PIMA GROWERS

Connecting Growers, Markets, Industry and Consumers with the World's Finest Cotton.

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 2026



WHERE THE CROP FINISHES

Defoliation, maturity and the final protection of Pima quality.

SEASON CLOSEOUT

DEFOLIATION DEFINES THE FUNCTIONAL FINISH

Crop maturity, not the first freeze, sets the final protection window for Pima quality.

Read the lead feature on the decisions that matter in the closing days.

PIMA FIELD NOTES

DEFOLIATION IS THE FINISH LINE

California: early harvest and continued defoliation.

Arizona, New Mexico and Texas: preparing for defoliation.
Weather watch: late rains can drive regrowth and quality risk.

FEATURED IN THIS ISSUE

THE PROMISES FASHION COULDN'T AFFORD TO KEEP
WEEKLY CROP PROGRESS
CALIFORNIA FIELD UPDATE
STATE OF AMERICAN PIMA
CUMULATIVE GDD60 BY LOCATION
GLOBAL MARKET WEEK IN REVIEW

BUILDING THE AMERICAN PIMA COTTON ECOSYSTEM

Connecting Growers, Markets, Industry and Consumers Through the World's Finest Cotton.



The Pima Cotton Improvement Association (PCIA) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing the production, profitability and promotion of American-grown Pima cotton.

Through Pima Growers, PCIA connects growers, markets, industry partners and consumers while supporting research, education, market development and supply-chain collaboration.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PCIA advances American Pima through independent research, market development and industry collaboration. Pima Growers is the organization's public-facing platform—connecting the people who grow this exceptional fiber with the brands, manufacturers, retailers and consumers who value it.

Our work is rooted in a simple belief: American Pima deserves a transparent, resilient and profitable future. By bringing the supply chain together around quality, traceability and education, PCIA helps turn premium fiber into lasting market value.

WHO WE ARE

PIMA COTTON IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (PCIA)

Founded in 2018, PCIA serves American Pima producers through research, education, variety evaluation, industry collaboration and production-improvement initiatives.

PIMA GROWERS

The grower and industry communications platform of PCIA, providing market intelligence, production updates, educational resources and Field-to-Fiber storytelling.

WHY WE EXIST

American Pima cotton represents one of the world's most exceptional natural fibers. Our mission is to give Pima growers timely information and research, then connect upstream value-chain partners through a transparent, profitable and sustainable American Pima cotton ecosystem.

WHAT WE DO

Market Intelligence
Deliver timely insights and market information across the American Pima cotton supply chain.

Production Research & Agronomic Education
Support growers through research, field trials, and educational resources that improve productivity, quality and profitability.

Industry Promotion & Consumer Awareness
Promote the value, performance and heritage of American-grown Pima cotton.

Supply Chain Development
Strengthen relationships from field to fiber to finished product through transparency, traceability and collaboration.

Sponsorship & Partnership Programs
Develop strategic partnerships that invest in the future of American Pima cotton.

Field-to-Fiber Ecosystem Development
Connect growers, industry, brands, retailers and consumers through innovation, education and storytelling.

THE AMERICAN PIMA COTTON ECOSYSTEM

GROWERS — Producing the World's Finest Cotton
→ **PIMA GROWERS** — Connecting & Advancing the Industry
→ **INDUSTRY** — Gins, Merchants, Suppliers & Partners
→ **BRANDS** — Creating Premium Pima Products
→ **CONSUMERS** — Quality, Sustainability & Trust
→ **RESEARCH & INNOVATION** — Investing in the Future of Pima Cotton

Building a stronger, more profitable future for American Pima cotton.

CONNECT WITH PIMA GROWERS

MEMBERSHIP

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- Small Business Partner
- Corporate Partner

ADVERTISING & PARTNERSHIPS

- Journal Sponsorships
- Feature Articles
- Industry Partner Pages

CONTACT

Rick Neuenschwander, Director, PCIA / Pima Growers
806-200-2581
neuenschwanderick@gmail.com

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WHERE THE CROP FINISHES

Defoliation, Maturity and the Final Protection of Pima Quality

The crop's functional finish is defined in the field - not by the first freeze date on a calendar.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 2026



PIMA PERSPECTIVE

By Rick Neuenschwander | CEO, Pima Cotton Improvement Association (PCIA) • Pima Growers

Across the Pima belt, the practical finish line is not the first 32°F morning. It is defoliation - the point at which the crop reaches its functional end and remaining management shifts from building yield to protecting fiber quality.

California has moved into early harvest and continued defoliation. Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are setting up for defoliation as fields reach maturity. The field, its remaining immature-boll load and the forecast determine the decision - not a single regional calendar date.

As daylight shortens and GDD60 accumulation falls, additional heat has less consequence for yield or quality. The late-season weather risk shifts instead to rain: regrowth, delayed harvest and potential fiber-quality loss become the key management concerns.

Finish the crop according to readiness. Defoliate on crop stage, protect the open crop and preserve the field evidence that connects maturity, classing and the value of every Pima bale.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

FUNCTIONAL FINISH
Defoliation marks the practical end of crop advancement.

CALIFORNIA
Early harvest underway; defoliation continues across the Central Valley.

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO & TEXAS
Fields are preparing for defoliation as maturity advances.

LATE-SEASON RISK
Rain can drive regrowth, delay harvest and pressure fiber quality.

MARKET CONTEXT

SIGNAL	CURRENT READING
Pima landed Southeast Asia	$1.86/lb
Pima current spot	$1.71/lb
Pima organic trading	$2.30/lb
Upland current spot	$0.8250/lb
Oil (WTI)	$92.41/bbl
Polyester staple fiber	$0.58/lb

Defoliate on crop readiness, protect the open crop and preserve the final quality signal.

Where the crop finishes defines how the Pima bale enters the market.

Sources: Pima Growers field intelligence; Pima Field & Market Journal, week ending Sept. 25, 2026; USDA reporting.

WHERE THE CROP FINISHES

Modeled canopy value shifts as Pima begins fruiting higher and carries a longer finish.

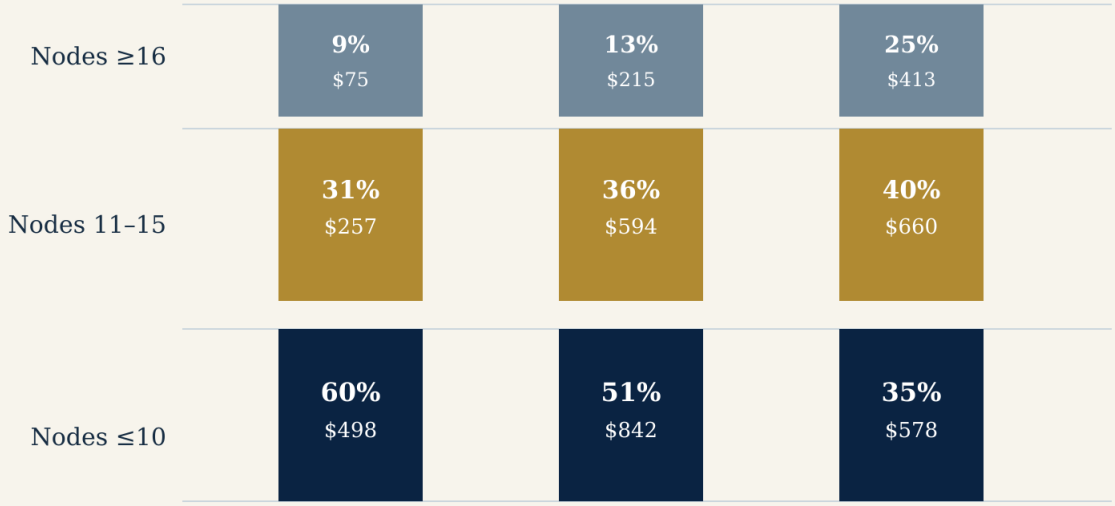
COMMON VALUE BASIS • PER 1,000 LB OF LINT

UPLAND COTTON	PIMA & HYBRID PIMA
$0.83/lb = $830 gross fiber value	$1.65/lb = $1,650 gross fiber value

	UPLAND UGA 2019 observed pattern	HYBRID PIMA Applied +1-node shift	FULL-SEASON PIMA Applied +3-node shift
FIRST FRUITING NODE	5.5	6.5	8.5

MODELED GROSS FIBER VALUE BY NODE ZONE

Normalized per 1,000 lb of lint: a canopy-value comparison, not a per-acre yield projection.



THE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATION

Pima shifts $1,073 of every $1,650 gross lint value above node 10.

That is 65% in the middle and upper canopy, versus 40% for the UGA upland baseline.

HOW TO READ THIS MODEL

Upland node shares are observed 2019 UGA data. Hybrid and full-season Pima shares are a Pima Growers applied canopy model, shifted +1 and +3 nodes using first-fruiting-node field averages. They are not measured harvest partitions.

Sources: UGA Extension, “Fruiting Position Value in GA Cotton” (2019 DP 1646 observed data); Pima Growers field-calibrated first-fruiting-node averages. Price basis: Pima and hybrid Pima $1.65/lb; upland $0.83/lb.

EST. 2018

PIMA GROWERS

AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON



MARKET INTELLIGENCE

PRICES
Tracking market movements that impact value.

TRENDS
Identifying patterns shaping today and tomorrow.

INSIGHTS
Delivering knowledge that drives confident decisions.

OPPORTUNITIES
Spotting potential and creating paths for growth.

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PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD'S FINEST COTTON.

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STATE OF AMERICAN PIMA

Fiber Value, Supply and Export Demand

Benchmarking American Pima against competing fibers and tracking the market's supply-demand position.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

American Pima's value position remains favorable. The current premium over Upland is $0.885 per pound, above the prior five-year average spread of $0.8200. The current Pima-to-Upland price ratio is 207%.

Export demand remains constructive despite a slower net-sales week. Total commitments reached 193.1K bales, 68.6% above last year. Weekly net sales were 4.8K bales, while shipments accelerated to 11.7K bales.

- **Total Commitments:** 193.1K bales | +68.6% YoY
- **Weekly Exports:** 11.7K bales
- **Current Pima/Upland Spread:** $0.885/lb

AMERICAN PIMA VALUE POSITION



+$0.885/LB

PREMIUM OVER UPLAND

Long-Staple Price Ratio: 207%

Five-Year Average Spread: $0.8200/lb

Outlook: FAVORABLE

FIBER MARKET BENCHMARKS | PCIA INDICATIONS

INDICATOR	CURRENT	COMPARISON / SIGNAL
American Pima Landed Southeast Asia	$1.86	Premium
American Pima Spot	$1.71	Premium
Organic Pima — Current Trading	$2.30	Premium
Giza 94 Landed Southeast Asia — Egypt	$1.50	Neutral
Israel ELS Landed Southeast Asia — Israel	$1.85	Premium
Xinjiang Long Staple Type 137 — China	$1.82	Premium
U.S. Pima — Prior 5-Year Average	$1.65	Reference
Upland — Spot	$0.8250	Discount
Upland — Prior 5-Year Average	$0.8300	Reference
Pima/Upland Prior 5-Year Spread	$0.8200	Reference
Current Pima/Upland Spread	$0.885	Favorable
WTI Crude Oil	$92.41	External Cost Tailwind
Polyester Staple Fiber	$0.58/lb	Competitive Headwind

PIMA MONITOR

	2024 CROP	2025 CROP	2026 CROP EST.
Acres	200,500	142,000	142,000
Production (Bales)	471,000	388,000	392,000
Ending Stocks (Bales)	—	105,000	92,000

DEMAND & CURRENT FACTS

Total Commitments	193.1K
Net Sales — Week 7	4.8K
Weekly Exports	11.7K
Shipped to Date	47.2K / 24.4%
Outstanding Sales	146.0K

COMMITMENTS	ACREAGE VS 2024	PRODUCTION VS 2024	COMMITMENTS SHIPPED
+68.6% YoY	-29.2%	-16.8%	24.4%

WEEK 7 TRADE DETAIL | LATEST AVAILABLE USDA EXPORT SALES

NEW SALES BY MARKET
THOUSAND RUNNING BALES

Bangladesh	2.5
Egypt	1.4
China	1.3
Turkey	0.3
Pakistan	0.2
Net Sales	**4.8**

TOP MARKETS — TOTAL COMMITMENTS
THOUSAND RUNNING BALES

India	80.1
Vietnam	39.9
Egypt	12.7
Peru	12.1
China	10.6

Sources: USDA FAS Export Sales, Week 7 ending Sept. 17, 2026; Supima Weekly Pima Market Report; USDA September Pima summary; PCIA market indications. Market values as of Sept. 25, 2026.

SUPIMA

WEEKLY PIMA MARKET REPORT

USDA Export Sales · Week 7 · Ending September 17, 2026 · MY 2026/27 (Aug–Jul)

Season's Biggest Shipping Week Draws Down the Book for the First Time

All quantities in thousands of running bales (RB). Comparisons are week-over-week unless noted.

NET SALES	WEEKLY EXPORTS	TOTAL COMMITMENTS	SHIPPED TO DATE	OUTSTANDING SALES
4.8 k RB	**11.7** k RB	**193.1** k RB	**24.4** %	**146.0k**
▼ 3.5 gross 5.7k less 0.9k buy-back	▲ 7.6 vs 4.1	▲ 68.6% YoY LY 114.6	47.2 of 193.1 · LY 42.0%	▼ 7.0k WoW first draw-down of the MY

THIS WEEK IN THE MARKET

Shipments finally caught the sales pace. Exporters moved 11.7k RB — the largest weekly volume of MY 2026/27 and nearly triple the prior week — led by India at 7.0k and Egypt at 2.2k. Accumulated exports of 47.2k now trail last year by just 2.0%, all but closing a gap that stood at -23% three weeks ago.

New business cooled but stayed positive. Mills booked 5.7k RB gross against 0.9k of buy-backs — the season's first cancellations, essentially all India — for 4.8k net, a seventh straight positive week. The book reached 193.1k RB, up 68.6% on last year's 114.6k; the narrower percentage reflects a strong year-ago comp, as the absolute lead of +78.6k remains near its high.

The buyer mix kept rotating. Bangladesh led new bookings again at 2.5k, Egypt (12.7k total) moved past Peru into third, and China built to 10.6k — 2.5× its year-ago position. India's share of the book eased to 41.5% from 43.0% as it shipped far more than it signed.

