Sorghum bicolor Past production has been small quantities for table syrup	Produces sugar in the top growth and stores it in the roots and tubers Perennial so it comes back year after year	1. Only grown in four states in the U.S.
 Promising sugar crop due to its high yield Popular in the UK Higher fermentation than sugar beets and comparable high resistance to loss of fermentable sugars during storage 	 Can be frozen in cold winters as cheap storage Requires only one gallon of water to make a gallon of ethanol Feedstock is 19% sugar 	 Use of grapes, apricots, peaches, and pears More valuable at the raw stage than converting them into ethanol
 Grain—corn, sorghum, wheat, barley Tubers—potatoes, sweet potatoes Products can be stored with minimal loss Additional equipment needed Additional labor required Additional energy costs with breaking down the chains 	The stalks and leaves of sugar and starch crops Composed of mainly cellulose Cellulose needs to be broken down into sugar Breaking cellulose bonds are more costly and complex than breaking starch bonds	Forage sorghum, Sudan grass, switchgrass, miscanthus Holds promising future Several perennial species that can be harvested every year More efficient, very little lignin in composition Scontains quantities of starch and sugar in addition to cellulose.

