



HELLENIC AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION - DEMETER
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

COTTON RESEARCH ASPECTS IN GREECE

Eleni Tsaliki , Apostolos Kalivas

Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources Institute

PO Box 60406

Post code 57001 Thermi Thessaloniki Greece

Tel: 0030-2310-471544,

e-mail: tsaliki@ipgrb.gr

Cotton - Greek national product





-  8 % of total agricultural output
-  More than 55,000 farmers
-  cultivated area 250000 ha
(nearly 50% of the
irrigated land)
-  80 % of the EU production



Table 1: Cotton cultivation and production in Greece

Year	Cultivated area (ha)	Yield of seed cotton (1000tn)
2007	331,901	801,0
2008	284,157	670,0
2009	225,751	662,5
2010	257,180	557,0
2011	285,668	796,5
2012	285,716	775,6
2013	248,730	852,4
2014	277,884	814,2
2015*	275,000	-

* estimation

Source: *Ministry of Rural Development and Food (2000-2009) and OPEKEPE (2010-2014)*



www.minagric.gr



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
Ministry of Reconstruction of Production,
Environment and Energy
Rural Development

[Home](#)

[The Ministry](#)

[Farmer](#)

[Citizen](#)

[Useful Links](#)

[SiteMap](#)









[Contact us](#)

**Strategic Targets for Agricultural Development And Restructuring of the
Countryside**



Sustainable production techniques

EU Common Agricultural Policy

-  biodiversity, crop rotation
-  proper use of water,
-  good agricultural condition of land,
-  reasonable use of inputs,
-  public health and
-  protection of the farmers and the consumers.



Certified quality national scheme called Agro 2-2 /2

- Integrated Crop Management (ICM) scheme with special requirements for cotton crop production.
- The system covers all stages of cotton production from seed and sowing till harvesting .
- Farmers who meet the requirements are given a certificate by independent control bodies.
- The recent years up to 100,000 ha (over 35% of the total cotton area in Greece) had participated in this voluntary scheme.



The guidelines of Integrated Management System in Cotton are available through the website of the Ministry

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΥΓΚΡΟΤΗΣΗΣ, ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ
ΓΕΝΙΚΗ Δ/ΝΣΗ ΒΙΩΣΙΜΗΣ ΦΥΤΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ
Δ/ΝΣΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΦΥΤΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ





ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΕΝΗΣ ΦΥΤΟΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΣΤΗ ΒΑΜΒΑΚΟΚΑΛΛΙΕΡΓΕΙΑ

ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ 2015

Ανάκτηση στην ιστοσελίδα <http://www.minagric.gr>



Greece is the largest cotton supplier in EU

-  30 ginning companies - 65 ginning units
-  Domestic spinners use 10 % of lint production
-  Exports mainly to Turkey but also to Egypt, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom
-  Greece's financial crisis has negatively affected the cotton market, creating risks and uncertainty.



COMMON AGRICULTURE POLICY - CAP



< 10 ha
basic area
payment (70%)
a green aid
(30%).


10 – 15 ha
at least two
crops and the
main crop < 75
% of the total

> 15 ha
“ecological focus
area” equivalent
to at least 5 % of
the total arable
area of the farm

OPEKEPE (Payment and Control Agency for Guidance and Quarantee
Community Aid)




RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS

 Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki AUTH -
Faculty of Agriculture,

 Agriculture University of Athens, AUA

 University of Thessaly - Faculty of Agriculture

 Democritus University of Thrace - Faculty of
Agricultural Development

 former Cotton and Industrial Plants Institute -
now Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources
Institute belonging to HAO – DEMETER

 Centre of Research and Technology Hellas
(CERTH) - Institute of Applied Biosciences



