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LEVERAGING KNOWLEDGE FOR COFFEE SUSTAINABILITY

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia

ASIC
ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE AND INFORMATION ON COFFEE

this, 50 plants was selected in a coffee plantation implanted with cultivar Acaiá MG1474. For determination of infestation were sampled 20 fruits on each side of the plant totaling 40 fruits / plant. Samplings occurred monthly during the period 2010 to 2013. In addition to data infestation percentage were plotted data accumulated precipitation and temperature. The incidence of coffee berry borer found varied during the study period. The highest levels of infestation were observed in years with higher rainfall and wet offseason in the previous year. The monitoring also has shown that preventive as well harvest held collects of fruit remaining on the plant and the fruit of the ground survey should be carried out in the offseason culture.

PA229 SOIL DISTRIBUTION ASSOCIATED TO QUALITY COFFEES PRODUCED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION MANTIQUEIRA DE MINAS.

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The characterization and mapping of agricultural environments, including soils, using geotechnologies to obtain more detailed information is still little used and disseminated in Brazil. Moreover, despite the state's potential for producing high quality coffees, scientific information depicting the interaction between environmental factors and the production of high sensory quality coffees in Minas Gerais are rare. The aim of this study was to characterize the coffee areas of the Geographical Indication Mantiqueira de Minas using geotechnologies to model and to map in a detailed scale the soils of the area, linking them to the quality of the specialty coffees produced in the region. A geographic database was created to establish the relationship between the spatial distribution of quality coffees and the characteristics and nutritional status of the associated soils and to assess the influence of soil classes on the production of specialty coffees. In the Mantiqueira de Minas region, the soils present a different distribution pattern from the standard soil distribution models in the landscape more commonly found in Brazil. These are quite evolved soils, presenting at times a prominent or humic A horizon, preserved throughout the region's geomorphological evolution and related to the geological rise of the Serra da Mantiqueira. The results of this work will provide the required scientific basis for the registration of a Denomination of Origin, which seeks to protect and add greater value to the specialty coffees produced in the 25 municipalities that make up the region.