

# Irrigation Management for Cotton



## **NC STATE UNIVERSITY**

**Guy D. Collins, Ph.D.**

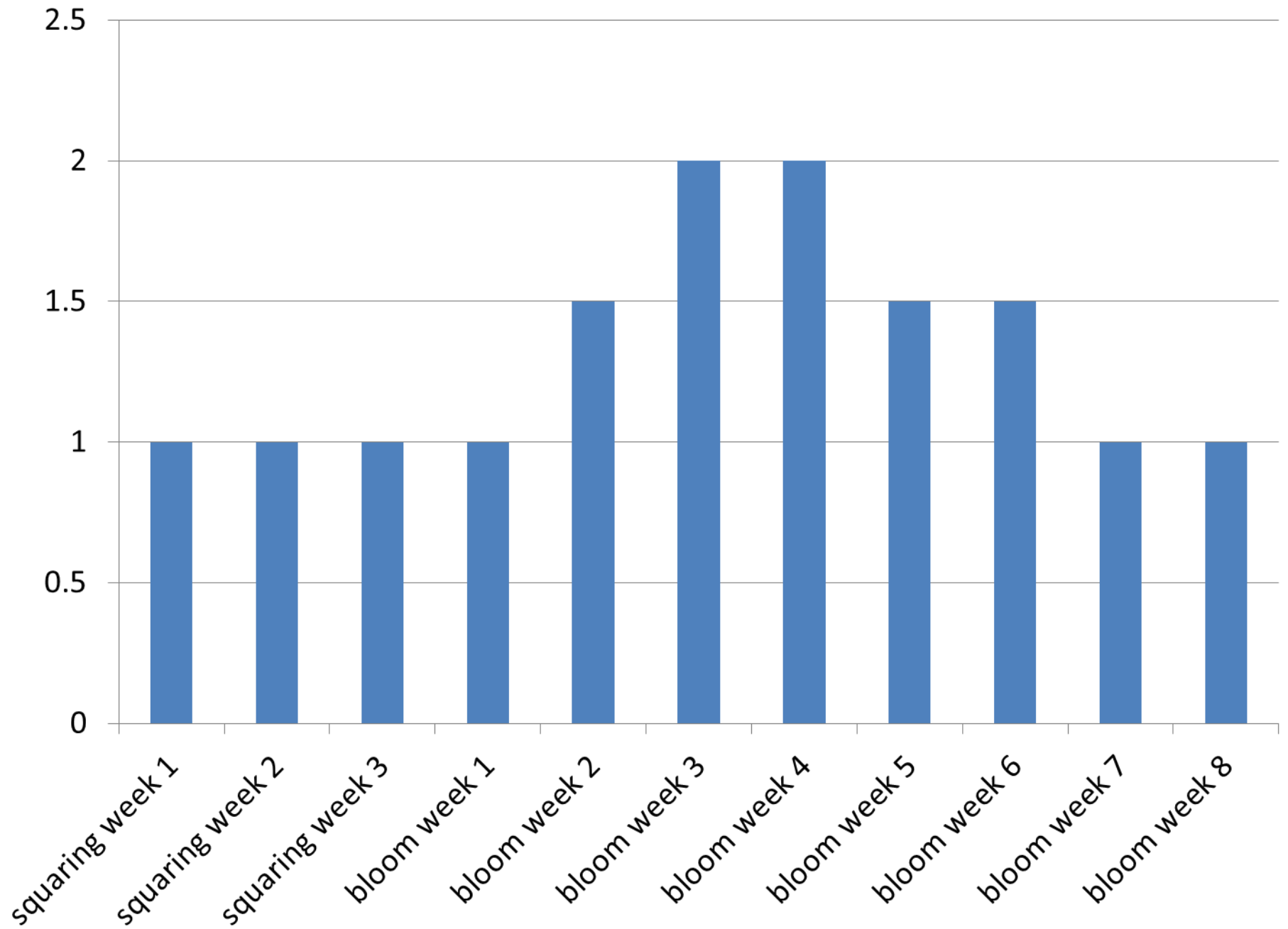
**Cotton Extension Associate Professor**

**March 6-7<sup>th</sup>, 2018**

# 2016 NC On-Farm Trials (TOP 3 of 8 Varieties - Statewide)

Variety	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	AVG Yield
DP 1646	555	642	752	773	761	913	953	1066	891	1000	1063	1201	2188	981
NG 3522	609	724	733	804	709	783	840	843	950	981	927	1008	1957	913
PHY 312	626	653	776	807	721	755	898	880	843	967	931	984	1843	899
ST 4848	572	616	656	631	650	732	783	884	899	1005	955	1234	1961	891
DG 3526	552	785	440	740	759	775	551	855	889	977	946	1061	2038	874
PHY 444	502	630	690	632	736	683	710	869	847	843	973	1000	1956	852
NG 3405	536	540	686	606	663	714	810	795	887	906	850	1055	1811	835
DG 3757	498	643	572	767	804	625	501	935	865	884	875	930	1929	833
Trial AVG	556	654	647	720	725	748	756	891	884	945	940	1059	1960	

# 100 % UGA Checkbook (in/week)



# Irrigation Considerations

- Know efficiency of irrigation system (60-95%) and soil water holding capacity (0.6-1.8 inches per foot)
  - High pressure Impact sprinklers (75-85%), Low pressure Spray sprinklers with drop hoses (90-95%) (Vellidis 2014), travelling gun = 50%...maybe 60% (Bednarz)
- Keep close track of growth stages
  - 1<sup>st</sup> square
  - 1<sup>st</sup> bloom
  - 1<sup>st</sup> open boll (length of bloom period may vary)
- Utilization of sensors in concert with weekly checkbook
  - Adjust for soil type and retention of moisture (20-60 kPa) (Vellidis, 2014)
  - Account for rainfall....when to resume irrigation
  - Quantify when stress may be encountered
    - ET, Heat, boll demands, etc
    - Wilting indicates you are WAY too late

# Irrigation Considerations

- Split apply weekly rates into 2-3 applications
  - System capacity and time required for application
  - Adjust for rainfall (any meaningful rainfall > 0.2-0.3 inches)
  - Soil uptake, runoff, slope, depth to subsoil
  - Prevent complete depletion of soil moisture
  - Short-lived drought can have significant negative effects on yield



# Root health



hard pan, acid subsurface, tillage



Maximizing root development prebloom relieves stress during bloom – early stress may position the crop for better productivity if stress occurs during the bloom period





# Seedling diseases and nematodes



Seedling diseases affect root development – wilt sooner



Nematodes affect root development and water uptake





# Tillage

In addition to root growth, tillage affects water holding capacity, longevity of rain events (retention), and water availability



Strip-till, cover crop



No-till, crop residue



Conventional tillage,  
no cover



# Symptoms of water stress



**Wilting** – during bloom, also maybe serious if occurs during prebloom

**Non-insect-induced square shed**  
- prebloom

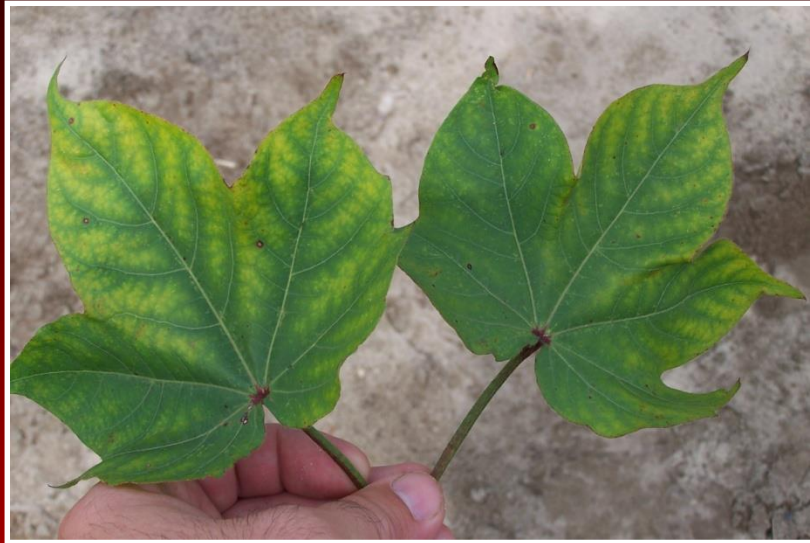


**Large terminal squares**  
– prebloom





# Symptoms of water stress



K deficiency  
and leafspot



If you know that  
you applied  
adequate  
nutrients and no  
leaching has  
occurred.....



N deficiency  
and defoliation

# What about.....?

- Cloudy weather = severe square shed
- Plant bugs
- Bollworm
- Top Crop (for whatever reason)





# Nodes Above White Bloom

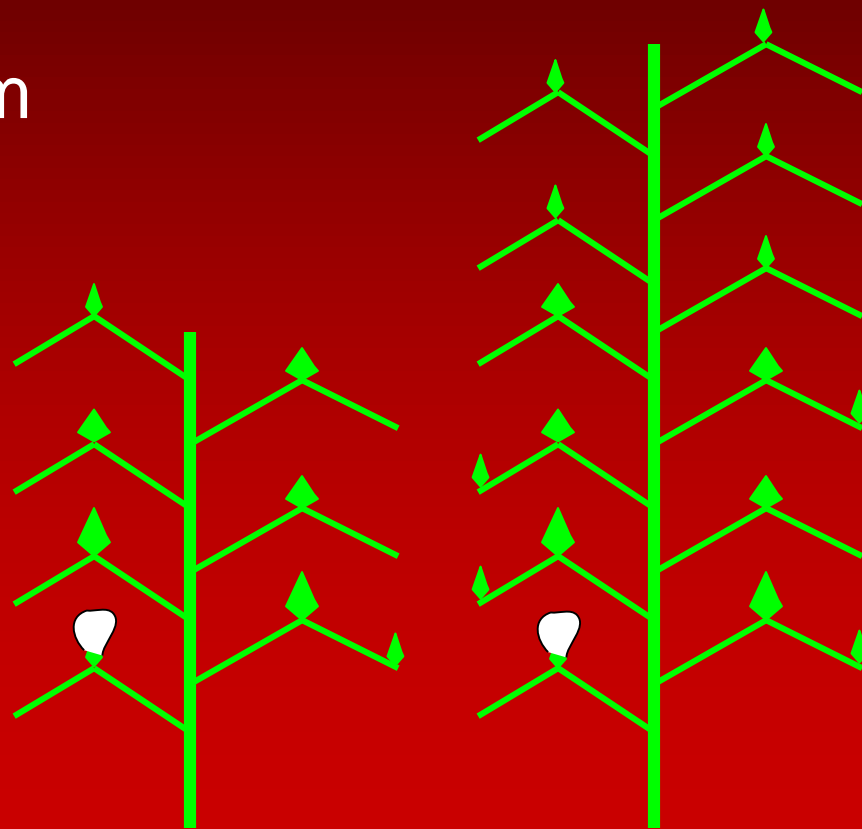


## Optimal plant growth:

- 8-11 nodes @ 1<sup>st</sup> bloom
- 7-9 nodes @ peak bloom
- < 5 nodes @ cutout

## Affected by:

- Water availability (drought)
- N availability (deficiency)
- PGR applications





# Nodes Above White Bloom



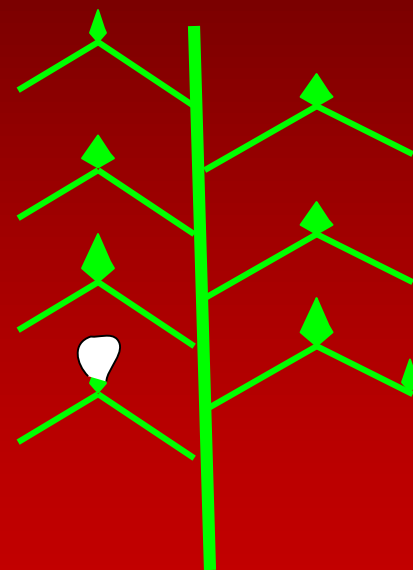
	Start	Middle	End
Sled weight	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Speed	Fast	Slower	Stopped



# Nodes Above White Bloom

## Prebloom drought:

- fewer nodes at first bloom
- boll load quickly restrains terminal growth
- premature cutout if stress is not immediately relieved very soon after first bloom
- poor boll load ( $\downarrow$  yield,  $\uparrow$  regrowth potential)  
(short staple, high mike)
- square shed if drought is severe  
(squares = lower water demands)
- if stress is mild and relieved by first bloom = better root development, less aggressive plants / vegetative water demands, better growth control, less late-season drought problems
- variety = full season varieties....less distinct cutout, recover from dry periods and form a top crop better than early varieties which fruit up quickly



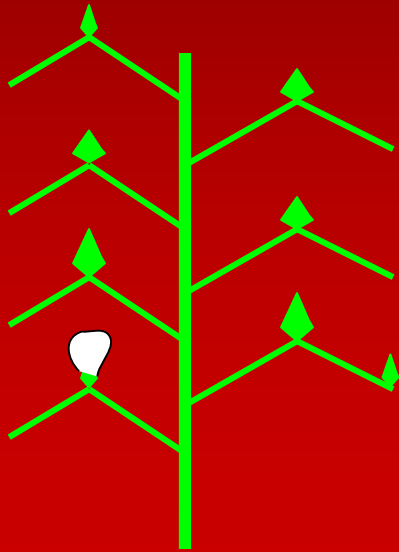


# Water demands and growth stage

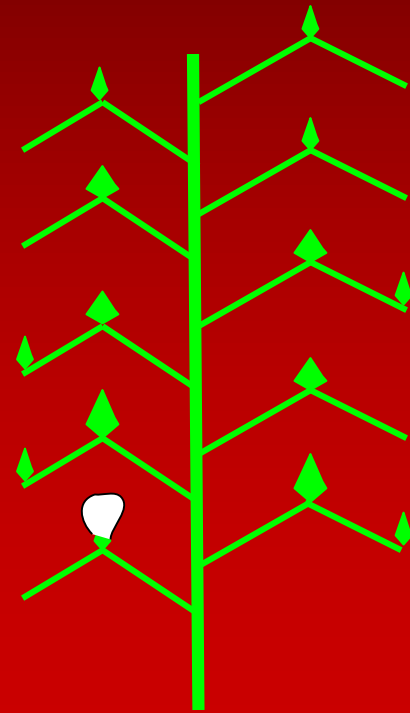
	Lint yield/m <sup>2</sup>	Bolls/m <sup>2</sup>	Bolls/plant	Lint / boll	Lint / plant
Total water	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.36</b>
Planting to square initiation	<b>- 0.32</b>	<b>- 0.18</b>	<b>- 0.08</b>	<b>- 0.24</b>	<b>- 0.22</b>
Square initiation to 1 <sup>st</sup> flower	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.68</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> flower to peak bloom	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Peak bloom to maturity	<b>- 0.43</b>	<b>- 0.45</b>	<b>- 0.23</b>	<b>- 0.56</b>	<b>- 0.27</b>

