

Chewing Gum

Chewing gum base is made from the rosin of trees such as spruce. Chewing gum may also be artificially flavored with peppermint and spearmint, which also come from tree chemicals.



Dishwashing Detergent

Detergents as well as many soaps and shampoos are made from fatty acids derived from wood. The lemon scent of some detergents and furniture polishes comes from pine turpentine processing.



Cellophane Tape

Cellophanes come from chemicals that are a by-product of wood pulping during the papermaking process. They are used in making such products as tape and wrap.



Paint

Many paints, varnishes and other surface coatings contain rosin, a by-product of the pine pulping process, which acts as a drying agent. Rosin is also used in printing inks, soaps, detergents and adhesives.



Soft Drinks

Many citrus-flavored soft drinks contain chemicals from trees called esters. The esters, which come from wood rosin, act as a weighing agent and assure an even distribution of citrus flavors.



Vanilla Flavoring

Artificial vanilla flavoring is made from lignin, the natural glue that holds the wood together. Other products made from lignin are ceramics, cleaning compounds and laundry anti-cling agents.



Baby Food

Torula yeast is a high-protein product made from wood sugars recovered during papermaking and used in many baby foods and baked goods.



Glue

Many glues and adhesives are made from hard resins, a natural sticky substance that comes from trees.



Lotion

Many lotions contain stearic acids that are produced during the papermaking process.



Cinnamon

Cinnamon is made from the bark of the laurel tree which grows in India and Sri Lanka. Sticks of cinnamon are produced by cutting the bark off young saplings.



Hot Chocolate

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



Hair Spray

Hair spray is made from tree resins, which are sticky liquid substances found in trees. Resins usually harden when exposed to air.



Maple Syrup

To make syrup, sap is collected from the sugar maple tree by pushing a hollow tube through the dead bark to the sap layer. The sap is then boiled until only the syrup remains. Yum!



Cork

Cork is the bark of a cork oak tree. Every 8 to 10 years the outer bark of the trunk is stripped away and the layer underneath grows into new bark.



Crayons

The waxy part of crayons comes from the leaves of the carnauba palm tree.



Fabric Dye

Some tree extracts can be used to dye fabric. For example, the North American black oak is a source of yellow dye.



Toothpaste

Cellulose gum, a natural product from wood, act as a binder and gives toothpaste its creamy texture.



Nail Polish

Nail polish and other paints contain a mixture of cellulose from wood pulp. They can also contain resin, a natural substance secreted by plants.



Fabric Softener

Fabric softener sheets are a paper product formed from tree cellulose, the building block of wood.

