



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



WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Thursday (08/10/2026) – Wednesday (14/10/2026)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%
	Min	Max				
Nashik	17-19	31-33	Nashik, Ozar, Kalwan, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Dindori, Palkhed, Loni, Vani – Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-13	27-33
Pune	18-21	33-34	Pune, Phursungi, Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Patas, Yavat, Narayangaon, Indapur- Thu to Wed- No rain. Baramati- Thu-. Drizzling rain	Clear to cloudy	05-14	27-32
Solapur	17-22	34-35	Solapur, Nannaj, Vairag, Ausa, Barshi, Latur, Tuljapur, Pandharpur- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	06-15	32-37
Sangli	19-22	32-34	Miraj, Sangli, Walva, Kawtha, Khanapur Vita, Shetphal, Shirguppi, Palsi, Palus- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	12-20	24-31
Vijayapura	20-23	34-35	Vijayapura, Chadchan, Tikota, Telsang- - Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	19-29	24-28
Hyderabad	19-20	34-35	Hyderabad, Medchal, Zahirabad- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	14-20	34-38
Satara	17-22	32-34	Khatav, Satara- Thu to Wed- No rain. Phaltan- Thu - Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	06-15	32-37
Ahmednagar	18-20	34-35	Ahmednagar, Shrigonda, Karjat, Rahata, Kopargaon, Sangamner, Jamkhed, Akole - Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	14-24	24-31
Jalna	18-19	34-36	Jalna, Ambad, Ghansawangi, Jafrabad, Mantha - Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-17	27-31
Buldhana	19-21	32-33	Buldhana, D. Raja, Sindkhed raja, Chikhli - Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	11-19	31-35
Kolhapur	18-22	33-35	Kagal, Karveer, Gagan-bavada- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	07-14	30-39
Bengaluru Rural	18-20	29-31	Anekal, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru - east, Bengaluru-north, Bengaluru– Thu- Drizzling rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-17	38-50
Belagavi	18-20	32-33	Belagavi, Gokak- Thu – Drizzling rain. Athni- Sat– Drizzling rain. Chikodi- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	08-18	33-38

Bidar	18-20	31-34	Bidar, Humanabad, Basavakalyan- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	10-15	39-52
Bagalkot	21-22	33-36	Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Hungund- Thu to Wed- No rain.	Clear to cloudy	18-28	24-29

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 (Dr. A.K. Upadhyay):

Pan evaporation: 5.5 to 7.0 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, donot 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- 4000 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.
5. During **shoot growth stage** (Fruit pruning season), apply irrigation through drip @ 9350 - 11900 L/ acre/ day for all grape growing regions. In case vigour is more than desired, then reduce irrigation water application by half to 4700 - 6000L/ 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.

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 donot 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. 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.
8. After cane maturity, raise Sunnhemp or Dhaincha for green manuring purpose.
9. The light intensity is reduced due to cloudy conditions, management of canopy to improve light penetration is important for cane maturity.



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Pre-pruning operations – Fruit pruning season

1. In case pruning is planned during October, 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.

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.

III. Canopy Management (Dr. P. H. Nikumbhe):

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

A) Old vineyard:

1. Early cane maturity is important, so application of potash through drip (0:0:50 @ 1.0–1.25 kg/acre **or** 0:52:34 @ 1.00 kg/acre **or** 0:9:46 @ 1.0 kg/acre) and foliar spray @ 3.5–5.0 g/L water will help advance cane maturity.
2. Leaf fall should be completed well in advance of forward pruning; For leaf removal, spray ethephon @ 2.5–3.0 ml/L water + 0:52:34 @ 5 g/L water.
3. Before the above spray, the vineyard should be treated with biological agents such as *Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas*, *Bacillus*, etc.
4. The grapevine should be under stress before ethephon spray. Therefore, stop irrigation at least 5–6 days before the spray.
5. Bud testing 1–2 days before forward pruning is recommended. This helps determine the actual position of fruitful buds.
6. After fruit pruning need to apply hydrogen cyanamide, so swabbing of canes with hydrogen cyanamide will depend on the cane diameter, weather condition in the grape vineyard and the bud condition (percentage of bud swelling).



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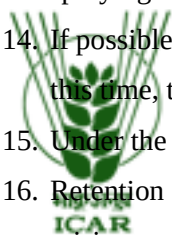
7. However, under normal condition, the concentration of hydrogen cyanamide can be 35-40 ml/L water.
8. Avoid swabbing of buds immediately after pruning. However, this can be performed on the next day for better results.
9. On 8th to 9th days after fruit pruning, the bud sprouting will initiate. During this stage change in weather (rainfall/cloudy weather) will increase the gibberellins in grapevine thereby leading to fillage.
10. To control the fillage, spray of cytokinin based PGR (6BA @ 10 ppm or CCC (as per Annexure-5) and 0.0.50 @ 0.75 to 1.0 g/L or 0.9.46 or 0.40.37 @ 0.75 to 1.0 g/L water can be sprayed on the vine.
11. Removal of excess shoots during the period of 14 to 17 days should be done. This will help for aeration in the canopy thereby reducing the microclimate that will help to control the downy mildew incidence and inflorescence rot.
12. First spray of GA3 @ 10 ppm should be done at parrot green stage of a bunch while the second spray after 5 days of first spray to be done. This will help to obtain loose and bunch after berry setting by the process of cell multiplication and cell elongation.
13. To increase the efficiency of GA3, pH of the spray solution should be 5.5 to 6.0. The water used for spraying should be of good quality.
14. If possible, spraying should be done when the relative humidity in the atmosphere is above 60%. During this time, the leaf is in active phase so that the absorption can be increased.
15. Under the cloudy condition, avoid GA3 spray.
16. Retention of grape bunches should be done based on the objectives (local vs. export table grapes and raisin purpose).
17. Depending upon the objectives, bunch retention (based on spacing, cane diameter, etc) to be done.

