



Pathways to Progress

Increasing Cotton's Water Productivity



With hundreds of easily searchable resources, we're your go-to textile tool for discovering what's possible with cotton.

cottonworks.com



@cotton_works

Today's Speakers



Dr. Jesse Daystar
Vice President &
Chief Sustainability Officer



**Cotton
Incorporated**



Dr. Ed Barnes
Senior Director, Agricultural &
Environmental Research



**Cotton
Incorporated**



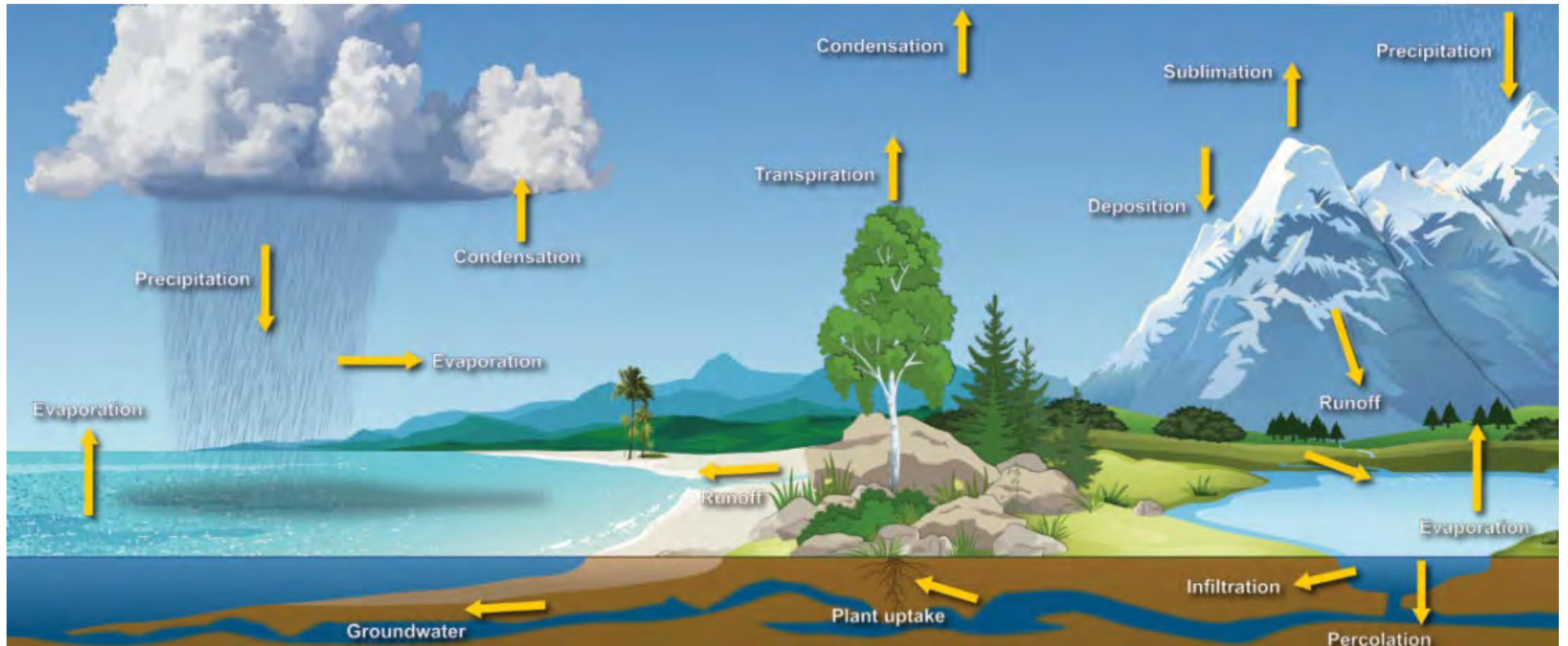
Type your questions using the Q&A feature at any time during the webinar.



A recording of this webinar will be available on cottonworks.com.

Webinar Support

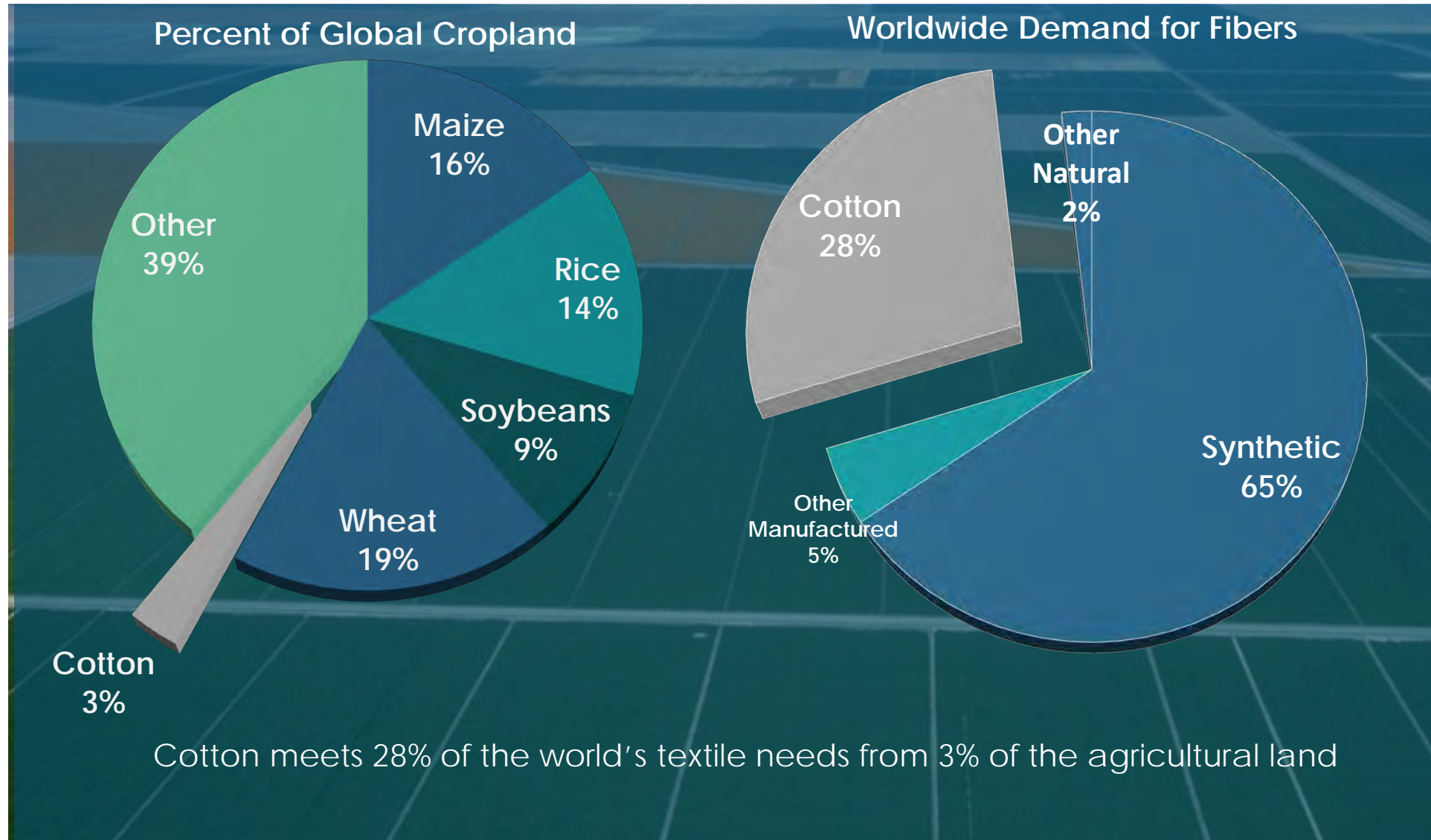
Water Cycle



Source: <https://www.noaa.gov/education/resource-collections/freshwater/water-cycle>

The water cycle. (Dennis Cain/NWS)

