

INTERNATIONAL  
**COTTON  
CONFERENCE  
BREMEN**

2024



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## PRESENTATION

Session:

**A LOOK AT BREEDING AND AGRICULTURE**

Title:

Long-term assessment of correlations between climate and cotton fiber quality parameters

Speaker:

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**Conference Organisation**

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# Long-term assessment of correlations between climate and cotton fiber quality parameters



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür Tatar - Dr. Müge Ekizoğlu



### Licensed Warehousing and Authorized Classifier Activity Process

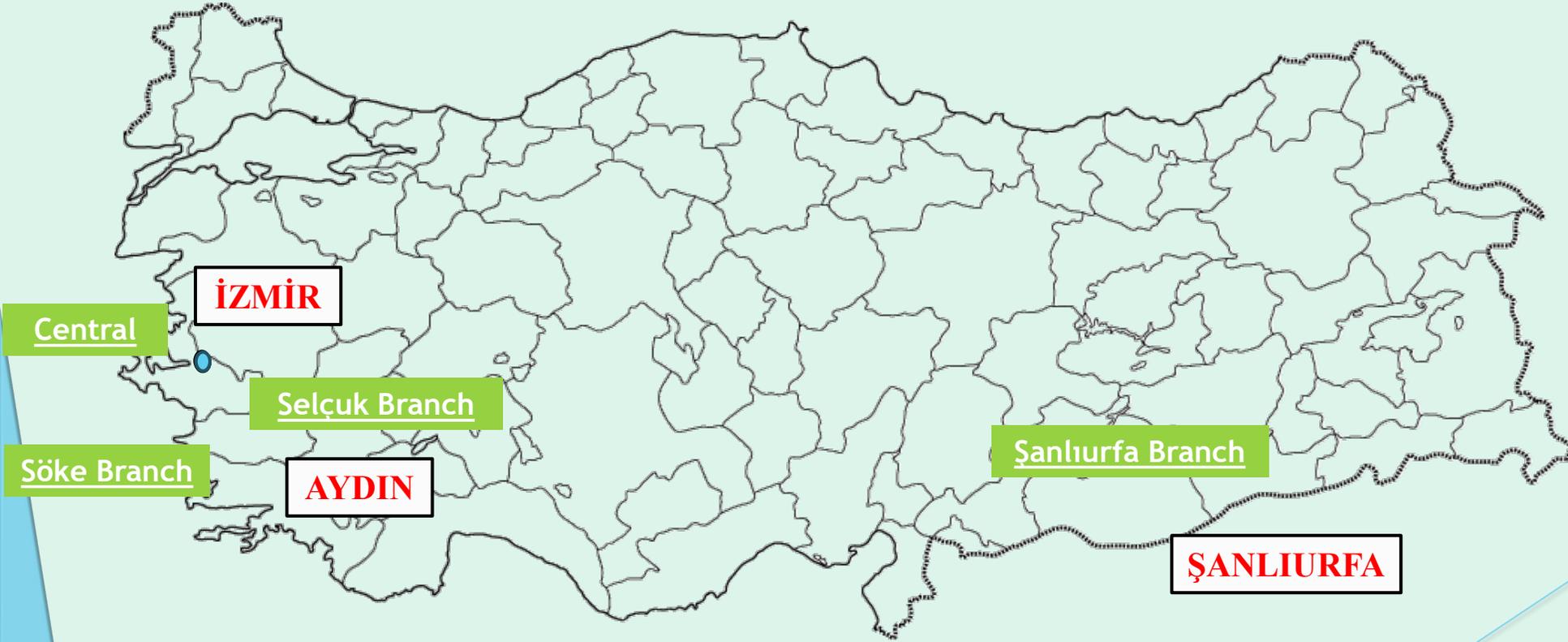


These are laboratories operated by real and legal persons that analyze the agricultural products to be stored in licensed warehouses, determine the quality and characteristics of the product, classify them in accordance with the standards and certify these issues by obtaining a license within the scope of regulations.



