



Forest Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Conservation Education | Fall 2024

Celebrate National Forest Products Week!

A forest product is any item or material derived from forests for commercial use, such as paper and pencils to housing materials and furniture to bioenergy and packaging materials. These products are an important part of our daily lives.

In addition to providing physical products, forests also provide benefits that we rely on everyday including clean water, clean air, and improving human well-being.



Answer Key: Forest Products Scavenger Hunt

Learn more about how each of these items come trees and forests!

Wooden Furniture

Tables, beds, chairs, bookshelves, and sofas may all be made from wood.

Cork

Corks are made from the bark of the cork oak tree.

Cinnamon

Cinnamon comes from the inner bark of the Cinnamomum tree.

Cellophane

Cellophane is a clear, flexible material made from cellulose and used for things like food wrap or envelope windows.

Chocolate

Chocolate is made from the fruit of cacao trees.

Toilet Paper

Toilet paper is made from cellulose.

Pencil

Tables, beds, chairs, bookshelves, and sofas may all be made from wood.

Apples/Apple Juice

Apples and apple juice are harvested from the fruit of an apple tree.

Clean Water

Roots help filter rainwater as it moves through the soil.

Cool Shade

Tree leaves cool the air by providing shade and releasing water vapor into the air.

Rubber Boots

Natural rubber boots are made from the sap of the rubber tree, which grows in the tropics.

Maple Syrup

Syrup is made from Maple tree sap.

Paper

Paper is made from cellulose.

Pecans

Pecans are seeds harvested from the fruit of the pecan tree.

Sunscreen

Some sunscreens contain cellulose as a stabilizer and to boost the SPF (sun protection factor) level.

Answer Key: Forest Products Match-Up

Draw a line from the tree product to the tree part it comes from.

Tree Product With Tree Part

Tree Part



Pencil - Wood



Cellophane - Cellulose



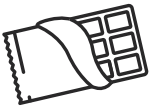
Clean Water - Roots



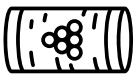
Rubber Boots - Sap



Paper - Cellulose



Chocolate - Fruits & Seeds



Cork - Bark



Cool Shade - Leaves



Cinnamon - Bark

Wood: a hard substance that forms tree trunks and branches that can be used for making products, timber, or fuel.

Bark: the protective, exterior covering of a woody root or stem.

Cellulose: a component of the primary cell walls in trees and other green plants; a complex carbohydrate that yields fiber for many tree-based products.

Sap: the fluid transported within a tree by its vascular tissues (xylem and phloem).

Fruits & Seeds: the reproductive parts of trees, often eaten as food for people and animals.

Leaves: the typically flat, green structures that make food for the tree (via photosynthesis) and release gases (via transpiration).

Roots: the parts of a tree normally found underground that anchor the tree, absorb and transport water and dissolved minerals, and store food reserves.