

EVALUATION OF QUALITY PARAMETERS IN COTTON PRODUCTION (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) UNDER WATER STRESS CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT. Decreasing water availability for cotton production has compelled researchers to engage in studies about rising water use efficiency by improving water management. The impacts of different irrigation levels on the fibre qualities of drip-irrigated cotton were evaluated in Diyarbakır, Southeast Anatolia Region of Türkiye. Three cotton varieties, ‘Stoneville 468’ (ST 468), ‘FiberMax 832’ (FM 832), and ‘Kartanesi’, and three levels of irrigation were tested in 2017 and 2018. Treatments were I 50 (50% water stress), I 75 (25% water stress), and the fully irrigated treatment I 100, which was obtained from Class-A pan evaporation. According to the two-year results of the study, water stress caused a decline in fineness, length, strength, elongation, uniformity ratio, and spinning consistency index (SCI) values of fibre, while fibre yellowness and short fibre ratio

values increased. Fibre brightness was not affected by water stress. There were significant differences among varieties concerning quality parameters. FM 832 has come to the fore with regard to fibre fineness, length, strength, uniformity, yellowness, reflectance, and spinning consistency index.

Keywords: Cotton; water stress; fibre quality.

INTRODUCTION

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) is the most significant fibre crop in the world, meeting the natural fibre needs of the textile industry (Rehman and Azhar, 2021). Cotton cultivation has significant economic value, and it represents an important income for large- and small-



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scale farmers, especially in semi-arid regions.

Cotton production in the world is around 25.5 million tonnes in an area of 32,636,000 hectares. The top cotton-producing countries are China (5,730,000 tonnes), India (5,366,000 tonnes) and the USA (3,815,000). In Turkey, cotton cultivation occurs in an area of 480,000 hectares, and 833,000 tonnes of cotton fibre are produced (ICAC, 2022).

As a cellulose-based polymer, 70% cotton is used in cloth and home textiles, while the residue is converted to industrial products. The portion of cotton used in the clothing and home furnishing trade increased from 34% in the 1970s to more than 60% today. It can be used predominantly in every type of apparel due to its low price, comfort, and mechanical eligibility. Absorbing moisture well, being breathable, and having less toxic and hypoallergenic features make cotton a perfect material for fabric use (Khanzada *et al.*, 2020).

In terms of processing, cotton is the raw material of the gin industry; the textile industry uses its fibre, the oil and feed industry uses its seed, and the paper industry uses its linter. As an alternative to petroleum, the oil obtained from cotton seed is utilised as a raw material in biodiesel production in increasing amounts. In addition, population growth and rising living standards also increase the demand for cotton fibres.

Due to water scarcity in the global world, food production requirements and climate change are interrelated. Cotton is an essential source of natural fibre; however, the production of cotton is adversely affected by drought stress. As a result of the greenhouse effect, global warming creates an unpredictable

situation in water distribution, which means that some regions will receive unbalanced precipitation. The most effective use of existing water resources is the most important solution to be implemented by countries suffering from water shortages.

To use water efficiently in agriculture, important precautions should be taken, especially in irrigating areas in a conscious way and with proper techniques. Among all irrigation methods, drip irrigation is one of the most important systems for agricultural sustainability, and it is efficient at 90–95% water use efficiency for plants (Tunalı *et al.*, 2013). The application of drip irrigation and fertigation in cotton production has increased enormously because of government subsidies. Compared to conventional methods, drip irrigation and fertigation techniques are more complex. Class A evaporation containers are widely used in drip irrigation and irrigation water calculations due to their low cost, data, and ease of use (Orta *et al.*, 1997).

Determining the effects of precipitation and temperature on cotton yield and quality parameters and water use efficiency (WUE) during the growing season under the conditions of limited irrigation management practices during different growth stages may enable the observation of efficient irrigation management strategies for the Southeast Anatolia Region.

Generally, deep-rooted plants are more tolerant than shallow-rooted plants, which provides more time to irrigate cotton plants. For this reason, the first irrigation is usually performed forty-fourty-five days after the sowing date, which leads to deeper roots in searching

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for available water (Rehman *et al.*, 2017).