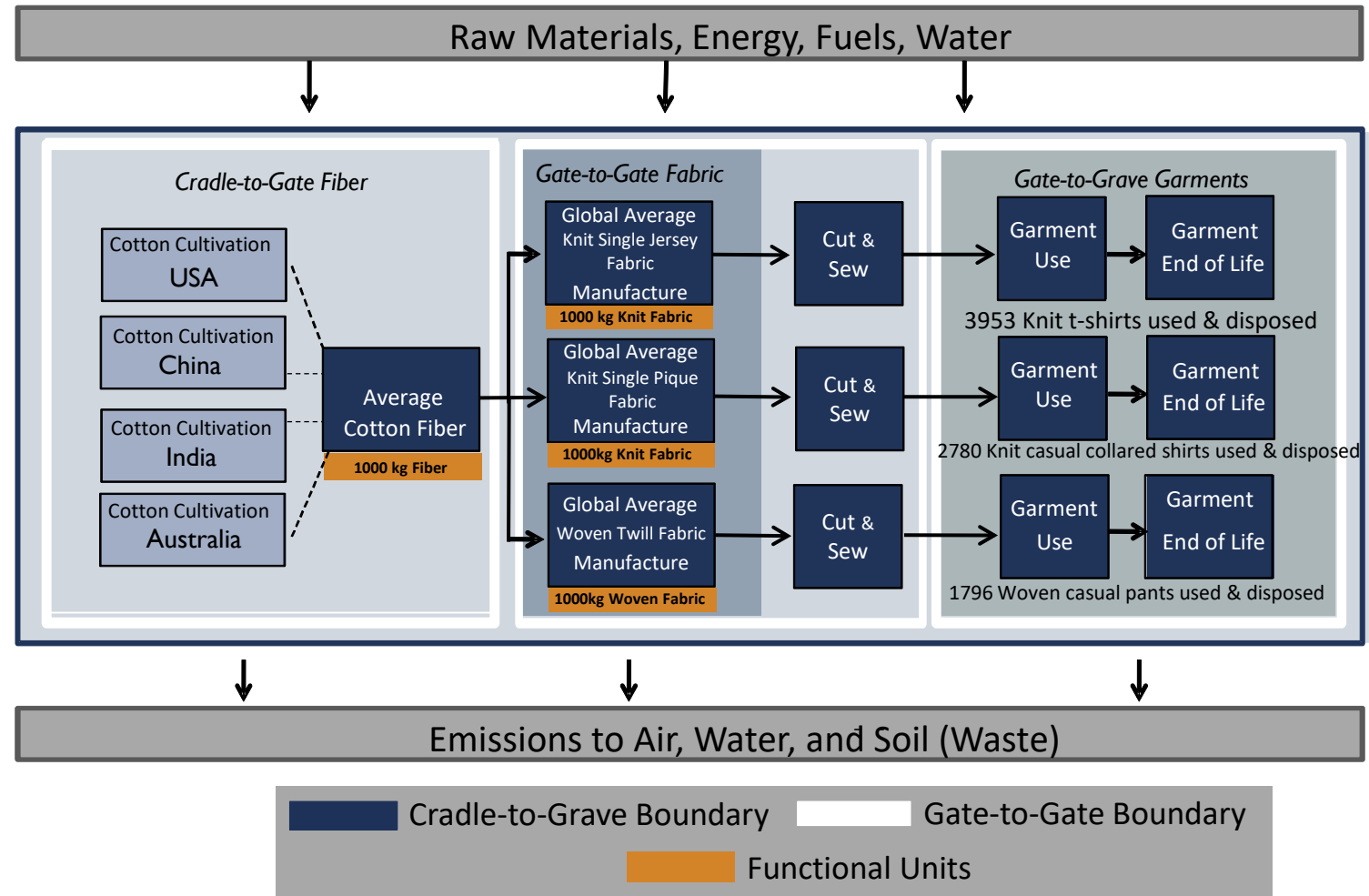
World Agriculture Land



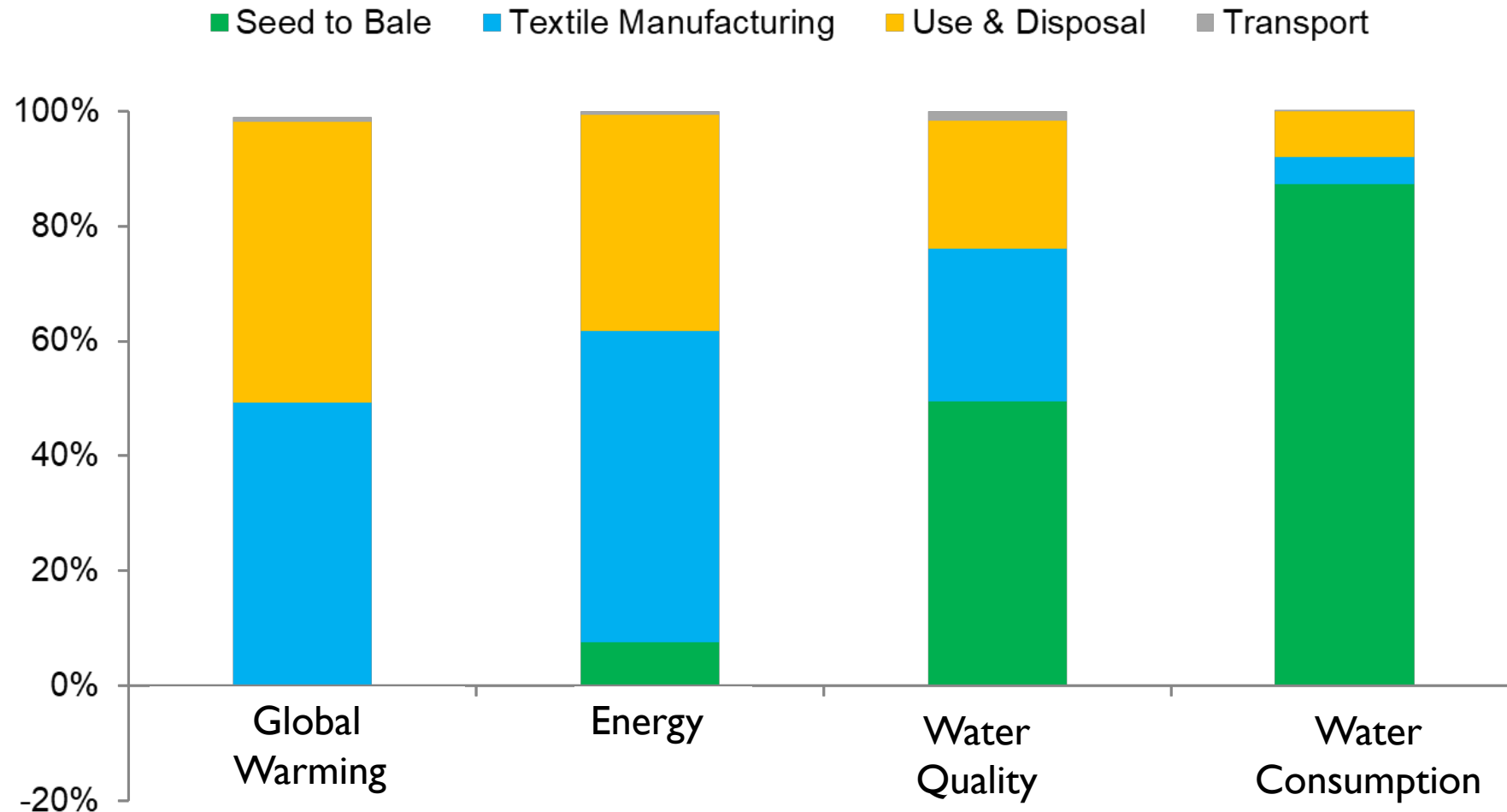
Life Cycle Assessment Overview



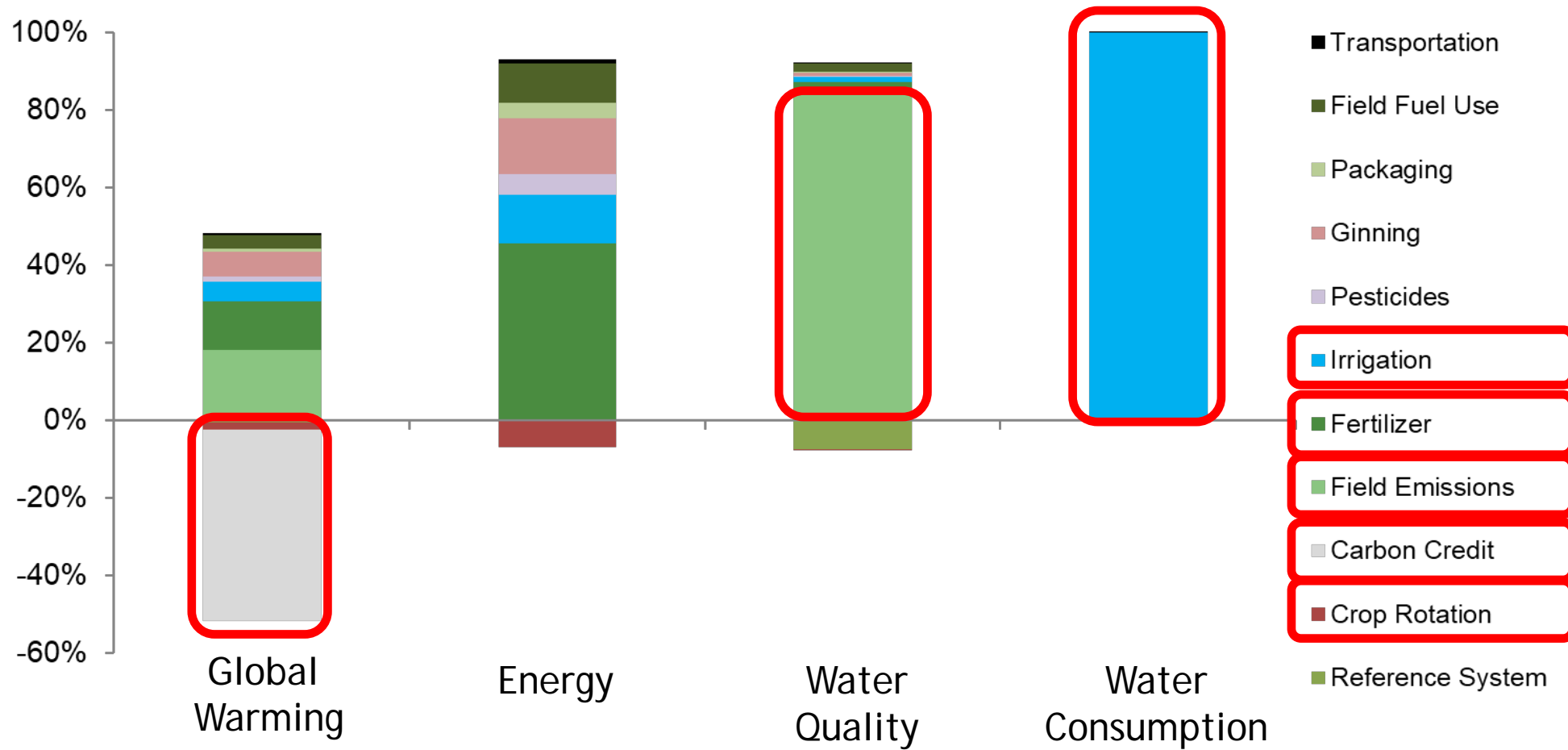
LCA Goal, Scope Functional Units



Overall Results for a Knit Collared Shirt



Agricultural Phase Details





How do we interact with water?

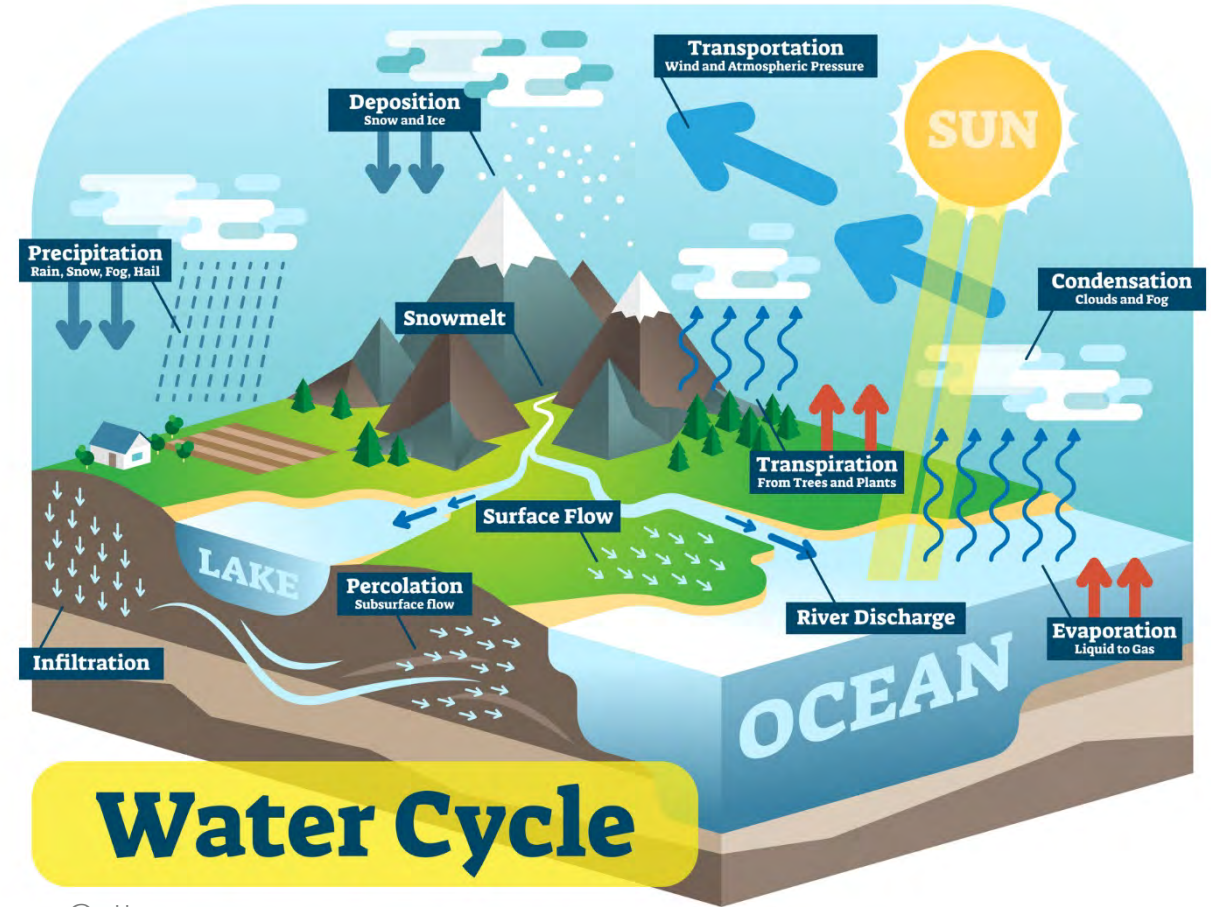
Interactions with Water

Water Use/Water Withdraw

Water that has been withdrawn or required for a process/product regardless of whether it is returned or removed from the watershed

Water Consumption

Withdrawn and removed from a water basin through evaporation, imbedded in a product or through other means



Getty

Water “Consumption” vs. “Use”

Power Plant Example

Consumption = water that evaporates and is not returned to the river.

