

# Tracking Cotton Growth and Development

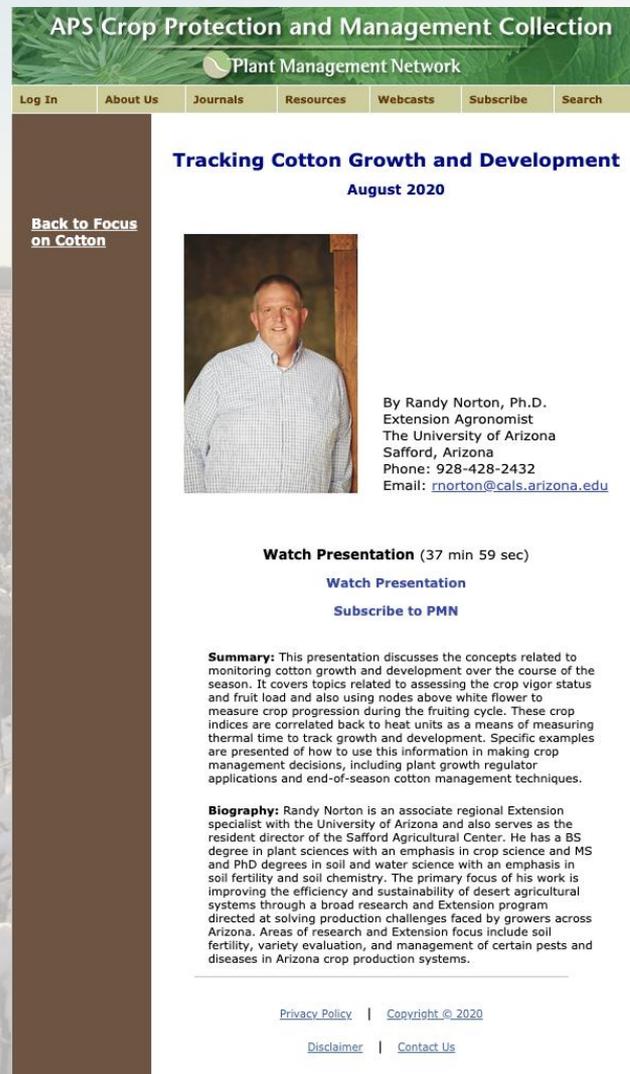
**Randy Norton, Ph.D.**  
**Extension Agronomist**  
**The University of Arizona**  
**Safford, AZ**

# Outline

- **Cotton phenology and development**
- **Review cotton developmental stages, timelines, and indices**
- **Review of 2020 crop status – heat stress implications**
  - **End of season management**
    - **Irrigation termination**

# Recent PMN Presentation

<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/edcenter/seminars/cotton/GrowthDevelopment/>



APS Crop Protection and Management Collection  
Plant Management Network

Log In | About Us | Journals | Resources | Webcasts | Subscribe | Search

[Back to Focus on Cotton](#)

## Tracking Cotton Growth and Development

August 2020



By Randy Norton, Ph.D.  
Extension Agronomist  
The University of Arizona  
Safford, Arizona  
Phone: 928-428-2432  
Email: [rnorton@cals.arizona.edu](mailto:rnorton@cals.arizona.edu)

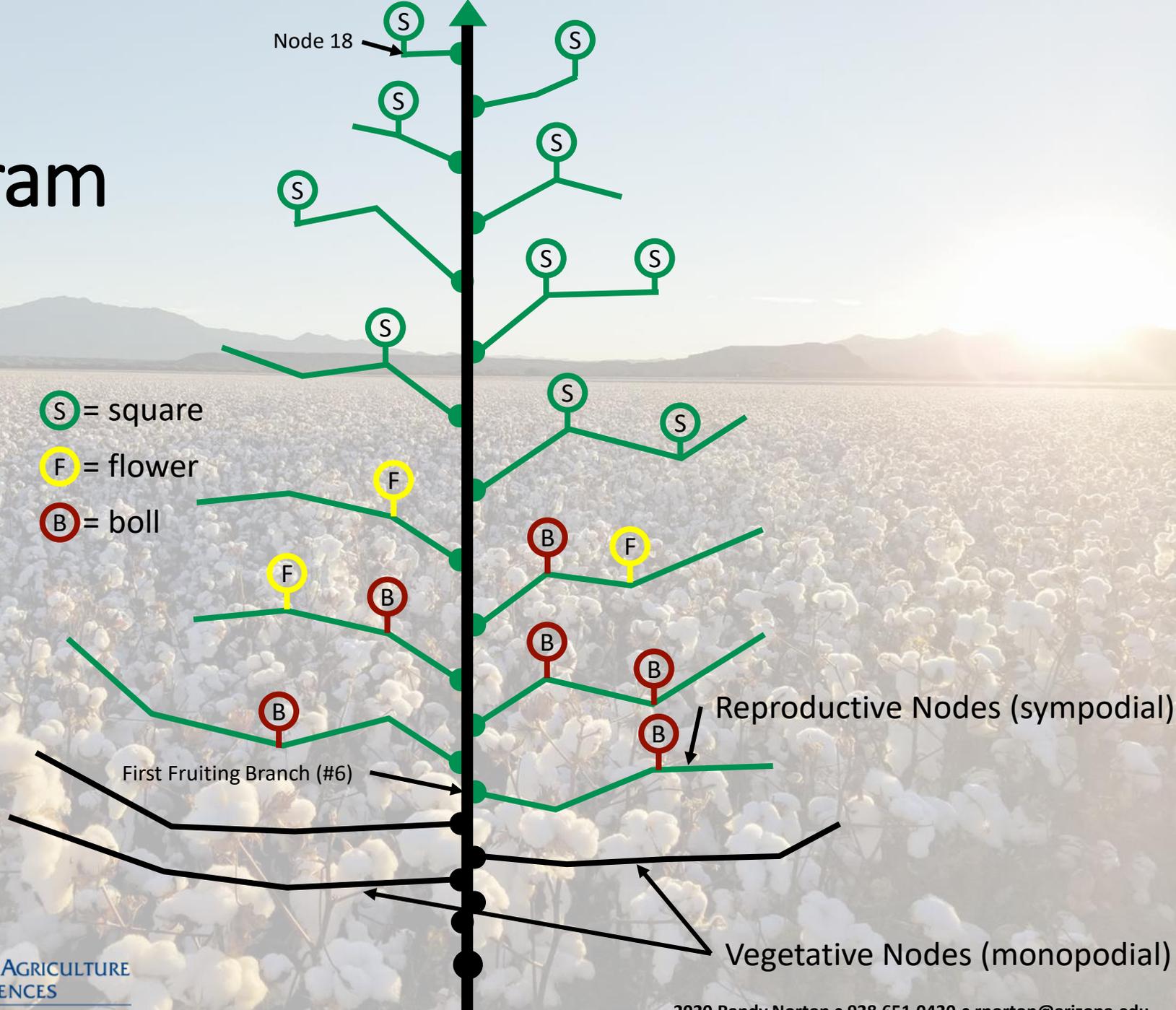
**Watch Presentation** (37 min 59 sec)  
[Watch Presentation](#)  
[Subscribe to PMN](#)

**Summary:** This presentation discusses the concepts related to monitoring cotton growth and development over the course of the season. It covers topics related to assessing the crop vigor status and fruit load and also using nodes above white flower to measure crop progression during the fruiting cycle. These crop indices are correlated back to heat units as a means of measuring thermal time to track growth and development. Specific examples are presented of how to use this information in making crop management decisions, including plant growth regulator applications and end-of-season cotton management techniques.

**Biography:** Randy Norton is an associate regional Extension specialist with the University of Arizona and also serves as the resident director of the Safford Agricultural Center. He has a BS degree in plant sciences with an emphasis in crop science and MS and PhD degrees in soil and water science with an emphasis in soil fertility and soil chemistry. The primary focus of his work is improving the efficiency and sustainability of desert agricultural systems through a broad research and Extension program directed at solving production challenges faced by growers across Arizona. Areas of research and Extension focus include soil fertility, variety evaluation, and management of certain pests and diseases in Arizona crop production systems.

[Privacy Policy](#) | [Copyright © 2020](#)  
[Disclaimer](#) | [Contact Us](#)

