

UH-CTAHR Coffee Research and Extension Update 2021-2022

Andrea Kawabata

Extension Agent for Coffee and Orchard Crops

May 20, 2022

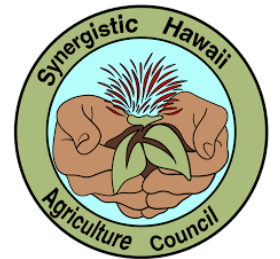
Hawaii Coffee Association Conference

Outline:

1. Coffee and CLR survey
2. CLR pesticide research trials
3. Coffee tissue culture
4. CBB repellent and biocontrol
5. Inflation and coffee
6. Coffee efforts on Kauai
7. Catimor/Mokka hybrids
8. CLR-resistant plant propagation



Funding and collaborations



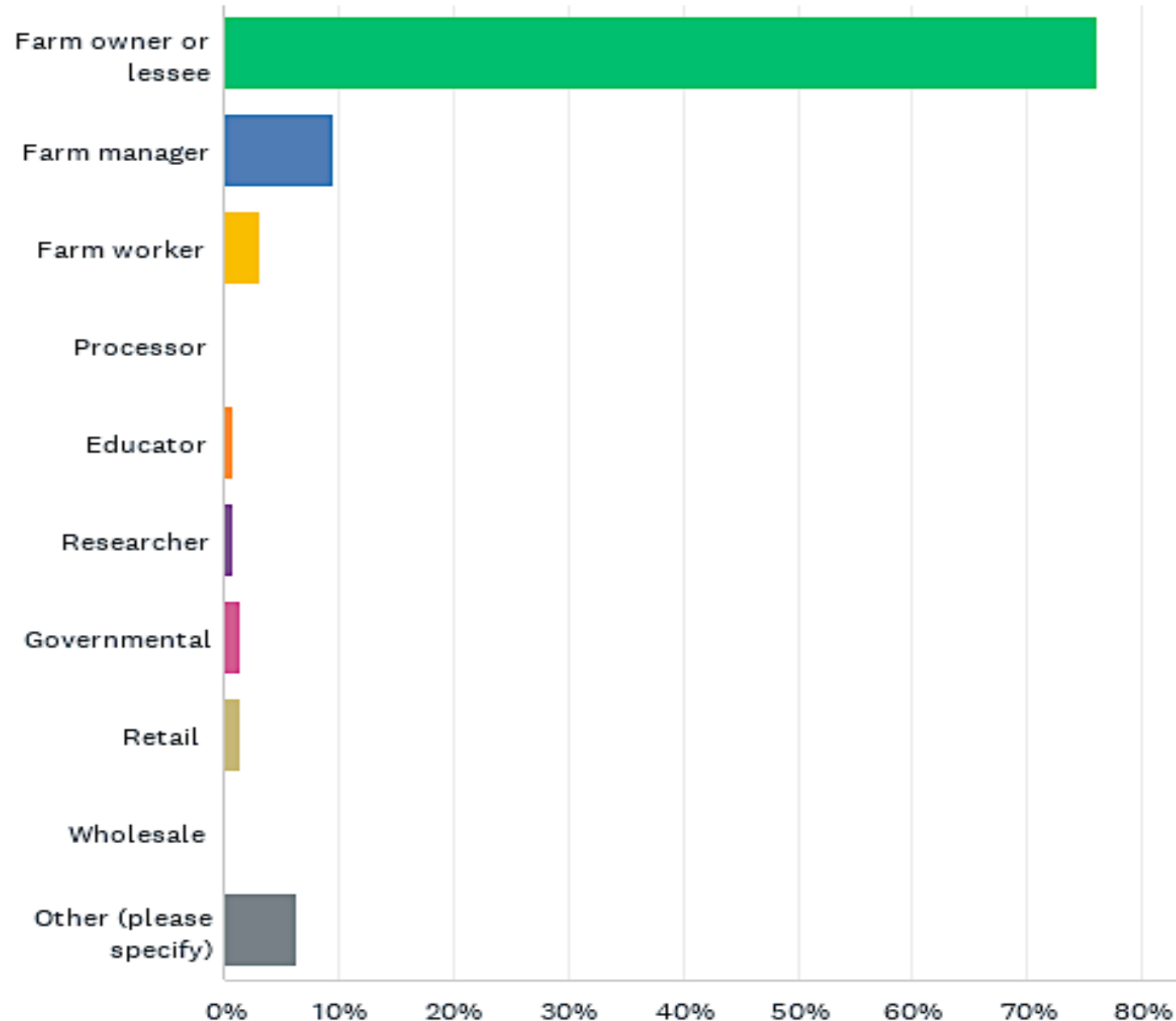
United Kau
Farmers
Cooperative

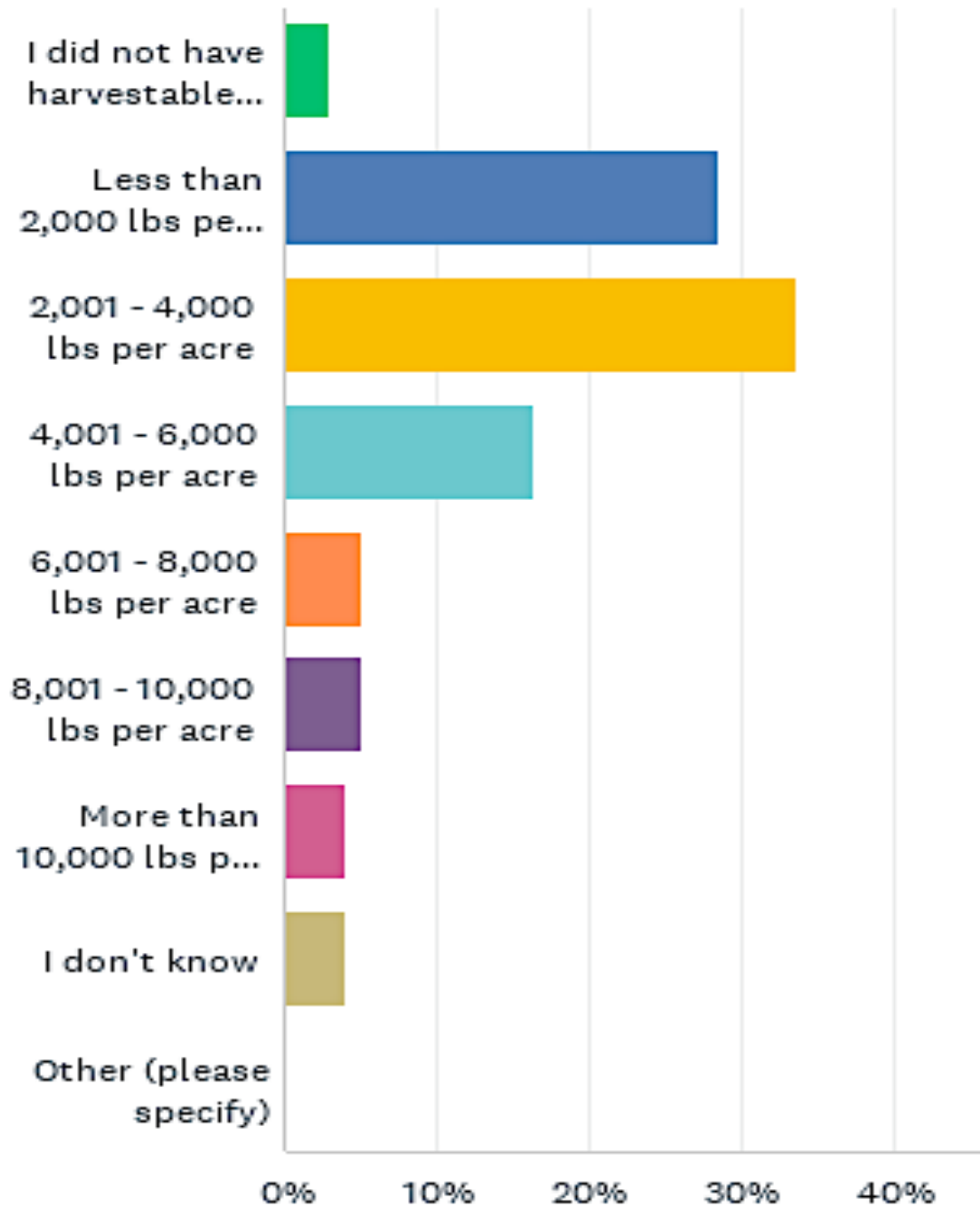
Hawaii's
Coffee
Industry

Our Many
Volunteers

2021/2022 Coffee industry & CLR survey

- 128 responses
 - 91% Big Island
 - 9% Maui, Oahu, Kauai
 - 62% <5 acres
 - 14% certified organic; <1.0A
 - Estate and cherry sales
- Translated to Spanish





In the previous (2020-2021) coffee season, what was the estimated harvested, ripe cherry yield per acre for the farm(s)?

