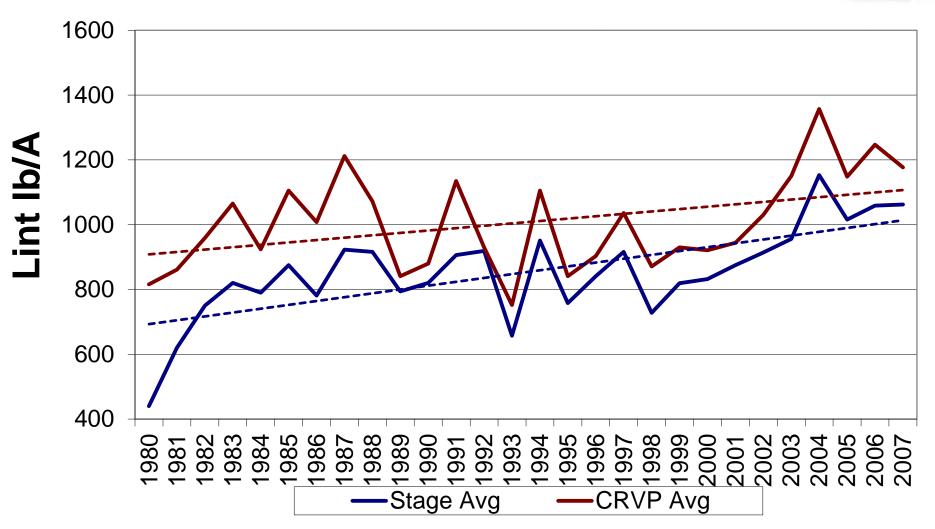
Agronomic Management of Irrigated Cotton

Tom Barber
University of Arkansas
Division of Agriculture



Arkansas Irrigated Cotton



Irrigation Benefits





- Yield
- Stand Establishment
- Herbicide Activation
- Nitrogen Activation and nutrient movement
- Canopy Development
- Maintain Earliness

Factors and Variability





- Pumping Capacity
- Soil Type
- Soil Productivity
- Rooting Zone
- Infiltration
- Drainage
- Leveling/ditching

Questions





- Do varieties respond differently?
- Will increased PGR applications be needed?
- Can I activate residual herbicides?
- What about fertility especially nitrogen?

