



Potential of corn cobs a lignocellulosic waste as an emerging source for bioethanol production

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Abstract : *In the present study simultaneous saccharification and fermentation is carried out in which the fixed and complex carbohydrate present in the corn cobs are first hydrolysed to fermentable sugars by acidic and enzymatic methods and then sugars are subsequently converted to ethanol. The locally isolated strains as compared to Saccharomyces cerevisiae were found to be efficient in producing bioethanol from waste materials. As the overall process utilizes locally isolated strains and waste as starting material, therefore, it may be helpful in economical production of bioethanol.*

Key words : *Renewable, lignocellulosic, 'corn cobs', bioethanol.*