



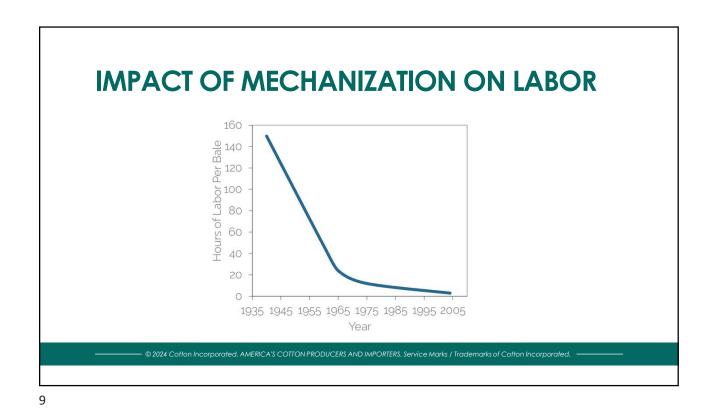


MSU END EFFECTOR





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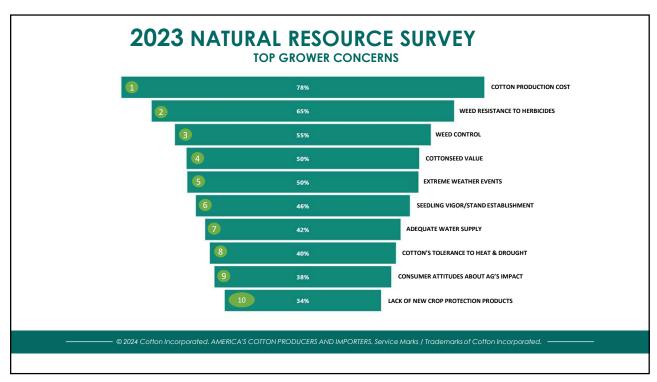


Today's Takeaways

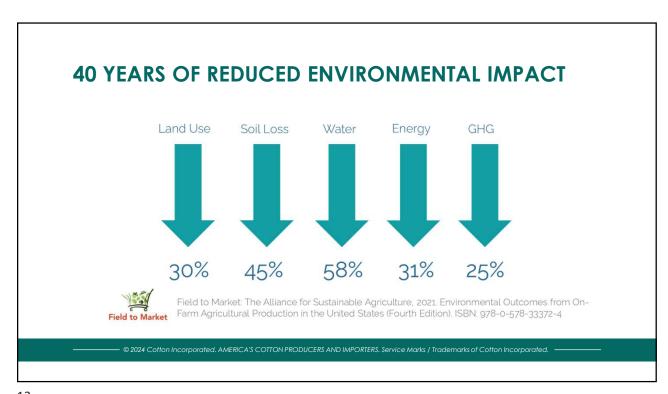
Technology is contributing to a reduction in the impacts of cotton production.

Cotton is:

Increasing its land use efficiency
Storing atmospheric carbon dioxide
Water efficient and drought tolerant
Reducing pesticide applications
Continually adopting new technologies
Self-assessing its progress
A food AND fiber crop



COTTON PRODUCTION INPUT COSTS Cost per acre* Input To protect yield and resource investments in the crop, farmers rely on Seed \$115 many inputs. Fertilizer \$140 Farming Goals: \$120 Ginning Maximize yield Chemicals \$200 Minimize inputs Fuel, lube, and \$110 electricity \$26 **Repairs Custom applications** \$50 **Total Operating Costs*** \$761



FIELD TO MARKET

Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture Member Include:

- The Nature Conservancy
- Environmental Defense Fund
- WWF
- ASABE
- NC State University
- BASF
- John Deere
- Cotton Incorporated
- National Corn Growers Association
- Kontoor
- The Coca Cola Company



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HOW WE DEFINE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Meeting the needs of the present while improving the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by:

- Increasing productivity to meet future food and fiber demands
- Improving the environment
- Improving human health
- Improving the social and economic well-being of agriculture communities



