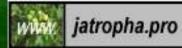
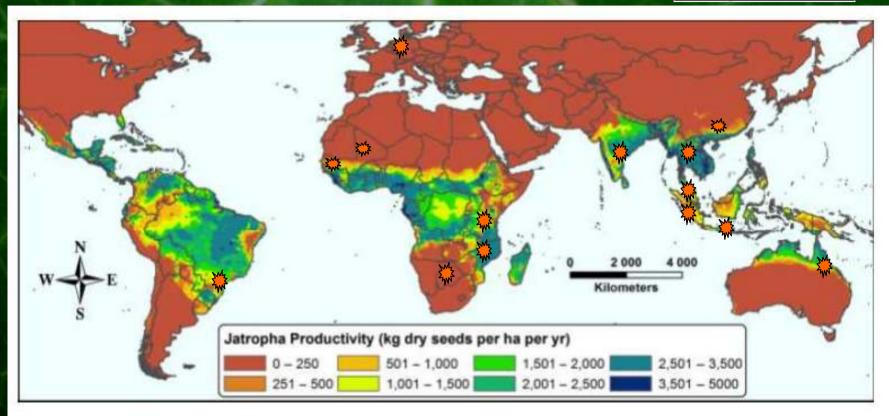


Ab van Peer, Global Knowledge Platform for Sustainable Solutions for Jatropha Based Bio-Fuels in India, Delhi 21/12/2012 00:01:45

#### Subjects to cover

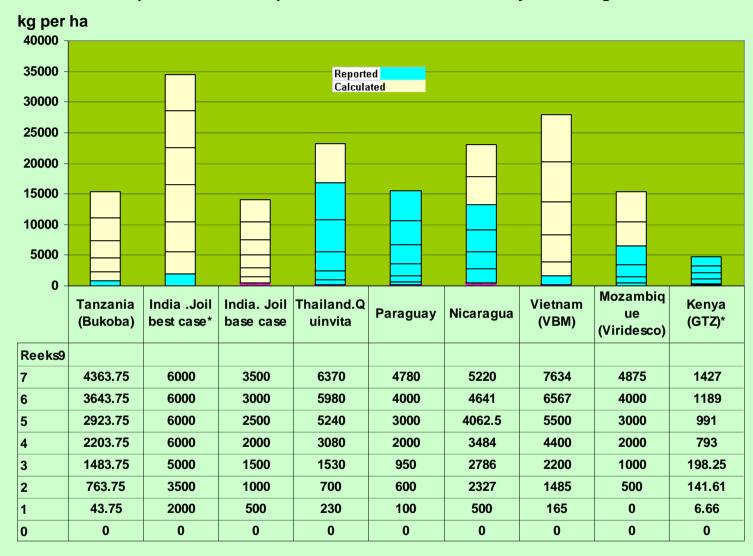






Trabucco, Antonio, Wouter M. J. Achten, Colm Bowe, Raf Aerts, Jos van Orshoven, Lindsey Norgrove, and Bart Muys. 2010. "Global Mapping of Jatropha Curcas Yield Based on Response of Fitness to Present and Future Climate." GCB Bioenergy 2 (3): 139–151. doi:10.1111/j.1757-1707.2010.01049.x.

#### Yield prediction of Jatropha curcas accumulated over 7 years using various sources





Climatic growing conditions of Jatropha curcas L. W.H. Maes, A. Trabucco, W.M.J. Achten, B. Muys Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Division Forest, Nature and Landscape, Celestijnenlaan 200 E Box 2411, BE-3001 Leuven, Belgium International Water Management Institute (IWMI), P.O. Box 2075, Colombo, Sri Lanka. 2009

Based on herbariums specimens in Central America

The climatic conditions at worldwide plantations were different from those of the natural distribution specimens for all studied climatic variables, except average maximum temperature in the warmest month. Roughly 40% of the plantations were situated in regions with a drier climate than in 95% of the area of the herbarium specimens, and 28% of the plantations were situated in areas with Tmin below 10.5 C