The impacts of water deficiency on the fibre quality parameters of cotton have been investigated in many studies. Some authors have emphasised the negative effects or no effect of a decreased amount of irrigation water on fibre quality (Pettigrew, 2004; Snowden *et al.*, 2013), while others have stated a positive effect for some genotypes (Bradow and Davidonis, 2010). In the study conducted by Başal *et al.* (2009), there was no significant difference in fibre length, fineness, uniformity index, and elongation between the 100% and 75% irrigation treatments.

The aim of this study was to determine the impact of different irrigation levels on fibre quality characteristics in three different cotton varieties. The results of this trial will also be beneficial for decision makers regarding water administration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The trial was conducted during the 2017–2018 growing seasons in the research field of the GAP International Agricultural Research and Training Center (GAPUTAEM) Diyarbakır, Turkey.

Soil Properties of the Trial Area

The trial area was plain and poor in terms of organic matter. No salinity problems were detected in the experimental area. Due to the high amount of clay minerals, the soil profiles expand and swell in winter, and deep cracks descend 80–90 cm from the surface in summer (Gürsoy *et al.*, 2006).

Soil samples were collected from the 0–30 cm soil layer with the help of an auger, and analyses of the trial field were examined in the GAPUTAEM Laboratory. The analysis results are given in *Table 1*.

Table 1 - Soil properties of the research area

Texture	Clay-Loam (C-L)
EC (dS m ⁻¹)	1.27
pH	8.10
CaCO ₃ (%)	11.46
P ₂ O ₅ (kg ha ⁻¹)	3.21
K ₂ O (kg ha ⁻¹)	243
Organic Matter (%)	0.98
Bulk Density (g/cm ³)	1.19

The continental climate is dominant in Diyarbakır where the trial was carried out. The annual rainfall average was 487 mm, mainly during the winter and spring seasons.

The meteorological data obtained from the weather station located in Diyarbakır province and the long-term averages of the years in which the research was conducted are given in *Table 2*. As shown in *Table 2*, the maximum temperature values of June, July, August, and September in 2017 and 2018, when the experiment was carried out, were above the long-term average, while the precipitation amount in April 2017 and May and October 2018 was above the long-term average. The relative humidity of July, August, and September in both years of the experiment was below average for long years.

Plant Materials

‘Stoneville 468’ (ST 468) (*Figure 1*), ‘FiberMax 832’ (FM 832) (*Figure 2*), and ‘Kartanesi’ (*Figure 3*) cotton varieties were used in this study.

Experimental Design

The experiment was arranged as split plots in randomised complete blocks with four replications. Each plot consisted of four rows. Data were analysed with JMP statistical software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC), and variance tables were tested with analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Irrigation Treatments

The irrigation system consists of a control unit (hydrocyclone, sand-gravel filter, disk filter, fertiliser tank, water flow

metres), main pipeline, manifold pipelines, lateral pipelines, and drippers. Irrigation water was supplied with the help of a motor pump working with electrical energy.

Water was distributed to the plots by the irrigation system with 32 mm PE main and manifold pipes and a 16 mm diameter self-contained lateral pipe (in-line) with a pressure regulator. Drippers with 25 cm spacing were installed with 2 L h⁻¹ of

irrigation capacity. One lateral pipe irrigated a cotton row; thus, the lateral spacing was 70 cm. The sowing dates were May 12, 2017, and April 19, 2018, according to weather conditions.

As a result of the analysis, the electrical conductivity value (EC) of the irrigation water was determined to be 0.60 dS m⁻¹, pH: 7.6.