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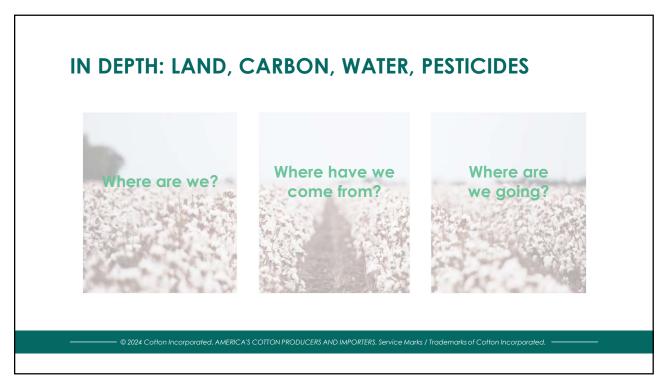
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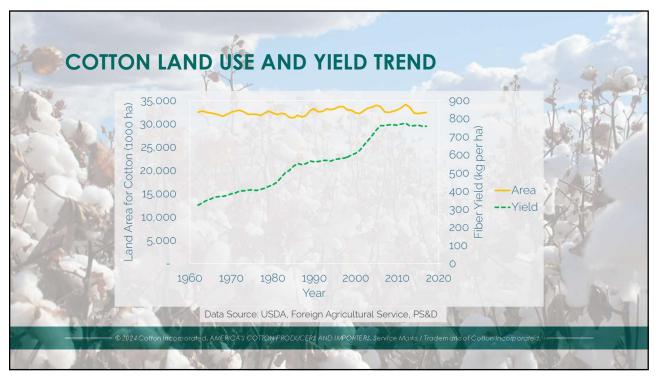
REGENERATIVE AG: A SYSTEMS-BASED APPROACH

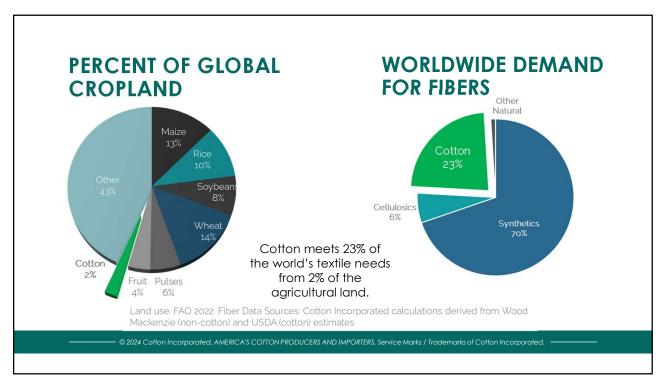
- Regenerative agriculture sequesters carbon in the soil and intentionally improves soil health, biodiversity, water quality, and air quality while ensuring the viability of farm production
- The principles of regenerative agriculture are adaptable to local conditions:
 - Minimizing soil disturbance
 - Maintaining living roots in soil
 - Continuously covering bare soil
 - Maximizing diversity, with emphasis on crops, soil microbes, and pollinators
 - Integrating livestock where feasible
- Practices such as no-till or reduced tillage, crop rotation, cover crops, integrated pest management and composting play pivotal roles in achieving regenerative agriculture's goals. They improve soil quality, enable water retention, reduce erosion and foster a biodiverse ecosystem.

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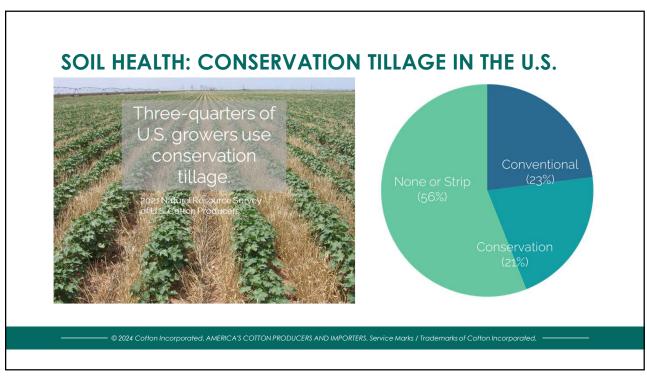