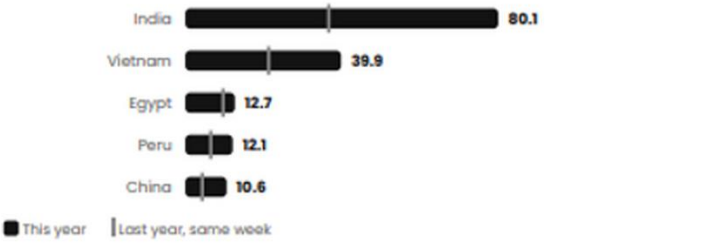
› The pace watch item eased sharply: 2-week export pace of 7.9k/wk now covers the required 3.2k/wk clearance rate 2.4×, up from 1.4× last week.

› Outstanding sales fell 7.0k to 146.0k — the first weekly draw-down of the MY — while 24.4% of the book has now shipped (LY: 42.0%).

› First buy-backs of the season (0.9k, India) are worth noting but modest against India's 80.1k position; watch whether cancellations spread.

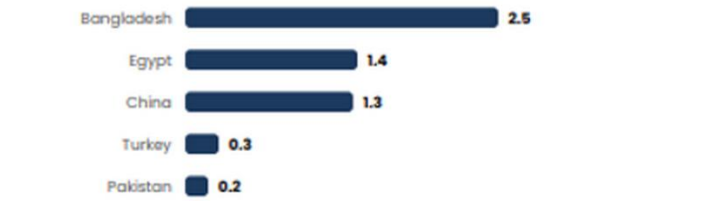
TOP MARKETS — TOTAL COMMITMENTS

k RB, MY to date



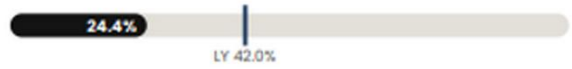
WEEK 7 NEW SALES BY MARKET

k RB



SEASON SHIPMENT PROGRESS

% of commitments shipped



With 45 weeks left, clearing 146.0k RB of outstanding sales requires ~3.2k RB/wk. The trailing 2-week pace of 7.9k covers that 2.4× — a sharp recovery from last week's 1.4× as new-crop shipments begin in earnest. Sustained weeks near 8–10k would put accumulated exports ahead of last year within a month.

SUPIMA AT DTC RETAIL — POWERED BY PARTICL

Particl DTC/e-commerce panel · market index: "Supima" tag, monthly · brand cards: Supima-titled, weekly, wk ending September 19, 2026

Original Favorites posted a record Supima week: $160.6k (+70.3% WoW), with its Midweight Supima® Tee 3-Pack alone at $94k and a new Canyon Red colorway just launched. Nordstrom's Supima-titled program did $1.18M across 85 styles — off 20% from last week's fall-launch spike but still well above its early-September baseline. The Supima market index holds at ~$223M trailing-twelve-month across 81 brands; August printed $15.8M, +36.5% YoY.

Market Index

SUPIMA-TAGGED · 81 BRANDS



$223M TTM

1,302 tagged products, monthly. Top users: Nordstrom, Kohl's, Ariat, SPANX, Original Favorites. holiday peak Nov–Dec

Nordstrom

OWN-LABEL SUPIMA® · 85 SKUS



$1.18M

▼ 20.2% WoW

23,133 units

LS crew $195k; 3/4-sleeve tunic and no-iron dress shirts now top-5 sellers

Top Products

SUPIMA-TITLED · 30 DAYS

1	Supima Cotton LS Crewneck T-Shirt — Nordstrom	$1,979K
2	Regular Fit 4-Pack Supima® Briefs — Nordstrom	$881K
3	Supima Cotton SS Polo — Nordstrom	$782K

Trailing-year leaders · all Nordstrom own-label

Sources & method: Sources: USDA FAS Export Sales Report (cotton year Aug–Jul, thousands of running bales, week ending Sep 17, 2026); Particl retail intelligence — DTC e-commerce only, excludes wholesale, offline, and several of the largest Supima users (e.g., UNIQLO). DTC windows: Sep 13–19 vs Sep 6–12, 2026. Forecast = required weekly export pace vs trailing 2-week average. Prior-MY comparisons from USDA prior-year columns.

GLOBAL MARKET WEEK IN REVIEW

Outside Markets Influencing American Pima Cotton

Currency, energy, cotton values, freight, interest rates and China manufacturing demand.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 2026

Executive Summary

Outside-market conditions improved modestly from the prior week, but the overall setting remains unfavorable for American Pima. Lower crude oil and falling container freight ease input and logistics pressure. That support is offset by a firmer U.S. dollar, a 10-year Treasury yield above 5%, and China manufacturing still below the 50 expansion threshold.

Trading Economics cotton recovered to roughly 82.5¢/lb, but China polyester staple fiber held near 58¢/lb, preserving a meaningful synthetic-fiber price advantage. The weekly read is better; the competitive position remains challenged near term.

Pima Market Environment Index



NEGATIVE

Weekly: Improved **90-Day: Mixed** **Change: +5**

Primary Risks: Dollar Strength, Rates & China Demand

GLOBAL MARKET SNAPSHOT

INDICATOR	SEPT. 25 VALUE	WEEKLY DIRECTION	EFFECT ON AMERICAN PIMA
WTI Crude Oil	**$92.41**	Falling	Tailwind
U.S. Dollar Index (DXY)	**101.03**	Rising	Headwind
Cotton (Trading Economics)	**82.5¢**	Higher	Supportive
China PSF Spot	**~$0.58/lb**	Firm / slightly higher	Headwind
Ocean Freight (FBX Global)	**$3,384**	Falling	Tailwind
U.S. 10-Year Treasury	**5.17%**	Rising	Headwind
China Manufacturing PMI	**49.8**	Below 50 / contracting	Primary Headwind

Competitive Position: Improved Weekly, Still Challenged Near-Term

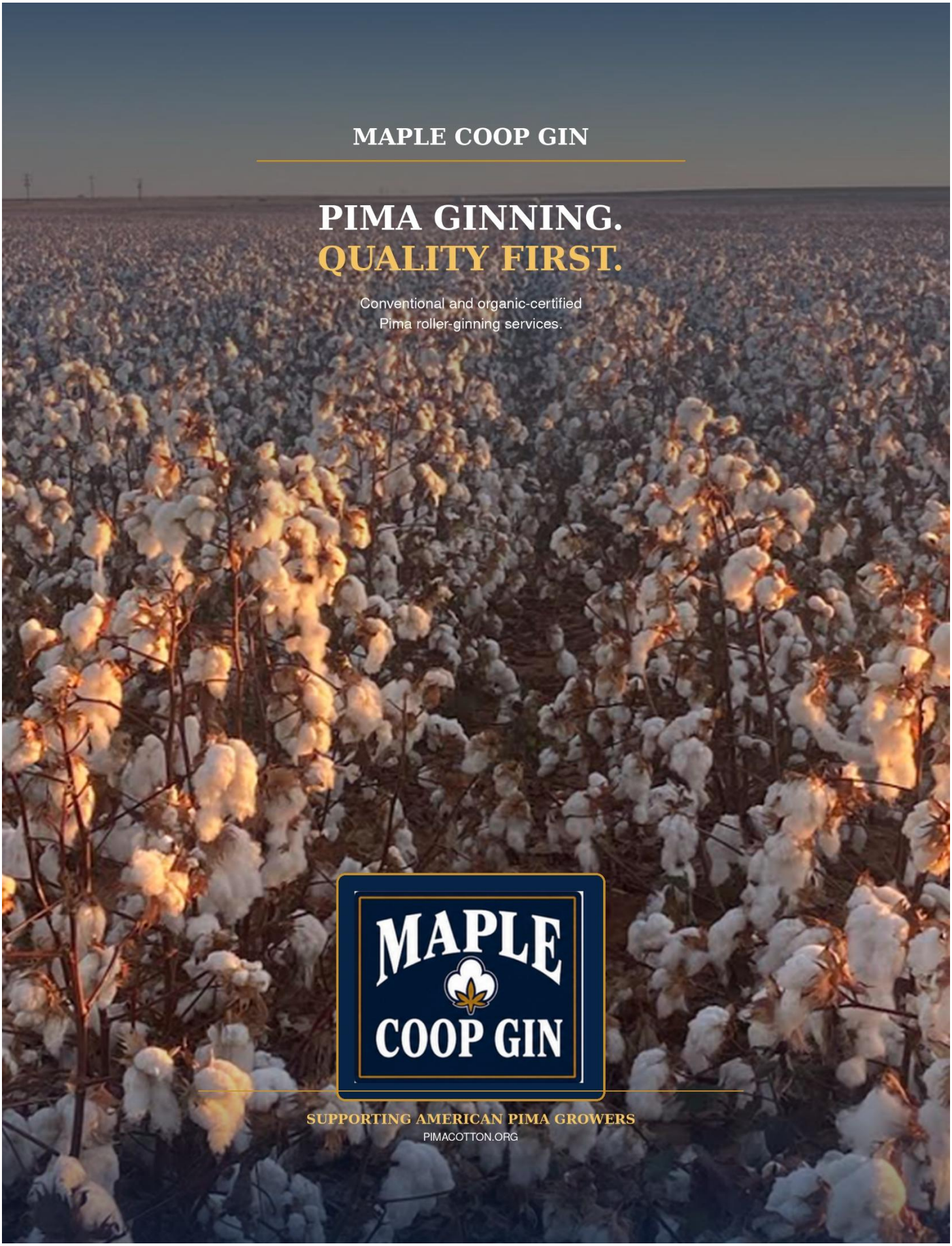
PMEI is a comparative market-environment index; it is not a price forecast or stand-alone demand model.

WHAT CHANGED THIS WEEK

- WTI crude fell to $92.41/bbl, lowering energy exposure versus the prior week.
- The DXY closed near 101.03—higher week over week and still a direct headwind to export competitiveness.
- Cotton held near 82.5¢/lb, while China PSF remained near 58¢/lb; the synthetic spread is still wide.
- Global freight eased to roughly $3,384/FEU, providing a modest logistics tailwind.
- China's latest official manufacturing PMI remains 49.8, indicating contraction despite improvement from July.

Sources: Trading Economics (cotton, DXY, 10-year Treasury and China PMI); Investing.com (WTI); VeriMills/SunSirs conversion (China PSF); Freightos Baltic Index. Values as of Sept. 25, 2026; China PMI is the latest official August release.

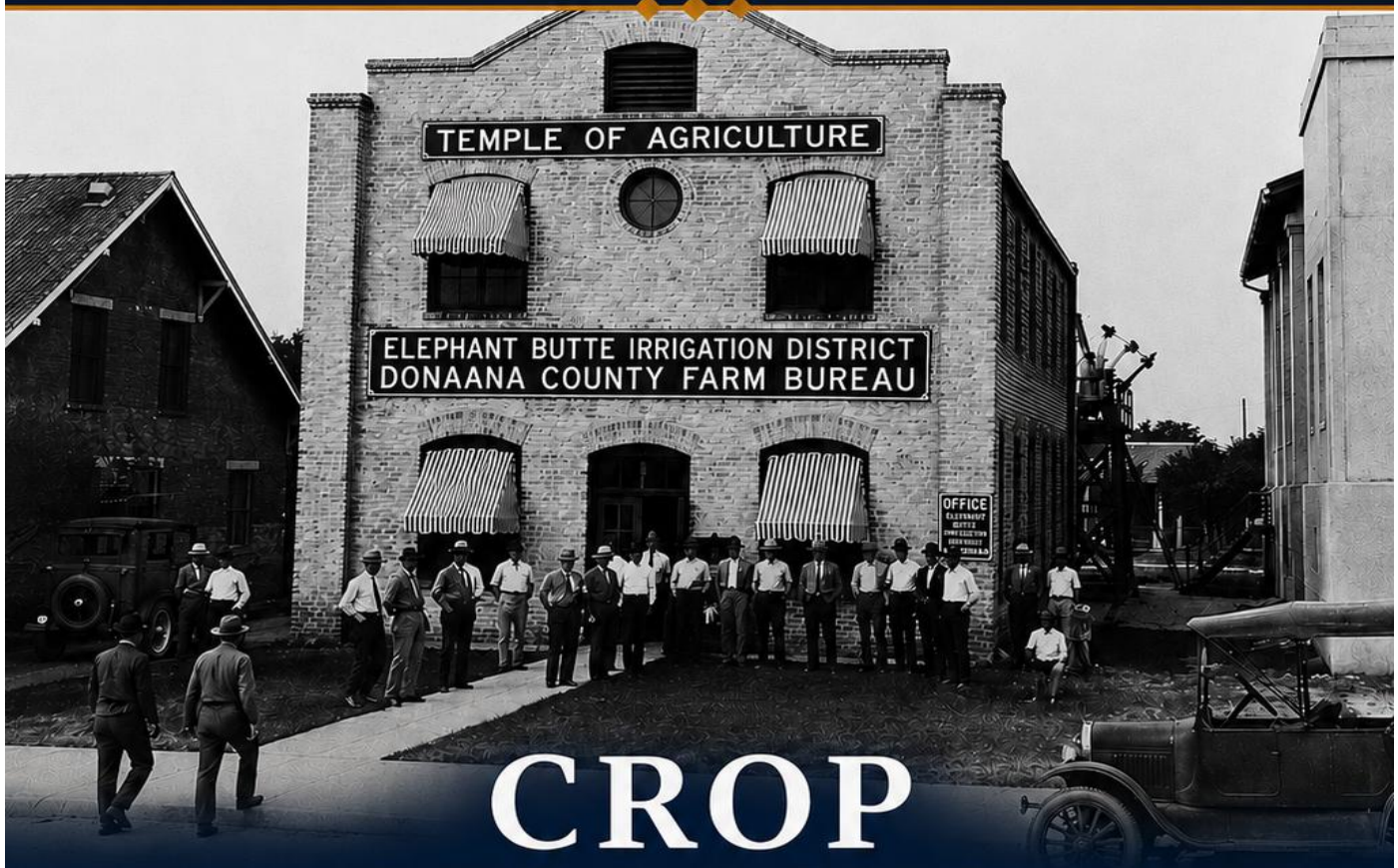

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CROP INTELLIGENCE

FIELD CONDITIONS | CROP PROGRESS | WEATHER IMPACTS | IRRIGATION UPDATE | PEST & DISEASE SCOUTING | YIELD OUTLOOK

Timely Insights. Stronger Decisions. Better Outcomes.

