



Milenio



COFFEE



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Coffee
Scientific name:	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>
Family:	Rubiaceae
Genetic group:	Arabica, Caturra group
Variety:	Milenio
Category:	Hybrid
Height:	Low/compact
Production cycle:	
Susceptibility:	Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), coffee nematode (<i>Meloidogyne exigua</i>)
Resistance/Tolerance:	Tolerant to leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>)
Average yield:	3 - 4 t/ha
Elevation:	1,000 - 1,600 MASL
Optimal temperature:	18° C - 25° C
Ripening season:	200 - 300 days from flowering
Additional information:	Developed in 1990 from crossing Caturra and Villa Sarchí. Known for its balanced, sweet cup with caramel notes, and rust resistance



Qualities of the grain:

Color:	Intensed red
Acidity:	Medium/High
Flavor:	With notes of chocolate, nuts, and citrus
Brix degrees:	18° - 22°
Grain size:	Medium-sized beans





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Pollination:	Self-pollination
Self-compatibility:	Compatibility
Care:	Standard coffee management, including pruning, fertilization, and pest control
Soil:	Prefers well-drained soils rich in organic matter
Sprout Color:	Green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Quality in Altitude:	Good (balanced, sweet, caramel notes)
Nutritional Requirements:	It requires adequate levels of nitrogen and potassium for optimal yield
Breeder:	National Coffee Federation of Colombia (FNC), Colombia

History:

Milenio is a variety of coffee grown mainly in Mexico, especially in the Chiapas region, which is characterized by its balanced flavor and moderate acidity. This variety was developed in the 20th century through a selection and genetic improvement process, in which several local varieties of Arabica coffee participated, with the aim of improving disease resistance and optimizing production. The Milenio variety was officially launched in the early 2000s, in order to offer a viable alternative for coffee producers in Mexico. This coffee stands out for its excellent quality and smooth flavor, with notes of chocolate, walnut and a sweet touch. Thanks to its resistance to diseases such as rust and its ability to adapt to various altitudes, Milenio has gained popularity among Mexican coffee growers. In addition, it is highly appreciated in international specialty coffee markets

***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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