48% - decreased a little to a lot compared to the past 3-5 years.



What are your main
FIELD challenges, and
how serious are these
problems?

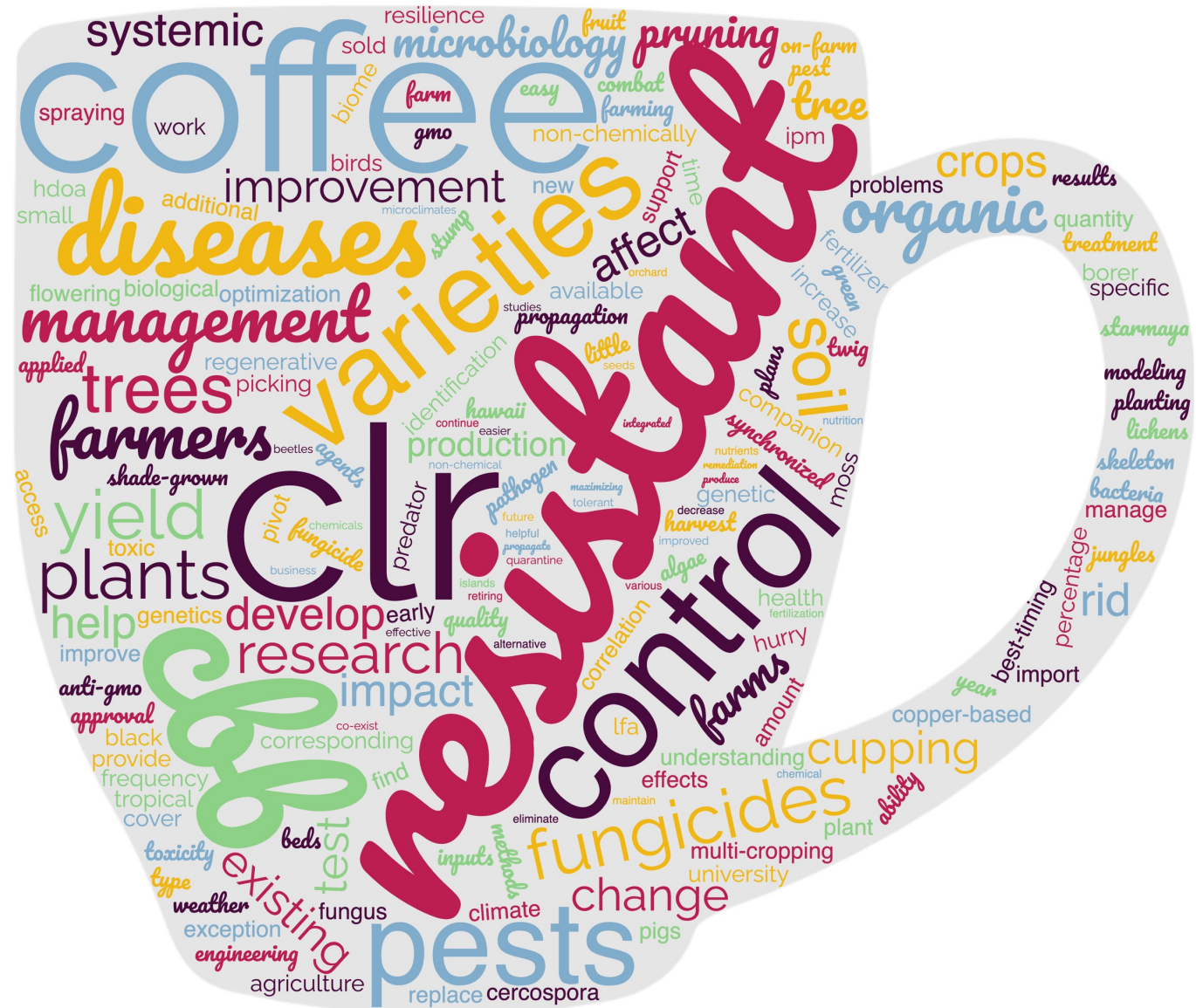
- Pests and diseases
- Tree decline and/or tree death
- Issues related to farm labor

CLR results



Activity	< 5% CLR Infection & Severity	> 26% CLR Infection & Severity
Field sanitation – destroy infected materials	More likely	Less likely
Field sanitation – decrease overstory shade and surrounding plants	Less likely	More likely
Submit soil and/or leaf tissue samples	More likely	Less likely
Increase or modify fertilization program	More likely	Less likely
Spray an approved fungicide	More likely	Less likely; 20% did not spray any fungicides on their farm
Active farm participation & awareness	Remains the same to increased	Decreased to remains the same
Managing CLR at a level that keeps your operation profitable?	Yes; I don't know	No; I don't know

What coffee-related scientific research do you want to see conducted?



