

Performance of different table grape varieties with respect to growth and physiological traits during foundation bud pruning

ABSTRACT :

Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) was one of the first fruits cultivated by human since the dawn of civilisation, the fermented product of grapes, wine has probably been an important way of consuming grapes. It is one of the commercially important sub-tropical fruit crop of peninsular India. It is the world's most important fruit in terms of total production and economic stand point. The present research investigates the growth and physiological parameters like pruned biomass, cane length, cane diameter, leaf area, leaf area index, matured canes and chlorophyll content in different table grape varieties over a two year experimentation period (2021-22 and 2022-23) at Horticulture Research and Extension Centre, Tidagundi (Vijayapur), Karnataka. The experiment consisted of 10 treatments laid out in randomized block design with 4 replications. The results highlight the highest fresh weight (2.23 kg/vine), dry weight (1.38 kg/vine), maximum number of canes (53.31), mature canes (48.04), fruitful canes (43.52) per vine, highest leaf area (200.11 cm²) and leaf area index (3.91) were noted in Thompson Seedless. The maximum cane length (75.90 cm) was recorded in the variety Crimson Seedless. The maximum cane diameter (9.80 mm) was recorded in Red Globe. Manjari Kishmish recorded the maximum chlorophyll content of the leaf (42.92).

Key words: Grape, table varieties, growth, physiological traits, foundation bud pruning

1. INTRODUCTION:

Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) is one of the most important commercial fruit crop in India belongs to the family Vitaceae. Grape is cultivated in wide range of climatic zones from temperate to tropical which is believed to have originated near the Caspian Sea. Cultivation of grape in India has acquired greater significance due to its high productivity compared to many other grape producing countries in the world. The major grape-growing states are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the north-western region covering Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. India's viticulture industry is a highly profitable farming enterprise, with 72 per cent of production used for table purposes, 22 per cent for raisin, 3.50 per cent for wine and 0.50 per cent for juice. In recent years, viticulture has become one of India's most profitable farming enterprises per unit area of land. Table grapes are meant for consumption while they are in fresh. Table grape should be attractive appearance, bold and elongated berries, crisp pulp, conical shaped bunches, medium sugar and seedlessness is another desirable character. Green seedless varieties are being grown in major part of the India. Whereas, there is increasing demand for coloured seedless varieties in domestic as well as in international market. The research aims to identify suitable table varieties for commercial cultivation in Northern dry zone of Karnataka with respect to growth and physiological traits.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation on "Performance of different table grape varieties with respect to growth and physiological traits during foundation bud pruning" was carried out during 2021-22 and 2022-23 in the grape vineyard, Horticultural Research and Extension Centre, Tidagundi, Vijayapur district. The research centre is situated at Vijayapur (Tidagundi), which comes under northern dry zone of Karnataka. It is geographically located at a latitude of 16° 49' North and longitude 75° 43' East. Soils are medium black colour and shallow depth. The pH of the soil range between 7.5 to 8.5. Average annual temperature is 26.5 °C and an average rainfall is 590 mm.

No. of treatments	: 10	No. of replications	: 4
Spacing	: 2.74m × 1.52m	No. of vines/ treatment	: 6
Design: RBD			

Treatment details: 10

Number of varieties: 10

V₁ - Red Globe

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₅ - Nanasaheb Purple Seedless

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

2.1 Pruned bio mass (g/vine)

After foundation bud-pruning the pruned bio mass was weighed, the fresh weight was recorded. Then it was sun dried for 10 days and dry weight was noted and was expressed in gram (g).

2.2 Cane length (cm)

With the help of scale, the length of the cane was measured at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after foundation bud pruning right from the cane's base to the growth tip and expressed in centimetre.

2.3 Cane diameter (mm)

Using vernier callipers, the girth of the cane was measured at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after foundation bud pruning right from the cane's base and expressed in millimetre (mm).

2.4 Chlorophyll content (SCMR values)

Chlorophyll content of the leaf was recorded at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after foundation bud pruning in the matured leaf located at fifth node using chlorophyll meter SPAD-502. The values were expressed in SCMR (SPAD chlorophyll meter reading).

2.5 Number of canes/vine

The total number of canes per vine was determined by counting all the canes in the vine.

2.6 Matured canes/vine

The total number of matured canes was determined by counting all the matured canes in the vine.

