

Monthly e - Technical Advisory



Empowering Coffee. Enriching Lives.

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Field Advisory



Handling, centering and de-suckering should be done.



Slash weeding is recommended, if weeds growth is more.



Collect and destroy root grub larvae if noticed in the soil.



Protect the seedlings from leaf spot and stem necrosis incidence by erecting rainout shelters to protect seedlings from rainfall.



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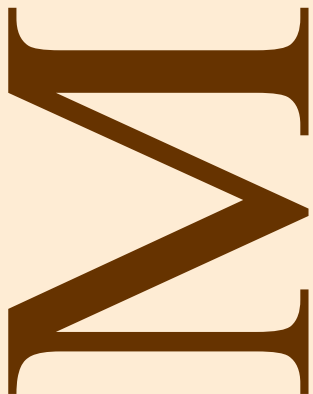
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1. Cultural practices - Summary

Established plantations



- ❑ Handling, centering and de-suckering should be done
- ❑ Take up supply planting of coffee in the vacant patches
- ❑ Renovation of trenches to be done on a need basis to minimize soil saturation
- ❑ Slash weeding is recommended, if weeds growth is more
- ❑ Every robusta planter should adopt top working for consolidation of robusta plots. It is one of the most important cost-effective technique to consolidate old blocks of robusta resulting in an increase in the yield
- ❑ Plant temporary and permanent shade trees in necessary areas
- ❑ Spray systemic fungicide Tebuconazole 38.39% SC @ 200 ml/200 litre of water along with Planofix @ 50 ml and any wetting agent @ 100 ml/barrel by covering all the plant parts to minimize the development of black rot and stalk rot diseases



Young plantation / New clearings



- ❑ Initiate the planting of Dadap stakes and seedlings of shade trees
- ❑ Slash weeding is recommended, if weed growth is more. Cover crops like cowpea or horse gram or other leguminous crops can be sown in the new clearings
- ❑ Collect and destroy root grub larvae if noticed in the soil

Nursery plantations



- ❑ Remove overhead pendal shade and ensure proper drainage
- ❑ Advised to apply/drenching of cow dung supernatant slurry for coffee seedlings in the polybag nursery
- ❑ Protect the seedlings from leaf spot and stem necrosis incidence by erecting rainout shelters to protect seedlings from rainfall

2. Established plantations

2.1 Agronomical practices

In established plantations

- ❑ It is advised to take up handling, centering and desuckering
- ❑ Carry out the slash weeding
- ❑ Supply planting should be completed in vacant patches
- ❑ Planting of temporary & permanent shade trees in necessary areas
- ❑ The Dadap should be lopped.

Handling

- ❑ Thin out the new flush to a proper level based on the plant's growth habit
- ❑ The semi-erect growing (gormandizers) and criss-cross, inward growing (towards main stem) branches should be removed during handling operation, irrespective of their vigor

Desuckering

- ❑ Remove all new suckers / flushes from the main stem of both Arabica & Robusta
- ❑ In the Robusta plantation, it is advised to remove the shot hole borer affected branches



Centering

- ❑ All new flush that occurs within a 10-15cm radius of the main stem should be removed
- ❑ This practice allow the light to penetrate up to the lower canopy branches and promote the flower bud initiation in large numbers from the next month onwards



Centering operation

Note: Avoid leaving the center of the bushes too open (more than 30 cm) in locations where stem borer infestation is prominent

Supply planting

- ❑ Ideal pit size: 45 x 45 x 45 cm (L x B x H)
- ❑ Apply compost/FYM @ 2-3 kg along with Rock Phosphate @ 20-30 g per pit

NOTE

- ❑ Receipt of high rainfall of 20 to 25 inches during June, it is very much necessary to undertake de-mulching around the plants to minimize the soil saturation and aeration to the root zone especially to robusta plants.