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WEEKLY CROP PROGRESS

American Pima Production Update

USDA crop development, condition and regional field intelligence across the American Pima belt.

REPORT DATE 9-25-26
USDA DATA THROUGH 9-20-26

Executive Field & National Crop Summary

USDA reported a fast advance toward maturity for the week ended Sept. 20: 65% of bolls were open, up from 57% the prior week and ahead of both last year's 59% and the five-year average of 58%. Harvest reached 13%, up from 8% and ahead of last year's 12% pace. The larger market signal is weaker condition: Good + Excellent fell to 34%, from 36% a week earlier, well below the five-year average of 42%.

U.S. COTTON CONDITION

34% G+E

0 100

Stressed Mixed Favorable

CONDITIONS DECLINE THIS WEEK

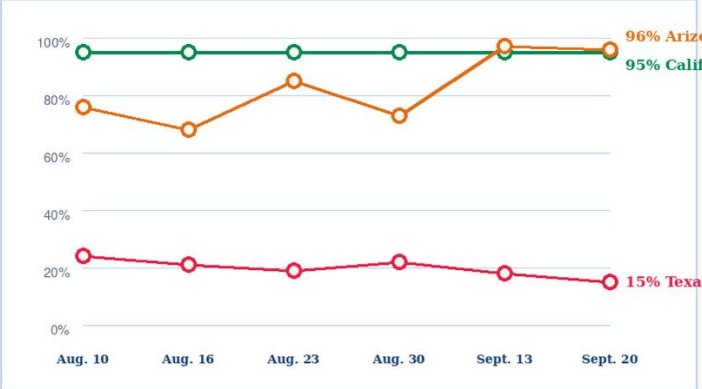
Down 2 points week over week

USDA PIMA-BELT CONDITION SCORECARD

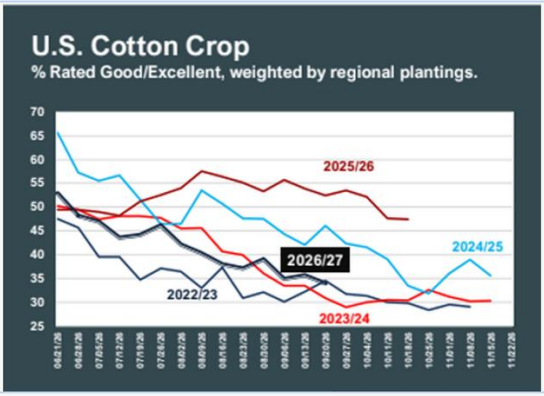
STATE	GOOD + EXCELLENT CURRENT / PRIOR WEEK	WEEKLY CHANGE GOOD + EXCELLENT	USDA CONDITION DETAIL GOOD + EXCELLENT COMPONENTS
CALIFORNIA	95% / 95%	UNCHANGED	Good 5% + Excellent 90%
ARIZONA	96% / 97%	DOWN 1 PT	Good 49% + Excellent 47%
TEXAS	15% / 18%	DOWN 3 PTS	Good 14% + Excellent 1%
NEW MEXICO	N/A	NOT REPORTED	Not separately reported

USDA state figures cover all cotton and are used here as Pima-belt context. New Mexico is not separately reported.

PIMA-BELT CONDITION TREND



MULTI-YEAR CONTEXT



CALIFORNIA - STEADY:

95% G+E; unchanged week over week.

ARIZONA - SOFTER:

96% G+E; down one point this week.

TEXAS - LOWER:

15% G+E; down three points this week.

PIMA GROWERS INTERPRETATION:

The national crop is opening and harvesting ahead of normal, but the two-point weekly condition decline shifts attention to the remaining unharvested acres. The Pima-belt reading is more specific: California remains firm at 95% Good + Excellent; Arizona is modestly softer at 96%; and Texas has weakened to 15%. Regional field maturity, defoliation timing and fiber-quality observations remain the decision drivers.

Sources: USDA NASS Crop Progress, week ended Sept. 20 and released Sept. 21, 2026; supplied USDA state condition table. Pima Growers field intelligence.

AMERICAN PIMA SUPPLY OUTLOOK

USDA September 2026 Update

Production eases from August as average yield improves, though late-season conditions remain uneven across the Pima belt.

REPORT DATE SEPTEMBER 11, 2026



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USDA's September 2026 estimates project U.S. American Pima production at 392,000 bales, down 7,000 bales from August as planted acreage is revised to 142,000 acres. Harvested acreage is estimated at 137,000 acres. Average yield rises 44 pounds from August to 1,376 pounds per harvested acre.

California remains the backbone of production with 92,000 planted acres and an estimated 300,000 bales. Texas is projected at 51,000 bales, Arizona at 30,000 bales, and New Mexico at 11,000 bales. California and New Mexico account for the lower September total, partially offset by stronger Arizona and Texas estimates.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

PRODUCTION —
392,000 bales; down 7,000 from August.

YIELD —
1,376 lbs./acre; up 44 lbs. from August.

REGIONAL SHARE —
California 300,000 bales (77%); Texas 51,000, Arizona 30,000, New Mexico 11,000.

MARKET POSITION —
Lower supply supports Pima's value story; late-season quality now depends on harvest execution and weather.

2026/27 AMERICAN PIMA PRODUCTION ESTIMATE

Region	May Final Acres	March Estimate Acres	August Estimate Acres	September Estimate Acres	Harvested Acres	Yield lbs.	Production 1,000 bales
PIMA	**142**	**130**	**148**	**142**	**137**	**1,376**	**392**
Arizona	16	15	15	16	15	960	30
California	92	80	95	92	87	1,655	300
New Mexico	13	15	16	13	10	544	11
Texas	21	20	28	21	25	979	51

Source: TruCott USDA Summary, September 11, 2026.

American Pima does not compete primarily on volume.
It competes on quality, consistency, traceability and value.

The opportunity is not simply to produce more Pima.
It is to produce more Pima that deserves the premium.

U.S. PIMA COTTON BALANCE SHEET

September 2026 WASDE Update

Tighter ending stocks and export-led demand continue to support the American Pima market.

REPORT DATE SEPTEMBER 11, 2026



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The September WASDE confirms a further tightening in the U.S. Pima balance sheet. Beginning stocks are projected at 105,000 bales, production at 392,000 bales and total supply at 497,000 bales. Exports are projected at 400,000 bales—approximately 99% of total demand—while domestic consumption remains limited at 5,000 bales. Ending stocks are projected at 92,000 bales, a new low for the current outlook. Lower production and minimal imports reinforce an export-driven market structure. Strong global demand remains the foundation of the U.S. Pima cotton market.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

TIGHT STOCKS —
Ending stocks: 92,000 bales.

PRODUCTION —
392,000 bales; down 13,000 from 2025/26.

EXPORT FOCUS —
400,000 bales; approximately 99% of total demand.

BOTTOM LINE —
Limited ending stocks continue to support premium value and market resilience.

U.S. PIMA COTTON BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY

IN 1,000 480-LB BALES

Item	2025/26	2026/27
Beginning Stocks	167	105
Production	405	392
Imports	0	0
Total Supply	**572**	**497**
Consumption	5	5
Exports	462	400
Total Demand	**467**	**405**
Unaccounted	0	0
Ending Stocks	**105**	**92**

The September balance sheet reflects further tightening in supply, with ending stocks falling to 92,000 bales.

Source: USDA — World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE), September 11, 2026.

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PIMA GROWERS

AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

AMERICAN PIMA LOAN VALUE GUIDE

2026 CROP ELS (AMERICAN PIMA COTTON)

Source: USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Published by PCIA • Presented by PIMA GROWERS

Schedule of Loan Rates for Eligible Qualities

2026-Crop ELS Cotton Stored in Approved Warehouses in all Locations.

Cents per pound, net weight, micronaire 3.5 & above and strength of 37.0 and above 1/

BASE LOAN RATE BY GRADE AND STAPLE (CENTS PER POUND)

GRADE	STAPLE LENGTH		
	1-3/8 INCH (44 STAPLE) 2026 LOAN	1-7/16 INCH (46 STAPLE) 2026 LOAN	1-1/2 INCH (48 & LONGER) 2026 LOAN
1	97.95	101.00	**101.95**
2	97.65	100.75	**101.70**
3	94.25	98.45	**98.95**
4	79.80	84.00	**84.50**
5	70.70	72.85	**72.85**
6	66.25	67.85	**67.85**
Below 6	57.25	57.25	**57.25**

BENCHMARK QUALITY

Grade 2 • Leaf 2
Staple 48+

LOAN VALUE

101.70¢/LB

This is the benchmark quality used in most PCIA market reporting.

QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS (DISCOUNTS)

LEAF DISCOUNTS (POINTS PER POUND)

LEAF GRADE	DISCOUNT
1	0.00
2	0.00
3	-3.45
4	-3.60
5	-3.70
6	-3.80
7	-3.80

MICRONAIRE DISCOUNTS (POINTS PER POUND)

MICRONAIRE READING	DISCOUNT
3.5 & higher	0
3.3 – 3.4	-5.00
3.0 – 3.2	-10.00
2.7 – 2.9	-15.00
2.6 & lower	-20.00

STRENGTH DISCOUNTS (POINTS PER POUND)

STRENGTH READING (G/TEX)	DISCOUNT
37.0 & higher	0
36.0 – 36.9	-11.50
35.0 – 35.9	-14.00
34.9 & lower	-16.50

EXTRANEOUS MATTER PENALTIES (POINTS PER POUND)

CONDITION	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2
Preparation	-8.10	-10.95
Plastic	-40.00	-40.00
Grass, Spindle Twist, Bark & Other	-7.15	-10.35

PIMA QUALITY TARGETS

Color	2
Leaf	2
Staple	48+
Micronaire	3.5 – 4.9
Strength	37+

KEY TAKEAWAY

Moving from Grade 2 / Staple 48+ to Grade 3 / Staple 48+ reduces loan value from 101.70¢ to 98.95¢ per pound. Maintaining premium quality remains one of the largest controllable drivers of grower revenue.

1/ A micronaire premium of 35 points (0.35 cents) per pound is reflected in the loan rates for the eligible qualities. Also, a strength premium of 56 points (0.56 cents) per pound is reflected in the loan rates for the eligible qualities.

Source: USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), 2026 Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton Loan Schedule. Loan rates shown are official USDA values and have been reformatted for educational purposes by PCIA.

No additional discounts are applied to eligible qualities below color grade 6.

This publication is intended for educational and informational purpoes only. Producers should consult official USDA Farm Service Agency publications for program eligibllity requirements and current loan provisions.

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AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON



WEATHER

CLIMATE • MOISTURE • TEMPERATURE • FORECASTS

Monitoring the conditions that shape yield, quality, and profitability across the American Pima Belt.

TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL	DROUGHT	IRRIGATION	HEAT UNITS (DD60s)	FORECAST OUTLOOK
				DD 60s	

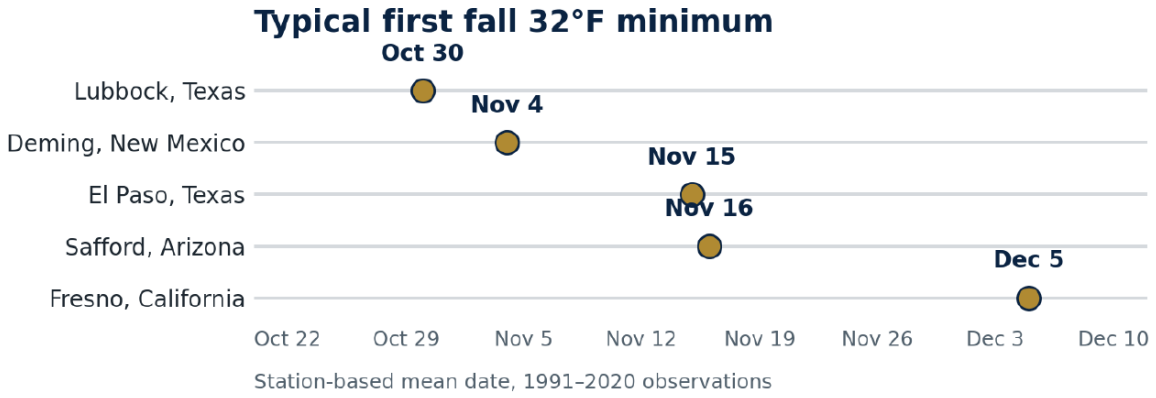
Weather Drives Yield. Information Drives Decisions.

PIMA JOURNAL
THE VOICE OF AMERICAN PIMA COTTON
INSIGHT. INTEGRITY. AMERICAN PIMA.

CROP INTELLIGENCE | FREEZE AND MATURITY

First Freeze Dates and the Cotton Countdown Clock

The first 32°F morning is the hard edge of risk, but mature-boll progress begins slowing much earlier. Use the regional calendar with daily thermal conditions to identify the real harvest deadline.



TEMPERATURE GUIDE FOR LATE SEASON PIMA

TEMPERATURE	WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE CROP
Daily mean at or below 60°F	No meaningful heat-unit accumulation or crop advancement
Night lows 60–65°F	Growth and boll development slow noticeably
Night lows below 55°F	Very little effective growth; cool stress begins to matter
Below 50°F repeatedly	Chilling stress; development is effectively shut down
32°F or below	Freeze injury; foliage and immature bolls are at real risk
Daytime 75–90°F	Strong cotton growth range
Daytime 90–95°F	Still productive if water status is good; stress risk rises
Sustained 95–100°F plus	Heat stress can reduce fruit retention and boll development

GDD60 QUICK CHECK

70° / 50° → 0 GDD60 | **75° / 55° → 5 GDD60** | **65° / 45° → 0 GDD60**

Bottom line: once the daily average slips to about 60°F or below, cotton is no longer advancing in a meaningful way. Prioritize late fields using immature-boll load, repeated lows below 55°F, daily means near 60°F and a forecast low approaching 32°F.

PIMA GROWERS INTERPRETATION

The regional first-freeze date provides a useful sequence, but it is not a hard field deadline. A late crop in a cold pocket can lose meaningful maturity before the station reaches 32°F; a more advanced crop with favorable heat can safely run later. The decision belongs to the crop, the field and the forecast together.

