

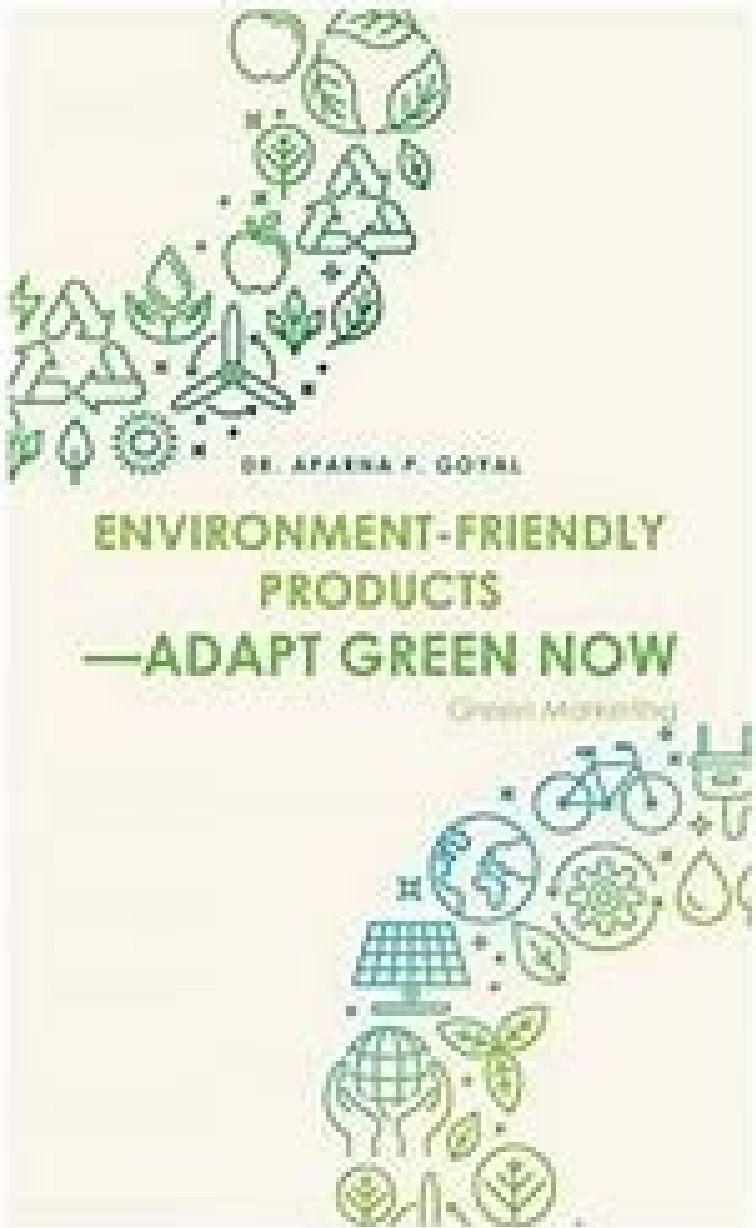
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Environment friendly products from black wattle

Ashish M. Gajjarthi, B. V. Babu¹

¹Research Engineering Group, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani (RKT), Rajasthan, India

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Abstract

Black Wattle (*Acacia Mearnsii*) is a valuable tree, which grows in the altitude range of 2000-4500 feet and bearing a biomass almost round-off of 35 inches. The Black wattle tree has good wide range of uses as especially timber, plywood, firewood, tannin extract, biocharcoal, Black Fertilizer, essential oil, Fragrance, insect repellent from black wattle bark is used world wide for treating the light skin condition. In this paper the climatic requirements for the growth of Black Wattle are listed. The distribution of tannin in various parts of Black Wattle tree is reported. The stripping of bark and various types of bark are discussed. The chemical constituents of the extracted from natural resources has been pursued from your library from to the present age. Extractable constituents conditions in the modern tanning industry and also reported. Commercial utilization of Black wattle is widely justified by its use. Comparison of Black Wattle tannin extract with other vegetable extract is made based on significant chemical and physical properties of extracts.