IR-4 Pesticide Registration Program Update

Dr. Zhiqiang Cheng, Julie
Coughlin, and James Kam



The
IR-4
Project 

Fungicides for Coffee Leaf Rust

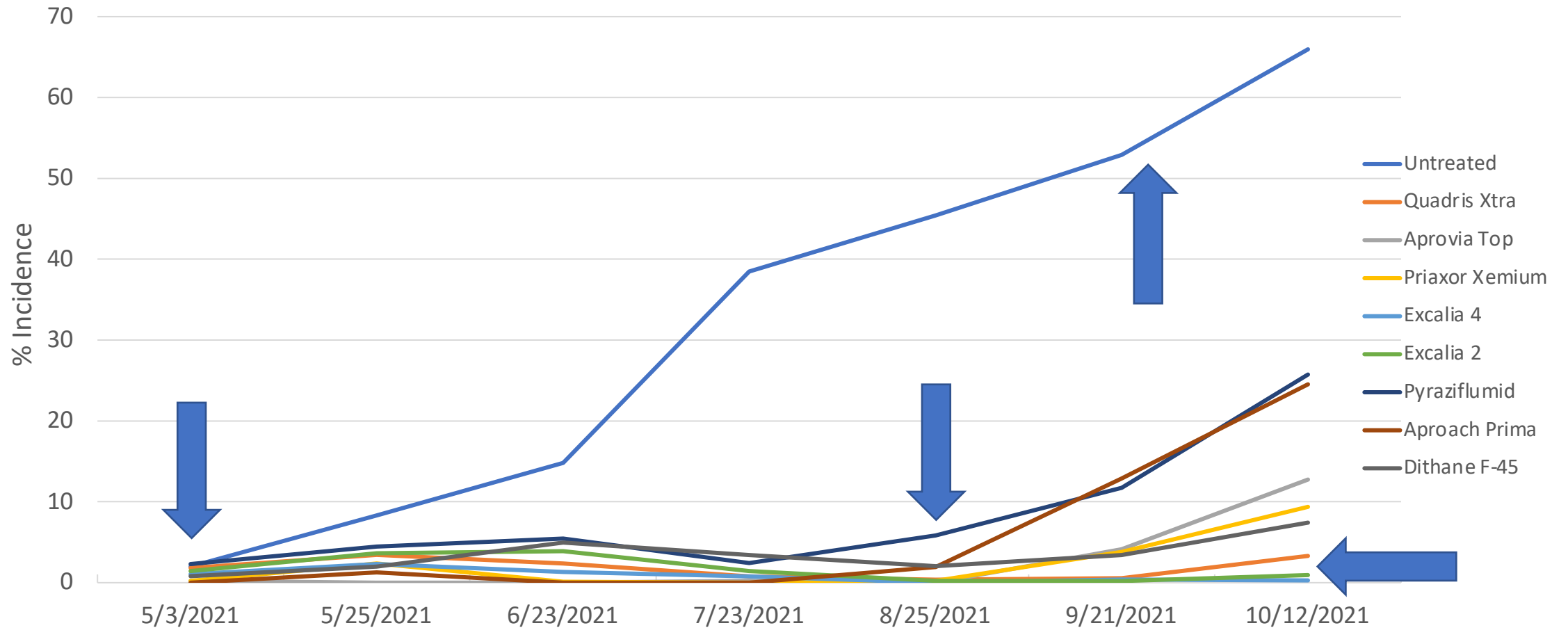
Fungicide Products Tested in 2021:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • Quadris Xtra [®] | <i>Syngenta</i> |
| • Aprovia [®] Top | <i>Syngenta</i> |
| • Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] | <i>BASF</i> |
| • Aproach [®] Prima | <i>Corteva</i> |
| • Dithane [®] F-45 | <i>Corteva</i> |
| • Pyraziflumid 20SC | <i>Nichino America</i> |
| • Excalia [™] | <i>Valent</i> |



Results

Coffee Leaf Rust Fungicide Efficacy



2022 IR-4 Coffee Trials

Coffee Leaf Rust Fungicide Trial 2022

- Pyraziflumid 20SC *Nichino America*
- Excalia™ *Valent*
- Alto 100 SL *Syngenta*
- Abound *Syngenta*

Other 2022 Coffee Trials

- Anthracnose fungicide screening trial
- GF-3206 herbicide screening trial



Thank You !
www.ir4project.org
www.wrir4.org



SCRI CLR Field Trial Project



Dr. Zhiqiang Cheng, UH Manoa

- Kona Hills (concurrent with UH's IR-4 CLR trial, but different treatments).
- The trees were recently stumped (Feb. 2022).
- When new shoots grow, contact fungicide will be applied to protect the tree during first growth.
- After shoots are big enough, the trial will begin (est. late June or early July 2022).

