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Soil Health Management Strategies for Coffee Estates of Non - traditional Areas

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Your views, opinions & observations are welcome as long as it is in the spirit of the magazine's principles and values, and may be sent to: editor.indiancoffee1@gmail.com
The publisher reserves the right to respond/publish the same in this magazine.

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सफल बनाएं।

कॉफ़ी बोर्ड

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

From the Secretary's desk

Coffee Times

Recent heavy rainfall experienced in the principal coffee growing states of Karnataka and Kerala during 2018 and 2019 have resulted in not only substantial crop losses but also affected the out-turn of the coffee produced. We have been receiving frequent queries from the planting community regarding the influence of excess rainfall on out-turn ratios. The out-turn is affected by many factors such as erratic rainfall during flowering and post-blossom stage, deficit/ excess rains during fruit enlargement and maturation stage, inadequate application of fertilizers and the fertility status of the soil. The Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) is documenting the data on out-turn ratios and rainfall across the different coffee growing regions for the past few years to assess the impact of excess rainfall on out-turn ratios. An article on influence of rainfall on coffee out-turn is included in this issue for the benefit of coffee growers.

We have discussed in our previous issues about the web portal called KSHEMAM (Kaapi Soil Health Monitoring and Management) which is a web enabled soil test based fertilizer recommendation decision support system for coffee. Comprehensive soil fertility maps of traditional coffee growing states like Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been generated and soil health cards issued to coffee growers. The Research Department of Coffee Board is now focusing on the Non-traditional coffee growing areas to create awareness about the importance of soil testing and maintenance of soil health among the growers of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. In this regard, the Research and Extension personnel of the Board have conducted series of workshops and training programmes on Soil Health Management Strategies for the benefit of coffee growers of Non-traditional areas. A brief report is presented in this issue for the benefit of coffee growers.

Coffee Board of India has recently participated in the 24th edition of World Energy Congress (WEC) held at Abu Dhabi, UAE with the main objective of promoting and improving the perception of **Brand image of Indian coffees** at global platform. Apart from this, Board has participated in 126th UPASI Annual Conference held at Coonoor and 14th edition of Annapoorna-ANUFOOD India held at Mumbai for promoting consumption of coffee in domestic market. We present brief reports on each of these promotional efforts in this issue.

Besides the regular features viz., Market Watch, Coffee & Health, Calendar of Coffee Estate Operations etc. are presented in this issue.

Hope, our readers will enjoy reading this magazine over a good cup of coffee!

Dr. Srivatsa Krishna
Secretary

Soil Health Management Strategies for Coffee Estates of Non - traditional Areas

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Regional Coffee Research Station, Narsipatnam

Coffee is one of the most important plantation crops being cultivated in the hilly tracts of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha (Non-traditional Areas). The coffee grown in these areas is predominately by the tribal inhabitants. Since ages, these tribals have been depending upon the Podu cultivation which is characterized by cutting and burning of forests to prepare the soils for cultivating annual crops like Ginger, Turmeric, Pippal (Piper Longum), Niger, Maize, hill beans and local vegetables. After depleting the soils of its nutrients, the tribals move on to a new area. This practice resulted extensive denudation of forest cover and enormous soil erosion causing siltation of the river basins. The vast scale of deforestation adversely affected the natural eco-climatic and edaphic conditions of the Eastern Ghats. To check Podu cultivation and to improve socio-economic status of the tribal inhabitants through sustainable farming, coffee cultivation was introduced in these areas and is found to be the best option as it is suitable for cultivation in hilly slopes under the shade of forest cover. Hence, coffee plantations were initially established by government agencies like Revenue Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Forest Department, GCPDC (Girijan Coffee Plantation Development Corporation Ltd), ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) and later on distributed the established plantations to the tribal inhabitants in these backward hilly tracts of Eastern Ghats as a sustained source of livelihood and with a motive to conserve the forest cover.

The degraded lands caused by Podu cultivation were transformed by taking up shade tree planting which facilitated establishment of coffee plantations. It also added nutrients to the soil in the form of leaf litter. Unlike traditional coffee growing states, in Non-traditional Areas (NTA), coffee is being grown by tribal growers with an extent of less than 2ha and they do not provide any inputs to coffee. As a result, there is a wide gap between the actual yield and potential yield that could be realized. Although majority of growers are self-content with the returns from coffee at the existing production level, there is a vast scope to increase the productivity. The quality of coffee produced in these areas is on par with the traditional

Release of folder on planting and aftercare of coffee in local language

Participants in the training program on 22.08.2019 at RCRS, R V Nagar

Demonstration of soil sample collection to the participants at RCRS, RV Nagar.

A view of the training program on 28.08.2019 at TEC, Koraput, Odisha.

areas which was proven from the awards won on coffee quality at IICF by the estates of APFDC and local tribal farmers in coffee growing areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Coffee soil health management strategies for NTA

For better management of soil health in NTA, maintenance of shade cover, soil conservation, soil moisture conservation and maintenance of soil reaction favorable to coffee were advocated. The coffee areas in NTA are in the hilly regions with slope ranging from moderate to high and with elevation in the range of 900 to 1000 M above mean sea level. These areas are more prone to soil erosion due to continuous rainfall and heavy runoff due to sloppy nature, resulting in the heavy loss of top fertile soil.

Effect of shade trees on soil health

Shade trees protect the coffee plantations against harsh environment conditions such as high temperatures, extended drought etc., they help in providing congenial micro climatic conditions to the plant growth by stabilizing large variations in soil temperature and moisture levels. They reduce the intensity of sunlight and temperature, combat drought effects and thereby preserve soil moisture levels. Adequate shade improves the soil fertility by returning large amounts of leaf litter to the soil and thereby improves the organic matter in the soil. It has been estimated that, shade trees in coffee plantations provides huge quantity of organic inputs by way of leaf litter to the tune of 10 t/ac.

Soil conservation measures:

The effective soil conservation measures suggested in coffee plantations in NTA are countor planting of coffee plants in moderate slopy areas and planting on bench terraces in areas of steep slope. The runoff can be checked by cutting off the slope either through contour planting or through bench terracing respectively according to the gradient of slope. This method will create more opportune time for infiltration and evades the runoff. In this way the loss of top fertile soils can be checked and it can be considered as one of the effective strategies for maintaining the soil health.

Soil moisture conservation measures:

Since most of the coffee areas experience a dry spell during the months of October to May, the following soil moisture conservation measures are advocated to mitigate the ill effects of this period. Practices like cover digging of soils in coffee plantation to a depth of 30 to 45 cm depth in case of new coffee plantations

A view of Participants in the training program at TEC, Koraput, Odisha.

Soil scientist giving training on 20.09.2019 at RCRS RV Nagar

to aid in breaking of hardpans and ease in proper infiltration of water into soils. Scuffling to a depth of 10 to 15 cms in the young plantations during post monsoon to prevent the moisture loss by breaking the soil capillaries and thereby reducing evaporation losses. The other most effective strategy is digging of cradle pits across the slope in a staggered manner which prevents the run off and loss of top fertile soil and it also acts as a in-situ compost pit wherein all the fertile soil will be deposited. The waste green material like shade tree loppings, weed slashes and plant material got through bush management if added to these pits gets decomposed and turns into manure. Mulching is also an effective strategy which is done by covering the soil with dry leaves, weed slashing or any other organic waste especially in young plantations. It helps in maintenance of optimum soil temperature, conservation of soil moisture, suppression of weed growth and prevention of soil erosion. It is more effective if done immediately after cover digging/scuffling operations.

A view of trainees from ICSD, Chintapalle with the DDR and scientists

Maintenance of healthy soil reaction:

The ideal pH range of coffee soil is 6-6.5. The soils of the hilly tracks of NTA where coffee is cultivated are acidic in reaction. The acidic nature of the soil adversely regulates the availability of several essential nutrients to plants, population of beneficial micro organisms and also the physical condition of the soils. Therefore, it is very much essential to adjust the coffee soil pH based on soil test results to maintain the good soil health. Regular soil tests, once in 2-3 years help the coffee farmers to decide the rate of liming material like agricultural lime or dolomite. Liming enhances the soil pH, microbial population, nitrogen fixation, mineralization of organic matter, nutrient availability and use efficiency. Application of dolomite lime provides calcium and magnesium for plant. It also improves the overall physical condition of the soil.

A well-equipped soil testing facility is available at RCRS, Narsipatnam to test the coffee soils and render the advisory services to coffee growers of NTA.

Nutrient management and Composting

Coffee cultivation in NTA is mainly by natural farming system i.e. without application of any inputs for nutrient management which is one of the main cause of low productivity. The tribals also have the apathy towards application of inorganic fertilizer. In order to increase the productivity, the coffee plants need to be supplied with nutrients through organic sources like FYM and compost. Further the nutrient status of coffee soils can also be improved by growing green manure crops like Crotolaria spp, cowpea, horse gram etc.