Keywords: Biomass, Black wattle, Extraction

1. Introduction

Black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), a small to medium-sized tree (see Fig. 1) is arguably one of the most adaptable and versatile African and Australian native species. It is adaptable because it can be grown in a wide range of soils, and is versatile because it has a potential of producing a large number of products. The commercial value of black wattle tree depends upon several environmental factors. It is very important to understand about the soil quality, annual rain fall, and annual average temperature etc. before Black wattle plantation, as the factors control depends on this aspects. It is very important to consider following aspects for raising the commercial value of Black wattle tree.

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: ashishgajjarthi@birla.ac.in, ashishgajjarthi@birla.ac.in
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10 Tips for a more eco-friendly office Lean, green and more sustainable

Going green doesn't have to mean higher costs for your office. When you implement more sustainable business practices, you'll see why being good to the environment is also good for the bottom line.



1 Buy locally

Buying your goods and materials from the local market helps support the local economy and reduces the carbon footprint of your products. It also helps you to get the best quality and price for your products.

2 Recycle your waste and materials

Recycling your waste and materials helps reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. It also helps you to save money on disposal costs.

3 Recycle your waste and materials

Recycling your waste and materials helps reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. It also helps you to save money on disposal costs.

4 Choose energy-saving products

Choosing energy-saving products helps reduce your energy costs and your carbon footprint. It also helps you to save money on utility bills.

Principles of being eco-friendly

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Respect | Respect God's creation. |
| Re-use | Use whatever is reusable
Organize a bazaar to exchange unwanted things |
| Reduce | Reduce the harmful effect caused by pollution |



Question	Number	%
Do you agree that the price of eco-friendly products is expected to be higher?	29	59%
Are you willing to pay more for eco-friendly products?	31	62%
How often do you use eco-friendly products?	11	22%
If you show much interest in eco-friendly products, are you willing to pay more for eco-friendly products?	13	27%
How often do you use eco-friendly products?	10	20%
If you show much interest in eco-friendly products, are you willing to pay more for eco-friendly products?	7	14%
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42% of respondents believe that the price of eco-friendly products should not be higher unless 52% people are willing to pay more for those products, which shows that the consumers are more environmentally friendly and willing to contribute to environmental growth.

USERS' RESPONSES

The study shows that majority of sample respondents have heard of eco-friendly products and have knowledge about environmental issues. Approximately 59% respondents stated that the price of eco-friendly products is expected to be higher. 62% respondents are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products. 22% respondents use eco-friendly products. 27% respondents are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products if they show much interest in eco-friendly products. 20% respondents use eco-friendly products. 14% respondents are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products if they show much interest in eco-friendly products.

USERS' REAGERATIONS

The study on users' reactions showed that price of eco-friendly products is a major concern for choosing green products. However, no more financial concerns. Products from those consumers which have positive reaction to Green Initiative or Eco-friendly. Sustainable. The right combination of eco-friendly products and services can make marketing and management expertise in natural ingredients and about the consumers who may be willing to buy eco-friendly products. And also the primary concern is about the price of eco-friendly products. And also the primary concern is about the price of eco-friendly products. And also the primary concern is about the price of eco-friendly products.

eco-friendly products and 76% more than to show the quality of eco-friendly products.

It is also found that the segment of eco-friendly products is expected to be higher. 62% respondents are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products. 22% respondents use eco-friendly products. 27% respondents are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products if they show much interest in eco-friendly products. 20% respondents use eco-friendly products. 14% respondents are willing to pay more for eco-friendly products if they show much interest in eco-friendly products.

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Environment friendly products philippines. Environment friendly products and services. Environment friendly products are given iso certification. Environment friendly products ideas. Environment friendly products examples. Environment friendly products in pakistan. Environment friendly products in india. Environment friendly products meaning.

