

Ethiopia

Yirgacheffe



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Ethiopia

Project Origin has sourced coffee from Ethiopia since 2012 and we never cease to be amazed by the complexity and quality of the beans from this endlessly fascinating country. The country is home to the widest genetic diversity of coffee varieties, as the trees are left to grow wild and naturally mutate to match the landscape around them. As a result, the cherries that are picked become one great blend of hundreds of varieties, meshing the various colours and patterns together to what ends up creating the well-balanced, rounded, cohesive and complex cup profiles that we have experienced throughout Ethiopia. Therefore, we almost always list Ethiopian coffee varieties as '**Heirloom**'.

The classification of Ethiopian coffee has always been challenging, as it is structured differently to other coffee producing countries. Additionally, we often find the process of translating the language to result in various spellings of names and locations. Historically, the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) has listed areas that are 'coffee growing areas' and sold these coffees to the world under the sole title of that area. Thanks to new exporters and increased education across the country, we are now able to classify coffee cherries more accurately based on specific washing stations, or on the Woreda, in which it is processed. This provides us with a greater range of locations in which to identify Ethiopian coffee.



The geographic structure across Ethiopia can be broken down into five categories, with a sixth category existing from the ECX. The structure of Ethiopian geography is broken down as follows:

Country: Ethiopia

Region: the state, department or province

Zone: a subdivision of the Region

Woreda: county, municipality or district within a Zone

Kebele: village or community within a Woreda

Area: coffee growing area as defined by the ECX

The coffee growing areas defined by the ECX - Yirgacheffe, Sidamo, Guji, Harrar etc. - will be the names most commonly known and used to identify coffee lots up until 2018. Nowadays coffee lots from these areas can be broken down further, providing information about the Woreda, the Kebele and even the exact washing station.

Here is an example of how to relate this to coffee:

Country: Ethiopia

Region: Southern Nations, Nationality, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR)

Zone: Gedeo

Woreda: Yirgacheffe

Kebele: Gersay

Area: Yirgacheffe

With the understanding of this structure, we can begin to refine our understanding of Ethiopian coffees and pay tribute to the stations responsible for producing the cherries they sell. In the special case of Grade 2 and Grade 3 lots, washing stations commonly sell these coffees to larger collection stations where the processed green beans are combined with other Grade 2 and 3 lots from the same Area to create a large volume of coffee with a cup profile representative of the Area. Project Origin proudly works with our exporting partners, Primrose, to respect the work of the producers, the farmers and the workers at the washing stations, to share the beautiful and diverse profiles of the region, and we hope to celebrate their coffees with the correct identification.



*Meseret Workneh – Producer - Primrose and
Sasa Sestic - Yirgacheffe*



Yirgacheffe

Exporter	Primrose
ECX Area	Yirgacheffe
Zone	Gedeo
Altitude	1200 - 3200 m
Harvest	October - February

About Yirgacheffe Area

Ethiopia is widely recognised as the 'birthplace' of *Coffea arabica*. And of all Ethiopian coffee growing regions Yirgacheffe is perhaps the most well-known and recognised. There is a certain romanticism that exists in the traditional bright, floral and complex qualities of Ethiopian coffees that so many of us never tire of experiencing. Spanning a remarkable topographic rollercoaster, the ECX Area of Yirgacheffe climbs from 1200 masl in the East of the Gedeo Zone, up to 3200 masl in the West, with only 30km in between. This dramatic expanse of height has led to a bio-diverse environment where native trees grow at the altitude in which they benefit most, including the many wild mutations of coffee varieties – this must be why the cup profiles of Ethiopian Yirgacheffe coffees are just so unique.

The Ethiopian Coffee Exchange (ECX) recognises all coffees from this Area as 'Yirgacheffe', however the woreda Yirgacheffe only makes up part of the Gedeo Zone where all these coffees come from. Other commonly known woredas and kebeles that fall into the Yirgacheffe Area include Kochere, Aricha, Idido, Konga, Chelelektu and more. The Gedeo Zone is an exclave of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) in Southwest Ethiopia, and is surrounded by the Sidama Region to the north and the Oromia Region to the East, West and South.

