



Mission

Improve the demand for and profitability of cotton through research and promotion



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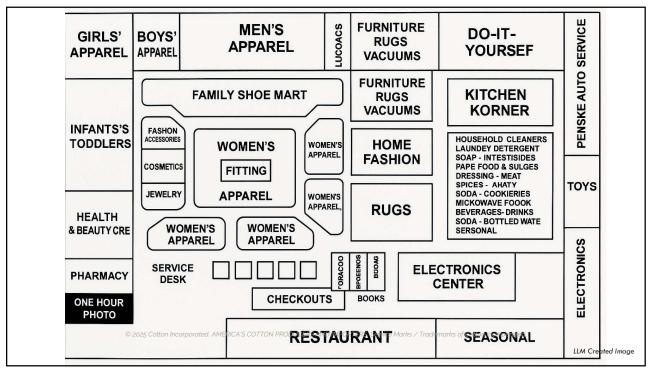
- Worldwide sharing of research and knowledge
- Not-for-profit company

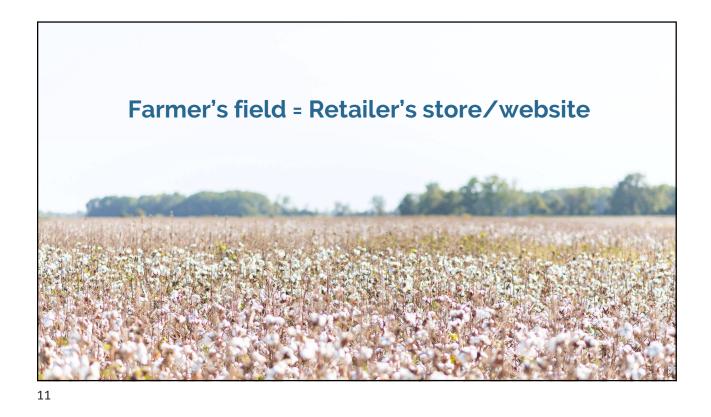


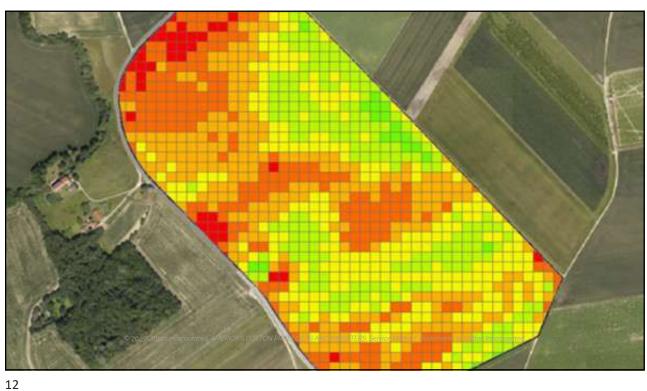














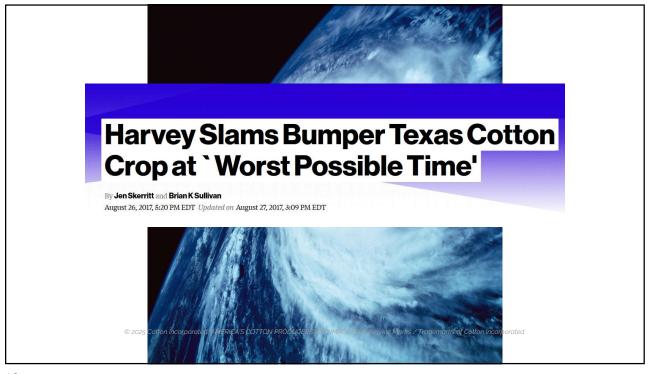






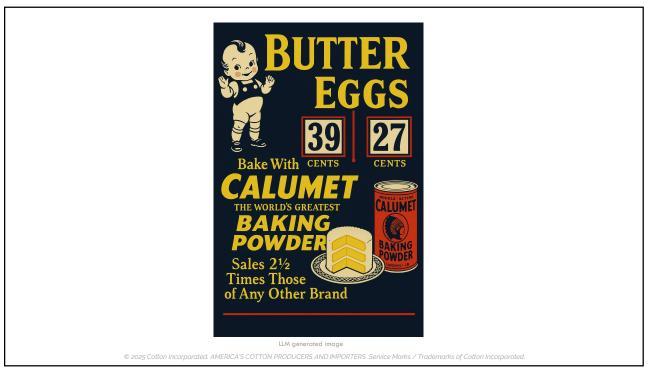






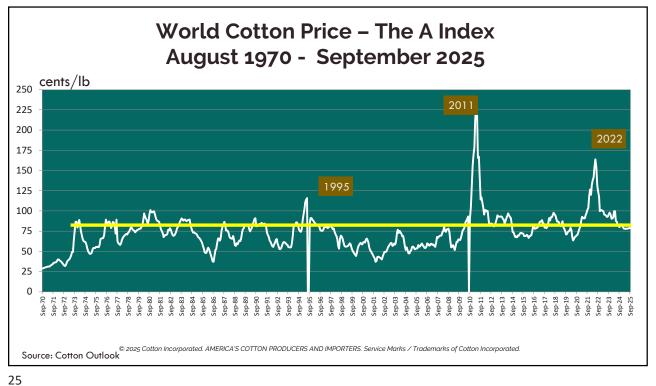




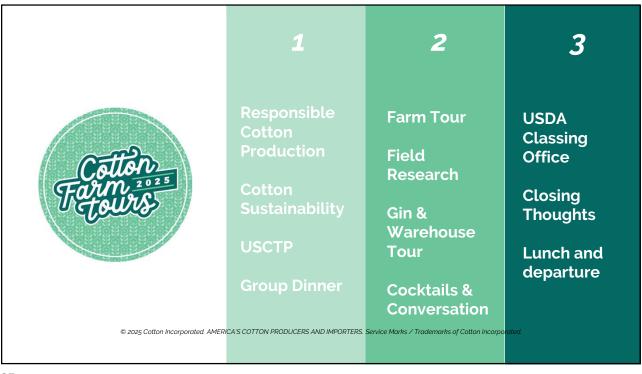




ltem	1970s	2025
Eggs	61 cents / dozen	\$5.99/ dozen
Butter	86 cents / lb.	\$6.99 / lb
utter	80 cents / Ib.	\$0.99 / Ib