1 of 15 It's safe to say the green beauty movement is bigger than ever thanks to new product innovations—and a growing awareness of how certain ingredients affect our bodies and the environment. With Earth Month in full swing (remember, Earth Day is April 22!), now is the time to hop on the eco-conscious beauty bandwagon if you haven't already. Here are 14 options that will help you channel your inner green goddess. RELATED: 7 Ways Climate Change Is Seriously Going to Eff with Your Future Health 2 of 15 I Pekar Hungarian Thermal Mud Mask Kick breakouts to the curb with this natural mud mask enhanced with rich sulfur (they dry out acne) and medicinal waters. It's like a spa facial right in the comfort of your own home. BUY IT: \$98, ildipekar.com 3 of 15 Golden Door Bamboo Face Scrub With a blend of nourishing bamboo and botanical berry seeds, this aromatic exfoliator seriously softens skin. There's a feel-good element, too: 100 percent of Golden Door's profits go to select charities across the nation, especially those benefitting the lives of children. BUY IT: \$64, goldendoor.com 4 of 15 Paula's Choice Earth Sourced Kit Toss old products full of hard-to-pronounce ingredients: This trio of daily essentials (cleanser, toner, and moisturizer) treats even the most sensitive of skin, thanks to a vegan and 98 percent natural formula. As an added bonus, these goodies are safe to use on babies, too. BUY IT: \$58, paulaschoice.com 5 of 15 CLEAN Reserve Terra Woods Non-toxic fragrances can be hard to come by, but this woody-smelling perfume is made with raw and pure ingredients. The brand sources its materials from certified-organic plantations in Madagascar, and part of the proceeds of each purchased perfume helps give back to farmers, tribes, and communities to help sustain their crops and economies. BUY IT: \$90, sephora.com 6 of 15 Captain Blankenship Organic Shimmer Texturizing Hair Spray 7 of 15 Simple Sugars Green Tea with Tea Tree Body Scrub Perfect for removing rough spots and dry patches, this handmade scrub promotes silky smooth skin without the irritating additives found in most exfoliating products. BUY IT: \$14, simplesugarscrub.com 8 of 15 La Bella Figura Jardin de Fleurs Skin Revitalizer This floral serum leaves your complexion plump and dewy immediately post-application. Plus, it's made up of natural wonders like coconut water and edelweiss extract, so you don't have to worry about any unwanted irritation or redness. BUY IT: \$55, labellafigurarebeauty.com 9 of 15 SpaRitual 2016 Spring Collection Some nail polishes contain hormone-disrupting chemicals, which may be harmful to the body. If that concerns you, check out this collection of vegan polishes free of DBP (a phthalate), toluene (an insoluble liquid that smells like paint thinner), and formaldehyde. BUY IT: \$12 each, spairitual.com 10 of 15 Goop The Discovery Set Don't be fooled by the minimalist packaging: This skin-care collection (daytime moisturizer, face oil, night cream, and exfoliator) delivers amazing results sans chemicals. BUY IT: \$125, shop.goop.com 11 of 15 Alba Very Emollient Mineral Sunscreen Devoid of potentially harmful ingredients, this aerosol-free SPF offers high levels of broad-spectrum protection. BUY IT: \$16, ulta.com 12 of 15 Jason Gentle Basics Facial Cleansing Towelettes These hypoallergenic wipes effectively remove dirt and makeup without any skin-irritating ingredients—including gluten! BUY IT: \$20 for three packs, amazon.com 13 of 15 Avalon Organics Intense Defense Antioxidant Oil Defend your face against environmental aggressors with this nurturing, glow-boosting oil chock full of natural antioxidants and vitamins. BUY IT: \$15, walgreens.com 14 of 15 100% Pure Cosmetics BB Cream Want flawless skin without looking like you're wearing pounds of makeup? This medium-coverage BB cream is formulated with organic ingredients like coconut oil and aloe to up the radiance factor. Plus, on Earth Day, 100 percent of proceeds will be donated to provide safe water to the people of Flint. BUY IT: \$39, 100percentpure.com RELATED: Is Your Tap Water Safe? 15 of 15 NCLA Vehicle City Nail Wraps With 100 percent of proceeds going to the Flint Water Fund, this empowering set of nail wraps features a socially conscious design, which won't damage your nails. BUY IT: \$16, shopncla.com I'm delighted to have the opportunity to join this outstanding group of medical professional bloggers in adding my natural products angle to the application of science-based medicine. With the exception of Dr. Gorski, who holds MD and PhD degrees, I believe I am the first "only a PhD" to be invited to SBM. However, I have spent much of my career training, and training with, physician-scientists; so enthusiastic am I about the special qualities of the physician-scientist that I married one (or, rather, she chose to marry me, truth be told.). Conversely, I view the invitation to write here as a responsibility in representing what my fellow basic scientists bring to bear on discussions of the scientific arguments for and against modalities classified broadly as complementary and alternative medicine or integrative medicine. Why write about herbal medicines and natural products? I have long been interested in bringing objective scientific information to the public, perhaps as early as my college years in bars while visiting my working-class hometown of Wallington, NJ, or while shooting darts with Philadelphia