HELLENIC AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION - DEMETER

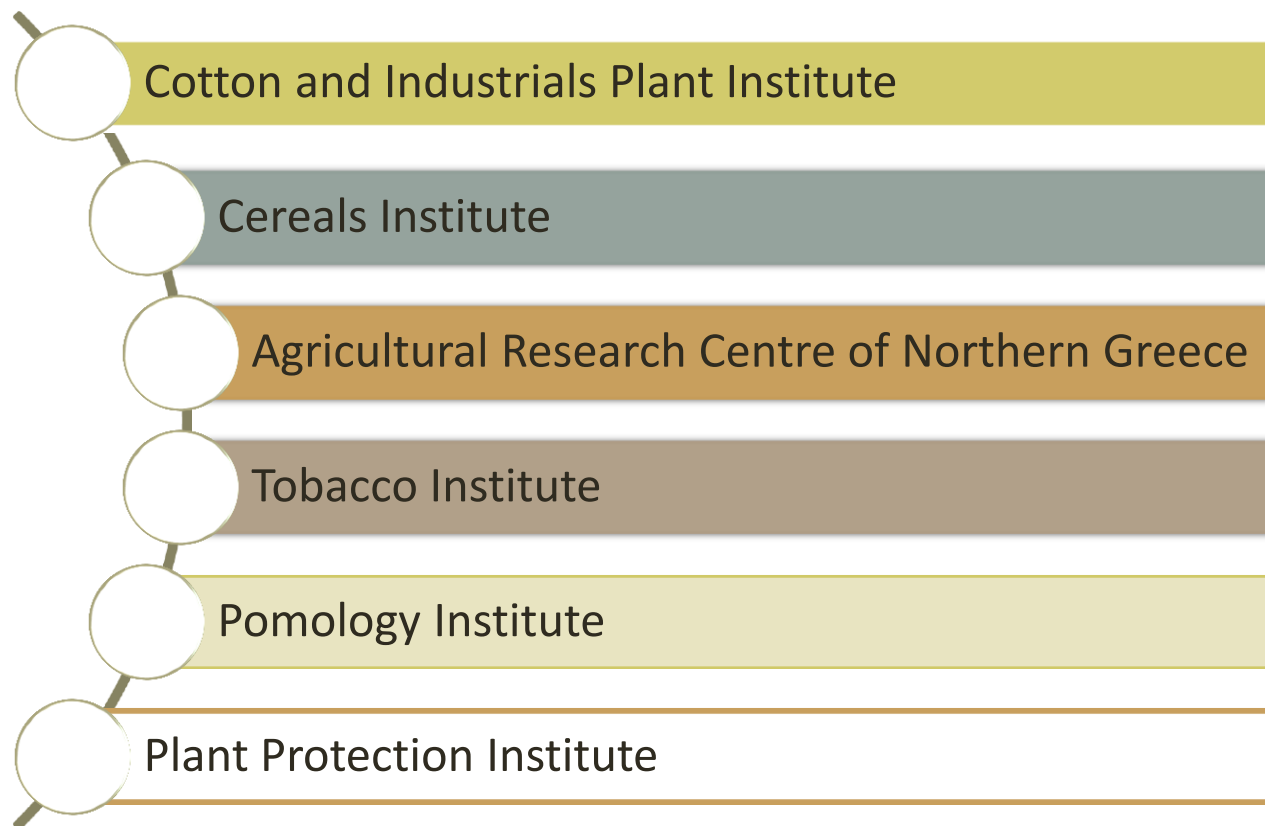
Established in 2011 following the merge of

- ❖ National Agricultural Research Foundation -NAGREF
- ❖ Organization of Agricultural Vocational Education Training and Employment – OGEEKA DIMITRA
- ❖ Organization for Certification and Inspection of Agricultural Products – AGROCERT
- ❖ Hellenic Milk and Meat Organization - ELOGAK

Functions as a legal entity of the public sector supervised and financed, more than 51%, by the Greek Ministry of Agricultural Development & Food.