**izladaş**  
İZMİR TİCARET BORSASI kuruluşudur

## İZLADAŞ Provides Authorized Classification Service in 3 Different Locations with 4 Branches



Annual Analysis Capacity is 200.000 Bale



We test our  
measurement  
proficiency in two  
different organizations

**Commercial Standardization  
of Instrument Testing of Cotton**



International Cotton  
Advisory Committee



Discover  
Natural  
Fibres  
Initiative



**ICA Bremen**

The Global Centre for Cotton Testing and Research

**ICA Bremen Cotton Round Trial**

in Cooperation with Bremer Baumwollboerse  
carried out by Bremen Fibre Institute (FIBRE)



***izladas***

İZMİR TİCARET BORSASI kuruluşudur

# Statistical Analysis of Aegean Cotton by Years in Türkiye

**Uster Statistics 2023**

The common quality language for the textile industry

# Long-term assessment of correlations between climate and cotton fiber quality parameters



# Long-term assessment of correlations between climate and cotton fiber quality parameters

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**Primary Cotton-Producing Regions:** The main areas for cotton production are Bergama, Menemen, and Söke.

**Key Quality Parameters:** Four critical quality parameters include mic, UHML, UI, and Str.

**Climate Factors:** Six essential climate parameters are max.°C, min.°C, avg.°C, precipitation, humidity, and wind speed.

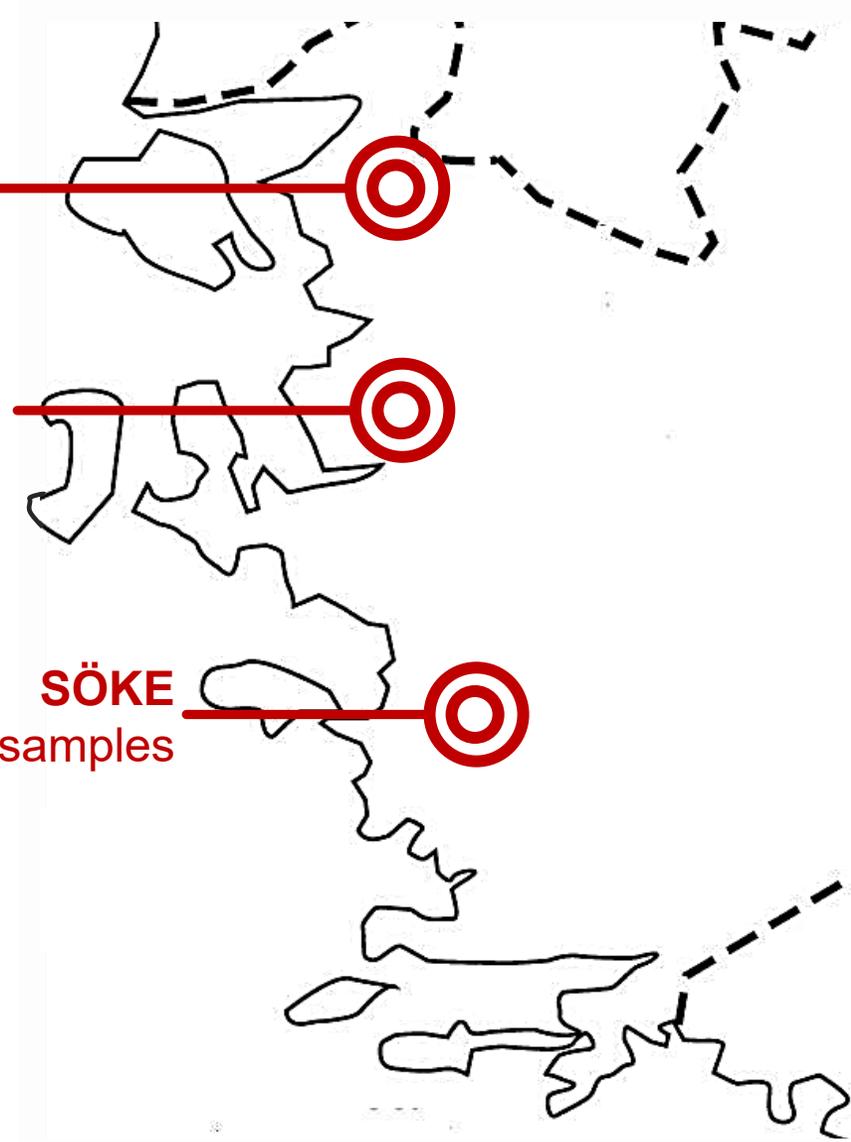
**Significant Phenological Periods:** The five pivotal stages in the cotton growth cycle are emergence, flowering, boll formation, boll development, and maturation.