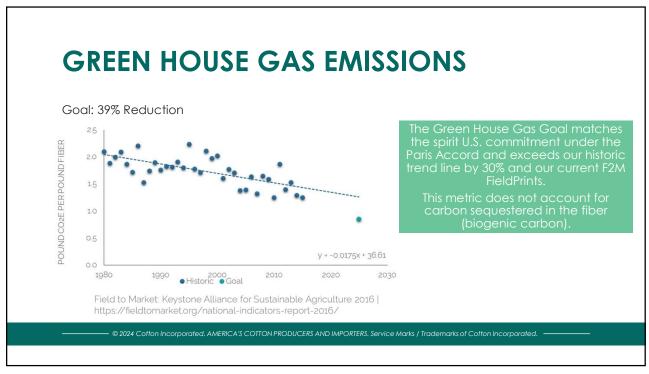


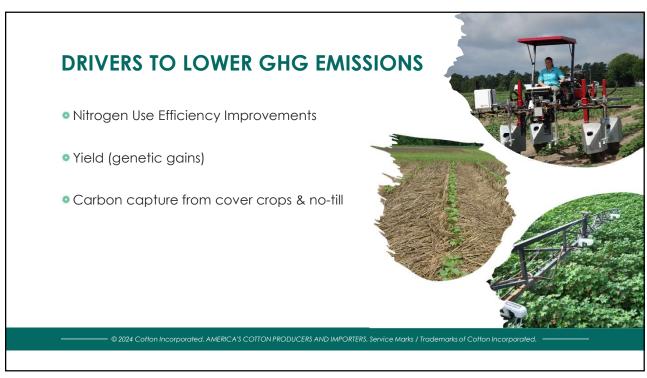


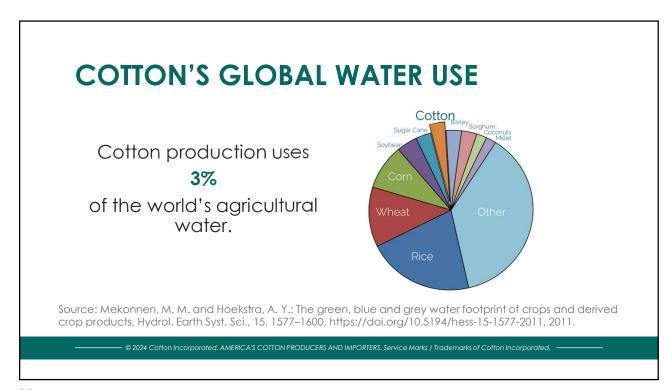


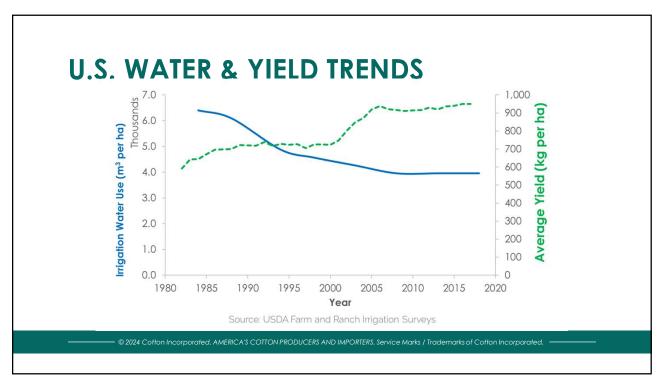


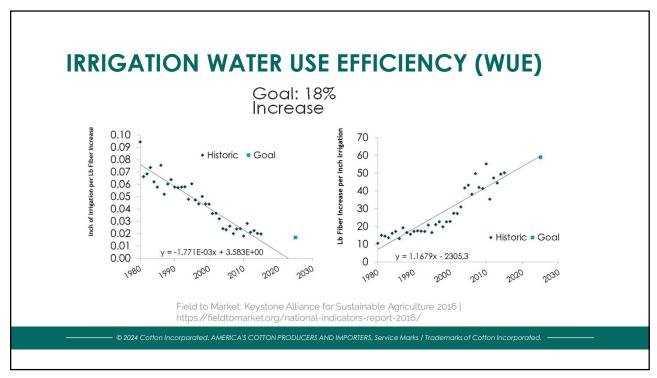














MAXIMIZING RAINFALL: SOIL HEALTH AND FARM PONDS



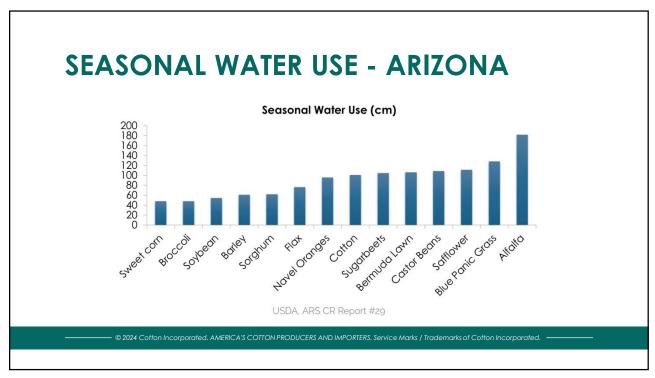