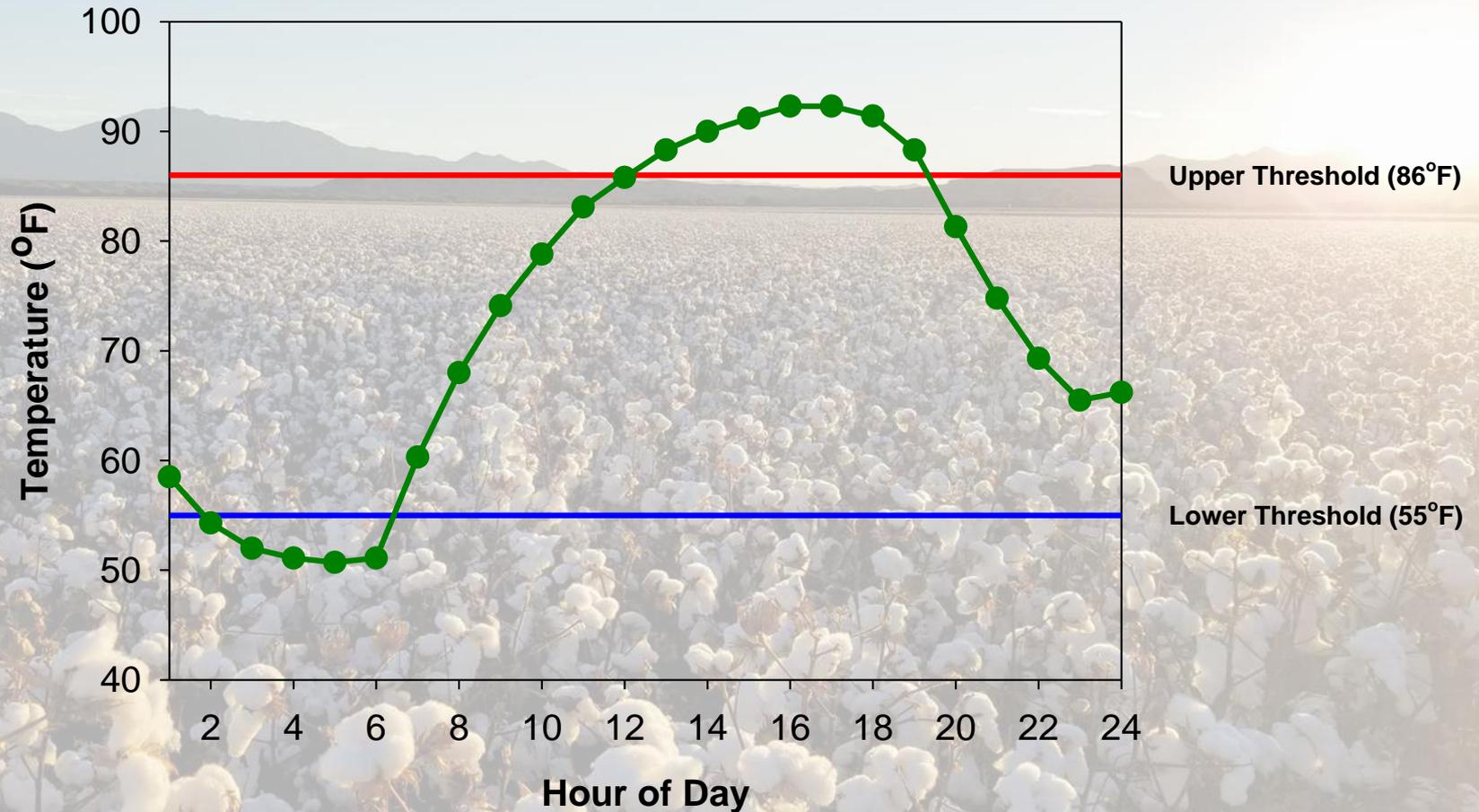
# Plant Diagram



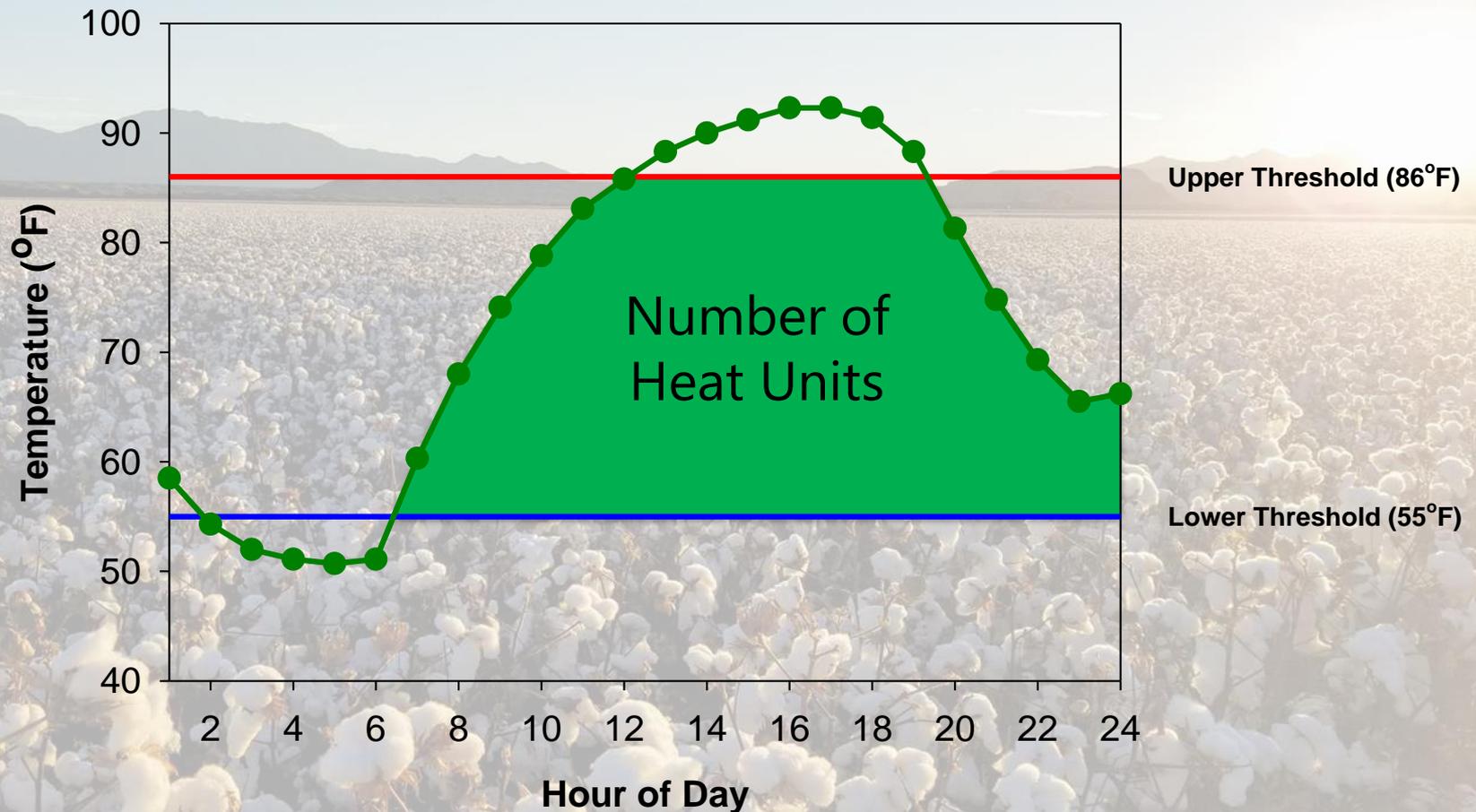
# Tracking Cotton Crop Development

- **Biological systems**
  - Respond to heat (thermally sensitive)
  - Drives development
  - DOY insensitive – to a certain extent
- **Thermal units**
  - Degree Days (DD60s)
  - Heat Units (HU)
  - Various definitions and calculations

# HU Concept

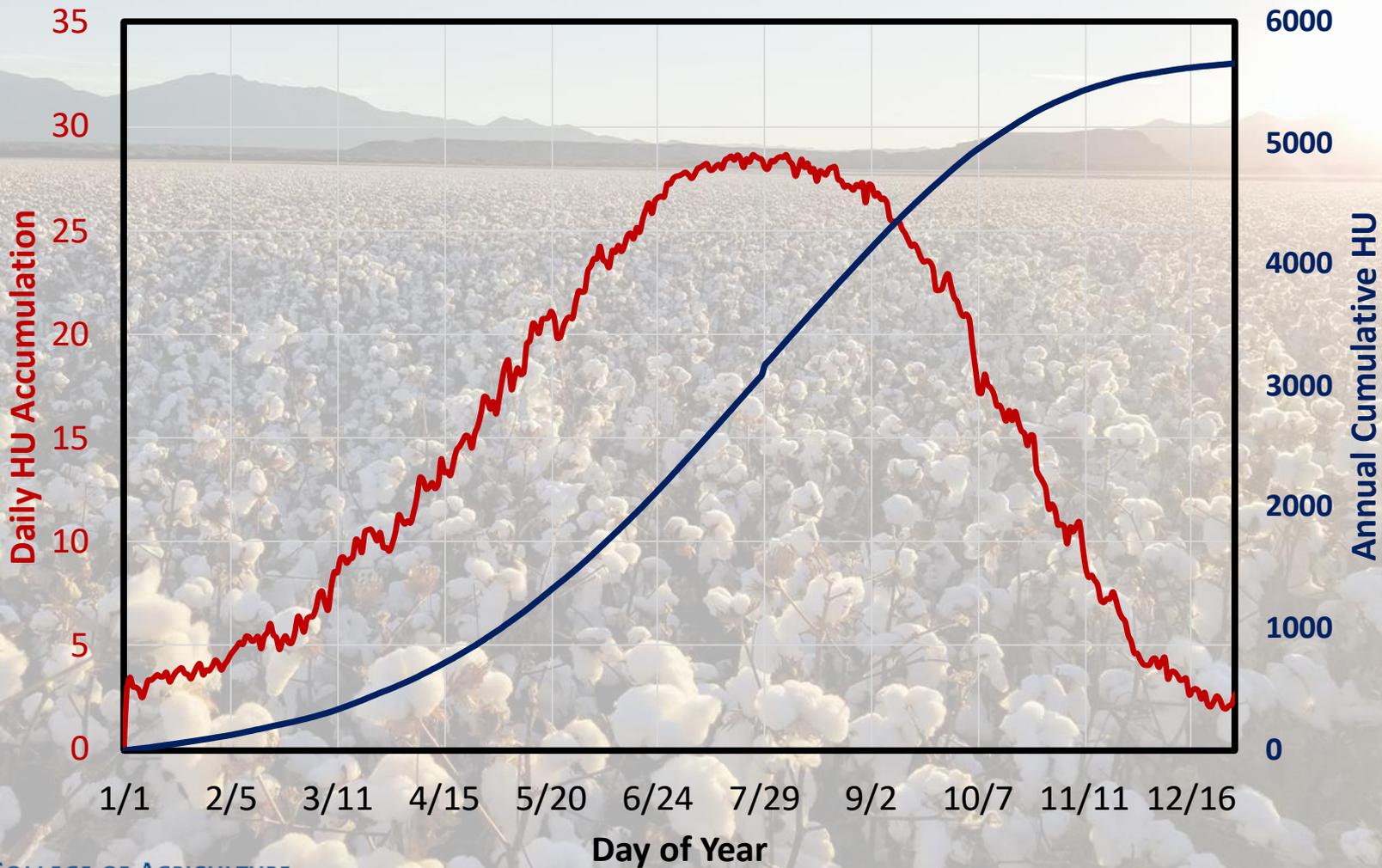


# HU Concept



Sine curve used to model daily temperature then perform mathematical integration to determine area under curve bound by upper and lower thresholds

