

The background features a light blue illustration of coffee beans and steam rising from a cup, set against a darker blue gradient background. The beans are scattered around the central text, and the steam is depicted as wavy lines above the beans.

# SENSORY SUMMIT

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A COFFEE SENSORY SCIENCE EVENT

# Review and Sensory Potential of 'wild' Coffee Species

## Part B - analytical part





Cupping code

4

Arabica: *Coffea arabica*



2

Robusta: *C. canephora*



3

Eugenioides: *C. eugenioides*



1

Liberica: *C. liberica*



5

Excelsa: *C. liberica* var. *dewevrei*



6

Racemosa: *C. racemosa*



Images from: A database of Wild Coffea Species (<https://doi.org/10.23708/JZA812>).



## Liberica



Image credit: beanshipper.com

Jason Liew, Malaysia  
Grown at 0 – 35 masl  
Harvest in Jan 2022



Image credit: ONA coffee

Handpicked and sorted cherries  
Anaerobic natural (CM) for **20 days**  
30 days drying in closed environment with  
dehumidifiers.



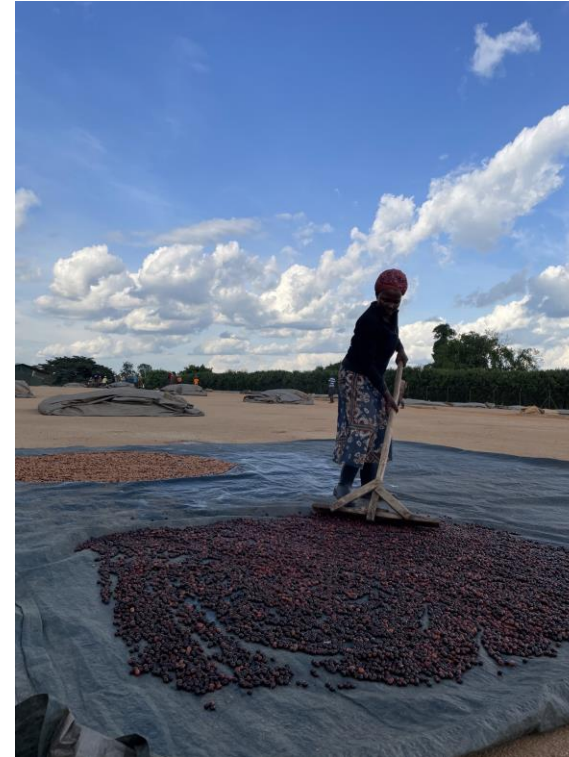
## Robusta



Kaweri Estate,  
Uganda

Grown at 1200 – 1350 masl

Harvest from November - March 2022



Handpicking

Natural / yeast assisted fermentation

Sun dried



## Eugenioides

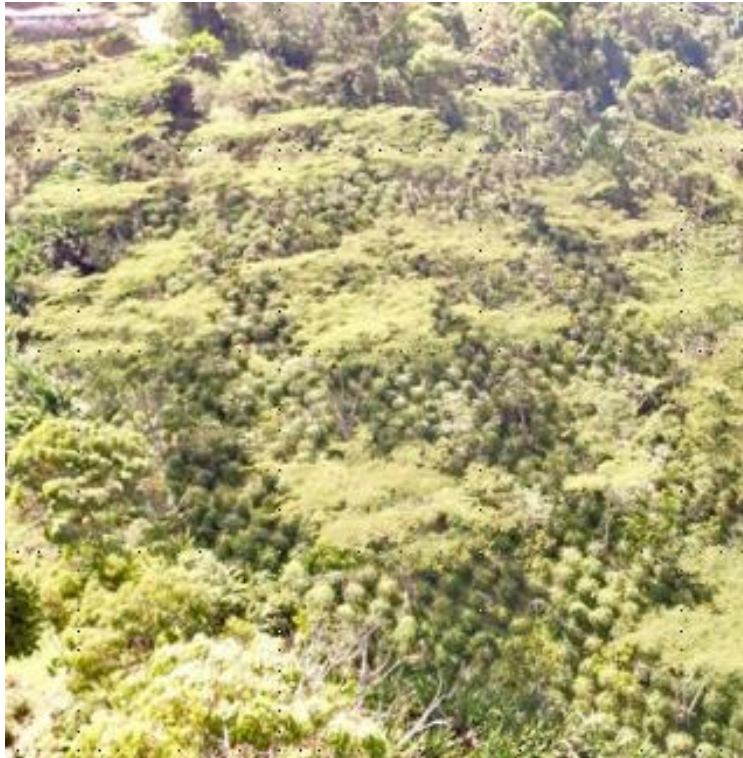


Image credit: Inmaculada

Inmaculada coffee farm in Pichinde, Valle de  
Cauca, Colombia  
Grown at 1900 – 2000 masl  
Harvest from May to July 2022



