The Almost Everything In The Whole Wide World Made From Trees List

(Third Edition)
Introduction
(or a short history of this book)

The forest products industry produces many items we use in our daily lives. Wooden toothpicks and building lumber share the same beginnings as Rayon, latex paint, and vehicle tires. The paper these words are printed on comes from the same source as toothpaste and shampoo. They are all forest products.

Motivation to write this booklet came from talking with teachers and industry personnel who didn’t have a comprehensive list of what forest products they used in their daily lives.

The layout of this book is simple. Trees come from the forest as logs or bolts. What happens to these raw materials is listed on the following pages. Each section starts with brief explanation of what process is used to produce specific products.

Information came from the Tree Farmers of America, the American Forest Council, the U.S. Forest Service, Arkansas Forestry Association, the Arkansas Forestry Commission, American Pulpwood Association, books, American Plywood Manufactures Association, newspaper articles, Southern Timberlands Association, Weyerhaeuser Corporation and the National Arbor Foundation.

Whatever I missed, please let me know for the third edition.

Jerry Lambert, editor

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BOLTS AND SAW LOGS

Bolts are logs less than 8' long, cut from tree trunks and are smaller than saw logs. Manufacturers cut and shape bolts to produce handles, pallets, shingles, shoe lasts, or wood squares. (Ground up bolts produce excelsior and particle board.)

Cooperage, or barrel making, industries use bolts cut into staves to manufacture barrels, buckets, cooling towers, kgs, pipes, silos, tanks, and tubs.

Saw logs are logs 8' or longer, cut from tree trunks that are big enough to make lumber. These saw logs are processed at sawmills, which may be large industrial complexes, or small one person operations set up in the forest. Processed saw logs make, but are not limited to, the following items.

Timbers are used for barges, bridges, building foundations, churches, columns, dams, derricks, docks, factory and warehouse building, mine timbers, schools, ships, stringers, trailers, trucks, tugs. Timbers may be solid wood, or they may be laminated to form larger timbers. Timbers are more than 5" square.

Yard or construction lumber is used for beams, boards, boat hulls and parts, dimension lumber of all kinds, factory flooring, form lumber, joists, light or heavy framing, planks, posts, rafters, sheathing, sills, subfloors, and walls.

Finished lumber is used for baseboards, battens, casings, ceiling, flooring, lath, paneling, pickets, scaffolding, ship decking, siding, stair steps, and molding.

Remanufactured lumber starts as timber, yard, or finished lumber. Additional processing makes specialty items, i.e., airplane parts, agricultural tools, athletic and sporting equipment (baseball bats, skis, tennis racquets, etc.), balusters, baskets, bowling alleys and pins, bobbins, boxes, burial boxes, butchers’ blocks, cabinets, railroad cars, caskets, clothespins, crates, cross arms, dishes, displays, furniture, door jambs and frames, doors, dowels, gunstocks, handles, house trailers, ladders, lattice, machinery, matches, medical supplies, millwork, moldings, musical instruments, novelties, pallets, panels, patterns, pencils, penholders, playground equipment, plumbers’ woodwork, professional musical instruments, rollers for shades and maps, scientific instruments, ship and boat parts, shoes, shoe heels and lasts, shuttles, signs, skewers,
spools, stage scenery, surgical supplies, tanks, toothpicks, toys, trim, trunks, valises, vehicle parts and molds, Venetian blinds, wedges, window frames, and wooden pipes.

Cross ties and switch ties are used in railroads to hold tracks in place so that rail cars and engines can travel. Heavy industrial equipment that travels on rails use ties to hold the tracks in place. Mine ties are used to hold tracks in place so that mining equipment can be moved throughout a mine.

Specialty items made from sawlog products include acid washer vats, benches, corncribs, dunnage, storage elevators, excelsior, fence pickets, grain bins, insulator pins, lobster traps, planks, reels, shingles, stakes, trestle, tunnel, and mine props, lathe turning blocks for buttons, jewelry, and even bath tubs.

Primary manufacturing byproducts are the wood and bark left after sawmills produce their major items. From these leftovers, forest product companies manufacture animal bedding, charcoal briquettes, dowels, flooring, fuel, furniture squares, wood pulp for paper making, insulation, lath, molding, mop handles, compressed fuel logs, poultry litter, hardboard, particle board, sweeping compounds, wood flour, bark mulch, and sawdust products.

BOLTS, LIMBS, STUMPS, EDGES

These items are often primary manufacturing byproducts. Limbs and stumps are left after timber harvesting. EDGES are cut from saw logs while they are being processed into lumber at sawmills.

