



The Ecological Benefits of Shade-Grown Coffee: The Case for Going Bird Friendly®

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Executive Summary

The market for organic, shade-grown coffee grown to the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center's [Bird Friendly®](#) criteria reached more than \$3.5 million in 2008, averaging a 145% annual increase between 2000 –2008. Approximately 1,400 growers in 8 countries and more than 45 roasters in the U.S., Canada, the Netherlands, and Japan carrying Bird Friendly® coffee imported by 16 companies.

However, until today, no one report had collected the wide-ranging benefits of shade-grown coffee production. By reviewing more than 50 undertaken on shade-grown coffee farms in regions ranging from Central and South America to Indonesia over the past 15 years, the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center (SMBC) can now make the case that shade-grown coffee production is the next best thing to a natural forest, and put to rest any arguments about the sustainability of a sun-coffee system.

In study after study, shade-grown coffee farms outshone sun-grown coffee farms with increased numbers and species of birds as well as and improved bird habitat, soil protection/erosion control, carbon sequestration, natural pest control and improved pollination. While sun-grown systems can have higher yields, the shaded farms easily outperform them in sustainability measurements with the trees providing an array of ecological services that offer both direct and indirect “income/pay-back” to farmers and the environment.

The “hidden yield” in the shade vs. sun comparison is that of the non-coffee products and opportunities coming from the shaded system. In addition to eco-tourism on several shade coffee farms, firewood, fruits, building materials and medicinal plants are all resources harvested to varying degrees by shade coffee farmers and used and/or sold by farmers.

Excitingly, some of the studies in Mexico and Costa Rica were supported with funds from royalties remitted to SMBC by roasters involved in the BF program.. Over the past decade, SMBC has given more than \$100,000 to researchers looking into the benefits of shade coffee production and other questions related to migratory birds.

More than 95 percent of BF coffee comes from coffee farms in Central and South America with the remainder coming from Africa. The producers manage more than 12,000 acres (5,000 hectares) of BF area and coffee farms in Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, producing more than 6 million pounds of BF coffee in the 2007–2008 harvest year. Peru ranks first in Bird Friendly coffee production (39 percent), and together, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico account for 77 percent of all production.



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Since the introduction of the “shade-grown coffee concept” to the industry by the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center (SMBC) in 1996 at the First Sustainable Coffee Congress it organized and hosted, the concept of shade-grown coffee has garnered attention from importers and roasters looking to capture segmented markets, particularly in the specialty coffee sector. Many coffee producers, of course, have long known the benefits of shade.

Now consumers can be happy to know that the shade-grown coffee they drink has extensive environmental value. And there is evidence that shade improves the taste.

Below is an overview of the ecological benefits of shade-grown coffee production, the result of a review of more than 50 studies on the subject conducted in many producing countries over the past decade. These agroforestry systems -- coffee grown in association with a diversity of trees providing shade as well as ecotourism opportunities and useful products such as firewood, fruits, medicinal plants, and construction materials -- act, as the name implies, in many ways as forests.

For example, extensive habitat is provided by shade coffee trees, oftentimes in regions wracked by forest destruction and other landscape transformations harmful to natural ecosystems and their functioning. The forest-like conditions of these systems allow for a wealth of ecological dynamics to occur including increased bird habitat, soil protection/erosion control, carbon sequestration, natural pest control, and improved pollination, making such systems vital for conservation initiatives.

While not all shade coffee farms might meet the SMBC’s rigorous [Bird Friendly®](#) (BF) criteria (developed in 1997 following the Coffee Congress) for what constitutes quality shade in terms of habitat, scientific field work bolsters the notion that having a mix of trees reaching a specific height and foliage density (see the BF criteria at nationalzoo.si.edu/bf) is a positive land management practice that enhances biodiversity.

It is the high species and structural diversity of these shaded systems that creates the forest-like conditions, resulting in agricultural land use with environmental value. Such farms cannot replace natural forest (many animal species require natural areas). However, they support significant numbers of species, create the conditions for ecological processes, and help to maintain landscapes that would otherwise be much poorer in biodiversity.

