THE PIMA FIELD & MARKET JOURNAL PIMA GROWERS

PIMA GROWERS

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

WEEK ENDING OCT. 2, 2026



BUYING AMERICAN COTTON ACT

Congressional momentum for U.S. cotton demand.

POLICY UPDATE

100 CO-SPONSORS: A MILESTONE FOR U.S. COTTON

The bipartisan House coalition reached 100 co-sponsors on Sept. 24, signaling broader demand-side support.

Read the lead feature on the policy markers ahead.

PIMA PERSPECTIVE

A NATIONAL COALITION WITH PIMA RELEVANCE

Support now spans California to Maine and strengthens the case for U.S. cotton and domestic manufacturing.

Policy focus: demand, textiles and American fiber.

FEATURED IN THIS ISSUE

- BUYING AMERICAN COTTON ACT
- 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

- Individual Partner
- Small Business Partner
- Corporate Partner

ADVERTISING & PARTNERSHIPS

- Journal Sponsorships
- Feature Articles
- Industry Partner Pages

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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 OCTOBER 2, 2026



PIMA PERSPECTIVE

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

Across the Pima belt, the practical finish line is now defined by defoliation, not the first 32°F morning. California is in early harvest and continued defoliation. Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas are in the defoliation setup window, with crop readiness and local field conditions setting the pace.

Late-season DD60 accumulation is falling quickly. From Sept. 26 through Oct. 2, Fresno added 96 DD60, Safford 81, Deming 50, El Paso 80 and Lubbock 78. These remaining heat units support maturity where the crop is still functional, but they no longer reset the season's quality risk.

Rain now changes the closeout question. Safford received 1.28 inches, Deming 2.26 inches, El Paso 0.81 inch and Lubbock 0.84 inch during the latest seven-day period. Where rainfall occurred, monitor regrowth, harvest access and avoidable fiber-quality exposure before scheduling the next field pass.

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

KEY TAKEAWAYS

FUNCTIONAL FINISH
Defoliation and field readiness now organize closeout decisions.

CALIFORNIA
Early harvest is underway; defoliation continues in the Central Valley.

SOUTHWEST RAINFALL
Rain warrants checks for regrowth, field access and fiber-quality exposure.

LATE-SEASON HEAT
DD60 gains are smaller; protect maturity and quality rather than extend vegetative activity.

PIMA MARKET

SIGNAL	CURRENT READING
Pima landed Southeast Asia	$1.86/lb
Pima current spot	$1.71/lb
Pima organic trading	$2.30/lb
Pima/Upland current spread	$0.92/lb
Upland current spot	$0.7888/lb
2026/27 projected ending stocks	92,000 bales

Defoliate on crop readiness, protect mature-boll quality and preserve the final value signal.

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

Sources: Pima Growers field intelligence; Iowa Environmental Mesonet station summaries, Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 2026; Pima Field & Market Journal.

BUYING AMERICAN COTTON ACT

Congressional Momentum for U.S. Cotton Demand

A Pima Growers policy update on the National Cotton Council's 100 co-sponsor milestone.

REPORTED OCTOBER 2, 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The bipartisan Buying American Cotton Act (BACA) has reached 100 co-sponsors in the U.S. House of Representatives. Representative James Gallagher (R-CA) became the 100th House co-sponsor on September 24, according to the National Cotton Council.

NCC says the coalition spans the political spectrum and districts from California to Maine—an important signal of broad interest in strengthening demand for U.S. cotton and supporting American textile manufacturing.

LEGISLATIVE POSITION

100

HOUSE CO-SPONSORS

Initial Support	Broad Coalition	Growing Momentum

BIPARTISAN | NATIONAL

Outlook: Constructive for U.S. cotton demand policy

POLICY & DEMAND INDICATORS | PCIA INTERPRETATION

INDICATOR	CURRENT FACT	SIGNAL FOR AMERICAN PIMA
House support	100 co-sponsors	Meaningful visibility for a demand-side policy.
Political base	Bipartisan	Support extends across ideological lines.
Geographic reach	California to Maine	Broad national coalition, not a regional effort.
Industry focus	U.S. cotton and textile manufacturing	A stronger domestic textile base supports the demand foundation for all U.S. fiber, including American Pima.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR PIMA

- BACA is a positive demand-side development for the entire U.S. cotton industry.
- The milestone does not enact the legislation, but it materially strengthens its congressional profile.
- American Pima benefits when U.S. cotton demand, domestic textile capacity, and fiber-policy visibility improve together.

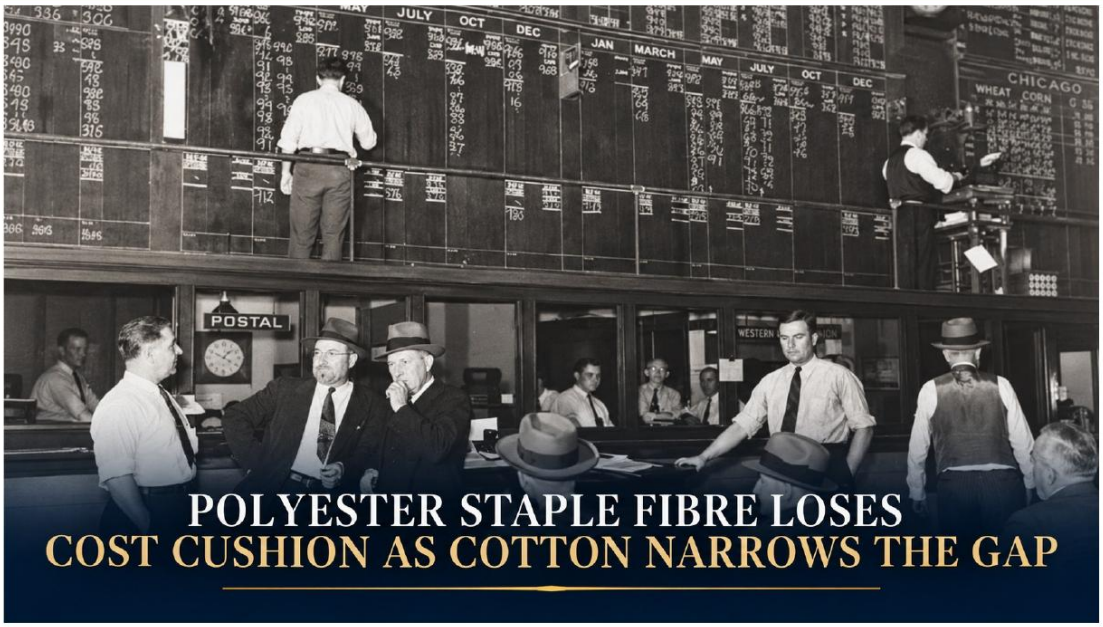
NEXT POLICY MARKERS

Congressional engagement: Additional co-sponsors and committee movement

Industry outreach: NCC and coalition advocacy

Demand relevance: Domestic textile manufacturing support

Source: National Cotton Council, "Buying American Cotton Act Reaches 100 Congressional Co-Sponsors," released September 24, 2026. Policy interpretation: Pima Growers / PCIA.



POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE LOSES COST CUSHION AS COTTON NARROWS THE GAP

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 2026

The Asian polyester staple fibre (PSF) market has firmed to **$0.544–$0.567/lb** ($1.20–$1.25/kg), reducing the cost advantage that has long supported polyester-cotton spun-yarn blends.

The Cotlook A Index, the international benchmark for upland cotton, is quoted at approximately **93¢/lb**. This is a **CFR Far Eastern ports landed cotton price**—including ocean freight to the destination port. At that level, cotton carries a premium of roughly **64–71%** over Asian PSF.

Shrinking Price Spread

- **PSF, Asia spot:** $0.544–$0.567/lb
- **Cotlook A Index, cotton CFR Far East:** approximately $0.930/lb
- **Cotton premium to PSF:** approximately 64–71%

The spread has narrowed materially from periods when cotton's premium exceeded 100%. A smaller differential improves cotton's competitive position in higher-value yarn and fabric applications, particularly where fiber quality, hand, comfort, and natural-fiber content matter.

Likely Mill Response

- **Basic 65/35 polyester-cotton blends:** Polyester retains the cost advantage, but the economics increasingly support evaluating 52/48 and 50/50 alternatives.
- **Premium denim, shirting, and innerwear:** Higher cotton-content blends become more economically attractive as the fiber-cost penalty narrows.
- **Workwear and low-cost applications:** Polyester remains the lower-cost fiber, though its cushion is materially reduced.

Pricing basis: Cotlook A is CFR Far Eastern ports. Compare PSF on a comparable delivered basis. • Sources: Cotton Outlook / Cotlook A Index; Asian PSF market indications.

Market Outlook

Firm PSF values reflect higher polyester feedstock costs, including PTA and MEG. Cotton near 93–95¢/lb remains supported by steady global demand and a broadly balanced crop outlook.

If PSF advances toward **$0.590/lb** ($1.30/kg) or higher, cotton-heavy blend economics would strengthen further and could limit polyester's ability to lead yarn pricing.

Pima Implications: Premium-Market Expansion, Not Commodity Substitution

At a landed Southeast Asia value of **$1.86/lb**, American Pima is not positioned to displace polyester in commodity blend markets on raw-fiber price alone. Its opportunity is in premium applications—luxury bedding, fine shirting, premium knitwear, higher-end denim, and branded home textiles—where mills and brands are already buying performance, hand, staple length, appearance, and natural-fiber content rather than the cheapest blend.

The narrowing conventional-cotton/PSF spread can help Pima in three important ways:

- It makes cotton-rich fabrics more commercially acceptable in premium categories, enlarging the market in which Pima can compete.
- It raises the relative cost of polyester-heavy constructions, giving brands more room to justify cotton and long-staple fiber stories.
- It reinforces the value of differentiation: Pima does not need to beat PSF on price; it needs a growing premium market willing to pay for superior fiber and traceable American origin.

The strategic takeaway is clear: a firmer PSF market improves the environment for cotton-rich premium textiles. For American Pima, the gain is not broad substitution into low-cost blends; it is stronger economics for the premium, branded products where Pima's quality and origin command value.

Strategic Implications

- **Mills:** Maintain blend flexibility and compare delivered fiber costs on the same destination and freight basis.
- **Brands:** A narrower price gap reinforces the commercial case for cotton-rich fabrics alongside their natural-fiber positioning.
- **Traders:** Further PSF inflation raises the risk of substitution toward cotton and may temper polyester demand.

Pricing basis: Cotlook A is CFR Far Eastern ports. Compare PSF on a comparable delivered basis. • Sources: Cotton Outlook / Cotlook A Index; Asian PSF market indications.

EST. 2018

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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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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 OCTOBER 2, 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

American Pima's value position remains favorable. The current Pima-to-Upland premium is $0.9212 per lb, above the prior five-year average spread of $0.8200. At $1.71/lb Pima spot and 78.88 cents/lb upland, the current Pima-to-Upland price ratio is 217%.

