

Solutions to Crop Diseases Affecting Coffee



Control of Coffee Berry Disease (CBD) & Bacterial Blight of Coffee (BBC)

There are different ways of controlling weeds in Coffee plantations which include:

Polycropping

Companion crops such as brachiaria grass when planted between coffee rows in initial the initial growth form a canopy which prevents weeds from growing. Dead mulching

This is composed of crop waste such as beans, maize, grass cuttings, and herbaceous plant material scattered over the soil thus inhibiting weed growth. Chemical control

Use of Debar 450 SL (Glyphosate 450g/L). Debar is a nonselective broad-spectrum herbicide. Its usage rate is

300mls/20L.

 Initial stages results to small water- soaked lesions that rapidly become dark and sunken.

- These expand causing a rot of the whole berry; under humid conditions, pink spore masses become visible on the lesion surface.
- Berries are shed from the branch at an early stage of the disease.
- Lesions may occur on young berry stalks, causing them to be
- Pale, corky lesions (scab lesions) also appear on young and mature berries and are resistant reactions to infection.

shed before lesions are evident on the berry itself.

- The disease also affects ripening berries causing a 'brown blight' phase as typical dark, sunken anthracnose lesions envelop the red berry.
- Amiran



Remedy for Coffee Berry Diseases (CBD) & Coffee Leaf Rust (CLR)

CLR.

DORADO 50WP

Rate: 140g/20L

Copper oxychloride 50% metallic copper.

Preventive fungicide against CBD and

READ LABEL BEFORE USE

Copper Hydroxide 77% w/w equivalent to 50% **Metallic Copper**

Control of Coffee Berry Disease(CBD) &

Bacterial Blight of Coffee (BBC)

FUNGURAN OH 50 WP

 Uniform particle size, aiding to uniform coverage upon application and effective disease control. Completely suspensible wettable powder formulation

- Good adherence to the crop, making it hard to wash off Preventive fungicide against Bacterial Blight and CBD.
- Exceptional residual control.

metallic copper) Exceptional residual control. Unique retention and rain-fastness. • Fine particle size => uniform coverage.

NORDOX SUPER

Long lasting protection, even under

NORDOX SUPER 75 WP (RED COPPER)

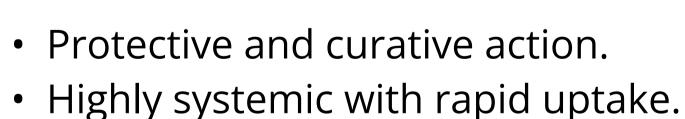
high rainfall conditions. Very economical in use, Low dosage

and prolonged spray intervals.

User-friendly: No dust, easy to

Cuprous oxide (equivalent to 75%

- measure, low hazard classification. Superior wettability and suspensibility.
- Concentrated product saves weight, freight and space.
- Rate: 70g/20L.
- OTHELLO TOP 325SC

