

WEATHER DATA FOR THE PREVAILING WEEK

Date of foundation pruning: 15/04/2020

Wednesday (19/8/2020)–Wednesday (26/08/2020)

Location	Temperature (°C)		Possibility of Rain	Cloud Cover	Wind Speed (Km/hr) Min-Max	R H%	
	Min	Max				Min	Max
Nashik	23	27-30	Nashik, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Ozar Palkhed, Dindori, Vani Thu, Fri, Mon to Wed- Good Rain. Sat Sun- Moderate Rain. Shirdi, Loni Thu to Sat & Wed- Good Rain. Sun- Drizzling. Mon & Tue- Moderate Rain. Niphad, Kalwan, Devla Thu to Sat & Wed - Good Rain. Sun & Tue- Light Rain.	Mostly Cloudy	2-18	72-82	100
Pune	22-23	27-30	Pune, Phursungi, Narayangaon, Junnar Thu to Sat & Mon to Wed- Good Rain. Sun- Moderate Rain. Loni Kalbhor, Uruli Kanchan, Yavat, Patas, Supa, Baramati Fri & Mon to Wed- Good Rain. Thu & Sat- Moderate Rain. Sun- Light Rain.	Mostly Cloudy	1-18	73-88	97-100
Solapur	23-24	28-32	Solapur, Nannaj, Kati, Pandharpur Thu, Fri, Mon & Tue- Light Rain. Sat, Sun & Wed- Good Rain. Vairag, Pangri, Barshi, Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Latur, Ausa Thu & Fri- Drizzling. Sat, Tue & Wed- Good Rain. Sun & Mon- Moderate Rain. Kasegaon, Atpadi Thu & Fri- Drizzling. Sat- Light Rain. Sun- Moderate Rain. Mon to Wed- Good Rain.	Mostly Cloudy	3-22	70-80	87-9
Sangli	22-23	26-30	Sangli, Miraj, Shirguppi, Kagvad, Arag Thu- Light Rain. Fri & Sat- Moderate Rain. Sun to Wed- Good Rain. Kawthe Mahakal, Palus, Walva, Palsi, Vita, Tasgaon Thu & Fri- Drizzling. Sat & Sun- Light Rain. Mon to Wed- Good Rain. Shetfal Thu & Fri- Drizzling. Sat & Wed- Good Rain. Sun & Mon- Moderate Rain. Tue- Light Rain. Khanapur Thu & Sat- Light Rain. Fri, Sun to Wed- Good Rain.	Mostly Cloudy	4-24	65-77	94-98
Bijapur	22-23	26-31	Bijapur, Tikota, Telsang Thu, Fri & Sun- Light Rain. Sat, Mon & Wed- Good Rain. Tue- Drizzling. Chadchan Thu, Fri, Mon & Tue- Light Rain. Sat, Sun & Wed- Good Rain.	Mostly Cloudy	4-34	72-84	90-95
Hyderabad	23-24	27-31	Hyderabad, Medchal Thu, Fri & Mon- Light Rain. Sat, Sun & Wed- Good Rain. Tue- Moderate Rain. Zahirabad Thu to Mon & Wed- Good Rain. Tue- Light Rain.	Mostly Cloudy	1-23	71-82	94-98

II. a) Days after pruning: - 120 days

b) Expected growth stage of the crop: sub cane development

Expected pan evaporation: Nil to 3 mm

Amount of irrigation advised:

1. All the grape growing regions are forecasted to receive from drizzling to good rains. The irrigation water application should be based upon the growth of the vines. In case rain exceeds 5 mm on a given day, irrigation water application can be skipped for that day. Generally, under wapsa (field capacity) condition of the soil, donot give irrigation.
2. **Cane maturity stage:** Apply irrigation through surface drip @1500 to 2500 L/acre per day.
3. If continuous good rains are forecasted, remove the mulch and allow the bund/ rootzone to be fully wet with water for leaching of salts. This is especially important for the following conditions:
 - i) In Solapur, Sangli and Bijapur where the ground water used for irrigation contains more salt.
 - ii) Early pruning is planned either in July or August.