Supima's Week 8 report shows shipments ahead of last year, while the sales ledger turned negative after a Peru buy-back: 1.9K RB gross bookings less 4.0K RB returned = -2.1K RB net sales. Weekly exports were 9.3K RB, versus 11.7K in the prior week. Cumulative exports reached 56.4K RB (29.5% of commitments), compared with 46.8% last year.

- **Total Commitments:** 191.1K running bales | +65.1% YoY
- **Weekly Exports:** 9.3K running bales | prior week 11.7K
- **Current Pima/Upland Spread:** $0.9212/lb

AMERICAN PIMA VALUE POSITION



+$0.9212/LB

PREMIUM OVER UPLAND

Long-Staple Price Ratio: 217%

Five-Year Average Spread: $0.8200/lb

Outlook: FAVORABLE VALUE / DEMAND WATCH

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	$1.46	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	78.88 cents/lb	Discount
Upland - Prior 5-Year Average	83.00 cents/lb	Reference
Pima/Upland Prior 5-Year Spread	$0.8200	Reference
Current Pima/Upland Spread	$0.9212	Favorable
WTI Crude Oil	$91.10/bbl	External cost risk
Polyester Staple Fiber	~$0.58/lb	Competitive headwind

PIMA MONITOR

	2024 ACTUAL	2025 / 26	2026 / 27 EST.
Acres	200,500	142,000	142,000
Production (Bales)	471,000	388,000	392,000
Ending Stocks (Bales)	-	105,000	92,000

SUPIMA WEEK 8 EXPORT SALES

Total Commitments	191.1K
Net Sales (1.9 gross / Peru -4.0)	-2.1K
Weekly Exports (prior week 11.7K)	9.3K
Shipped to Date	56.4K / 29.5%
Outstanding Sales	134.6K

COMMITMENTS	ACRES VS 2024	PRODUCTION VS 2024	COMMITMENTS SHIPPED
+65.1% YoY	-29.2%	-16.8%	29.5%

SUPIMA WEEK 8 TRADE DETAIL | USDA EXPORT SALES

NEW SALES BY MARKET	
Turkey	0.5
Vietnam	0.5
Bangladesh	0.4
Indonesia	0.4
Gross bookings	1.9
Peru buy-back	-4.0
Net Sales	-2.1

TOP MARKETS - TOTAL COMMITMENTS	
India	80.6
Vietnam	40.4
Egypt	12.7
China	10.6
Bangladesh	8.5

Sources: Supima Weekly Pima Market Report, Week 8 USDA Export Sales (week ending Sept. 24, 2026); Trading Economics cotton and WTI (Oct. 2, 2026); PCIA market indications. Pima market values and supply monitor as provided for this update.

SUPIMA

WEEKLY PIMA MARKET REPORT

USDA Export Sales · Week 8 · Ending September 24, 2026 · MY 2026/27 (Aug–Jul)

A Peru Buy-Back Nicks the Book as Shipments Pull Ahead of Last Year

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
-2.1 k RB	**9.3** k RB	**191.1** k RB	**29.5** %	**134.6k**
▼ 6.8 gross 1.9k less 4.0k buy-back	▼ 2.5 vs 11.7	▲ 65.1% YoY LY 115.7	56.4 of 191.1 · LY 46.8%	▼ 11.3k WoW second straight draw-down

THIS WEEK IN THE MARKET

Shipments crossed a milestone. Another 9.3k RB moved — the second-largest week of the season — pushing accumulated exports to 56.4k, 4.2% ahead of last year. That is the first time this MY the shipped total has led the prior year, closing a gap that stood at −23% a month ago. India again drove the loadings at 7.6k.

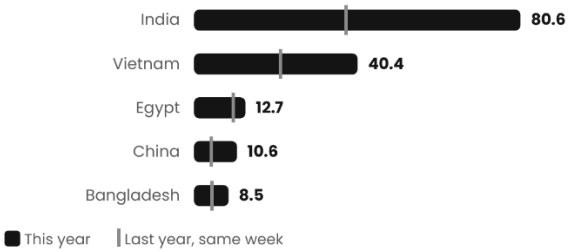
The sales ledger went negative for the first time. Gross bookings slowed to 1.9k — the quietest week of the MY — while Peru returned 4.0k RB, the season's largest cancellation, leaving net sales at −2.1k. The book eased to 191.1k, still 65.1% (+75.4k) ahead of last year's 115.7k. Two weeks of buy-backs now total 4.9k, under 3% of commitments.

Depth below the anchors keeps building. Bangladesh entered the top five at 8.5k — nearly double its year-ago book — as Peru slipped to sixth at 8.2k. Turkey (0.5k), Vietnam (0.5k) and Indonesia (0.4k) led a quiet, broad new-sales week; India's share held near 42% of the book.

- Milestone: accumulated exports (56.4k) moved ahead of last year (+4.2%) for the first time this season; 29.5% of the book has shipped vs 46.8% LY.
- First net-negative sales week of the MY (−2.1k) on Peru's 4.0k buy-back — a position adjustment worth watching, though 44 weeks remain to re-book it.
- The pace cushion widened to 3.4× (10.5k/wk 2-week pace vs 3.1k/wk required) — the strongest coverage of the season.

TOP MARKETS — TOTAL COMMITMENTS

k RB, MY to date



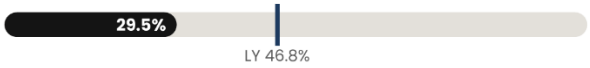
WEEK 8 NEW SALES BY MARKET

k RB



SEASON SHIPMENT PROGRESS

% of commitments shipped



With 44 weeks left, clearing 134.6k RB of outstanding sales now requires ~3.1k RB/wk against a trailing 2-week pace of 10.5k — 3.4× coverage, the season's best. Even at half the recent pace, accumulated exports would extend their new lead over last year through October.

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 26, 2026

Nordstrom's Supima-titled program rebounded to $1.47M across 84 styles (+24.0% WoW, 28.8k units), within reach of its fall-launch high — the long-sleeve crew alone did $261k and the new 3/4-sleeve tunic held top-4. Original Favorites normalized to $54.5k after its $161k restock spike. The Supima market index now reads $222M trailing-twelve-month across 81 brands; August printed $15.8M (+36.6% YoY) and September is tracking $13.4M with the month not yet closed.

Market Index

SUPIMA-TAGGED · 81 BRANDS

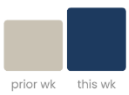


$222M TTM

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

Nordstrom

OWN-LABEL SUPIMA® · 84 SKUS



$1.47M

▲ 24.0% WoW

28,843 units

LS crew $261k; long-sleeve styles now 3 of the top 4 as fall sell-through builds

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 24, 2026); Particl retail intelligence — DTC e-commerce only, excludes wholesale, offline, and several of the largest Supima users (e.g., UNIQLO). DTC windows: Sep 20–26 vs Sep 13–19, 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.

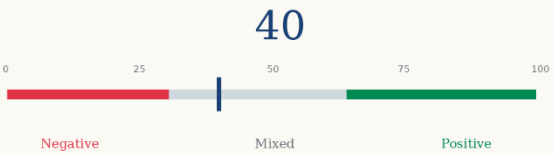
WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 2026

Executive Summary

Outside-market conditions were mixed through Oct. 2. A softer dollar modestly improved export competitiveness, while the 10-year Treasury yield remained above 5% and oil stayed near $91 per barrel. China manufacturing returned to marginal expansion in September, removing the prior below-50 demand signal but not yet establishing a broad demand recovery.

Cotton closed at 78.88 cents/lb, up 1.44% on the day but down 8.76% for the month and still below 80 cents. Dollar pressure eased and China PMI moved above 50, but weak cotton pricing, elevated rates and energy costs leave the near-term outlook challenged.

Pima Market Environment Index



NEGATIVE - SLIGHTLY IMPROVED WEEKLY

Primary Risks: Rates, Energy Costs & End-Demand Recovery

GLOBAL MARKET SNAPSHOT

INDICATOR	OCT. 2 VALUE	WEEKLY DIRECTION	EFFECT ON AMERICAN PIMA
WTI Crude Oil	**$91.11/bbl**	Down 1.90%	Mixed / cost risk
U.S. Dollar Index (DXY)	**101.71**	Lower Friday	Tailwind
Cotton (Trading Economics)	**78.88 cents/lb**	Up 1.44% day; -8.76% month	Headwind
China PSF Spot	**~$0.58/lb**	Firm / slightly higher	Headwind
Ocean Freight (FBX Global)	**$3,384**	Falling	Tailwind
U.S. 10-Year Treasury	**5.28%**	Higher vs. Sept. 25	Headwind
China Manufacturing PMI	**50.1**	Above 50 / expanding	Improved signal

Competitive Position: Some Tailwinds, 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 was $91.11/bbl, down 1.90% on the day but still elevated enough to preserve an energy-cost risk.
- DXY fell to an intraday low near 101.71 after the U.S. jobs report, easing one export-competitiveness headwind.
- The benchmark 10-year Treasury yield was about 5.28%, remaining a meaningful valuation and financing constraint.
- China's official manufacturing PMI rose to 50.1 in September from contraction territory; the signal is better, but only marginally expansionary.
- Cotton closed at 78.88 cents/lb. Its 1.44% daily rebound does not erase the 8.76% monthly decline or the still-sub-80-cent pricing signal.

Sources: Trading Economics, Oct. 2, 2026 (cotton and WTI); Reuters market coverage, Oct. 2, 2026 (U.S. 10-year and dollar); China National Bureau of Statistics PMI release, Sept. 30, 2026; Verivest/SunSirs conversion (China PSF); Freightos Baltic Index. Values are as of Oct. 2 where available; China PMI is the September release.

