

Abstract:

Culture derived from "ensiled" coffee pulp (CP) was most efficient in growth and acidification of CP. All the microorganisms tested grew in CP broth, but exhibited different degrees of autolysis during fermentation. *Aerobasidium pullulans*, *Paecilomyces variotii* and *Trichoderma viride* grew best. Tray-type fermenter displayed best growth, underlining the effectiveness of oxygen transfer during aeration. Sugars declined dramatically in CP during fermentation. Tannic acids also declined due to leaching through CP maceration by the test microorganisms. The protein content after fermentation was lower than in the raw substrate, a property that could be explained by the microbial autolysis and the method of assay used. Author's summary. **KEYWORDS:** TROPAG | Coffea | Forage and Pastures | coffee | waste utilization | microorganisms | fermentation | protein content | feeds | Kenya.