Nutrient Management

Cane maturity stage:

- a. Potassium application is required from Cane maturity stage onwards. Apply 15 kg SOP in two splits during this week. Total application should not exceed 64 kg during cane maturity period. In calcareous soils, provide foliar application of Sulphate of Potash (@ 4g/L) once in this growth stage.
- b. 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 (@4g/L) in this growth stage.
- c. In case of calcareous soils where acute iron deficiency is observed, repeatedly spray 2-3g/L Ferrous sulphate two to three times at 4-5 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.
- d. After current rains, give foliar spray of SOP @ 5g/L.
- e. If problems of yellowing of the leaves along the margin along with vein reddening is observed, then apply 5g/litre SOP along with drip application of SOP @ 20-25kg/acre in 3-4 splits.

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 in 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.

IV. Requirement of growth regulators (Dr. S.D. Ramteke)

Nil

V. Canopy management (Dr. R.G. Somkuwar)

Established garden:

A) Problem of leaf fall:

During the last week all the major grape growing areas are experiencing the rainfall. The increased and continuous rains have reduced the temperature and increased relative humidity. In many garden, cultural operation is becoming difficult. The condition is favourable for increase in inoculum load of diseases. Hence, majority of the grape gardens are suffering with leaf fall. This leaf fall is mainly due to the incidence of downy mildew incidence. On the new growth, incidence of anthracnose as well as bacterial leaf spot is seen. The organism presently on the young leaf may enter into green shoot and then matured cane. If the disease is not controlled in time, we may get the symptoms of anthracnose on berries after the forward pruning. During this time, the leaf on young shoots are above the requirement (16-17 leaf on a shoot). Hence, retaining these shoots will have disadvantage.

The incidence of downy mildew will be seen on young as well as just older leaves. The available dense canopy is mainly the result of this disease. The organism sucks the sap from leaf and thus becomes yellow. After some time, the leaf starts drying thus weakening its attachment from pedicel and then starts falling. Under complete leaf fall condition, the growers are helpless as the new sprouting starts thus compelling to go for forward pruning.

To control the situation of leaf fall, following practices are suggested.

- a) Remove young shoots which are above the requirement.
- b) Train the shoots/tie on wire so that there will not be overlapping canopy. This will reduce the microclimate.

- c) Formation of open canopy will support for uniform coverage of any fungicide sprayed for the control of disease.
- d) Spray Bordeaux mixture @ 1% in case of vineyard at cane maturity stage while 0.50 to 0.75% at the stage of initiation of cane maturity (initiation of conversion of pink colour shoot to milky white)
- e) Apply potash through spray and soil application. Application of 0:40:37 @ 2.5 g/L and through soil application @ 2.0 to 2.5 kg/acre will support for fruit bud differentiation and also cane maturity.
- f) Spray 0:0:50 @ 4 to 5 g/L water will help to initiate the cane maturity or advancing the maturity.



Fig. 1: Open canopy will help in controlling the diseases



Fig. 2: Leaf fall due to disease incidence

Nutrient deficiency:



Fig. 3: Nutrient deficiency

With the excess rains, majority of the grape suffered with nutrient deficiency. In the vineyard where earthing up was followed, the leaching of nutrients including harmful elements was experienced. Root blackening was mainly due to the non-functioning of roots due to severe water logging also be responsible for hampering the uptake of nutrients resulting into leaf cupping, leaf yellowing, etc.

To avoid these, under the condition of rainfall, spray the nutrients as per the recommended dose. Loosening of soil around the root zone will create aeration thereby formation of white root required for uptake of nutrients.