PIMA PERSPECTIVE
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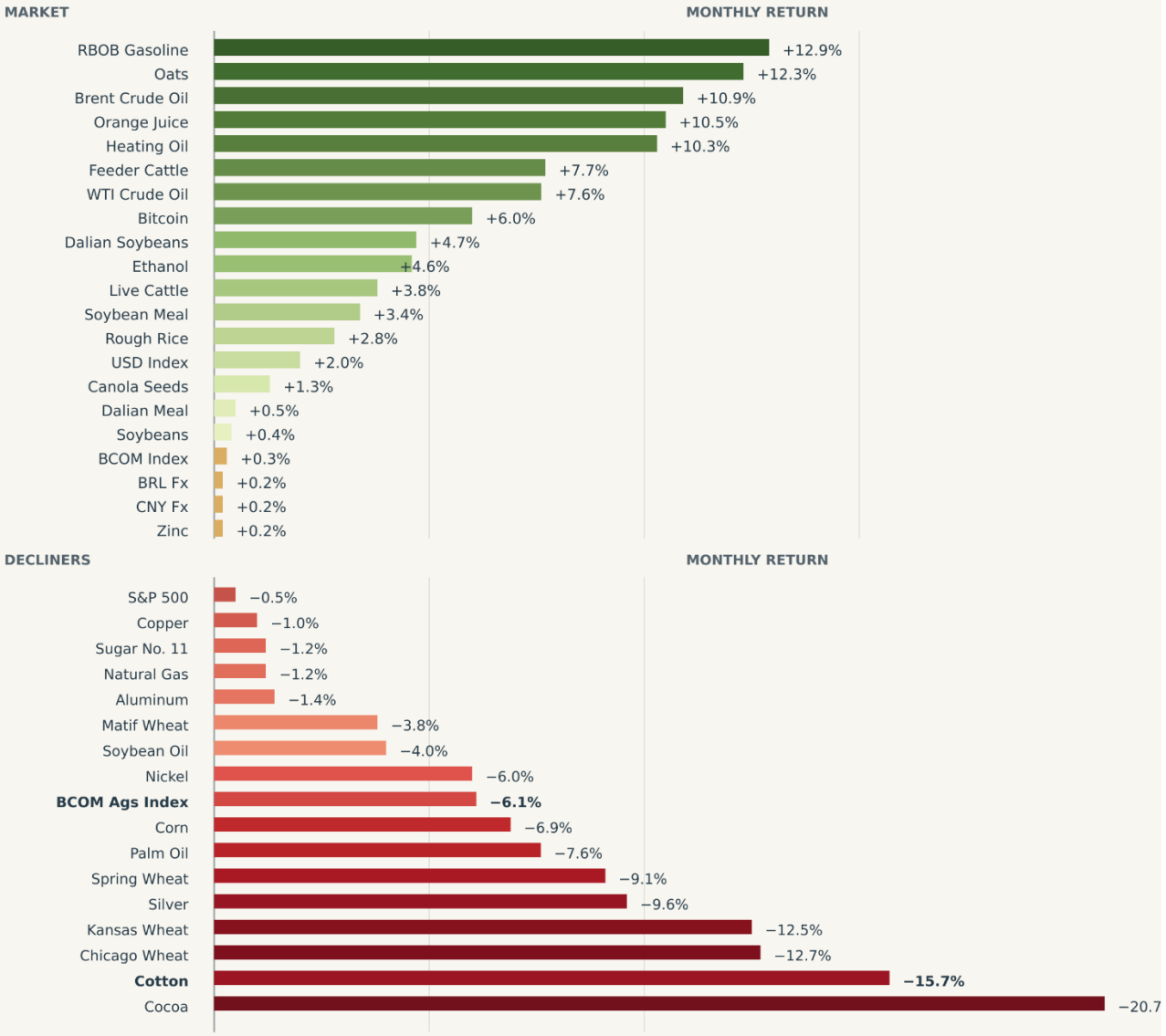
September 2026 Performance

FRONT-MONTH FUTURES & SPOT CONTRACT RETURNS

MONTH ENDING
SEPT. 30, 2026

The split was decisive

Energy and select industrials led higher; agriculture broadly weakened.
Cotton declined 15.7%—among the month's weakest contracts.

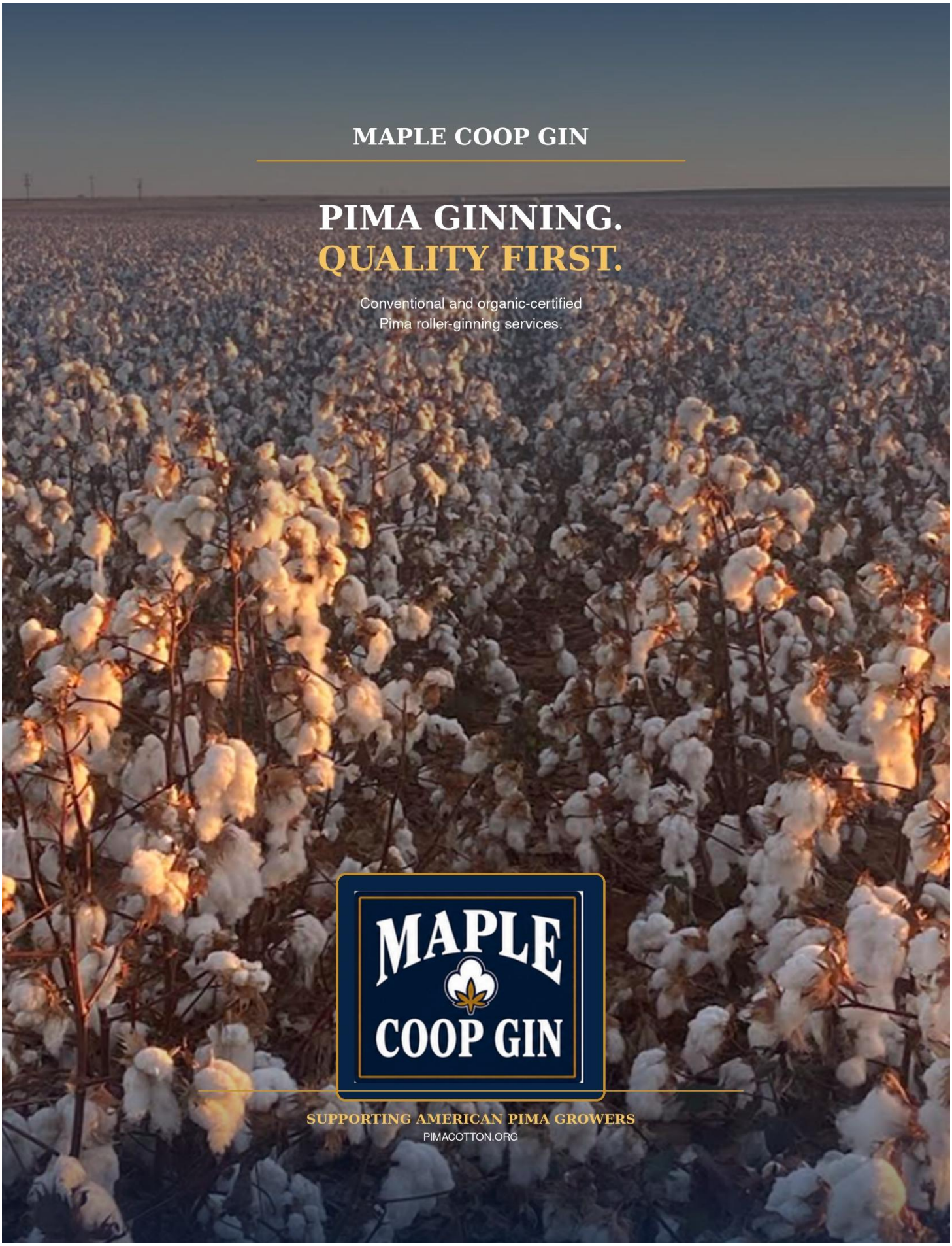


PIMA MARKET NOTE

Cotton: −15.7% in September, reinforcing a difficult macro and fiber-price backdrop.

Source: Peak Trading Research chart supplied by user. Returns calculated on front-month active futures / spot contract prices; not roll adjusted.

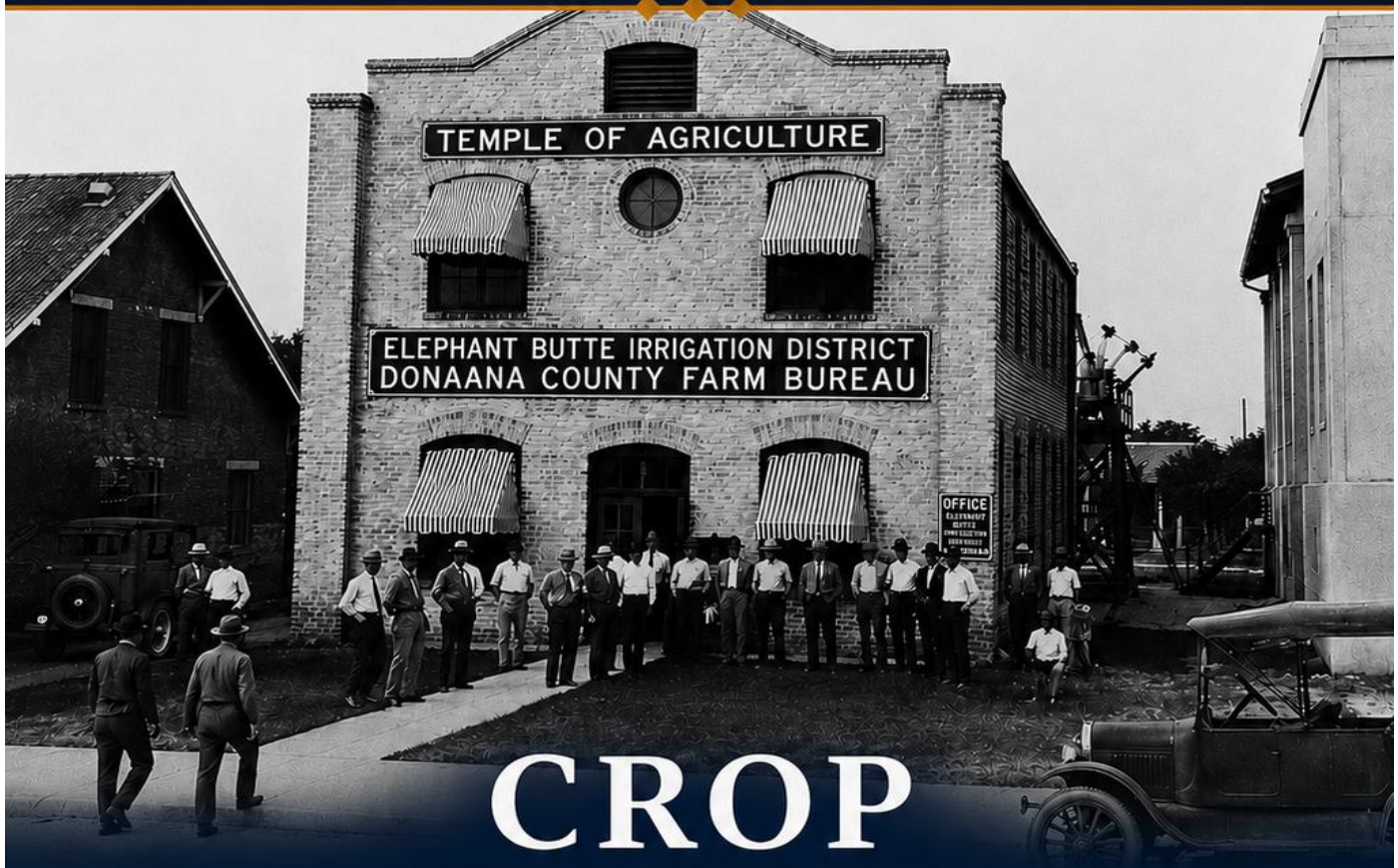

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CROP INTELLIGENCE

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 9-28-26
USDA DATA THROUGH 9-27-26

Executive Field & National Crop Summary

There was a mild improvement in the crop-conditions report: an estimated 35.4% of weighted U.S. cotton acreage is rated Good + Excellent, up from 33.9% last week. Improvements were reported in Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas, while several states showed minor declines. Nearly 17% of the crop is harvested versus a five-year average of 15%. The Southwest and Far West remain mostly ahead as growers work to move the crop before impending storms.