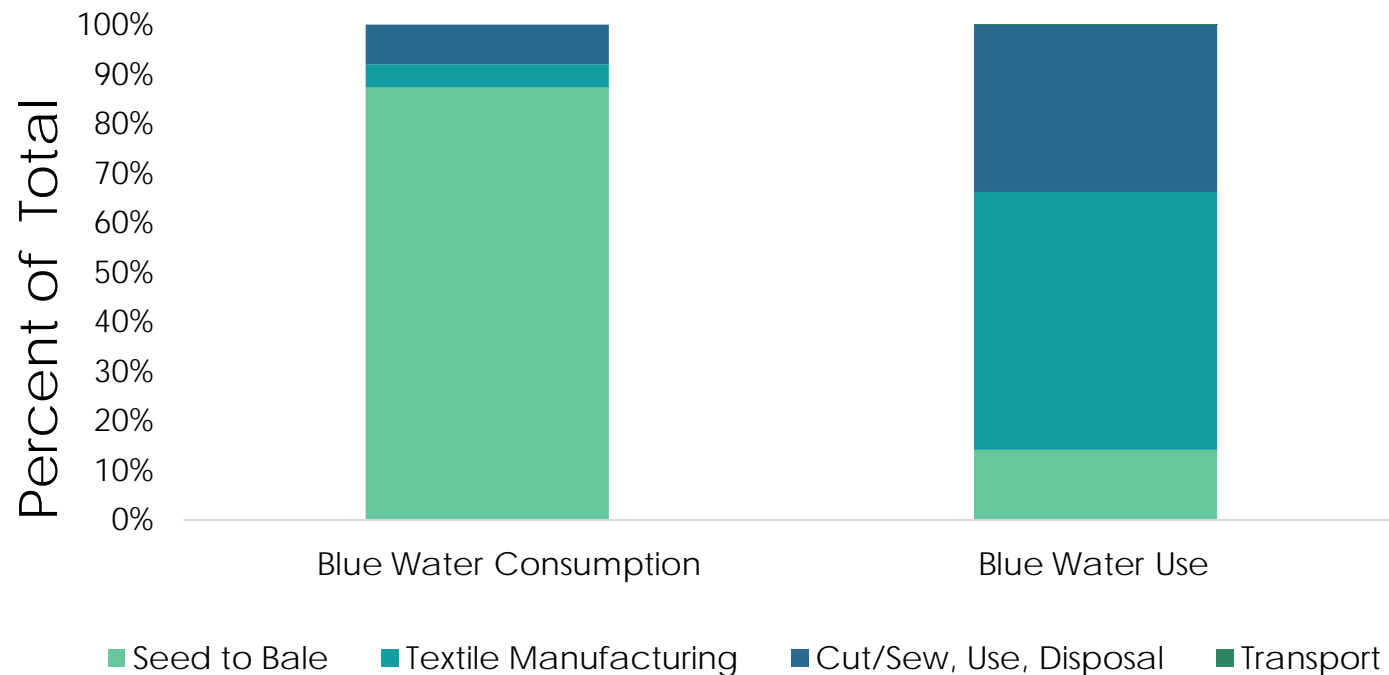
Use = withdraw = All water that goes into the power plant.



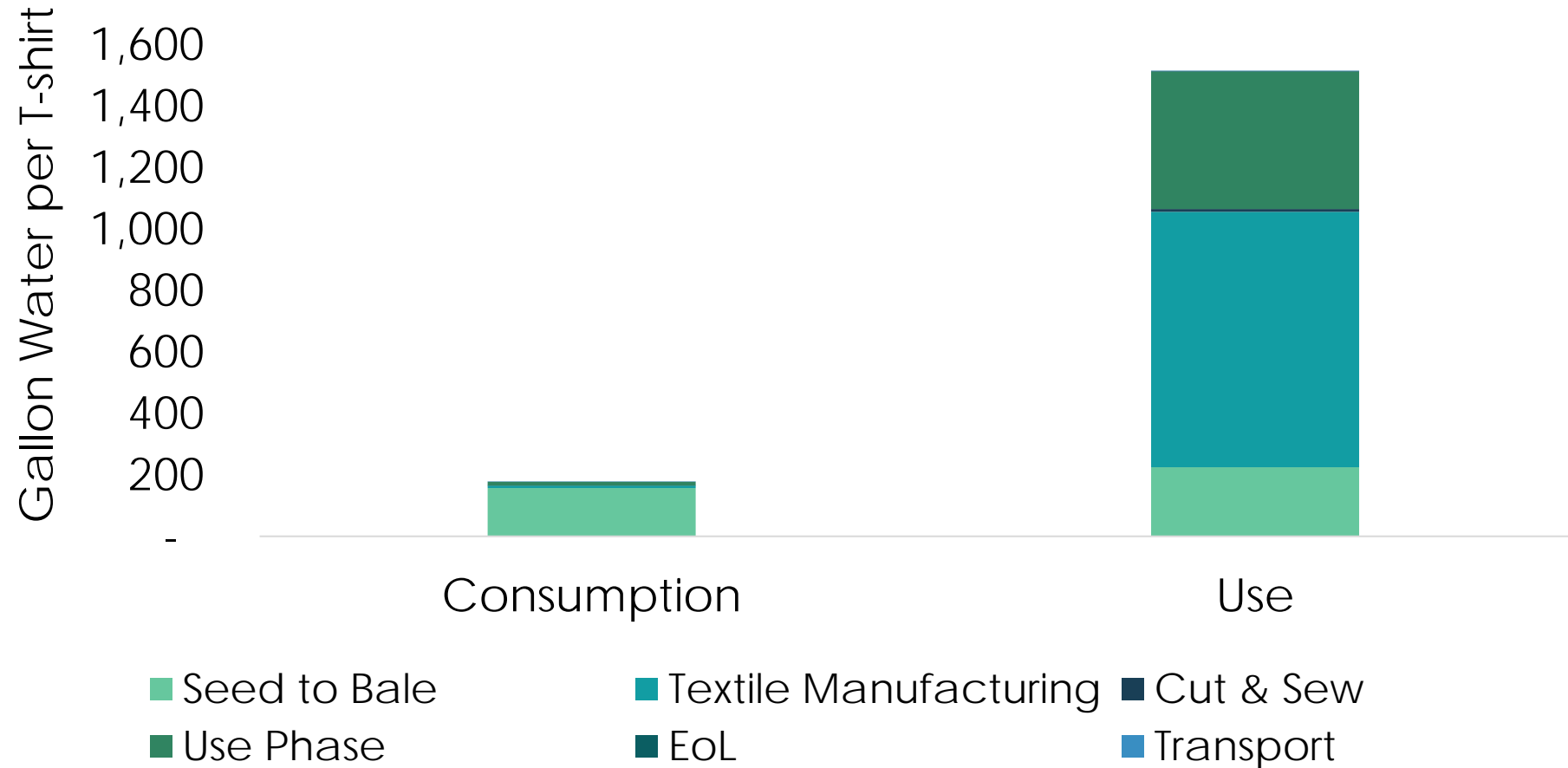
Getty

Water Consumption & Use Hotspots Cradle to Grave

- Collared shirt
 - ~87% water consumption in seed to bale
 - ~14% water use in seed to bale



Water Consumption vs. Use



Water Consumption to Make Cotton for a T-shirt

T-shirt water **consumption** across life cycle: 177 gallons (2.2 bathtubs)

T-shirt agriculture water **consumption**: 157 gallons (irrigation)



Assume 225 gram cotton

Water Use to Make Cotton for a T-shirt

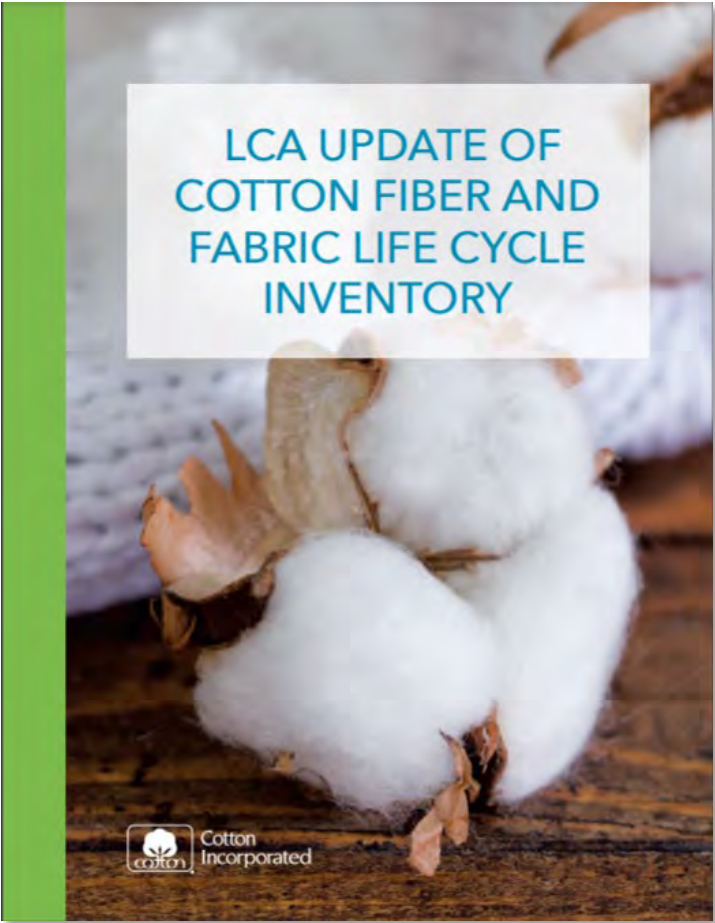
T-shirt water **use** across life cycle:
1,500 gallons