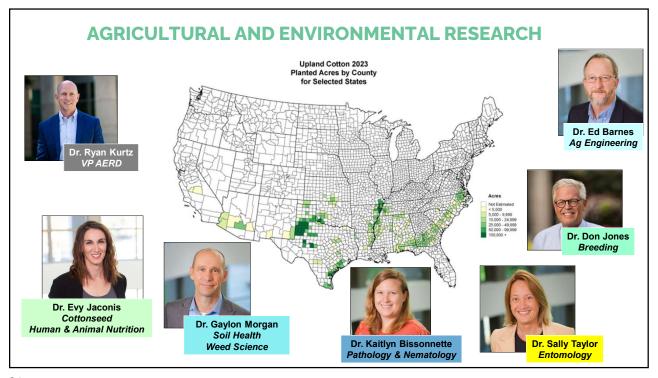
OUR OBJECTIVES

See Ask Learn Judge for yourself



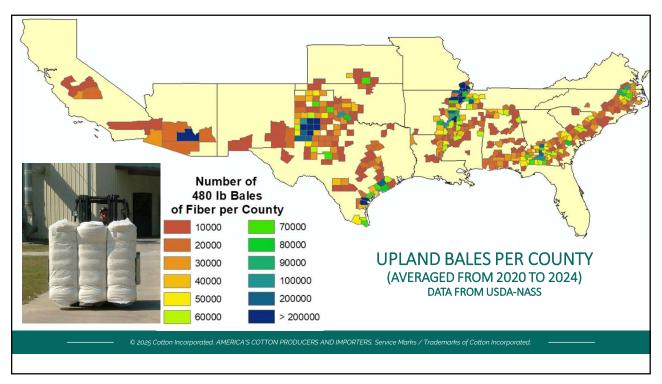


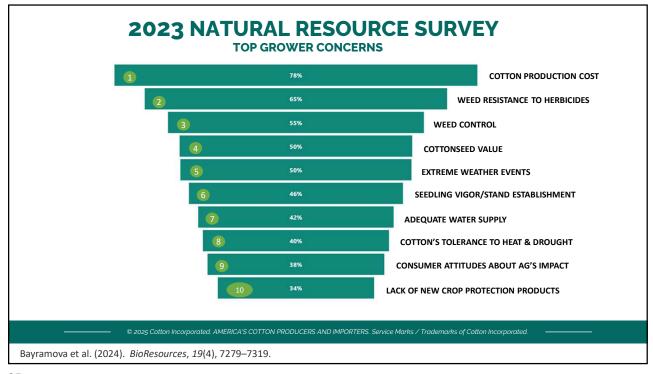




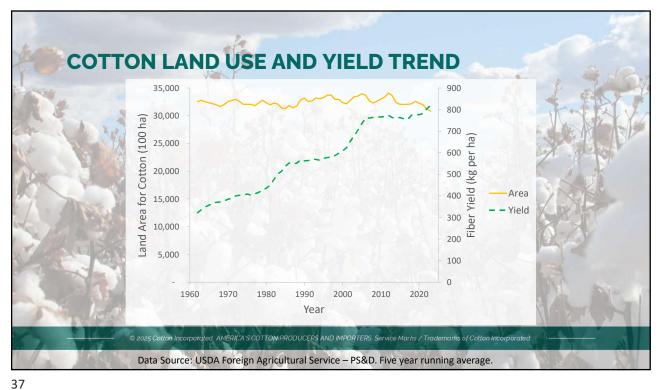


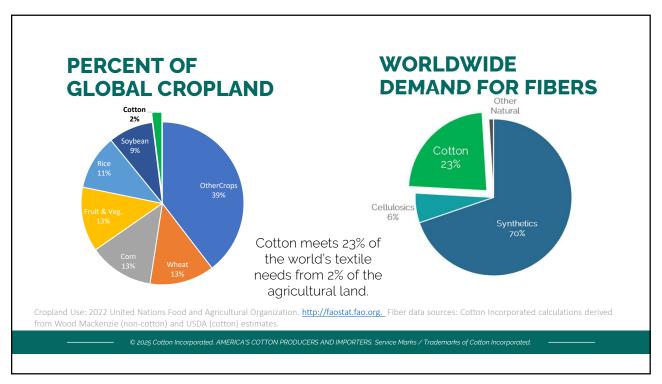


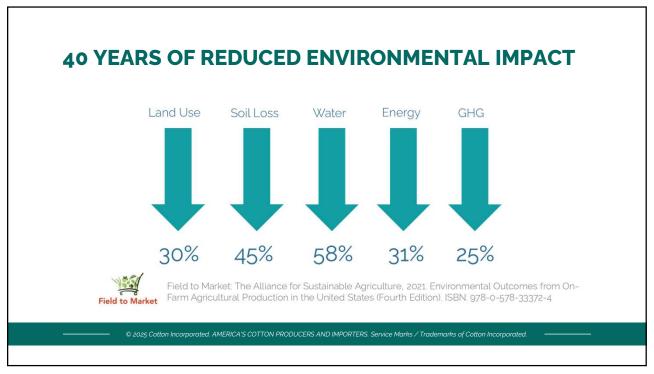




COTTON PRODUCTION INPUT COSTS Cost per acre* Inputs Seed \$133 To protect yield and resource investments in the crop, farmers rely on many inputs. **Fertilizer** \$137 \$186 Ginning Farming Goals: \$159 Chemicals Maximize yield Fuel, lube, and elect. \$57 Minimize inputs \$75 Repairs **Custom applications** \$38 * Not including Fixed costs (land, equipment, infrastructure, etc.) Interest on op. inputs \$19 **Total Operating Costs*** \$804 https://www.cotton.org/econ/cropinfo/costsreturns/portal.cfm









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 wellbeing of agriculture communities

Outcomes-based approach.

https://fieldtomarket.org/defining-sustainability/

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PRODUCTION SYSTEMS: ORGANIC, CONVENTIONAL, GMOs

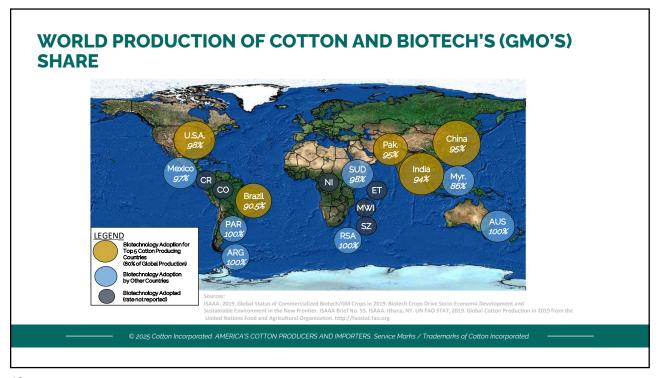
The internet and social media are full of polarizing information to affirm whatever you want to believe.

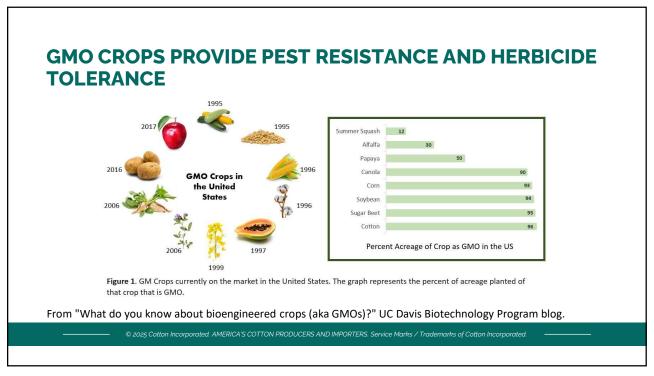
There are no perfect production systems.

All production systems have pros and cons.



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ORGANIC & CONVENTIONAL

- Neither use GMO seed
- The difference isn't whether chemicals and pesticides can be used, it's the source.
- Organic allows most natural substances while prohibiting most synthetics.
- Conventional allows most natural substances as well as all EPA approved synthetics.
- There is no inherent safety or hazard in being natural or synthetic.



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ORGANIC & CONVENTIONAL

- Both systems:
 - Use as few chemical inputs as necessary to maximize ROI
 - Implement and benefit from practices that protect soil health
 - Comply with the same EPA worker protection standards
 - Can be sustainable produced
- The fiber characteristics are indistinguishable



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REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

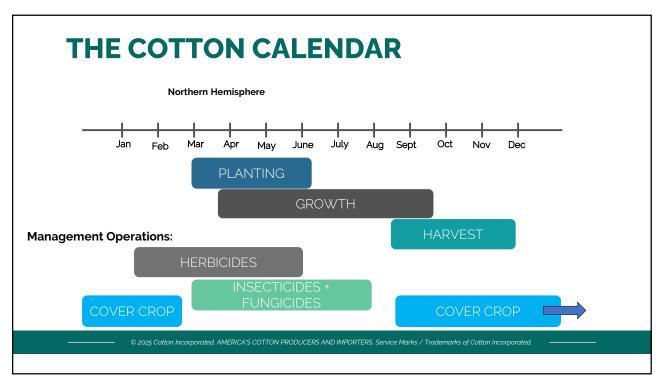
- "Using a systems-based perspective, regenerative agriculture sequesters carbon in the soil and intentionally improves soil health, biodiversity, water quality, and air quality while ensuring the viability of farm production.
- This definition is accompanied by five principles, which are based on Indigenous ways of land management and are adaptive to local conditions and culture:
 - minimize [soil] disturbance;
 - · maintain living roots in the soil;
 - continuously covering bare soil;
 - · maximize diversity; and
 - · integrate livestock where it is feasible."
- Field to Market



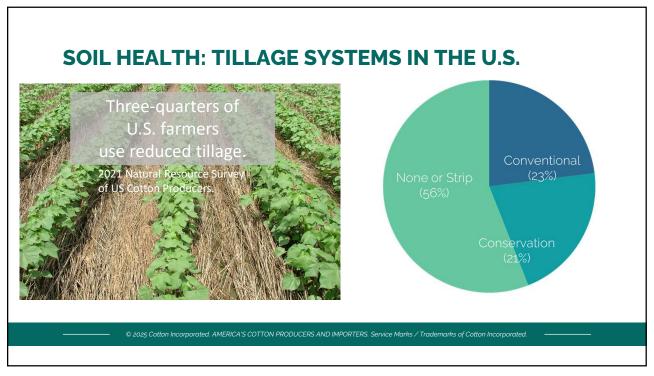
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https://fieldtomarket.org/regenerative-agriculture-guidance/

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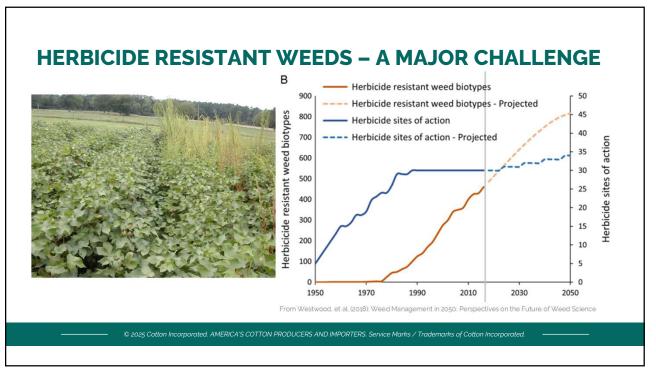












TARGETED WEED MANAGEMENT



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COMMERCIAL AI WEED CONTROL EXAMPLE







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Cotton production uses

3%

of the world's agricultural water.

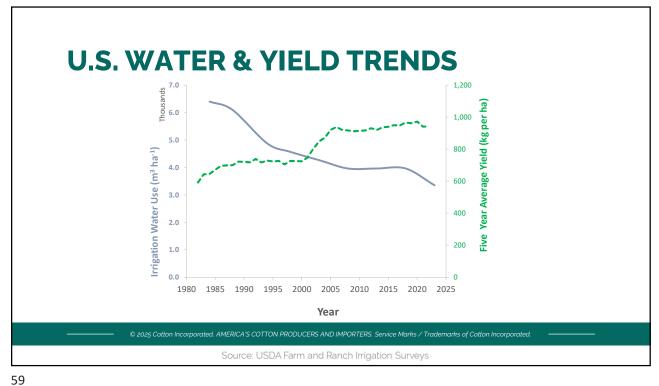
Source: Mekonnen, M. M. and Hoekstra, A. Y.: The green, blue and grey water footprint of crops and derived crop products, Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 15, 1577–1600, https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-15-1577-2011, 2011.

MG1 I added the words "pre-bloom stage" to the title. I am not sure if it is worth trying to introduce a new term "squaring" to this group because they will not likely see one in the field portion. I think "pre-bloom" will make more sense to them.

Morgan, Gaylon, 2025-09-17T12:14:15.589

EB1 0 I like making the joke that a square is a triangle.

