There follows some examples of training and awareness ‘tools’ produced during the course of the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme (RCWP).

**Appendix 3**

**Tools**

It is therefore recommended that fertiliser at the rate of 75g per tree per season for young coffee and 205g per tree per season for coffee trees that are more than two years old. Organic manure at the rate of 20kg per tree can remain effective for 2 years without further addition of the manure.

**Pruning and stumping**

Pruning is an essential component of coffee farming. It is necessary to remove excess or unwanted branches, dry branches, rejuvenate the tree and to maintain desirable canopy for ease of picking and pests/disease control. When pruning:

- Use clean tools (pruning saws, secateurs) as disease can be passed onto healthy plants through contaminated tools. Pruning them through flame or use of alcohol or Jik will available can clean the tools.
- Tools should be cleaned after pruning each tree before starting another tree.
- Ensure that you start pruning healthy vigorous looking trees first. When these are finished, then you can start on infected or suscpensive looking trees.
- Remember in all cases to clean the tools before you move to the next tree.
- When stumping, make sure that you make slanting cuts, which will not allow rain water to stay on the wounds and encourage disease to develop.

**Field Management Guide**

**Coffee Wilt Disease**

- Protect all pruning wounds with coffee mycelia paste (100g Upper Leaf Tapes in 1 litre of water, or 75g in 500ml) of water immediately after pruning.

**Harvesting**

It is recommended that coffee should not be picked from CWD infected trees. The disease would have arrested the expansion and proper maturation of these beans, such beans would reduce quality of coffee and likely to increase materials with the diseases in the future.

For further information contact:

Director of Research
Coffee Research Institute (CRI), Kikua
RD, Box 181, MUKUDI 80
Tel: 029 704790
Email: crip@afrocaz@email.co.ug
DO YOU KNOW COFFEE WILT DISEASE (CWD)?

- Work on healthy part of field first and last in affected part.
- Plant other crops e.g., beans, maize for at least 2 years before replanting with coffee.
- Avoid harvest from diseased trees.
- Uproot and burn affected plants on spot.
- Avoid wounding trees during weeding using pangas, hoes, tethering animals.
- Observe good crop management to the remaining crop e.g., apply manure/fertiliser and moulding as required.

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For further information contact
Director of Research
Coffee Research Foundation (CRF), Kibua
P.O. Box 183, MU/KONO-Uganda
Tel: 059-707725
E-mail: cor@afrocoffeemv.co.ug

KNOW COFFEE WILT DISEASE
A devastating disease which kills arabica & robusta coffee

This leaflet is an output from the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (Project CFC/001/13).

For further information contact
The Coordinator, RCWP
CAB International – Africa Regional Centre
P.O. Box 653 00621, Nairobi, Kenya

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Coffee Wilt Disease in Africa
Appendix 3 - Tools

Coffee Wilt Disease
A major disease of Robusta coffee in Uganda

How to avoid CWD
Prevent any kind of tree wounding eg:
- When slashing to control weeds
- When hoeing to control weeds
- When working fertilizer or manure around feeder roots
- When grazing animals around coffee trees
- Goats do eat the bark of coffee stems

Avoiding use of coffee wilt disease infected trees eg:
- As fencing or staking
- As firewood

For healthy coffee trees and fields
Give your coffee trees adequate nutrition through applying:
- Inorganic fertilizer
- Manure
- Mulch to conserve moisture and soil nutrients

Sterilize garden tools and timely uproot and burn any CWD infected coffee tree

This booklet is an output from the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (Project CPI/M/11/1)
For further information please contact: Director of Research, Coffee Research Institute, P.O. Box 105, Mukono Uganda, Tel: 055 710705, Email: cri@ci.ac.uganda.org

Key:
- ≤10% = no
- 10-20% = medium
- >20% = high

Coffee farm destroyed by Coffee Wilt Disease (CWD).

Coffee tree killed by Coffee Wilt Disease (CWD).

Infected coffee tree stems used for fencing.

Infected coffee tree stems carried for use as firewood.

A coffee stem with wounds (arrows) caused when slashing.

If bark is scraped close to the bottom of the stem - a blue black staining of discolouration is seen.