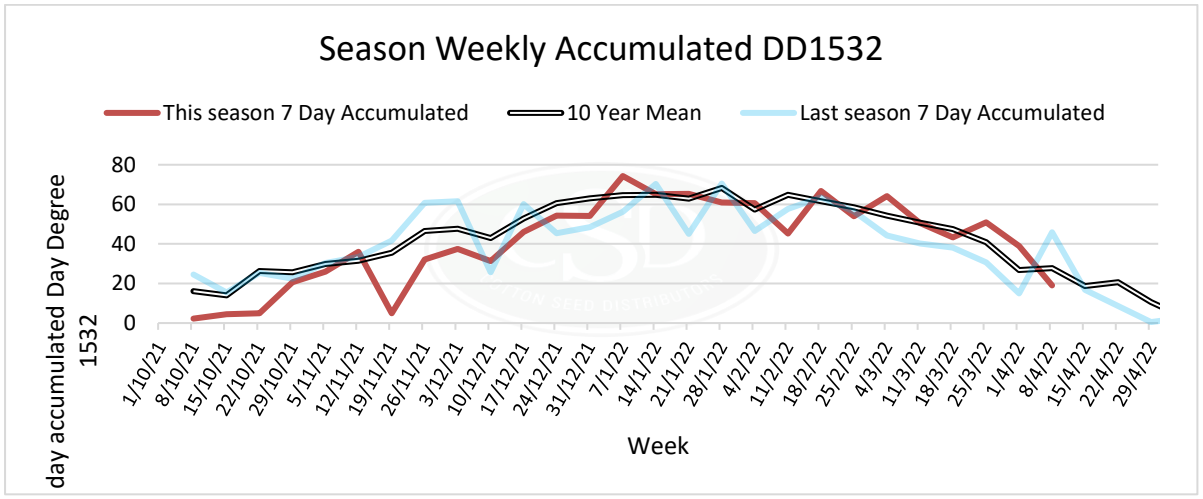
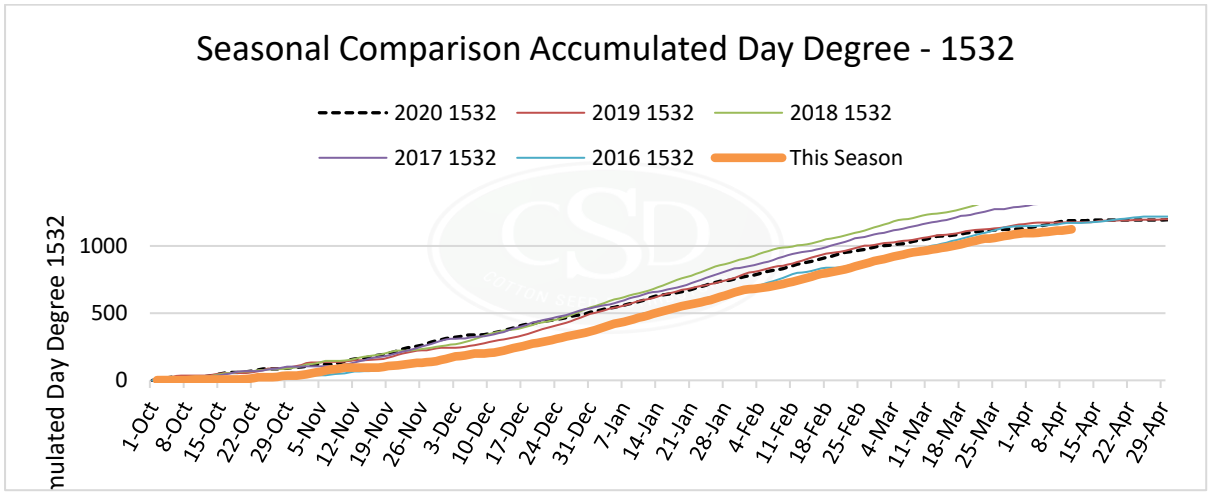
CottonInfo Information when you need it

the cotton tale





Seasonal Day Degree and historical data sourced from Cotton Seed Distributors Day Degree Calculator found at www.csd.net.au/ddc. For more specific day degree and crop management detail for your farm, field and variety check out CottonTracka® at www.cottontracka.com.au

GRIFFITH AIRPORT AWS

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Date range: 1 October, 2021 to 10 April, 2022 (192 days).