**BERGAMA**  
48 K samples

**MENEMEN**  
37 K samples

**SÖKE**  
326 K samples



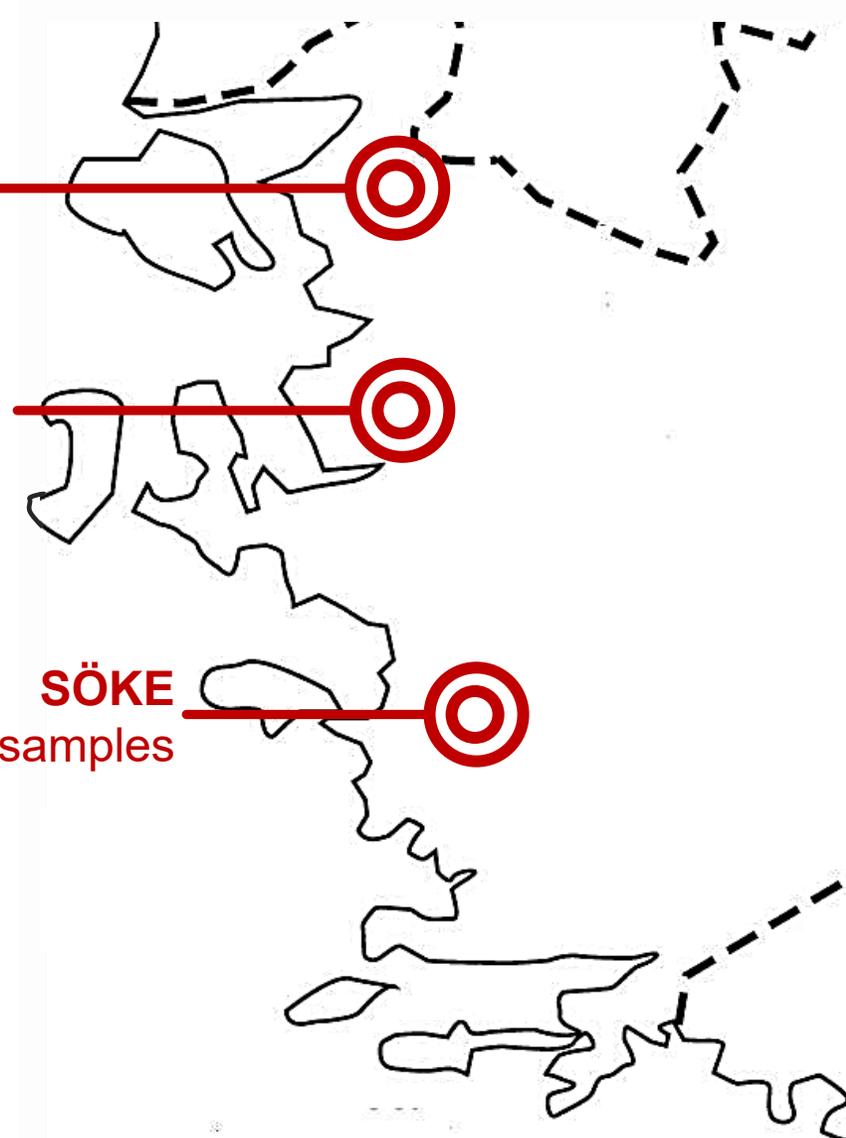
## Questions:

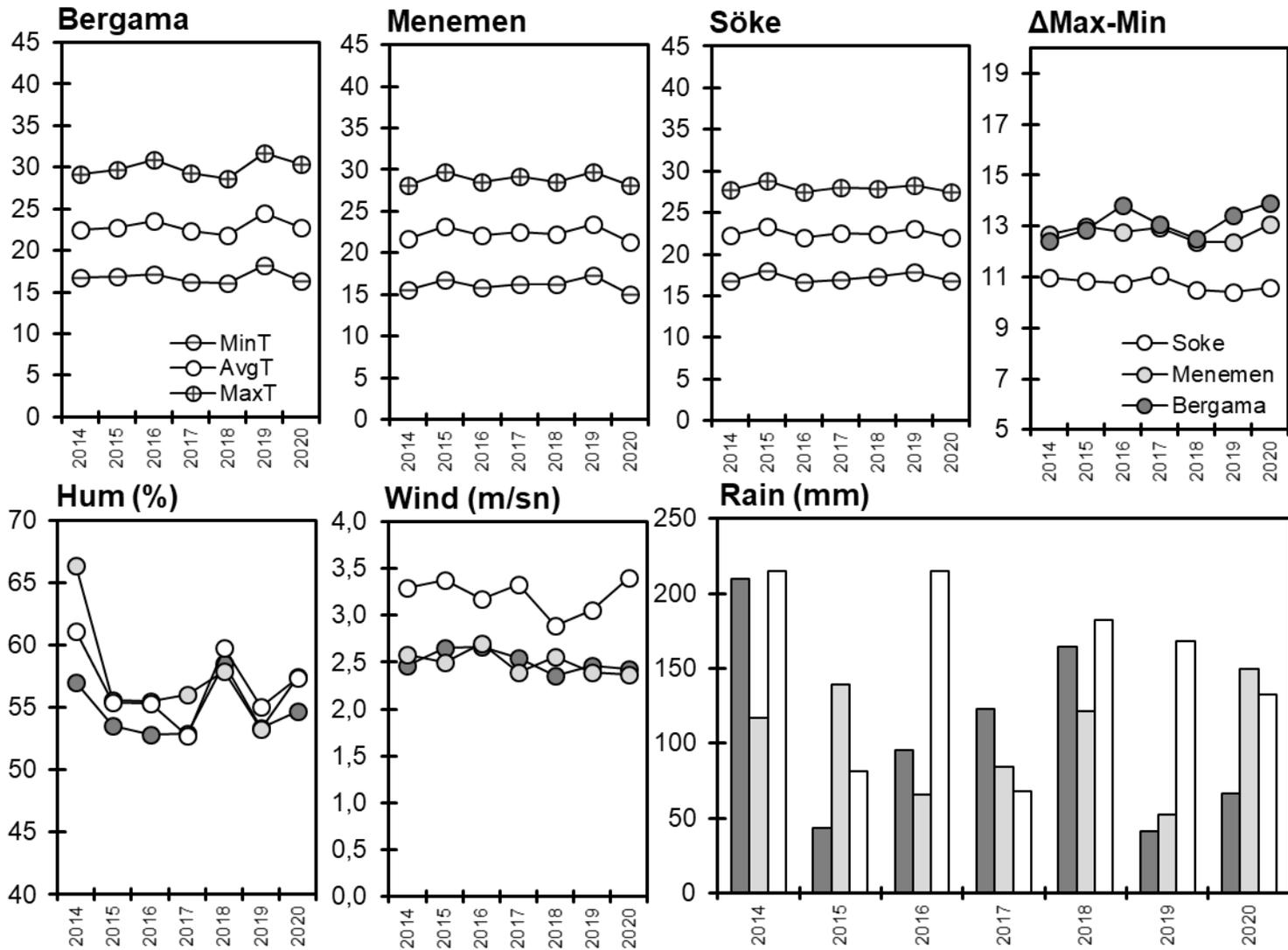
- Is there a significant variation in cotton **fiber quality** across **different years**?
- Does the quality of cotton fiber exhibit significant **regional variations**?
- To what extent does **climate** variability during various **developmental stages** of the cotton plant contribute to changes in **fiber quality**?
- Are there notable **regional** differences in the **relationships between** various parameters of cotton **fiber quality**?