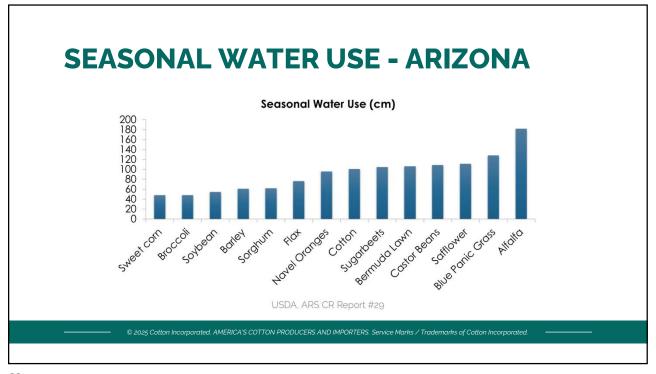
Barnes, Ed, 2025-09-22T15:28:47.073

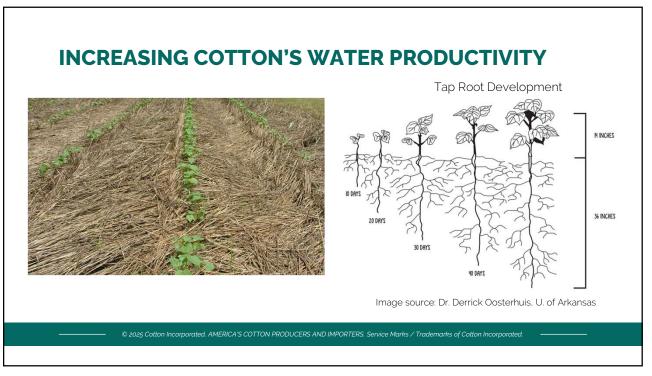




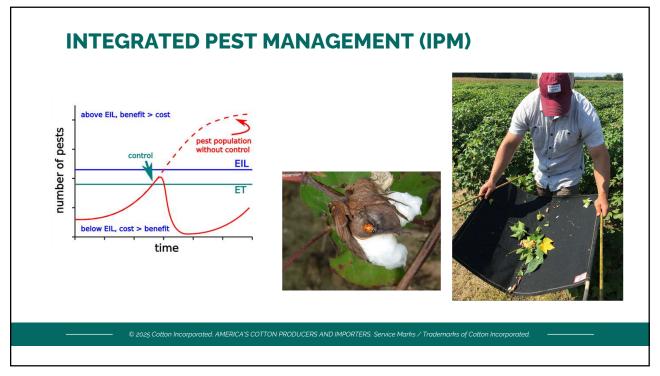












WHAT IS IPM ANYWAY?

Management, not control.

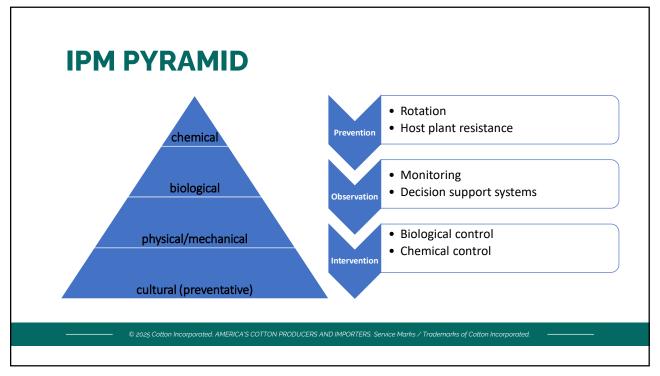
People-oriented. Decisions are made on the farm level.

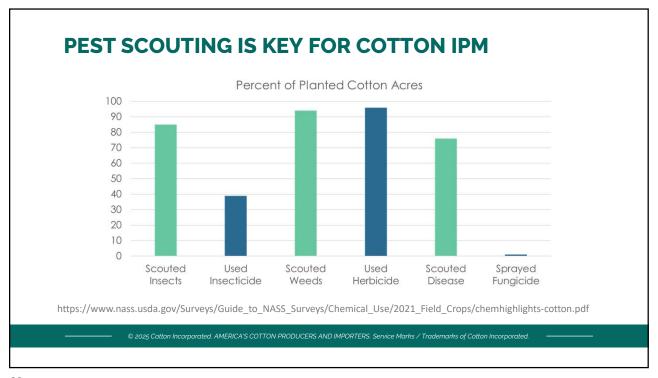
Preventative and therapeutic practices.

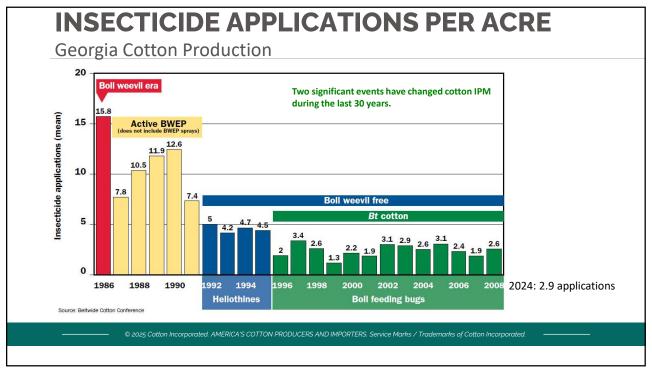
First principle of IPM – take no action unless a pest is present and poses an actual or potential threat (usually economic).

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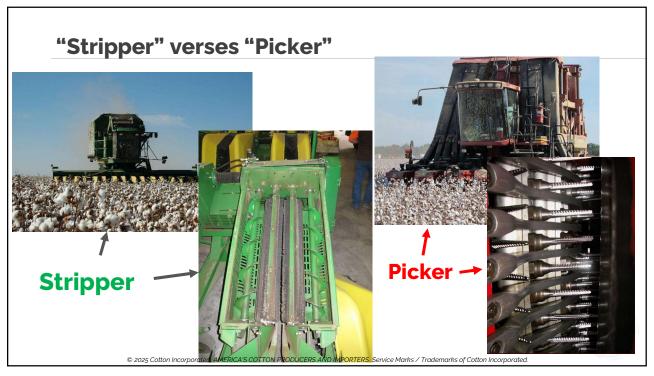








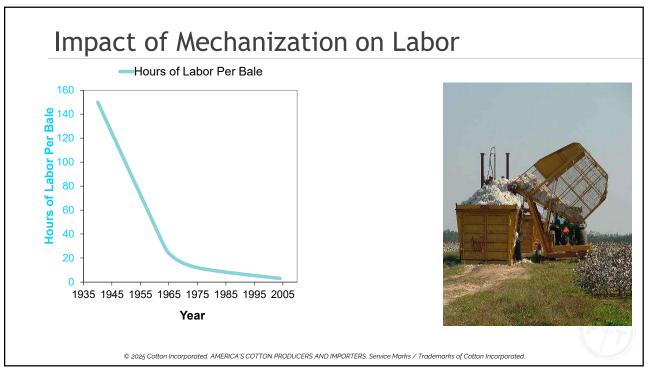


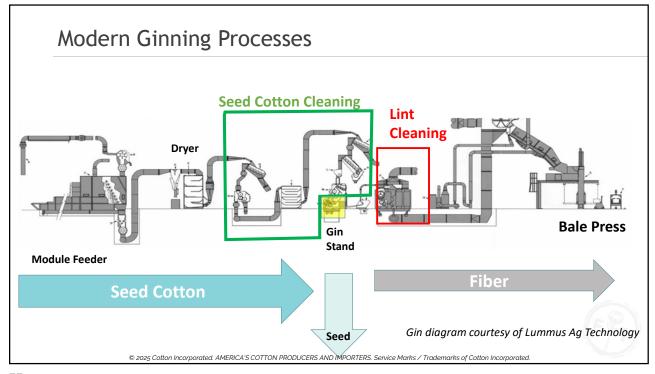


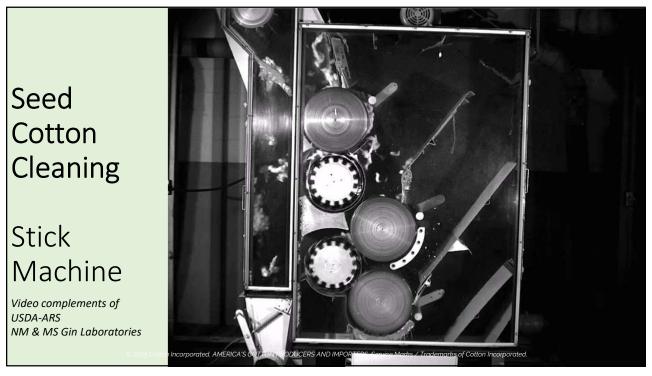


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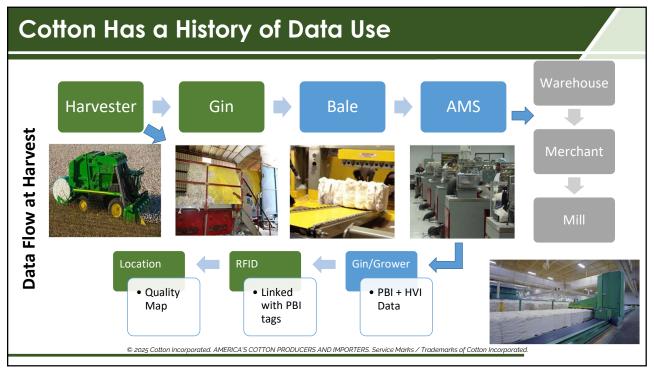


