Cotton Disease and Nematodes

West Plains Ag Conference (Siders) – 35 producers, 79,510 acres, (48.6%) January 15 Southeast Panhandle (White, Haynes, Brooks) – 41 producers, 154,136 acres (93.5%) January 27 Llano Estacado Cotton Conference (Preston) – 12 producers, 13,703 acres (90.0%) January 29

Questions (Knowledge)	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>	% Change	
Disease/Nematode Management strategies and options	2.17 (191.4)	3.50 (308.1)	44.4%	(88)
Crop Rotational Influence on disease occurrence	2.37 (179.8)	3.62 (275.1)	41.6%	<i>(76)</i>
Importance of proper disease/nematode diagnosis	2.20 (167.2)	3.47 (263.3)	42.2%	<i>(76)</i>
Disease Pathogen biology and environmental interaction	on 1.84 (86.7)	3.35 (157.5)	50.4%	<i>(47)</i>
Relationship between cultural and disease developmen	t 1.94 (67.9)	3.51 (122.9)	52.3%	(35)
Varietal influence on cotton disease/nematodes	2.28 (172.9)	3.64 (276.3)	45.2%	<i>(76)</i>
How to identify nematode/specific disease symptoms	2.06 (156.4)	3.44 (261.2)	35.3%	<i>(76)</i>

Questions (Adoption)

Use agrilife extension cotton variety trials and disease ratings when considering which varieties to plant

Could = 58 Intend to adopt = 46 % Adoption = 79.3%

Use agrilife extension management guidelines for diseases and root knot nematodes

Could = 83 Intend to adopt = 64 % Adoption_= 77.1%

Utilize soil sampling for nematodes to determine variety selection in problem fields

Could = 67 Intend to adopt = 46 % Adoption_= 68.7%

40 participants with return of \$25.27/acre = \$3,894,348.00 (Collingsworth, Donley, Hall)

33 participants with return of \$8.88/acre = \$706,140.00 (Hockley)

8 participants with return of \$5.39/acre = \$73,909.00 (Preston)