cops across from my undergrad apartment. Any chat I'd have with an old buddy or bartender about drugs, cancer, or drugs and cancer would invariably draw some interest from fellow patrons overhearing my discussions. These were usually followed by, "Hey, aren't you Frankie Kroll's boy?," or "I've heard the government is hiding the cure for cancer – do you have any inside dope on that?" Why I mention this story on a somewhat more scholarly blog than which I am accustomed is because I am convinced that regular people without letters after their names are starved for authentic scientific and medical information that affects their lives. But all too often, people other than health professionals are the ones providing that information, many of whom are trying to hawk some dubious health and wellness product. This is why I write for the public and have been engaged in public science education since my first faculty appointment at the University of Colorado School of Pharmacy in 1992. But let's step back a moment and introduce ourselves properly: I am a PhD cancer pharmacologist who has been studying chemotherapeutic drugs derived from natural sources since beginning graduate school in 1985. Cancer chemotherapy is particularly rich in the application of natural products to therapeutics. Plants have given us the microtubule polymerization inhibitor, vincristine, as well as the microtubule depolymerization inhibitor, Taxol/paclitaxel. Marine organisms have given us the precursor to cytosine arabinoside, or ara-C, to treat leukemias. The underappreciated world of microorganisms has been an exceptionally rich source of chemotherapeutics including doxorubicin and daunorubicin, bleomycin, mitomycin C, and even the antileukemic asparaginase-degrading enzyme, L-asparaginase. These naturally-occurring compounds have then in many cases been subjected to medicinal chemistry manipulations to produce semi-synthetic derivatives with improved potency and selectivity, longer duration of action, lack of tumor cell cross-resistance with similar compounds, and better solubility for parenteral dosing. With this background, I came into medical and pharmacy education with a deep appreciation of nature as a source of chemical diversity for targets not just in cancer, but in other therapeutic areas as well. But in 1994-1995, my pharmacy students became notably more vocal in asking questions in our Pharmacology & Therapeutics class about these herbal medicines that were increasingly marketed in retail pharmacies where many were doing their internships. Since I already knew a bit about naturally-sourced prescription pharmaceuticals, they asked if I could start adding some lecture content on this topic. Unappreciated by me at the time was the fact that these requests coincided with passage of the 1994 Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) which many of you know permits herbal supplements to be sold in the U.S. without proof of safety or efficacy as long as direct disease treatment claims were not made. Pharmacoeconomics colleagues told me that herbal medicines and non-botanical dietary supplements were the biggest product growth area in retail pharmacy during those mid-1990s. How does a conventionally-trained scientist become versed in herbal medicines? I certainly knew about natural products outside of cancer and one can usually kick off a lively lecture of natural products talking with young college students about CNS-active recreational plants like marijuana, hallucinogenic mushrooms, and the art and practice of toad-licking. But herbal medicines were a bit out of my bailiwick although I was in fact hired in place of Colorado's then recently-retired herbal medicine and pharmacology professor, Dr. Glenn Appelt, who together with his wife, Jennifer, authored several treatises on the Hispanic folk medicines of the San Luis Valley in the southcentral part of the state. So as not to trouble the Appelt's in their retirement to the Alabama Gulf Coast, I was lucky to be able to turn Dr. Ara DerMarderosian, Professor of Pharmacognosy, at my alma mater, the then-Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Dr. DerMarderosian has been studying herbal medicines for over four decades and joined the PCP&S faculty during the year of my birth. His Pharmacognosy course never fit into my curriculum when I was there but when I contacted him, he was extremely generous with articles, books, and other resources. Hence, I began my self-education on the pharmacology of herbal medicines: the fact and fiction behind the therapeutic potential of complex plant mixtures. Do we wish to turn back the clock 200 years? Readers should keep in mind that herbal medicines take us back to a scientific period that precedes the 1800s. Most physicians are well-aware of the story of British doctor and botanist, William Withering, who adopted a country remedy for dropsy (pulmonary edema due to congestive heart failure) composed of 20 herbs including the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea and other species. Depending on the time of year that foxglove was harvested, it could act as a remedy or induce significant nausea and vomiting. We now know the plant contains the cardiac glycosides, digoxin and digitoxin, whose abundance varies under growth conditions and time of harvest. Pure digitoxin was not isolated until about 1875 by the German scientist, Oswald Schmiedeberg, regarded as the father