Arkansas Cotton Yield Response to Irrigation

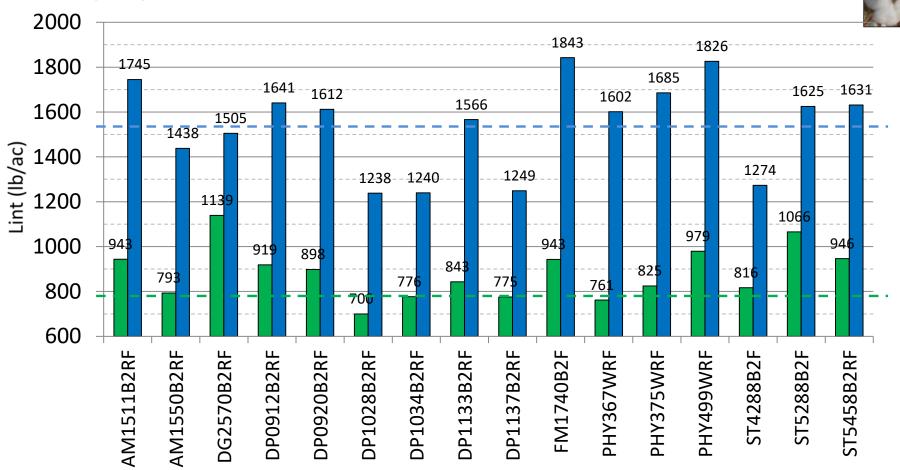












Questions

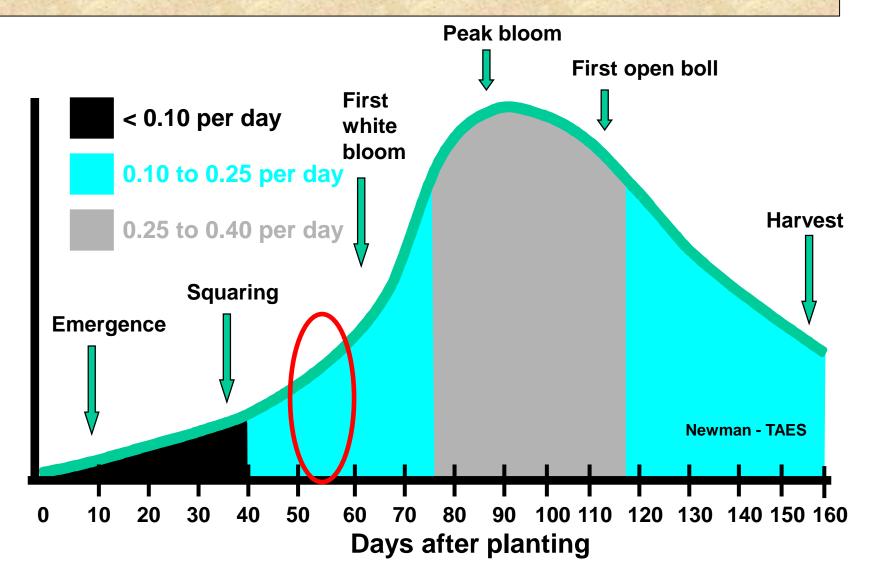




Will increased PGR applications be needed?

It depends.... When was irrigation initiated?