2.2 Shade management

- ✓ Planting of both temporary and permanent shade tree saplings must be taken up in open and low shade areas
- ✓ For better establishment of the planted Dadap stakes, soil drenching with Hormonal solution @ 1.0 liter per stake (@ of 200 ml in 200 liters of water)
- ✓ The older and dense shade trees, (Dadap) must be lopped and the lopping must be chopped into one to one and half feet length and that must be heaped at the center of the four coffee plants and if possible, put some soil above the heap
- ✓ The lower hanging branches must be lopped in the permanent shade trees and these lopping must be chopped into small pieces and kept at the center of the four-plants and put some soil for better decomposition





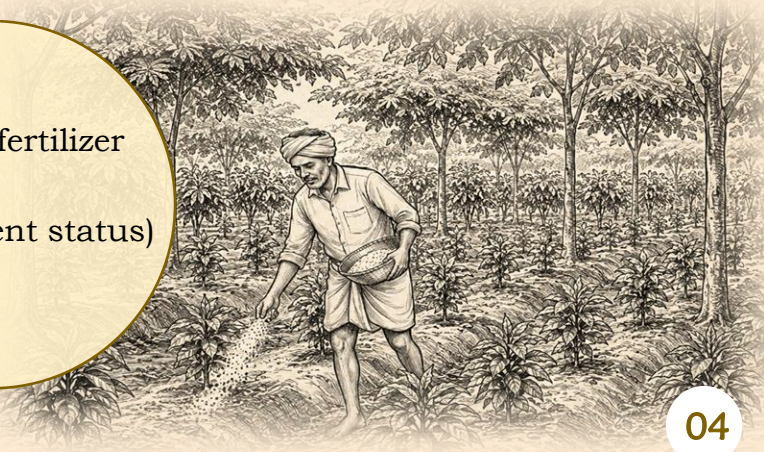
2.3 Nutrient management

Pre-monsoon (First week of July - depending on the weather conditions)

Combination	Source of fertilizer	Manuring		
		Arabica (1 st round) (120 - 150 g/plant)	Rainfed Robusta (1 st round) (300 – 350 g/plant)	Irrigated Robusta (2 nd round) (350 – 400 g/plant)
		Bags / acre		
👉 Soil pH above 5.1 (Apply ANYONE combination):				
1	Urea : SSP : MOP	1¼ : 3 : 1	1½ : 3½ : 1¼	2 : 4¼ : 1½
2	Urea : DAP : MOP	¾ : 1 : 1	1 : 1¼ : 1¼	1¼ : 1½ : 1½
3	Urea : 10:26:26 : MOP	¾ : 1¾ : ¼	1 : 2 : ¼	1¼ : 2¾ : ¾
4	15:15:15 : Urea : MOP	3¼ : ¼ : ¼	3¾ : ¼ : ¼	4½ : ½ : ¼
5	16:16:16 : Urea : MOP	3 : ¼ : ¼	3½ : ¼ : ¼	4¼ : ½ : ¼
6	17:17:17 : Urea : MOP	2¾ : ¼ : ¼	3¼ : ¼ : ¼	4 : ½ : ¼
7	19:19:19 : Urea : MOP	2½ : ¼ : ¼	3 : ¼ : ¼	3¾ : ½ : ¼
👉 Soil pH below 5.0 (Pre-monsoon only):				
1	Urea : Rock Phosphate : MOP	1¼ : 2¾ : 1	1½ : 3 : 1¼	1¼ : 2½ : 1

✔ Planter Tips:

- ✔ Use any one combination of fertilizer from the above table
- ✔ Follow soil test report (nutrient status)
- ✔ Apply before rain begins
- ✔ Apply correct dose per plant



II. The places, where there is a no rainfall / received very low rainfall, it is advised to provide foliar application for better growth of the plant.