of pharmacology and mentor of John Jacob Abel, the so-called American father of pharmacology. However, the concept of reproducible and predictable treatment with an herbal medicine really began in 1805 when the German pharmacist and chemist, Friedrich Wilhelm Sertürner, made similar observations about opium extract from the poppy, Papaver somniferum. Sertürner believed that the "active principle" could be isolated from the crude latex of ripe flower heads and was the first to isolate the alkaloid he called morphine, after Morpheus, the Greek god of sleep. Opium extract also contains other active compounds such as codeine and papaverine. I mention all of this background not because I am simply an enthusiast of his discipline. Instead, I wish to stress that today's practice and marketing of herbal medicine takes us backwards over 200 years. When plant medicines were all we had, underdosing and overdosing were common because we had not yet achieved the scientific skills or knowledge to effectively isolate known quantities of physiologically-active constituents. Today's herbalists and purveyors of alternative medicines will frequently argue that 1) whole herbs possess a synergy that is missing when one isolates and uses pure constituents, or that 2) the mixture is safer than pure compounds because one compound can reduce the side effects of another without compromising its therapeutic efficacy. In the former case, synergy has actually been described in the scientific literature but the cases are extremely rare. These few cases are scientifically fascinating and worthy of discussion in future SBM posts. The safety attributed to herbal mixtures is more likely due to the fact that any active constituent lacks the abundance or oral bioavailability to have any effect, pharmacological or toxicological. I have yet to see any convincing peer-reviewed publication that convincingly demonstrates efficacy and reduced side effects in the same herbal mixture. In fact, as I learned more about herbal medicines as used today, I became increasingly disappointed that so few of them were actually backed up by clinical trials. But among these disappointments are a few gems that hold promise for therapeutics that I will discuss in future posts. From newbie to expert? But what I was not prepared for was the rapidity with which I became an "expert" in herbal medicines once I began teaching this information to my pharmacy and medical students in 1995. Offers for speaking engagements came in from around the state and then around the country for pharmacy, nursing, and medical continuing education; media requests began to pile up from local radio to national television. I was taken aback because I had spent at least ten years in my area of cancer research without being even mistaken for an expert. Yet within two years of teaching about herbal medicines I was suddenly a widely sought speaker and commentator. Because I did not trust even myself with the title of "expert," I developed a degree of mistrust for, or at least a cautious eye toward, anyone the media considers a medical expert. In fact, these experiences and concerns seeded my current interests and involvement with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's MS Program in Medical & Science Journalism. I've since worked quite hard to develop and refine my interests in herbal medicine education and have even progressed to the point of including this work in my NIH-funded research. I'll speak more later about my subsequent experiences in other posts but I was fortunate most recently to work with the late Dr. Monroe Wall and now-83-year-old Dr. Mansukh Wani who first isolated Taxol/paclitaxel from the Pacific yew tree, Taxus brevifolia. Using the technology available almost 40 years ago, they solved the chemical structure of this complex molecule comprised of 11 chiral centers, a tremendous accomplishment even with today's tools. Their lesser-known discovery, camptothecin from the Chinese tree of joy, Camptotheca acuminata, gave rise to two semi-synthetic derivatives that have become FDA-approved chemotherapeutic drugs. When I co-authored my first peer-reviewed publication in 1987 on the use of camptothecin to map sites of transcriptional activation in the Drosophila hsp70 gene promoter, little did I know that I would one day have the honor of working beside the co-discoverers of this compound. There are many other areas I hope to address as my tenure at SBM proceeds. The drug interaction potential of herbal products is a major issue of public safety, especially with St. John's wort. The cherry-picking of in vitro studies by herbal marketers as "scientific proof" for their remedy's effectiveness is so rampant that even a paper from our research group is used to improperly promote a milk thistle product. Finally, I also hope to combat the misperception that natural products cannot be patented so there is no financial incentive for them to ever be developed as drugs. I've had the pleasure and accidental good fortune of interacting with some tremendous leaders in the area of natural products chemistry and pharmacology to the point that I sometimes feel a bit like Forrest Gump. I am grateful that their encouragement and mentoring has brought me to a position where I can periodically discuss these issues with the engaging contributors and readership of Science-Based Medicine.

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