An Essential Oil Guide

Glen O. Brechbill

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2009
To my parents whose
faith in my work & abilities
made this
manuscript possible

An Essential Oil Guide ©

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First Edition
The essential oils should be the heart of today’s fragrances. Unfortunately a regulatory body has banned most of them. A hundred years ago a fine fragrance would employ close to one hundred percent of natural materials, and the construction of the fragrance would be quite simple. Today most fine fragrances employ less then one percent of natural materials. The balance is made up of artificially recreated bases and synthetic raw materials. Many fragrances smell alike due in part of utilizing synthetic materials. This in the end leads to large numbers of product failures.

A simple solution would be to incorporate a simple warning label that the product contains the following essential oils, and list the materials. A consumer can then make an informed decision as to whether to purchase the product. Instead this regulatory agency passed several amendments banning many essential oils due to components that can cause skin rashes.

Most fragrance houses employ chemists, and gas chromatography computers. The complexity of any fragrance can be analyzed to the smallest detail with several hours of work. Each fragrance is a unique piece of artwork, and the composition should be pushed to explain the creativity behind the scent. Instead a perfume house guards this detail with few folks ever seeing it. The only individuals who understand a fragrance are of course the noses. This in part is the industry’s problem.

Perfume houses with schools today are teaching students the synthetics. How does one understand a synthetic aroma material if you don’t understand the natural source?

Enjoy my guide to the essential oils.
IV

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<th>Essential Oil</th>
<th>Aroma Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agarwood</td>
<td>Used in every significant Moroccan ceremony. Woody, dry and neutral so it pleases both men and women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond Oil Bitter</td>
<td>Has an odor of bitter almonds tending to the faint side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond Oil Sweet</td>
<td>Almost odorless, faintly almond sweet like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrette Seed Essence</td>
<td>Heavy musk like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyris Oil</td>
<td>Faintly woody, slight oily sweet balsamic note, peppery dry out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyris Oil W.I.</td>
<td>Faintly woody not dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica Root Essence</td>
<td>Musky strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica Root Oil</td>
<td>A mixture of musk and pepper with a spicy top note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica Seed Essence</td>
<td>Spicy, finer than the oil from the roots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica Seed Oil</td>
<td>Main constituent is phillandrene that has a fresh light peppery odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica Solid Extract</td>
<td>Sweet, brown roasted coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anise Essence</td>
<td>Characteristic odor of anise star oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anise Extract</td>
<td>Sweet, anise, fennel, green spice anethole like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anise Oil</td>
<td>Intensely sweet and clean odor truly reminiscent of the fruit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anise Star Chinese Oil  Profoundly sweet refined odor reminiscent of the essential oil.

Armoise Oil  Herbaceous and spicy.

Arnica Abs.  Herbaceous sweet, tea like, somewhat spicy powerful odor.

Asafoetida Oil  An English distilled essential oil with a strong odor and flavor suggestive of cooked garlic and onion. As one can imagine this essential oil can be on the obnoxious side unless one loves onions.

Balsam Copaiba  Fresh sweet balsamic.

Balsam Gurjon  Faintly sweet woody, pine like odor reminiscent of Amyris Oil.

Balsam Peru Oil  Balsamic rich sweet, vanilla.

Banana Essence  Sweet, ripe, creamy banana with a pulpy nuance.

Basil Abs.  Sweet spicy slightly green fresh with faint balsamic woody tone.

Basil Commores Essence  Camphoraceous.

Basil Commores Oil  Fresh somewhat herbaceous.

Bay Oil - W.I.  Powerful spicy and sweet.

Beachwood Creosote  Powerful and penetrating resembling that of smoked wood.

Beeswax Abs. A  Mild sweet oily reminiscent of hay.

Benzoin Resinoid  Has a sweet balsamic chocolate like odor.

Benzoin Resinoid 80 % T.S.  A sweet vanilla odor.

Bergamot Eco Essence  A sweet fruity odor typical of the bergamot orange.

Bergamot Oil Italian  A fresh odor of the delightful bergamot natural source is Italy.

Bergamot Oil Ivory Coast  Sweet fruity bergamot odor that smells right off the west coast of Africa.

Bergamot Oil Non Sensitizing  Characteristic of the natural oil with natural sensitizing components removed in our special distillation process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfume Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot Oil Rectified</td>
<td>A natural bergamot oil fragrance rectified to enhance its effect in many different fragrance formulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot Oil Reconst.</td>
<td>Juicy, natural reconstitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Leaf Oil</td>
<td>Pleasant woody green balsamic odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Sweet Essence</td>
<td>Woody tarry smoky leather like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Tar Oil</td>
<td>Powerful phenolic, tarry woody smoky, leathery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Tar Oil Distilled</td>
<td>A tenacious woody smoky leathery quite diffusive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch Tar Oil Rectified</td>
<td>A phenolic tarry woody smoky leathery, diffusive material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Orange NPT</td>
<td>Odor similar to the West Indies bitter orange oil free of phototoxicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Orange Oil Cold Pressed</td>
<td>A citrusy orange type odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Orange Oil 5 Fold</td>
<td>Slightly bitter but yet fruity citrusy orange odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Currant Buds Abs.</td>
<td>Powerful spicy woody odor slight phenolic undertones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Pepper Oil Madagascar</td>
<td>Peppery warm terpeny pungent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ble ( Wheat ) Abs.</td>
<td>Any of various cereal grasses of the genus triticum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bois De Rose Essence</td>
<td>Slightly rose like with a sweet undertone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bois De Rose Oil</td>
<td>Floral odor reminiscent of rose orange mignonette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bois De Rose Oil Brazil</td>
<td>A refreshing, sweet woody, somewhat floral-spicy odor. Top note varies con siderably depending on origin and quality of the essential oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bois De Rose Terpeneless Oil</td>
<td>Floral and reminiscent of rose orange and mignonette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeon D ’ Avana</td>
<td>Diffusive green floral Abs., complex with moss, spice and hay like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeon De Cassis</td>
<td>Green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeon De Casis Max Abs.</td>
<td>Powerful green fruity like note, not to sweet or dry very nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourgeons De Cassis</td>
<td>Strong and elegant green fruity floral blend based on a floral muguet specialty base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bran Abs.  The seed husk or outer coating of cereals ex: wheat, rye, oats.

Broom Absolute  The perfumers "absolute de genet", deeply herbaceous-coumarin-hay like fragrance. The undertone has great tenacity. The honey rose notes are useful in many different type of bases. Blends well with many different types of fragrances.

Brouts Abs. Eau D' Oranger  Strong and tenacious odor, musty dry faintly floral.

Brouts (Orange Flower) Abs.  Intensely floral, heavy and rich, warm but also delicate and fresh.

Bruyere Abs.  Resembles guaiacwood, very mild, woody green slightly spicy.

Buccoxime  Fresh fruity herbal typical of bucco leaf oil.

Buchu Essence  Minty, camphor like strong odor.

Buchu Leaf Oil  Strong, bitter sweet minty camphoraceous root like odor.

Buchu Oil  Pleasant but intense and camphoraceous.

Buchu Resinoid  Pleasant and intense and camphoraceous.

Cabreuva Oil  Sweet woody very delicate slightly floral.

Cade Oil  Intense tar like smoky phenolic odor.

Cafe (Coffee) Abs.  Typical of the amine like or animal odor of the wet cola nuts.

Cajuput Oil  Powerful and eucalyptus like.

Calendula (Marigold) Abs.  Intensely bitter herbaceous odor.

Camomile Blue Essence  Herbaceous, characteristic.

Camomile Blue Oil  Typically sweet and herbaceous like.

Camomile German  Typically sweet, and herbaceous.

Camomile Moroccan  Similar to above and below except for a rose, honey character.

Camomile Moroccan Oil  Similar to other camomiles, except for a rosy honey character.

Camomile Roman  An odor reminiscent of the flowers, light, sweet herbaceous & fresh.
Camomile Romaine  Characteristic odour of the flowers, fresh sweet and herbaceous.
Camphor Oil  Distinctive and medicinal.
Camphor Oil True  Camphoraceous.
Camphor Oil White  Camphoraceous.
Cananga Decolorized Oil  Is a sweet floral balsamic quite diffusive odor. Woody notes spring forth as an initial impression. Has a fresh floral background that can be quite intoxicating. Free from the dark natural color.
Cananga Oil Java  Sweet and floral, ylang-ylang oil, jasmin.
Carambola Extract Natural  Also known as star fruit. Believed to have originated in Sr. Lanka and the Moluccas, but it has been cultivated in southeast Asia and Malaysia for many centuries. Has pink to lavender flowers with a slightly sweet fragrance.
Caraway Oil  Intense and spicy.
Caraway Seed Essence  Spicy characteristic.
Cardamon Oil  Spicy balsamic odor.
Cardamon Oil Ceylon  A penetrating camphoraceous-cineole like very reminiscent of Eucalyptus oil.
Cardamone Abs.  Penetrating camphoraceous cineole like or somewhat medicinal.
Cardamone Essence  Aromatic.
Cardamone Oil  Has a characteristic balsamic odor.
Cardamone Resinoid  Warm spicy and aromatic at first penetrating cineole like.
Caroube (Carob Tree) Abs.  Sweet leafy green slightly floral characteristic of the tree.
Carrot Seed Oil  Peculiar dry woody, somewhat root like, earthy odor.
Carrot Seed Terpeneless Oil  Earthy woody and root like which varies upon seed source.
Cascarilla Sub Nat Oil  Aromatic and slightly peppery.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cascarilla Oil</td>
<td>Strong spicy and aromatic, woody warm, slight peppery odor. Suggestive of nutmeg, myrtle, melaleuca and other spices and herbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew Roasted Extract</td>
<td>Sweet roasted nutty for use in cashew, peanut, macadamia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia Oil</td>
<td>Intense cinnamon like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia Oil Redistilled</td>
<td>Also known as Chinese cinnamon oil is a sweet warm spicy fragrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassie Abs.</td>
<td>Powerful strong spicy floral odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassie Abs.</td>
<td>Warm powdery spicy and at same time herbaceous floral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassie Abs. Synth 17.620</td>
<td>Warm, powdery spicy quite herbaceous and floral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassie Bengale</td>
<td>A spicy floral odor whose source is located in south east asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassis Bourgeons Critical</td>
<td>Green sweet berry like use in most fruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castaulon</td>
<td>Warm, intense fatty hairy animal odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Oil</td>
<td>Cosmetic application for cosmetic products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum Abs.</td>
<td>Warm animal leather like sweet odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castorium Abs. C ’ Less</td>
<td>Strong and warm resembles birch tar oil, leather like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum Abs. 50 BB</td>
<td>Rich animal leather note extracted from beaver castors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum Hyper Abs.</td>
<td>Very powerful warm animal like scent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum Resin</td>
<td>Strong and warm resembling birch tar oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum Resin Synthetic</td>
<td>Excellent reproduction of the natural material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum Resinoid</td>
<td>Strong and warm leather like sweet odor of the beaver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedarleaf Oil</td>
<td>Intensely sharp, but quite fresh camphoraceous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedarwood Alcohol</td>
<td>A woody cedar type odor, a bit harsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedarwood Oil Atlas</td>
<td>Also known as Moroccan Cedarwood oil. Depending on the distillation method the odor can vary. Can be sweet tenacious camphoraceous to spicy like.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cedarwood Oil Terpeneless Stronger woody cedar odor free from terpenes.

Cedarwood Oil Texas Crude Pleasant sweet woody somewhat tar like odor.

Cedarwood Oil Texas Light Pleasant, sweet-woody, yet somewhat tar-like or cade-like, smoky. Natural orange color cleared through redistillation.

Cedarwood Oil Texas Rectified Less tar like, cade like odor free from terpenes.

Cedarwood Oil Virginia Oily woody almost sweet mild pleasant, cedar chest like odor.

Cedarwood Oil White Economical, cedarwood note.

Cedrat Peel Oil A citrus fruit that resembles the lemon in appearance.

Cedrat Petitgrain Oil Oil obtained from the leaves and twigs of the sour orange.

Celeri Abs. Spicy warm, sweet and rich, soup like long lasting and powerful.

Celery Essence Characteristic.

Celery Oil Persistent spicy, celery like and characteristic.

Celery Seed Absolute Spicy warm, sweet soup like strong reminiscent of the plant.

Celery Seed Oil Spicy warm sweet, and rich soup like odor.

Cepes (Mushroom) Abs. An edible mushroom of the genus buletus.

Chamomile Fluid Extract Sweet, brown tobacco and hay like.

Chamomile German Blossom Abs. A tribute to the care and dedication with which these natural products are extracted. The absolute smells very much of the flower and not the whole herb.

Chamomile Oil Morocco Wild Odor of pale oils is fresh herbaceous slightly camphoraceous. Changes into a sweet, cistus like with rich background very tenacious and pleasant.


Cherry Extract 4/01 A diffusive sweet fruity cherry like odor that is useful in many different fragrance types. Sampling this scent is similar to enjoying a cherry soda.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance Name</th>
<th>Description, Odor Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chevreauille Abs.</td>
<td>Intensely sweet fatty floral reminiscent of the jasmin absolute chasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicoree Resinoid</td>
<td>The root of a plant when dried, roasted is mixed with coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Bark Madagascar</td>
<td>Sweet cinnamon spicy warm, woody and aromatic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Bark Oil Ceylon</td>
<td>A diffusive warm spicy, sweet and tenacious odor with dry undertone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Bark Oliffac</td>
<td>An odor equivalent alternative to cinnamon bark oil free of cinnamic aldehyde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Leaf Essence</td>
<td>Cinnamon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Leaf Oil</td>
<td>Warm spicy rather harsh, lacks rich body of bark oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Leaf Oil Ceylon</td>
<td>Can be rather harsh originating from Ceylon and has a similar odor to clove bud oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Oil</td>
<td>Warm recalling both cinnamon and clove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cire D’Abeille (Beeswax) Abs.</td>
<td>Very mild sweet oily odor with a hay like body note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciste Abs.</td>
<td>Powerful tenacious, warm sweet yet dry and reminiscent of ambra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciste Oil</td>
<td>Powerful tenacious warm and sweet suggestive of ambra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciste Resinoid</td>
<td>Powerful tenacious warm, sweet yet dry reminiscent of ambra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus Absolute</td>
<td>A very powerful and tenacious sweet odor with delightful animal like notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus Abs. French MD</td>
<td>Powerful sweet balsamic, typical labdanum odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus Oil Labdanum</td>
<td>Warm sweet character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus Oil Moroccan</td>
<td>Balsamic labdanum odor originating in Morocco, North Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citron Leaf Rectified Oil</td>
<td>Tree native to Asia having lemon like fruit with aromatic rind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citronella Oil Ceylon</td>
<td>Peculiar warm woody yet fresh grassy odor of wet leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citronella Oil Java</td>
<td>Fresh and sweet revealing high content of citronellol rose odor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citronella Oil Natural  
Produced from grass found in most tropical areas of the world has a delightful fresh verbena type odor.

Citrus Terpenes  
Based on d-Limonene this fresh citrusy fragrance is a perfumers delight helping to create fresh fruit blends and bases.

Civet Abs. 394 BF  
An extremely powerful obnoxious animal like fecal odor.

Civet Concrete  
Musky odor extremely diffusive and tenacious.

Civet Ethiopia  
A glandular secretion collected from primarily male cats. In small traces adds a velvety touch to many different fine bouquets.

Civet Resin Abs.  
Diffusive animal fecal like odor of the civet cat.

Civet Tincture  
An odor reminiscent of the civet cat, fecal like.

Civette Abs.  
Animal sweet, free from fecal and urine notes.

Clary Sage Absolute  
Herbaceous odor with a pronounced sweet notes a delight.

Clary Sage Oil  
Sweet herbaceous tenacious odor soft, reminiscent of ambra.

Clary Sage Oil French  
Fresh herbaceous eucalyptol like essential oil with a sharp pine like top note with little sweetness as it dries out. Mixes well with lavender type floral bouquets, spicy accords and other fine arrangements.

Clary Sage Oil Russian  
Fresh spicy camphoraceous odor with a natural source in the southern part of Russia. The camphor notes leans towards Eucalyptus with a warmness that mixes with many different fragrance types.

Claval  
Clove / carnation blend, extremely spicy. Frequently used in oriental blends.

Clove Bud Abs.  
An intensely warm powerful sweet clove spicy odor.

Clove Bud Oil  
Warm, sweet clove odor.

Clove De Girofle Resin Abs.  
An extremely strong spicy, and herbaceous odor.

Clove Leaf Oil  
Harsh, woody and dry spicy odor.

Clove Leaf Oil Crude  
Harsh phenolic, oily slightly sweet.
Clove Leaf Oil Rectified  Woodiness dryness are most typical odor of clove leaf.

Clove Leaf Rectified Essence  Clove characteristic.

Clove Stem Oil  Strong spicy, somewhat woody, but quite pleasant odor.

Clove Terpenes  Warm sweet spicy strong, typical clove odor.

Cocoa Abs.  For the use of cola in flavors generally bitter woody odor.

Cocoa Essence White  Sweet cocoa nutty with creamy.

Coffee Critical Extract  Fresh roasted coffee beans.

Coffee Oil  Very reminiscent of the odor of fresh percolated coffee grinds one finds left in the filter after brewing a favorite cup of java.

Coffee Roasted Extract  Roasted, smoky ground coffee sweet.

Cognac White Oil  Powerful fruity wine like odor.

Copaiba Oil  Musk, milder sweeter almost creamy balsamic.

Copaiba Balsam Rectified  Mild, but fresh peppery odour.

Coriander Oil  Pleasant sweet somewhat woody spicy aromatic candy like.

Coriander Essence Max.  A pungent spicy aromatic odor of coriander oil.

Coriander Oil Russian  Spicy and aromatic, very nice.

Coriander Russian Essence  Spicy.

Coriander Terpenelss Ess.  Spicy aromatic.

Coriander Terpenelss Oil  Spicy and aromatic.

Cornmint Oil Brazil  Strong fresh somewhat bitter sweet, reminiscent of peppermint oil.

Cornmint Terpenes  Warm herbaceous bread like, spearmint like.

Cornmint 3 Distilled  A cool, and refreshing sweet mint odor.
Costus Oil  Peculiar soft tenacious, reminiscent of old precious wood.

Cubeb Oil  Dry woody, but simultaneously warm camphoraceous spicy.

Cumin Oil  Extremely powerful diffusive green spicy, slightly fatty odor.

Cumin Redistilled Essence  Strong spicy green.

Cumin Redistilled Oil  Powerful and characteristic reminiscent of the spice.

Curruma Oil  Spicy and fresh reminiscent of sweet orange, ginger & galganga oil.

Curry Leaf Oil  It has a distinct, spicy curry-like flavor and odor.

Cypress Abs.  Powerful balsamic fatty, sweet and pine like odor.

Cypress Oil  Refreshing and spicy, distinctly resembles ambergris drying out.

Cypress Essence Pays Max  Sweet balsamic refreshing odor.

Damascenia Rosa Abs.  Rich warm spicy floral and very deep rose odor, honey tones.

Damascenia Rosa Concrete  Extremely rich deep and sweet floral truly reminiscent pink rose.

Dandelion Fluid Extract  Sweet raisin prune fruity.

Davana Essence  Herbaceous, tea like with whiskey reminiscence.

Davana Oil  Has penetrating bitter green foliage like odor. Powerfully herbaceous with a sweet balsamic background. Suitable for fougère, lavender woody accords producing interesting notes.

D ’ Limonene  Citrus orange.

Dill Seed Oil  Sweet spicy and somewhat minty.

Dill Weed Oil  Fresh sweet spicy oil reminiscent of elemi oil, spearmint with a sweet spicy undertone.

Elemi  Fresh terpeny, peppery lemony similar to dill weed oil.

Elemi Abs.  Fresh terpeny peppery lemon with woody balsamic background.

Elemi Essence  Fresh lemon like.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elemi Oil</td>
<td>Fresh spicy lemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elemi Resinoid</td>
<td>Fresh terpeny peppery lemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encens (Olibanum) Abs.</td>
<td>Fresh balsamic yet dry and resinous slightly green odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encens Oil</td>
<td>Highly spicy and aromatic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estragon Oil</td>
<td>Sweet anisic green spicy celery like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estragon Abs.</td>
<td>Sweet anisic, green spicy slightly celery like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estragon Essence</td>
<td>Anise like, herbaceous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptol</td>
<td>Fresh diffusive camphoraceous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus Abs.</td>
<td>Diffusive camphoraceous medicinal like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel Oil Bitter</td>
<td>Sharp peppery, camphoraceous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel Oil Sweet</td>
<td>Sweet peppery, spicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenugrec Abs.</td>
<td>Celery like spicyness a coumarin balsamic sweetness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feuilles D’Oranger Abs.</td>
<td>Reconstituted feuilles d’oranger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feuilles E’Oranger Abs. Eau</td>
<td>Floral odor of feuilles d’oranger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Balsam Abs.</td>
<td>Balsamic, somewhat resinous, but also fresh odor of spruce oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Balsam Abs.</td>
<td>Ethanol soluble purified essence of fir balsam needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Needle Balsam Resin</td>
<td>A powerful diffusive pine forest type odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Needle Canadian</td>
<td>Rich balsamic sweet, and pleasant oily pine like fragrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Needle Siberian</td>
<td>Refreshingly balsamic, slight fatty oily with strong pine forest odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir Resin Oliffac</td>
<td>Sweet and fruity fir needle resin balsam odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleur D’Oranger Abs. Eau</td>
<td>Peculiar, dry, floral herbaceous odor of mandarin leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleur D’Oranger 175 SA</td>
<td>Floral herbaceous odor not sweet or fruity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Floraline Tuberose Concrete  Heavy floral almost nauseating sweet heavy slightly spicy odor.

Floraline Tuberose Pomade  Heavy sweet floral honey like.

Flove Oil  Intensely sweet, coumarin hay like heavy herbaceous odor.

Foin ( Hay ) Abs.  Sweet herbaceous tea like fragrance reminiscent of clary sage.

Foin ( Hay ) Oil  Based on coumarin in combination of bergamot and lavender.

Galbanum Abs.  Intensely green, fresh leafy odor with a dry woody undertone.

Galbanum Essence  Woody pine needle like, balsamic.

Galbanum Essence Ollifac  Diffusive earthy green true galbanum top note.

Galbanum Oil  Intensely green fresh leafy odor.

Galbanum Resin  Balsamic with top notes of various consistency.

Galbanum Resinoid  Intensely green, fresh leafy odor with a dry woody undertone.

Garlic Oil  An intense odor reminiscent of fresh garlic used in fine cuisine.

Genet Abs.  Any of several carnivorous mammals of genus genetta.

Gentiana Abs.  A group of herbs with a colorless bitter juice, genus gentian.

Geraniol X Palmarosa Oil  Sweet and floral rose like.

Geranium Abs.  Intense and powerful somewhat leafy earthy but soft pleasant.

Geranium Algerian  Lighter more rosy leafy.

Geranium Bourbon  Green leafy rosy strong.

Geranium Bourbon Ollifac  An economical simulation of the natural oil for fine fragrance.

Geranium Bourbon Super  A low priced approach to geranium oil.

Geranium Chinese  Natural source is China with a fine herbaceous rose like fragrance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geranium Concrete</td>
<td>A delightful earthy herbaceous somewhat rosy foliage green like odor. Provides a rich body to rose perfumes. Blends well with many other fragrant materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium Egyptian</td>
<td>Floral geranium rose blended from different batches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium Moroccan</td>
<td>Sweet and powerful, rosy leafy slightly herbaceous odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium Oil</td>
<td>Has a full leaf like rose odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Abs.</td>
<td>Sweetness is emphasized, rich warm spiciness is predominate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Extract</td>
<td>Sweet ginger with a spicy warm and woody nuance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Oil</td>
<td>Warm fresh woody spicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girofle Clous Abs.</td>
<td>Warm sweet clove odor, but is dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girofle Clous Oil</td>
<td>Warm and sweet clove odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit Oil 5 Fold</td>
<td>Citrusy grapefruit slightly sweeter then grapefruit oil of Florida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit Oil of Florida</td>
<td>Tangy, citrusy grapefruit nice and fresh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit Oil Nardenised</td>
<td>A tingling, fresh deterpenised oil lasts several weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit Oil Terpenes</td>
<td>Fresh citrusy rather sweet odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaicole</td>
<td>Powerful smoke like medicinal odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaicwood Acetate</td>
<td>Soft warm delicately sweet rosy woody odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurjan Balsam Oil</td>
<td>Mildly woody balsamic sweet odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay Absolute</td>
<td>A viscous material dark in color possessing an extremely sweet, diffusive hay like coumarin odor with an undertone that is jelly like sweet. Also known as new mown hay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazlenut Roasted Extract</td>
<td>Deep roasted nutty for use in hazelnut, almond, peanut butter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysum Essence</td>
<td>Honey like with a chamomile and tea reminiscence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helichrysum Oil</td>
<td>Powerful and diffusive, but pleasant and rich natural odor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hemlock Spruce Oil  A forest tree over 100 feet high native to cold northern parts of Nova Scotia to Minnesota. Has delightful fresh woody pine like scent suitable for many different accords.

Hibiscus  Any of various chiefly tropical plants, shrubs, or trees of the genus hibiscus. They have large showy variously colored flowers. The oil from the petals have a lovely sweet floral odor very distinctive.

Ho Leaf Oil  Possesses a sweet floral woody delicate scent having a high content of natural linalool.

Ho Wood Oil  Is a pale yellow or almost colorless with a sweet camphoraceous somewhat woody floral odor. Steadily being replace by the leaf oil from the same tree. Again, has a natural high content of linalool.

Hop Oil  Rich, spicy aromatic, sweet and heavy, but overall pleasant to those who particularly imbibe plus enjoy a favorite beer now and then.

Houblon ( Hops ) Essence  Strong and penetrating.

Houblon ( Hops ) Oil  Typical harsh and bitter odour.

Hydrocarbon Resin S B  Balsamic leather.

Hyper Abs. Liatrrix  A tenacious labdanum ambra like.

Hyssop Oil  Powerful camphoraceous odor.

Immortelle ( Everlasting ) Abs.  Intensely sweet herbaceous honey like slight woody floral.

Immortelle Concrete  A strong, rich honey-like scent with a delicate tea-like undertone.

Iris Beurre Essence  Orris violet.

Iris Beurre Oil  Orris violet.

Iris Concrete  Woody oily violet like odor.

Iris Concrete 8 % Irone  Orris, violet leaf like green odor.

Iris Noir Abs.  Violet floral orris like.

Iris Resin  Deep sweet slightly woody tobacco like.
Iris Resinoid                      Oily woody violet like.
Jamaica (Honeysuckle) Oil        Possesses flowers with a delicious fragrance.
Jasmin Abs.                      Floral jasmin not overly sweet like cananga oil.
Jasmin Abs. Concrete Syn.        A pleasant fruity sweet floral jasmin odor.
Jasmin Abs. Morocco              The purest heart of the floral jasmin.
Jasmin Abs. Oliffac              An economical approach of the precious jasmin flower.
Jasmin Abs. Re Oliffac           General performance and odor strength of jasmin absolute.
Jasmin Chassis Abs.              Resembles odor orange flower absolute, warm sweet heavy.
Jasmin Concrete                  With a varying source odor is waxy, fatty sweet reddish characteristic of jasmin.
Jasmin Petals Abs. Egypt         A sweet strong jasmin green floral petal like odor.
Jonquille Abs.                   Heavy honey like, deep sweet floral odor strong green tone.
Jonquille Concrete               A heavy honey like floral odor that blends well with many different fragrance materials.
Jonquille Jacinthe Abs.          A moderate orange that is yellower and stronger then honey dew.
Juniper Berries Oil              Fresh yet warm rich balsamic woody sweet.
Juniper Berries 2 Distilled      Extremely warm rich sweet woody like.
Juniperberry Terpen Essence      Turpentine like.
Juniperberry Terpenelss Oil      Characteristic and turpentine like.
Labdanum Abs.                    Deep sweet balsamic, faintly herbaceous with ambra tone.
Labdanum Ciste Sis Abs.          Powerful rich sweet balsamic herbaceous.
Labdanum Cistus Abs.             Warm and sweet yet dry reminiscent of ambra.
Labdanum Concrete                Rich quite balsamic and sweet.
Labdanum Crude       Very close to the natural botanical exudation.
Labdanum Resin       Rich sweet balsamic.
Labdanum Resin Abs.  A concentrated extremely tenacious balsamic odor.
Labdanum Resin Abs.  Sweet, warm balsamic and animal like.
Labdanum Resinoid    A natural like balsamic ambra like in dilution material.
Laurel Abs.          A woody leafy compound from the american oak.
Laurel Leaf Abs.     Fresh strong but yet sweet eucalyptus somewhat medicinal odor with a dry out still sweet yet spicy.
Laurel Leaf Oil      Strong but sweet aromatic, camphoraceous somewhat spicy.
Lavandin Abs.        Pronounced herbaceous odor resembling that of flowery herb.
Lavandin Abs. MD     Powerful camphoraceous herbaceous floral type odor.
Lavandin Concrete    Captures the heart of the sweet lavandin flower.
Lavandin Essence     Characteristic with a camphoraceous reminiscence.
Lavandin Grosso      Sweet balsamic herbaceous.
Lavandin Oil         Has a spicy camphoraceous character.
Lavandin Oil Suimian Otherwise known as Lavandula Latifolia. Has a fresh camphoraceous floral lavender odor. Source could be naturally from Spain
Lavandin Oil Supra   A hybrid plant developed by crossing true lavender with spike lavender. Flowers can be blue like true lavender or slightly gray. Has a typical fresh lavender fragrance quite diffusive.
Lavender             Clean and fresh summer scent. Cheerful as a sunny morning in the month of June.
Lavender Abs.        Sweet herbaceous somewhat floral odor in dilution.
Lavender Abs. Barren Green Powerful balsamic camphoraceous, herbaceous floral odor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aroma Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lavender Concrete</td>
<td>Pure, rich and dense lavender floral aroma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender Essence</td>
<td>Characteristic with a camphoraceous reminiscence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender Oil</td>
<td>Typically sweet balsamic and herbaceous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender Oil Reconstituted</td>
<td>A reconstituted oil closely resembling the natural oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender Oil Spiked</td>
<td>Typically sweet, balsamic and herbaceous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Basil Oil</td>
<td>The citral content of 41% gives this oil a verbena like quality while the basil side is not very evident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Essence HC Free</td>
<td>A natural oil which has had terpene, and sequisterpenes removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Chinese</td>
<td>Strong grassy lemon type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Cochin</td>
<td>Otherwise known as East Indian lemongrass oil. The finest essential oils odor varies depending on content of citral and other components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Guatemala</td>
<td>A very strong grassy lemon type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Indian</td>
<td>Citral content lower then above, but at same time similar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Nardenised</td>
<td>Lemon fresh, deterpenised oil lasts a few days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Rectified</td>
<td>Appears more lemony and sweet less verbena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass Oil Terpenless</td>
<td>A verbena green grassy odor free from harsh terpenes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil</td>
<td>Typical lemon and refreshing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil 5 Fold</td>
<td>Purer sweeter lemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil Italian</td>
<td>A lemon which is sweet and juicy from Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil of California</td>
<td>Sweet juicy lemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil Reconstituted</td>
<td>A reconstituted fragrance closely resembling the essential oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil Spanish</td>
<td>Sweet, fruity odor of lemon, source Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Oil Washed</td>
<td>A slightly lighter and sweeter juicy lemon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lemon Petitgrain Oil
Strong fresh odor with a woody dry out.

Lentisque (Mastic) Abs.
Turpentine like fresh balsamic odor.

Lentisque Resinoid
Balsamic recalls turpentine.

Liatrix (Deer Tongue) Abs.
Animal odor.

Liatrix Resinoid
Animal odor.

Licevhe (Lovage) Oil
Persistent and spicy reminiscent of angelica root oil.

Licorice Solid Extract
Sweet brown botanical and fruity use in tobacco, tea, herbal.

Lie De Vin White Essence
Cognac Oil, residue from brandy.

Lie De Vin White (Cognac)
Separated by fractionating residue from fine brandy.

Lime Exp. H C Free
A natural oil which has terpenes and sequesterpenes removed.

Lime Expressed NPT
Similar odor to the natural expressed oil free of phototoxic.

Lime Oil Distilled
A tart sour ball candy like lime odor, very sweet.

Lime Oil Distilled 4 Fold W.I.
A tart lime odor vacuum distilled for terpene removal.

Lime Oil 4 Fold
Sweeter juicier resulting from vacuum distillation process.

Lime Oil Expressed
A lime fragrance fresh from the peel very reminiscent.

Lime Oil Expressed 4 Fold W.I.
A fresh slightly tart peel like in sweetness lime odor.

Lime Oil Nardenised
Sweet, pure deterpinseed oil with petitgrain character on dry out.