85% of water **use** is not in cotton
growth

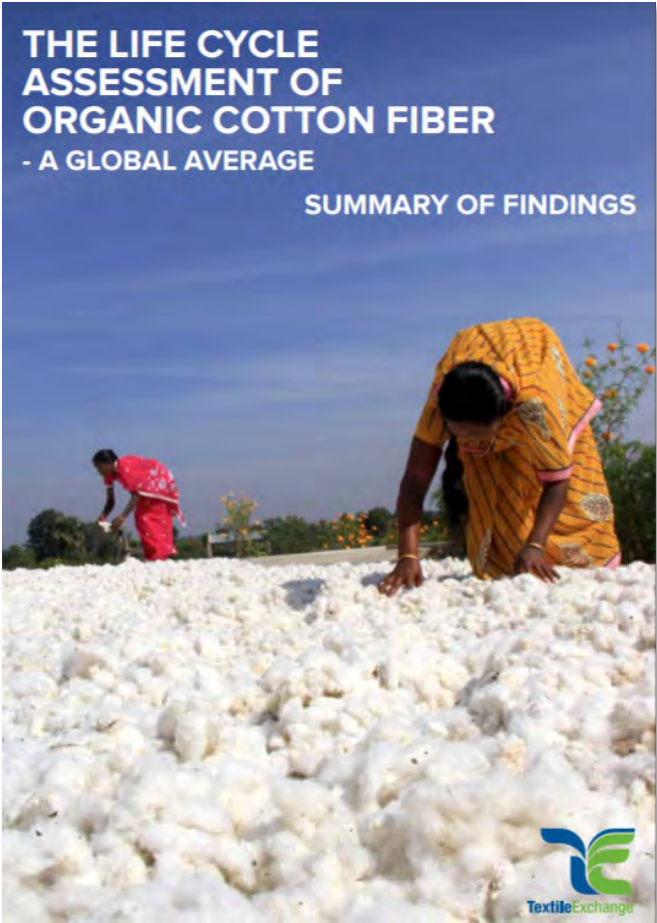


Assume 225 gram cotton

Not a Comparative LCA



vs.



Cotton Incorporated (2016). LCA Update of Cotton Fiber and Fabric Life Cycle Inventory. <https://cottontoday.cottoninc.com/lca-2016/>

https://textileexchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/TE-LCA_of_Organic_Cotton-Fiber-Summary_of-Findings.pdf



How do we measure the impacts
of our interactions?

Methods for Measuring Impacts

1. Water footprint (WFP)

waterfootprint.org/en

2. Available water remaining (AWARE)

wulca-waterlca.org/aware.html

Water Footprint

The water footprint of a product is an empirical indicator of how much water is consumed, when and where, measured over the whole supply chain of the product.



Water Footprint Network

Green Water Footprint

Volume of rainwater evaporated or incorporated into a product



Blue Water Footprint

Volume of surface or ground water evaporated or incorporated into a product



Gray Water Footprint

Volume of water needed to assimilate pollution



Methods for Measuring Impacts

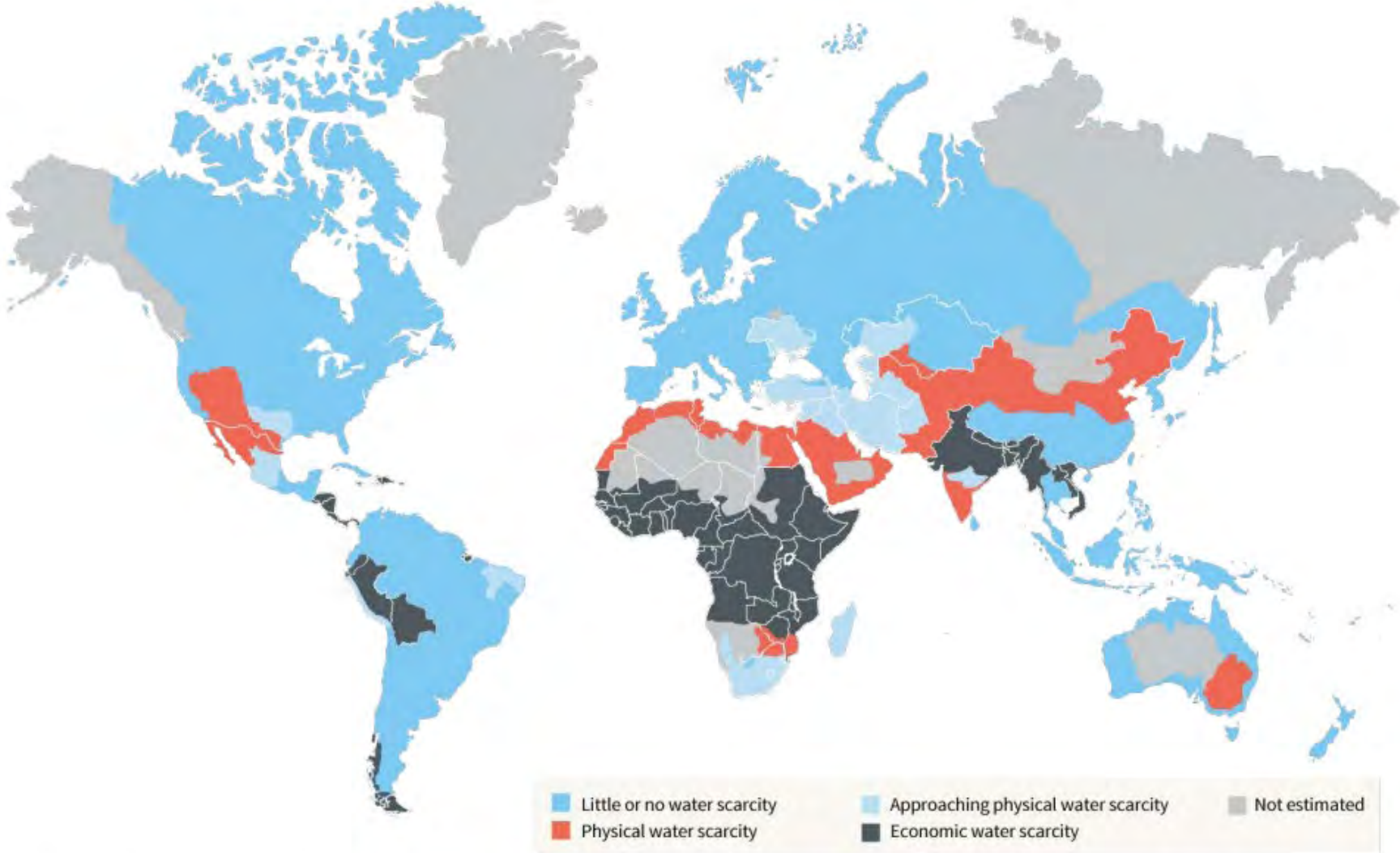
1. Water footprint (WFP)

waterfootprint.org/en

2. Available water remaining (AWARE)

wulca-waterlca.org/aware.html

Global Water Scarcity



Available WAter REmaining (AWARE)

Asking the Right Question...

What is the potential of depriving another user of water (human or ecosystems) when consuming water in this area?

Developed by a multi-stakeholder initiative

Water Use in Life Cycle Assessment (WULCA)

wulca-waterlca.org/aware.html



Water Use Efficiency

- Water Use Efficiency (WUE) is also referred to as “Water Productivity”
- WUE is the mass of economically valuable product per volume of all water consumed (irrigation and rainfall)
- Sometimes it is defined based only on the mass of fiber produced when applied to cotton.
- Approximate value for cotton: 0.23 kg fiber per cubic meter of water (50 pounds of fiber per inch of rainfall on an acre of land)

$$WUE = \frac{\text{Mass of cotton fiber [and seed]}}{\text{Volume of Water Consumed}}$$