KSHEMAM website developed by Coffee Board for soil health management

Recently Coffee Board has lunched the web portal called KSHEMAM (Kaapi Soil Health Monitoring and Management) to improve the coffee yield and livelihood of the coffee growers of the country by locations specific fertilizer recommendation. Already coffee soil maps of traditional coffee growing states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been generated by soil testing in these states. Collection of soil samples and development of soil map in Non-traditional Areas is in progress and after completion of the process, the coffee farmers of these areas will be able to generate the soil health card of their respective plantations in local language.

Keeping in view of the above facts, the Regional Coffee Research Station organized three training programmes on Soil Health Management during the month of August and September 2019 to create awareness about the importance of soil testing, maintenance of soil health and online soil based nutrient management system developed by Coffee Board through KSHEMAM web portal among the stakeholders of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. During the training programme, RCRS scientists created the awareness among the stakeholders about the importance of maintaining soil health through soil and moisture conservation measures, soil testing, manuring of coffee soils, aspects involved in maintaining the physical, chemical and biological properties for healthy coffee soils. Further, the participants were educated about the KSHEMAM web portal. Practical demonstration on soil sampling method was given and also trained the group to collect GPS coordinates for the soil sample.

The first training programme was organized at RCRS, R V Nagar on 22.08.19. A Total of 55 participants attended the programme which includes 10 coffee growers, 15 extension staff of coffee board and 30 ITDA field staff.

The second training program was organized at TEC Koraput on 28.08.19. The training was attended by 65 participants comprising of 55 coffee growers, 10 staff from department of Soil Conservation and Coffee Development, Govt. of Odisha and 7 Coffee Board staff.

The third training programme was organized on 20.09.2019 at RCRS, R V Nagar which was attended by 14 Cluster Managers of Inter Cooperation Social Development (ICSD), an NGO engaged in coffee development in Chinthapalli area of Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. J.S. Nagaraja (Divisional Head), Dr. T.N. Gopinandhan (Biochemist), Channabasamma, B. Bided (Research Assistant - Agril. Engineering), T.N. Sandeep (Agricultural Engineer), Post - Harvest Technology Division and Dr. Y. Raghuramulu (Senior Advisor (Research & Extension),
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Influence of Rainfall on Coffee Outturn – An Appraisal

Outturn is one of the important aspects in the valuation of coffee at the planter's level. Outturn generally refers to the amount of clean coffee (also called as green coffee) obtained from dry parchment (or) dry cherry which are dried to the prescribed moisture level of 10% and 11%, respectively. In general, the outturn for the parchment coffee ranges from 80% to 85% (i.e. one hundred kg dry parchment yield 80 to 85 kg of clean coffee) while, the outturn for cherry coffee ranges from 50% to 54% (i.e. one hundred kg dry cherry yield 50 kg to 54 kg of clean coffee). A good outturn fetches better price while poor outturn results in discounting of price.

The Research Department of the Coffee Board has recently published an article titled **"An update on coffee outturn"** detailing the proximate outturn percentages at various stages in the wet and dry processing of Arabica & Robusta coffees. The article also highlighted the revised outturn norms recommended by the Board vis-à-vis norms prescribed by the International Coffee Organization (Indian Coffee June 2018). Subsequently, the Research Department of the Coffee Board has also published few more articles on outturn viz., **"Influence of jollu (floats) on coffee outturn"** (Indian Coffee September 2018) and **"Influence of greens on coffee outturn"** (Indian Coffee December 2018). These two articles highlighted the importance of adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to produce coffee with better outturn percentages and superior bean quality.

The present article relates to influence of rainfall on outturn. Taking into consideration the recent heavy & erratic rainfall experienced in the coffee growing states of southern India viz., Karnataka and Kerala (2018-19 season) and recurrent queries from the planting community regarding the influence of excess rainfall on outturn, the current article attempted to assess the influence of rainfall on coffee outturn.

I. Comparison of data on rainfall and coffee outturn obtained at Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI), Chikkamagaluru:

The data on total quantity of rainfall received for the last nine years and outturn percentages realized for the coffee samples of the corresponding year is presented in table 1. The data indicate that quantum of rainfall received over the years varied widely and it ranged from 72 to 152 inches. Highest rainfall of 152 inches recorded during 2018-19 season and the lowest rainfall of 72 inches during 2016-17. **The rainfall received during 2018-19 season was found to be higher by 35.53% compared to the average rainfall of 98 inches recorded from 2010-11 to 2017-18 seasons.**

Table 1. Data on quantum of rainfall and outturn of coffee samples recorded at CCRI farm (Chikkamagaluru zone)

Year	Rainfall		Outturn (%)				Fresh cherries required per tonne of clean coffee (kg)	
	mm	Inches	AP	RP	AC	RC	Arabica	Robusta
2010-11	2,640	104.0	81.50	83.50	51.00	50.98	5,300	4,600
2011-12	2,782	109.0	81.50	83.50	50.30	49.80	5,700	4,700
2012-13	2,044	80.50	81.65	83.40	50.21	49.90	6,000	4,600
2013-14	3,295	130.0	81.80	83.60	51.10	49.40	5,600	4,800
2014-15	2,928	115.0	81.50	83.50	51.50	51.40	5,700	4,600
2015-16	2,201	86.00	81.70	83.20	52.30	47.60	5,400	4,600
2016-17	1,875	74.00	81.50	83.00	52.00	50.70	5,200	4,500
2017-18	2,157	85.00	81.50	83.00	51.50	50.60	5,600	4,400
2018-19	**3,860**	**152.0**	**81.00**	**83.50**	**51.00**	**50.98**	**5,600**	**4,700**
Average	2,642	103.90	81.52	83.19	51.21	50.15	5,563	4,600
Standard deviation (SD)	651	26.0	0.2	0.5	1	1	256	120

AP- Arabica Parchment; RP-Robusta Parchment; AC-Arabica Cherry; RC-Robusta Cherry

Though there is a wide variation in the quantum of rainfall received during 2018-19 season (152 inches) compared to rest of the eight seasons (74 to 130 inches) the data on outturn was found to be almost similar over the years.

The outturn percentages for Arabica & Robusta parchment processed during the seasons from 2010-11 to 2017-18 ranged from 81.5% to 81.8% (Average-81.6%) and 83% to 83.6% (Average-83.3%), respectively. While, the outturn percentages for Arabica & Robusta parchment processed during 2018-19 season was found to be 81% and 83.5%, respectively.

Similarly, the outturn percentages for Arabica & Robusta cherry samples processed during the seasons from 2010-11 and 2017-18 ranged from 50.21% to 52.3% (Average-51.2%) and 47.6% to 51.4% (Average-50%) respectively. Whereas, the outturn percentages for Arabica & Robusta cherry samples processed in 2018-19 season was 51% and 50.98%, respectively. The results indicate that the quantum of rainfall has not influenced the coffee outturn percent significantly. On the other hand, fruit to clean coffee ratio (i.e. quantity of fruits required to produce one ton of clean coffee) varied slightly over the years. It ranged from 5,200 to 6,000 kg with Arabica and 4,400 to 4,800 kg with Robusta. The standard deviation (SD) for different parameters calculated indicates that, the variation in out-turn percentage was found to be very negligible for both Arabica & Robusta coffee as indicated by minimum SD values. However, slight variation was observed with respect of fruit to clean coffee ratio in different years as indicated by higher SD values. The fruit to clean coffee ratio in Robusta was found to increase, as the rainfall exceeds above 80 inches. This indicates that during the years of heavy rainfall the quantity of fruits required to produce one ton of clean coffee is substantially high compared to normal years.

The bean grade percentage of coffee samples processed in different years did not indicate any trend. The data indicate that variation to an extent of 2 to 5% was observed in different grades of both Arabica and Robusta respectively.

II) Correlation between rainfall and outturn, fruit to clean coffee ratio and bean grade percentage:

The data on outturn, bean grade percentage and fruit to clean coffee ratio for the last nine years recorded at CCRI farm was correlated with the rainfall received during respective years. Correlation coefficients for different parameters are presented in table 2. The results indicate that the majority of the observations found to be non-significant. Positive and significant correlation was observed between rainfall and fruit to clean coffee ratio in Robusta coffee indicate that higher rainfall would lead to higher fruit to clean coffee ratio. Similarly, positive significant correlation was observed with respect to rainfall and production of "C" grade beans in Robusta parchment and Cherry, indicate that high rainfall would lead to production of more of "C" grade beans.

Table 2. Correlation between rainfall versus coffee out-turn, fruit to clean coffee ratio and bean grade percentage.

