



Monthly e - Technical Advisory

Issue No - 08/2026

August - 2026



Established plantations

Sustaining productivity
through good agronomic
practices and proper
management.



Nursery

Healthy beginnings for
stronger plantations and
higher yields.



New clearings

Creating room for the
future with thoughtful
land preparation and
sustainable planning.



NURTURE TODAY
HARVEST TOMORROW



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1. Cultural practices - Summary

Established plantations

- ❑ Complete handling, centering and desuckering operation
- ❑ Complete the shade lopping of Dadap trees
- ❑ Heap the mulch between four plants to avoid water stagnation and to provide better root aeration
- ❑ Carry out cleaning of cradle pits and renovation of trenches to reduce stagnation of water around root zone
- ❑ Apply mid-monsoon nutrient / fertilizers during clear break in monsoon
- ❑ Spray *Beauveria bassiana* (1 kg rice culture mixed in 200 litre of water with 100 ml of wetting agent - APSA80 during clear break in the monsoon if Coffee Berry Borer infestation is noticed
- ❑ Spray systemic fungicide tebuconazole 38.39% SC @ 200 ml/200 litre of water along with Planofix @ 50 ml and any wetting agent @ 100 ml by covering all the plant parts to minimize the development of monsoon rot (black and stalk rot) diseases
- ❑ Spray propiconazole 25% EC @ 160 ml and mancozeb 75% WP @ 400 g per 200 litre of water covering both the upper and lower surface of leaves and also berries at 25 to 30 days interval to manage leaf spot and berry rot diseases

Nursery plantations

- ❑ Remove overhead pendal during heavy rain and provide proper drainage
 - ❑ Spray fungicide propiconazole 25% EC @ 0.8 ml/L followed by mancozeb 75 WP @ 2 g/L by covering all the parts of seedlings alternatively at 20 to 25 days interval to minimize leaf spot and stem necrosis diseases

Young plantation / New clearings

- ❑ Planting of coffee seedlings in the main field
- ❑ Continue slash weeding



2. Established plantations

2.1 Agronomical practices

In established plantations

- ❑ Complete handling, centering and desuckering operation

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



Special care

- ❑ The mulch below the canopy should be heaped in centre of four plants to provide better root aeration
- ❑ Provide good drainage system i.e., cleaning of cradle pits and renovation of trenches to reduce stagnation of water around root zone
- ❑ Collecting excess water in catch pits increases the water table in the ground and harvesting of excess runoff water from the field

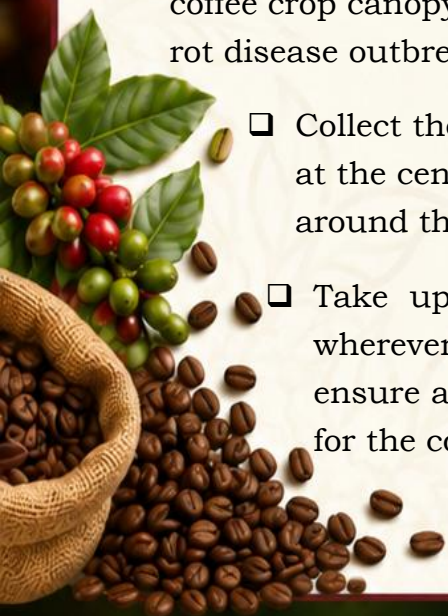


Cradle pit



Trench

- ❑ Complete the shade lopping of Dadap trees if not completed during the previous month
- ❑ Remove the dry leaves that have fallen from the shade trees onto the coffee crop canopy to improve aeration and minimize the risk of monsoon rot disease outbreaks
- ❑ Collect the fallen laves from the base of the coffee plants and put at the center of the four plants, this will facilitate proper aeration around the coffee root zone
- ❑ Take up planting of permanent and temporary shade trees wherever open patches are present in the coffee plantation to ensure adequate shade and maintain a favourable microclimate for the coffee crop



2.2 Mid-monsoon manuring

Continuous rainfall during the monsoon causes leaching of essential nutrients, particularly nitrogen (N) and potassium (K), resulting in nutrient deficiencies that may lead to premature leaf and berry drop, reduced vegetative growth, and poor berry development.

Timely mid-monsoon manuring replenishes these nutrients, ensures a continuous nutrient supply during the critical stages of crop growth, minimizes premature berry drop, promotes healthy vegetative growth and proper berry development and ultimately improves yield and quality of coffee.

