

Enhancing soil fertility and polyphenol composition in highland arabica coffee through agricultural biochar application



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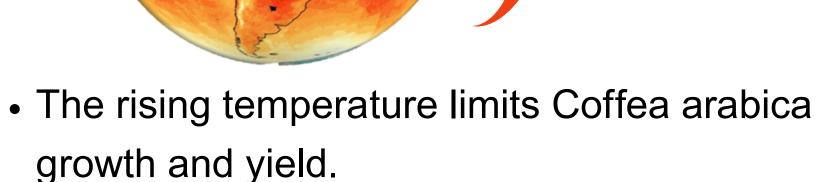


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Introduction

Climate variability



- Biochar application can enhance soil waterholding capacity and nutrient retention, thereby improving plant productivity.
- However, its direct influence on the final quality attributes of coffee beans remains a critical knowledge gap requiring further academic investigation.



• This study investigated the influence of biochar derived from highland agricultural residues on soil physicochemical properties and the polyphenolic profile of *Coffea arabica* beans during the harvest season in northern Thailand.

Methods

- The experiment was conducted at the Nong Hoi Highland Agricultural Research Station in Chiang Mai Province, a region renowned for Arabica coffee cultivation.
- Biochar was incorporated into the soil at a rate of 2.5 % (w/w).
- Five coffee plants received the biochar treatment, while five untreated plants served as controls.
- Soil, plant and coffee beans were analyzed for its properties.