U.S. COTTON CONDITION

35.4% G+E

0 — 100

Stressed | Mixed | Favorable

CONDITIONS IMPROVE THIS WEEK

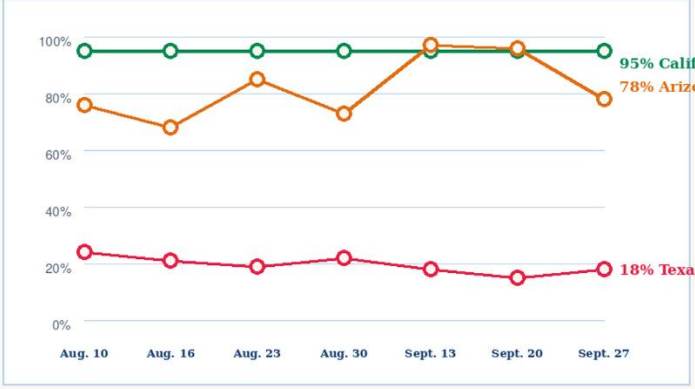
Up 1.5 points week over week

USDA PIMA-BELT CONDITION SCORECARD

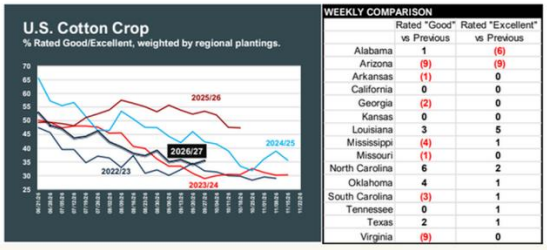
STATE	GOOD + EXCELLENT CURRENT / PRIOR WEEK	WEEKLY CHANGE GOOD + EXCELLENT	USDA CONDITION DETAIL GOOD + EXCELLENT COMPONENTS
CALIFORNIA	95% / 95%	UNCHANGED	Good 5% + Excellent 90%
ARIZONA	78% / 96%	DOWN 18 PTS	Good 40% + Excellent 38%
TEXAS	18% / 15%	UP 3 PTS	Good 16% + Excellent 2%
NEW MEXICO	N/A	NOT 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



WEEKLY COMPARISON

	Rated "Good" vs Previous	Rated "Excellent" vs Previous
Alabama	1	(6)
Arizona	(9)	(9)
Arkansas	(1)	0
California	0	0
Georgia	(2)	0
Kansas	0	0
Louisiana	3	5
Mississippi	(4)	1
Missouri	(1)	0
North Carolina	6	2
Oklahoma	4	1
South Carolina	(3)	1
Tennessee	0	1
Texas	2	1
Virginia	(9)	0

CALIFORNIA - STEADY:

95% G+E; unchanged week over week.

ARIZONA - LOWER:

78% G+E; down 18 points this week.

TEXAS - IMPROVING:

18% G+E; up three points this week.

PIMA GROWERS INTERPRETATION:

The national condition index improved 1.5 points, while Pima-belt state readings diverged. California remains firm at 95% Good + Excellent; Arizona fell to 78%; and Texas improved to 18%. With harvest and defoliation advancing, regional field maturity, late-season weather and fiber-quality observations remain the decision drivers.

Sources: USDA NASS Crop Progress, week ended Sept. 27 and released Sept. 28, 2026; supplied USDA state condition table and national comparison. 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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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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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	

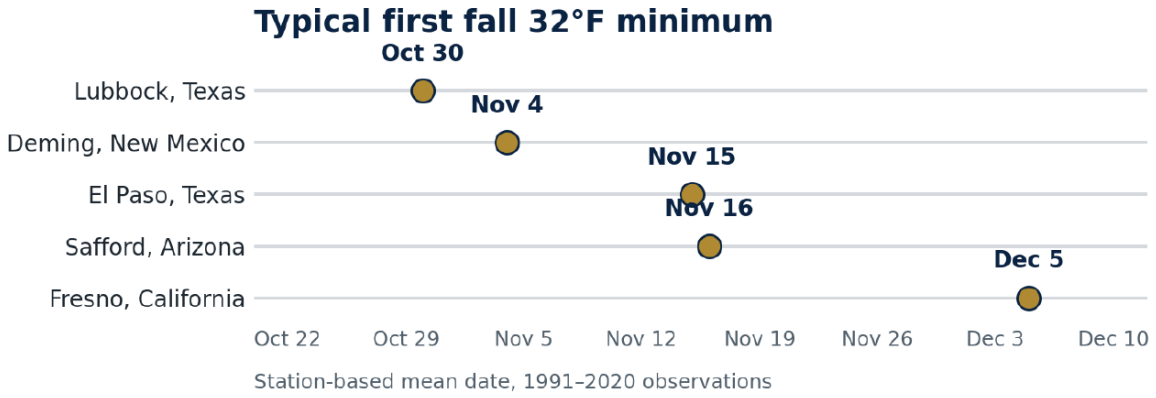
Weather Drives Yield. Information Drives Decisions.

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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 OCTOBER 2, 2026

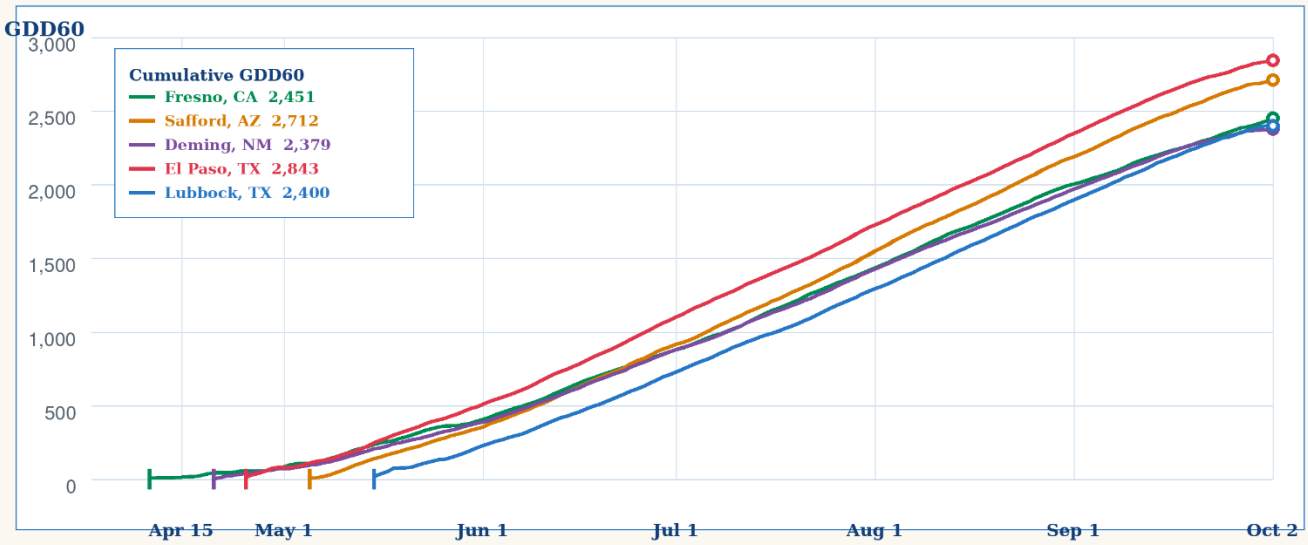
What the GDD60 Comparison Shows

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 Oct. 2.

GDD60 SCORECARD — PLANTING THROUGH OCTOBER 2

Location / station	Planting date	Cumulative GDD60	Sept. 26-Oct. 2 GDD60	Days in series
Fresno, CA	Apr 10	**2,451**	**+96**	176
Safford, AZ	May 5	**2,712**	**+81**	151
Deming, NM	Apr 20	**2,379**	**+50**	166
El Paso, TX	Apr 25	**2,843**	**+80**	161
Lubbock, TX	May 15	**2,400**	**+78**	141

PIMA GROWERS INTERPRETATION:

Heat units continued to accumulate through Oct. 2, 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.

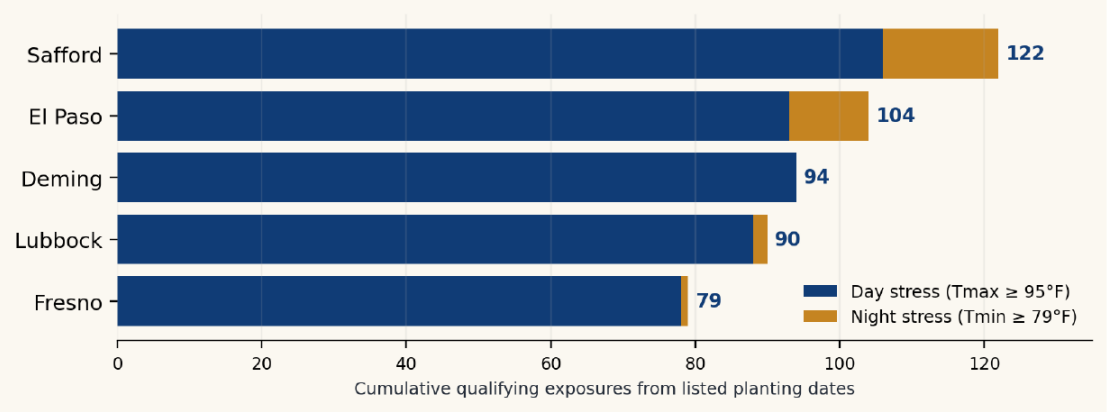
2026 PIMA REGIONAL HEAT EXPOSURE CLOSEOUT

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.

