



Education In Nature Glossary

A

Atom: The smallest part of an element

B

Biomass: Wood and other organic materials used as fuel sources

Bond : Special chemical connection between atoms of the same or different elements

C

Cellulose: Complex fibers inside plants or wood fibers

Chemical Energy: Energy released as heat from a chemical reaction

Collage: A piece of artwork made by cutting materials such as colored paper and old magazines and pasting them onto a surface to create a pattern or picture

Compound: Something made up of two or more elements. Compounds are held together by chemical bonds

Contaminant: A substance which causes something to be impure

Corrugated: wrinkled or shaped into parallel grooves or ridges

D

Deinking: Removing ink and other finishing materials, like coatings, sizings and adhesives, from printed paper

F

Fibers: The long, thick-walled cells that give strength and support to plants

Fossil Fuels: Energy sources formed by the decay of plants, animals and other organic materials over millions of years; coal, oil and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels

H

Hardwood Tree: A broad-leafed tree such as an oak or maple whose short, stiff wood fibers are used to make products like bath tissue, napkins and towels

Hydropower: electricity from water power

I

Insulation: A material used to prevent the escape of heat, sound, electricity, etc

Ion: An atom or group of atoms that carries a positive or negative electric charge

L

Landfill: A site where garbage is taken

Lathe: Machine that holds a log in place while it is peeled for veneer

Lignin: A glue-like chemical substance that holds a tree's cellulose or wood fibers together

O

Oriented Strand Board: Panel made from strands of wood layered at right angles and glued together with resin

P

Paperboard: Panel made from strands of wood layered at right angles and glued together with resin

Particleboard: Panel made from wood chips or shavings mixed with resin

Plywood: Panel made of thin sheets of wood that are glued together

R

Rayon: Fabric made from cellulose, which comes from trees

Recycling: A process where used materials are sorted, cleaned and made into new products

Resin: Chemical used to glue wood veneer or wood chips and shavings together. A substance from the gum or sap of trees

S

Size: Chemical that helps paper repel moisture and water-based inks

Softwood Tree: A coniferous tree such as a pine or fir whose long, flexible wood fibers are used to make products like bags and boxes

Synthetic: Not found in nature

T

Turbine: An engine with blades that are turned by water, steam or gas pressure

V

Veneer: Thin sheets of wood