2.7 Fruitful canes/vine

By counting the flower bud, the total number of fruitful canes per vine was identified and was recorded

2.8 Leaf area (cm²)

Leaf area was calculated by the linear method (LBK method) by selecting five leaves per vine and the mean was worked out and expressed in square centimeters. The following is the mathematical formula for calculating it;

$$\text{Leaf area (LA)} = L \times B \times K (0.81)$$

Where L = maximum length, B = maximum breadth and K = Correction factor

2.9 Leaf area index (LAI)

Leaf area index was recorded at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after foundation bud pruning by LAI-2200C plant canopy analyser by recording PAR below and above the canopy.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The fresh weight and dry weight of different table grape varieties differed significantly and data is depicted in Table 1 and fig 1. Among different table grape varieties, the highest fresh weight (2.23 kg/vine) and dry weight (1.38 kg/vine) was recorded in Thompson Seedless. While, the lowest fresh weight (1.27 kg/vine) and dry weight (0.65 kg/vine) were recorded in Fantasy Seedless. The pruned biomass is regarded as an illustrative indicator of the grape vine's strength. The vigor of the vine determines how differently the pruned biomass varies between cultivars, more vigorous cultivars produce more pruned biomass as a result of the assimilation of carbohydrates from more canes, leaves and other growth factors, which result in more dry matter production. Higher shoot length and leaf density were recorded in this experiment, which can be used to explain the high pruned biomass. The pruned biomass is used to calculate the grapevines' overall growth (Bouard, 1968). Increase in pruning weight was due to increased canopy length and number of shoots per vine. In the present study higher pruned biomass are attributed to vigorous nature of the variety. The results of the present investigation are in close conformity with the findings of Mortensen and Harris (1989), Jayalakshmi *et al.* (2019) and Priyadarshini *et al.* (2023).

The result on the variation of cane length measured at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after foundation bud pruning in both the years are presented in Table 2. The cane length at 30 and 60 DAP found in significant in both the years. Whereas, at 90 DAP, the maximum cane length (66.92 cm) was documented in the variety Manjari Kishmish (V₉) which was statistically comparable with V₆ (66.89 cm), V₁₀ (66.59 cm), V₃ (66.33 cm), V₇ (63.58 cm), V₈ (61.74 cm), V₄ (61.04 cm), V₅ (59.80 cm), V₂ (59.72 cm) and the minimum cane length (52.39 cm) was noted in V₁ (Red Globe). At 120 DAP, the maximum cane length (75.90 cm) was recorded in the variety Crimson Seedless (V₃) which was at par with V₁ (74.61 cm), V₇ (73.85 cm), V₆ (73.20 cm), V₉ (73.03 cm), V₂ (72.09 cm), V₈ (71.36 cm) and the minimum cane length (63.18 cm) was recorded in V₁ (Red Globe). The data on the variation in cane diameter measured at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after foundation bud pruning in both the years are presented in Table 3. At 30 DAP, the maximum cane diameter (4.99 mm) was recorded in Fantasy Seedless and the minimum cane diameter (4.26 mm) was recorded in Nanasahab Purple Seedless.

Table 1. Fresh weight and dry weight of pruned biomass after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Fresh weight (kg/vine)			Dry weight (kg/vine)		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	1.56	1.49	1.52	0.85	0.83	0.84
V ₂	1.28	1.25	1.27	0.66	0.64	0.65
V ₃	1.72	1.67	1.70	0.99	0.98	0.99
V ₄	1.67	1.61	1.64	0.96	0.95	0.95
V ₅	1.39	1.29	1.34	0.67	0.66	0.66
V ₆	1.59	1.54	1.57	0.83	0.82	0.82

V ₇	1.90	1.84	1.87	1.03	1.03	1.03
V ₈	2.05	1.97	2.01	1.16	1.16	1.16
V ₉	2.15	2.08	2.11	1.28	1.27	1.28
V ₁₀	2.27	2.19	2.23	1.39	1.38	1.38
S.Em ±	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
CD at 5%	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.20

V₁ - Red Globe

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₅ - Nanasaheb Purple Seedless

