SL-28 Coffee

Coffea arabica

COFFEE

INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	SL-28 Coffee
Scientific name:	*Coffea arabica*
Family:	Rubieacea
Genetic group:	Arabica, SL group
Variety:	SL-28
Category:	Hybrid
Heigt:	Tall
Production cycle:	210 - 240 days from flowering
Susceptibily:	Coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*), coffee nematode (*Meloidogyne exigua*)
Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderately tolerant to leaf spot (*Mycena citricolor*)
Average yield:	3 - 4 t/ha
Elevation:	1,500 - 2,000 MASL
Optimal temperature:	18° - 24°C
Ripening Season:	Media
Additional information:	Developed in the 1970s from crossing SL-34 and S-79, both derived from the Bourbon lineage. Known for its complex, floral, and fruity cup, and rust resistance

Qualities of the fruit

Color:	Intesed red
Acidity:	High
Flavor:	Citrus, red fruits, and chocolate notes
Brix degrees:	18° - 24°
Grain size:	Large 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:	Brozed/Green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Quality in Altitude:	Good (floral, fruity, complex)
Nutritional Requirements:	It requires adequate levels of nitrogen and potassium for optimal yield
Breeder:	Scott Laboratories, Kenya
History:	SL-28 es una variedad de café arábica originaria de Kenia, famosa por su calidad excepcional y sabor afrutado. Su historia comienza en la década de 1930, cuando fue desarrollada por el Instituto de Investigación Agrícola de Kenia (KARI) en colaboración con la Universidad de Nairobi. El SL-28 fue el resultado de la cruza entre variedades locales de café keniano y variedades brasileñas de Coffea arabica. Esta variedad fue seleccionada principalmente por su alta calidad en taza y su excelente resistencia a enfermedades, como la roya del café, aunque es sensible a plagas y condiciones climáticas extremas. El SL-28 se caracteriza por su perfil de sabor brillante, acidez alta, y notas afrutadas como frutos rojos, cítricos y un toque floral. Hoy en día, esta variedad sigue siendo muy apreciada en el mundo del café especializado y en competiciones de cata

*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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