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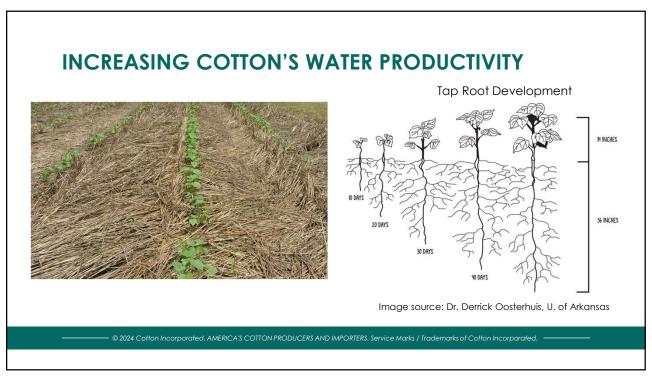
29

OPTIMIZING IRRIGATION DELIVERY AND TIMING SYSTEMS

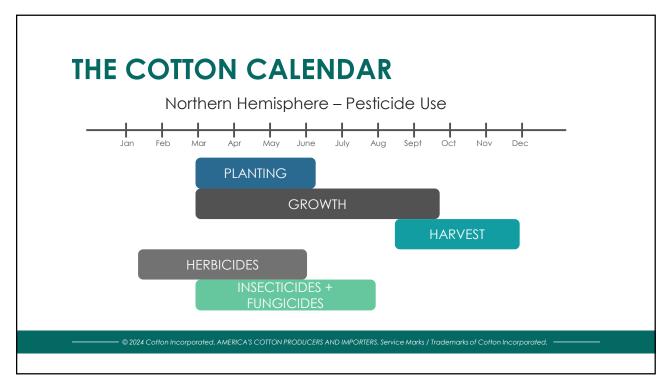


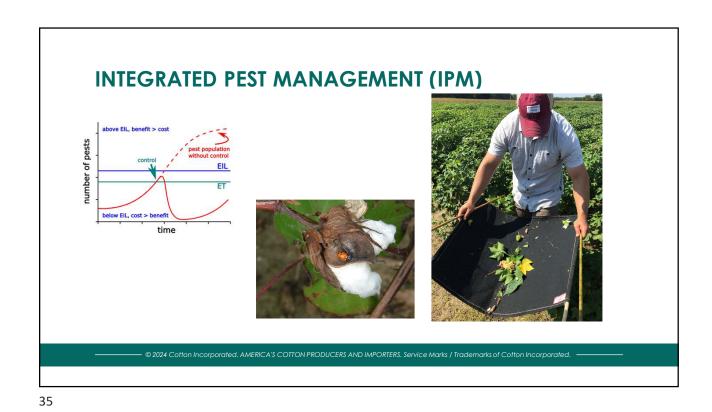
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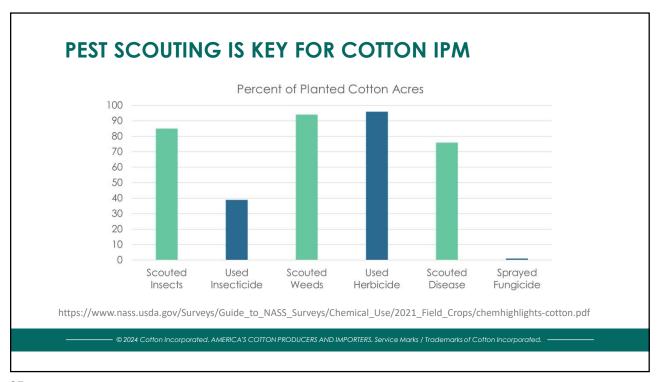