Strict comparisons between BF certified and non-certified shade farms are few, so the information in this report comes largely from studies done on farms of varying levels of shade, some of which might well qualify as Bird Friendly. Where contrasts can be made with BF farms specifically, we note that. And given that the BF certification is considered by industry experts to be the most rigorous shade certification, any of the benefits of shade presented here will be enhanced where BF farms are found.



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Of course, the benefits of shade-grown coffee production only exist for coffee produced beneath a canopy that truly mimics forest conditions. Over the years, some companies have made claims their coffee is shade-grown but have failed to get it certified to any particular criteria, creating what could be dubious or outright false marketing claims. The only way for consumers to know for sure about the shade claims is to look for the seal from a third party independent body that shows the production meets strict standards. The Bird Friendly® logo is such a seal.

With the US market for Bird Friendly coffee witnessing a hundred-fold increase between 2000-2008 (with an average 145 percent annual increase) and amounting to at least \$3.5 million in 2008, the studies show that the ecological benefits of shade-grown coffee are just as good as the coffee itself.

Below, we address the benefits of shade-grown coffee in terms of habitat, soil conservation, pest control and pollination, and water, carbon storage, and climate change.

Species Diversity and Habitat:

As a general rule, managing more trees as shade cover in coffee provides better habitat and supports a more diverse wildlife community than managing fewer trees. The few head-to-head comparisons between Bird Friendly (BF) and non-Bird Friendly coffee farms that have been conducted reveal that, for maintaining biodiversity, the BF farms provide a better habitat.

- Shade-grown coffee systems in Latin America, Africa and Asia have all been found to harbor high diversity of shade trees
 - Taller and more structurally diverse shade tends to have more bird diversity than shorter, more architecturally uniform shade.
 - A study in southern Mexico found nearly 60% of forest birds make use of BF farms, compared to only 40% in non-BF farms.
 - Other studies in Mexico show that between 40% and 56% of forest ants were found in BF farms, compared to only 26% to 30% in non-BF farms. Not only is ant diversity an indicator of habitat health, but ants often aid in natural pest control.
- Coffee plantations in southern Mexico (Chiapas) offer habitat for 180 species of birds (46 being migratory), a richness rivaled only by natural forest habitats in the region.
- BF-quality farms in the Venezuelan Andes were shown to support up to 14 times the density of migratory birds compared to local primary forest (likely due to a greater abundance of bird-dispersed, small-fruit tree and shrub species, as well as more flowering plants that attract insects).



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- In a study of shade vs. sun coffee comparisons in Guatemala, overall bird abundance and diversity were 30% and 15% greater, respectively, in shaded farms than sun farms.
- As management practices become more intensive (moving away from traditional shade-grown coffee management to monocropping), the diversity of tree, birds and ants all decline.
- Shade-grown coffee areas in a number of countries tend to have a greater variety of tree species than local forest remnants.
- A shaded coffee farm has trees that yield fruits, some of which might be of value to the farmer and animals—and some only useful to animals. Fruit Energy Availability (a measure that combines fruit abundance, fruit size, and fruit caloric value) associated with the shade trees provides a valuable resource for birds and, as one of several variables examined in Costa Rican coffee farms, accounts for more than half (52%) of bird richness (number of bird species) on such .
- Birds overwintering on BF-quality farms in Venezuela showed improved body condition (compared to those in forests in the area) during their time there, a critical issue for making the journey north in the spring. This finding is likely a result of the availability of more small-fruited plants useful to birds and plant flowers that attract insects, offering a buffet of resources.
- Trees in shaded coffee systems often harbor epiphytes such as bromeliads and orchids, the presence of which enhances bird diversity – birds like the Bush-Tanager are five times more likely to emigrate from a shade-grown coffee farm without epiphytes compared to a farm with epiphytes (based on a study in Mexico supported by BF funds). Epiphytes can harbor lots of insects as a food source for birds, as well as provide nesting material for resident birds.
- Up to 65% of Cerulean Warblers banded one year in Venezuela returned to the same coffee plantations the following year, emphasizing the importance of quality habitat (shade-grown coffee) and site fidelity (repeated use of a habitat in migratory birds).

Soil Conservation:

The presence of a tree cover on what are often very steep mountainous landscapes in high-rainfall areas helps stabilize slopes and minimize soil erosion. The tree roots, leafy canopy cover, and leaf litter on the ground all help do this.