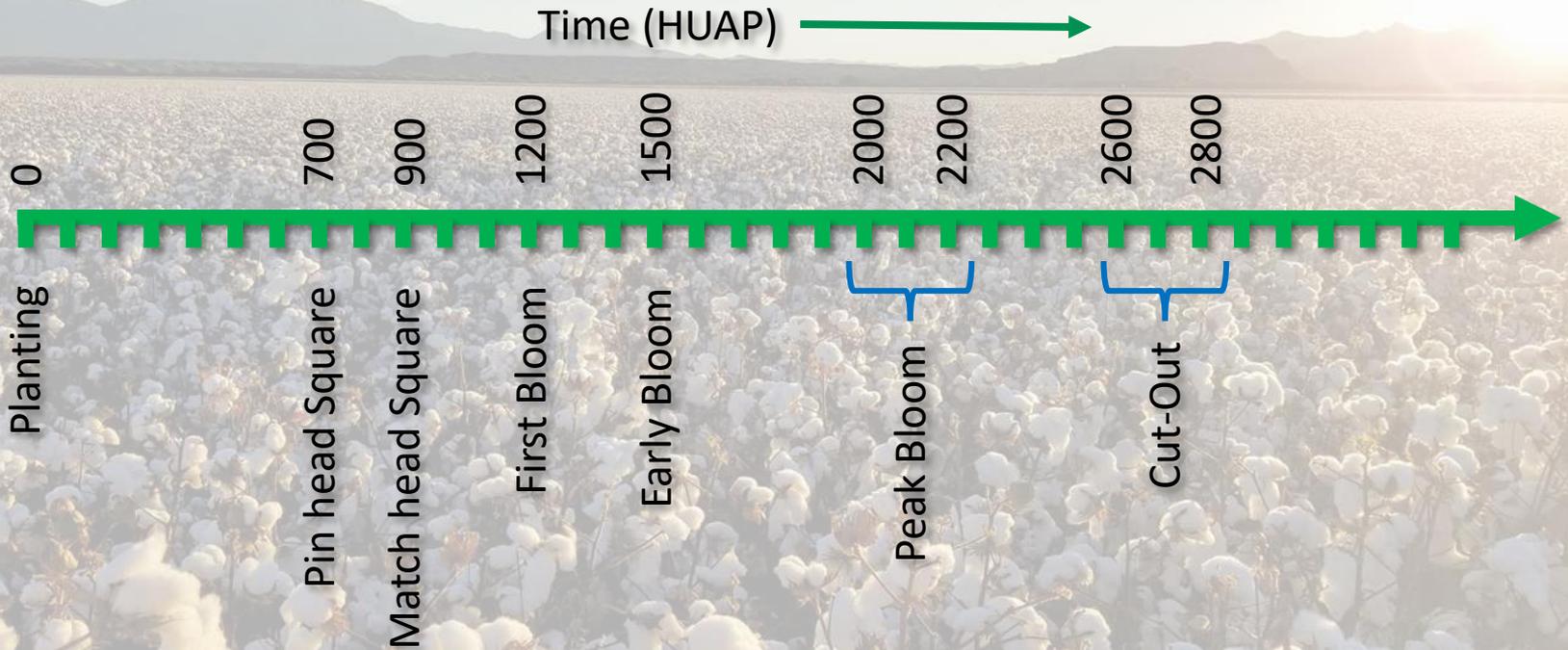
# Annual HU Profile – Maricopa, AZ



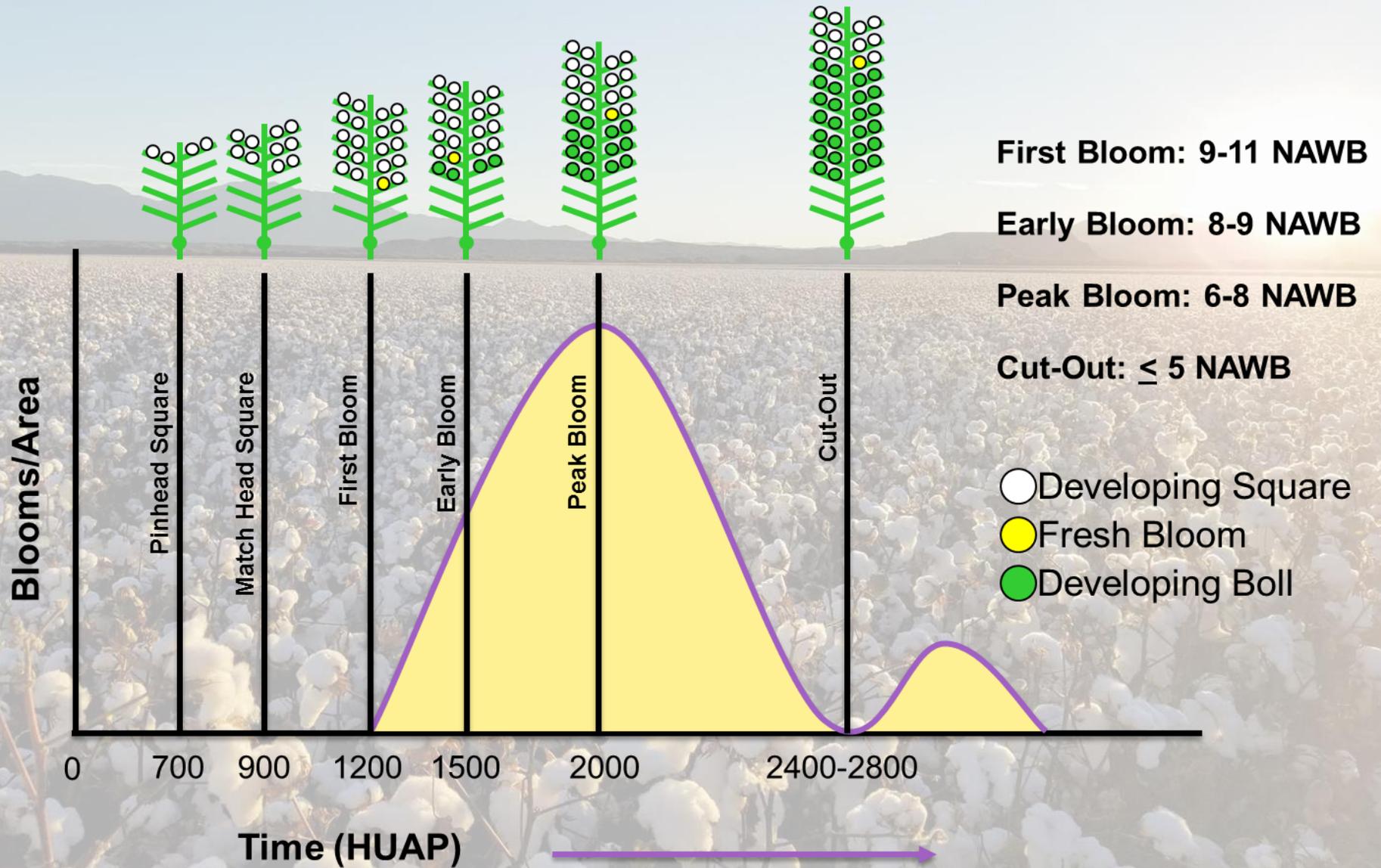
# Plant Growth and Development

- **Extensive database began in the late 80's though the late 90's**
  - **JC Silvertooth**
    - **Growth timelines (mileposts of development)**
    - **Crop status (vegetative/reproductive)**
- **Continued to refine in the present**
  - **Norton**
- **Developing average (normal) baselines**
- **Well over 10,000 observations under arid and semi-arid, non-stressed conditions**