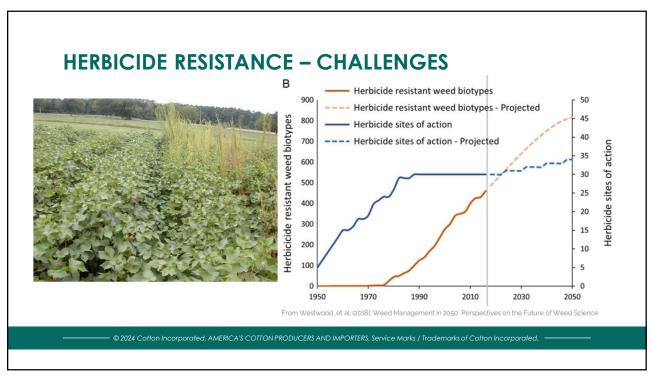












COMMERCIAL AI WEED CONTROL EXAMPLE







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41

COMMON THEMES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Yield Increase

Genomics & Breeding

Cover Crops

- Soil improvement (erosion, quality, & carbon)
- Weed suppression
- Rainfall capture (water quantity & quality)

Precision Management

- IPM to Optimize pesticide use
- Sensor-based fertilizer and water use
- Robots to reduce GHG, energy, labor, and since harvested when boll opens, less field loss and better quality



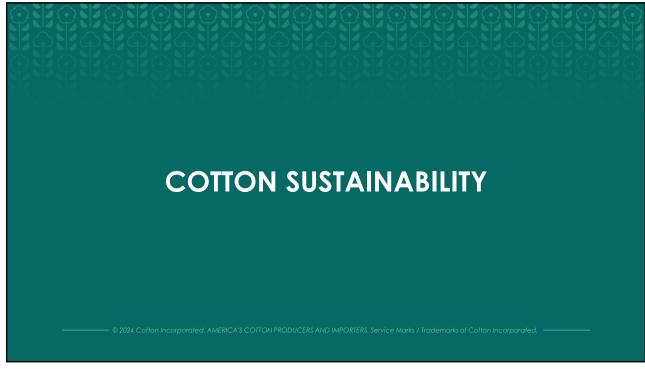


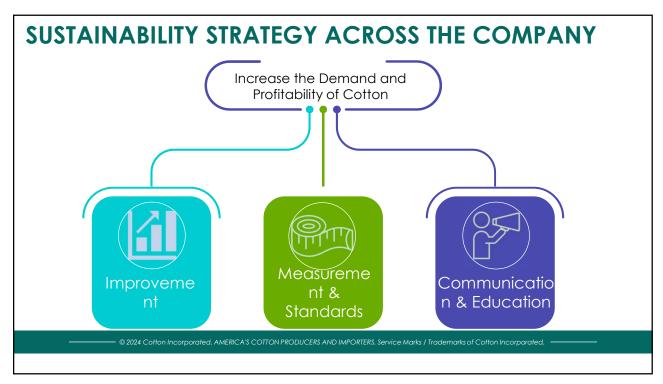


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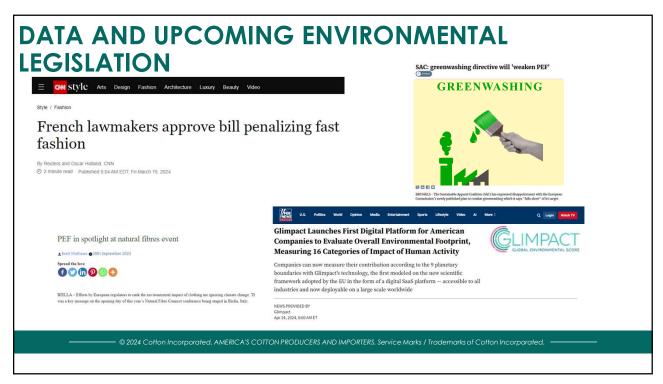


