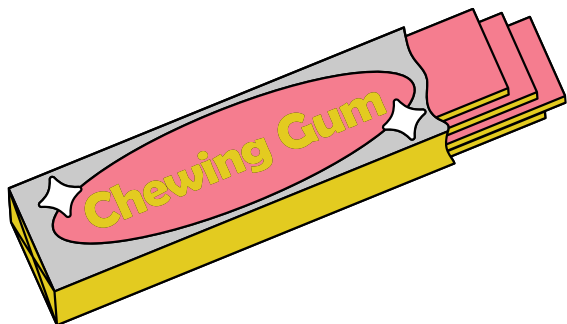


Cellophane Tape



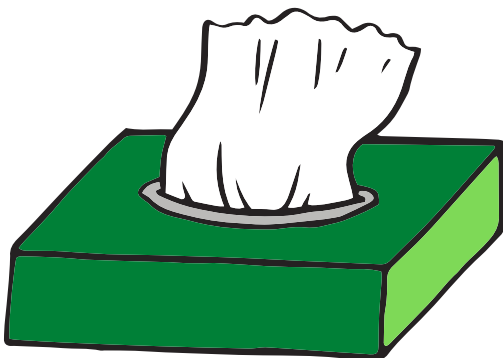
Soda



Chewing Gum



Toothpaste



Facial Tissue



Cookies

Many citrus-flavored soft drinks contain chemicals from wood called esters. The esters, which are chemicals left over from the papermaking process, act as a weighting agent and assure an even mixture of the citrus flavors.

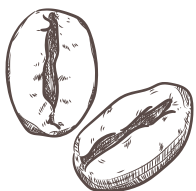
Cellophanes are derived from wood sugars extracted during the papermaking process. They are used in making products such as tape and wrap.

Toothpaste contains cellulose gum, a natural product derived from wood. The gum acts as a binder and provides a creamy texture. Many toothpastes also contain terpenes, a chemical derived from wood used to sweeten spearmint or peppermint flavors.

Chewing gum is made from the rosin or storax (part of the sap) of trees such as spruce. Chewing gum may also contain terpenes, wood chemicals used to sweeten peppermint and spearmint flavors.

Many foods contain cocoa from the seeds of the cacao tree and vanillin, artificial vanilla flavoring made from lignin, the natural glue that holds wood together.

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



Coffee

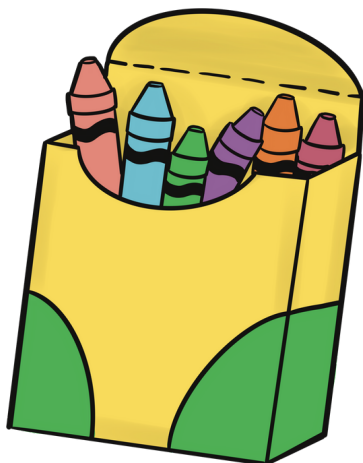
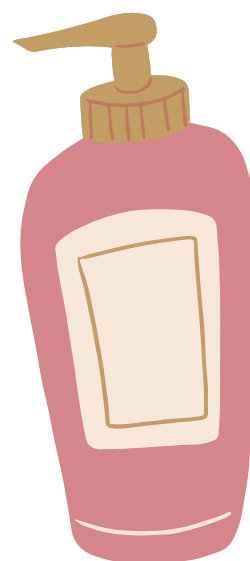