- The mere presence of agroforestry buffers (strips of different tree species) within agricultural fields has been associated with increases in soil carbon, soil nitrogen, and enzyme activity (all of which are important factors for soil fertility and plant health), as well as an increase in the presence of “water stable aggregates” (a soil structure feature that inhibits erosion).



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- In an eight year study in Colombia, shade-grown coffee lost 0.24 metric tons of soil per hectare per year, compared to a hay field's 23 metric tons and a corn field's 860 metric tons being lost per hectare per year. Natural forests erosion rates can range between 0.03 and 0.3 metric tons per hectare per year, making shade coffee comparable to these natural systems.
- Sun coffee systems in Venezuela suffer twice the soil loss from erosion compared to shaded systems.
- Trees used in alley cropping (strips alternating with coffee) in Indonesian coffee farms reduced erosion by 64% compared to areas without trees.
- A study in Nicaragua showed that open-sun coffee lost more than 2.5 times the soil lost by a shade-grown coffee on the same hill sides.
- In Nicaragua, carbon content in the soil (an indicator of soil fertility) of shaded coffee was found to be 18% higher than that found in coffee with little or no shade.
- Fertility measurement (expressed at cation exchange capacity) in Nicaraguan shade-grown coffee farms revealed a 19% increase when compared to farms with little or no shade.
- Infiltration rates (important for soil moisture and plant growth) in unshaded coffee systems in Nicaragua decreased by as much as 75% over a time span of 6 to 10 years
- Soil moisture in sun coffee farms can be 42% lower compared to coffee farms that have leafy foliage as canopy.

Pest Control and Pollination:

A widely accepted ecological concept maintains that *diversity engenders ecological stability*. In lay terms, that translates as a more bio-diverse system such as a shade-grown coffee farm with many species of plants supports a more highly diverse fauna. The various animals--including insects and other arthropods, birds, lizards, and more—form complex and dynamic food webs, an important aspect of the overall ecological workings of a healthy environment. Birds display greater predation on insect larvae in more shaded coffee systems. Insects such as bees help to pollinate trees, flowering plants *and* coffee, and predators keep insect pests that might otherwise harm production in check.

Even though the shade-grown coffee system is a farmer's managed land, the diversity and complexity of the vegetation creates a setting that mimics many of the physical and ecological characteristics of a natural habitat. Of course, it's not nearly so complex or rich as untouched forests, but for an agricultural land use, it can be impressive when we see what such diversity yields.



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- Coffee farms in Costa Rica that have flowering plants within their borders have higher bee diversity than those without such flowering resources (nectar and pollen). Bee pollination has been shown to increase yields in coffee.
- Bee species diversity increases fruit set in coffee: in Indonesia, coffee plants visited by 3 species of bees had 60% fruit set; those with 20 species or more had 90% fruit set.
- A study in Guatemala found that birds can reduce herbivorous insect presence on coffee from 64 to 80%--and excluding birds from coffee plants resulted in greater insect damage to coffee leaves.
- Where birds were excluded from coffee plants in a study in Jamaica, researchers saw a 70% increase in the proportion of coffee fruits infested with the Coffee Berry Borer, coffee's most feared insect pest.
- The same study in Jamaica found migratory birds responsible for 73% of the predation incidences (eating) on the Coffee Berry Borer. The primary predators were Black-throated Blue Warblers, American Redstarts and Prairie Warblers—all neotropical migratory birds.
- Keeping birds out of shade-grown coffee areas in Chiapas, Mexico resulted in a 30% and 64% increase in arthropods like caterpillars and other chewing insects (which can damage leaves and reduce photosynthesis or introduce disease) on coffee in the dry and wet season, respectively.
- Biological control by birds acting as predators on the Coffee Berry Borer in Jamaica was calculated to be worth \$75/hectare in 2005, averaging \$1004/farm studied. This equals approximately 30% of the per capita gross national income for that time.
- While birds control insects at day, nighttime finds bats to be important arthropod predators in shade-grown coffee. A Chiapas, Mexico study found that arthropod (insects, spiders, mites, etc.) presence in coffee increased by 84% during the wet season when bats were excluded from the coffee plants. Of course, not all arthropods are “bad” in such systems; some are predators themselves on insect pests of coffee.
- In addition, the leaf litter that serves as protective mulch gets incorporated into the soil eventually, adding organic matter that maintains healthy soil structure and recycles nutrients—very similar to a forest situation.