## SOILS



#### Lack of Phosphate is a problem in tropical soils

| Country      | Remarks                                      | рН  | remar<br>k  | N= kg<br>N/ha | rema r<br>k   | P=P-Al, mg<br>P2O5/100gr | remark   | K= mg<br>K/kg | remark |
|--------------|--|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| T ha i la nd | unused land                                  | 4.4 | very<br>low | 30            | low           | <3                       | very low | 32            | low    |
| Indonesia    | agriculture land                             | 5.7 | low         | 115           | good          | 14                       | very low | 122           | good   |
| Indonesia    | neglected<br>construction site               | 4   | very<br>low | 45            | low           | <3                       | very low | 27            | low    |
| Tanzania     | cleared bush,<br>suitable for<br>agriculture | 7.6 | high        | 251           | high          | <3                       | very low | 139           | good   |
| Cambodia     | neglected agriculture<br>land                | 3.8 | very<br>low | 18            | very<br>low   | 6                        | very low | 20            | low    |
| T ha i la nd | former a griculture<br>a rea                 | 4.4 | very<br>low | 24            | low           | <3                       | very low | 58            | low    |
| Cam bod ia   | cleared bush                                 | 6.8 | good        | 91            | rather<br>low | <3                       | very low | 154           | good   |

#### SOILS



Lack of Phosphate is a problem in tropical soils

#### **Solution**

- Fertilization
- •Mycorrhiza

#### Result

- More growth
- More oil

#### BUT

To much P in pure Jatropha oil will lead to plugging of filters. It may also cause damage in the combustion chambers.

More P in soil = More P in plant = More P in Seed= More P in oil???????



### Selection and propagation

Soft cuttings





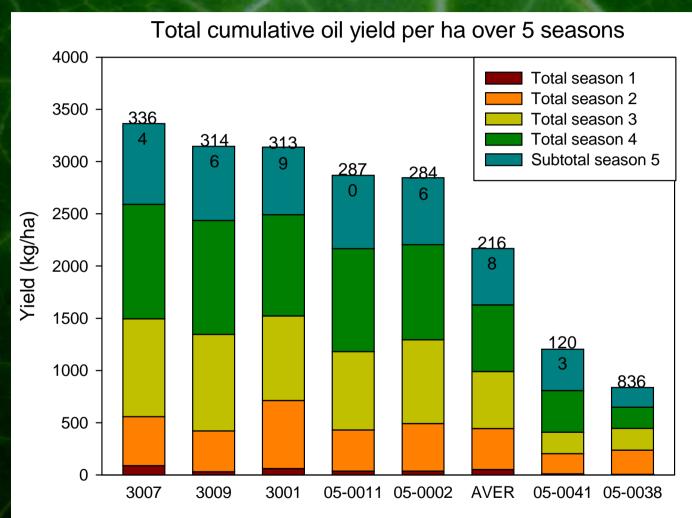


### Selection and propagation

Selection field in Pakuwan, Indonesia

#### **Breeding and selection**



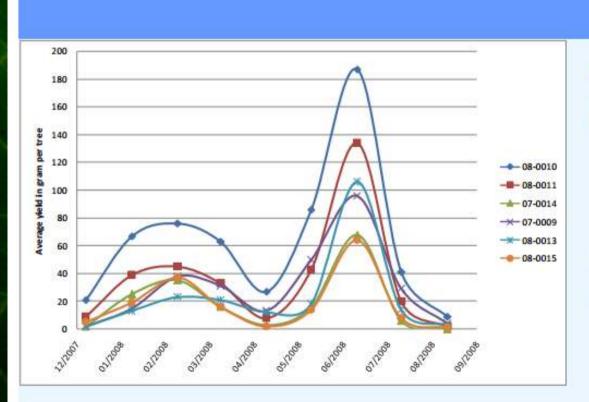




#### Value of selection



#### JC-2007-09: PPT BENGKULU - INDONESIA



#### Accession 08-0010:

- Oil content:
- 35%
- FA:

16:0: 13.8

18:0: 5.4

18:1: 47.3

18:2: 32.5

#### Accession 08-0011:

- Oil content: 35.6%
- FA:

16:0: 14.5

18:0: 5.7

18:1: 46.8

18:2: 31.9



Large numbers



Method

Benefit

Limitation

Seed

Quick/Easy

Selecting populations or hybrids takes time

Hard cuttings •

Easy

Low quality plants

Soft cuttings
Tissue culture

True to type

Easy

Probably expensive

True to type

Good quality plants

plants

Root stock characteristics unknown

True to type

Grafting



Seed









Hard cuttings







Soft cuttings







# Root systems



The way of propagation has a direct influence on the root system



Pictures From Research In





## Root systems



 The total apple and pear and citrus etc. etc... industry relies on trees grafted on a rootstock with known characteristics to improve: yield, taste, colour, frost hardiness etc.