Parameters	Correlation Coefficient				
Outturn percentage	AP	RP	AC	RC	
	0.71 *	0.43 (NS)	0.05 (NS)	0.05 (NS)	
Fruit to clean coffee ratio	Arabica: 0.158 (NS)		Robusta: 0.723*		
Bean grade (%)	A	B	C	PB	BBB
Arabica Parchment	0.09 (NS)	0.05 (NS)	0.07 (NS)	0.53 (NS)	0.21 (NS)
Robusta Parchment	-0.47 (NS)	-0.47 (NS)	0.71*	- 0.25 (NS)	0.54 (NS)
Arabica Cherry	0.38 (NS)	0.38 (NS)	0.33 (NS)	0.15 (NS)	-0.06 (NS)
Robusta Cherry	-0.20 (NS)	-0.20 (NS)	0.66*	- 0.22	-0.04
NS- Non-Significant; * - Significant					

III) Comparison of coffee out turn of research farms and TEC for the coffee year 2018-19 and the average RF of last five years:

Average coffee outturn of research farms & technology evaluation centres (located in different coffee growing regions of traditional areas) for the past five years was compared with the 2018-19 outturn. The objective of comparison is to analyse the impact of heavy rains occurred in almost all coffee tracts during 2018-19 season on the outturn of coffee.

Table 3. Arabica parchment and cherry out turn and rainfall of research farms & TECs

Location	Annual rainfall (mm)			Out-turn (%)			
	Average Rain fall of 5 years	2018-19	% increase	AP		AC	
				Average of 5 years	2018-19	Average of 5 years	2018-19
CCRI,CRS	2286 (120)	3860 (113)	40.70	82.50	82.20	51.20	52.00
TEC, Chikmagaluru	1491 (111)	1845 (110)	19.20	82.50	82.00	52.00	52.00
TEC, Mudugere	2719 (132)	3185 (120)	14.60	81.30	82.00	56.00	52.00
TEC, Sakleshpura	1712 (116)	2197 (113)	22.10	81.50	82.00	51.50	52.00
CRSS, Chettalli	1494 (112)	2335 (118)	36.00	82.00	82.00	55.00	54.00
TEC, Vazhavara	1757 (128)	2726 (142)	35.50	79.00	81.00	NA	NA
Figures in bracket are no. of rainy days; NA- Not Available							

On an average, about 14% to 53% higher rainfall has been recorded in different coffee growing regions compared to average rainfall of last five years. The number of rainy days did not vary much except in one or two locations. Out-turn of Arabica parchment and cherry during the year 2018-19 was found to be almost similar to that of last five years (Tables 3& 4). The out turn of Robusta cherry during the previous year has reduced by 1% in Gonikoppal (Coorg) and 2 to 3% in Waynad district of Kerala state.

Table 4. Robusta parchment and cherry out turn and rainfall of research farms & TECs

Location	Annual Rainfall (mm)			Out-turn (%)			
	Avg. Rain Fall	2018 -19	% increase	RP		RC	
				Average	2018- 19	Average	2018-19
CCRI,CRS	2286 (150)	3854 (151)	40.70	83.00	83.20	50.00	50.00
TEC, Mudigere	2719 (132)	3185 (120)	14.60	NA	NA	50.30	50.30
TEC, Sakleshpura	1712 (116)	2197 (113)	22.10	83.00	83.30	50.00	50.30
CRSS, Chettalli	1494 (112)	2335 (118)	36.00	85.00	85.00	50.80	52.00
TEC, Vazhavara	1757	2726	35.50	82.10	80.70	NA	NA
TEC, Gonikoppal	1450 (101)	2150 (107)	32.60	NA	NA	51.00	50.10
RCRS, Chundale	2992 (105)	4801 (134)	37.70	NA	NA	53.00	50.40
TEC, Kalpetta	1945 (110)	4146 (128)	53.10	NA	NA	52.00	51.70
TEC, Manathawady	1937 (106)	3536 (116)	45.20	NA	NA	51.00	49.50
Figures in bracket are no. of rainy days; NA- Not Available							

Conclusion:

Based on the data collected on rainfall and outturn percent of coffee, it can be concluded that there is wide variation in the amount of rainfall received over the years in all coffee growing areas. However, not much variation is observed with respect to number of rainy days in majority of the locations. This indicates that majority of coffee growing zones in India are

situated in the assured rainfall zones and hence not much influence is noticed on the outturn percent of coffee. Though the outturn percent from cherry to clean coffee or from parchment to clean coffee was almost similar over the years, the fruit to clean coffee ratio was found to vary much depending on the rainfall. Very heavy rainfall would likely to increase the fruit to clean coffee ratio.

During 2018-19 season, heavy & erratic rainfall occurred in all the coffee growing areas damaged coffee plantations. The Robusta cherry outturn during 2018-19 decreased slightly in high rainfall areas of Wayanad and Coorg due to heavy rains. The Post-Harvest Technology division of CCRI will continue documenting the data on outturn and rainfall across the different coffee growing zones year to year and assess the impact of rainfall on outturn, to confirm the finding discussed in the present article.

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Drinking coffee linked to lower risk of gallstones

LONDON: Drinking coffee may be associated with a reduced risk of developing gallstones, a study claims.

Among 1,04,493 individuals, those who drank more than six cups of coffee per day had a 23 per cent lower risk of developing symptomatic gallstones compared with people who did not drink coffee, according to the study published in the Journal of Internal Medicine.

Drinking one extra cup of coffee per day was associated with three per cent lower risk, said researchers from the University of Copenhagen in Denmark.

Individuals with certain genetic variants that have been linked to increased coffee consumption had a lower risk of gallstones, they said.

Although the study only uncovered correlations, the researchers highlighted several mechanisms by which coffee consumption might help prevent gallstones from forming.

In observational analysis, those with coffee intake of over six cups daily had 23 per cent lower risk of gallstone disease (GSD) compared to individuals without coffee intake.

The estimated observational odds ratio for GSD for one cup per day higher coffee intake was 0.97, equal to three per cent lower risk, researchers said.

High coffee intake is associated observationally with low risk of GSD, and with genetic evidence to support a causal relationship, they said. PTI

Source : The Tribune

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A Report on the Participation of Coffee Board of India in the "24th Edition of World Energy Congress" held from 9th to 12th September 2019 at Abu Dhabi in United Arab Emirates

The Coffee Board of India has recently participated in the "24th edition of World Energy Congress" held from 9th to 12th September 2019 in Abu Dhabi at United Arab Emirates. Dr. T.N. Gopinandhan, Biochemist from Post Harvest Technology Division, Central Coffee Research Institute, Chikkamagaluru and Dr. P.M. Sandeep, Research Assistant from Coffee Quality Division, Bengaluru were deputed to organize the Board's participation at the 24th edition of World Energy Congress.

The triennial World Energy Congress is the global flagship event of the World Energy Council. With over 150 countries represented, it is the world's largest and most influential energy event covering all aspects of the energy agenda. Operating since 1924, the triennial World Energy Congress enables dialogue amongst representatives of the concerned ministries, policy–makers and industry practitioners on critical developments in the energy sector. The 24th World Energy Congress held under the patronage of President of The United Arab Emirates and a technical exhibition was organized concurrently during the congress.

The World Energy Congress - India (which works under the aegis of Ministry of Power) and its member's organizations participated in the 24th World Energy Congress. The World Energy Congress (India) has set up an "India Pavilion" in the exhibition area to show case India's capabilities in the area of energy sector. At the request of Ministry of Power, New Delhi the Coffee Board along with Tea Board India jointly organized a stall in the "India Pavilion" zone with the main objective of promoting and improving the perception of "Brand India" image at global platform.

A brief report on Board's participation in the 24th World Energy Congress is presented in this article.

The Coffee Board's stall was set up at the exhibition venue on 8th September 2019 at the Abu Dhabi

Visit of Shri. Gurdeep Singh, Chairman & Managing Director of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited

Shri. Gurmmet Singh Senior Excellence Specialist (Emirate National Energy Corporation UAE)

National Exhibition Canter (ADNEC), Abu Dhabi. The Coffee Board's stall was decorated with very impressive a back drop depicting the five regional coffees *viz.,* Coorg Arabica Coffee, Bababudan Giris Coffee, Wayanaad Robusta Coffee, Araku Valley Arabica Coffee and Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has recently accorded Geographical Indication (GI) tag for these five regional coffees during March 2018 considering their unique qualities.

The backdrop also depicted captions conveying the uniqueness of coffee cultivation in India: **Sustainable Cultivation** (Indian coffees are peace loving, no trees are cut, shade-grown, sun-dried & they enrich the soil with nutrients that nurture other plants), **Bio-diverse & Eco-friendly** (co-existing harmoniously with animals, birds and other crops, Indian coffees are among the most biodiversity-friendly cultivations in the world) and **Fostering Livelihoods** (the local tribes thrive & grow on coffee cultivations and giving them access to quality education, housing & healthcare).