(Physiology Today, 1999 vol 11, no. 2)

# Effects of prebloom drought

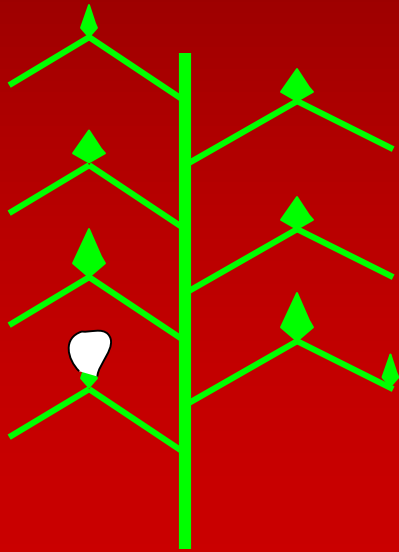


Dry prior to first bloom and soon after

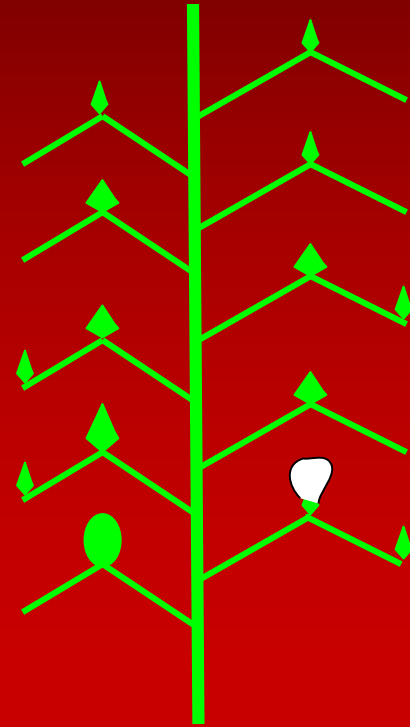


Adequate prebloom soil moisture

# Effects of prebloom drought



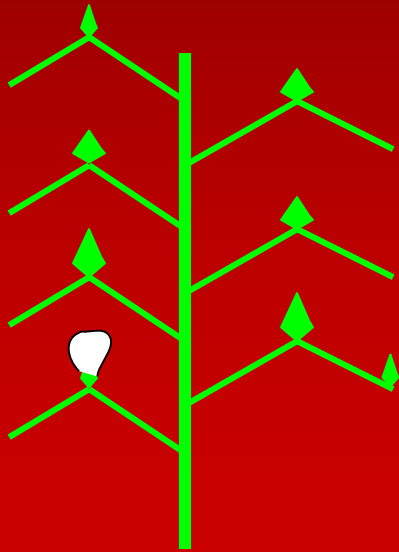
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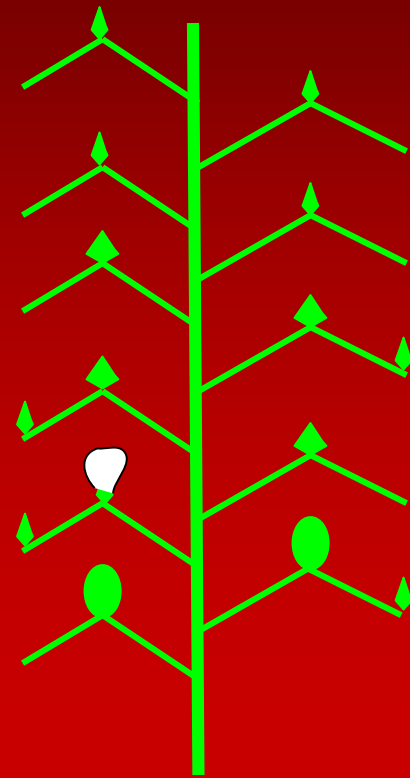
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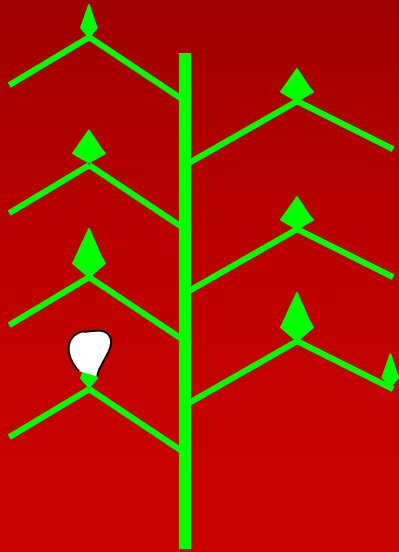


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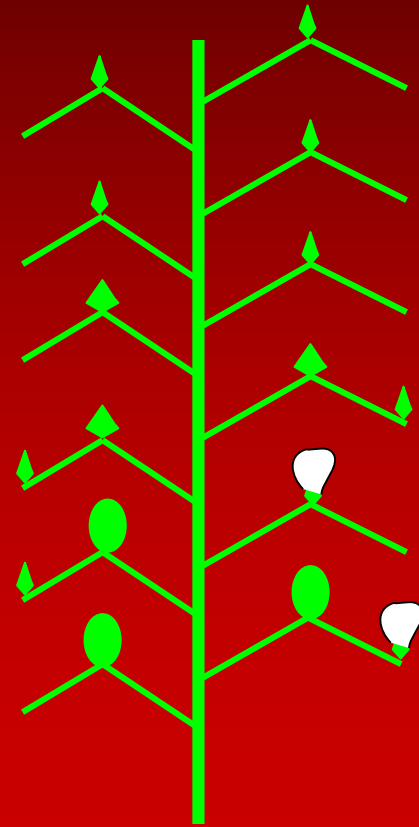


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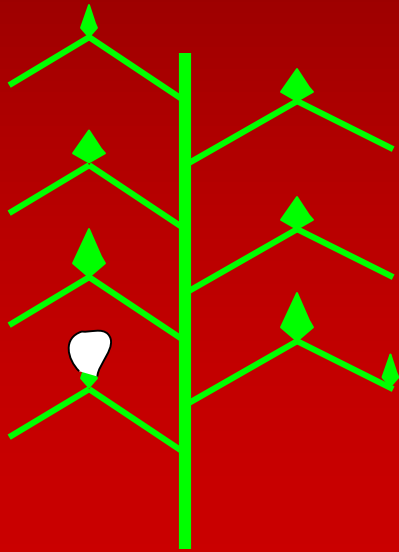


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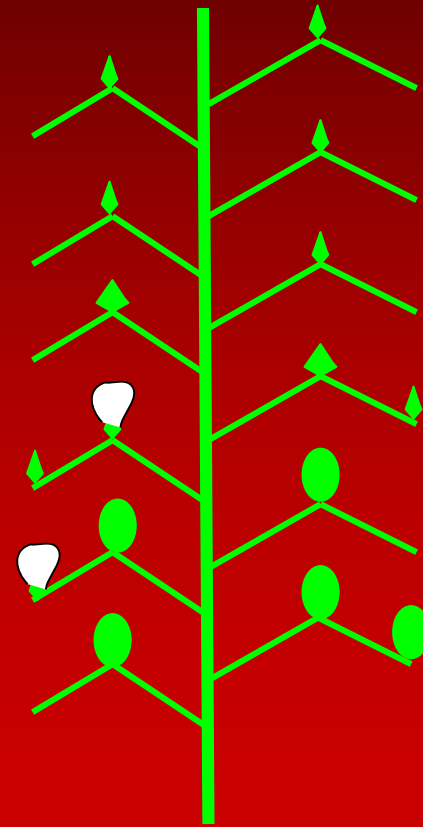


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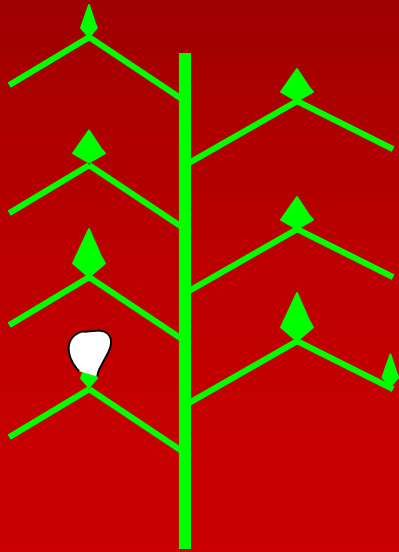


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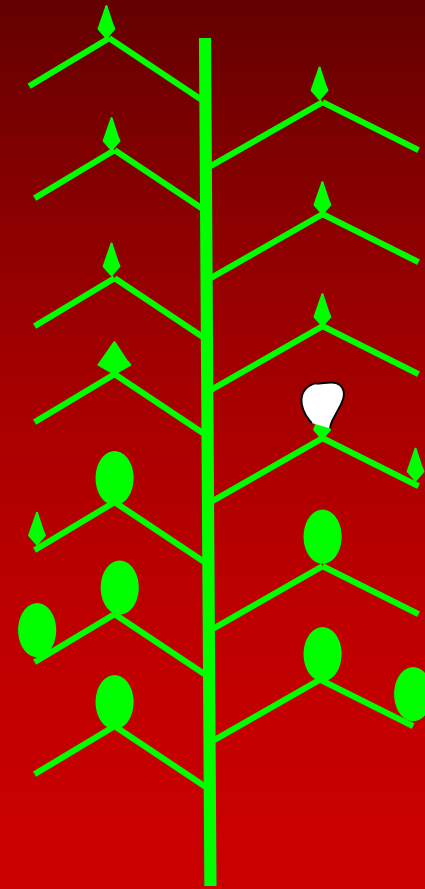


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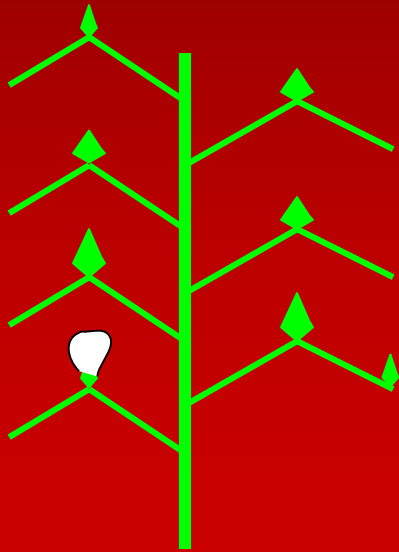
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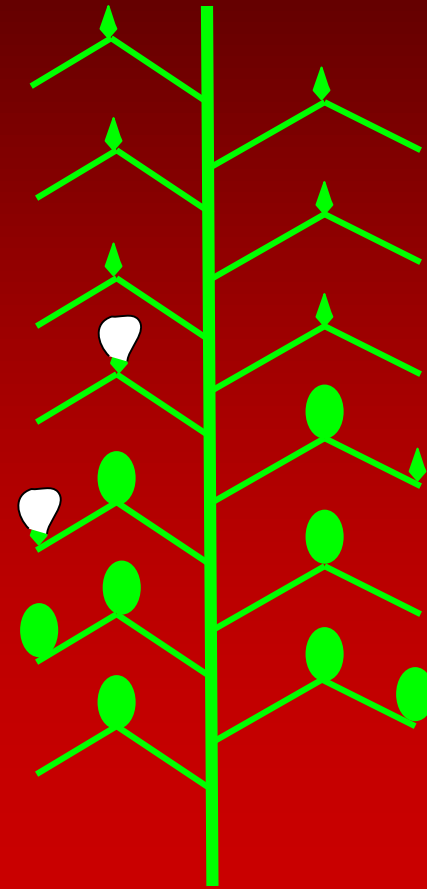
Adequate prebloom soil moisture



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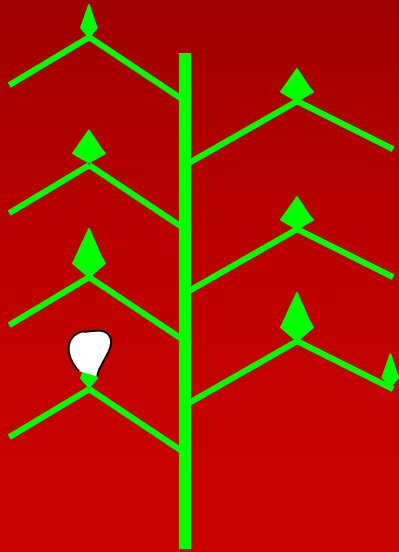


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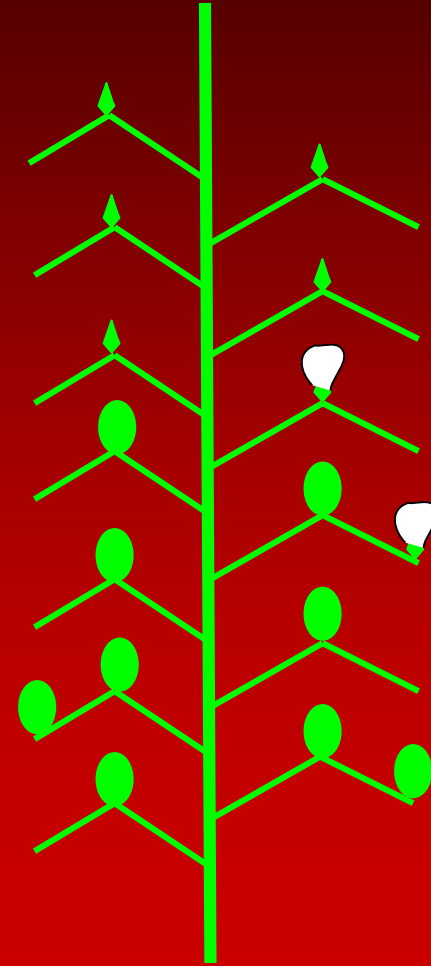