✓ For preparation of one barrel (200 litres) spray solution, mix the following fertilizers / nutrients and mix well -

- ❑ 1 kg 19:19:19 fertilizer (Foliar Grade)
- ❑ 0.5 kg Zinc sulphate
- ❑ 100 g Boric acid (or 250 g Borax)
- ❑ 250 g Magnesium sulphate
- ❑ 50 ml of Planofix
- ❑ Add sticker / wetting agent (70 ml APSA or 200 ml local type)



✓ This spray helps in better crop retention and prevents premature fruit drop.

2.4 Disease management

The present weather conditions, characterized by cloudy skies, drizzling rain and intermittent sunshine, are favourable for the development and spread of leaf rust, black rot and stalk rot diseases in coffee plantations.

- ✓ In plantations where the preventive spray of Bordeaux mixture was not applied, spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 400 ml per 200 litres of water during the break in monsoon to manage coffee leaf rust
- ✓ If both leaf rust and monsoon rot are observed, collect and destroy all infected leaves and berries to reduce disease spread



Growth of white mycelium on lower surface of leaves and twig in black rot disease infected coffee plant

- ✓ Thereafter, spray Tebuconazole 38.39% SC @ 200 ml per 200 litres of water along with Planofix @ 50 ml and a suitable wetting agent @ 100 ml/barrel, ensuring thorough coverage of all leaves, branches, and berries for effective disease control



Affected leaves hang down by mycelial strand in black rot infected coffee plant



Decay of stalk portion due to stalk rot disease

2.5 Top grafting / Top working / Field grafting in Robusta Coffee

Top grafting or field grafting is an ideal method to convert old unproductive, off type plants into productive ones by grafting using a desirable scion, a vertical shoot from a desirable plant. Since the root system of the plant is already well established, the top grafted plant grows vigorously and starts yielding within two years of grafting. It is one of the most important cost-effective technique to consolidate old blocks of robusta resulting in an increase in the yield. Every robusta planter should adopt top working for consolidation of robusta plots. The time and important steps to be followed in top grafting are as follows

Steps of top grafting	Time to perform
1. Selection of elite mother plants	November to February
2. Collar pruning of off type plants	March to May (on receipt of 2 & more inches of rainfall)
3. Grafting	July to August
4. Graft maintenance & after care	September to October

- ✓ Collar pruning of old unproductive plants should be preferably taken up and completed during March and April months by stumping the unproductive plant at an angle of 45° at $\frac{3}{4}$ ft height from the ground level after receiving at least 2-3 inches of blossom showers. The cut ends should preferably face North-East direction and avoid West direction to evade sun scorch during afternoon.
- ✓ Bordeaux paste 10% (100 g CuSO_4 + 100 g Lime in one litre of water) should be applied on the cut surface to avoid fungal infection.
- ✓ Two to three suckers should be allowed to grow for three to four months on the collar-pruned stump, till they reach desired thickness (pencil thickness).
- ✓ Simultaneously suckers should also be allowed on the elite mother plants identified for scion collection.

Grafting:

- ✓ July and August are the ideal time to take up grafting on the suckers produced in the unproductive collar pruned stumps. This will be stock portion of graft.
- ✓ Select two healthy suckers on either side of the collar pruned stump for grafting purpose, and remove the rest of the suckers.
- ✓ The single node cutting prepared from suckers of elite high yielding mother plants will form the scion portion of graft.
- ✓ For top grafting wedge cleft method can be used and is found very successful.

Wedge cleft method for top grafting:



Figure 1a: Stock

Preparation of Stock and Scion

- ✓ Prepare the stock by cutting the selected suckers on the stumped plants below the first node (from bottom) and make a vertical cleft of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch downward (Figure.1a)

- ✓ Simultaneously prepare the single node cuttings of desired plant and make a wedge-shaped scion at the base of the cuttings by making two slant cuts (Figure.1b)
- ✓ Insert the wedge-shaped end of scion into the cleft portion of the rootstock carefully (Figure. 2a) and tie the grafted portion with a polythene strip (Figure. 2b)



Successful graft

- ✓ Cover with polythene bag loosely at the bottom of each graft (Figure. 2c).
- ✓ The union of stock and scion usually takes place within 2-3 months.
- ✓ Remove the polythene cover after the emergence of 1st pair of leaves and the polythene strips after the emergence of 2nd pair of leaves (Figure. 3).