The high quality Roasted & Ground coffee in attractive packs representing 13 different coffee growing regions of India and specialty coffee Mysore Nuggets Extra Bold, Monsooned Malabar and Robusta Kaapi Royale were also displayed on the stall. A big screen in the stall screened various films on Indian Coffee. The coffee brewed from the five regional coffees was served to the visitors on all the four days of congress.

Some of the important dignitaries visited to Board's stall include Shri. Gurdeep Singh, Chairman & Managing Director of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, Shri. Gurmmet Singh Senior Excellence Specialist (Emirate National Energy Corporation UAE), Mr. Ishwar Madiwal, General Manager (Finance), Solar Energy Corporation and Mrs. Pooja Vernekar The First Secretary (Community Affair), Indian Embassy in UAE. In addition, representatives from member's organization of World Energy Congress (India) such as National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation, Power Grid, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Company,

Mr. Ishwar Madiwal, General Manager, Solar Energy Corporation

Mrs. Pooja Vernekar The First Secretary (Community Affair), Indian Embassy in UAE

Delegates from Energy Department Enjoying the Coffee

Board's Officials briefing the uniqueness of Indian Coffees and Tea to the Visitors

Delegates from Energy Department Enjoying the Coffee

Visitors Enjoying the coffee

Visit of Delegates from Energy Depratment to Board's Pavillion

Coal India Limited & Energy Efficiency Service Limited were also visited to Board's stall and relished the freshly brewed black coffee.

Large number of delegates visited to the Board's pavilion expressed that the backdrop depicting the GI tagged five regional coffees & sustainable nature of coffee cultivation in India installed at the Board's stall is the centre of attraction in the entire "India Pavilion" zone. Visitors also appreciated the unique regional logos as well as the black coffee served to them.

In conclusion, the 24th World Energy Congress held at Abu Dhabi provided an opportunity to showcase the uniqueness of GI tagged five regional Indian coffees and also helped to promote as well as improve the perception of "Brand India" image at global platform.

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Coffee Filters for Sale

Coffee Board has designed superior quality 304 food grade stainless steel Coffee filters. These filters are available for sale in 2 Cups & 4 Cups capacity at India Coffee Depot outlets of Coffee Board.

Available at:
India Coffee Depot, Coffee Board,
No.1, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi,
Bengaluru-560 001.

Selling price:
2 Cups capacity: Rs. 900
4 Cups capacity: Rs. 1000

Ferzana F Contractor
Senior Assistant,
Indian Coffee Depot,
Coffee Board, Mumbai

Coffee Board of India Participated in Annapoorna - ANUFOOD, India, Mumbai

Coffee Board of India has participated in 14th edition of **Annapoorna-ANUFOOD India** a biggest trade exhibition held from 29-31st August, 2019 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai, India. It is India's most important business platform for the international food & beverage industry.

The event was inaugurated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India Shri. Rameshwar Teli along with Consul Generals from Italy Ms. Stefania Costanza, Consul General of Brazil H.E. Mr. Guitherme de Aguiar Patriota, Consul General of the Republic of Poland Mr. Damian Irzyk. Current edition witnessed 230 exhibitors from over 17 countries; having country pavilions from Korea, Brazil, China, Poland, Turkey and Germany along with major Indian companies.

Coffee Board pavilion was specially designed with coffee theme backdrops showcasing the information on Coffees of India. Different varieties of Coffees of India viz. Mysore Nuggets Extra Bold (MNEB), Monsooned Coffee, Robusta Kaapi Royale (RKR) were displayed. Brochures on "Coffees of India" and "Coffee & Health" were distributed to visitors. Pure coffee powder and coffee filter were also was made available as merchandise. Short film on **"How to brew a good cup of Coffee"**, **"Coffees of India"** and **"Coffee Connoisseur"** was screened for the benefit of visitors. Many of the visitors expressed their interest in starting the Coffee business. The start-up participants at the Coffee Board pavilion displayed and demonstrated their products and services and in turn received good response from the visitors through trade enquiries. Altogether the trade exhibition was an extraordinary B2B platform for the Indian food & beverages market.

The mini coffee shop in our home

A few days back, a reader shared the joys of drinking coffee. These days you find many Kumbakonam stalls serving hot filter coffee in brass tumbler-dawara sets. In those days, most Brahmin households did not buy coffee powder. Raw beans were sold in outlets managed by the Coffee Board. The prices kept varying as per the auction rates. Invariably, I was tasked with cycling to the depot to get the beans.

My grandmother would roast the beans. Roasting the beans in an iron vessel was an art in itself. These were then stored in airtight glass jars. Every morning, the coffee ritual would start. All homes had a hand-held machine to ground the roasted beans. The powder would be ground for only that day. Its quality had to be perfect—neither too soft nor too hard. The fresh powder would then be filtered in a stainless steel filter to get the first decoction of the highest quality.

By the time this was ready, my father and grandfather would also be ready to start the day with their first coffee. To the decoction, milk, supplied by the milkman in the early morning, would be added.

We children, the lesser mortals, would have coffee from the decoction filtered the second time. No more than one cup, because once this "coffee kadai" was over, the womenfolk had to get the meal ready before my father and children left for school. The last cup was for our domestic help who had been with us for decades. Her name was Lakshmi. We started calling this last cup 'Lakshmi coffee'. In later years, when my wife used to refuse an additional cup, I used to plead for at least Lakshmi coffee.

At times when you didn't get pea berry beans, you had to manage with robusta beans, the lower quality. With the first taste itself, the menfolk will find out that the beans are not of correct quality. In my aunt's house, my uncle who was a doctor started the day with his morning coffee and the crossword of the day published in the newspaper. He relished the coffee with foam, which he would create while mixing sugar. All espressos have to bow down in front of his coffee.

Today, the Coffee Board also runs coffee houses in select towns. Veterans frequent these places to drink the best coffee and discuss the good and not-so-good events in life. One such joint in Delhi is frequented by politicians. We can indeed say that coffee culture has fuelled Indian polity for many years.

Source : New Indian Express

Coffee Board of India Participated in UPASI 126th Annual Conference Held at Coonoor

Ramesh R. Pimplekar
Assistant Secretary,
Coffee Board, Bengaluru

Coffee Board of India has participated 126th UPASI Annual Conference held at UPASI, Gleanview, Coonoor on 13th and 14th September, 2019. This annual event was organized by The United Planters' Association of southern India, Coonoor.

Chief Guest Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, New Delhi inaugurated the conference on 14.09.2019. Preceding the main Conference there was a full day session on Commodities on 13.09.2019. In the Technical Session held on the 13th September, 2019, eminent personalities of different fields made presentations. On the afternoon, representatives of Commodities Board made presentations on respective commodity outlook.

With respect to coffee in the Commodity Outlook Session, Dr. D.R. Babu Reddy, Deputy Director (MR), Coffee Board, Bengaluru made a presentation covering global demand and supply, price scenario, Indian coffee prospects, Board's support to the coffee sector, action plan proposed under Agriculture Export Policy for boosting coffee exports and new technology initiatives taken up by the Coffee Board.

UPASI Industrial Exhibition was held on both days which provided a prefect platform to exhibit the technological and advancements in the plantation sector. Coffee Board stall was specially designed with coffee theme backdrops showcasing the Geographical Indication (GI) coffees of Coorg, Bababudan Giris, Chikmagalur, Araku Valley and Wayanad regions as five coffee treasures from incredible India and meet the new technologically savvy Indian coffee highlighting the marketplace app built on Blockchain, Coffee Krishi Thanranga, the Coffee Connect app, support to Farmer Producer Organizations and laboratory infrastructure for coffee quality and export certification established under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme. Different varieties of Coffees of India including specialty coffees, roasted coffees and coffee appliances were displayed. Brochures on "Coffees of India" and "Coffee & Health" were distributed to visitors. Pure coffee powder and coffee filter were also was made available as merchandise. Visitors to Board's stall were served with pure and fresh liquid coffee.

Board's officers Dr. D.R. Babu Reddy, Deputy Director (MR), Coffee Board, Bengaluru, Sri G. Thimmaraju, Joint Director (Extension), Kalpetta and Sri Nirmal Devis, Deputy Director (Extension), Coimbatore were present at the stall and explained to the visitors/planters about the various schemes, research and extension activities of the Board. Board's participation in this annual event proved significant in view of promoting Indian Coffee.

Mini coffee curing unit to come up at Koraput

Coffee in national and international market, a mini-coffee curing unit was inaugurated here, officials said on Thursday.

The district administrations coffee development trust with financial assistance from the tribal development cooperative corporation (TDCC) and technical assistance from the Coffee Board has formed the brand 'Koraput Coffee'.