Water, Carbon Storage, and Climate Change:

A study based on 7000 farmers in Mexico and Central America predicts that global warming trends will shrink coffee area by as much as 30% by 2050. Thus, it is important to take action to mitigate human-based activities resulting in climate change. Some of these



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changes are predicted to occur in areas of high-quality coffee production, like the Veracruz region of Mexico.

The mere biomass associated with the shade tree component of coffee agroforestry systems can easily be seen as a carbon sink, where carbon is bound up in the trunks, limbs, and leaves (above ground biomass) as well as the roots (below ground biomass). As with natural forests, the carbon sequestered within a shade-grown coffee farm's shade trees will be locked up in the wood (as opposed to being in the atmosphere and adding to global warming) until the trees are removed. Moreover, the soil itself incorporates carbon from the organic matter that accumulates and gets broken down over time. The presence of trees in shade-grown coffee farms, then, can help keep carbon out of the atmosphere, as well as act as a possible buffer to future temperature increases brought on by climatic change. In addition, as with natural forests, the presence of trees can help protect water supplies in both quantity and quality.

- Nitrogen-fixing trees in shade-grown coffee can put up to 100 kg of nitrogen per hectare per year into the soil, potentially reducing the amount of fertilizer a farmer would have to apply by 25 to 30%.
- On a per hectare per year basis, leguminous (nitrogen-fixing) trees such as *Erythrina spp.* can increase the soil nitrogen content by 31% when sun and shade-grown coffee systems are compared (111 kg/ha/yr vs. 145 kg/ha/yr).
- With nitrogen fertilization (a common practice in non-organic coffee production), coffee farms without shade trees leach more nitrate into the ground water supply than shaded farms, contaminating the stored water.
- Shade-grown coffee systems in Indonesia have soil carbon stocks in the upper 30 cm soil layer that are equal to 60% of those found in primary forest there, and they show 58% more total carbon stock (soil and biomass) than sun coffee.
- Trees in a coffee agroforestry system greatly influence water cycling via increased rainfall interception, reduced surface runoff, greater retention of water in the soil, and increased infiltration.
- In Sumatra, Indonesia, conversion of sun coffee to shade-grown coffee is credited for the rehabilitation of watershed dynamics, such as improved infiltration (less surface runoff) and recharge of subsurface water resources.
- Long term predictions for carbon sequestration for a shaded coffee system in Costa Rica (commonly not very diverse or dense in terms of shade cover) were calculated at 99 tons of carbon per hectare, compared to only 70 t/ha for a pine-oak stand (29% less), 103 t/ha for a Norway spruce stand (4% more) and 114 t/ha for a Douglas fir-beech stand (14% more). These one and two-species stands, however, are not nearly so diverse as the shade coffee and are managed for eventual and complete removal. Moreover, the general lack of tree



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diversity and even-age characteristics creates a different (and likely less diverse) habitat overall than does shade coffee.

About Bird Friendly® Coffee

Bird Friendly® Coffee (BFC) carries a seal of approval that assures consumers the coffee has met specific criteria developed by the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center (SMBC).

Bird Friendly is certified organic coffee produced on farms with a shade cover that provides a substantial and vital habitat for migratory and resident birds in tropical landscapes, which are increasingly threatened by deforestation globally at an unprecedented rate. The Bird Friendly criteria are the world's most stringent standards for shade-grown coffee production. Migratory birds, including the popular Baltimore Oriole, are not only beautiful with vibrant songs, but are integral to tropical and temperate ecosystems alike, providing flower pollination and seed dispersal, among other roles.

Sales of organic, shade-grown coffee grown to the [Bird Friendly](#) standards of the National Zoo's Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center rose to nearly \$3.5 million in 2008, according to a report by Dr. Robert Rice, a geographer at the SMBC. According to the report, *The Global Market for Bird Friendly Coffee: 2008* (the most recent data available), the majority (61 percent) of all Bird Friendly coffee roasted was consumed in the United States, followed by Japan (36 percent) and Canada (3 percent).