3. Nursery plantations

3.1 Agronomical practices

- ❑ Apply/drench cow dung supernatant slurry for coffee seedlings in the polybag nursery
- ❑ Remove shade net depending on weather conditions

3.2 Disease management

- ✓ In coffee nurseries, leaf spot and stem necrosis caused by *Myrothecium roridum* can be minimized by erecting rainout shelters to protect seedlings from rainfall.
- ✓ If the disease is noticed, collect and destroy infected fallen leaves, spray Propiconazole 25% EC @ 0.8 ml per litre of water, and follow it with a spray of Mancozeb 75 WP @ 2 g per litre of water, ensuring complete coverage of all plant parts.
- ✓ Timely disease management and good field sanitation will help in reduce the disease incidence and protect coffee plants during the monsoon season



Stem necrosis



***Myrothecium* leaf spot with concentric rings on upper and lower surface of leaves**



Rain out shelter

4. Young plantation / New clearings

4.1 Agronomical practices

- ❑ Initiate the planting of Dadap stakes and seedlings of shade trees.

Coffee Planting

- ❑ 16 to 18 months (plants with root ball) old seedlings can be planted during the beginning of this month.

Weeding

- ❑ If the growth of the weeds is more, slash weeding is suggested and in the new clearing areas, cover crops like cowpea or horse gram or other leguminous crops can be sown.



In Both New & Established Estates:

- ❑ Plant diversified multipurpose shade trees species and tubers crops like Yam or Sweet Potato.

4.2 Nutrient management

Pre-monsoon manuring for young coffee plants in pre-bearing stage
(First week of July - depending on the weather conditions)



Source of fertilizer			
NPK (20:20:0:13 / 19:19:19 / 17:17:17)			
Manuring (g/plant)			
Arabica		Robusta	
1 – 2 years	3 - 4 years	1 – 2 years	3 - 4 years
50 – 75	75 - 100	100 - 125	125 - 150

4.3 Pest management

Root grub Management

- ✓ Collect and destroy **root grub larvae** if noticed in the soil (in new clearings)



Root Grub larvae

Beekeeping

- ❑ Provide artificial feed (sugar dissolved in water; 1:1 proportion) during rainy season to maintain strong colony
- ❑ Clean bottom boards of the boxes using hive tools and brush (once in ten days) to remove debris and wax moth life stages



5. Digital advisory services

1. **India Coffee App** is a mobile application developed to help coffee planters access important coffee-related services and information in one place. It makes it easy to manage plantations and stay updated with the latest recommendations.
 - Apply for services (pests & disease management tools, soil and leaf analysis, seed coffee intent, etc.,) and track your application.

Features:

- ❑ Register and manage your coffee estate details
- ❑ Apply for Coffee Board schemes and subsidies
- ❑ Receive weather updates and advisory services
- ❑ Get pest, disease, and nutrient management recommendations
- ❑ Access soil and leaf analysis reports
- ❑ Track applications and service requests
- ❑ Receive notifications and important announcements from the Coffee Board

Benefits to Coffee Planters:

- ✓ Easy access to Coffee Board services
- ✓ Saves time by reducing office visits
- ✓ Quick access to soil test reports and fertilizer recommendations
- ✓ Helps improve crop management and productivity
- ✓ Provides timely updates and expert guidance

❖ **Seed coffee** - planters can submit their indent for released selections of Arabica and Robusta through '**India Coffee App**' or nearby Coffee Board Extension offices.