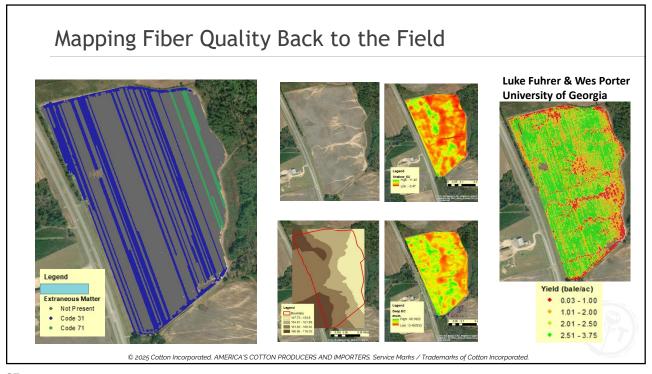














COMMON THEMES FOR IMPROVEMENT

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

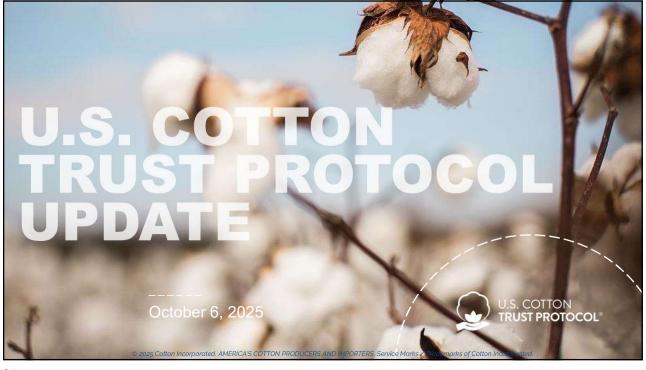




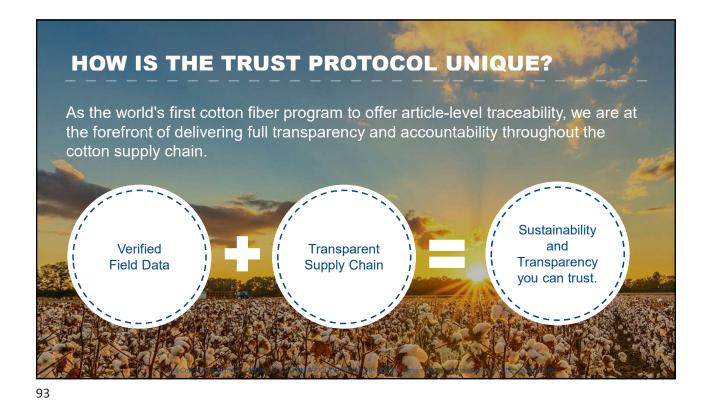


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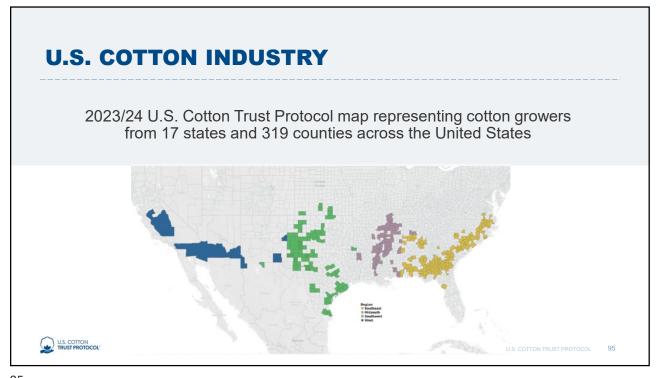


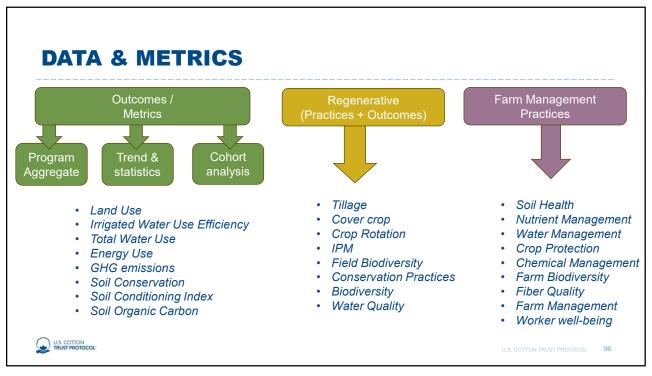


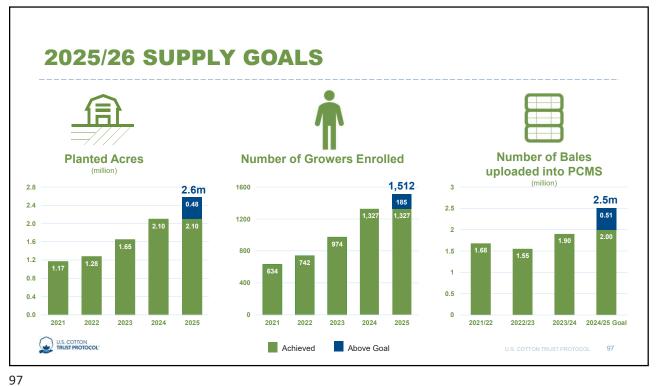


BEGINNING AT THE FIELD

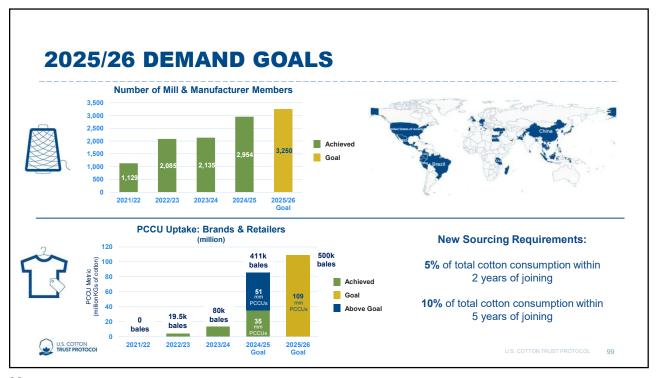
PAPORTERS Service Marks / Trademarks of Cotton Incorporated.