Recommended fertilizer

OPTION 1 (RECOMMENDED)



Urea
@ **45 kg**
(1 bag) per acre

+



MOP
@ **25 kg**
(½ bag) per acre

OR

OPTION 2 (ALTERNATIVE)



Ammonium Sulphate
@ **100 kg**
(2 bags) per acre

+



MOP
@ **25 kg**
(½ bag) per acre

Method of application

Apply the recommended quantity of fertilizer uniformly, including the area around the base of the coffee plants (within the active root zone).

Benefits

- ☐ Replenishes N & K
- ☐ Improves berry filling
- ☐ Promotes vegetative growth
- ☐ Enhances yield and quality
- ☐ Improves fertilizer use efficiency

2.3 Pest management

Management of Coffee Berry Borer (CBB)

- ❑ Spray *Beauveria bassiana* (1 kg rice culture mixed in 200 litre of water with 100 ml of wetting agent - APSA80) if infestation is noticed
- ❑ Spray should be taken during a clear break in the monsoon

Note: Growers can plan the requirement at least 15 days in advance to get the *Beauveria* culture.

The Division of Entomology,
Central Coffee Research Institute,
Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka

(or)

O/o Joint Director of Extension,
Centre of Excellence for Ecofriendly Technologies,
Hassan, Karnataka

Beekeeping

- ❑ Provide artificial feed (sugar dissolved in water; 1:1 proportion) during rainy season to maintain a strong colony
- ❑ Clean the bottom boards of the boxes using hive tools and a brush (once in ten days) to remove debris and wax moth life stages
- ❑ Cover the bee boxes with plastic sheets on the sides to protect from rain and maintain temperature



2.4 Disease management

Black rot and stalk rot Management

- ❑ In the present situation, black rot and stalk rot diseases are very commonly observed in most of the coffee plantations
- ❑ If the disease is noticed, adopt phyto-sanitary measures through collection and destruction of disease infected leaves and berries and discard or bury in isolated places



- ❑ Then take up the spray of systemic fungicide tebuconazole 38.39% SC @ 200 ml/200 litre of water along with Planofix @ 50 ml and any wetting agent @ 100 ml by covering the foliage or the entire plant including stems to minimize the development of disease



Decay of stalk portion due to stalk rot disease



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

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



Leaf spot and berry rot in field conditions

- ❑ During the rainy season, the chances of occurrence of leaf spot and berry rot disease (caused by *Myrothecium* fungus) is generally seen in young plants (1 – 2 years old)
- ❑ Leaves of diseased coffee plants shows brown to black circular spots with concentric rings, whereas on berries circular, slightly sunken, black coloured, necrotic lesions will appear





Brown to black circular spots with concentric rings under field conditions



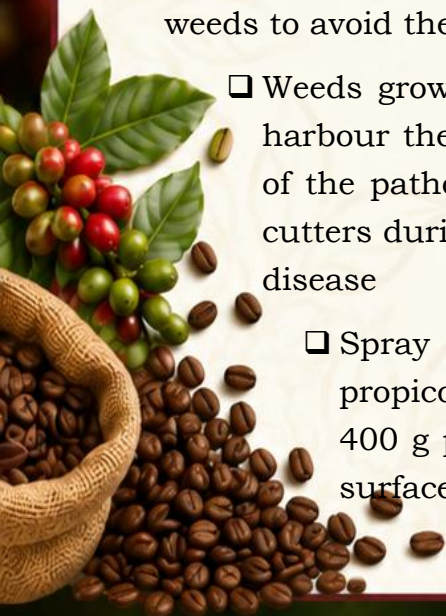
Dropping of *Myrothecium* fungus infected leaves under field conditions

- ❑ As the infection progress, the necrotic lesion on the berries expand and spreads towards the distal end and finally cover the entire berries with black-coloured fruiting bodies

Dropping of *Myrothecium* fungus infected leaves under field conditions



- ❑ Symptoms are abundantly seen on the leaves near to the ground and infected leaves as well as berries drop off
- ❑ To manage leaf spot and berry rot disease field should be kept free from weeds to avoid the buildup of inoculum during the rainy season
- ❑ Weeds grown in and around the coffee plantations are known to harbour the pathogen as alternate hosts and facilitate the spread of the pathogen. Hence, it is not advisable to use of brush weed cutters during rainy season, to avoid the occurrence and spread of disease
- ❑ Spray the infected coffee plants alternatively with propiconazole 25% EC @ 160 ml and mancozeb 75% WP @ 400 g per 200 litre of water covering both the upper & lower surface of leaves and also berries at 25 to 30 days interval