Table 2 - Monthly climate data during the growth period of cotton in 2017–2018 and long-term averages in Diyarbakır

Months	Average temperature (°C)			Average max. temperature (°C)			Monthly average rainfall (mm)			Average relative humidity (%)		
	2017	2018	Long-term avg.	2017	2018	Long-term avg.	2017	2018	Long-term avg.	2017	2018	Long-term avg.
April	12.8	15.9	13.8	19.5	24	20.2	98.8	48.6	68.7	68.5	52.9	63
May	18.8	19.4	19.3	26.3	26.5	26.5	30.6	157.6	42.8	57.6	67.3	56
June	26.9	26.6	26.3	35	34.5	33.7	2.6	14.4	8	30	37.4	31
July	32.3	31.2	31.2	40.7	39.3	38.4	0	0	0.7	19.4	24.1	27
August	31.1	31.4	30.3	39.9	39.1	38.1	0	0.8	0.4	22.8	24.1	28
September	26.8	26.1	24.8	36.4	34.6	33.2	0	6.2	3.9	22.3	29.3	32
October	17.2	18.7	17.2	24.8	25.8	25.2	22	76.6	31.7	39.2	52.3	48



Figure 1 - Image of ST 468

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Figure 2 - Image of FM 832



Figure 3 - Image of Kartanesi

Irrigation applications consisted of three main plots, and three subplots [$df=(3-1)*(3-1)*(4-1)=12$]

Main Plots: Irrigation Applications

- 1 - I 100 (Fully Irrigated)
- 2 - I 75 (25% Water Stress)
- 3 - I 50 (50% Water Stress)

Subplots: Cotton Varieties

- 1 - ST 468
- 2 - FM 832
- 3 - Kartanesi

Irrigation was performed based on the cumulative evaporation from a Class A pan for each 5-day period (Cetin and Bilgel, 2002).

The initial irrigation was applied to all treatments equally by a drip irrigation system to bring the soil water content to a 0–60 cm soil layer until the field capacity point. Irrigation was applied using the following equation (Eq. 1) (Öktem, 2006):

$$I = A \cdot Ep \cdot Kpc \cdot P \quad (1)$$

where: I is the amount of irrigation water (mm); A is the plot area (m^2); Ep is the cumulative water depth from Class A pan based on irrigation frequency (mm); Kcp is the crop pan coefficient determined as 100% of total Class A Pan (I 100), 75% of total Class A Pan (I 75), 50% of total Class A Pan (I 50); and P is the wetted area ratio, which was accepted as 1. Considering the soil analyses for both years, 80 $kg\ ha^{-1}$ (P_2O_5) phosphorus and 1/4 of 160 $kg\ ha^{-1}$ pure nitrogen were applied to each plot as base fertiliser, whereas the remaining 3/4 of nitrogen was applied by fertigation until the peak flowering period (at the beginning of square - at the beginning of flowering-flowering period).

The first harvest was handpicked at 60% boll opening. All opened bolls were gathered, and the remaining cotton was collected at the second harvest time. At harvest, two rows in the middle of the plots were harvested to determine the yield. For quality parameters, samples from 50 bolls

were randomly sampled separately for each treatment. The first harvest was performed on October 10, 2017, and October 1, 2018, and the second harvest occurred on November 27, 2017, and November 2, 2018. After harvesting, the ginning process was performed using a roller-gin machine. From each treatment, 50 g of fibre was used for analysis. The fibre technological characteristics of the trial were examined using an HVI 1000 (USTER Technologies, Swiss) device in the cotton fibre quality laboratory of GAPUTAEM.

Fibre analysis is affected by the environmental factors of where the samples were taken. Therefore, the conditions were provided according to quality control procedures in the laboratory, as well as the appropriate calibration of the HVI machine. The temperature ($21 \pm 1^\circ C$) and relative humidity ($65 \pm 2\%$) of the laboratory were set up according to ASTM D-1776 standards, while the samples' humidity (6.75–8.25%) was arranged following ASTM D-5867 standards.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fibre Quality Measurements

Fibre Micronaire (mic)

Cotton fibre fineness affects end-product quality. Micronaire is a quality parameter associated with fineness and fibre maturity (Abbas and Ahmed, 2018). The fineness of the fibres is of great importance for yarn quality, as in the case of the rotor spinning method. The application of irrigation levels caused a decrease in the fibre micronaire value in this study. Considering the results of the two-year combined analysis of variance, the fineness average values of the two years ranged between 4.13 (I 100) and 4.36 (I 50) mic. It was determined that there were significant statistical differences in application \times variety