Rate of Water Use in Relation to Cotton Development

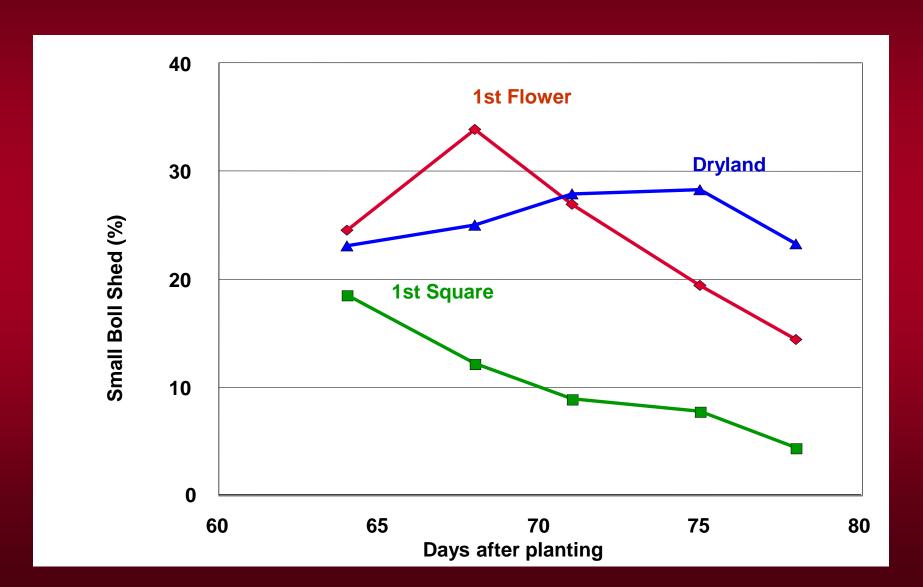


Early – 10 DBB

Late - Bloom



Irrigation Initiation (Tacker) Small Boll Shed



Plant Height:Node



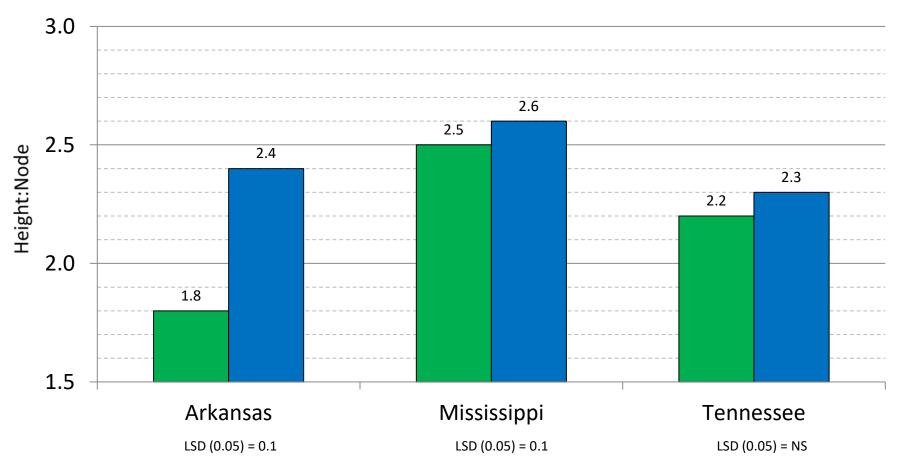






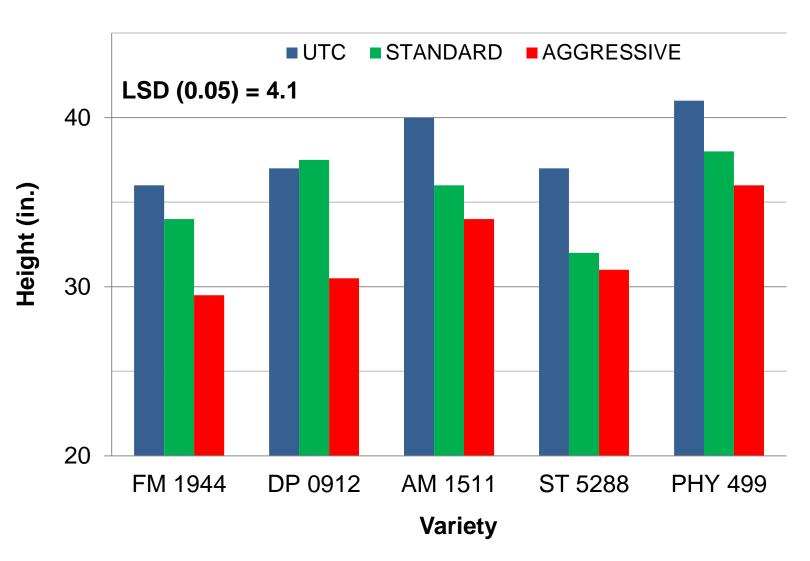






CI: Variety Management 2012 Plant Heights: Cutout (7-30-12)