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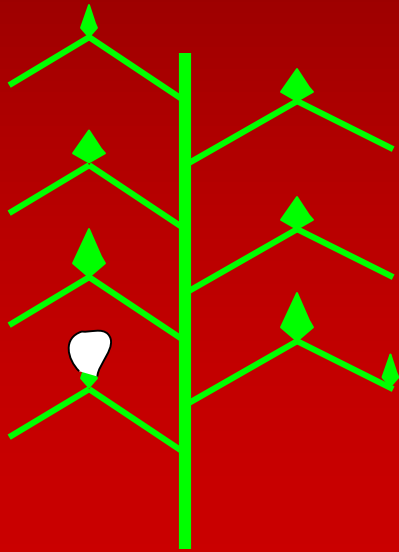


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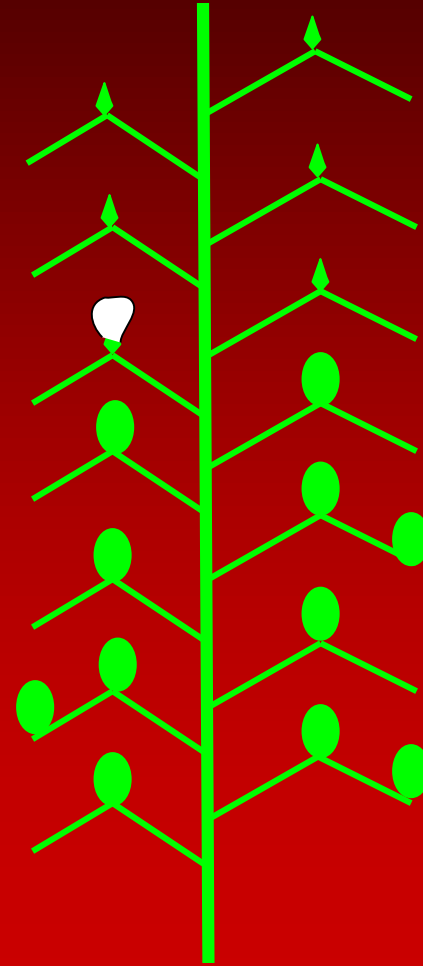


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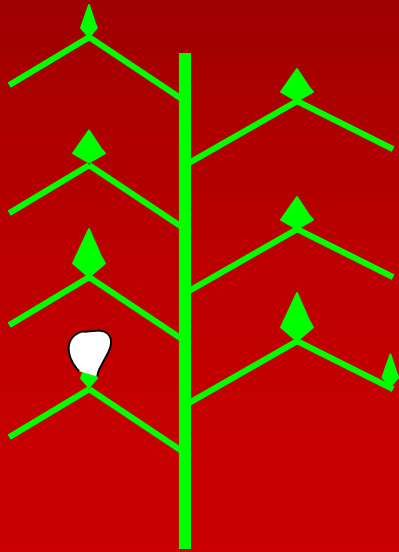


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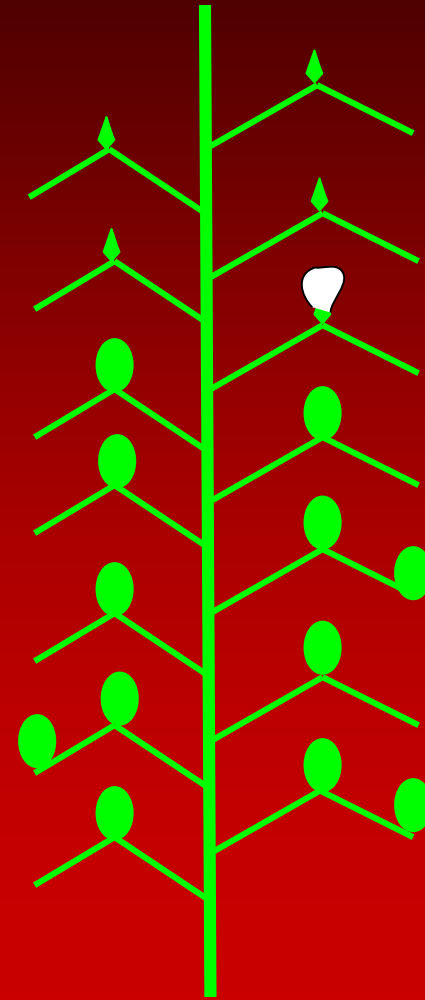


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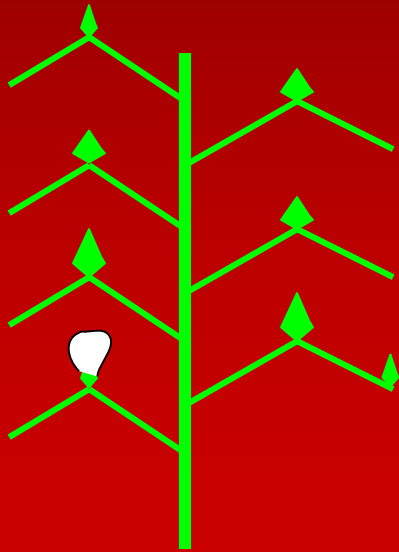
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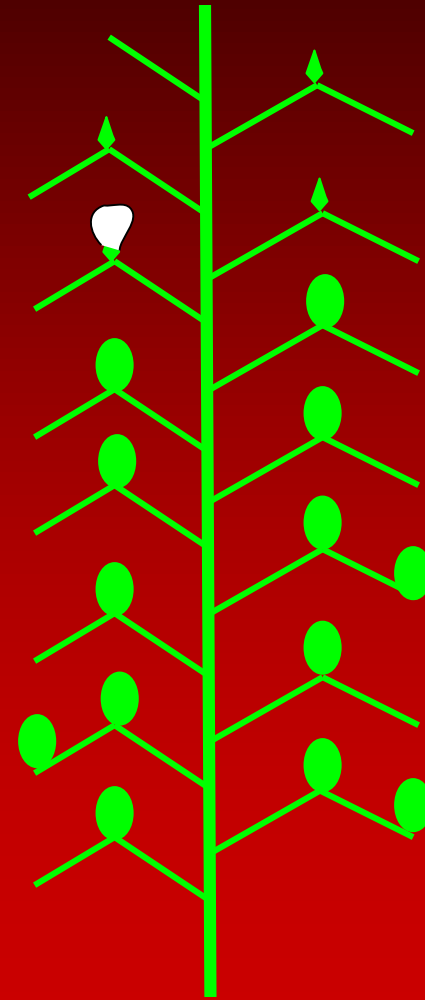
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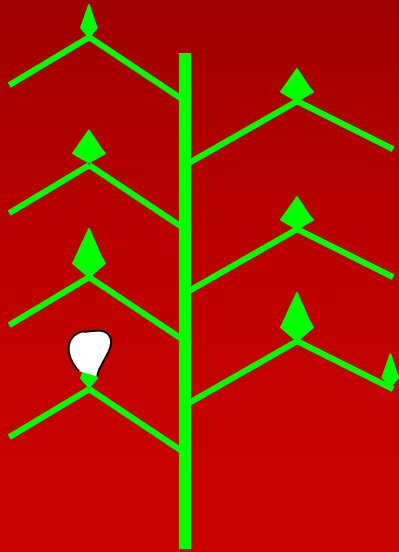


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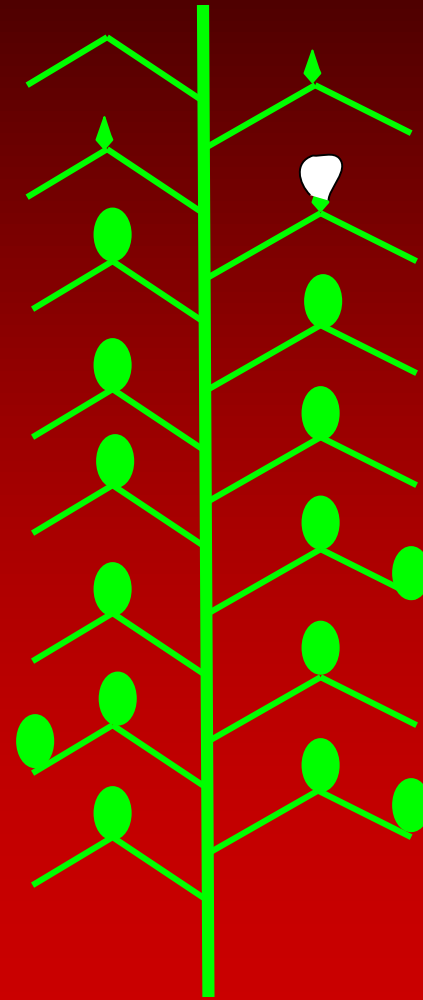


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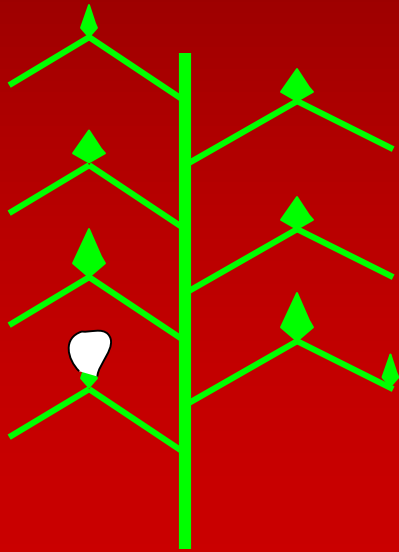


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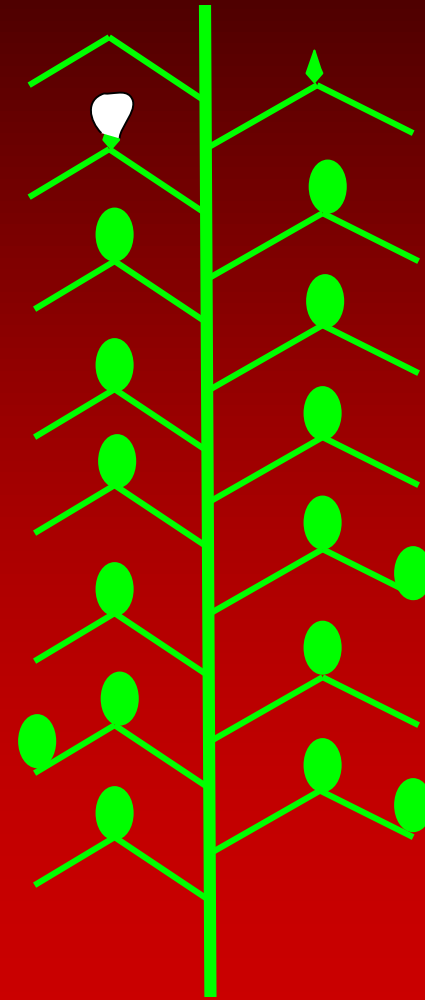


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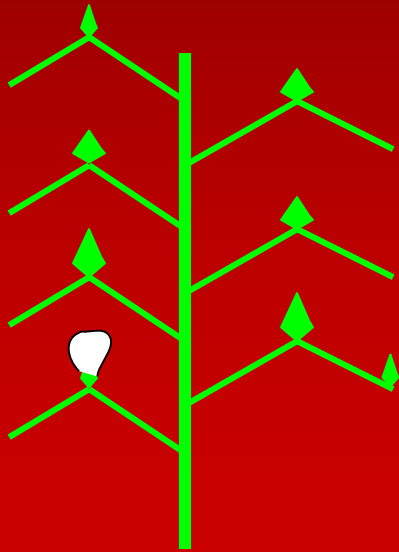
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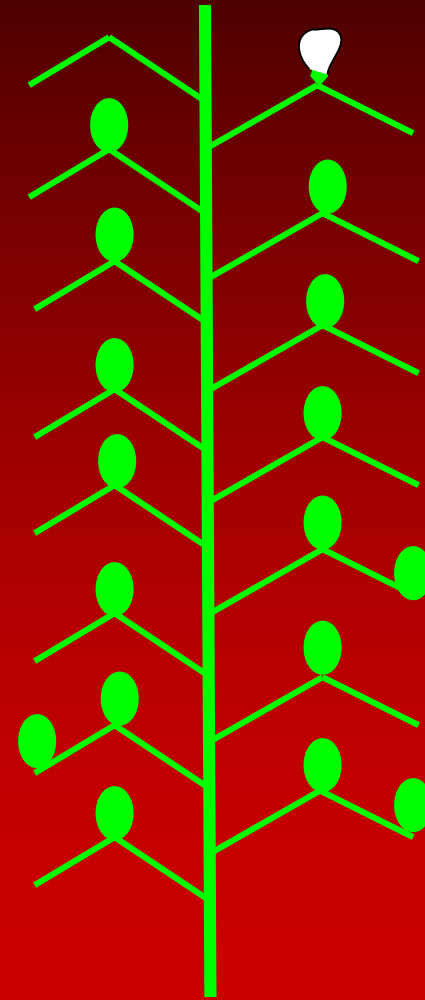
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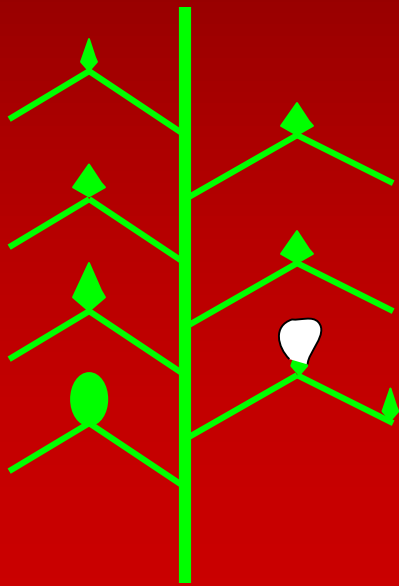