Bolts, Limbs, Stumps, and Sawmill EDGES used in Wood Distillation Facilities.

Distillation facilities are places where, what would normally be, wood scraps are separated to make useful products. There are two types of distillation plants.

Hardwood Distillation Facilities make the following products.

Acetic acid is used to make acetate solvents, cellulose acetate for Rayon and photo film, lacquers, plastics, a coagulant for Latex, perfumes, textile dyes, inorganic acetates, and white lead pigments.
**Acetone** is used to make acetylene, explosives (cordite), and solvents.

Wood fibers remaining after distillation are turned into **charcoal**. Charcoal is used for activated carbon, black powder explosives, manufacturing some chemicals, fuel, livestock and poultry foods, iron smelting, medicines, case hardening compounds, producer gas, and water purification.

**Pitch** is used as insulation in electric transformers and as a rubber filler.

**Tar oil** is used in flotation oils, gasoline (inhibitor oil), paints and stains, preservatives, solvent oils, and wood creosote.

**Softwood Distillation Facilities produce both similar, and different types of products.**

**Cedar oil** is extracted to make furniture polish and scented oils.

Wood fibers left after distillation are turned into **charcoal** which is then used to manufacture activated carbon. Activated carbon is used as a decolorizing agent in sugar refineries to make white sugar and as a water treatment and filtration medium, black powder explosives, chemical manufacturing, fuel, livestock and poultry food, iron smelting, medicines, and case hardening compounds.

**Creosote oils** are used to make cattle and sheep dips, disinfectants, medicines, and wood preservatives.

**Dipentene** is a specialty solvent for reclaiming old rubber.

**Lacquer solvent** is used in making different types of lacquers, paints, and varnish.
Pine oil is a well-known product used for disinfectants, fabric dyeing, flotation oil, and paints.

Pine tar is used to manufacture coating and binding materials, disinfectants, manufacturing cordage, oakum, soaps, expectorants, and antiseptics.

Resin is used for paper sizing, varnish, soap, greases, waterproofing, and linoleum.

**PULPWOOD COMES FROM SAWMILL EDGES AND LOW-GRADE TIMBER**

Pulp Mills use different types of pulping processes to make specific types of products.

**Dissolving pulp** is used to make plastic-type products. These include cellophane, explosives, lacquers, plastics, photo film, and rayon.

**Groundwood pulp** is wood that has been ground into fine particles and minimally treated before being made into products. Some more common items are absorbent papers, bags, boards, building and insulating papers, newsprint, printing papers, wall board, wood reinforced cement boards and blocks, wrapping paper, and writing papers.

**Sulfite pulp** is a processing procedure used to make paper and similar consumer products. Some items are papers and paperboard for bags, blotters, printing papers, boxes, Bristol board, envelopes, folding boxboard, fruit wrappers, grease-proof packaging, insulation, labels, paper napkins, patent coated boards, photo processing paper, sanitary tissues, stationery, stencils, tag board, wallpaper, waterproof packaging, and wrapping.

**Sulfate pulp** processing is used to make paper and paperboard for bags, printing papers, bond paper, boxes, Bristol board, chart paper, raw stock coating, condenser tissues, corrugated boxboard, envelopes, food containers, folding boxboard, insulation, ledger paper, liner board, offset paper, onionskin, parchment, sheathing paper, stationery, tag stock, towels, twisted cord or rope, and waxed paper.
Soda pulp process produces paper and paperboard for blotters, printing papers, Bristol board, corrugated paper, filters, insulating and wall boards, labels, liners for coated boards, stationery, and test liners.

Semi-chemical pulp process uses a relatively mild chemical treatment of wood chips followed by mechanical treatment to create corrugated paper, egg cartons, insulating board, test liners, wall board, printing papers, and glassine paper.

**Pulping produces a type of watery byproduct called Liquor.**

Liquors are a source of cellulose and lignin removed from wood pulp during the primary manufacturing phase. Just as there are different pulping methods, there are different types of liquors.

Sulfite liquors are used to make adhesives, building briquettes, core binder, cymene, dyes, emulsifiers, ethyl alcohol, fatty acids, feeding yeast, fertilizers, fuel briquettes, linoleum cement, mordant, paint and varnish remover, plastics, road binder, tannins, and vanillin (a product used to make artificial food flavorings).