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interactions, and the highest fibre fineness (4.59 mic.) value was obtained from ST 468 at the I 100 level, while the lowest (3.66 mic.) value was obtained from FM 832 at the I 50 level. In the comparison of years, the fibres in 2017 were finer (3.97 mic.) than in 2018 (4.49 mic.). In that case, different sowing

dates (May 12, 2017, and April 19, 2018) and total precipitation amounts should be considered. The results regarding fibre fineness (mic) were the same as in the study conducted by Karademir *et al.* (2011). Conversely, in some studies, a water deficit leads to strong fibre with high micronaire values (Mert, 2005).

Table 3 - Average fibre micronaire (mic) of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Micronaire (micronaire)											
	2017				2018				Combined Analysis			
	I100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I100	I 75	I 50	Mean
Kartanesi	4.01	3.88	4.24	4.04	4.19	4.48	4.39	4.35	4.10	4.18	4.31	4.20
ST 468	4.21	4.14	4.11	4.15	4.98	4.61	4.71	4.77	4.59	4.38	4.40	4.45
FM 832	4.20	3.77	3.13	3.70	4.57	4.29	4.19	4.35	4.38	4.03	3.66	4.02
Mean	4.14	3.93	3.83		4.58	4.46	4.43		4.36	4.19	4.13	
General	3.97 b				4.49 a				4.23			
CV (%)	9.00											
LSD _(0.05)												
Y.	0.15**											
T.	0.17*											
Y. x T.	N.S.											
V.	0.22**											
Y. x V.	N.S.											
T. x V.	0.38*											
Y x T x V	N.S.											

*, **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Fibre Length (mm) and Fibre Uniformity Index (%)

Fibre length values are significant for spinning performance, fineness, evenness, and especially for yarn strength. As the percentage of short fibres in cotton increases, yarn breaks increase, strength decreases, and unevenness increases during the process.

Fibre length, which is the purpose of using cotton in the textile industry, is one of the most important desired physical properties. As shown in *Table 4*, variety, year, irrigation application ($p < 0.01$), and year \times application interaction ($p < 0.05$) were significant for

fibre length. The plots with the I 100 irrigation treatment had the longest fibre length (29.78 mm), while I 50 had the shortest (28.26 mm).

When the study was examined in terms of varieties, FM 832 was in the first group with a value of 30.15 mm, and Kartanesi and ST 468 varieties were in the second group with values of 28.77 and 28.42 mm, respectively.

These results agree with Başal *et al.* (2009), Sarı and Dağdelen (2010), Karademir *et al.* (2011) and Nazar *et al.* (2012), who reported that water stress caused a decrease in fibre length.

Table 4 - Average fibre length (mm) values of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Length (mm)																	
	2017						2018						Combined Analysis					
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean		
Kartanesi	29.65	29.05	28.01	28.90 bc	29.79	28.76	27.35	28.63 c	29.72	28.91	27.68	28.77 b						
ST 468	29.98	29.12	28.49	29.20 bc	28.06	27.83	27.05	27.65 d	29.02	28.48	27.77	28.42 b						
FM 832	31.19	31.04	29.84	30.69 a	30.03	29.96	28.84	29.61 b	30.61	30.50	29.34	30.15 a						
Mean	30.27	29.74	28.78		29.29	28.85	27.75		29.78 a	29.29 a	28.26 b							
General Mean	29.60 a						28.63 b						29.11					
CV (%)													2.95					
LSD (0.05)																		
Y.													0.76**					
T.													0.93**					
Y. x T.													N.S.					
V.													0.51**					
Y. x V.													0.71*					
T. x V.													N.S.					
Y. x T. x V.													N.S.					

*, **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant; Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

The fibre uniformity presented in Table 5 was affected by water stress. The highest fibre uniformity index value

was obtained from the I 100 irrigation treatment (85.58%), while the lowest (84.49%) was obtained from the I 50

treatment. The mean uniformity index was in FM 832 (85.63%), followed by ST 468 (84.88%) and Kartanesi (84.59%).