Yirgacheffe G2

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G2 lots from the Area. They are stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation.
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 2 washed lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G2 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard

Yirgacheffe G2

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Maple



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G2 lots from the Area, and stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 2 natural lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G2 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard

Yirgacheffe G2

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed

Lot: 3



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G2 lots from the same Area, and stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 2 washed lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G2 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard

Yirgacheffe G2

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed

Lot: 4



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G2 lots from the Area, and stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 2 washed lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G2 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard

Yirgacheffe G3

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G2 lots from the Area, and stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 3 natural lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G3 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard

Yirgacheffe G3

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Lotus Lot 3



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G3 lots from the Area, and stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 3 natural lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G3 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard

Yirgacheffe G1 Chelba

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Rouge



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G2

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Maple 2



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then sold to collection stations where they are combined with other G2 lots from the Area, and stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality
- o Grade 2 natural lots are categorised this way by the ECX. These lots will have a higher defect count than Grade 1 lots, however, Primrose does further sorting and removal of defects during milling to ensure Project Origin's G2 lots are cleaner than the minimum standard



Ethiopia - Coffee Cherries



Gersay

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Yirgacheffe
Kebele	Gersay
Altitude	1650 m
Harvest	October - February

About Gersay

In the Kebele Gersay, located in the Woreda Yirgacheffe, the local people follow time the same way all small villages of Ethiopia follow time – by the sun. Should you decide with the local guides to meet at the airport to begin your journey at 2, be sure to arrive two hours after the sun has risen from the horizon, and not at 2pm, as read by your watch that is wound to the local time zone according to the world clock. Failure to understand this may in fact result in a late fee, payable to your guide.

The coffees processed at the Gersay washing stations can either be of the natural or the washed methods. The Yirgacheffe environment and weather has proven to be perfect for the natural process – it is dry, sunny, and reliable throughout the harvest seasons and results in evenly dried coffees, but we are grateful that the washed method is still an option for these Woredas, as it adds just another element to the unique range of coffee tree varieties that exist around Ethiopia. With the greatest genetic diversity of coffee varieties in the world, we are forever amazed at the complexity of the cup profiles that stem from every Ethiopian washing station, including the ones at Gersay.

Yirgacheffe G1 Gersay

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Gersay

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Gersay

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed

Lot: Rouge



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Chelelektu



Chelelektu

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Kochere
Kebele	Chelelektu
Altitude	1700 m
Harvest	October - January

About Chelelektu

Located within the Woreda Kochere, in the Yirgacheffe Zone, lies the Kebele Chelelektu. The washing station here is another example of the signature Ethiopian look: a rich colourful rainbow of earth, trees, sky, coffee beans, homes, and people that all moves and folds with the land. The washing station and raised drying beds at Chelelektu are enclosed by a wooden fence, tightly sealing it off from the overgrowth of the native forest outside but does not completely shield the view of the sunlight as it plays through the tall, thick leaves that extend upwards to create a glowing pantone chart of green.

The cherries in this area, much like other parts of Ethiopia, are grown in small microlots in the backyards of farmers. Traditionally known as 'garden coffee' the cherries on these small lots of land come together at the washing stations where they are combined and processed to create the wonderful and rich flavours that we understand to be special to Ethiopian coffees.

Yirgacheffe G1 Chelelektu

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe



Idido

Exporter	Kochere
Woreda	Yirgacheffe
Kebele	Idido
Altitude	1960 – 2090m
Harvest	October – February

About Idido

The more Ethiopian farms and washing stations Project Origin visited, the more we came to realise the signature Ethiopian look was a signature for a reason – they all possessed elements of the same things: rainbow colours across the land, rainbow of colours of the coffee cherries, multiples of rows of raised drying beds, and lush mountainous hills featuring hundreds of varieties of wild grown coffee trees.

At the Idido washing station there are long stacks of raised drying beds made from bamboo, covered in plastic, mesh and wire to support the green beans as they dry in the sun. Hand woven baskets speckle the area and groups of people work their way around each bed, hand sorting and turning the coffee. Teams of 10-20 people each day come in from the local town to respond to a call for work during the harvest season from October – February

Yirgacheffe G1 Idido

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Idido

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Idido

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Red



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Idido

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Blush



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Aricha



Aricha

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Yirgacheffe
Kebele	Aricha
Altitude	1950 m
Harvest	October – February

About Aricha

While the name Aricha may be well-known, it is uncommonly known that what we are referring to is the Kebele Aricha which is located within the Woreda Yirgacheffe. Being within the Yirgacheffe umbrella, the washing stations from Aricha encapsulate the beautifully classic Ethiopia look. The hills are coloured in the bright and lush red, green and blue of the earth, the trees and the sky, with artistic brushstrokes of yellow, orange and deep purple of the coffee cherries drying on plastic sheets. The raised drying beds that rest in loosely paralleled rows across the hillside follow the topography of the land so well; they could be a natural extension of the land itself.