More than 95 percent of Bird Friendly coffee comes from coffee farms in Central and South America with the remainder coming from Africa. Some 1,400 producers manage more than 12,000 acres (5,000 hectares) of Bird Friendly area and coffee farms, and they produced more than 6 million pounds of Bird Friendly coffee in the 2007–2008 harvest year. Peru ranks first in Bird Friendly coffee production (39 percent), and together, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico account for 77 percent of all production.

The volume of Bird Friendly coffee sold in the United States between 2000 and 2008 increased more than a hundredfold (averaging a 145 percent annual increase), from fewer than 2,000 pounds to 200,400 pounds. There are 44 roasters in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, and Japan that carry Bird Friendly coffee imported by 16 companies.

Since 2003/2004, SMBC has given more than \$100,000 in grants to scientists and to efforts aimed at educating the public about the concept of BF coffee. The grants have supported projects researching various aspects of coffee's role in biodiversity maintenance, as well as to studies focusing on birds in cacao systems, vineyards in California and agrofuels in the mid-western region of the US. The program, funded by a pennies-on-the-pound royalty fee sent to SMBC by Bird Friendly roasters, will continue to support work that explores the connections between birds and coffee, as well as research on birds in other managed lands. These remittances paid by forward-looking coffee roasters help to fund scientific work that would otherwise not be done.



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"Bird Friendly®" Coffee Criteria at a Glance

Concept	Criteria
Height of canopy	≥12 meters for the canopy of the stratum made by the “backbone” species
Foliage cover	≥40%, measured during dry season after pruning
Floristic diversity of trees and wood shrubs	≥10 woody species (in addition to the backbone species). At least 10 of these should represent 1% or more of all individuals sampled, and be dispersed throughout the coffee holding.
Total floristic diversity	The sum of all woody and herbaceous species counted in the sampling.
Structural diversity	The “architecture” or profile of the coffee farm should show evidence of some layers or strata—preferably three: 1. The layer formed by the backbone species and other trees of that size; 2. The stratum of taller, emergent species, comprised of native trees of the natural forest; 3. The stratum beneath the principal canopy (that of the backbone species), made up of shrubs and small trees or plants, like <i>Musa spp.</i> and citrus. The emergent and understory strata each should ideally account for 20% of the total foliage volume present. The remaining 60% of the foliage volume should be that of the principal canopy (backbone species and trees of the same height as the backbone species).
Leaf litter	Should be present; no minimum percentage required, but, together with living ground cover, soil needs protecting (as with organic criteria)
Weeds/herbs/forbs	Should be present; no minimum percentage required.
Living fences	Where appropriate and feasible, should be present.
Buffer zones along waterways	Should exist and be composed of native vegetation. Along streams they should measure ≥5 meters wide (one each side); for rivers they should be ≥10 meters wide.
Visual characterization—“gestalt”	Should qualify at least for the category “Traditional polyculture” (the more diverse category of the polyculture systems)
Organic certification	Must have current organic certification by a USDA-accredited certification agency.

For more detailed information about the criteria and the BF coffee program, see the “Coffee” link at www.si.edu/smbc.



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BIRD FRIENDLY® COFFEE ROASTERS (FALL, 2010)

(Detailed contact information at www.si.edu/smbc)