The effort will ensure that the coffee growers in the tribal-dominated Koraput district gets a fair price for their produce.

Officials said coffee beans will be procured from the tribal and non-tribal growers of the district and other parts of the state and the whole coffee will be cured in the mini-curing unit which was inaugurated here on Wednesday.

"Roasting, grinding, packaging and branding of the coffee beans will be done by the administration in collaboration with the TDCC," said Koraput Collector Madhusudan Mishra.

He said steps will be taken to establish specially designed coffee brewing outlets at the prominent towns of the state in the brand name of Koraput Coffee.

The collector said sincere efforts will be done to earn national and international recognition to Koraput Coffee through its brewing units.

Senior liaison officer of the Coffee Board, Koraput Ajit Kumar Rout said, "The taste of Koraput coffee is not less than any national or international coffee brand. Also, high quality machinery has been established for its processing."

Officials are hopeful that establishment of the curing unit will enhance the economy of both tribal and non-tribal farmers as they will get fair prices for their produce.

Presently, the coffee growers are forced to sale their produce at a fairly low price as uncured coffee to middlemen.

who subsequently, transport the uncured coffee to states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Once the curing unit is established the farmers will be paid Rs 15 0 per kg of coffee, which is much more than what they are presently getting, said Bhabani Shankar Kalo, deputy director coffee development, Koraput.

"In the first year, it has been decided to procure at least 100 metric tonne of coffee from the farmers. In subsequent years it will increase," he added.

According to a departmental survey, it was found that at least 1,45,170 hectare of land in the district is suitable for coffee plantation but presently, only 1,467 hectare of land is under coffee plantation in Koraput.

Source : Financial Express

SEPTEMBER

South-West Monsoon Areas

1. Planting coffee and shade trees
2. **Stem Borer: Tracing & burning of Stem borer affected plants to be completed before end of March in the entire estate without fail.** If uprooted stumps are to be retained for further use, immerse them in water for about 10 days to kill all pest stages.
3. Control measures against cockchafer, if necessary
4. Control measures against hairy caterpillars
5. Control measures against green scale, if necessary
6. **Leaf Rust**: Post-monsoon spray against leaf rust in Arabica with systemic fungicides like *Triademefon* @ 0.02% a.i. (*Bayleton* 25 WP @ 160g in 200 litres of water) or *Hexaconazole* @ 0.01% (Contaf 5% EC @ 400 ml in 200 litres of water). Tolerant VARITIES LIKE Chandragiri, Sln.6, Sln.5B can be sprayed with 0.5% Bordeaux mixture
7. **Nursery**: Spraying nursery seedlings with dithane M-45 or Ferbam at 0.4% or Foltaf at 0.3% against brown eye-spot disease
8. Post monsoon manuring
9. Regulation of dadapshade
10. Shot-hole borer tracing, removal and burning of infested twigs
11. **Berry Borer**: Control measures against berry borer. Harvesting of borer infested berries, if present and treat them with hot water. Spot spray with *Chlorpyriphos* especially in the case of Robusta.

North-East Monsoon Areas

Same as above.

OCTOBER

1. **Leaf Rust**: Post monsoon spraying with 0.5% Bordeaux mixture or 0.2% a.i of Bayleton 25 WP to be completed.
2. Menuring (post monsoon)
3. **Stem Borer**: Spraying / Swabbing / with *Chlorpyriphos* to protect the healthy plants, In open patches and in border areas adjoining poorly maintained estates, adopt any one the measures like scrubbing or coating with 10% lime or wrapping with woven polythene strips made from used fertilizer bags.
4. Control measures against green scale, if necessary.
5. Control measures against cockchafer, if necessary.
6. Control measures against hairy caterpillars.
7. Clean weeding in Arabica blocks.
8. Handling, centring and de-suckering, where excess vegetative growth is observed. In marginal areas, centring should be minimised in Arabica to avoid exposure of main stem so as to minimise the risk of stem borer attack.
9. Regulation of temporary shade (by lopping dadaps)
10. Cover digging in new clearings and light digging in older areas, if necessary.
11. Opening cradle pits / staggered trenches in sloppy areas.
12. Removal of hanging branches in permanent shade trees.
13. Cleaning and preparation of drying yard, pulper site and pulping equipment.
14. Removal and burning of shot-hole borer infested twigs.
15. **Berry Borer**: Harvesting of borer infested berries, if present and treat them with hot water. Installation of Broca traps. Spot spray with *Chlorpyriphos* in Robusta.
16. **Nursery work**: Erection of pendal. Spraying of nursery seedlings with Dithane M-45 or Indofil M45 at 0.4% against brown eye-spot disease.
17. **Root diseases**: Drench the soil with Bavistin 50 WP at 0.4% (24 g/3 lt.) or Vitavx 75 WP at 0.3% (12g/3 lt.) in the early wilting stage. It should be followed by application of F.Y.M. or compost @ 10 kg/plant once in 2 or 3 years.

North East Monsoon Areas:

1. Planting of coffee
2. Rest as above

NOVEMBER

South-West Monsoon Areas

1. Clean weeding in Robusta blocks.
2. Liming for correction of soil wherever necessary
3. In new clearings, cover digging during the year of planting followed by scuffling during 2nd and 3rd year
4. Control measures against hairy caterpillars.
5. Forking, mulching and hutting young plants in new clearings.
6. Winter irrigation with sprinklers in Robusta blocks, depending on rainfall conditions and availability of water.
7. Lime washing young dadap stems.
8. Commencement of Arabica harvesting and processing.
9. Removal and burning of shot-hole borer infested twigs in Robusta coffee.
10. Control measures against coffee berry borer-installation of Broca traps. Spot spray with *Chlorpyriphos* in Robusta.

North-East Monsoon Areas

1. Regulation of dadap shade.
2. Post-monsoon spraying with 0.5% *Bordeaux* mixture against leaf rust.
3. Rest as above.

August 2019

In this column, the extracted information from August 2019 Coffee Market Reports of ICO on global production, global prices, world consumption and global exports as well as Indian domestic prices and exports are covered.

Global Production and Consumption

Global coffee production in coffee year 2018/19 is estimated at 169.73 million bags, an increase of 3.9% from 2017/18. Production in South America is estimated 4.9% higher at 81.13 million bags, which includes an upward revision of just under a million bags for Brazil from last month. Output from Asia & Oceania is estimated to rise by 4.1% to 48.68 million bags, and from Africa to increase by 2.9% to 18.21 million bags. Production in Mexico & Central America is estimated just 0.4% higher at 21.72 million bags.

Global coffee consumption in 2018/19 is estimated to rise by 2.1% to 164.77 million bags, which is in line with the average annual growth rate of 2.2% over the last two decades. Consumption in Asia & Oceania is estimated to rise by 3.7% to 35.84 million bags while Africa's consumption is set to increase by 3% to 11.88 million bags. Demand in these two regions is growing faster than the long-term average, and includes both producing countries as well as emerging markets. Demand in North America is estimated to grow by 2.2% to 30.61 million bags, in Europe by 1.5% to 53.97 million bags and in South America by 1.1% to 27.27 million bags. Mexico & Central America's consumption is estimated 0.2% higher at 5.21 million bags.

Given the greater growth in production compared to consumption, 2018/19 is expected to end in a surplus of 4.96 million bags. Coffee year 2017/18 also ended in surplus, resulting in a cumulative total of 7 million bags.

Prices

Domestic Market Prices: ICTA (Bengaluru) Weekly Auction Prices (Rs./kg)

Month/	Aug'19	Aug'18	Aug'19	Aug'18	Aug'19	Aug'18	Aug'19	Aug'18	Aug'19	Aug'18
Week	I		II		III		IV		Average	
Plant . 'A'	238.00	200.00	233.50	---	233.00	---	235.00	182.00	**234.88**	**191.00**
Arb.chy. 'AB'	---	164.00	---	---	141.00	---	---	160.00	**141.00**	**162.00**
Rob.Pmt. 'AB'	---	---	---	218.00	---	---	---	196.50	**---**	**207.25**
Rob.Chy. 'AB'	142.26	140.00	141.00	143.00	140.76	140.50	142.00	---	**141.51**	**141.17**

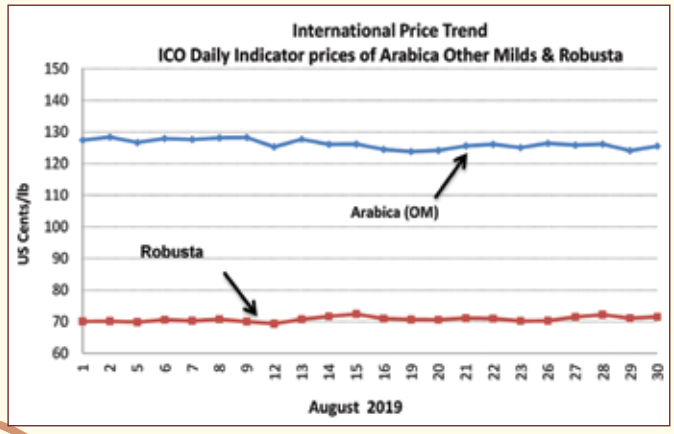
International Spot Prices – ICO Daily Group Indicator Prices of Arabica (Other Milds) and Robustas

The ICO composite indicator averaged 96.07 US cents/lb in August 2019, dropping 6.7% from July 2019. Since the high of 111.21 US cents/lb in October 2018 at the start of the coffee year, the monthly ICO composite indicator has fallen by 13.6%. In August, the daily composite indicator ranged between a low of 94.29 US cents/lb on 19 August and a high of 97.43

US cents/lb on 8 August. Over supply continues to burden the market, putting downward pressure on prices.