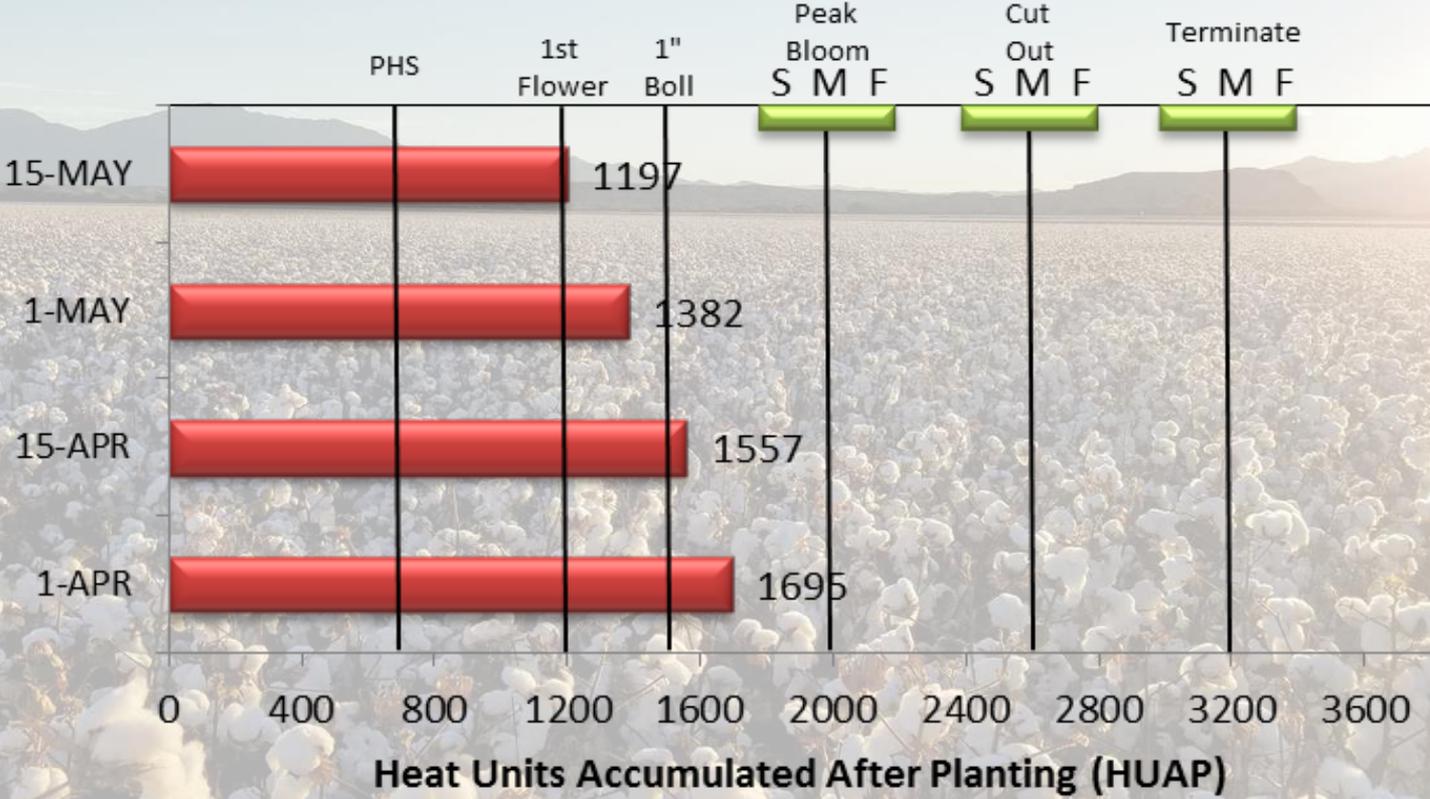
# Crop Developmental Mileposts



# Crop Development - NAWF



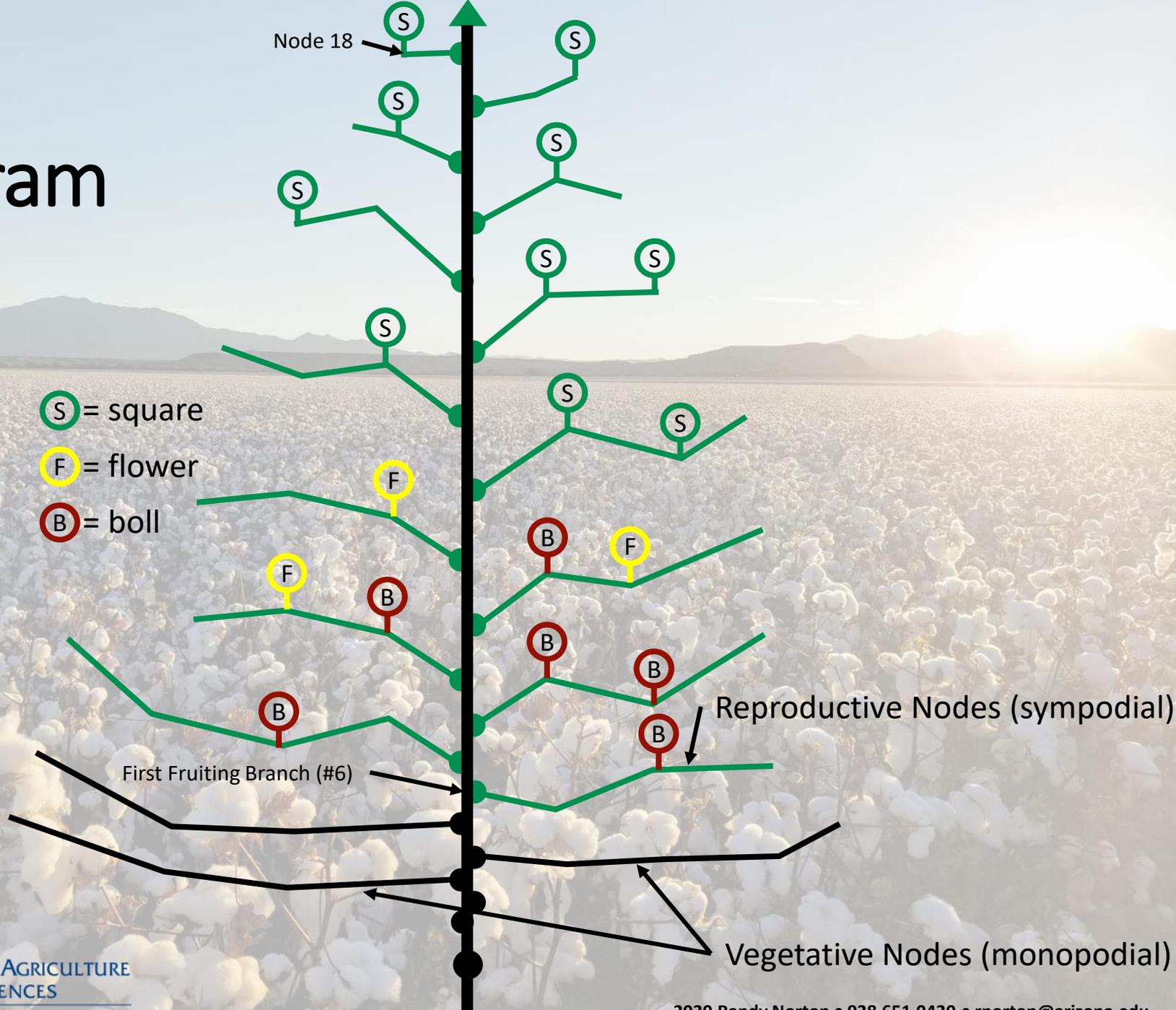
# Cotton Advisory



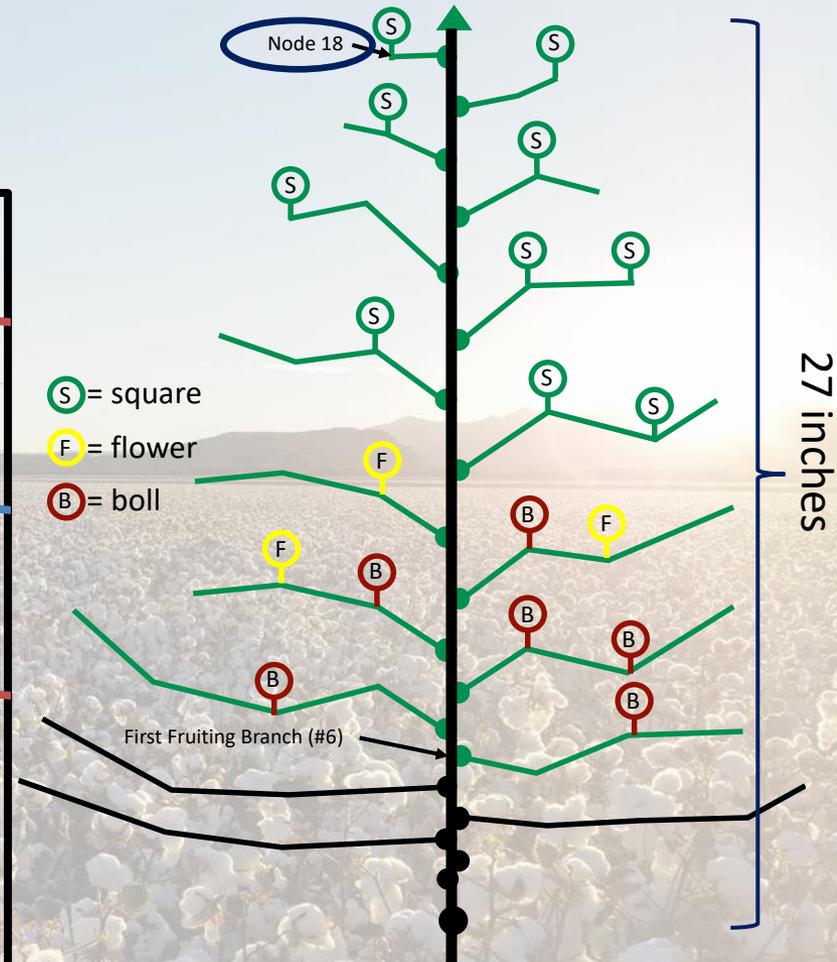
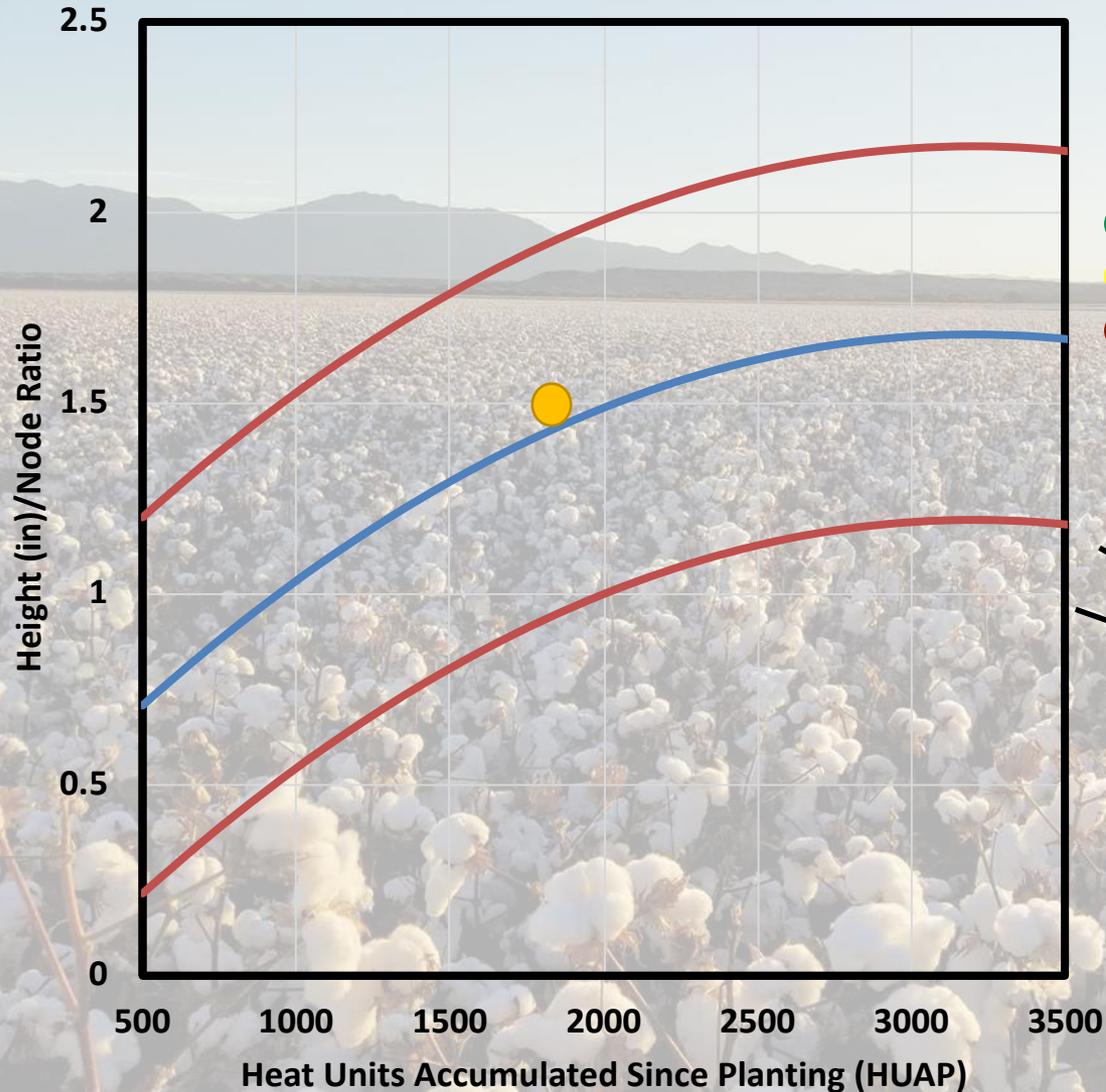
# Crop Monitoring

- **Crop monitoring tools used to monitor crop status**
  - **Finer detail for decision making**
- **Height to node ratios (HNR)**
  - **Crop Vigor**
- **Fruit retention (FR)**
  - **Fruit load (carbohydrate sink)**
- **Nodes above white flower (NAWF)**
  - **Progression through fruiting cycle**

