

Trapping is a method currently used to control the coffee berry borer (CBB) *Hypothenemus hampei* Ferr. It was developed then validated in plantations of *Coffea Arabica*, of moderate "technical input", cultivated under shade at medium altitude, and representative of many coffee plantations of Central America. Trapping has been little studied in farming systems in full sunlight (which is generally associated with high "technical input"). An experiment was set up in Nicaragua to evaluate the effectiveness of trapping within this specific framework. The experimental design comprised thirteen random sites in the studied plantation. Each one was composed of two paired plots of similar configuration: one with trapping, the other without. In full sunlight conditions there was a linear relation between the initial infestations of CBB and the captured females, but the efficiency was low. Populations of CBB developed better under self-shading and at the same time, trapping helped to reduce infestations where coffee trees formed a closed cover. Possible solutions to improve the performance of the trapping method in full sunlight conditions are laid out, in particular, changing pruning practices of the coffee trees and stripping branches of residual berries after harvest.