Sulfate liquors produce acetic acid, acetone, dimethyl-sulfide, fatty acids, furfural, menthol alcohol, oxalic acid, pine oil, rosin soap, rosin acids, tall oil, turpentine, ore flotation compounds, pharmaceutical chemicals (Aldomet/Aldoril for hypertension and L-Dopa for Parkinson’s Disease).

Soda liquors produce acetic acid, acetone, calcium carbonate, methyl alcohol, oxalic acid, and important compounds used in plastics.

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**Veneer and Plywood**

Veneer and plywood logs and bolts are chosen from the straightest and most knot free. These special saw logs and bolts are sent to plywood mills and veneer mills where they are cut or “peeled” into thin sheets. The sheets are cut into lengths and usually glued together to form plywood and veneer.

Construction plywood is used for boxcar lining, boxes, cabinets, concrete forms, crates, door panels, finish, prefabricated houses, roofing, sheathing, siding, signboards, sub-flooring, truck floors and trailer panels, wainscoting, wall panels, and many other items.

Marine plywood is a specialty product used where the wood is to be exposed to water for long periods. It is used for canoes, motorboats, naval craft, racing shells, sailboats and related water activities. A certain type of water proof plywood is being used to build house foundations.
Compregnated plywood is a resin soaked plywood to make it more stable. It is used where extreme stress or use is expected. Some items made from this type of plywood are airplane propellers, bearings, die stock, table tops, tubing, utensil handles, and mill or metal work patterns.

Package veneer is used where some stress is expected, but the product is not expected to have a long use period. Baskets, crates, hampers, match boxes, and wire-bound boxes are normally made from package veneer.

Face veneer is used where the grain of the wood is important. Furniture, show windows, store fixtures, wainscoting, wall paneling, wall paper, game boards, specialty trim, inlays, parquetry, and marquetry are some areas where face veneer is used.

Miscellaneous veneer is a catchall area for items not classified elsewhere. Products in this category include applicators, balloon sticks, book covers, candy and ice cream sticks, cigar boxes and wrappers, floral sticks, ice cream spoons, luggage, matches, mustard paddles, novelties, square stick matches, surgical items, toothpicks, and tongue depressors.

From veneer and plywood mills comes primary manufacturing byproduct items used as fuel, raw material for other products, paper roll end plugs, and particle board.

**CHIPS, FLAKES, LIMBS, and ROUNDWOOD**

These four raw products are produced as primary manufacturing byproduct when other products are created or from selected trees not designated for other uses. These products may end up in hardboard and particle board plants or in pulpwood plants.

Hardboard is used as battery separators, containers, decking, furniture and fixtures, paneling, sheathing, sub-flooring, signs, templates, and toys.

Particle board is used in acoustical board, cabinet and wardrobe construction, door cores, molded furniture parts, paneling, patterns, sheathing, store fixtures, sub-flooring, and window displays.
SAWDUST, SLABS, EDGES, & TRIMMINGS

These items are primary manufacturing byproducts produced when a log is cut into different solid wood products. Originally this material was either burned or discarded.

Wood Hydrolysis, in which a wood byproduct is heated in the presence of water and catalysts, transforms this solid wood into other useful products.

Acetic acid is used in manufacturing textiles, white lead pigment, cellulose acetate, and perfume manufacturing.

Baking yeast is used in bakery products, such as, bread, rolls, and related yeast products.

Butadiene is used in synthetic rubber.

Carbonic acid is a mild acid used as is, or combined with other products, to manufacture industrial chemicals.

Ethyl alcohol is used as a solvent, in making synthetic rubber, and to manufacture alcoholic beverages.

Animal food supplements, consisting mainly of glucose and sugar syrups, are used in cattle feed and chicken feed. These sugars are used to manufacture feed molasses.

Furfural is a chemical used in producing resins, plastics, and Nylon.

Glycerin is used to produce lotions, medicines, and industrial chemicals.

Lignin powder, made from the complex polymer that binds to wood's cellulose fibers to harden and strengthen the cell walls of plants, is used in plastics, laminates, and tooth paste.

Sugars produced from wood have a variety of uses.

Glucose is used for stock feed and making ethanol.

Xylose is used in diabetic diets, dyes, and leather tanning.
Some items do not fall into any special category. These items are produced at various mills, in specialty laboratories, and at home.

Poles, posts, and pilings are small diameter trees that are debarked and cut to length at pole mills and are used for antennae supports, arbors, bridges, channel markers, dams, docks, pole frame buildings, fence posts, flag poles, foundations, guard rails, jetties, levees, revetments, sign posts, tank traps, telephone poles, weirs, and wharves. Usually, these products are treated with a water repellent (creosote that comes from trees) to make them last longer.

