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**Project Sponsored
By
Karnataka state council for science and technology**

**"Genetic Diversity Studies on Biofuel Plants in
Gulbarga and Bidar Regions"**

***A Project Report Submitted to the Gulbarga
University, Gulbarga in partial fulfillment for the
award of the Degree of***

**Master of Science
In
Environmental Science**

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2013-2014**

INTRODUCTION

An ever increasing demand of fuel has been a challenge for a growing world. The fossil fuel resources are dwindling day by day. Biodiesel seems to be a promising solution for future as it is an environmental viable fuel. India consumes approximately 40 million tones of diesel annually and has to import most of it, therefore there is a need to find out an alternative renewable source of fuel. Biodiesel is becoming popular as an alternative to diesel on account of high demand necessary policy support and technological feasibility. Keeping this in view, study was conducted both in Gulbarga and Bidar regions as little work has been done in these regions (Jubera *et al.*, 2008 and Subramanyam *et al.*, 2009). There are different biofuel plants found in these regions. We have selected *Jatropha Curcas* and *Jatropha Gossypifolia* to study their genetic diversity.

The study was conducted at both Gulbarga and Bidar region. Gulbarga also known as Kalburgi is a city in India, state of Karnataka. Its total area is 10,951kms² between 17°19'N latitude and 76°54' E longitude and has average elevation 454m(1.4ft) temperature during different seasons are summer: 26-39°C, monsoon: 23-32°C, winter:04-31°C and annual rain fall is about 777.4°C per year. The predominant type of soil in the district is black soil.