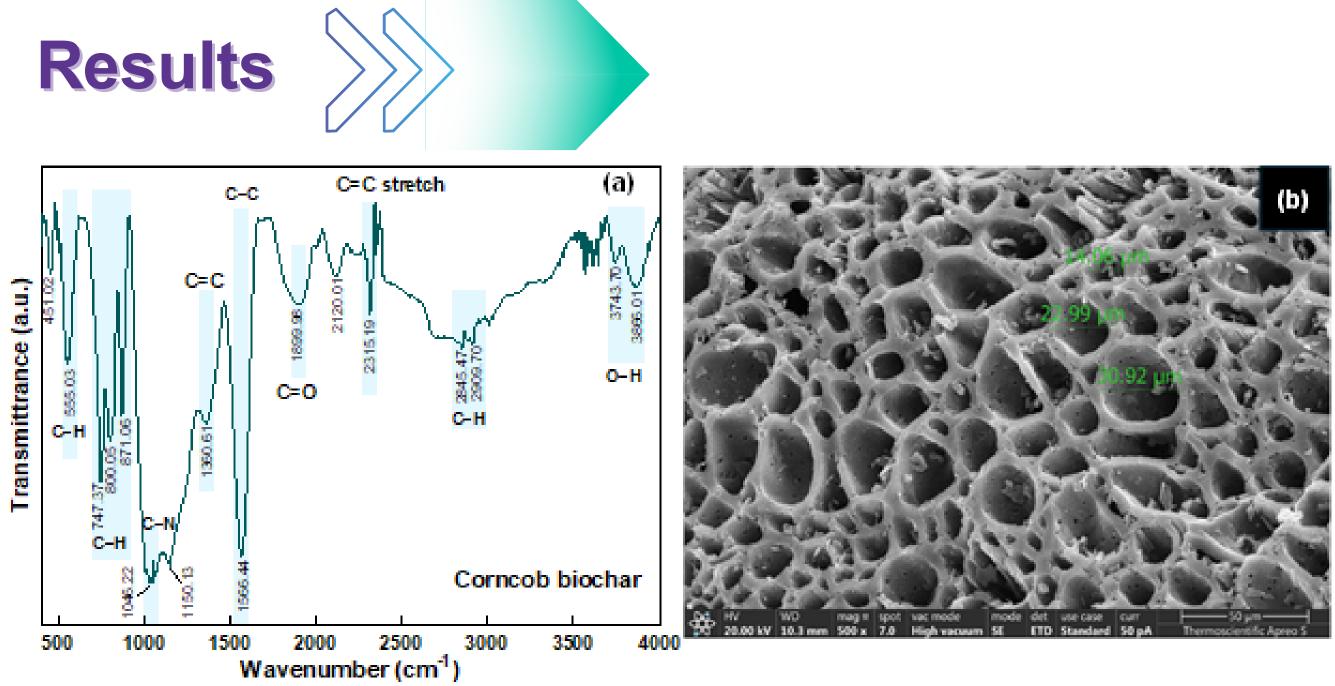
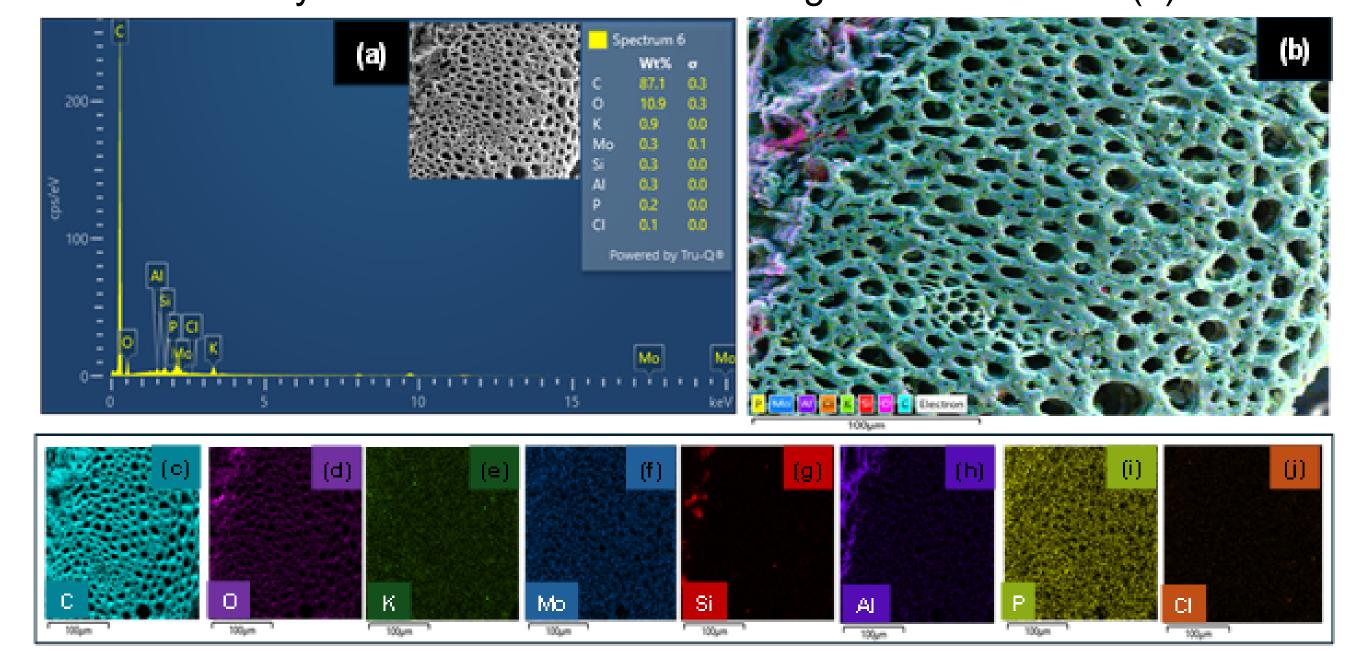


Fig. 1 FTIR spectrum of corncob biochar (a). Surface morphology and pore size analysis of corncob biochar at magnification of 500x (b).



Results (Cont.)

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Fig. 3 The soil pH (a), CEC (b), Exchangeable Potassium (c), and Exchangeable Calcium (d) on Coffea arabica.