FIELD CHECKLIST • Immature-boll load • Consecutive lows below 55°F • Daily mean near 60°F • Forecast low approaching 32°F

Sources: NOAA NCEI GHCN-D station observations, 1991–2020; Cotton Incorporated temperature guidance; Pima Growers analysis.

CUMULATIVE GDD60

Regional Heat-Unit Accumulation Across the American Pima Belt

Planting-date adjusted station comparison using a 60°F base and 86°F maximum cap.

DATA THROUGH SEPTEMBER 25, 2026

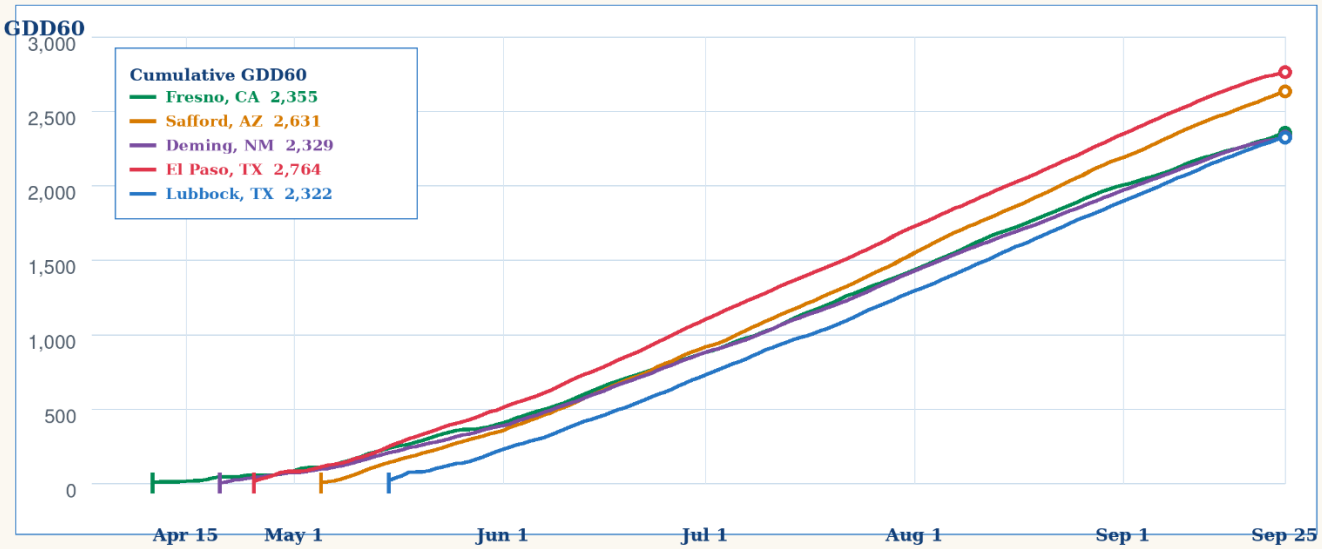
What the GDD60 Comparison Shows

Safford and El Paso lead the five-location comparison in cumulative GDD60, while Fresno and Lubbock accumulated fewer heat units because of their later-season temperature pattern and, for Lubbock, the latest planting date. The chart compares station heat units only; it is not a yield, maturity or irrigation model.

Calculation Standard

Daily GDD60 = max[0, ((min(Tmax, 86°F) + Tmin) / 2) − 60°F]. Accumulation begins on each listed planting date. Deming includes limited reconstruction for eight missing daily summaries; the 86°F cap limits the effect of missing maximum readings.

CUMULATIVE GDD60 BY LOCATION



Planting-date markers are shown on the baseline; the scorecard lists each planting date and cumulative GDD60 through Sept. 25.

GDD60 SCORECARD — PLANTING THROUGH SEPTEMBER 25

Location / station	Planting date	Cumulative GDD60	Sept. 19–25 GDD60	Days in series
Fresno, CA	Apr 10	**2,355**	**+105**	169
Safford, AZ	May 5	**2,631**	**+118**	144
Deming, NM	Apr 20	**2,329**	**+78**	159
El Paso, TX	Apr 25	**2,764**	**+94**	154
Lubbock, TX	May 15	**2,322**	**+108**	134

PIMA GROWERS INTERPRETATION:

Heat units continued to accumulate during Sept. 19–25, but their decision value declines as fields enter harvest or pre-defoliation. Use the comparison to understand regional thermal pace—not as a stand-alone maturity or irrigation recommendation.

Source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet daily summaries; GDD60 = 60°F base / 86°F Tmax cap. Deming total includes 113 reconstructed GDD60 across eight missing daily summaries.

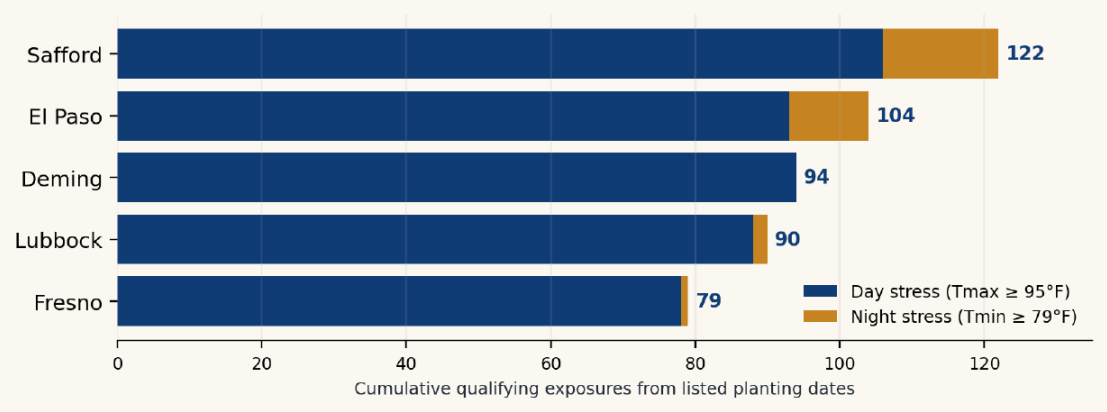
2026 PIMA REGIONAL HEAT EXPOSURE CLOSEOUT

Heat exposure through September 18, 2026, closed at regional defoliation initiation

HEAT DATA Planting through Sept. 18	FUNCTIONAL ENDPOINT Regional defoliation initiation	COMPARISON Matched 2025 annual window

CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

The 2026 heat-exposure tracker is closed as a crop-management record. Defoliation has begun in California and Arizona, so added heat now has limited functional crop consequence. Daytime heat defined the season: Safford recorded 122 points, El Paso 104 and Deming high daytime exposure without qualifying warm nights. These are exposure comparisons, not yield-loss estimates; interpret them with water status, maturity, harvest timing and quality observations.



2026 cumulative heat-exposure screening index

CLOSEOUT DECISION AND REGIONAL READ

Region	Day stress	Night stress	Closeout interpretation
Safford, AZ	**106**	**16**	Highest cumulative heat load
El Paso, TX	**93**	**11**	High daytime and warm-night exposure
Deming, NM	**94**	**0**	Daytime-driven heat; no qualifying warm nights
Lubbock, TX	**88**	**2**	Late-season weekly increase largest
Fresno, CA	**78**	**1**	Lowest cumulative heat exposure

Closeout rule: regional defoliation is the functional endpoint. California and Arizona have reached it; finalize Deming, El Paso and Lubbock at local defoliation initiation so every region is compared while the crop remains functionally active.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS CLOSEOUT

This is a physiological heat-stress reading, not a defoliation measure. The index accumulates qualifying daytime and warm-night stress from planting while the crop is functionally active. Regional defoliation is used only as the stop point for the time series. A matched 2025-to-2026 temperature baseline shows the largest warming at Deming and Lubbock (+2.0°F mean), followed by Safford and El Paso (+1.0°F); Fresno was nearly unchanged (+0.2°F).

MATCHED SEASONAL TEMPERATURE COMPARISON

Region / matched window	2025 average daily temperature	2026 average daily temperature
Safford, AZ Apr. 15–Sept. 18 | 157 days	High 96.4°F | Low 68.1°F Mean 82.3°F	High 97.8°F | Low 68.8°F Mean 83.3°F (+1.0°F)
El Paso, TX Apr. 20–Sept. 18 | 152 days	High 93.6°F | Low 70.4°F Mean 82.0°F	High 95.5°F | Low 70.5°F Mean 83.0°F (+1.0°F)
Deming, NM Apr. 20–Sept. 18 | 152 days	High 92.4°F | Low 63.0°F Mean 77.7°F	High 95.3°F | Low 64.1°F Mean 79.7°F (+2.0°F)
Lubbock, TX May 1–Sept. 18 | 141 days	High 90.5°F | Low 66.7°F Mean 78.6°F	High 93.3°F | Low 67.9°F Mean 80.6°F (+2.0°F)
Fresno, CA Apr. 10–Sept. 18 | 162 days	High 91.5°F | Low 64.0°F Mean 77.7°F	High 91.7°F | Low 64.1°F Mean 77.9°F (+0.2°F)

PIMA GROWERS INTERPRETATION

Region group	Closeout focus
Arizona and El Paso	Highest 2026 heat screening totals. Document late-boll maturity, irrigation continuity and any fiber-quality feedback before assigning crop effects.
Deming and Lubbock	Daytime heat dominated. Track defoliation timing and finish relative to immature-boll load; Lubbock's late-season weekly heat increase deserves context.
Fresno	Lowest heat-index total in this set. Interpret performance through water supply, crop timing and quality data, not heat count alone.

CLOSEOUT LIMITS AND NEXT COMPARISON

The 2026 record establishes the regional physiological-stress ranking and heat composition. It is retained as the baseline for a matched 2027 comparison using identical stations, planting triggers, thresholds and functional endpoint. This closeout reports observed exposure and management interpretation, not a statistical yield-loss estimate.

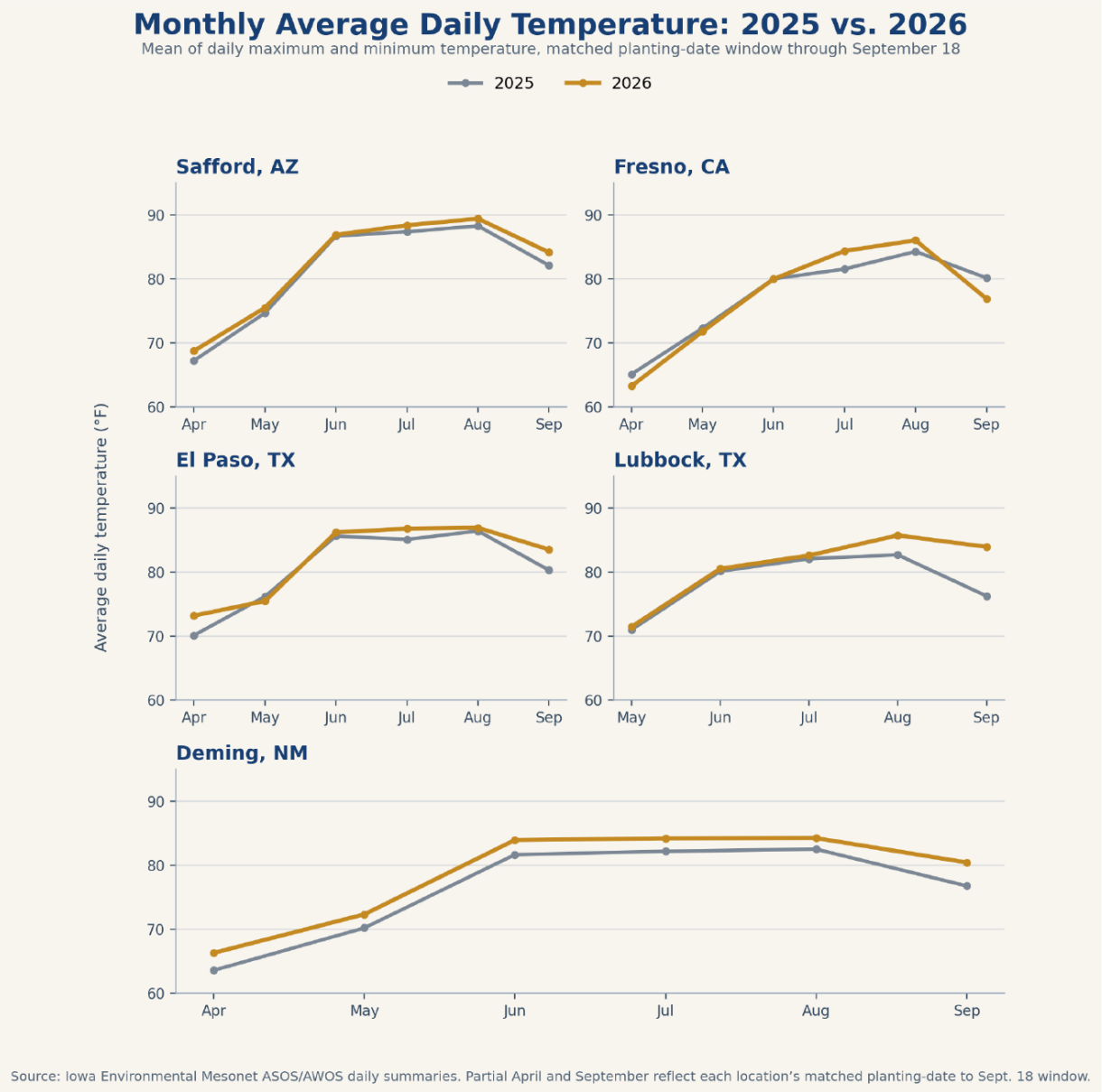
FINAL RECORD TO COMPLETE

For each region: planting date • daily Tmax/Tmin and DD60 through defoliation initiation • final defoliation date and mature-boll context • final irrigation/termination timing • harvest dates • ginning or classing observations where available • grower notes on retention, boll opening and quality.

Sources for final issue: Iowa Environmental Mesonet ASOS/AWOS daily summaries; NOAA/NCEI station archive; state agricultural weather networks where station continuity is verified; Pima Growers regional grower and gin observations. Scientific context: Cotton Foundation, Stress Physiology in Cotton; Bayer Crop Science, Cotton Growth and Development.

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE PATTERN BY REGION

Five matched station panels show the monthly average of each day's high and low temperature from planting through Sept. 18. The graphic provides a simple baseline for interpreting the 2026 physiological heat-stress record beside the 2025 season.



