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An economic analysis of the wheat crop wastes in Egypt.

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Abstract : The importance of this study relies on the fact that there is a considerable amount of wheat wastes during the different stages of processing in Egypt. Wheat is an important food commodity for the Egyptians for its high nutritive values. The waste in wheat crops accounted for 6.5% of wheat production; therefore, this analytical study covering the period between 1995 and 2015 attempted to analyze the effect of different factors contributing in wheat waste. The study presented the most important factors including amount of wheat production, wheat imports and net return per acre of wheat during this period. The results of the pilot study carried out in Sharkya governorate on a sample of 100 randomly chosen farmers showed that the most important affecting factors on wheat waste included area cultivated in acres (X1) where one unit increase led to an increase in wheat waste by 38.6 units. Similarly, there was an increase in wheat waste by 3.55 units with one unit increase in wheat seedlings for cultivation (X3). While in the case of applying modern agriculture practices, the study concluded that both farming time and mechanical wheat harvesting and seed separation had a reduced effect on wheat waste. The results showed that 64.5% of changes in wheat waste are due to these factors.
We finally concluded that with the application of best agriculture practices in wheat farming and with the increase of wheat production and wheat imports farmers can decrease wheat waste.
Key words: wheat, waste, production, agriculture, practices, factors.

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