B) New vineyard

1. Control of shoot vigour is critical for fruit-bud differentiation. Spray potash at a minimum concentration of 2.0–2.5 g/L water.
2. Considering bud differentiation, 2–3 sprays of 0:52:34 @ 2.0–2.5 g/L water can be given.
3. Extension of the cordon will help develop fruitful canes. At this stage, apply soluble fertilizer 12:61:0 @ 1.25–1.5 kg/acre. In addition, apply DAP @ 25 kg/acre as a basal dose.
4. Once new shoots reach the 5–6 leaf stage, pinch at the 4–5 leaf stage. Follow this with a spray of 0:52:34 @ 2.0–2.5 g/L water.

C) Rootstock plots and grafting

1. The period for grafting new varieties on rootstock is approaching. Selection of the appropriate scion is important, considering the expected life span of the variety.
2. Considering export potential, coloured varieties such as Crimson Seedless and Red Globe can be selected for grafting.



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3. For raisin making, Manjari Kishmish has shown good performance on Dogridge rootstock in terms of raisin recovery and quality.
4. Prepare rootstock 10 days before grafting. Retain 3–4 straight-growing, vigorous and healthy rootstock shoots. Thin excess shoots if necessary. Remove side shoots in at least two instalments to obtain a straight, thick shoot (approx. 8.0 mm diameter) at 0.5 to 1.0 foot height above the ground.
5. For grafting, select mature scion wood in which the pith is fully developed (sufficient reserve food material). Use of green/immature shoots may lead to early bud sprout and subsequent drying of the sprouted leaf.
6. Selected scion should be free from pests and diseases and taken from healthy, high-yielding vines with a proven record.
7. Before grafting, dip the selected scion in Bavistin @ 3–4 g/L water to eliminate residual disease inoculum.
8. During grafting, temperatures of 30–35 °C and relative humidity above 80 % favour easy callus formation and higher graft success.

IV. Disease management (Dr. Sujoy Saha):

Days after fruit pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
23	Low	Nil	Moderate	Bacterial spot- High Rust- Low

Drip application of Trichoderma before fruit pruning or immediately after fruit pruning may be done. After pruning cordon wash with Mancozeb and sulphur should be done to remove the primary inoculum if any. At 'ponga' stage application of copper hydroxide @ 1.5g/L may be given. No systemic fungicides are to be applied prior to 3-5 leaf stage. If the crop is in advanced stage (as given below) application of amisulbrom @375 ml/ha Cyazofamid @ 200 ml/ha/oxathiopiprolin+Mandipropamid @ 700 ml/ha/oxathiopiprolin+Amisulbrom @ 312.5 ml/ha/Fluopicolide+Fosetyl-Al 2.25 to 2.5 kg/ha may be given for immediate protection of young leaves. Due to changes in night and day temperature, dew is observed on leaf surfaces and dusting of Mancozeb @ 3-5 kg/acre is recommended.

N.B: The date of foundation pruning is assumed to be on 15.09.26



V. Insect and Mite Pest Management (Dr. D.S. Yadav)

Growth Stage: Cane maturity and afterwards stage after foundation pruning/Pre pruning

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- ♦ High flea beetle incidence may be noticed in the vineyards now. If not controlled it will cause serious damage after fruit pruning. Remove weeds from inside and around the vineyards. Harrowing may be done in inter row space. Give soil drenching with clothianidin 50 WDG @ 200 gram per acre in the root zone to kill flea beetle grubs in the soil. Thereafter, foliar application of lambda cyhalothrin 4.9 CS @ 200 ml per acre or imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 160 ml per acre at night after 7 pm may be given.
- ♦ In new vineyards after grafting, 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 spinosad 45 SC @ 0.25 ml per litre or spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.3 ml per litre or fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g per litre water or lambda cyhalothrin 4.9 CS @ 200 ml per acre or imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 160 ml per acre at night after 7 pm.
- ♦ In case of caterpillar infestation, installation of light traps outside vineyards is the best strategy to manage caterpillar population.
- ♦ Jassid/leafhopper incidence may be noticed in few grape growing regions, spraying of lambda cyhalothrin 4.9 CS @ 200 ml per acre or imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 160 ml per acre is effective. Spray at night with a white bright colour light behind tractor for better results. Install light traps outside vineyards.



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