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SPECIFICATION

‘Söke Pamuğu’

EU No:

PDO ( ) PGI (X)

1. RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT IN THE MEMBER STATE

NAME:	Turkish Patent and Trademark Office
ADDRESS:	Hipodrom Caddesi No:13 (06560) Yenimahalle/ANKARA Türkiye
TEL:	+90 312 303 10 00
E-MAIL:	cografiisaret@turkpatent.gov.tr

2. APPLICANT GROUP

NAME:	**Söke Commedty Exchance**	
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E-MAIL:	soketb@tobb.org.tr	
URL:	http://www.soketb.org.tr	

Söke Commedty Exchance was established in 1966. The main products on process are cotton and grain. 25 products are in the quotation list. A fiber cotton analysis laboratory was launched in 2002 and wheat analysis laboratory was launched in 2005. The number of farmers producing ‘Söke Pamuğu’ is over 2500. Söke Commedty Exchance records the ‘Söke Pamuğu’ produced. It also performs audit activities regularly.

3. TYPE OF PRODUCT

Class 2.14. Cotton

4. SPECIFICATION

4.1 Name

‘Söke Pamuğu’

4.2 Description

4.2.1 Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff



(Picture 1) Söke Pamuğu

'Söke Pamuğu' is the raw cotton fiber cultivated in the Söke region, obtained from the varieties Gloria, Claudia, Carmen, Deltapine, Julia, Lydia, Beyaz Altın, DP396, Famosa, and Nazilli 84.

Table1: Characteristic features of Söke Pamuğu.

CHARACTERISTICS	VALUE
Cotton yield (kg/ha)	460- 550
Fiber length (mm)	28- 32
Micronaire value	3,9-4,7
Fiber tensile strength (g/tex	29- 37
Fiber maturity (%)	0,86- 0,87
Fiber length uniformity (%)	84- 86
Fiber yellowness value (+b)	7-10
Color grade	(21-1) –(41-1)
Trash count in fiber-(TrCnt)	9- 63
Short fiber content (%)	6-8
Long fiber content (%)	83 -87

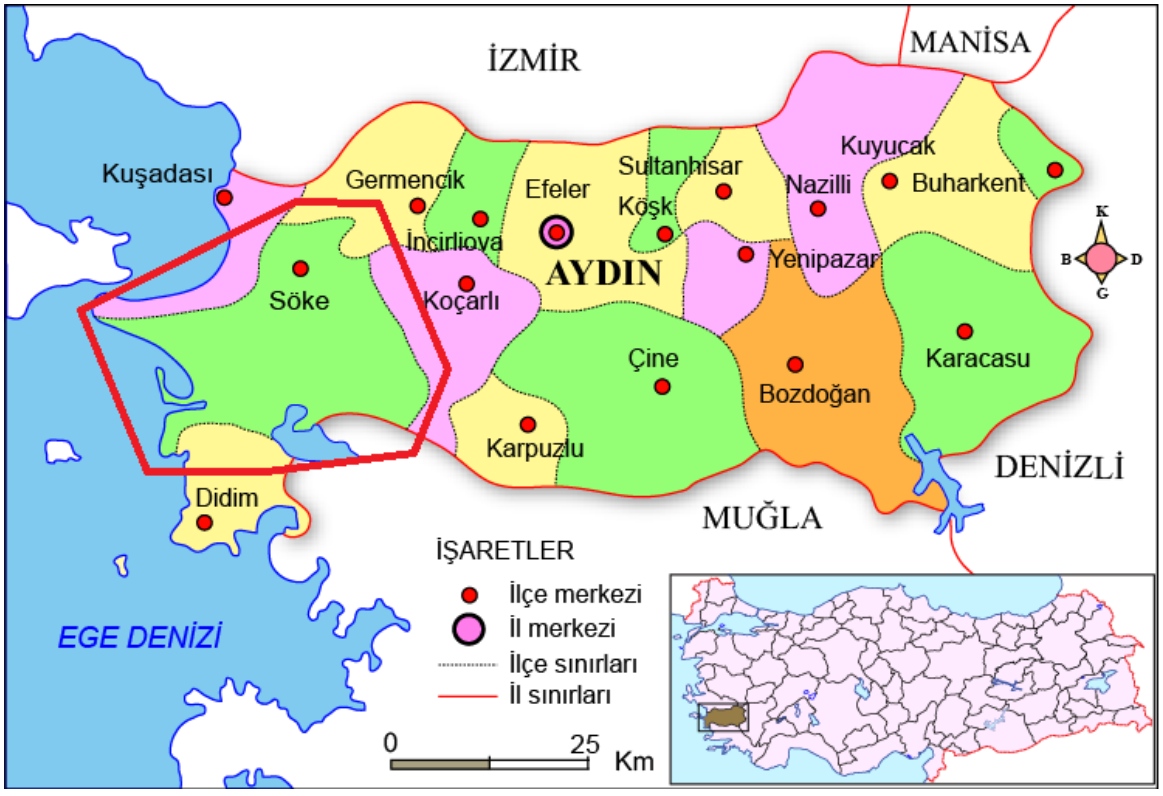
Fiber brightness degree (Rd)	76 -87
Lint cover (%)	3-6
Flexibility index	125-185
Moisture content (%)	7-8,5