CI: Variety Management 2012 Seed Cotton Yields



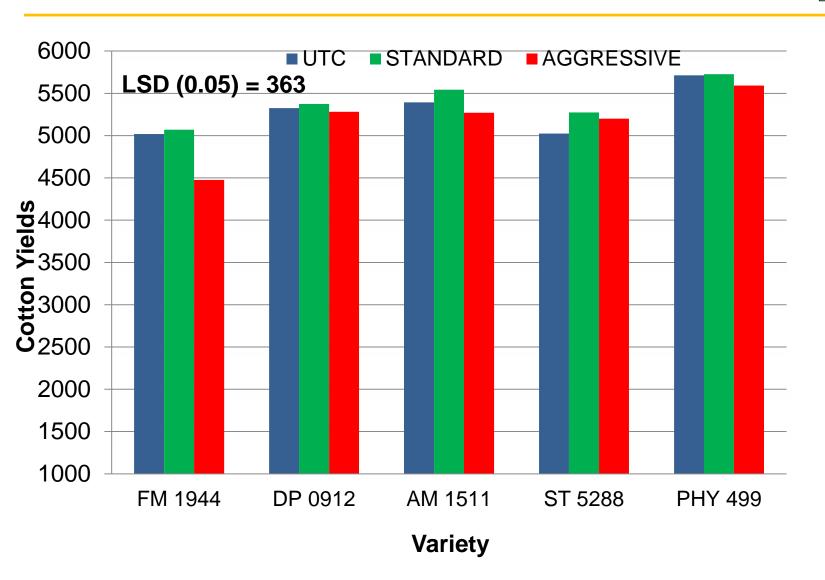












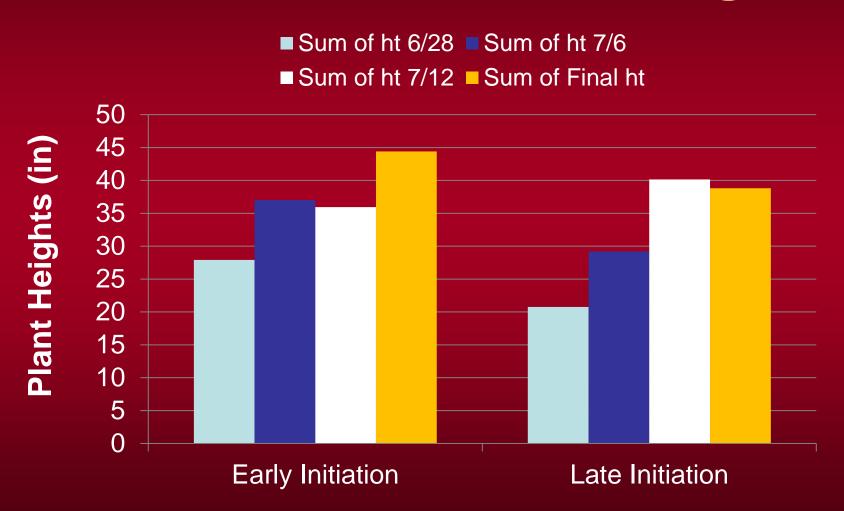
Irrigation and PGR Application

- Conducted at Rohwer Research Center
- Irrigation Treatments
 - Early 12 node cotton ~ week prior to bloom
 - Late 15 node cotton ~ first week of bloom
- PGR (Mepex) Applications
 - Just Prior to first irrigation
 - 6 oz, 12oz and 12 oz at bloom
 - 5 days after initial irrigation
 - 6 oz, 12oz and 12 oz at bloom