Influence of root systems on grafted scions ????

## Root systems



#### **Pinroot**

- Erosion control
- Soil improvement
- Drought resistant



Influence of different root systems on yield ????

## Pruning

 Jatropha flowers at the top of the branch. So the more branches you have, the more flowers you have? <u>Not true!!!!</u> Jatropha needs full sunlight to flower and with to many branches the Jatropha plant becomes to dense and a lot of branches will not flower at all.





Pictures D1

## Pruning



 Pruning therefore is a continuous process of thinning and choosing the right branches.
 Cutting back a Jatropha tree completely will cost at least the total yield of one season and it will take years to build up a good yielding plant again.









Days after pruning: 9-15-80-145 (Pictures from Jose Ines Bazan-Mota, Tecoman, Mexico)



#### Seed cake applications?

**Fertilizer** 

**Fuel for cooking** 

Biomass for gazified energy production

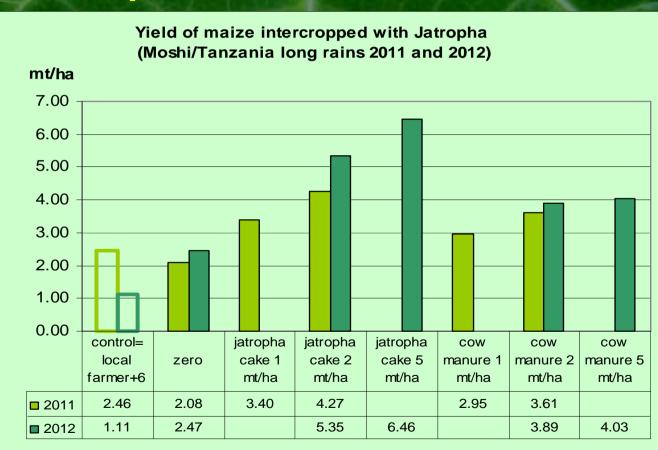
**Hard Board** 

**Snail repellent** 

**Fodder** 



#### Results in a mixed farming system with Jatropha seedcake in Tanzania





#### Seed cake applications?

5.6 Molluscicidal properties of Jatropha curcas against vector snails of the human parasites *Schistosoma mansoni* and *S. japonicum* 

M. Rug, F. Sporer, M. Wink, S.Y. Liu, R. Henning, A. Ruppel

Would it be possible to use seedcake as a fertilizer and a snail control in rice?????