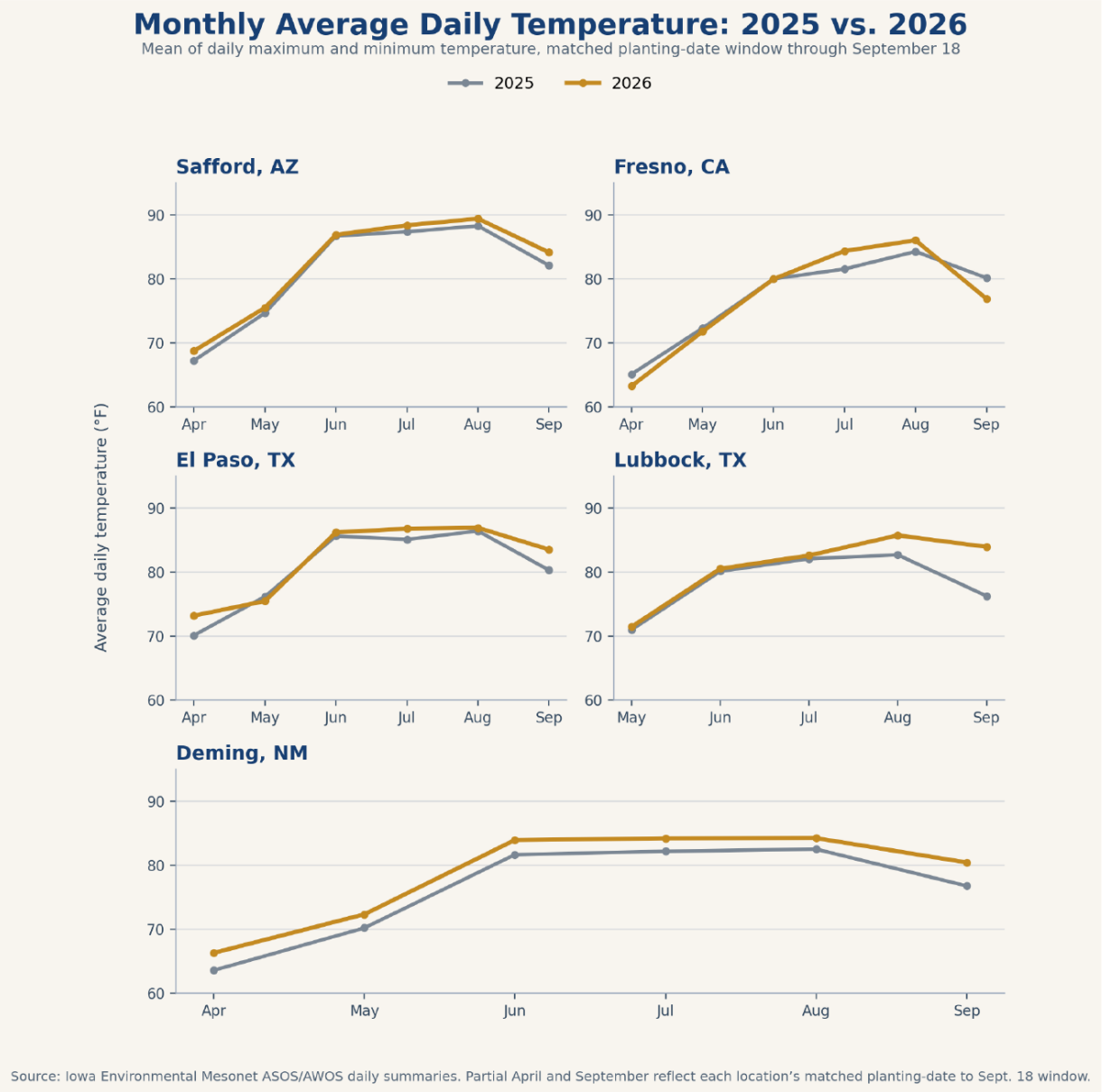
FINAL RECORD TO COMPLETE

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 OCTOBER 2, 2026

Executive Weather Summary

California remains in early harvest and continued defoliation. Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas are in the defoliation setup window. Fresno stayed dry, while rain spread across the interior Southwest and West Texas: Safford received 1.28 in., Deming 2.26 in., El Paso 0.81 in. and Lubbock 0.84 in. The late-season concern is rain-driven regrowth, harvest access and avoidable fiber-quality exposure.

REGIONAL WEATHER RISK

MODERATE

Lower | Moderate | High | Extreme

Primary Risk: Late rain + regrowth / quality risk

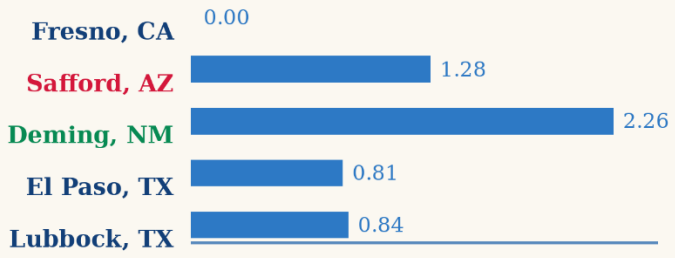
Monitoring: Regrowth, quality and harvest access

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	81–96 / 56–68	0.00 / 0.00	4.54	+96	Early harvest	Field-specific
Safford, AZ	74–95 / 57–65	1.28 / 1.09	6.45	+81	Defoliation setup	0.00
Deming, NM	66–90 / 50–65	2.26 / 1.92	8.11	+50	Defoliation setup	0.00
El Paso, TX	72–90 / 57–66	0.81 / 0.69	9.87	+80	Defoliation setup	0.00
Lubbock, TX	63–89 / 57–66	0.84 / 0.71	11.99	+78	Defoliation setup	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 setting up for defoliation. Protect maturity and harvest quality rather than extend vegetative activity. Where rain has occurred, monitor for regrowth, field access and 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 — RAINFALL: Safford and Deming rain warrant regrowth and field-condition checks.

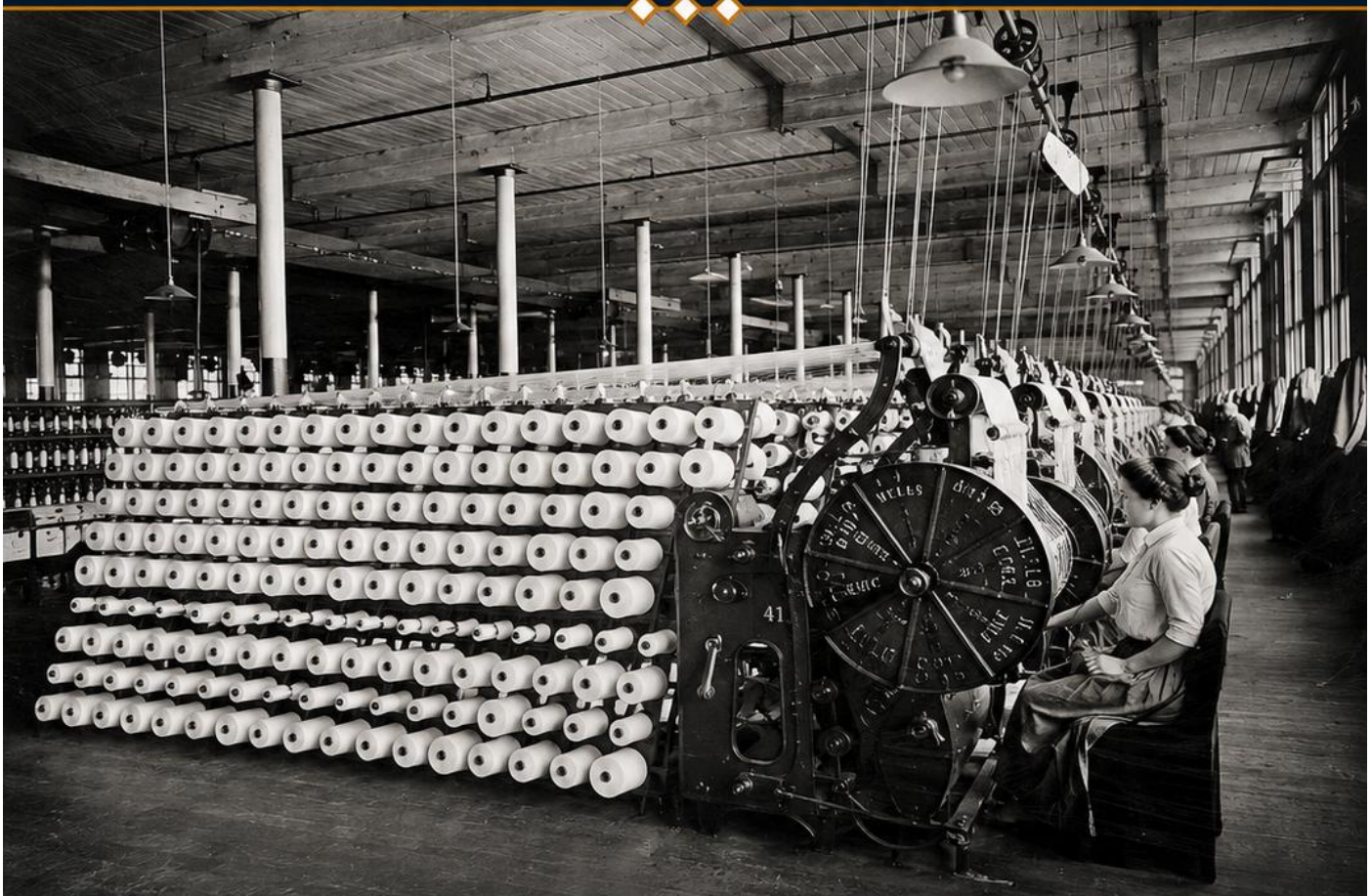
WEST TEXAS — RAINFALL: Rain raises regrowth, access and quality concerns.

Sources: Iowa Environmental Mesonet ASOS daily summaries, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2026. Field context: Pima Growers intelligence. Planning values are screening values, not irrigation prescriptions.

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NEW MEXICO UPDATE

WEEK ENDING 10-2-26









NEW MEXICO FIELD SUMMARY

Late-season monsoon rains and Hurricane Polo have taken a toll on the New Mexico Pima crop over the past several weeks. What had looked like a promising crop for many growers has deteriorated quickly.

In the Southwest desert, late-season rain can trigger bacterial blight in some traditional varieties, as shown in the first two images. Other varieties, including Gowan's 1432, came through the event with relatively minimal visible impact, as shown in the bottom two images. Our prayers are with the families affected across the Southwest.

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

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TRANSPARENCY & SUPIMA AUTHENTICITY

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

TRANSPARENCY

It is the industry's pioneering end-to-end traceability, transparency, and authentication platform that will provide Supima brand/retail partners true product credibility and insights.

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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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Supima® certification ensures authenticity, quality and traceability from field to fiber.

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A fully integrated value system that connects growers, mills, brands and consumers.

RESPONSIBLE. SUSTAINABLE.