Lime Oil Reconstructed
A reconstituted oil closely resembling the odor of a lime.

Lime Terpenes
Lime.

Lime Oil Terpeneless
Lime oil with the terpenes removed.

Limonene - D
Fresh and light sweet citrusy odor resembles orange peel.

Linaloe Wood Essence
Floral rose citrus, soft and sweet.
Linaloe Wood Oil  
Sweet woody floral odor with green oily top note.

Linalool Natural  
Extracted from a basil oil at an attractive price.

Linalool Terpenes  
Floral woody iris, quite harsh odor not pleasant.

Litsea Cubeba  
Intensely lemon like fresh and sweet.

Litsea Cubeba Nardenised  
Sweet fresh, deterpenised oil, herby aspects of french verbena.

Litsea Cubeba Rectified Oil  
Intense citrus fruity lemon like.

Litsea Cubeba Terpenes  
Now as sweet as regular litsea cubeba.

Longoza Abs.  
Extremely rich sweet floral deep fruity honey like odor.

Lovache Essence  
Powerful sweet spicy reminiscent of celery and angelica.

Lovage Herb Oil  
The oil is a colorless or very pale yellow to greenish yellow, mobile liquid of extremely diffusive odor. The initial notes of its odor resemble those of lovage root oil, celery seed oil and menthe citrata oil. The backnote and dry out notes are extremely sweet aromatic, and floral, reminiscent of cardamom oil and bergamot oil. The celery lovage note is quite persistent throughout the stages of evaporation and the tenacity is good.

Lovage Root Oil  
Is an amber to green brown fragrance quite powerful and rich, spicy warm, very sweet root like odor similar to celery oil.

Macadamia Extract  
Roasted nut like odor can be used in peanut, hazelnut type accords.

Mace Oil  
Distilled from a small evergreen native to Spain. Has a delightful sweet spicy woody fragrance that blends well with many different fragrance groups including lavender, spicy, fougère, woody.

Magnolia Leaf Oil  
Is a light, fresh spring green. Has a fresh air note from baby leaves just sprouting. Gives hope and new beginnings to floral fragrances.

Marigold Abs.  
Intensely bitter herbaceous odor.

Marin ( Seaweed ) Abs.  
Intensely herbaceous phenolic woody and dry odor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Oil</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram Oil Spanish</td>
<td>Spanish Wild Marjoram Oil is water and steam distilled from the flowering herb of Thymus Masticina and other Thymus species with similar odor. The plant grows wild in Spain and is distilled locally. Spanish marjoram oil is an orange amber to pale orange yellow liquid of strong, fresh, slightly sweet spicy, aromatic, but predominantly eucalyptus like, camphoraceous odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate Abs.</td>
<td>Peculiar, rich herbaceous, dry leafy, woody foliage like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate Solid Extract</td>
<td>Tea, brown, sweet leafy, hay earthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Oil</td>
<td>Has a sweet fresh lemon like scent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Resinoid</td>
<td>A herb obtained by distilling lemon oil over the herb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellilotio Oleo Resin</td>
<td>Very sweet herbaceous root like rich odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthe Fraiche Abs.</td>
<td>Fresh and somewhat bitter sweet odor reminiscent of peppermint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthe Sechee Abs.</td>
<td>Sweet herby somewhat fruity fresh odor minty like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miel (Honey) Abs.</td>
<td>Sweet honey like note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa Abs.</td>
<td>Sweet woody, fatty and deep floral odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa Abs. Essence</td>
<td>A green floral delicately mimosa like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa Abs. French A</td>
<td>A natural green grassy sweet floral woody odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa Abs. Morocco</td>
<td>Powerful floral green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa Odor Essence</td>
<td>Green floral capturing the heart of the mimosa flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint Fresh Abs.</td>
<td>Extremely strong intensely fresh mint odor dries out very nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousse B Resin Abs.</td>
<td>Oakmoss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousse B Solide Resinoid</td>
<td>Oakmoss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousse C Savon Resinoid</td>
<td>Oakmoss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousse De Arbe Abs.</td>
<td>Woody dry forest like, or seaweed like, herbaceous green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousse De Arbe Resinoid</td>
<td>Treemoss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mousse De Chene  
Oakmoss.

Mousse De Chene Abs.  
Powerful clean oakmoss odor.

Mousse De Chene Abs.  
Oakmoss.

Mousse De Chene Abs. Moroc  
Oakmoss.

Mousse De Chene Abs. Yugo  
Oakmoss.

Mousse De Chene Morocco  
Very tenacious oakmoss odor.

Mousse Essence Abs.  
Typical treemoss odor.

Mushroom Abs.  
A mushroom type odor.

Musk Abs. C ' Less  
An animal musky odor powerful and intense.

Myrrh Abs.  
Balsamic sweet, somewhat spicy aromatic.

Myrrh Essence  
Warm balsamic sweet somewhat spicy.

Myrrh Oil  
Warm spicy.

Myrrh Rectified Oil  
Attractive, slightly spicy and aromatic.

Myrrh Redistilled Essence  
Balsamic spicy and camphoraceous.

Myrrh Resinoid  
Intensely warm deep spicy.

Myrrh Resinoid  
Attractive, slightly spicy and aromatic.

Myrtle Oil Rectified  
A distinctly spicy and eucalyptus evergreen type aroma.

Myrtle Oil Spain  
Distinct, spicy and camphoraceous.

Narcisse Abs.  
Strong foliage green very sweet herbaceous pleasant floral tone.

Narcissus Oil French  
Floral sweet, mild and rich, but not over powerful odor.

Narcissus Oil Moroccan  
Has a strong sharp somewhat violet leaf like odor on the green sidewith an earthiness but still floral. Yet the undertone is still sweet balsamic spicy reminiscient of carnation, and hyacinth.
Nasturtium Absolute  A surprising product reminiscent of mustard and horseradish.

Neo Jasmine Abs.  A beautiful replacement for natural jasmine absolute.

Neroli  Also known as bigarade or sour orange. Features a spicy sweetness and is usually found as a top note in many well known perfumes.

Neroli Essence  Characteristic.

Neroli Moroccan  A delightfully rich orange blossom delicate warm floral odor with soothing effects. Blends well with many different fragrance materials and in many accords.

Neroli Tunesian  Taken from the bitter orange tree, Citrus Bigaradia Risso, native to Tunisia in North Africa. The fragrance has a distinct spicy fruity bitter odor with great originality. Adds freshness to fragrances.

Neroli Oil  Sweet spicy orange blossom odor.

Nutmeg Abs.  Light fresh warm spicy aromatic odor.

Nutmeg Oil  Fresh warm spicy.

Nutmeg Oil East Indian  A pale yellow or almost water white mobile oil of a light, fresh, warm spicy aromatic odor, a distinctly terpene top note and a rich, sweet spicy, warm body note. The under tone and dry out is somewhat woody, but remains warm and sweet in good oils.

Oakmoss Abs.  Moss.

Oakmoss Concrete  Moss.

Oeillet (Carnation) Abs.  Very sweet honey like, somewhat herbaceous heavy.

Olibanum Abs.  A extremely tenacious balsamic spicy odor.

Olibanum (Encens)  Fresh, balsamic, yet dry and resinous slightly green odor.

Olibanum English Distilled  Fruity, woody citrus like with a green leather animal nuance.

Olibanum Oil  Strongly diffusive fresh terpeny green.

Olibanum Resinoid  Green balsamic type odor.
Olive Tree Leaf Absolute  
This absolute took someone back to olive wood factories that they had visited in southern Europe. It also has notes of smoked tea, and the depth of fir balsam.

Onion Oil  
The plant originated, like so many other plants of the family Liliaceae, in western Asia, the Middle East and Asia. Onion Oil is a brownish yellow, with a very strong odor of onions bringing tears of joy to those who love this little gem.

Opoponax Abs.  
Intensely sweet balsamic spicy yet fresh odor.

Opoponax Alvana  
Oriental, incense resinous extremely powerful, vanilla sweetness.

Opoponax Essence  
Sweet balsamic.

Opoponax Oil  
Possesses an intensely sweet balsamic spicy odor.

Opoponax Resinoid  
Sweet aromatic reminiscent of spicy soups.

Orange Essence Oil  
A natural oil free from terpene and sequesterpenes.

Orange Flower Absolute  
Has a very intensely floral, heavy and rich, warm, but also delicate and fresh, long lasting odor, closely resembling the odor of fresh bitter orange blossoms. Although this absolute certainly has notes in common with jasmin absolute, it has a much more versatile application pleasant, as a floral fond when used at a comparatively low concentration. It shows a pleasant, but peculiar and characteristic, sweet herbaceous back note, not unlike the one found in jasmin.

Orange Flower Concrete  
A dark, brownish or orange brown paste or soft mass. Its odor is extremely strong, floral, deep sweet, with a peculiar woody bread crust like backnote and great tenacity in floral notes. In high dilution, it is strikingly reminiscent of the odor of fresh orange blossoms.

Orange Flower Abs. Moroccan  
Warm slightly spicy of the bitter orange type.

Orange Flower Oil  
Powerful light and refreshing floral.

Orange Guinea Oil  
Sweet fruity, reminiscent of the orange peel.

Orange Juice Extract 4/10  
Very characteristic of freshly squeezed oranges without the pulp or slight bitter taste that naturally occurs in the fresh fruit. Over all a delightful fragrance suitable for many different creative blends.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Bitter</td>
<td>Bright bitter odor of oranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil California</td>
<td>Sweet orange peel like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Distilled</td>
<td>Orange peel like slightly less sweet and juicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil 5 Fold</td>
<td>A very weak orange peel like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Fla. Mid Season</td>
<td>Fruity orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Guinea C.P.</td>
<td>Orange, source Guinea, a country located on the west coast of Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Nardenised</td>
<td>A beautiful sweet, deterpenised oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Residue</td>
<td>Orange peel type odor, however not sweet like California oranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Sweet</td>
<td>Sweet fruity odor of oranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Terpenes</td>
<td>Sweet fruity orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Terpeneless</td>
<td>A nice light rich very smooth orange odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Terpeneless Special A</td>
<td>A sweet fruity very smooth orange soda like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Terpeneless Extra</td>
<td>A delicately sweet orange peel odor reminiscent of orange preserves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Terpeneless X 5 Fold</td>
<td>A very weak pure orange odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Oil Valencia</td>
<td>Orange, source valencia type Florida oranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranger Guinea Essence</td>
<td>Sweet fruity and characteristic of orange peel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregano Essence</td>
<td>Spicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origanum Oil</td>
<td>Possesses a tar like herbaceous, but very refreshing odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orris Abs.</td>
<td>A floral green violet like odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orris Concrete</td>
<td>Floral violet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orris Concrete Natural</td>
<td>Oily violet leaf like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orris Conc. Natural Essence</td>
<td>Violet floral.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Essential Oil Guide
Orris Extract  Waxy sweet floral violet with berry woody nuances.

Orris Oil  Floral violet.

Orris Resin Abs.  Floral violet.

Orris Resinoid  A very herbaceous slightly green floral like odor.

Osmanthus Abs.  Distinct exotic floral odor reminiscent of plums and raisins.

Osmanthus CC Abs.  A sweet floral jasmin odor slightly green.

Osmanthus 7600 Abs.  Distinct exotic floral odor reminiscent of plums and raisins.

Osmanthus Sub Abs.  Distinct exotic floral odor reminiscent of plums and raisins.

Palmarosa Oil  Sweet floral rosy odor.

Palmarosa Oil Brazil  Palmarosa has a sweet, floral, rosy scent. It is the best natural source of geraniol of all essential oils.

Palmarosa Oil Guatemala  A pale yellow or pale olive liquid with a sweet, floral rosy odor and various back notes or top notes according to the quality and age of the oil.

Palmarosa Oil India  Palmarosa oil has a sweet floral with a hint of rose smell and is pale yellow in color.

Parsley Essence  Strong characteristic.

Parsley Oil  Herbaceous and spicy typical of the fresh plant.

Parsley Seed Oil  Warm, woody sweet spicy.

Patchouli  A class by itself, this mellow strong but clear fragrance will please even the most discriminating patchouli lover.

Patchouli Bleached Oil  Powerful woody and balsamic.

Patchouli Dark  Extremely rich sweet herbaceous aromatic spicy woody.

Patchouli Light MD  A diffusive rich sweet balsamic slightly woody herbaceous odor.

Patchouli MD  Very sweet rich spicy aromatic herbaceous balsamic odor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Oil</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patchouli Oil Acid Washed</td>
<td>Iron free to dispel discoloration problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchouli Oil Indonesia</td>
<td>Possesses an extremely rich, sweet herbaceous, aromatic spicy and woody balsamic odor. An almost wine like, ethereal floral sweetness in the initial notes is characteristic of good oils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchouli Rectified Essence</td>
<td>Intense persistent, fragrant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchouli Rectified Oil</td>
<td>Powerful woody and balsamic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchouli Resinoid</td>
<td>A tenacious sweet herbaceous woody balsamic material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchouly Abs.</td>
<td>Rich sweet herbaceous aromatic spicy woody balsamic odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny Royal Absolute</td>
<td>An intense long lasting fresh herbaceous minty odor neither sweet or cloying. Departs a tang to that special accord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny Royal American</td>
<td>Fresh herbaceous strong bitter minty odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny Royal Moroccan</td>
<td>Very fresh strong herbaceous minty not bitter odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Essence</td>
<td>Pepper characteristic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Oil</td>
<td>Intense spicy and peppery characteristic odor of the vine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Oil Black Abs.</td>
<td>It is a strong and sharp spicy smelling oil. Faintly reminiscent of clove oil, yet more refined. Range in color from light amber to yellow-green and has a watery viscosity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Resinoid</td>
<td>Fresh dry, woody warm spicy odor reminiscent of cubebs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Oil French</td>
<td>A clean fresh pure odor of peppermint oil very nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Oil Natural</td>
<td>Fresh strong grassy minty odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Oil Redistilled</td>
<td>Fresh strong minty odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Oil Willamette</td>
<td>A premium oil that has a fresh peppermint smell distilled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Oil Yakima</td>
<td>A cleaner natural more cooling peppermint candy like fragrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint Special Fraction</td>
<td>Sweet clean fresh peppermint with a lingering cooling menthol aroma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peppermint Terpenes  Peppermint.

Peru Balsam Abs.  Typical balsamic one rich, cinnamic with vanilla sweetness.

Peru Balsam Alva Essence  The heart of peru balsam sweetening agent amber and vanilla.

Peru Balsam Essence  Hyacinth like in dilution.

Peru Balsam Oil  Balsamic sweet and vanilla like.

Peru Balsam Resin  Rich sweet, cinnamic balsamic soft.

Peru Balsam Resinoid  Balsamic, sweet and vanilla like.

Petitgrain Abs.  The best of petitgrain oil free of terpenic harsh by notes.

Petitgrain Bigarade Abs.  A beautiful product where the sulfur notes of petitgrain are muted. Has a green tea, citrus like woody note representing the essential oil to its finest.

Petitgrain Bigarade Oil  Pleasant fresh floral sweet odor.

Petitgrain Citronnier Oil  Distinct and pleasant, a fresh lemony floral woody odor.

Petitgrain Oil Moroc Sur Fleurs  Fresh floral citrus scent and a woody-herbaceous undertone.

Petitgrain Oil Mandarin  A fresh lemony floral woody odor extremely tenacious.

Petitgrain Oil Paraguay  Strong, bitter sweet, woody floral odor. The topnote is somewhat harsh, but it quickly gives way to a heavy and sweet body note of typical petitgrain character, bitter floral, with a sweet and slightly woody back note. The dry out, which comes quickly since the odor of this oil is not very tenacious, is sweet and slightly woody floral. According to the age of the oil, there are wide variations in the topnote of its odor. Most often, the top note smells like the top note of crude bois de rose oil, almost nutmeg like and warm spicy.

Petitgrain Oil S A  A fresh lemony floral woody odor.

Petitgrain Oil Terpeneless  Diffusive less bitter sweet floral woody odor.

Phytia Abs.  Powerful floral herbaceous balsamic, not sweet.

Pimento Berry Abs.  Sweet warm spicy woody with clove like nuances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fragrances</th>
<th>aroma description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pimento Berry Oil</td>
<td>Warm, spicy sweet odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimento Leaf Oil</td>
<td>Dry, woody warm spicy aromatic odor reminiscent of clove leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Extract 4/02</td>
<td>A delicious tart fruity sweet odor very much like enjoying a pina colada cocktail. Helps to round off any fruity floral arrangement by adding body and character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Needles Abs.</td>
<td>Sweet pine woody somewhat balsamic anisic odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Siberian Essence</td>
<td>Fresh pungent characteristic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Siberian Oil</td>
<td>Fresh harsh pine type odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus Pumilionis Oil</td>
<td>Pine oil has a fresh forest smell, is pale yellow in color and watery in viscosity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus Sylvestris Oil</td>
<td>Fresh coniferous pine like odor quite reminiscent of pine cones and needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry Extract 4/02</td>
<td>A natural sweet fruity odor of fresh raspberry's. Quite reminiscent of spreading black raspberry jam on a favorite pastry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Abs. Moroccan</td>
<td>Rosy floral rich and sweet, well-rounded and delightfully full bodied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Abs. Oliflac</td>
<td>An inexpensive substitute of natural absolutes from rose petals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Abs. Turkey</td>
<td>A tenacious diffusive sweet floral, truly captures the fresh flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Abs. Turkish</td>
<td>A well rounded Damask Rose from Turkey. Fresh, sweet, rose floral aroma. Absolutes can vary in odor some carrying a hint of greenness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Bulgaria Oil</td>
<td>Intensely rose like, and sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Concrete Morocco</td>
<td>Rosa Centifolia concrete is a dark yellow or orange yellow to olive greenish or brownish yellow waxy mass. Its odor is warm, deep floral, slightly woody sweet, but the spicy or honey like notes are less pronounced than those of damascene concrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose De Mai</td>
<td>Rich, sweet, deep rosy very tenacious odor with honey notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose De Mai Abs.</td>
<td>Rich and sweet deep rosy tenacious odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrance</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose De Mai Abs. French</td>
<td>Rose de mai absolute is an orange yellow to orange brown viscous liquid, which has a rich and sweet, deep rosy, very tenacious odor. The spicy tonalities are usually less pronounced, while the honey like notes can be described as similar to those of the damascene absolute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Essence 193</td>
<td>A very strong, but yet sweet floral rosy fresh odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Essence Bulgaria</td>
<td>A very diffusive vivacious rose odor, slightly sweet floral nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Abs.</td>
<td>Strong fresh woody herbaceous somewhat minty forest like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Oil</td>
<td>Woody herbaceous, reminiscent of spike lavender oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Oil North Africa</td>
<td>Pure, unadulterated natural product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Oil Tunisian</td>
<td>An artificially created base that closely resembles the natural oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Moroccan Abs.</td>
<td>Deep sweet, rich and tenacious floral rose odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Moroccan Oil</td>
<td>Fragrant rose and characteristic of the flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Oil Bulgarian</td>
<td>Diffusive strong vibrant floral rose scent reminiscent of the rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Oil Moroccan</td>
<td>Deep sweet, rich and tenacious floral rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Oil Moroccan Select</td>
<td>The finest Moroccan rose fragrance at an attractive cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Oil Otto</td>
<td>Warm deep floral slightly spicy odor reminiscent of red roses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Oil Turkey Commercial</td>
<td>An extremely floral typical rose odor, not intense or over powering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Oil Turkish</td>
<td>Sweet floral rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Otto Turque Oil</td>
<td>Sweet, intense floral rose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Turkey Abs.</td>
<td>Deep sweet rich rosy floral odor, source Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Turque Essence</td>
<td>Fragrant rose characteristic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Clary Abs.</td>
<td>Rich delicate sweet yet bitter wine like somewhat herbaceous odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Clary Concrete</td>
<td>The absolute has a somewhat finer less resinous odor, more balsamic sweet than the odor of the concrete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sage Oil
Powerful and camphoraceous.

Sage Oil Clary
Sweet herbaceous tenacious odor.

Sage Oil Clary Essence
The finest grade of sage oil, truly captures the heart of the essential oil.

Sage Officianale Essence
Herbaceous and camphoraceous.

Sage Oil Dalmation
Fresh strong warm spicy herbaceous, camphoraceous.

Sage Oil Spanish
Has a fresh herbaceous eucalyptol like odor with a sharp pine-like top note slightly sweet while drying out.

St. John's Breaded Tincture
Faint odor of the bean.

Sandalwood Abs.
A tenacious and long lasting woody sandalwood odor.

Sandalwood Essence
Captures the sweetness and heart of sandalwood a delightful accord.

Sandalwood Oil East Indies
Extremely soft sweet woody almost animal balsamic.

Sandalwood Oil Australian
Soft woody extremely tenacious and somewhat balsamic.

Sandalwood Oil Indonesian
Characteristic of fine sandalwood oil native to the Islands of Indonesia. Has an intense persistent odor of fine sandal slightly spicy and strong woody sweet yet floral.

Sassafras Oil
Sweet spicy fresh slightly camphoraceous odor.

Savory Oil Winter
Has a medicinal spicy odor that recalls thyme, but with a sharpness suggestive of - cumin oil.

S.D.W. Turpentine
Pine.

Spearmint Native
Spearmint odor.

Spearmint Terpenes
Characteristic spearmint odor.

Spruce Hemlock
A balsamic fresh odor of spruce oil quite distinctive.

Styrax Abs.
Rich balsamic sweet floral, reminiscent of lilac, hyacinth in dilution.

Styrax Alva Essence
Pleasant balsamic aroma recalling hyacinth and hawthorne.
Styrax Clarified  Sweet balsamic odor with a hyacinth like floral background.
Styrax Coeur  Tobacco, dewy, resinous balsamic.
Styrax Essence CD  Has a pleasant balsamic odor recalling hyacinth and hawthorn.
Styrax Oil - Honduras  Balsamic.
Styrax Provence Essence  Sweet balsamic odor, floral in extreme dilution.
Styrax Purified  Sweet balsamic odor with a hyacinth tuberose background.
Styrax Resin  Balsamic, dilution reminiscent of hyacinth jonquil, tuberose.
Styrax Resinoid  Balsamic.
Tabac Noir Abs.  Warm aromatic intense odour of tobacco.
Taget Abs.  Intensely herbaceous green with a sweet fruity undertone.
Taget Oil  Intense somewhat fruity, dilution - apple.
Tagetes Abs.  Intensely herbaceous green, with sweet fruity undertone.
Tagetes Oil  Intense somewhat fruity and cloying, dilution resembles apples.
Tagetes Essence  Intense aromatic, fruity aromatic.
Tamarind Solid Extract  Sweet brown and fruity with a botanical dried fruit - raisin prune.
Tangelo Oil  The fragrance is a cross between a grapefruit and a tangerine. They have become a popular fruit commercially, since they are larger than tangerines with less seeds. Altogether fresh and citrusy.
Tangerine Essence  Fruity, characteristic sweet tangy tangerine.
Tangerine Oil  Fresh sweet odor reminiscent of valencia oranges.
Tangerine Oil Florida  Fresh sweet odor of valencia oranges.
Tangerine Terpenes  Fresh sweet fruity odor of valencia oranges.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangerine Type Oil</td>
<td>Sweet tangy tangerine like reminiscent of the peel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy Oil</td>
<td>Almost sharp and spicy dry herbaceous odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Abs.</td>
<td>Warm and reminiscent of tobacco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Essence</td>
<td>Sweet, characteristically tea like, brown, hay like, tobacco leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Tree Oil</td>
<td>Warm spicy aromatic terpene odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templin Oil</td>
<td>Reminiscent of pine needles, balsamic and sweet orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The/Res Inc (Tea) Resinoid</td>
<td>Warm and reminiscent of tobacco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme Abs.</td>
<td>Dry herbaceous sweet somewhat green with a rich spicy tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme Oil</td>
<td>Spicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme Oil Provence</td>
<td>Herbal, green, woody, spice like with a medicinal thymol note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme Oil Red</td>
<td>Rich sweet powerful, sweet warm herbaceous spicy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme Oil White</td>
<td>Sweeter than the red oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme White Essence</td>
<td>Pleasant oregano like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Abs.</td>
<td>A diffusive material reminiscent of fresh tobacco leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolu Abs.</td>
<td>More intense warm and balsamic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolu Balsam Alva Essence</td>
<td>Has soft sweet, hyacinth like with amber smoky undertones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolu Balsam Oil</td>
<td>Warm balsamic and hyacinth like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolu Balsam Resinoid</td>
<td>Warm balsamic floral hyacinth aroma with ambery dry out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonka Beans Abs.</td>
<td>Sweet herbaceous slightly coumarin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonka Feves Abs.</td>
<td>Rich sweet coumarin with a herbaceous overtone still warm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonka Feves Resinoid</td>
<td>Pleasant and herbaceous with slight caramel coumarin tones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Moss Abs.</td>
<td>A strong and at the same time persistent moss odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrance</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Moss Abs. C’Less M.D.</td>
<td>A powerful mossy type odor which lasts days on the blotter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubereuse Abs.</td>
<td>Heavy floral almost nauseatingly sweet and heavy spicy odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberose Abs.</td>
<td>A heavy sweet almost nauseating floral odor of tuberose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberose Pomenade</td>
<td>A heavy sweet almost overpowering tuberose odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumeric Oil</td>
<td>Otherwise known as curcuma oil native to Asia. Has a spicy fresh odor reminiscent of sweet orange, ginger and galanga. Fragrance can vary depending on country of origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpentine Oil</td>
<td>Camphoraceous, characteristic and penetrating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpentine SDW</td>
<td>A woody solvent which is steam distilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerian Root Oil</td>
<td>Warm woody, balsamic root like odor with a animal back note of musk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla Resinoid</td>
<td>Intensely sweet warm balsamic odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verba Abs.</td>
<td>Intensely fresh lemon like, fruity body note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetiver Oil</td>
<td>Sweet heavy woody earth reminiscent of roots and wet soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetiver Oil Bourbon</td>
<td>Woody, finest grade of vetivert oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetiver Oil Haiti</td>
<td>Woody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Abs. French</td>
<td>Strong herbaceous floral violet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Abs. Rue</td>
<td>Herbaceous floral violet, not as sweet as the French oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Abs. Selection</td>
<td>Strong floral violet odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Concrete</td>
<td>Characteristic of fresh violet leaves with a possible source in Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Leaf Absolute</td>
<td>Oily green cucumber leafy fresh sweet floral odor quite strong.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Violet Leaf Abs. N.Y. 11149  Green floral violet, very subtle slightly sweet.

Violet Leaves Abs.  Green, melon floral, fresh waxy and leafy.

Violet Leaf Abs.  Slightly violet, not strong or sweet.

Walnut Leaf Oil  Powerful warm spicy sweet and rich tea like odor.

Wormseed Oil  Heavy unpleasant nauseating odor.

Wormwood Oil  Intensely herbaceous green warm and deep.

Ylang Abs.  Intensely sweet floral very diffusive odor truly reminiscent.

Ylang Extra Oil  Floral and intensely sweet odor.

Ylang 1 Oil  In between quality or fraction.

Ylang 3 Oil  Sweet floral and balsamic woody odor.

Ylang Ylang Abs.  Intensely sweet floral, and very diffusive odor.

Ylang Ylang Complete  Powerful, and intensely sweet, but also soft balsamic floral odor.

Ylang Ylang Concrete  Rich sweet and intensely floral.

Ylang Ylang Oil  Rich sweet and intensely floral with outstanding tenacity.

Ylang Ylang Oil Extra  Very powerful floral intensely sweet of cresylic benzoate type.

Ylang Ylang " First "  In between quality generally a mixture of different fractions.

Ylang Ylang " Second "  In between quality generally a mixture of different fractions.

Ylang Ylang " Third "  Sweet floral and balsamic woody odor tenacious sweet.
Essential Oil Groups by Odor

Fresh Balsamic Conifer odors.

- Abies Alba
- Abies Sp.
- Balsam Fir Needle Oil
- Chamaecyparis Obtusa Leaf Oil
- Douglas Fir Needle Oil
- Fir Needle Oil “Siberian”
- Myoporum Crassifolium
- Picea Excelsa
- Pinus Leucodermis
- Pinus Nigra
- Pinus Strobus
- Pinus Sylvestris
- Spruce

Sweet Balsamic Resins

- Acaroid
- Benzoin
- Styrax

Sweet wood & root odors.

- Agarwood
- Calamus
- Costus
- Cyperus
- Elecampane
- Oris “Resin”
- Vetiver

Floral and Woody, Tea like.

- Agleia Odorata
- Boronia
- Carob ( Flower )
- Cassie
- Chloranthus Spicatus
- Elderflower
- Hennaflower
- Lilium Candidum
- Mimosa
- Robinia Pseudacacia
- Stirlingia Latifolia
- Tombacco

Thyme

- Ajowan
- Ocimum Gratissium ( Thymol Type )
- Savory
- Thyme
- Thyme, “Wild”

Bitter Almond

- Almond Bitter
- Cherry Laurel
- Spiraea

Phenolic Leather Odor

- Amber Oil Crude
- Birch Tar Oil, Reectified
- Cade Oil
Leather ( Tinctures )  
Pine Oil  
Amber Oil, rectified  
Cedarwood Oil Port Orford  
Pine Oil  
Ambra  

Ambra  
Cistus  
Labdanum  
Olibanum  
Popla Bud Oil  

Winey Sweet Floral  
Ambrette Seed  
Nigelia Damascena  

Rooty Sweet Animal  
Ammoniac Gum  
Sumbul  

Mild or Sweet Woody, faint  

Amyris  
Araucaria  
Bruyere  
Camphor Oil Blue  
Copaiba Balsam  
Guaiacwood  
Gurjun Balsam  
Illurin Balsam  
Osyris Tenuifolia  
Pierocarphs sp.  

Sweet, non floral, Candy Flavor  

Anise Fruit Oil  
Clausena Anisata  

Fennel Sweet  
Star Anise  
Caraway  
Anethum Sowa  
Caraway Fruit Oil  
Dill Fruit Oil  
Lippia Carvidora  
Spearmint  
Fresh Spicy Woody  
Angostura  
Cascarilla  
Laurel Berry  
Laurel Leaf  
Mace  
Melaleuca Alternifolia  
Marjoram Sweet  
Myrtle  
Nutmeg  
Ocimum Kilimanjaricum  
Walnut Leaf  
Sweet Spicy, Powerful and Warm  
Anona Squamosa  
Cardamom  
Lovage Herb  
Delicate and Sweet, Leafy-Floral  
Anthocepalhbus Cadamba  
Artabotrys Odoratissimus  
Artabortys Suaveolens  
Camellia  
Cananga  
Champaca  
Cymbidium Virescens  
Hamanasu  
Lily of the Valley  
Magnolia  
Saffron
Sweet Pea
Ylang Ylang

Woody-Camphoraceous

Appoin
Camphor Oil White
Chamaecyparis Obtusa Root Oil
Marjoram Wild (Spanish)
Ocimum Canum (Camphor Type)
Thujopsis Dolabrata Root Oil

Bitter-Herbaceous, Phenolic or Medicinal

Arnica
Betel
Ivy Leaf
Marigold Absolute
Mate
Mistletoe Absolute
Origanum Oil
Porophyllum Lineare
Reseda
Rose Leaf
Tobacco Leaf

Thuja

Artemisia Alba
Artemisia Annu
Artemisia Capillaris
Artemisia Herba-Alba
Artemisia Mendozana
Artemisia Vulgaris
Cedarleaf
Davana
Hyssop
Iva
Lippia Daunensis
Milfoil
Sage dalmatian
Tansy
Thuja Plicata

Sulphuraceous

Asafoetida Oil
Garlic Oil

Sweet Balsamic

Asafoetida Balsam (Oil Free)
Peru Balsam
Tolu Balsam
Peppery, Root

Asarum Europaeum
Saneroot, Canadian
Peppery

Atactylis
Pepper Black
Schinus Molle

Grassy, Fresh, Lemon

Backhouisia Citriodora
Eucalyptus Staigeriana
Lemongrass Oil
Leptospermum Citratum
Litsea Cubeba
Melissa
Verbena
Verbena (Spanish)

Sweet Wood & Dry Tea

Backhouisia Myrtifolia
Birch Bud Oil
Huon Pine Wood Oil
Malaleuca Bracteata
Palmarosa Oil

Fresh Minty-Herbaceous, Bitter

Balsamite
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pennyroyal</th>
<th>Petitgrain Sweet Orange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet-Camphoraceous, Green-Herbal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil Exotic</td>
<td>Wintergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley Herb Oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet-Herbal, Faintly Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictam</td>
<td>Blackcurrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>Calamintha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estragon</td>
<td>Fennel Bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry-Woody, Pronounced Spicy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Leaf Oil</td>
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Pluchea Sagittalis
Floral-Sweet, Precious Wood

Cabreuva
Melaleuca Viridiflora Variety A
Oleo Vermelho
Rhodium Wood Oil
Sandalwood
Siamwood

Eucalyptus

Cajuput
Eucapharma Oil
Melaleuca Linariifolia
Niaouli

Sassafras

Camphor Oil Brown
Ocotea Prestiosa
Sassafras Oil

Turpentine Balsam

Canada Balsam
Larch Turpentine
Oregon Balsam
Turpentine

Cinnamon

Canella
Cassia
Cinnamon Bark

Dry-Woody

Cangerana
Carrot Seed
Cedrela Odorata
Cryptomeria
Japonica
Dry Cedar
Cedarwood East Africa
Cedarwood Texas

Oily Cedar
Cedarwood Virginia
Dacrydium Elatum

Lemon Petitgrain
Cedrat Petitgrain
Karna
Lemon Petitgrain

Celery
Celery Seed Oil
Fenugreek Extract
Lovage Root Oil
Maple
Opopanax
Pimpinella

Fresh-Herbaceous, Dry-Ambra
Ghamomile Moroccan
Erigeron

Jasmin
Chimonantus Fragrans
Honeysuckle
Masmin
Karo-Karounde
Murraya Paniculata
Nyctanthes Arbortristis
Orange Flower Absolute
Passion Flower
Syringa

Citronella
Citronella Ceylon
Citronella Java
Combava Petitgrain
Eucalyptus Citridora

Warm, Sweet Spice
Clove Bud Oil
Pimenta Berry Oil

Mild Oily
Coconut Absolute
Linseed Oil Absolute

Cola ( Bitter, Woody, Tonic )
Cola
Guarana

Sweet, Delicately Floral
Coriander Oil
Orris Absolute
Violet flower Absolute

Woody, Warm-Peppery ( Cubeb )
Cubeb
Louro Brasileiro
Paradise Seed
Piper Crasipes
Piper Longum

Sweet Citrus ( Orange )
Curacao Peel Oil
Grapefruit Oil
Orange Bitter
Orange Sweet
Ginger
Curcuma
Galanga
Ginger
Zedoaria

Powerful Oily, Herbaceous Green

Cymbopogon Connatus
Inchigrass Oil
Perilla Oil

Balsamic, Ambre

Chyprss Oil
Juniperberry Oil
Pinus Pumilio Oil

Coumainic, Herbaceous, Warm

Deertongue Absolute
Fir Needle Absolue
Hay Absolute
Melliorus Absolute
Tonka Absolute
Woodruff Absolute

Fresh Peppery, Warm, Light

Dillweed Oil
Elemi Oil
Eucalyptus Australiana Variety “B”
Eucalyptus Dives Variety “A”
Eucalyptus Dives Type
Eucalyptus Numerosa Type
Evoulimba Oil
Kuro-Moji Oil

Fruity-Rosy, Herbaceous and tea.