Monthly average daily temperature = mean of the daily maximum and minimum. Partial April and September reflect each location's matched planting-date to Sept. 18 window. Source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet ASOS/AWOS daily summaries.

REGIONAL WEATHER STATUS

Heat, Rainfall and Crop Development Across the American Pima Belt

Weekly weather exposure and precipitation intelligence for California, Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 2026

Executive Weather Summary

California has moved into early harvest and continued defoliation. Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas are preparing for defoliation. Fresno and Safford remained dry; rainfall shifted east into New Mexico and West Texas—Deming received 0.36 in., El Paso 2.30 in., and Lubbock 1.55 in. The late-season concern has shifted from heat to rain-driven regrowth, and the associated yield and fiber-quality exposure.

REGIONAL WEATHER RISK

MODERATE

Lower | Moderate | High | Extreme

Primary Risk: Late rain + regrowth / quality risk

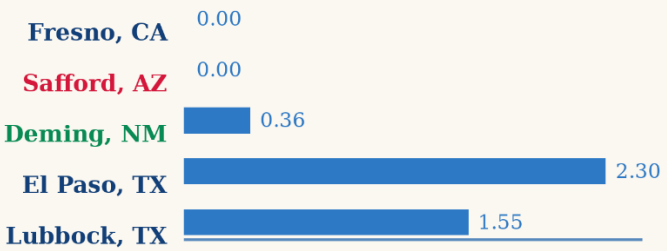
Monitoring: Regrowth, quality and harvest access

REGIONAL WEATHER & CROP MATRIX

Location	7-day high / low F	7-day rain / effective rain (in)	2026 YTD rain (in)	Weekly DD60 gain	Crop stage	Final-water planning (in)
Fresno, CA	87–99 / 59–68	0.00 / 0.00	4.54	+105	Early harvest	Field-specific
Safford, AZ	80–96 / 64–73	0.00 / 0.00	5.17	+118	Pre-defoliation	0.00
Deming, NM	73–92 / 58–62	0.36 / 0.31	5.85	+78	Pre-defoliation	0.00–0.25
El Paso, TX	70–93 / 62–71	2.30 / 1.96	8.83	+94	Pre-defoliation	0.00
Lubbock, TX	77–94 / 61–73	1.55 / 1.32	11.15	+108	Pre-defoliation	0.00

Daily summaries use local station days. Effective rain = 85% of observed. DD60: 60 F base / 86 F cap. Final-water figures are planning screens; confirm field moisture.

7-DAY OBSERVED RAINFALL



Observed rainfall (inches)

FINAL-IRRIGATION OUTLOOK

Functional crop end is now the organizing criterion. California is in early harvest and continued defoliation; Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas are preparing for defoliation. Protect maturity and harvest quality rather than extend vegetative activity. Where rain has occurred, monitor for regrowth and protect against avoidable yield or fiber-quality loss before scheduling the next field pass.

CALIFORNIA — EARLY HARVEST: Continued defoliation; protect mature-boll quality and harvest readiness.

SOUTHWEST — DEFOLIATION: Safford dry; Deming rain warrants a regrowth and soil-water check.

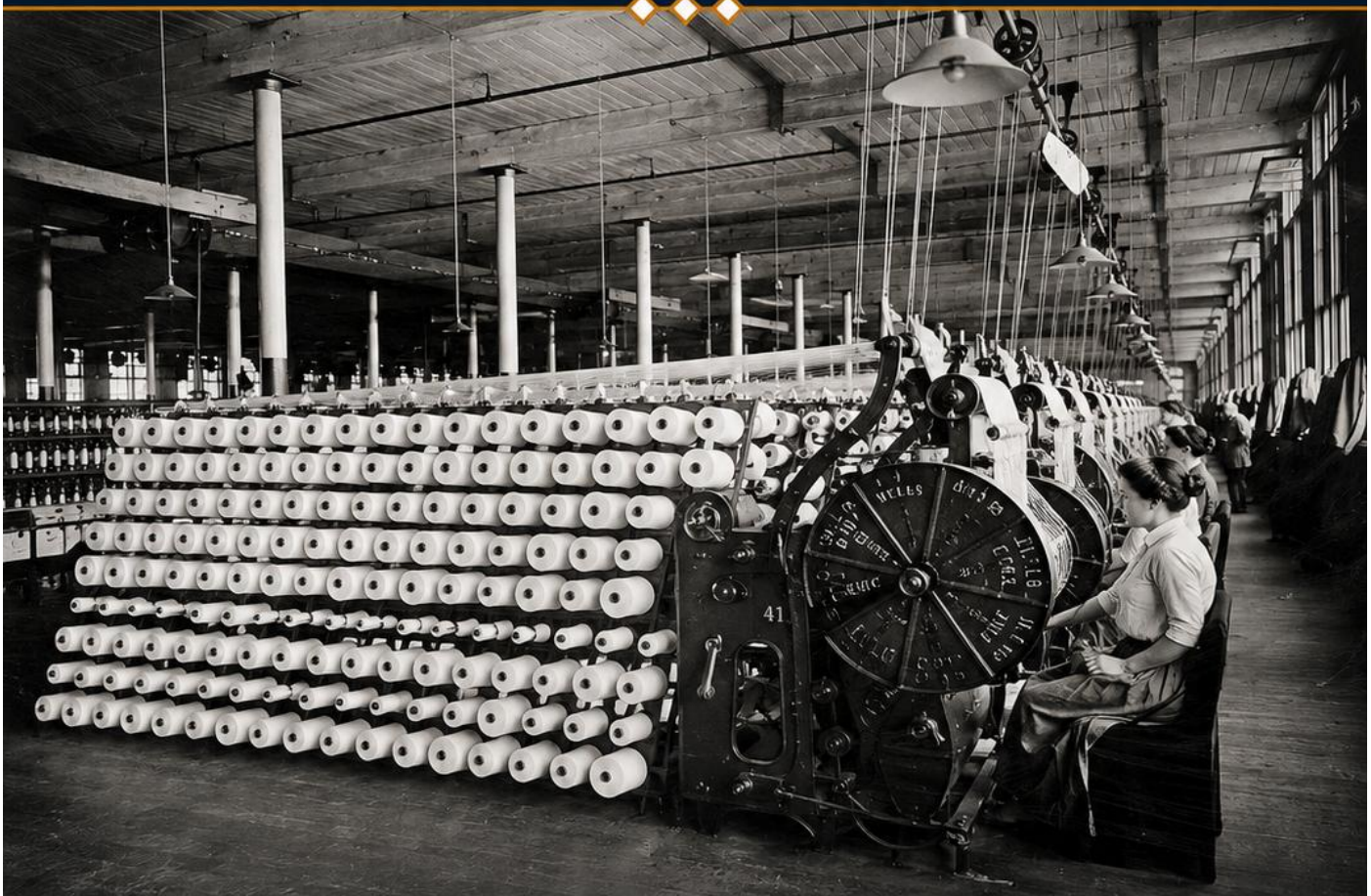
WEST TEXAS — RAINFALL: Rain raises regrowth, access and quality concerns.

Sources: Iowa Environmental Mesonet ASOS daily summaries, Sept. 19–25, 2026. Field context: Pima Growers intelligence. Planning values are screening values, not irrigation prescriptions.

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CALIFORNIA FIELD UPDATE

WEEK ENDING 9-25-26






CALIFORNIA FIELD SUMMARY

California is progressing on schedule. Early harvest has begun in the southern region, including early varieties such as Gowan Hybrid Pima 1432. Defoliation is in full swing across the Central Valley, with yields expected to be good but slightly below 2025 levels.

The largest near-term threat is an early rain event, which remains possible under the current weather pattern.

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Connecting Growers, Markets and Consumers with the World's Finest Cotton

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The Supima AQRe™ Project (pronounced "acre"), stands for Authenticity, Quality and Responsibility.

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It will proactively serve as a collective response to current and anticipated future market and regulatory challenges. We have established a new standard of trust with the ability to now track and verify SUPIMA® fiber, from the point of origin to point of purchase, facilitating the real time, credible, and responsible sourcing of textiles made with Supima cotton.

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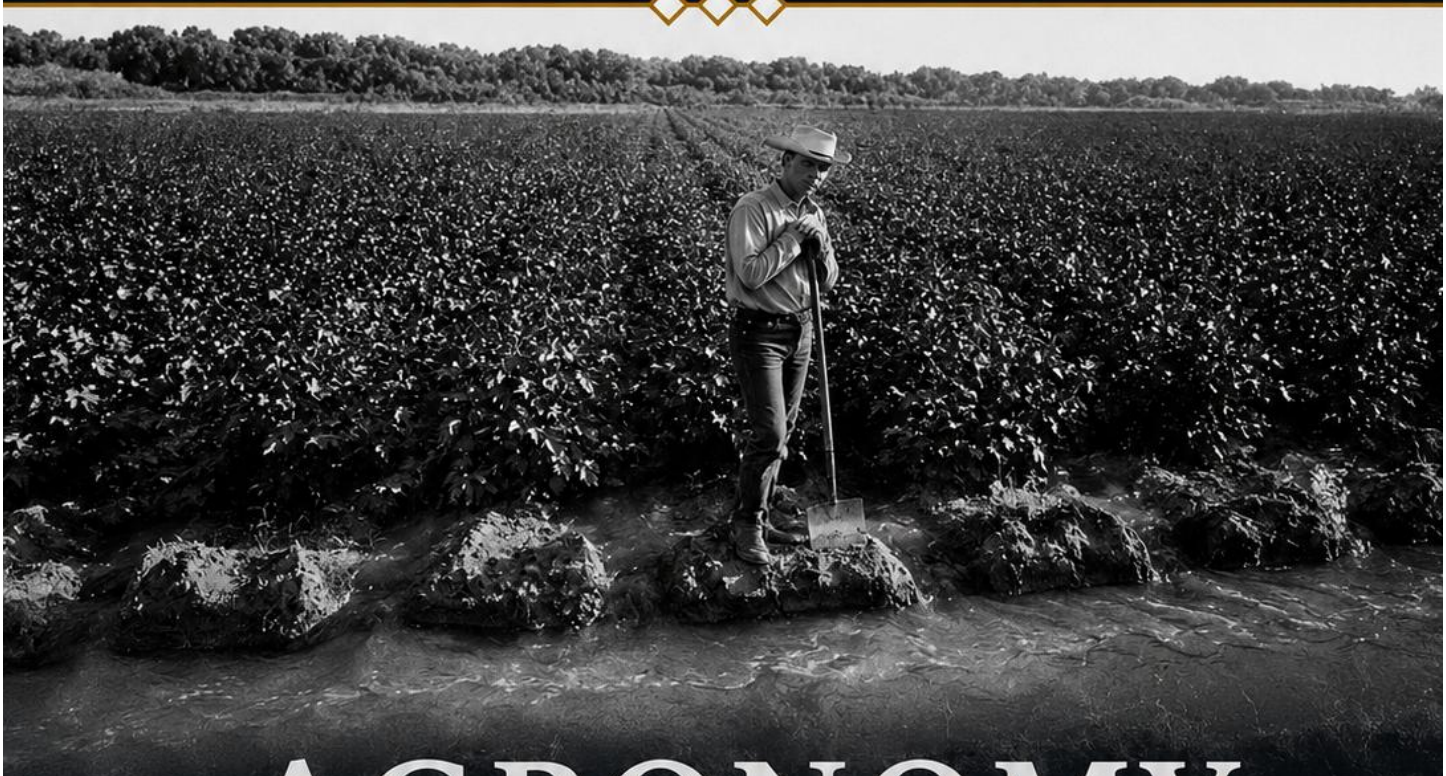
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PIMA FACTS

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AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

What Is Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton?

American Pima cotton belongs to the Extra-Long Staple (ELS) category—the premium segment of the global cotton industry.



LESS THAN **1%** OF GLOBAL COTTON PRODUCTION

USDA DEFINITION

To qualify as ELS cotton under USDA standards, cotton must be:

1. *American Pima.*
2. All other varieties of the *Barbadense* species of cotton, and any hybrid thereof; and
3. Any other variety of cotton in which one or more of these varieties predominate.

✓ Produced in the United States and ginned on a *roller gin*.

WHY IT MATTERS

Extra-Long Staple cotton represents less than 1% of global cotton production yet commands premium value due to:

- LONGER FIBER LENGTH
- SUPERIOR STRENGTH
- GREATER UNIFORMITY
- IMPROVED SOFTNESS & DURABILITY
- PREMIUM SPINNING PERFORMANCE

AMERICAN PIMA COTTON • THE WORLD'S FINEST COTTON

Source: USDA Cotton Program Definitions

GOWAN COTTON COMPANY

HYBRID PIMA SOLUTIONS

COTTON THAT SELLS LIKE A PIMA. YIELDS LIKE AN UPLAND.

Gowan Hybrid Pima combines the yield potential and adaptability growers demand with the Extra-Long Staple fiber quality premium markets reward.

GOWAN 1432

- ✓ Earlier maturity than traditional Pima
- ✓ High seedling vigor and strong plant growth
- ✓ Improved water-use efficiency
- ✓ Tolerance to alkaline and saline soils
- ✓ ELS fiber quality
- ✓ Non-GMO hybrid technology
- ✓ Proven performance across California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas

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Broad-spectrum insect, mite and nematode protection for American Pima cotton.

BROAD-SPECTRUM PROTECTION

AgLogic provides broad-spectrum control of key early-season threats including insects, mites and nematodes. It helps protect emerging plants and supports a strong start that sets the stage for higher yield potential.

EARLY VIGOR & EARLINESS

AgLogic supports improved early plant development, promoting stronger root growth and faster canopy establishment. This early vigor can help lead to improved earliness and more efficient season-long growth.

YIELD & FIBER QUALITY

By reducing early pest pressure, AgLogic helps plants stay healthier, longer—supporting maximum yield potential and high-quality fiber that meets the standards of American Pima growers.

KEY BENEFITS

BENEFIT	GROWER IMPACT
Insect Control	Strong early-season protection against damaging insects
Mite Control	Reduced plant stress and improved plant health
Nematode Control	Improved root development and nutrient uptake
Early Vigor	Faster and more uniform plant establishment
Earliness	Potential for earlier maturity and more flexible harvest timing
Yield Potential	Stronger plants and higher yield potential

Always read and follow label directions.

Supporting American Pima Growers From Emergence Through Harvest.