35 Years of Reduced Environmental Impact

Land Use



49%

Soil Loss



37%

Water



79%

Energy



54%

GHG

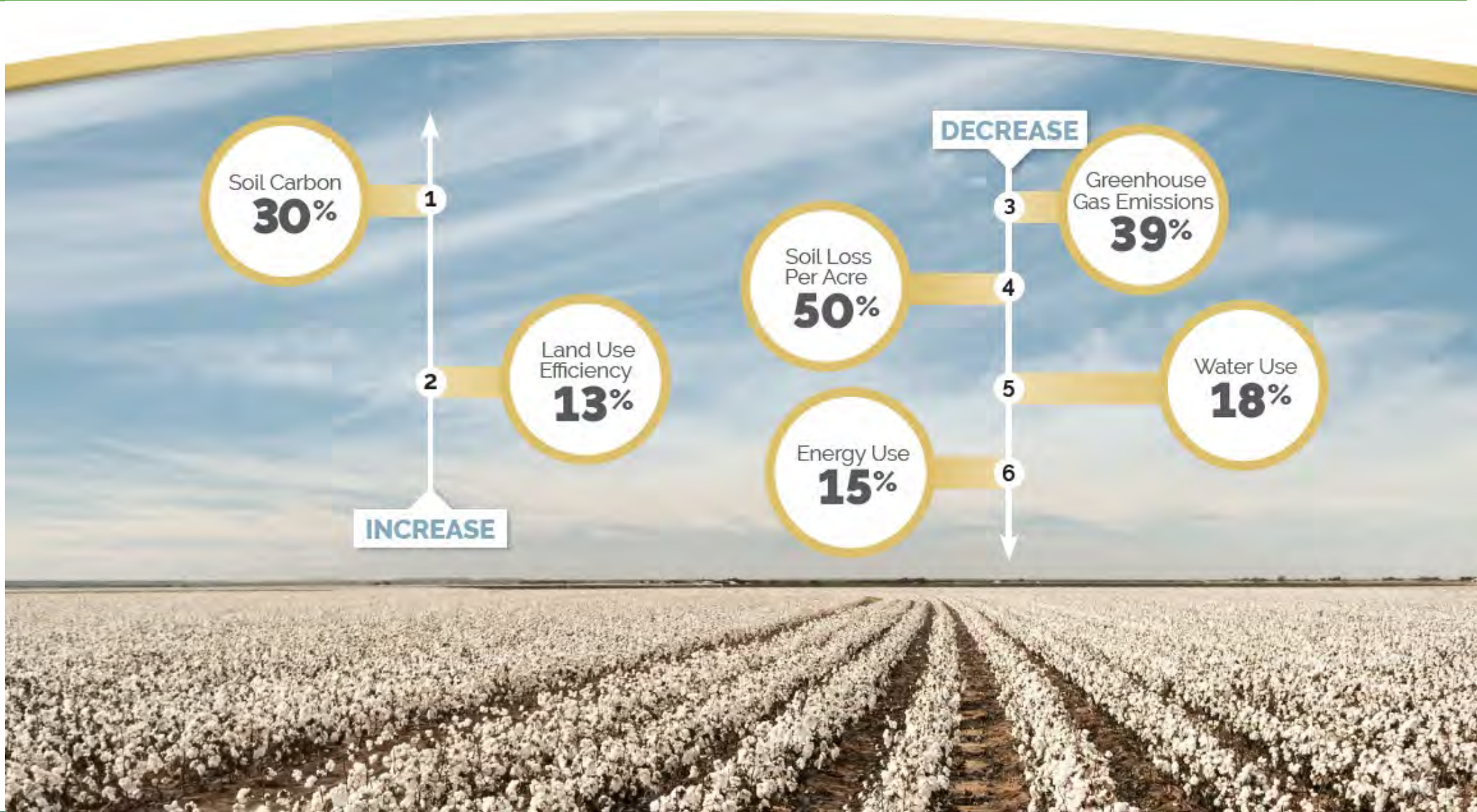


40%



Field to Market

U.S. Cotton's Sustainability Goals for 2025



10-Year Goal Demonstrates Cotton's Leadership in Water Use Efficiency

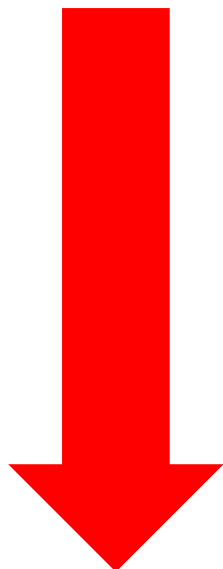
**Water Use
History**



23%

10-Year Goal Demonstrates Cotton's Leadership in Water Use Efficiency

**Water Use
History**



23%

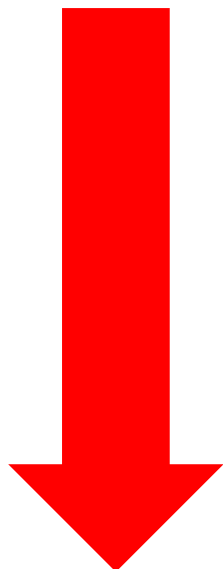
**Water
Use Goal**



18%

10-Year Goal Demonstrates Cotton's Leadership in Water Use Efficiency

**Water Use
History**



23%

**Water
Use Goal**

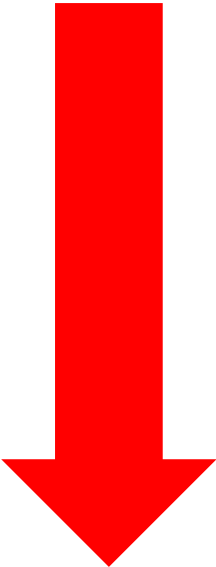


18%

Water Use is the gallons of irrigated water used to produce a pound of cotton
Currently using 540 gallons to produce 1 pound of fiber and 1.3 pounds of cottonseed
10-year goal is 460 gallons

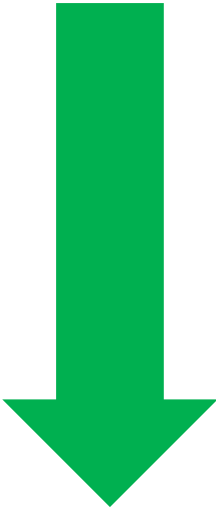
10-Year Goal Demonstrates Cotton's Leadership in Water Use Efficiency