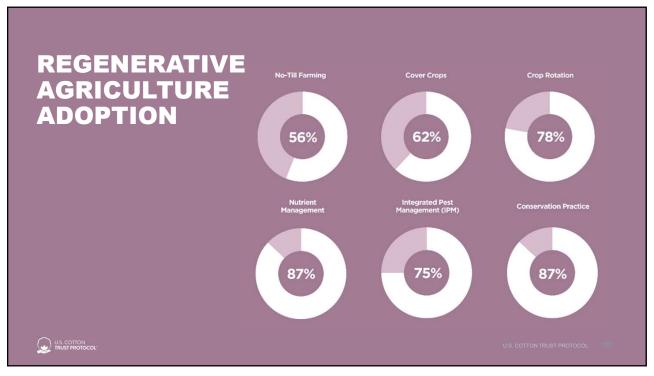




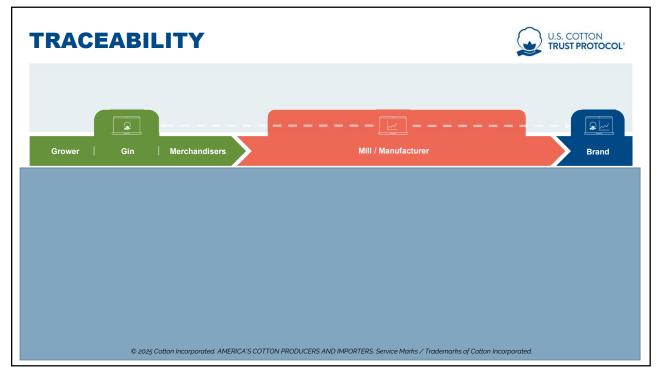


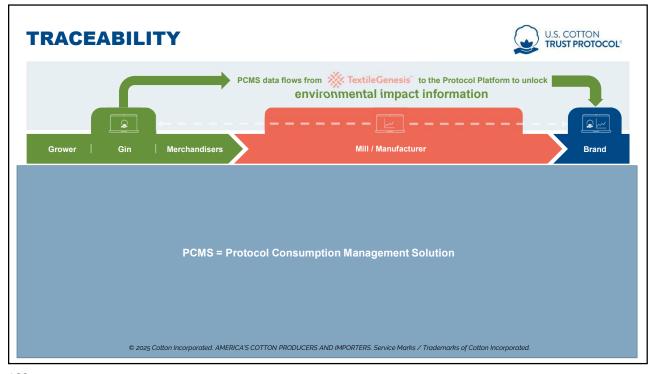


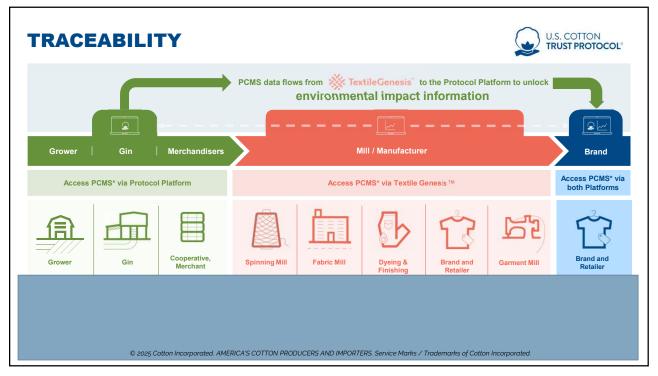


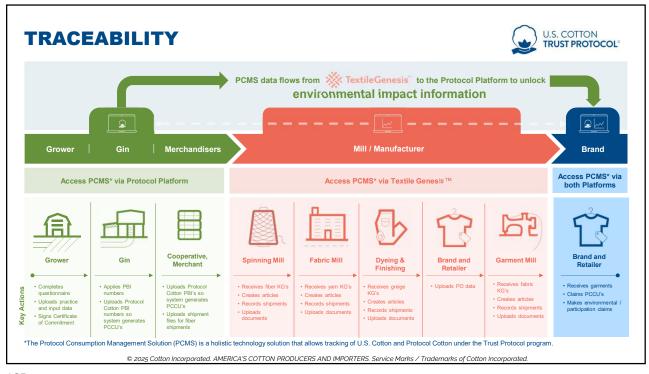


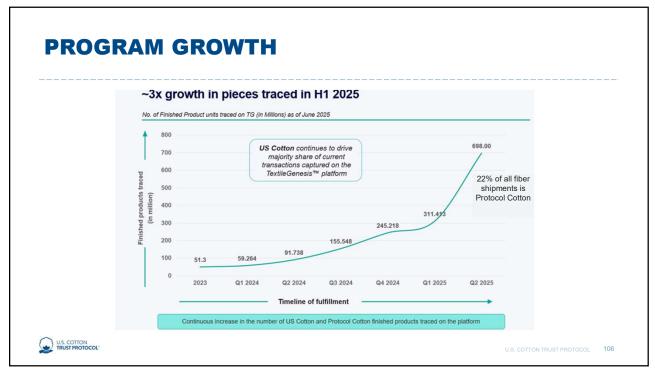


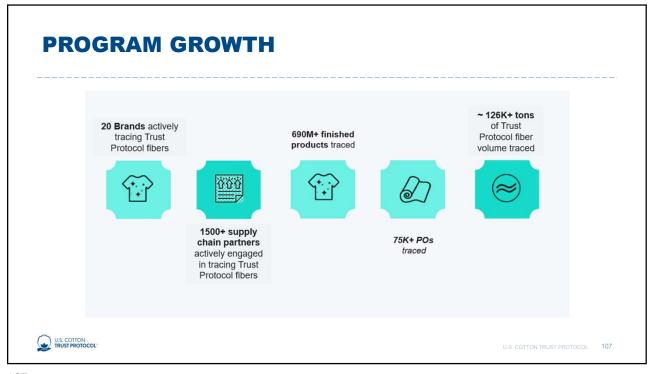








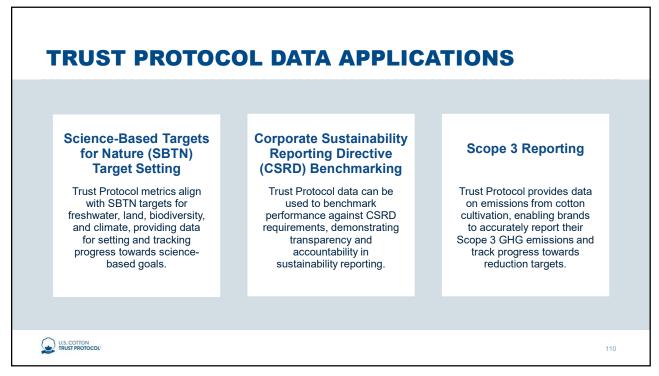


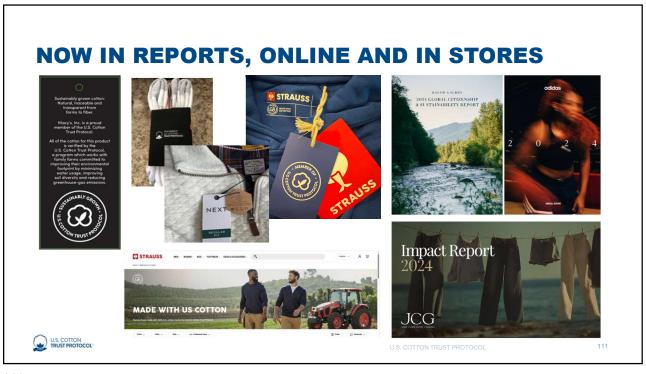




BRAND & RETAILER MEMBER BENEFITS ENVIRONMENTAL S **COMMUNICATIONS TRACEBILITY** DATA Support transparency and Transparent and streamlined Comprehensive technology access corporate reporting pricing Strengthened supply chain and Collective impact and continuous Comprehensive toolkit and brand stakeholder confidence improvement visibility U.S. COTTON TRUST PROTOCOL

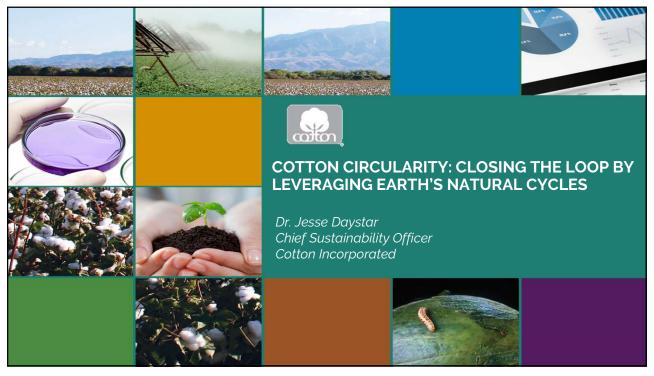
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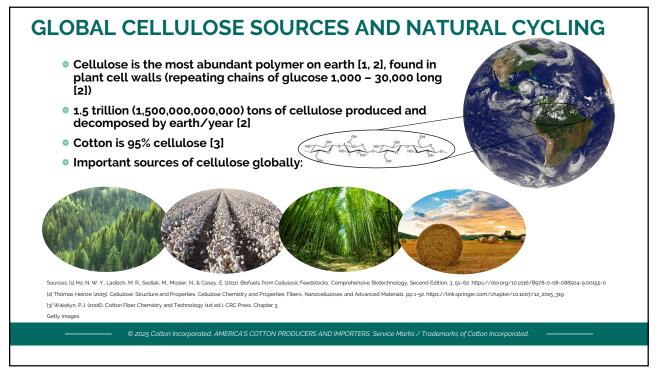