Image credit: Inmaculada

Manual hand sorting of cherries  
Anaerobic natural (CM)  
15 to 20 days drying on raised beds



## Arabica (‘Parainema’)



Image credit: Sanjonia Estate

Sajonia Estate,  
Nicaragua  
Grown at 1100 masl  
Harvest from November - March 2022

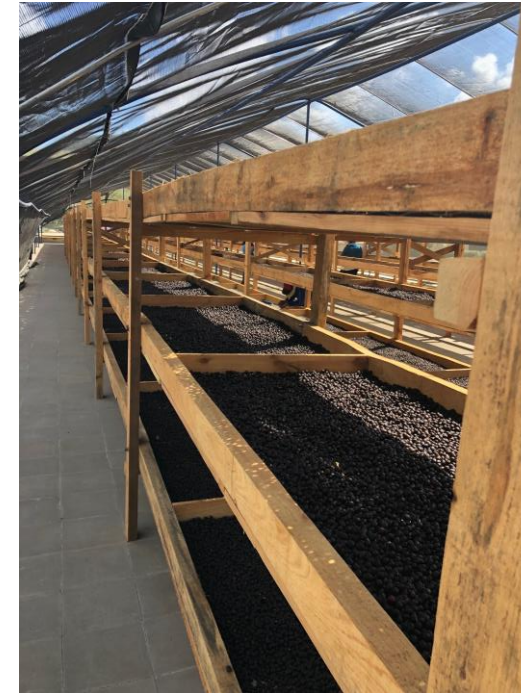


Image credit: Sanjonia Estate

Manual hand sorting of cherries  
Anaerobic natural (CM) with **3 days**  
fermentation Drying for 28 to 30 days on raised  
beds under shade



## Excelsa



Image: Aaron Davis ©  
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Various smallholders,  
Uganda/South Sudan  
Grown at 1,000 masl  
Harvest December to April 2022



Image: Aaron Davis ©  
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Manual harvesting  
Sun-dried on raised beds (naturals)  
for 14 to 18 days  
No grading; hand sorting only