Field trial plot area



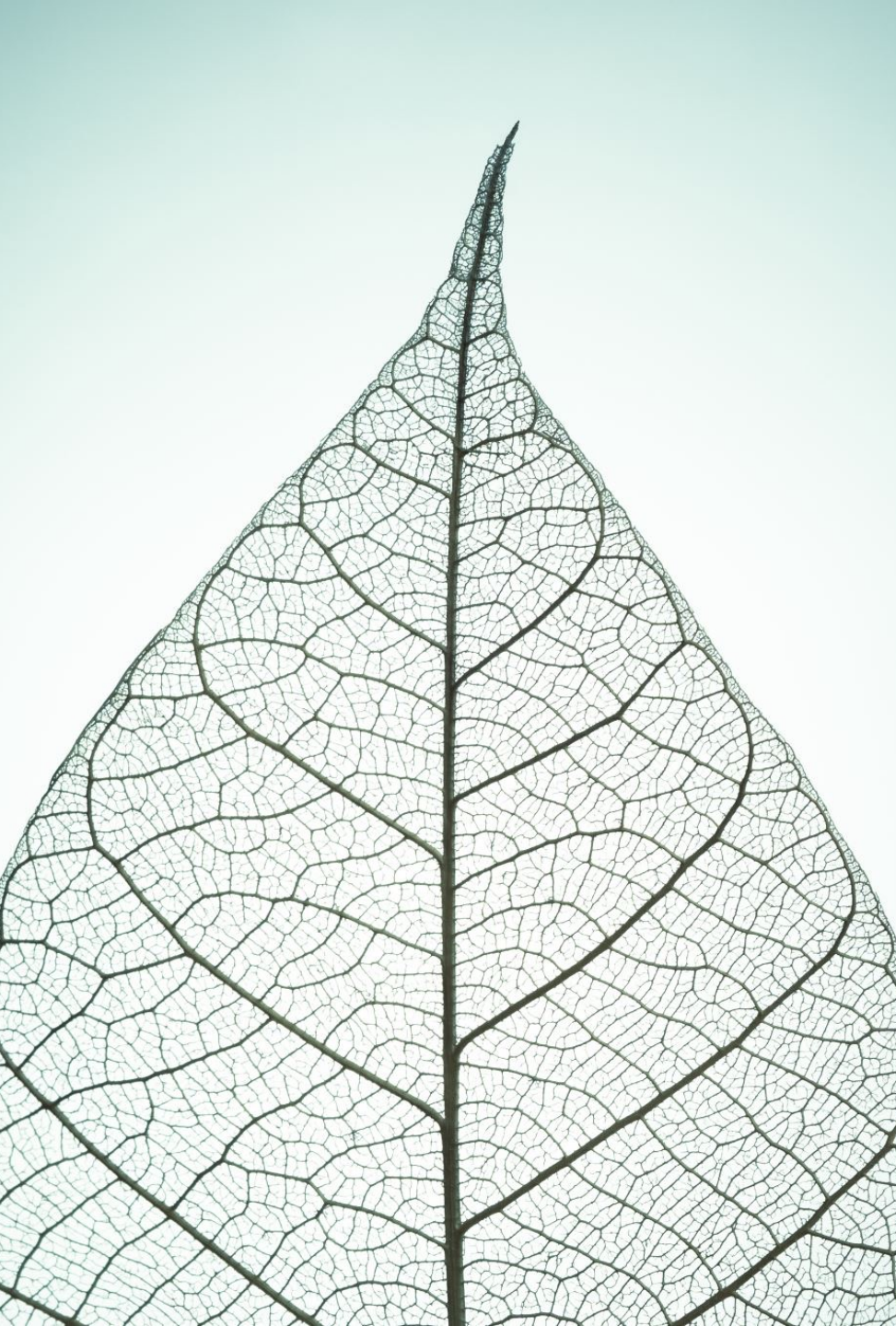
End of Feb. 2022



End of April 2022

Systemic fungicide and biological control products being tested

- Azoxystrobin - Organic Systemic, interrupts electron transport chains
- Benzovindiflupyr + Azoxystrobin - Systemic
- Picoxystrobin - Systemic, inhibits mitochondrial respiration
- Myclobutanil - Systemic, inhibits fungal membrane production
- *Pseudomonas chlororaphis* strain AFS009 - Bacterial biocontrol
- Untreated control



Data Collection

Observing three trees per treatment and six branches per tree.

- Number of infected leaves per branch
- Number of lesions per leaf
- Percentage of leaf surface that is infected

5 leaves will be chosen at random excluding selected branches from the whole tree and evaluated for incidence and severity.

- Phytotoxicity from the fungicides will be monitored.

SCRI CLR tissue culture of coffee



Goal 1

Establishing
embryo culture in
preparation for
large scale
micropropagation

Goal 2

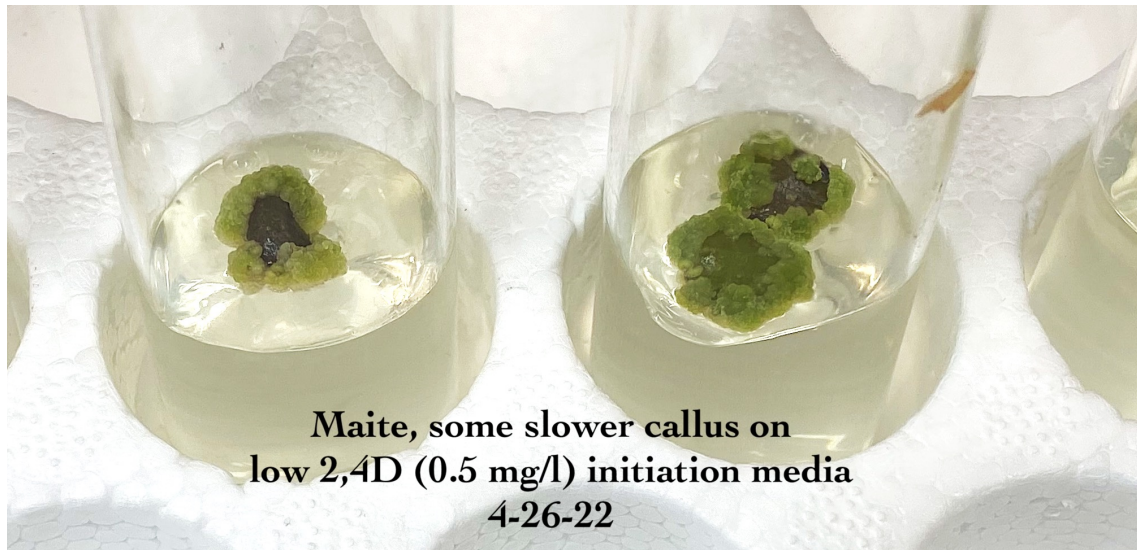
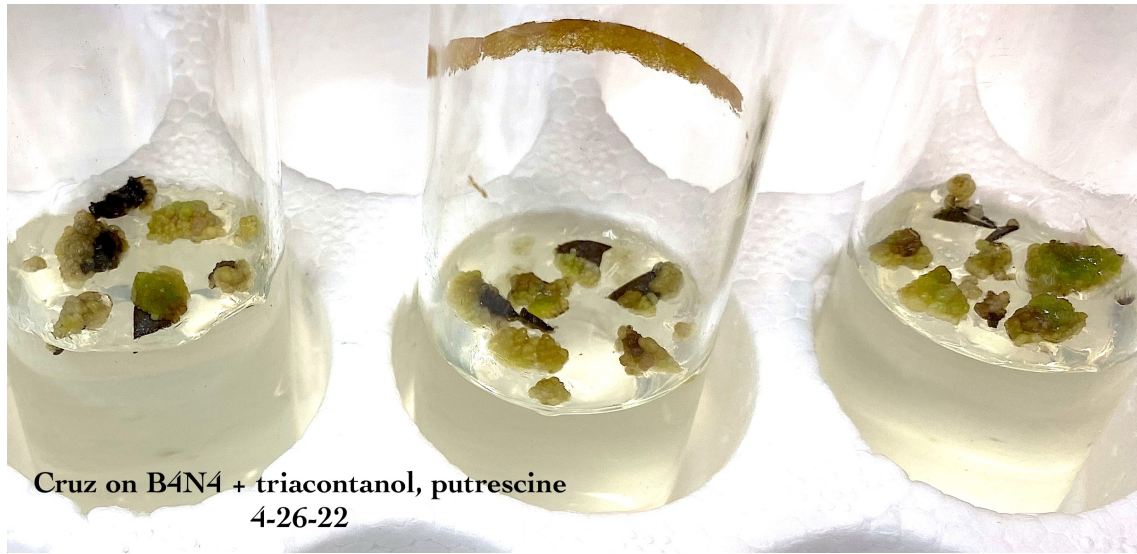
Set-up of
bioreactor facility