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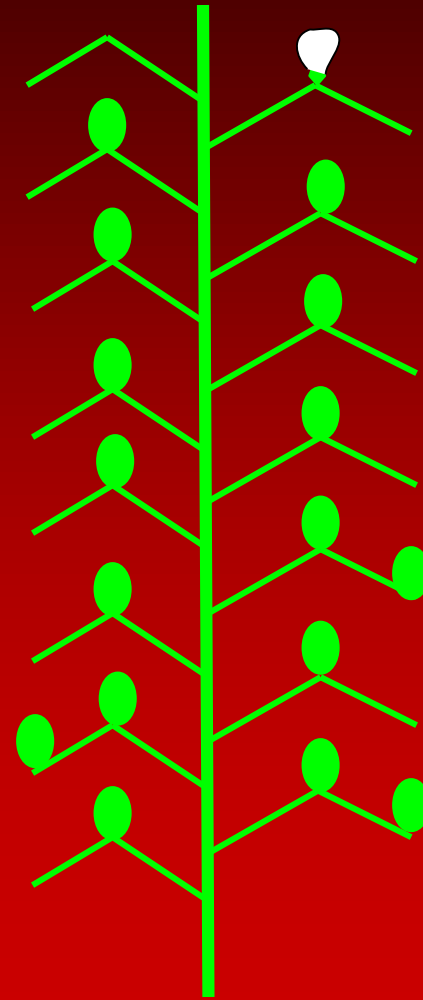


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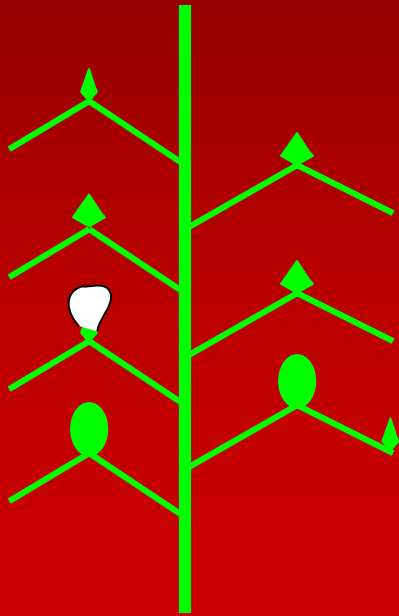


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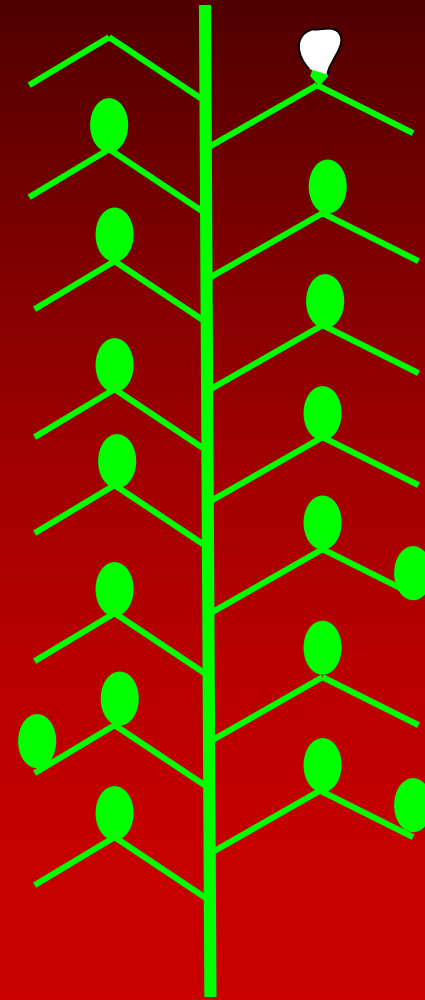


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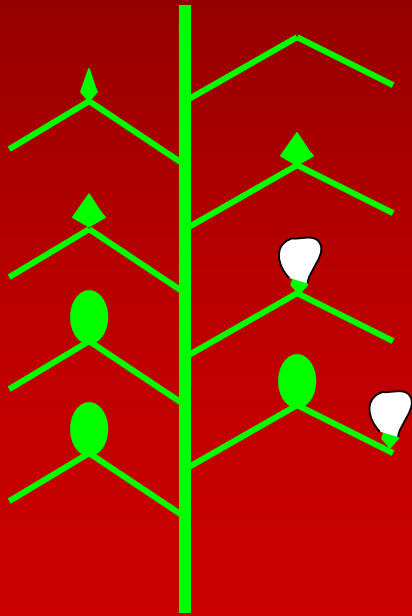
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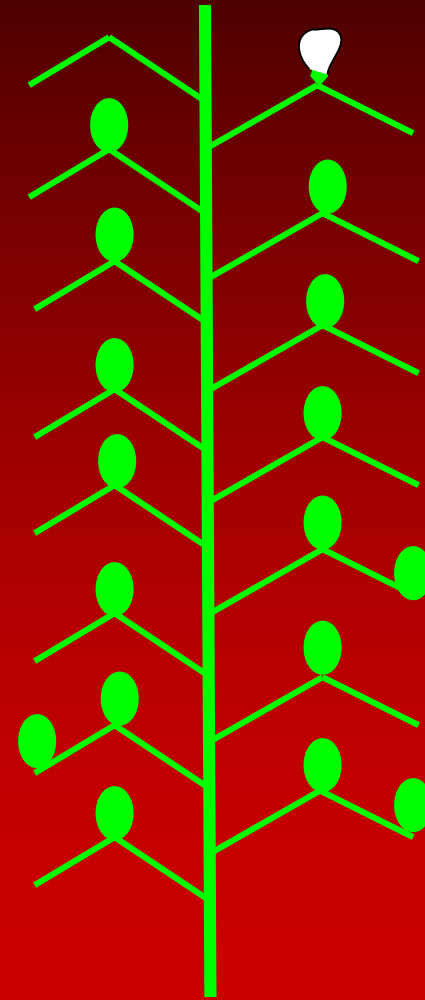
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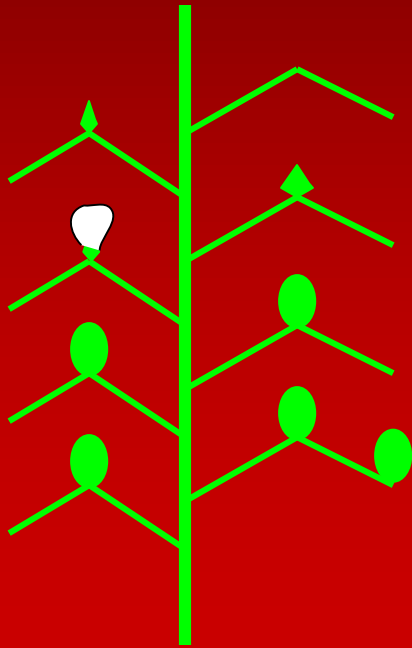


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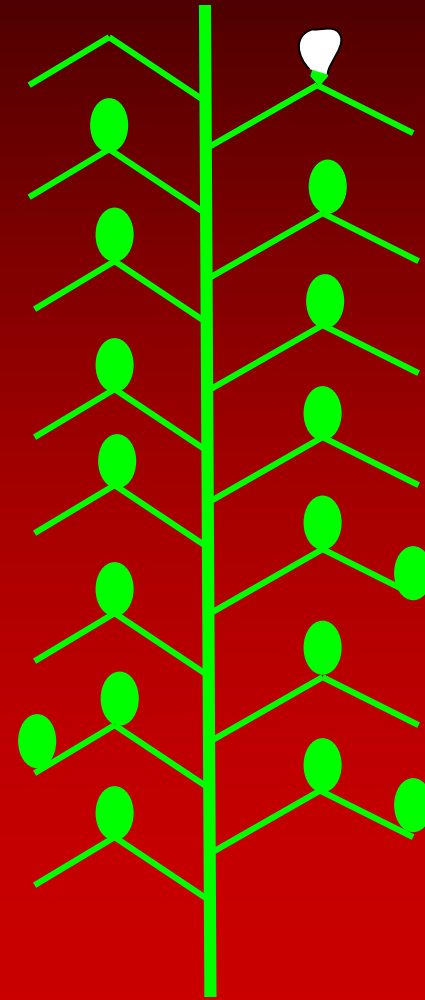


Adequate prebloom soil moisture

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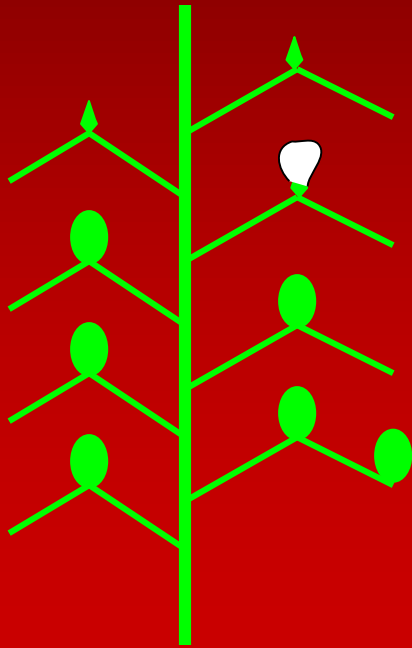


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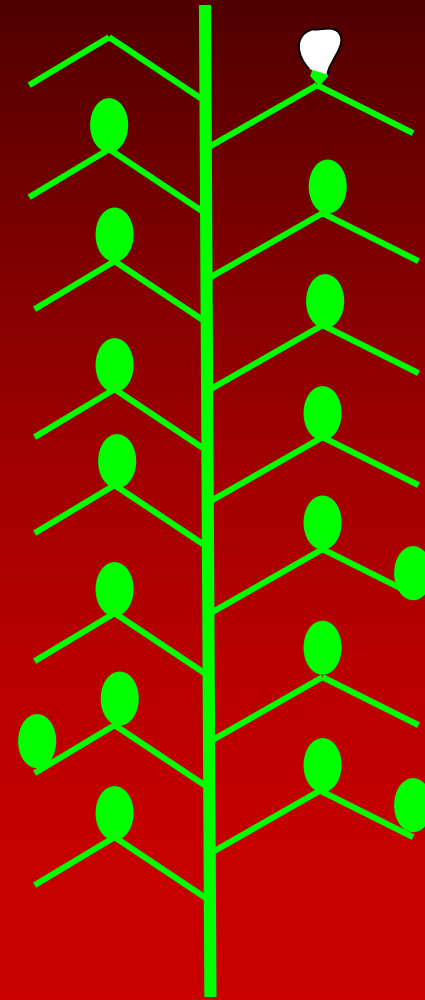


Adequate prebloom soil moisture

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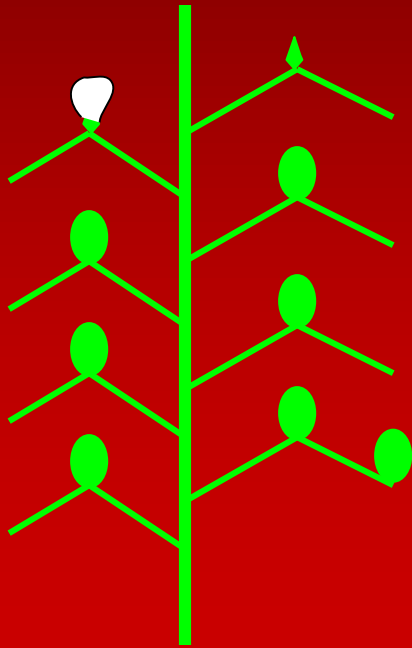


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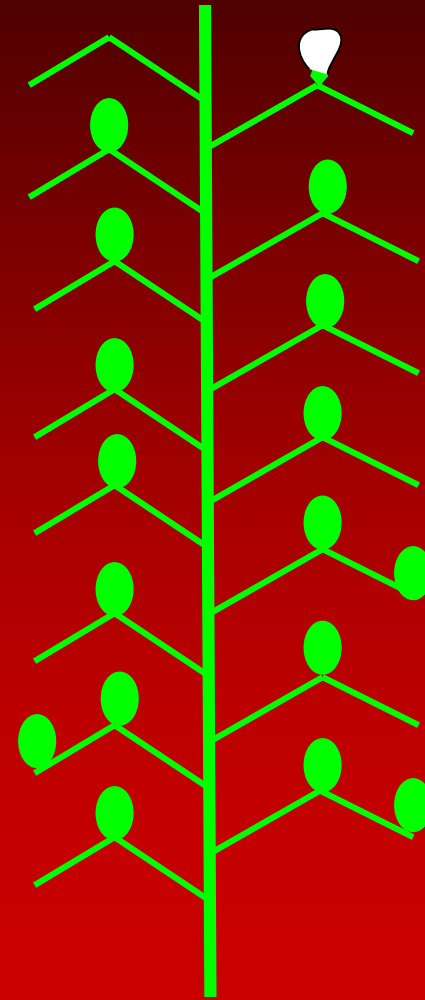


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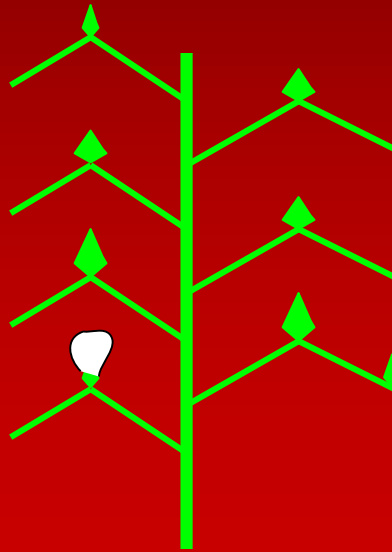


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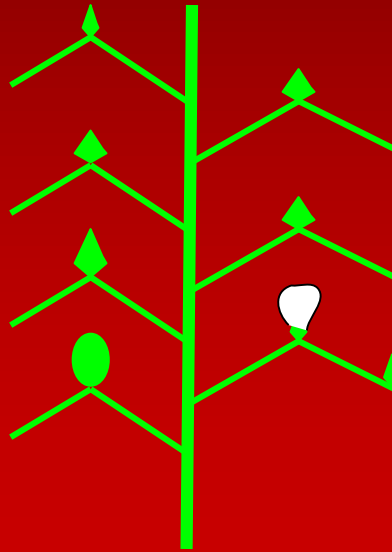
Adequate prebloom soil moisture