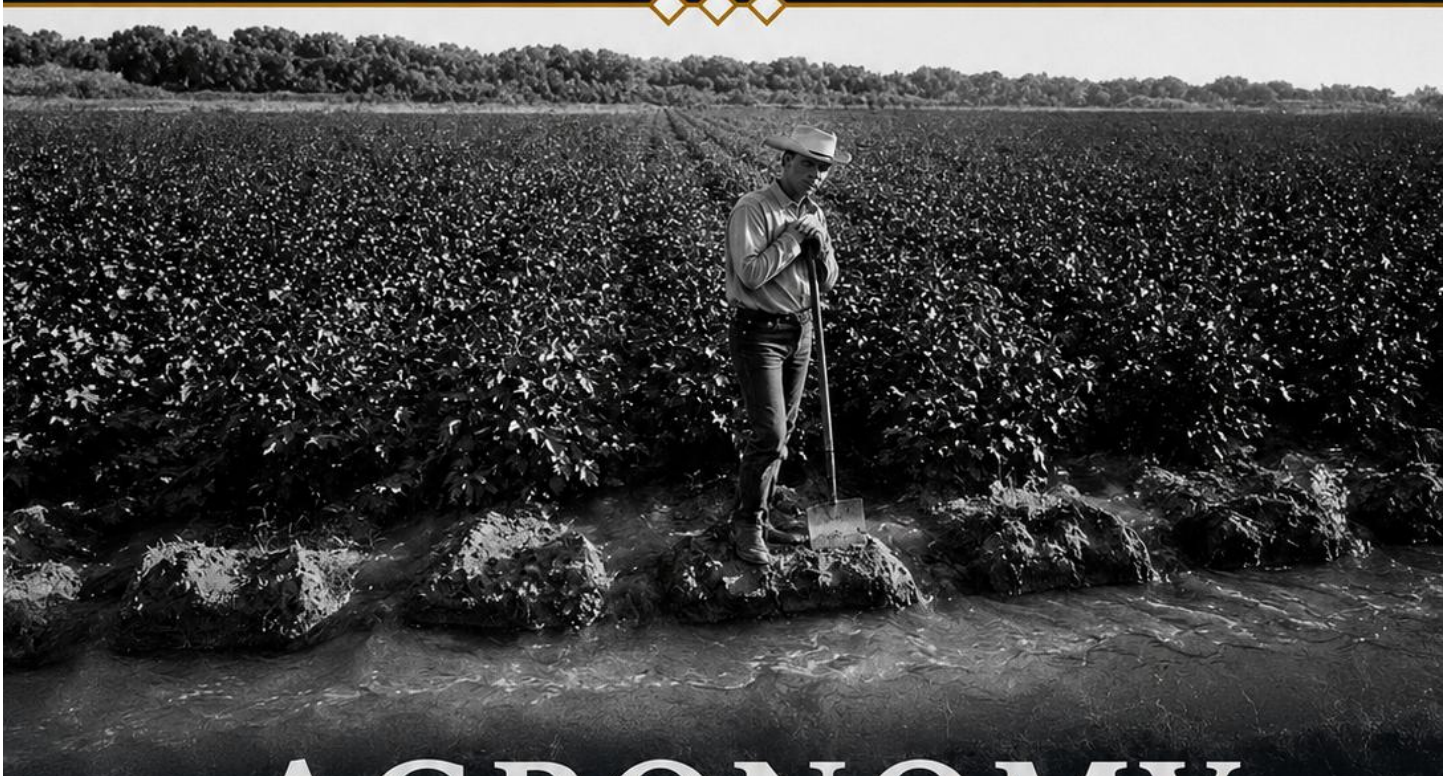
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PIMA FACTS

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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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AgLogic®
Proven Maximum Performance



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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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

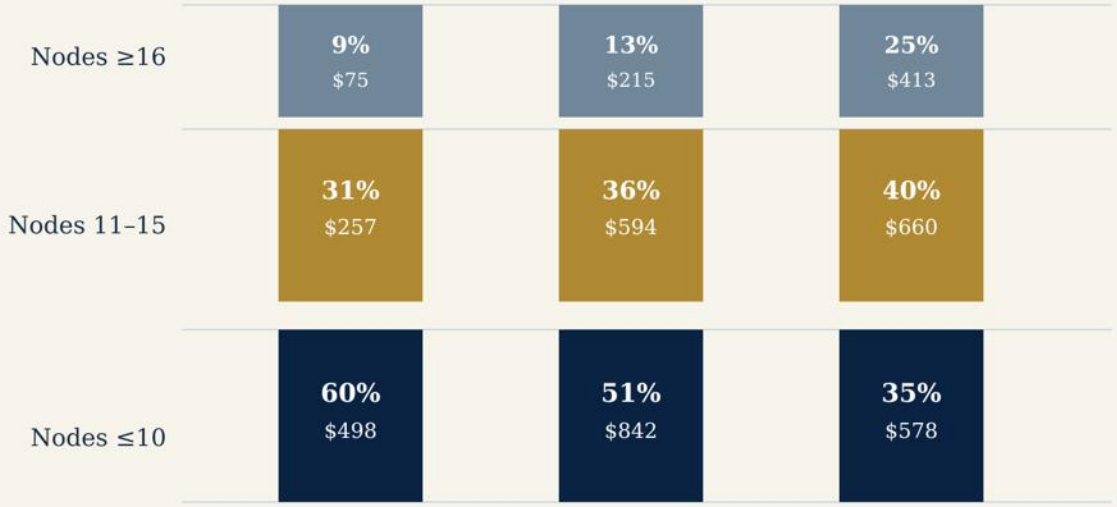
UPLAND COTTON
$0.83/lb = $830 gross fiber value

PIMA & HYBRID PIMA
$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.

COTTON DEFOLIATION

Timing, Physiology and Harvest-Aid Decisions for American Pima

REPORT DATE 10-2-26



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

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Producers who wish to follow a cotton crop with a small grain such as wheat should observe the following re-crop intervals to prevent crop injury or stand failure.

Table 1: Label restrictions for planting small grains following harvest aid application in cotton.

Harvest Aid	Small Grain Re-Crop Interval
Thidiazuron	**14 days**
Ginstar/Cutout/Adios	**1 month/1 month/2 months**
Folex 6	**None**
Aim	**None**
Display	**None**
ETX	**1 day**
Reviton	**None**
Sharpen	**None**
Finish 6 Pro	**1 month**
Ethephon	**1 month**
Paraquat	**None**
Sodium Chlorate	**None**

Table 2: Label restrictions for planting small grains following harvest aid application in cotton.

Harvest Aid[1]	Labeled Broadcast Rate/Acre	Max. Use per Season	Rainfree Period (hours)[2]	Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)	Estimated min. temp.	Mature leaves	Juvenile leaves	Re-growth 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	6.0 oz	1	10	55 F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Sharpen	2.0 oz	2.0 oz	1	5	55 F	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Ethephon	21-42 oz	42 oz	6	7	60 F	Fair	Poor	Poor	Excellent
Finish 6 Pro	21-42 oz	42 oz	6	7	60 F	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Excellent
Desiccants									
Paraquat	3.1-32	32	30 min.	3	55 F	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Fair
Sodium Chlorate	4.5 # ai	N/A	24	7	55 F	Fair	Fair	Poor	None

[1] Addition of spray adjuvants may enhance defoliation during cold temperatures or when leaves are tough from drought-stressed conditions. However, adjuvants may increase leaf desiccation during the early season when temperatures are warm.

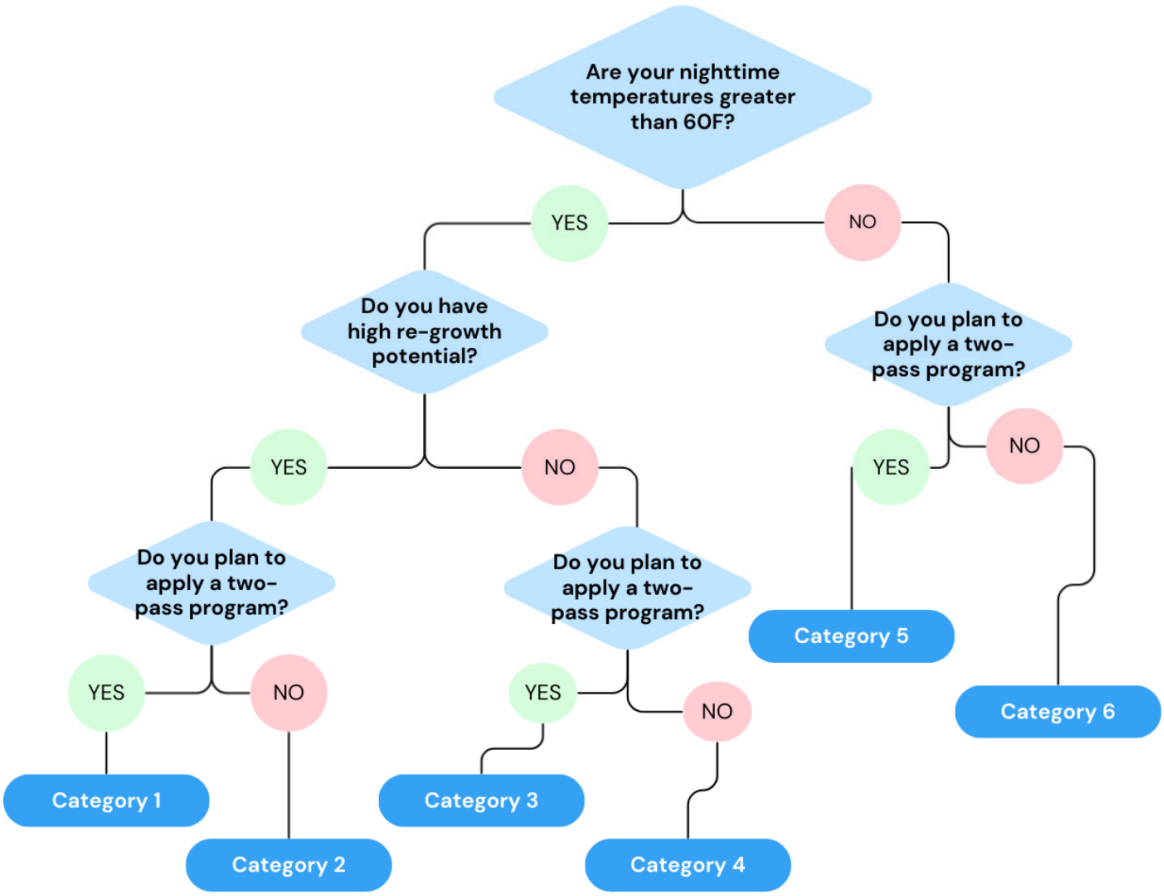
[2] Expected rainfree periods are estimates only and may or may not be exact. Other conditions, including temperature, moisture, and crop status, will play a role in product performance.

Defoliation Program Selection Guide

The following decision matrix should assist in the selection of both products and rates.

Boll openers

1. All concoctions listed below assume boll opening is required. If all bolls present are open, boll openers can be excluded.
2. Boll opener rates below refer to 6 lb ai/gallon ethephon containing products. If using an ethephon product of a lower ai/gallon, adjust rate accordingly.
3. Some boll openers contain the actives of both ethephon and cyclanilide (Finish 6 Pro, Terminate). Although ethephon products containing cyclanilide are preferred (work faster, provide some regrowth control, and can assist in leaf drop), they are more expensive than products only containing ethephon. One effective strategy to reduce cost is to split the recommended boll opener rate between the higher cost ethephon and cyclanilide product with a straight-good ethephon containing product, thereby allowing you to realize the benefits of cyclanilide at somewhat of a discount.