Goal 3

Plant production
and
acclimatization



Dr. Michael Shintaku
UH-CTAHR
Hawaii County Administrator



CBB repellent and biocontrol

Dr. Mark G. Wright

Plant and Environmental Protection Sciences



Verbenone as a CBB repellent

- A pine beetle repellent pheromone labeled for tree protection
- We have run trials with the ISCA Tech SPLAT delivery system
- Preliminary trials showed potential to reduce CBB infestation by 50%

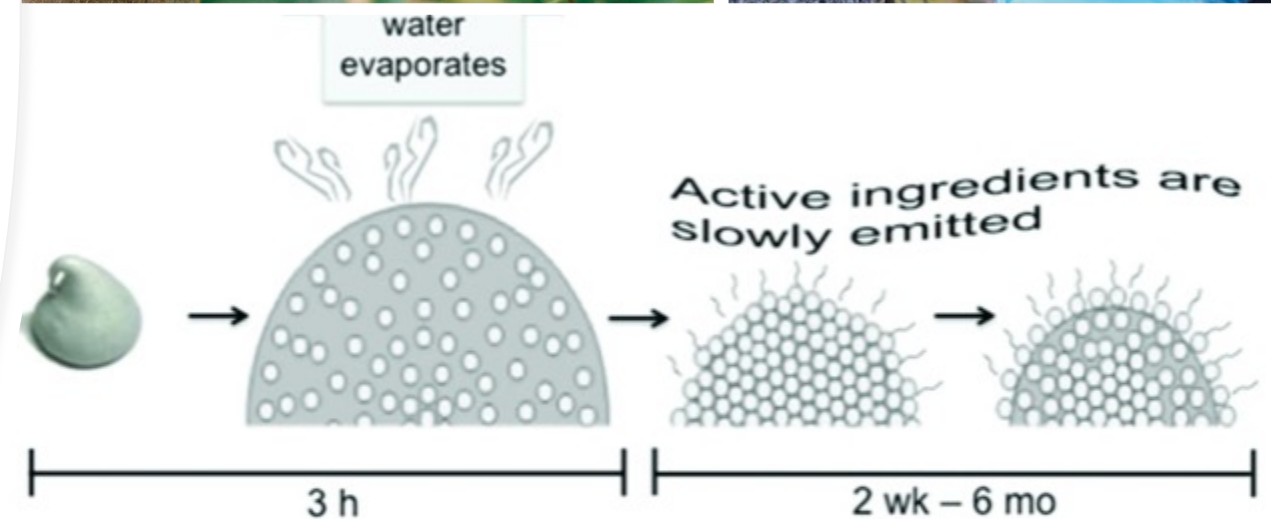


Figure 2. Following application, the SPLAT® emulsion dries and becomes rainfast within 3 hours, then releases active ingredients at a controlled rate for 2 weeks to 6 months.

2022 work

- Have been issued HDOA Experimental Use Permit for verbenone (SPLAT VERB) registration trials
- Trials will be started as soon as coffee beans on Oahu are susceptible (late flowering!)
- Expect registration by the end of 2022 season.



CBB biocontrol: *Phymastichus coffea* LaSalle (Eulophidae)

With Dr. Peter Follett, USDA-ARS



- Originally from Africa; introduced broadly in Latin America
- Parasite of adult beetle; Small (♀ 1mm), long life cycle, short adult longevity; 2 eggs per host.
- Have demonstrated high degree of host specificity – does not attack native species.
- Applications for release in HI under review at USDA-APHIS and HDOA; hopeful for positive response by Fall 2022

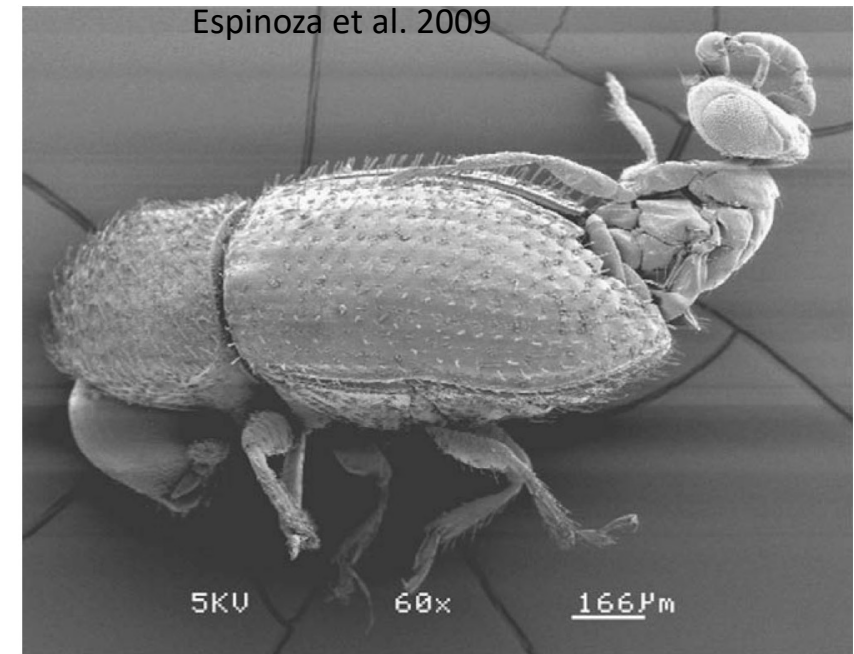


Fig. 5. An adult female of *Phymastichus coffea* emerging from a coffee berry borer.