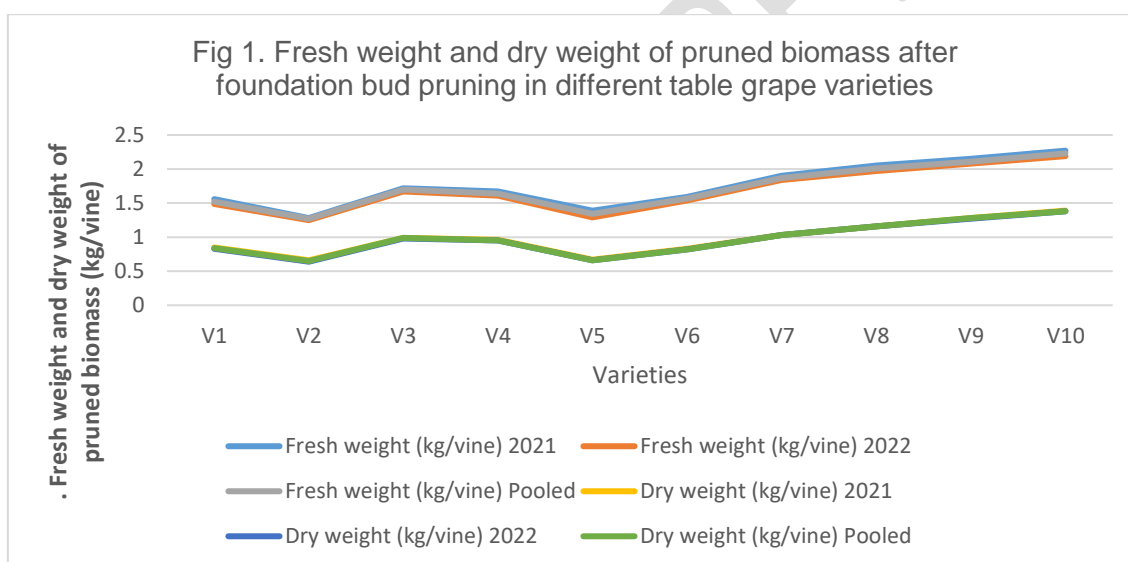
V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)



At 60 DAP, the maximum cane diameter (7.75 mm) was recorded in Red Globe and the minimum cane diameter (6.75 mm) was recorded in Nanasaheb Purple Seedless. At 90 DAP, the maximum cane diameter (8.85 mm) was recorded in Red Globe and the minimum cane diameter (7.58 mm) was recorded in Sharad Seedless. At 120 DAP, the maximum cane diameter (9.80 mm) was recorded in Red Globe and the minimum cane diameter (8.54 mm) was recorded in Nanasaheb Purple Seedless during foundation bud pruning.

Another criteria to judge the vine vigour was the highest cane length and cane diameter as well as internodal length might be due to better absorption and accumulation of nutrients in the tissue. The vines with thicker canes and shorter internodes are known to bear a good bunch. Better accumulation of carbohydrates food reserves, which are pre requisites for flower bud initiation as it is reflecting in our findings. These results are in accordance with the findings of Ghugare and Mukherjee (1967), Srivastava and Soni (1989), Rangareddy (1996), Somkuwar and Ramteke (2006), Chalak (2008) and Jayalakshmi *et al.* (2019).

At 120 DAP, the maximum internodal length (5.79 cm) of the cane was recorded in Crimson Seedless and the minimum internodal length (5.18 cm) of the cane was recorded in

Nanasaheb Purple Seedless (Table 4). The variation in the internodal length of the cane might be due to genotypic character of the variety. Vigorous varieties produce more cane length and shoot length by increased internodal length whereas, less vigorous varieties produce shorter internodes by accumulating higher carbohydrate reserve for flower bud initiation. The results are in line with the findings of Shubhangini (2016), Jayalakshmi *et al.* (2019), Anand (2021) and Priyadharshini *et al.* (2023).

The maximum internodal girth of the cane (9.52 mm) and the minimum internodal girth of the cane (8.09 mm) was recorded in Nanasaheb Purple Seedless (Table 5). This might be due to vigorous varieties produce the maximum number of canes per vine results in increased competition for absorption of food material among the canes and fruiting shoots. While, less vigorous varieties produce minimum number of canes results in the reduced sink and allowed greater allocation of assimilates. This is mainly attributed due to more photosynthates were partitioned rigorously during peak vegetative growth phase. Hence, it was recorded increase in girth of the cane as well as girth of the fruiting shoot. The results are in harmony with Somkuwar and Ramteke, 2006; Chalak (2008), Anand (2021) and Priyadharshini *et al.* (2023).

The maximum number of canes per vine determines the vigor of the vine. The highest number of canes (53.31), mature canes (48.04) and fruitful canes (43.52) per vine were noted in Thompson Seedless and the lowest number of canes (36.56) and mature canes per vine (32.15) in Red Globe whereas the lowest fruitful canes (16.85) in Nanasaheb Purple Seedless (Table 6 and fig 2).