Defoliation Program Product Selection Guide

Category 1 — Warm temperatures; high regrowth potential; two-pass program

Thidiazuron 2-3 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 10-16 oz/acre

fb Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre or a PPO **+** Boll opener 16-24 oz/acre

Thidiazuron 2-3 oz/acre + Folex 6 EC 4-6 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 16 oz/A

fb Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre or a PPO **+** Boll opener 16-24 oz/acre

Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 2-4 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 10-16 oz/acre

fb Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre or a PPO **+** Boll opener 16-24 oz/acre

---

Category 2 — Warm temperatures; high regrowth potential; one-pass program

Thidiazuron 2-3 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

Thidiazuron 2-3 oz/acre **+** Folex 6 EC 4 oz/acre + Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 2-4 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

---

Category 3 — Warm temperatures; low regrowth potential; two-pass program

Thidiazuron 2 oz/acre **+** Folex 6 EC 4-6 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 21 oz/acre

fb Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre or PPO **+** Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

Thidiazuron 2 oz/acre **+** Boll opener 16-21 oz/acre

fb Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre or PPO **+** Boll opener 16-21 oz/acre

Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre + Boll opener 16-21 oz/acre

fb a PPO **+** Boll opener 16-21 oz/acre

Category 4 — Warm temperatures; low regrowth potential; one-pass program

Thidiazuron 2 oz/acre + Folex 6 EC 4-6 oz/acre + Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre + Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 4-6 oz/acre + Boll opener 21-32 oz/acre

Category 5 — Cooler temperatures; two-pass program

Folex 6 EC 10-16 oz/acre + Boll opener 16-21oz/acre

fb Folex 6 EC 10-16 oz/acre or a PPO **+** Boll opener 16-21 oz/acre

Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 6-9 oz/acre + Boll opener 16-21 oz/acre

fb Folex 6 EC 6-8 oz/acre or a PPO **+** Boll opener 16-24 oz/acre

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Category 6 — Cooler temperatures; one-pass program

Folex 6 EC 10-16 oz/acre + Boll opener 24-42 oz/acre

Ginstar/Cutout/Adios 6-9 oz/acre + boll opener 24-42 oz/acre

WEATHER, PLANT CONDITION & HARVEST TIMING

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

The 3-5 day weather window controls response.

High temperature, sunlight and low humidity increase activity. Nights above 60°F support response.

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 or 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

Freeze-risk principle

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

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 should be evaluated before the picker enters the field.



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.

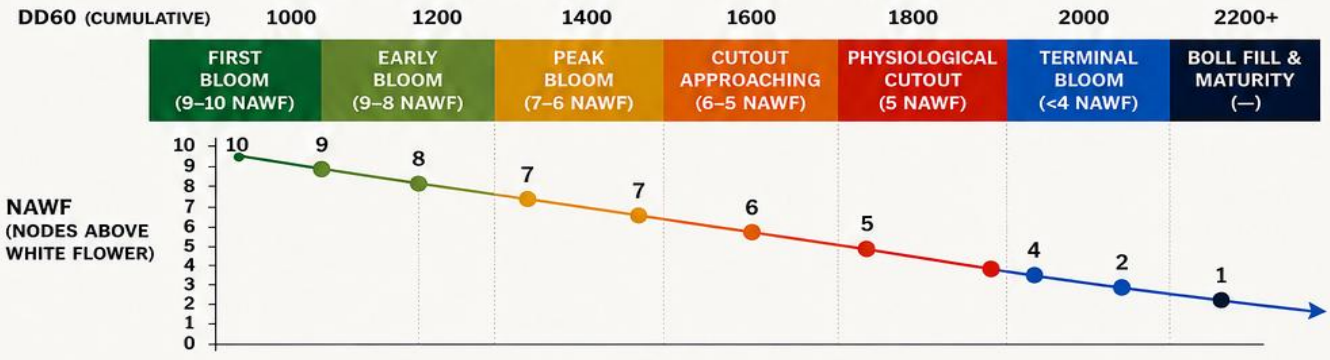
> **"DD60 measures the season. NAWF measures the crop."**

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

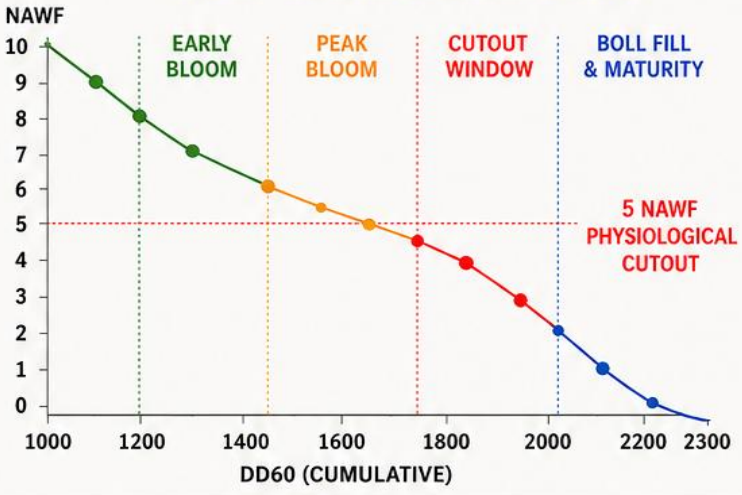


DD60 / NAWF BENCHMARK GUIDE

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



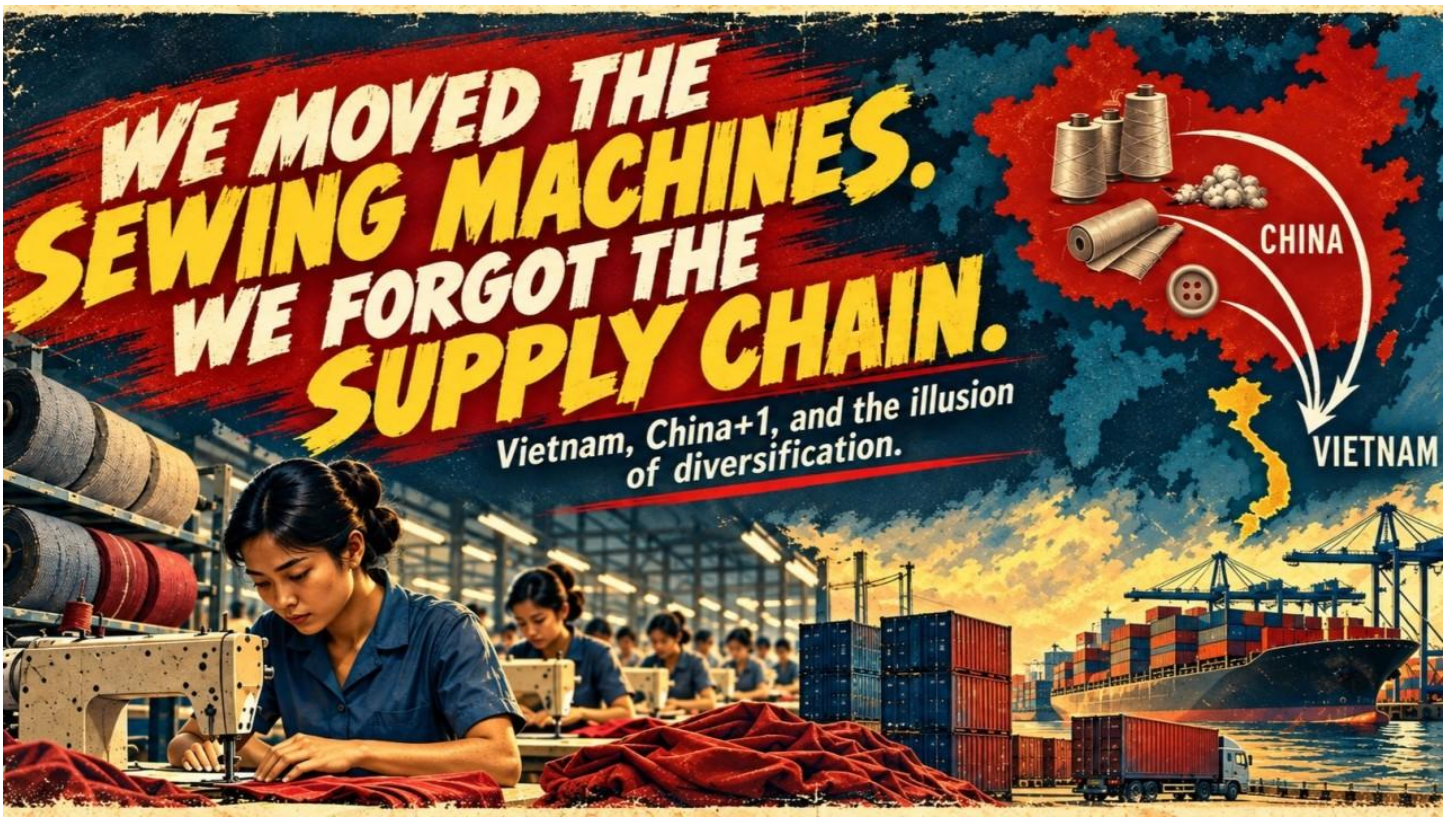
DD60 measures how much of the season has accumulated. NAWF measures how much productive flowering remains.

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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We Moved the Sewing Machines, But Forgot the Supply Chain

Robert Antoshak

Managing Partner, Gherzi Americas | Four Decades in Textiles & Apparel | Sourcing, Trade Policy & Market Strategy | Traceability & Trade Risk | Industry Writer & Commentator
September 26, 2026

Ask a room of sourcing executives where to go for less China and I'd bet a decent lunch that Vietnam comes up first. It has been the default answer for the better part of a decade, the country everybody means when they say China+1. Vietnam has earned it, too. According to VietnamPlus, the Vietnam News Agency's English-language service, textile and garment exports reached nearly $31.7 billion in the first eight months of 2026, up 2.9% from last year, and the industry wants to finish the year somewhere around $48 billion.

What nags at me is fabric. Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade says domestic mills meet about 36% of the industry's fabric demand, so close to two-thirds of the cloth in those garments comes from somewhere else. VietnamPlus reported that fabric imports reached almost $8.94 billion through July. I'm not sure that squares with the way we've been throwing around the word "diversified."

We Diversified the Sewing

The move itself is easy to see, and I suspect that's a big part of its charm. An order leaves China and the next one lands in Vietnam. Somebody in sourcing adds a pin to the map, the annual report notes that China exposure is down, and the team goes home feeling sturdier than it did last spring. The shirt still needs fabric, of course, and fabric needs yarn and a dyehouse. After that you need zippers, buttons, elastic, labels, chemicals, cartons, spare parts for machines that always break at the worst moment, the technician who can fix them, a lab to test the goods and a forwarder to get the whole lot to port.

The sewing floor is where a garment starts looking like a garment, and the supply chain starts well upstream of it. The Ministry of Industry and Trade keeps pointing to imported raw materials as one of the sector's biggest bottlenecks. By the ministry's own estimate, only about half the industry's inputs are made in Vietnam.