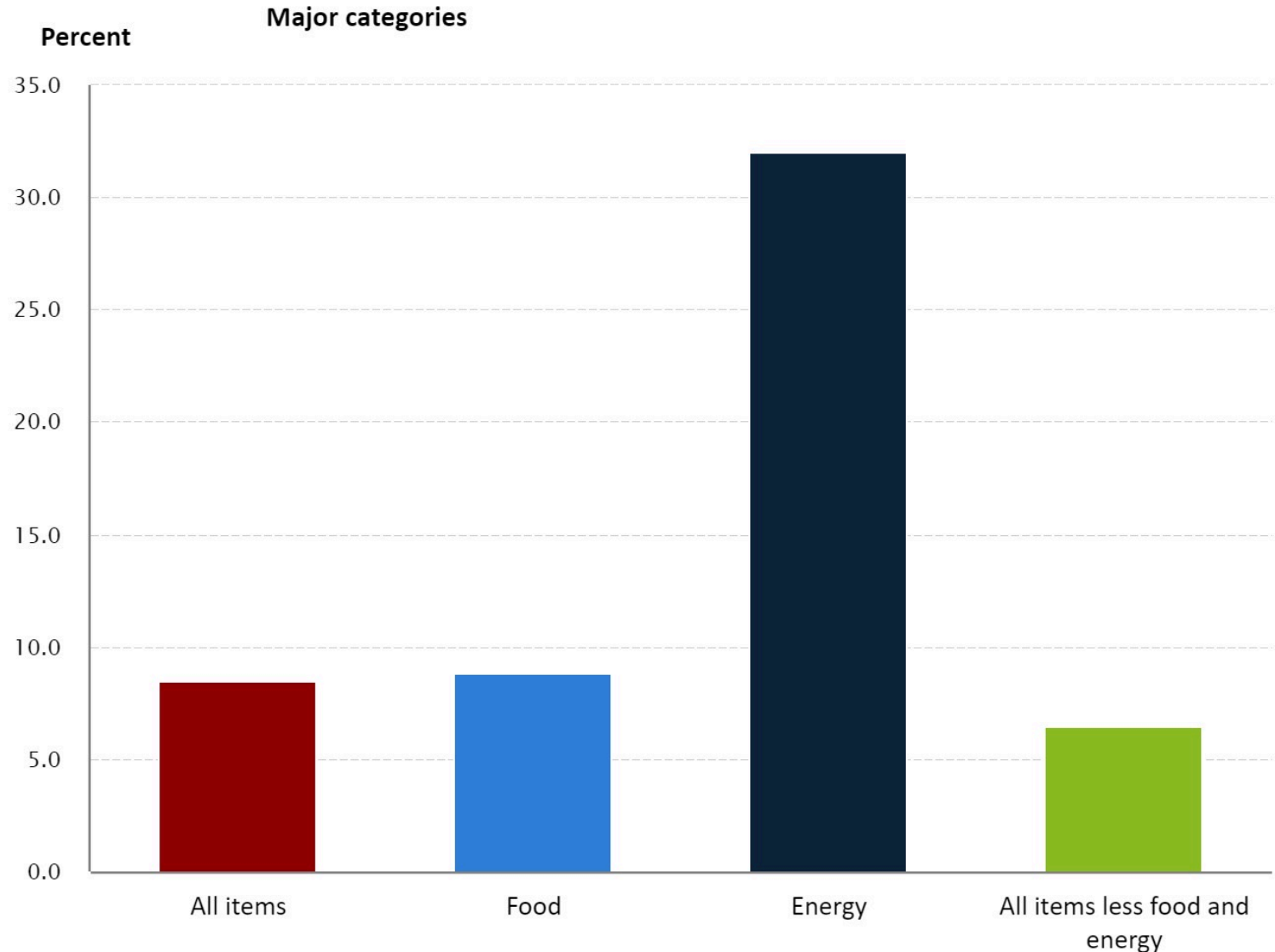
Inflation in the U.S.

- Consumer purchasing power March 2022 inflation reached 8.5%
- Highest in 40+ years

Shannon Sand
Assist.
Extension Agent
in Agricultural
Finance



12-month percentage change, Consumer Price Index, selected categories, March 2022, not seasonally adjusted

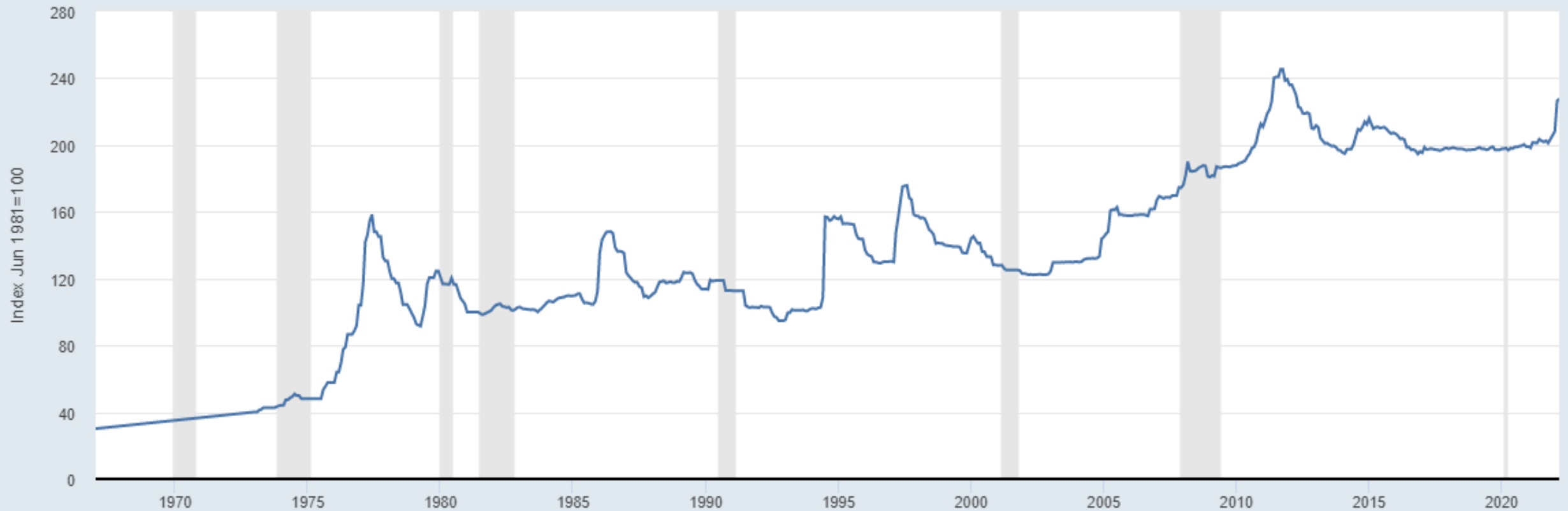


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Inflation in the U.S. for Coffee March 2022 (PPI)

FRED

— Producer Price Index by Industry: Coffee and Tea Manufacturing: Roasted Coffee



Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

fred.stlouisfed.org



What does this mean for Hawaii coffee producers?

- Input prices are on the rise
- Important to look at budget, farm and business records
 - Compare your farm to benchmarks
 - Historical yields and current production
 - Input costs
 - Potential value-added (processing, use of coffee “waste”, etc.)