Fig. 4: Nutrient deficiency in vineyard

Grafting of new variety:

The period of grafting of new varieties is approaching. Generally, grafting is performed when the temperature in the atmosphere is about 30 to 35⁰C while the relative humidity is above 80%. In addition, the rootstock shoots should be in full sap flow condition. This is generally available from third week of August. Hence, following suggestions are given below.

- 1) Clear all the shoots of rootstock leaving only three shoots.
- 2) The growers generally cut the rootstock shoots at about 2 feet above the ground. This should be avoided as it allows to drain the sap available in the shoots.
- 3) At the time of grafting the shoots of rootstock should be semi matured, however, the scion shoot selected for grafting should be completely matured with brown pith.
- 4) The matured cane with brown colour pith is generally available from third basal bud to 6 buds after the sub cane while in case of straight cane, it upto 10th bud. Hence, collection of scion for grafting should be from these portion.
- 5) The cuttings are taken for grafting from the vine where the vineyard was sprayed with ethephon 10-12 days before. Under such situation, the leaf fall is complete and the buds are swollen which may start sprouting after 6-7 days. If the grafting is done using these scion, early bud sprouts will be experienced. This condition will lead to failure of grafts as the graft joint is not yet established. Bud sprouting should take place 15- 16 days after the actual grafting.
- 6) Sometime there will be dry spell in the atmosphere leading to high temperature and reduction in relative humidity. At the time of grafting, if the rootstock shoot does not have sufficient sap, irrigation in the vineyard 2-3 days before grafting is necessary. This will support for sap flow condition of rootstock.
- 7) The scion selected for grafting should be dipped in Carbendazim solution (4-5g/L water) for about 2-3 hours before grafting. This will help to control the graft from diseases.
- 8) To avoid failure, basal portion of scion can be dipped in 15 to 20 ppm 6-BA.
- 9) The plastic tape used for grafting should be of good quality, tied firmly on the graft joint so that air/water will not enter inside.
- 10) Spraying of insecticide to be taken up from 6-7 days after grafting to avoid damage due to flea beetle while at 13-14 days after grafting precautionary measures to control fungal diseases are important.