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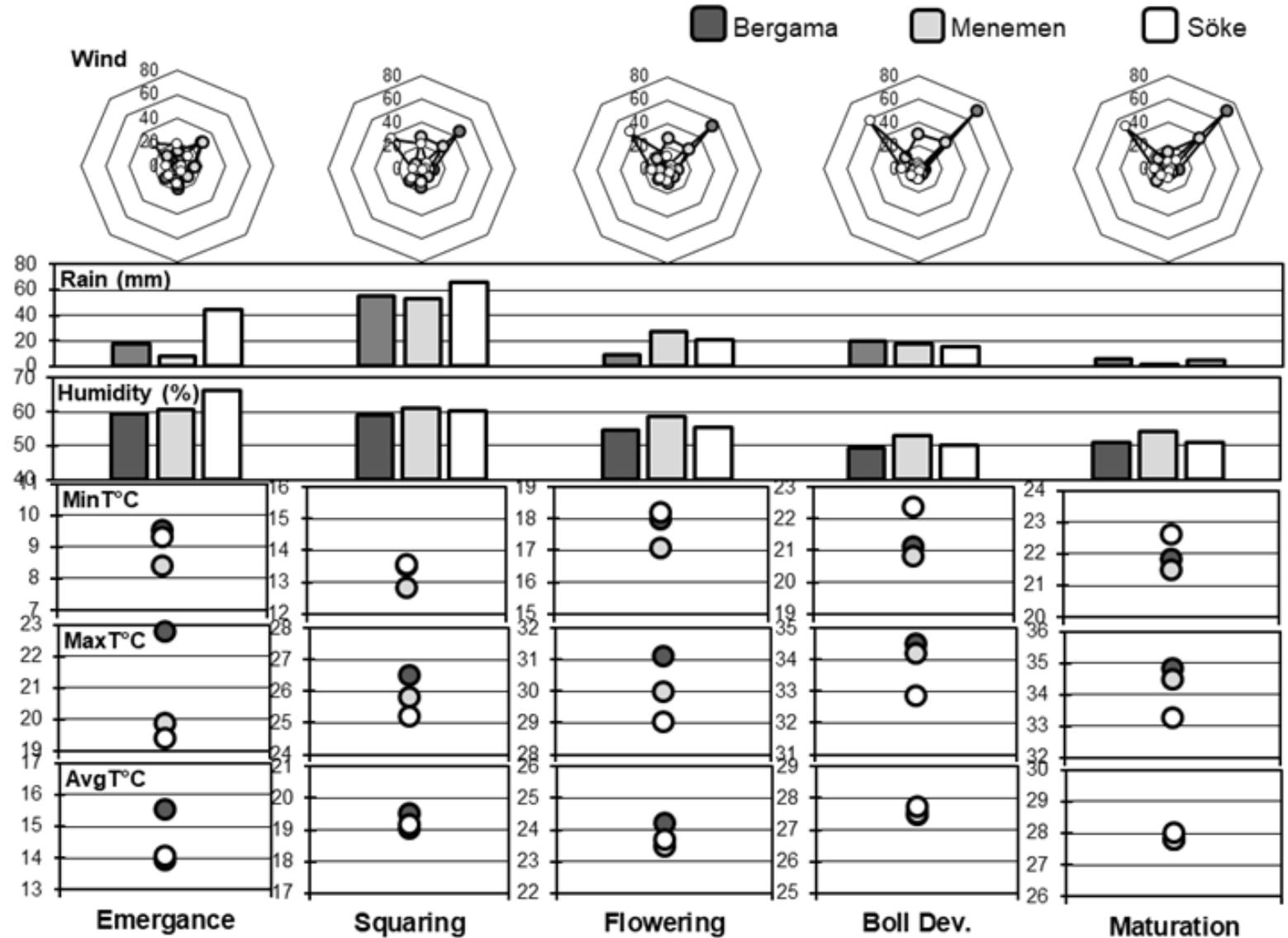


