

Created by the Romanian Comenius Team
from Școala Gimnazială Porumbéști
based on materials received from
13o HIGHSCHOOL OF KALLITHEA
'SOKRATES'
GREECE - Athen

LINKS

http://www.saltworks.gr/general_info.html

<http://www.discovergreece.ru/info/mesolongi>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHpVbS9IW4>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4_tvHLYtYA

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cu3xc84Gy38>

<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/4493583>

http://www.minenv.gr/emas/downloads/emas_reports/08.93.el.ellinikes.alikes.a.e.05.pdf

This project has been funded with support
from the
European Commission.
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Comenius Project „SALT OF THE EARTH,,

SALT MINES IN GRECE



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

Salt in Grece

Salt was always important for mankind and was called “**The white gold**”, while today it is considered to be as important as oil.



As we go back in time, to the beginnings of civilization, we get more and more aware of the fact, that salt has always been a rare and precious thing. “There is no life without salt” says a Latin proverb.

The Greek doctor Dioscoride describes the process of obtaining salt from sea water evaporation in places especially laid in the islands of Cyprus, Sicily and Frigia.

The methods of vaporization and solar drying of salt from sea water had been know by the ancient Chinese, Indian and Egyptian civilizations and were taken over by the Greeks and the Romans.

Solar sea-salt it is a present that nature creates by its great powers, the sun and the sea... As in the other salt producing regions of the world, in Grece salt is produced by channeling seawater into big, shallow evaporating pans, in which the first pollutants can settle to the bottom, and the salt content of the water can be increased by repeatedly letting new sweater.



These pans feed the salt gardens, where the water finally evaporates in the sun until the crystallized salt remains.



Unlike tock salt, sea salt contains very small amounts of additional minerals such as bromine or iodine. The latter regulates the metabolism and the functioning of the thyroid gland, so sea salt can prevent iodine deficiency and the symptoms connected with it. high quality sea salt is sold unrefined, unbleached and without anti-caking agents. It is pale gray and lumpy. In Greece there are a lot of areas **rich in salt**, known for their saltworks. These are almost all the operating saltworks in Greece. The individual characte-ristics of each are given in the following tables:

ALYKI	AREA (acres)	CAPACITY (TN)
ΜΕΣΟΛΟΓΓΙΟΥ - MESOLONGIΟΥ	11.220	120.000
ΚΙΤΡΟΥΣ - KITROUS	3.620	40.000
ΚΑΛΛΟΝΗΣ - KALLONIS	2.630	40.000
ΠΟΛΙΧΝΙΤΟΥ - POLICHNITΟΥ	600	10.000
ΑΓΓΕΛΟΧΩΡΙΟΥ - ANGELOCHORΙΟΥ	1.050	5.000
ΜΕΣΗΣ	1.400	12.000
Ν.ΚΕΣΣΑΝΗΣ	900	5.000



The remaining saltworks from the map are older, whose function has long since ceased. Still others have so small capacity that only the local needs can be covered (eg Kythera and

Tourlidas). The participation of these saltworks in salt production in Greece, in the current circumstances exceeds 92%, which currently represent 66% of total needs.

Salt harvesting in Messolonghi

The modern day salt center for Grece lies very close to the town of Messolonghi, which is situated on the Gulf of Patras in the southwest of central Greece. The area hosts one of the biggest Greek salt factories. The salt mines developed in an area 11,220 square meters with a capacity of 120,000 tonnes of salt annually, representing 50% of the Greek production.

The beach of Tourlida is one of the picturesque locations of Messolonghi.

The salt pans of Missolonghi are also home to a huge variety of birds.

