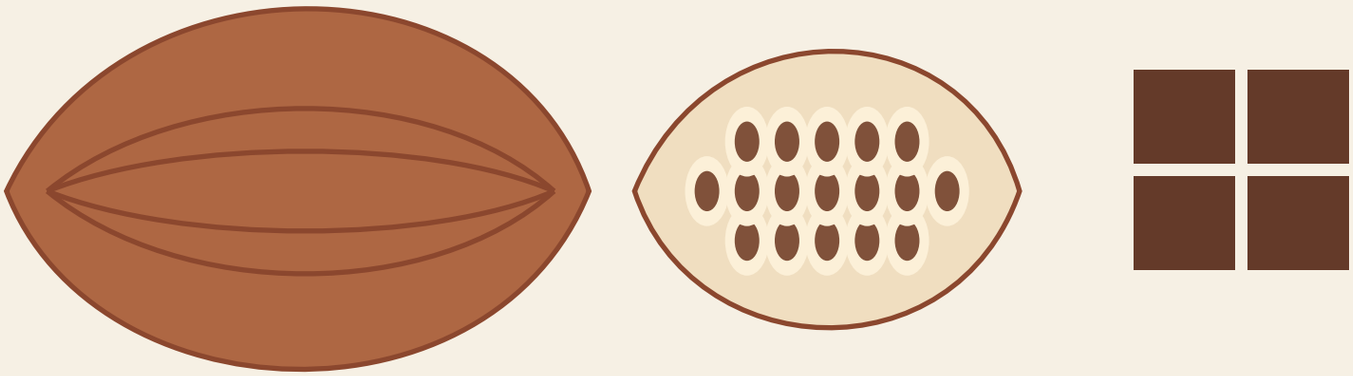
A LEARNLI REFERENCE COLLECTION

THE WORLD CHOCOLATE ATLAS

Place, cacao, fermentation and craft.



By James

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Countries and regional chapters sit at the same level. Subsections under Foundations describe the two approved running-head sections.

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Countries and regional chapters sit at the same level. Subsections under Foundations describe the two approved running-head sections.

CREDITS AND EDITION NOTE

The record belongs to its edition.

By James / Published by Learnli Publications

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Maps and type

Natural Earth map data are public domain. Town and locality references use GeoNames, licensed CC BY 4.0. Georgia, Mulish and Gelasio are embedded for reading and name coverage. Map sources and limits accompany chapter records.

Sources and companion

The source companion is at https://learnli.hlnalabs.com.au/chocolate-atlas. The portable file chocolate-atlas-sources-review-v1.html accompanies this edition, with the complete numbered ledger. It records reading dates, evidence scope, access limits and unresolved fields. See pages 188–192.

Notice to readers

This is a reference work, not health, legal or trade advice. Legal, institutional and product statements are dated as checked and scoped to what was read. A maker’s account is attributed, and inclusion is not an endorsement. No independent tasting score or product-compliance conclusion is implied.

Edition note

This digital reference preserves dated, scoped evidence and discloses unresolved source limits in the companion and edition notes. Later checks do not silently replace an earlier reading. This is not a print edition; print requires the printer’s specification and a physical proof.

READING GUIDE

Keep the field beside its source.

Symbols, records and evidence / the conventions used in this atlas.

Read the map frame

Filled dots identify public towns; open rings identify localities where used. Broad growing and making contexts use their stated symbols. These are not farm gates, factory pins or production boundaries. Read distance against the scale in that same frame; separate windows can have different scales.

Read the geography note

The atlas keeps disputed geography neutral and does not settle sovereignty claims. Map scope and exclusions are stated where relevant. Country, region, source locality, shop and making place are distinct fields.

Read the citation

Source-desk lines such as SOURCE DESK / 01,02 list local records in that chapter’s ledger. Bracketed local numbers appear in the companion, not in the book’s citation lines. The directory assigns global record numbers and complete addresses; the portable companion retains every source’s reading scope. An abstract, indexed passage or retained reading is not presented as a full document audit.

Read the declaration

Maker wording belongs to a selected product, market and package. Ingredient lists and precautionary statements stay separate. Translations and atlas place-name forms are disclosed; a seller’s spelling can remain in a declared field. Whole names use the fallback font where Georgia cannot set every character.