The workers collect and carry the coffee cherries in tightly woven baskets and gather to wash their hands and faces in the nearby stream. The work of the land and the people here create a coffee profile so wonderful that can only be matched by the natural beauty of the landscape in which it is made. The cherries from Aricha will continue to amaze the industry who values it.

Yirgacheffe G1 Aricha

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Carmine



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Aricha

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Konga Wete



Konga

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Kochere
Kebele	Konga
Altitude	1800 – 2100 m
Harvest	October - January

About Konga

The Konga Wete Webanchi washing station is a great example of specialty coffee production coming together with supporting the local community. The station is built next to a school near the town of Wete, and both Primrose and Project Origin work closely with the teachers and staff to provide the support they need to educate local children. As a result, we can improve quality of life while simultaneously improving quality of coffee at the washing station. Now, isn't that what specialty coffee should be all about?!

When Meseret and Abraham, the wife and husband team that own Primrose, were looking for the site of a new washing station, they chose this spot, as it meant the station would have easy access to electricity – no easy feat in parts of rural Ethiopia. The access to electricity means the station can continue to process coffee after sunset, a task commonly made difficult at other washing stations.

Yirgacheffe G1 Konga Webanchi

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed

Lot: White



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



[Click here to learn more about Supernatural Coffees](#)

Konga Supernatural Birtukan

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Supernatural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are shade-dried on raised beds in thick piles and regularly turned over to control fermentation for the first 3-5 days
- o Cherries are then thinned out during the day but piled up again inside plastic 'cocoons' at night for 5-8 days
- o Finally, cherries are spread in thick layers on beds with frequent moving for 10-15 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise fruit flavours until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Konga Supernatural Kiremiti

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Supernatural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are shade-dried on raised beds in thick piles and regularly turned over to control fermentation for the first 3-5 days
- o Cherries are then thinned out during the day but piled up again inside plastic 'cocoons' at night for 5-8 days
- o Finally, cherries are spread in thick layers on beds with frequent moving for 10-15 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise fruit flavours until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Konga Supernatural Webanchi

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Supernatural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are shade-dried on raised beds in thick piles and regularly turned over to control fermentation for the first 3-5 days
- o Cherries are then thinned out during the day but piled up again inside plastic 'cocoons' at night for 5-8 days
- o Finally, cherries are spread in thick layers on beds with frequent moving for 10-15 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise fruit flavours until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

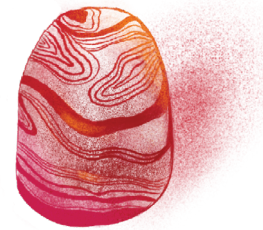


[Click here to learn more
about CM Selections Coffees](#)

Konga CMN Jasper 2521

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small farmers backyards, known as "garden coffee"
- o Hand sorting of only ripe, red cherries at 20-22 brix
- o Cherries are placed inside sealed tanks and filled with CO2 pushing oxygen out
- o Controlled yeast activity, temperature and humidity of tanks
- o Longer anaerobic fermentation time, more than a couple of days, helps fruit flavours intensify
- o Maintaining cool temperature within the tank means flavours remain clean and refined
- o Drying takes typically 20-30 days
- o Our local partner, Primrose, do further quality control. As a minimum, a triple pass through a colour sorter and a triple pass through hand sorting tables

Konga CMN Amber 2421

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small farmers backyards, known as “garden coffee”
- o Hand sorting of only ripe, red cherries at 20-22 brix
- o Cherries are placed inside sealed tanks and filled with CO2 pushing oxygen out
- o Controlled yeast activity, temperature and humidity of tanks
- o Short anaerobic fermentation time in the tanks develops stonefruit flavours with citric acidity, increasing the characteristic of elegance usually present in a washed coffee of this region
- o Drying takes typically 20-30 days
- o Our local partner, Primrose, do further quality control. As a minimum, a triple pass through a colour sorter and a triple pass through hand sorting tables

