FURST LIQUID



Upland Cotton Summary

Trial Specifics: These trials were conducted during 2002-2004 in the Palo Verde Valley, Imperial Valley and San Joaquin Valley. All trials were randomized and replicated. All plots were harvested with a 2- or 4- row picker. Quality data were determined by using USDA testing lab procedures or fiber quality reports from commercial gins. Cotton lint values were calculated using the average premium/discount for fiber lint based on the CCC loan schedule for that test year. Furst was applied at ½ pt/A with a foliar nutritional containing calcium and a surfactant for improving coverage. These trials were conducted by UCCES in Riverside County, the San Joaquin Valley and private research contractors.

Treatment	Rate	Timings
1. Furst (foliar)	¹∕₂ pt/acre	1 st Bloom, Boll Initiation & Full Bloom
2. UNTREATED		Grower Standard

Varieties: DP 451BR, DP 655BR, DP 449BR, Fiber Max 991BR, Phy 710R, Phy 76 & 72

Results: Furst increased lint yield/A, fiber length and strength which resulted in a higher net loan value with in each cotton type. The greatest return was in the Delta types.

Cotton Type	Treatment	\$/A ¹		Strength	Length	Fiber
		Inc	Mic ²	gm/tex	1/100"	Uniformity
Delta Types	Treated	87.33	5.3	33.4	115	82
	Untreated		5.3	29.9	114	82
Pima Types	Treated	76.09	4.3	43.6	140	86
	Untreated		4.3	43.3	139	85
Acala Types	Treated	65.64	4.5	33.0	125	85
	Untreated		4.6	33.2	124	85

¹Cotton value calculations are based on CCC loan values for test year 2002-2004. The values represented in this table were averaged across varieties, locations and test years. ²Micronaire (fiber fineness)



Furst increased lint yields/acre in each of the cotton types. The greatest increase occurred with the Delta type cottons. This increase is the result of a higher boll retention percentage than the untreated. The higher boll retention was consistent across cotton types.

Increased Chlorophyll Levels: In 2004 significant increases were noted for chlorophyll content of fifth terminal cotton leaves between the treated and untreated cotton at 17 days post treatment. SPAD meter values were numerically higher for the treated cotton at 26 days post treatment. Higher chlorophyll levels indicate a more vigorous, healthier plant.





Values with the same letter are not statistically significant.

Furst Cotton Sum 2002-2004