

#### **Products from Trees**

Educational Programs for Youth and Educators



#### Objectives

- Inspire interest and fascination in forest products
- Teach that forest products are produced from a renewable resource
- Recruit students
- Provide teachers with reference material products **and how they are made**



#### Programs & Publications

- K-4
  - "All these things come from trees"
  - PLT
- 5-8
  - How trees grow/ products
  - PLT
- · High School
  - How trees grow/ Intro to wood anatomy and structure
- New publication!
  - What's a tree done for you lately?

# What's a tree done for you lately?

Some common forest products and how they are made

- New publication available from OSU Extension Service
- Discusses numerous products from trees:
  - Fiber products
  - Chemical products
  - Products from fruits and nuts
  - Products from bark
  - Solid wood products
  - Composite wood products



#### Fiber Products

- Paper
  - general papermaking
  - newspaper
  - corrugated containers
  - notebook paper
  - tissue
  - magazine paper
  - recycling
- Purified Cellulose Products
  - rayon
  - cellophane
  - others







#### "Chemical" Products

- Products from resin
  - additive for citrus-flavored beverages
  - soap
  - turpentine
  - sweetener in toothpaste
  - food additive to fight heart disease
- Chewing gum
- Maple syrup
- Natural rubber

- Charcoal
- Flavoring & food additives
  - gum arabic
  - cola flavoring
  - root beer flavoring
  - artificial vanilla flavoring
- Fragrances
  - camphor
  - cedarwood
  - eucalyptus
  - sandalwood

#### Products from Fruits and Nuts

- Spices
  - allspice
  - bay leaves
  - cinnamon
  - cloves
  - nutmeg
- Edible fruits & nuts
- Chocolate



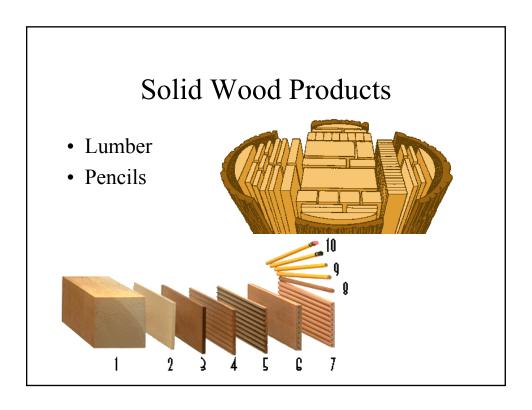


#### Products from Bark

- Cork
- Mulch







# **Composite Wood Products**

- Plywood
- Oriented Strand Board (OSB)
- Particleboard





# What is the Number One Volume Use for Wood Fiber in the World?





# Example: Paper

- Products:
  - books
  - magazines
  - newspapers
  - notebook and computer paper
  - boxes
  - grocery bags
  - egg and milk cartons
  - tissue and toilet paper

- Stats
  - Each year in the U.S., paper is used to:
    - produce 2 billion books
    - 350 million magazines
    - 24 billion newspapers
  - Recycling:
    - ~45% in the U.S.



# Papermaking - Basic steps:

- · Raw material cellulose
  - chips
  - logs
  - recycled paper products
- and the property of
- textile waste
- plant materials (bamboo,
  - straw, flax, kenaf, bagasse)
- Pulping separating wood fibers
  - mechanicalchemical
- Bleaching
- Forming turning pulp into paper
  - remove the water

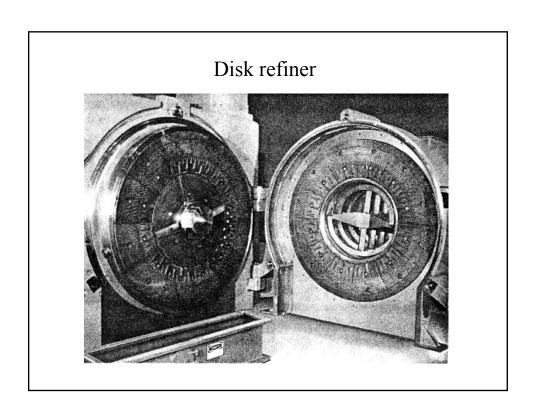
# Making specific types of paper:

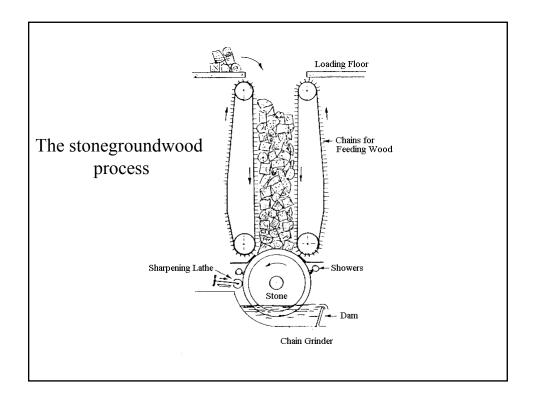
- Basic differences include:
  - raw material (logs vs. chips, species)
  - pulping method
  - bleached or unbleached
  - post-processing
  - additives

#### Newspaper:

- Common processes:
  - thermo-mechanical (TMP)
    - steam & pressure
    - refine
  - stonegroundwood (SGW)
    - grind logs against stone







# Corrugated containers (a.k.a. "cardboard")

- 3-layer product
  - top and bottom = linerboard
  - middle layer = corrugating medium
- Chemical pulping



#### Notebook paper:

• Process similar to linerboard except pulp is bleached



#### Tissue

- Made soft by crimping back and forth before winding onto drum
- Recycled content ~60%



# Magazine paper

• Mineral fillers (e.g., clay) added to pulp to improve printability and texture, increase opacity, and decrease absorbency



#### Recycling:

- UNCED estimates recycled fiber accounts for ~20% of global wood fiber consumption
- Primary sources (~80%)
  - corrugated boxes
  - newspapers
  - office papers
- Uses
  - Non de-inked: roofing paper, corrugated containers, cereal and shoe boxes, drywall liner
  - **De-inked**: newsprint, tissues, other "bright" papers

## Recycling - The Process:

- Re-pulp
  Contaminant removal
  - "ragger"
  - screening
  - cleaning
- Forming

