Hypothenemus hampei is one of the most harmful pests which causes the decline in
production and low quality across the world where coffee is cultivated.

Kalshoven (1981) classified the taxonomy of coffee berry borer into:

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum : Arthropoda

Class : Insect.

Ordo : Coleoptera

Family : Scolytidae

Genus : Hypothenemus

Spesies : Hypothenemus hampei

Biology dan Ecology of H. hampei

H. hampei grows through a complete metamorphosis with some stages; egg, larva, pupa, and imago or adult insect. The females – which are going to lay eggs – will create holes with a diameter of 1 mm at the coffee berry. These eggs usually hatch in 5-9 days. The color of
larva is white with a brown head and a length of 0.7–2.2 mm and a width of 0.2–0.6 mm. Females have two larvae stages and males only one. They have strong mandibles, and their larval phase lasts 10 to 26 days. The pupae are yellowish, with a length of 0.5–1.9 mm.

After the post-harvest time, this insect population will be decreasing due to food scarcity. Female insects are the most dominant ones in the population as they have longer lifespan than males. In this condition, the ratio of males and females can be 500:1. (Wiryadiputra, 2007).

**Attack Symptoms of Coffee Berry Borers**

Initially, *H. hampei* beetles attack hard endosperm of the coffee berries. They may also attack the fruit which is not hard yet by drilling the seeds to get food and then leaving them (Baker et al., 1992). If this occurs, the fruit will not develop.
The color will change to reddish yellow and eventually fall off. The attack on such unripe seeds would decrease the quality of coffee because the seed core is perforated and filled with eggs (Irulandi et al., 2007). Defective coffee berries negatively affect the composition of their chemical content, especially reducing the caffeine and fructose resulting in poor coffee taste. (Tobing et al., 2006).
HYPOTHENEMUS HAMPEI (COFFEE BERRY BORER)

Oleh Administrator
Senin, 27 Maret 2017 11:06

Buah kopi sehat
Buah kopi sakit

Because the foundation of the coffee plantation is in the forest, it is attacked by the coffee berry borer. They are spread to Brazil, Guatemala, and Central Africa. The annual report showed that the yield loss of coffee plantations vary according to altitude, rainfall, temperature, and soil types. They are strongly affected by the temperature and the availability of water. The coffee berries are the best place for their breeding. We can find more than 75 of these insects live in the same seed. They are even able to survive for more than a year if placed in a seal container. The maturation from egg to imago takes place in the hard part of the ripe seeds. These insects can attack a shady and humid coffee plantation. However, the intensity of their attack is usually attack a shady and humid coffee plantation. They can easily be found in the coffee plantation. If there is no control or prevention system over with, the yield loss of coffee plantations will be difficult to implement a sanitation system to overcome the coffee berry borer. An old and dry seed, we may find more than 100 of these insects are difficult to implement a sanitation system to overcome the coffee berry borer. The coffee berries are the best place for their breeding. We can find more than 75 of these insects live in the same seed. They are even able to survive for more than a year if placed in a seal container. The maturation from egg to imago takes place in the hard part of the ripe seeds. These insects can attack a shady and humid coffee plantation. However, the intensity of their attack is usually attack a shady and humid coffee plantation. They can easily be found in the coffee plantation. If there is no control or prevention system over with, the yield loss of coffee plantations will be difficult to implement a sanitation system to overcome the coffee berry borer.