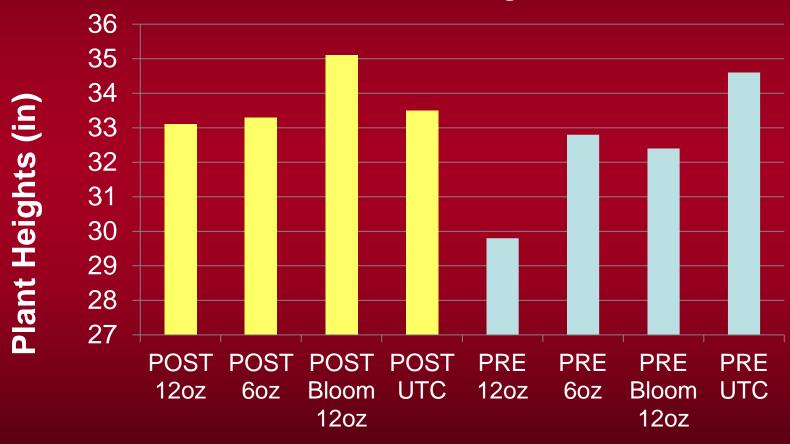


Irrigation Initiation Main Effect on Plant Heights

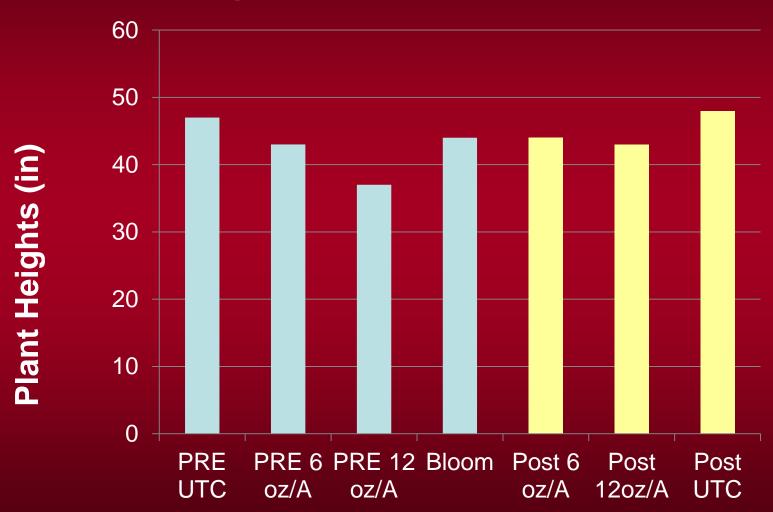


Irrigation X PGR Main Effects PGR Application

Pre and Post Irrigation



Irrigation X PGR Plant Heights at Maturity Early Timing



Summary: Irrigation and PGR

- Week prior to bloom = Critical!
- Manage growth more efficiently by applying
 6 10 oz Mepex prior to turning on water
 - Depends on variety and irrigation system
- Protect fiber quality Mic
- 200 lb/A yield difference by waiting 1 week
- No differences in yield based on PGR App.





Questions





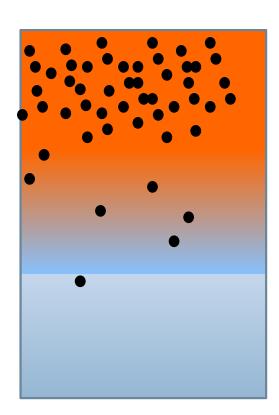
Can I activate residual herbicides?

Jason Norsworthy and Jason Bond 2011

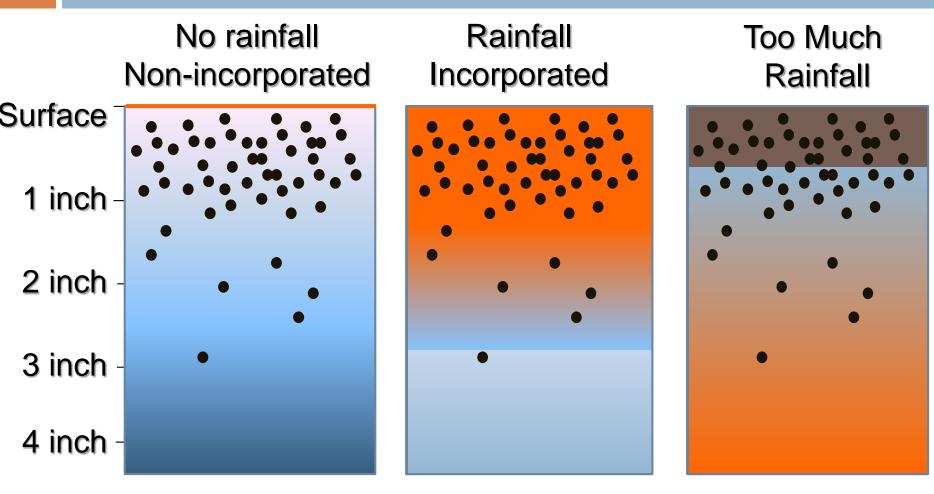
Residual Herbicides



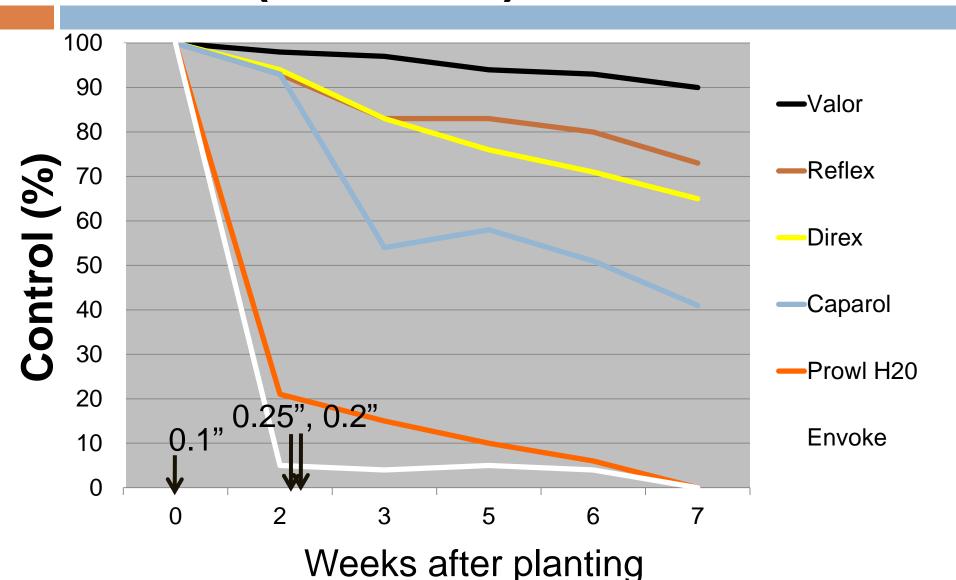
- <u>Activation</u>: placement of the herbicide in the soil region that maximizes opportunity for herbicide uptake by the germinating and emerging weed seedling.
- Soil active herbicides are only available when dissolved in the soil water
- Activation dependent on
 - Timing and amount of rainfall or incorporation
 - Herbicide selection
 - volatilization, photodegradation, solubility, partitioning to soil particles, mobility, etc.
- Does not work on dry soil surfaces
 - Volatilization, photodegradation, lack of