Table 2. Cane length after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Cane length (cm) after foundation bud pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	17.34	15.49	16.41	36.57	40.61	38.59	49.35	55.42	52.39	61.26	65.09	63.18
V ₂	18.23	15.28	16.75	45.19	41.33	43.26	58.19	61.26	59.72	69.82	74.35	72.09
V ₃	17.42	21.36	19.39	39.68	45.39	42.53	65.27	67.39	66.33	73.32	78.48	75.90
V ₄	16.64	20.31	18.48	45.24	40.28	42.76	63.26	58.82	61.04	72.28	70.79	71.54
V ₅	21.24	17.43	19.33	39.32	43.08	41.20	55.25	64.35	59.80	69.44	73.17	71.31
V ₆	18.51	19.39	18.95	41.45	46.39	43.92	65.56	68.22	66.89	71.93	74.47	73.20
V ₇	18.43	20.75	19.59	41.38	47.42	44.40	62.29	64.87	63.58	74.34	73.37	73.85
V ₈	18.02	19.45	18.73	45.58	44.19	44.88	63.28	60.21	61.74	69.42	73.29	71.36
V ₉	21.44	19.34	20.39	43.66	46.32	44.99	65.35	68.49	66.92	74.20	71.86	73.03
V ₁₀	22.87	20.34	21.60	44.57	47.19	45.88	69.41	63.78	66.59	75.38	73.85	74.61
S.Em ±	1.67	1.55	1.31	2.34	2.53	1.66	3.29	3.32	2.51	2.65	2.36	1.40
CD at 5%	N S	N S	N S	N S	N S	N S	9.55	NS	7.54	7.96	NS	4.22

NS: Non significant

V₁ - Red Globe

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₅ - Nanasaheb Purple Seedless

DAP- Days after pruning

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Table 3. Cane diameter after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Cane diameter (mm) after foundation bud pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	4.51	5.43	4.97	7.56	7.93	7.75	8.62	9.09	8.85	9.19	10.42	9.80
V ₂	5.12	4.87	4.99	7.18	6.81	7.00	7.91	7.63	7.77	8.81	8.68	8.74
V ₃	4.62	4.31	4.47	6.98	7.47	7.22	7.52	7.88	7.70	9.14	8.58	8.86
V ₄	4.27	4.43	4.35	7.11	6.59	6.85	7.89	7.56	7.73	8.89	9.37	9.13
V ₅	4.38	4.15	4.26	6.56	6.94	6.75	7.58	8.12	7.85	8.62	8.46	8.54
V ₆	4.53	4.38	4.45	6.86	7.22	7.04	7.34	7.83	7.58	8.78	8.46	8.62
V ₇	4.30	4.48	4.39	7.49	7.16	7.33	7.94	8.32	8.13	8.53	9.12	8.83
V ₈	4.63	4.24	4.44	6.81	7.32	7.06	7.59	8.13	7.86	8.83	8.40	8.62
V ₉	4.36	4.46	4.41	7.34	7.08	7.21	8.52	8.05	8.29	8.96	9.08	9.02
V ₁₀	4.84	4.12	4.48	7.42	6.98	7.20	8.33	7.53	7.93	9.55	9.29	9.42
S.Em ±	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.12
CD at 5%	NS	0.51	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.39	0.50	0.51	0.42	0.50	0.45	0.36

NS: Non significant

DAP- Days after pruning

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nanasahab Purple Seedless

V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Table 4. Internodal length after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Internodal length (cm) after foundation bud pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	4.13	3.92	4.02	4.88	4.57	4.73	5.18	4.92	5.05	5.85	5.27	5.56
V ₂	3.51	3.85	3.68	4.36	4.65	4.50	4.88	5.12	5.00	5.58	5.79	5.68
V ₃	3.48	3.61	3.55	4.11	4.75	4.43	4.81	5.27	5.04	5.68	5.89	5.79
V ₄	3.57	3.97	3.77	3.99	4.67	4.33	4.46	5.33	4.89	5.11	5.79	5.45
V ₅	3.43	3.87	3.65	3.93	4.54	4.24	4.34	4.97	4.66	4.86	5.49	5.18
V ₆	3.62	3.24	3.43	4.65	4.31	4.48	5.18	4.83	5.01	5.96	5.39	5.67
V ₇	3.56	3.98	3.77	4.36	4.62	4.49	4.98	5.37	5.17	5.59	5.90	5.75
V ₈	3.28	3.84	3.56	4.09	4.72	4.40	4.76	5.20	4.98	5.35	5.85	5.60
V ₉	3.71	3.54	3.63	4.83	4.35	4.59	5.37	5.15	5.26	5.93	5.43	5.68
V ₁₀	3.35	3.83	3.59	4.18	4.58	4.38	4.61	5.27	4.94	5.45	5.92	5.68
S.Em ±	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.09
CD at 5%	0.42	0.36	0.27	0.33	NS	0.21	0.36	NS	0.27	0.36	0.45	0.27