- Beanetics Coffee Roasters
7028 Columbia Pike
Annandale, VA 22003
 - Birds & Beans LLC
Suite 506 15 River Street
Boston, MA 02108
Affiliated with Capitol Grounds (VT)
and Wicked Joe (ME)
 - Bisbee Coffee Company
PO Drawer BV
Bisbee, AZ 85603
 - Caffe Ibis, Inc.
52 Federal Avenue
Logan, UT 84321
 - Caffe Pronto Coffee Roastery
90 Russell Street, Suite 500
Annapolis, MD 21401
 - Capitol Grounds Café & Roastery
27 State St
Montpelier, VT 05602
Affiliated with Birds & Beans (MA)
and Wicked Joe (ME)
 - Central Coffee Roasters
PO Box 252
Sperryville, VA 22740
 - Coffee and Tea, LTD
2730 W. 43rd St.
Minneapolis, MN 55410
 - Coffee Labs Roasters, Inc.
7 Main Street
Tarrytown, NY 10591
 - Coffee Traders, Inc.
1400 East 4th
Austin, TX 78702
 - CoffeeAM.com
100 Londonderry Court
Suite#112
Woodstock, GA 30188
 - Crescent Moon Coffee & Tea
411-H Southgate Court
Mickelton, NJ 08056
 - Daily Roast
320 N Hawksbill St
Luray, VA 22835
 - Fresh Beanz Coffee
9501 Rogers Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72903
 - Gillies Coffee Co.
PO Box 320206
Brooklyn, NY 11232
Contact: Donald Schoenholt
 - Global Beans
P.O. Box 1971
Fayetteville, AR 72702
 - Golden Valley Farms
208 Carter Drive Suite 13B
West Chester, PA 19382
 - Gourmet Coffee Warehouse
671 Rose Avenue
Venice, CA 90291
 - Great Northern Coffee Co., Inc.
Pub Place
Jackson, WY 83001
 - Green Star Coffee
6489 Calle Real, Suite G
Goleta, CA 93117
- (more next page!)



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- Green Star Coffee
6489 Calle Real, Suite G
Santa Barbara, CA 93117
 - Grounds For Change, Inc.
15773 George Lane NE Suite#204
Poulsbo, WA 98370
 - Java Trading Co. (Distant Lands)
801 Houser Way N
Renton, WA 98057
 - K & F Select Fine Coffees
2801 SE 14th Avenue
Portland, OR 97202
 - Kaffe Magnum Opus, Inc.
412 S Wade Blvd
Millville, NJ 08332
 - Kaladi Bros. Coffee Company
6921 Brayton Drive
Anchorage, AK 99507
 - Lola Savannah, Ltd.
1701 Commerce
Houston, TX 77002
 - Nantucket Coffee Roasters
15 Teasdale Circle
Nantucket, MA 02554
 - New Frontier Coffee
12021 Wilshire Blvd Suite 352
Los Angeles, CA 90025
 - Old Crown, Inc.
3410 North Anthony Bld.
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
 - Porto Rico Importing Co.
190 South First Street
Brooklyn, NY 11211
 - S & D Coffee
300 Concord Parkway South
Concord, NC 28027
 - Specialty Coffee LC
1401 S. Rendon
New Orleans, LA 70125
 - Stockton Graham & Co.
PO Box 90545
Raleigh, NC 27675
 - Sun Coffee Roasters
45 Northwest Drive
Plainville, CT 06062
 - The Baltimore Coffee & Tea Co. , Inc.
9 West Aylesbury Road
Lutherville, MD 21093
 - Toucanet Coffee
2720 W. Lynette Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
 - Tradewinds Coffee Co., Inc.
5500-106 Atlantic Springs Road
Raleigh, NC 27616
 - White Mountain Gourmet Coffee
15 Pleasant St.
Concord, NH 03301
 - Wicked Joe
78 Water St.
Brunswick, ME 04011
Affiliated with Birds & Beans (MA)
and Capitol Grounds (VT).
- In Canada:
- Balzac's Coffee
9 Community Avenue
Stoney Creek, ON L8E 2X9
 - Birds and Beans Inc.
2413 Lake Shore Boulevard West
Toronto, ON M8V 1C5
 - * Multatuli Coffee Merchants
Kingston, ON K7P 2E4



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In Japan:

- Camel Coffee Co. (Kaldi Farms)
Tokyo, Japan
- Ogawa Coffee
Kyoto, Japan

- Ueshima Coffee Co.
Tokyo, Japan

In Europe:

- Simon-Levelt BV
Haarlem, the Netherlands



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Bird Friendly® Coffee Importers, Fall 2010

IN THE UNITED STATES: (15)