Eucalyptus Macarthuri
Nindi Oil

Oakmoss
Fig Leaf Absolute
Oakmoss
Seaweed Absolute
Tremoss

Tuberose

Gardenia
Longoza
Mimusops Elengi
Plumeria
Tuberose

Geranium
Geranium
Mawah

Dry Tea Leaf

Hamamelis Leaf
Henna Leaf
Jaborandi Leaf
Tea Leaf

Sulphuraceous, Lachrymatory

Horseradish
Mustard
Onion
Rapeseed

Floral, Green-Leafy, Light

Jonquil
Narcissus
Violet Leaf

Turpentine

Juniperus Macrocarpa
Juniperwood Oil
Oegon Balsam Oil
Turpenine Oil
Warm-Woody, Balsamic, Spicy

Kaempferia Galanga
Sanna
Parsley Seed
Lemony-Turpentine

Kauri-Kopal
Templin Oil
Warm-Woody, Cineolic-Herbaceous

Lavandin Oil
Rosemary
Sage Spanish
Spike Lavender

Lavender
Linaloe Husk Oil
Mentha Citrata
Ocimum Canum (Methyl Cinnimate)
Petitgrain Bigarade

Faint, Sweet-Rooty
Licorice
Sarsaparilla

Mandarin

Mandarin
Mikan
Tangerine

Musty, Dry-Floral, Herbaceous
Mandarin-Petitgrain
Orange Flower & Petitgrain Water Absolute (Bitter Orange Leaf Water Absolute)
Patchouli
Manevoro
Patchouli
Resin
Mastic
Sandarac
Peppermint
Mentha Arvensis
Peppermint
Sharp-Fruity, Herbaceous
Rue
Tagetes
Sweet-Herbaceous, balsamic Tea & Ambre
Sage Clary
Ulex Europaeus
Zdravetz
### Key Terminology

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<td>Krauseminz</td>
<td>Mentha Crespa</td>
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<td>Rainfarn</td>
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<td>Stobiles de Sapin Blanc</td>
<td>Edeltannen Zapfen</td>
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<td>Absinhe</td>
<td>Wermuth</td>
<td>Absintio</td>
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<td>Zedoaire</td>
<td>Zitwerwurzel</td>
<td>Zedoario (Raiz)</td>
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Essential Oils

A

Abalyn - Turpentine.

Abies Alba - Fir Needle Absolute.

Abies Alba Cones Oil - Templin Oil.

Abies Balsamea - Balsam Fir Needle Oil, Canada Balsam, Fir Needle Absolute, Abies Excelsa, Abies Alba Abies Mayriana, Abies sp.

Abies Pectinata - Abies Alba, Abies Picea.

Abies Sachalinensis - Abies sp.

Abies sibirica - Fir Needle Oil, "Siberian".

Abies sp. - Abietic Acid - Turpentine.

Abietic Alcohol - Turpentine Abietin, Maple.

Abitol - Turpentine.

Absinth - Wormwood Oil.

Acacia Decurrens - Mimosa Absolute, Acacia Excelsa - Bois De Rose Oil.

Acacia "false" - Robinia Pseudacacia, Acacia Farnesiana - Cassie.

Acacia Homalophylla - Cyperus Oil.

Acaroid. Acer Nigrum - Maple.

Acer Saccharum - Maple.

Acetophenone, see: Stirlingia Latifolia, Achillea Millefolium, Milfoil Achillea Moschata - Iva Oil.

Acocanthera Abyssinica - Plumeria Acutifolia.

Acorus Calamus - Calamus Oil.

Acrinyl Isothiocyanate - Mustard, White Aeolanthus Graveolens - Nindi Oil Aframomum Angustifolium - Longoza Absolute.

African Chillies - Capsicum.

African Copaiba - Illurin Balsam Agar "Attar" - Agar Oil.

Agar Oil - Agathis Australis - Kauri-copal.

Agleia odorata Agleia Odoratissima - Agleia Odorata Ajonc - Ulex Europaeus.

Ajowan.

Aleppy Cardamom Green - Cardamom O Alfava - Ocimum Gratissimum, Eugenol type.

Allicin - Garlic Oil.

Alliin - Garlic Oil.
Allium Cepa - Onion Oil.
Allium Sativum - Garlic Oil.
Allspice - Pimenta Berry Oil.
Allyl Isothiocyante - Mustard Oil.
Allyl Pyrocatechol - Betel Oil.
Almond Oil Bitter.
Almond Paste. - Almond Oil, Bitter.
Aloe Wood Oil - Agar Oil.
Alpinia Galanga - Galanga Oil.
Abalyn - Turpentine.
Abies Alba - Fir Needle Absolute.
Abies Alba Cones Oil - Templin Oil.
Abies Balsamea - Balsam Fir Needle Oil, Canada Balsam, Fir Needle Absolute, Abies Excelsa, Abies Alba Abies Mayriana, Abies sp.
Abies Pectinata - Abies Alba, Abies Picea.
Abies Sachalinensis - Abies sp.
Abies sibirica - Fir Needle Oil, "Siberian".
Abies sp. - Abietic Acid - Turpentine.
Abietic Alcohol - Turpentine Abietin, Maple.
Abitol - Turpentine.
Absinth - Wormwood Oil.
Acacia Decurrens - Mimosa Absolute.
Acacia Excelsa - Bois De Rose Oil.
Acacia "false" - Robinia Pseudacacia, Acacia.
Farnesiana - Cassie.
Acacia Homalophylla - Cyperus Oil.
Acaroid. Acer Nigrum - Maple.
Alpinia Officinarum - Galanga Oil.
Alvaessence Balsam Peru - Peru Balsam Oil.
Ambergris - Ambra.
Ambergris Concentrate - Ambra.
Ambergris Tincture - Ambra, Tinctures, Part One.
Ambergris, 20-fold - Ambra.
Amber Oil, Crude.
Amber Oil Rectified.
Ambra.
Ambre - Ambra - Labdanum "Resin Absolute".
Ambregris - Ambra.
Ambrein - Labdanum "Resin Absolute"
Ambrette Seed.
Ambrette Seed Absolute.
Ambrette Seed Concrete - Ambrette Seed Oil.
Ambrette Seed Oil.
Ambrette Seed Tincture
Ambrettolide - Ambrette Seed.

Ammoniac Gum.

Amomum Melegueta - Paradise Seed Oil.

Amygdalin - Almond Oil Bitter.

Amygdalus Persica - Almond Oil Bitter.

Amyris Acetate - Amyris Oil.

Anethole - Anise Oil, Fennel oil, Sweet.

cis-Anethole (Toxicity) - Star Anise Oil, Anethum Graveolens - Dill Seed Oil, Dill Weed Oil.

Anethumsowa.

Angelica Root Absolute.

Angelica Root Oil.

Angelica Seed Oil.

Angostura.

Anhydrol Mate - Mate.

Anhydrol Tea - Tea Leaf Absolute.

Anhydrol

Aniba Elaiophora (Nectandra Elaiophora) - Louro Nhamuy.

Aniba Rosaeodora - Bois De Rose Oil.

Anise.

Aniseed Oil - Anis.

Anise Seed - Anise (fruit) Oil.
Artemisia Absinthium - Wormwood Oil.

Artemisiaalba.

Artemisiaannua Artemisia Capillaris -
Artemisia Alba.

Artemisia Cina - Wormseed Oil.

Artemisia Dracunculus - Estragon Oil.

Artemisia Herba-Alba - Artemisia Alba.

Artemisia Mendozana - Artemisia Alba.

Artemisia Pallens - Davana Oil.

Artemisiavulgaris Asarone - Asarum Europaeum.

Asarum Canadense - Snakeroot,
Canadian Asarum Europaeum.

Asafetida - Asafoetida.

Asafoetida Ascaridol - Chenopodium.

Ambrosioides, Wormseed oil (American).

Asparagus Aroma - Vetiver oil Aspergillus Oryzae -
Soybean.

Asperula Odorata - Woodruff Absolute.

Asperule - Woodruff Absolute.

Aspic Oil - Spike Lavender Oil.

Aspidium - Fern.

Atlas Cedar - Cedarwood Oil, Atlas.

Atlas Cedarwood Oil - Cedarwood Oil.

Atlas Atractylis (Concrete) Oil - “Attar” -
Sandalwood Oil, East Indian.

Attarekangi - Sanna Oil.

Attar Genda - Tagetes Patula Aunee - Elecampane.

Azulene - Chamomile Oil, Milfoil Wormwood Oil.

B

Bakul "Attar" - Mimusops Elengi.

Balm of Gilead Buds - Poplar Bud Oil.

Balm of Gilead Fir - Balsam Fir.

Balm of Gilead Fir Needle Oil -
Balsam Fir Needle Oil.

Balm oil - Melissa oil.

Balsam Canada - Canada Balsam.

Balsam Fir Needle Oil.

Balsam Fir Oleoresin - Fir Needle Absolute.

Balsamite.

Balsam odendron kafal - Opopanax Balsam Peru -
Peru Balsam.

Balsam Peru Oil - Peru Balsam Oil.

Balsam Poplar Leaf-Bud Oil - Poplar Bud Oil.

Balsam Poplar Oleoresin - Poplar Bud Oil Balsam,
Tolu - Tolu Balsam.

Barbadin Fruit - Passion Flower.

Barosma Betulina - Buchu Leaf Oil.

Basil Oil.

Basil Oil "Exotic" - Basil Oil.

Basil Oil "Methyl Cinnamate Type " - Basil Oil ("Exotic").

Basil Oil "Phenolic Type" - Ocimum Gratissimum.

Basil Oil "Reunion" ("Bourbon") - Basil Oil ("Exotic").

Basil Oil Sweet - Basil Oil ("French").

Basil "Wild" - Calamintha Oil.

Bay Leaf Oil.

Bay Leaf Oil Terpeneless.

Bay Oil - Bay Leaf Oil.

Bay Rum - Bay Leaf Oil.

Bedford Cedarwood Oil - Cedarwood Oil, Virginia.

Beeswax Absolute.

Benzaldehyde - Almond Oil Bitter.

Benzoin.

Benzoin Absolute - Benzoin.

Benzoin Resin Absolute - Benzoin.

Benzoin Resinoid - Benzoin.

Benzoin Siam.

Benzoin Sumatra.

Benzoin Tincture - Benzoin.

Benzyl Cyanide - Karo-Karounde.

Bergamot Mint - Mentha Citrata.

Bergamot Oil.

Bergamot Oil Terpeneless.

Bergamot Petitgrain Oil.

Bergamots "Fallen".

Bermuda Lily - Lilium Candidum.

Bermuda Perfumes - Passionflower.

Betel Oil.

Betula Alba - Birch Bud Oil & Birch Tar.

Betula Lenta - Birch Bark Oil.

Betula Pendula - Birch Tar.

Betula Pubescens - Birch Tar.

Betulonol - Birch Bud Oil.

Bigaradier - Petitgrain Bigarade Oil.

Birch.

Birch Bark Oil.

Birch (Leaf) Bud Oil.

Birch Tar.
Birch Tar Oil rectified - Birch Tar.
Bitter Almond Oil - Almond Oil Bitter.
Black Birch - Birch Bark Oil.
Black Caraway - Nigella Sativa.
Black Cumin - Nigellasativa.
Black Currant.
Black Currant Absolute - Black Currant.
Black Currant Oil - Black Currant.
Black Currant Tincture - Black Currant.
Black Pine Canadian - Fir Needle Oil.
Black Spruce - Spruce Oils.
Bladder Seaweed - Seaweed Absolute.
Blazing Star - Deer Tongue.
Bois De Rose Oil.
Bois De Rose Brazilian - Bois De Rose Oil.
Bois De Rose Cayenne - Bois De Rose Oil.
Bois De Rose Peruvian - Bois De Rose Oil.
Boldo Leaf Oil.
Bomyl Acetate - Fir Needle Oil Siberian.
Bomyl Iso Valerate - Valerian Oil.
Boronia Absolute.
Boronia Megastigma - Boronia Absolute.

Boswellia sp., - Olibanum.
Brachyleana Hutchinsii - Muhuhu Oil.
Brassica Alba - Mustard White.
Brassica Cemua - Mustard Oil.
Brassica Integrifoli A - Mustard Oil.
Brassica Juncea - Mustard Oil.
Brassica Napus - Rapeseed Oil.
Brassica Nigra - Mustard Oil.
Briar - Bruyere.
Broom Absolute.
Broom Concrete - Broom Absolute.
Brouts ( Eaux Des Brouts ) - Orange Flower & Petitgrain Water Absolute.
Bruyere.
Bruyere Absolute - Bruyere.
Buchu Leaf Oil Bukar - Woodruff Absolute.
Bulnesia Sarmienti - Guaiacwood Oil.
Bursera Delpechiana - Linaloe Wood Oil.
Bursera sp., - Linaloe Wood Oil.
Butterfly Lily - Longoza Absolute.
n-Butylidene Phthalide - Lovage Oil.
n-Butyl Phthalide - Lovage Oil.
Cabalea Cangerana - Cangerana.

Cabreuva oil Cadamba - Anthocephalus Cadamba or Cade Oil.

Cade Oil, rectified - Cade Oil.

Caffeine - Cola.

Cajuput Oil Calamintha Clinopodium - Calamintha Oil.

Calamintha Nepeta - Calamintha Oil.

Calamintha Nepeta - Var. Citriodora - Calamintha Oil.

Calamintha Oil.

Calamus Oil.

Calendula Officinalis - Marigold Californian Pepper Tree - Schinus Molle.

Callitris Quadrivalvis - Sandarac.

Callitropsis Araucarioides - Araucaria Oil.

Camellia.

Camellia sasanqua - Camellia.

Camphor - Camphor Oil.

Camphor Oil.

Camphor Oil Blue.

Camphor Oil Brown.

Camphor Oil Chinese - Camphor Oil.

Camphor Oil Formosan - Camphor Oil.

Camphor Oil Japanese - Camphor Oil.

Camphor Oil "True" - Camphor Oil.

Camphor Oil White.

Canada Balsam Canadian Black Pine - Fir Needle Oil.

Canadian Fir Needle Oil - Balsam Fir Needle Oil.

Canadian White Pine - Pinus Strobus Oil.

Cananga Odorata - Cananga Oil or Ylang - Ylang Oil.

Cananga Oil.

Canarium Commune - Elemi.

Cinnamon.

Cinnamon alba, see: Cinnamon.

Cinnamon Winterana - Cinnamon.

Cangerana Cape Oil.

Caprifolium - Honeysuckle Absolute.

Capsaicin.

Capsicum Absolute - Capsicum Oleoresin.

Capsicum Annuum - Capsicum.

Capsicum Fastigiatum - Capsicum.

Capsicum Frutescens - Capsicum.
Capsicum Longum - Capsicum.
Capsicum Oleoresin.
Capsicum Tincture - Capsicum Oleoresin.
Caraway Chaff Oil - Caraway Oil.
Caraway Oil.
Caraway Oil Crude - Caraway Oil.
Caraway Oil rectified - Caraway Oil.
Caraway Roman - Cumin.
Cardamom Oil.
Cardamom Oleoresin - Cardamom Oil.
Cardamom Ultrasonic Extract - Cardamom Oil.
Carnation Absolute.
Carobbean Carob Bean Extract - Carob Bean.
Carob Bean Tincture - Carob Bean.
Carob Flower Concrete - Carob Bean.
Carragheen - Seaweed Absolute.
Carrot Seed Oil.
Carum Ajowan - Ajowan.
Carum Carvi - Caraway Oil.
Carvacrol - Origanum Oils.
Carvone - Caraway Oil Lippia Carviodora, Spearmint Oil.
Caryophyllene - Anona Squamosa.
Clove Bud Absolute.
Cascarilla Oil.
Cassia Burmannii - Canel1a Oil.
Cassia Cinnamon - Cassia Oil
Cassia Oil.
Cassia Oil Crude - Cassia Oil.
Cassia Oil Rectified - Cassia Oil.
Cassie.
Cassie Absolute from Concrete - Cassie.
Cassie Absolute from Pommade - Cassie.
Cassie "Attar" - Cassie.
Cassie Concrete - Cassie.
Cassione ( Regular ) - Mimosa Absolute.
Castoreum
Castoreum Absolute - Castoreum.
Castoreum Anhydrol - Castoreum.
Castoreum "Resinoid" - Castoreum.
Castoreum Tincture.
Castor Oil - Linseed Oil Absolute.
Catnip Oil - Calamintha Oil.
Cayenne Pepper - Capsicum.
Cedar "Eastern White " - Cedarleaf Oil.
Cedar Japanese - Cryptomeria Japonica.

Cedarleaf Oil Cedar "Northern" - Cedarleaf Oil.

Cedar "Southern Red" - Cedarwood Oil Virginia.


Cedarwood “Atlas " Resinoid.

Cedarwood Oil "Atlas".

Cedarwood Oil "Bedford" - Cedarwood Oil Virginia.

Cedarwood Oil East Africa.

Cedarwood Oil Himalaya.

Cedarwood Oil Japanese ( Summary ).

Cedarwood Oil Kenya - Cedarwood Oil East Africa.

Cedarwood Oil Lebanon.

Cedarwood Oil Moroccan - Cedarwood Oil "Atlas".

Cedarwood Oil Port Orford.

Cedarwood Oil Texas.

Cedarwood Oil Virginia.

Cedarwood Oil "Western White" - Cedarwood Oil Port Orford.

Cedarwood Oil Yugoslavian - Juniperus Macrocarpa.

Cedrat Oil.

Cedrat Petitgrain Oil.

Cedrela Odorata.

Cedrela Toona - Cedrela Odorata.

Cedrus Atlantica - Cedarwood Oil "Atlas", Cedarwood Oil Lebanon.

Cedrus Deodara - Cedarwood Oil Himalaya.

Cedrus Libani - Cedarwood Oil Lebanon, Cedarwood oil, Himalaya.

Celery Chaff Oil - Celery Seed Oil.

Celery Herb Oil - Celery Seed Oil.

Celery Seed Oil.

Celery Seed Oleo Resin.

Cerasus sp., - Almond Oil Bitter.

Ceratonia Siliqua - Carob Bean.

Cerolein - Beeswax Absolute.

Cerotinic Acid - Beeswax Absolute.

Cestrum Nocturnum.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana - Cedarwood Oil Port Orford.

Chamaecyparis Obtusa.

Chamazulene - Chamomile oil ( "German" ).

Chameli ( Chambeli ) - Jasmin absolute from Concrete.

Chamomile Absolute - Chamomile Oil ( "German" ).

Chamomile Oil Extracted - Chamomile Oil ( "German" ).
Chamomile Oil "German".

Chamomile Oil "Hungarian" - Chamomile Oil "German".

Chamomile Oil Moroccan.

Chamomile Oil Roman.

Champaca Absolute.

Champaca Concrete - Champaca Absolute.

Champaca Wood Oil - Champaca Absolute.

Chavibetol - Betel Oil.

Chavicine - Pepper Oleo Resin.

Chavicol - Betel Oil.

Cheiranthus Cheiri - Wallflower Absolute.

Chenopodium Ambrosioides.


Cherry Birch - Birch Bark Oil.

Cherry Laurel Oil - Chevrefeuille - Honeysuckle Absolute.

Chillies - Capsicum.

Chimonanthus fragrans - Chinese Cinnamon - Cassia Oil.

Chloranthus spicatus.

Cicely Oil Sweet - Anise oil "Cigarbox Wood" - Cedrela Odorata.

Cineole - Eucalyptus Globulus.

Cinnamic Alcohol - Styrax Oil.

Cinnamomum Camphora - Apopin Oil, Camphor Oils, Ho Leaf Oil, Ho Wood Oil.

Cinnamomum Loureirii - Canella.

Cinnamomum Species - Lawang Oil.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum - Cinnamon Bark Oil.

Cinnamon Leaf Oil.

Cinnamon Bark Oil.

Cinnamon Bark Oil Ceylon - Cinnamon Bark Oil.

Cinnamon Bark Oil Seychelles - Cinnamon Bark Oil.

Cinnamon Bark Ultrasonic Extract - Cinnamon Bark Oil.

Cinnamon "Chinese" - Cassia Oil.

Cinnamon Leaf Oil Cinnamon "Padang" - Canella.

Cinnamon Saigon - Canella.

Cinnamon "White" - Canella.

Cinnamon "Wild" - Canella.

Cire D'abeille - Beeswax Absolute.

Cistus Ladaniferus - Cistus Oil Labdanum Cistus Oil, so-called.

Cistus Oil Trpeneless - Cistus Oil True.

Cistus Oil True.
Citral - Backhousia Citriodora, Eucalyptus Staigeriana, Lemongrass Oil, Lemon Petitgrain Oil, Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless, Leptospermum Citratum Litsea Cubeba Verbena Oil.

Levo-Citronellal - Combava Petitgrain Oil.

Citronellal - Eucalyptus Citriodora.

Citronella Oil Ceylon.

Ctronella Oil Java-type.

Laev-Citronellol - Combava Petitgrain Oil.


Citrus Aurantium, subspecies Amara, Bitter-Sour Variety - Petitgrain Paraguay Citrus Aurantium Var. dulcis - Orange Oil Sweet.

Citrus Aurantium - Natsudaidai - Orange Oil Sweet Expressed.

Citrus Bergamia - Bergamot Oil Citrus Decumana - Cedrat Oil Citrus Hystrix - Combava - Combava Petitgram Oil.

Citrus Hystrix Var. Torosa - Combava Petitgrain Oil.

Citrus Limomum - Lemon Oil.


Cedrat Petitgrain Oil.

Citrus Oil - Grapefruit Oil.

Citrus Reticulata - Mandarin Oil Tangerine Oil Citrus species - Karna.

Citrus Unshiu - Mikan Oil.

Civet.

Civet Absolute - Civet Concrete.

Civet Tincture.

Clary Sage - Sage Clary.

Clausenaanisata.

Clavelmoena.

Clove Bud Absolute.

Clove Bud Concrete - Clove Bud Absolute.

Clove Bud Oil.

Clove Bud "Oleoresin" - Clove Bud Absolute.

Clove Bud Ultrasonic Extract - Clove Bud Absolute.

Clove Leaf Oil - Clove Stem Oil.

Coconut Absolute.

Cocos Nucifera - Coconut Absolute.

"Coeur-joie" - Melissa Oil.

Cognac Oil.

Colobot Oil - Combava Petitgrain Oil.

Combava Petitgrain Oil.

Commiphora Erythrea Var. Glabrescens - Opopanax.
Commiphora Species - Myrrh Para-Coniferaldehyde - Maple.

Coniferyl Benzoate Benzoin ( Siam ).

Convallaria Majalis - Lily of the Valley.

Convolvulus Scoparius - Rhodium Wood Oil.

Copahu - Copaiba Balsam.

Copaiba "African " - Illurin Balsam ( Copaiba Balsam ).

Copaiba Balsam Oil.

Copaifera Species - Copaiba Balsam.

Cordia Gerascanthus - Bois De Rose Oil.

Coriander Fruit Oil - Coriander Oil.

Coriander Herb Oil - Coriander Oil.

Coriandrum Sativum - Coriander Oil.

Cornmint Oil - Mentha Arvensis.

Corydothymus Capitatus - Origanum Oils.

Corylus Avellana - Hamamelis.

Costus Absolute.

Costus Concrete - Costus Absolute.

Costus Oil.

Costus "Resinoid" - Costus Absolute.

Coumarin - Tonka Absolute.

Creme de Cacao a La Vanille - Vanilla Extract.

Crocodile Herb - Manevoro Oil.

Crocus Sativus - Saffron.

Croton Eluteria- Cascarilla Oil.

Cryptomeriajaponica Cubebin - Cubeb Oleo Resin.

Cubeb False - Piper Crassipes.

Cubeb Oil.

Cubeb Oleo Resin.

Cuir - Leather - Birch Tar Oil.

Cumin Absolute.

Cumin Aldehyde - Cumin Oil.

Cumin Oil.

Cumin Oleo Resin - Cumin Absolute.

Cuminum Cyminum - Cumin Oil.

Curacao Peel Oil.

Curassao Oil - Curacao Peel Oil.

Curcuma Absolute - Curcuma Oil.

Curcuma Extract - Curcuma Oleo Resin.

Curcuma Longa - Curcuma Oil.

Curcuma Oil.

Curcuma Oleoresin.

Curcuma Zedoaria - Zedoaria Oil.

Curry Powder Indian - Capsicum.
Cardamom Oil.
Cumin Oil.
Cumin Oleo Resin - Cumin Absolute.
Cuminum Cyminum - Cumin Oil.
Curacao Peel Oil.
Curassao Oil - Curacao Peel Oil.
Curcuma Absolute - Curcuma Oil.
Curcuma Extract - Curcuma Oleoresin.
Curcuma Longa - Curcuma Oil.
Curcuma Oil.
Curcuma Oleo Resin.
Curcuma Zedoaria - Zedoaria Oil.
Curry Powder Indian - Capsicum.
Cardamom Oil.
Cumin Oil.
Curcuma Oil Fenugreek - Galanga Oil.
Ginger Oleoresin.
Custard Apple - Anona Squamosa.
Cyclopentadecanolide - Angelica Root Oil.
Cyclotene ( regular ) - Flouve Absolute, Lovage Oil Maple.
Cymbidiumvirescens.
Cymbopogon Citratus - Lemongrass Oil.
Cymbopogonconnatus.
Cymbopogon Fiexuosus - Lemongrass Oil.
Cymbopogon Martini Var. motia - Palmarosa Oil.
Cymbopogon Martini Var. sofia - Gingergrass Oil.
Cymbopogon Schoenanthurus Var. Nervatus - Cymbopogon Connatus.
Cymbopogon Species - Inchigrass Oil.
Cyperus Longus - Cyperus Oil.
Cyperus Oil.
Cyperus Rotundus - Cyperus Oil.
Cyperus Scariosus - Cyperus Oil.
Cypress Absolute.
Cypress Concrete - Cypress Absolute.
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Fennel Oil Sweet.

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Fig Leaf Absolute.

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Jacmel - Curacao Peel Oil.

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<td>Niaouli Oil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melaleuca Viridiflora Varieity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melasol</td>
<td>Melaleuca Altemifolia.</td>
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<td>Melegueta Pepper</td>
<td>Paradise Seed Oil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melilot Extract</td>
<td>Melilot.</td>
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<td>Melilotus</td>
<td>Melilotus.</td>
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Methyl-Iso-Eugenol - Backhousia Myrtifolia.

Methyl-n-Nonyl Ketone - Rue Oil.

Methyl-beta-Phenyl Ethyl Ether - Pandanus

Methyl Salicylate - Birch Bark Oil, Wintergreen Oil.

Methyl Thujate - Thuja Plicata Oil.

Michelia Champaca - Champaca Absolute.

Michelia Leaf Oil - Champaca Absolute

Mignonete - Reseda Absolute.

Mikean Oil.

Milf Oil.

Mimosa Absolute from Concrete.

Mimosa Concrete - Mimosa Absolute from Concrete.

Mimosa Ultrasonic Extract - Mimosa Absolute from Concrete.

Mimusopselengi.

Minot Oil - Mentha Arvensis Oil.

Mistletoe Absolute.

Mock Orange - Syringa.

Moroccan Cedarwood Oil - Cedarwood Oil, Atlas.

Moroccan Rose Oil - Rose Oil Moroccan.

Moschus Moschiferus - Musk Moss, Oakmoss, Tremoss.

Mountain Balm - Mate.

Mountain Pine - Pinus Pumilio.

Mountain Tobacco - Arnica Oil.

Mousse d’arbre - Treemoss.

Mousse de chene - Oakmoss.

Muguet - Lily of the Valley.

Muguet Butaflor - Lily of the Valley.

Mugwort - Wormwood Oil.

Mughugwe Tree - Muhuhu Oil.

Muhuhu Oil.

Murrayapaniculata Oil.

Musk Absolute - Musk.

Musk Deer - Musk.

Musk Grains - Musk.

Musk Pods - Musk.

Musk Tincture - Musk.

Mustard Black - Mustard Oil.


Mustard German Prepared - Mustard Oil.

Mustard Oil.

Mustard Russian - Mustard Oil.

Mustard White.
Mustard Yellow - Mustard White.

Myrcyl Alcohol - Beeswax Absolute.

Myristic Acid - Orris Absolute, Orris (Concrete) Oil.

Myristica Fragrans - Nutmeg (Extract).

Myristicin - Nutmeg Oil, Parsley Seed Oil.

Myrocarpus Fasigiatus - Cabreuva Oil.

Myroserpnum Erthroxylon - Oleo Vermelho.

Myroxylon Balsamum - Tolu Balsam.

Myroxylon Pereirae - Peru Balsam.

Myrrh.

Myrrh Absolute.

Myrrh Extract - Myrrh Absolute.

Myrrh Oil.

Myrrh Resinoid.

Myrrh Tincture - Myrrh Absolute.

Myrtle Oil.

Myrtus Communis - Myrtle Oil.

Narcissus Absolute from Concrete.

Narcissus Jonquilla - Jonquil Absolute.

Narcissus Poeticus - Narcissus Absolute from Concrete.

Nardostachys Jatamansi - Spikenard Oil.

Nectandra Elaiophora - Louro Nbamuy.

Neflier Concrete.

Nepeta Cataria - Calamintha Oil.

Nepeta Oil - Calamintha Oil.

Nerium Oleander - Plumeria Acutifolia.

Neroli Bigarade - Neroli Oil.

Nerolidol - Cabreuva Oil.

Neroli Oil.

Neroli Water - Neroli Oil, Orange Flower Water Absolute.

Nerone - Petitgrain Bigarade Oil.

Neryl Acetate - Everlasting Absolute, Helichrysum Oil.

Niaouli Oil.

Nicotiana Affinis - Tobacco Flower Absolute.

Nicotiana Petunioides - Tobacco Flower Absolute.

Nigella Damascena.

Nigellasisativa.

Niger Balsam - Illurin Balsam.

Nind Oil.

Niribine Oil - Black Currant.
Nonadienal - Violet Leaf Absolute.
Northern Cedar - Cedar Leaf Oil.
Norway Pine - Pinus Sylvestris.
Norway Spruce - Picea Excelsa.
Nutmeg Butter - Nutmeg Extract.
Nutmeg Extract.
Nutmeg Oil.
Nutmeg Oil Terpeneless - Nutmeg Oil.
Nyctanthes Arbortristis.