Water Use History

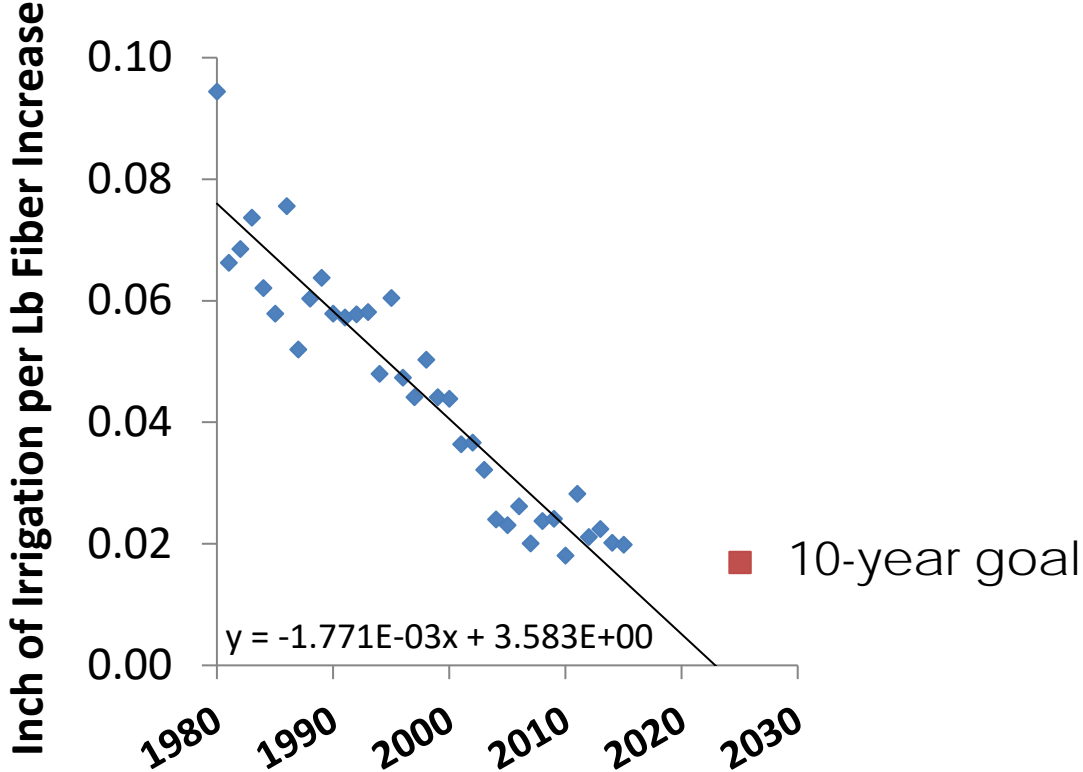


23%

Water Use Goal

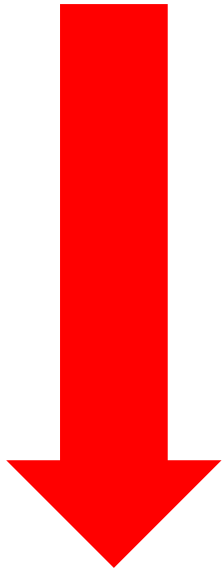


18%



10-Year Goal Demonstrates Cotton's Leadership in Water Use Efficiency

Water Use
History

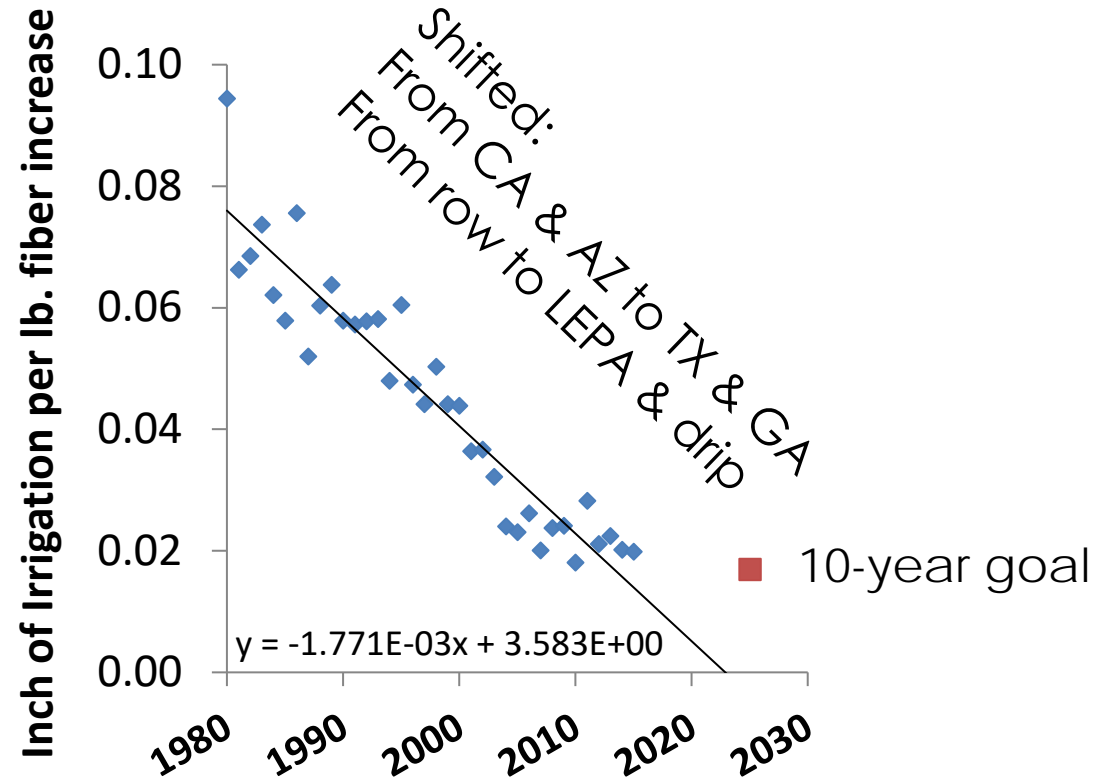


23%

Water
Use Goal



18%

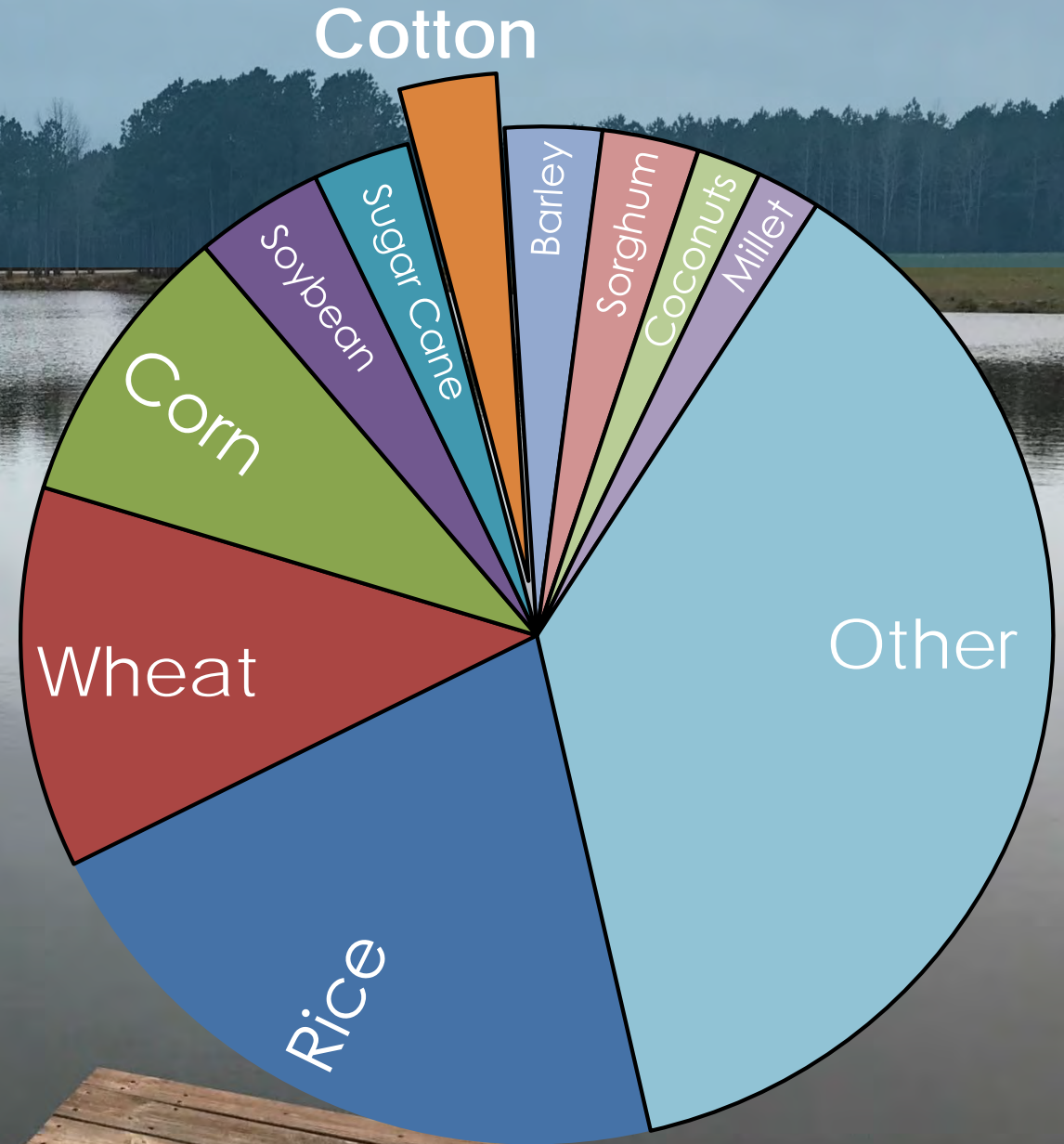




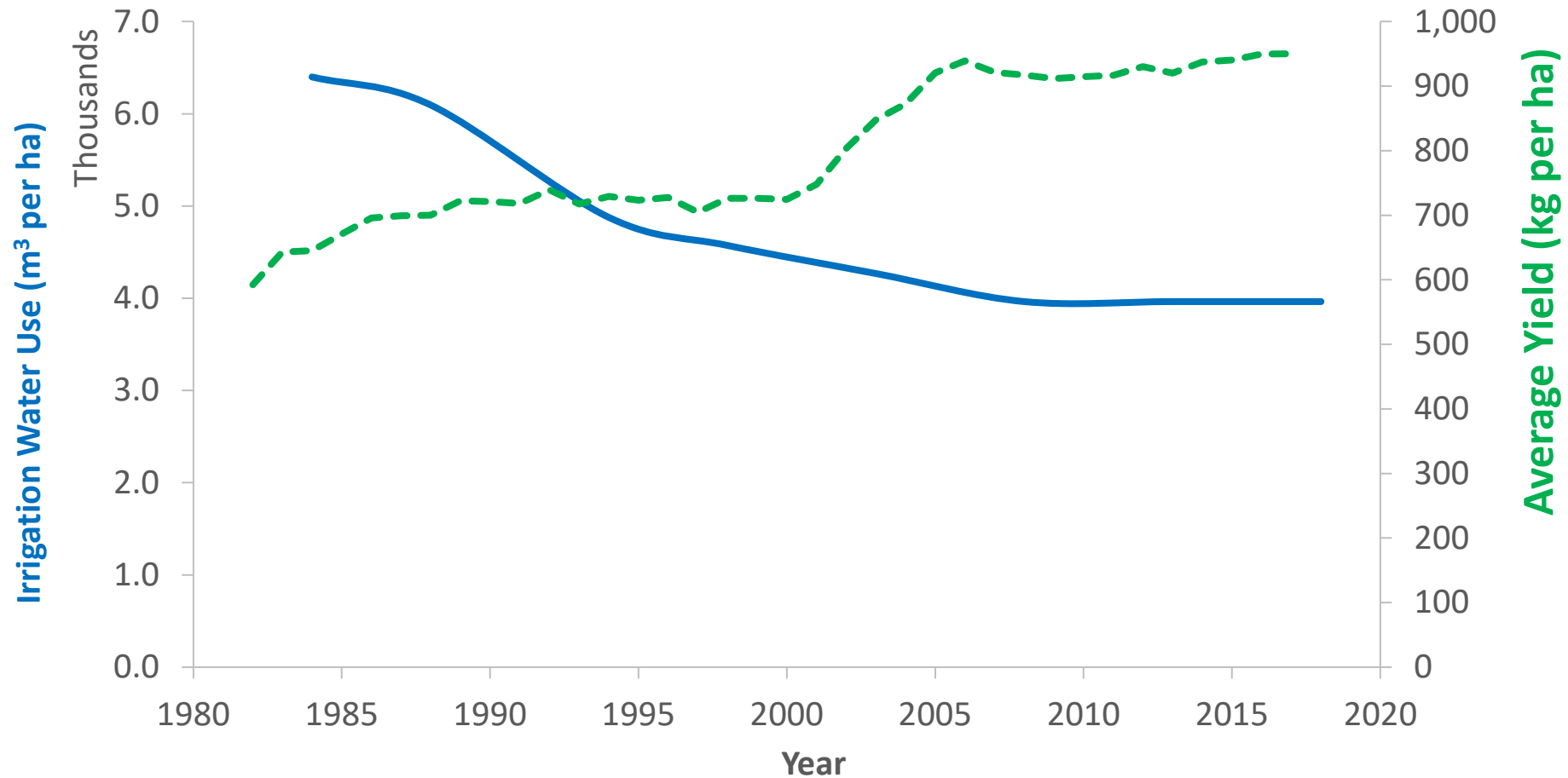
Reaching Our Water Goal

Cotton's Global Water Use

Cotton production uses
3%
of the world's
agricultural water



U.S. Water & Yield Trends



Maximize Rainfall Capture



Optimize Irrigation Water Use



Water Strategy



Increase Plant Water Productivity



Evaluate with Credible Metrics

Top left, top right, bottom left photos courtesy of Dr. Ed Barnes
Bottom right photo from Getty

Maximizing Rainfall: Soil Health & Farm Ponds



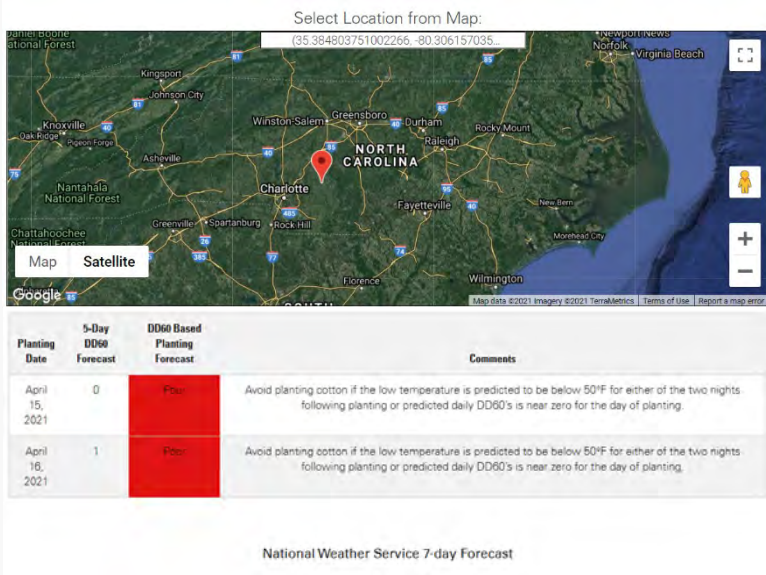


Optimizing Irrigation: Water Delivery Systems



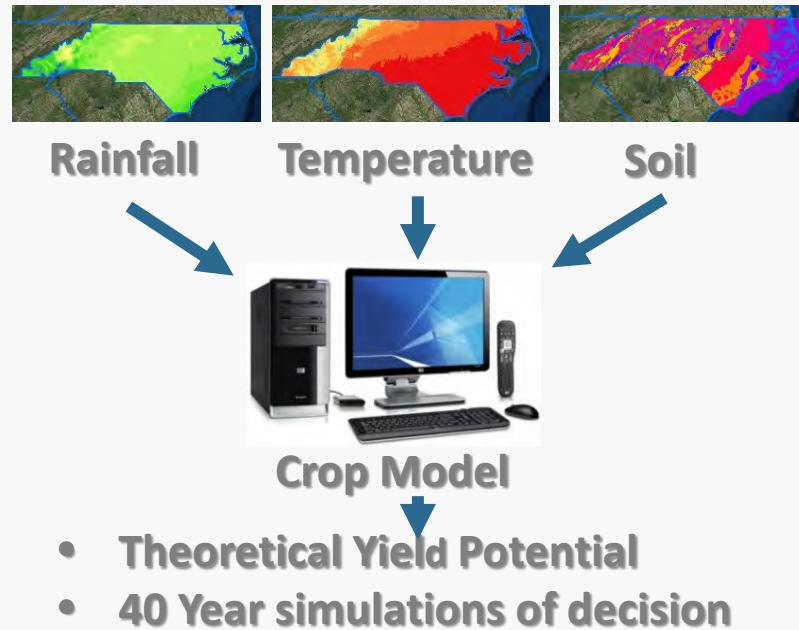
Optimizing Irrigation: Precision Timing

Optimizing Irrigation: Advanced Data Models



Grower Decision Aids

- Planting conditions
- Thrips
- Irrigation



Crop Simulation

- Strategic decisions:
 - Irrigation profitable?
 - Rain for cover crop?
- Future: Real-time decisions

Load Sample Field

Click this button to load a sample field that will allow you to explore the Calculator with demonstration data based on a real farm in Missouri.

Click and drag to move. Double Click to zoom in.