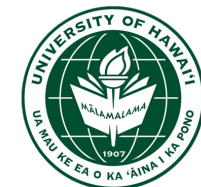
CTAHR CES (Kauai County Update 2021-22)

- Survey of CBB at the Moloa'a Bay Coffee Farm (with KISC, HDOA)
 - Coffee berries were visually inspected and CBB traps were deployed on the periphery of the farm.
 - CBB was detected with both methods, but visual inspection was easier and more rapid than trap detection.
- Survey of coffee root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*) (with Dr. Koon-Hui Wang)
 - Coffee root-knot nematodes were not detected in the surveyed commercial coffee farms.



Coffee root-knot nematode survey team at
Kauai Coffee

*Dr. Roshan Manandhar, Asst. Extension
Agent for Invasive Species Management*



CTAHR CES (Kauai County Update 2021-22)

COFFEE BERRY BORER

What is it?

The coffee berry borer or (*Hypothenemus hampei*) (Ferrari) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Scolytinae), called broca in Spanish, is a bark beetle endemic to East Central Africa that is now distributed throughout nearly all coffee-producing regions in the world. CBB is the most economically important coffee pest worldwide. CBB and other scolytid beetles have their life cycle inside the host plant making these insects difficult to control. Coffee is its only host plant for this species in Hawaii.

CBB Description and Symptoms

Adult female beetles range in size from 1.4-1.7 mm (1/16 inch), with males much smaller. When adult beetles emerge from pupation, their abdomen appears a blackish-brown, with a lighter brown pronotum. As they reach maturity, their bodies darken to black or nearly black. Only female CBB infect new and existing coffee berries.



The noticeable characteristic for identification of CBB is its point of entry into the coffee berry. CBB bores through the scar at the blossom end of the fruit, lays its eggs, and rears its larvae in the seed.

Impacts and Damage

Initial damage is caused by CBB boring through the berry skin, parchment, and then into the seed to create galleries for eggs. Secondary fungi and larva feeding damage causes additional injury to the coffee bean.

The combined damage can lower coffee quality, and possibly destroy the entire bean. Without proper management, CBB damages can reduce marketable yield by up to 90%, lower the quality of coffee, and affect Hawaii's reputation in the specialty market.



COFFEE LEAF RUST

What is it?

Coffee Leaf Rust, also known as CLR, is a fungal pathogen caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*. This devastating disease of coffee is found on all islands where coffee is grown in Hawaii. If CLR is left untreated, it can eventually lead to the death of the entire plant. Coffee is the only host of CLR.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of this disease appear first on the upper leaf surface as irregularly shaped, yellowish spots. Later, powdery yellow to orange spores appear within these spots on the lower surface of the leaf. Seedlings may also display yellowish spots and lesions upon sprouting.

Spots can form anywhere, but mostly begin at the leaf edges or tips where water collects. The first lesions usually appear on the lowermost leaves and infection slowly progresses upward in the tree. Trees may prematurely drop infected leaves resulting in long, bare branches and spots can also show up on young seedlings.

Impacts and Damage

If CLR is allowed to continue uncontrolled or is improperly addressed, it may lead to the following:

- Increase in spore population within the farm
- Significant leaf loss
- Diminished tree health and vegetative growth
- In subsequent years of infection, coffee quality and production will be severely reduced and tree death can occur.



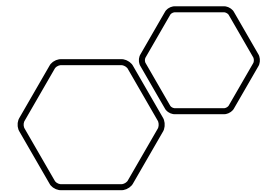
CLR Lesions



- Coordinate CBB & CLR response planning meetings (CTAHR, HDOA and KISC)
 - Monthly meeting for CBB & CLR status updates and rapid response planning - continuous
- CBB & CLR kit in preparation (by KISC)
 - Consists of rack cards, jeweler's loop, and CBB specimens
 - Aimed to educate backyard coffee growers and general public



Catimor/Mokka hybrid CLR resistance and quality project





Resistance and Harvest

- Kona Research Station
- 20 individual trees; 10 different selections
- Tree by tree data – first year
 - Hand harvested, weighed, pulped, fermented, sun dried, and vacuum-sealed

Cupping on 3/15/22

- Greenwell Farms
 - Tommy, Chai, Jennifer of GFI
 - Brittany, Madeline of Pacific Coffee Research
 - Tracie Matsumoto of USDA-PBARC
- Cupping of top 4 Catimor/Mokka hybrid selections plus Kona Typica
 - Overall yield, cherry quality, and size



Tree #	Assigned Genotype^	Appearance	Leaf Tip Color	Cherry Size*	Yield**	Ave Cupping Score***
4	MA2/Catimor hybrid	Dwarf/Compact	Green	Medium	High	84.00
6	MA2/Catimor hybrid	Dwarf/Compact	Green	Large	Medium	83.33
2	MA2/Catimor hybrid	Dwarf/Compact	Green	Large	Medium	82.25
15	T.08667/Costa Rica 95	Dwarf/Compact	Bronze	Large	High	81.58
Kona Typica		Tall	Light Bronze	Large	High	81.92

^ Determined by Dr. Dapeng Zhang, USDA-ARS research geneticist in Beltsville, Maryland

* In 2021, the average weight per berry of 1800 cherry from grafted typica trees - 2.04 grams

** 5x12 for 726 trees per acre; 10,000 lb cherry per acre

*** 80+ score for specialty coffee

#4: Dried orange, dark chocolate, caramel, red fruit, floral, red apple, citric and malic acid, juicy body.

Dried cherry, brown sugar, cacao, sweet spice, juicy body, lemon.

Sweet, caramel, spice, chocolate, bright acidity but thin body, juicy sensation.

2nd year of data

- Confirm CLR resistance and coffee quality
- Other trees should be considered
- Replicating top trees





CLR-resistant clonal plant propagation

Trialing grafting methods for mother-plant replication

CLR & CBB videos and presentations

Kona Extension YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8pf1heM57lArMBpl8kkmOg>