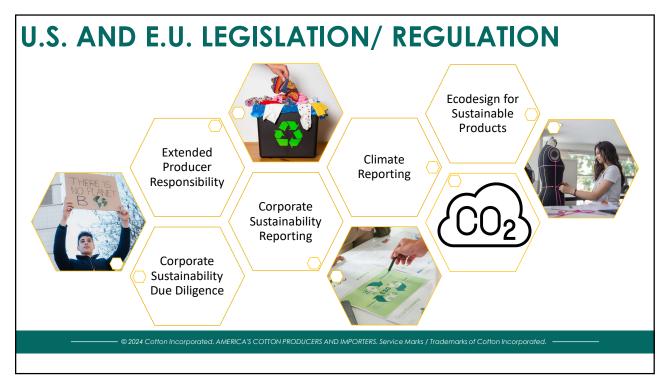


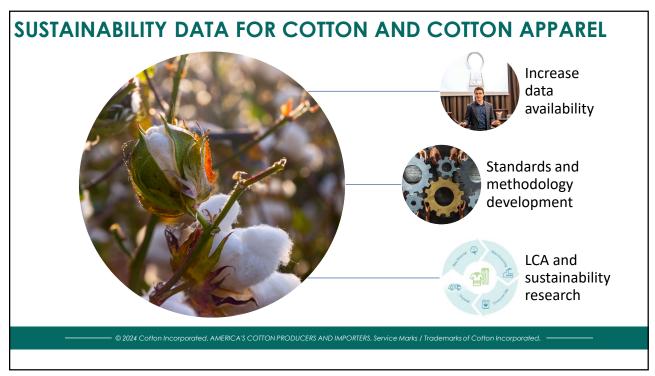


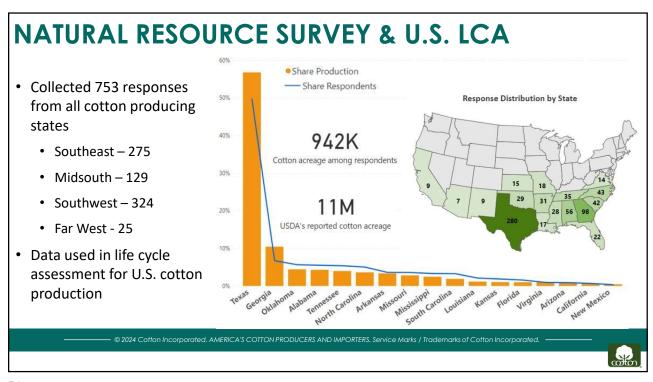


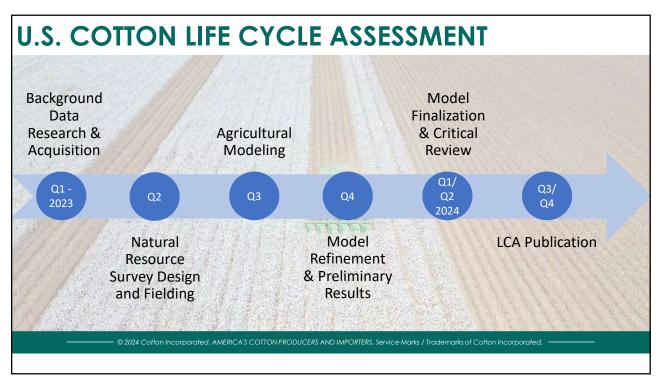














HIGG MSI COTTON EXPERT METHODOLOGY



TEAM OBJECTIVES

Publish a Methodology for Cotton LCA that is

- Industry-aligned
- Independently reviewed
- Provides clear guidance on data requirements (Data Collection Template)



Add new cotton data to the Higg MSI that is

- Region- & Program-specific
- Consistent
- Continuously updated (every 1-3 years)

