



## PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR USE IN OKLAHOMA COTTON

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Mepiquat-based (such as Pix Plus, Mepex, Mepichlor, Mepiquat Chloride, Mepex GinOut, Stance, and others) plant growth regulators (PGRs) have been available for many years. Companies are constantly enhancing formulations, but the main active ingredient in nearly all of these products is mepiquat chloride.

Mepiquat chloride (MC) reduces production of gibberellic acid in plant cells that in turn reduces cell expansion, ultimately resulting in shorter internode length. MC will not help the plants compensate for earlier weather or disease damage. It does not increase growth rate but essentially reduces plant size by reducing cellular expansion. It may, under good growing conditions, increase fruit retention, control growth and promote earliness. **MC should not be applied if crop is under any stresses including moisture; weather; severe spider mite, insect, or nematode damage; disease stress; herbicide injury including herbicide damage (for example 2,4-D, dicamba, etc.) due to drift or from tank contamination; or fertility stress.**

Results from replicated testing indicates that a 5 to 20% reduction in plant height (compared to the control) can be obtained from 16 oz of 4.2% a.i. MC material applied in up to 4 sequential 4-oz/acre applications starting at match head square (MHS) and ending at early bloom. It is generally possible to reduce about one node from the growth of the main stem, which can result in about 3-5 days earlier cutout. **Low rate multiple applications beginning at MHS have generally provided more growth control than later higher rate applications made at first bloom or later.** Research trials have shown that statistically significant increases in yields are not generally obtained, but excellent growth control is consistently provided. Many times we don't see a lot of differences in performance of these products with respect to growth control.

### Available Products

Mepiquat based products have been around for many years. Several PGRs based on the same active ingredient are now available. Refer to the product labels or contact Extension personnel or company representatives or to ensure you understand the correct use of these products.

Mepex, Mepichlor, Mepiquat Chloride and other generics  
4.2% active ingredient (a.i.)/gallon or 0.35 lb/gallon a.i.

### Mepex Gin Out

4.2% a.i./gallon or 0.35 lb/gallon a.i. with 0.0025% Kinetin (a cytokinin).

Cytokinins are plant hormones that promote cell division and growth and delay the senescence of leaves. This product has use guidelines similar to other MC materials.

### Pentia

Has a different molecular structure than MC.

9.6% a.i./gallon or 0.82 lb/gallon a.i. Typically Pentia has similar use rates when compared to 4.2% MC products.

### Stance

Bayer CropScience's Stance product is an MC based PGR. It is a 4 to 1 ratio of MC and cyclanilide (0.736 lbs/gallon MC plus 0.184 lbs/gallon cyclanilide). Cyclanilide is an auxin synthesis and transport inhibitor. Auxins are compounds which have the capacity to induce cell elongation. The inhibition of auxins could reduce cell elongation and inhibit growth. **Producers should be aware that the mepiquat chloride concentration in Stance is about twice as high as most of the other materials we have become accustomed to applying, THEREFORE, THERE IS A CORRESPONDING REDUCED USE RATE.**

## What to Expect From Application

Consistent yield increases have not been observed from any of the MC materials we have investigated. A good boll load will normally help control plant growth. Fields with poor early-season fruit retention, excellent soil moisture, and high nitrogen fertility status may be candidates for poor vegetative/fruiting balance and should be watched carefully. Growers who have planted varieties with vigorous growth potential and have fields with excellent growing conditions may need to consider PGR application. For brush roll header stripper harvest, 28-32 inch tall plants optimize stripper-harvesting efficiency. If possible, target a maximum plant size of about 32 inches for varieties under high input irrigation (sub-surface drip or high capacity pivots). If plants get larger than 36 inches, harvest efficiency and productivity drop significantly. For spindle picker harvesters, larger plant size for high yielding cotton is not as much of a harvesting consideration. **Pickers can handle higher yielding, taller plants with much greater ease than stripper harvesters, especially when the stalks are still alive (or "green"). However, if weather constraints at harvest time delay harvesting after freezing weather, the large brittle plants can result in picker harvesting difficulties.**

## Application Rates and Production Environment

Determination of application rates is generally more "art" than "science" for these products. Applications should begin when 50% of the plants have one or more matchhead squares (see specific product label for more information). It is best to manage high growth potential early if conditions favor excessive growth for an extended period of time. Herein lies an important dilemma: It is unknown at that time as to how weather will affect the crop in July and on into early August. Will we get 100+ degree

temperatures, southwest winds at 30 mph at 10% relative humidity? If so, those conditions will limit plant growth in many fields with low irrigation capacity? Watch high growth potential varieties and fruit retention. If a high growth potential variety has been planted and has low fruit retention, then MC rate should be increased, especially under high water, fertility, and good growth conditions. One should target applications to fields with high growth potential. Some newer varieties may need aggressive management under high irrigation capacity and/or if heavy rainfall conditions are encountered. The situation that has arisen due to the release and availability of new genetics is challenging. Visit with your seed company representative to determine which new varieties should be watched closely for MC needs under field-specific conditions. Use MC to limit plant size. Sequential applications can be adjusted to meet subsequent crop conditions and growth potential.