## Design of chicken feeding trial with neutralized seedcake

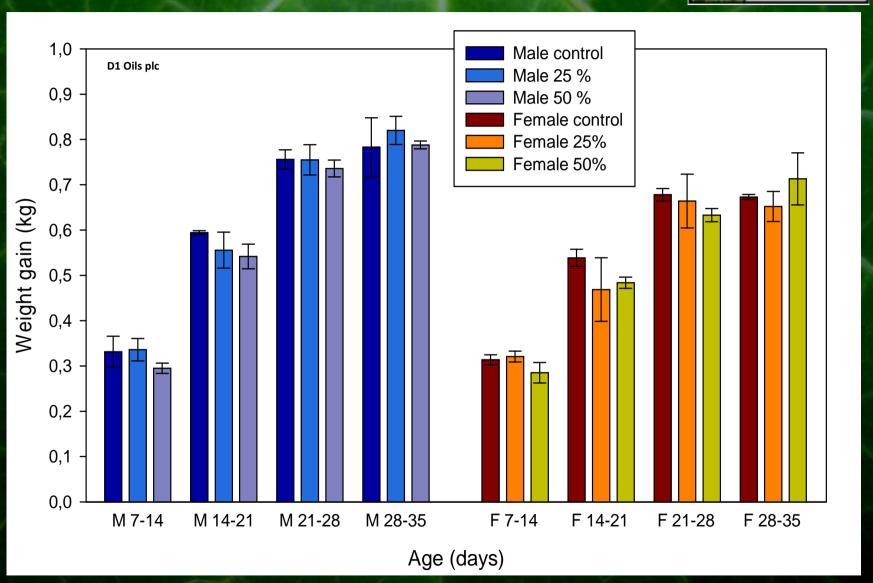


- Variables in trial:
  - Gender of animals (3 repetitions of 4 Ross 308 male or female animals tested)
  - Protein source rations:
    - 100% soybean meal + 0% JKM
    - 75% soybean meal + 25% JKM
    - 50% soybean meal + 50% JKM
- After 7 days adaptation of all animals to 100% soybean based feed ration, feeding for 28 days
- Measurement of feed intake, weight gain and calculation of Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR, i.e. intake/weight gain)
- Subsequent observations on individual animals for morphological and necrotic defects



# Weight gain in 7 day periods for 3 diets and 2 genders





## Jatropha Soap



- Anti septic?
- Healing scars and fungus diseases?



## Jatropha Soap







•With proper marketing based on research regarding the pharmaceutical characteristics, Jatropha soap production could become an important (local) industry.



# Fuel or Food

Large scale energy farming

- One or a few big farmers with large area's growing monoculture Jatropha. (Volume by property)
- Many small farmers with many small area's growing many crops including Jatropha. (Volume by co-operation)



# Fuel for Food

- Small farmers are food producers by definition!
- They can only grow Jatropha as a living fence or in combination with food and other cash-crops

# Feasibility study fair trade Jatropha





Max Havelaar fair trade



Eneco Energy



• ICCO

**KCU** 

Kagera Co-operative Union





Feasibility study on 3 locations

**Bukoba** 

(Ruhanga)

Kilimanjaro

(Mbosho)

**Mbinga** 

(Muhekela)



### Agricultural production in Tanzania

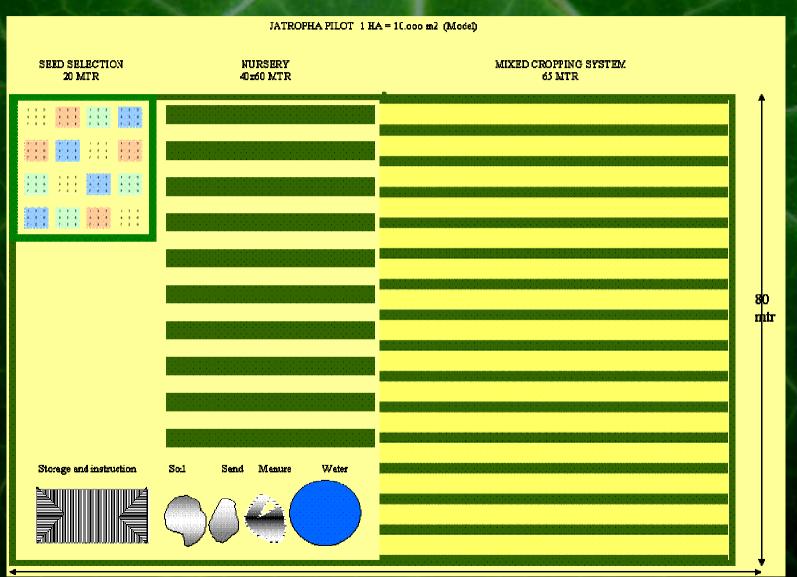
- is one of the lowest in the world due to:
  - poor agronomic practices
  - poor planting material,
  - lack of fertilization
  - exhausted and eroded soils
  - irregular rain pattern