3. Nursery plantations

3.1 Agronomical practices

- ❑ Remove overhead pendal during heavy rain and provide proper drainage

3.2 Disease management

Leaf spot and stem necrosis in nursery

- ❑ In the nursery, leaf spot and stem necrosis caused by *Myrothecium roridum* can be effectively managed by erecting rainout shelters
- ❑ If the disease is observed, collect and destroy the disease infected leaves and spray fungicide propiconazole 25% EC @ 0.8 ml/L followed by mancozeb 75 WP @ 2 g/L by covering all the parts of seedlings alternatively at 20 to 25 days interval to minimize the disease spread



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



Stem necrosis



Rain out shelter

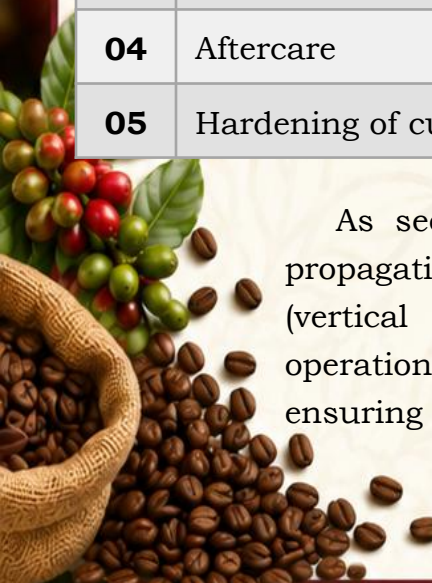
3.3 Clonal propagation in Robusta coffee

- ❑ Clonal propagation in coffee by means of stem cuttings, true to type of mother plants can be produced
- ❑ Clonal propagation in Robusta coffee helps to produce pest and disease free superior performing rooted cuttings, which will help to generate uniformly high yielding plants for the Robusta plantation
- ❑ Early cutting of primaries and more number of primaries can be observed in clonally propagated robusta plants. The important steps and their specific time schedule for successful propagation of clonal plants are depicted in Table 1.

Table 1. *Important steps for raising clones and their ideal time period*

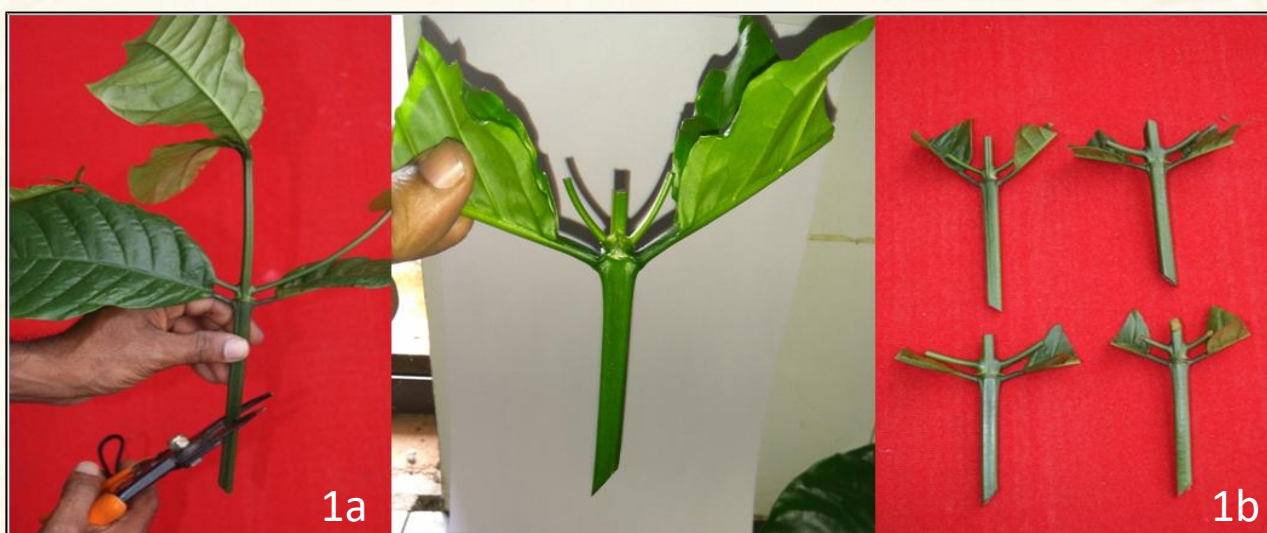
Sl. No.	Steps for Clonal propagation	Specific time to perform
01	Selection of elite mother plants	December to January is the optimum season
02	Preparation of nursery mixture and bags	April to May procurement of nursery materials, sieving, solarization and bag filling
03	Collection of orthotropic shoots, Preparation of stem cuttings and Planting	August during monsoon
04	Aftercare	September
05	Hardening of cuttings	September to October

As seen in table above, the third step in initiating clonal propagation in Robusta viz., collection of orthotropic shoots (vertical suckers), preparation of cuttings, and planting operations should be taken up during the current month after ensuring that the nursery baskets are kept ready for planting.