Ocimum Canum "Camphor type", see -
Ocimum Canum.

Ocimum Canum - "Methyl Cinnamate type" -
Ocimum Canum.

Ocimum Gratissimum.

Ocimum Gratissimum - Eugenol Type -
Ocimum Gratissimum.

Ocimum Gratissimum - Thymol Type -
Ocimum Gratissimum.

Ocimum Kilimanjaricum.

Ocotea Cymbarum - Ocotea Pretiosa.

Ocillet - Carnation.

Olel De Madiera - Cangerana.

Oleo Vernelho.

Olibanum.

Olibanum Absolute (So-called).

Olibanum Anhydrol -
Olibanum Absolute (So-called).

Olibanum Oil.

Olibanum Resin - Olibanum Oil.

Olibanum "Resin Absolute" - Olibanum Absolute.

Olibanum Resinoid.

Onion Extract - Onion Oleoresin.

Onion Oil.

Onion Oleoresin.
Onion Ultrasonic Extract - Onion Oleoresin.

Opoponax.

Opoponax Anhydrol - Opopanax Resinoid.

Opopanax Oil.

Opopanax "Resin " - Opopanax Resinoid.

Opoponax Resinoid.

Orange Aroma Bitter - Aroma.

Orange Aroma Distillate - Aroma-distillate.

Orange Aroma Sweet.

Orange Flower Absolute From Concrete.

Orange Flower Absolute from Distillation Waters - Orange Flower Water Absolute, Orange Flower & Petitgrain Water Absolute.

Orange Flower Concrete.

Orange Flower Oil - Neroli Oil.

Orange Flower Water Absolute.

Orange Oil Bitter.

Orange Oil Bitter Concentrated.

Orange Oil Bitter Ten-Fold - Orange Oil Bitter Concentrated.

Orange Oil Bitter Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless - Orange Oil Bitter Concentrated.

Orange Oil Sweet - Concentrated.

Orange Oil Sweet Distilled.

Orange Oil Sweet Expressed.

Orange Oil Sweet Five-Fold - Orange Oil Sweet Concentrated.

Orange Oil Sweet Japanese - Orange Oil Sweet Expressed.

Orange Oil Sweet Naardenized - Orange Oil Sweet Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless.

Orange Oil Sweet Ten-fold - Orange Oil Sweet Concentrated.

Orange Oil Sweet Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless.

Orange Oil Sweet Two-fold - Orange Oil Sweet Concentrated.

Orange Sweet, Petitgrain.

Orange Waxes - Orange Oil Sweet Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless.

Oregon Balsam.

Oregon Balsam Oil.

Oregon Fir Balsam - Oregon Balsam.

Oregon Fir Needles Oil - Douglas Fir Needles Oil.

Oregon Fir Turpentine Oil - Oregon Balsam Oil.

Origanum & Thyme Oils - Thyme & Origanum.

Origanum Hirtum - Origanum Oils.

Origanum Majorana - Marjoram Sweet.

Origanum Oil Israeli - Origanum Oils.

Origanum Oil Moroccan - Origanum Oils.
Origanum Oil Palestine - Origanum Oils.
Origanum Oil Rectified - Origanum Oils.
Origanum Oils.
Origanum Oils Spanish - Origanum Oils.
Origanum Oil White - Origanum Oils.
Origanum Virens - Origanum Oils.
Origanum Vulgare - Marjoram Wild. So-called.
Ormenis Multicalulis - Chamomile Oil Moroccan.
Orris Absolute.
Orris Aroma - Orris "Resinoid”.

P
Pacific Thuja Oil - Thuja Plicata Oil.
Padang-Cinnamon - Canella.
Palatone ( Maltol ) - Fir Needle Oil Siberian.
Palmarosa Oil.
Palo Santo - Guaiacwood Oil.
Pamplemousse - Cedrat Oil.
Pandanus.
Pandanus Absolute - Pandanus.
Pandanus "attar", see: Pandanus.
Pandanus Odoratissimus - Pandanus.

Pan Oil - Betel Oil.
Paprika - Capsicum.
Paradise Seed Oil.
Parijata Flowre - Nycianthes Arbortristis.
Parsley Herb Oil.
Parsley Leaf Oil - Parsley Herb Oil.
Parsley Seed Oil.
Passiflora - Passionflower.
Passionflower.
Passion Flower Absolute - Passionflower.
Patchouli Anhydrol - Patchouli Oil.
Patchouli Oil.
Patchouli "Resinoid" - Patchouli Oil.
Pallinia Cupana - Guarana Paste
Pelargonium Graveolens - German Concrete, Geranium Oil, Mahwah Oil.
Pennyroyal Oil American
Pennyroyal Oil European - Pennyroyal Oil Moroccan.
Pennyroyal Oil Moroccan.
Pennyroyal Oil Spanish - Pennyroyal Oil Moroccan.
Pepper Black - Pepper Oil Black.
Pepper Oleoresin.
Pepper Cayenne - Capsicum.
Pepper "Chinese Wild" - Xanthoxylum Alatum.
Pepper Extract Ultrasonic - Pepper Oleoresin.
Pepper Long - Piper Longum.
Peppermint Oil.
Peppermint Oil Dementholized - Mentha Arvensis Oil.
Peppermint Oil Mitcham - Peppermint Oil.
Peppermint Oil Natural - Peppermint Oil.
Peppermint Oil Redistilled - Peppermint Oil.
Pepper Oil Black.
Pepper Oleoresin.
Pepper "Spanish" - Capsicum.
Pepper "Tailed" - Cubeb Oil.
Pepper Tree Californian - Schinus Molle.
Pepper Tree Peruvian - Schinus Molle.
Perilla Alcohol - Cymbopogon Connatus, Gingergrass Oil, Inchigrass Oil.
Perilla Alcohol - Perilla Oil.
Perilla Frutescens - Perilla Oil.
Perilla Nankinense - Perilla Oil.
Perilla Oil.
Perilla Seed Oil ( Expessed ) - Perilla Oil ( Herb ).
Perilla Seed Oil ( Expessed ) - Perilla Oil ( Herb ).

Peroxides - Turpentine Oil.
Peru Balsam.
Peru Balsam Alva Essence - Peru Balsam Oil.
Peru Balsam Anhydrol - Peru Balsam Oil.
Peru Balsam Oil.
Peru ( balsam ) Wood Oil - Peru Balsam Oil.
Peruvian Balsam - Peru Balsam.
Peruvian Balsam Alva Essence - Peru Balsam Oil.
Peruvian Pepper Tree - Schinus Molle.
Peruvian Spice Oil - Gavel Moena.
Peryllartine - Perilla Oil.
Petitgrain Bergamot - Bergamot Petitgrain.
Petitgrain Bigarade Oil.
Petitgrain Bigarade "Sur Fleurs d'oranger".
Petitgrain Cedrat - Cedrat Petitgrain.
Petitgrain Citronnier - Lemon Petitgrian.
Petitgrain Oil Terpeneless.
Petitgrain Paraguay.
Petitgrain "Sur Fleurs".
Petitgrain Bigarade "sur fleurs d'oranger".
Petitgrain Water Absolute - Orange Flower & Petitgrain Water Absolute.
Petroselinum Sativum - Parsley Herb Oil.
Parsley Seed Oil.
Peumus Boldus - Boldo Leaf Oil.

Pleasant’s Eye - Narcissus Absolute.


Philadelpshs Coronarius - Syringa.

Physeter Catodon - Ambra.

Physocalymma Scaberrimum - Bois De Rose Oil.

Picea Alba - Spruce Oils.

Piceaexcelsa Oil.

Picea Mariana - Spruce Oils.

Picea Nigra - Fir Needle Oils.

Picea Omorica - Picea Excelsa.

Picea Vulgaris - Picea Excelsa.

Pilocarpus Jaborandi - Jaborandi Oil.

Piment - Capsicum.

Pimenta Berry Absolute - Peimenta Berry Oleoresin.

Pimenta Berry Oil.

Pimenta Berry Oleoresin.

Pimenta Berry Ultrasonic Extract - Pimenta Berry Oleoresin.

Pimenta Leaf Oil.

Pimenta Officinalis - Pimenta Berry Oil.

Pimenta Berry Oleoresin - Pimenta Leaf Oil.

Pimenta Racemosa - Bay Leaf Oil.

Pirn Pinella Absolute.

Pimpinella Anism - Anise Oil.

Pirnpinella Magan - Pirn Pinella Absolute.

Pirnpinella Oil - Pirnpinella Absolute.

Pirnpinella Saxifraga - Pirnpinella Absolute.

Pine Forest - Pinus Sylvestris.

Pine Moss - Tree Moss.

Pinene Alpha - Turpentine Oil.

Pinene Beta - Turpentine Oil.

Pine Needle Extract - Pinus Sylvestris.

Pine Needle Oil Canadian White - Pinus Strobus Oil.

Pine Needle Oils - Fir Needle Oils.

Pine Norway - Pinus Sylvestris.

Pine Oil.

Pine Oil White - Turpentine Oil.

Pine Oil Yellow - Turpentine Oil.

Pine Rosin - Amber Oil.

Pine "Scotch " - Pinus Sylvestris.

Pinkster Lily - Narcissus Absolute.

Pinus Bor - Pinus Leucodermis.
Pinus Leucodermis.

Pinus Montana - Pinus Pumilio.

Pinus Mugo - Pinus Pumilio.

Pinus nigra Oil.

Pinus Palustris - Pine Oil Turpentine.

Pinus Pectinata - Abies Alba.

Pinus Pumilio Oil.

Pinus Strobus Oil.

Pinus Succinifera - Amber Oil.

Pinus Sylvester Oil.

Piper Betle Oil - Betel Oil.

Pipercrasipes.

Piper Cubeba - Cubeb Oil.

Pipeine - Pepper Oleoresin.

Piperitone - Eucalyptus Dives "Type".

Piper Longum.

Piper Matico - Matico Oil.

Piper Nigrum - Pepper Oil Black.

Pepper Oleoresin.

Pistacia Lentiscus - Mastic

Pluchea sagittalis.

Plumeria Absolute - Plumeria Rubra.

Plumeriaacutifolia.

Plumeria Alba - Plumeria Rubra.

Plumeriarubra.

Pogostemon Cablin - Patchouli Oil.

Pogostemon Patchouli - Patchouli Oil.

Pollyanthes Tuberosa - Tuberose Absolute.

Pommes-cannelle - Anona Squamosa.

Poplar Bud Oil.

Poplar Bud Oleoresin - Poplar Bud Oil.

Popowia Cape - Cape.

Poppy Seed Oil - Linseed Oil Absolute.

Populus Balsamifera - Poplar Bud Oil.

Porophyllumlineare.

Portugal Oil - Orange Oil Sweet.

Prairie Pine - Deertongue.

Prulaurasin - Cherry Laurel Oil.

Prunus Amygdalus Var. Amara - Almond Oil Bitter.

Pruns Arrneniaca - Almond Oil Bitter.

Prunus Domestica - Almond Oil Bitter.

Prunus Laurocerasus - Cherry Laurel Oil.

Pseudotsuga Taxifolia - Douglas Fir ( Needles Oil ), Oregon ( Fir ) Balsam.

Pterocarpus Erinaceus - Bois De Rose Oil.
Pterocarpus Oils.
Pterocarpus Santalinus - Ptercarpus Oils.
Ptychotis Ajowan - Ajowan Oil.
Pulegone - Pennyroyal Oil Moroccan.

Rock Rose - Labdanum.

Rodinol - Geranium Oil Terpeneless.

Roman Caraway - Cumin Oil.

Roman Chamomile - Chamomile Oil Roman.

Rondeletia - Bay Leaf Oil Terpeneless,
Clove Bud Oil, Lavandin Oil,
Lavender Oil, Ocimum, Kilimanjaricum.

Root Beer - Birch Bark Oil, Ocotea Pretiosa,
Sasaparilla, Sassafras Oil, Wintergreen Oil.

Rosa Centifolia - Rose Absolute,
Centifolia Rose Concrete,
Centifolia Rose Leaf Absolute,
Rose Oil Moroccan.

Rosa Damascena - Rose Absolute,
Damascena Rose Concrete, Rose Otto.

Rosa Rugosa - Hamanasu Concrete.

Rose Absolute Bulgarian -
Rose Absolute Damascena.

Rose Absolute Centifolia.

Rose Absolute Damascena.

Rose Concrete Bulgarian -
Rose Concrete Damascena.

Rose Concrete Centifolia.

Rose Concrete Damacena.

Rose De Mai Absolute - Rose Absolute Centifolia.

Rose De Mai Concrete - Rose Concrete Centifolia.

Rose Leaf Absolute.
Rosemary Flower Oil - Rosemary Oils.
Rosemary Oils.
Rosenpaprika - Capsicum.
Rose Oil Bulgarian - Rose Otto.
Rose Oil Centifolia - Rose Oil Moroccan.
Rose Oil Moroccan - Rose Otto.
Rose Waxes (Spent) - Rose Absolute Damascena
Rosewood African - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood Australian - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood Brazilian - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood Dominican - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood East Indian - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood Japanese - Oleo Vermelho.
Rosewood Oil - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood Polynesian - Bois De Rose Oil.
Rosewood West Indian - Amyris Oil.
Rosin - Amber Oil, Turpentine Oil.
Rosmarinus Officinalis - Rosemary Oils.
Rue Oil.
Rum.
Russian Leather - Leather.
Russian Mustard - Mustard Oil.
Ruta Graveolens - Rue Oil.
Ruta Montana - Rue Oil.
Saffron Oil.
Saffron Tincture - Saffron Oil.
Saffrole - Camphor Oil Brown, Ocotea Pretiosa.
Sassafras Oil.
Sage Clary Absolute.
Sage Clary Concrete - Sage Clary Absolute.
Sage Clary Oil.
Sage Extract - Sage Oil.
Sage Oil Dalmatian.
Sage Oil Moroccan - Sage Oil Dalmatian.
Sage Oil Spanish.
Sage Oleo Resin - Sage Oil Dalmatian.
Sage Spanish - Rosemary Oils.
Saigon Cinnamon - Canella.
St. John’s Bread - Carob Bean.
St. John’s Herb - Everlasting Absolute, Helichrysum Oil.
St. Johns Wort - Everlasting Absolute.
Salicylic Aldehyde - Spiraea Oil.
Salvia Lavandulaefolia - Rosemary Oil,
    Sage Oil Spanish.
Salvia Maurorum - Sage Oil Dalmatian.
Salvia Officinalis - Sage Oil Dalmatian
Salvia Sclarea - Sage Clary Absolute.
Sage Clary Oil.
Salvia Triloba - Sage Oil Spanish.
Sambucus Nigra - Elderflower.
Samoussa - Lime Oil Expressed.
Sandalwood East African - Osyris Tenuifolia.
Sandalwood Oil Australian.
Sandalwood Oil East African ( Kenya ).
Sandalwood Oil East Indian.
Sandalwood Oil Mysore -
    Sandalwood Oil East Indian.
Sandalwood Oil Timor - Sandalwood Oil East Indian.
Sandalwood Oil West Indian - Amyris Oil.
Sandalwood Red - Peterocarpus Oils.
Sandarac.
Sanna Oil.
Santalol - Sandalwood Oil Australian.
Sandalwood Oil East Indian.
Santalum Album - Sandalwood Oil East Indian.
Santalumcitrinum.
Sarepta - Mustard Oil.
Sar Saharu - Cymbopogon Connatus.
Sarsaparilla.
Sassafras Albidum - Sassafras Oil.
Sassafras North American - Sassafras Oil.
Sassafras Oil.
Sassafras Oil Brazilian - Ocotea Pretiosa.
Saturia Hortensis - Savory Oil.
Satureia Montana - Savory Oil.
Saussurea Lappa - Costus Oil.
Savan Oil.
Savory Oil.
Schinusmolle Oil.
Scotch Pine - Pinus Sylvestris.
Screw Palm - Pandanus.
Seagl-ass - Cyperus Oil.
Seaweed Absolute.
Sedanolide - Celery Seed Oil.
Sen-Sen - Orris "Resinoid" -
    Orris Distillate, Patchouli Oil,
    Sandalwood Oil East Indian.
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Serpentaria Root Oil - Snakeroot Oil Canadian.
Serpentaria Root Oil Virginia - Snakeroot Oil Canadian.
Serpolet - Thyme Wild.
Shaddock - Grapefruit Oil.
Sherry - Rum.
Shiu Oil - Ho Wood Oil.
Shorea Species - Olibanum Resinoid.
Shu-yu - Apopin Oil.
Siam Wood Oil.
Siberian Fir Needle Oil - Fir Needle Oil Siberian.
Sidney Black Wattle - Mimosa Absolute.
Silver Fir - Templin Oil.
Silver Spruce - Abies Alba.
Sitaphal - Anona Squamosa.
Smilar Species - Sarsaparilla.
Snake Root Oil Canadian.
Snake Root Oil Virginia - Snakeroot Oil Canadian.
Snaps Oil - Caraway Oil.
Solidago Odora - Goldenrod Oil.
Souchet Rond French - Cyperus Oil.
Southern Birch - Birch Bark Oil.
Southern Red Cedar - Cedarwood Oil Virginia.
Spanish Pepper - Capsicum.
Spartium Junceum - Broom Absolute.
Spearmint Oil.
Spearmint Oil Natural - Spearmint Oil.
Spearmint Oil Redistilled - Spearmint Oil.
Spearmint Oil Terpeneless (So-called) - Spearmint Oil.
Spermaceti - Ambra.
Spice Oil Peru - Clavel Moena.
Spike Lavender Oil.
Spikenard Oil.
Spoke Oil Spanish - Spike Lavender Oil.
Spiraea Oil.
Spiraea Ulmaria - Spiraea Oil.
Spruce Needle Oil - Picea Excelsa.
Spruce Norway - Picea Excelsa.
Spruce Oils.
Spruce Red - Picea Excelsa.
Spruce Silver - Abies Alba.
Spruce White - Abies Alba.
Staranise Oil.
Stirlingialatifolia.
Storax - Styrax.
Styrax Advaessence - Styrax Oil.
Styrax American - Styrax.
Styrax Anhydrol - Styrax Oil.
Styrax Asiatic - Styrax.
Styrax Benzoin - Benzoin Sumatra.
Styrax Clarified - Styrax.
Styrax Honduras - Styrax.
Styrax Neutralized - Styrax Resinoid.
Styrax Oil.
Styrax Purified - Styrax Resinoid.
Styrax Resinoid.
Styrax Tonkinensis - Benzoin Siam.
Sucade - Cedrat Oil.
Succinol - Amber Oil.
Sugar Apple - Anona Squamosa.
Sugarcrate Wood - Cedrela Odorata.
Sugi Oil - Cedarwood Japanese, Cryptomeria Japonica.
Sulfate Turpentine - Turpentine Oil.
Sulfite Turpentine - Turpentine Oil.
Sulpitia Orsuarni - Perilla Oil.
Sumbul Root Oil.
Sumbul Root Resinoid.
Sumbul Root Tincture - Sumbul Root Resinoid.
Sweet Birch - Birch Bark Oil.
Sweet Cane - Calamus Oil.
Sweet Cicely Oil - Anise Oil.
Sweet Cinnamon - Calamus Oil.
Sweet Flag - Calamus Oil.
Sweet Myrtle - Calamus Oil.
Sweet Pea.
Sweet Root - Calamus.
Sweet Sop - Anona Squamosa.
Swietnia Mahagonry - Cangerana.
Syringa.
Syringa Vulgaris - Lilac.
Tabasco Pepper - Capsicum.
Tabasco Piment - Capiscum.
Tacmahac - Poplar Bud Oil.
Tagetes Absolute.
Tagetes Glandulifera - Tagetes Absolute.
Tagetes Oil - Tagetes Absolute.
Tagetes Patula.
Tagetone - Taagetes Absolute.
Tanacetum Vulgare - Tansy Oil.
Tangerine Oil.
Tangerine Oil Five-Fold - Tangerine Oil.
Tansy Oil.
Tarragon - Estragon Oil.
Teaberry - Birch Bark Oil.
Tea Leaf Absolute.
Tea Tree ( Ti-tree ) - Malaleuca Oils.
Templin Oil.
Terpineol - Pine Oil, Turpentine.
Texas Cedarwood - Cedarwood East African, Cedarwood Oil, Texas.
The a Sinensis - Tea Leaf Absolute.
The Resinoine ( Incolre ) - Tea Leaf Absolute.
Thespesia Populnea - Bois De Rose Oil.
Thuja Dolabrata - Thujaopsis Dolabrata Oil.
Thuja Occidentalis - Cedarleaf Oil.
Thuja Oil - Cedarleaf Oil.
Thuja Pacific - Thuja Plicata Oil.
Thuja Plicata Leaf & Twig Oil - Thuja Plicata Oil.
Thujaplicata Oil.
Thuja Plicata Wood Oil - Thuja Plicata Oil.
Thujaplicin - Thuja Plicata Oil.
Thujone - Cedarleaf Oil, Sage Oil Dalmatian, Tansy Oil, Wormwood Oil.
Thujopsisdolobrat Oil.
Thyme Absolute.
Thyme Extract Ultrasonic - Thyme Absolute.
Thyme Fluid Extract - Thyme Absolute.
Thyme Oil.
Thyme Oil Red - Thyme Oil.
Thyme Oil White - Thyme Oil.
Thyme Oil Wild.
Thymol - Ajowan Thyme Oil.
Thymus Capitatus - Origanum Oil.
Thymus Hiemalis - Verbena Oils Spanish.
Thymus Masticina - Marjoram Wild Spanish.
Thymus Serpyllum - Thyme Wild.
Thymus Species - Thymus Oil.
Thymus Vulgaris - Thyme Oil.
Thymus Zygis - Thyme Oil.
Ti-trol - Melaleuca Alternifolia.
Tobacco Flower Absolute.
Tobacco Leaf Absolute.
Tobacco Leaf Anhydrol - Tobacco Leaf Absolute.
Tobacco Leaf Resinoine - Tobacco Leaf Absolute.

Tolu Balsam.

Tolu Balsam Absolute - Tolu Balsam Resinoid.

Tolu Balsam Anhydrol - Tolu Balsam Oil.

Tolu Balsam Oil.

Tolu Balsam Resin Absolute - Tolu Balsam Resinoid.

Tolu Balsam Resinoid.

Tolu Balsam Tincture - Tolu Balsam.

Tolu Resin - Tolu Balsam Resinoid.

Tolu Resin Absolute - Tolu Balsam Resinoid.

Tobacco Absolute.

Tonka Absolute.

Tonka Bean.

Tonka Concrete.

Tonka Oil - Tonka Concrete.

Tonka Resin - Tonka Concrete.

Tonka Tincture - Tonka Absolute.

Toona Calantas - Cedrela Odorata.

Tree Moss Absolute.

Tree Moss Anhydrol - Tremoss Absolute.

Tree Moss Concrete.

Tree Moss Resin - Tremoss Concrete.

Trigonella Foenum Gracum - Fenugreek.

Tsuga Canadensis - Canada Balsam,
Fir Needle Absolute, Spruce Oils.

Tsuga Heterophylla - Spruce Oils.

Tuberose Absolute.

Tuberose Absolute from Chassis -
Tuberose Absolute.

Tuberose Absolute from Concrete -
Tuberose Absolute.

Tuberose Absolute from Pommade -
Tuberose Absolute.

Tulip Tree - Magnolia.

Tumerol - Curcuma Oleoresin.

Turmeric - Curcuma Oil.

Turmeric Indian - Curcuma Oil.

Tumerone - Curcuma Oleoresin.

Turpentine Oil.

Ulex europaeus.

Usnea Barbata - Treemoss Concrete.

Vakul (Vakula) Attar - Mimusopselengi.
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<th>Valerian Absolute</th>
<th>Vanilla Reunion - Vanilla Bourbon</th>
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<td>Vanilla Tahiti - Vanilla</td>
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<td>Vanilla Ten-fold - Vanilla Tincture</td>
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<td>Vanilla Tincture for Perfumes - Vanilla Tincture</td>
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<td>Vanillin - Vanilla Extract</td>
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<td>Vanitrope ( Regular ) - Vanilla Extract</td>
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<td>Vanilla Absolute</td>
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<td>Vetiver Absolute - Vetiver Resinoid</td>
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<td>Vanilla Resin - Vanilla Resinoid</td>
<td>Vetiver Oil Bourbon - Vetiver Oil</td>
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Vetiver Oil Foreuns Aroma - Vetiver Oil.
Vetiver Oil Haiti - Vetiver Oil.
Vetiver Oil Indian - Vetiver Oil.
Vetiver Oil Indonesian - Vetiver Oil.
Vetiver Oil Japanese - Vetiver Oil.
Vetiver Oil Reunion - Vetiver Oil Bourbon.
Vetiverol - Vetiver Oil, Vetiver Resinoid.
Vetiver Resin - Vetiver Resinoid.
Vetiver Resinoid.
Vetiveryl Acetate - Vetiver Oil.
Viola Odorata - Violet Flower Absolute.
Violet Leaf Absolute.
Violet Distillate - Orris Resinoid.
Violet Flower Absolute.
Violet Leaf Absolute.
Violet Wood Australian - Cyperus Oil.
Virginia Cedar - Cedarwood Oil.
Virginia Virginian Snakerooot - Snakerooot Canadian.
Virgin-in-the-green - Nigella Damascena.
Viscum Album - Mistletoe Absolute.
Viverra Civetta - Civet.

\[\]

Waldmeister - Woodruff Absolute.
Wallflower Absolute.
Walnut Leaf Absolute - Walnut Leaf Oil.
Walnut Leaf Oil.
Wattle Sidney Black - Mimosa Absolute.
Weinhefeoel - Cognac Oil.
Western Fir - Oregon Fir Balsam.
Western White Cedar - Cedarwood Oil Port Orford.
Weymouth Pine - Pinus Strobus Oil.
Whale Sperm - Ambra.
White Fir - Picea Excelsa.
White Pine Canadian - Pinus Strobus Oil.
Whitewood - Magnolia.
Wild Basil - Calamintha Oil.
Wineless Oil - Cognac Oil.
Wintergreen Oil.
Whitch Hazel - Hamamelis.
Wong-shi - Gardenia.
Wood Oil - Gurjan Balsam.
Woodruff Absolute.
Wood Turpentine - Turpentine Oil.
Wood Turpentine Steam Distilled - Turpentine Oil.

Worcestershire Sauce - Asafoetida.

Wormseed Oil American.

Wormseed Oil Brazilian - Chenopodium Ambrosioides.

Wormseed Oil Russian - Wormseed Oil American.

Wormwood Absolute - Wormwood Oil.

Wormwood Oil.

Wormwood Oil de-thujonized - Wormwood Oil.

Xanthorrhea Australis - Acaroid.

X

Xanthorrhea Hastilis - Acaroid Xanthoxylumalatum.

Zdravetz Absolute - Zdravetz Oil.

Zdravetz Concrete - Zdravetz Oil.

Zdravetz Oil.

Zedoaria Oil.

Zingerone - Ginger Oleoresin, Vanilla Extract.

Zingiber Officinale - Ginger Oil.

Yarros - Milfoil.

Yellow-root - Curcuma Oil.

Yellow-root - Curcuma Oil Y.

Yerba Mate - Mate.

Yerba Santa - Mate.

Ylang Ylang Absolute.

Ylang Ylang Complete.

Ylang Ylang Concrete.

Ylang Ylang Extra - Ylang Ylang Oil.
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L'Air du Floral

The Scent Pyramid

Floral
- Jasmin
- Carnation
- Rose
- Violet

Green
- Galbanum
- Gardenia
- Styrallyl Acetate

Aldehydes

Top
- Bergamot
- Lemon
- Lime
- Orange

Fruity
- Apple
- Melon
- Peach
- Strawberry

Spicy
- Cinnamon
- Cloves
- Nutmeg

Wood
- Cedar
- Patchouli
- Sandalwood
- Vetiver

Mossy
- Oakmoss
- Tremoss

Amber
- Amber
- Labdanum
- Vanilla Bean

Animal
- Civet
- Castoreum
- Musk
- Musk Traseolide

Oriental Balsamic
- Benzoin
- Opoponax
- Tonka

The Scent Pyramid
Classification of Olfactory Notes

**Essential Oils**

**Rosy Note:**
- Geranium
- Otto Rose
- Palmarosa
- Rose Abs.

**Spicy Note:**
- Bay Leaf
- Caraway
- Cardamon
- Carrot Seed
- Cascarilla
- Cassia
- Celery
- Cinnamon Bark
- Clove
- Coriander
- Cumin
- Ginger
- Mace
- Marjoram
- Nutmeg
- Parsley
- Pepper
- Pimento
- Shiso
- Thyme

**Tobacco Note:**
- Tabaccbo Abs.

**Woody Note:**
- Amyris
- Cedarwood
- Guaiacwood
- Oakmoss
- Patchouly
- Sandalwood
- Treemoss
- Vetiver

**Green & Fruity Note:**
- Blackcurrant Buds Abs.
- Galbanum

**Herbal & Aromatic Note:**
- Chamomile Blue
- Chamomile Roman
- Costus
- Hay
- Hyssop
- Laurel Leaf
- Lavandin
- Lavender
- Myrtle
- Origanum
- Rosemary
- Sage
- Spike Lavender
- Star Anis

**Miscellaneous Note:**
- Abies
- Calamus
- Citronella
- Cognac or Wineeles
- Davana
- Ho Leaf
- Hop
- Mate Abs.
- Rosewood
- Rue
- Spikenard
- Tagetes
- Tansy
- Tea Abs.
- Turpentine
- Valerian

**Leather Note:**
- Birth Tar Rectified
- Cade

**Honey Note:**
- Beeswax Abs.
- Honey Abs.
- Liatrix Abs.
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<th>Anise Note:</th>
<th>Tangerine</th>
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<td>Coniferous Note:</td>
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<td>Balsamic Note:</td>
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<td>Cassie Abs.</td>
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<td>Minty Note:</td>
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<td>Musk</td>
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<td>Ambretteseed</td>
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</table>

Coniferous Note:
- Armoise
- Cedar Leaf
- Cypress
- Fir Balsam Abs.
- Juniperberry
- Pine

Floral Note:
- Boronia Abs.
- Broom Abs.
- Cananga
- Carnation Abs.
- Cassie Abs.
- Champaca Abs.
- Everlasting Flower Abs.
- Hyacinth Abs.
- Jasmin Abs.
- Jonquil Abs.
- Karo - Karounde Abs.
- Longoza Abs.
- Marigold Abs.
- Mimoza Abs.
- Narcissus Abs.
- Orris Concrete
- Osmanthus Abs.
- Reseda Abs.
- Tuberose Abs.
- Violet Leaf Abs.
- Ylang Ylang

Balsamic Note:
- Benzoin
- Copaiba Balsam
- Liatrix Abs.
- Mastic Abs.
- Melilot Abs.
- Peru Balsam
- Tolu Balsam
- Vanilla

Bitter Orange Note:
- Neroli
- Orange Flower Abs.