# How to improve Agricultural production in Tanzania

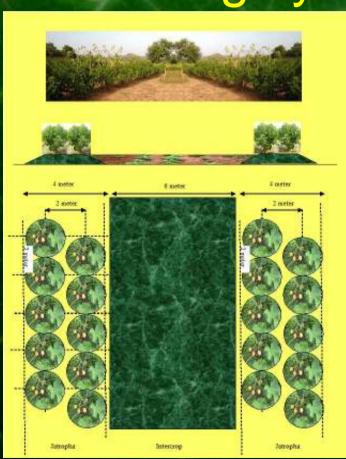
- improve agricultural practices through training
- 2. introduce better planting material,
- 3. stimulate fertilization
- 4. improve soil fertility and soil stability
- 5. improve water use efficiency







# Introduction of Jatropha in a mixed farming system in Tanzania



40% Jatropha curcas and 60% food crop

maize
sweet potato
ground nut
beans
sesame seed
wheat
pigeon peas
sunflower

Increase of food yield of 66% should compensate for loss of 40% production area

# Introduction of Jatropha in a mixed farming system in Tanzania



- BENEFITS FOR JATROPHA
- Pollination
- Weed control
- Input of nutrients

- BENEFITS FOR INTERCROP
- Protection from wind etc
- Jatropha seedcake input

#### BENEFITS FOR THE FARMER

Higher income

Soil improvement through higher input resulting in higher yields

Local oil=energy production



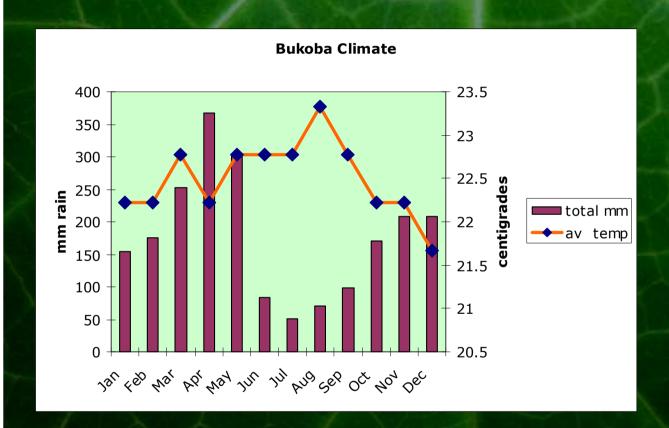
# Introduction of Jatropha in a mixed farming system in Tanzania

#### Nutrient values of seedcake

|             |           |                  |            | Org. matter    | N gr/kg dry | Phosphate P2O5 | Potassium K2O |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| Sample nr.  | Country   | Laboratory       | Date       | gr/kg dry mat. | m.          | gr/kg dry m.   | gr/kg dry m.  |
| 232548      | Indonesia | Sucofindo (Indo) | 01/05/2007 |                | 3.7         | 1.1            | 1.6           |
| 501065      | India     | BLGG (NL)        | 01/06/2007 | 85.6           | 4.1         | 1.9            | 1.9           |
| 501066      | Indonesia | BLGG (NL)        | 01/06/2007 | 81.3           | 4.2         | 0.2            | 2.3           |
| 20109567676 | Tanzania  | BLGG (NL)        | 18/08/2010 | 84.3           | 4.4         | 4.1            | 1.2           |
| 19201       | India     | South Africa     | 01/06/2007 |                | 3.5         | 0.3            | 2.4           |
| Internet    | Mali      | SR CVO Mali      | 01/06/1990 |                | 4.1         | 0.5            | 1.2           |
|             | Mali      | Henning          | 01/06/1990 |                | 5.7         | 2.6            | 0.9           |
| average     |           | Seedcake         |            | 83.7           | 4.2         | 1.5            | 1.6           |
|             |           | Cattle dung      |            | 25.5           | 1.2         | 0.2            | 1.1           |
|             |           | EFB Palm         |            | 43.11          | 8.0         | 0.2            | 2.6           |
|             |           | Chicken manure   |            | 35             | 3           | 2.7            | 1.5           |



#### Expected yield Bukoba



4 MT/ha alley cropping 0.800 gr m2/hedges

Total area = 5500 ha

Maximum seed yield after 5 years

22000MT seeds = 5500 MT oil



#### Results in a mixed farming system with Jatropha seedcake in Tanzania