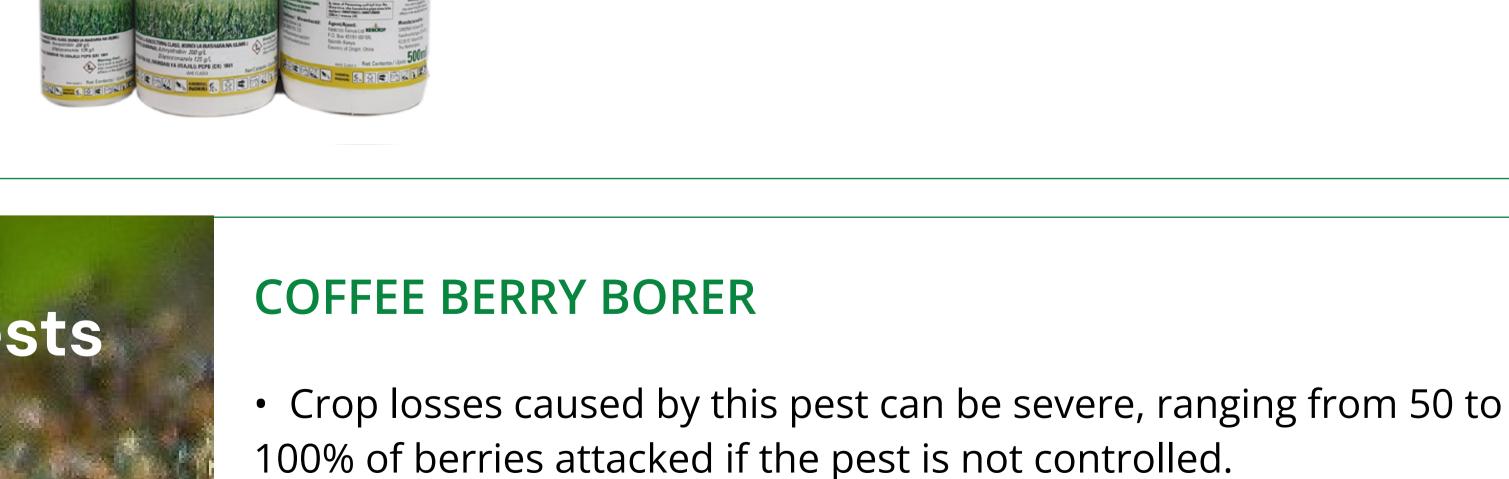


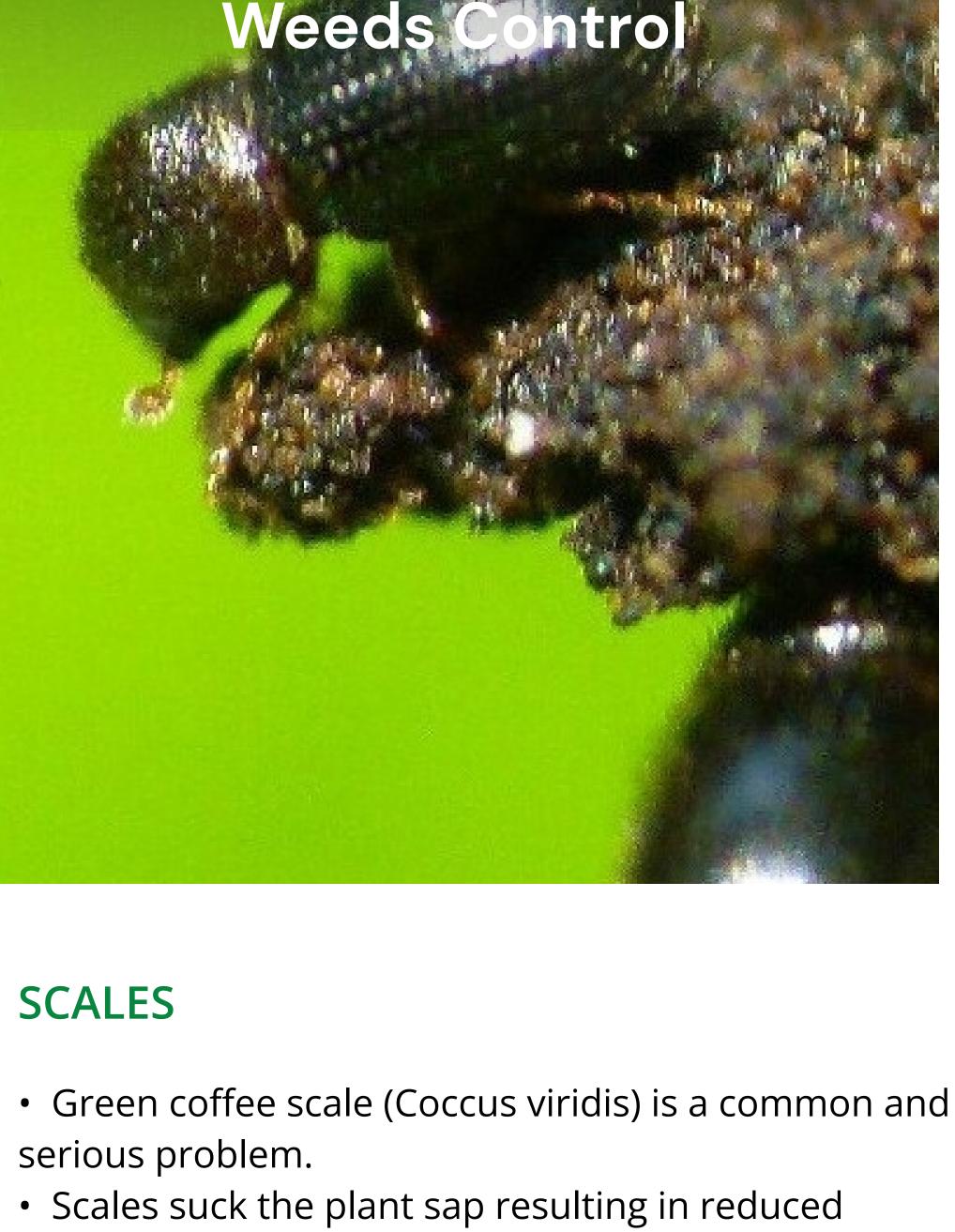
Excellent rainfastness

Long lasting residual protection.

Cuprous oxide (equivalent to 75% metallic copper)

- Ensures enhanced yield quantity and
- quality. Field proven efficacy
- Rate: 20mls/20L
- Control of Sucking Pests





• Once the eggs hatch, the larvae feed on the beans, rendering them unsuitable for commerce or greatly lowering their quality. They feed by tunnelling in the tissues of the beans destroying

beetles fly from tree to tree to lay eggs.

them. Pupation takes place in the berry.

• The females (1.4 to 1.6 mm) penetrate into mature green or red

berries, usually from the tip and lay eggs within the beans. Female

- Symptoms of attack are one or more small round holes near the apex of large green or ripe berries. Coffee berry borer damage predisposes the coffee bean to fungal infection and hence contamination with mycotoxins.
- Coffee berry borers are common in too low altitude, too much shade or in plantations abandoned or infestation in farms nearby.

young shoots and young roots.

brown spots

MEALYBUGS

growth and crop yield.

develops on leaves.