Auto Map Hybrid

Down Brookline Rd

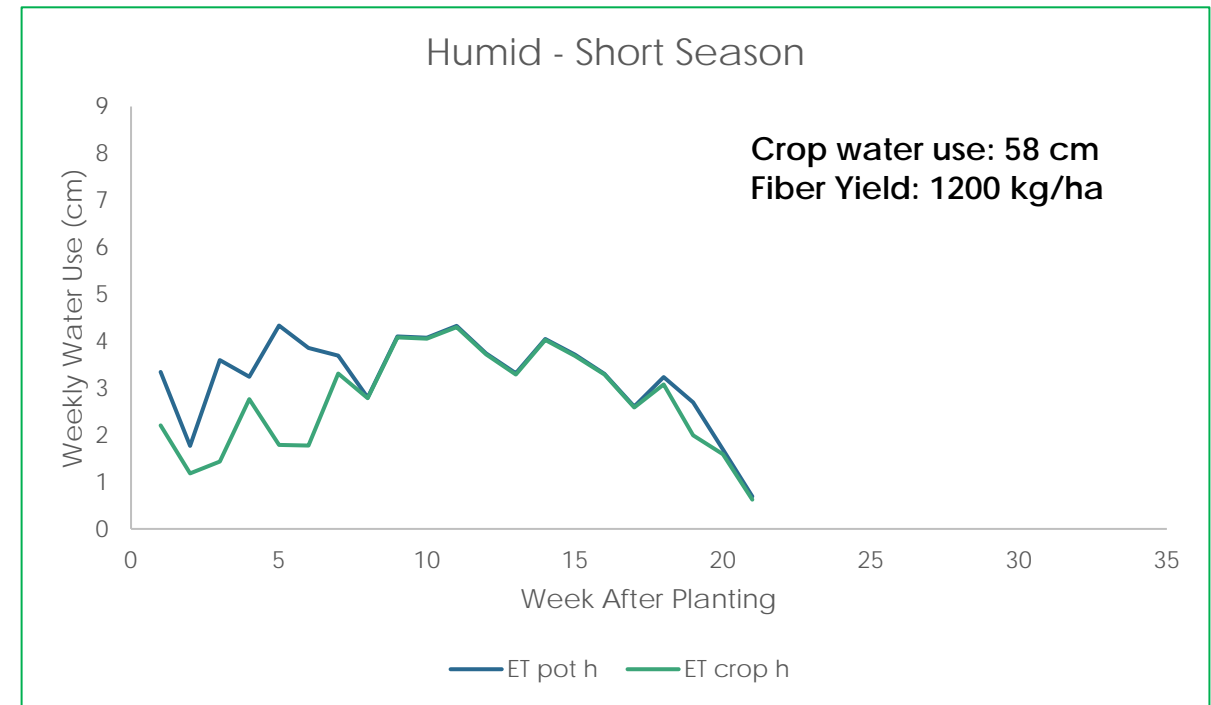
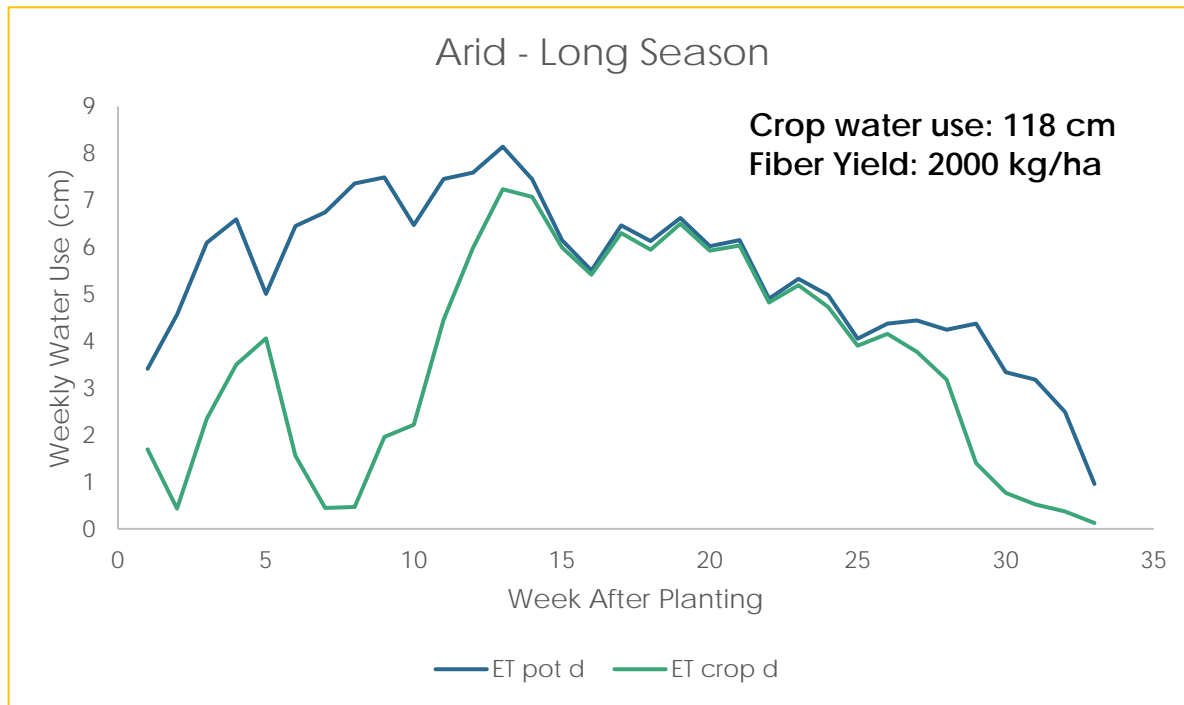
500 ft

32.45978, 91.40027

Ecosystem Services

- Carbon storage
- Water quality improvements
- Habitat enhancement

How much water does cotton need?

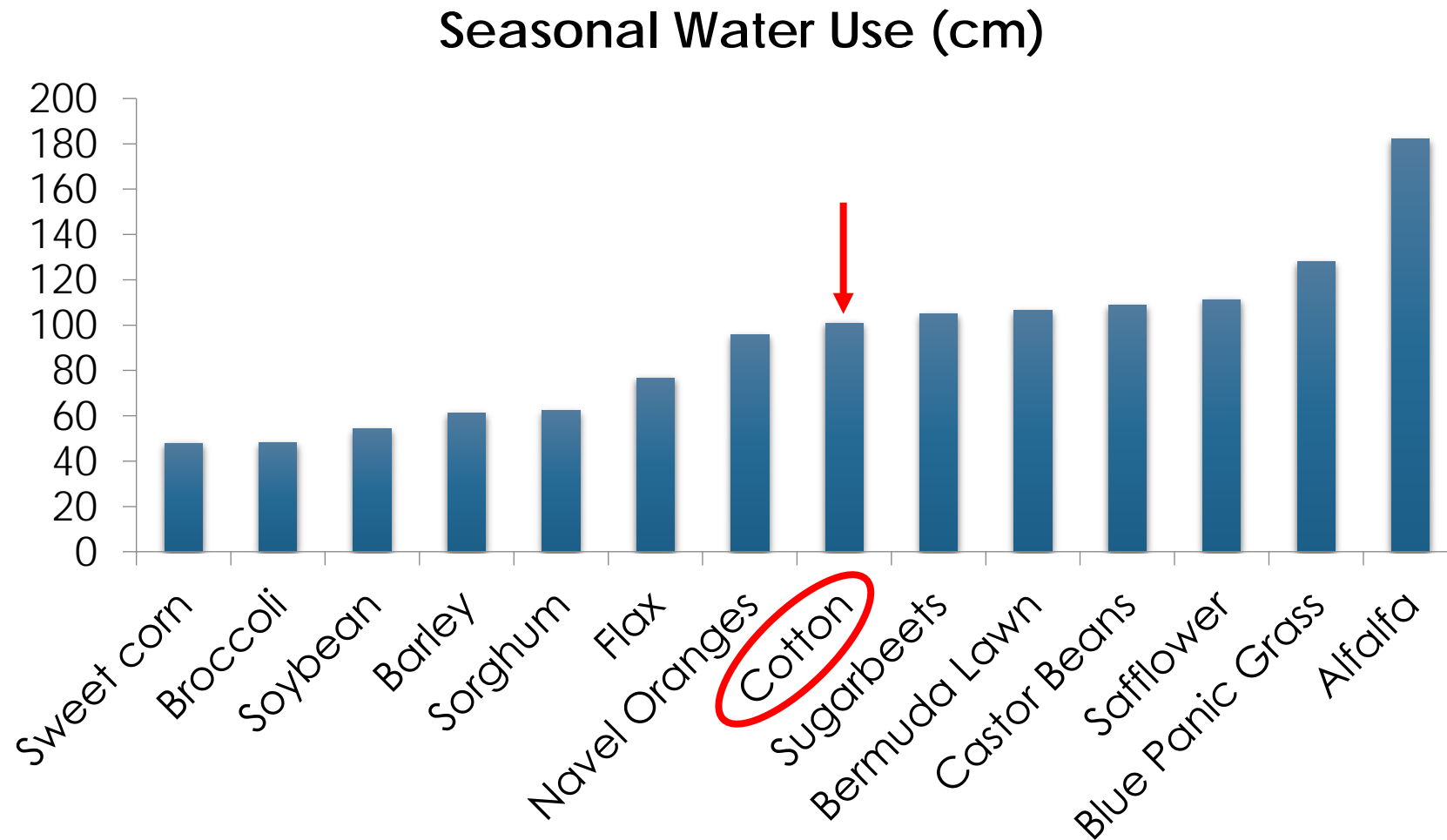


Based on calibrated crop simulation model outputs described in:

Thorp, K. R., Barnes, E. M., Hunsaker, D. J., Kimball, B. A., White, J. W., Nazareth, V. J., Hoogenboom, G., 2014. Evaluation of CSM-CROPGRO-Cotton for simulating effects of management and climate change on cotton growth and evapotranspiration in an arid environment. *Transactions of the ASABE*, 57(6), 1627-1642. doi:10.13031/trans.57.10612, and

Spivey, T.A., G. G. Wilkerson, G. S. Buol, K. L. Edmisten, and E. M. Barnes. 2018. Use of the CSM-CROPGRO-Cotton model to determine the agronomic and economic value of irrigation to upland cotton production in North and South Carolina. *Trans. ASABE* 61(5): 1627-1638. <https://doi.org/10.13031/trans.12801>

