Coffee growing, harvesting, and processing

Coffee farming involves growing of coffee plants to yield the cherished coffee beans which are one of the world’s most beloved beverages.

Coffee growth requirements

Coffee farming begins with selection of coffee plant spices primarily arabica or Robusta coffee each with its own flavors and growing requirements.
Arabica flourishes at higher altitudes yielding delicate flavors and demanding careful naturing.
Robusta thrives at lower elevations, is more resilient and has more robust flavor.
Altitude, climate and soil conditions make the key components of favorable growing conditions for coffee.
Arabica prefers higher altitudes and mild temperatures while Robusta coffee prefers warmer climates. The soil needs to be well drained, nutrient rich and with the right ph.

Cultivation practices

Coffee farming commences with naturing seedlings in specialized nurseries. After several months, the seedlings are transplanted to the main field.
During growth, the seedlings are pruned to control crop size and enables light exposure.
Appropriate fertilization strategies are provided to provide plants with nutrients for optimal growth.
Regular weed control and integrated pest management minimizes threats from pests and diseases.
The coffee cherries are harvested when the cherries are ripe and then processed either by dry processing or wet possessing.