

Variety	Turnout ^{1/} %	Lint lbs/A	Plants/A x 1000
DPL-41	34.1	1073 a ^{2/}	26.0 a
DPL-61	32.8	1025 ab	26.8 a
DPL-70	33.3	984 ab	34.0 a
ST-825	30.5	965 ab	26.3 a
ST-213	31.5	933 b	34.5 a
ST-506	29.7	918 b	33.0 a

^{1/}

Turnouts are based on laboratory gin results.

^{2/}

Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the .05 level by the Student-Newman-Keul's Test.

C.V.: Stand = 16.2%; Yield = 5.74%.

CROP HISTORY

SOIL TYPE: Sandy Loam. PREVIOUS CROP: Barley.
TILLAGE: Shred stubble, disk 3 times, list.
PLANTING: May 29 at 12.5 lbs/A, Hill drop and irrigated up.
HERBICIDE: Preplant: Prowl at 2 pts/A, sprayed on and listed in.
Layby: None
FERTILIZER: Preplant: None. Layby: Water run Uran at 10 gals/A,
sidedressed 18-46-0 at 160 lbs/A, injected NH₃ at 150 lbs/A.
IRRIGATION: 9 irrigations ending on September 14. Total water use 3 AF.
INSECTICIDE: 4 applications for Lygus, Heliothis Complex and Perforator.
DEFOLIATION: First application on November 5 with Def-6 at 2 pts/A and
Accelerate at 1 pt/A; Second application on November 22 with
Sodium Chlorate at 2 1/2 gals/A.
HARVEST: First Pick on December 14;

Short Season Cotton

T. J. Henneberry, L. A. Bariola, Research Entomologists; D. L. Kittock, retired Agronomist;
and V. T. Walhood, Plant Physiologist (Shafter, CA)

A split-plot experiment involving 4 acres each of Stoneville 825 nectariless and Deltapine 70 cottons was conducted at Brawley, CA. Plots were split to evaluate 3 irrigation cut-off dates. In each case, one-half of the split plots was insecticide treated. The other one-half of each plot served as an untreated control. In mid-September, one-half of each of the split plots was treated with the plant growth regulator 'Dicamba' plus chlorflurenol to remove late-season green bolls and reduce diapausing pink bollworm populations. Twenty-five firm green bolls were picked weekly and examined for the presence of pink bollworm larvae. Cotton was machine picked and green bolls counted at harvest. Soil was processed in a gin trash machine on December 11, 1979 to determine the effect of treatments on diapausing (overwintering) larvae.

Irrigation cutoff and chemical termination had no effect on numbers of larvae sampled in green bolls. Significantly fewer larvae were found in the nectariless cultivar. Insecticide applications (5) beginning September 3 gave nearly complete control of the pink bollworm. The number of green bolls were significantly reduced as a result of the plant growth regulator treatment and early irrigation cutoff, and fewer diapausing larvae were found in those plots. Yields were not affected as a result of the chemical termination treatment in plots not treated with insecticide but were reduced as a result of chemical termination in the insecticide-treated plots.