AgLogic continues to provide cotton producers with reliable, broad-spectrum protection that helps maximize yield potential and fiber quality from the very beginning of the season.



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COTTON DEFOLIATION

Timing, Physiology and Harvest-Aid Decisions for American Pima

A mature-crop decision—not a calendar decision.

REPORT DATE 9-18-26



The Defoliation Decision: Verify Three Signals

Harvest aids accelerate natural abscission and boll opening; they do not finish fiber development. A field should be judged plant by plant and zone by zone, using the mature, harvestable boll population.

1. OPEN BOLLS

40–60%

Common starting range in Texas guidance. Use the harvestable boll population, not merely visible open bolls.

2. NACB

≤4

Nodes above cracked boll: Texas guidance identifies about 4 NACB as safe for defoliation.

3. KNIFE TEST

MATURE SEED

Cut upper harvestable bolls: dark seed coat, little or no jelly, firm cut and lint that strings when opened.

What the Plant Is Doing

Leaf drop is controlled through an abscission layer at the leaf petiole. Harvest aids either stimulate ethylene-driven abscission, open mature bolls, suppress regrowth or rapidly desiccate tissue. Cool, dry or drought-toughened plants respond more slowly; good canopy coverage is essential.

Pima-specific maturity note

UC guidance identifies Pima as slower to mature than Acala/Upland and commonly uses 3 NACB as the Pima harvest-aid threshold. Use this tighter Pima maturity check alongside the knife test and field variability—particularly where late fruit or uneven irrigation has extended boll fill.

Sources: Texas A&M AgriLife, 2021 Texas High Plains Cotton Harvest-Aid Guide; UC ANR, Harvest Aid Materials and Practices for California Cotton; University of Arizona, Managemer

HARVEST-AID TECHNICAL REFERENCE

Rates, harvest restrictions and relative activity — use the product label and local requirements as the controlling auth

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Small-grain re-crop intervals shown below are Extension reference guidance. Confirm the exact product label before planting.

HARVEST AID	SMALL-GRAIN RE-CROP INTERVAL
Thidiazuron	14 days
Ginstar / Cutout / Adios	1 month / 1 month / 2 months
Folex 6; Aim; Display; Reviton; Sharpen; Para	None quat
ETX	1 day
Finish 6 Pro; Ethephon	1 month

Pima field reminder

Do not let a cleanup choice override maturity. Confirm Pima maturity with NACB, boll opening and the knife test before any desiccation-oriented pass.

Labeled Use and Relative Harvest-Aid Activity

Activity scores are relative—not performance guarantees. Cool, dry or drought-stressed cotton may require more time and can respond differently.

HARVEST AID	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE	MAX USE SEASON	RAINFALL HOURS	PHI DAYS	MIN TEMP.	MATURE LEAVES	JUVENILE LEAVES	REGROWTH PREVENTION	BOLL OPENING
Thidiazuron SC	1.6–6.4 oz	9.6 oz	24	5	65°F	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	None
Ginstar/Cutout/Adios	6.4–16 oz	16 oz	12	5	60°F	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	None
Folex 6	16–24 oz	24 oz	1	7	60°F	Excellent	Fair	Poor	None
Aim	0.5–1.6 oz	3.2 oz	8	7	55°F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Display	1.0 oz	2 oz	8	7	55°F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
ETX	0.9–1.7 oz	5.5 oz	1	7	55°F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Reviton	1.0–2.0 oz	6 oz	1	10	55°F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Sharpen	2.0 oz	2 oz	1	5	55°F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Ethephon	21–42 oz	42 oz	6	7	60°F	Fair	Poor	Fair	Excellent
Finish 6 Pro	21–42 oz	42 oz	6	7	60°F	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Excellent
DESICCANTS									
Paraquat	3.1–32 oz	32 oz	30 min.	3	55°F	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Fair
Sodium chlorate	4.5 lb ai	N/A	24	7	55°F	Fair	Fair	Poor	None

How to use this page

1. Confirm maturity before product selection. 2. Select for the limiting condition—green leaf, regrowth or boll opening. 3. Adj

Coverage and environmental response matter as much as chemistry.

Harvest aids have limited mobility. Cooler temperatures reduce plant metabolism and hormonal activity; drought-stressed

Source layout and reference values: University of Tennessee W376, Cotton Defoliation Guide; Texas A&M AgriLife 2021 High Plains Cotton Harvest-Aid Guide. Educational reference only; always rea

DEFOLIATION PROGRAM SELECTION GUIDE

A technical framework for matching temperature, regrowth potential and pass strategy to harvest-aid selection.

ERENCE PROGRAMS ONLY — PRODUCT LABELS, LOCAL REGULATIONS AND CROP MATURITY CONTROL FINAL SELECTI

CATEGORY 1 — WARM TEMPERATURES; HIGH REGROWTH POTENTIAL; TWO-PASS

- Thidiazuron 2–3 oz/A + boll opener 10–16 oz/A; follow with Folex 6 EC 6–8 oz/A or PPO + boll opener 16–24 oz/A.
- Thidiazuron 2–3 oz/A + Folex 6 EC 4–6 oz/A + boll opener 16 oz/A; follow with Folex or PPO + boll opener.
- Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 2–4 oz/A + boll opener 10–16 oz/A; follow with Folex or PPO + boll opener.

CATEGORY 2 — WARM TEMPERATURES; HIGH REGROWTH POTENTIAL; ONE-PASS I

- Thidiazuron 2–3 oz/A + boll opener 21–32 oz/A.
- Thidiazuron 2–3 oz/A + Folex 6 EC 4 oz/A + boll opener 21–32 oz/A; or Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 2–4 oz/A + boll opener 21–32 oz/

CATEGORY 3 — WARM TEMPERATURES; LOW REGROWTH POTENTIAL; TWO-PASS P

- Thidiazuron 2 oz/A + Folex 6 EC 4–6 oz/A + boll opener 21 oz/A; follow with Folex or PPO + boll opener 16–21 oz/A.
- Thidiazuron 2 oz/A + boll opener 16–21 oz/A; follow with Folex 6 EC 6–8 oz/A or PPO + boll opener 16–21 oz/A.
- Folex 6 EC 6–8 oz/A + boll opener 16–21 oz/A; follow with PPO + boll opener 16–21 oz/A.

CATEGORY 4 — WARM TEMPERATURES; LOW REGROWTH POTENTIAL; ONE-PASS P

- Thidiazuron 2 oz/A + Folex 6 EC 4–6 oz/A + boll opener 21–32 oz/A.
- Folex 6 EC 6–8 oz/A + boll opener 21–32 oz/A; or Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 4–6 oz/A + boll opener 21–32 oz/A.

CATEGORY 5 — COOLER TEMPERATURES; TWO-PASS PROGRAM

- Folex 6 EC 10–16 oz/A + boll opener 16–21 oz/A; follow with Folex 6 EC 10–16 oz/A or PPO + boll opener 16–21 oz/A.
- Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 6–9 oz/A + boll opener 16–21 oz/A; follow with Folex or PPO + boll opener 16–24 oz/A.

CATEGORY 6 — COOLER TEMPERATURES; ONE-PASS PROGRAM

- Folex 6 EC 10–16 oz/A + boll opener 24–42 oz/A; or Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 6–9 oz/A + boll opener 24–42 oz/A.

How to use this guide in Pima

Choose the category only after confirming Pima maturity. Cooler conditions increase response time; warm conditions can inc

PIMA CAUTION

Do not use program selection to rush immature bolls. Pima's longer maturity pattern makes the knife test and field variability

Reference: University of Tennessee Extension W376 Cotton Defoliation Guide. Rates/formulations shown are educational references; read and follow the current pesticide label.

WEATHER, PLANT CONDITION & HARVEST TIMI

Harvest aids work through the plant. The forecast and the crop's condition determine how the program should l

The 3–5 day weather window controls response.

High temperature, sunlight and relative humidity increase activity. Night temperatures above 60°F are particularly in

Weather-Driven Program Choices

STABLE, WARM FORECAST

- Clear skies and nights above 60°F favor good defoliation and boll opening.
- Use less harsh products and lower label rates where maturity and coverage allow.
- Stable conditions make product and rate selection more predictable.

COOL, CLOUDY OR UNSTABLE

- Cool nights and cloud cover slow activity.
- More aggressive products/higher label rates may be needed, with additional response time.
- If a major front is expected, consider waiting until it passes and conditions stabilize.

Rain, Frost and Boll Opening

Avoid applying ahead of substantial rainfall: water entering cracked bolls can increase hard lock and boll rot. Begin the boll-opening process while warm weather remains—typically no later than 10 days before the area's average first frost date. If a hard freeze is imminent, apply allowed ethephon 2–3 days before the event.

Freeze-risk principle

Boll opening requires suture development. A hard freeze ends boll-opening activity; bolls can freeze shut before sutures de

Plant Condition Changes the Program

EASIER TO DEFOLIATE

Mature, well-fruited, uniform plants that have cut out without drought stress generally have few juvenile leaves and have already shed lower mainstem leaves. These active plants form abscission zones with lower rates.

HARDER TO DEFOLIATE

Drought-stressed plants have thicker cuticles and less physiological activity. Heavy late N, irrigation or foliar inputs can retain lower leaves. A midseason drought followed by rain can trigger juvenile regrowth and require multiple passes.

Timing applications in front of the picker

Do not defoliate every acre at once. Apply 10–14 days ahead of anticipated harvest: leaf drop begins in roughly four days and

Source material provided by user; adapted from Tennessee cotton defoliation guidance. Current product labels and local Extension guidance control final decisions.

PIMA-SPECIFIC FIELD EXECUTION

Protect premium fiber by measuring maturity precisely, then adapting the program to weather and field va

The Pima difference

Pima generally takes longer to mature than Acala/Upland. UC California guidance places Pima harvest-aid timing at 3 NACB, versus 4 NACB for Acala/Upland. This is a maturity safeguard—not a substitute for cutting upper harvestable bolls or reviewing the field's maturity distribution.

Field-by-Field Risk Assessment

1. MATURITY

- Count NACB and open bolls
- Cut upper harvestable bolls
- Check multiple field zones
- Protect late-set fruit where it remains economic

2. WEATHER

- Warmth supports response
- Cool nights slow hormonal programs and abscission
- Drought-hardened foliage is harder to defoliate

3. HARVEST PLAN

- Match spray timing to picker or stripper capacity
- Prevent weathering and stain
- Build in time for full response before the harvest window

Regional Considerations Across the American Pima Belt

REGION	PRIMARY DEFOLIATION ISSUE	MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS
California	Long-season Pima maturity; possible late fruit	Use the 3-NACB Pima check; verify upper bolls with the knife test before moving.
Arizona	Heat and late irrigation can prolong activity	Avoid late water/N that encourages regro balance clean-up with mature-boll protect
New Mexico	Cooler fall conditions and variable maturity	Allow additional time; evaluate response l a second pass and follow local labels.
West Texas	Weather risk and stripper-harvest logistics	Use maturity checks, coverage and a plan two-pass sequence where conditions justi

Bottom line

The best harvest-aid program is the one applied to a mature crop, with sufficient coverage and enough time to work. I

Sources: Texas A&M AgriLife, 2021 Texas High Plains Cotton Harvest-Aid Guide; UC ANR, Harvest Aid Materials and Practices for California Cotton; UC IPM cotton guidelines; University of Arizona, M

PIMA GROWERS

FIELD & MARKET JOURNAL



SILVERLEAF WHITEFLY ADULTS AND IMMATURE STAGES ON THE UNDERSIDE OF A COTTON LEAF

WHITEFLY MANAGEMENT IN COTTON

SCOUT EARLY. TREAT ON THRESHOLD. PROTECT OPEN PIMA LINT.

WHY PIMA REQUIRES EXTRA ATTENTION

Silverleaf whitefly (Bemisia tabaci) is a phloem-feeding pest that removes plant sap, weakens the canopy, and excretes sugar-rich honeydew. Heavy populations can cause premature leaf decline, reduced boll filling, yield loss, and delayed or uneven crop termination.

UC guidance notes that Pima varieties are generally more attractive to sweetpotato/silverleaf whitefly than upland cotton. Pima also remains green longer, extending the period when adults and nymphs can build. Once bolls open, honeydew can contaminate exposed lint and support sooty mold.

THE QUALITY RISK

Sticky or discolored lint can be harder to harvest and gin, increase trash, disrupt carding and spinning, reduce yarn and fabric quality, and expose premium Pima cotton to discounts or rejection.

FIELD SCOUTING: 30-LEAF METHOD

1. **Sample correctly.** Walk the management unit and collect 30 leaves. Use the 5th mainstem leaf below the terminal; check the underside.
2. **Score adults.** A leaf is adult-infested when 3 or more adults are present. Record presence or absence.
3. **Score nymphs.** Within a quarter-sized disk between major veins, record the presence of at least 1 live large nymph (3rd or 4th instar).
4. **Intensify monitoring.** Scout at least weekly and twice weekly when nearby melons, vegetables, weeds, or cotton are drying down and adults may migrate.
5. **Check margins first.** Populations often begin at edges. Compare edges with the interior; targeted edge treatment may be appropriate when migration is localized.

CORE ACTION THRESHOLD

Treat at about 40% adult-infested leaves AND/OR 40% nymph-infested disks. For an IGR, confirm live nymphs are present.

WHITEFLY TREATMENT DECISION: MATCH THE PRODUCT TO THE POPULATION

ADULTS PRESENT NYMPHS BELOW THRESHOLD	ADULTS + LIVE NYMPHS AT THRESHOLD	OPEN BOLLS + HEAVY ADULT PRESSURE
Re-sample soon. If migration is concentrated at field edges, consider an edge treatment with a selective, adult-active non-IGR.	Use a selective IGR while the population is still manageable. Allow time for slow-acting products to work; preserve natural enemies.	Prioritize lint protection and faster knockdown. Reserve broad-spectrum chemistry for true late-season need and observe PHI.

AFTER ANY APPLICATION: re-sample the field, evaluate live nymphs as well as adults, verify coverage, and rotate to a different IRAC group if retreatment is justified.



