

CELLOPHANE TAPE

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

CHEWING GUM

Chewing gum base 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.

FACIAL TISSUE

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

TOOTHPASTE

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.

SOFT DRINK

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.

COOKIES

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.

COFFEE

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.

CRAYONS

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.

LOTION

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.

GLUE

Many glues and adhesives are made from hard resins, a natural component of the sap in trees.

NAIL POLISH

Some nail polishes contain the wood component nitrocellulose. 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-dry properties. 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.

MEDICINE

Aspirin and other medicines in tablet form are held together with lignin, the natural glue that holds wood together. The essential elements of aspirin come from the bark of willow trees. Other medicines used in treating diseases such as high blood pressure and Parkinson's disease also contain various wood derivatives.

CINNAMON

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 bark off young saplings. When left to dry, the bark curls up.

INSTANT HOT CHOCOLATE

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