

GOODS FROM THE WOODS

DID YOU KNOW THAT TREES ARE USED IN 5000+ PRODUCTS?

Here's a small sampling of items...



Aspirin
Ice cream
Skateboards
Cell phones
Diapers
Bug repellent
Bandages
Fishing tackle
Laundry detergent
Crayons
Paint
Football helmets
Fireworks
Glue
Sports drinks
Shoe polish
Soap
Cosmetics
Concrete
Lotion
Toothbrushes
Rayon
Fragrances
Mulch
Paper
Tissue

Boxes
Cleaning supplies
Flavorings
Eyeglass frames
Carpet
Plastic twines
Computer casings
Luggage
Cellophane
Baby food
Cereal
Cork
Fabrics
Poultry bedding
Oil spill control agents
Cancer drugs
Musical Instruments
Baseball bats
Charcoal
Canoe Paddles
Guitars
Swing sets
Crutches
Sleds
Hair spray
Ink

Cough syrup
Shampoo
Dishwashing liquid
Orange soft drinks
Pine cleaners
Tea
Root beer
Chewing gum
Fat-free foods
Salad dressings
Lip balm
Coated pills
Car wax
Furniture finishes
Spices
Syrup
Liquid smoke
Turpentine
Tires
Asphalt
Toothpaste
Hot chocolate
Ping pong balls
Whole grain bread
Steering wheels
Nuts





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TREES ARE USED IN 5000+ PRODUCTS!

Here are a few ways how

Adhesive bandages are adhesive thanks to hard resins found in trees. These also give **hairsprays** their ability to hold hairstyles in place.

Cellophanes are derived from the sugar components of wood during the pulping process and are used in making such products as wrap and tape.

Chewing gum is made by using the rosin of trees such as spruce. Chewing gum may also contain terpenes, a group of pine derivatives used to sweeten peppermint and spearmint oils used as flavoring.

Cosmetics, scented soaps and lotions, perfumes and other cosmetics can contain Vitamins A and E, which come from wood extracts. Their creamy texture comes from stearic acids that are derivatives of fatty acids produced during the paper-making process. Their lovely scents can come from either foliage or sometimes are created using by-products of the paper-making process as well.

Crayons contain a tree resin called carnauba wax. Carnauba wax is also used in car wax and as a finish coating on furniture, produce, and a wide variety of other products. The pharmaceutical industry uses it to coat pills, and it is also a major ingredient in **lip balm** and other cosmetics.

Detergents, soaps and shampoos are made from crude fatty acids derived from wood. The lemon scent of some **dishwashing liquids** and **furniture polishes** comes from trees during turpentine processing.

Fat-free cookies and other foods also contain gums found in the sap of trees. They serve as thickening agents, provide a creamy texture, act as binders to keep ingredients from separating, and help retain moisture. In ice cream and other frozen desserts, gums prevent the formation of crystals. Many baked goods also contain cocoa from the seeds of the cacao tree, and vanillin, an artificial flavoring made from wood.

Gatorade and other citrus-flavored drinks contain esters. Esters, which are derivatives of wood resin, act as a weighting agent and ensure a uniform distribution of the citrus flavor throughout the drink.

Helmets and other molded plastics are made from chemical by-products of the paper-making process.

Instant hot chocolate contains cellulose or methylcellulose, the main building block of wood. This form of cellulose acts as a thickening and binding agent.

Medicines in tablet form are held together with lignin, which is the natural glue in wood. The essential elements of **aspirin** come from the bark of willow trees. Many other medicines used in treating diseases such as high blood pressure and Parkinson's disease also contain various wood derivatives. Some tree gums have antiseptic properties and are used in **cough syrups**.

Papers – including **facial tissues, toilet paper, paper towels, newspapers, and writing papers** – are made from cellulose, the main building block of wood.

Toothpaste contains cellulose gum, which acts as a binder and provides a creamy texture. Toothpaste and mouthwash may also contain terpenes, which sweeten spearmint or peppermint flavors.