HONEYDEW AND SOOTY MOLD CAN CONTAMINATE OPEN LINT AND THREATEN PIMA QUALITY

TREATMENT GUIDELINES & CHEMICAL OPTIONS

RATES SHOWN ARE EXTENSION-GUIDE RANGES; THE CURRENT PRODUCT LABEL GOVERNS

Active ingredient (example)	IRAC	Extension rate/acre	Best fit
Buprofezin (Courier SC)	16	9-12.5 fl oz*	Selective IGR; nymphs; early, timely threshold spray
Pyriproxyfen (Knack)	7C	8-10 fl oz	Eggs/large nymphs; slow, long residual; once/season
Spiromesifen (Oberon 2SC)	23	6 fl oz early; 8-16 fl oz mid-late	Eggs/nymphs; selective; thorough coverage
Acetamiprid (Assail 70WP)	4A	1.7-2.3 oz	Adults plus immatures; faster option when timing is late
Afidopyropen (Sefina)	9D	14 fl oz	Selective mid/late-season adult suppression
Flupyradifurone (Sivanto 200 SL)	4D	10.5-14 fl oz	Adults and immatures; migration or established pressure
Dinotefuran (Venom)	4A	1-3 oz	Faster adult/immature activity; protect pollinators/beneficials
Bifenthrin (2EC example)	3A	2.6-6.4 fl oz	Late open-boll knockdown only; disruptive to beneficials

*Courier rate reflects UGA cotton guidance; UC lists label rates. Formulations and state registrations differ. Verify current local label, PHI, REI, seasonal maximums, and restrictions before use.

HOW TO SELECT THE TREATMENT

- **Timely population:** Start with a selective IGR when adults are moderate and live nymphs confirm reproduction. Expect a slow visible response.
- **Heavy adult migration:** Use a faster non-IGR adult-active product. Re-sample; follow with an IGR only if nymphs establish and the label allows.
- **Open-boll period:** Protect exposed lint. Reserve pyrethroid knockdown for late need; broad-spectrum sprays may flare mites or aphids.
- **Resistance management:** Rotate IRAC groups and avoid consecutive uses from the same group. Count all in-season insecticide uses.

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

- **Preserve beneficials.** Avoid unnecessary broad-spectrum insecticides. Predators and parasitoids extend control.
- **Manage sources.** Destroy residues, control weeds and regrowth, and coordinate with nearby hosts as melons and vegetables senesce.
- **Get coverage.** Reach leaf undersides with sufficient carrier volume and canopy penetration; ground rigs often improve coverage.
- **Finish decisively.** Timely defoliation, harvest, and stalk destruction reduce honeydew exposure and carryover.

SOURCES

UC Statewide IPM Program, Silverleaf Whitefly in Cotton (treatment table updated Aug. 2024); University of Arizona Cooperative Extension, Whitefly Management in Arizona Cotton; University of Georgia Extension, Scouting and Managing Silverleaf Whitefly in Cotton and 2026 field updates; Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, Managing Cotton Insects in Texas; National Cotton Council Beltwide proceedings on whitefly honeydew and sticky cotton.

Educational guidance only. Always follow the current federal and state label and consult local Extension or a licensed crop adviser.



THE COTTON COUNTDOWN CLOCK

Using DD60 Heat Units and Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF) to Maximize American Pima Yield

By Rick Neuenschwander, CEO, Pima Cotton Improvement Association

TWO CLOCKS, ONE CROP

Cotton development is driven by accumulated heat. Each day the crop accumulates DD60 heat units, it progresses through vegetative growth, flowering, boll development, and ultimately maturity. Heat units provide an objective measure of where the crop should be based on environmental conditions.

NAWF measures something entirely different. Rather than indicating how far the crop has progressed, NAWF measures how much productive growth remains. Each week after first bloom, the uppermost white flower moves closer to the terminal as the plant directs its energy toward filling developing bolls.

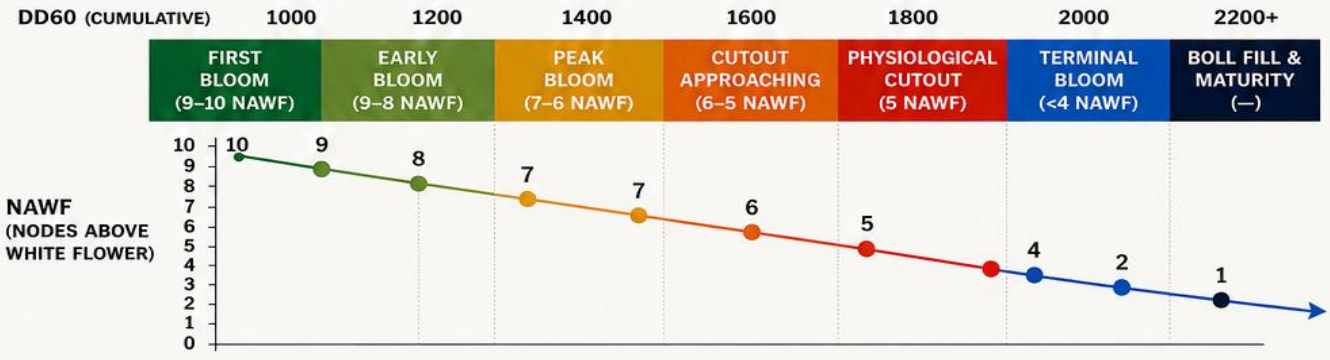
> **"DD60 measures the season. NAWF measures the crop."**

WHY THE MEASUREMENTS WORK TOGETHER

A very successful American Pima crop follows two biological clocks simultaneously. One measures thermal time, expressed as accumulated DD60 heat units, while the other measures physiological maturity, expressed as Nodes Above White Flower (NAWF). Individually, each provides valuable information. Together, they create one of the most powerful management tools available for producing high-yield, premium-quality Pima cotton.

DD60 heat units quantify how rapidly the crop develops in response to temperature, while NAWF measures how much productive flowering remains before the plant naturally reaches cutout. Understanding how these two measurements work together allows growers to anticipate crop development, optimize irrigation timing, improve nutrient management, and protect yield potential during the most critical weeks of the season.

COTTON COUNTDOWN CLOCK — DD60 ↔ NAWF TIMELINE

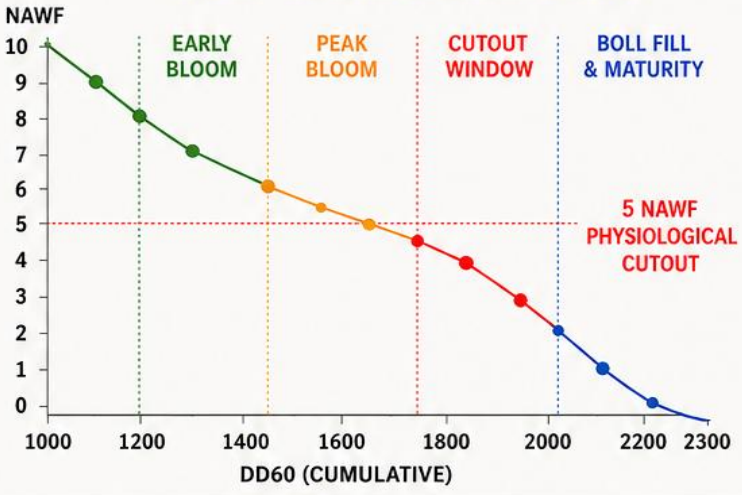


DD60 / NAWF BENCHMARK GUIDE

A practical reference for crop stage, plant activity and management focus.

GROWTH STAGE	NAWF	APPROX. DD60 (CUMULATIVE)	PRIMARY PLANT ACTIVITY	MANAGEMENT FOCUS
First Bloom	9–10	1,050–1,150	Flower initiation while vegetative growth continues rapidly.	Establish reproductive growth; maintain irrigation and nutrient availability.
Early Bloom	9–8	1,150–1,300	Rapid node production; squares and blooms increasing.	Protect square retention and avoid stress.
Peak Bloom	7–6	1,300–1,500	Maximum boll set and peak water demand.	Highest water and fertility demand; avoid moisture deficits.
Cutout Approaching	6–5	1,500–1,650	Vegetative growth slowing significantly.	Evaluate irrigation efficiency and final fruit load.
Physiological Cutout	5	1,650–1,750	End of effective flowering; vegetative growth ceases.	Shift management focus to boll filling.
Terminal Bloom	<4	1,750–1,900	Energy directed to existing bolls; little new fruit viable.	Manage late-season irrigation and protect fiber quality.
Boll Fill & Maturity	—	1,900–2,300+	Fiber elongation and boll maturation.	Finish crop efficiently and prepare for harvest.

NAWF COUNTDOWN CURVE



DD60 measures how much of the season has accumulated. NAWF measures how much productive flowering remains.

When the two measurements agree, development is on track. When they diverge, investigate stress, excess vegetative growth or delayed maturity.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

- Protect square retention during 9–8 NAWF.
- Avoid moisture stress during 7–6 NAWF.
- Begin transition planning at 6–5 NAWF.
- Shift irrigation toward boll filling after cutout.
- Finish efficiently to preserve fiber quality.


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The Promises Fashion Couldn't Afford to Keep

Robert Antoshak

Managing Partner, Gherzi Americas | Four Decades in Textiles & Apparel | Sourcing, Trade Policy & Market Strategy | Traceability & Trade Risk | Industry Writer & Commentator

September 19, 2026

In August 2019, days before the G7 met in Biarritz, Emmanuel Macron and Kering's François-Henri Pinault stood in the Élysée Palace and unveiled the Fashion Pact. Thirty-two companies signed, with luxury houses and fast fashion chains among them. Two years later in Glasgow, the UN's Fashion Industry Charter raised the bar again. Signatories would set science-based targets or halve their emissions by 2030. They would reach net zero by 2050, and they would get coal out of their supply chains before the decade was out.

By Glasgow, interest rates were near zero. A pledge cost about as much as the press release announcing it.

Climate Week opens in New York on Sunday, and the industry will be back at the podium. But before anybody unveils a fresh target, somebody ought to check on the old ones.

The Report Card

Deutsche Welle, the German news service, did some of that checking. It reviewed 468 sustainability commitments from 17 major apparel brands. Among goals whose deadlines had already passed, the brands met about half and missed about a third, and the rest couldn't be clearly assessed. A third of all the commitments carry deadlines after 2025, many of them pinned to 2030 or 2050, where nobody can grade them yet.
The emissions data lines up with that. The Apparel Impact Institute reported recently that industry emissions rose 6.3% in 2024, after a 7.5% jump in 2024. Meanwhile, the number of apparel companies with science-based targets set or committed passed 700.

Last month, the *Financial Times* reported that fashion companies are scaling back or abandoning some of their environmental ambitions as economic pressure mounts and profitability takes priority.

And Then There are Costs

I've spent more than four decades around apparel sourcing, and I know what the last eighteen months did to a buyer's cost sheet. The average tariff on U.S. apparel imports reached 35.1% last December, up from 14.7% in January 2025. In February, the Supreme Court struck down one set of duties, and a new set followed. So goes the tariff merry-go-round, but then came the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz. Energy prices soared, and polyester, which starts as petroleum, went up with them.

Shoppers had no appetite to absorb any of it. Fashion executives told *CNBC*, the cable news station, this spring that most consumers, squeezed by the cost of living, won't pay a sustainability premium. The same executives ranked margin and cost pressure as the second-biggest force shaping their business in 2026, behind only trade disruption. H&M's former CEO said the energy shock has pushed environmental and social issues down companies' priority lists.
Let’s see: put yourself in a CFO's chair with that set of numbers. The renewable power contract for a Tier 2 dyehouse, the recycled fiber premium and the sustainability team's headcount are costs that no shopper sees and, in the United States, no regulator asks about. When the margin has to come from somewhere, it comes from there first. Anyone who has ever defended a P&L in this business understands the logic, and I do too.

What I can't excuse is how those promises were written. The 2030 pledges came with dates and percentages and almost nothing about cost, and nothing I've seen addressed what would happen in a year when duties doubled and freight jumped the shark. Commitments made in good times assumed good times would continue. Economic necessity broke the promises, but the people who wrote them knew the risk when they wrote them.

Who Pays for a Broken Promise

Somebody always pays for a broken promise, and in apparel it usually isn't the company that made it. Bangladesh built 284 LEED-certified garment factories, many of them to rebuild the industry's image

after Rana Plaza. Indeed, *The Business Standard* quoted Bangladesh business leaders in August, who claimed buyers don't pay a penny extra for a certified factory. The mills carried that investment through the same tariff and energy shocks their customers are now using to justify pulling back. Shoppers who paid a little more for a hangtag claim are also left holding a commitment that has quietly lapsed.

Some brands have held on. *The Business of Fashion* reported recently that H&M and Kering have each cut emissions by more than a third, while most of fashion's biggest names remain behind the schedules they set for themselves. For sure, the two companies are very different businesses, but both kept at it through the same bad years as everyone else, which suggests the targets weren't impossible for a company willing to fund them.

Brussels Is Keeping Score

Europe, meanwhile, has stopped treating these promises as voluntary. The EU's ban on destroying unsold clothing and footwear took effect for large companies on July 19. On September 27, the day Climate Week ends, new rules on environmental claims start to apply across the bloc, and companies making climate commitments with far-off deadlines may face stricter scrutiny under them. A 2019 promise written in a good year can now become the subject of a regulator's inquiry in a bad one.

So I have a request for the executives flying into New York next week. If a target no longer fits the budget, take it down and say why. Economic necessity is a reason people in this industry will accept, because most of us have lived through it. A 2030 goal left up on the website after the money behind it is gone is how a hard business call turns into a greenwashing case.

The next round of promises should come with a budget attached. And somebody at the podium should admit that the budget is going to be tested.