Fibre Strength (g tex⁻¹)

Fibre strength is one of the must-have features of cotton for the end-product. Therefore, it is important for both producers, in terms of income, and traders to provide the proper material to be produced in a high-quality product.

In terms of water stress, significant differences were found among varieties and irrigation applications. The differences between years, year × application, year × variety, application × variety, and year × application × variety interactions were insignificant. As shown in *Table 6*, the highest value was obtained from I 100 (33.29 g tex⁻¹), while the lowest value was acquired from the I 50 (30.72 g tex⁻¹) water stress treatment for an average of two years.

The results obtained from the statistical data revealed that varieties differed significantly in maintaining fibre strength, and the values varied from 30.98 to 34.15 mm. FM 832 had the highest fibre strength value (34.15 g tex⁻¹) among the varieties.

Başal *et al.* (2014), Karademir *et al.* (2015) and Wang *et al.* (2016) showed that water stress had a negative impact on fibre strength, which agrees with the present results.

Fibre Elongation (%)

For textile manufacturing, the degree of fibre elongation is significant. In the ginning process, it is important to have fibres that can be durable during mechanical procedures to avoid fibre breakage. This feature will allow the

fibres to spin effectively (Mathangadeera *et al.*, 2020).

Mathangadeera *et al.* (2020) stated that fibres that have low elongation values break more constantly. I 100 and I 75 irrigation treatments took part in the same group, with values of 5.50% and 5.47%, respectively, and I 50 (5.28%) was in the second group in terms of statistical significance. From this point of view, 25% water stress did not negatively affect fibre elongation.

Considering *Table 7*, among the varieties, ST 468 had the highest fibre elongation value (5.73%).

The differences between the years were statistically significant. The elongation value in 2018 (5.61%) was higher than in 2017 (5.23%). The difference between years may occur due to different climatic conditions.

Spinning Consistency Index (SCI)

The spinning consistency index (SCI) is a criterion used to calculate the spinnability of fibres, as well as to determine the yarn fibre strength and spinning potential. Regarding the textile industry, high spinnability stands for better fibre quality in cotton.

As shown in *Table 8*, SCI values were affected by water stress treatments and ranged between 159.47% (I 100) and 146.02% (I 50). In this study, different irrigation levels were effective on the spinning consistency index in both study years. In terms of the mean values of the varieties, the highest SCI (166.23%) was achieved by FM 832

Short Fibre Index (SF%)

Low short fibre content is a desired parameter for the textile industry. In this study, different irrigation levels influenced short fibre content in both

growing seasons (2017 and 2018). The minimum short fibre content was obtained in 2018 (5.70%). The results

showed that water deficiency increased the short fibre content, as shown in *Table 9*.

Table 5 - Average fibre uniformity index (%) of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Uniformity Index (%)															
	2017						2018						Combined Analysis			
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean.	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean
Kartanesi	85.16	84.44	83.81	84.47 c	84.71	85.09	84.35	84.72 bc	84.94	84.76	84.08	84.59 b	84.94	84.76	84.08	84.59 b
ST 468	86.23	85.36	84.85	85.48 ab	84.07	84.46	84.31	84.28 c	85.15	84.91	84.58	84.88 b	85.15	84.91	84.58	84.88 b
FM 832	87.29	85.70	84.37	85.79 a	86.00	85.18	85.22	85.47 ab	86.65	85.44	84.80	85.63 a	86.65	85.44	84.80	85.63 a
Mean	86.23	85.17	84.34		84.93	84.91	84.63		85.58 a	85.04 ab	84.49 b		85.58 a	85.04 ab	84.49 b	
General Mean	85.25						84.82						85.04			
CV (%)													1.26			
LSD (0.05)																
Y.													N.S.			
T.													0.69**			
Y. x T.													N.S.			
V.													0.63**			
Y. x V.													0.89*			
T. x V.													N.S.			
Y. x T. x V.													N.S.			