## Racemosa



Image credit: Marlene and Frans Cathey

Sukkot farm from Zululand,  
South Africa  
Grown at 100 masl

Coffee harvest from December - January 2022



Image credit: Marlene and Frans Cathey

Coffee cherries were handpicked  
Washed process  
Dried for 2 weeks

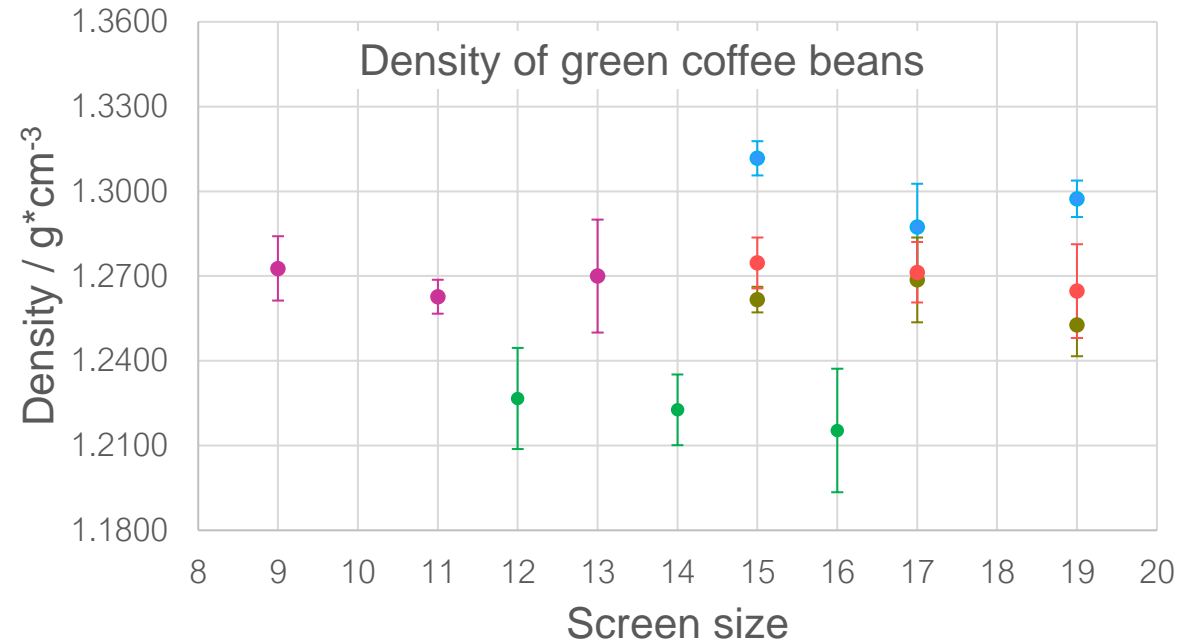
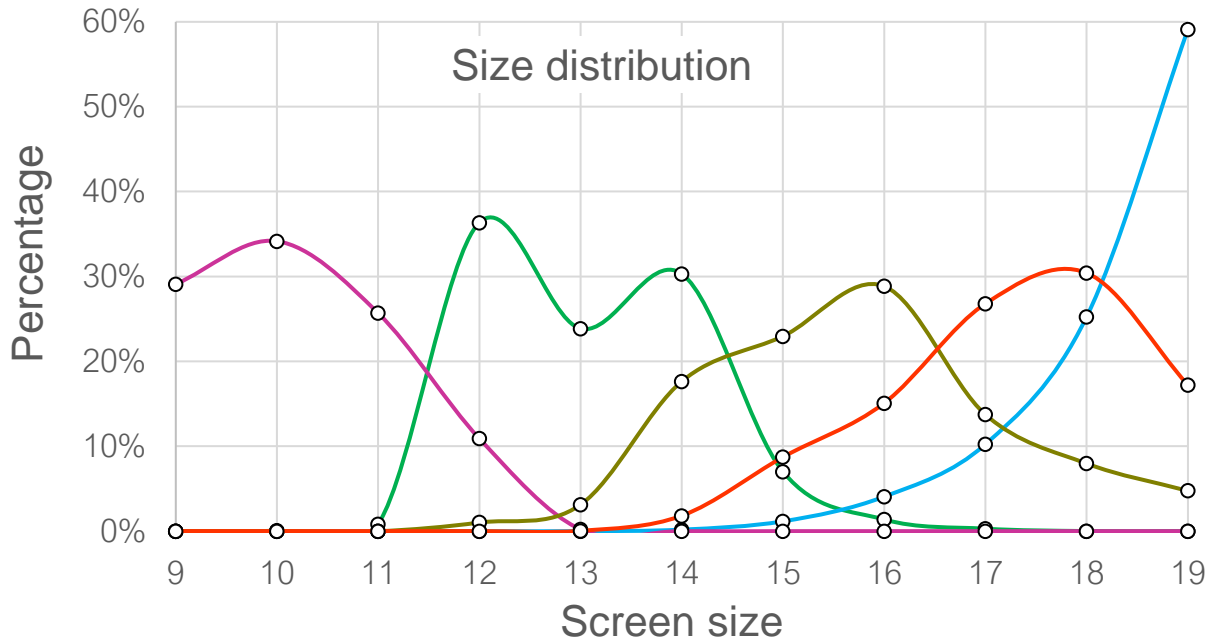
Green coffee analyses

**Physical parameter**  
**Green bean composition**  
**Green bean volatiles**





## The green beans are different



### Moisture content

- Eugenioides 10.6 % MC
- Liberica 9.7 % MC
- Racemosa 11.7 % MC
- Robusta 10.2 % MC
- Arabica 10.7 % MC

Screen sizes of coffees with different maxima from screen size 10/64 inch to 19/64 inch

Higher density for Liberica coffee (but driest coffee), lowest density for Eugenioides coffee



## How to analyse and combine complex data?

### Problem:

We have analysed many different components of green coffee beans, e.g. titrable acidity, organic acids, fat content, protein content, chlorogenic acids, caffeine etc.

How to visualize?

### Solution:

Principal Components Analysis, or PCA, is suitable to tackle a lot of data. PCA reduces the data to two dimensions and 2D is easy to plot as scatter plot to look for structure in your data.

