

- xviii. **Shelf life** : 10-12 days under ambient conditions, after cold storage. Can be stored up to 70 days at 2-4 °C with 90% RH. Loose packing is required with suitable grape guards, as the berries are susceptible to SO<sub>2</sub> injury, ensure better packing for super bazaars. Berries are susceptible to sulphur dioxide damage and bunch stems are prone to browning during storage. Extra care in handling and packaging is however required for export purposes.
- xix. **TSS content** : 17-18 °brix
- xx. **Fruit acidity** : 0.5-0.65 %
- xxii. **Consumers' preference** : The fruits are in great demand in Indian metro-bazaars and are exported to Middle-East markets.



## RED GLOBE




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### Extension Folder No. 36

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This cultivar was introduced from the University of California, USA in the year 1985. The vines are moderate in vigour but tend to produce more number of bunches with variable sizes. Hence optimum canopy size and bunch number per vine are to be maintained for achieving better fruit qualities. The cultivar has been evaluated on DogRidge rootstock in heavy soils and on own root in light soils in



Pune, Nashik and Sangli districts. This variety does not require extensive bunch and berry thinning for obtaining export quality fruits. The berries are very bold, attain 22-25 mm dia., spherical and having few soft seeds. Pulp is very firm and fleshy, skin is light red thick, often peelable. Normally yields may range between 18-22 tons per hectare from a mature vineyard of 4-8 yr old. It is a mid-late maturing variety, late pruning is desirable to get light red coloured berries when the fruit ripening begins during warm bright days and moderate cool nights in late March-early April. Whereas early pruning usually results in dark red coloured berries due to ripening coincides with the cold weather. Light coloured fruits are more attractive and fetch better price.

**Premium quality :** Red Globe berries will be attractive when they turn to wine red colour and extra bold in size. They have crisp skin, fleshy pulp, and a neutral flavour. Bunches are medium large, conical and well filled.

## II. VINEYARD MANAGEMENT

- i. **Planting time :** Rootstock DogRidge (for heavy soils), Ramsey/ Schwarzmann for light soils can be planted in February and wedge grafting can be done in September with 2 node graft cuttings. Alternatively prepare grafts in polyhouse and plant them.
- ii. **Pruning :** Pruning to 5-8 buds from base. Alternatively, spur prune with canes replacing weak arms if the spurs are too weak. No shoot thinning is required as usually only one bunch develops per shoot.

- iii. **Bunch thinning :** Thin 2 weeks before flowering. At fruit set tail bunches to 3-4 laterals to get small bunches with large berries. Conduct bunch trimming when berry size is 6mm.
- iv. **Crop load/vine :** First crop (2<sup>nd</sup> year), 8 bunches; and second crop(3<sup>rd</sup> year). 16-20 bunches. Full crop (4<sup>th</sup> year onwards) upto 25 bunches. Always take less yields from weak vines.
- v. **Colouring :** Shoot removal should not be done around the bunch region until 7-10 days after colour change. This will promote uniform colour development without burning the berries.
- vi. **Use of GA<sub>3</sub> :** Usually not recommended being seeded and having natural optimum bold size.
- vii. **Practices :** Spacing and training : Vines trained on wide angle Y trellises spaced between 3.4 m between rows and 1.8 m between plants. Fertilizer dose ; 50 tons FYM along with 180: 250: 250 kg NPK per hectare. To be applied in split doses, 50 percent during vegetative phase and 50% during fruiting phase.
- viii. **Reaction to diseases :** Moderately susceptible to downy mildew, anthracnose but moderately tolerant to powdery mildew.
- ix. **Reaction to Pests :** Tolerant to sucking and scraping insects.
- xi. **Reaction to weather conditions :** Berries highly susceptible to sun burn during November to early January. Shade cloth may be used to reduce the amount of sunburn. Thin off exposed clusters. Red Globe is highly susceptible to black spot. Regular sprays against black spot in spring are essential. Red Globe is susceptible to a condition known as berry rot, where berries collapse when light pressure is applied. Suitable vine spacings of around 3m or more are required to produce larger berries. Closer spacings may reduce vine vigour.

## III. VINE PERFORMANCE

- i. **Time taken for bud burst :** Late & takes 20-25 days after fruit pruning done in 4<sup>th</sup> week of October or 1<sup>st</sup> week of November.

- ii. **Days to flowering :** 40-45 days after fruit pruning
- iii. **Inflorescence per shoot :** 1-2
- iv. **Bunch size & shape :** 550-750 g, conical and shouldered.
- v. **Bunch density :** Large size, loosely distributed berries on long secondary rachis, pedicels often visible.
- vi. **Berry size :** 22-25 mm naturally bold,
- vii. **Pedicel thickness & attachment :** Naturally thick and firm
- viii. **Single berry weight :** 5.0-7.0 g
- ix. **Berry Shape :** Round / globular.
- x. **Berry skin colour :** Bright pink red to wine red and crisp.
- xi. **Berry juice content :** 60- 62 %
- xii. **Berry pulp :** Fleshy & firm.
- xiii. **Berry flavour :** Pleasant neutral flavour.
- xiv. **Time of berry ripening :** 130 -140 DAP (late)
- xv. **Bunch length & spread :** 20-25 cm length, conical to winged and spreading.
- xvi. **Berry skin thickness (of epidermis plus hypodermis) :** Very thick (>350 µm), uniformly crisp and peelable.
- xvii. **Berry pedicel length :** 8-10 mm