# Plant Diagram

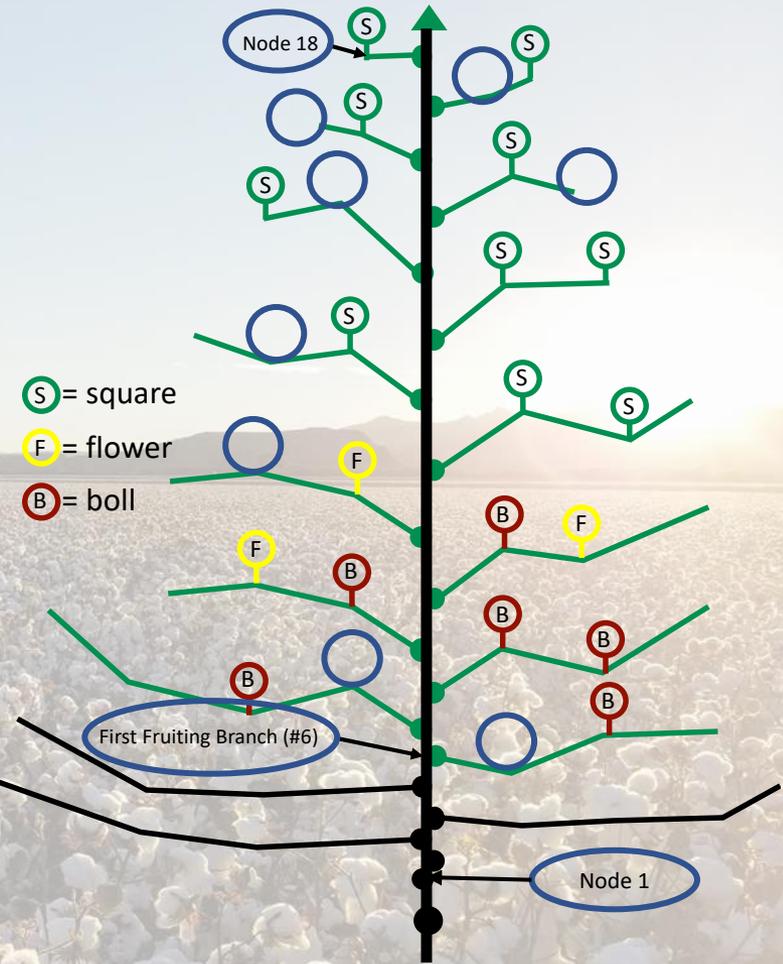
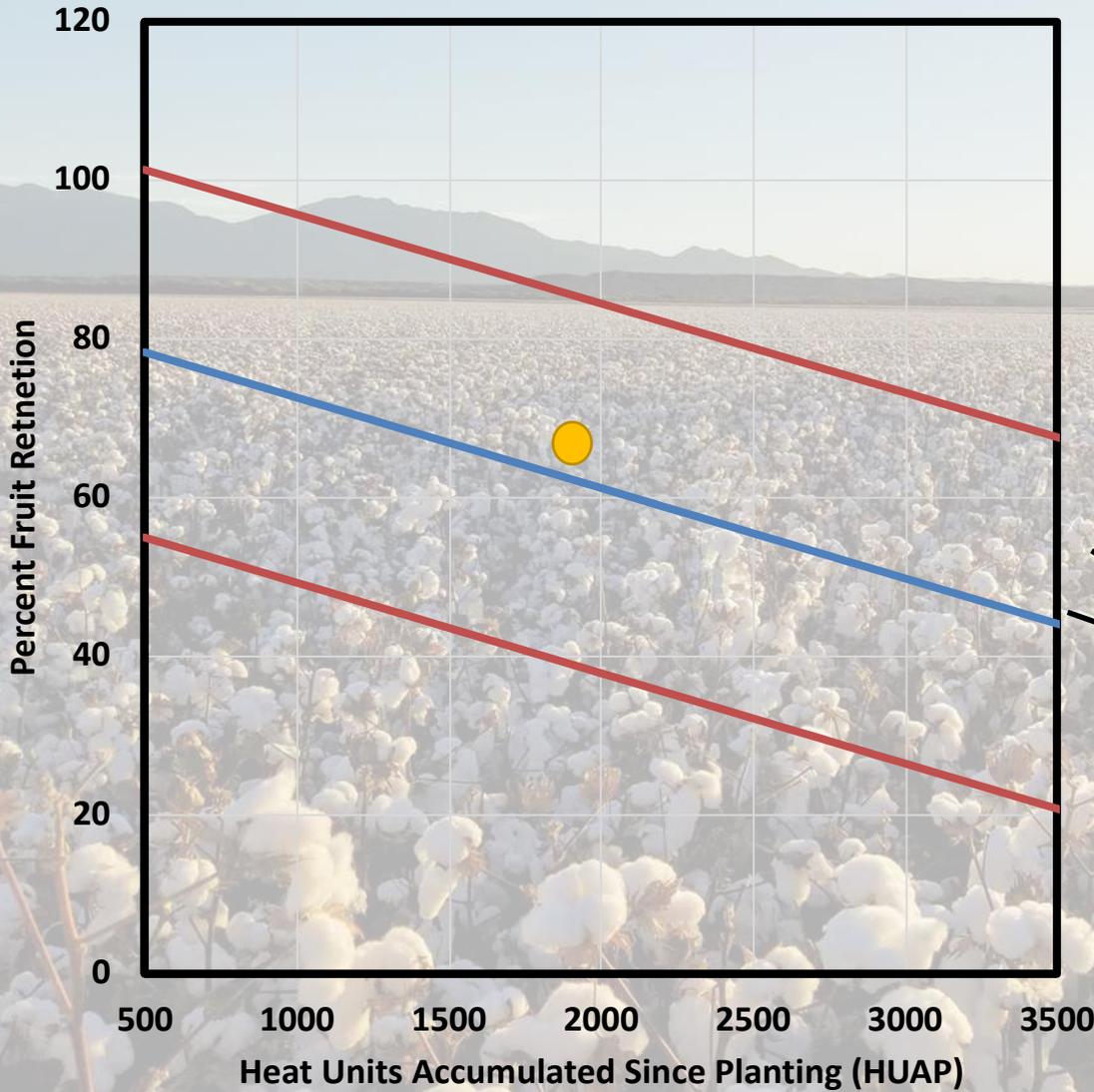


# Height to Node Ratio



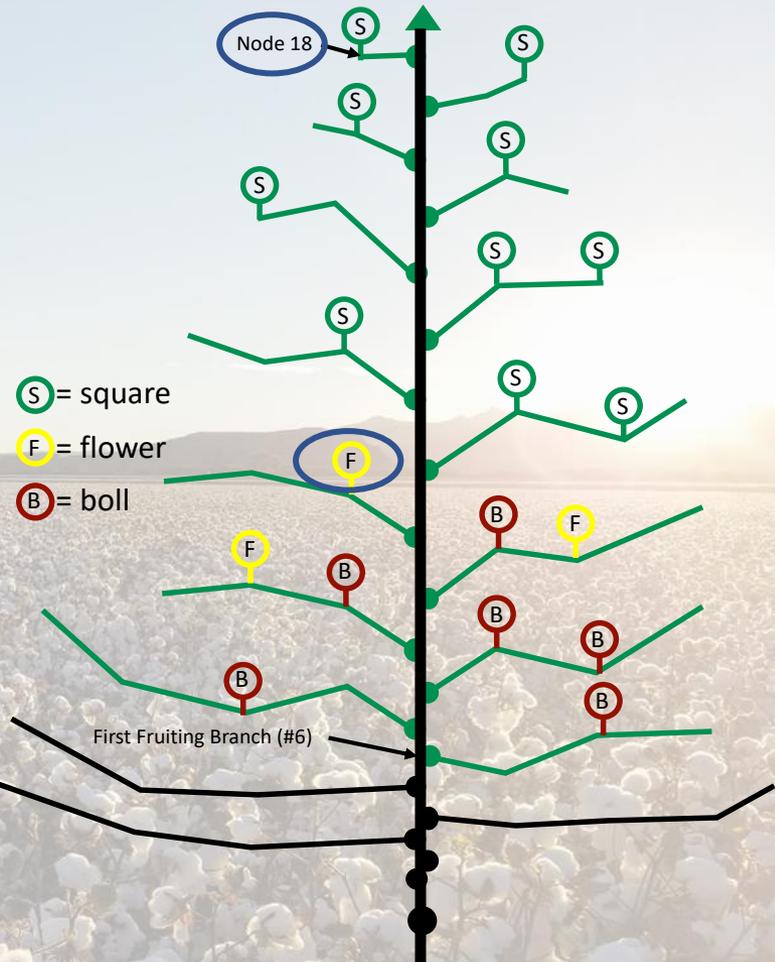
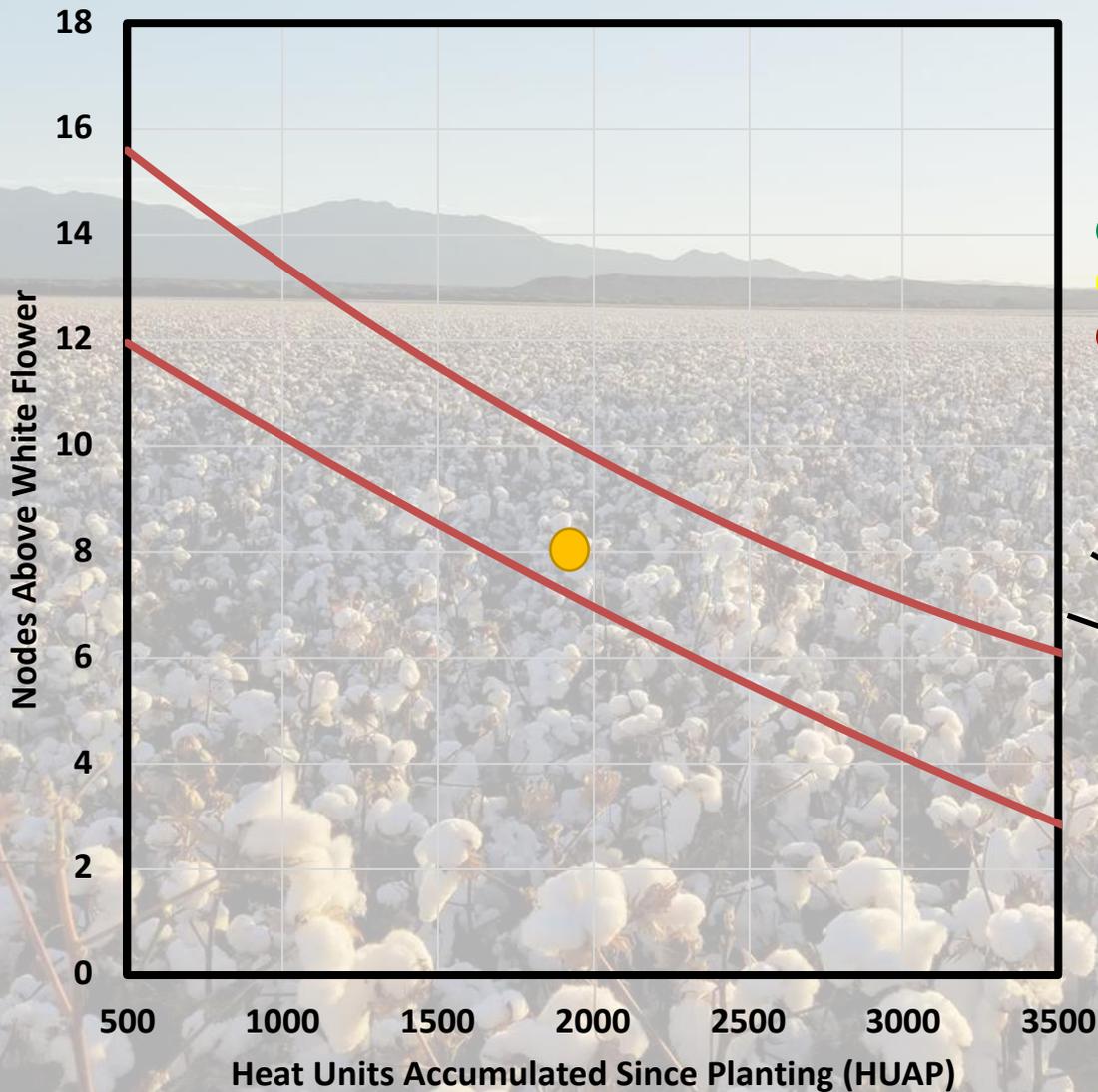
Ratio of plant height  
(inches – cotyledons to terminal)  
to total nodes – cotyledon = 0  
Example 18 nodes and 27 inches  
 $27/18 = 1.5$