 There are several species similar in appearance to the naked eye. They are generally more of a problem in the dry

Mealybugs are small sucking insects (about 3 mm

long) covered with a white mealy wax that feed on

Sooty mould (a black, loose, sooty-like cover) often

• It grows on the sweet exudate from the scales

(honeydew) that also attracts ants.

season when water is lacking.

found where there has been use of insecticide sprays, especially highly toxic organo-phosphate sprays. These kill almost all insects, including natural enemies of mealybug.

However, serious infestations of mealybug are often

- **COFFEE THRIPS** In the early stages feeding on the leaf is
- Of excreta on the under surface and a yellowish colouring to the upper surface. The leaves are shed and trees may die after intense

characterized by greyish-green areas, speckled with

attack



Hide in berry or flower clusters. • Females lay eggs in groups of about 12 on the underside of leaves.

TERMITES

ANTESTIA BUGS

blackening of flower buds with no flower/fruit set.

Bugs attack flower buds and shoots causing

transplanted into the field. Termites live in the soil in hills, construct tunnel from the hills to the palms and feed on all parts of young coconut palms.

Damage occurs mainly during the dry season.

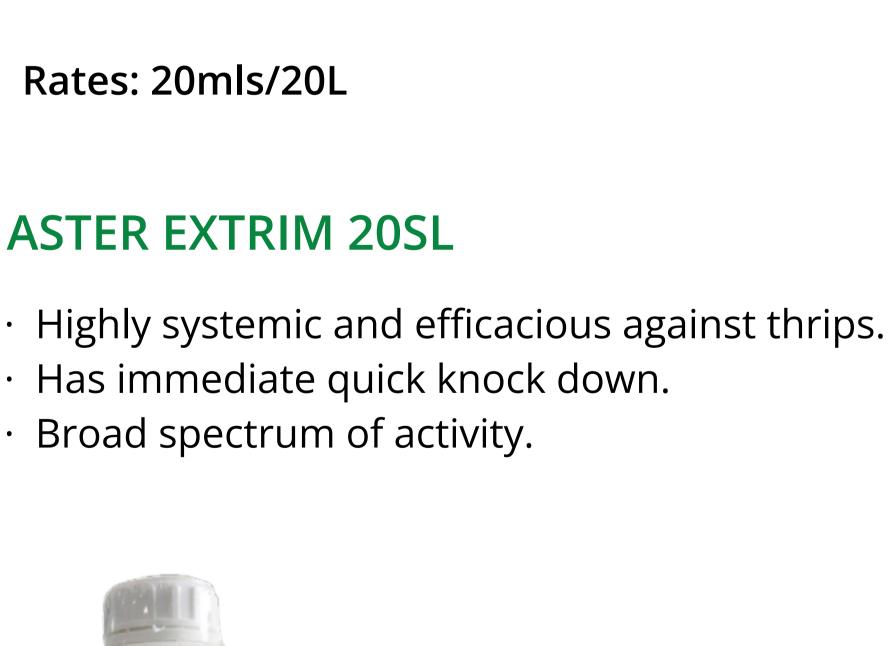
tree nurseries or trees that have just been

Termites can be a serious problem for young trees in

Control of Coffee Thrips and

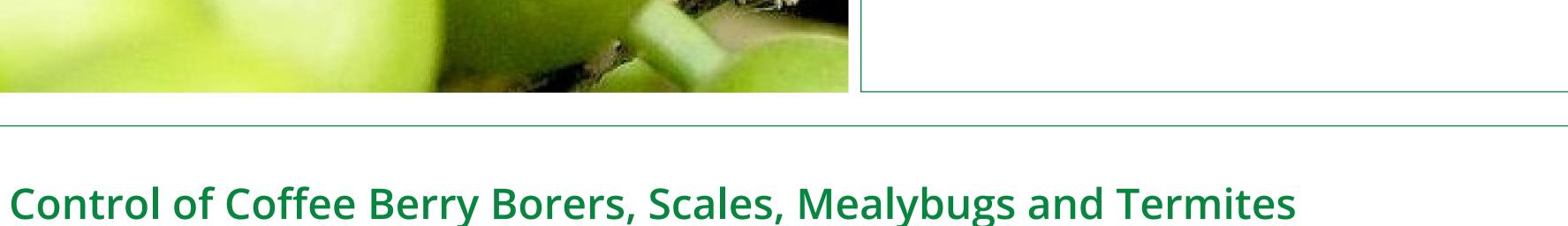
Antestia Bugs





· Has immediate quick knock down. · Broad spectrum of activity.





 Broad spectrum of control. • Fumigant action eliminates all soil-borne insects. Extended period of protection.

PYRINEX 48 EC Chloropyriphos 480g/L

- Rates: Drench 100mls/5L per Anthill. Anthill: 100mls/5L.

Coffee Berry Borers: 40ml/20L