4.3 Definition of the geographical area

The Province of Aydın is one of Türkiye's 81 provinces. Aydın is located in the Aegean Region of Turkey and Söke is a district of Aydın. Its distance from Aydın is 60 kilometres. The distance from the Söke district to important centres is 122 km to İzmir, 580 km to Istanbul, and 430 km to Ankara.

The District of Söke is located in the Aegean Region, and its coordinates are as follows: Latitude: 37.7545 North, Longitude: 27.1448 East.

The geographical area for the production of 'Söke Pamuğu' is the entire territory of the District of Söke in the province of Aydın, Türkiye.



4.4-Proof of origin

At the beginning of each marketing year, experts designated by the Certifying Body authorize each grower's parcel, including the geographical area and eligible land. These parcels are then recorded in the 'Söke Pamuğu' cultivation register. This information is retained in the grower's cultivation register, while another copy is sent to the Söke Commodity Exchange.

The following details are documented for each batch of cottons delivered to the Söke Commodity Exchange: the grower's name, the supplier, the quantity, and the origin of the raw materials and/or products received. Additionally, the recipient, quantity, and destination of the supplied products are recorded. The association between each input and output batch is documented, including the variety of Söke Pamuğu and the corresponding parcels.

Upon arrival at the packing stations, certified lots are separated from non-certified lots. They are handled, labeled, and marketed separately to ensure distinction.

4.5-Description of the method of manifacturing the agricultural product or foodstuff-

PRODUCTION METHOD

Soil Requirement: Cotton grows well in well-drained, organic, nutrient-rich, and loamy soils with good water retention for growth.

Preparation of Soil: In the production of Söke Pamuğu, the first step is field cleaning and subsoiling. Over time, a hard layer known as the plowsole or hardpan forms in the soils where Söke Pamuğu is grown. This hard layer impedes the development of plant roots and needs to be broken up. Soil beds are prepared through autumn, winter, and spring plowing. In the autumn months, the soil is plowed to a depth of 20-25 cm, and plowing is repeated during the winter. The final plowing, at a depth of 15 cm, is done in the spring before sowing the seeds.

Seed Planting Period: Söke Pamuğu seeds are planted in the last week of April. The soil temperature should be above 15°C. Before planting the seedlings, the soil is prepared using roller cultivators. It is leveled with a float roller, and then planting is done in rows using a seed drill. Three kilograms of seeds are sown per acre of land. The row spacing should be 70-73 cm, and the spacing on the rows should be 35-40 cm. The planting depth is approximately 4-5 cm depending on soil conditions. The seeds germinate in 5-10 days.

Irrigation:

The water requirement for Söke Pamuğu is approximately 500-600 mm. The timing and amount of water to be applied are determined based on the soil moisture status. Irrigation is initiated approximately 45-55 days after seed sowing and is carried out 4-5 times at intervals of 15-20 days using the furrow irrigation method.

Fertilization and Pest Control:

Due to the favorable conditions created by high relative humidity and temperature for the emergence of diseases and pests, spraying is carried out in the last week of July, the middle of August, and the second week of September. In fertilization, nitrogenous and phosphorus-based fertilizers are used at a rate of 14-16 kg of pure nitrogen and 6-8 kg of pure phosphorus per hectare. The initial fertilization is conducted in the first week of July before irrigation, and the second fertilization is done in the first week of August after irrigation.