PLANT BREEDING AND GENETIC RESOURCES INSTITUTE



RESEARCH TARGETS

- ✓ Conservation, evaluation and reasonable use of plant genetic resources (including local varieties).
- ✓ Development of new varieties and species with improved performance, quality and adaptability.
- ✓ Field crops (cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, industrial plants), vegetables, fruits, nuts, aromatic and medicinal plants along with wild and native plants of the Greek flora.
- ✓ Plant protection - weed management.
- ✓ Sustainable and precision agriculture, integrated production management, modern crop protection systems, optimal use of inputs.
- ✓ Lower production cost and environmental protection.

Aspects on cotton research

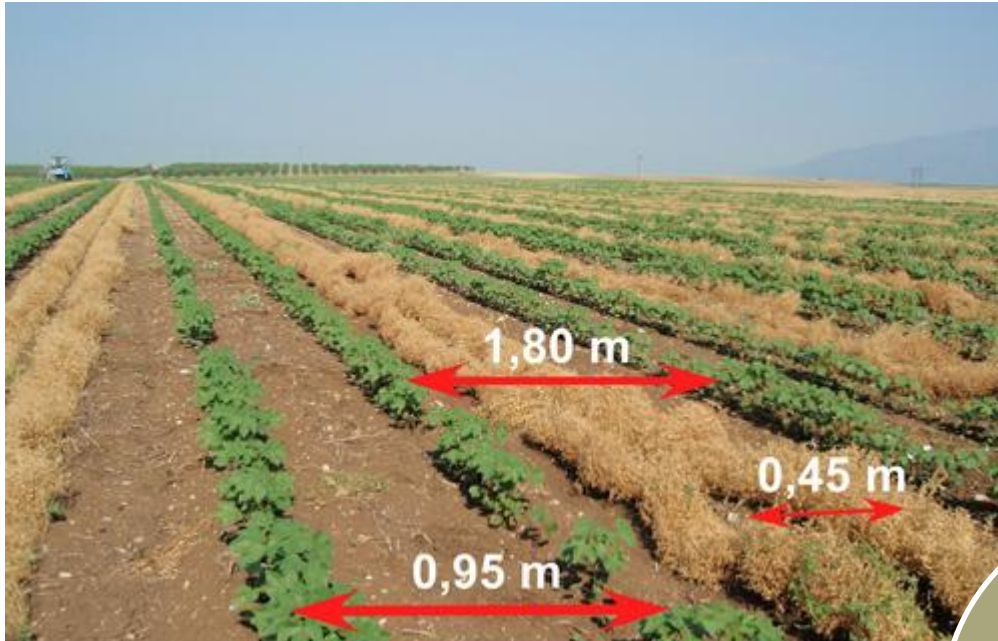
-  Breeding of new varieties
-  Co-cultivation with legumes
-  Non tillage and strip tillage cultivation
-  Irrigation of cotton with municipal waste water



Breeding of new varieties



Co-cultivation with lentil



Cultivation area	2.5 ha
Varieties	Greek origin
Row distance	0.95m cotton
	0.45 m legumes
Drip irrigation	Between the two cotton lines