* **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Table 6 - Average fibre strength (g tex^{-1}) of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Strength (g tex^{-1})																
	2017						2018						Combined Analysis				
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	
Kartanesi	33.23	30.96	28.71	30.96	30.91	32.45	29.64	31.00	32.07	31.70	29.18	30.98	30.98	31.70	29.18	30.98	b
ST 468	33.78	31.63	30.81	32.07	31.34	31.16	30.02	30.84	32.56	31.39	30.41	31.45	31.45	31.39	30.41	31.45	b
FM 832	35.41	34.08	33.37	34.28	35.09	35.13	31.80	34.01	35.25	34.60	32.58	34.15	34.15	34.60	32.58	34.15	a
Mean	34.14	32.22	30.96		32.45	32.91	30.49		33.29	32.57	30.72		33.29	32.57	30.72		ab
General Mean	32.44						31.95						32.19				
CV (%)													6.12				
LSD (0.05)																	
Y.													N.S.				
T.													1.93*				
Y. x T.													N.S.				
V.													1.15**				
Y. x V.													N.S.				
T. x V.													N.S.				
Y. x T. x V.													N.S.				

* , ** , Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant; Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Table 7 - Average fibre elongation (%) of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Elongation (%)											
	2017				2018				Combined Analysis			
	I100	I75	I50	Mean	I100	I75	I50	Mean	I100	I75	I50	Mean
Kartanesi	5.25	5.50	5.06	5.27	5.92	5.60	5.62	5.71	5.58	5.55	5.34	5.49b
ST 468	5.72	5.57	5.49	5.59	5.92	5.85	5.84	5.87	5.82	5.71	5.67	5.73a
FM 832	5.02	4.87	4.60	4.83	5.18	5.43	5.09	5.24	5.10	5.15	4.85	5.03c
Mean	5.33	5.31	5.05		5.68	5.63	5.52		5.50a	5.47a	5.28b	
General Mean	5.23 b				5.61 a				5.42			
CV (%)	4.62											
LSD (0.05)												
Y.	0.13**											
T.	0.15*											
Y. x T.	N.S.											
V.	0.14**											
Y. x V.	N.S.											
T. x V.	N.S.											
Y. x T. x V.	N.S.											

*, **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Fibre Yellowness and Reflectance (Rd)

Fibre colour is a basic criterion of cotton classification into cotton grades according to the Universal Cotton Standards (UCS). The grade is regulated by two parameters, reflectance (Rd) and yellowness (+b), with the use of HVI. While yellowness is related to cotton pigmentation, reflectance is associated with the brightness of cotton, which is a parameter significant to cotton pricing. Cotton colour helps to absorb and hold the dyes in the end-product; therefore, the process efficiency depends on these two parameters (Mathangadeera *et al.*, 2020).

Data based on *Table 10* reveal that decreasing irrigation levels leads to significantly increased fibre yellowness values. The highest fibre yellowness value was obtained from the I 50 treatment. Although there was no

significant difference between the years, the lowest fibre yellowness (7.88) was obtained in the FM 832 variety.

For fibre reflectance, considerable differences were observed among varieties and years. Considering *Table 11*, the fibre reflectance values ranged between 78.90 and 80.56 Rd, and the maximum fibre reflectance was obtained from the FM 832 variety. While brightness (Rd) affects colour grade positively, yellowness (+b) is an undesirable feature.

Fibre reflectance was not affected by irrigation applications. In this respect, our findings differ from those of Ertek and Kanber (2002), who stated that brightness value increased in the infrequent irrigation range and at higher irrigation levels in the drip irrigation system

Table 8 - Average spinning consistency index (SCI) of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Spinning Consistency Index (SCI)											
	2017				2018				Combined Analysis			
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean
Karfanesi	161.25	150.75	136.25	149.42 cd	149.62	151.65	137.11	146.13 de	155.43	151.20	136.68	147.77 b
ST 468	165.92	154.67	148.83	156.47 bc	136.55	140.50	134.48	137.18 e	151.23	147.58	141.66	146.82 b
FM 832	178.19	170.75	166.00	171.65 a	165.28	163.70	153.47	160.82 b	171.74	167.23	159.73	166.23 a
Mean	168.45	158.72	150.36		150.48	151.95	141.69		159.47 a	155.34 ab	146.02 b	
General Mean	159.18 a				148.04 b				153.61			
CV (%)	774.747											
LSD (0.05)												
Y.	7.81**											
T.	9.57*											
Y. x T.	N.S.											
V.	6.69**											
Y. x V	9.45*											
T. x V.	N.S.											
Y. x T. x V.	N.S.											