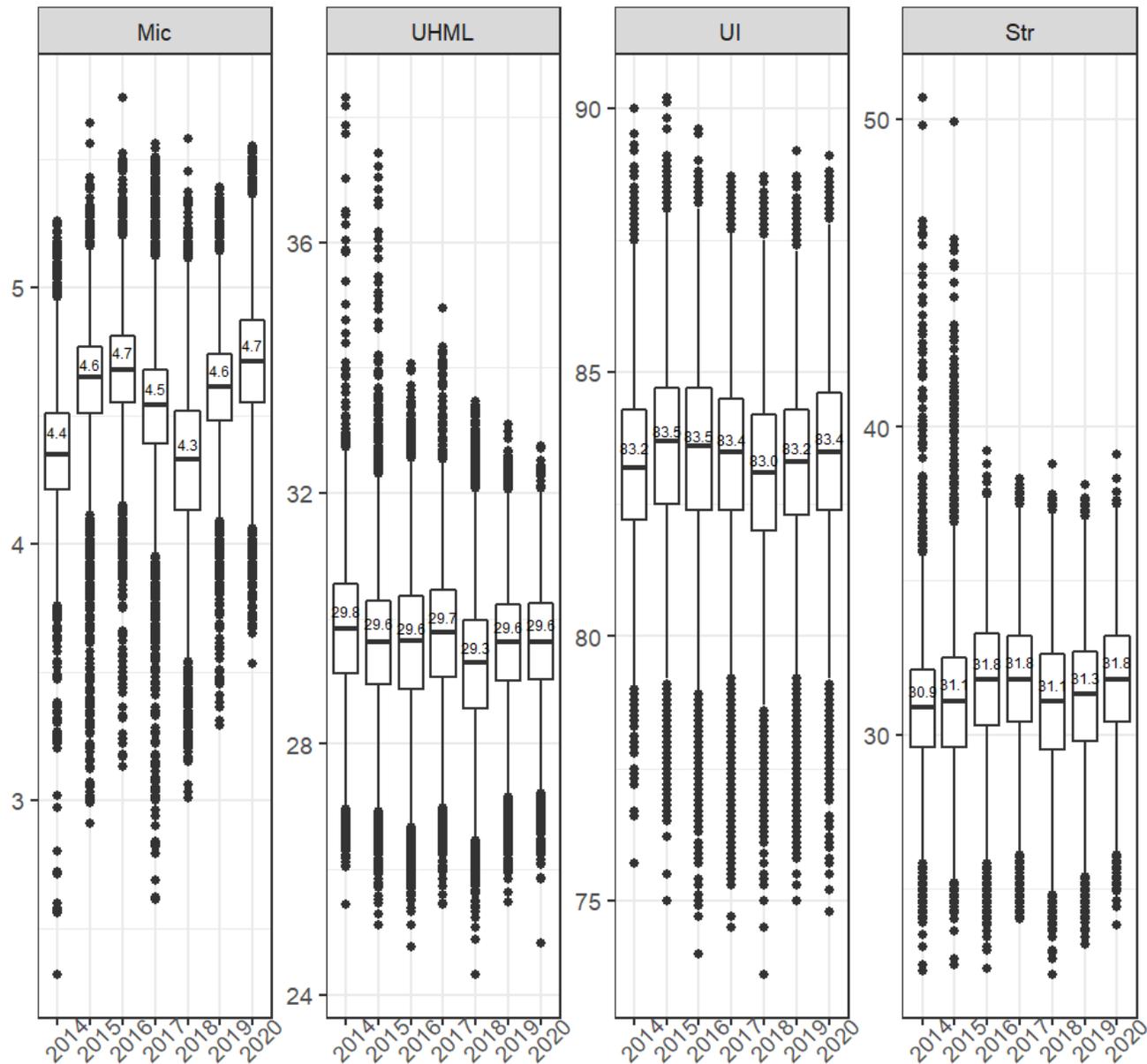
## Key findings

- Similar **average temperatures** observed across all regions.
- **Söke** experiences a lower **ΔMax-Min**.
- Elevated **humidity** levels recorded in **2014** and **2018**.
- **Söke** exhibits higher **wind speeds** compared to other regions.

## Key findings

- **Bergama** experiences **NE winds**, while **Söke** encounters **NW winds** after flowering.
- **Menemen** demonstrates **higher humidity** levels during the reproductive stage.
- **Söke** exhibits **lower maximum** temperatures (-1.5 °C) and **higher minimum** temperatures (+1.1 °C) during fiber formation.



