



Java Coffee

Coffea arabica



COFFEE



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Java Coffee
Scientific name:	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Family:	Rubiaceae
Genetic group:	Arabica, Typica Group
Variety:	Java
Category:	Hybrid
Height:	Tall
Production cycle:	220 - 250 days from flowering
Susceptibility:	Coffee rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), coffee nematode (<i>Meloidogyne exigua</i>), Leaf spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>)
Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderately tolerant to rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>) and anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum kahawae</i>)
Average yield:	2 - 3 t/ha
Elevation:	600 - 1,200 MASL
Optimal temperature:	18° - 24°C
Ripening season:	Late
Additional information:	Possibly from old pure lines in Java Island, Indonesia. Known for its earthy, spicy, and chocolatey flavor



Qualities of the fruit

Color:	Intensed red
Acidity:	Medium
Flavor:	Earthy with notes of spices and chocolate
Brix degrees:	18° - 22°
Grain size:	Large to 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 soils rich in organic matter and good drainage
Sprout Color:	Green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Quality in Altitude:	Good (earthy, spicy, chocolate)
Nutritional Requirements:	It requires adequate levels of nitrogen and potassium for optimal yield
Breeder:	Java de Porteres

History:

Java is a coffee variety that has its roots in the island of Java, Indonesia, and is one of the oldest known in the global coffee trade. This variety of Arabica coffee was introduced to the island in the 17th century by Dutch settlers. Java has historically been one of the most valued coffees due to its mild flavor and heavy body characteristics, with moderate acidity. Over the centuries, the island of Java has become one of the most important coffee production centers in the world. Although Java was eclipsed in popularity by other varieties in international trade, it remains a highly sought-after coffee by connoisseurs due to its unique qualities and flavor profile, which varies depending on the growing region. Java coffees are noted for their silky body and earthy notes, often with hints of chocolate and a touch of spice

***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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