



EGYPT

Irrigated crop calendar

2010

Irrigated crops	Area 1000 ha	Crop area as percentage of the full control												
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Wheat	1 261	35	35	35	35	35							35	35
Rice	452						13	13	13	13	13			
Maize	927						26	26	26	26	26			
Other cereals*	351	10	10	10	10								10	10
Vegetables one*	388				11	11	11							
Vegetables two*	388							11	11	11	11			
Fruits*	389	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mangoes*	64	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Figs*	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dates*	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Citrus *	157	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grapes*	64	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Olives*	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Groundnuts	38						1	1	1	1	1			
Sesame	28						1	1	1	1	1			
Other oil crops*	66						2	2	2	2	2			
Potatoes and other tubers*	158						4	4	4	4	4			
Pulses	98						3	3	3	3	3			
Sugarcane	131	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sugar beets	162						4	4	4	4	4	4		
Fodder temporary	932	26	26	26									26	26
Cotton*	155						4	4	4	4	4	4		
Harvested irrigated crop area [AHI_{full}]	6 333													
Area equipped for full control irrigation actually irrigated [AAI_{full}]	3 610	96	96	96	81	91	94	94	94	94	83	96	96	
Cropping intensity (%) = 100 x [AHI_{full}]/[AAI_{full}]	175													
Area equipped for full control irrigation [AEI_{full}]	3 610													
% of full control equipped actually irrigated = 100 x [AAI_{full}]/[AEI_{full}]	100													
Total area equipped for irrigation [AEI_{tot}]	3 610	* Harvested area refers to FAOSTAT data												



Narrative Egypt

country, resulting in the cropland being fully irrigated. A partial AHI_{full} in 2010 is 4 602 000 ha (MARL, 2011) so it has been completed with FAOSTAT data for the other crops (FAOSTAT, 2016). The cropping intensity is then 175 percent. The main irrigated crops are cereals (47 percent, mainly wheat, maize, rice, sorghum and barley), temporary fodder (15 percent), vegetables (12 percent, double cropping) and fruit (12 percent, including citrus mangoes and grapes). Some cotton, pulses, sugarcane, potatoes, sugar beets, groundnut and sesame are also cropped under irrigation. There are three growing seasons in Egypt: winter—from November to May; summer—from April/May to October; and "Nili"—from July/August to October. The main winter crops are wheat and temporary fodder, including clover or berseem. Minor winter crops are, amongst others, pulses, barley and sugar beet. The main summer crops are maize, rice and cotton; the latter being the most important Egyptian export crop.

References

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