X dimensions

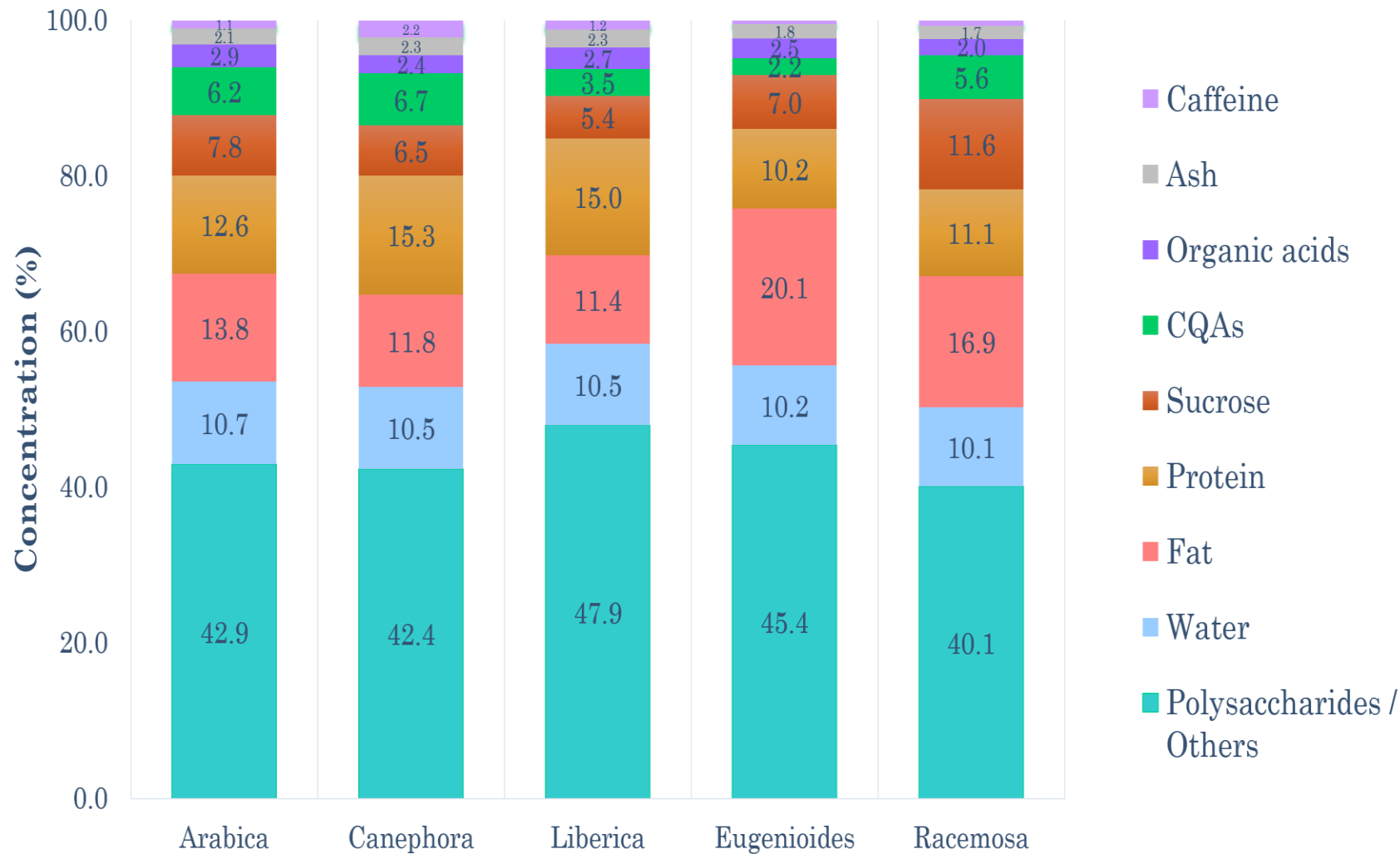


Reduction!

2 dimensions or  
two principal  
components



## No qualitative, but quantitative differences



Data not from the coffees here at Sensory Summit!

- Lowest values of caffeine in Racemosa and Eugenioides
- Highest values of fat content in Racemosa and Eugenioides
- Lowest values of chlorogenic acids in Eugenioides
- Highest values of sucrose in Racemosa



### **Green bean**

Anaerobic naturals emit different volatiles than washed coffees. Difference is magnified through fermentation.

Green becomes brown bean!

Coffee species are different in their composition. Some indications in composition that could affect sensory perception, e.g. relative content of organic acids, but also caffeine and chlorogenic acid content.

### **Roasted bean**

Difference in aroma compounds

- Process specific compounds, such as ethyl acetate survive the roast process
- Species specific compounds, such as ocimene for *Racemosa* that can explain the spicy, herbal notes in the coffee.



## Thank you for your attention!

Thanks to all the producers and trader for providing the (rare) coffee species!

Thanks to all the team at the Coffee Excellence Center

Please also take a look at the green beans!



Liberica



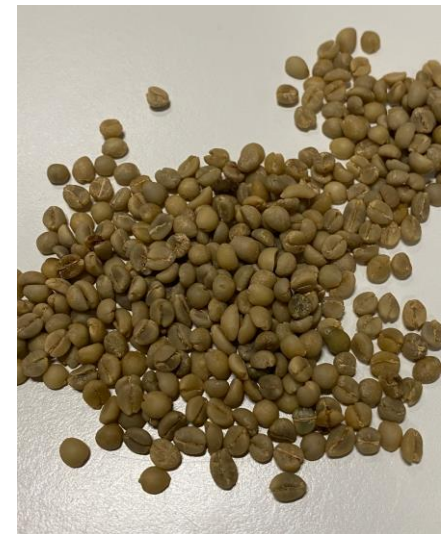
Robusta



Eugenioides



Arabica



Racemosa

# Supported By:



TONE