# Fruit Retention



Total MSN (18) subtract FFB (6) and add 1  
 Multiply by 2 (2 positions on each FB)  
 Total potential sites = 26  
 Count AMS = 8 total  
 Percent of retained over total  
 $18/26 * 100 = 69.2$

# Nodes Above White Flower



Identify upper-most 1<sup>st</sup> position fresh bloom  
 Count total number of nodes above to terminal  
 NAWF = 8

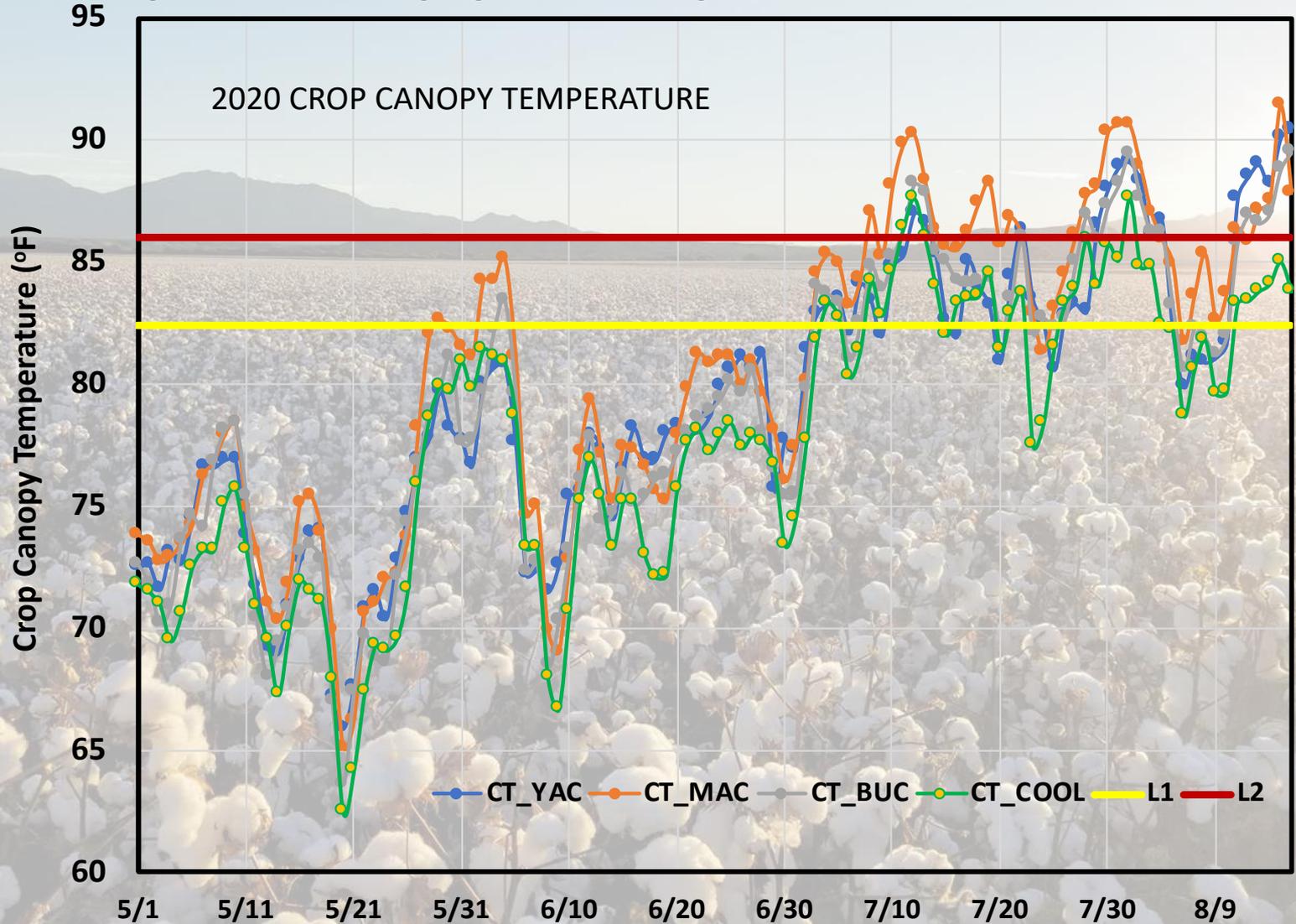
# Using Growth and Development Data

- **Fertilizer Applications**
  - Timing according to fruit load and vigor between PHS and PB
- **Irrigation scheduling**
  - NAWF as an indicator of crop stress
- **PGR Applications**
  - Feedback approach based upon crop conditions of fruit load and vigor
- **Assessing the effects of heat stress on fruit load**

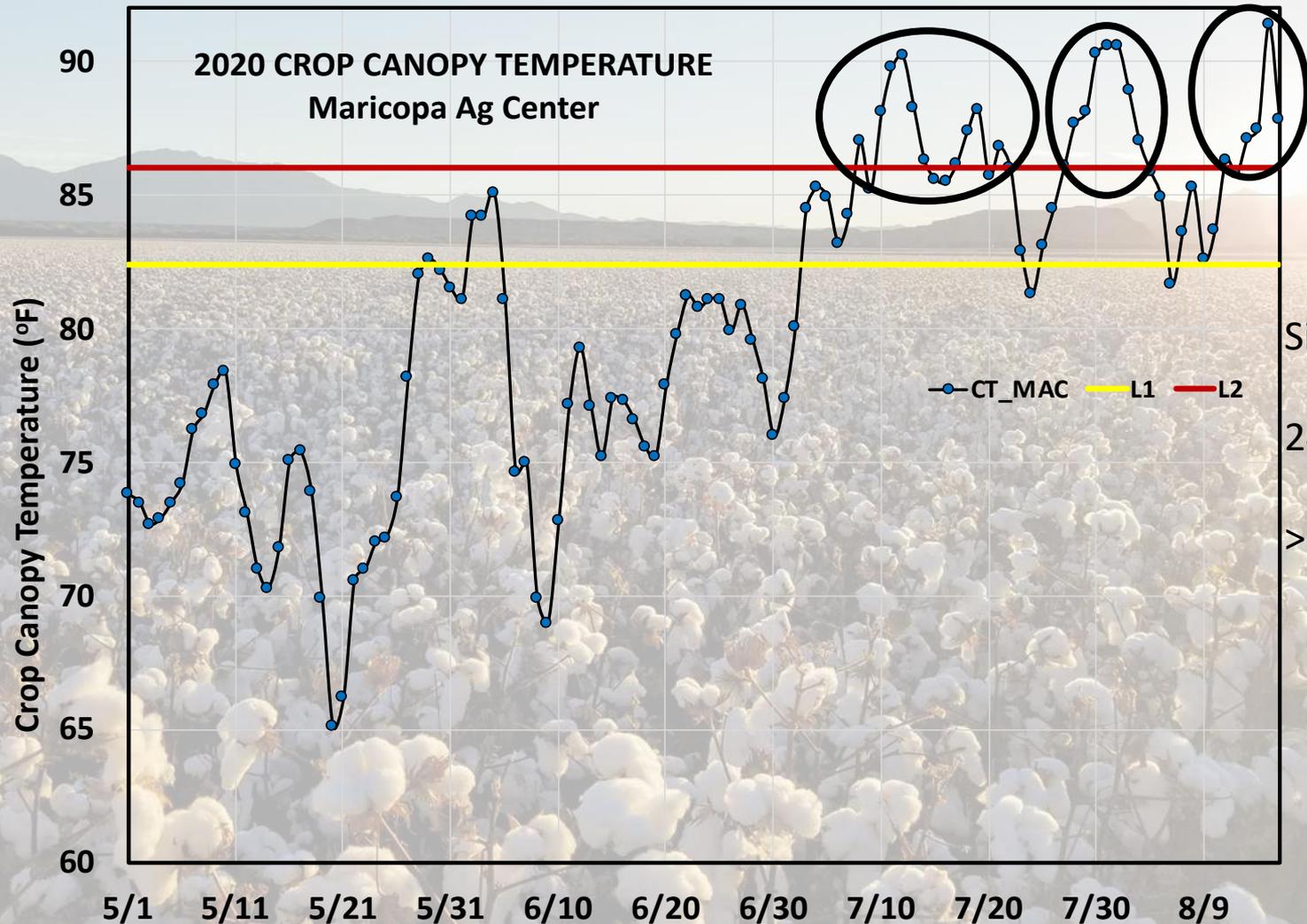
# 2020 Heat Stress

- **Characterized by crop canopy temperature (CCT)**
  - **P.W. Brown – calculated value based on**
    - Air temperature
    - Relative humidity
    - Vapor pressure deficit
  - **L1 vs. L2**
    - L1 – CCT > 82.4 < 86 °F
    - L2 – CCT > 86 °F

# Crop Canopy Temperature



# 2020 Crop Canopy Temperatures



# Heat Stress Observations

- **Flowers tagged (312) on 15 July – Evaluated 29 July**
  - **Approximately 80% retained**
- **Flowers tagged (312) on 29 July – Evaluated 12 August**
  - **Approximately 3% retained**
  - **Mainly abnormal bolls**

# In-Field Observations



# Implications of Heat Stress

- **Crop had excellent fruit set prior most fields better than 60%**
- **Top third of plant many aborted and cavitated sites**
- **Evaluate extent of loss – plant mapping**
- **Cautious about late season growth spurt – may result in buggy whips**
  - **Possible PGR application to arrest growth**
  - **More difficult defoliation\***

# End of Season Monitoring

- **Use of HU to predict boll maturation**
- **Assist in timing of defoliation**
- **Assist in determining final irrigation**

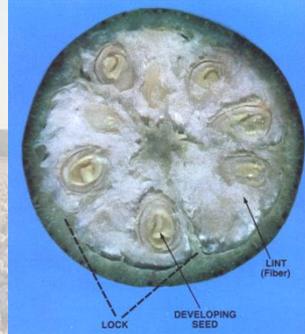
# Crop Monitoring - Irrigation Termination

- **Identify last fruit intended for harvest**
  - point of diminishing returns
  - occurrence of cut-out
    - consider variety type
- **Consider...**
  - Insect populations / pressure
  - Additional irrigation events
  - Additional fertilization events
  - More difficult to defoliate as temps decrease
  - Reduce fruit retention late season

# Irrigation Termination Decision

- Identify last flower to be taken to harvest
- Determine the amount of time for that flower to mature into a harvestable boll
- Must provide sufficient soil water through fiber elongation phase (~600 HU ~21 days / Aug. and Sep.)