Fuel wood is used in fireplaces, stoves and steam boilers. Wood pellets for burning in special stoves is made from mill waste.

Trees also produce sap, gum, essential oils, botanicals, and extracts. These products are commonly found as, or in, Arabinogalactan, a carbohydrate gum used for printing ink, birch beer, butternut syrup, balsam (used in spirit varnishes, resins for cementing optical lenses and microscopic slide mounts), cedar oil, gums, heptane (solvent, standard for octane rating), hylitor (sweetener for reducing diets, candy, gum), larch (Venetian turpentine), maple syrup (sugar, syrup, butter, honey, cream, pralines), mesquite gum, oleoresins (specialized pharmaceuticals, laboratory and other uses), rosin, spruce gum, and storax (cinnamon acid for fly paper, chewing gum, ointments, salves, and porous plaster).

Tree bark is also being used in more consumer products. Adhesives, birch (flavoring) oil, cascara (drug), clothing (wood wool), drilling mud dispersants (oil industry), dye, insulating wool, slippery elm (drug), tannins (hemlock, chestnut, and tanbark oak), and mulch are all made from tree bark.

Trees also produce edible fruits and nuts. Apples, apricots, cherries, figs, pears, limes, lemons, grapefruit, oranges, peaches, plums, beechnuts, butternut, chestnuts, chinquapins, hickory nuts, pawpaws, pecans, pinyon nuts, service berries, walnuts, wild plums, persimmon, and black cherry are all common fruits and nuts.

Even the needles of yew, pine, and cedar trees produce commercial products. Pine and cedar needle oil are used in aromatics, furniture polish, cleaning soaps, and preservatives. Taxol from yew needles was used for cancer treatment before the compound was synthesized. Naturally dropped needles provide mulch for gardeners.
Sawdust, a common byproduct, is used as an absorbent for explosives, in manufacturing artificial leather, producing artificial wood, as a filler body for paint, in butcher shops, in making camouflage, clay products, composition flooring, for curing concrete, as a filler for linoleum, as a filter for oil and gas, and is used in fireworks, glues, hand soaps, ice storage, insulation, insulating brick, livestock bedding, meat smoking, mild abrasive cleaners, moth deterrent, packing, plastics, soil conditioners, and nursery mulch.

Torula yeast, a high protein product made from wood sugars, is a byproduct of the pulping process in paper making.

Type-S torula is use in baby foods and cereals.

Type-F torula is used as feed supplement for cattle, fish, and chickens.

Type-FP torula is used for pet foods.

Wood flour, a finely ground, dry, wood products, is used to manufacture billiard balls, bowling balls, explosives, football helmet, and molded wood resin products.

Roofing felts are used in roll roofing and shingles.

Christmas trees are used as ornamental devices.

Natural dyes come from trees; Yellow and green (coffeetree), olive green (osage-orange), yellow (black oak).

Impregnated dimensionally stabilized wood (resin impregnated wood to stop swelling and shrinking) products are used for sculptured models for metal dies.

Compregnated dimensionally stabilized wood (wood is impregnated with resin and then compressed under pressure to make it more dense) products are used in tooling jigs, bobbins and picker sticks for textile looms, cutlery handles, and novelty items.
Three types of non-textile plastics are:

**Cellulose acetate** used in toys, lamp shades, vacuum cleaner parts, combs, plastic housewares, and telephone parts;

**Cellulose acetate butyrate** used in portable radio cases, pipe and tubing, and tool handles; and

**Cellulose nitrate** used in glasses frames, heel coverings, fabric coatings, explosives, and as a solid rocket propellant.

 Silva chemicals cover a variety of substances including: turpentine, paint solvent, synthetic pine oils, mineral flotation oils, textile processing, solvents, odorants, bactericides, and natural pine oil.

 Polyterpene resins is used in organic syntheses and is an essential oil for oleoresin.

Adhesives produced tree gums are used in manufacturing transparent tape.

Clorinated-toxaphene is used in certain types of insecticides.

Flavor and fragrance chemicals include lemon, lime, peppermint, spearmint, and nutmeg essential oils.

Chemicals are used for producing artificial lilac, violet, lily-of-the-valley, rose, and lemon fragrances.

Spruce gums are used in chewing gum, confections, and drugs.

Vitamins A and E are byproducts of different pulp processes.

E-menthol is used in cigarettes, cosmetics, drugs, and confectionery products.