So we moved the most visible step, and most of what feeds it stayed put. I have a lot of respect for what Vietnam has built and I'd say so in any room. It still isn't an independent supply chain, at least not yet.

China Never Left the Building

Where do the imported inputs come from? Mostly China, same as they have for years. VietnamPlus reported that Vietnam imported about $15.26 billion in textile and garment materials through July. A separate September report from AsemconnectVietnam, citing preliminary trade statistics, put imports of textile and garment materials from China at about $10.28 billion in the first seven months, or 60.53% of the total. China is not some minor supplier sitting at the edge of this system. It is still the center of a great deal of it.

Brands spent years pulling apparel out of China and parking it in Vietnam, and the fabric kept coming from China the whole time. Sometimes China+1 means China weaves the cloth and the +1 sews it. A cheap shot, maybe. I don't think it's an unfair one, and it gets at how loosely this business measures risk.

The label on a finished garment tells you where it was sewn. How much it tells you about where the dependence sits is another matter. If the fabric, yarn, chemicals, machinery and trims all flow out of the same upstream system, a supply chain can look spread out at the last step and still be packed tight everywhere underneath.

China Is Hard to Replace for a Reason

None of this is a knock on Vietnam. The country is pushing upstream, and you can see it in the numbers. In the same August report, VietnamPlus said fabric exports reached about $1.76 billion through July, up 9.57%, while fiber and yarn exports rose 11.34%.

Rebuilding a whole textile ecosystem is a far bigger job than adding sewing lines, though. People like to say China won on cheap labor. Labor got China in the door. Decades of building kept it there: spinning mills, weaving and knitting mills, dyehouses, finishing plants, chemical and trim suppliers, machinery makers, testing labs, ports, roads and the logistics to tie it all together. Suppliers set up shop next to other suppliers, and managers and technicians learned the trade over entire careers. That density is worth a great deal. A factory hunting for a particular zipper or an odd finish can often find one a couple of hours' drive away, and when a supplier falls down there's usually another nearby. You'll never see any of that in an FOB price, but pull it out of the system and everybody finds out in a hurry what it was worth.

Fabric Is the Hard Part

There's a plain reason apparel moved faster than textiles. A sewing plant is a fairly simple investment. A textile mill is another proposition entirely, dyeing and finishing most of all. It needs serious capital, water, energy, wastewater treatment, chemical handling, people who know what they're doing and a pile of environmental permits. Add today's sustainability demands and the check gets bigger.

Vietnam knows all of this better than I do. The industry has spent years trying to grow local fabric output. As the Ministry of Industry and Trade itself points out, heavy reliance on imported inputs limits how well manufacturers can use the rules of origin in Vietnam's trade agreements. The gap is still there. I think about that every time someone puts up a slide with arrows sweeping production

from one country to the next. An order moves in a season. How long a textile industry takes, I couldn't tell you exactly, but I've never seen one built in less than a generation.

Rules of Origin Catch Up

This matters more now that trade policy cares where the materials come from. Plenty of preferential agreements ask for more than sewing in the exporting country. Depending on the deal and the product, the yarn or fabric may have to originate in a qualifying country too, and the EU and other big markets want traceability and environmental documentation on top of that.

Vietnam's exporters are feeling it. In a September 18 report, VietnamPlus said buyers in major markets are putting greater weight on traceability, ESG practices, green production, circularity and carbon reduction. Buyers and regulators moved past "where was this sewn" a while back. Now they want to know where the cotton grew, who spun it, where the fabric was woven or knitted, who dyed it and where the dyes came from.

Once the questions go that deep, a strategy built on moving cut-and-sew looks a lot less diversified than the origin data suggested. I'd wager plenty of compliance teams are finding that out right now, one supplier questionnaire at a time.

Diversification Still Matters

I don't think China+1 was a mistake. Leaning too hard on one country is risky, as Covid showed, and tariff fights and shipping snarls have kept reminding us since. Vietnam, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Cambodia and others give brands options they didn't have twenty years ago, and those options matter.

What bothers me is the victory lap. We moved the last manufacturing step and started talking as if everything upstream came along for the ride. Real diversification means tracing dependencies several tiers back, from the sewing plant to whoever sells it fabric and from there to whoever sells that mill its yarn, until you find where the concentration actually sits.

That's harder work than nudging a country-of-origin percentage on a sourcing dashboard, and much more useful, since final assembly crossing a border was never going to diversify anything on its own.

Resilience Is More Than Geography

We've heard an awful lot about resilient supply chains these past few years, and resilience keeps getting boiled down to a map. China reads as risky and Vietnam as safer. Nearshoring sounds better yet, and one more sourcing country gets pitched as the fix.

Real supply chains are messier than that. A Vietnamese factory buying Chinese fabric may be making a perfectly sound decision if China wins on price, quality, availability and lead time. I'd make the same call. It goes wrong when somebody reads "Made in Vietnam" on the label and decides the China exposure has disappeared.

That could change. If Vietnam keeps adding spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing capacity, it will get a firmer grip on lead times and origin compliance, and more of the value will stay in the country. How fast that happens is anybody's guess. Mine is slower than the slide decks suggest.

Vietnam shipped nearly $31.7 billion in textiles and apparel in the first eight months of the year, according to VietnamPlus, and remains one of the most important apparel producers anywhere. At the same time, the Ministry of Industry and Trade says domestic fabric production still covers only about 36% of demand. Both facts can be true, and together they tell you how much deeper a supply chain runs than a sewing floor and a label.

We spent years talking about moving production out of China, and we did move a lot of sewing. Most of what sits underneath it, as far as I can tell, never left.

Mid-Week Market Brief

TEXTILES • APPAREL • TRADE • SUPPLY CHAIN • RETAIL

VOL. I • NO. 19
SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

Key developments for a more resilient and informed apparel industry.

Vietnam on the Label. Chinese Cotton in the Supply Chain.

REXTERS INVESTIGATION LINKS SANCTIONED ESQUEL TO U.S.-BOUND APPAREL THROUGH VIETNAM

A Reuters investigation found that three Vietnamese garment manufacturers linked to sanctioned Chinese textile producer Esquel shipped at least $5 million of cotton apparel to the U.S. The companies also sourced cotton elsewhere, but Reuters found Esquel sent roughly 70% of its Chinese cotton exports to these manufacturers after the sanctions were imposed. The brands identified by Reuters said they were not aware of the connections.[1]



H&M Profit Rises, but Growth Remains Modest

U.S. TARIFF REFUND LIFTS Q3 OPERATING PROFIT



- Q3 operating profit: SEK 6.04 billion, above expectations, helped by a one-time U.S. tariff refund.[2]
- Sales grew 1% in local currencies.
- CEO Daniel Erver said H&M is pushing shorter lead times and sourcing closer to major markets.
- Online sales now account for more than 30% of total sales.[2]

Kering Stays Focused on Italian Manufacturing

ITALY CENTRAL TO STRATEGY DESPITE SUPPLY CHAIN SHAKE-UP



- Kering said Italy will remain central to its manufacturing strategy even as it reorganizes a fragmented supply chain.[3]
- 25% of its suppliers account for 98% of sourcing.[3]
- The company is working to strengthen supplier relationships and improve visibility across its supply chain.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR BUYERS

KNOW YOUR SUPPLY CHAIN
The factory is no longer enough. Yarn, fabric and fiber origin increasingly matter.

TRACEABILITY IS A RISK ISSUE
Sourcing diversification can move sewing capacity without moving upstream suppliers.

REGULATORY SCRUTINY IS GROWING
Sanctions and trade enforcement are increasing, raising the stakes for accurate supply chain visibility.

RESILIENCE BUILDS COMPETITIVENESS
Shorter lead times, closer sourcing and stronger supplier relationships help manage risk and support growth.

"Do you actually know your supply chain, or do you know your Tier 1 supplier?"



THE BOTTOM LINE

Country of origin tells only part of the story. In a more complex and regulated global apparel market, visibility from fiber to finish is a business imperative.

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AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON



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COLLABORATE • INNOVATE • SUCCEED

Stronger Together. Building the Future of American Pima Cotton.

STRATEGIC COLLABORATION | INNOVATION LEADERSHIP | GROWER SUPPORT | MARKET GROWTH | QUALITY ASSURANCE | GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

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CALCOT®

COTTON MARKETING SERVICES

MANAGE RISKS. MAXIMIZE RETURNS.

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

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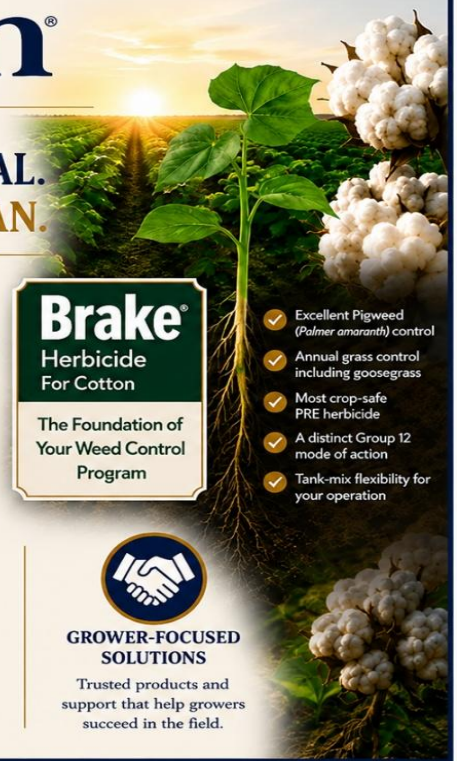
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AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

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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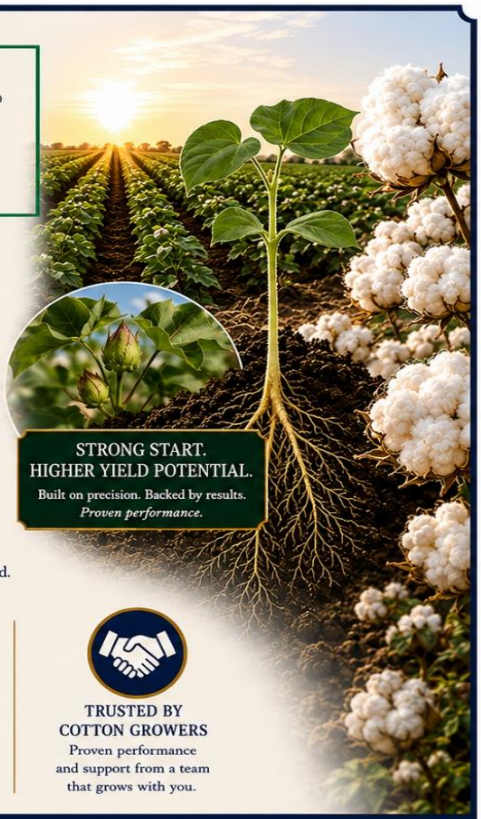
AMERICA'S FINEST COTTON

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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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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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

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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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