



BEST FARMER PRACTICES

COFFEE / MWANYI

01 COFFEE



STEPS FOR GROWING

Requirements

Coffee requires fertile well drained loam soils for it to grow well.

3. TRAINING & BENDING

Training of the coffee should be done after 6 months when it attains 2 feet.

Allow only 2-4 healthy looking suckers which originate at about 0.5 -1 foot from the base of the trained plant to grow.

6. PRUNING AND DESUCKERING

Remove the old, weak, dead and unproductive branches to enable new suckers to sprout and reduce pest infestation.

Note: STUMPING

This should be done after 7-9 years to renew the stem cycle and improve productivity.

1. LAND PREPARATION

Weeds, tree stumps should all be removed. Some trees should be maintained since shade from them is needed for the proper growth of the coffee.

4. WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds should be cleared from the field through digging, slashing or through the use of selective

7. MULCHING

Plantations should be mulched up to 6 inches using dry banana leaves, grasses, maize straw etc.

The mulch should be placed 1ft from the coffee stem to prevent infection from the collar rot or attack from ants and termites.

2. PLANTING

Planting materials should be acquired from UCDA Certified nurseries only to avoid using

Planting should be done at 2-4 weeks after the onset of the rain.

5. FERTILITY MANAGEMENT

Apply 3-5kg of manure around each coffee plant to improve plant growth and yield once year at the beginning of the rains.

NPK fertilisers can also be used in the plantation to provide adequate nutrients.

8. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

The plantation should be mulched (**See Step 7**) to conserve soil and

DISEASE
**BLACKTWIG
BORER**



MANAGEMENT

Prune affected parts and burn them.

Reduce excessive shade as it is conducive for the black twig borer.

Spray with systemic insecticides containing *imidacloprid* like *Kohinor*, *Ramida*, etc along with systemic fungicides containing *tebuconazole* like *ORIUS T-Buzz*

"When inside, the pests feed on fungus and if you don't use a fungicide, then the eggs will hatch and young ones will feed on the fungus and grow"

Stump the coffee trees if the infestation is extreme.

DISEASE
**COFFEE
BERRY BORER**



MANAGEMENT

Prune the coffee and shade trees to open up canopy and promote natural control by the birds.

Pick all ripe berries frequently

Remove and burn cherries that have fallen to the ground to prevent cross over to new harvest

Spraying can be done with insecticides like *sumithion super*

DISEASE
COFFEE
WILT DISEASE



MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Uproot and burn infected trees as soon as symptoms are seen
- ▶ Disinfect tools that have used in infected gardens with JIK or fire
- ▶ Plant resistant varieties

DISEASE
COFFEE
BERRY DISEASE



MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Plant tolerant varieties
- ▶ Maintain good field hygiene
- ▶ Prune coffee and shade trees to reduce humidity since it favours the disease.
- ▶ Spray with copper based fungicides like *copper nordox*

- Harvesting

Only fully ripe berries should be harvested.

- Post harvest handling

Keep harvested coffee cherries in clean containers such as baskets

Do Not dry the coffee on bare soil as this will degrade its value

After drying, store in dry coffee bags

- Place the coffee bags on pallets raised to at least 15cm above the ground to avoid wetting by ground moisture
- Keep the stacked bags at least 30cm from the walls and ceiling
- Do not store the coffee in the same room as other farm produce.
- Storage rooms should be well ventilated and leak proof.