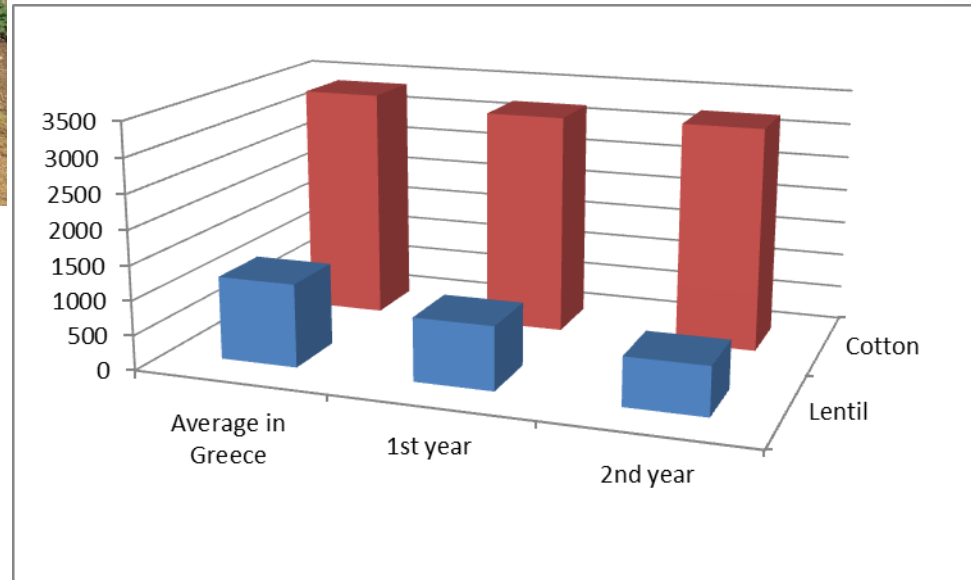
Soil analysis

Common cultivation
practices

No fertilizers



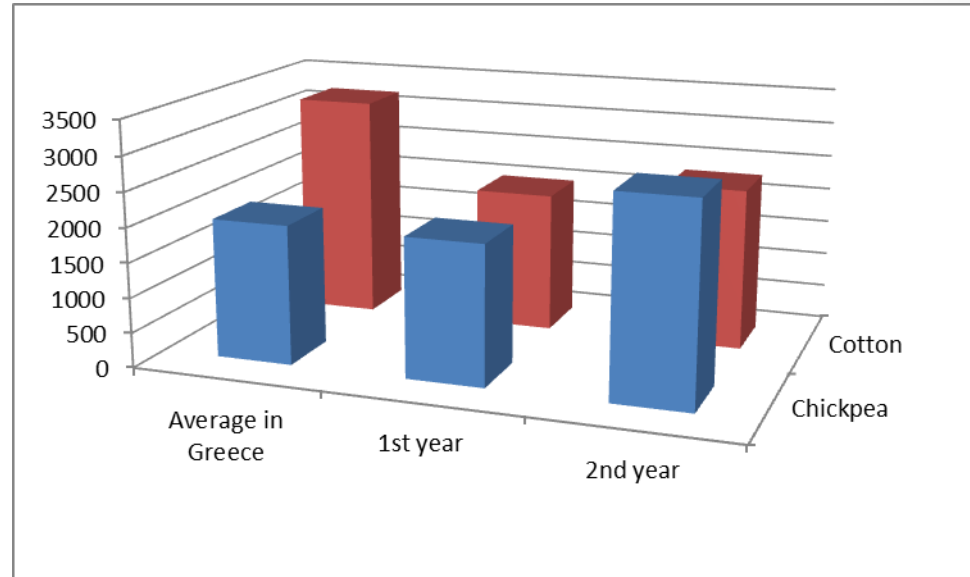
Co-cultivation with lentil



Co-cultivation with chickpea



Co-cultivation with chickpea



Results

No use of fertilizers – cost reduction

Satisfactory yield both for lentil and cotton

Satisfactory yield for chickpea but not for cotton

Problems in cultivation practices because the maturing time of chickpea is later than lentil and harvesting



Non tillage and strip tillage cultivation



Non tillage and strip tillage cultivation



Non tillage and strip tillage cultivation



Irrigation of cotton with municipal waste water

Wsp

- Wastewater treated by stabilization ponds and sand filtration, non - chlorinated

Was

- Wastewater treated by activated sludge and chlorination

Wf

- Water fresh from a well, as control



Water quality used for irrigation

Parameters	Units	Wsp	Was	Wf
BOD ₅	mgO ₂ /l	13.4 ± 4.3	18.6 ± 8.8	-
COD	mgO ₂ /l	117.0 ± 36.3	64.2 ± 27.8	-
TSS	mg/l	32.6 ± 16.5	38.8 ± 8.7	13.1 ± 2.2
pH		8.1 ± 0.25	7.9 ± 0.16	7.6 ± 0.27
EC ¹	dS/m	4.5 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.13
SAR	(me/l) ^½	9.9 ± 1.0	7.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.1
B	mg/l	1.2 ± 0.9	1.3 ± 0.9	0.07 ± 0.01
Cd	mg/l	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cu	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Fe	mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Pb	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Mn	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Ni	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zn	mg/l	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

1 The normal EC values of Was ranged between 1.5-2.0 dS/m. The 3.3 dS/m value is a result of the sea intrusion into the sewage system.



Microorganism concentration in irrigation water

Coliforms	Wsp		Was		Wf	
	count/100ml	%	count/100ml	%	count/100ml	%
Total	<1000 >1000	34 76	$15 \cdot 10^1$ - $40 \cdot 10^2$	100	<3	100
Fecal	$<3 \cdot 10^3$	36.8	<3	100	<3	100
	$10^3 - 5 \cdot 10^3$	34.2				
	$5 \cdot 10^3 - 10^4$	13.1				
	$10^4 - 10^5$	15.7				
	$>10^5$	0.2				








Effect of wastewater on agronomical and quality characteristics

Treatment	Seed cotton yield	Lint	Fiber length		Fiber strength P.I.	Micronaire	Mean maturation date	Mean boll weight
	kg/ha	%	2.5%	50%			0=30/9/99	Gr
WspF	3950 α	38.8 α	27.4 α	13.9 α	8.16 α	4.43 α	13.0 α	5.95 α
WspD	4161 α	38.7 α	27.4 α	13.8 α	8.19 α	4.50 α	11.4 α	5.90 α
WasF	4332 α	38.1 α	27.5 α	14.1 α	8.31 α	4.50 α	12.8 α	5.78 α
WasD	4197 α	38.8 α	27.3 α	13.8 α	8.24 α	4.54 α	10.9 α	5.81 α
WfF	3946 α	37.2 α	27.8 α	14.1 α	8.25 α	4.32 α	14.4 α	5.65 α
WfD	3837 α	37.6 α	27.4 α	13.7 α	8.41 α	4.46 α	10.3 α	5.80 α
Wsp	4055 α	38.8 α	27.4 α	13.8 α	8.17 α	4.47 α	12.2 α	5.93 α
Was	4264 β	38.5 α	27.4 α	13.9 α	8.27 α	4.52 α	11.9 α	5.79 α
Wf	3892 γ	37.4 β	27.6 α	13.9 α	8.33 α	4.39 α	12.4 α	5.73 α
F	4076 α	38.0 α	27.6 α	14.0 α	8.24 α	4.42 α	13.4 α	5.79 α
D	4065 α	38.4 α	27.4 α	13.8 β	8.28 α	4.50 β	10.9 β	5.84 α

F= level furrows with blocked ends,
D= drip irrigation



Irrigation of cotton with municipal waste water

-  The two effluents resulted in all cases in higher yields and lint outturn compared to the control.
-  Fiber quality and other physiological parameters were not affected by water qualities.
-  Drip irrigation brought forward maturation almost 3 days.
-  No soil deterioration detected relevant to trace elements concentration while salinity and alkalinity should be checked regularly.
-  Municipal wastewater can be efficiently used for cotton irrigation provided that monitoring of the effluent and the soil as well as control of pathogens.



Sources

- www.elgo.gr
- www.opekepe.gr
- www.minagric.gr
- <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2013-04-04/greece-cuts-cotton-crop-as-europe-s-top-grower-turns-to-corn-1->
- http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Cotton%20and%20Products%20Annual_Rome_Greece_4-2-2015.pdf
- Panoras, A.G., and Ilias, A.K., 1999. Irrigation with reclaimed municipal wastewater. Thessaloniki, Greece, ISBN 960-91087-0-9, 190p (in Greek).
- Files of Cotton and Industrial Plants Institute
- Personal photos



A wide-angle photograph of a lush green agricultural field, possibly a vineyard or a field of similar leafy crops. The plants are dense and cover the entire foreground and middle ground. In the far distance, a range of low mountains is visible against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**