Introduction/Methods
Coffee's arable land is finite, restricted to areas surrounding the equator. Coffee's reach is global, while produced overwhelmingly by small-holder farmers in the global south. Planetary boundaries inform how much can be grown in a given plot, but socio-political/economic considerations determine what is grown. Land availability, government support, chemical usage, and degradation patterns, are especially interesting dynamics worthy of political/environmental inquiry. Economic globalization and shifting demography influences growers' choices to prioritize export/cash crops over subsistence crops. I explored these mechanisms via 32 in-depth, translated qualitative interviews with growers and buyers in Bubiita, Uganda.

Results
- government extension services are uneven
- fertilizer use is haphazard & price dependent
- young generations show little interest in farming, preferences towards urban lives, office jobs
  - "coffee will die" & "the youth are lazy"
- uneven awareness of global mechanisms (ex. bumper foreign crops) affecting prices
  - growers vulnerable to predatory buying
- climate change, its causes, and implications are misunderstood, discounted, or attributed to God
- belief that any harms/risks to growing coffee will be ameliorated by a "good season"
  - all but one respondent would ever stop growing coffee

Conclusions and Future Research
The decisions of individuals, in aggregate, create supply. Those tasked with growing one of the world's top agricultural commodities do not make decisions in a vacuum. Government support or its absence, perceptions of value of the farming possession, and incomplete information on global realities inform, but also bind the decision making abilities of farmers. As youth leave this profession, the role and prominence of coffee in Bubiita will evolve. This is an ongoing project.