Prices for all group indicators fell in August 2019. After recovering 4.7% last month, prices for Brazilian Naturals declined by 9.1% to 95.85 US cents/lb as worry over adverse weather dissipated. Other Milds decreased by 6.8% to 126.23 US cents/lb while Colombian Milds fell 6.1% to 129.2 US cents/lb. Given the larger decrease in Other Milds prices, the differential between Colombian Milds and Other Milds rose by 37.5% to 2.97 US cents/lb. Robusta prices decreased by 4.3% to 70.78 US cents/lb, which is the lowest monthly average in the last 12 months.

In August, the arbitrage between Arabica and Robusta coffees, as measured on the New York and London futures markets, decreased for the first time in four months to 38.97 US cents/lb, 11.8% lower than in July 2019. Intra-day volatility of the ICO composite indicator price fell by 2.3 percentage points to 6.9% as the intra-day volatility of all group indicators declined. Amongst the Arabica group indicators, the intra-day volatility of Brazilian Naturals decreased by 2.7 percentage points to 9.3%, of Other Milds by 2.5 percentage points to 7.2%, and of Colombian Milds by 2.1 percentage points to 6.6%. The intra-day volatility of Robusta declined to 5.6%, 1.3 percentage points lower than last month.



Exports:

In July 2019, world coffee exports rose by 9.5% to 11.34 million bags compared to July 2018, supported by ample supplies. Global exports in the first ten months of coffee year 2018/19 grew by 10.2% to 109.41 million bags. Shipments of Brazilian Naturals rose by 27.6% to 35.08 million bags in October 2018 to July 2019. Colombian Milds increased by 7.6% to 12.59 million bags while Robusta exports increased by 6.9% to 38.90 million bags in the first ten months of the coffee year. Other Milds reached 22.83 million bags, 3.7% lower than in October 2017 to July 2018.

In the first ten months of coffee year 2018/19, green coffee exports represented 91.3% of total exports, amounting to 99.86 million bags. This current trend is only slightly lower than that observed three decades ago, when green exports accounted for around 95% of total exports, indicating that much value addition remains in importing countries. Soluble coffee shipments accounted for 8.3% of the total while roasted coffee shipments represented just 0.4%. Total exports of soluble coffee reached 9.06 million bags and roasted coffee exports reached 487,080 bags in the first ten months of coffee year 2018/19.

Mexico, Colombia, Viet Nam, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic represent the five largest exporters of roasted coffee among coffee producing countries, accounting for 92.7% of total roasted coffee exports in the first ten months of coffee year 2018/19. Mexico shipped 183,832 bags of roasted coffee while Colombia exported 124,560 bags. Viet Nam's exports of roasted coffee declined by 19.8% to 116,407 bags, and Brazil's exports of roasted coffee decreased by 1.1% to 15,874 bags. However, the Dominican Republic increased its roasted coffee shipments by 45.9% to 11,054 bags. The United States was the main destination for shipments of roasted coffee, accounting for around 60% of the total during the first ten months of 2018/19.

Brazil was the largest exporter of soluble coffee in October 2018 to July 2019, with shipments reaching 3.29 million bags, 10.7% higher than the same period one year ago. **India exported 1.59 million bags**, 10.3% lower than the first ten months of coffee year 2017/18. Soluble exports from Viet Nam rose by 48% to 1.06 million bags. Indonesia's soluble shipments declined by 20.5% to 990,279 bags while Mexico's soluble exports fell by 6.5% to 674,988 bags. The United States, the Russian Federation, the Philippines, Germany and Poland were the main destinations for soluble shipments in October 2018 to July 2019.

While the share of processed coffee has not changed much in the last three decades, processing coffee at origin can add value, as evidenced by the higher unit values for processed coffee compared to those for green coffee. For example, processing green coffee can double the unit value for Brazil's exports, while the unit value for Colombia's processed coffee is around 60-75% greater than those for green coffee. The monthly average unit values for green coffee exported by Brazil and Colombia in 2018/19 were 94.66 US cents/lb and 139.07 US cents/lb, respectively. In comparison, the average unit values for roasted coffee from Brazil were 224.30 US cents/lb and from Colombia were 247.76 US cents/lb. The average unit value for Brazil's soluble coffee exports were 210.44 US cents/lb and for Colombia's soluble exports were 221.82 US cents/lb. This value addition, whether for local consumption or new export markets, can take advantage of the sustained demand growth in the coffee sector.

Indian coffee exports (01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019) in MT

Sl. No.	Exports	Provisional exports		Provisional re-exports		Total provisional exports	
		Indian coffee	Corresponding period last year	Provisional re-exports	Corresponding period last year	Total provisional exports	Corresponding period last year
		1	2	3	4	(1+3)	(2+4)
1	Ar. Pmt.	30795	33332	7	0	30802	33332
2	Ar. Chy.	8208	9830	0	0	8208	9830
3	Rob. Pmt.	29103	20092	0	0	29103	20092
4	Rob.chy.	120304	116104	0	0	120304	116104
5	Roasted seeds	47	49	0	0	47	49
6	R&G	130	178	0	0	130	178
7	Instant	14411	18632	60330	61066	74741	79698
8	Total	202998	198217	60337	61067	263335	259284

Compiled by: *Dr. D.R. Babu Reddy, Dy. Director (Market Research), Coffee Board, Bengaluru*

अगस्त 2019

इस कॉलम में, भारतीय स्वदेशी मूल्यों एवं निर्यातों के साथ-साथ, वैश्विक उत्पादन, वैश्विक मूल्य, वैश्विक उपभोग तथा वैश्विक निर्यातों पर आई सी ओ कॉफ़ी बाज़ार रिपोर्ट अगस्त 2019 की सार-सूचना सम्मिलित की गई है।

वैश्विक उत्पादन एवं उपभोग

2017-18 की तुलना में, कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2018-19 में वैश्विक कॉफ़ी उत्पादन 3.9% बढ़कर 169.73 मिलियन बैग्स तक पहुँचने का अनुमान किया गया है। दक्षिण अमेरिका का उत्पादन 4.9% वृद्धि के साथ 81.13 मिलियन बैग्स पहुँचने का अनुमान किया गया है, जिसमें ब्राजील के विगत माह के एक मिलियन बैग्स से कम उत्पादन एवं संशोधित प्रवर्धित उत्पादन भी सम्मिलित है। एशिया एवं ओशियानिया का उत्पादन 4.1% की वृद्धि के साथ 48.68 मिलियन बैग्स तक तथा अफ्रीका का उत्पादन 2.9% के प्रवर्धन के साथ 18.21 मिलियन बैग्स तक अनुमानित किया गया है। मेक्सिको तथा मध्य अमेरिका में उत्पादन 21.72 मिलियन बैग्स के साथ केवल 0.4% की वृद्धि अनुमानित की गई है।

2018-19 में वैश्विक कॉफ़ी उपभोग 2.1% वृद्धि के साथ 164.77 मिलियन बैग्स पहुँचने का अनुमान किया गया है, जो विगत दो दशकों में 2.2% की औसत वार्षिक प्रवर्धन दर के समतुल्य है। एशिया एवं ओशियानिया में उपभोग 3.7% बढ़कर 35.84 मिलियन बैग्स तक अनुमानित है, जबकि अफ्रीका के उपभोग में 11.88 मिलियन बैग्स के साथ 3% तक वृद्धि अनुमानित है। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में, दीर्घकालिक औसत से अतिशीघ्र माँग बढ़ रही है, जिसमें उदीयमान बाज़ारों के साथ-साथ दोनों उत्पादक देशों को सम्मिलित किया गया हैं। उत्तरी अमेरिका की माँग 2.2% वृद्धि के साथ 30.61 मिलियन बैग्स, यूरोप में 1.5% बढ़कर 53.97 मिलियन बैग्स तथा दक्षिण अमेरिका में 1.1% वृद्धि के साथ 27.27 मिलियन बैग्स तक अनुमानित है। मैक्सिको तथा मध्य अमेरिका में 5.21 मिलियन बैग्स के उपभोग के साथ 0.2% की वृद्धि अनुमानित है।

उपभोग की तुलना में उत्पादन में अत्यधिक वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि 4.96 मिलियन बैग्स के अधिशेष के साथ वर्ष 2018-19 समाप्त होगी। कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2017-18 भी अधिशेष में समाप्त हुआ था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल 7 मिलियन बैग्स संचित हो गए थे।

मूल्य

स्वदेशी बाज़ार मूल्य : आई सी टी ए (बेंगलूरु) के साप्ताहिक नीलामी मूल्य (₹/ कि.ग्रा.)