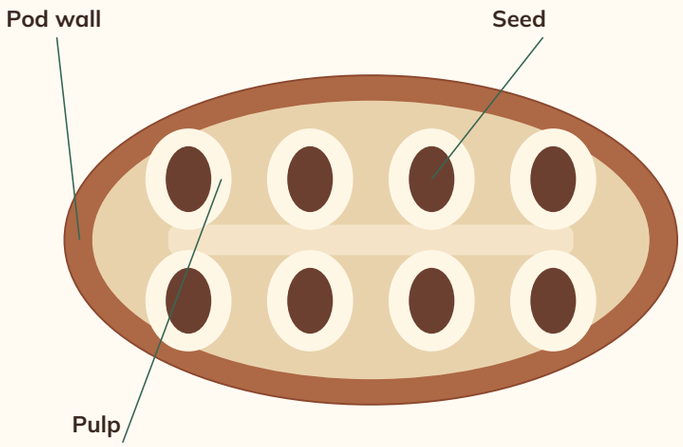
Read the date and the dash

Harvest, manufacture, packing, publication, commencement and checking are different events. Dates stay attached to the event actually established. An em dash means no independent assessment was made; it is not zero, a missing ingredient or a negative score. Reader observations have their own author and date.

FOUNDATIONS / PLANT, MATERIAL & MANUFACTURE

The pod contains several distinct parts.

A longitudinal schematic / wall, pulp, seed and central core distinguished.



Schematic / seed count and dimensions are illustrative.

Open pod

Seed and pulp

Ferment

Source-specific method

Dry

Separate operation

Wall, pulp and seed

The pod is the fruit, while the materials removed from it include seeds with surrounding pulp. The drawing gives the wall visible thickness and shows seeds arranged around a central core. Its seed leader ends within a brown seed, and its pulp leader ends within the cream halo around one. The colours and simplified arrangement distinguish the parts; they do not record a measured pod or a standard number of seeds.

Names change with the material

The word bean is common in cocoa trade and processing accounts, although the starting plant material is a seed. A nib is another material description, used after shell separation rather than for the whole unopened pod. Page 43 follows the wet seed and pulp into post-harvest handling. The schematic here provides the anatomical vocabulary for that route without assigning a fermentation time, variety, harvest date or origin to the illustrated pod.

READING NOTE / The wall encloses seed-and-pulp material around a central core. Dimensions, seed count and colours are illustrative, not measurements.

SOURCE DESK / 02,05,08,13 / Full addresses and reading limits in the chapter ledger.

WEST AFRICA / PLACE, CACAO, FERMENTATION & CRAFT

Two countries, several kinds of work.

West Africa / Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana receive full treatment in this chapter.



Natural Earth / GeoNames CC BY 4.0 / public town dots / no farm or premises boundaries.

A paired view

The chapter follows the Conseil du Café-Cacao and COCOBOD through their own institutional accounts. Growers, buying organisations, quality control, export marketing and chocolate making have separate roles. The overview provides town anchors for the closer windows on pages 40 and 42.

Making in the region

The selected records include chocolate made in Ghana and an Abidjan workshop account. A maker’s country and its declared cacao source have their own fields. The chapter uses public towns for orientation, with no garden or factory gate inferred from a regional name.

READING NOTE / Selection is limited to Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana. Other West African countries are outside this chapter’s detailed coverage.

SOURCE DESK / 01,03,19,20,23,24,25 / Full addresses and reading limits in the chapter ledger.

READING & COMPARING A BAR / DECLARATION & OBSERVATION

Begin with the record you actually have.

Reading and comparing a bar / declarations, open questions and reader observations kept separately.

Record identity	Title / maker or source / stated market and package
Declared information	Copy the field as printed / retain its source and date
Open question	Unstated detail or unresolved difference / do not fill by inference
Reader’s account	Observed by the reader / date / separate from maker wording

Name the object and its source

A product title, a maker page and a package are related records, but they need not contain the same fields. Begin with the particular item or declaration in front of you. Keep the stated market and package beside the title, and give the source its own check date. A missing field can stay open. A familiar maker or place name does not supply an ingredient origin, supplier or harvest that the record does not identify.

Keep your account separate

The regional chapters preserve maker wording and leave independent assessments as an em dash. Your notes can sit beside that record without becoming the maker’s words. Page 119 gives the source-reading method; the blank models here extend it for a reader. You can record what you observed and when, distinguish that from a quoted declaration, and keep unresolved questions visible. These pages offer a structure for reading rather than a ranking or a required tasting procedure.

READING NOTE / The examples in this chapter are selected from approved pages. No specification is refreshed from a live page, and no new assessment or legal category is assigned.

SOURCE DESK / 06 / Full addresses and reading limits in the chapter ledger.