Nail Polish



Glue

Lotion



Crayons

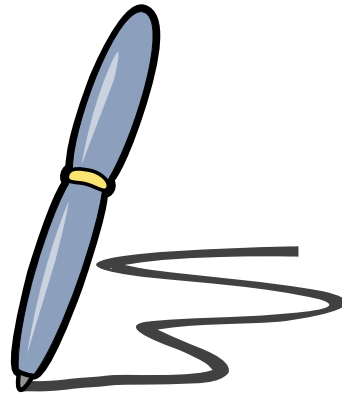


Medicine

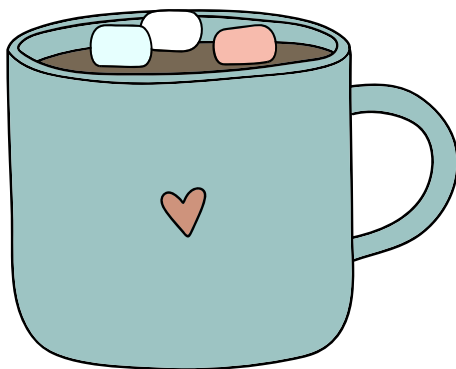
<p>Some nail polishes contain the wood component nitrocellulose.</p> <p>Nitrocellulose comes from cellulose and is added to nail polish, as well as leather finishes, wood varnishes and printing inks, because of its strength and quick-drying properties.</p> <p>Nitrocellulose is produced by exposing cellulose to a powerful nitrating agent like nitric acid. This is done in a highly controlled setting, as nitrocellulose in its pure form is extremely flammable.</p>	<p>The nuts and seeds of any trees provide food for both humans and animals. Most of the world's coffee is obtained from the berries of the Arabica coffee tree. Other edible nuts and seeds include pine kernels, walnuts and pecans.</p>
<p>Many products, including lotions, contain Vitamins A and E, which come from wood extracts. Many skin lotions also contain stearic acids which are derivatives of fatty acids produced during the papermaking process.</p>	<p>Many glues and adhesives are made from hard resins, a natural component of the sap in trees.</p>
<p>Aspirin and other medicines in tablet form are held together with lignin, the natural glue that holds wood together.</p> <p>The essential elements of aspirin come from the bark of willow trees.</p> <p>Other medicines used in treating diseases such as high blood pressure and Parkinson's disease also contain various derivatives.</p>	<p>Carnauba wax, which comes from the leaves of the carnauba tree, is the waxy component of crayons, lipstick, and other cosmetics. It also is used in car wax and as a finish coating on furniture, fruits, vegetables, and a wide variety of other products including the coating on medicine tablets.</p>



Cinnamon



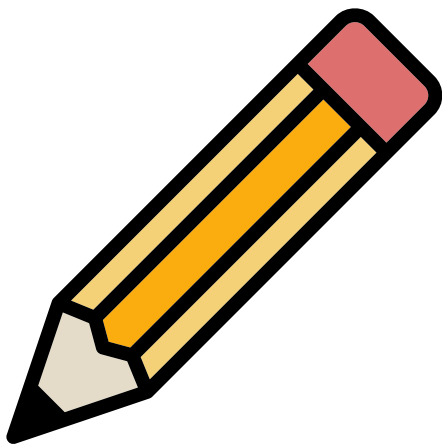
Ballpoint Pin



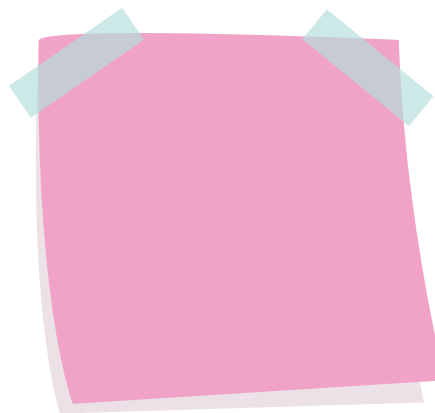
Instant Hot Chocolate



Paints



Pencil



Post it Notes

Extractive like tall oil make up 5% of a tree and are a non-structural component of wood. When tall oil is removed in the paper making process, the resinic acids of the oil are used as a critical ingredient in ink, soaps, and lubricants.

Many spices used in cooking - such as nutmeg, bay leaves, and cinnamon - come from trees. Cinnamon is made from the bark of the laurel tree, which grows in India and Sri Lanka. Sticks of cinnamon are produced by cutting off young saplings. When left to dry, the bark curls up.

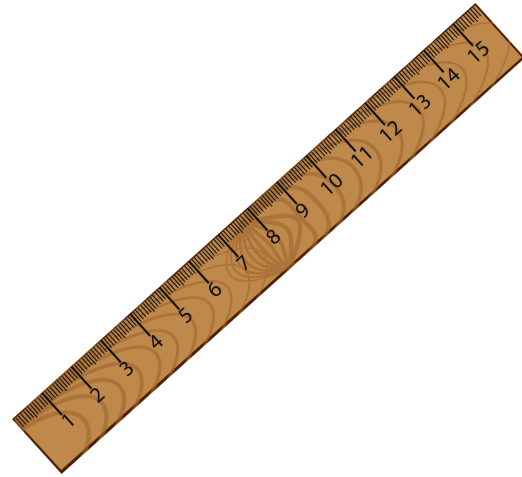
Plant resin is the sappy liquid from trees. It is not soluble in water and hardens when exposed to air. Turpentine and tall oil which are made from resins are important ingredients in paint.

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

The branches of large trees and the trunks of smaller trees are used to make thousands of paper products, including writing paper, tissues, and boxes.

The most common wood used to make pencils is cedar. This softwood is able to withstand repeated sharpening, can be cut without splintering, is aromatic, and easily takes wood stain or lacquer.

**Vinyl
Bookmark**



Wooden Ruler



**Dishwashing
Liquid**



Rayon

The trunks of trees are used primarily to make solid wood products like lumber handles for tools and instruments. A variety of species of trees can be used to make rulers, including white pine, oak, and maple.

Cellulose is removed in the papermaking process and sent to chemical manufacturers to be made into useful byproducts. When combined with other chemicals, cellulose can be made into plastic fillers, eyeglass frames, and football helmets.

Cellulose fibers are derived from wood pulp and can be used , along with other agricultural products, to make rayon.

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 pine turpentine processing.