माह /	अगस्त 2019	अगस्त 2018	अगस्त 2019	अगस्त 2018	अगस्त 2019	अगस्त 2018	अगस्त 2019	अगस्त 2018	अगस्त 2019	अगस्त 2018
सप्ताह	I		II		III		IV		औसत	
प्लांटेशन 'ए'	238.00	200.00	233.50	---	233.00	---	235.00	182.00	234.88	191.00
अरे.चेरी.'ए बी'	---	164.00	---	---	141.00	---	---	160.00	141.00	162.00
रोब. पार्च.'ए बी'	---	---	---	218.00	---	---	---	196.50	---	207.25
रोब. चेरी 'ए बी'	142.26	140.00	141.00	143.00	140.76	140.50	142.00	---	141.51	141.17

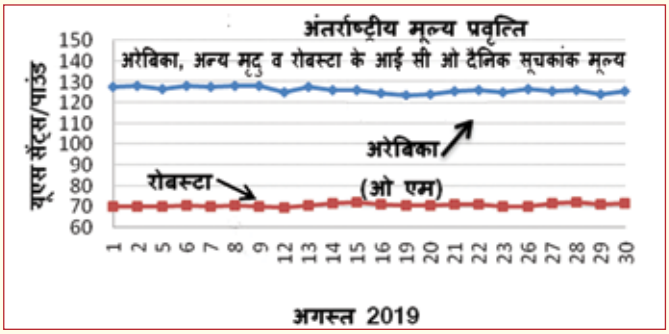
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तत्स्थान मूल्य - अरेबिका (अन्य मृदु) तथा रोबस्टा के आई सी ओ दैनिक समूह सूचकांक मूल्य

अगस्त 2019 में औसतन आई सी ओ समष्टिक सूचकांक 96.07 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड रहा है, जो जुलाई 2019 की तुलना में 6.7% कम है। अक्तूबर 2018 अर्थात कॉफ़ी वर्ष के प्रारंभ में मासिक आई सी ओ समग्र सूचकांक, 111.21 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड के ऊपरी स्तर तक पहुँचने के बाद भी, 13.6% कम हुआ। अगस्त माह के दौरान, 8 अगस्त को दैनिक समग्र सूचकांक 97.43 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड तक बढ़ गया तथा 19 अगस्त को 94.29 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड तक कम हो गया। इस माह के दौरान, निम्न स्तरीय मूल्यों के दबाव के साथ बाज़ार के लिए बोझ बनकर अधिपूर्ति जारी रही है।

अगस्त माह 2019 में, सभी समूह सूचकांकों का मूल्य कम हो गया। प्रतिकूल मौसम के पूर्वानुमान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विगत माह में 4.7% प्रतिलाभ के बाद भी, ब्राजिलियाई नैचुरल्स के मूल्य में 9.1% कमी के साथ 95.85 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड हो गया। अन्य मृदु का मूल्य 6.8% घटकर 126.23 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड हो गया, जबकि कोलंबियाई मृदु का मूल्य भी 6.1% घटकर 129.2 यूएस सेंट्स/ पाउंड हो गया। अन्य मृदु के निम्न स्तरीय मूल्यों के कारण कोलंबियाई मृदु तथा अन्य मृदु के बीच का अंतर 37.5% बढ़कर 2.97 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड तक पहुँच गया। रोबस्टा का मूल्य 4.3% घटकर 70.78 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड हो गया, जो विगत 12 महीनों के दौरान सबसे कम मासिक औसत है।

न्यूयॉर्क एवं लंदन के फ्यूचर्स बाज़ारों के मापन के अनुसार अगस्त माह में, अरेबिका एवं रोबस्टा कॉफ़ी का अंतरपणन विगत चार माह में प्रथम बार घटकर 38.97 यूएस सेंट्स/ पाउंड हो गया, जो जुलाई 2019 की तुलना में 11.8% कम था। सभी समूह सूचकांकों की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता के अनुसार, आईसीओ समष्टिक सूचकांक मूल्य की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता 2.3% कम होते हुए 6.9% पर पहुँच गई। अरेबिका समूह सूचकांकों में से, ब्राजीलियाई नैचुरल्स, अन्य मृदु एवं कोलंबियाई मृदु की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता क्रमशः 9.3% के साथ 2.7% अंक, 7.2% के साथ 2.5% अंक एवं 6.6% के साथ 2.1% अंक तक कम हो गया है। रोबस्टा की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता विगत माह की तुलना में 5.6% के साथ 1.3% अंक तक कम हो गई।

सभी समूह सूचकांकों की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता कम



होने के कारण आईसीओ समग्र सूचकांक मूल्य की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता 2.3% घटकर 6.9% तक पहुँच गई। अरेबिका के समूह सूचकांकों में से, ब्राजीलियाई नैचुरल्स की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता 2.7% अंक घटकर 9.3% तक पहुँच गई, अन्य मृदु में यह 2.5% अंक से 7.2% तथा कोलम्बियाई मृदु में 2.1% अंक कम होकर 6.6% तक पहुँच गई। रोबस्टा की अंतर-दिवसीय परिवर्तनशीलता विगत माह की तुलना में 1.3% अंक घटकर 5.6% हुई।

निर्यात :

जुलाई 2018 की तुलना में जुलाई 2019 के दौरान, पर्याप्त आपूर्ति के कारण वैश्विक कॉफ़ी का निर्यात 9.5% तक बढ़कर 11.34 मिलियन बैग्स पहुँच गया। कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2018-19 के प्रथम दस माहों में वैश्विक निर्यात 10.2% बढ़कर 109.41 मिलियन बैग्स तक पहुँच गया है। अक्तूबर 2018 से जुलाई 2019 तक ब्राज़ीलियाई नैचुरल्स का नौभरण 35.08 मिलियन बैग्स के साथ 27.6% बढ़ा है। कोलंबियाई मृदु 12.59 मिलियन बैग्स के साथ 7.6% बढ़ा, जबकि रोबस्टा का निर्यात कॉफ़ी वर्ष के प्रथम दस महीनों में 38.90 मिलियन बैग्स के साथ 6.9% बढ़ा है। अक्तूबर 2017 की तुलना में, जुलाई 2018 में अन्य मृदु का निर्यात 3.7% कम होकर 22.83 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया था।

कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2018-19 के प्रथम दस महीनों के दौरान, कुल निर्यात का 91.3% ग्रीन कॉफ़ी निर्यात हुआ, जिसकी मात्रा 99.86 मिलियन बैग्स थी। चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त यह प्रवृत्ति, तीन दशकों के पूर्व प्राप्त उपलब्धि की तुलना में थोड़ी कम है, जब कुल निर्यात का लगभग 95% मात्रा ग्रीन कॉफ़ी की थी, जिससे यह संकेत प्राप्त होता है कि आयातित देशों में अत्यधिक मूल्य संवर्धन हुआ है। कुल निर्यात का 8.3% घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का नौभरण होता है, जबकि केवल 0.4% भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी का नौभरण होता है। कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2018-19 के प्रथम दस महीनों के दौरान, घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का कुल निर्यात 9.06 मिलियन बैग्स तथा भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी का निर्यात 4,87,080 बैग्स तक पहुँच गया है।

कॉफ़ी उत्पादक देशों में से, **मेक्सिको, कोलंबिया, वियतनाम, ब्राजील तथा डोमिनिकन गणराज्य** भुनी कॉफ़ी के पाँच सर्वोत्तम निर्यातकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, जहाँ कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2018-19 के प्रथम दस माहों में कुल भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी का निर्यात 92.7% था। मेक्सिको ने 1,83,832 बैग्स तथा कोलंबिया ने 1,24,560 बैग्स की भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी का नौभरण किया। वियतनाम से भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी के निर्यात में 19.8% की कमी के साथ 1,16,407 बैग्स तथा ब्राजील से भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी के निर्यात में 1.1% की कमी के साथ 15,874 बैग्स तक पहुँच गया। यद्यपि, डोमिनिकन गणराज्य से भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी का

