

1979年度 定期總會 및 學術研究發表會

日時：1979年 4月 28日

場所：서울, 韓國科學院

理事會(09:00~10:00)

定期總會(10:00~10:40)

特別講演(10:50~12:50)

開會辭.....司會
 國民儀禮.....
 會長人事.....會長 姜孝源
 祝辭.....
 經過報告.....金成器
 學術 및 事業報告.....鄭東孝
 決算報告.....梁隆
 監事報告.....洪淳德
 任員改選.....姜孝源
 新任會長團 人事.....
 副會長 崔國智 裴武
 事業計算 및 豫算.....司會
 討議事項.....總務幹事 金成器
 廣告....."
 閉會....."

特別講演 및 學蛋研究 發表會(10:00~18:30)

開會辭
 特別講演
 學術發表
 간친회
 閉會

特別講演

1. Trends in Agricultural Waste Utilization

Youn Woo Han

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Each year, vast amount of agricultural crop

residues are produced (about 60 percent of the total crop production), which have not been effectively utilized because they are bulky and lignocellulosic, thus having little fuel energy per unit volume. Using treated plant residues as animal feeds could result in an ultimate saving of fossil fuel energy and a more effective utilization of products created by the photosynthetic process. Feeding the residues to animals would decrease the pollution potential, but these residues are difficult for even a ruminant animal to digest.

If cellulosic wastes produced from cereal grain straw and wood could be digested, land now used for producing forage and grain could be shifted to food crops for humans. During the past decade, considerable efforts were made to utilize crop residues. These utilization methods can be broadly grouped into four categories: (1) direct uses, (2) mechanical conversions, (3) chemical conversions and (4) biological conversions.

Agricultural crop residues consist mainly of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, pectin, and other plant carbohydrates. The nature of the constituents of these residues can be best utilized as one of the five FS: Fuel, Fiber, Fertilizer, Feed and Food. Many processes have been proposed and some are in industrial production stage. However, economics of the process depend on the location where availability of other competitive products are different.

2. Studies on Microbial Extracellular β -Galactosidase

Keun Eok Lee

Department of Fermentation Technology
 Kang-weon National University

β -Galactosidase is an enzyme which catalyzes hydrolysis of lactose, a natural substrate, to glucose and galactose and transferring some monosac-