Konga CMN Amber 2721

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



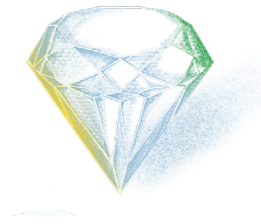
Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small farmers backyards, known as “garden coffee”
- o Hand sorting of only ripe, red cherries at 20-22 brix
- o Cherries are placed inside sealed tanks and filled with CO2 pushing oxygen out
- o Controlled yeast activity, temperature and humidity of tanks
- o Short anaerobic fermentation time in the tanks was done at a warm temperature enhancing the red fruit qualities
- o Cherries are then moved to drying beds and stacked in thick layers to slow down drying time and enhance a thick texture
- o Drying takes typically 20-30 days
- o Our local partner, Primrose, do further quality control. As a minimum, a triple pass through a colour sorter and a triple pass through hand sorting tables

Konga CMW Diamond 0421

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small farmers backyards, known as “garden coffee”
- o Hand sorting of only ripe, red cherries at 20-22 brix
- o Cherries are pulped and placed inside sealed tanks and filled with CO2 pushing oxygen out
- o Controlled yeast activity, temperature and humidity of tanks
- o The right combination of elements work to produce floral, sparkly and elegant cup profile
- o Drying takes typically 12-15 days
- o Our local partner, Primrose, do further quality control. As a minimum, a triple pass through a colour sorter and a triple pass through hand sorting tables



Ethiopia - Primrose Dry Mill



Worka

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Kochere
Kebele	Worka
Altitude	2000 m
Harvest	October - February

About Worka

The Kebele Worka, located in the Woreda Kochere, located in the Yirgacheffe Region, sits in the southern end of the SNNRP Zone, just south-east of both Chelelektu and Kochere town. Much like other small villages across Ethiopia, the washing stations at Worka are a long and bumpy road away from the noisy streets of the nearest town, where, to find some sleep, we had to invest in earplugs as visitors to block out the sounds of the local wild dogs and cats that roam the roads, and the inconceivably loud church bells that ring with the break of dawn.

The coffees at Worka follow the trends of the Ethiopian style, producing well rounded, bright, floral, and fruity cup profiles that remind us of the colours of a sunset. Needless to say the colours of the picked cherries that combine to create these flavours are also the colours of a sunset. Perhaps there is a correlation here after all, but we should continue to test and drink these coffees – just to be sure.

Yirgacheffe G1 Worka

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Sunset



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality

Yirgacheffe G1 Worka

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Coffee Sorting



Gutity

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Kochere
Kebele	Gutity
Altitude	1950 – 2300m
Harvest	December – February

About Gutity

There are multiple reasons why we find Ethiopian naturals to be so pleasing, rounded and cohesive, but a major factor that plays to the advantage of the natural processing method is the weather. The weather across the Yirgacheffe Region is incredibly reliable and predictable. During the harvesting months, the air is dry, and the sun shines with little rainfall interference. The days are warm and the nights are cool, which means most beds do not require the use of a plastic cover for protection.

When we consider these conditions and pair it with the vast array of wild genetic mutations of the coffee trees, it can become clear why we find the Ethiopian naturals to have such a balanced cup profile, reliably season after season.

Yirgacheffe G1 Gutity

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot Pink



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Kochere



Kochere

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Kochere
Zone	Gedeo
Altitude	2000 m
Harvest	October – February

About Kochere

The Kochere washing stations have left an imprint on our team at Project Origin. From the edge of the station, you can look across the valley that falls below your feet to the neighbouring mountains that span the entire length of the horizon. As you look directly down, there is a small village nestled in the valley, although good luck describing the final details from that high up. The air above is pristine and bright, with no pollution anywhere masking the colours of the skies and the stars. This is certainly one positive that comes from living in the middle of nowhere, hours away from the nearest town.

While the coffees that come from the Kochere washing stations are on par with the greats across Ethiopia, it will forever be the views that welcome the spectators who dare to travel that capture the hearts and words of our team. In very few words, our team have said, “the scenery being around there is – yeah – amazing!”