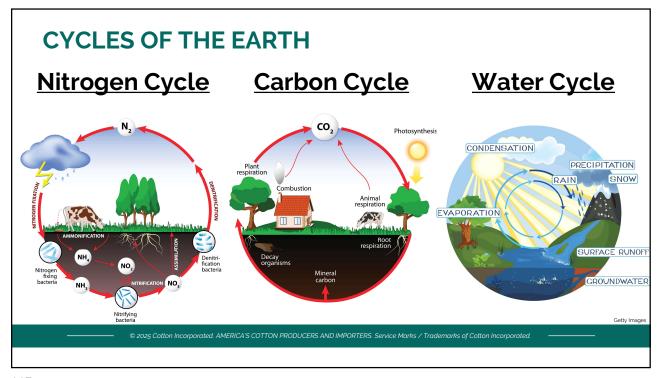


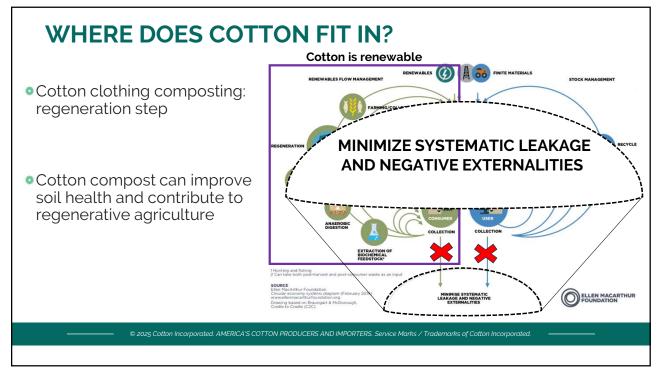




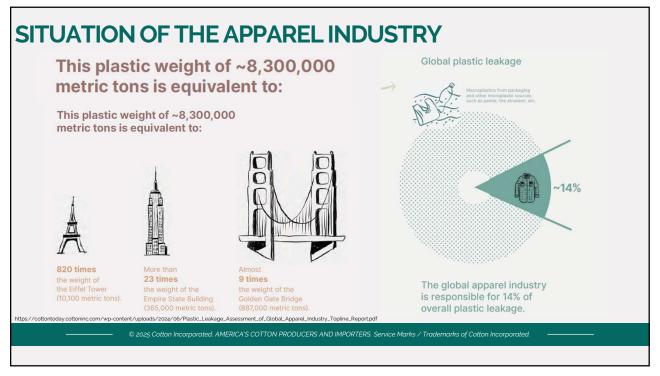


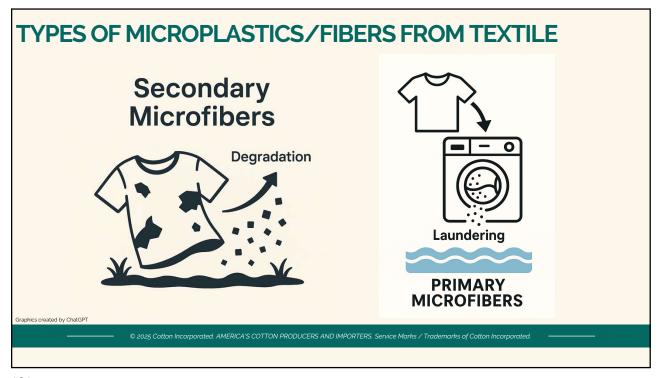




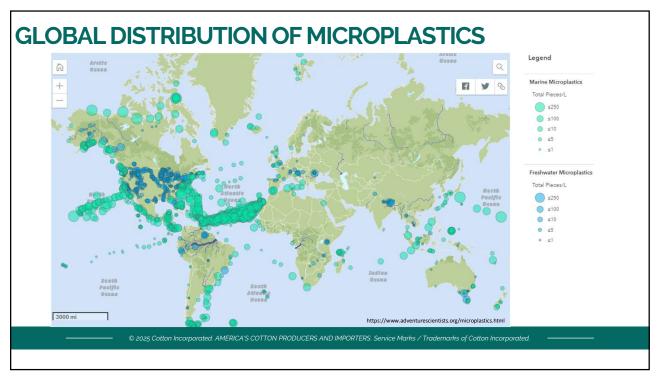


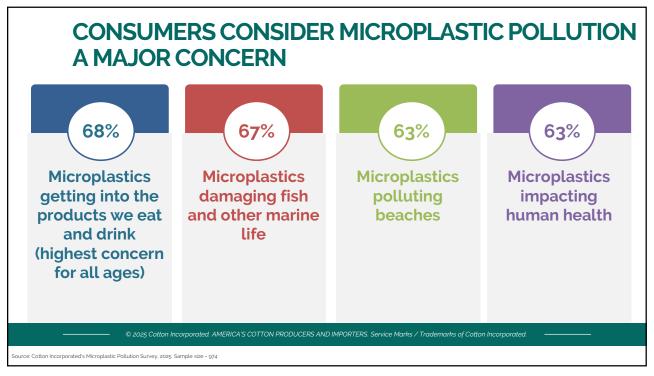




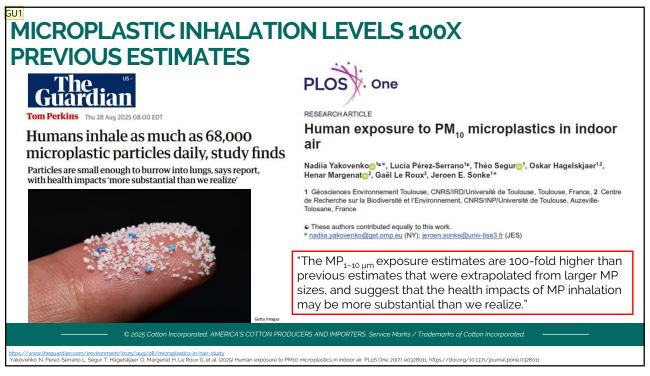












GU1 Sue Coleman - Please make it clear this is the NCC campaign.

Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:22:50.418

SP1 0 See new slide header.

Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T17:29:09.479

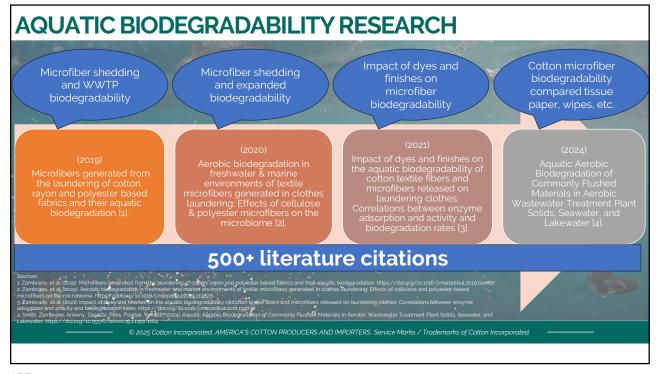
Slide 126

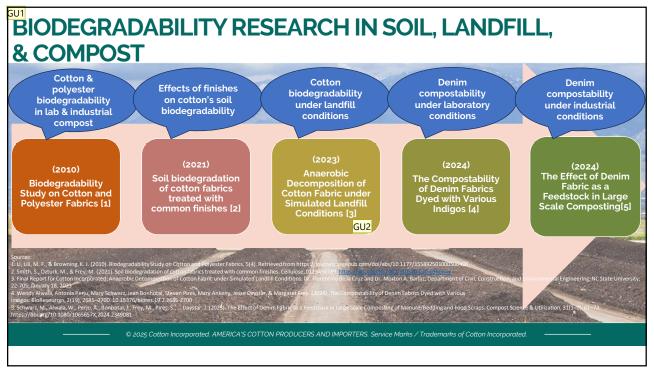
GU1 Sue Coleman - The evidence you are showing are research articles which cannot be used to communicate a result. From what you provide it lacks evidence of casual effect.

Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:23:58.794

SP1 0 Notes of lung cancer impacts removed. OK to keep with those notes removed, based on our 9/30 conversation at CI.

Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T17:36:42.660





GU1 Sue Coleman - Needs reference numbers to the citations below.

Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:24:43.139

SP1 0 Numbers added to text.

Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T18:22:15.213

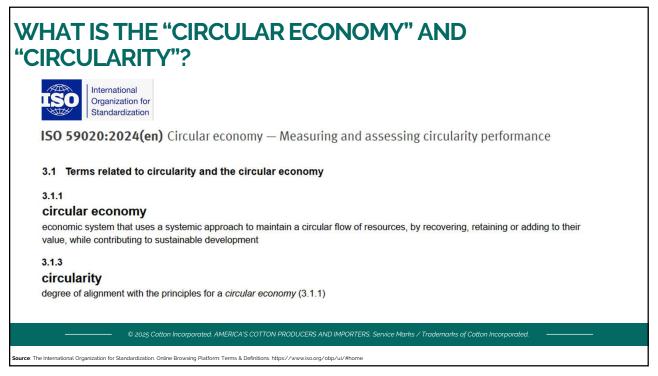
GU2 Sue Coleman - This is a thesis paper that is not published in a peer reviewed journal.

Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:26:58.892

SP2 0 OK to show as is based on our 9/30 conversation at CI. Citation 3 is referencing the project report that was provided by NC State following the conclusion of the Cotton Incorporated funded project #22-705.

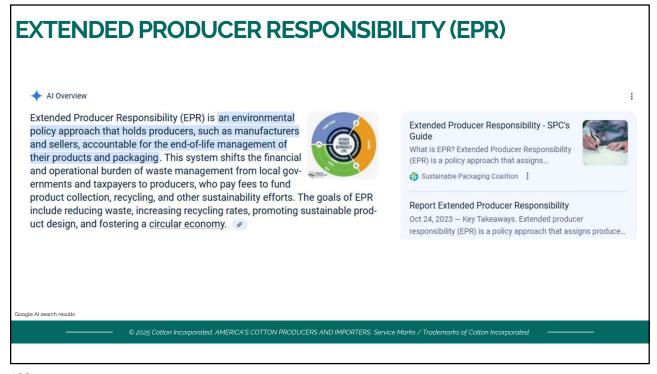
Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T18:23:39.856

