



Sweetfuel - Relevance and Progress



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Vision and mission



Vision : A prosperous, food-secure and resilient dryland tropics

Mission: Reduce poverty, hunger, malnutrition and environmental degradation in the dryland tropics







- Fifth most important crop >42 m ha
- Human consumption in Asia and Africa
- > Animal feed in Americas, China and Australia
- Crop residue as good fodder





SSVC consists of two models:

1. Centralized model (Rusni, AP & TCL, Mahrashtra)

1 t stalks → 350-500 kg juice → 44 L ethanol (Lab); 45 L (Rusni); 50 L (Praj); 50 L (DA-BAR)

Decentralized model (Ibrahimbad, AP & Parbhani, Maharashtra)
1 t stalks → 280-400 kg juice → 50-80 kg syrup →
16-26 L ethanol







Sweet Fuel



Science with a human face



Partnership



Partner 2

P2 leader

Partner 3

P3 leader

Partner 4

P1 leader

Partner 5

6 leader

LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQU POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT





KWS

Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD / France)

International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT / India)

EMBRAPA Maize and Sorghum (Brazil)

KWS SAAT AG (Germany)

IFEU - Institute for Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg, Germany

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Partner 7

Partner 8

Partner 9

Partner 10

WP7 leader





Alma Mater Studiorum – Universita di Bologna (UNIBO / Italy)

Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (UCSC / Italy)



Uni

Agricultural Research Council – Grain Crop Institute (ARC-GCI / South Africa)

Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL / Mexico)



WIP - Renewable Energies (WIP / Germany)

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Organization of the work



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2.1

2.3

2.4

2.5





Identify promising sweet sorghum hybrids

- Seed increase and exchange of germplasm
- Multilocation testing to identify promising hybrids

2.2 Screen sorghum core germplasm accessions and reference collection

- Identification of potential donors from germaplasm
- Screening of reference collections

Develop promising hybrid parents for high sugar and grain yields

- Hybrid parents for rainy season adaptation
- Postrainy season adapted improved hybrid parents
- -Develop sweet sorghum hybrids for both the seasons

High biomass yielding brown midrib (*bmr*) hybrid parents

- Identification of promising donors from germplasm
- Develop bmr hybrid parents

Stay-green hybrid parents with drought tolerance





Screening for terminal stress





Tolerant genotypes under terminal stress

Susceptible genotypes under terminal stress







Screening for midseason stress





Genotypes showing varied drought tolerance mechanisms

Productive genotypes under drought

















- PROALCOOL (Programa Nacional do Alcool) Program initiated in 1975
- Govt. extended support initially, now self sustainable
- Sweet sorghum extends sugarcane distillery operation
- EMBRAPA SS Variety, BRS 506 recorded 2500 l ha⁻¹ in 1500 ha pilot study in 2011; 1.8 M ha identified for SS cultivation
- Govt actively supporting SS cultivation
- Ceres/Advanta identified SS hybrids from pilot studies
- Seed production indent with EMBRAPA for 2013: 20, 000 t





Sweet sorghum is being proposed to be planted at the beginning of the rainy season in areas of Sugarcane renovation to increase the period of operation of large distilleries in Brazil by up to 100 days



What makes SSVC sustainable ?

- Use of multi-feed stocks (year-round operation) and production of multiple products and by-products
- Focused target area instead of dispersed
- Strong agricultural R4D set-up and supply-chain management
- Mechanized crop production and harvesting
- Customized crushers and processing
- Favorable policy environment













INDUSTRY

- Sweet sorghum as a source of feedstock in a multi-feedstock unit
- Grain and by-product utilization besides bio-product development

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

- Improved cultivars for local adaptation
- Seed systems development
- Harvesting and processing technology
- Capacity building
- Government policies