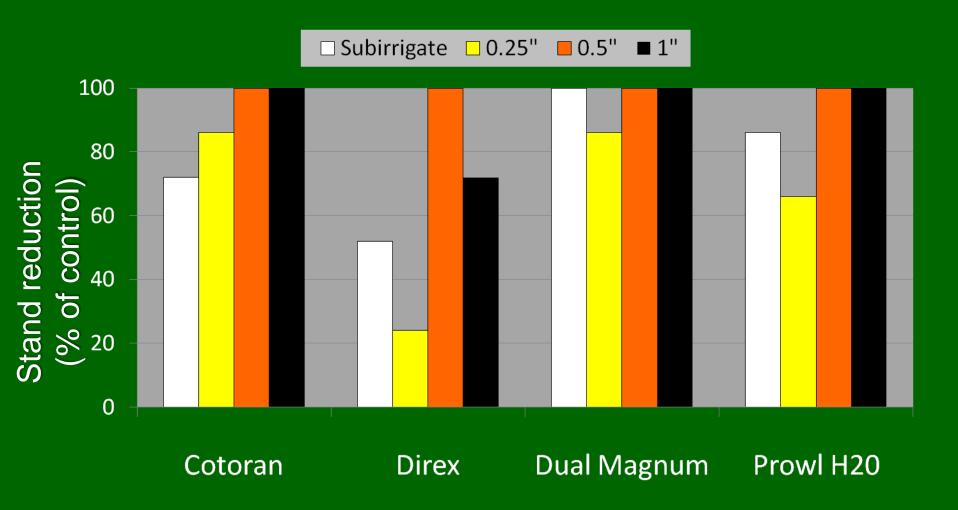




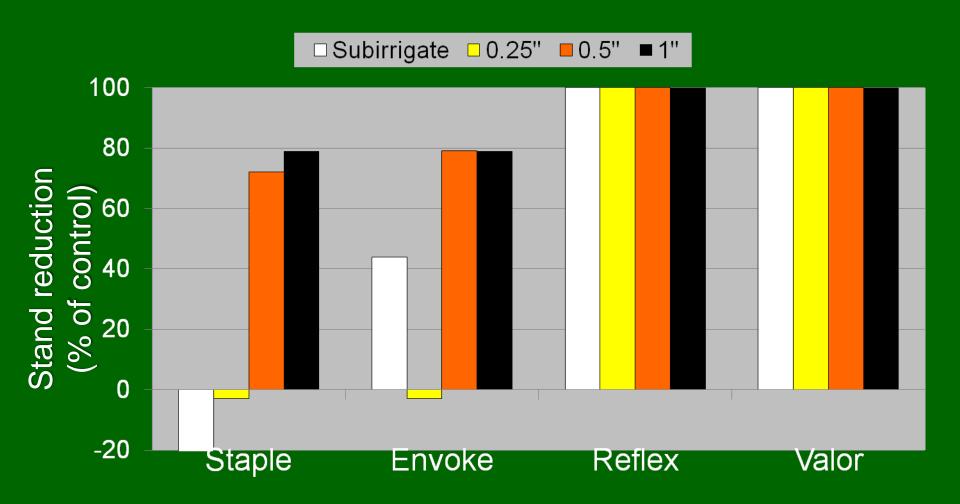
Palmer amaranth residual control (Marianna)