Summary | Seasonal comparison

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	10 year mean
Base 12	1922.5	2032.6 ▲	2112.0 ▲	2372.2 ▲	2295.2 ▲	2160.7 ▲
DD1532*	1124.1	1187.3 ▲	1176.2 ▲	1397.7 ▲	1358.0 ▲	1251.0 ▲
Cold shock days (≤ 11°C)	45	39 ▼	50 ▲	44 ▼	40 ▼	44.8 ▼
Days above 36°C	11	21 ▲	36 ▲	46 ▲	38 ▲	32.7 ▲
Nights above 25°C	1	4 ▲	8 ▲	16 ▲	8 ▲	6.8 ▲
Days above 40°C	1	8 ▲	16 ▲	22 ▲	10 ▲	11.1 ▲
Total rainfall (mm)	410.4	233.4 ▼	249.8 ▼	183.6 ▼	201.4 ▼	199.4 ▼
Total radiation (MJ/m^2)	3820.9	4220.0 ▲	4188.6 ▲	4226.8 ▲	4276.9 ▲	3882.2 ▲
Average temperature (°C)	21.5	22.2 ▲	22.5 ▲	24.0 ▲	23.6 ▲	22.8 ▲

A very unique summer season with very mild conditions and double the amount of rain. Since Christmas the season has been very consistent with good growing conditions

Yield assessments

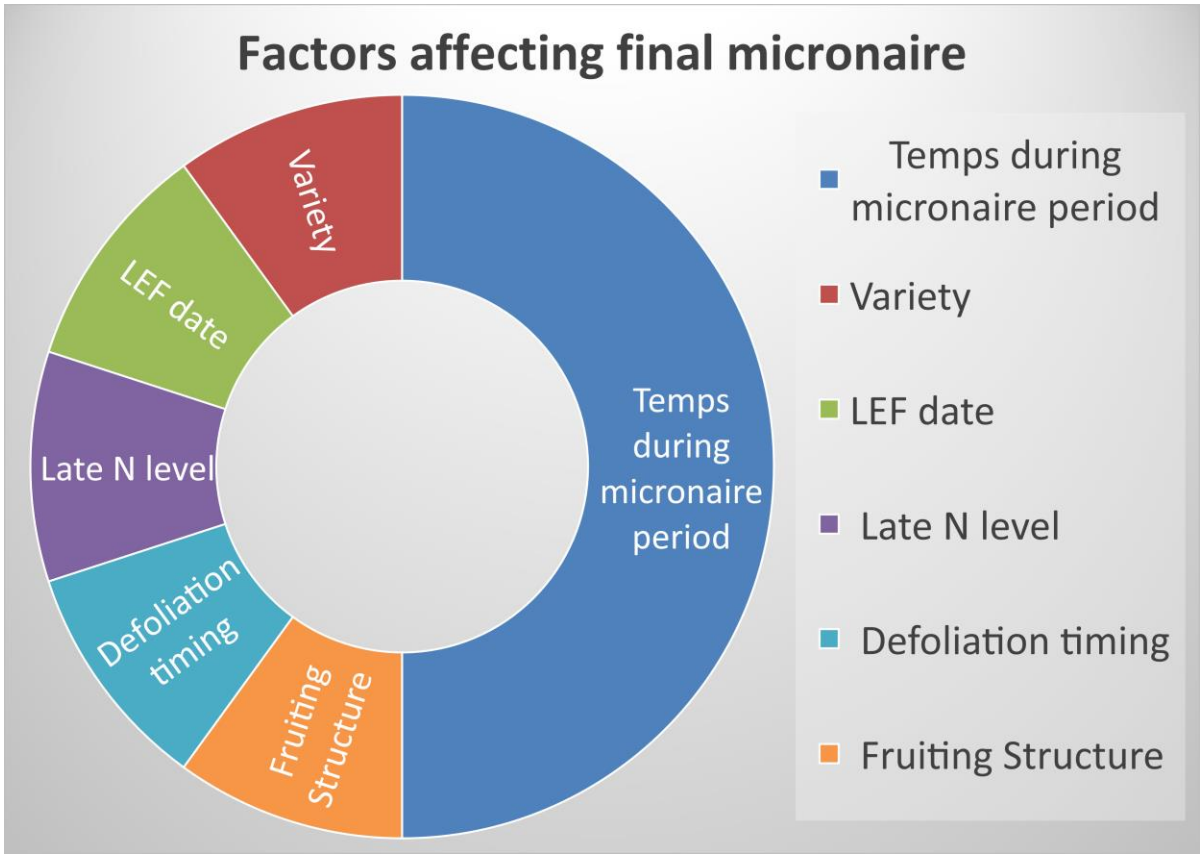
As bolls are opening up over the next few weeks and when all bolls reach fully open it is good timing to do yield assessments of fields. Yield comes from boll numbers and the average boll weight of those bolls. To work out average boll weight follow these steps.