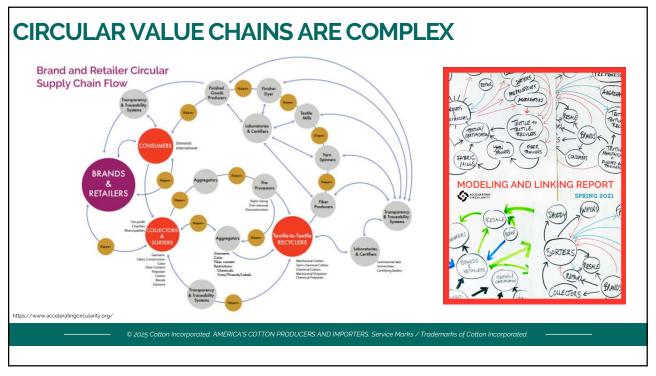




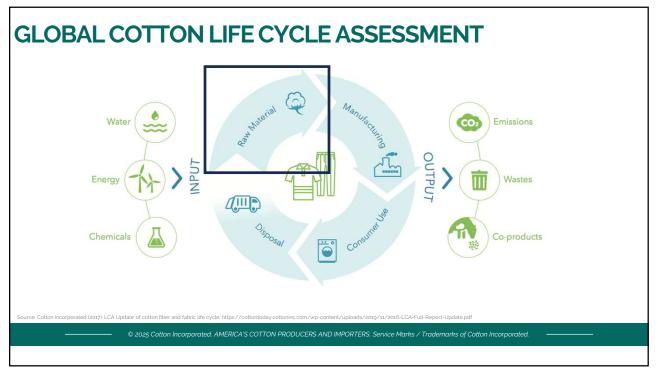


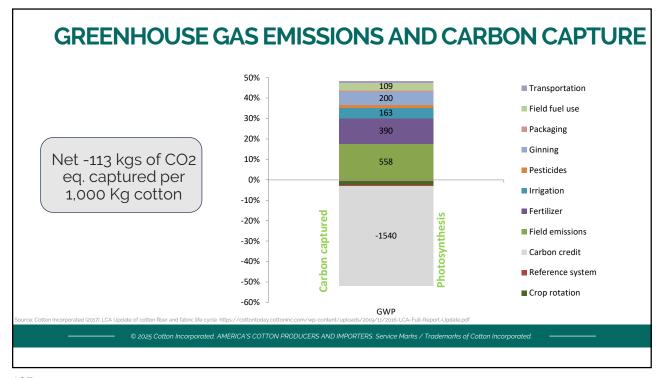


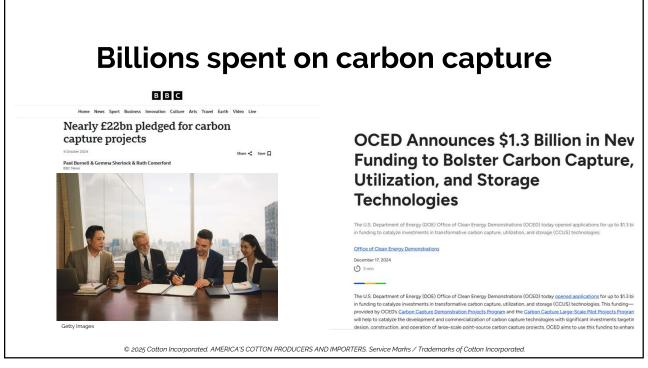




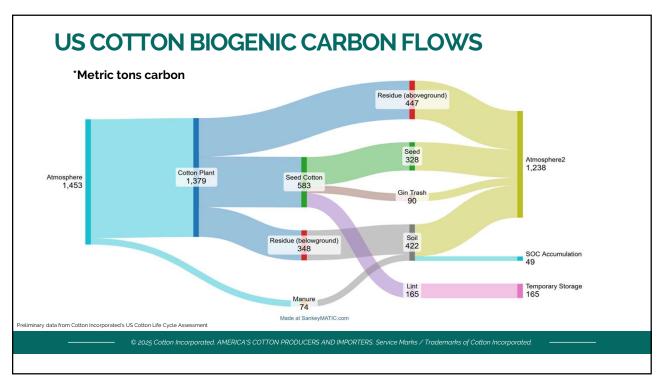


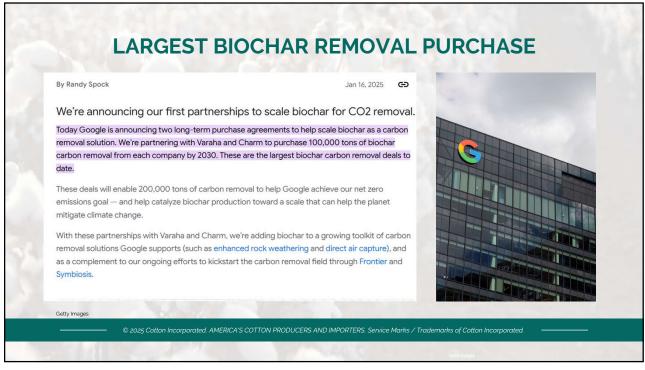


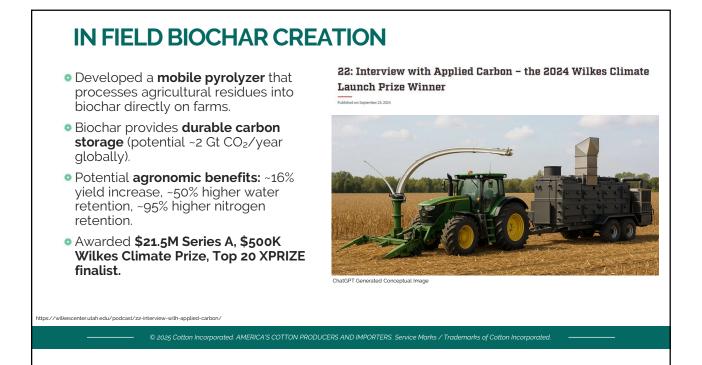




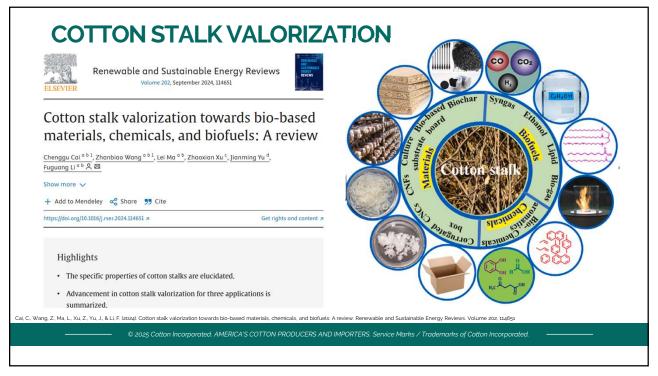


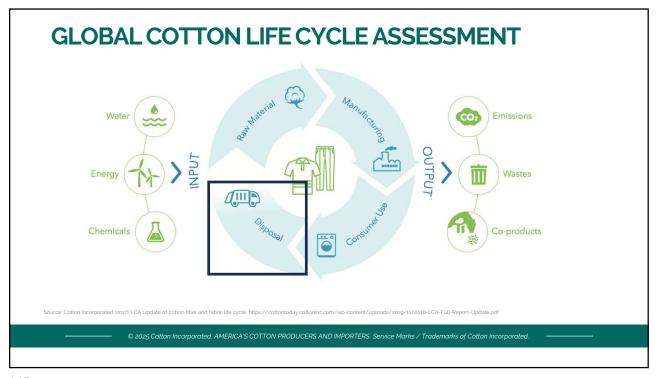


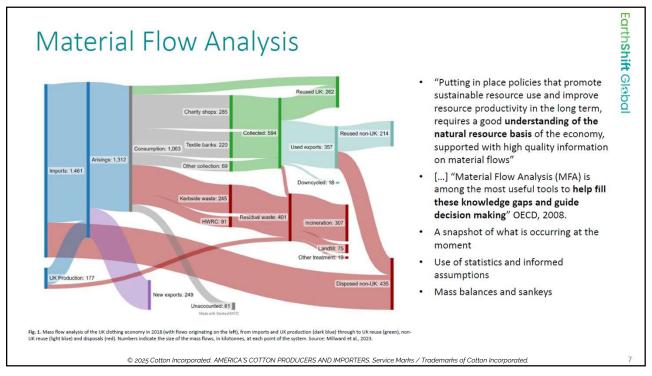


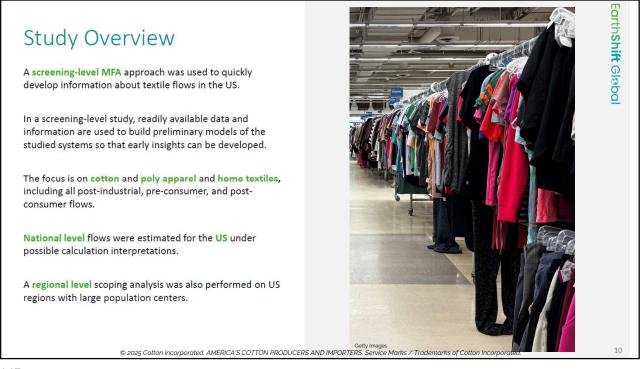


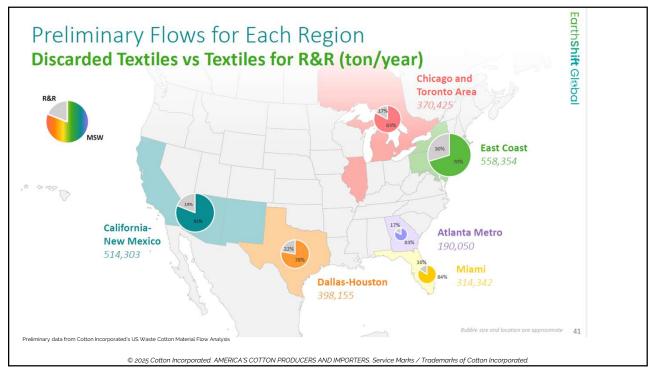




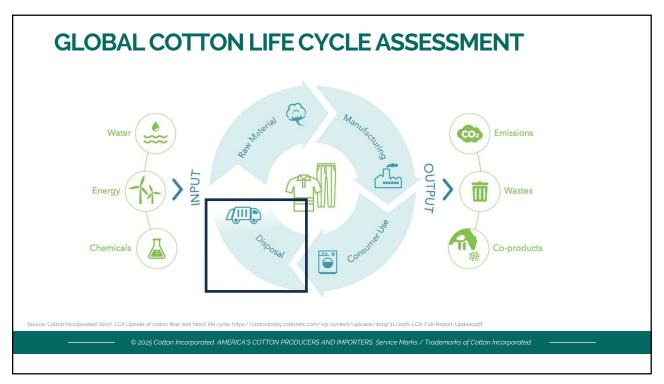




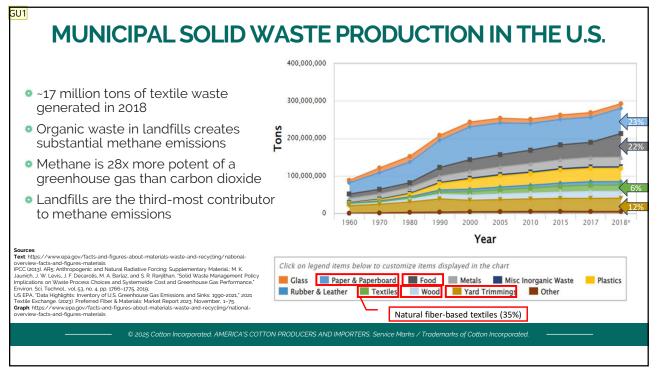








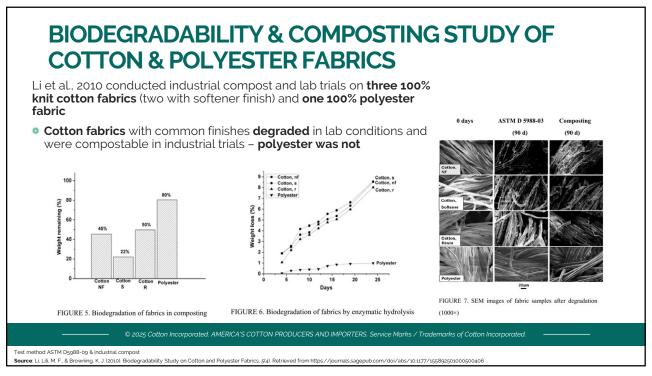


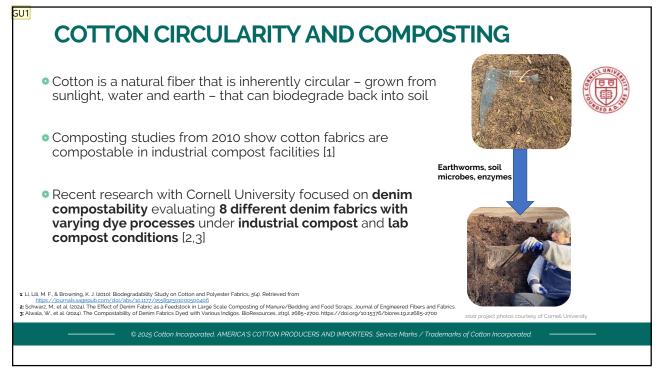


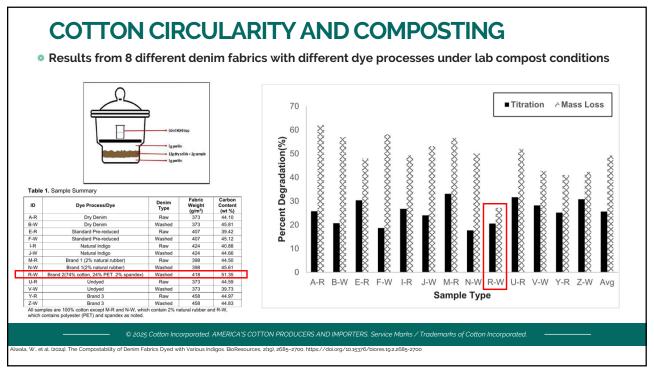
- GU1 Sue Coleman CI has been using the stat of 14MT globally, so this is saying 17MT for US alone??? Add the year 2018
 Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:32:25.708
- SP1 0 The 14MT number is for global plastic leakage. This is just to frame the textile waste problem more generally, in the US. This data is from the EPA 2018, where they show textile waste is 17MT in 2018. Date added to the text (removed, per year as this is just 2018 data).