NS: Non significant

DAP- Days after pruning

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nanasahab Purple Seedless

V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Generally vigorous varieties produce more number of canes per vine than the less vigorous varieties. The difference in the cane maturity and fruitful canes may be attributed to difference in vine vigour and genetic nature of the cultivars. The maximum number of fruitful canes per vine serve as a pre-requisite for determining the vigor of the vine which ultimately leads to production of fruiting spurs and renewal spurs. Similar findings were reported by Ratnacharyulu (2010), Soni *et al.* (2019) and Priyadarshini *et al.* (2023).

Physiologically active leaves are responsible for influencing the photosynthetic efficiency and transport of photosynthates required for the growth and developmental activity of reproductive structures which largely influence the crop productivity. The highest leaf area (200.11 cm²) and leaf area index (3.91) was noted in Thompson Seedless and the lowest leaf area (183.54 cm²) and leaf area index (3.68) was recorded in Nanasaheb Purple Seedless after foundation bud pruning (Table 7 and 8). Vigorous varieties produce more shoot length, the maximum number of leaves per shoot and their by more leaf area and leaf area index which was attributed to inherent varietal character. As the number of canes and number of shoots per vine increased, potentially leaf count, the leaf area and LAI also increased because of increase in number of leaves per vine which contributes to elevated LAI. Similar findings were reported by Edson *et al.*, (1993), Gicheol and Chool (1999), Chougule (2004), Brandon *et al.*, (2012) and Somkuwar *et al.* (2012).

At 120 DAP, Manjari Kishmish recorded the maximum chlorophyll content of the leaf (42.92) which was at par with Thompson Seedless (42.70), Manjari Shyama (42.44), 2A-Clone (42.28), Crimson Seedless (42.27), Red Globe (41.44) and Merbein Seedless (42.12). The minimum chlorophyll content of the leaf (39.95) was recorded in Nanasaheb Purple Seedless (Table 9). Which were attributed to sufficient carbohydrates available due to more number of canes and shoots helped in better vegetative growth and accelerated the photosynthetic efficiency of the crop and it is genotypic dependent and environmental effects. It was also due to the structure of the leaves, including size, thickness, shape and surface area, which affects the distribution of chlorophyll. Furthermore, environmental conditions such as light intensity, temperature, humidity and nutrient availability can have varied impacts on chlorophyll production and degradation, causing different grape varieties to respond differently and exhibit variations in SPAD readings. The differences in nutrient uptake among these varieties play a crucial role as their ability to absorb and utilize essential nutrients required for chlorophyll production can lead to difference in SPAD values. Similar results were noted by Slavtcheva *et al.* (1996), Kumar (1999), Ashwini *et al.* (2016) and Shruti *et al.* (2022).

4. CONCLUSION:

Based on the findings, Thompson Seedless recorded highest growth and physiological parameters which are going to influence on the yield and yield attributing characters by managing the source and sink ratio.

Table 5. Internodal girth of the cane after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Internodal girth (mm) of the cane after foundation bud pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	5.26	4.34	4.80	7.57	7.13	7.35	9.15	8.35	8.75	10.12	8.92	9.52
V ₂	4.61	4.88	4.75	6.43	6.84	6.64	7.24	7.46	7.35	8.34	8.36	8.35
V ₃	4.17	4.31	4.24	7.15	6.52	6.84	7.45	7.28	7.37	9.16	8.83	9.00
V ₄	4.06	3.97	4.01	6.32	6.87	6.60	7.18	7.54	7.36	8.95	8.34	8.65
V ₅	3.75	4.15	3.95	6.42	6.33	6.38	7.72	7.22	7.47	8.26	7.92	8.09
V ₆	3.97	4.23	4.10	6.96	6.45	6.71	7.36	6.89	7.13	8.58	7.96	8.27
V ₇	4.14	3.96	4.05	6.72	7.16	6.94	7.93	7.44	7.69	8.94	8.32	8.63
V ₈	3.94	4.22	4.08	7.16	6.47	6.82	7.86	7.35	7.61	8.56	7.94	8.25
V ₉	4.15	3.85	4.00	6.74	7.14	6.94	7.73	8.18	7.96	8.94	8.61	8.78
V ₁₀	3.93	4.42	4.18	6.58	6.96	6.77	8.14	7.82	7.98	9.25	8.95	9.10
S.Em ±	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.25
CD at 5%	0.51	0.42	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.57	0.50	0.72	0.66	0.76

