

# Agriculture in Greece



**Agriculture in Greece is an important element of the country's economy.**

**Many farmers in Greece use traditional farming methods and breeding, and the agricultural sector is often related to culture and history of the country.**



# Types of crops in Greece

Crops grown in Greece include tomatoes, wheat, corn, vines, pistachios, oranges, olives, peaches, nectarines, barley, apples, cotton, rice, figs, almonds, watermelons and tobacco.

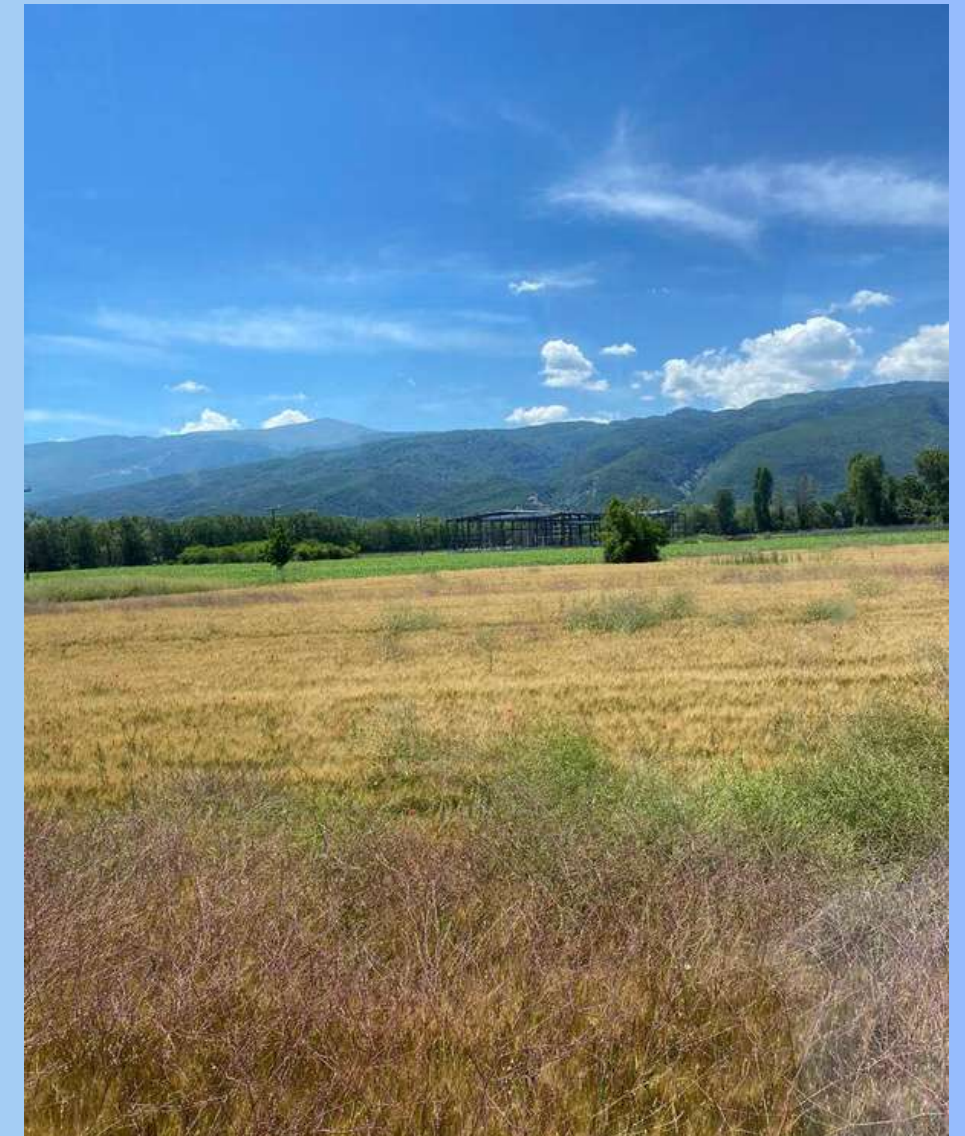
The most popular crops in Greece are corn, olives, cotton, kiwi, pistachios and vines.

In Greece, cultivation depends on the region, climatic conditions and soil type, e.g.

--in the northeastern region of Greece, a large amount of rice is produced because it has favorable climatic and soil conditions for this crop, including warm summers and access to water.

--the largest amount of olives is grown in the Crete region because of the favorable climatic and soil conditions there. Trees need permeable soil that is rich in nutrients and has an appropriate pH level (from 5.5 to 8.5).

--kiwi is grown in Greece in the Macedonia region because this region has favorable climatic and soil conditions for this plant. Kiwi needs warm summers and cool winters to grow well. The soil should be well-drained and rich in nutrients, and the pH should be between 6.0 and 6.5.



# Types of soil in Greece used in agriculture

**The most common soils found in Greece are:  
brown, cinnamon and red soil.**

- **Brown soil in Greece is usually high in calcium and potassium, but low in nitrogen. Olives, almonds, grapes and citrus fruits are often grown on such soil.**
- **Cinnamon soil in Greece contains a lot of calcium and magnesium, but is low in nitrogen. Cereals, almonds, olives and vines are grown there.**
- **The red soil in Greece contains a lot of iron, but is acidic and poor in nutrients, and is used to grow cereals, almonds, olives and vines.**



# Irrigation in Greece

Irrigation is a very important element when growing plants in Greece, because the country is warm and dry. The main requirement of plants is water!

That is why it is so important to help crops provide water when the climate does not provide it. In Greece, sprinklers and drip systems are popular methods of watering.

Both sprinklers and drips allow plants to provide the right amount of water at a given moment of their development phase.

The drip system is the most cost-effective because it precisely delivers water to the ground without any damage to the plants. However, sprinklers pour water onto the plant and much more water must be used to water the plant properly.

This method of watering a larger area must be moved, which results in the destruction of plants and, consequently, a lower yield from the place where the sprinkler was moved.

