

which correspond to the three-pronged goal of sustainable development: (i) ecological sustainability (through increased ecosystem resilience), (ii) economic stability (through diversified, less risk-prone sources of income), and (iii) social well-being (through lower emigration).

Keywords: coffee plantations, ecological sustainability, economic profits, social well-being, Mexico

PP5.1.6. Productivity of Conilon coffee in agroforestry system and monocrop in the Brazilian Amazon

Aureny M P Lunz^{*1}, Francisco D Sales¹, Jéssika B Fyame²

¹Embrapa Acre, Embrapa, Brazil ²Universidade Federal do Acre-UFAC, Rio Branco-Acre, Brazil

Due to the economic, social and environmental advantages of agroforestry systems, its adoption in the Amazon can be one of the alternatives of promoting the sustainability of agricultural production in this region. The objective of this work was to evaluate the effect of two coffee crop systems (monocrop and agroforestry system) on the productivity of different cultivars of conilon coffee (*Coffea canephora*). The research was conducted at Embrapa Acre, in Rio Branco-Acre, Brazil (10°1'30"S, 67°42'18"W, 160 m of altitude). A randomized complete block design was used in split plot, with six treatments and six replications. Plots were represented by coffee crop systems and subplots by conilon coffee cultivars (BRS-Ouro Preto, Robusta Tropical and Espirito Santo), with 14 coffee plants per subplot. The agroforestry system was composed of coffee, açai (*Euterpe oleraceae*), andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*) and banana (*Musa* sp). Production coffee data was related to the first harvest. They were subjected to variance analysis in the SISVAR software and means were compared by Tukey test at 5% probability. There was no interaction between the factors studied. The cropping systems had no influence on the processed coffee productivity. However, there were significant differences in productivity among the studied coffee cultivars. Cultivars BRS-Ouro Preto and Robusta Tropical were the most productive and did not differ among themselves, with an average productivity of 0.59 and 0.52 kg of processed coffee per plant respectively; while the cultivar Espirito Santo differed from the others with productivity almost 50% lower than the others (0.28 kg of processed coffee per plant). It is assumed that the absence of effect of cropping systems on the coffee productivity was due to the spacing adopted and age of the forest species in the SAF, which had not yet grown enough to promote positive or negative interactions, to influence the coffee productivity.

Keywords: Amazon, coffee, multi-strata, native tropical species

PP5.1.7. Uniformity of fruit ripening of Conilon coffee in agroforestry system and monocrop system

Aureny M P Lunz^{*1}, Francisco D Sales¹, Jéssika B Fyame²

¹Embrapa Acre, Embrapa, Brazil ²Universidade Federal do Acre-UFAC, Rio Branco-Acre, Brazil

The objective of this work was to evaluate the effect of two coffee cropping systems (monocrop and agroforestry system) on the uniformity of fruit ripening of different cultivars of conilon coffee (*Coffea canephora*). The research was conducted at Embrapa Acre, in Rio Branco-Acre, Brazil (10°1'30"S, 67°42'18"W). A randomized complete block design was used in split plot, with six treatments and six replications. Plots were represented by coffee crop systems and subplots by conilon coffee cultivars (BRS-Ouro Preto, Robusta Tropical and Espirito Santo). The agroforestry system was composed by coffee, açai (*Euterpe oleraceae*), andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*) and banana (*Musa* sp). Data of coffee



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