नौभरण 45.9% बढ़कर 11,054 बैग्स हो गया। भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी के नौभरण के लिए मुख्य गंतव्य संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका था, जहाँ 2018-19 के प्रथम दस माहों के दौरान कुल वैश्विक निर्यात का लगभग 60% निर्यात हुआ है।

अक्तूबर 2018 से जुलाई 2019 तक **घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक ब्राजील** था, जहाँ से 3.29 मिलियन बैग्स तक का नौभरण हुआ, जो विगत वर्ष की समान अवधि की तुलना में 10.7% अधिक था। **भारत से 1.59 मिलियन बैग्स** का निर्यात हुआ, जो कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2017-18 के प्रथम दस माह की तुलना में, 10.3% कम था। वियतनाम से घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का निर्यात 48% बढ़कर 1.06 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। इंडोनेशिया से घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का नौभरण 20.5% घटकर 990,279 बैग्स हो गया, जबकि मेक्सिको से घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का निर्यात 6.5% घटकर 674,988 बैग्स हो गया। अक्तूबर 2018 से जुलाई 2019 तक घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का नौभरण के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, रूसी संघ, फिलीपींस, जर्मनी तथा पोलैंड मुख्य गंतव्य थे।

जबकि विगत तीन दशकों में, संसाधित कॉफ़ी का शेयर अधिकतर अपरिवर्तित रहा था। मूलत: संसाधित कॉफ़ी का मूल्य अधिक होने की संभावना है, क्योंकि ग्रीन कॉफ़ी की तुलना में, संसाधित कॉफ़ी के लिए उच्च स्तरीय इकाई मूल्य प्राप्त होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, संसाधित ग्रीन कॉफ़ी से, ब्राजील के निर्यात के इकाई मूल्य दुगुना होता है, जबकि कोलंबिया से संसाधित कॉफ़ी के इकाई मूल्य, ग्रीन कॉफ़ी की तुलना में लगभग 60-75% अधिक है। 2018-19 में, ब्राजील तथा कोलंबिया द्वारा निर्यातित ग्रीन कॉफ़ी का मासिक औसत इकाई मूल्य क्रमश: 94.66 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड तथा 139.07 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड रहा था। इनके तुलना करने से, ब्राजील एवं कोलंबिया से भुनी हुई कॉफ़ी का औसत इकाई मूल्य क्रमश: 224.30 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड एवं 247.76 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड था। ब्राजील एवं कोलंबिया से घुलनशील कॉफ़ी का निर्यात का औसत इकाई मूल्य क्रमश: 210.44 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड एवं 221.82 यूएस सेंट्स/पाउंड था। कॉफ़ी क्षेत्र में इस मूल्य वर्धन ने, चाहे स्थानीय उपभोग हो या नए निर्यात बाजार, दोनों के लिए निरंतर माँग में वृद्धि से लाभ प्रदान किया जा सकता है।

भारतीय कॉफ़ी निर्यात (01. 01. 2019 से 31. 08. 2019 तक) मे.ट.में

क्र.सं.	निर्यात	अनंतिम निर्यात		अनंतिम पुन: निर्यात		कुल अनंतिम निर्यात	
		भारतीय कॉ. फी	विगत वर्ष की संगत अवधि	अनंतिम पुन:निर्यात	विगत वर्ष की संगत अवधि	कुल अनंतिम निर्यात	विगत वर्ष की संगत अवधि
		1	2	3	4	(1+3)	(2+4)
1	अरे. पार्चमेंट	30795	33332	7	0	30802	33332
2	अरे. चेरी	8208	9830	0	0	8208	9830
3	रोब. पार्चमेंट	29103	20092	0	0	29103	20092
4	रोबस्टा चेरी	120304	116104	0	0	120304	116104
5	भुने बीज	47	49	0	0	47	49
6	भुने व पिसे	130	178	0	0	130	178
7	इनस्टेंट	14411	18632	60330	61066	74741	79698
	कुल	202998	198217	60337	61067	263335	259284

संकलन : डॉ. डी. आर. बाबु रेड्डी, उप निदेशक (बाज़ार अनुसंधान), कॉफ़ी बोर्ड, बेंगलूरु

कॉफ़ी बोर्ड के मुख्य कार्यालय में हिंदी पखवाड़ा संपन्न

कॉफी बोर्ड के मुख्य कार्यालय में दिनांक 01.09.2019 से 14.09.2019 तक हिंदी पखवाड़ा मनाया गया । हिंदी पखवाड़े के दौरान, कार्यालय के अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न हिंदी प्रतियोगिताएँ आयोजित की गईं। 16 सितंबर 2019 को अपराह्न 03.30 बजे हिंदी पखवाड़े का समापन समारोह आयोजित किया गया। इस अवसर पर विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में, डॉ. मैथिली. पी. राव, संकायाध्यक्ष, भाषा विभाग, जैन विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूरु पधारी थीं। कार्यालय के वित्त निदेशक श्री एन. एन. नरेन्द्रा, आई ओ एफ़ एस ने कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता की तथा मुख्य कार्यालय के संयुक्त

निदेशक (वि/प्रशा.) श्री ए . पी. अनंत कुमार भी मंच पर उपस्थित थे ।

मंचासीन विशिष्ट अतिथि एवं अधिकारी गण के करकमलों से दीप प्रज्वलन के साथ कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ हुआ। राजभाषा स्कंध के उप निदेशक श्री. एम. पी. दामोदरन ने ईश-वंदना प्रस्तुत की। सुश्री उषा, कनिष्ठ हिंदी अनुवादक ने मंच पर उपस्थित विशिष्ट अतिथि एवं अन्य गणमान्य पदाधिकारियों तथा सभागार में उपस्थित अधिकारियों व

कर्मचारियों का हार्दिक स्वागत किया। तत्पश्चात श्री. मादप्पा, कनिष्ठ हिंदी अनुवादक ने माननीय गृह मंत्रिजी के संदेश का वाचन किया। उसके बाद, राजभाषा स्कंध के उप निदेशक श्री. एम. पी. दामोदरन द्वारा बोर्ड के राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई।

सुश्री उषा, कनिष्ठ हिंदी अनुवादक ने वाणिज्य विभाग के सचिव के संदेश का वाचन किया । श्रीमती अनुश्री, कनिष्ठ हिंदी अनुवादक ने सभागार को मुख्य अतिथि का संक्षिप्त परिचय दिया।

विशिष्ट अतिथि, वित्त निदेशक एवं संयुक्त निदेशक (वि/प्रशा.) के करकमलों द्वारा हिंदी पखवाड़े के दौरान आयोजित विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं के पुरस्कार विजेताओं को पुरस्कार एवं प्रमाण-पत्र वितरित किए गए । इस समारोह के दौरान, कॉफ़ी बोर्ड में वित्तीय वर्ष

2018-19 के दौरान राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन के क्षेत्र में उत्तम निष्पादन के लिए आयोजित शील्ड एवं प्रमाण-पत्रों का वितरण किया गया तथा राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधीजी की 150वीं जन्म-जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में आयोजित कन्नड़/ हिंदी/ अंग्रेज़ी निबंध प्रतियोगिता के पुरस्कार वितरण भी संपन्न हुआ । इस अवसर पर, बोर्ड की वार्षिक गृह पत्रिका 'अंकुर' के लिए अपना योगदान प्रदान करने वाले रचनाकारों को भी स्मृति चिह्न से सम्मानित किया गया ।

आदरणीय विशिष्ट अतिथि डॉ. मैथिली. पी. राव ने अपने आशीर्वचनों के दौरान, राजभाषा हिंदी के महत्व एवं भाषाई विरोध को छोड़कर प्रत्येक भाषा के विकास पर ज़ोर देते हुए राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता को बनाए रखने के लिए हिंदी के विकास की ओर सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और बोर्ड के प्रगतिशील राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन की सराहना की। बोर्ड के वित्त निदेशक ने अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण के अवसर पर भाषा के महत्व एवं राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कार्यालयीन भाषा में सरल हिंदी के प्रयोग करने का अनुरोध किया ।

तदुपरांत, श्री. मादप्पा, कनिष्ठ हिंदी अनुवादक के धन्यवाद ज्ञापन एवं राष्ट्रगान के साथ समारोह सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न हुआ ।

"INDIAN COFFEE"

(English Monthly)

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IndianCoffee

The Coffee Magazine

Advertisement Tariff

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Back Cover in colour	15,000
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Full Page Non-bleed	Width 171mm x Height 238.5mm
Full Page Bleed	Bleed Area: Width 206mm x Height 275mm Trim Area: Width 200mm x Height 270mm Text Area: Width 171mm x Height 238.5mm
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