Citrus Note:
- Petitgrain (From Bergamot)
- Petitgrain (From Lemon)
- Petitgrain (From Mandarin)

Powdery Note:
- Coumarin
- Ethyl Maltol
- Ethyl Vanillin
- Heliotropin
- Maltol
- Vanillin
AROMATIC MATERIALS

Rose Note:

Citronellol
Damascenones
Damascones
Di Methyl Benzyl Carbinyl Acetate
Dimethyl Octanol
Di Phenyl Methane
Di Phenyl Oxide
Geraniol
Geranyl Acetate
Geranyl Benzoate
Geranyl Butyrate
Geranyl Formate
Nerol
Phenoxaflor
Phenoxanol
Phenyl Ethyl Acetate
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Phenyl Ethyl Iso Butyrate
Phenyl Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Phenyl Ethyl Salicylate
Rhodinol
Rhodinyl Acetate
Rose Oxide
Tri Choloro Methyl Phenyl Carbinyl Acetate

Spicy Note:

Acetyl Eugenol
Acetyl Iso Eugenol
Benzyl Iso Eugenol
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Cinnamonitride
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Eugenol
Iso Eugenol
Methyl Eugenol
Methyl Iso Eugenol

Woody Note:

Bois Ambrene Forte
Cedramber
Cedrol
Cedryl Acetate
Guaiyl Acetate
Irones
Iso E Super
Kephalis
Madrox
Methyl Ionones
Noply Acetate
Oakmoss Synthetic
Santalol
Santalyl Acetate
Vertenex
Vertofix Coeur
Vetiverol
Vetiveryl Acetate

Solvent:

Benzyl Benzoate
Carbitol
Di Ethyl Phthalate (DEP)
Di Propylene Glycol (DPG)
Ethyl Alcohol
Propylene Glycol
Triethyl Citrate

Green Note:

Bromstyroli
Glicerin Acetal
cis-3-Hexenol
cis-3-Hexenyl Acetate
cis-3-Hexenyl Benzoate
cis-3-Hexenyl Salicylate
Hyacinth
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Ligustral
Methyl Heptin Carbonate

Honey Note:

Benzyl Phenyl Acetate
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Eugenyl Phenyl Acetate
Linalyl Phenyl Acetate
Methyl Phenyl Acetate
Phenyl Acetic Acid

Jasmin Note:

Alpha-Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Benzyl Acetate
Benzyl Alcohol
Benzyl Formate
Benzyl Propionate
Benzyl Salicylate
Fleuracone
Gelseone
Jasminal
Jasmin Lactone
cis-Jasmonone
Jassemal
Methyl DiDihydro Jasmonate
Methyl Jasmonate

Lavender Note:

Camphor
Di Methyl Hydro Quinone
Methyl Amyl Ketone
Terpinyl Acetate

Methyl Octin Carbonate
2,6-Nonadienal
2,6-Nonadienol
Phenyl Acetaldehyde
 Phenylacetaldehydedimethylacetal
Phenyl Ethyl Di Methyl Carbinol
Phenyl Propyl Alcohol
Phenyl Propyl Aldehyde
Stemone
Styrallyl Acetate

An Essential Oil Guide

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Marine Note:
- Calone

Medicinal Note:
- Benzaldehyde
- Methyl Salicylate

Minty Note:
- (d-) Carvone
- (l-) Carvone
- l-Menthol
- l-Menthyl Acetate

Musk Note:
- Ambrettolide
- Cashmeran
- Cyclopentadecanolide
- Ethylene Brassylate
- Galaxolide
- Musk DTI
- Musk Ketone
- Tonalide

Narcissus Note:
- p-Cresyl Acetate
- p-Cresyl Phenyl Acetate

Aldehydic Note:
- Adoxal
- Aldehyde C - 8
- Aldehyde C - 9
- Aldehyde C - 10
- Aldehyde C - 11 Undecyl
- Aldehyde C - 11 Undecylene
- Aldehyde C - 11 MOA
- Aldehyde C - 12 Lauryl
- Aldehyde C - 12 MNA

Animal Note:
- Ambrox
- Grisalva
- Indole
- Iso Butyl Quinoline
- Iso Propyl Quinoline
- p-Methyl Quinoline
- Skatol
- Tetrahydro

Anise Note:
- Anethole
- Anisic Alcohol
- Anisyl Acetate
- Anisyl Formate
- Estragole
- Ethyl Salicylate

Balsamic Note:
- Amyl Benzoate
- Amyl Salicylate
- Cinnamyl Acetate
- Cinnamic Alcohol
- Ethyl Cinnamate
- Iso Butyl Salicylate
- Linalyl Cinnamate
- Methyl Cinnamate
- Phenyl Propyl Acetate

Bitter Orange Note:
- Aurantiol
- Di Methyl Anthranilate
- Ethyl Anthranilate
- Linalyl Benzoate
- Methyl Anthranilate
- beta-Methyl Naphthyl Ketone
- beta-Naphthyl Ethyl Ether
- beta-Naphthyl Methyl Ether

Citrus Note:
- Citral
- Citronellal
- Citronellyl Acetate
- Dihydro Myrcenol
- Gerano Nitrile
- d-Limonene
- Linalyl Acetate
- Myrac Aldehyde
- Myrcenyl Acetate

Coniferous Note:
- Borneol
- Bornyl Acetate
- Iso Bornyl Acetate

Floral Note:
- alpha-Anisy Propanal
- Cyclamen Aldehyde
- Di Methyl Benzyl Carbinol
- Ethyl Linalool
- Helional
- Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
- Hydratropic Alcohol
- Hydroxycitronellal
- Irone
- Lilial
- Linalool
- Lyral
- Majantol
- Mayol
- p-Methyl Acetophenone
- Methyl Benzoate
- Piperonyl Acetone
- Terpineol
- Tetra Hydro Mugenol

Fruity Note:
- Aldehyde C - 14
- Aldehyde C - 16
Aldehyde C - 18
Allyl Amyl Glycolate
Allyl Cyclogalbanate
Allyl Ionone
Amyl Acetate
Cyclogalbanate
Ethyl Acetate
Fructone
Gamma-Decalactone
Hexyl Acetate
Oxyphenylon
Trans-2-Hexenal
Verdox
Aromatic International LLC - USA

Odor Profiles

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Citrus

Bergamot
Citronella
Grapefruit
Lemon
Lemongrass
Lime
Mandarin
Neroli
Orange
Petitgrain
Tangerine
Verbena

Fruity

Apple
Apricot
Banana
Black Current
Blueberry
Cherry
Coconut
Grape
Guava
Kiwi
Mango
Melon
Papaya
Passion Fruit
Peach
Pear

Pineapple
Plum
Prune
Raspberry
Strawberry

Aldehyde Group

Fatty
Waxy
Oily
Ozone/Calone

Green Group

Cucumber
Galbanum
Grass
Leafy
Melon Rind
Stems
String Beans
Styrax
Tomato Leaf
Vegetable
Violet Leaves
Watercress

Floral Group

Acacia
Apple Blossom
Broom (Genet)
Carnation

Chamomile
Chrysanthemum
Freesia
Gardenia
Geranium
Heliotrope
Honeysuckle
Hyacinth
Jasmin
Lilac
Lily
Magnolia
Marigold
Mimosa
Muguet (Lily of the Valley)
Narcissus
Orange Flower
Orris
Osmanthus
Peony
Rose
Tuberose
Violet
Ylang Ylang

Herbal Group

Armoise
Basil
Black Current Buds
Bucchu
Camphor
Cedar Leaf
Eucalyptus
Hyssop
Juniper Berry
Lavender
Lavandin
Oregano
Parsley
Pennyroyal
Peppermint
Pine
Rosemary
Sage Clary
Sage Dalmation
Spearmint
Spruce
Tancy
Tarragon (Estragon)
Thyme Wormwood

Woody/Balsam Mosses Group
Amyris
Benzoin
Cedarwood
Cistus
Guaiacwood
Labdanum
Myrrh
Oakmoss
Patchouli
Peru Balsam
Sandalwood
Tobacco
Tolu
Tremoss
Vanilla
Vetiver

Spicy Group

Anis Seed
Bay Leaf
Black Pepper Seed
Caraway Seed
Cardamom Seed
Cascarilla
Celery Seed
Cinnamon Bark
Cinnamon Leaf
Clove Leaf
Coriander Seed
Cubeb
Cumin Seed
Dill Seed
Ginger
Hop Lovage Root
Mace
Nutmeg
Pepper (black)
Pimento Berry
Pimento Leaf
Tumeric

Leather Group
Ambergris
Castoreum
Civet
Creosote
Cuir de Russe
Mate
Musk
Phenol
Tar
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<td>Avocado</td>
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<td>Awapuhi</td>
<td>Balm Mint</td>
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<td>Bamboo</td>
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<td>All Spice</td>
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Vetiver
Violet

Wakame
Walnut
Water Lily
Watercress
Watermelon
Watermint
Wheat
Wheat Germ
Wheat Grass
White Birch Bark
White Ginger
White Lily
White Nettle
White Oak Bark
White Pine Bark
White Pond Lily
White Tea
White Truffle
White Yellow Bark
Wild Pansy
Wild Rice
Wild Thyme
Wild Yam
Willow Herb
Wintergreen
Witch Hazel
Wormwood

Yarrow
Yeast
Yellow Dock Root
Yerba Mate
Ylang Ylang
Yohimbe
Yucca
Yuzu Fruit
## Essential Oils

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Eucalyptus Gully Gum Australia
Eucalyptus Lemon China, India
    Madagascar
Eucalyptus Narrow Leaf Australia
Eucalyptus Narrow Leaf Premium
    Australia
Eucalyptus Peppermint Australia
Fennel Bitter Bulgaria
Fennel Sweet Italy
Fir Needle, Austria, Canada,
    Douglas USA, Douglas
    Slovenia, Siberian Russia
Frankincense - Olibanum Ethiopia
    India, Kenya, Somalia
    United Kindom
Galangal Indonesia
Galangal - False
Galangal India
Ginger India
Galbanum Turkey, United Kindom
Garlic China
Geranium Bulgaria, China, Egypt,
    India, Madagascar,
    Reunion Island, South
    Africa,
Ginger China
Ginger Fresh Indonesia
Ginger Fresh Madagascar
Ginger Lily India
Ginger Rajkumari India
Grapefruit Pink Cp California
Grapefruit White Cp FCC Florida
Green Pepper Fresh Madagascar
Guaiacwood Paraguay
Helichrysum Stoechas
Helichrysum - Immortelle Bosnia
    Madagascar, Morocco,
    Slovenia, Ukraine
Ho Wood 95% China
Hops Flower Hungary
Hyssop Croatia
Hyssop Hungary
Hyssop Russia
Hyssop Switzerland
Hyssop United Kingdom
Inula Sweet France
Juniper Berry France
Juniper Berry India
Juniper Berry India
Juniper Needle Bulgaria
Katrafay Madagascar
Kewda India
Khella Morocco
Labdanum - Rockrose Spain
Lantana Madagascar
Lanyana S. Africa
Laurel Berry - Kokila India
Laurel Leaf Hungary, Turkey
Lavandin Grosso France
Lavender 40/42% France
Lavender 40/42% Stara Planina
    Bulgaria
Lavender China, Hungary,
    Oregon “Liberty’s Own”
    Oregon, Pure 40/42 %
    France, Russia, Turkey
Lavender Spike Spain
Leleshwa - African Sage Kenya
Lemon Cp FCC California
Lemon Cp Spain
Lemon Italy
Lemon Verbena Rectified
    w/Synthetic France
Lemongrass Guatemala
Lemongrass India
Lime Cp FCC Mexico
Lime Sd FCC Mexico
Litsea - May Chang China
Lovage Leaf Hungary
Lovage Root Hungary
Mace India
Magnolia Flower China
Mandarin Red Italy
Marjoram Sweet Hungary
Marjoram Wild Spain
Massoia Bark Indonesia
Mastic - Lentisk Morocco
Melissa Blend France
Melissa Rectified France
Melissa - Lemon balm France
Melissa - Lemon balm
    United Kindom
Millet - Yarrow - Blue Hungary
Milfoil - Yarrow - Dark Blue
    United Kindom
Milfoil - Yarrow-green Bulgaria
Milfoil - Yarrow-green England
Milfoil - Yarrow-white Slovenia
Mountain Savory Albania
Myrrh Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia
Myrtle Cineole Type Spain
Myrtle Lemon Australia
Myrtle Linalool Type Morocco,
    Turkey
Neroli Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia
Niaouli Cineole Type Madagascar
Niaouli Nerol Type Australia
Nutmeg India, Indonesia,
    Sri Lanka
Onion Mexico
Opoponax - Sweet Myrrh Kenya
Orange Bitter Dominican
Orange Blood Sicily
Orange Sweet Cp FCC Brazil,
    Florida
Oregano Morocco
Oregano Spanish Albania,
    Hungary
Oregano Turkey
Oregano Wild Spain, Turkey,
    United Kindom
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<td>Patchouli Dark Indonesia</td>
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Illipe Butter Borneo

Jojoba Clear Filtered USA
Jojoba Golden Natural USA

Kokurn Butter Refined India
Kukui Nut Cp Hawaii
Macadamia Cp Austrailia
Macadamia Nut Butter Australia
Macadamia Nut Refined
Mango Butter India
Mowrah Butter India

Neern Kernel Filtered India
Neern Kernel India Olive Butter Spain

Olive Cp Extra Virgin Morocco
Olive Oil Extra Virgin Cp Spain
Olive Oil Pure Cp Spain

Palm Kernel 106 USA
Palm Rbd 106 Deg USA
Peanut France Pecan USA
Pistachio Gourmet USA
Pumpkin Seed Australia

Rose Hip Cp Chile
Rose Hip Seed Refined Chile

Safflower Linoleic USA
Safflower Oleic 73% USA
Sal Butter India
Sesame Cp Virgin
Sesame Refined USA
Sesame Roasted Singapore
Shea Butter Refined Ghana
Shea Butter Ultraref Ivory Coast
Shea Butter Unrefined Ghana
Shea Butter Unrefined Yellow Ghana
Shea Oil Ghana Soybean USA
Sunflower USA
Sweet Almond Cp Virgin Spain
An Essential Oil Guide

Givaudan's Olfactive Families

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Agrestic / Aromatic
Aldehydic
Animalic

Chypre / Moss
Citrus

Floral - white
Floral - anise
Floral - green
Floral - jasmine
Floral - muguet
Floral - orange flower
Floral - orris
Floral - rose
Floral - white
Fresh
Fruity

Green

Honey

Lactonic

Musky

Spicy

Tobacco

Woody
Woody - ambery
Woody - sandalwood
Essential Oil Listing

Acetal
Agarwood Oil
Ajowan Seed Oil
Almond Oil Bitter
Amber Oil
Ambrette Seed Oil
Amyris Woody Oil
Angelica Root Oil
Angelica Seed Oil
Angelica Stem Oil
Anise Oil
Anise Seed Oil - Star China
Anise Seed Oil - Star Terpeneless
Armoise Oil
Arnica Flower Oil
Aasafetida Oil
Atractylys Root Oil

Balsam Fir Oil America
Basil Oil Sweet
Bay Leaves Oil
Bay Leaves Oil Anise
Bay Leaves Oil Clove
Bay Leaves Oil Lemon
Bay Leaves Oil Terpeneless
Bergamot Mint Oil
Bergamot Oil
Bergamot Oil Bergaptene Free Italy
Bergamot Oil Terpeneless
Betel Leaf Oil
Birch Leaf Oil
Birch Bud Oil

Birch Oil Sweet America
Birch Tar Oil
Blood Orange Oil Italy
Boise De Rose Oil Brazil
Bois De Rose Oil Terpeneless
Boldus Leaf Oil Chile
Buchu Leaf Oil

Cabreuva Oil
Cade Oil
Cajuput Oil Vietnam
Calamus Rhizome Oil
Camphor Oil White
Cananga Oil
Cnanaga Oil Terpeneless
Canella Bark Oil
Caraway Seed Oil
Caraway Seed Oil Black
Cardamom Seed Oil
Carrot Seed Oil
Carrot Weed Oil
Cascarilla Bark Oil

Cedrat Peel Oil
Cedrat Petitgrain Oil
Celery Leaf Oil
Celery Seed Oil India
Chamomile Flower Oil England
Chamomile Flower Oil Germany
Chamomile Oil
Chamomile Oil Morocco
Champaca Flower Oil
Cherry Laurel Oil
Cinnamon Bark Oil Ceylon
Cinnamon Leaf Oil Ceylon
Cinnamon Twig Oil
Cistus Oil
Citronella Oil Ceylon
Citronella Oil China
Citronella Oil Java
Clary Sage Oil France
Clove Bud Oil
Clove Leaf Oil
Clove Leaf Oil Terpeneless
Clove Stem Oil India
Cognac Oil Green
Cognac Oil White
Copaiba Balsam Oil
Coriander Leaf Oil
Coriander Seed Oil
Cormnint Oil
Cormmint Oil Terpeneless
Costmary Oil
Costus Root Oil
Cubeb Oil
Cumin Seed Oil
Curacao Peel Oil
Cyperus Root Oil
Cypress Oil

Davana Oil
Dill Seed Oil
Dill Weed Oil America

Elecampane Root Oil
Elemi Oil
Estragon Oil
Eucalyptus Citriadora Oil
Eucalyptus Dives var. "a" oil
Eucalyptus Dives var. "c" oil
Eucalyptus Glovulus Oil

Featherfew Leaf Oil
Fennel Seed Oil Bitter Spain
Fennel Seed Oil Sweet
Fir Needle Oil Canada
Fir Needle Oil Siberia
Fir Needle Oil Terpeneless Canada
Fleabane Oil
Frankincense Oil Somalia

Galangal Root Oil
Galbanum Oil
Galbanum Oil Terpeneless
Garlic Oil China
Geranium Oil Africa
Geranium Oil Bourbon
Geranium Oil China
Geranium Oil Egypt
Geranium Oil Moroccan
Geranium Oil Terpeneless
Geranium Rose Oil
Ginger Root Oil China
Ginger Root Oil Cochin
Ginger Root Oil Terpeneless

Guaiacwood Oil

Hibawood Oil
Hinoki Leaf Oil
Hinoki Root Oil
Ho Leaf Oil
Ho Wood Oil
Hop Oil
Hors eradish Oil
Huon Pine Wood Oil
Hyssop Oil
Hyssop Oil Anise

Immortelle Flower Oil (Helichrysum Angustifolium)
Immortelle Leaf Oil

Jasmin Oil Italy
Juniper Berry Oil
Juniper Berry Oil Terpeneless
Juniper Needle Oil

Kauri-Copal Leaf Oil
Kauri-Copal Oil
Labdanum Oil
Laurel Berry Oil
Laurel Leaf Oil
Lavandin Oil Abrialis
Lavender Oil
Lavender Oil Bulgaria
Lavender Oil France
Lavender Oil Spike France
Lavender Oil Terpeneless
Leek Oil
Lemon Oil California
Lemon Oil Distilled Spain
Lemon Oil Terpeneless
Lemongrass Oil
Lime Oil Distilled Mexico
Lime Oil Distilled Terpeneless
Lime Oil Expressed Florida

Lime Oil Expressed Terpeneless
Linaloe Wood Oil Mexico
Litsea Cubeba Oil China
Litsea Cubeba Oil Terpeneless
Lovage Herb Oil
Lovage Leaf Oil
Lovage Root Oil

Mace Oil East India
Mandarin Oil Italy
Majoram Oil Spain
Marjoram Oil Sweet Egypt
Massoia Bark Oil
Mastic Oil
Melissa Oil
Mountain Pepper Oil
Muhuhu Wood Oil
Myrrh Oil
Myrtle Oil

Neem Oil
Neroli Bigarade Oil France
Niaouli Oil Egypt
Norway Spruce Oil
Nutmeg Flower Oil
Nutmeg Leaf Oil
Nutmeg Oil India
Nutmeg Oil Terpeneless

Oakmoss Oil
Ocotea Cymbarum Oil
Onion Oil
Opoponax Oil
Orange Fruit Oil
Orange Oil Brazil
Orange Oil Terpeneless
Orange Peel Oil Bitter Brazil
Orange Peel Oil Bitter China
Orange Peel Oil Bitter Terpeneless
Orange Peel Oil Sweet California
Orange Peel Oil Sweet China
Orange Peel Oil Sweet Distilled
Orange Peel Oil Sweet Florida
Orange Peel Oil Sweet Valencia
Origanum Oil Spain

Palmarosa Oil
Parsley Leaf Oil
Parsley Seed Oil
Patchouli Oil
Pennyroyal Oil
Pepper Oil Black India
Pepper Oil White
Pepper Tree Berry Oil
Pepper Tree Leaf Oil
Peppermint Oil America
Peppermint Oil Terpeneless America
Perilla Oil
Peru Balsam Oil
Petitgrain Bigarade Oil
Petitgrain Lemon Oil
Petitgrain Lemon Oil Terpeneless
Petitgrain Mandarin Oil
Petitgrain Mandarin Oil Terpeneless
Petitgrain Oil
Petitgrain Oil Terpeneless Paraguay
Pimenta Leaf Oil
Pimenta Oil
Pimento Berry Oil
Pine Needle Oil Dwarf
Pine Needle Oil Scotch Siberia
Pine Tar Oil

Rose Oil Morocco
Rose Oil Otto Bulgaria
Rose Oil Turkey
Rosemary Oil Morocco
Rosemary Oil Spain
Rosemary Terpeneless
Rue Oil

Saffron Oil
Sage Oil Dalmatian
Sage Oil Spain

Sandalwood Oil Australia
Sandalwood Oil East Indian
Sandalwood Oil Red
Sassafras Oil
Savory Oil Summer
Savory Oil Winter
Silver Spruce Oil From Needles
Snake Root Oil Canada
Spearmint Oil America
Spearmint Oil Terpeneless
Spikenard Oil
Spruce Oil Black
Spruce Oil Canada
Spruce Oil Red
Spruce Oil White From Cones
Spruce Sitka Oil
Tagete Oil Egypt
Tagete Oil India
Tagete Oil Mexico
Tangerine Oil America
Tangerine Oil Terpeneless
Tansy Oil Canada
Tea Tree Oil Australia
Thyme Oil Red India
Thyme Oil Red Spain
Thyme Oil Spain
Thyme Oil White
Thyme Oil Wild or Creeping
Tolu Balsam Oil
Tuberose Oil
Tumerica Oil China
Valerian Root Oil
Verbena Oil France
Verbena Oil Spain
Verbena Oil Terpeneless
Vetiver Oil Haiti
Wintergreen Oil China
Wormseed Oil America
Wormwood Oil America
Wormwood Oil Annus
Yarrow Oil
Ylang Ylang Oil
Zvoulimba Oil

Absolute Listing

Basil Sweet Absolute
Beeswax Absolute
Beeswax White Absolute
Benzoin Resin Sumatra Absolute
Benzoin Siam Absolute
Boronia Absolute
Cardamom Absolute
Carnation Absolute
Cassie Absolute
Cedarwood Atlas Absolute
Champaca Absolute
Cistus Absolute
Clary Sage Absolute
Clove Bud Absolute
Coconut Absolute
Coriander Leaf Absolute
Coriander Seed Absolute
Costus Root Absolute
Currant Bud Black Absolute
Cypress Absolute
Deer Tongue Absolute
Elecampane Root Absolute
Elemi Absolute
Fennel Absolute Sweet
Fenugreek Absolute
Fir Balsam Absolute
Frangipanni Pink Absolute
Frankincense Absolute

Galbanum Absolute
Gardenia Absolute
Genet Absolute
Geranium Absolute
Ginger Root Absolute

Hay Absolute
Heliotrope Absolute
Hyacinth Absolute

Immortelle Absolute
Ivy Leaf Absolute

Jasmin Absolute Chassis
Jasmin Concrete Absolute
Jasmin Pommade Absolute
Jasmin Concrete Absolute
Juniper Absolute
Juniper Berry Absolute

Kewda Absolute

Laurel Berry Absolute
Laurel Leaf Absolute
Lavandin Absolute
Lavandin Water Absolute
Lavender Bulgaria Absolute
Lavender France Absolute
Lavender Absolute Spike
Lilac Absolute
Lily Absolute
Lily of the Valley Absolute
Lovage Root Absolute

Mace Absolute
Marigold Egypt Absolute
Marigold India Absolute
Mastic Absolute

Mate Absolute
Mimosa Absolute
Mistletoe Absolute
Myrrh Absolute

Narcissus Absolute
Nutmeg Absolute

Oakmoss Absolute
Opoponax Absolute
Orange Flower Morocco Absolute
Orange Flower Water Absolute
Orris Root Absolute
Osmanthus Absolute

Passion Flower Absolute
Patchouli Absolute
Pepper Black Absolute
Petitgrain France Absolute
Pimento Berry Absolute
Pine Needle Absolute
Reseda Pomade Absolute
Rose Bulgaria Absolute
Rose Morocco Absolute
Rose Leaf Absolute
Rosemary Absolute

Seaweed Absolute
Spearmint Absolute
Spruce Needle Absolute
Sweet Pea Absolute
Thyme Absolute
Tobacco Flower Absolute
Tobacco Leaf Absolute
Tolu Balsam Absolute
Tonka Bean Absolute
Treemoss Absolute
Tuberose Pommade Absolute

Vanilla Absolute 100 %
Verbena France Absolute
Verbena Spain Absolute

Violet Flower Absolute
Violet Leaf Absolute
Ylang Ylang Absolute

Concrete Listing

Ambrette Seed Concrete
Cassia China Concrete
Cassie Concrete
Champaca Concrete
Cistus Concrete
Clary Sage Concrete
Clove Bud Concrete
Coriander Seed Concrete
Currant Bud Black Concrete

Deer Tongue Concrete
Elecampane Root Concrete
Gardenia Concrete
Genet Concrete
Geranium Concrete
Hay Concrete
Immortelle Concrete
Jasmin Italy Concrete
Jasmin Morocco Concrete
Juniper Berry Concrete
Labdanum Concrete
Laurel Leaf Concrete
Lavandin Concrete
Lavandin Concrete
Lavender Concrete

Mastic Concrete
Mimosa France Concrete
Narcissus Concrete
Oakmoss Concrete
Orange Flower Morocco Concrete
Orris Root Concrete
Osmanthus Concrete

Petitgrain Concrete
Pine Needle Concrete

Rose Concrete
Rose Bulgaria Concrete
Rosemary Concrete

Tobacco Concrete
Treemoss Concrete
Tuberose Concrete

Violet Leaf Concrete

Ylang Ylang Concrete
## Goodscent’s Note Directory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Herbal</th>
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Fragrance Books Inc.  @www.perfumerbook.com
### International Flavors & Fragrances
#### Ingredients By Odor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aldehydic</th>
<th>Galbanum</th>
<th>Orange Flower</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Orris</td>
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<td>Ambergris</td>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
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<td>Zesty/Peely (Citrus)</td>
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Essential Oils

Abies Alba Mill Oil
Abies Balsamea L. Mill Oil - US
Abies Balsamea L. Needle Oil - Canada
Abies Picea Lindl. Needle Oil
Abies Sibirica Ledeb. Needle Oil - Siberia
Abies Spp. Needle Oil - Siberia
Absinthe Oil
Acacia Melanoxylon Oil
Achillea Coronopifolia Oil
Acorus Calamus L. Oil
Aeolanthus Graveolens Oil
Aframomum Korarima Oil
Aframomum Melegueta Rosc. K. Schum Oil
Aframomum Melegueta Rosc. Oil
Agarwood Oil
Agastache Foeniculum Oil
Agathis Australis Leaf Oil
Agathis Australis Oil
Agleia Odorata Lour Oil
Ajowan Seed Oil
Allium Cepa L. Oil
Allium Sativum L. Oil
Allspice Oil
Almond Oil Bitter
Alpinia Officinarum L. Oil
Amber Oil
Ambrette Seed Oil
Ammomum Melegueta Oil
Amorpha Fructicosa Oil
Amygdalus Communis Linn. Var. Amara Oil
Amyris Wood Oil
Anatolian Otto of Rose
Andropogon Schoenanthus Oil - India
Anethum Graveolens L. Oil - USA
Anethum Sowa Seed Oil
Anethum Sows D.C. Seed Oil
Angelica Archangelica L. Root Oil
Angelica Archangelica L. Seed Oil
Angelica Archangelica L. Stem Oil
Angelica Root Oil
Angelica Seed Oil
Angelica Stem Oil
Aniba Elaiophora Wood Oil
Anise Hyssop Oil
Anise Oil
Anise Seed Oil
Anise Seed Oil Star - Spain
Annual Wormwood Oil
Anona Squamosa Leaf Oil
Anthemis Nobilis Flower Oil
Anthemis Nobilis L. Oil
Anthocephalus Cadamba Oil
Anyme Wood Oil
Apium Graveolens L. Leaf Oil
Apium Graveolens L. Seed Oil
Araucaria Wood Oil
Armoise Oil
Armoracia Lapathifolia Gilib. Oil
Arnica Flower Oil
Artabotrys Odoratis Simus Flower Oil
Artabotrys Suaveolens Flower Oil
Artemisia Absinthium L. Oil
Artemisia Alba L. Oil
Artemisia Annua Oil
Artemisia Dracunculus L. Oil
Artemisia Pallens Wall. Oil
Artemisia Tridentata Nutt. Oil - America
Artemisia Vulgaris Oil
Asafetida Oil
Asarum Canadense L. Oil
Asarum Europaeum L. Oil
Aspic Oil
Atlas Cedarwood Oil - Morocco
Atractylis Ovata L. Root Oil
Atractylodes Lancea D.C. Oil
Attar of Rose - Bulgaria
Aucklandra Costus Root Oil
Baccharis Dracunculifolia L. Oil
Bachelors Buttons Leaf Oil
Backhousia Citriodora Oil
Backhousia Myrrifolia Oil
Bakul Flower Oil
Blam Lemon Oil
Balsam Fir Needle Oil
Balsam Fir Oil - America
Balsam Peru Oil
Balsamite Oil
Balsamodendron Kafal Oil
Barosma Spp. Oil
Basil Oil Sweet
Bay Leaves Oil
Bay Leaves Oil - Anise
Bay Leaves Oil - Clove
Bay Leaves Oil - Lemon
Bergamot Mint Oil
Bergamot Oil
Bergamia Wright Et Arn.
Bergamot Oil Bergaptene Free
Bergamot Orange Oil Bergaptene Free
Betel Leaf Oil
Betula Alba Bud Oil
Betula Pendula Roth Tar Oil
Bible Leaf Oil
Bigarade Oil
Birch Black Oil
Birch Bud Oil
Birch Oil Sweet
Birch Tar Oil
Bitter Almond Oil
Bitter Orange Leaf Oil
Bitter Orange Peel Oil - Brazil, China
Bitter Orange Flower Oil
Black Birch Oil
Black Caraway Seed Oil
Black Pepper Oil
Black Sagebrush Oil - USA
Black Spruce Oil
Blackwood Acacia Oil
Blue Chamomile Flower Oil
Blumea Mollis Oil
Bog Labrador Tea Oil
Bois De Citron Oil - Brazil
Bois De Rose Oil - Brazil
Boldea Fragans Leaf Oil
Boldo Leaf Oil
Boswellia Carteri Birdw. Oil
Brachyleana Hutchinsii Wood Oil
Brazilian Mint Oil - Paraguay
Buchu Leaf Oil
Buddleia Asiatica Lour Oil
Bulnesia Sarmienti Oil
Bursera Delpechiana Poiss & Other Burs Era Spp. Seeds
Bursera Delpechiana Poiss & Other Burs Era Spp. Woods
Bursera Spp. Seed Oil
Bursera Spp. Wood Oil
Cabralea Cangerania Root Bark Oil
Cabreuva Wood Oil
Cade Oil
Cajuput Oil
Calamintha Oil
Calamus Oil
Callitropsis Wood Oil
Camphor Oil Brown
Camphor Oil White Japanese
Camphor Oil Yellow
Canadian Hemlock Oil
Cananga Hook F & Thomas Oil
Canarium Indicum L. Oil
Cane Sweet Oil
Canella Alba Murr. Bark Oil
Canella Bark Oil
Cangerana Root Bark Oil
Cape Oil
Caraway Seed Oil
Cardamom Seed Oil
Carqueja Oil
Carrot Seed Oil
Carrot Weed Oil
Carotweed Oil
Carum Ajowan Oil
Carum Carvi L. Oil
Carum Copticum Benth. Et Hook Oil
Cascarilla Bark Oil
Cassia Leaf Oil
Cassia Bud Oil
Castor Oil
Cedarleaf Oil - China
Cedarleaf Oil - Western Red
Cedarleaf White Oil - Canada
Cedarwood Oil - Atlas
Cedarwood Oil - China
Cedarwood Oil - East Africa
Cedarwood Oil - Himalaya
Cedarwood Oil - Lebanon
Cedarwood Oil - Morocco
Cedarwood Oil - Port Orford
Cedarwood Oil - Red America
Cedarwood Oil - Texas
Cedarwood Oil - Virginia
Cedrat Peel Oil
Cedrat Petitgrain Oil
Cedrela Odorata Oil
Cedrus Atlantica Oil - Morocco
Cedrus Deodara Oil - Himalaya
Cedrus Wood Oil - Lebanon
Celery Leaf Oil
Celery Seed Oil
Cestrum Nocturnum Oil
Chamaecyparis Leaf Oil
Chamaecyparis Root Oil
Chamaecyparis Wood Oil
Chamomile Flower Oil - English German, Hungary, Morocco, Roman
Champaca Leaf Oil
Champacawood Oil
Checkerberry Oil - China
Chenopodium Ambrosioides Oil
Chenopodium Multifidum Oil
Cherry Birch Oil
Cherry Laurel Oil
Chia Oil
Chillea Oil
Chrysanthemum Oil
Cinnamomum Bark Oil
Cinnamomum Berry Oil
Cinnamomum Cassia Leaf Oil
Cinnamomum Cullilawan Oil
Cinnamomum Fruit Oil - India
Cinnamomum Leaf Oil - Java
Cinnamomum Nees Berry Oil
Cinnamomum Twig Oil - India
Cinnamomum Wood Oil
Cinnamon Bark Oil
Cinnamon Fruit Oil - India
Cinnamon Leaf Oil
Cinnamon Twig Oil - India
Cistus Ladaniferus Oil
Cistus Spp. Oil
Citronella Oil - Ceylon, China, Java
Citrus Aurantium Oil
Citrus Peel Oil
Citrus Peel Oil Bitter - Brazil, China
Citrus Oil - Paraguay
Citrus Fruit Oil
Citrus Hystrix Leaf Oil
Citrus Junos Oil
Citrus Limon Leaf Oil
Citrus Limon Oil - California
Citrus Limon Oil Distilled
Citrus Maxima Oil
Citrus Medica Peel Oil
Citrus Paradisi Oil - California
Citrus Mandarin Leaf Oil
Citrus Mandarin Oil - Italy
Citrus Dancy Oil
Citrus Peel Oil C.P. - Brazil, California, China, Florida, Valencia
Citrus Peel Oil Distilled
Clary Sage Oil - France
Clausena Lansium Oil
Clavel Moena Oil
Clocimum Oil
Clove Bud Oil
Clove Leaf Oil
Clove Stem Oil - India
Coffin Wood Oil
Cognac Oil Green
Cognac Oil White
Combava Petitgrain Oil
Commiphora Erythraea Oil
Commiphora Oil
Convolvulus Wood Oil
Copaiba Balsam Oil - S.M.
Coriander Leaf Oil
Coriander Seed Oil
Cornmint Oil - Paraguay
Cosmary Oil
Costus Root Oil
Cotinus Coggygria Oil
Croton Sativus Oil
Croton Spp. Bark Oil
Cryptocaryo Massioio Oil
Crocus Sativus Oil
Cubeb Oil
Cumin Seed Oil
Cuminum Cyminum Oil
Cupressus Sempervirens Oil
Curacao Peel Oil
Curcuma Longa Root Oil
Curry Leaf Oil
Cyathochine Lyrata Oil
Cymbidium Virescen Oil
Cymbopogon Citratus Oil
Cymbopogon Oil - India
Cymbopogon Staff Oil - India
Cymbopogon Staff Oil - Egypt
Cyperol Oil
Cyperus Root Oil
Cytisus Scoparius Oil
Dacrydium Wood Oil
Caucus Seed Oil
Daucus Weed Oil
Davana Oil
Deodar Cedar Oil - Himalaya
Dill Herb Oil - America
Dill Seed Oil
Dipterocarpus Spp. Oil
Dodonaea Viscosa Oil
East African Cedarwood Oil
Eastern Spruce Oil
Edeltanne Elder Flower Oil
Elecampane Oil
Elecampane Root Oil
Elemi Oil
Elletaria Cardamomum Seed Oil
Elsholtzia Oil
Engelmann Spruce Seed Oil
Erigeron Oil - Canada
Erigeron Naudinii Oil
Eromenth Oil
Estragon Oil
Eucalyptus Oil - Australia
Eucalyptus "B" Oil - Australia
Eucalyptus Citriodora Oil
Eucalyptus Dives Type Oil
Eucalyptus Dives Var. "A" Oil
Eucalyptus Dives Var. "C" Oil
Eucalyptus Glogulus Oil
Eucalyptus Hellandra Oil
Eucalyptus Leucoxylon Oil
Eucalyptus Macarthuri Oil
Eucalyptus Numerosa Oil
Eucalyptus Phellandra Oil
Eucalyptus Polyracteae Oil
Eucalyptus Sideroxylon Oil
Eucalyptus Smithii Oil
Eucalyptus Staigeriana Oil
Eugenia Caryophyllata Bud Oil
Eugenia Caryophyllata Leaf Oil
Eugenia Caryophyllata Stem Oil
Eugenia Jambolana Leaf Oil
European Silver Fir Oil
Everlasting Oil
Evernia Prunsati Spp. Oil
False Cubeb Oil
Featherfew Leaf Oil
Fennel Oil Bitter
Fennel Oil Sweet
Fennel Roman Oil
Fennel Seed Oil Bitter
Fennel Seed Oil Sweet
Ferula Asafoetida Oil
Ferula Galbaniflua Oil
Filipendula Ulmaria Flower Oil
Fir Needle Oil - Canada
Fir Siberian Oil - Siberia
Fir Silver Oil - America
Fleabane Oil
Flouve Odorante Oil
Foeniculum Vulgare Oil  
Fokienia Hodinsii Wood Oil  
Frankincense Oil

