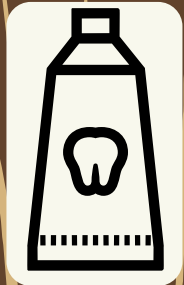




Chicle sap from the sapodilla tree has been used for thousands of years to make chewing gum.



Cellulose gum is used to thicken toothpaste and xylitol, a sugar alternative derived from birch trees, is added as sweetener. Something to think about when you are brushing your teeth!



Nitrocellulose, the combination of cellulose and a nitrating agent, is added to nail polish because of its quick drying properties.



Canadian Institute of Forestry
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Sneaky

Colour in the objects while learning about why they are unexpected forest products!

Tree



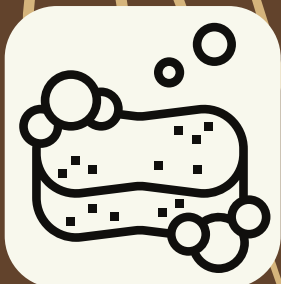
Pills often have microcrystalline cellulose which helps medication properly enter the body.



Cellulose even finds its way in baked goods! It adds moisture and helps create foam to lighten the texture of your favorite cupcake. What can't cellulose do?



Cellulose is used as a thickener, taste enhancer and a preservative in various sauces.



Cellulose is also found in many sponges. Fun fact: Scientists have made a sponge from balsa wood which absorbs oil at a capacity of 41x its weight!

#NationalForestWeek