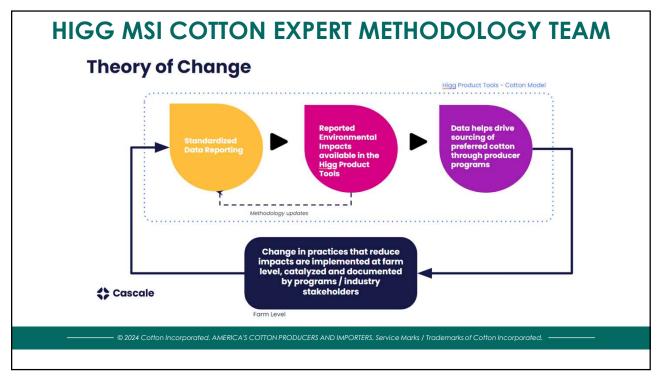


Educate and focus on the appropriate use-cases for LCA data

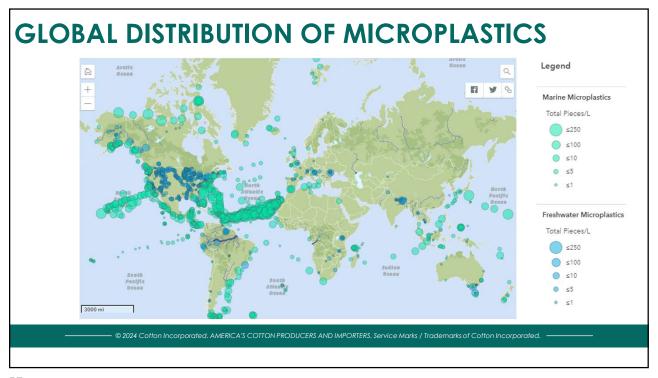
- Avoid just chasing/comparing the lowest number
- Understand implications of different field practices also beyond those captured in the impact results



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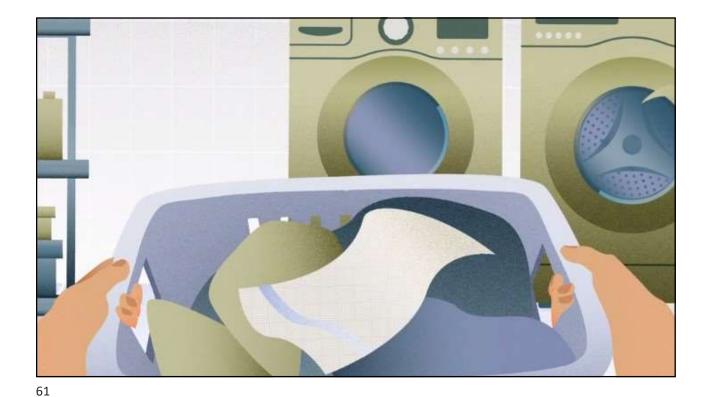