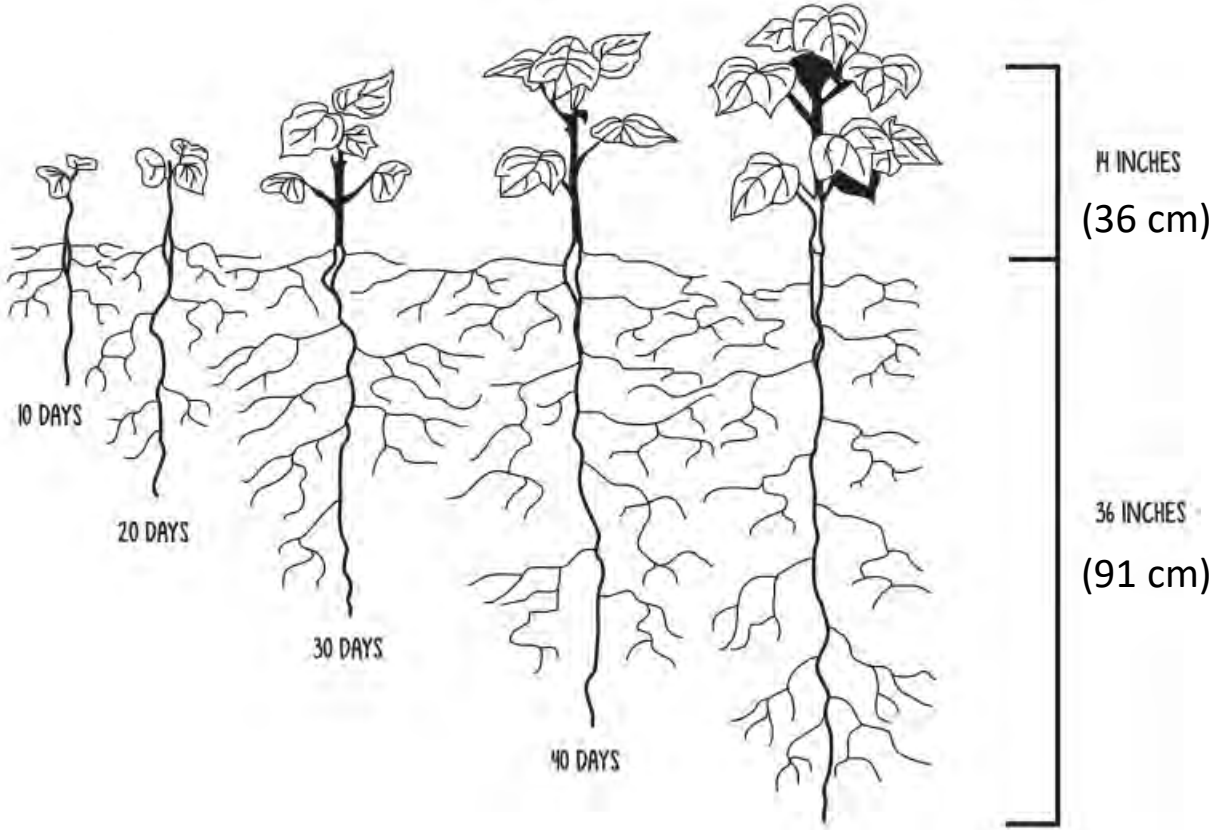
Seasonal Water Use – Arizona



Increasing Cotton's Plant Water Productivity



Tap Root Development



Root image source credit to Dr. Derrick Oosterhuis, U. of Arkansas

Finding Cotton with Even More Drought Tolerance



For More Details on Cotton Irrigation:

FORTY YEARS OF INCREASING COTTON'S WATER PRODUCTIVITY AND WHY THE TREND WILL CONTINUE

E. M. Barnes, B. T. Campbell, G. Vellidis, W. M. Porter, J. O. Payero, B. G. Leib, R. Sui, D. K. Fisher, S. Anapalli, P. D. Colaizzi, J. P. Bordovsky, D. O. Porter, S. Ale, J. Mahan, S. Taghvaeian, K. R. Thorp

Beyond 2020,
**VISION
OF THE
FUTURE**
Collection
Review



Applied Engineering in Agriculture Vol. 36(4): 457-478

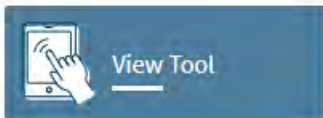
April 19, 2021



SmartIrrigation Cotton App

Designed for growers in Georgia and Florida, this interactive tool automatically downloads data from the closest weather station to help estimate irrigation water requirements.

[Preview Tool](#)



April 19, 2021



Placement and Interpretation of Soil Moisture Sensors for Irrigated Cotton Production in Humid Regions

This publication illustrates how to place soil water sensors and interpret the data in order to improve cotton irrigation management and achieve both higher water use efficiency and higher yields.

[Preview PDF](#)



https://cottoncultivated.cottoninc.com/resource-directory/?_sft_category=production+water-management

Cotton's Agricultural Water Summary

- Cotton – **3%** agricultural water use
- Cotton is heat & drought tolerant
- Uses less water than a grass lawn
- About 4.4 cubic meters of rainfall and/or irrigation for 1 kg of fiber
- Water used for cotton represents less than 3% of a person's water consumption
- Actively researching how to further increase cotton's water productivity

ebarnes@cottoninc.com



Continue the Conversation

Reach out to us:

- Jdaystar@cottoninc.com
- Ebarnes@cottoninc.com

Water & Cotton Production

Global Water Usage
As the population continues to soar, worldwide water conservation and management in agriculture has become increasingly important. Agriculture accounts for 73% of global water usage, cotton is only responsible for 3% of that!

Agriculture accounts for 73% of global water usage, cotton is only responsible for 3% of that!

73% Agriculture
3% Cotton

In fact, **cotton's natural drought tolerance, minimal irrigation needs and ability to thrive in arid climates make it one of the most versatile crops on the planet.** And over the next 10 years, improvements in irrigation technology and new cotton varieties will likely result in further decreases in cotton's water demand.

Make Every Drop Count
Cotton is drought tolerant, requiring little to no extra water other than natural rainfall in most regions of the world^{1,2}. When it comes to irrigation water needs in cotton production, in the US it breaks down like this:

- 64%** Requires no irrigation at all^{3,4}
- 31%** Receives supplemental irrigation⁴
- 5%** Fully irrigated^{4,5}

Irrigation, where required, is critical. In some cases, irrigation can provide a 400% increase in overall yield⁶, which makes precise usage crucial. Advanced technologies such as moisture sensors, weather modeling, and low-energy precision application (LEPA) irrigation are helping to achieve water reduction targets.

1. Panatier G, F & Chappin A, S. (2012) Water tolerance of wheat, maize and soybean as a function of their root:shoot ratio. Water Resource Management 26: 20-28.
2. Makonnen M, M, & Hoekstra A, Y. (2016) The green, blue and grey water footprint of crops and derived crop products. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences 20: 4271-4282. <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-20-4271-2016>
3. DT Resource, J.E. Osterberry, C. W. Wood, J. E. Smith (2015) Orange Talented Sunghun and Cotton Germplasm. Agricultural Water Management 15: 487-492.
4. United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service (2016) 2012-2013 Agricultural Statistics. https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Ag_Statistics/2016/2012_2013_ag_stats_publication.pdf
5. United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service (2016) 2012-2013 Irrigation and Water Management Survey. https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Ag_Statistics/2016/2012_2013_Irrigation_Survey_Ppt.pdf
6. Jaiswal S, K., Sood, A., Vohra, J. D., & Ghoshal, S. (2010) Simulated crop yields response to irrigation water and economic analysis: increasing irrigated water use efficiency in the Indian Punjab. Agronomy Journal 122(4): 1075-1084. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12231-010-9106-5>



Pathways to Progress

Increasing Cotton's Water Efficiency

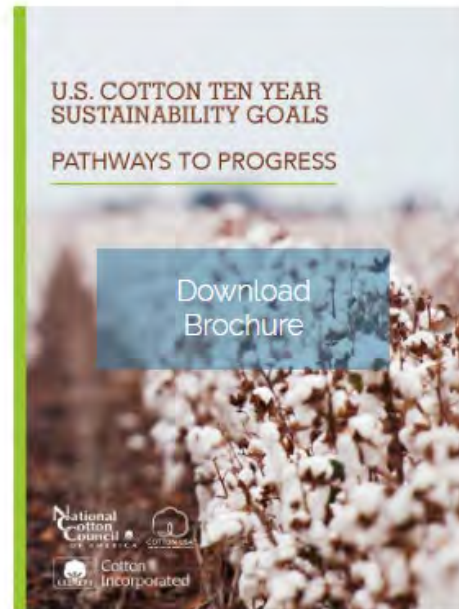
Sustainability Goals for U.S. Cotton

Commitment & Innovation Define U.S. Cotton Production

U.S. cotton producers are leading the way in responsible cotton production practices.

Through the support of research and implementation of technology, U.S. cotton production is on the path to continual improvement, maximizing efficiencies while minimizing inputs.

Download *U.S. Cotton Ten-Year Sustainability Goals. Pathways to Progress.*



Sustainability Goals for U.S. Cotton

U.S. cotton producers are leading the way in responsible cotton production practices.

Learn how:

[cottonworks.com/
sustainability-goals-us-cotton](https://cottonworks.com/sustainability-goals-us-cotton)

Cotton Sustainability Basics

Cotton Sustainability Basics

Sustainable Cotton Production

More sustainable cotton production means using our natural resources—**water**, **land**, and **energy**—more efficiently. U.S. cotton producers are leading the way in responsible cotton production practices that dramatically reduce water use, land use, soil loss, and energy use while increasing soil health and yield per acre. Key to these advances in the sustainability of cotton production has been the development of innovative technologies, management systems, and conservation approaches driven by science-based environmental goals and targets.

Let's take a closer look at the issues, progress, prospects, and goals for increased efficiency in the use of the three key natural resources in cotton production:



Take a closer look at the issues, progress, prospects, and goals for increased efficiency in the use of the three key natural resources in cotton production: water, land, and energy.

Go to:

[cottonworks.com/
cotton-sustainability-basics](https://cottonworks.com/cotton-sustainability-basics)

Webinars

PAST WEBINARS:

Emerging Consumers:
Back-to-School Buying
Behaviors Post-
Pandemic

Pathways to Progress:
Digging Deeper into
Soils

Pathways to Progress:
Reducing Climate
Impacts in Agriculture

Pathways to Progress:
Setting Sustainability
Goals

Plastic Free: Proving a
Natural Solution

Sourcing Cotton:
Understanding Chinese
Cotton & U.S. Import
Regulations

Interested in sharing
this content with a
colleague?

Create a free CottonWorks™
account and find this and all
past webinars at:

cottonworks.com/webinars

The recording of this webinar will be added
within the next 1-2 days.

Sourcing Cotton

Topics > Sourcing & Manufacturing > Fiber Science

ADD TO LIST

Basic Information for Developing or Adjusting Sourcing Strategies

The United States imports textiles from more than 80 countries. Brands, retailers, and companies importing apparel and other textiles have many choices when it comes to the geography of sourcing cotton and cotton products. As companies develop or adjust their sourcing strategies, it is helpful to understand vital information about cotton, trade in cotton and production, and manufacturing practices that can affect sourcing and traceability.

Many companies are searching for information about cotton production in China and how this may be affected by current regulations by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Sourcing Cotton Webinars

Basic Information for Adjusting Sourcing Strategies

If business conditions, regulations, or compliance requirements have you rethinking your cotton sourcing strategy, this webinar takes you through basic information essential to evaluating your cotton sourcing plan.

Download PDF: Sourcing Cotton: Basic Information for Adjusting Sourcing Strategies

Webinar originally played 2/10/21



Understanding Chinese Cotton & U.S. Import Regulations

Learn how cotton flows through each stage of China's supply chain and how a leading trade association for U.S. importers is helping companies assess the situation.

Download PDF: Sourcing Cotton: Understanding Chinese Cotton & U.S. Import Regulations

Webinar originally played 3/9/21



cottonworks.com



Pathways to Progress

Increasing Cotton's Water Productivity



Submit all final questions now using the Q&A feature.



Please take our brief survey on today's presentation prior to exiting the webinar.



Pathways to Progress Series

July 27 | Measurement

Upcoming
Webinar