- ❑ User can download the '**India Coffee App**' from the google play store and can login using your mobile number in coffee stakeholder



- ❑ Scan / click the link for downloading **(Android QR code)** **(IOS QR code)** the app,

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.ict.coffee_board&pca mpaignid=web_share

For Grower Registration EUDR User manual – **India Coffee App**, Please scan this **QR code**



2. Coffee Krishi Taranga (CKT) is a digital advisory service of the Coffee Board of India that provides coffee planters with timely and location-specific information to improve coffee cultivation and plantation management.

Features

- ❖ Weather-based advisories
- ❖ Pest and disease management recommendations
- ❖ Nutrient and fertilizer recommendations
- ❖ Irrigation and field operation advisories
- ❖ Alerts on important coffee cultivation activities
- ❖ Scientific recommendations from Coffee Board experts.

Benefits to Coffee Planters

- ✓ Helps take timely farm management decisions
- ✓ Reduces crop losses due to pests, diseases, and adverse weather
- ✓ Improves nutrient management and crop productivity
- ✓ Provides expert guidance directly to coffee growers
- ✓ Promotes sustainable and scientific coffee cultivation.

The program has been expanded significantly since its launch and now serves **more than 1,50,000 coffee growers**, helping them improve productivity, profitability, and environmental sustainability through digital extension services.

Services available in major coffee-growing states including Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

Growers can contact for information related to coffee cultivation aspects, subsidy schemes, and market price etc. to the given toll free nos.

-  Karnataka - 080-37685000
-  Kerala - 080-37685001
-  Tamil Nadu - 080-37685002
-  Andhra Pradesh - 080-37685003

6. Services offered by the Board

1. **Estate visit** on need basis for growers and render on-spot technical advisory. Growers may write to drccri2022@gmail.com for the visit of Scientists to their estate for technical advisory purpose
2. **Hands-on training programmes - coffee cultivation & production aspects** are offered to coffee planters based on their specific knowledge and skill requirements. Interested planters may contact Dr. Santosh Reddy Machenalli, Nodal Officer, Training Section, Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI), for further information or to register for the training programmes. E-mail: drccri2022@gmail.com, nodalofficertrainingccri@gmail.com

3. Coffee Quality Training

- Scientific methods of harvesting and post-harvest processing
- Best practices for pulping, fermentation, washing, and drying
- Quality grading and defect identification in coffee beans
- Moisture management, storage, and quality preservation techniques
- Introduction to coffee cupping and sensory quality evaluation
- Understanding national and international coffee quality standards
- Value addition through improved processing and quality management
- Hands-on practical training to enhance coffee quality and market value

4. Barista training programmes - provides hands-on instruction in professional coffee brewing, espresso preparation, milk frothing, beverage presentation, and cafe service to develop skilled baristas for the coffee and hospitality industry. Details will be updated periodically on the Coffee Board website & in all Coffee Board social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter & LinkedIn). Website link: <https://coffeeboard.gov.in/>



Organic Coffee Cultivation in Non-Traditional Areas

(Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)

- ✓ Podu, also called shifting cultivation, is a traditional farming system practiced by tribal communities in hilly areas
- ✓ In this system, a patch of forest is cleared by cutting and burning the vegetation
- ✓ Crops are grown on the land for a few years until the soil loses its fertility



- ✓ The farmers then move to a new forest area and repeat the same process, leaving the old land to recover naturally
- ✓ This practice can lead to loss of forests, soil erosion, and declining soil fertility if it is continued without adequate fallow periods
- ✓ Promoting coffee cultivation has helped many tribal farmers adopt a more sustainable farming system while protecting forests and improving their livelihoods.

Coffee for Forest Conservation and Tribal Livelihood

- ✓ To protect forests, the Government of Andhra Pradesh promoted coffee cultivation as an alternative to Podu (shifting) cultivation
- ✓ The Coffee Board identified suitable areas for coffee cultivation in the tribal regions
- ✓ A survey led by W. Raghavendra Rao identified large areas suitable for coffee plantations. From 1961 onwards, the Forest Department established shade-grown coffee plantations in these areas
- ✓ Today, shade-grown coffee provides tribal farmers with a stable source of income while helping conserve forests, soil, water, and biodiversity.

