



## The 2nd International Electronic **Conference on Horticulturae**

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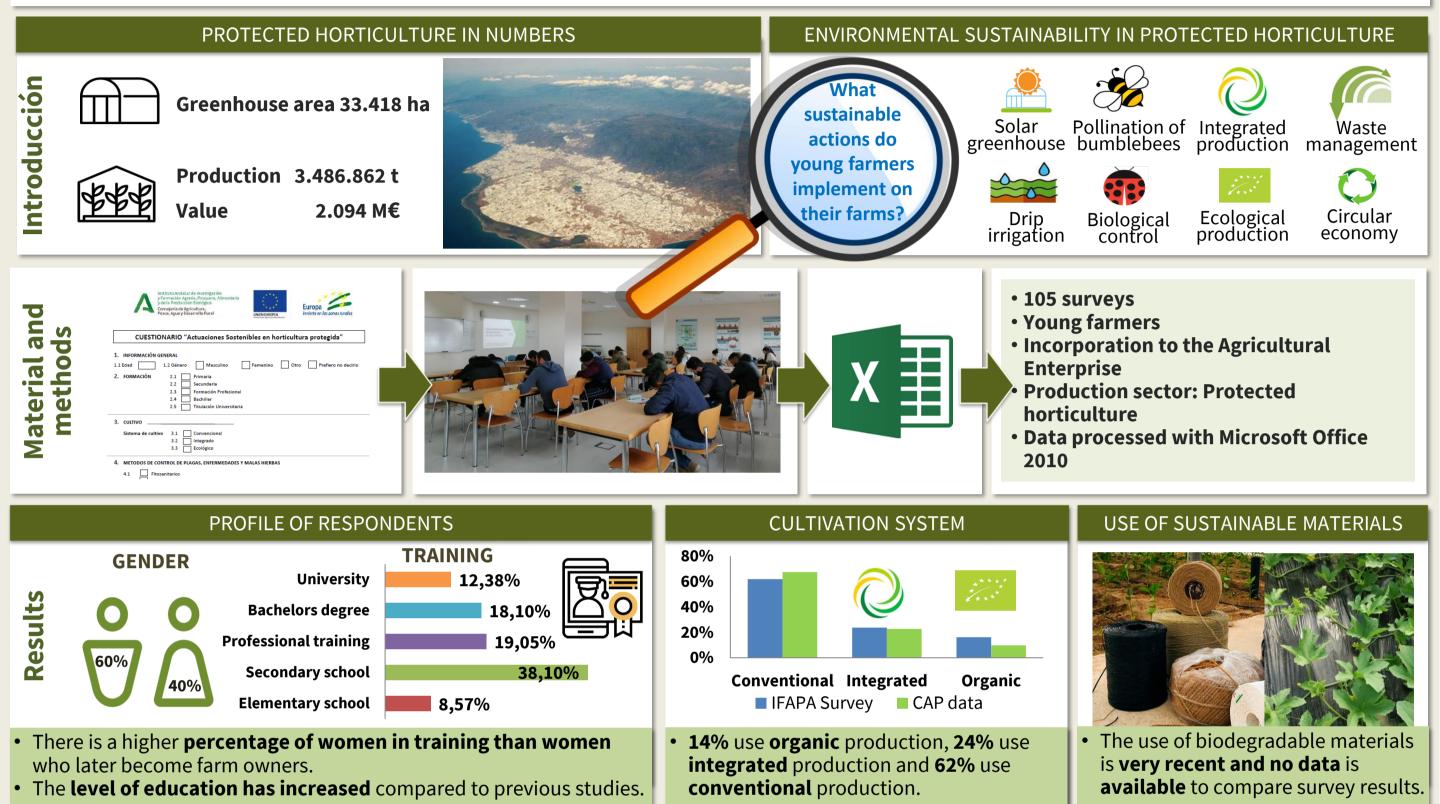
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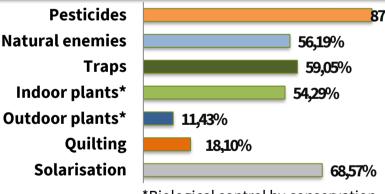
## Analysis of Sustainable Practices in Greenhouse Horticulture in Almeria, Spain

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## PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL METHODS



\*Biological control by conservation

- 88% of farmers use **pesticides** as a control method.
- Release of natural enemies is used by 56% of farms.
- Trap, rearing and reservoir plants are used in 61% of cases.

Conclusions

**Solarization** is the disinfection method used by **68%**.

**ORGANIC FERTILIZATION** 87,62% Organic Humus 9,52% Type fertilization is in Manure 78,10% the form of Compost 17,14% manure, applied 5,71% Localised Form as a **bottom** Veneers 17,14% dressing, on General 69,52% average every Freq. Biennial 60,95% two years. Annual 28,57% **INORGANIC WASTE DELIVERED TO MANAGEMENT COMPANY** ORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT **Pesticide packaging** 83,81% Management company 72,58% Fertiliser packaging 60,00% Self-management 20,95% **Covering plastic** 62,86% Solarisation plastic 66,67% **Other destinations** 6,47% Mulch plastic 33,33% 74% of organic waste is delivered to a • Inorganic waste is mostly managed by a waste waste **management company** and the management company. remaining 21% is managed on the farm.

- The use of natural enemies and trap, breeding and reservoir plants is being consolidated as a common practice, thus promoting biodiversity in greenhouses.
- The percentage of self-management of plant remains has increased with respect to 2016, although it is still mostly delivered to a composting plant.
- The use of biodegradable material is a relatively recent practice so there is no published data.
- The significant percentage of inorganic waste from intensive agriculture in Almeria delivered from management companies is reducing the negative effects of these on the environment.

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