Galangal Root Oil  
Galanum Oil  
Garden Rosemary Oil  
Garlic Oil  
Gaultheria Oil  
Gaultheria Malayana Leaf Oil  
Gaultheria Procumbens Oil - China  
Genievre Baies Oil  
Geranium Macorism Oil  
Geranium Oil - Africa, Bourbon, China, Egypt, Morocco  
Geranium Rose Oil  
Geranium Turkish Oil  
Ginger Root Oil  
Gingergrass Oil  
Goldenrod Oil  
Gomenol Oil  
Grains of Paradise Oil  
Grapefruit Oil C.P. - California  
Grindelia Oregana Oil  
Guaiacum Spp. Oil  
Guaiacwood Oil  
Gurjun Balsam Oil

Hay Oil  
Hayata Oil  
Hedeoma Oil  
Hedge Basil Oil  
Hedge Calamint Oil  
Hedychium Root Oil  
Herabol Oil  
Helichrysum D.C. Oil  
Helichrysum Leaf Oil  
Hemlock Oil  
Henna Oil  
Hibaleaf Oil  
Hibawood Oil  
Hibiscus Seed Oil  
Hindi Nimba Oil - India

Hinoki Leaf Oil  
Hinoki Root Oil  
Hippophie Berry Oil  
Ho Leaf Oil  
Ho Wood Oil  
Homalomena Oil  
Hop Oil  
Horseradish Oil  
Humulus Oil  
Huon Pine Wood Oil  
Hyssop Anise Oil  
Hyssop Oil  
Hyssopus Oil  
Illicium Seed Oil - Spain  
Immortelle Leaf Oil  
Immortelle Oil  
Inchgrass Oil  
Indian Root Oil  
Indian Valerian Root Oil  
Inula Oil  
Iva Oil  
Japanese Cryptomeria Oil  
Jasmin Oil - Grandiflorum  
Jasminum Oil - Grandiflorum  
Jatamansi Root Oil  
Juglans Leaf Oil  
Juniper Branch Oil  
Juniper Needle Oil  
Juniper Tar Oil  
Juniperberry Oil  
Juniperus Branch Oil  
Juniperus Communis Oil  
Juniperus Macrocarpa Oil  
Juniperus Mexicanana Oil  
Juniperus Oxycedrus Oil  
Juniperus Phoenicea Oil  
Juniperus Sabina Oil  
Juniperus Virginiana Oil - USA  
Kakempferia Galanga Oil  
Karna Flower Oil  
Kauri-Copal Leaf Oil  
Keruing Oil  
Kesom Leaf Oil  
Kewda Oil  
Kippistia Suaedifolia Oil  
Kuromoji Leaf Oil  
Labdanum Oil  
Landicum Oeder Oil  
Laurel Berry Oil  
Laurel Leaf Oil  
Laurus Berry Oil  
Laurus Leaf Oil  
Lavandin Abrialis Oil  
Lavandula Angustifolia Oil - Bulgaria  
Lavandula Hydrida Oil  
Lavandula Officinalis Oil - France  
Lavandula Spp. Oil  
Lavender Oil - Bulgaria  
Lavender Oil - France  
Lavender Oil 40/42 %  
Lavender Oil Spike  
Lawang Oil  
Lawson False Cypress Wood Oil  
Lawsonia Inermis Oil  
Ledum Groen Oil  
Leek Oil  
Lemon Balm Oil  
Lemon Leaf Oil  
Lemon Oil Distilled  
Lemon Oil Expressed - California  
Lemongrass Oil  
Lentisk Oil  
Leptospermum Citratum Oil  
Levisticum Herb Oil  
Levisticum Leaf Oil  
Levisticum Root Oil  
Ligustrum Flowr Oil  
Lime Oil Distilled - Mexico  
Lime Oil Expressed - Florida  
Limnanthes Alba Oil  
Linaloe Seed Oil  
Linaloe Wood Oil  
Lindera Fericia Oil
Lindera Leaf Oil
Lindera Pipericarpa Oil
Lippia Carviodora Oil
Lippia Citriodora Oil - France
Lippia Dauensis L. Oil
Lippia Ukambensis Leaf Oil - Tanzania
Litsea Cubeba Oil - China
Litsea Elliptica Leaf Oil - Malaysia
Lolium Perenne Oil
Longpepper Oil
Louro Brasileiro Wood Oil
Lovage Herb Oil
Lovage Leaf Oil
Lovage Root Oil

Mace Oil
Machilus Leaf Oil
Machilus Wood Oil
Majorana Oil
Mandarin Oil - Italy
Mandarin Petitgrain Oil
Manevoro Oil
Margosa Oil - India
Marigold Oil - Egypt, India, Mexico
Maritime Pine Oil
Marjoram Oil - Spain
Marjoram Sweet Oil
Marjoram Wild Oil
Massoa Bark Oil
Mastic Oil
Matico Leaf Oil
Matricaria Chamomilla Oil
Mawah Oil
Meadowfoam Oil
Meadowsweet Flower Oil
Melaleuca Alternifolia Oil - Aust.
Melaleuca Viridiflora Oil
Melaleuca Bracteata Oil
Melaleuca Cajuputi Powell Oil
Melaleuca Leucadendron Oil
Melaleuca Linariifolia Oil
Melaleuca Quinquenercia Oil
Melaleuca Virdiflora "A" Oil
Melasl Oil - Australia
Melissa Oil
Mentha Arvensis Oil - Paraguay
Mentha Arvindica Oil
Mentha Citrata Oil
Mentha Piperita Oil - America
Mentha Pulegium Oil
Michelia Leaf Oil
Mikan Peel Oil
Milfoil Oil
Mimosops Elengi Flower Oil
Monarda Citriodora Lag Oil
Monarda Fistulosa Fernald Oil
Monarda Oil, Geraniol Type
Monarda Oil, Thymol Type
Mountain Pepper Oil
Muffaya Paniculata Oil
Mugo Pine Oil
Mugwort Oil
Muhuhu Wood Oil
Mustard Oil Brown
Mutterkraut Leaf Oil
Myoporrum Crassifolium Wood Oil
Myrcia Leaves Oil
Myristica Fragrans Leaf Oil
Myristica Fragrans Leaf Oil - India
Myrocarpus Frondosus Wood Oil
Myropermurum Erythroxyylon Oil
Myroxylon Pereirae Klotzsch Oil
Myrrh Oil
Myrtle Oil
Myrtus Oil
Nard Root Oil
Nardostachys's Jatamansi Root Oil
Nectandra Elaiophora Wood Oil
Neem Oil - India
Neemba Oil - India
Neroli Bigarade Oil
Neroli Bigarade Oil - Tunisia
Niaouli Oil
Nigella Damascena Seed Oil
Nigella Sativa Seed Oil
Night Queen Oil
Nindi Oil
Nordoslachy’s Jatamansi Root Oil
Norway Pine Oil
Norway Spruce Oil
Nutmeg Flower Oil
Nutmeg Leaf Oil
Nutmeg Oil - India
Nyctanthes Arbortristis Flower Oil
Oakmoss Oil
Ocimum Americanum Oil
Ocimum Basilicum Oil
Ocimum Canum Oil
Ocimum Gratissimum Oil
Ocimum Klintanjaricum Oil
Ocotea Cymbarum Oil
Ocotea Pretiosa Oil
Oleo Vermelho Oil
Olibanum Oil
Onion Oil
Opoponax Oil
Orange Leaf Oil Bitter
Orange Peel Oil Bitter - Brazil
Orange Peel Oil Bitter - China
Orange Peel Oil Sweet C.P. - Brazil, California, China Florida, Valencia
Orange Peel Oil Sweet Distilled
Orange Flower Bitter Oil
Origanum Oil - Spain
Ormenis Multicaulis Oil - Morocco
Otto of Rose Anatolian
Palma Christi Oil
Palmarosa Oil
Pandanus Latifolius Leaf Oil
Pandanus Odoratissimus Oil
Parsley Leaf Oil
Parsley Seed Oil
Partridge Vine Oil
Patchouli Oil
Pelargonium Graveolens
Partridge Vine Oil - China
Patchouli Oil
Pelargonium Graveolens Oil - Africa, Bourbon, China
Pelargonium Radula Oil
Pelargonium Spp. Oil
Pennyroyal Oil
Pennyroyal Wild Oil - Paraguay
Pepper Black Oil
Pepper White Oil
Pepper Tree Berry Oil
Pepper Tree Leaf Oil
Peppermint Oil - America
Perilla Frutescens Oil
Perilla Oil
Peruvian Balsam Oil
Peruvian Spice Oil
Pterocarpus Oil - Africa
Petitgrain Bigarade Oil
Petitgrain Bigarade Oil (Fleurs D’Oranger)
Petitgrain Lemon Oil
Petitgrain Mandarin Oil
Petitgrain Oil - Paraguay
Petitgrain Sweet Orange Oil
Petroselinum Crispum Leaf Oil
Petroselinum Savitum Seed Oil
Peumus Boldus Leaf Oil
Picea Abies Oil
Picea Engelmannii Seed Oil
Picea Mariana Oil
Picea Rubens Oil
Picea Sitchensis Oil
Pimenta Acris Leaves Oil
Pimenta Leaf Oil
Pimenta Officinalis Oil
Pimenta Racemos A Leaves Oil - Clove, Lemon
Pimento Berry Oil
Pimento Officinalis Berry Oil
Pimento Oil
Pimpinella Seed Oil
Pine Bark White Oil
Pine Mountain Oil
Pine Needle Mugo Turra Oil
Pine Needle Dwarf Oil
Pine Norway Dwarf Oil
Pine Scotch Oil
Pine Sea Oil
Pine Tar Oil
Pinus Leuocodermis Oil
Pinus Mugo Turra Oil
Pinus Nigra Oil
Pinus Pinaster Oil
Pinus Oil
Pinus Strobus Oil
Pinus Sylvesteris Oil
Piper Aduncum Oil - Malaysia
Piper Betel Leaf Oil
Piper Crackipes Oil
Piper Cubeba Oil
Piper Longum Oil
Piper Matico Leaf Oil
Piper Nigrum Black Oil
Piper Nigrum White Oil
Pistacia Lenticus Oil
Pluchea Sagittalis Oil
Pogostemon Leaf Oil - Malaysia
Pogostemon Patchouli Oil
Polianthes Tuberosa Oil
Polygala Paniculata Oil - Malaysia
Polygonum Minus Leaf Oil
Poplar Bud Oil
Popowia Capea Oil
Porophyllum Lineare Oil
Port Orford Cedarwood Oil
Poton Oil - India
Prunus Amygdalus Amara Oil
Prunus Laurocerasus Oil
Red Cedarwood Oil - America
Red Spruce Oil
Rhodium Wood Oil
Ribes Nigrum Bud Oil
Ricinus Communis Oil
Rosa Centifolia Oil - Bulgaria, France, Morocco
Rosa Damascena Oil - Bulgaria, France, Morocco
Rose Oil - Bulgaria, Russia, Turkey
Rose Otto Oil - Bulgaria
Rose Wood Oil - Brazil
Rosemarinus Officinalis Oil - Morocco, Spain
Rosemary Oil - Morocco, Spain
Rosewood Oil - Africa
Rue Oil
Rumex Japonicus Oil
Ruta Graveolens Oil
Sage Oil - Spain
Sage Oil Dalmatian
Sagebrush Oil - America
Salvia Chia Oil
Salvia Lavandulaefolia Oil - Spain
Salvia Officinalis Oil
Salvia Sclarea Oil - France
Sambucus Canadensis Oil
Sambucus Nigra Oil
Sandalwood East Indian Oil
Sandalwood Oil - Australia, West Indian
Sandalwood Oil Yellow
Sanna Oil
Santalum Album Oil
Santalum Citrinum Oil
Santalum Cygnorum Oil - Aust.
Santolina Parisus Oil
Santolina Oil
Sassafras Officinale Oil
Sassafras Oil
Satureia Montana Oil
Satureja Oil
Satureja Montana Oil
Saunders White Oil
Saussurea Lappa Clarke Root Oil
Savin Phoenicea Oil
Savin Sabina Oil
Savory Summer Oil
Savory Winter Oil
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Schinus Molle Berry Oil
Schinus Molle Leaf Oil
Scotch Pine Oil
Sea Buckthorn Berry Oil
Sea Pine Oil
Shiu Leaf Oil
Siamese Nutmeg Oil
Silver Fir Cone Oil
Silver Fir Oil - America
Silver Spruce Oil From Cones
Silver Spruce Oil From Needles
Sitka Spruce Oil
Smallage Herb Oil
Smallage Root Oil
Smoke Tree Oil
Snake Root Oil - Canada
Solidago Odora Oil - America
Spearmint Oil
Spike Lavender Oil
Spikenard Oil
Spiraea Oil
Spiraea Ulmaria Flower Oil
Spiral Flag Root Oil
Spruce Black Oil
Spruce Red Oil
Spruce Seed Oil
Spruce Silver Oil From Cones
Spruce Sitka Oil
Spruce White Oil From Cones
Star Anise Oil - Spain
Styrax Oil
Sutherlandia Leaves Oil
Sugandha Kokila Berry Oil
Sugi Oil
Sumbul Root Oil
Summer Savory Oil
Surfleurs D’Oranger Oil
Sweet Flag Oil
Swertia Japonica Oil
Tagete Oil - Egypt, Mexico
Tagetes Glandulifera Oil - Mexico
Tagetes Minuta Oil - Egypt, India
Tanacetum Parthenium Leaf Oil
Tanacetum Vulgaria Oil
Tangan - Tangan Oil
Tangel Oil - Claifornia
Tangerine Dancy Oil
Tansy Oil
Tarragon Oil
Tasmania Lanceolata Oil
Tea Tree Oil - Australia
Thmus Hiemalis Oil - Spain
Thuja Occidentalis Oil - Canada
Thuja Plicata Oil
Thujopsis Dolabrata Leaf Oil
Thujopsis Dolabrata Wood Oil
Thyme Gracillis Oil - Spain
Thyme Sylvestris Oil - Spain
Thyme Vulgaris Red Oil - India, Spain
Thyme Copticum White Oil
Thyme Wild or Creeping Oil
Thymus Capitatus Link Oil - Spain
Thymus Mastichina Oil - Spain
Thymus Satureiodes Oil
Thymus Serpyllum Oil
Thymus Sylvestris Oil - Spain
Thymus Vulgaris Oil - India, Spain
Thymus Zygis Oil - Spain
Ti-Trol Oil - Australia
Tilam Wangi Oil
Tolu Balsam Oil
Trachysperm Ammis Seed Oil
Tsuga Canadensis Oil
Tuberose Oil
Turmeric Root Oil
Turpentine Oil
Ulex Europaeus Oil
Vakul Flower Oil
Valerian Root Oil
Valeriana Wallichii Root Oil
Vassoura Oil
Vateria Indica Oil
Verbena Oil - France, Spain
Vetiver Oil - Haiti
Walnut Leaf Oil
West Indian Rosewood Oil
West Indian Sandalwood Oil
Western Red Cedarleaf Oil
White Cedarleaf Oil - Canada
White Cinnamon Bark Oil
White Pepper Oil
White Spruce Oil From Cones
Wild Basil Oil
Wild Ginger Oil - Canada
Wild Pennyroyal Oil - Paraguay
Wine Lie Oil White
Wintergreen Oil - China
Wormwood Oil
Wormwood Oil - America
Zdravertz Oil
Zedoary Root Oil
Zingiber Root Oil
Zvolimba Oil
An Essential Oil Guide
Main Group of Raw Materials

Essential Oils

Expressed Oils

Concretes

Absolutes

Resins

Tinctures

Infusions

Main Olfactory Groups

Citrus: bergamot, lime, mandarin, orange, grapefruit, lemon, neroli, petitgrain.

Rustic: spike, lavender, lavandin, rosewood, rosemary, sage.

Wooded: amyris, cedar wood, guaiacwood, patchouli, sandalwood, vetiver.

Camphoraceous: thyme, rosemary, eucalyptus, armoise, angelica, myrtle.

Spicy: bay, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, cardamom.

Aniseed: anise, star anise, basil, tarragon, fennel, dill.

Rose: roses, geraniums.

Floral: rose, jasmin, gardenia, muguet, lily, carnation, violet, hyacinth, iris, lilac, geranium, ylang.
Jasmine: jasmine, ylang-ylang.

Amber: amber, cistus, cypress, ambrette seed.

Earthy: oak and tree muss, liquorice.

Animal: musk, civet, castoreum.

Vanilla: vanilla, benzoin, peru balsam.

Hay: tonka bean, celery, cut hay.

**Synthetic Raw materials**

**Isolates.**

**Semi-synthetic products.**

**Synthetic products.**

**Study of Synthetic Raw Materials**

Semi-synthetic: cedryle acetate, vetiveryl acetate, heliotropine, hydroxycitronnellal, ionones and methyl ionones, carvone, terpineol, isobornyle acetate.

Synthetic: musk ketone, musk xylene, cinnamic alcohol, benzyl alcohol, benzoic aldehyde, cinnamic aldehyde, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, phenylacetic aldehyde, cyclamen aldehyde, diphenylmethane, polycyclic musks, benzophenone, styrallyl acetate, coumarin, anethol, anisic aldehyde, amyl salicylate, benzyl salicylate, eugenol, vanillin, ethyl-vanillin, iso-eugenol, eugenyl acetate, coumarin, thymol, nitromusks, menthol, menthone, anisic aldehyde, anisic alcohol, anisic.

Esters: methyl anthranilate, methyl-N methyl anthranilate, methyl naphtyl ketone, heterocyclic musks.

**Schiff bases**

**Fragrance Families**

Water, floral, soft floral, floral oriental, oriental, woody oriental, mossy woods, dry woods, aromatic.

**Application**

Shower gels, shampoos, deodorants, anti-perspirant deodorant sticks, soaps, candles, potpourris, and air fresheners, fine fragrances.
## Essential Oils by Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Oils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Abies Alba Oil, Copaiba Balsam Oil, Cornmint Oil, Cypress Oil, Eucalyptus Oil, Grapefruit Oil, Lemon Oil, Lemongrass Oil, Lime Oil, Mandarin Oil, Orange Oil, Peru Balsam Oil, Petitgrain Oil, Sassafras Oil, Tangerine Oil, Tolou Balsam Oil, Vetiver Oil, Ylang Ylang Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Citronella Oil, Grapefruit Oil, Lemon Oil, Mandarin Oil, Orange Oil, Peru Balsam Oil, Petitgrain Oil, Sassafras Oil, Tangerine Oil, Tolou Balsam Oil, Vetiver Oil, Ylang Ylang Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Blackcurrant Abs., Eucalyptus Oil, Boronia Abs., Fennel Sweet Oil, Lavender Oil, Lemon Oil, Tea Tree Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Albies Alba Oil, Anise Seed Oil, Blue Chamomile Oil, Clary Sage Oil, Dill Weed Oil, Rose Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Bergamot Oil, Bitter Orange Oil, Boise-de-rose Oil, Cabore Oil, Cabreuva Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Cedarleaf Oil, Fir Balsam Oil, Fir Needle Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Ambrette Seed Oil, Camphor Oil, Cassia Oil, Cedarwood Oil, Celery Seed Oil, Champaka Concrete, Cornmint Oil, Eucalyptus Oil, Fennel Biter Oil, Geranium Oil, Ginger Oil, Ho Leaf Oil, Jasmin Abs., Jasmin Concrete, Lavender Oil, Lemongrass Oil, Lime Oil, Litsea Cubeba Oil, Mandarin Oil, Patchouli Oil, Sassafras Oil, Siberian Pine Needle Oil, Spearmint Oil, Star Anise Oil, Valerian Oil, Vetiver Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Albies Alba Oil, Anise Seed Oil, Blue Chamomile Oil, Clary Sage Oil, Dill Weed Oil, Rose Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>Basil Oil, Cananga Oil, Palmarosa Oil</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Essential Oils</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ylang Ylang Oil</td>
<td>Carrot Seed Oil, Celery Herb Oil, Celery Seed Oil, Clary Sage Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Orange Oil</td>
<td>Cognac Oil, Cypress Oil, Jasmin Abs., Jasmin Concrete, Lavender Oil, Mimosa Abs., Nerol Oil, Orange Flower Abs., Petitgrain Oil, Roman Chamomile Oil, Rose Oil, Tuberose Abs., Violet Leaf Abs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascarilla Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lime Oil</td>
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<td>Lemon Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru Balsam Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fragrance</td>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cananga Oil</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Citronella Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clove Bud Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clove Leaf Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gurjun Balsam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutmeg Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palmarosa Oil</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patchouli Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandalwood Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanilla Resinoid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vetiver Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Iran</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Galbanum Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Israel</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapefruit Oil</td>
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<td>Orange Oil</td>
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<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bergamot Oil</td>
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<td>Carot Seed Oil</td>
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<td>Jasmin Abs.</td>
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<td>Jasmin Concrete</td>
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<td>Lemon Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandarin Oil</td>
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<td>Neroli Oil</td>
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<td>Orange Oil</td>
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<td>Orris Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman Chamomile Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange Flower Abs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mimosa Abs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petitgrain Oil</td>
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<td>Sabrok Extract</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jamaica</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lime Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pimmento Berry Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pimmento Leaf Oil</td>
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<td>Vanilla Resinoid</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>South Korea</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Somalia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tuberoze Abs.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Vanilla Resinoid</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buchu Oil</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fragrance</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus Oil</td>
<td>Celery Seed Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jasmin Abs.</td>
<td>Hop Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jasmin Concrete</td>
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<td>Tagetes Oil</td>
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</table>

**Spain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anise Seed Oil</td>
<td>Basil Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cade Oil</td>
<td>Cedar Leaf Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumin Oil</td>
<td>Cedarwood Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus Oil</td>
<td>Celery Seed Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel Bitter Oil</td>
<td>Clary Sage Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fennel Sweet Oil</td>
<td>Dillweed Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange Flower Abs.</td>
<td>Fir Balsam Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grapefruit Oil</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lemon Oil</td>
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<td>Lime Oil</td>
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**Taiwan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camphor Oil</td>
<td>Olibanum Oil</td>
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<td>Citronella Oil</td>
<td>Orange Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peppermint Oil</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Pine Oil</td>
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<td>Sassafras Oil</td>
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**Tanzania**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clove Stem Oil</td>
<td>Spearmint Oil</td>
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<td>Clove Leaf Oil</td>
<td>Tangerine Oil</td>
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**Thailand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornmint Oil</td>
<td>Birch Tar Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gurjun Balsam</td>
<td>Calamus Oil</td>
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<td>Coriander Oil</td>
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<td>Dill Seed Oil</td>
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<td>Fennel Sweet Oil</td>
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**Tunisia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anise Seed Oil</td>
<td>Laurel Leaf Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armoise Oil</td>
<td>Lavender Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosemary Oil</td>
<td>Petitgrain Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Siberian Pine Needle Oil</td>
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**Turkey**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galbanum Oil</td>
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<td>Laurel Leaf Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Styrax Oil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Essential Oil Map of the World

Europe

ALBANIA
- Lavender
- Rose
- Wormwood

CROATIA
- Hyssop
- Immortelle
- Lavender

GEORGIA
- Pine
- Rose

GREECE

FINLAND

FRANCE
- Basil
- Blackcurrant
- Carrot
- Clary Sage
- Cognac

FRANCE
- Cinnamon
- Fennel
- Garlic
- Hyssop
- Jasmin

ITALY
- Lavandin
- Lavender
- Lovage
- Mimosa
- Onion

PEPPERMINT

PETITGRAIN

ROSE

TARRAGON

VIOLET
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juniperberry</th>
<th>Fennel</th>
<th>UNITED KINGDOM</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>Mentha Arvensis</td>
<td>Angelica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Pine Needle</td>
<td>Carrot</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Ho Wood</td>
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<td>Sassafras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turpentine</td>
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<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>Cajuput</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangerine</td>
<td>Citronella</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</td>
<td>Litsea Cubeba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massoia Bark</td>
<td>Sassafras</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Star Anise</td>
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</table>
The apprentice perfumer at the beginning of his career is like a ship without a rudder. If he is left to his own devices or badly lead, his discoveries will lack organization and will lead him inevitably to wasteful and ineffectual use of his creative energy.

In my early days on this rugged pathway, I found myself in the presence of tutors who seemed to have disregarded the necessity for basic rules and whose enthusiasm in our fate was of the mildest. Watching how they proceeded with their own work was not particularly enticing: they appeared to believe in a happy-go-lucky way of life, desultorily dipped smelling strips into the available samples of odorous materials, and thus their formulations progressed, small addition by small addition, and not according to some preestablished plan. Thus, in the past, most of the great perfume creations, or rather, of the commercially successful perfumes, were produced almost by chance, sometimes to the unfeigned surprise of their authors! Although such happy occurrences are always possible, a firm belief in them should not be the guiding rule.

Since the trial and error method held no appeal for me, I attempted from the very outset of my career -50 years ago actually to understand the whys and wherefores of the fascinating world I entered for better or worse. This is why I feel I may now offer to share whatever experience I've acquired since with my younger colleagues, many of whom still work undirected and create in haphazard fashion, in the expectation of a potential miracle.

In perfumery, however, miracles are few and far between. From the very outset, a perfumer should be able to tell whether a creation stands a chance of becoming a sales success. The technique I eventually worked out has made perfume creation surprisingly easy. Thanks to it, I am never a loss for creating new perfumes.

Although some sort of apology should be in order for the seemingly inordinate conceit of what I have just set forth, all my laboratory colleagues and all those who have come to us for tuition can vouch that I've stated nothing but the truth. Also, I firmly believe that the simplicity and the ready applicability of my method will become fully apparent once I disclose my views on organized creative perfumery.

Perfumery at present is at a crossroads. The number of trained perfumers tends to decrease, since the long apprenticeship required appears an insuperable obstacle to most young people, who cannot afford to wait long enough before earning a living. Such a situation should be remedied at all costs. While it is not to be expected that originality can be taught or that the potential sales appeal of a novel composition will be apparent to the young perfumer before he has gained the experience which only time will bring, it is nevertheless of prime importance that the apprentice perfumer be given help and guidance for coordinating his first attempts in the field of perfume formulation.
There is no mystery in the way I work. Over the past 35 years, more than 100 students, both French and foreign, have taken courses in perfumery in the company's laboratory at Grasse and have been taught according to the simple method which I had originally devised for myself.

I am here trying to record the result of 50 years of sometimes disappointing, but often most rewarding experiences, in the hope that my young colleagues will find therein new possibilities for future creations and will see their enthusiasm increase tenfold when their efforts are crowned with success: since without enthusiasm there can be no perfumer.

Perfumery An Art

Actually, what is perfumery and how should be understood?

Perfumery is an art, not a science, as many seem to believe. A scientific background is not necessary for the perfumer; scientific knowledge may even sometimes prove an obstacle to the freedom required in perfume creation. The creative perfumer should use odorous materials in the same way that a painter uses colors and give them opportunity for maximum development and effect, although it is understood that potential reactions such as discoloration within the ultimate formulation and also the stability of the perfume should be given due consideration. This is about the only use the perfumer will be able to make of his scientific training, if any.

The perfumer's only tool is his nose. I was first called "Mr. Nose" in the USA about 20 years ago. But anyone of us is a potential Mr. Nose since, in perfumery, there just is no privileged "nose". Anyone may acquire a highly developed sense of smell, as this is merely a matter of practice. A good nose, that is, an excellent olfactory memory, is not sufficient for producing a good perfumer. By the term "a nose" is meant a perfumer who is able to distinguish a pure product from unadulterated product, who can tell lavender 50% from lavender 40%. I myself, in spite of my long experience, am but a beginner in comparison to the old "noses" I met at Grasse at the beginning of my career, and who were able to detect olfactorily the geographical area where a given oil of neroli or of lavender came from.

Olfactory training is of prime importance and should never be neglected or interrupted. Our own perfumers make it a strict rule to test daily their knowledge of perfume materials and this is why a half-hour is set apart for this exercise, which we all perform in a truly competitive spirit.

Let it be emphasized again that no "nose" can be said to be better than another, and that it is merely a question of olfactory memory for which daily training is not only necessary, but indispensable.

Olfactory Studies

Thus, the training of a beginner who knows nothing about perfumery should begin with the olfactory study of all odorous materials, both natural and synthetic. In order to facilitate such a study, the beginner will first be given to smell contrasting odors, and later materials belonging to a certain odor "family". Elsewhere are given two tables relating to olfactory studies, according to such requirements. Learning to smell his smelling strips, to identify and to distinguish from one another all
odorous materials, the beginner will soon notice that the odor of the products changes with time, that the rate of evaporation is not the same for all products.

Top, Middle & Base Notes

Therefore, the next step will be for him to establish a classification of odorous materials according to their volatility.

While such a classification could be establish scientifically, the apprentice perfumer will soon attain unexpected proficiency by forgetting any technical information he may have, and by establishing "his" classification for himself, as I had to 40 years ago.

On the smelling strips will first be inscribed the date and time at which the drop of the odorous material was deposited thereon, and later the date and time at which the product on the strip will begin to lose its main characteristic, its typical odor. When proceeding thus, no consideration should be taken of the ultimate off-odors, such as terpenic notes or the like. This technique will soon make it apparent for the student that while some products are very volatile and lacking in tenacity, others are of intermediate volatility and tenacity, and others still are of low volatility and high tenacity.
Such data will then readily be set forth in tabular form, all available all odorous materials being listed under three headings, as shown in the table below.