# Suspended cutout



Dry prior to first bloom but wet soon after

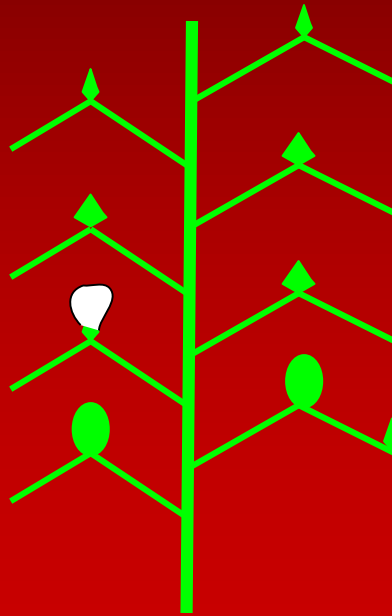
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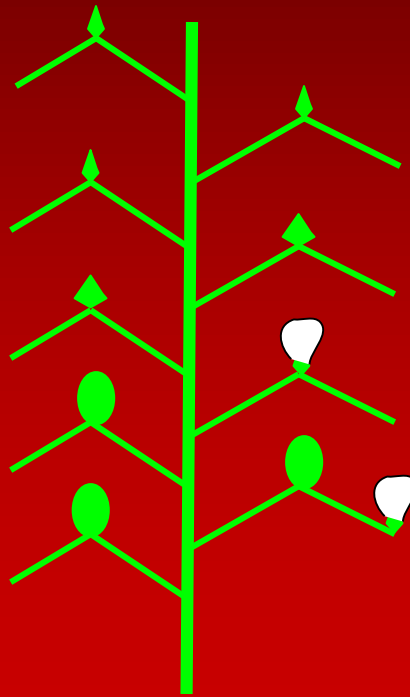


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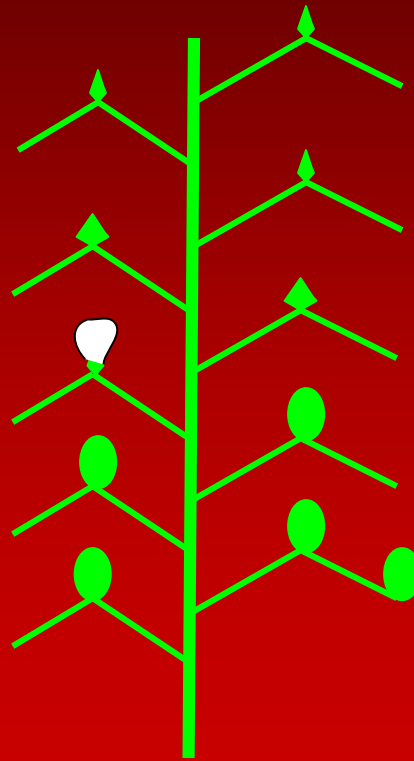
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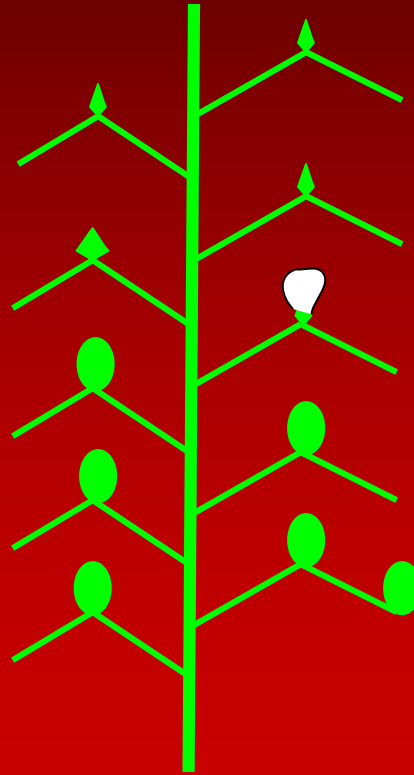
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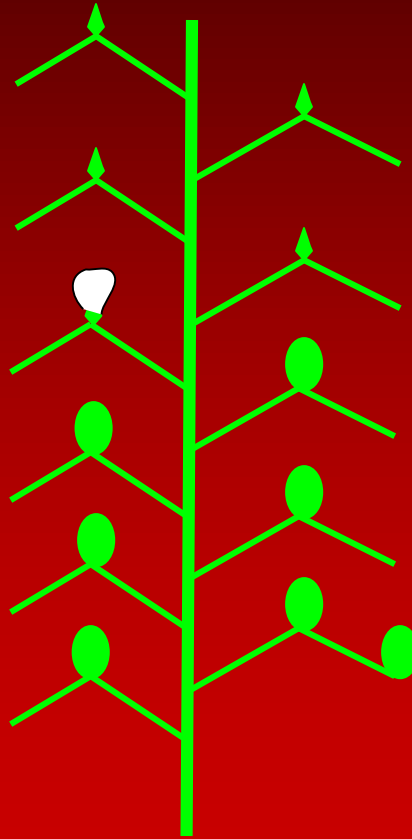
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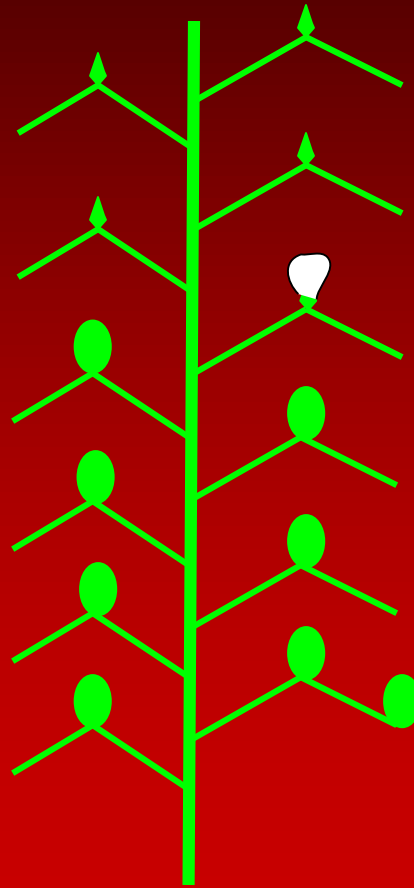
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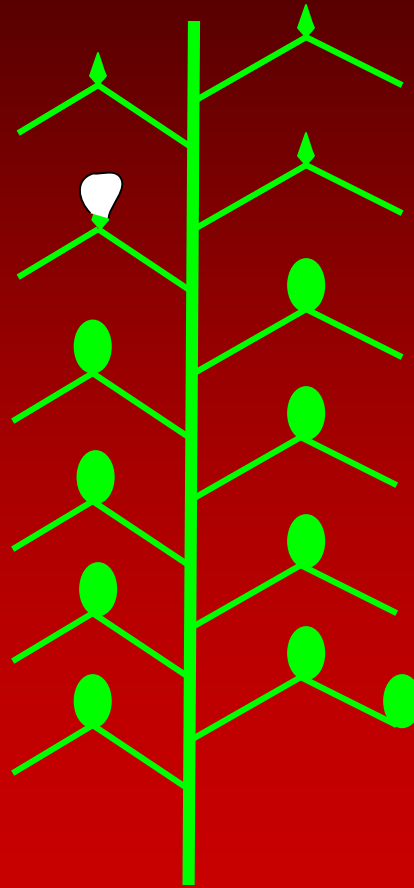
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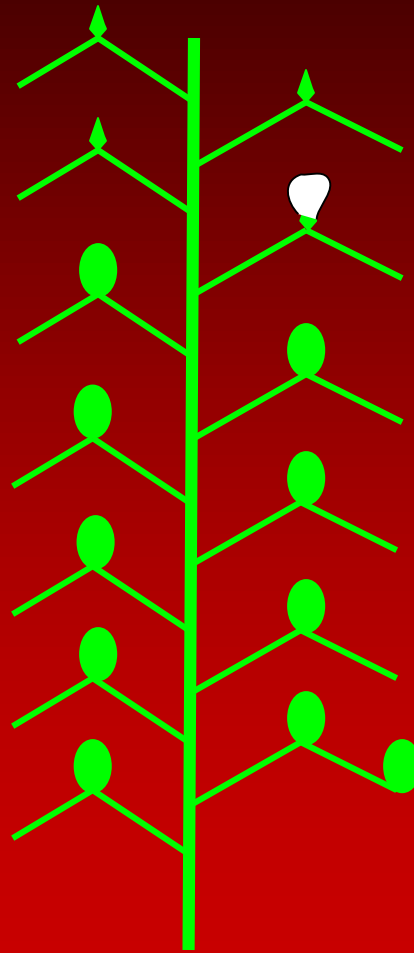