Tall oil heads is the newer term for Tall Oil. Tall oil heads are used to produce pitch, refined tall oil, ore flotation chemicals, soaps, insecticides, for the pretreatment of wool, cotton, and rayon before dyeing, reclaim rubber, disinfectants, inks, adhesives, paints, and varnishes.

Fatty acids are used as intermediate chemicals for inks, adhesives, coatings, paints, varnishes, soaps, detergents, and hard floor coverings.
Rosin is used for paper sizing to control water absorbability, soap, synthetic rubber manufacture, adhesives, chewing gums, and rosin bags.

Lignin products include drilling mud thinners, adhesives, dispersants, leather tanning agents, and water treatment products.

Ethyl alcohol is used in alcoholic beverages, gasohol, and synthetic rubber.

Vanillin is used to produce vanilla flavor, a pharmaceutical raw material, and as a base for other flavors and fragrances.

Dimethyl sulfide and dimethyl sulfoxide are used as industrial solvents, for producing a drug that diffuses through skin carrying additional medicates.

Gum rosin is used in ceramic enamels, disinfectants, drugs, electrical insulation, fireworks, explosives, greases, leather dressings, paint dryers, paper sizing, printing ink, soaps, solder flux, varnishes, and waxes.

Resin gum is used to make turpentine, cleaning fluids, crayons, greases, oils, floor polish, explosives, and insecticides.

PawPaw trees produce Asimicen (an antitumoral and insecticide) and Triolobasin (an antitumoral).

Even the roots and stumps of trees are used. Roots are manufactured into smoking pipes, tea, oil, gunstocks. Stumps are used for veneer (see Veneer Logs and Veneer), and distillation (see Hardwood and Softwood Distillation).

**RECYCLED WOOD PRODUCTS**

Recycled products are important in the forest products industry and forestry conservation programs.

Special combinations of wood-cement particle board and fiber-cement boards are being used in siding, roofing, industrial walls, sound barriers, garden walls, fence walls, flooring, interior/exterior walls, replacement for cedar shakes/shingles, veneered with marble to replace marble in floors/walls, are produced using no hazardous chemicals and produce no environmentally degrading gasses.

Wood-gypsum boards are being used as substratum for veneer, Formica, or marble paneling, fire-resistant furniture, and fire-rated door cores. This product has excellent dimensional stability, contains no formaldehyde and can be used for sound proofing or where drywall is normally used. Gypsum is readily available as a byproduct from fossil fuel-fired power plants and acid production plants. It naturally occurs in deposits throughout the world.
Newspapers are being recycled into cellulose insulation and being repulped into other paper or paper products.

Wood-plastic composite materials are made from granular wood flour (used as a reinforcing agent) and plastic. This product is used in injection molding, extrusion forming, door frames, window frames, kitchen/bathroom modules, electrical fixtures, furniture, decorative trim, and auto parts.

Wood-polymer composites use 100% recycled materials as whole wood substitutes. These products are made from wood and plastic and are equal or better than wood in nonstructural uses.

Both wood-plastic and wood-polymer composites can be sanded, glued, routed, turned on a lathe, finished with standard woodworking tools, accept paint and other coatings, resists damage and decay caused by insects, solvents, UV rays, freshwater, saltwater, and does not check, crack, or splinter, gives good traction wet or dry, has low expansion and contraction, excellent fastener retention, and can be used in nonstructural uses with decks, docks, landscaping timbers, picnic tables, benches, fencing, fitness trails, trash receptacles, playground, car stops, signposts, bulkheads, industrial flooring, exterior building trim, sound barriers, highway guardrail components, home furniture, garden furniture, semi-structural building components, storage/shipping containers, and pallets. Wood-polymer composite products are 100% recyclable into more wood-polymer products.

Space board is manufactured from 100% recycled wastepaper by using wet fiber pulps formed on molds and press-dried. It's marketed under various product names and is used for stage sets, display panels, light-frame housing, furniture, as replacement in industry for gypsum and wood–based panels, used as packaging, and floor and roof panels. Space board thickness, cell size, and core density can be tailored to specific product needs.

Engineered lumber comes in a variety of forms and is used for laminated headers and beams.