1. Select a representative area of the field.
2. Hand pick and count the number of bolls until you get to 100 bolls. If this ends up halfway up a plant complete that plant and pick the rest of the bolls on that plant.
3. Weigh the collected bolls in grams and divide by the number of bolls.
4. Convert this figure to lint weight by multiplying by 0.4
5. Multiply the average boll weight by the bolls/m for the field. Convert to kg.
6. Divide this figure by 227 to get the estimate of bales/ha.

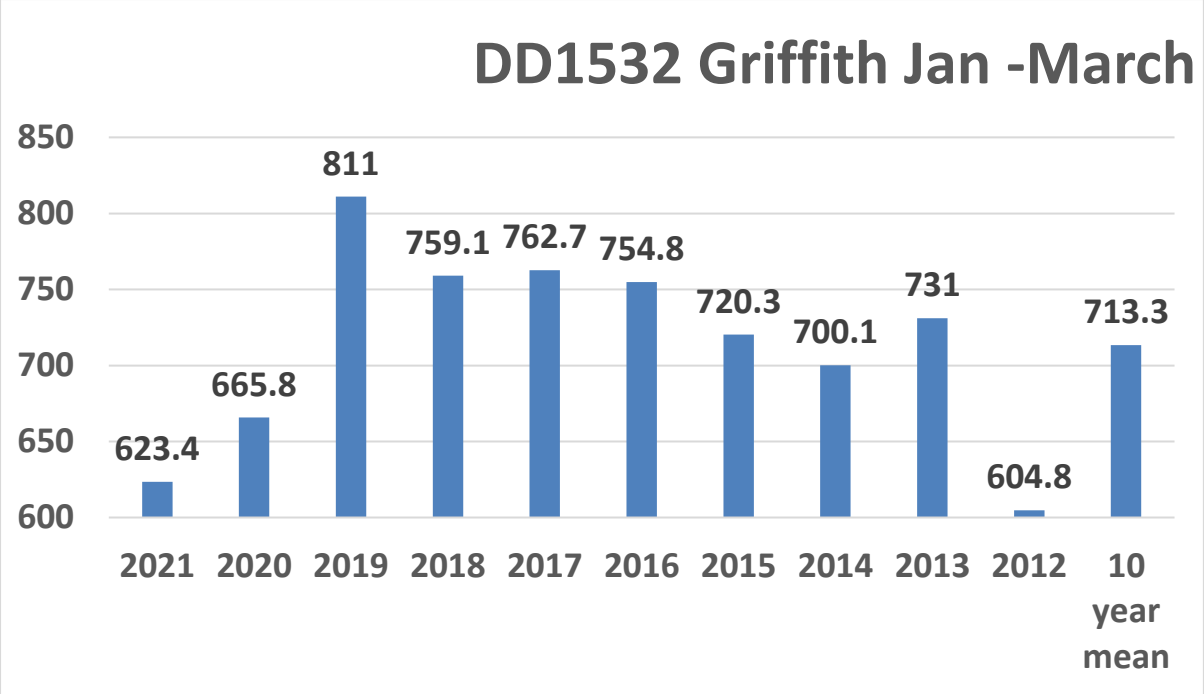
This is a key input into the CSD Barry yield estimate tool which firms up end of season yield estimates.

Micronaire

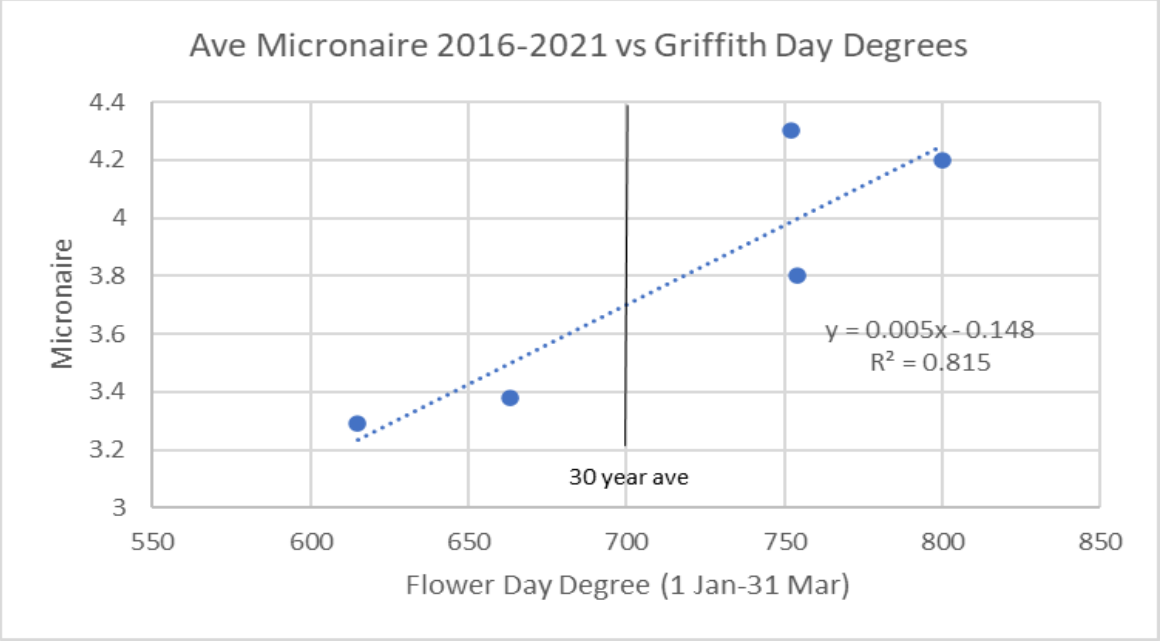
The final micronaire result for a field is determined by a range of factors and the estimated influence is 50 % temperatures during boll fill and 50 % management factors.