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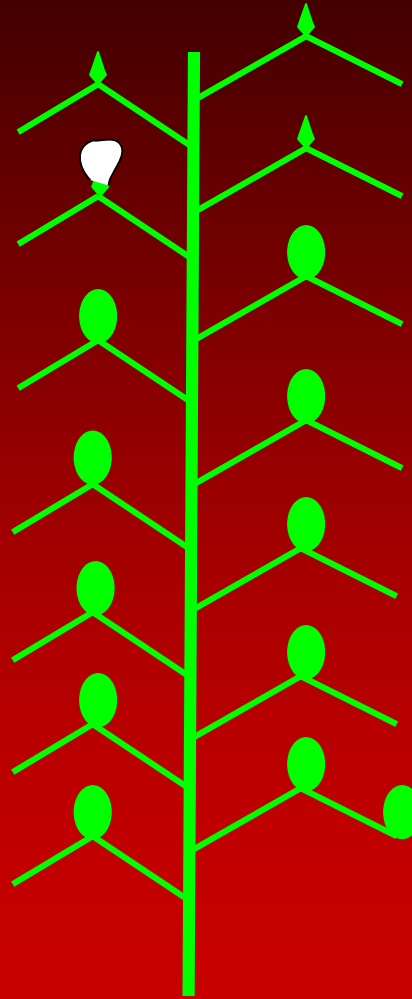
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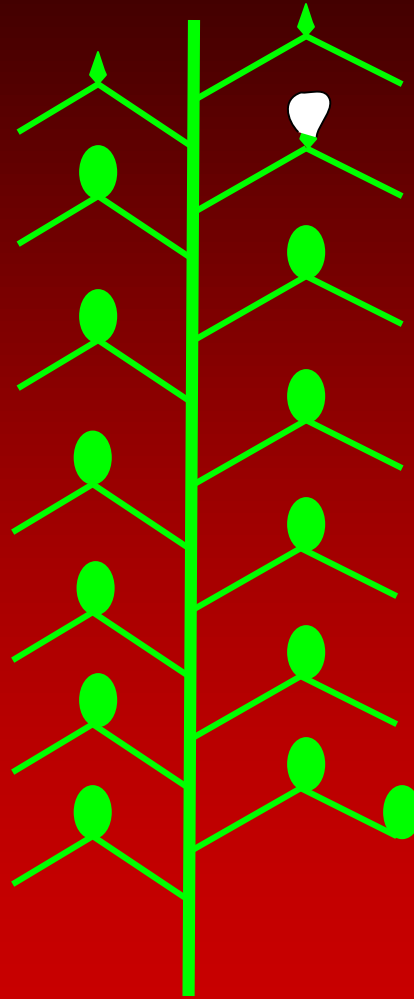
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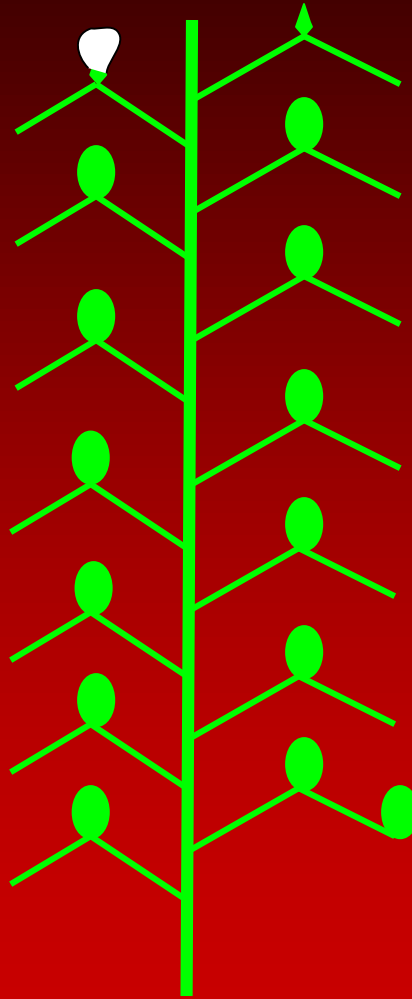
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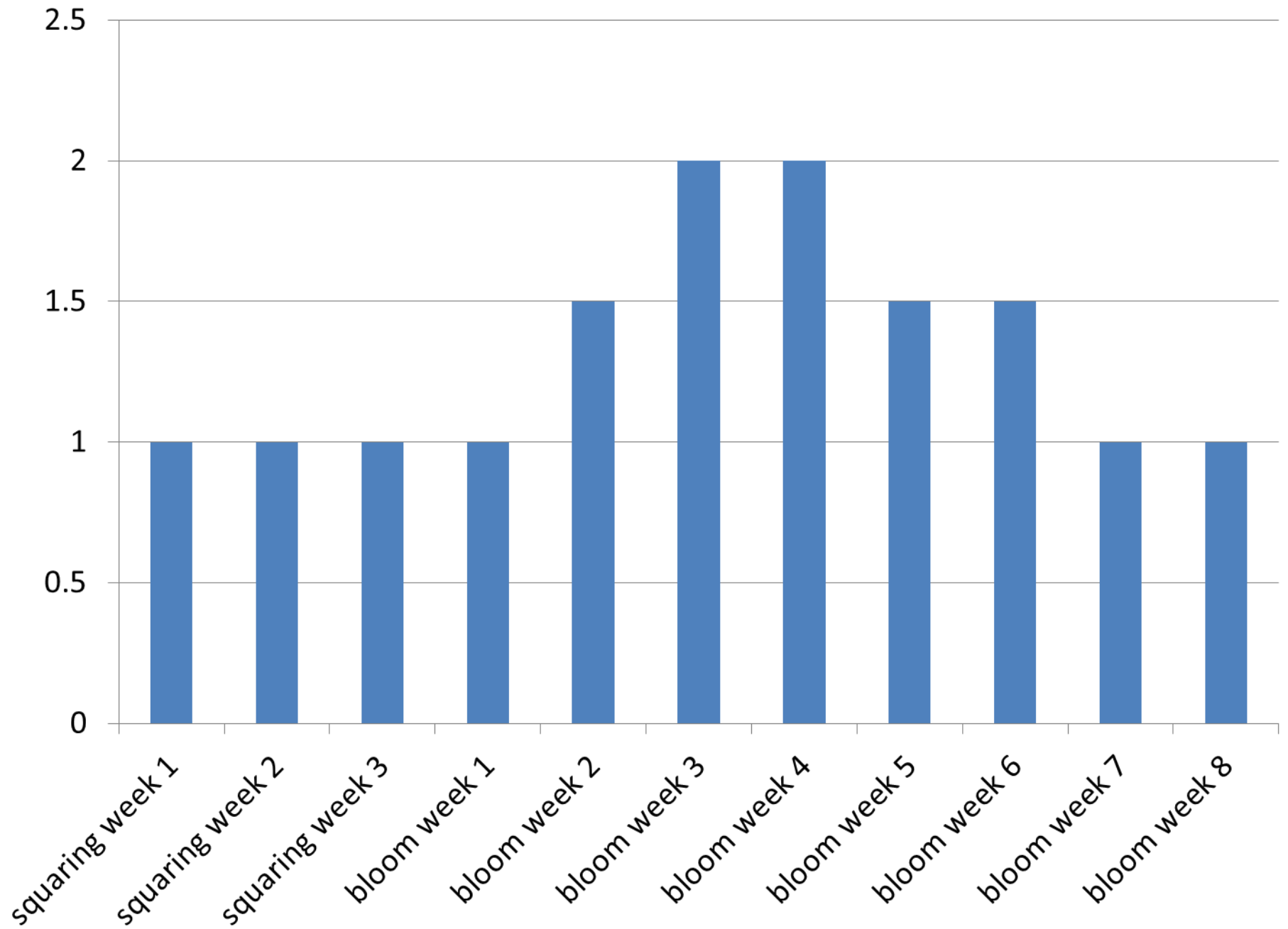
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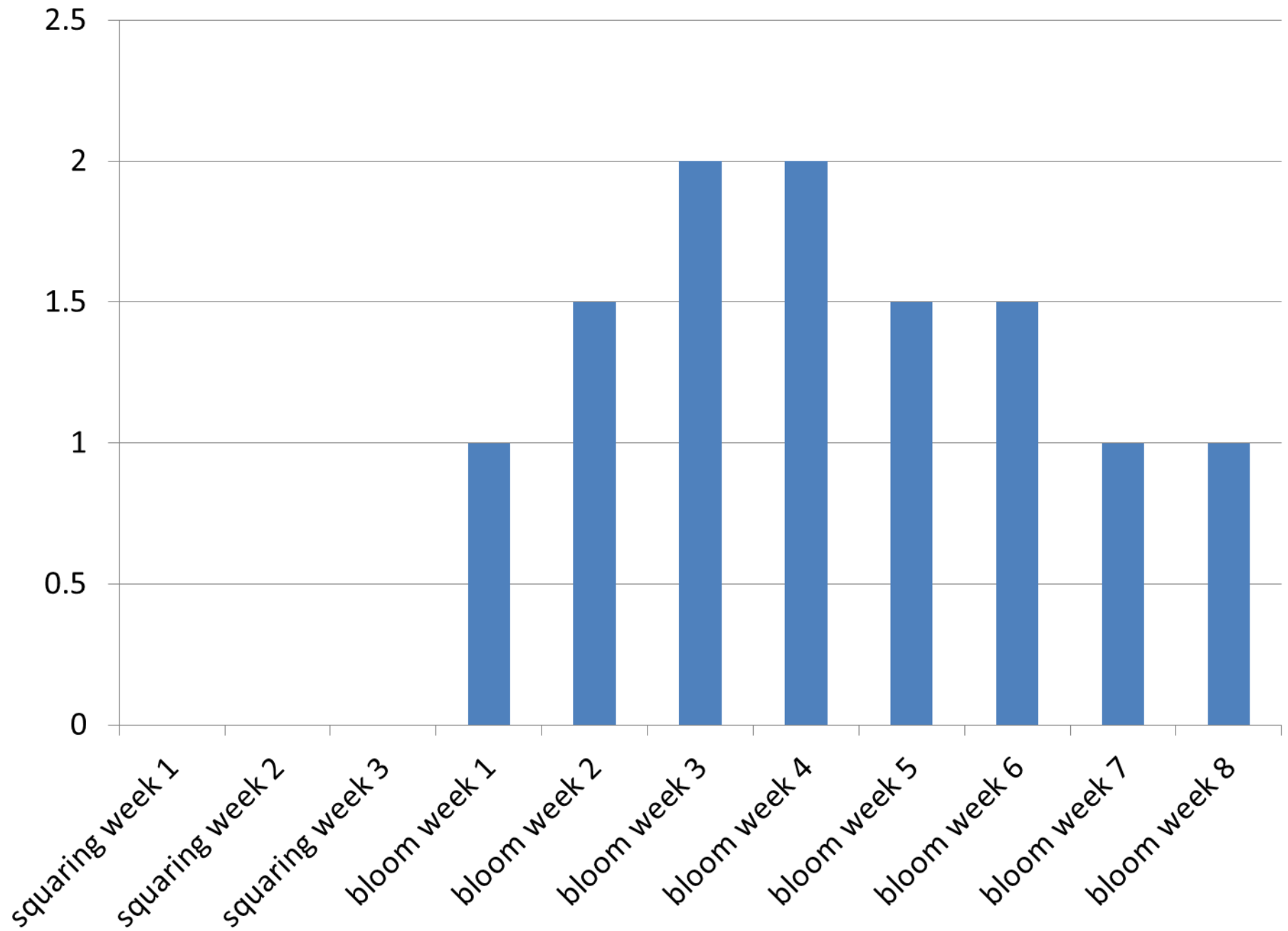
Dry prior to first bloom but wet soon after

# 100 % UGA Checkbook (in/week)

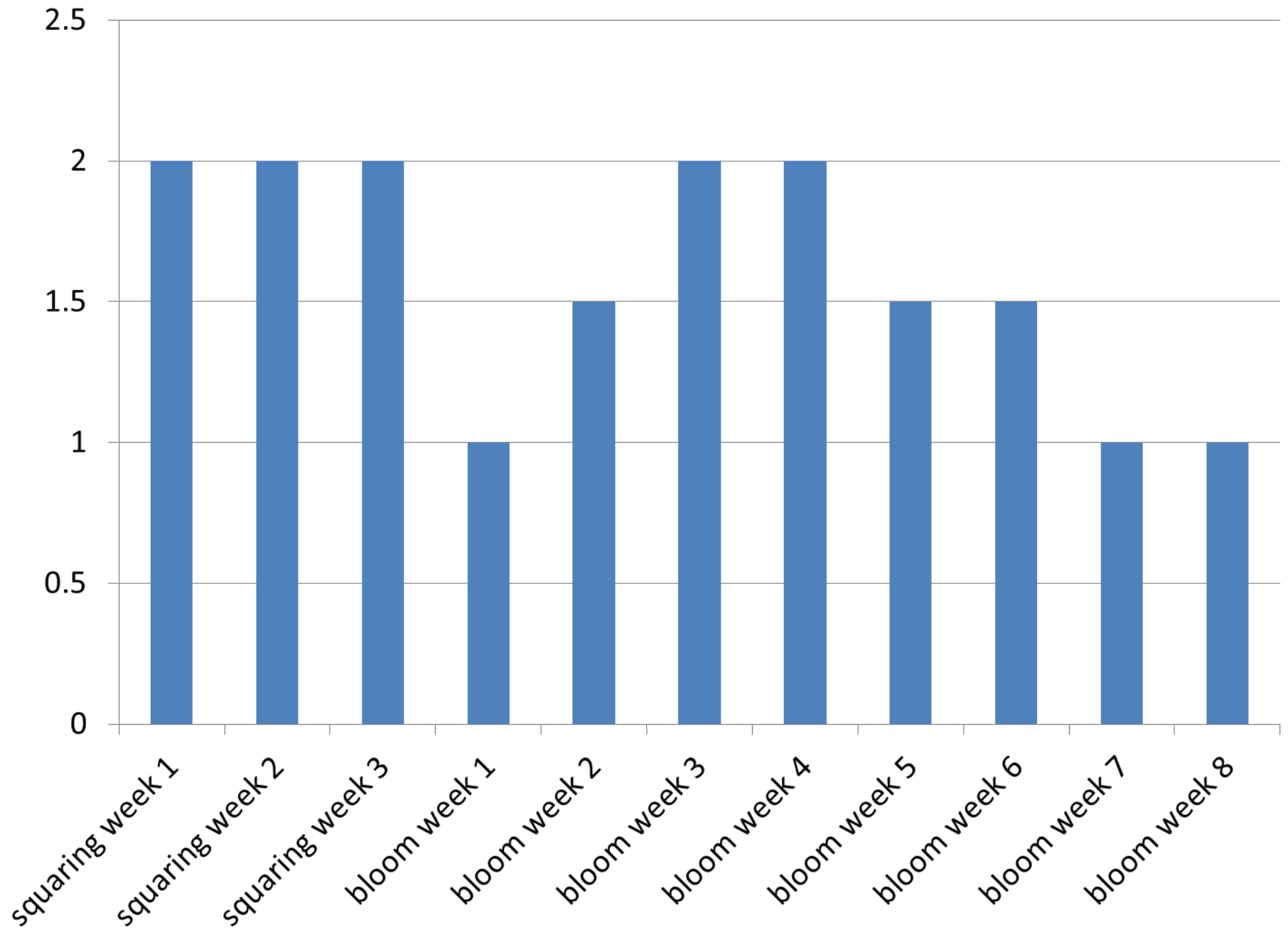




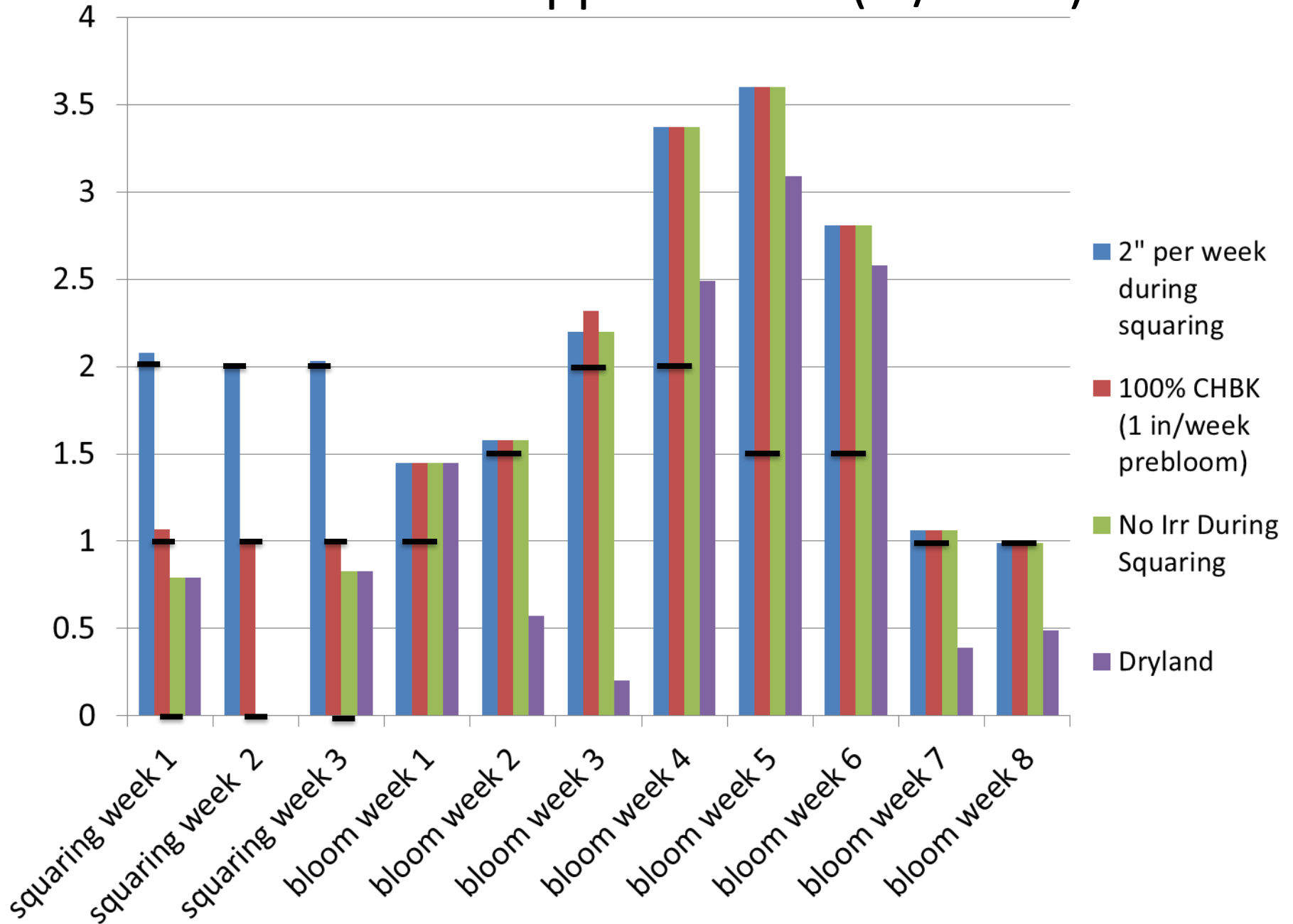
# 100 % UGA Checkbook (in/week) – No Irrigation During Squaring