Rootstock shoots



Matured Scion



Scion dipped in Carbendazim solution



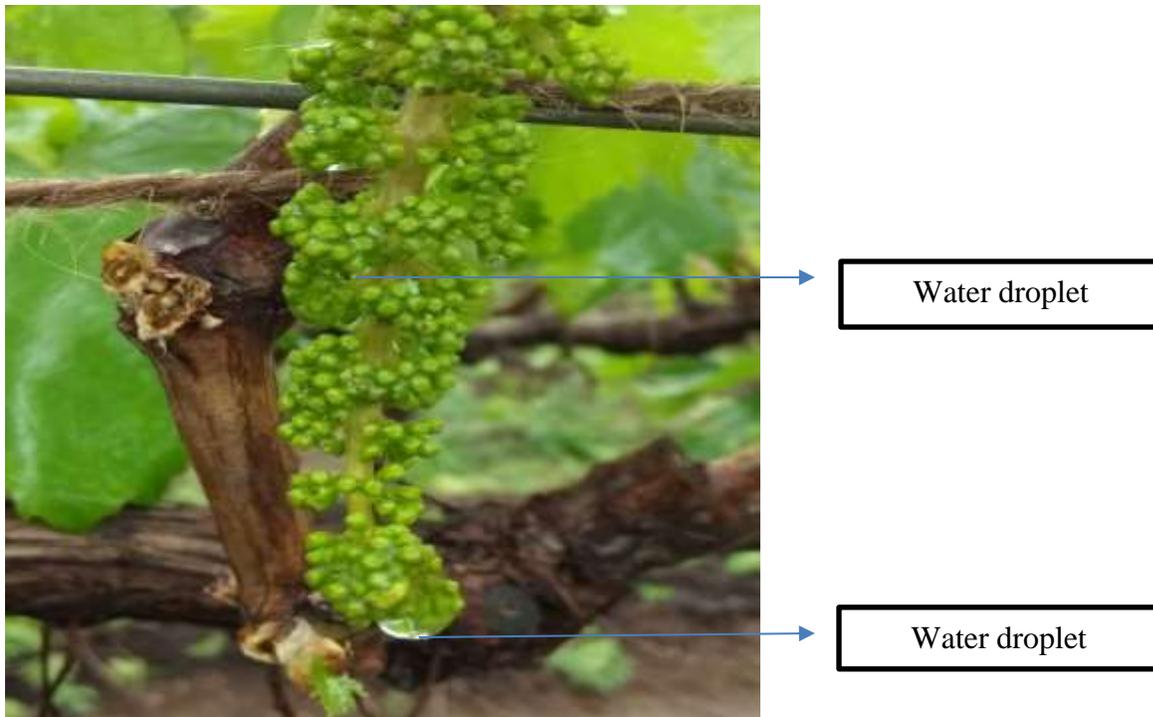
Successful graft

VI. Disease management (Dr. Sujoy Saha)

Days after pruning	Risk of diseases			
	Downy mildew	Powdery mildew	Anthracnose	Others (specify)
120	Moderate	Nil	High	Bacterial spot

Foliar spray of Potassium salt of phosphoric acid@ 4g/L+ mancozeb@2g/L for downy mildew control needs to be done. Use of systemic fungicides need not be done at this juncture for downy mildew control. Application of Kasugamycin 5% + Copper oxychloride 45% @ 0.75 g/l may be applied for the control of both bacterial spot and anthracnose. If it is only anthracnose, application of thiophanate methyl 70WP @ 1g/L may be done. If it is only bacterial leaf spot application of mancozeb 75WP @ 2g/L may be done. For all fungicide applications use of any silicon based adjuvants @ 1ml/L will enhance the efficacy of spray. Drip application of Trichoderma may be given in areas where there is slight drizzle which will enable the BCA to multiply. Foliar application of Trichoderma, twice, will also bring down the anthracnose infection. Botryodiplodia infection is prevalent in many of the vineyards, especially in those where canopy management is not proper. The disease may be severe in weak canes and immediate application of carbendazim 50WP or thiophanate methyl 70WP @ 1g/L may be given to control the disease.

In Satana region, where berry setting has started and the vines are less than 40 days old after fruit pruning, application of. Dimethomorph@1g/L+mancozeb 75WP@2g/L or Iprovalicarb+propineb @ 2.25g/L or Mandipropamid@ 0.8g/L or Dimethomorph +ametoctradin@0.8g/L or Benalaxyl-M 4% +Mancozeb 65% WP @2.75g/L may be done. Due to drizzle, water might get accumulated in berries and a horticultural grade oil spray may be undertaken @2ml/L which will shed the water from within. No sprays should be taken during rainfall period and an open dry period should be selected for subsequent sprays.



Water accumulation in berries

VI. Insect and Mite management. (Dr. D.S. Yadav)

Days after pruning	Risk of pests				
	Mealybug	Mite	Thrips	Caterpillar	Flea beetle
Cane maturity and afterwards	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low to moderate

- ◆ Stem borer, *Celosterna scabrator* adults may be seen in vineyards and/or near light at night at homes near vineyards. In case, spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.3 ml per litre or fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g per litre water are used for caterpillars, it will also control these adults of stem borer.

- ◆ In case of caterpillar infestation, application of spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.3 ml per litre or fipronil 80 WG @ 0.0625 g per litre or emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.22 g per litre or cyantraniliprole 10 OD @ 0.7 ml per litre water is effective.
- ◆ Use of broad-spectrum insecticides should be avoided for mealybug control. Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per litre or spirotetramat 15.31 OD @ 0.7 ml per litre 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 thrips infestation, remove excess shoot growth.
- ◆ 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 lambda cyhalothrin 5 CS @ 2.5 ml per litre water and 1.5-2 litres water per plant.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.