

## About Jatropha Curcas

**Jatropha Curcas** is a non edible oil crop predominately used to produce bio-diesel.

In addition to bio-diesel production, the by-product of **Jatropha Curcas**' trans-esterification process can be used to make a wide range of products including high quality paper, energy pellets, soap, cosmetics, toothpaste, embalming fluid, pipe joint cement, cough medicine and as a moistening agent in tobacco.

The **Jatropha Curcas** seed cake which is the waste by-product of the bio-diesel trans-esterification process can be used as a rich organic fertilizer.



**Jatropha Curcas** grows best on well drained soils with good aeration but is well adapted to marginal soils with low nutrient content.

**Jatropha Curcas** grows well with more than 600mm rainfall per year and it can withstand long periods of drought. The plant sheds its leaves during a prolonged dry season.

**Jatropha Curcas** prefers temperatures averaging 20–28 degrees Celsius (68–85 degrees Fahrenheit). It can, however, withstand a very light frost which causes it to lose all its leaves and may produce a sharp decline in seed yield.



One tonne of **Jatropha Curcas** seeds will produce up to 600 litres of bio-diesel with proper management.

Recommended planting rates of **Jatropha Curcas** are 2,000 / 2,500 plants per hectare (2.5 acres)

One person can professionally plant, manage and harvest 5-8 hectares of Jatropha Curcas.

30kg of **Jatropha Curcas** fruit can be harvested per person, per hour.

## Jatropha Curcas oil volume produced depends on:

Production capacity (genetics) of the plants

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The moisture level of the soil

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The nutrient level of the soil

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Stage of ripening at harvest

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Quality of processing and refining equipment

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Quality of plantation management, particularly pruning methods

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## Jatropha Curcas Seeds & Seedlings

Our Superior high yielding **Jatropha Curcas seeds and seedlings** will:

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Reach first harvest within 7 months with full production in their 4th year

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Have a life-span of 50 years, while producing seed for up to 40 years

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Be freshly harvested and professionally packed & shipped

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Exceed guaranteed 90% germination rate

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Produce fruit with high oil content (60%) – far exceeding industry average

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Have selected genetics from plants that have produced over 10 Tonnes of Oil per

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Hectare, per Year. (10 – 15kgs per tree at maturity)

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### Projected growth rates of our high yielding **Jatropha Curcas seeds**

With correct growing procedures, soil nutrient and adequate moisture our seeds will achieve the following yields planted at 2,000 plants/Ha

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Year 1 – 3kg/tree

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Year 2 – 6kg/tree

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Year 3 – 9kg/tree

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Year 4 – 10-12kg/tree

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Year 5 – 10-15kg/tree

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## Ordering Jatropha Curcas Seeds & Seedlings

You can [order online](#) up to 25,000 **Jatropha Curcas seeds** or up to 2,500 Jatropha Curcas seedlings. For quotes on orders larger or more regular quantities please [contact us](#).

## Jatropha Curcas Propagation and Cultivation

### The advantage of Jatropha Curcas seeds and seedlings over Jatropha curcas cuttings

**Jatropha Curcas** grows readily from seeds or cuttings. However trees propagated from cuttings have a shorter productive lifespan and lower drought/disease resistance than plants propagated from seed.

Also, **Jatropha Curcas** trees produced from cuttings do not produce true taproots. Instead, they produce pseudo-taproots (surface roots) that may penetrate much less than half the depth of soil as taproots produced on trees grown from seed.

**Note:** This year's cold weather in China completely killed all Jatropha Curcas plants propagated from cuttings. Only those that were propagated from seeds with a true tap root survived the frost.





### Achieving Outstanding Jatropha Curcas production

**Jatropha Curcas** plants inoculated with MYCORRHIZAE will likely survive stressful conditions and give higher yields since the Funghi increases the volume of roots hence increasing drought tolerance of plants by facilitating the transport of moisture to and within the root system. The uptake of other nutrients essential for plant growth is also facilitated by mycorrhizae, and it has the ability to convert normally unavailable forms of Phosphorous to forms available for plant uptake.



Please