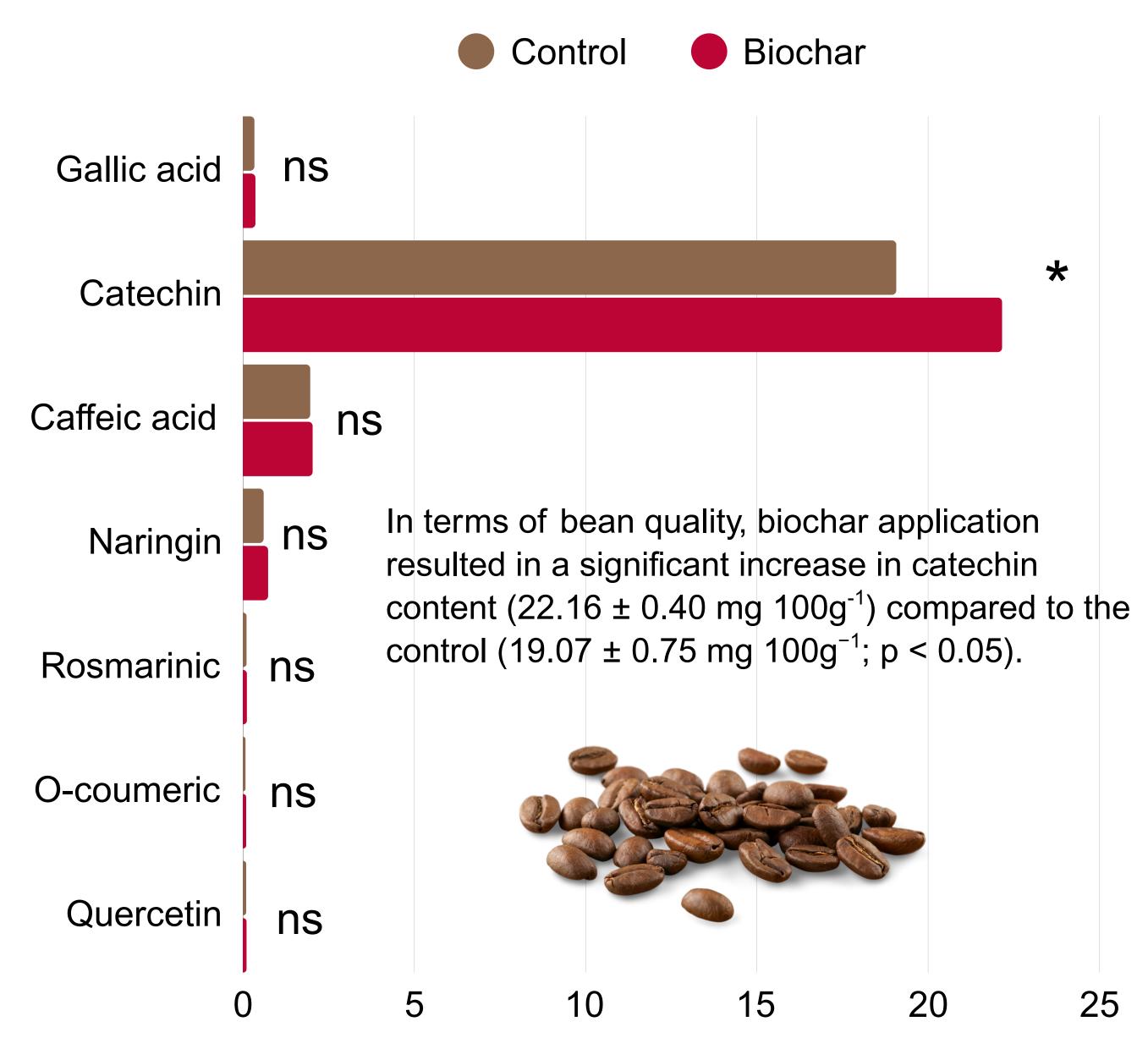


Fig. 4 Analysis of Coffea arabica beans quality (mg 100g⁻¹)



The application of biochar not only enhanced soil fertility but also contributed to the improvement of health-promoting compounds in Arabica coffee beans. These findings support the use of biochar as a sustainable soil amendment for enhancing both soil health and bean quality in highland coffee production systems.





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Fig. 2 The EDS spectrum of corncob biochar (a). The selected area for EDS analysis (b)