Cotton
From the 2016 Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators for Measuring Outcomes of On-Farm Agricultural Production in the United States

Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture brings together a diverse group of grower organizations; agribusinesses; food, beverage, restaurant, and retail companies; conservation groups; universities; and public sector partners to create opportunities across the agricultural supply chain for continuous improvement in productivity, environmental quality, and human well-being. Field to Market offers America’s food and agriculture industries an essential tool for unlocking shared value for all stakeholders—a common framework for sustainability measurement that farmers and the supply chain can use to better understand and assess performance at the field, local, state, and national levels. The group provides collaborative leadership that is engaged in industry-wide dialogue, grounded in science and open to the full range of technology choices.

Field to Market is developing and piloting science and outcomes-based sustainability metrics, and tools at a variety of scales, to help measure and advance continuous improvement. The Field to Market 2016 Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Report analyzes sustainability trends over time at the national scale for six crops previously assessed: U.S. corn for grain, cotton, potatoes, rice, soybeans, and wheat, as well as four new crops: barley, corn for silage, peanuts, and sugar beets. Using publicly available data, the report evaluates performance over three decades.

Environmental Results
Over the study period (1980-2015), there is variation but no consistent trend in the total production and area planted for cotton. The resource use indicators for Land Use, Energy Use, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions indicators have all improved over time on a per-pound-of-lint basis, while Irrigation Water Use has improved (declined) steadily on both a per-pound and per-acre basis.

The total change in 2015 when compared to 1980 for cotton production were as follows:

- **Production Trends**: Total cotton production increased (+35%) and total planted acres decreased (-2%) while crop yield increased by 42%.
- **Resource Efficiency**: Cotton improved resource efficiency on all indicators with decreases in land use (-31%), irrigation water use (-82%), energy use (-38%), and greenhouse gas emissions (-30%) per pound of lint production, and improvements in soil conservation (tons of soil loss per acre) (-44%),
- **Per Acre and Total Resource Use**: Cotton improved (decreased) irrigation water use (-47%), energy use (-10%) and greenhouse gas emissions (-2%) on a per acre basis. Total resource use for cotton production also improved for irrigation water use (-47%), energy use (-10%), and greenhouse gas emissions (-3%), and total soil conservation improved, with a 44% decrease in total soil loss.

*The results presented here are for cotton lint production. Cotton use/impact for soil, energy, irrigation water applied and greenhouse gas emissions are allocated between cotton lint and seed using an economic allocation method, with 83 percent of use and resource impact values being attributed to lint and 17 percent to seed. See the full report for more details.*
Figure 1. Index of resource use to produce cotton lint over time. Data are presented in index form, where the year 2000 = 1 and a 0.1-point change is equal to a 10 percent difference. Index values allow for comparison of change across multiple dimensions with differing units of measure. Year 2000 values are provided in the table.

Figure 2: Percentage change for cotton lint in each of the five primary indicators across four equal eight-year periods representing the full-time series of this study. Percentage changes are calculated based on the difference between the two end-point years (e.g. percentage change in 2015 as compared to the value in 2007). See the full report for more details on the trends over time.


Learn more at www.fieldtomarket.org/report