Strand lumber, one type of engineered lumber, is made from 12" strands, aligned parallel, pressed and glued together to form billets for cutting into dimension lumber for use as headers, rim board, core material in windows and doors, furniture frames, and specialty millwork are all being produced in strand lumber. Used as engineered wood I-beams, strand lumber reduces the amount of lumber used in a floor system by at least 50% (laminated strand lumber uses 90% of a log while traditional sawing uses 30%). Strand lumber also reduces waste (each piece manufactured to job criteria) to approximately 1%, compared to 11% waste with traditional pieces. It also uses low-quality trees to manufacture a high strength product with consistent quality that can cover longer spans with lighter weight products due to I-beam construction.
**Foods from Trees**

- **Allspice**  
  *Berry*  
  Nearly ripe berries are dried and ground into spice  

- **Almonds**  
  *Kernel*  
  Eaten as nut or used to extract almond oil for cooking  

- **Apples**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit and as beverage, aromatic oils  

- **Apricots**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit, either fresh or dried  

- **Avocados**  
  *Fruit*  
  Eaten  

- **Brazil**  
  *Seeds*  
  Eaten as nuts  

- **Cacao**  
  *Seeds*  
  Used to make chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa butter  

- **Carob**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible pulp and seeds yield gum used as a food stabilizer – edible powder or flour made from ground pods and seeds – also used as a chocolate substitute  

- **Cashews**  
  *Seeds*  
  Roasted and eaten as nuts  

- **Cherries**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit, dried fruit, and beverage flavoring  

- **Chestnuts**  
  *Seed*  
  Edible as nut  

- **Chicle**  
  *Juice*  
  Coagulated sapodilla tree juice used to make chewing gum  

- **Cinchona tree**  
  *Quinine*  
  Medicine for malaria and flavoring  

- **Cloves**  
  *Flower*  
  Dried flower bud used as a spice in cooking  

- **Chiles**  
  *Flower buds, stems, and leaves*  
  Used to make clove oil used in cooking and medicines  

- **Coffee**  
  *Seeds*  
  Dried, roasted, ground to make a drink or used as a flavoring  

- **Cola nuts**  
  *Seeds*  
  Nut-like seeds yields a caffeinated extract used in soft drinks and medicines  

- **Figs**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit, also used as jelly, jam, beverage.  

- **Grapefruit**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit, also used as beverage  

- **Hazelnuts**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible nut  

- **Juniper**  
  *Berries*  
  Gin flavoring  

- **Kumquats**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit similar to oranges  

- **Laurel**  
  *Bark*  
  Cinnamon used as spice in cooking  

- **Lavender**  
  *Leaves*  
  Bay leaves used as an herb in cooking  

- **Lemons**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit used as food, beverage, food and beverage flavoring, extracted oil used for cleaning, aromatic oils  

- **Limes**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit used as food, beverage, food and beverage flavoring, aromatic oils  

- **Mace**  
  *Kernel*  
  Ground inner part of Nutmeg fruit kernel  

- **Mangos**  
  *Fruit*  
  Edible fruit also used as beverage.  

- **Maple**  
  *Sap*  
  Used as syrup and flavoring
• Monkey puzzle Seed Prehistoric pine tree. Seeds roasted and eaten as nuts
• Nectarines Fruit Edible fruit - ancient type of aromatic peach with a waxy skin
• Nutmeg Kernel Freshly ground outer part of Nutmeg fruit kernel
• Olives Fruit Edible fruit, cooking oil extracted from fruit
• Oranges Fruit Edible fruit used as food, beverage, food and beverage flavoring, extracted oil used for cleaning, aromatic oils
• Papaya Fruit Edible fruit and beverage
• Peaches Fruit Edible fruit, beverage, aromatic oils
• Pears Fruit Edible fruit, beverage
• Pecans Seed Edible nut
• Persimmon Fruit Edible fruit
• Pine Seed Edible nut
• Pistachios Seed Edible nut
• Plums Fruit Edible fruit, dried and eaten as prunes, beverage
• Sassafras Leaves Used in cooking as Fil, an herb and thickener
• Sassafras Root Root beer soft drinks and tea
• Sea grape Fruit Grows on Florida coast, used to make jelly, locally
• Tangerines Fruit Edible fruit and beverage
• Tea Leaves Beverage
• Vanilla Bean Extract used for flavoring and scents
• Walnuts Nuts Edible
• Willow Bark Used to brew a primitive aspirin-like drink

Foods from plants similar to trees

• Banana Fruit Up to 30' tall herb, grows similar to corn, celery, or grass
• Coconut palm Seed Inside layer of seed kernel and seed "milk"
• Date palm Fruit Edible fruit eaten fresh, dried, in jams, jellies, or as beverage
• Pepper vine Fruits Dried fruits ground to make spice, grows on woody vine

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