https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T15:08:27.137









GU1 Sue Coleman - Timing? Has this been done? Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:33:15.633

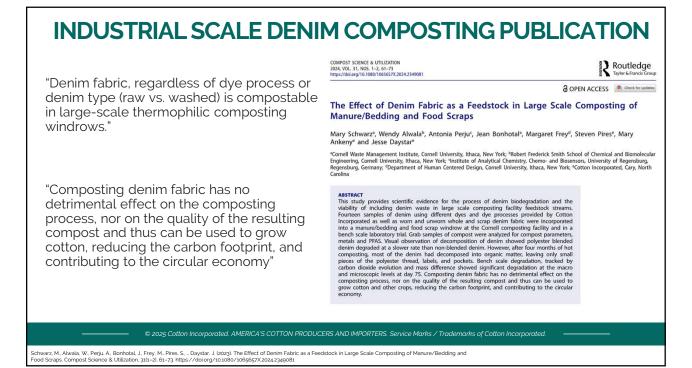
SP1 0 Yes, this work is complete. Citations 2 and 3 are the results of the studies published in two separate papers.

Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T15:10:17.781









AMC LAB TESTING RESULTS

- AMC is a BPI Certified Lab. These results do not indicate the denim samples are "certified" by BPI, but passed all the same tests that would be required to have a compostable cup certified.
- Same denim samples analyzed in the Cornell Denim Compostability publications.

Sample ID	Dye Process/Dye	Denim Type 1	Compost Trial	Disintegration ²		Biobased ³		Heavy Metals ⁴	Flourine ⁵		Plant Toxicity ⁶ germination	
				Standard	Result	Standard	Result	Results	Standard	Result	Standard	Result
DD-4	Dry Denim	Raw	AMC	90%	95.37%	N/A <u>9</u>	96%			1.69 ppm	90%	>90%
Std-4	Standard Pre-reduced	Raw	AMC		94.55%		98%	All samples below the BPI Appendix A		1.68 ppm		>90%
Nat-4	Natural Indigo	Raw	AMC		96.66%		98%			2.32 ppm		>90%
BR-A	Brand 1	Raw	AMC		96.94%		99%	requirement level		4.74 ppm		>90%
BR-B	Brand 2	Washed	AMC		65.02%		60%	for USA and		1.70 ppm		>90%
BR-C	Brand 3	Raw	AMC		95.00%		98%	Canada		1.92 ppm		>90%
Control-1	undyed	Raw	AMC		98.09%		100%			1.89 ppm		>90%

*Polyester Blend

Notes:

1: garment wash is a typical denim washdown (i.e., enzyme wash with no stone plates)

2: minimum requirement of 90% weight loss for the period of 84 days

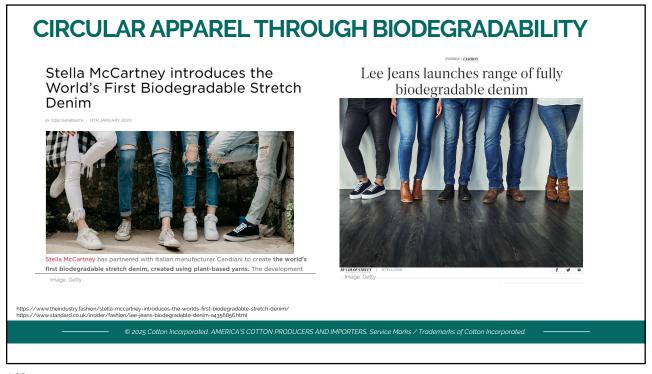
- 3: content of biobased carbon; the value does not directly correlate to the amount of potential biodegradation of the sample
- 4: Metal limits for USA are 50% of those proscribed by CFR 50313 Table 3 (per ASTM 6400-19 requirements). Metal limits for Canada are 50% of those proscribed in Table II of the "Standards for Metals in Fertilizers and Supplements
- 5: maximum allowable limit is 100 ppm for Europe and BPI (Canada and the USA do not currently have a maximum allowable limit for Fluorine)
- 6: highlighted cells indicate samples did not meet the requirement levels for their respective test
- 7: red highlight indicates sample did not meet the associated criteria

8: these are unpublished private lab results, individual lab reports available upon request

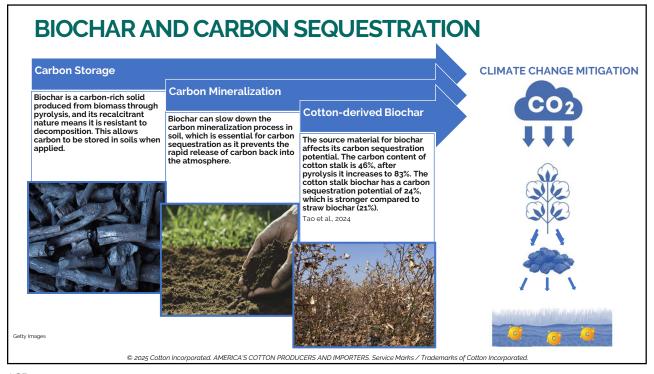
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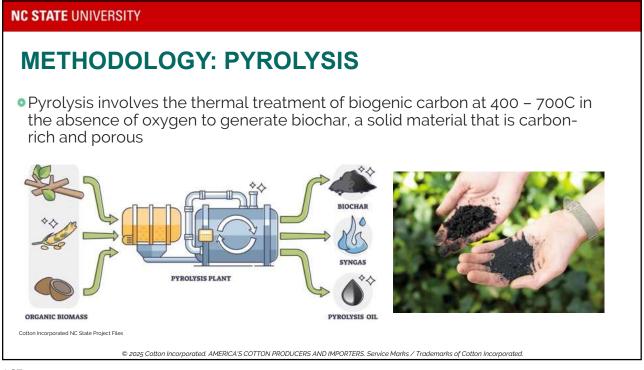


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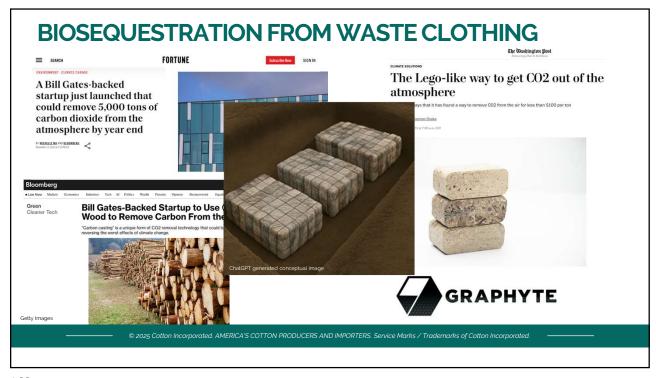
RESEARCH QUESTION:

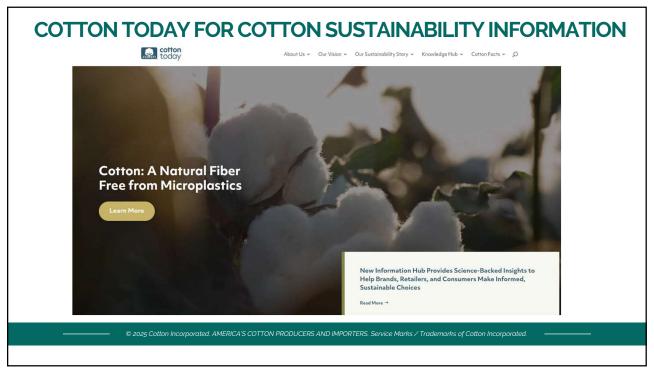
CAN COTTON TEXTILE WASTES BE CONVERTED TO HIGH QUALITY BIOCHAR AND ACTIVATED CARBON MATERIALS FOR ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS?

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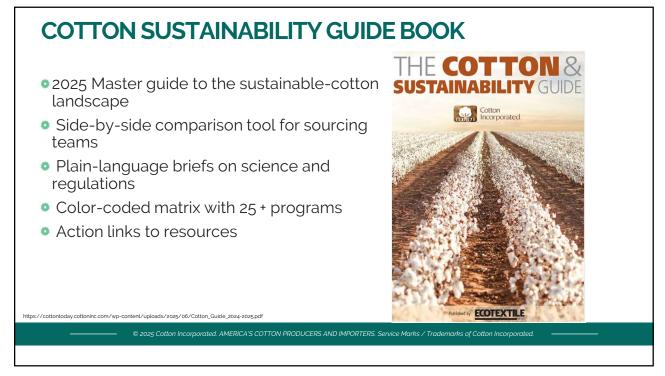












GU1 Sue Coleman - There is not conclusive evidence to support the statement of consequences to human health. Guest User, 2025-09-30T12:34:25.731

SP1 0 See new screenshot that does not show human health statements.

Pires, Steven, 2025-09-30T17:41:19.316



