# INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Standing Committee**
**Washington, DC** **March 16, 1993**

## Rankings of Priority Areas for Projects Considered for Financing by the Common Fund for Commodities

| Project Area | Average Rank |
|---|---|
| Reducing cotton stickiness: Pest management for non-sticky cotton | 7.63 |
| Reducing cotton stickiness: Elimination of stickiness in cotton when ginning | 8.50 |
| Reducing fiber damage: How to improve cotton harvesting and ginning to reduce damage to cotton fiber | 8.50 |
| Fiber technology: Determination of spinning characteristics of promising lines | 8.50 |
| Pest management: Control of boll/budworm complex and other cotton insects by means of an Integrated Pest Management strategy including chemical, biological and cultural methods of control | 8.88 |
| Fiber technology: Obtain information from commercial spinners on the performance of present varieties in terms of fiber quality | 9.25 |
| Reducing cotton stickiness: Development of field remedies for the processing problems encountered with sticky cotton | 9.25 |
| Cotton utilization: Application research to develop new products and uses for cotton | 9.75 |
| Improved cultural practices: Growing irrigated cotton with reduced amount of water | 10.13 |
| Breeding and genetics: Develop and evaluate new lines with higher yields and better fiber quality | 10.13 |
| Fiber technology: Regional fiber quality tests | 10.13 |
| Reducing cotton stickiness: How to remove cotton honeydew from lint in economically feasible ways | 11.38 |
| Protection of natural resources: Establishment of a data base to determine the incidence of residues of pesticides and other chemicals in raw fiber, as well as in yarns and fabrics after finishing; to make comparisons with manmade fibers; and to devise methods for mitigating any undesirable residues identified | 11.63 |
| Improved cultural practices: Comparative studies of irrigation management systems to rationalize water use at the farm level | 11.63 |
| Control of diseases and nematodes: Develop and evaluate disease resistant varieties (special emphasis on bacterial blight and fusarium wilt) | 12.00 |
| Cotton utilization: Preparation of an analysis of fiber utilization in a spectrum of cotton producing countries and specific recommendations for increasing cotton utilization within these countries as well as internationally | 12.13 |
| Protection of natural resources: Establishment of a data base to assess the environmental impact, in terms of liquid and solid waste, of both cotton and synthetic fiber production, as they relate to the product, the atmosphere, the land and general health. This data base would profile the chemical, water and energy inputs to fibers production. | 12.13 |
| Reducing fiber damage: Adding trash content, short fiber content and neps to basic cotton classification measures for market evaluation | 12.25 |
| Breeding and genetics: Conduct regional variety tests. | 12.50 |
| Cotton utilization: Increasing the use of cotton in non-woven products | 13.63 |
| Reducing fiber damage: Comprehensive studies of mechanical harvesting systems, including pickers and strippers, with special emphasis on fiber quality | 13.75 |
| Breeding and genetics: Collect and maintain an active germplasm bank to anticipate future needs in genetic improvement | 13.88 |

| Project Area | Average Rank |
|---|---|
| Reducing fiber damage: Development of genetic and crop management remedies to the dye-defect problems encountered from neps caused by immature fibers | 14.00 |
| Cotton utilization: Development of a comprehensive technical guide (which could be used as a textbook) to cotton utilization from harvesting through the various stages of textile manufacturing which could be used universally to enhance cotton fiber utilization | 14.25 |
| Transfer of technology to producers | 15.00 |
| Control of diseases and nematodes: Study and monitoring of diseases (mainly bacterial blight and fusarium wilt), and testing of available germplasm to identify suitable genetic tolerance or resistance | 15.25 |
| Improved cultural practices: Comprehensive evaluation of minimum tillage and conventional tillage soil preparation strategies and determination of criteria for recommendation of each system | 15.50 |
| Studies of yield constraints in cotton | 15.75 |
| Improved cultural practices: Producing quality cotton under rainfed conditions | 16.50 |
| Improved cultural practices: Development of a methodology to predict yield responses to nitrogen fertilization | 16.63 |
| Cotton production economics: Gather information on the costs of production and gross margins obtained by cotton producers to aid in farm policy decisions | 18.13 |
| Reducing fiber damage: Studies of the impact of harvesting systems on the type of ginning machinery to be used, determine maximum grades to be achieved with minimal fiber quality deterioration | 18.13 |
| Control of diseases and nematodes: Evaluation of fungicides to control damping-off | 18.38 |
| Cotton utilization: Valorization of mote fibers produced with lint cleaners | 18.88 |
| Control of weeds: Determination of an optimal weed control strategy combining chemical, mechanical and cultural control methods | 18.88 |
| Cotton utilization: Valorization of cotton stems for paper paste or charcoal | 19.88 |
| Mechanization of production: Comparative evaluation of different systems for delinting to obtain high quality seeds | 21.50 |
| Improved cultural practices: Study of post-sowing tillage techniques and determination of soil quality criteria to recommend various practices | 22.25 |
| Mechanization of production: Development of cotton pickers specially suitable for medium size farms | 23.50 |
| Improved cultural practices: Introduction and development of irrigated long staple cotton in the Senegal River valley | 24.75 |