

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO

Department of Plant Science

and

FFA Field Day Committee

51th ANNUAL COTTON JUDGING CONTEST

November 1, 2008

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

The answers to all questions on this test are to be indicated on the accompanying **SCANTRON ANSWER SHEET** by completely blocking out the one correct answer using a **No. 2 lead pencil**. All questions pertain to cotton grown in the **San Joaquin Valley unless otherwise stated**.

I. TRUE-FALSE: Indicate whether the statement is true or false, by **blocking out the correct answer on the Scantron answer sheet. Make mark in column A if the statement is true or in column B if it is false.**

1. Over half of the 2008 San Joaquin Valley cotton acreage was planted to pima cotton.
2. Cotton acreage planted in the San Joaquin Valley has decreased since 2000.
3. State legislation enacted in 1991 permitted the commercial production of Pima cottons in the San Joaquin Valley.
4. The first flowering branch typically occurs on the 9th main stem node.
5. March 10th is the legal planting date for pima and acala cotton in the San Joaquin Valley
6. Seasonal water requirement for cotton is between 27 to 30 inches.
7. Nodes above white flower is used as a growth monitoring method to determine cut-out.
8. Fusarium wilt is a serious vascular disease threatening SJV cotton.
9. Lygus are a mid-season pest causing serious fruit loss to both Pima and Acala cottons.
10. Transgenic cotton varieties are insect tolerant but not herbicide tolerant.
11. *Rhizoctonia* and *Thielaviopsis* are seedling disease problems in California cotton.
12. The fiber length of Pima lint is longer than Acala lint.
13. Cotton varieties with the Bt trait are more important to SJV growers than varieties with the Roundup Ready[®] trait.
14. California cotton is harvested with spindle type harvesters.
15. Sticky cotton is caused by aphids but not whiteflies.
16. Monthly water use (cotton ET) for irrigated cotton is greater in June than July or August.
17. The average price paid by CalCot for 2007 SJV Pima cotton was 56 cents per pound.
18. The immature fruiting structure of a cotton plant is referred to as a mote.

19. Cotton fiber quality can be affected by potassium deficiency.
20. Roller gins are capable of ginning both Pima and Acala cotton.
21. Acala cotton will have more lint present on the seed after ginning than Pima cotton seed
22. The base temperature for calculating cotton degree days (Heat Units) is 60 degrees F.
23. A square is an undeveloped ovule that remains as a contaminant in a cotton boll.
24. The module builder has increased harvest efficiency and prevented loss from field weathering.
25. Good boll retention contributes to high yields.
26. The mandatory 90-day host free period is to control the Pink Boll Worm.
27. The scientific name for Acala and Pima cotton types is *Gossypium hirsutum*.
28. The height to node ratio is used to determine the need to apply mepiquate chloride.
29. Cotton yield potential typically decreases with planting dates after May 1.
30. All California cotton is planted on 40-inch row spacing.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE: On the Scantron answer sheet, **block out the letter of the correct choice for each question.**

31. Cotton fiber length is developed in the first _____ days after flowering.

a. 8 - 10	c. 14 - 17	e. 24 - 26
b. 12 - 14	d. 18 - 21	
32. Cut-out in Acala cotton is when nodes above white flower reaches _____.

a. 6	c. 4	e. none of the above
b. 5	d. 3	
33. A natural alkaloid found in cotton that is toxic to non-ruminant animals is _____.

a. Apron	c. Chlorophyll	e. none of the above
b. Auxin	d. Gossypol	
34. Preplant incorporated herbicide that controls many annual grass weeds in cotton is:

a. Prowl	c. Asana	e. Post
b. Roundup	d. 2, 4-D	
35. A crop that attracts lygus and serves as a trap crop to reduce their migration into cotton is:

a. sugarbeets	c. alfalfa	e. wheat
b. safflower	d. corn	
36. Cotton planted in 30" rows with 4 plants per foot gives approximately how many plants per acre?

a. 27000	c. 52000	e. 90000
b. 38500	d. 70000	
37. A standard high density bale of U.S. cotton weighs _____ pounds.

a. 300	c. 750	e. none of the above
b. 500	d. 1000	