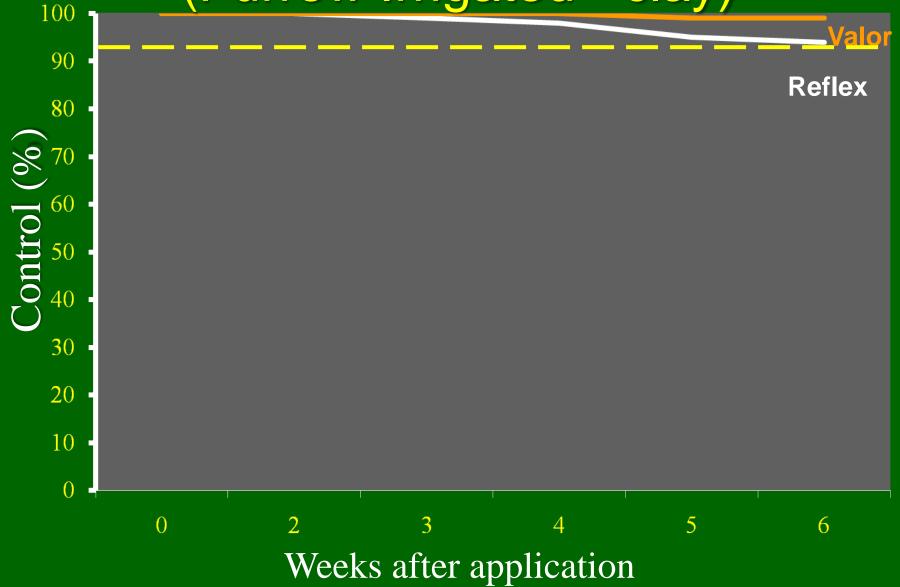
Palmer amaranth control



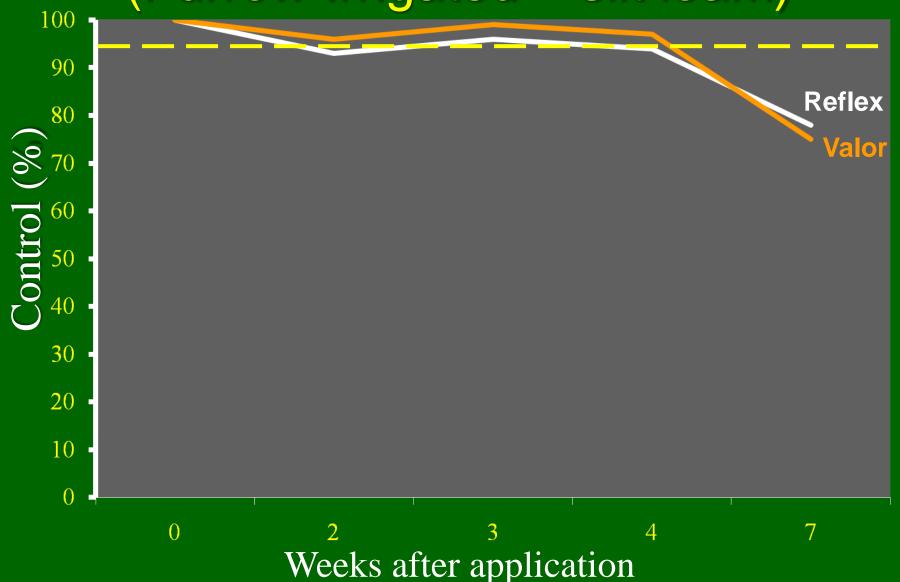
Palmer amaranth control



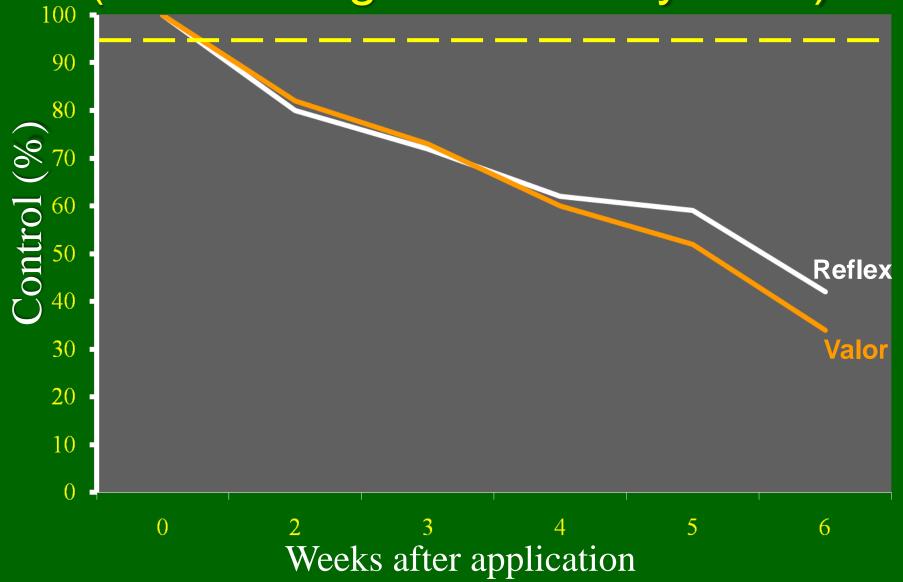




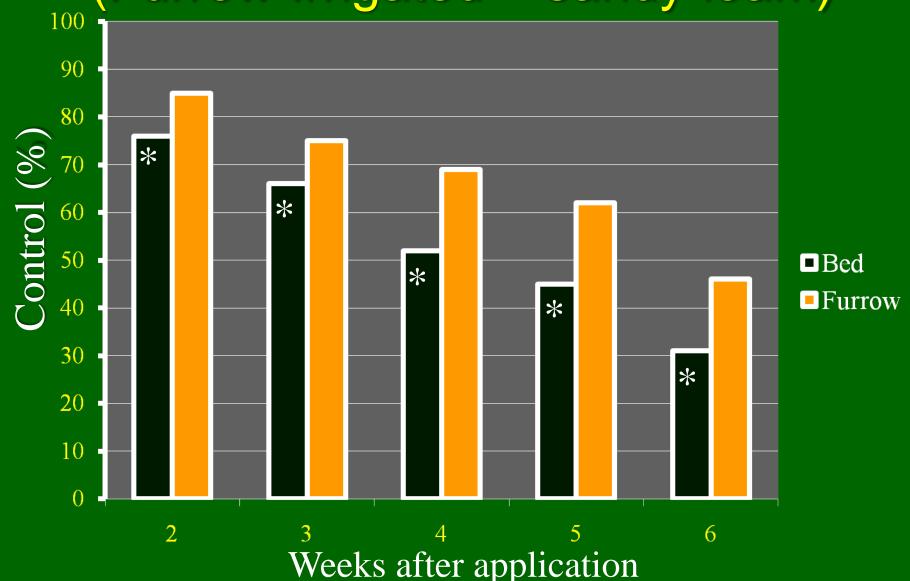
Palmer amaranth control (Furrow Irrigated – silt loam)







Palmer amaranth control (Furrow Irrigated – sandy loam)





Summary



- Sprinkler irrigation is more consistent in activating residual herbicides (across soil types)
- Furrow irrigation is effective in activating residual herbicides on fine textured soils
- Furrow irrigation will <u>not</u> fully activate herbicides on coarse soils.
- Residual herbicides will generally break first near the polypipe or in areas of standing water.

Questions





What about fertility especially nitrogen

Nitrogen Activation



Conclusions





- Pivots provide more flexibility
 - Stand establishment
 - Herbicide and nutrient activation
- Furrow most common in Arkansas
 - Infiltration issues
 - More plant size variability
- ALL BETTER THAN NOTHING!



Acknowledgements: Cotton Incorporated

Blake McClelland, Chris Main, Darrin Dodds, Jason Norsworthy and many others