DAP- Days after pruning

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nansaheb Purple Seedless V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Table 6. Number of canes per vine, mature canes and fruitful canes during fore pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Number of canes/vine			Mature canes/vine			Fruitful canes/vine		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	41.79	31.34	36.56	37.00	27.29	32.15	31.25	25.04	28.15
V ₂	37.08	40.33	38.71	31.25	35.04	33.15	24.75	23.58	24.17
V ₃	47.55	43.38	45.46	42.50	39.33	40.92	35.75	32.00	33.88
V ₄	43.25	45.04	44.15	39.00	40.38	39.69	32.75	37.17	34.96
V ₅	37.29	43.09	40.19	32.25	37.46	34.85	15.25	18.46	16.85
V ₆	42.25	38.00	40.13	36.75	33.04	34.90	28.75	28.25	28.50
V ₇	42.25	41.25	41.75	37.50	36.46	36.98	33.31	30.79	32.05
V ₈	45.00	45.92	45.46	40.13	41.17	40.65	35.13	36.33	35.73
V ₉	47.83	51.75	49.79	43.31	47.08	45.20	38.81	44.92	41.87
V ₁₀	51.34	55.29	53.31	46.25	49.83	48.04	42.25	44.79	43.52
S.Em ±	2.52	2.53	2.29	2.50	2.60	2.29	2.32	2.37	1.99
CD at 5%	7.58	7.59	6.87	7.51	7.81	6.88	6.96	7.12	5.97

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

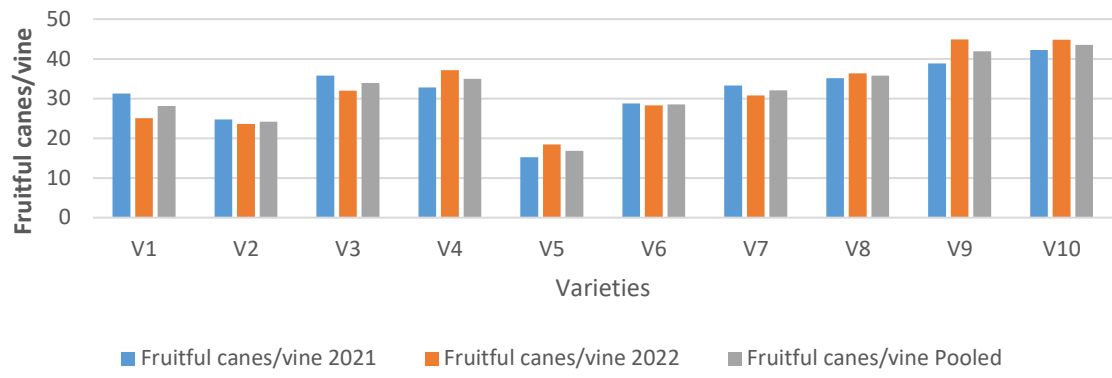
V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nansaheb Purple Seedless

V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Fig 2. Fruitful canes during fore pruning in different table grape varieties



UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table 7. Leaf area after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Leaf area (cm ²) after foundation bud pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	52.47	48.27	50.37	88.33	82.24	85.28	139.43	152.29	145.86	195.24	188.72	191.98
V ₂	44.21	36.38	40.30	85.49	81.32	83.40	142.31	136.17	139.24	179.72	189.56	184.64
V ₃	38.36	43.35	40.86	89.14	80.23	84.69	150.27	142.32	146.30	192.03	184.46	188.24
V ₄	39.23	45.37	42.30	85.24	81.37	83.30	145.37	148.34	146.85	187.13	192.67	189.90
V ₅	40.46	38.42	39.44	85.27	78.56	81.91	141.21	135.14	138.17	181.18	185.91	183.54
V ₆	38.62	41.30	39.96	75.31	85.12	80.21	160.19	145.58	152.89	193.37	183.44	188.40
V ₇	38.21	42.26	40.23	85.47	89.13	87.30	152.40	165.74	159.07	189.60	195.66	192.63
V ₈	40.32	45.07	42.69	88.29	91.25	89.77	162.18	155.08	158.63	186.62	194.80	190.71
V ₉	48.32	51.51	49.92	92.19	85.10	88.65	160.35	168.19	164.27	195.32	201.99	198.65
V ₁₀	56.06	47.20	51.63	88.87	91.31	90.09	165.29	169.52	167.41	196.71	203.51	200.11
S.Em ±	2.21	2.74	2.10	2.19	2.85	2.06	2.59	4.09	2.11	3.80	4.47	2.89
CD at 5%	6.64	8.22	6.31	6.58	8.55	6.18	7.78	12.27	6.33	11.40	13.42	8.67