* **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Table 9 - Average short fibre content (%) of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Short Fibre Index (SF%)											
	2017				2018				Combined Analysis			
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Ort.	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean
Kartanesi	6.64	7.29	8.06	7.33	5.15	5.95	6.10	5.73	5.89	6.62	7.08	6.53
ST 468	5.93	6.44	7.11	6.49	5.98	6.14	5.76	5.96	5.96	6.29	6.44	6.23
FM 832	5.80	6.67	7.83	6.77	4.67	5.18	6.37	5.40	5.23	5.92	7.10	6.09
Mean	6.12	6.80	7.67		5.27	5.76	6.08		5.69c	6.28b	6.87a	
General Mean	6.86 a				5.70 b				6.28			
CV (%)	14.81											
LSD (0.05)												
Y.	0.43**											
T.	0.52**											
Y. x T.	N.S.											
V.	N.S.											
Y. x V.	N.S.											
T. x V.	N.S.											
Y. x T. x V.	N.S.											

*, **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Table 10 - Average fibre yellowness values of cotton varieties and statistical groups for each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Yellowness Value (+b)											
	2017				2018				Combined Analysis			
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean
Kartanesi	8.38	8.22	8.48	8.36	7.96	8.27	8.62	8.28	8.17	8.24	8.55	8.32b
ST 468	8.60	9.04	8.84	8.83	8.81	9.07	9.11	9.00	8.71	9.06	8.98	8.91a
FM 832	8.00	7.73	8.03	7.92	7.77	7.71	8.02	7.83	7.88	7.72	8.03	7.88c
Mean	8.33	8.33	8.45		8.18	8.35	8.58		8.25b	8.34ab	8.52a	
General Mean	8.36				8.37				8.37			
CV (%)	4.78											
LSD (0.05)												
Y.	N.S.											
T.	0.20*											
Y. x T.	N.S.											
V.	0.22**											
Y. x V.	N.S.											
T. x V.	N.S.											
Y. x T. x V.	N.S.											

*, **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

Table 11 - Average fibre reflectance (Rd) values of cotton varieties and statistical groups of each year and over the two years

Varieties	Fibre Reflectance (Rd)											
	2017						2018					
	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean	I 100	I 75	I 50	Mean
Kartanesi	81.09	80.80	80.95	80.95 a	79.47	79.93	78.20	79.20 d	80.28	80.36	79.57	80.07 a
ST 468	79.98	80.00	79.89	79.96 c	78.06	77.40	78.05	77.84 e	79.02	78.70	78.97	78.90 b
FM 832	80.45	81.40	80.90	80.92 ab	80.31	79.90	80.41	80.21 bc	80.38	80.65	80.66	80.56 a
Mean	80.50	80.73	80.58		79.28	79.08	78.89		79.89	79.91	79.73	
General Mean	80.61 a											
CV (%)	1.06											
LSD (0.05)												
Y.	0.50**											
T.	N.S.											
Y. x T.	N.S.											
V.	0.48**											
Y. x V.	0.69**											
T. x V.	N.S.											
Y. x T. x V.	N.S.											
	79.84											

* **, Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ and $p \leq 0.01$, respectively; N.S = Not significant, Y: Year, T: Treatment, V: Variety.

CONCLUSION

The results from this study indicated that water stress significantly affected fibre quality properties, except for fibre reflectance, and it has been observed that this effect leads to more significant reductions in the 50% water stress level.

While FM 832 performed well under water stress conditions in terms of fineness, length, strength, uniformity, yellowness, reflectance, and spinning consistency index, ST 468 came to the fore due to its fibre elongation value. FM 832 with I 75 irrigation treatment is recommended for fibre quality studies.

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