A) Preparation of Stem Cuttings and Planting:

1. Suckers (vertically growing branches) from identified mother plants, which is consistent in yield and free from pest and diseases should be collected without damaging the mother plant. Orthotropic shoots (suckers) of pencil thickness (semi-hard) sprouted after summer showers are ideal (Figure - 1a)
2. Make single node cutting of about 10 cm length with a pair of leaves with a slant cut at base and horizontal cut at top. The leaves at the node should be cut to half of their size (Figure - 1b)



3. Immerse the cuttings in carbendazim solution (1g of carbendazim in 250ml of water) for 5 minutes to avoid any fungal contamination (Fig - 2a)
4. Dip the base of the cuttings in 5000 ppm **IBA** (Indole butyric acid) or with commercially available **Keradex** (Powder form) or **Rootex - F** (Solution form) for 30 to 40 seconds (please refer Figure - 2b).
 - Rootex - F: dilute 5ml in 1 lit for water
 - Keradex: touch the slant cut basal part in the powder before planting



5. Plant the cuttings upright in nursery bags of 9" x 6" size (Figure - 3a), tightly filled with soil mixture (Jungle soil, Sand, FYM in 5:3:2 ratio)
6. Place the bags in trenches of 6 x 1 x 0.5 m (L x B x D) size. About 500 bags can be accommodated in one trench
7. Maintain the humidity inside the trench by covering with polythene sheet (LDPE 500 gauge) fixed to bamboo/iron frame and making it airtight
8. Make proper drainage channels around the trenches to drain off rain water. Provide over head shade to the trenches (Figure - 3b)
9. Water the cuttings in trenches during morning hours once in a day or once in two to three days as needed
10. Monitor the cuttings periodically and remove the rotten cuttings if any



B) Hardening of rooted cuttings:

1. In about two months time, sprouting of shoots from nodal portion will be observed and three months for development of roots
2. The rooted cuttings with the newly sprouted shoots with 2-3 pairs of leaves, should be arranged under pendal shade a for hardening
3. The hardened rooted cuttings with 3 to 4 pair of leaves is ready to be planted in field (Figure - 3c)

4. Young plantation / New clearings

4.1 Agronomical practices

- ☐ In case of new planting, use 6-8 months old seedlings
- ☐ Advised to adopt hedge row planting of 6 x 4 ft or 6 x 5 ft or 8 x 4 ft for Arabica & 10 x 8 ft or 12 x 6 ft for Robusta which facilitates the use of small farm machineries
- ☐ Place cross stakes to protect the young coffee plants from wind damage
- ☐ Provide hutting to the young coffee plants to protect from grazing animals and monkey menace



Hutting with natural material



Hutting with artificial material

Note: Do not practice planting different varieties of coffee in the same block. Different varieties perform differently in the same block in terms of growth, quality and productivity. Therefore, planting different varieties in the same block will disturb the field uniformity as well as results in inconsistent cup quality.

Weeding

- ☐ Continue **slash weeding** – Keep the new planting site free from weeds, as they compete for applied fertilizers with the coffee plants

5. Digital advisory services

1. **India Coffee App** is a mobile application developed to help coffee planters to 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.

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 the app,



(IOS QR code)

[https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.ict.coffee_board
&pcampaignid=web_share](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.ict.coffee_board&pcampaignid=web_share)

Features:

- ❑ Register your coffee estate and apply for Coffee Board schemes and subsidies.
- ❑ Receive weather updates, advisories, and pest, disease, and nutrient management recommendations.
- ❑ Access soil and leaf analysis reports, track service requests and stay updated with Coffee Board notifications.

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.

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.

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.

 Karnataka - 080-37685000

 Kerala - 080-37685001

 Tamil Nadu - 080-37685002

 Andhra Pradesh - 080-37685003



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.



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/>



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.

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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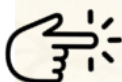
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Theme:

SUSTAINING LIVELIHOOD ACROSS EASTERN GHATS

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



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