# 100 % UGA Checkbook (in/week) – 2” Per Week During Squaring



# Total Water Applied 2012 (in/week)



# Irrigation During Squaring

FM 1944 GLB2



No Irr during squaring



1" per week

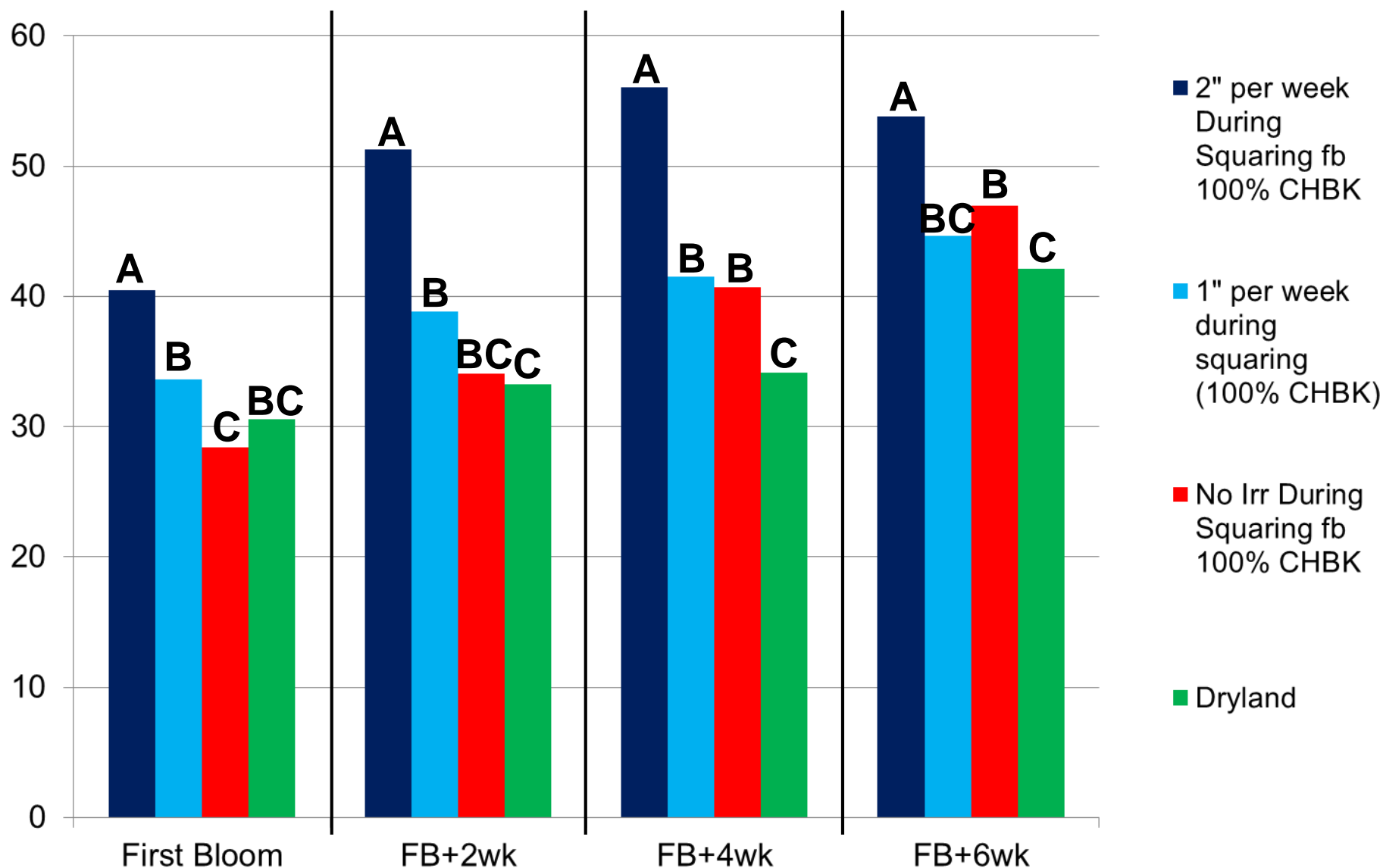


2" per week

PHY 499 WRF



# 2012 Plant Height (in) – PHY 499



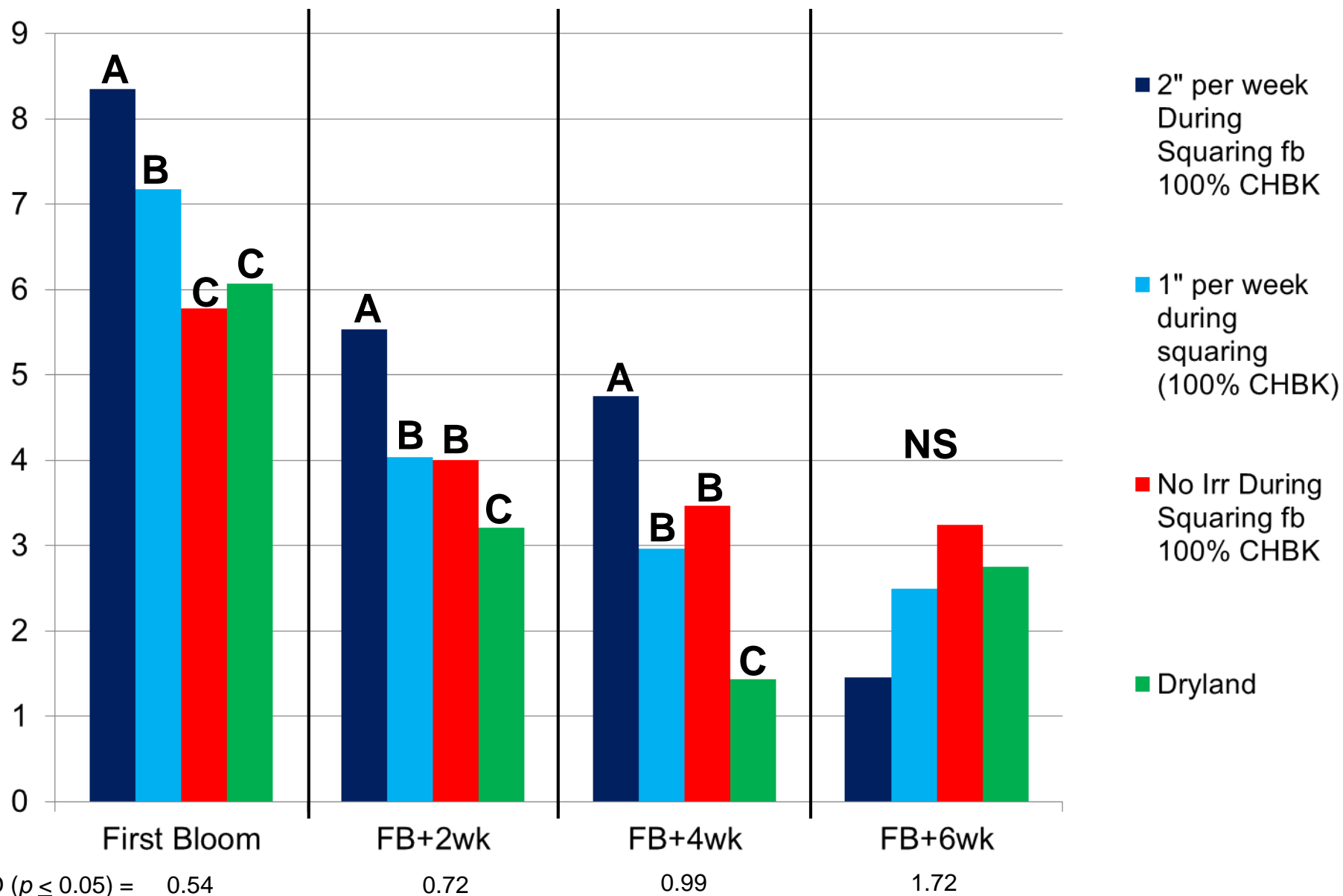
LSD ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) = 3.6