Harvest Period:

Harvesting of Söke Pamuğu begins when the bolls mature. For Söke Pamuğu to be harvested, at least 60% of the bolls must have opened. Harvesting varies depending on the sowing date, climate, and irrigation conditions, but it generally starts at the end of the 150th to 155th day from sowing and continues until the middle of November, beginning in the last week of September. When machine harvesting is employed, defoliant and boll opener treatments are applied approximately 12-15 days before the harvest date. This treatment ensures that the fibers can be harvested easily and cleanly.



4.6-Link

Söke Pamuğu is cultivated in the Söke region utilizing a diverse range of cotton seeds, namely Gloria, Claudia, Carmen, Deltapine, Julia, Lydia, Beyaz Altın, DP396, Famosa, and Nazilli 84. It exhibits a diminished yellowing factor, a lustrous appearance, and extended fibers. The resulting yarns from Söke Pamuğu possess fine and robust characteristics.

In regions where cotton is grown in Türkiye, temperatures reach their highest levels in June and July. Cotton plants in other regions are adversely affected by high temperatures. The prevailing summer Meltem winds in the Söke district accelerate evaporation and transpiration in plants. These winds reduce soil moisture, thereby mitigating the risk of plant diseases and promoting plant growth. Wind conditions in the Söke district are generally described as mild and gentle. Due to its more inland location compared to coastal areas, it is less influenced by the sea. Consequently, winds in Söke are typically light and do not reach high speeds. Meltem winds are often felt during the summer months, especially in the afternoons and evenings. These winds have a cooling effect and slightly lower temperatures. These winds prevent problems related to temperature stress in the plant.

The infrequent occurrence of frost in the Söke region does not harm the plants, thereby increasing cotton production yield. Cotton cultivated in the Aegean, Çukurova, and Southeastern Anatolian regions is affected by low humidity levels and high temperatures.

Therefore, compared , Fiber length, Micronaire value, Fiber tensile strength, Fiber maturity, Fiber length uniformity, Fiber yellowness value (+b), and Color grade values are higher Söke Pamuğu than in the other region.

Söke Pamuğu is closely associated with the soil structure of the Söke district. Soil structure is a significant factor that influences the characteristics of the cotton plant. Well-drained, moisture-retaining, and fertile soils support the root development of the cotton plant and ensure healthy growth. The soil pH ranges from 6.5 to 7.55, and the high content of macronutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the soil increases the ginning yield of Söke Pamuğu and prevents the formation of undesirable yellow color in cotton

The seed planting for Söke Pamuğu takes place in the last week of April. The harvesting period occurs 150-155 days later, during the first week of October. Harvesting in October ensures that the color grade of Söke Pamuğu falls within the range of 21-1 and 41-1. This, in turn, results in high-quality cotton yarn with excellent color and quality.

The annual average temperature in the Söke district is 17.4°C. In June, when boll formation occurs, temperatures are above 20°C, while in July, the flowering period, temperatures exceed 25°C. During August, the period of boll development, temperatures rise above 30°C. Söke Pamuğu is not adversely affected by temperature stress. During the harvesting period, when the temperature drops to 15°C, the bolls fully open. The complete opening of bolls during harvesting influences the low yellowness value of Söke Pamuğu.

In the Söke district, the annual rainfall amount varies between an average of 450 to 575 mm. This amount of rainfall provides optimal growth and productivity for Söke Pamuğu. Therefore, irrigation management and monitoring of rainfall are crucial in meeting the water needs of the plant. During the growth stage of Söke Pamuğu (June), the root length extends to a depth of 15 cm into the soil. In this period of reduced rainfall, the required amount of water is approximately 40-60 mm. During this time, producers irrigate 2-3 times. Care is taken to ensure that water does not directly touch the plants during irrigation, as this helps protect the plants from diseases. Additionally, in cotton production, excessive irrigation is generally believed to lead to a decrease in product quality. By carefully managing irrigation practices and considering rainfall levels, farmers can ensure that Söke Pamuğu receives adequate moisture for its growth and development. This way, product quality does not decrease. This experience enhances cotton and consequently yarn quality. In general, there is usually little rainfall in Söke in July and August. This situation enhances product quality due to reduced humidity.

The highest fiber length reaches its peak when the night temperature is between 18-20°C, depending on the genotype. In the Söke district, cotton formation is achieved around the 70-75th days, and cotton fibers form in June and July when the night average temperatures are around 19-23°C. Daytime average temperatures are between 30-35°C in

July and August. This condition results in Söke Pamuğu having longer fiber length than the Turkish averages. Fiber fineness is proportional to its length, increasing as the length increases. Fiber length provides information about how cotton can be used in the textile industry. The impact levels on quality vary according to the spinning methods applied to fiber length. Söke Pamuğu has a fiber length of not exceeding 32 mm and a fineness of 3.9-4.7 micrometer. If we classify cotton fiber length, it can be classified as "Quite long staple" based on length class.