# Boll Development and Maturation



600 HU

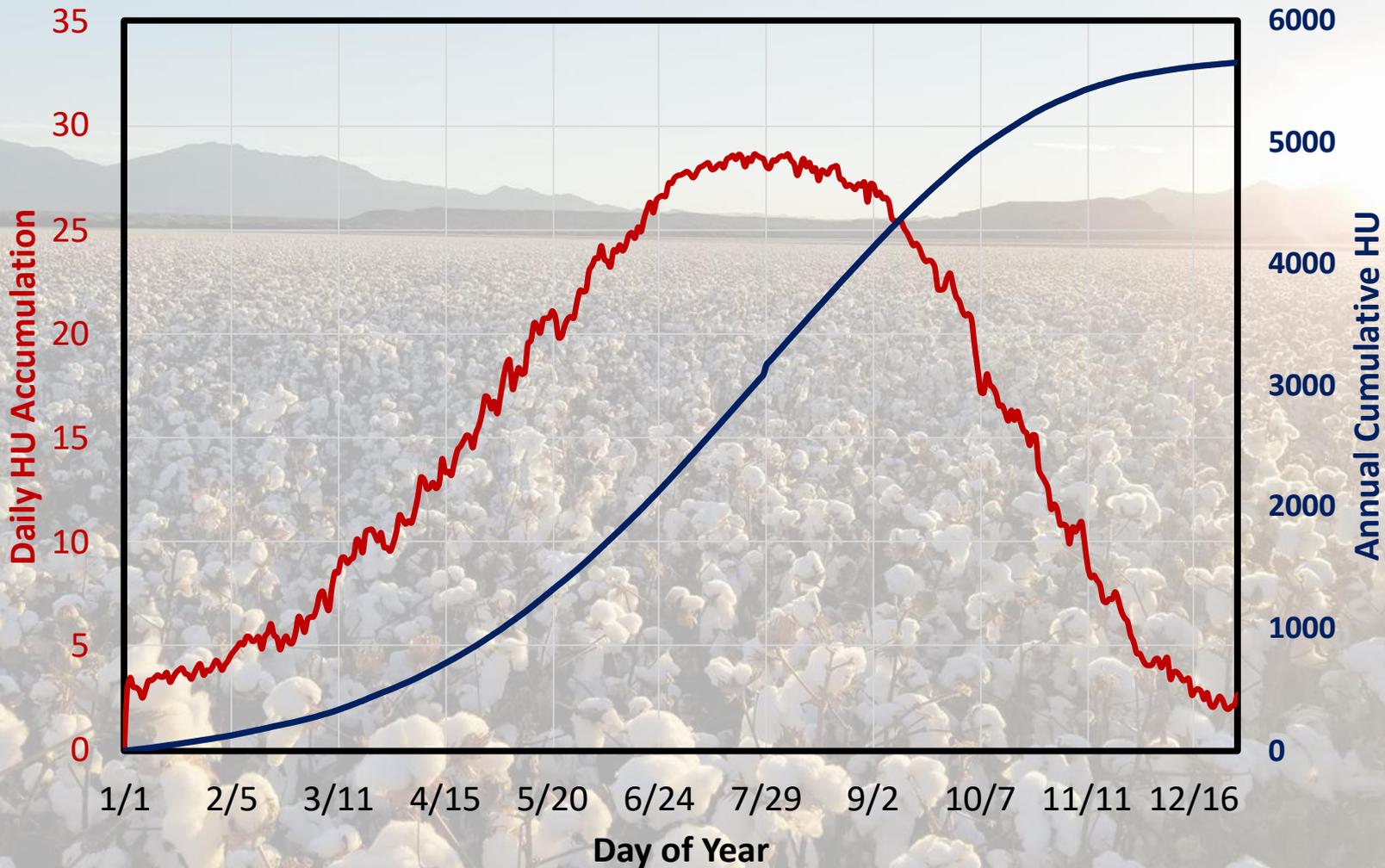
400 HU

Fresh Bloom

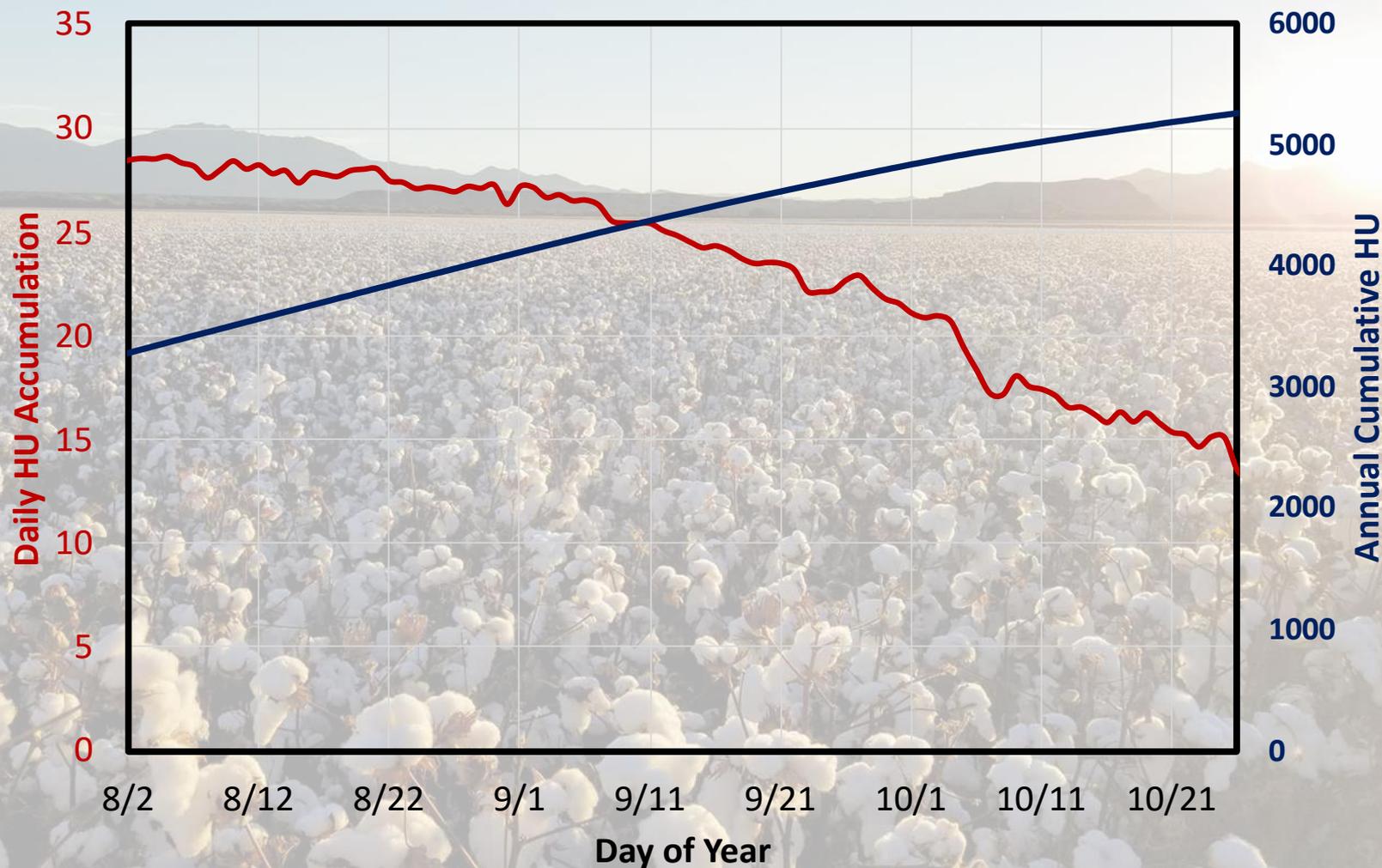
Full sized Hard Green Boll

Open Boll

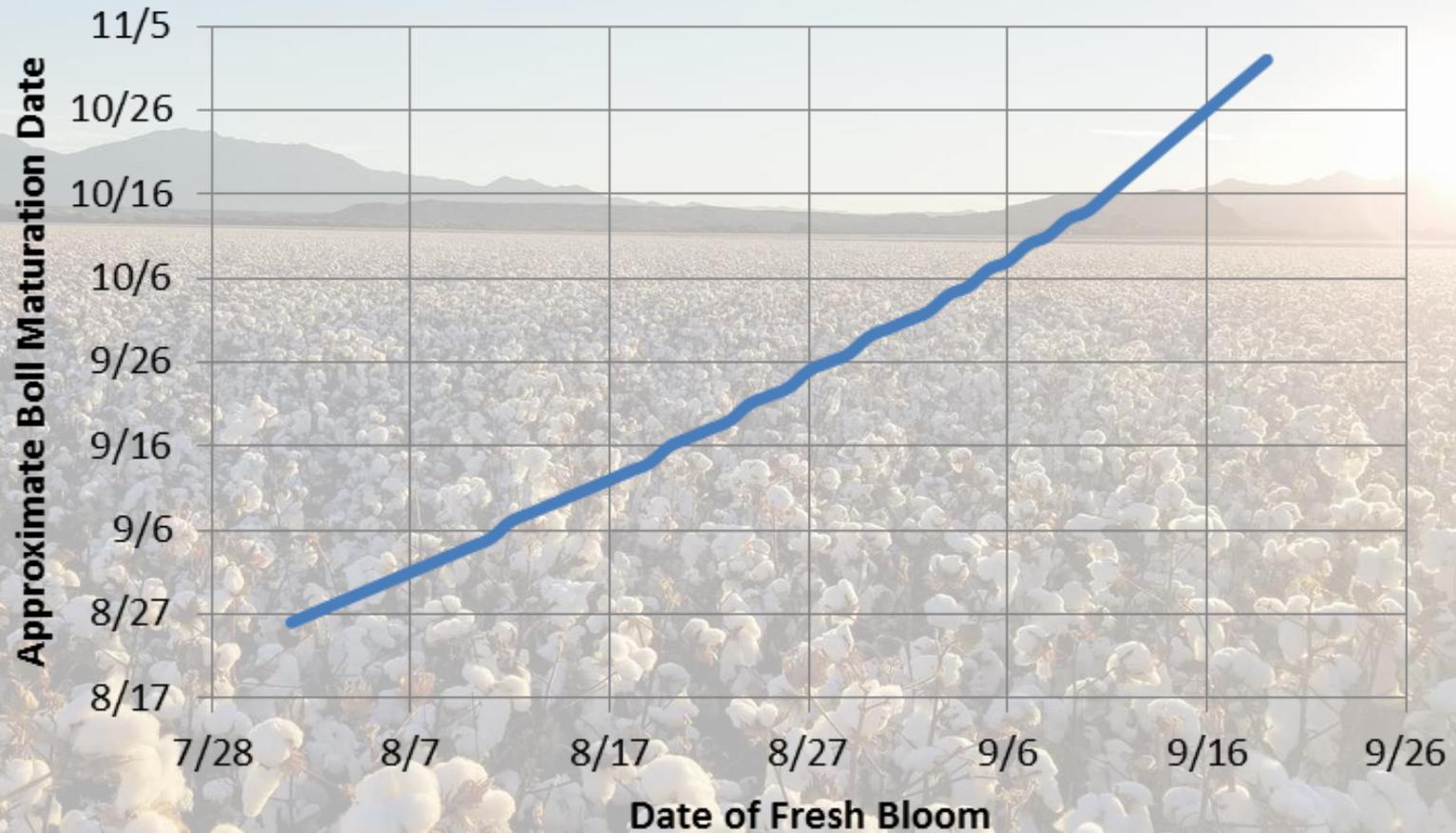
# Normal HU Accumulations



# Late Season Heat Units



# Boll Maturation Data

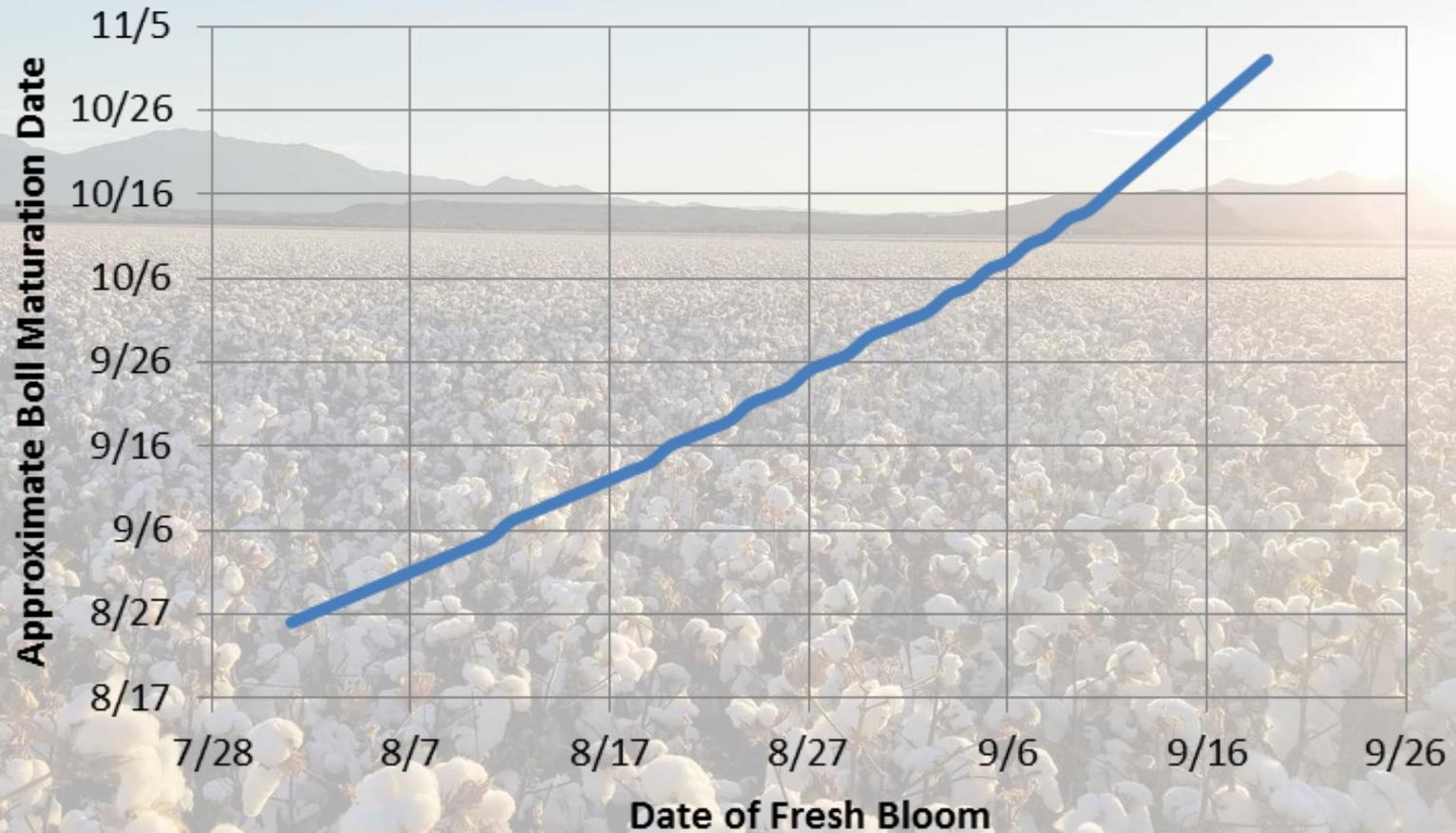


# Irrigation Termination

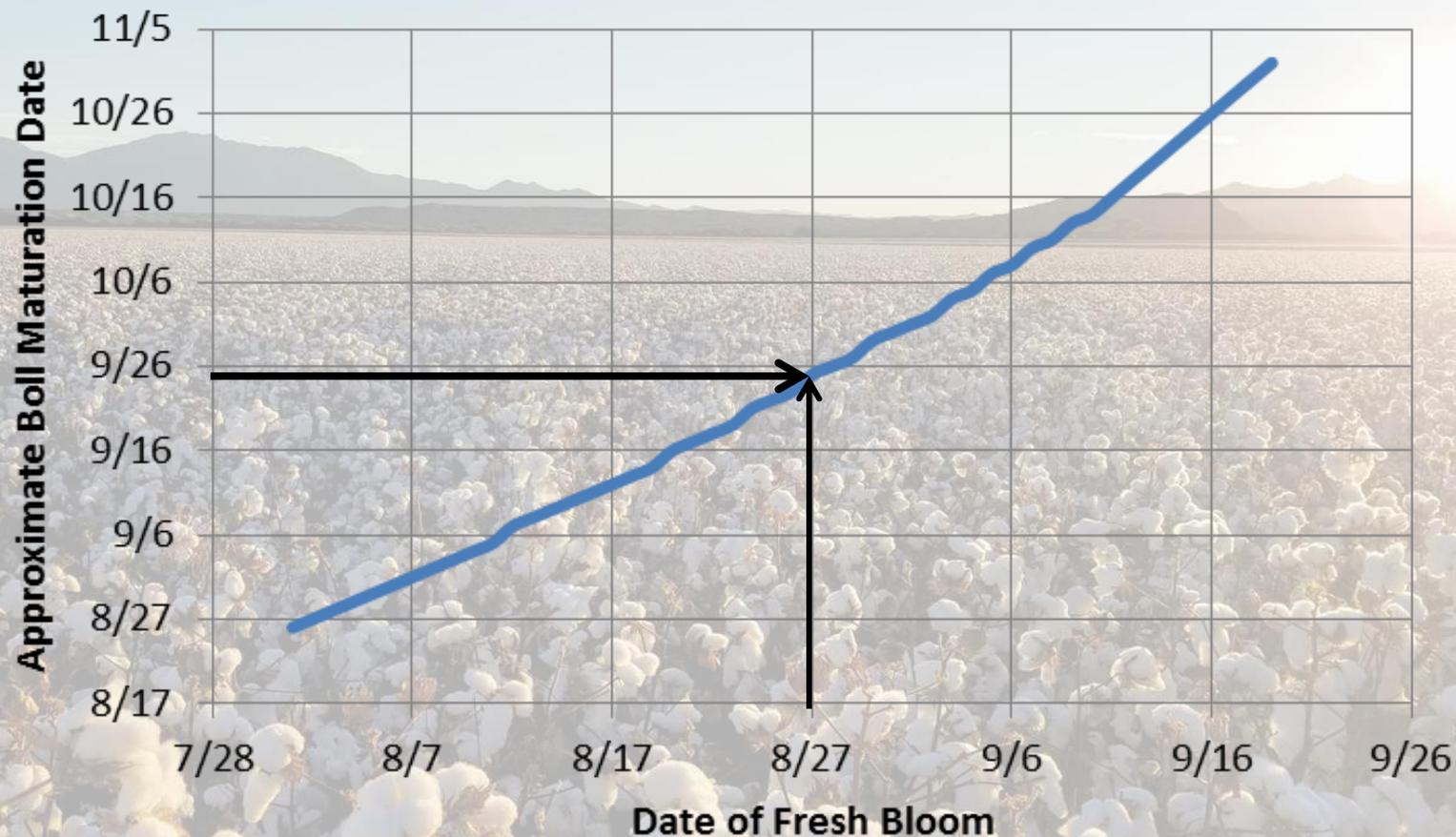
- **Scenario**

- **Crop planted on 4/20**
- **Last flower identified for harvest on 8/27**
- **On average should mature on 9/25**

# Boll Maturation Data



# Boll Maturation Data



# Scenario – cont.

- Irrigation occurred on day of final flower identification – 8/27
- Water use for that period 8/27-9/25...
  - 6.05” water
  - Average soil will hold 2” plant available water (PAW) per foot
  - x 3 foot effective rooting depth
  - = 6 inches of water holding capacity
  - Irrigate @ 50% PAW or 3” depleted
  - Average water use would deplete 3” in 12 days
    - Final Irrigation on 9/7

# Cotton Growth and Development

- **Tracking allows for more accurate estimation of crop status**
- **Improves efficiency of inputs**
  - **Using a crop feedback approach**
  - **Better informed management decisions**
- **Improve economic efficiency of operation**

