1. The layer of reproducing cells between the inner bark (phloem) and the wood (xylem) of a tree that repeatedly subdivides to form new wood and bark cells
2. A facility that processes and converts biomass into value-added products. These products can range from biomaterials to fuels such as ethanol or important feedstocks for the production of chemicals and other materials
3. A substance that makes ethanol unfit for consumption.
4. Any of various single-cell fungi capable of fermenting carbohydrates
5. A gaseous mixture of carbon dioxide and methane produced by the anaerobic digestion of organic
6. The dried stalks and leaves of a crop remaining after the grain has been harvested
7. Residue remaining after ignition of a sample
8. Any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood residues, plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, animal residues, municipal residues, and other residue materials, generally produced in a

Across

1. The layer of reproducing cells between the inner bark (phloem) and the wood (xylem) of a tree that repeatedly subdivides to form new wood and bark cells
3. The removal of a substantial portion of the water from any substance
6. The dried stalks and leaves of a crop remaining after the grain has been harvested
7. Residue remaining after ignition of a sample
8. Any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood residues, plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, animal residues, municipal residues, and other residue materials, generally produced in a
sustainable manner from water and carbon dioxide by photosynthesis

12. A warm season grass (scientific name Panicum virgatum) that is one of the dominant species of the central North American tallgrass prairie. Properties that make it a strong candidate for biofuel production include survival in drought conditions, perennial habit, and low nitrogen requirement when harvested in the fall.

15. Simple photosynthetic plants containing chlorophyll, often fast growing and able to live in freshwater, seawater, or damp oils. May be unicellular and microscopic or very large, as in the giant kelps.

17. The breaking apart of complex molecules by heating in the absence of oxygen, producing solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels.

18. A mixture of grain and other ingredients with water to prepare wort for brewing operations.

19. A biodegradable transportation fuel for use in diesel engines.

matter

9. Known as elephant grass. A tropical and sub-tropical hardy perennial grass species that originated in Asia and Africa. It is a promising source of biomass due to its high rates of growth.

10. Biomass converted to liquid or gaseous fuels such as ethanol, methanol, methane, and hydrogen.

11. In plants, the inner bark; the principal tissue in a tree concerned with the transport of sugars and other nutrients from the leaves.

13. A simple sugar or a more complex compound that can be hydrolyzed to simple sugar units.

14. The initial movement of logs from the point of felling to a central loading area or landing.

16. A gaseous ether (CH3OCH3) that can be manufactured as a biofuel and used as a substitute for natural gas.