The management factors can have more influence when we have seasons that are lineball for temperatures. Ideally temperatures during boll fill need to be above 22 C degrees for above base micronaire. Some seasons, like the last two seasons, the season just falls away and does not have enough heat to mature the crop.

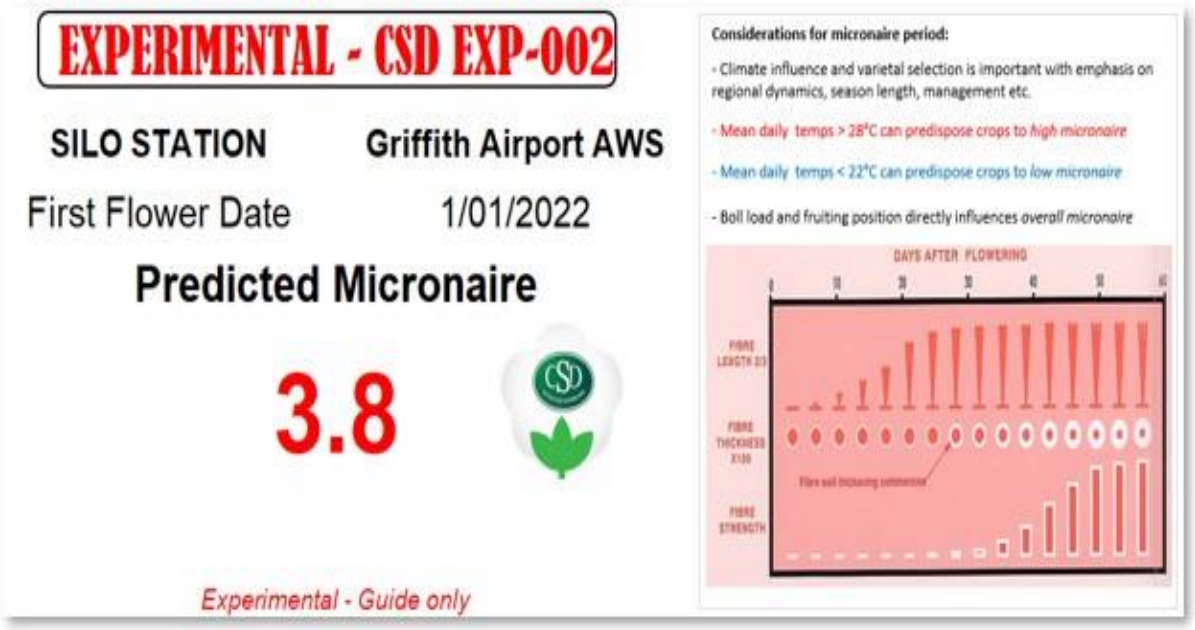


There is a strong relationship between 1532 Day degrees from January to March and final micronaire as seen in the below graph. The current season has ended up at 731-day degrees for Griffith. All locations in the south were over 700.



This prediction lines up closely with the CSD Predicted Micronaire tool which is in development.

However, crops that have flowered in late January due to later planting may fall below the baseline of 3.5



Defoliation – looking at future opportunities

A CRDC-funded research project is currently underway to investigate opportunities for new technologies and management practices to improve defoliation. The project is being run by ICAN (Independent Consultants Australia Network) and at its conclusion next year it will provide a report to inform future research into defoliation. The ICAN team is looking at defoliation from a grower and agronomist perspective, what alternatives are available (pros and cons) and management strategies with potential to improve defoliation outcomes. The ICAN team are currently speaking to agronomists and growers as part of their research. If you would like to share your thoughts on defoliation with them – what works, what doesn't, and what you would like to see, please email or phone John Cameron (ICAN) m: 0427 209 709, e: john@icanrural.com.au

Where and what is this?

Regards Kieran