



MWP

Decaf Org Origin Select



The Cup:

Mild acidity and sweetness.

Program: Decaf MWP

Our water-processed decafs are done in a facility in Mexico called Descamex. In order to remove the caffeine in this process, green coffee is soaked in a water solution, which removes both the caffeine as well as other solubles in the coffee (flavor compounds, for instance). The water is removed from the seeds and run through a special filter that captures caffeine molecules and allows them to be strained from the solution. The solution—now containing flavor compounds but no caffeine—is then reintroduced to the green coffee seeds, which reabsorb the soluble materials. The coffee is then dried once more, and prepared for reexport.

P# 19402

Process	Washed
Variety	Bourbon, Typica, Mundo Novo
Elevation	1000-1800 MASL
Country	Mexico
Harvest	November–March





Process: Washed MWP

As is common throughout Central and South America, coffees in Mexico tend to be processed as Washed lots. While the details may vary from place to place, typically the coffee is depulped the same day it's harvested, then given a 12–18-hour fermentation in tanks or buckets before being washed clean of mucilage and dried. Drying typically takes place on patios or in mechanical dryers.

Variety: Bourbon, Typica, Mundo Novo MWP

Although this offering is not traceable to a single variety, it is likely comprised of Bourbon, Typica, and Mundo Novo — the most common varieties cultivated in this region.



Country: Mexico MWP

As throughout most of Mesoamerica, Mexico was first planted in coffee during early colonial times, most likely in the late 18th century. Due to the greater attention paid to the region's rich mineral deposits and mining opportunities, coffee didn't really develop as an industry until later, especially coming into its own in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the redistribution of farms after independence and the emergence of smallholder farmers, specifically those of indigenous origin. In the late 20th century, the Mexican government established a national coffee institution called INMECAFE, which, like the FNC in Colombia and ICAFE in Costa Rica, was developed in order to offer technical assistance, botanical information and material, and financial credits to producers. Unfortunately, INMECAFE was something of a short-lived experiment, and dissolved in 1989, leaving growers with a vacuum in their access to support and resources—especially those in very remote rural areas. This disruption to the infrastructure as well as the coffee crisis that followed the end of the International Coffee Agreement plunged Mexico's coffee farmers into despairing financial times, which of course in turn affected quality dramatically. Throughout the 1990s and since the beginning of the 21st century, an increased presence, influence, and focus of Fair Trade and Fairtrade certifications and the emphasis on the democratically run small-farmer cooperative organization have worked to transform the image of Mexican coffee to one that reflects sustainability, affordability, and relatively easy logistics, considering its proximity to the United States. In recent years, Mexico has struggled mightily with coffee-leaf rust and other pathogens that have reduced both yield and cup quality. This, combined with an enormous turnover of land ownership and loss of labor to emigration and relocation has created a somewhat tentative future for the producing country, though we have seen great cups and great promise from quality-inclined growers and associations there. The top cups are fantastic, and they're worth the work and long-term investment to try to overcome the obstacles facing the average farmer, who owns between 1–5 hectares, though some of the mid-size estates will run closer to 25 hectares. One of the things that have set Mexico's coffee apart is the abundance of both Fair Trade- and organic-certified coffees, especially in areas like Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Chiapas. The strong influence of indigenous groups and cultures has long been the driving force behind smallholders' embrace of organic practices, as they are often in line with traditional growing philosophies and utilize similar if not the same techniques. Fair Trade has also done considerable work with regard to encouraging smallholders to organize and operate within cooperatives, which allows them to pool resources, provides better access to credit and financing options, and creates more market presence and leverage in a competitive global economy. In addition, many of the coffees that we at Cafe Imports source from Mexico come from the buffer zones around one of the largest and most forest reserves in the world: El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve.





Sourcing: Mexico Sourcing MWP

Historically, Mexican coffee was viewed as an inexpensive, low-grown blender with cup characteristics including nuttiness, chocolate, and generally mild citric acid. Today, though, high-grown Mexican coffee has extremely interesting complex citric and malic acidity, balanced sweetness in the form of chocolate and toffee, and an overall clean cup. We've had Mexican coffees that have absolutely knocked our socks off; in fact, some of the Cafe Imports sales staff wax very poetically about the fruity, floral, vanilla-cherry-chocolate cups they've had from here. Being such a large producing country and relatively close to visit, Mexico is bursting with potential. The climate and altitude conditions are excellent for specialty coffee, and every year more efforts are made to not just find it but improve it, and of course protect it from dangers like leaf rust and ojo de gallo. Throughout the countryside, you find a number of nurseries hosting stronger, better varieties that will lead to a sustainable focus on quality and consistency. The diversity throughout the country leaves endless possibilities for new, exciting cup profiles. We have been thrilled to find taste characteristics from across the world present in coffees grown so close to home, and we're only at the beginning of discovering what is possible. Lot separation, altitude separation, variety separation—all are being tried more and more, with great results. We believe that some of the biggest opportunities and the most potential are with our neighbors to the south, and we continue to nurture our relationships with growers there—specifically within the Chiapas region—to empower and encourage them as they continue to overcome the obstacles of the past 15 to 20 years.

Gallery MWP