Classification According to Volatility:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very volatile products lacking tenacity</th>
<th>Products of Intermediate volatility &amp; tenacity</th>
<th>Products of low volatility &amp; high tenacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Notes</td>
<td>Modifiers of Base Notes</td>
<td>Base Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyl Acetate</td>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>Methyl Ionone - Ionones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bois de Rose</td>
<td>Terpineol</td>
<td>Absolute Orange Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linalool</td>
<td>Petitgrain ( Paraguay )</td>
<td>Clary Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenyl Ethyl Acetate</td>
<td>Galbanum</td>
<td>Amyl Salicylate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Absolute Jasmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Benzyl Salicylate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot</td>
<td>Geranyl Acetate</td>
<td>Cedarwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>Aldehyde C16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>Tansy</td>
<td>Aldehyde C18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragon</td>
<td>Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td>Sandalwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Nobilis</td>
<td>Geraniol</td>
<td>Artificial Musks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitgrain from Lemon Tree</td>
<td>Absolute Lavender</td>
<td>Absolute Musks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etc.</td>
<td>Citronellal</td>
<td>Vetiver &amp; derivatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neroli</td>
<td>Patchouli</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rose Bulgarian</td>
<td>Celeri</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ylang</td>
<td>Etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The student will then have to be taught how to use the above table.

As set forth above, I have termed:

Top Notes - very volatile products lacking tenacity.

Modifiers - products of intermediate volatility and tenacity.

Base Notes - products of low volatility and high tenacity.

The reasons for this choice of terms are the following:

As indicated by their name, the base notes will serve to determine the chief characteristic of the perfume, the sense of which will last hours on end and will be essentially responsible for the success of the perfume, if any.

Anyone even remotely familiar with perfume materials is aware that all products of low volatility and high
tenacity such as Vetiver, oak moss, patchouli, the Methyl lonones and the like, give off a rather unpleasant smell when freshly deposited on the smelling strips but, on the other hand, the scent given off during the subsequent stages of evaporation is excellent. This is the reason for the use of the modifiers of intermediate volatility and tenacity which will serve to change the unpleasant top note of the base products.

Finally, the very volatile top notes, lacking tenacity, will serve to impart to the perfume composition a very pleasant odor on opening the bottle.

For illustrative purposes, let us take as an example the creation of the chypre note.

Creating a Chypre Note

1. The "Accord" between bases.

Absolute oak moss is the basic raw material for the chypre note. It belongs to the series of products of low volatility and high tenacity, or base notes. Others of the more common materials belonging to the series are products such as the lonones and Methyllonones, Vetiver, patchouli, Cistus Labdanum and the like. Therefore, we must choose among them the products which will blend with absolute oak moss and impart an original characteristic to our perfume. We shall begin our study of this "Accord" in the following manner.

We shall select a second product belonging to the series of base notes, whichever was the most appropriate for blending with absolute oak moss. In the present case, we shall use, for example, absolute Cistus colorless or a similar product such as ambergris 162B, and we shall prepare a series of "Accords" containing both constituents in the following ratios:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Oakmoss Absolute</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambergris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We shall not test combinations beyond the five: five ration, since the following ratio of materials:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Oakmoss Absolute</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambergris</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Will no longer produce an accord based on oakmoss, but an accord based on ambergris.

We shall then choose between the five "Accords" based on oakmoss and, for example, shall decide on the following:

6 absolute oakmoss
4 ambergris 162B
Since any chypre note should also have a musk like character, we shall at a certain amount of musk ketone or of musk ambrette to the above "Accord". Thus, the base of the desired chypre note will be as follows:

6 Absolute Oakmoss 4 ambergris 162B 1 Musk Ketone

When smelling this blend on the smelling strip, we shall notice that its immediate effect is rather unpleasant, although this will fairly rapidly disappear and be replaced by a pleasant, long-lasting note essentially characteristic of the personality of the ultimate perfume.

II. The Modifiers.

How can we subdue, or, rather, adjust this unpleasant note? We shall immediately find a solution to the problem by studying the table giving the classification of odorous materials according to volatility. Among the products of intermediate volatility and tenacity, we shall find which product, or products, will be best suited for blending with our "Accord" between bases.

We shall choose a floral note, a rose note, for example rose absolute. This rose note will subdue the immediate effect of our "Accord" between bases and make it more pleasant. It will play its part as a modifier of base notes, and this is the reason why we have termed the products of intermediate volatility and tenacity: "modifiers" (of base notes). To the rose note, we shall add a trace of absolute civet, so as to impart a slightly animal shading to the chypre note. At this stage, the formula is as follows: modifiers -3 Absolute Rose 1 Absolute civet, 10% sol.

Bases

6 Absolute Oakmoss 4 Ambergris 162B 1 Musk ketone

III. The Top Note.

Our formula, however, is not yet complete. We must add to it a top note, which will produce the immediate effect when smells on opening the bottle. This note is fairly important, since the potential buyer is easily influenced by it -with or without reason -as in no case can the top note be the characteristic note of the perfume.

This study is far easier than the study of the "Accord" between bases, since the series of very volatile products lacking tenacity contains many odorous products, most of which possess very pleasant notes. The study of the "Accord" between top notes can be carried out as set forth above for base notes, but with much more freedom and fantasy. Combinations, in this case, are countless, and may be left entirely to the perfumer's initiative.

As with base notes, we may study several "Accords" between two or three notes, or even four. Let us, for
example, after testing various combinations, decide upon the use of sweet orange and Bergamot in the following amounts:

4 Sweet Orange
1 Bergamot

Thus, the extremely simple formulation of our chypre note may be written down as follows:

**Top Notes (25%)**

4 Sweet Orange
1 Bergamot

**Modifiers (20%)**

3 Absolute Rose
1 Absolute Civet, 10% sol.

**Bases (55%)**

6 Absolute Oakmoss
4 Ambergris 162B
1 Musk Ketone

It is understood that the above is not complete formula, but that it is nearly given for the purpose of illustrating the method set forth in this paper.

IV. Proportions. Percentages of the three groups of products: bases, modifiers and top notes.

This percentage is extremely important: it is, for the major part, responsible for the tenacity of the perfume. A perfume containing 20% of bases, 30% of modifiers and 50% of top notes will lack tenacity, since the percentage of bases would be relatively too low as compared with that of the more volatile modifiers and top notes. Therefore, the proportions are selected so as to obtain a balanced evolution during evaporation.

V. Extension of the above Formulation.

We shall now examine how this chypre note formula could be completed, or modified. Let us first consider the base notes. We have already realized the "Accord": absolute oakmoss ambergris 162 B musk ketone
We might, for example, add to it Vetiver, which will result in the following "Accord": absolute oak Moss Ambergris 162 B Vetiver Musk ketone

And we shall endeavor to find the proper ratios of ingredients, as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Oakmoss</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambergris 162B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetiver Bourbon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

Thus, when studying the above "Accord", the main characteristic will be imparted by oakmoss in experiment B, by ambergris in experiment C and by Vetiver in experiment D.

The student perfumer will also be able to choose between the following "Accords":

(a) absolute oakmoss . ambergris 162B patchouli

(b) absolute oak Moss ambergris 162B Methyl lonone

(c) absolute oak Moss patchouli Vetiver

(d) absolute oak Moss Methyl lonone Vetiver, etc.

According to his preferences with respect to the main odorous characteristic of the base of the chypre note he wishes to create. Obviously, the use "Accords" could be increased to contain 4, 5 or 6 notes.

It is therefore apparent that this method offers endless possibilities for creating new notes and new perfumes, the perfumer being entirely free to use any odorous material in these "Accords", provided however, that such materials are selected from the series of base notes; such complete freedom in the choice of the starting odorous materials may also be given to the beginner.

Whatever the type of formulation, once we feel the "Accord" between bases is complete and fully satisfactory, we shall have to reconsider our first selection of modifiers. In our first tentative chypre note formula, we might, in place of the rose note, use an Orange note, a Jasmin note, or any other floral note such as Lily of the
valley or carnation. Again, top notes should also be similarly adjusted.

For the purpose of illustrating the procedure used for such adjustments, a series of modifications is given below.

Original Chypre Note Formulation:

Sweet Orange

Bergamot

Absolute Rose

Absolute Civet

Absolute Oak Moss

Ambergris 162B

Musk ketone

First Modification:

Sweet Orange

Bergamot

Orange flower absolute

Absolute oakmoss

ambergris 162B

Absolute Jasmin

Musk Ketone

Second modification Bergamot:

Laurel Nobilis

Angelica Seeds Juniper Berries

Muguet
Absolute Oak Moss Vetiver

Patchouli

Ambergris 162 B

Aldehyde C - 14

Absolute Jasmin

Musk Ketone

Third modification Bergamot:

Sweet Orange

Absolute Rose

Absolute Oakmoss

Amber Liquid

Methyl Ionone

Vetiver

Patchouli

Absolute Jasmin

Musk Ketone

Fourth modification

Bergamot Lemon

Linalyl Acetate

Jasmin 1103

Geranium African

Orange Flower 1103
Aldehydes C9, C10, C11

Absolute Oak Moss

Gardenia Invar

Styrallyl Acetate

Vetiver

Ambergris 162B

Musk Ketone

Thus, modifications of the original formulation may be carried out endlessly; although the resultant blend is always within the scope of chypre notes, an entirely different perfume is obtained each time. However, this result can be achieved only provided the original formula is written down as suggested above, in the following order:

Top Notes

Modifiers

Base Notes

The specific example given above of the successive steps a perfume formulation shows how any particular type of perfume may be endlessly varied. But the method applies just as well when the perfumer wishes to obtain novel perfumes from a basic formula established to contain "Accords" of which he is especially fond.

AIDS to metamorphosis

In this respect, I shall describe an experiment with which our former students are well familiar and which might be called "a brief lesson in perfumery". I first write down, with black pencil, a very simple formula containing, let us say, about eight products and which results in a very acceptable perfume. To this formula, I then add new products, the names of which I write down with a red pencil: thus, a second perfume is produced, while the proportions and the constituents of the first formulation remain unchanged. Pursuing this ensuing experiment, I added new series of products to the second formula just obtained, writing down the names with a blue pencil; it is understood that these new products contain top notes, modifiers and base notes. Again, without affecting any change in the products making up the first two formulations, a third perfume is produced, which is also entirely different from the others. ...And the experiment might go on, endlessly, by mere addition of products.

At this point, I feel the subject of accessory products should be mentioned. What are "accessory products."? As far as I'm concerned, products in this series are those which, owing to their typical odor or to their high scent-
ing power, cannot be used in large amounts in an "Accord" between bases or between modifiers, but whose presence in a formulation in more or less traces results in a complete change in the character of the latter and imparts to it a unique cachet. Examples of such products are aldehydes C12 (MNA) and C14, styrallyl acetate, isobutyl quinoline, galbanum, cascarilla and the like. However, although I have just recommended to use such products with moderation, this is not to be taken as a standing rule. Aldehyde C12 (MNA), for example, proves to be an exception and it should be known that some products such as geranium, give most successful blends with as much as 50% of it. The advantages which may be derived from the use of accessory products are therefore readily apparent, and it would be pointless to discuss them at greater length in the present paper. But such considerations bring me quite naturally to mention an error, which is quite common in young perfumers.

"Well rounded" or characterless?

Our eager would-be perfumers seem to feel that they are under the obligation to produce "well rounded" perfumes, in other words, that they should subdue or hide any predominating odorous material. I believe this is actually the worst mistake the perfumer could be guilty of, since this desire for attaining maximum equilibrium in a perfume results in a subdued, characterless finished composition.

One should never believe, before actually experimenting, that a formulation contains an excess of a given product. Such "excess" may quite possibly be due to the lack of some other product. Dominantly effective notes in perfumes should be neither feared nor deliberately avoided. They are a perfumer's own secret, and such "faults" have quite often been responsible for tremendous commercial success. As a matter of fact, when the perfumer feels the amount of a basic product should be increased in a formulation, he should increase this original amount twofold, threefold, and even tenfold. This will afford him the almost unhoped-for opportunity of hitting on an outstanding "Accord". This amount can always be reduced at a later stage, but the perfumer will know at once what results can be expected from the use of an excess of absolute oakmoss, of Vetiver, of Methyllonone and the like in the ultimate formulation, an excess which, sometimes will "pay".

Sharp contrasts and "fashions"

At present, to meet with success perfumes should actually "explode" all over, so to speak. Modern perfumery requires contrasts, sharply characterized olfactory values. The perfumer should be totally unprejudiced, should entirely disregard his own tastes. Woe to him if he hates Vetiver, if he cannot stand aldehydes. He should be aware that there are no incompatibilities in perfumery, that apparently clashing materials will blend successfully on addition of another product playing the part of a binding agent and making their odorous compatible. The creative perfumer should, above all else, consider the clientele's tastes. The commercial success of the new perfume, of the novel "Accord", is essentially dependent on his original ideas, on his brain waves.

I have often been asked about the question: "what is the latest fashion in perfumery?" There is no fashion in perfumery. Only actual sales success dictate the fashion. A good perfumer is a perfumer who knows how to create a "bestseller".

The Invaluable Accord

Great perfumers, like great concert pianists, should make it a strict rule to practice scales, in other words,
to study possible "Accords" between cases, since only therefrom can they derive the necessary technique conducive to virtuosity. While this as an overwhelmingly all embracing task, an effort should be made however, to reduce it to less gigantic and more readily accessible proportions. It is not necessary, when studying "Accords" based on chypre notes, for example, to consider the combinations of absolute oakmoss with all existing odorous products. The perfumer will first select the odorous raw materials he will see fit to use in his creation of a chypre note, and is only from such materials that he will study the satisfactory "Accords" between bases.

But, although I have stated at the beginning of this paper that, in perfumery, miracles are few and far between, I must say that this, actually, is where the true miracle emerges.

The very selection a perfumer makes of the raw materials to be used as ingredients in a new formulation is the best of all possible standards for appraising the originality, the initiative and the genius of the creative perfumer, on which the success of the new perfume is entirely dependent. And while it is possible to devise a method which will enable the apprentice perfumer to understand and to acquire some sort of the technique, in perfumery as in many other fields many will be called but few chosen, since the essential qualities which lead to success cannot be taught, any more than can be taught enthusiasm, the joy of living and of creating, and the love for one's calling. These are innate qualities without which there is no great perfumer.

There is not much more I can say about the method I devised for my work, and it is up to my readers to take over where we left off. On the basis of the method I set forth in the previous paper, they may study "Accords" with products other than absolute oakmoss, that is Accords with Vetiver, patchouli, Sandalwood, Methyl lonone, etc.

Unless they find the work deadly dull from the start, they will enjoy many months of systematic research from which they will draw many useful lessons. My own experiments with absolute oakmoss have already passed the 1000 mark, and at least as many, if not more, remain to be carried out, since such investigations are endless.

Accords with Methyl lonone

To facilitate their work, I recommend proceeding as follows: let us assume the study of all possible accords with the natural products listed under the base notes heading of the previously published table (relating to a classification of products with respect to the evaporation rate) is complete. The accords with synthetic or defined products can then be studied. With Methyl lonone as starting material, for example, one of the more important perfume ingredients, it will be advantageous to work systematically, taking into consideration, where accords are concerned, various suitable combinations of the great variety of constituents offered to the perfumers choice, such as are illustrated in the examples shown.

The creation of accords

Methyl lonone + natural products.

Methyl lonone.
Vetiver

Musk ambrette, etc.

Methyl ionone + natural products + defined products.

Methyl ionone

Vetiver

Eugenol

Musk ketone, etc.

Methyl ionone + natural products + defined products + synthetic products.

Methyl ionone

Absolute oakmoss

Acetivenol or vetiveryl acetate

Opoponax 21

Musk ketone, etc.

Methyl ionone + natural products + defined products + synthetic products + bases or specialties.

Methyl ionone

Absolute orange flowers

Acetivenol

Oeillet 25

Althenol, or Selvione, etc.

In these various accords, the proportions between products will vary according to our young perfumers inspiration and originality, so that in accord already set forth, e.g.

6 absolute oakmoss

3 ambergris 1628
3 Vetiver bourbon.

1 musk ketone

Might very well become:

5 or 4 absolute oakmoss.

3 or 2 ambergris 1628

4 or 6 Vetiver bourbon.

1 musk ketone

The same is true where selection of the products is concerned. When so desiring, the perfumer may vary his choice somewhat less systematically and use whatever materials appeal to his taste. Free scope is given him in this respect, and there is no absolute rule to be followed in the search for accords since any modifications deemed useful, will serve to produce very characteristic novel notes.

The olfactory evaluations of such working formulations will be effected desirably on evaporation because their starting notes might appear somewhat surprising due to the lack of modifier products. The bottles containing these accords will be filed in boxes, and their labels will show the number corresponding to the formula. After completion and adequate selection of the accords, the student perfumer will advantageously practice olfactory evaluations of their constituents. This will prove the best possible olfactory training and will provide a constant checking means of the students familiarity with perfumery raw materials. Thus, any research work undertaken will be greatly facilitated. As already stated, there are no miracles in perfumery, and the perfumer will never be able to identify the accord

Absolute oakmoss

Methyllonone

Vetiver

Musk ambrette

Unless thoroughly trained to do so. Considerable and very rapid improvement of the students know how will follow, resulting in a wonderful aptitude for identifying the constituents of perfumes he wishes to study. Constant practice essential

Although fully aware of the difficult monotonous work involved, I feel the long years devoted to it are absolutely necessary. In no other way can the creative perfumer expects to attain proficiency. Could a musician write a symphony without ever having practiced solfeggio, scales, harmony? It should be emphasized, time and time again, that olfactory studies alone will open the way to true mastery and, hence, to success. Should freak-
ish chance play into your hand and make a sales success of some early attempt do not believe, by any means, that you have become a Master of your Art. Emphatically not. Rest satisfied only when the day comes that you can boast of the number of successful creations to your credit and feel assured that many more will follow.

All my colleagues have noted the self complacency of some very green perfumers who have not yet created anything worthwhile, and never will, because they do not work. They take laboratory life easy, smelling strip close to the nose all day long, feeling entirely open to some miraculous perpetually elusive inspiration. Others are entirely lacking in imagination and never even try to create something of their own, bearing no resemblance whatever to perfumes already on the market; they restrict their efforts to the imitation of successful perfumes, with some not always happy modifications! They apparently delude themselves into the believe that they have created something bearing the mark of their personality.

What a pity that the time of truly original creations—where great craftsman relentlessly pursued their search for novel notes—may seem a thing of the past. This deplorable state of affairs cannot be said to be specific to perfumery since similar erring ways seem to have become the rule in music, where rank imitations are even more frequent. Young "composers" appear to seek inspiration from successful tunes, distorting them to suit their purpose, modifying their rhythm, and seem convinced that their amateur music will become as great a commercial success as the original. The same is true at present in our industry. It is in this respect that, in my opinion, there is actually no particular fashion in perfumery; it is the fact that the perfumes with sales appeal derive for the major part from perfumes dating back 30 years or more, and still foremost in the bestseller list. It could very easily be demonstrated that many of the more recently successful perfumes fall into this category. Obviously, young perfumers with a good "nose" find it much easier to seek inspiration from some acknowledged good perfume than to devote themselves to a search for novel original notes.

Creation and imitation

Let our future perfumers meditate upon the subject and discover the zest of true creative effort. Means for such achievements have been made available to them. Let them persevere in their task, in spite of disappointing results, even if such efforts may seem unrewarding at first.

Perfume creating is far from easy. But what pride once they have created a perfume they can call entirely their own! Only then will they understand that it is better to be imitated than to imitate. There lies the sign of success.

It should also be said that very few, among the public at large, are able to detect the similarity between copy and original perfume. This undoubtedly provides an excuse and encouragement for imitators. This is most unfortunate for French perfumery, an art so typical of our people and in which we can justifiably take some pride since it has greatly contributed to the worldwide reputation of our country. But this reputation is jeopardized by a lack of originality against which steps must be taken with a will for keeping off the beaten track. While our customers are largely responsible for the present state of affairs—always requesting X. type or Y type perfumes—it is up to us, however, to persuade them to abandon this policy and to turn to entirely new notes. Thus, the market will no longer be crowded with perfumes of more or less similar fragrance, but will at last offer new, original, sometimes disconcerting notes maybe, but notes, which will renovate entirely this wonderful art of ours for the greatest benefit of French perfumery.
This being understood, the task of our young perfumers should be facilitated. Therefore, I advise them once again to establish for each floral or fancy note a table corresponding to said note and keeping in tabular form the top notes, modifiers and base notes compatible with the perfume they wish to create. Such tables are very valuable memoranda.

Having undertaken a study of chypre notes in part one, I am now giving, as an example, a table relating to such notes; although incomplete, it is illustrative of the method and can be used by students as a starting basis for a similar table of their own, established according to their personal tastes, since I have limited my own choice to substantially conventional materials.

This table includes a number of accessory products, which will be used eventually for varying the chypre note, according to the inspiration of the student perfumer. When I mentioned "accessory products" I referred to a wide variety of products from which can be selected the material which will usefully change the character of a basic accord, the constituents of which enter in high proportions in the overall perfume formulation, but which, owing to its character, cannot be used in large amounts. As is generally the case, there are exceptions to this rule, as previously illustrated. But no one would even consider formulating a basic accord proper, that is in accord between constituents at concentrations of the same order of magnitude, by using, for example, absolute oak moss in association with caraway, cascarilla, aldehyde C 14 or Galbanum. But, when used in reasonable amounts, the latter products can, as the case may be, become extremely useful for the purpose of imparting a specific character to creations. As a matter of fact, most accessory products belong to the series of modifier products, except a number of materials such as celery, cistus, aldehyde C 14 etc. that come under the base notes heading. To this table any available specialties that are apt to impart interesting modifications may be added.
Chypre

Top Notes

Sweet Orange
Bergamot
Linalyl Acetate
Geranyl Acetate
Rhodinol Acetate
Geraniol
Linalool
Bois De Rose
Etc.

Modifiers

Abolute Rose
Bulgarian Rose
Geranium
Neroli, Petitgrain
Absolute Civet, 10 % solution
Absolute Orange Flowers
Rhodol
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Phenyl Ethyl Acetate
Cinnamic Alcohol
Pine, Maritime, Sylvester
Styrax
Coriander
Ylang’s
Cassia
Cinnamon
Uguet 133 or Invar
Jasmin 1103
Cloves, Eugenol, Iso Eugenol
Etc.

Base Notes

Absolute Oak Moss
Patchouli
Vetiver & derivatives
Acetivenol
Sandalwood
Absolute Cistus colorless
Amber Liquid
Methyl Eugenol
Olibanum
 Orris Concrete
Ionones, Methyl Ionones
Clary Sage
Absolute Ambrette
Absolute Jasmine
Musk
Etc.

Accessory Producs

Bases or Specialties

Caraway
Galbanum
Costus
Juniperberries
Laurel Noble
Angelica Seeds
Hyssop
Aldehydes C9, C10, C11, C12, C14

Althenol, Selvone or Corona
Bouvardia 198
Corional
Cuir de Russie 18 - 167
Daltonia 1096
Tobacco Flower
Myrisia
Mousse Sylvestre, Mousse de Chypre
Mousse Poivree, Mousse JD Base
Mousse R
Pimenal 44 etc.
The table given above relates to conventional chypre perfumes, but the utilisable constituents may be varied ad infinitum, provided the standard chypre characteristics are maintained. It will be noted that coumarin was not mentioned among the base notes tabulated above; this is an intentional omission, to prevent the student from wandering away from the chypre note and creating a fougere type perfume. Lavender was omitted from the head notes for the same reason.

While on the subject, it should be mentioned that students in perfumery are very seldom capable of explaining clearly the difference there is in the formulation of conventional chypre, fougere, foin and trefle notes. The chief characteristics of such notes are summarized below for the purpose of preventing potential errors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chypre</th>
<th>Fougere</th>
<th>Foin</th>
<th>Trefle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Orange</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Anisic Aldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Oak Moss</td>
<td>Absolute Oak Moss</td>
<td>Absolute Oak Moss</td>
<td>Absolute Oak Moss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>Vetiver</td>
<td>Patchouli</td>
<td>Amyl Salicylate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Musks</td>
<td>Absolute Tonka Beans</td>
<td>Amyl Salicylate</td>
<td>Patchouli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coumarin</td>
<td>Coumarin</td>
<td>Musk Ambrette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coumarin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is apparent that the above working formulation is most incomplete, but it is a sound starting basis for the study of such notes and will give full scope to the students imagination and fantasy. The distinction between the four notes being fully established, we shall proceed with our study of the chypre note.

In the previously published paper only a few simple accords were given with an absolute oak moss basis. For the purpose of facilitating research work, a number of accords selected by our own students are given by way of examples on the next page. Although they are not particularly outstanding, such accords will permit a better understanding of the procedure previously set forth and can be used as a starting basis for fancy chypre notes, since conventional chypre perfumes were already discussed.

We shall proceed systematically, as previously, successively studying accords with 2, 3 and 4 products in addition to the artificial musk that cannot be dispensed with in any chypre note. It will be readily apparent that some of the accords given in the table are economically impractical because of the high cost of the various absolutes, but they should be mentioned so that their effect can be studied.

Quite obviously, such accords are endless. But many can be eliminated and the students choice limited to those he considers really worthwhile. In the above examples, we have interrupted the illustration of the method with accords containing four products, but the study could be carried on with 5, 6, 7 products or more with highly surprising and pleasant results.

How should one proceed? As far as I am concerned, I always carry out such tests volumetrically, in milliliters, using a graduated test tube, all products except the artificial musk being in 10% alcohol solution; thus, I can work very rapidly. Since the musks used are not soluble at 10% concentration, they are used, exceptional-
ly, in 1% alcohol solution; thus, when actually testing the formulation indicating musk ketone: 1, one should read: 10. This procedure permits very rapid evaluation of the olfactory character of an accord.

Accords for Fantasy Chypres

Simple Accords with three aroma materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>6 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Concrete Ambrette Seeds</td>
<td>4 Absolute Orange Flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>7 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Absolute Rose</td>
<td>3 Absolute Violet Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 7 6 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>6 4 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 3 4 Patchouli</td>
<td>4 5 Vetiver Bourbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1 1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 1 Musk Ketone or Ambrette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9 8 7 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>7 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 Irisantheme</td>
<td>3 Absolute Cistus Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1 1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accords with four aroma materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 3 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>6 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 3 Patchouli</td>
<td>2 Patchouli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 3 Absolute Orange Flowers</td>
<td>2 Absolute Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 3 Absolute Oakmoss
2 3 Absolute Rose
2 3 Patchouli
1 1 Musk Ketone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>3 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Vetiver</td>
<td>2 Vetiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Absolute Jasmin</td>
<td>3 Absolute Orange Flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
<th>3 Absolute Oak Moss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Vetiver</td>
<td>3 Vetiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Absolute Rose</td>
<td>3 Concrete Ambrette Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
<td>1 Musk Ketone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Sandalwood 3 Irisantheme
3 Absolute Orange Flowers 3 Absolute Orange Flowers
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Absolute Jasmin 3 Eugenol
3 Irisantheme 3 Absolute Jasmine
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Irisantheme 3 Irisantheme
3 Absolute Rose 3 Eugenol
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

Accords with five aroma materials:

3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Patchouli 3 Patchouli
3 Vetiver 3 Vetiver
2 Absolute Jasmine 3 Absolute Rose
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Vetiver 3 Patchouli
3 Sandalwood 3 Sandalwood
3 Absolute Orange Flower 3 Absolute Jasmine
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Irisantheme 3 Irisantheme
3 Vetiver 3 Patchouli
3 Absolute Orange Flower 3 Absolute Jasmine
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss 6 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Patchouli 2 Absolute Cistus Colorless
3 Eugenol 2 Irisantheme
3 Absolute Rose 2 Vetiver
1 Musk Ketone 1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss 3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Vetiver 3 Absolute Orange Flower
3 Absolute Jasmine 3 Patchouli
How should the actual smelling test be carried out? Although such a question may seem quite bizarre, it is nevertheless most important. Above all, do not use a smelling strip. Why? Because when smelling a perfume or some accord from the smelling strip, one does not in the least obtain even an approximation of the true scent of the perfume. The following anecdote will explain why I abandoned the use of the smelling strip for appraising new perfumes.

I happened to be visiting Lisbon, some 30 years ago, and was lunching out with our agent and his wife. I felt intrigued by the excellent scent of her perfume and finally asked for its name since I had no recollection of it. She laughed and answered this was a sample of one of my latest creations I had given her husband during my last visit. Paradoxically, I had not recognized "my own" perfume, being unfamiliar with its true full scent since

I had always appraised it from the smelling strip. This served to make me understand clearly that the smelling strip can in no way be used for effecting an overall evaluation of the perfume's true full scent. I became quite concerned with the problem and, when backing in Grasse, inquired about the sales of the product I had just discovered. And found out that sales orders represented substantial amounts. From this time on, I gave up using smelling strips for the evaluation of my own creations and henceforth used vaporization.

How should one vaporize a perfume undergoing olfactory evaluation? Many suitable devices are available, but I obtain the best results with a very simple cheap spraying device of the type commonly used by artists for spraying a very thin coating of clear varnish on charcoal or sanguine drawings. Thus, the perfume is vaporized for 5 to 7 seconds, in the center of a room, care being taken not to direct the perfume cloud onto the walls.

The room has been closed, and the experimenter returns to it after 2 or 3 minutes and can then effect olfactory evaluation of the resulting scented atmosphere. The immediate and precise sensation produced by the character of the perfume and especially by its fully developed scent, as it will be released under actual use conditions, is thus obtained; this achievement would not have been possible with a smelling strip.

In addition to this significant advantage, the perfumer will gain precious time with such tests, in contrast to the long hours necessary for full development of the perfume on the smelling strip, and which will have to elapse before a perfumer can properly appraise the main character of his new creation. Such vaporization produces the true fully developed scent, without any possible error, and permits immediate rearrangement of working formulas. A large number of olfactory evaluations are thus made possible, in contrast to the slow results obtained with the smelling strip. I have found this procedure fully satisfactory for almost 35 years.

On the other hand, it goes without saying that the smelling strip is indispensable and irreplaceable for the olfactory evaluation of perfumery brought materials.

This means of carrying out olfactory evaluations also has another advantage: I found out that certain per-
fumes offered to a potential buyer were sometimes rejected when smelled from a smelling strip, whereas vaporization of the same perfumes resulted in a sale. I wish to insist that student perfumers carry out this experiment when evaluating their creations. Surprising results will probably ensue, and many will be disappointed by perfumes they had rated as good when using a smelling strip and which appear rather indifferent on vaporization; but the contrary will also occur.

Perfumes and sales appeal

It should always be kept in mind that it is the true fully developed scent of a perfume, which is responsible for its sales appeal and which is the best of all advertising means for your creations. It is because of it that a woman purchases of perfume. As a matter of fact, perfumes are not selected but adopted by women various reasons can be found for this attitude.

One of the chief reasons, a woman buys a specific perfume is because it is "all the rage", being the latest creation of the fashionable couturier, and because, thus, she will be able to answer any inquiry with "it is X's new perfume!". But should no one react to her new perfume, should it be disregarded by her husband, her friends or her hairdresser, then she will promptly discarded for good. If, in contrast, from the day of the purchase, all complement her on her good taste in asked for the name of the perfume, she will feel flattered and will make it hers.

Women will also adopt a perfume they have smelled on a friend, having been able to appreciate its scented trail, or a perfume which has long been held in high repute. I have seen women refuse a high-grade perfume offered to them by the sales girl at the perfumery counter of a department store, and returned to purchase the same perfume a few minutes later. What are the reasons for such sudden change of opinion?

1. They may have evaluated the perfume on opening the perfume bottle. This was a gross error, since they could only smelled the very volatile top notes, which permitted in no way to detect the principal character of the perfume and: they remained ignorant of its fully developed scent.

2. They may have evaluated the perfume by casting a drop onto their ungloved hand, just as they would have tested a cream or lipstick, omitting to take into account the order due to their skin, or that imparted by the glove. This too rapid evaluation, carried out under poor conditions, has not made possible the perception of the scent characteristic of the perfume.

3. They have smelled the perfume on some friend, and this has settled their choice, having appreciated its true character. Such cases are very frequent.

Limitations of "panel" testing

As a matter of fact, I have often remarked how in capable woman was to pass judgment on the perfume. Early in my career, I used to make the gross mistake of giving samples of my newly created perfumes to women chosen among the more fashionable and clever of my friends and of requesting their advice on the olfactory value of my gift. As a result, I often had to listen to utterly senseless criticism. Faced by such incompetence, I decided to stop asking for advice on the value of my creations. I merely offered a bottle of my new perfume
and quietly waited for any reactions that might come unsolicited. If, after a few days, nothing came of it, I decided my perfume was a "Frost" and merely wrote it off. But if, on the contrary, as soon as the perfume was "tried on", I was told, "my dear, this perfume is wonderful, sensational, they are all asking for its name" then I felt sure my perfume was good and could become a success. And 99 times out of 100 it was a success. Vox populi.