DAP- Days after pruning

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nanasahab Purple Seedless V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Table 8. Leaf area index after foundation bud pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Leaf area index after foundation bud pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	2.21	2.28	2.25	3.22	3.15	3.19	3.65	3.51	3.58	3.86	3.81	3.84
V ₂	2.12	2.19	2.16	3.09	3.01	3.05	3.52	3.45	3.49	3.78	3.76	3.77
V ₃	2.32	2.35	2.34	3.31	3.25	3.28	3.72	3.58	3.65	3.89	3.85	3.87
V ₄	2.28	2.31	2.30	3.28	3.26	3.27	3.68	3.55	3.62	3.85	3.81	3.83
V ₅	2.09	2.02	2.06	2.95	2.91	2.93	3.41	3.38	3.40	3.69	3.66	3.68
V ₆	2.11	2.13	2.12	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.48	3.51	3.50	3.72	3.68	3.70
V ₇	2.13	2.17	2.15	3.16	3.17	3.17	3.55	3.52	3.54	3.71	3.69	3.70
V ₈	2.25	2.28	2.27	3.21	3.18	3.20	3.64	3.58	3.61	3.82	3.80	3.81
V ₉	2.29	2.36	2.33	3.28	3.22	3.25	3.75	3.66	3.71	3.89	3.84	3.87
V ₁₀	2.32	2.39	2.36	3.35	3.28	3.32	3.78	3.71	3.75	3.93	3.89	3.91
S.Em ±	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05
CD at 5%	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.15

DAP- Days after pruning

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nansaheb Purple Seedless V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

Table 9. Chlorophyll content (SPAD Readings) of the leaf after fore pruning in different table grape varieties

Treatment	Chlorophyll content (SCMR) after fore pruning											
	30 DAP			60 DAP			90 DAP			120 DAP		
	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled	2021	2022	Pooled
V ₁	31.16	30.35	30.75	33.36	33.56	33.46	38.27	38.53	38.40	41.12	41.76	41.44
V ₂	32.26	31.33	31.79	35.15	35.89	35.52	39.15	38.43	38.79	41.83	40.48	41.15
V ₃	32.60	32.14	32.37	35.08	34.68	34.88	38.56	38.85	38.71	42.37	42.17	42.27
V ₄	31.43	31.89	31.66	35.56	34.83	35.20	38.16	37.92	38.04	42.14	42.73	42.44
V ₅	29.55	29.82	29.68	32.46	32.52	32.49	36.49	35.76	36.13	40.13	39.77	39.95
V ₆	30.38	30.11	30.24	33.12	33.55	33.33	37.18	37.42	37.30	40.85	40.58	40.71
V ₇	31.22	31.64	31.43	34.68	33.89	34.28	37.35	37.45	37.40	42.17	42.07	42.12
V ₈	30.73	31.19	30.96	34.15	34.67	34.41	37.14	36.57	36.86	42.62	41.95	42.28
V ₉	32.13	31.92	32.03	35.68	35.28	35.48	38.55	38.61	38.58	43.34	42.51	42.92
V ₁₀	32.04	31.26	31.65	35.62	35.13	35.37	38.45	38.02	38.23	43.14	42.26	42.70
S.Em ±	0.64	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.54	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.63	0.52	0.53
CD at 5%	NS	1.56	1.44	1.38	1.62	1.29	1.32	1.31	1.11	1.89	1.56	1.59

NS: Non significant

DAP- Days after pruning

V₁ - Red Globe

V₆ - Sharad Seedless (Check)

V₂ - Fantasy Seedless

V₇ - Merbein Seedless

V₃ - Crimson Seedless

V₈ - 2A-Clone

V₄ - Manjari Shyama (A-18/3)

V₉ - Manjari Kishmish (Kishmish Rozavis White)

V₅ - Nanasahab Purple Seedless V₁₀ - Thompson Seedless (Check)

REFERENCES:

1. Bouard J. Influence of manuring on some morphological and biochemical characteristics of canes of *Vitis vinifera* L. var. Ugni-Blanc. Potash Rev. Subs. 1968; 29 (5): 10-15.
2. Mortensen JA and Harris JW. Yields and other characteristics of Muscadine grape cultivars at Leesburg. Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 1989; 102: 223-226.
3. Jayalakshmi C, Saraswathy S, Subbiah A, Ilamurugu K and Balachandar D. Comparative studies on vine vigour and fruitfulness of wine varieties of grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) during summer pruning under Cumbum valley condition of Tamil Nadu. Int. J. Chem. Stud. 2019; 7(3): 3532-3535.
4. Priyadharshini D, Kurubar AR, Hugar A, Patil K and Tembhurne BV. Evaluation of grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) genotypes for growth, phenological and yield under north-eastern dry zone of Karnataka. Int. J. Environ. Clim. Change. 2023; 13 (11): 2796-2802.
5. Ghugare JB and Mukherjee SK. The relationship between diameter of cane and behavior of fruiting in 'Pusa Seedless'. Indian J. Hort. 1967; 25 (10): 163-169.
6. Srivastava KK and Soni SL. Effect of N, P and K on growth, yield and some physical characteristics of Perlette grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.). Haryana J. Hort. Sci. 1989; 18 (3-4): 192 - 196.
7. Rangareddy B. Preliminary studies on the relationship of shoot thickness to capacity for production in Anab-e-Shahi grape. Andhra Agric. J. 1996; 13 (5): 174-177.
8. Somkuwar RG and Ramteke SD. Yield and quality in relation to different crop loads on Tas-A-Ganesh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.). J. Plant Sci. 2006; 1 (2): 176-181.
9. Chalak SU. Effect of different levels of pruning on various wine grape varieties for yield and quality. M. Sc., Thesis MPKV, Rahuri. 2008.
10. Shubhangini CS. studies on the effect of cane regulation on yield and quality of grapes cv. Red Globe. M.Sc. Thesis, College of Horticulture Bagalkote, UHS, Karnataka. 2016.
11. Anand N. Studies on the influence of cane regulation and growth regulators on growth, yield and quality parameters of grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.). Ph.D. (Hort.) Thesis, Uni. Hort. Sci, Bagalkote (India) 2021.
12. Ratnacharyulu SV. Evaluation of coloured grapes varieties for yield, juice recovery and quality. M.Sc., Thesis. Grapes Research Station, Andhra Pradesh Horticultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. 2010.
13. Soni N, Patil P, Meena KC, Haldar A, Patidar DK and Tiwari R. Evaluation of different coloured varieties of grapes under non-traditional area of Malwa Plateau: A thin line tool for doubling the farmer income. Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2019; 8 (3): 1968-1976.
14. Edson CE, Howell GS and Flore JA. Influence of crop load on photosynthesis and dry matter partitioning of Seyval grapevines. American. J. Enol. Vitic. 1993; 44 (22): 139-147.
15. Gicheol S and Chool KK. Effect of pruning and debudding on the growth, nutrition and berry setting of *Vitis labrusca* B. cv. Kyoho. J. Korean Soc. Hort. Sci. 1999; 40 (2): 221-224.
16. Chougule RA. Studies on sub-cane pruning and cycocel application in relation to the canopy management in grapes. M. Sc., Thesis, MPKV, Rahuri. 2004.
17. Brandon S, Archbold DD and Kurtural SK. Effects of balanced pruning severity on Traminette (*Vitis spp.*) in a warm climate. American. J. Enol. Vitic. 2012; 63 (2): 284-290.

18. Somkuwar RG, Taware PB, Bondage DD and Nawale S. Influence of shoot density on leaf area, yield and quality of Tas-A-Ganesh grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) grafted on Dog Ridge rootstock. *Int. J. Plant Sci.* 2012; 3(5): 94-99.
19. Slavtcheva T. Effect of cultivation practices on leaf area, photosynthetic rate and yield of cv. 'Dimiat' vines. *Acta Hort.* 1996; 427: 209-216.
20. Kumar RK. Comparative seasonal studies on growth dynamics in Bangalore Blue grapes. M.Sc. (Hort.) Thesis, Univ. Agric. Sci. Bangalore (India).1999.
21. Ashwini SG, Hipparagi K, Patil D, Jagadeesh S, Suma R and Arun K. Impact of canopy management on growth and yield of wine grapes under Northern dry zone of Karnataka. *Bioscan.* 2016; 11(4): 2589-2592.
22. Shruti CJ. Evaluation of grape raisin varieties under Northern dry zone of Karnataka. M. Sc. (Hort.) Thesis, Univ. Hort. Sci. Bagalkot (India). 2022.

UNDER PEER REVIEW