5.04

6.29

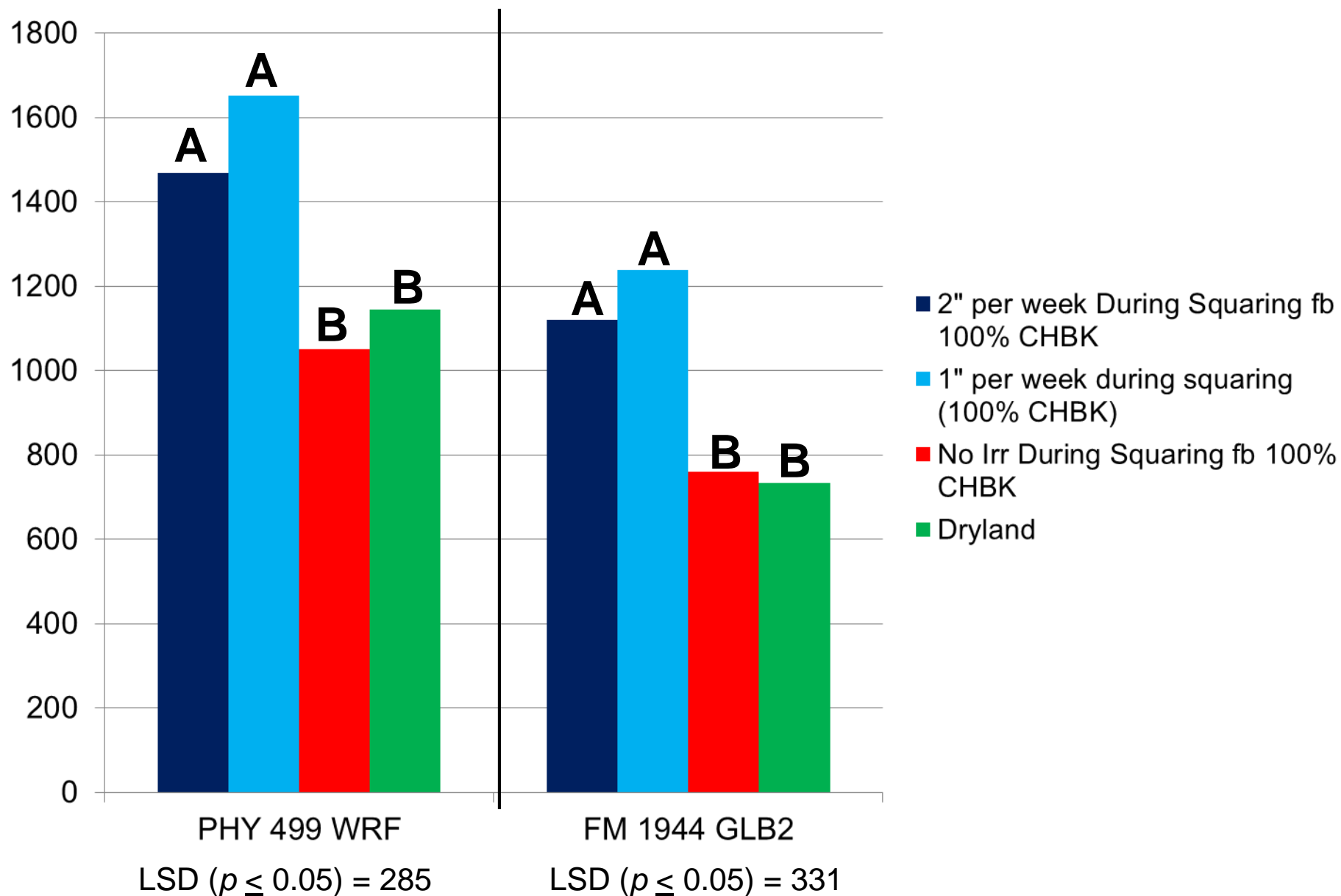
4.77

# 2012 NAWF – PHY 499

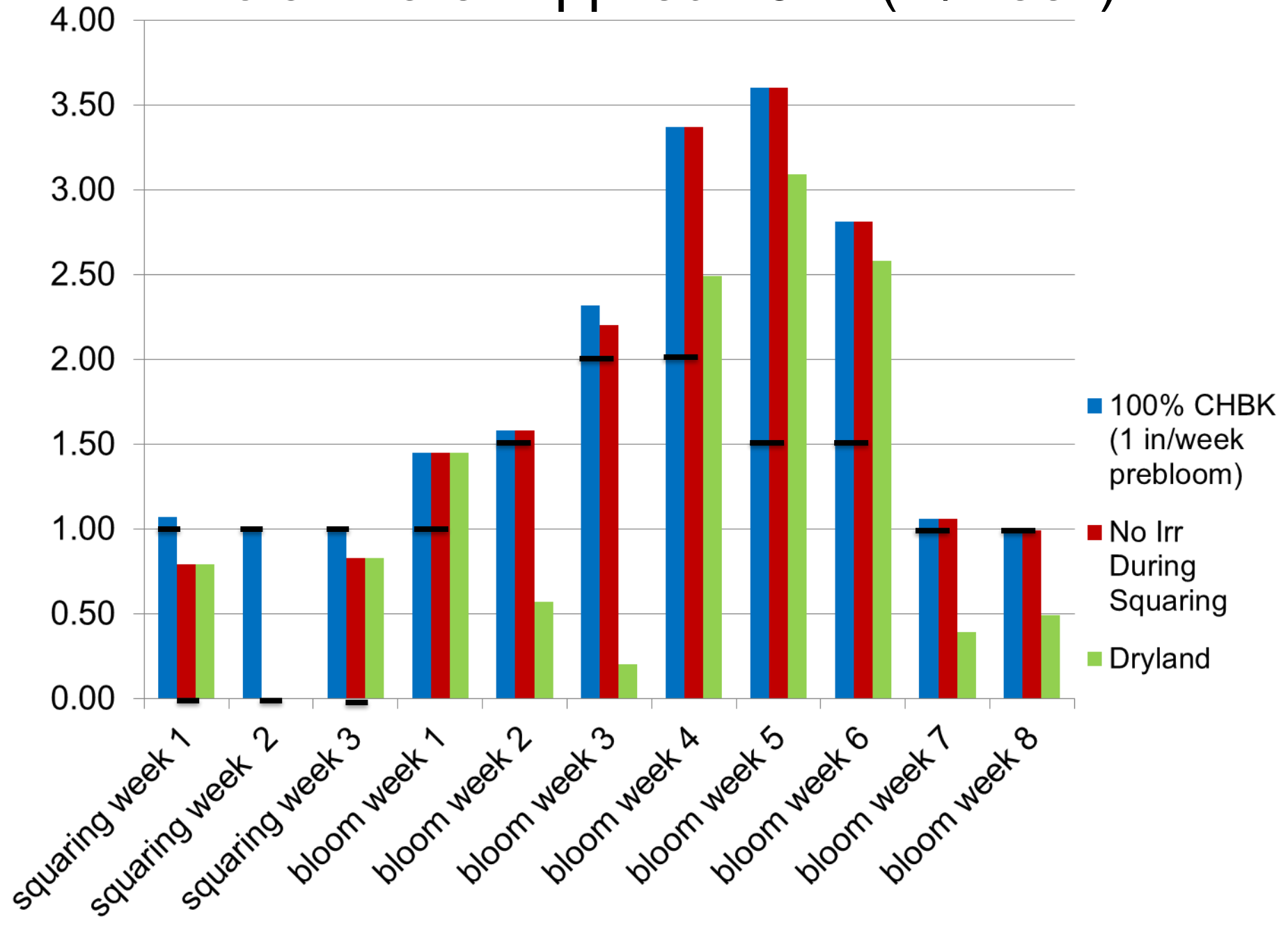




# 2012 Lint Yield (lbs/A)



# Total Water Applied 2012 (in/week)



# Boll demands for water



lower

Water demands

higher

Peak demands = peak bloom

Demands begins to decrease once bolls reach full size

# When to cease irrigation???



Chris Main, TN May 22, 2009



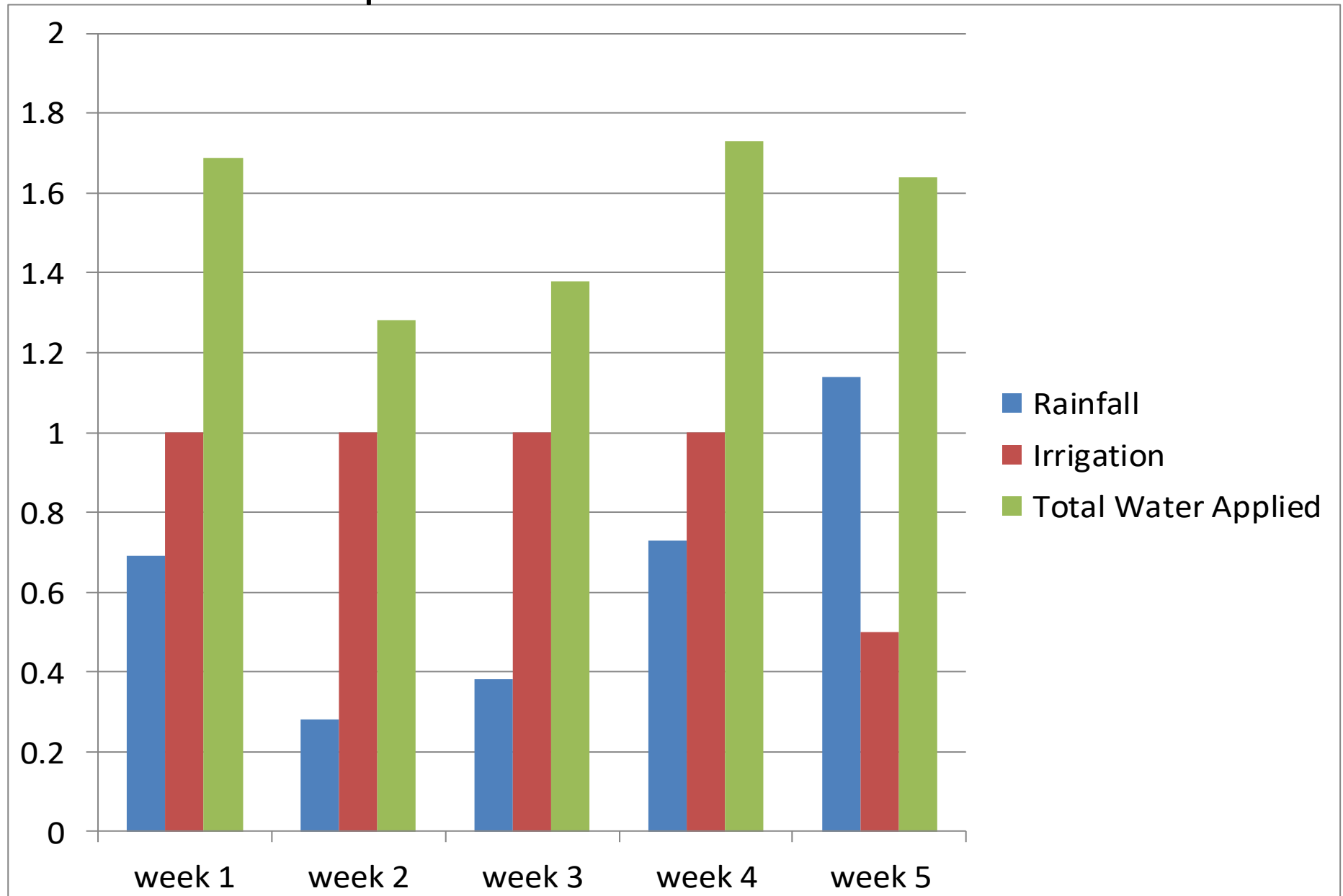




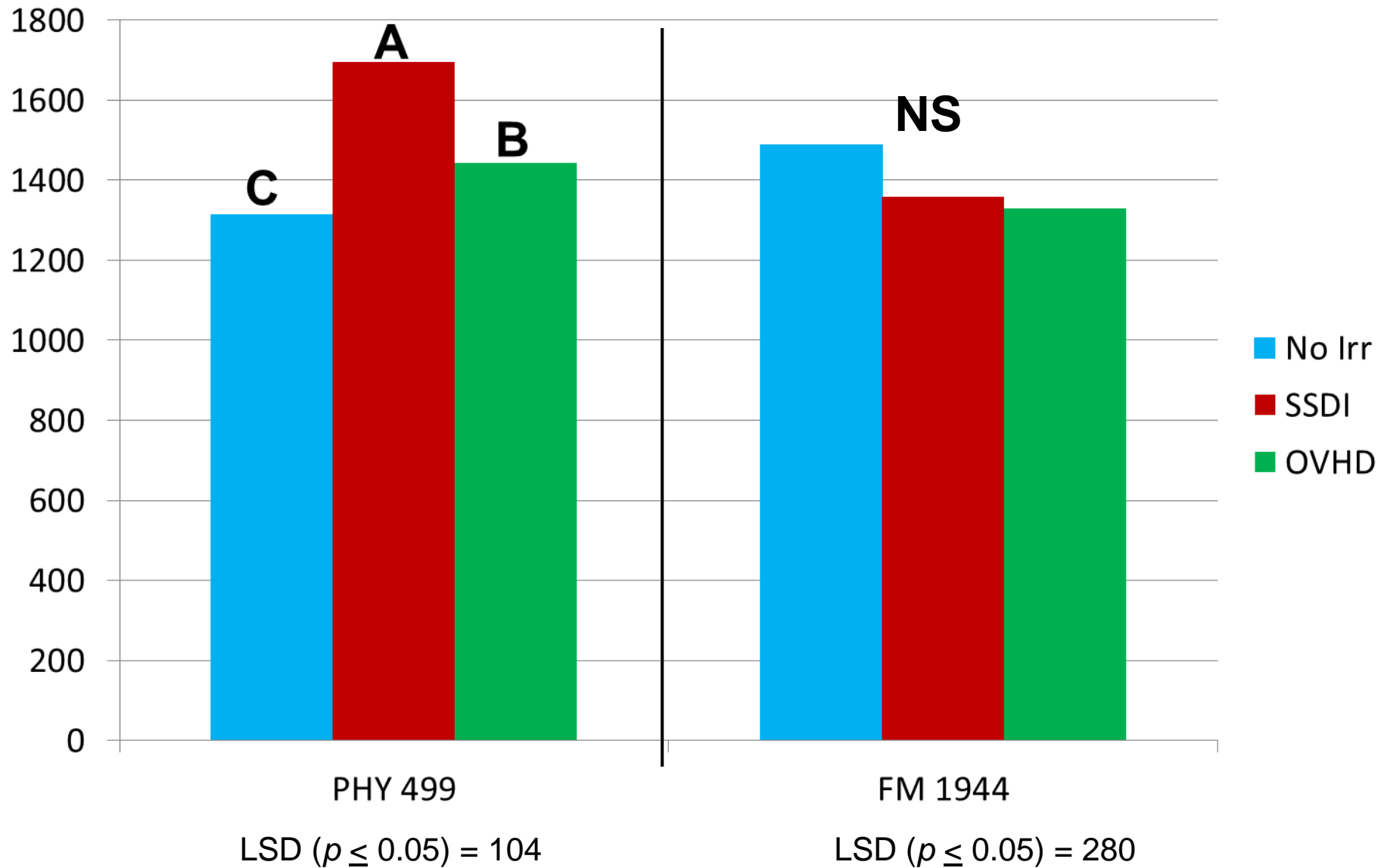
# SSDI vs OVHD Beyond 1<sup>st</sup> Open Boll

- FM 1944 GLB2 & PHY 499 WRF
- Irrigated using 100% UGA Checkbook via SSDI throughout season
- Irrigation Treatments from 1<sup>st</sup> Open Boll until defoliation (regardless of rainfall)
  - None
  - 1" per week applied via SSDI in 0.5" increments
  - 1" per week applied via OVHD in 0.5" increments

# Rainfall and Irrigation (in/week) Each Week Beyond 1<sup>st</sup> Open Boll in Both SSDI and OVHD

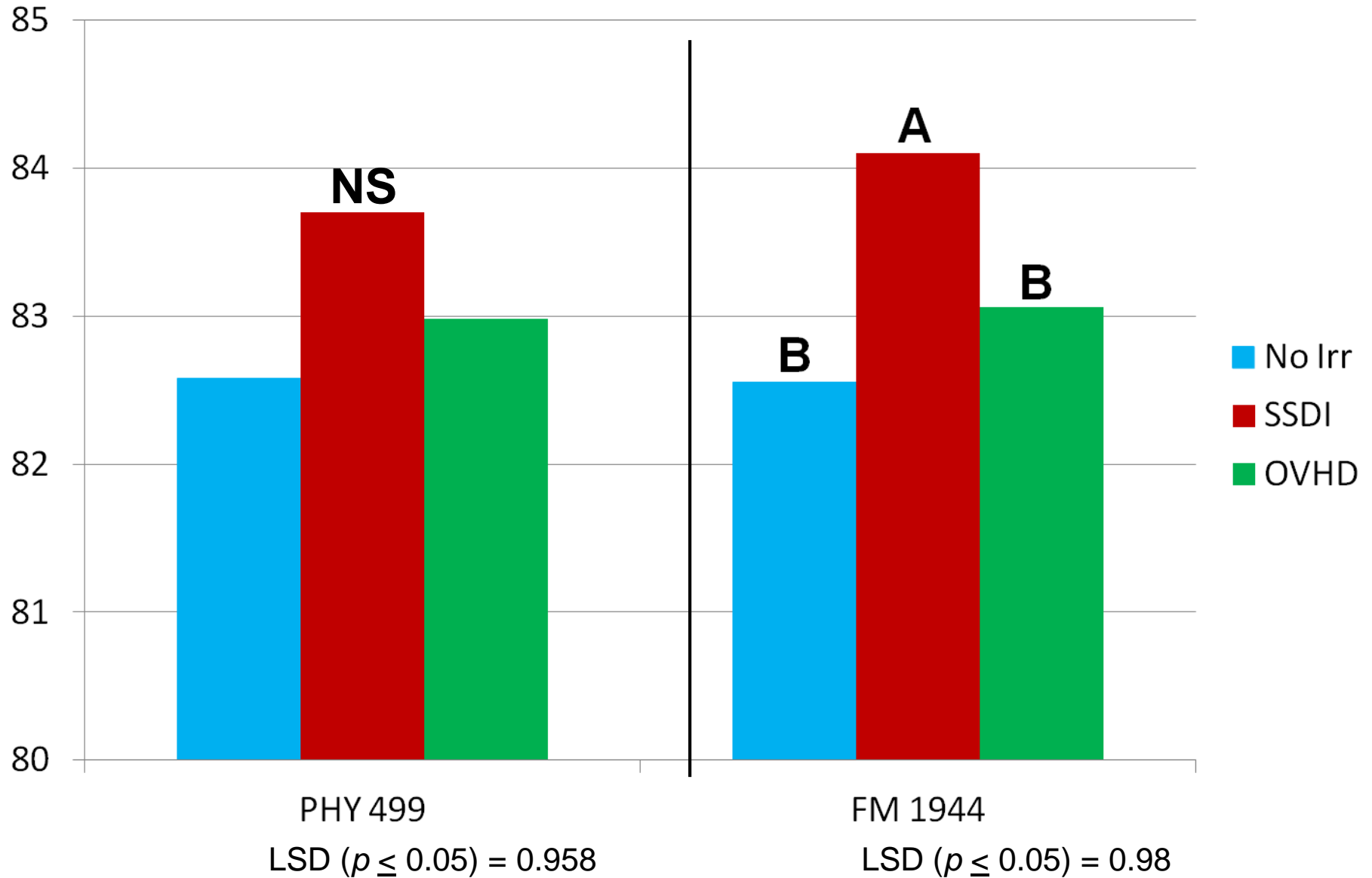


# Lint Yield (lbs/A)





# Uniformity



# Effects of excessive water during late season



Boll rot, lint mold / discoloration, regrowth, but soil water should be near field capacity to fill out bolls



# Resources for You

Cotton Portal Website: <http://cotton.ces.ncsu.edu/>

NC Variety Calculator: <https://trials.ces.ncsu.edu/cotton/>

## Facebook:

North Carolina Cotton

[facebook.com/groups/344058599029946](https://www.facebook.com/groups/344058599029946)

## Twitter:

List: NCSU Cotton

Keith Edmisten: @NCcotton

Guy Collins: @Cotton\_Guy

Dominic Reisig: @DominicDReisig