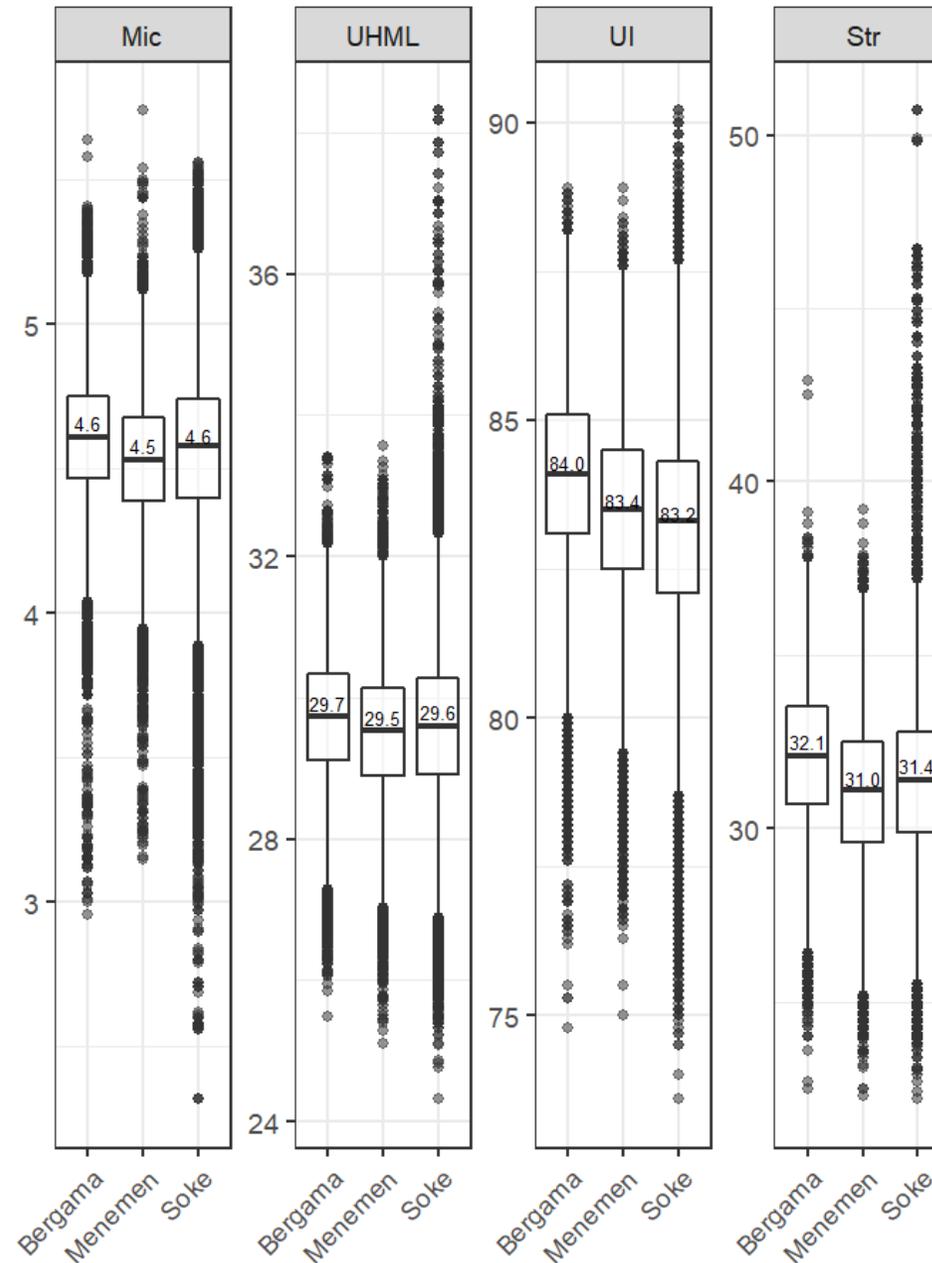


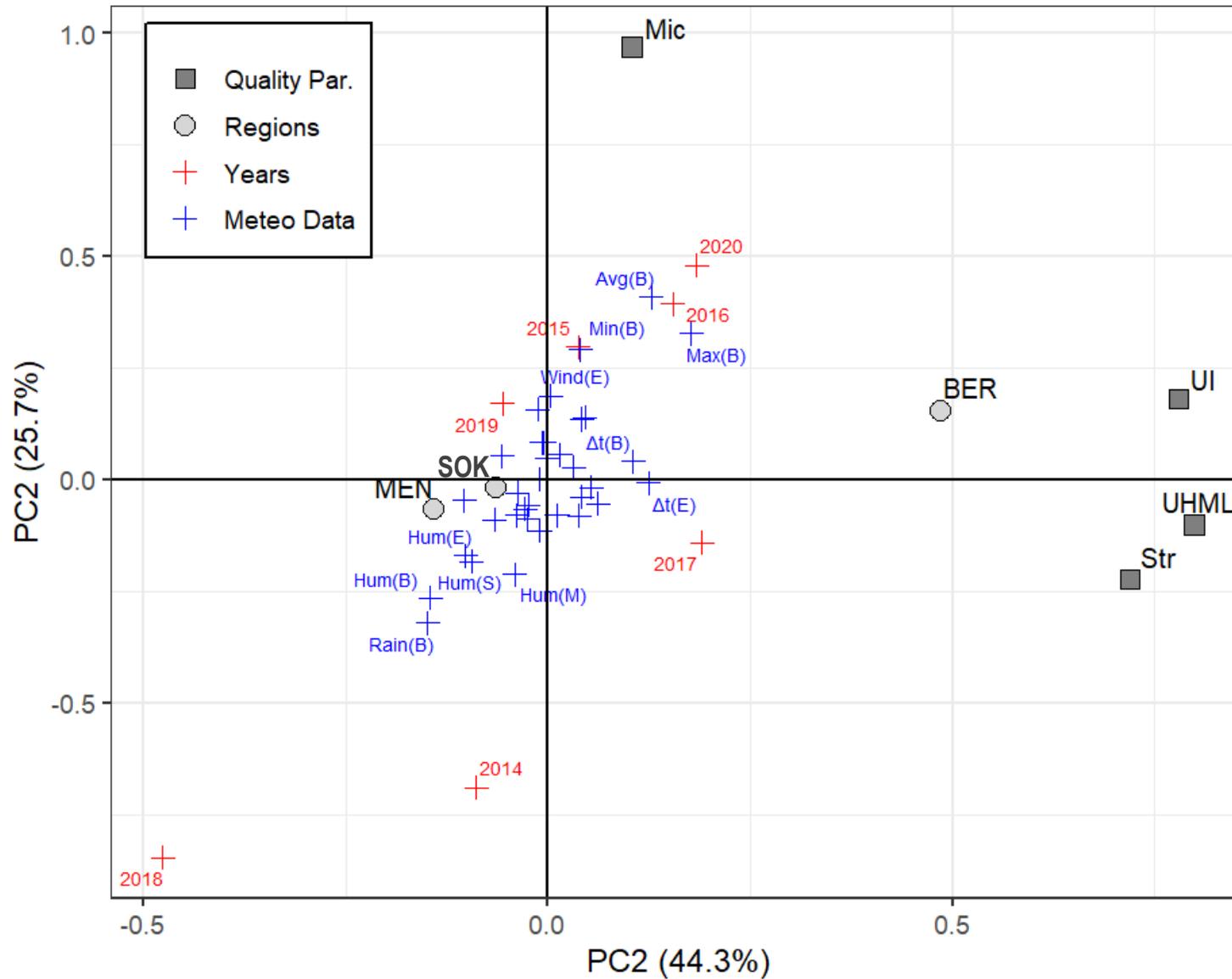
## Key findings

- **Micronaire** was lower in 2014 and 2018, and higher in 2020.
- **UHML** showed minimal fluctuation, with notable variations towards higher values in 2014 and 2015.
- **UI** remained relatively consistent between 83.0% and 83.6%, with high variation between 80% and 87%.
- **Strength** values displayed wider variations in 2014 and 2015, ranging between 30.9 and 31.8 g/text.

## Key findings

- Slightly higher **micronaire** values were observed in Bergama and Söke.
- Bergama showed slightly higher **UHML**.
- Bergama recorded notably higher **UI** values.
- The highest **strength** value was recorded in Bergama, followed by Söke.





○ **BER:** Bergama  
 ○ **MEN:** Menemen  
 ○ **SOK:** Söke

**E:** Emergence  
**S:** Squaring  
**F:** Flowering  
**B:** Ball development  
**M:** Maturity

**Min:** Min. temp.(°C)  
**Max:** Max. temp.(°C)  
**Avg:** Average temp.(°C)  
**Δt:** Max-Min (°C)  
**Hum:** Air humidity (%)  
**Rain:** Rain amount (mm)  
**Wind:** Wind speed (m/sn)

# Conculusions

- Higher air humidity is suggested to be associated with lower **micronaire** values in 2014 and 2018.
- **Bergama** exhibited relatively higher quality properties, particularly in uniformity index, UHML and strength.
- **Air humidity** during the fiber development stage of cotton in Menemen may influence fiber quality parameters.

## Conculusions

- **Average, maximum, and minimum temperatures** during boll development could be suggested as one of the main determinants for quality properties, especially for micronaire.
- **Air humidity** during boll development negatively affects each quality parameter.
- **Söke** has an advantage due to strong northeast winds that reduce air humidity.

## Future plans

- Analysis of a total of **12 years** of dataset from **19 locations** in the region will be conducted.
- **Field-based** measurements will be carried out for 2 years in three locations (totaling 30 points).
- **Machine learning** models will be implemented to estimate fiber quality parameters using meteorological datasets.

Thank you!

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