Yirgacheffe G1 Kochere

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot Purple



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are dried on raised beds in full sun to allow the beans to absorb the sweetness and fruitiness from the cherry pulp and skin
- o During drying cherries are regularly turned to ensure even drying and maintain clarity. On very hot days cherries are covered in plastic to control drying rate
- o Cherries remain on raised beds and are frequently turned for 18-30 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise sugar and fruit flavour absorption until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Koke



Koke

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Yirgacheffe
Kebele	Koke
Altitude	1900 m
Harvest	October - January

About Koke

When you visit a coffee farm, you expect to see lush coffee trees with a lot of leaves, all planted in neat rows for maximum efficiency, and well pruned for increased yields. But should you visit the forest in Koke, you might find your jaw drop, just a little. The trees are lanky, they're thin and have several trunks extending from the ground. They are not so much planted as much as they grow wherever they choose to spawn from the earth.

This was the visual definition of wild coffee: natural mutations of Arabica trees that speckle the wild forest that grows dense and overhead around the hills surrounding the washing stations. Red dirt roads lead the way to raised drying beds that sit where the land allows it to be flat, while the sun beams down across the low humid, dry air, infusing the flavours of the cherry into the green bean, creating what we inevitably know will be incredibly delicious tasting coffees. Coffee grown from unpruned, unplanted, wild varietal trees.

Yirgacheffe G1 Koke

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Washed



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is de-pulped and floaters are separated before going into large tanks for fermentation
- o De-pulped beans are covered in water and wet-fermented for 12-24 hours to remove mucilage
- o After fermentation coffee beans are rinsed thoroughly in channels to remove the last bits of mucilage and further separate any floaters
- o Coffee beans are then moved African beds in the sun to dry for 10-15 days until moisture level reaches 10-12%
- o On very hot days when coffee beans are on raised beds, they may be covered in plastic to control the rate of drying
- o Dried beans are then stored in parchment for protection until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



[Click here to learn more about Supernatural Coffees](#)

Koke Supernatural Ananas

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small-holder farmers' backyards (known as 'garden coffee') in the Yirgacheffe region
- o Cherries are harvested from October – January and taken to the washing station where small-holder lots are combined
- o Coffee is hand sorted to remove under- and over-ripe cherries and select cherries between 18-22 brix
- o Cherries are shade-dried on raised beds in thick piles and regularly turned over to control fermentation for the first 3-5 days
- o Cherries are then thinned out during the day but piled up again inside plastic 'cocoons' at night for 5-8 days
- o Finally, cherries are spread in thick layers on beds with frequent moving for 10-15 days until moisture reaches 10-12%
- o Dried beans are then stored in the dried cherry pod for protection and to maximise fruit flavours until milling and export preparation
- o Our local partner, Primrose, does further quality control and sorting during milling. As a minimum they do a triple-pass through a colour sorter and a triple-pass through hand-sorting tables to improve overall quality



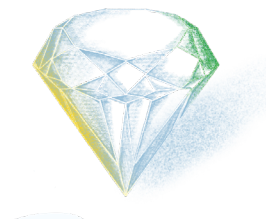
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Koke CMN Diamond 1021

Varietal: Heirloom

Process: Natural

Lot: Orchid



Processing Details

- o Coffees grow in small farmers backyards, known as “garden coffee”
- o Hand sorting of only ripe, red cherries at 20-22 brix
- o Cherries are placed inside sealed tanks and filled with CO2 pushing oxygen out
- o Controlled yeast activity, temperature and humidity of tanks
- o Cherries are then dried as a typical natural process after fermentation creating a softer floral and deep white fruit flavours
- o Drying takes typically 20-30 days
- o Our local partner, Primrose, do further quality control. As a minimum, a triple pass through a colour sorter and a triple pass through hand sorting tables



Ethiopia - Yirgacheffe - Haru Suke



Haru Suke

Exporter	Primrose
Woreda	Yirgacheffe
Kebele	Haru
Altitude	2000 – 2200m
Harvest	December – February

About Haru Suke

Across the landscape of the Woreda Haru, wild coffee trees grow, and are picked and processed to provide a great proportion of income for the local people. So much of this area revolves around coffee, as the planted trees covers over 50 square kilometres of the landscape. The total landscape around this area includes approximately 20% fertile land for cultivation of crops, including coffee, with another 20% of the land being covered in swamps and marshes.

The washing stations here were one of the first sites in Ethiopia for Project Origin to implement our Carbonic Maceration techniques, and through some initial testing here, we have been able to shift these techniques onto many other washing stations to produce unique and special coffees.