History of Coffee in Non-Traditional Area

Coffee in Andhra Pradesh

- **1898:** Mr. Brodie introduced Arabica coffee to tribal farmers in the Pamuluru Valley by giving them coffee seeds.
- **Around 1920:** British officers and local Maharajas brought coffee seeds from the Nilgiri Hills and started coffee cultivation in Araku and Ananthagiri.
- **1959:** About 1,200 tribal farmers were growing coffee.
- **1971:** Coffee production dropped from 40 tonnes to 15 tonnes because farmers had limited knowledge of scientific coffee farming and pest management.
- This created the need for a coffee research station to help farmers with better cultivation methods and technical guidance.

Coffee in Odisha

- **Early 1900s:** Coffee was first introduced near Jeypore by the Maharaja of Jeypore.
- 1958: Coffee cultivation was expanded in the Machkund area.
- 1959: The Coffee Board started promoting coffee cultivation in the region.
- 1977-78: Around 10,000 hectares of land were identified as suitable for coffee cultivation in Koraput, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Phulbani, and Keonjhar.
- Coffee helped tribal farmers earn a better income and reduced Podu (shifting) cultivation.

Establishment of the Regional Coffee Research Station, R.V. Nagar

- ❑ Based on the recommendations of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Government allotted 500 acres of land in the Ebul Reserve Forest at R.V. Nagar to the Coffee Board on 23 December 1975
- ❑ On 31 March 1976, the Regional Coffee Research Station (RCRS), R.V. Nagar was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri J. Vengala Rao, who also laid the foundation stone
- ❑ Coffee planting was taken up in phases, and today the station has 66.52 hectares under coffee cultivation
- ❑ The station is located in the Chintapalli region of Alluri Sitarama Raju District, Andhra Pradesh, at an altitude of 839–997 metres above mean sea level
- ❑ The area receives 1,000–1,500 mm of annual rainfall over 50–95 rainy days
- ❑ The climate ranges from 3°C in winter to 42°C in summer
- ❑ The station has red sandy loam to clay loam soils, which are suitable for coffee research and cultivation

The Regional Coffee Research Station (RCRS), R.V. Nagar was established in 1976 to support coffee cultivation in the non-traditional coffee-growing areas of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

