Strategies for managing coffee berry borer in Robusta coffee in a framework of climatic variation.

PANAMA / HONDURAS / NICARAGUA







Webstory

The technological solution

Eliminating fallen and remaining coffee beans in the plant and the use of low-cost traps with attractants, contribute to breaking the insect cycle. Similarly, predators and fungi such as Cephalonia stephanoderis and Beauveria bassiana, contribute to its control. The above elements require training of producers and extension agents.



Description

Coffee production is dominated by small-scale producers. The objective of the project is to reduce economic damage by identifying technical limitations in production systems, analyzing climate variation, proposing Integrated Coffee Berry Borer Management (MIB) and adjustments to improve the effectiveness of current strategies.

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Results

Artisanal control of the coffee borer was achieved by eliminating fallen and remnant grains in the plant and the use of simple traps with disposable material and low-cost attractants.

It was determined that the use of predators such as Cephalonia stephanoderis and fungi such as Beauveria bassiana, contribute to the control of the insect.

The above elements require a strong training element for both producers and extension agents. The project managed to train 2440 producers and incorporate other 210 growers into planting coffee.

3440

producers trained in integrated coffee berry borer management (MIB)

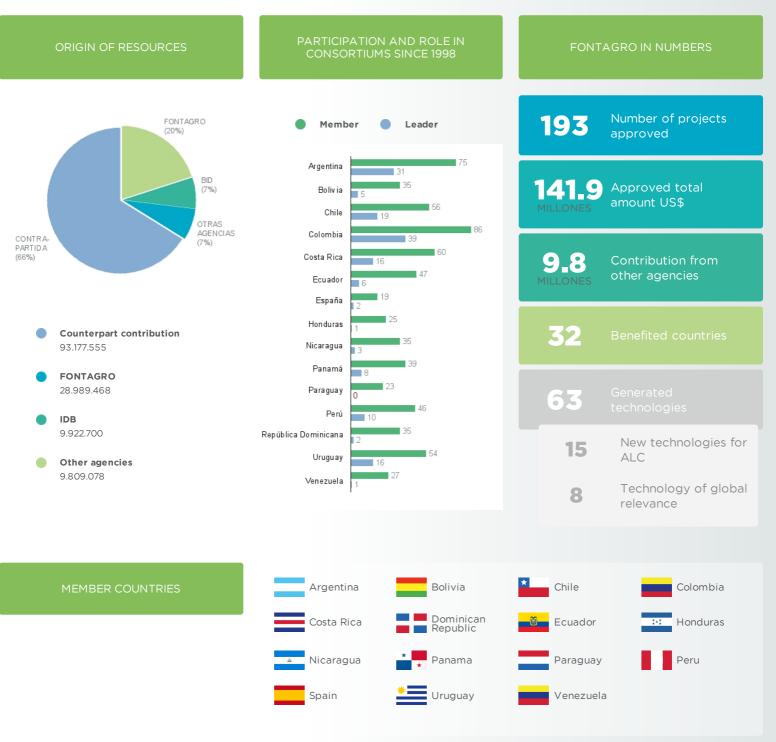
81

demonstrations of methods performed (training) 27

field days conducted (training)

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