Quality parameters of cotton, such as color and micronaire, are more influenced by environmental conditions and cultivation techniques than the genetic structure of the variety. Particularly, the environmental impact on color grade and fiber fineness is significantly high.

After length, fineness is one of the most sought-after characteristics in cotton. As fineness increases, yarn number increases, and irregularity decreases. Yarns made from fine fibers have higher strength and uniformity compared to those made from thick fibers. The fineness of Söke Pamuğu is 3.9-4.7 µg/inch.

Cotton production has become a tradition in the Söke district. Cotton cultivation has been practiced in the district since the year 1700. In the 1830s, the sails of Ottoman ships were woven from yarns produced from ‘Söke Pamuğu’

Between 1950 and 1980, there was a significant rural-to-urban migration in Türkiye, leading to a rapid decline in the population of villages. However, in the Söke district, the income level has remained stable, thanks to cotton production, and there has been no significant population mobility.

The Söke Pamuk Festival is a traditional event held annually in the Söke district. The festival typically takes place in early October, between the dates of October 1st and 6th. This event is organized to celebrate Söke's cotton production tradition, bring together cotton producers and emphasize the cultural richness of the region.



The Söke Pamuk Festival may host various activities, including field trips to cotton fields, cotton harvesting demonstrations, concerts, exhibitions, tastings of local dishes, folk

dances, and other cultural events. The festival aims to serve as a meeting point for cotton producers, local residents and visitors, introducing the region's cotton industry and culture.

4.7-Name and address of the authorities or bodies verifying compliance with the provisions of the specification [Article 11/R.510]

Söke Commedty Exchance is applying to register 'Söke Pamuğu' as a PGI. It collaborates with the professional committee group of 'Söke Pamuğu' producers, maintains a register of 'Söke Pamuğu' producers, and monitors the members of the group.

'Söke Pamuğu' is produced in accordance with relevant legislative provisions.

Compliance with product specifications is monitored by:

Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Agricultuew and Forestry
General Directorate of Food and Control
Gıda ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü
Eskişehir Yolu 9. Km. Lodumlu/ANKARA- Turkey
Tel: (00 90)- (0)-312- 258 76 10
www.gkgm.gov.tr

The following legislation deals with compliance:

Law 5996; Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed
Regulation-1: Turkish Food Codex Regulation (Published in Official Journal No 28157, 29 December 2011)
Regulation-2: Regulation Regarding Official Control of Food And Feed (Published in Official Journal No 28145, 17 December 2011)

Communiqué on the Control of Cotton (Product Safety and Control: 2023/24)

Communiqué on the Control of Cotton (Product Safety and Control: 2023/24) includes details of the following:

-Delegation of certain duties concerning official controls;
-Monitoring
-Transparency and confidentiality;
-Control and certification procedures;
-Control activities, methods and techniques;
-Sample collection, analysis methods, objection and laboratories;
-Crisis management and cautionary measures;

The control body's mission is to:

-Safely deliver products needed in agriculture, e.g., seeds, drugs and vaccines.

-Produce and market safe products of animal or plant origin, and food.

-Protect plant, animal and marine product resources and ensure the safety of related products.

According to article 23 of law number 5996 on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed, the Ministry will perform checks to verify compliance with specifications related to agricultural products and foodstuffs protected because of their geographical area or their designation of origin to ensure that traditional specialities are preserved.

4.8-Labelling

"The PGI logo" must be printed on the packaging. If they cannot be used on the packaging, "The PGI logo" must be visible in the sales area.



4.9-Additional Requirements-

National provisions;

Cotton Improvement Law (1936)

Communiqué on the Control of Cotton (Product Safety and Control: 2023/24)

5- PGI

6-COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Türkiye

7 -PROOF OF PROTECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The Turkish government launched the national objection procedure by publishing its application for recognising 'Söke Pamuğu' as a PGI in Official e-Bulletin of TPE (Turkish Patent and Trademark Office) and it was concluded on the 08.06.2023

This is also available on the TPE's website (click on 'Söke Pamuğu'): https://ci.turkpatent.gov.tr/cografi-isaretler/detay/5524