- Atlantic Specialty Coffee
24301 Southland Drive Suite 600
Hayward, CA 94545
- Atlas Coffee Importers, LLC
1402 NW 85th Street
Seattle, WA 98102
- BD Imports
3669 Sherbrooke Rd.
Rockford, IL 61114
- Café Imports
2140 Energy Park Drive
St. Paul, MN 55108
- Coffee Holding Co., Inc.
4401 First Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11232
- Elan Organic
1205 J Street Suite F
San Diego, CA 92101
- Excelco Trading, LP
17 Battery Place, Suite 1711
New York, NY 10004
- Holland Coffee (CA) Inc.
505-A San Marin Drive
Novato, CA 94945
- InterAmerican Coffee
19500 State Highway 249, Suite 225
Houston, TX 77070
- Paragon Coffee Trading Co.
1 North Lexington Avenue
White Plains, NY 10601

- OPTCO
10109 NW 12th Avenue
Vancouver, WA 98685
- Royal Coffee
3306 Powell St.
Emeryville, CA 94608
- Royal Coffee NY
239 Western Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10303
- Sustainable Harvest
721 NW 9th Ave Suite#235
Portland, OR 97209
- VOLCAFE USA
80 Cottontail Lane
Somerset, NJ 08873

IN CANADA:

- Kencaf Importing & Distributing, Inc.
500 Alden Road, Suite 212
Markham, ON L3R 5H5

IN JAPAN:

- Sumitomo Corporation
Tokyo, Japan

IN EUROPE:

- Simon-Levelt
Haarlem, The Netherlands

**Detailed contact information available on
“Coffee” page at www.si.edu/smbc



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Bird Friendly® Coffee Certifying Agencies, Fall 2010

BCS OKO-GARANTIE
Cimbernstrasse 21
90402 Nurnberg, Germany
Contact: Peter Grosch
0911/42439-0
Fax: 0911/492239
info@bcs-oeko.de
www.bcs-oeko.de/

BOLICERT
General Gonzales 1317
Casilla 13030
La Paz, Bolivia
Contact: Grover Bustillos
(591)2-249-0747
bolicert@mail.megalink.com
www.certificadoraslatinoamericanas.com/bolicert.asp

BIO LATINA S.A.C.
Av. Arenales #670
Lima, Jesus Maria, Peru
Contact: Roxana Priego Flores
0051-01-4232924
Fax: 0051-01-4247773
central@biolatina.com.pe
www.biolatina.com

CERES
Vorderhaslach Nr. 1
D-91230 Happurg
Germany
Contact: Albrecht Benzing
+49 (0) 9158 - 92 82 92
Fax: +49 (0) 9158 - 92 89 862
ceres@ceres-cert.com
www.ceres-cert.com/index.html

CERTIMEX
Certificadora Mexicana de Productos y
Procesos Ecologicos S.C. (Certimex) Av.
Oaxaca 210- A Fracc.San Jose La Noria
Oaxaca, Oaxaca Mexico C.P. 68120
Contact: Taurino Reyes Santiago
52-951 1447691
certimex@certimexsc.com

CONTROL UNION
Av. Dos de Mayo 1205, San Isidro
Lima, Perú
Contact: Fiorela Bustamante, Aldo Rodriguez
+ 51 1 7190400
Fax: + 51 1 4217573
cert@cuperu.com

ECOCERT COLOMBIA
Cle 140#16-59 - Of. 201
Bogota, Colombia
Contact: Xavier Cevallos
0057 1 274 43 40
Fax: 0057 1 614 92 00
www.ecocert.com

Eco-LOGICA
Montelimar 300 Norte, 100 Este y 250 Norte
de la Bomba Shell
San Jose, Costra Rica
Contact: Guillermo Saborio
(506)297-3164 or (506)235-2811
Fax: (506)235-1638
ecologica@racsa.co.cr or
ecologic@mail.powernet.co.cr
www.eco-logica.com

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IMO CONTROL

Calle Guillermo Vizcarra #125, Tupuraya
Casilla Postal 1836
Cochabamba, Bolivia
Contact: Teresa Blanco , Roberto Moyano
591(4)4480585
Fax: 591(4)4297361
rmoyano@imola.com.bo

MAYACERT

6a. Street 3-22 Zone 10
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Contact: Noe Rivera
(502)2-361-8201
Fax: (502)2-3628726
info@mayacert.com
www.mayacert.com

OCIA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

6400 Cornhusker Highway
Suite 125
Lincoln, NE 68507
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