2016-2017 Cotton Seeding Rate Trial in the Rolling Plains of Texas

*The trial was a randomized complete block design with 4 replications

Background information

Trial location: Chillicothe, TX
Precipitation during May-Oct: 15.4” in 2016 and 12.9” in 2017
Irrigation: 6” in-season with in-furrow irrigation
Soil type: Abilene clay loam
Variety: PHY 333 WRF
Row width: 40” x 4 rows
Planting date: 6/9/2016 and 6/8/2017
Harvesting date: 11/28/2016 and 11/17/2017

Take-home message: Emerged seedlings were 80% of planted seeds for 4.4 and 5.6 seeds ft\(^{-1}\) treatments in both irrigated and dryland trials likely due to the high competition under the high seeding rates (Fig. 1). Lint yields averaged over two years in irrigated and dryland trials were 985 and 690, 1076 and 718, 1103 and 742, and 1114 and 690 lb ac\(^{-1}\) for 1.7, 3.4, 4.4, and 5.6 seeds ft\(^{-1}\), respectively. Average turnout was 28% with use of a stripper without a burr extractor. Regardless of the differences among in-season growth characteristics (e.g., NAWF and stalk diameter), no differences were observed in lint yield and turnout. Net dollars calculated based on loan values, lint yield, and seed cost showed no differences among irrigated trial, while net $ ac\(^{-1}\) at 1.7 seeds ft\(^{-1}\) was statistically higher than the rest of seeding rates in dryland trial (Table 1). Potential negative aspects of using low seeding rates include increased chance of crop failure due to hail events and low germination.

Assumptions:
- $350/bag
- 230,000 seeds/bag
- Net $ ac\(^{-1}\) = $ ac\(^{-1}\) – seed cost
- $ ac\(^{-1}\) = loan values x yield
- Base value for the loan value was $0.52/lb.
- No management costs were included in the analyses.

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