Dr. Stuart T. Nakamoto, Shannon, and Matt

<p>Cafedak for Hawaiian Coffee Production 27:05</p>	<p>Priaxor Fungicide - Section 18 Label 18:54</p>	<p>WPS or Worker Protection Standard 27:53</p>	<p>Using Priaxor for CLR Management 22:10</p>
Cafedak Coffee Biostimulant Workshop Presentation by...	Priaxor Xemium and its Section 18 Requirements...	The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Pesticid...	Using Priaxor for CLR Management Presented by...
<p>Monitoring CLR on Hawaii Island: first year insights from commercial farms 8:48</p>	<p>Coffee Management in the Presence of CLR (and CBB) 20:35</p>	<p>CBB-CLR Pesticide Subsidy Program 4:49</p>	<p>Registration of Fungicides for Coffee Leaf Rust 7:04</p>
Monitoring CLR on Hawaii Island Presentation by Dr...	Coffee Management in the Presence of CLR (and CBB)...	HDOA's CBB and CLR Pesticide Subsidy Program...	Registration of Fungicides for Coffee Leaf Rust...
<p>Coffee Crop Insurance Causes of Loss, Inspection... 11:57</p>	<p>Coffee Fruit and Coffee Tree Subsidies 2:11</p>	<p>Coffee Fruit and Coffee Tree Crop Insurance 22:53</p>	<p>Coffee Tree Pest and Disease Coverage and Tree... 12:44</p>
Coffee Crop Insurance Causes of Loss, Inspection...	Coffee Fruit and Coffee Tree Subsidies	Coffee Fruit and Coffee Tree Crop Insurance	Coffee Tree Pest and Disease Coverage and Tree...
<p>Risk Management in Agriculture 57:38</p>	<p>Whole Farm Revenue Protection 25:15</p>	<p>Crop Insurance for Hawaii Growers 43:45</p>	<p>Disaster Assistance Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program 26:04</p>
Train the Trainer Webinar #1 - Overview of Risk...	Train the Trainer Webinar #2 - Whole Farm Insurance	Train the Trainer Webinar #3 - Crop Insurance	Train the Trainer Webinar #4 - USDA Farm Service Agency'...
<p>Coffee Berry Borer IPM 101 1:01:49</p>	<p>How to Determine % Bean Damage in Ripe Cherry 3:04</p>	<p>Coffee Berry Borer IPM - Main Harvest 2:19</p>	<p>Coffee Berry Borer IPM - End of Season Strip-Pick 2:31</p>
Coffee Berry Borer Integrated Pest Management 101...	How to Determine % Bean Damage in Ripe Cherry	Coffee Berry Borer IPM - Main Harvest	Coffee Berry Borer IPM - End of Season Strip-Pick



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

ProBlad Verde Field Trial Webinar

Preliminary Data

Tuesday, May 24, 2022
Pre-recorded presentation at 3:00 PM HST
and live Q&A at 3:30 PM HST

Presented by:

Arianna Wood, M.A.
Master's in Environmental Studies, 2021;
University of Southern California (USC)

Acknowledging Advisors:

Monalisa Chatterjee, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, USC
Environmental Studies Program

Andrea Kawabata
UH-CTAHR

Register at www.HawaiiCoffeeEd.com/problad to receive the Zoom link
or call Matt at 808-322-0164 at least 2 days before the event.


ProBlad Verde is an organic, biofungicide product that was recently approved by the HDOA under a 24(c) Special Local Need Label. This pesticide can be incorporated into a new or existing coffee leaf rust spray rotation and be used to protect coffee leaves with its translaminar and contact kill properties.

During this presentation, Arianna Wood will share about her field trial with ProBlad Verde and Serenade ASO and will present preliminary information from this project.



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www.HawaiiCoffeeEd.com/problad



Talk Story with CBB Researchers

Thursdays, 2022
12 noon - 1 PM
April and May

MULTIPLE DATES

Talk Story with COFFEE BERRY BORER Researchers 2022

by Coffee Berry Borer Area-Wide Program

44 followers [Follow](#)

Free

[Select A Date](#)

These are free, informational meetings where people can gather virtually to share their knowledge on managing coffee pests and diseases.

Location
Online event

About this event

Thursday, May 19: no meeting - HCA Conference starts in Kona


Thursday, May 26: Melissa Johnson, Ph.D. "CLR monitoring on Hawaii Island"

Thursday, June 2 Angelita Acebes-Doria Ph.D., "MyIPM Hawaii: Mobile App Fact Sheet and Management Guide for Pests in Hawaii"

The USDA-Agricultural Research Service and University of Hawaii-CTAHR invite you to participate in the Coffee Berry Borer (CBB) meetings on Zoom.

Talk Story at lunch time 12:00 noon - 1:00 PM Hawaii Time.

These are free, informational meetings where growers, researchers, and other agricultural professionals can share their knowledge on managing CBB, and coffee diseases, including coffee leaf rust (CLR).



<https://bit.ly/3Ps20z0>



Pesticide phytotoxicity burns (spots) on coffee fruit and leaves

Future trainings



- Coffee desuckering – June 4 @ Kona Research Station
- Coffee leaf rust and other pests
- Worker protection standard (WPS)
- Sprayer calibration and pesticide calculations
- Proper pesticide use
- Crop insurance
- Coffee grafting
- Coffee fertilization and nutrient management
- Soil health management
- Government programs for farms
- Grant writing for farmers
- Production and farm record keeping

www.HawaiiCoffeeEd.com

HOME

COFFEE LEAF RUST


CBB MANAGEMENT

EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

MORE...

LOG IN

Search

Select Language  Powered by Google Translate

Confirmed

Proper Pesticide Use for Coffee Diseases

Published 11/4/20;

The following public spraying to suppress article includes:

- List of fungi
- Department on coffee gr
- Some sympt
- Why spray t
- Proper spra
- How to properly rotate the use of pesticide products

Coffee Leaf Rust Photos

HDOA CLR Pest Alert

Sanitation and Disinfestation Info

Surveying, Sampling and Monitoring of CLR

Spraying for CLR and Spray Product Info

Pruning for CLR and CBB

Coffee Leaf Rust Poster

CLR Trifold Brochure

CLR Presentations and Meetings

CLR Publications

CLR/CBB Subsidy Program Info

Bioworks BotaniGard and Mycotrol Compatibility Chart

Hemileia vastatrix

Lanai, Kauai, Molokai and Hawaii Island.

Spraying for CLR - English

Pulverización para CLR - Español

Spraying for CLR - Tagalog

Spraying for CLR - Ilocano

Sprayer Calibration and Pesticide Calculations

Priaxor Xemium Info

ProBlad Verde Info

Plant Disease


June 2021
PD-118

Rust

(*Hemileia vastatrix*) in Hawai'i

Andrea M. Kawabata¹ and Stuart T. Nakamoto²
¹Department of Tropical Plant and Soil Sciences
²Department of Human Nutrition, Food, and Animal Sciences

Coffee Leaf Rust (CLR), *Hemileia vastatrix*, has been identified in Hawai'i. This disease of coffee will cause defoliation, reduced berry size, branch, and tree death. Infections typically start on the lower portion of the tree before reaching the higher leaves. The first symptoms are small, pale yellow spots on the upper surface of leaves (Fig. 1A). On the under



Plant susceptibility to CLR attack increases with berry yield and host density [4]. Field sanitation, proper pruning, fertility, CLR monitoring, and early detection are key for reducing this pathogen threat to tree health and production. When applied properly, and at <5% infection rate of total farm foliage, contact fungicide

Thank you!

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