning maintains an optimum shoot density of 0.5 to 0.7 shoots per square foot of grapevine area. This ensures better sunlight penetration and air circulation, significantly reducing diseases.
- 5) In many of the grape vineyards, delayed or no bud sprouts is experienced. Application of urea @ 1.0 kg/acre for 3 to 4 times (alternate day) and spray @ 0.30 to 0.50 g/L water during evening time will help for bud sprouts. However, Excess dose for spray may cause scorching on emerging leaves.

B) New vineyard:

- 1) While developing the trunk, stop and go method to be followed. The growing shoot to be pinched at 7-8 leaf stage when it is at 10-11 leaf.
- 2) The side shoots on the new growth are then pinched at 3-4 leaf and the upper shoot to be tied for next instalment of cordon.
- 3) While developing the cordons, the “stop n go” method to be followed. The growth turned on cordon wire for cordon development should be pinched at about 7-8 nodes. The side shoots can then be pinched at 3-4 nodes. This will help for extension of cordon in the same season to fulfil the requirement of canes per vine during the first year only.
- 4) Spray of 6 BA @ 10 ppm and Uracil @ 25 ppm is required for fruit bud differentiation

C) Rootstock management:

The rootstock planted in the field during Jan-Feb might have been established with development of roots. The establishment of rootstock in the field means not only development of roots in the soil but also development of shoots above ground. The well-balanced rootstock plant in the filed have proper root: shoot ratio. To develop this, irrigation, and nutrition (N and P grade fertilizers) is needed. Under the situation of shortage of irrigation water in the vineyard, mulching should be done. The irrigation can also be done either during early morning or late evening to avoid evaporation losses.



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



IV. Disease Management

Days after Foundation pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
83 Days	Nil	Nil	Very low	Bacterial spot- Nil Rust- Nil

Thiophenate methyl or carbendazim @1g/L may be applied for the control of anthracnose in areas where pre-monsoon showers had been received. Drip application of Trichoderma should be commenced as soon as rains start. As rains have started in most of the grape growing areas one 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. Foliar application of Trichoderma sp @3-4ml/L may also be applied. If initial attack of powdery is observed one application of Sulphur 80 WDG@ 2g/L may be given.

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.



भारतीय कृषी संशोधन परिषद-राष्ट्रीय द्राक्ष संशोधन केंद्र, पुणे
ICAR-National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune

