

Appendix 1

Seasonal cycle of labour (manual, mechanical and combined jobs / techniques)

LOCATIONS / TECHNIQUES / JOBS

SEASONS	MONTHS	JOBS	TECHNIQUES			NOTES
			MANUAL	MECHANICAL	COMBINED TECHNIQUES (JOBS DONE MANUALLY AND MECHANICALLY)	
WINTER	DECEMBER	Planting of new trees	✓			The old trees are first cut, and then holes dug with a hoe and new trees are planted
	JANUARY	Digging around the trees roots (ξελάκωμα - <i>kselakoma</i>)	✓			From November, the earth around the roots is dug, and troughs are made with a hoe (tool).
		Planting of new trees	✓			The old trees are first cut, and then holes dug with a hoe and new trees are planted
		Fertilizing of soil with fertilizer	✓			Troughs are dug around the roots with a hoe and fertilizer is dispersed. Then the trough is covered with soil.
		Digging around the trees roots (ξελάκωμα - <i>kselakoma</i>)	✓			From November, the earth around the roots is dug and troughs are made with a hoe (tool).

	FEBRUARY	Planting of new trees	√			The old trees are first cut, and then holes dug with a hoe and new trees are planted
		Fertilizing of soil with fertilizer	√			Troughs are dug around the roots with a hoe and fertilizer is dispersed. Then the trough is covered with soil.
SPRING	MARCH	Fertilizing of soil with fertilizer	√			Troughs are dug around the roots with a hoe and fertilizer is dispersed. Then the trough is covered with soil.
	APRIL	Spraying	√	√	√	Spraying is done with machine and hose with a special bec, where the producer has to traverse the entire field on foot while spraying at the same time. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture or copper.
	MAY	Grass cutting	√	√	√	From May, grass is cut which is harmful for the apple tree (as far as nutrients are concerned) and impedes harvesting when passing.
SUMMER	JUNE	Thinning of apples with pruning shears attached to a long pole.	√			Apple thinning is strenuous, time-consuming and exhausting, as it can last as long as a month in high temperatures.
		Watering, using a hoe (tool)	√	√	√	Watering is carried out either with earth ditches or, recently, by closed circuit. Watering can be done either in the daytime or at night, according to the order given by the water dispenser.

		Spraying	✓	✓	✓	Spraying is done with machine and hose with a special bec, where the producer has to traverse the entire field on foot while spraying at the same time. Spraying with mild fungicide.
		Grass cutting	✓	✓	✓	From May, grass is cut, which is harmful for the apple tree (as far as nutrient are concerned) and impedes harvesting when passing
	JULY	Thinning of apples with pruning shears attached to a long pole.	✓			Apple thinning is strenuous, time-consuming and exhausting, as it can last as long as a month in high temperatures.
		Watering, using a hoe (tool)	✓	✓	✓	Watering is carried out either with earth ditches or, recently, by closed circuit. Watering can be done either in the daytime or at night, according to the order given by the water dispenser.
		Spraying	✓	✓	✓	Spraying is done with machine and hose with a special bec, where the producer has to traverse the entire field on foot while spraying at the same time. Spraying with mild pesticides following instructions from the integrated management programme.

		Support of branches (<i>korfathes</i>)	✓			Branches are supported with wooden forks and prongs (<i>fourkes kai hales</i>) while at the same time thin ropes are used to support the loaded tree branches weighed down by the fruit.
		Grass cutting	✓	✓	✓	From May, grass is cut, which is harmful for the apple tree (as far as nutrients are concerned) and impedes harvesting when passing
		Loading and unloading of plastic crates	✓	✓	✓	Using pick-up trucks, empty plastic crates are loaded from the refrigerators-sorting stations for the imminent harvest and taken to the orchards, where they are sorted.
	AUGUST	Thinning of apples with pruning shears attached to a long pole..	✓			Apple thinning is strenuous, time-consuming and exhausting, as it can last as long as a month in high temperatures
		Grass cutting	✓	✓	✓	From May, grass is cut, which is harmful for the apple tree (as far as nutrients are concerned) and impedes harvesting when passing
		Watering, using a hoe (tool)	✓	✓	✓	Watering is carried out either with earth ditches or, recently years by closed circuit. Watering can be done either in the daytime or at night, according to the order given by the water dispenser,

AUTUMN	SEPTEMBER	Spraying	✓	✓	✓	Spraying is done by machine and hose with a special bec, where the producer has to traverse the entire field on foot while spraying at the same time. Spraying with mild pesticides following instructions from the integrated management programme..
		Support of branches (korfathes)	✓			Branches are supported with wooden forks and prongs (<i>fourkes kai hales</i>) while at the same time thin ropes are used to support the loaded tree branches weighed down by the fruit.
		Loading and unloading of plastic crates	✓	✓	✓	Using pick-up trucks, empty plastic crates are loaded from the refrigerator-sorting stations for the imminent harvest and taken to the orchards, where they are sorted.
		Harvesting of pears and early varieties of apples	✓			In August pears (Krystallia variety) are harvested (picked) and towards the end of August the early varieties of apples (e.g. Gala) are picked.
	SEPTEMBER	Apple harvesting	✓			The harvesting (picking) of apples starts, around 10 September in the lowlands and is completed by the end of October at higher altitudes. Picking of apples is done manually with wooden and metal ladders. The apples are placed in <i>koufes</i> (baskets made of reed) or plastic buckets. The apples are pre-selected by hand, usually by a crew of women before being placed in crates for delivery

						to the organization's refrigerators – selection post. All the buckets filled with picked apples are carried by hand on exceedingly steep land, so they may be collected at the spots where pre-selection takes place.
	OCTOBER	Apple harvesting	√			Harvesting (picking) of apples begins around September 10 in the lowlands and is completed by the end of October in higher altitudes.
		Manual pruning	√			Pruning is done manually, using a saw and shears tied with rope to a reed or long stick.
		Fertilizing with manure	√			Troughs are dug around the roots with a hoe and animal manure is dispersed to strengthen the trees.
	NOVEMBER	Manual pruning	√			Pruning is done manually, using a saw and shears tied with rope to a reed or long stick.
		Burning of branches, gathering and sorting of supports (wooden forks - <i>hales</i> or <i>fourkes</i>)	√			Following the pruning of apple trees, the branches (<i>tsaknoi</i>) are gathered and burnt in piles..
		Digging around the trees roots (<i>kselakoma</i>)	√			From November, the earth close to the tree trunk is dug, where troughs are made with a hoe (tool).
		Spreading of lime around the tree roots for decontamination	√			Lime is spread close to the tree roots for disinfection

		Fertilizing with manure	✓ ✓			Small troughs are dug around the tree and animal manure is spread to strengthen the trees (nutrients) every two years.
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