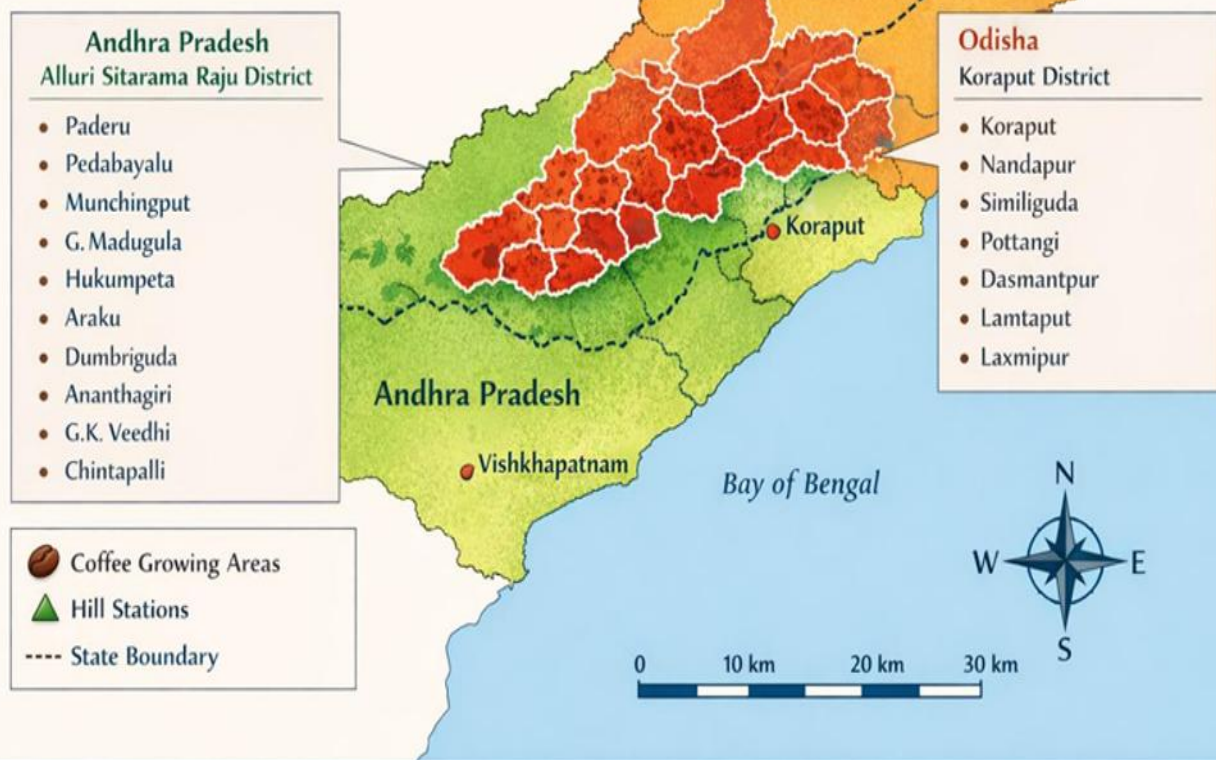


- ❑ The main objective of introducing coffee in this region was to encourage tribal farmers to shift from Podu (shifting) cultivation to sustainable coffee farming
- ❑ The station conducts research on coffee under different agro-climatic conditions and develops technologies suitable for the Eastern Ghats
- ❑ It has about 30 hectares (74 acres) of coffee plantations for research and demonstration
- ❑ Coffee cultivation has helped protect forest ecosystems, improve soil and water conservation, and provide a stable source of income to tribal families
- ❑ The station continues to support coffee growers through research, training, technology transfer, and advisory services.

Arabica Coffee Growing Regions



Andhra Pradesh & Odisha



Celebrating 50 Years of Excellence - **Golden Jubilee** of the Regional Coffee Research Station (RCRS), R.V. Nagar, Andhra Pradesh (1976–2026)

The Regional Coffee Research Station (RCRS), R.V. Nagar, Andhra Pradesh is proudly celebrating its Golden Jubilee, marking 50 years of service to coffee growers.

Since its establishment in 1976, the station has been working to improve coffee cultivation in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. It has developed and shared better technologies on coffee varieties, soil and nutrient management, pest and disease control, and sustainable farming practices.

For the last five decades, the station has been helping coffee growers through research, field demonstrations, training programmes, and technical guidance. These efforts have improved coffee production, protected natural resources, and supported the livelihoods of tribal farming families in the Eastern Ghats.

The Golden Jubilee is a celebration of this 50-year journey. It is also an opportunity to thank the scientists, technical staff, field staff, coffee growers, and all others who have contributed to the success of the station.

As we celebrate this milestone, RCRS, R.V. Nagar renews its commitment to developing simple, practical, and climate-resilient technologies to support coffee growers and strengthen the coffee sector for future generations.

Theme:

SUSTAINING LIVELIHOOD ACROSS EASTERN GHATS

Glimpses of Logo launch:



**GOLDEN JUBILEE LOGO
(RCRS) RV NAGAR**



Click the link for **RCRS, RV Nagar Golden Jubilee Sponsorship brochure**



<https://shorturl.at/gKOTt>

For the demo field and the stall booking for the showcase of company product for the beneficial of the coffee planting community contact:-

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