REAL PEOPLE REAL PERSPECTIVE

Mid-Week Market Brief

THREADS TRADE TRENDS OPPORTUNITIES

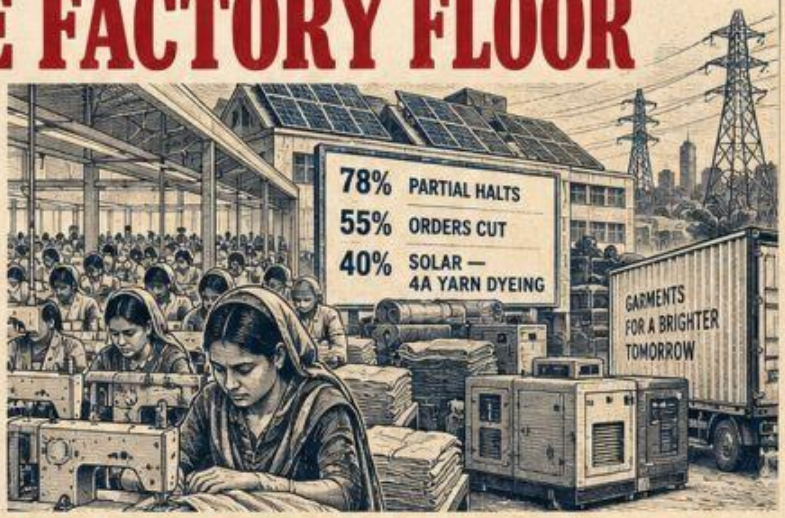
NEWS AND INSIGHT FOR THE TEXTILES & APPAREL TRADE

A STRONGER SUPPLY CHAIN BRIGHTER TOMORROWS

VOL. I • NO. 18 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2026

BANGLADESH'S ENERGY CRUNCH HITS THE FACTORY FLOOR

Bangladesh's garment industry is being squeezed by gas and power shortages made worse by the Middle East energy crisis. Reuters reports 78% of knitwear factories have partially halted operations, while 55% have seen orders canceled or reduced. One supplier is showing the other side of the story: factories that invested in solar and backup generation are proving far more resilient.



THE WEEK'S READ

1. Bangladesh factories battle energy shortages.
2. EU parcel duty gives local fashion a lift.
3. LPP profit jumps 64%.
4. Factory cooling can pay back in four years.
5. Jute gets another look as a plastic alternative.

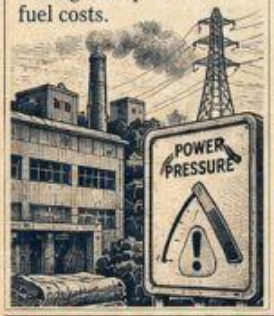
FIVE STORIES. A BRIGHTER PERSPECTIVE.

78%	55%	40%	+64%	€3	4 YEARS
KNIT FACTORIES	**ORDERS**	**SOLAR**	**LPP PROFIT**	**EU PARCEL DUTY**	**COOLING**
Partial operating halts.	Canceled or reduced.	At resilient 4A Yarn Dyeing.	Q2 net profit growth.	New flat duty on small non-EU parcels.	Potential factory payback period.

FIVE STORIES TO WATCH

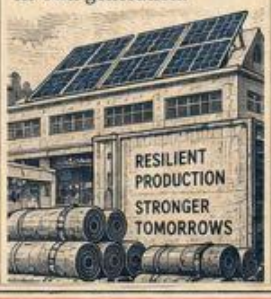
01 ENERGY

Gas and power shortages are disrupting Bangladesh garment production and raising transport and fuel costs.



02 RESILIENCE

4A Yarn Dyeing has kept production running with a diversified energy mix, including 40% solar plus its own generation.



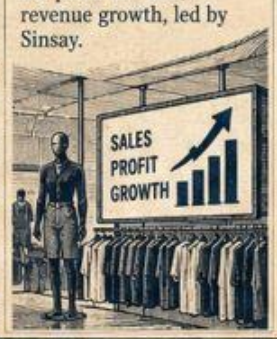
03 EUROPE

The EU's new €3 flat duty on small parcels from non-EU sellers is helping local budget-fashion retailers compete with Chinese platforms.



04 RETAIL

Polish fashion retailer LPP reported a 64% jump in Q2 net profit and 18.4% revenue growth, led by Sinsay.



05 CLIMATE

A new study says cooling upgrades in Bangladesh garment factories can recover their cost within four years by limiting heat-related productivity losses.



BOTTOM LINE



The cheapest factory is not cheap when it cannot run. Energy reliability, heat resilience and logistics are becoming sourcing variables alongside labor and duty. Buyers that treat resilience as somebody else's problem may discover the cost in missed deliveries.

BOB'S TAKE



Bangladesh is still too important to ignore, but this week's news is a reminder that capacity on paper is not capacity on the production floor. The factories investing in power, cooling and redundancy are not just spending money. They are buying reliability.

Sources: Reuters • Data through Sept. 23, 2026

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For nearly a century, Calcot has served as a grower-owned cotton marketing cooperative connecting American cotton producers to textile mills around the world. Through marketing expertise, warehousing, logistics, risk management, and grower service, Calcot helps growers maximize the value of every bale while minimizing exposure to volatility, integrity and service. Over 90 years of experience and more than 70 million bales marketed worldwide have made Calcot one of the most respected names in cotton.



GLOBAL MARKET ACCESS
Connecting American cotton to textile mills in 50+ countries.

WAREHOUSING & LOGISTICS
Strategically located facilities and logistics solutions worldwide.

RISK MANAGEMENT
Marketing tools and expertise to help manage price risk and volatility.

GROWER-OWNED COOPERATIVE
Owned by the growers we serve. Committed to service and returns.

CONNECTING AMERICAN COTTON TO THE WORLD'S TEXTILE MILLS

EST. 2018

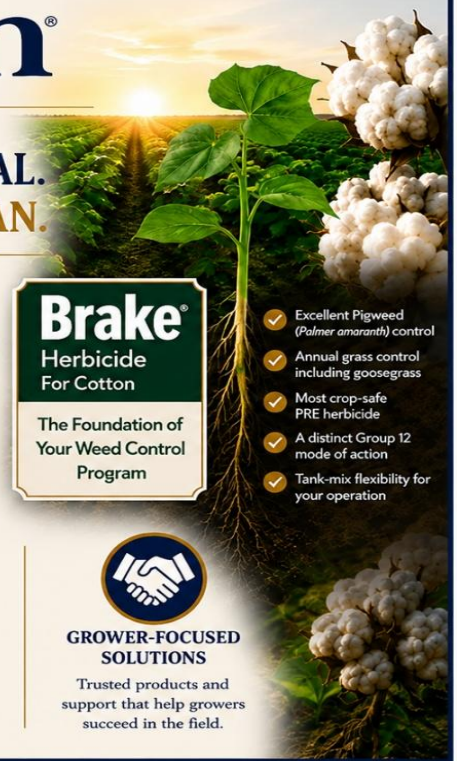
PIMA GROWERS

AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

Gowan®

PROTECT YIELD POTENTIAL. START CLEAN. STAY CLEAN.

Gowan delivers innovative crop protection solutions that help cotton growers maximize yield potential and profitability. From early-season weed control to season-long management programs, Gowan products provide the foundation for successful cotton production across the Cotton Belt. Our **Brake®** Herbicide program exemplifies a modern approach to resistance management, residual control, and long-term stewardship.



SEASON-LONG WEED CONTROL
Broad-spectrum residual control of grasses and broadleaf weeds.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Multiple modes of action to help combat resistant weed populations.

YIELD PROTECTION
Cleaner fields lead to stronger plants and higher yield potential.

GROWER-FOCUSED SOLUTIONS
Trusted products and support that help growers succeed in the field.

HELPING COTTON GROWERS BUILD STRONGER CROPS FROM PLANTING TO HARVEST

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PIMA GROWERS

AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

GOWAN COTTON COMPANY

COTTON THAT SELLS LIKE A PIMA. YIELDS LIKE AN UPLAND.

Gowan Cotton Company's hybrid cotton program combines Extra Long Staple fiber quality with the yield potential and adaptability growers demand. Gowan 1432 has demonstrated strong performance across California, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Southern Plains while delivering premium ELS fiber characteristics.



ELS FIBER QUALITY
Extra Long Staple fiber quality that meets premium market demands.

UPLAND-TYPE YIELD
Yield potential and agronomic performance that competes with leading upland cotton.

NON-GMO OPTION
Gowan 1432 is available as a non-GMO hybrid ELS cotton.

PROVEN ACROSS THE PIMA BELT
Tested and trusted across California, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Southern Plains.

ADVANCING AMERICAN COTTON THROUGH HYBRID ELS INNOVATION

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PIMA GROWERS

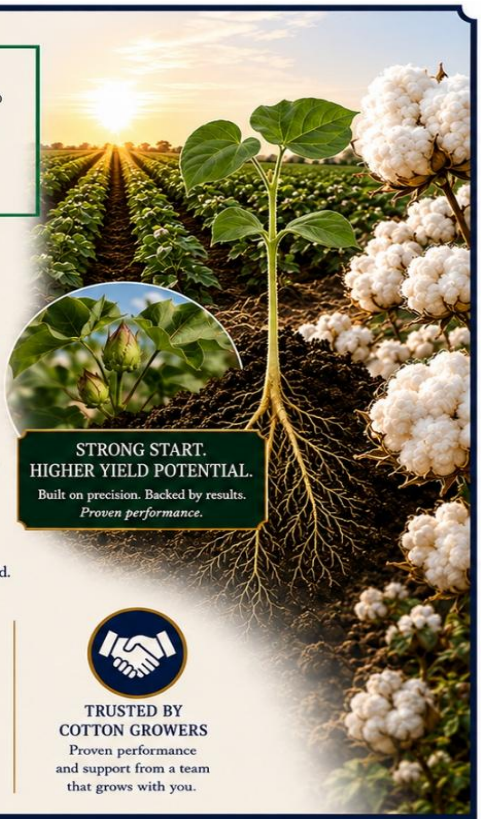
AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

AgLogic®
Proven Maximum Performance

START STRONG. FINISH STRONG.

AgLogic® helps cotton growers protect yield potential from the very beginning of the season. Through broad-spectrum control of thrips, nematodes, resistance, and starter, AgLogic provides the foundation for stronger plants established, improved vigor, earlier maturity, and greater yield potential.

Trusted by growers across the Cotton Belt, AgLogic remains committed to delivering performance where it matters most—in the field.



EARLY SEASON VIGOR
Stronger plant establishment for better stands and improved growth.

THRIPS & NEMATODE PROTECTION
Broad-spectrum control of key pests that rob yield potential.

YIELD POTENTIAL
Healthier plants deliver more bolls and greater yield potential where it counts.

TRUSTED BY COTTON GROWERS
Proven performance and support from a team that grows with you.

HELPING COTTON GROWERS MAXIMIZE PERFORMANCE FROM PLANTING TO HARVEST

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PIMA GROWERS

AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

MAPLE COOP GIN

PROUD PARTNER. QUALITY FIRST.

Maple Gin is committed to ginning American Pima cotton with integrity, efficiency, and unmatched quality.



QUALITY FOCUSED

Committed to delivering premium fiber quality.

GROWER PARTNERED

Building strong relationships and supporting growers every step of the way.

EFFICIENT OPERATIONS

Modern equipment and experienced teams for peak performance.

INTEGRITY DRIVEN

Operating with honesty, transparency, and a commitment to do what's right.

SUPPORTING AMERICAN PIMA GROWERS AND DELIVERING PREMIUM QUALITY.

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PIMA GROWERS

AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

BROWNFIELD Farmers
SAW & ROLLER GIN



GROWER OWNED. QUALITY DELIVERED.

Brownfield Farmers Gin is a grower-owned cooperative dedicated to providing superior ginning, classing, and marketing services for Pima cotton. With state-of-the-art equipment, experienced employees, and a commitment to integrity, we work every day to protect fiber quality and maximize value for our members. Rooted in our community and focused on our growers—today and for generations to come.



- GROWER OWNED COOPERATIVE
- PREMIUM FIBER QUALITY & GENTLE HANDLING
- STATE-OF-THE-ART EQUIPMENT
- INTEGRITY, SERVICE & COMMUNITY FOCUSED

PREMIUM FIBER QUALITY

Advanced ginning and gentle handling to protect the strength, length and color of Pima cotton.

STATE-OF-THE-ART OPERATIONS

Modern equipment and proven processes ensure consistent, premium results.

GROWER OWNED COOPERATIVE

Owned by the growers we serve—working together for a stronger future.

SERVING YOU CAN COUNT ON

Honest, reliable, and committed to building lasting relationships with our members.

DEDICATED TO GROWERS. COMMITTED TO QUALITY. DELIVERING VALUE.

8-26-26

PCIA PIMA COTTON PIMA GROWERS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION EST. 2015

JOIN THE AMERICAN PIMA GROWERS NETWORK

Supporting Research, Market Intelligence and Industry Collaboration



Every issue of *The Pima Field & Market Journal* is made possible through the support of growers, industry partners and sponsors committed to the future of American Pima cotton.

Your membership helps us deliver timely market intelligence, agronomic insights, production research and industry education that strengthen our growers and our industry.

OUR MISSION

To advance the production, profitability, promotion, and long-term sustainability of American-grown Pima cotton—the world's finest cotton.

We serve growers, industry partners, brands, retailers, and consumers by providing credible information, practical research, market intelligence, and educational resources while fostering collaboration throughout the supply chain—from field to fiber to consumer.

WHY MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

- Weekly market intelligence and commodity insights
- Timely agronomic updates and crop progress reports
- Production research and best management practices
- Policy, trade and industry news that impact growers
- Access to research, education and extension resources
- Connections with industry leaders and collaborators
- Strengthening the future of American Pima cotton

MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

CORPORATE PARTNER

$2,500
annually

For companies and organizations committed to the long-term success of American Pima cotton.

SMALL BUSINESS PARTNER

$1,500
annually

For small businesses that support the Pima cotton industry and its future.

INDIVIDUAL PARTNER

$750
annually

For individuals who want to support PCIA and the American Pima cotton industry.

ALL MEMBERS RECEIVE

- Recognition in *The Pima Field & Market Journal*
- Company logo placement in PCIA communications
- Direct link to your company website
- Recognition on PCIA digital platforms
- Opportunitties to share company updates relevant to the American Pima industry
- Visibility among growers, merchants, textile manufacturers, brands, retailers and industry stakeholders

CORPORATE PARTNER BENEFITS (ADDITIONAL)

- ★ Premium logo placement in every issue of *The Pima Field & Market Journal*
- ★ Featured sponsor recognition throughout the year
- ★ Priority placement in PCIA publications and communications

THANK YOU TO OUR INDUSTRY PARTNERS

CALCOT COTTON MARKETING SERVICES — calcot.com

Gowan — gowanco.com

GOWAN COTTON COMPANY — gowancottonco.com

AgLogic Proven Maximum Performance — aglogic.com

BROWNFIELD FARMERS GIN & ROLLER GIN — (806) 637-3351

MAPLE COOP GIN — (806) 927-5501

BECOME A MEMBER TODAY

Together, we can strengthen the future of American Pima cotton.

Contact
Rick Neuenchwander
806-200-2851


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