

Coffee trees pests

According to data from the Agro-Alimentary and Fisheries Information System (SIAP), there are approximately 712,015 hectares dedicated to coffee production, distributed in 482 municipalities of 14 states in the country. The main producing states are Chiapas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Puebla and Guerrero, which concentrate approximately 91% of all the area for coffee production in Mexico. The total production is 0.86 million tons of coffee cherries, with a worth of 4,996 million Pesos (SIAP, 2019).

Coffee production can be affected by diverse pests and diseases, such as: coffee berry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*) and coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*); which were first detected in Mexico in the Soconusco region in Chiapas, in 1978 and 1981, respectively. Currently, these pests are present in most coffee production zones in the country.

The SENASICA, through Plant Health Coadjutant Organizations, implements phytosanitary actions for the preventive control of the coffee berry borer through artisanal trap-based monitoring, from the end of the harvest up to 80 days after the main blooming (inter-harvest period), with the aim of reducing infestation levels.

Since 2015 management of the infestation outbreaks of coffee leaf rust is carried out through Regional Control Areas delimited in the main producing regions of the country, through the preventive spraying of fungicides on the varieties classified as

vulnerable, mainly at the phenological stage from the tying of the fruit to the appearance of milky fruits, in order to prevent the growth of the pathogen's severity level.