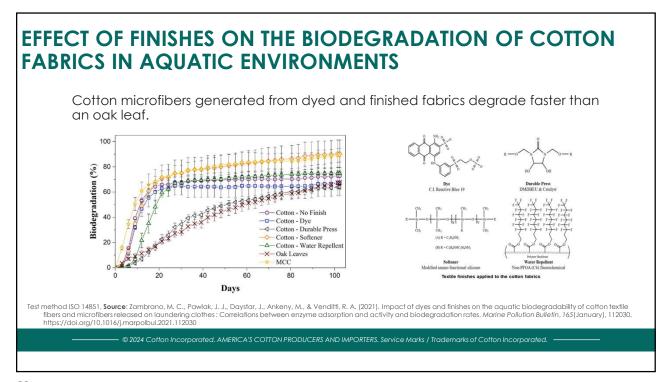
SYNTHETIC MICROFIBER PERSISTENCE AND THE AQUATIC
ENVIRONMENT

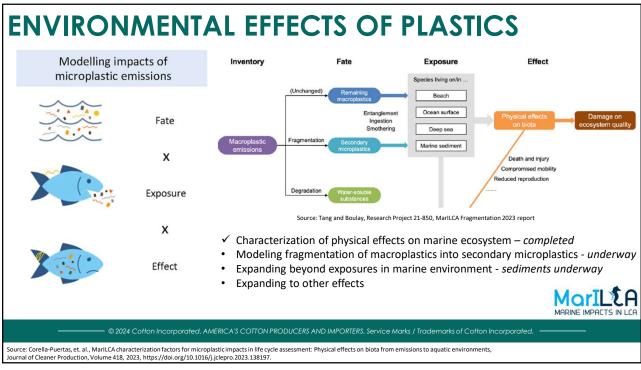
Cotton microfibers readily biodegrade in aquatic environments whereas polyester microfibers do not
Cotton biodegrades in:

Wastewater environments
Fresh water
Salt water

Source: Zambrano, M. C., Pawlak, J. J., Daystar, J., Ankeny, M., Goller, C. C., & Venditti, R. A. (2020), Aerobic biodegradation in freshwater and marine environments of textle microfibers generated in clothes Isaundering:
Effects of cellulose and polyester-based microfibers on the microbiome. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 151 (January)

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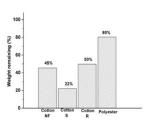


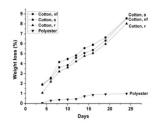


BIODEGRADABILITY & COMPOSTING STUDY OF COTTON & POLYESTER FABRICS

Li et al., 2010 conducted industrial compost and lab trials on three 100% knit cotton fabrics (two with softener finish) and one 100% polyester fabric

 Cotton fabrics with common finishes degraded in lab conditions and were compostable in industrial trials – polyester was not





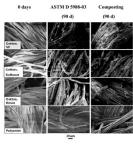


FIGURE 5. Biodegradation of fabrics in composting

FIGURE 6. Biodegradation of fabrics by enzymatic hydrolysis

FIGURE 7. SEM images of fabric samples after degradatio

Test Method: ASTM D5988-09 & industrial compost. Source: Li, Lili, M. F., & Browning, K. J. (2010). Biodegradability Study on Cotton and Polyester Fabrics, 5 (4). Retrieved from https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/155892501000500406

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67

COMPOSTING AT CORNELL







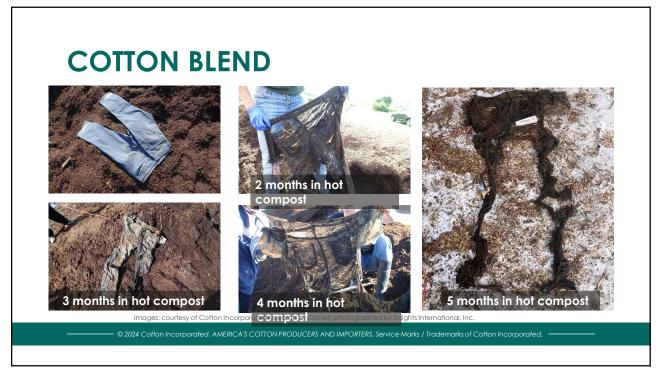


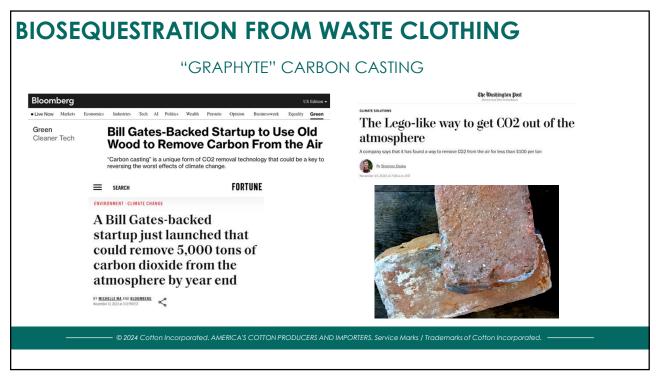


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REUSE AND DURABILITY

Hypothesis:

Cotton fabric is commonly reused a second or third time before being discarded, which reduces its overall environmental impact

Goal:

Perform LCA around the multiple uses of cotton fabric and determine how that reduces the overall impact of cotton fabric used in apparel



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