Centroamericano

COFFEE

INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Coffee
Scientific name:	*Coffea Arabica*
Family:	T5296 x Rume Sudan
Genetic group:	F1 Hybrid (Introgression)
Variety:	Centroamericano
Category:	Hybrid
Heigt:	1.5 - 2 m
Production cycle:	
Susceptibily:	Eye of the rooster (*Mycena citricolor*), highly susceptible to nematodes
Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderate tolerance to phoma (*Phoma sp.*), rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*), slightly tolerant to cherry anthracnose
Average yield:	0.3 - 1.5 t/ha
Elevation:	100 -1300 MASL
Optimal temperature:	18° C - 24° C
Ripening season:	2 years from planting to harvest
Additional information:	It may have difficulties establishing roots in the first two years. It requires careful nutrition, avoiding too much nitrogen (N), to ensure proper root establishment. An important note about F1 hybrids: seeds extracted from hybrid plants will not have the same characteristics as the parent plants. The variety should only be propagated clonally and purchased from trusted nurseries

Qualities of the grain:

Color:	Red
Acidity:	Medium
Flavor:	Smooth, balanced taste, with fruity and slightly acidic notes
Brix degrees:	18° - 20°
Grain size:	L

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Pollination:	Self-pollination
Self-compatibility:	Compatibility
Care:	Centroamericano coffee requires well-drained soil and careful irrigation management to prevent excess moisture. It is important to protect the plants from frost and provide balanced nutrition to support growth
Soil:	The soil for Centroamericano coffee should be well-drained, slightly acidic, and rich in organic matter. A pH between 6 and 6.5 is ideal to ensure good root growth
Sprout Color:	Green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Quality in Altitude:	Good (balanced, smooth, fruity and slightly acidic notes)
Nutritional Requirements:	Centroamericano coffee requires balanced fertilization, particularly in nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, to promote healthy growth. It is also important to provide micronutrients like magnesium and calcium to optimize fruit production
Breeder:	Cross between Sarchimor T5296 and wild variety of Sudan Rume. F1 selection made by CIRAD-CATIE-PROMECAFE. It is reproduced only by micropropagation
History:	Centroamericano coffee is an F1 hybrid known for its resistance to coffee rust and its high yield, surpassing standard varieties from Central America by 22% to 47%. It also shows excellent cup quality potential in high-altitude cultivations. Developed in 2010 for Central American farmers, it is the result of collaboration between the French institute CIRAD, the regional network PROMECAFE, and the CATIE germplasm bank in Costa Rica. It is important to note that F1 varieties are relatively new in coffee cultivation, with few commercially available options over the last 15 years, and only in certain countries

*Morphology: Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. Non-remontant: They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.
*Pollination: By biotic agents, it is the result of the transfer of pollen by living beings from one flower to another. Biotic agents: are physical elements that transport pollen from one flower to another, such as wind or water. Self-pollination: Pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigma of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollinators. Cross-pollination: When pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigmas of a different individual of the same species. It increases genetic variability and reduces the possibility of self-fertilization. Autogamy: also known as self-fertilization, is a process of sexual reproduction in plants where the fusion of male (pollen) and female (ovules) gametes occurs within the same flower or within the same plant individual. Hercogamy: In hercogamous plants, the male and female reproductive organs are physically separated, which prevents self-pollen from reaching the stigma. However, environmental factors or changes in plant morphology can bring these organs into contact, facilitating self-pollination.
*Self-compatibility: The fusion of male and female gametes from the same flower or different plant individual, involving pollen transfer between different plants, allows them to reproduce sexually without the need for suitable pollinators or favorable environmental conditions.Many plants have self-incompatibility systems that prevent self-fertilization by recognizing and rejecting pollen from the same plant or closely related individuals.

Note: The data and results presented in these data sheets are for reference only. They were obtained under ideal and controlled conditions that are not always replicated in the real world. Plants are living beings, and their development depends on many factors. Therefore, GreenLab cannot guarantee that you will get the same results as shown, even if you follow the directions to the letter. Schedule an appointment with our GreenLab sales team. We can help you evaluate whether the variety you are interested in is right for your project. At GreenLab we want you to succeed in your production and that's why we provide you with all the information and support you need, so you can bet on high quality seedlings with GreenLab!

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