

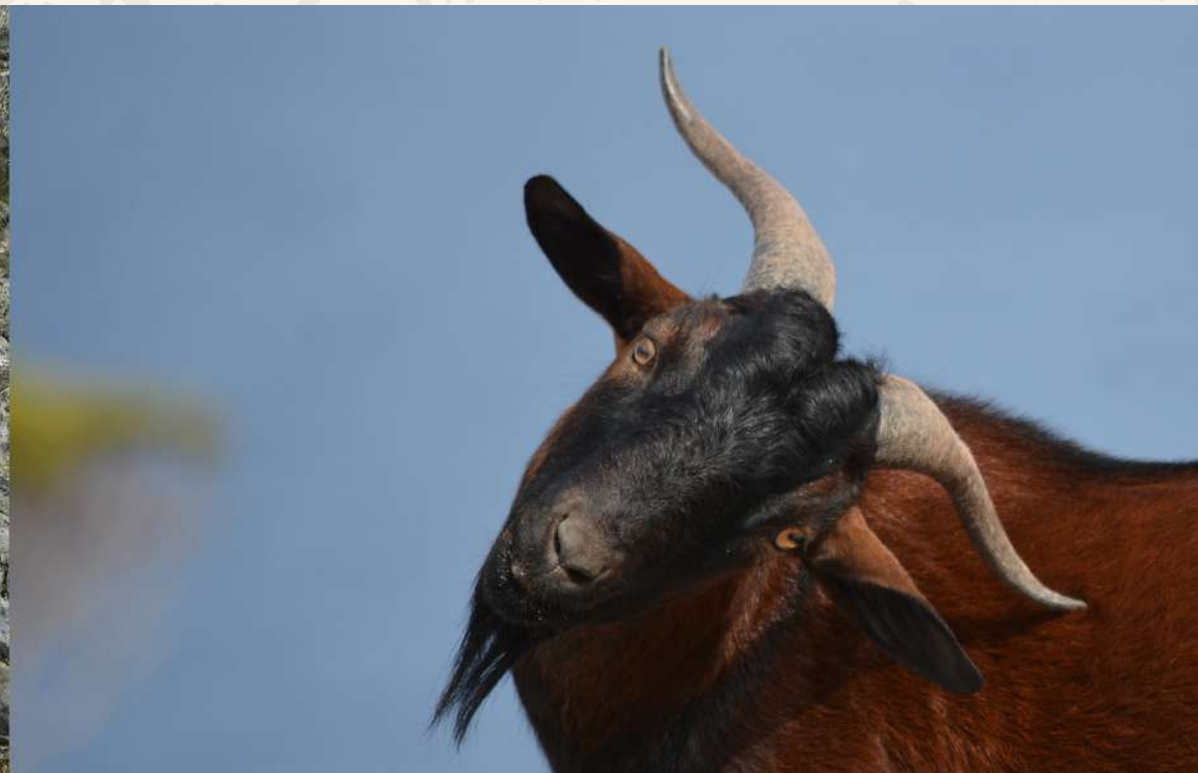
# Animal breeding

Animal breeding in Greece is based on the breeding of:

**SHEEPS**



**GOATS**



**PIGS**





Due to the terrain, animals have great conditions in Greece. Mainly leather, meat, milk and wool are obtained from them. Feta is made mainly from sheep's milk - a cheese popular in these regions.



Goats also like mountainous terrain. According to Greek beliefs, the goat fed the greatest of gods - Zeus. In Greece, goats are raised mainly for meat, milk and leather. Greek feta is supplemented with goat's milk.



Pigs are also raised in Greece. Mainly meat and leather are obtained from it.

# Fishery

**Fishing in Greece is based on catching:**

**FISHES**



**CRABS, SHRIMPS**



**OCTOPUSSES**





Fishing in Greece plays a key role in the country's economy. Greece has a long fishing tradition, and fish and seafood are an important ingredient of Greek cuisine.

This sector employs many people, especially in small port communities. Despite challenges related to EU regulations and environmental changes, fishing remains an important element of the Greek economy, providing fresh marine products for the domestic and export markets.

# Harvest

**In Greece, we mainly find crops:  
olives, pistachios, vines, citrus fruits, cotton, tobacco.  
The harvest looks different than in Poland.**





### 1. Cotton:

When harvesting with a combine harvester, large amounts of cotton can be harvested in a short time.

A skilled worker can manually collect 110 kg of bags in a day (a machine collects this amount in an hour).



### 2. Grapes:

Harvesting by hand allows you to select the grapes, they are then less damaged.

Mechanical harvesting is cheaper, faster, and can be carried out even at night.



### 3. Olives:

The time of harvesting olives varies depending on their purpose. Olives used to produce oil are harvested from mid-December to March.



### 4. Citruses:

Oranges and tangerines are harvested using pruners.

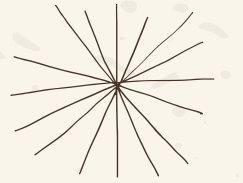
The picked oranges are thrown into a bag around the neck and then placed into boxes. It is essential to wear long orchard gloves, as it is easy to get cuts and painful scratches.

# Machine park in Greece





In Greece, agriculture is very much based on fruit growing.



However, compared to some other European countries, Greek agriculture uses less modern technologies and agricultural machinery.

There is a tendency to rely on older farming methods and traditional farming tools in some areas of Greece. This is often due to various factors, such as limited investment in modern agricultural technologies, cultural preferences and the economic structure of rural regions.



Despite the fact that some regions rely on older machines, more and more farms are beginning to introduce modern technologies, such as irrigation systems, automation of cultivation processes and the use of more effective agricultural tools.

One of the challenges for Greek agriculture is the need to modernize infrastructure and technology to increase productivity, reduce production costs and improve competitiveness on domestic and international markets. Integrating modern agricultural practices can support the development of the sector and increase its profitability in the long run.



# Farm structure

Agriculture in Greece is mainly based on small farms with an area of 1-5 ha (65% of all farms). Farms over 50 ha constitute only 1%.



**Statistical data shows that only 9% of the population receives income solely from agriculture.**



# **Sowing and planting plants**

## **PLANTING OLIVES AND ORANGES**





In Greece, the cultivation of olives and oranges has a long and rich history. The Mediterranean climate favors these crops, making Greece one of the main producers of these fruits. Olives are a key ingredient in Greek cuisine, and Greek olives and olive oil are valued around the world for their high quality. Moreover, oranges also constitute an important part of agricultural production in Greece, providing fresh fruit for domestic and foreign markets. These crops not only play an important role in the country's economy, but are also an integral part of Greek culture and tradition.