This is the reason I am entirely opposed to panel tests, which are so extensively used in the United States when a perfume is to be evaluated. The panel tests, just as the smelling strip, should be used only for the evaluation of raw materials. My conclusion will be the following: never ask a woman for her opinion on the perfume you have just created. She will feel embarrassed and you will lead yourself open to great disappointments.

At the early stages of my career, I was full of great illusions and firmly believed all my wishes would come true. Far too often was I sure of having created wonders, which, in fact, were nothing to speak of. The only sure guide is vaporization, which will provide true information on the olfactory value of perfumes.

New horizons

I hope the few illustrative examples given above will help my young colleagues to find an answer to their questions, and make them the more eager to go on with their research without restricting their work to mere imitations, which will not help them progress rapidly in their chosen art of creative perfumery. I have set forth some of the discoveries I made in the course of my long career. My young friends will arrive at the same discoveries by dint of hard work and olfactory research and will, every time, feel elevated at finding new horizons for future creative work; such discoveries will sustain their young enthusiasm which will make of them excellent creative perfumers.

In the previous parts of this paper I've shown how beginners in the art of perfumery may undertake their apprenticeship in a simple and lively manner, which makes it possible for them to formulate well-balanced, basic "Accords" at an early stage in their studies, and to modify such Accords with materials selected according to their own taste and imagination.

In the present paper, I intend to consider the problems involved in the search for modifiers and top notes. Of a more fugitive nature than base notes, these are indeed the materials that offer full scope to a perfumer's fancy and make it possible for him to impart to perfume formulations the original, unexpected and zestful character that will arouse the interest of potential users and eventually direct their choice.

It is quite apparent that here, again, all conceivable combinations are possible, or almost possible, since in perfumery, as in many other fields, everything is but a matter of discrimination, of selection, and, essentially, of proportions. Since the study of top notes and of modifiers will lead us to define more accurately the conditions under which floral notes and fast evaporating essential oils or chemicals should be used, we shall not limit our study to a discussion of perfumes alone, but shall also consider the broader aspects of the formulation of Colognes, which are more commonly and more readily used and possess the advantage of being less expensive.

Research into Modifiers

It is no easy matter to set forth absolute rules when dealing with a field where freedom of expression and
individual preferences are the major factors contributing to the success of creations. This field, however, has certain limitations that are readily defined, easy to comply with and that merely have to be kept in mind to maintain control over immoderate flights of imagination. Indeed, while modifiers may have a rather noticeable effect on basic Accords, they should not modify the main character of the perfume. They should affect the transition between the top notes and the basic Accords. Therefore, it should be remembered that they should not exceed 20 to 25\% of the total weight of the composition, since an excess could be detrimental to the so carefully established basic Accord and would severely interfere with its lasting character.

Within the above limitations, the use of such materials is unrestricted by absolute rules. One may employ either currently available materials such as essential oils or perfumery chemicals, or more elaborate products such as synthetic flower type perfumes, e.g. Jasmine, lilac, Lily of the Valley, Rose, Carnation, and the like, or any other type of compound, used singly or in combination. Freedom of choice. Freedom of expression.

However, while it may seem both difficult and undesirable to direct any research in this field into set channels, a suitable knowledge of the conditions under which the various classes of materials available can be used will greatly helped the perfumer's choice.

In this connection, we should open a parenthesis with respect to synthetic perfumes* (the term "synthetic perfume" is here intended to refer to a compounded perfumes such as Rose, Jasmine or Muguet "synth." and not of course to a straightforward perfumery synthetic.

A given synthetic perfume may, according to circumstances, serve as a modifier or as base note. The part played by it is dependent on the amount used in the formulation. Indeed: a synthetic perfume is a complete perfume, that is, containing its own top notes, modifiers and characteristic base notes. Therefore, and it is desired to impart a floral character too perfume, the synthetic Lily of the Valley, Lilac, Hyacinth, Rose or other perfumes selected should be used in large amounts in the formulation. On the other hand, when the same products are meant to play the role of modifiers, they should be present in more reduced amounts. The following examples are given for illustrative purposes.

This is a very simple suggestion for a formulation wherein the fundamental or basic character of the perfume is provided by Lilac and Muguet synthetic perfumes.

Top Note - Bergamot

Modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geranium from Grasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ylang Nossi Be extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldehyde C - 12 MNA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base Note

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilac 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muguet 113 or Muguet Invar JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldehyde C 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk Ambrette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the next formulation, Muguet Invar or Muguet 113 or used in the capacity of modifiers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Note</th>
<th>Bergamot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Modifiers     | Absolute Rose or Synthetic Rose  
               | Ylang Nossi Be Extra  
               | Muguet Invar or Muguet 113 |
| Base Note     | Althenol or Selvone  
               | Acetivenol or Vetivery Acetate  
               | Sandalwood Oil Extra  
               | Absolute Jasmine  
               | Musk Ambrette |

A somewhat special case one should mention here is that of Rose type synthetic perfumes. Because of the relatively volatile components used in such formulations, they are seldom employed as base notes, but play the role of modifiers in fancy perfumes.

It is apparent that any simple notes of suitable character for the desired perfume may be used as modifiers; but a large variety of tones can also be obtained by using synthetic perfumes in combination, as in the following examples:

a)  
Jasmin 1103  
Fleur d’Oranger 1103  

b)  
Oeillet 25  
Rose d’Orient 22644  

c)  
Jasmin 1103  
Muguet Invar  

d)  
Muguet Invar  
Rose de Mai 68  

e)  
Fleur d’Oranger 1103  
Muguet 113  

f)  
Jasmin 1103  
Lilac 183 etc. etc.  

Either one of these products being used in predominant proportion, or both products being used in equal parts. It goes without saying that to such combinations of synthetic perfumes may be added various products selected from the group of modifiers tabulated under the appropriate heading in the table set forth previously, where perfumery raw materials are listed according to their rate of evaporation.
Research into a head notes

One will proceed as described with respect to basic Accords, with the advantage that the field of investigation is fairly large and that the fancy of each perfumer is given still wider scope since interesting results are most generally obtained. The very great ease with which raw materials belonging to this class or used is due to the fact that such products possess a fairly generally pleasant note, and are practically always mutually compatible. Hence, disastrous combinations are practically impossible!

One will merely refer to the table mentioned above, where perfumery materials are tabulated according to evaporation rates, to find suitable constituents for an extremely large variety of top notes. It is unnecessary to devote too much effort to the formulation of a top Accord compatible with the modifiers and the basic Accord already selected. The responsibility for such liaison work devolves on the modifier components. In this respect, the various tests effected with a satisfactorily established formulation show that the modifier components can be changed as desired, while maintaining the original top and basic Accords, and that most pleasant results will often be obtained thereby. Examples of such modifications were given in part one of the series of articles.

For illustrative purposes, some examples of studies for top notes are given in tabular form in the adjacent columns. (Below)

Combinations studied as top notes

Accords with two aroma materials.

| 6 Lemon  | 6 Sweet Orange |
| 4 Lavender | 4 Petitgrain Fr., Paraguay |
| 8 Sweet Orange | 8 Sweet Orange |
| 2 Marjoram | 2 Tarragon |
| 6 Lavender | 6 Lavender |
| 4 Petitgrain Fr. Paraguay | 6 Tangerine |
| 5 6 Sweet Orange | 6 7 Coriander |
| 5 4 Lavender | 4 3 Sweet Orange |
| 8 5 Bergamot | 7 2 Hyssop |
| 2 5 Sweet Fennel | 3 8 Coriander |
| 7 3 4 Hyssop | 8 7 3 Juniperberries |
| 3 7 6 Verbena | 2 3 7 Bay |
| 6 4 1 Bois de Rose | 9 4 3 Bergamot |
| 4 6 9 Juniperberries | 1 6 7 Tarragon |
7 4 1 Bergamot 8 5 2 6 Bergamot
3 6 9 Tangerine 2 5 8 4 Basil

8 7 8 4 Lavender 8 7 4 2 Basil
2 3 4 6 Bergamot 2 3 6 8 Verbena

8 5 4 3 Coriander Etc.
4 5 6 7 Tangerine

Accords with three aroma materials.

2 Lavender 6 Lemon
2 Sweet Orange 3 Lavender
4 Bergamot 3 Bergamot

3 Lemon 3 Lemon
6 Tangerine 3 Bergamot
3 Petitgrain Fr. Paraguay 3 Bois De Rose

3 6 3 3 Bergamot 3 6 3 3 Bergamot
3 3 6 3 Basil 3 3 6 3 Basil
3 3 3 6 Bois De Rose 3 3 3 6 Coriander

3 6 3 3 Bergamot 3 6 3 3 Bergamot
3 3 6 3 Basil 3 3 6 3 Basil
3 3 3 6 Geranium 3 3 3 6 Neroli etc.

Accords with four aroma materials.

2 Lemon 2 Bergamot
2 Neroli 2 Lemon
6 Bergamot 6 Sweet Orange
2 Verbena 2 Tangerine

6 Lavender 2 Lemon
2 Petitgrain Fr. Paraguay 2 Neroli
2 Bois De Rose 6 Bergamot
2 Sweet Orange 2 Verbena

2 Bergamot 3 6 Lavender
2 Lemon 3 2 Bergamot
6 Verbena 3 2 Sweet Orange
2 Lavender 3 2 Geranium, etc.
In some cases, the percentage of head products will be reduced when the modifiers have a sufficiently powerful odor to impart an interesting and pleasant aroma on opening the bottle. Such is fairly often the case when the overall effect of the modifier components is of a satisfactorily rising character, as in the following examples:

**Top Note**
Lavender 40 %

**Modifiers**
Neroli Bigarade Petals Extra
Ylang Ylang Nossi-Be Extra

Lavender alone will be a suitable top note, and the perfume will exhibit increased lasting properties because of the reduced ratio of highly volatile head products.

The few examples set forth above are sufficient to show the extent to which the combinations of compounds may be varied, and to make when fully understand the great importance of top notes in perfumery. Indeed, the most volatile perfumery materials such as citrus oils or Lavender’s, for example, are the first perfume components perceived by the users olfactory mucosa and often those components that are responsible for holding the attention of the potential purchaser, the effect produced being all the more favorable as fresh smelling and relatively evanescent materials are used.

This series of articles was published in the 1968 yearbook issue of the publication "Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics" and is available at many libraries across the country. To find a library near you, search on www.worldcat.org.

**Colognes**

Our present topic leads us quite naturally to discuss the formulation of colognes which, predominantly, consist of highly volatile top notes.

Indeed, conventional colognes are predominantly toilet goods that should have an odor lacking in tenacity, either because said odor should be just sufficient to add to the overall pleasant feeling of cleanliness, or because it should not detrimentally affect one’s regular perfume. It is understood that modifiers and base notes may be added to cologne formulations, for the purpose of imparting more lasting properties to such compositions, but, nevertheless, such materials should always be used with moderation in colognes.

The main constituents used in the formulation of colognes are set forth in tabular form below, the table being only given for illustrative purposes and as an indication of the work that can be undertaken by any student in perfumery.
Raw Materials for Cologne Formulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Notes</th>
<th>Modifiers</th>
<th>Base Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bois De Rose</td>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>Clary Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linalool</td>
<td>Petigrain, ex Bergamot-tree</td>
<td>Ionones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangerine</td>
<td>Petigrain ex Paragon</td>
<td>Methyl Ionones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Orange</td>
<td>Petigrain ex Lemon-tree</td>
<td>Orris Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citron</td>
<td>Petigrain, ex Tangerine tree</td>
<td>Sandalwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavenders</td>
<td>Petigrain Bigarade</td>
<td>Cassia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot</td>
<td>Tansy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavandin</td>
<td>Petigrain Fr. Grasse</td>
<td>Yara-Yara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>Geraniums, African &amp; Bourbon</td>
<td>Benzyl Salicylate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Orange</td>
<td>Hyssop</td>
<td>Resinoid No. 1 Benzoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Fennel</td>
<td>Lemongrass</td>
<td>Resinoid No. 1 Balsam Tolu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Fennel</td>
<td>Cloves Bourbon</td>
<td>Resinoid No. 1 Balsam Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citral</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Bromysrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragon</td>
<td>Wild Thyme</td>
<td>Methyl Naphthyl Ketone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>Neroli Bigarade Petals</td>
<td>Artificial Musks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram</td>
<td>Iso Eugenol</td>
<td>Coumarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linalyl Acetate</td>
<td>Methyl Cinnimate</td>
<td>Vanillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terpinyl Acetate</td>
<td>Ylang Ylang</td>
<td>Absolute Tonka Beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etc.</td>
<td>Ethyl Cinnimate</td>
<td>Vetiveryl Acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methyl Iso Eugenol</td>
<td>Vetiver ( Java &amp; Bourbon )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methyl Eugenol</td>
<td>Acetivenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Absolute Cistus Labdanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phixia ( Hydroxycitronellal )</td>
<td>Olibanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aldehydes C9 C10, C11, C12</td>
<td>Opoponax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methyl Nonyl Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>Argeol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aldehyde C 12 MNA</td>
<td>Indolene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Hibiscolide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Absolute Orange Flowers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geranyl Acetate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geraniol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citronellol</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citronellall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinnamyl Acetate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Etc.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Essential Oil Guide
In spite of the pleasant note of most constituents, it is difficult to create a "good" Cologne, that is, a cologne that will have sales appeal. Again -I beg to be forgiven, but cannot help repeating myself! -the personal touch of the perfumer creator will be determining. A perfumer's technical know-how and olfactory memory will serve to produce a well-balanced formulation. But the perfumer's fancy, his sense of humor sometimes, his desire to promote some flash of interest and amusement, and his deep rooted love for his art will lead him more safely than any so-called recipe to hit on an immediately popular formulation... popularity being the mark of a "good" Cologne.

Types of accord with 2, 3 and four products are given. They serve only as an indication, and as a basis for more elaborate studies. It goes without saying that top notes and modifiers may be included in the accords set forth and, thus, increase the already large scope possibilities offered in this field.

The last accord set forth leads us to a much more rapid method of research that makes it possible to dispense with the long tedious search for accords, which, in colognes, seem to be inexhaustible!

Cologne Formulation: Accords with two aroma materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bergamot</th>
<th>Lemon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bergamot</th>
<th>Lemon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bergamot</th>
<th>Lavender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Petitgrain Fr. Grasse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bergamot</th>
<th>Wild Thyme</th>
<th>Argeol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Sweet Orange</th>
<th>Neroli Bigarade Petals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Verbena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cologne Formulations with three aroma materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bergamot</th>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Sweet Orange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lavender</th>
<th>Petitgrain Fr. France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Lavender</th>
<th>Tangerine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Lavender</th>
<th>Sweet Orange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lemon</th>
<th>Petitgrain Fr. Grasse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cologne Formulations with four aroma materials.

| 6 Lemon | 6 Lemon |
| 2 Lavender | 2 Petitgrain Fr. Grasse |
| 2 Bergamot | 2 Bergamot |
| 2 Neroli Bigarade Petals | 2 Bois De Rose |
| 2 Petitgrain Fr. Grasse | 3 Beramot |
| 6 Geranium African | 3 Lavender |
| 2 Bois De Rose | 3 Sweet Orange |
| 2 Verbena | 3 Geranium African |
| 2 Bergamot | 2 Bergamot |
| 2 Lemon | 2 Lemon |
| 6 Sweet Orange | 2 Lavender |
| 2 Tangerine | 2 Bois De Rose |
| 2 6 Bergamot | 2 2 Bergamot |
| 2 2 Lemon | 6 2 Lemon |
| 2 2 Sweet Orange | 2 2 Sweet Orange |
| 6 2 Lavender | 2 6 Bois de Rose Etc. |

Accords with five aroma materials.

| 6 2 2 Bergamot | Etc. |
| 2 2 2 Lemon |
| 2 6 2 Sweet Orange |
| 2 2 2 Petitgrain Grasse |
| 2 2 6 Lavender |

My advice is to use the following procedure: on the basis of the listed accords, one will choose four standard raw materials selected from those printed in italics, in the table giving the main constituents of colognes. Formulations comprising the four products elected will be established. For example, as follows: (a)

| 6 2 2 2 Bergamot |
| 2 6 2 2 Lemon |
| 2 2 6 2 Sweet Orange |
| 2 2 2 6 Neroli Bigarade Petals or Petitgrain (Grasse) |
It is understood that the above ratios of components are given only for illustrative purposes, and these may be modified as desired. These various combinations will form a number of valuable compositions that can be used as basis for good Cologne formulations.

To the above accord (a), formed from four products, will be added another conventional cologne component such as lavender, the formula (b) (see chart below) being thus obtained.

In this manner, one will obtain interesting accords constituting most satisfactory conventional type colognes that could be used as such.

After a given accord is selected, with suitable ratios of components, any additional constituents such as verbena may be used, resulting in a new formulation (c).

As previously stated, suitable ratios between constituents will be selected for the formulation of the latter accord, and a seventh conventional cologne component such as geranium African or Bourbon, for example, will be added. On the basis of this new formulation (d) one will obtain novel combinations by using varied ratios between components. A number of valuable compositions will result from each of the (a), (b), (c) and (d) formulations, although no strict rule is involved in the method outlined above. If desired, small amounts of artificial musks such as musk ketone, musk ambrette, hibiscolide, Lactone MC15 and the like will be added to the compositions.

In addition to conventional type colognes, there are also fancy type so-called Imperial, Russian, Royal, Amber colognes that are merely conventional colognes modified with additional components such as those listed below.
For a better understanding of the method used, a general scheme is given to show how, starting from formulation (d.), many modifications of one and the same formula can be obtained.
Absolute From Chassis

When the flowers are removed in the daily batches from the greased trays ' ( Chassis ) ', some fat will adhere to these exhausted flowers. The fat contains perfume oil. Extraction of the flowers with a hydrocarbon type of solvent will isolate the perfumed fat as a concrete de chassis, from which an absolute from chassis is obtained produced by alcohol extraction, chilling and evaporation.

Absolute From Distillation Water

During the steam or water distillation of geranium oil, lavandin, neroli, petitgrain, rose, etc., the distillation waters contains significant amounts of dissolved or dispersed odorous matter which will not readily separate. Such distillation waters are often extracted with petroleum ether or benzene. After solvent recovery the residual distillation water concrete is extracted with alcohol or it may be used as it come from the first extraction. Lavender water absolute, rose water absolute are prepared this way. These absolutes are practically terpeneless, and consists mainly of water soluble components of the essential oil in the plant material. In certain cases these are the missing links between absolutes and essential oils from the same plant material. Water absolutes present highly interesting perfume notes which are often missing or wanted in essential oils or perfume bases.

Absolute From Pommade

Pommade absolutes are prepared in the same way as described under absolute from concrete, but the starting material in this case is a pommade.

Absolute Oil

Usually refers to the steam distillate part of an absolute. Very few if any absolute oils are commercially available. They are, however, frequently prepared in analytical laboratories. In order to establish data of the constituents of an absolute as compared to the corresponding essential oil. Absolute oils often display the most refined notes of its fragrance.

Absolutes

Absolutes are obtained from concretes or resinoids. They are diluted in Ethanol, and the alcoholic solutions are than usually cooled down to 15 C and filtered to remove any waxes. The filtrates are then concentrated by dis-
tillation under reduced pressure to eliminate the ethanol.

Accord

Analogous to the musical terminology where several keys are combined to create a single tone, which is part of a complete composition. An accord in perfumery is a balanced complex of three or four notes which lose their individual identity to create a completely new unified odor impression.

Adaption

Change in the sensitivity of the olfactory receptors, due to continuous or frequently repeated stimulus, and leading to fatigue.

Adulteration

Terms like sophistication, cutting, diluting, boquetting, rounding off are terms used to describe plain adulteration. Even terms like casting, enabling are used for the disfiguration of an essential oil. Synthetic perfume materials are supposed to enhance and support the use of natural raw materials, not to replace them. The synthetic chemicals present a certain challenge to nature, and the perfumer can assist nature in her fight by utilizing the synthetic materials of the natural raw materials. If the odor of the perfumery effect is in agreement with the customers standards there is no reason to talk of adulteration: The oil is then worth the full price of a true natural oil, and the adulterations if any has not been a means of direct economical gain. In certain cases there is a need for boquettage. Sometimes as a result of distillation there is certain off top notes. Other examples are common still notes which could be present in freshly distilled oils or in the drums of crude oils which are kept closed for a long time. Essential oils from primitive stills, from direct fire stills, and in general oils from warmer countries contain substantial amount of water. When the oils are sent to colder countries the oil separates. Examples: bois de rose, citronella, geranium, petitgrain oil. The off notes are subdued or eliminated by addition of one or more perfume materials which may conceal the putrid notes. The later water or decay note may after be eliminated by aeration, washing, drying, filtration, conditioning. A redistillation will also eliminate the water content in these natural oils.

Aerosol

Method of instantly dispersing various products including perfumes, which uses a pressurized system. Various types of propellant can be employed.

Aging

Aging is a natural unavoidable phenomenon.

Alcohol

Ethanol is generally the neutral solvent used as the basis of alcohol preparations.
Aldehyde

Aldehydes have very powerful synthetic products which, quite apart from their intrinsic odor readily facilitate diffusion in compositions. Aliphatic aldehydes are particularly used in perfumery. The discovery of aldehydes provided creators with a new palette of fragrances. Their distinctive use is the basis of perfumes of the aldehydic type. For the perfumer aldehydic notes and modern aldehydic fragrances are those which contain fatty aldehydes in sufficient concentration to contribute to the character of a fragrance. Some of the most famous perfumes in modern times have used aldehydes in daring and original ways. But aldehydes alone do not make up a complete blend. An aldehydic fragrance is a floral bouquet harmonized with a complex of fatty aldehydes which contribute to a fragrance blend.

Amber

Derived from a fir tree one of the oldest and hardest fossil resins. Processed into a sticky and honey like substance, its smoky, tar like odor is ideal for leather bases. As a descriptive term, amber refers to fragrances which are dramatic, warm and powdery.

Ambergris

This almost legendary product was a valued article of trade in early civilization where there were many different beliefs about its origin and its powers. Today we know that ambergris is produced by the sperm whale as a result of a preference for cuttle fish. Apparently, the cuttle fish's beak irritates the stomach of the whale and around this irritation a growth or calculus emerges; the beginning of ambergris. The best quality ambergris is grey in color, but there are also brown, white and black varieties. Alcoholic solutions of ambergris are aged for long periods before being used as a fixative and to add a smoothness to a finished extract. The note imparted to a fragrance blend is complex. A dry undertone of unequalled tenacity.

Ambre

Perfumes with very strong sweet, powdered vanilla, cistus labdanum animal notes have been grouped together under the heading Ambre, sometimes called Oriental.

Analysis

Physiochemical decomposition of a fragrant product to establish its nature or identify its constituents.

Animal

The only animals of practical interest to the perfumer are the Musk Deer, Beaver, Civet Cat, and the Whale. Therefore an animal odor is one that is reminiscent of either Musk Tonkin, Castoreum, Civet, Ambergris, and contains a warm vibrant nuance.
Anosmia

The medical term describing the total absence of the sense of smell, ie., the inability to detect or recognize any vapor. This is commonly the result of damage to the olfactory bulb which is the area of the central nervous system that carries odor information to the brain. It can occur temporarily after the intake of antibiotics and other drugs. Result from infections, particularly following an influenza like illness, head injuries, congenital abnormalities or be associated with severe allergic reactions. Decreased sexual function can also be an impairment associated with anosmia. Anosmia occurs more frequently than total loss of taste. Anosmia has been reported to occur in about two percent of the people with smell problems based, upon results obtained in a large group of patients with various taste and smell dysfunctions.

Apocrines

A type of sweat gland found in specific areas of the body. The secretions of these glands contribute to sexual and body scent and influence the odor characteristics of ones fragrance.

Application

The proper manner of usage of fragrance to assure depth and character on the skin. It is achieved by layering: first splash toilet water all over the body; then smooth or spray perfume on all pulse points to emphasize fragrance impact much the way color highlights the face. Since fragrance rises, it should always be applied from the ankles up before one dresses.

To Apportion

To determine the most satisfactory proportions of the various constituents in a mixture so as to obtain the most harmonious olfactory result.

Aroma

A term used particularly in the area of food. Organoleptic quality taking taste and smell into account.

Aromatherapy

Pertaining to the emotional and psychological effects achieved through the inhalation of aromatic essential oils obtained from certain herbs, flowers, fruits etc., some of which are found in fine fragrances. Some scents are said to induce relaxation and tranquility. Others such as clove, ginger, and jasmin are considered aphrodisiacs. Bergamot, orange flower, pine needle, oakmoss and rosemary are used for relaxants while carnation and heliotrope are believed to have stimulating effects on the body. The art of modifying the emotions through the inhalation of aromatic essential oils is an ancient art rooted in Rome and Greece.
Aromatic

Aromatic chemical product: Synthetic product used in perfumery & food aromas. Aromatic plants: Plants from which natural constituents can be extracted for use in perfumery. Aromatic effect: Given by a combination of natural and synthetic products with a predominately camphoraceous type odor.

Attar

Derived from the ancient Persian verb, " to smell sweet ". The term refers to any perfume oil obtained by distillation, particularly that of the rose.

Artificial

Result of work reconstituting a note for a given product, as opposed to the natural product.

Balance

A fragrance whose components have been so carefully blended together that no one aromatic body or effect is readily identifiable is said to be in balance. In creating a blend, the perfumer always seeks a perfectly balanced composition which results in one harmonious sensory experience.

Balsam

A balsam is a natural raw material exuded from a tree or a plant; the balsam may be either a physiological or a pathological product of a plant. Balsams are resinous masses, semi solid materials or viscous liquids, insoluble in water, completely or almost completely soluble in ethyl alcohol, but only partly soluble in hydrocarbons. A balsam is characterized by its high content of benzoic acid, benzoates, cinnamic acid or cinnimates. Benzoin is not entirely soluble in alcohol, and it could be considered a balsam which has been rendered less soluble through age and subsequent resinfication. Accordingly most true balsams are those which can be obtained immediately by incisions in trees. Older exudations are usually resinous and less aromatic.

Balsamic

Balsams are natural exudations from trees and plants. Although balsams are resinous masses, they differ from resins. They contain high percentages of benzoates, and cinnimates. A balsamic odor has a mild sweet, vanilla note with a slightly woody background.

Base

Many perfumes are built upon a base which is a blend of aromatic chemicals and natural oils. This base is often said to form the heart or basic character of the composition. It is a precompound constituent which facilitates the development of a perfume by a creator. Base notes are products of low volatility and high tenacity.
Base Note

Represents, the final phase of the perfume which persists after evaporation of the leading notes and core note. In other words the heart or final expression of the fragrance which develops on the skin.

Bath Gels

A foaming and lathering product to be used to cleanse the body by direct application to the bath water. They usually contain emollient oils and are an excellent vehicle for fragrance.

Bath Oils

A product designed to be added to the bath water or used when showering. Provides fragrance, moisturizers and emollients for the body. Generally there are three categories of bath oils; floating - the oil floats on the surface of the water; dispersing - the oil is solubilized in the water and foamy the oil is combined with foamy or bubbly ingredients. Bath oils for people who shower are designed to be applied directly to the skin.

Bath Powder

A fragrances powder designed to be applied to the body to absorb moisture, provide lubricity and sometimes emolliency. Bath powder or dusting powder is usually applied with a powder puff, whereas talcs are usually applied from a shaker container. Sometimes antibacterial agents are incorporated into the base of talcs, to aid in prevention of body odor.

Bath Salts

Water soluble salts with fragrance and sometimes emollients. Designed to provide a relaxing bathing experience.

Biology

Plant botany life science studying the reproductive cycle of plant species.

Biotechnology

Product of genetic research method of obtaining fragrant molecules by a biological route.

Bitter

An effect described as a metallic greenness completely devoid of any sweetness. This effect is difficult to describe, but it can be vividly demonstrated by an examination of the oil of galbanum.

Blend

Any harmonious mixture of fragrance materials.
Blender

Hercolyn D a synthetic resin is often employed in perfumery as an inexpensive blender, fixative in many types of low cost fragrances particularly those designed for household products.

Blotter Strips

Highly absorbent paper of a special quality. Cut into fine strips and intended for dipping into a starting material or composition. The strips allow professionals; chemists, perfumer creators, evaluators, vendors, etc., to evaluate the material, or composition by smelling in terms of its quality and to follow any changes.

Body

Body refers to a collective whole or totality as well as to a fullness, and richness such as a musical tone. It's a basic perfume description to describe the middle note or theme of the composition. Perfumery has adopted the later definition, describing both as the main fragrance theme, of which the heart is a part.

Body Lotion

A fragrance emulsion product to smooth, moisturize and prevent dry irritated skin. Most body lotion is the oil in water type which feels cool when applied to the skin. It is non greasy, and non oily and is an excellent vehicle for fragrance.

Bouquet

The dominant theme that expresses well known flower types. The perfumer gives originality and vibrance to it through a blend of other notes from the palette of fragrance materials. As a description, bouquet denotes a subtle, well rounded blend of two or more fragrance complexes.

Buyer Beware

The operating policy whereby an essential oil or other raw material is offered to a customer without guarantees, and the onus is on the customer to assess it’s purity or status.

Calyx

Is the outer protective covering of a flower, consisting of a series of leaf like, usually green segments called sepals. A fragrance based on calyx is normally a nice delicate green theme centered around muguet, lily and jasmin with a fruity top note of peach, melon, or apple.

Camphoraceous

Is a perfume raw material generally based on a cool, menthol like odor. The essential oil eucalyptus, and camphene are excellent examples of camphoraceous.
Carnation

A flower cultivated in the south of France which imparts a spicy, clove like odor to a fragrance. Carnation imbues a fragrance blend with a warm, sensuous note. White carnation flowers are preferred for their more robust scent.

Castor (Castoreum)

An animal fixative, it is derived from Canadian or Russian beaver. A creamy secretion found in a two pear shaped membraneous sacs of both the male and female which are dried upon removal and the secretion taken in the form of a resinous substance. It is used in the form of a tincture prepared by rubbing down with orris root or clean sand, macerating for a time with ten to twenty times its weight of ninety percent alcohol and careful filtration.

Categories

There are nine basic fragrance categories:

1. Single floral
2. Floral Bouquet
3. Spicy
4. Citrus
5. Oriental Blend
6. Modern Blend
7. Green
8. Woodsy - Mossy
9. Fruity

Character

What makes a note, harmony or perfume distinctive or singular.

Chemical

An adjective used to describe either a complex fragrance or single aromatic product which has an odor which cannot be utilized. A compound with too few aromatic materials held in improper balance often possesses an odor best described as chemical.

Chromatography

Scientific method of analysis for identification of perfumery components.
Chypre

The name comes from the perfume so named by Francois Coty when it was first marketed in 1917. The success of Chypre made it a leader of a large group of perfumes. A fragrance blend defined as heavy and clinging with a flowery characteristic. Oakmoss, patchouli, sandalwood and vetiver are typical to most chypre blends. Blends may consists of orris, calamus, clary sage and tarragon. The floral notes are rendered from jasmin, rose and cassis. Generous additions of citrus oil are required to impart a lift to the fragrance.

Citrus

The meaning of citrus is clear. These are citrus compounds obtained by the expression of the rind from many different types. The term applies to a group of fruits including the orange, lemon, lime, mandarin, tangerine, bergamot, grapefruit, and others. It is one of the few descriptive terms that is universally defined within the perfume industry. A citrus odor is one that is reminiscent of citrus fruits. A citrus note imparts a sharp, clean scent, and may be added to a fragrance blend for a top note. The first Eau De Cologne for men and women belong to this group.

Classical

Classical related to the ancient Greeks and Roman worlds, particularly their literature, art, architecture and ideals. The achievements of these civilizations are respected for having retained meaning and relevance over many centuries. They have stood the test of time. Classical fragrances are also considered time tested. These fragrances are well balanced, artistic creations that parallel the classical worlds emphasis on symmetry and preparation. After long public acceptance such fragrances become classic. New fragrance developments that are similar in type and effect are considered classical because of the relationship to a time tested standard.

Classification

Of perfumes methodical catalogue of goups of perfumes according to this character.

Classification of Materials

Certain types of odor occur in botanical materials from species of the same botanical family. Arctander has preferred to go strictly by alphabetical order using the most common commercial names as entries. The Latin name is used when confusion exists. A classification according to botanical relationship would group the following materials:

Rhizomes - Ginger, Galanga, Cucurcuma
Flowers - Broom, Cassie, Mimosa
Fruits - Anise and Fennel
Herbs - Lavender, Rosemary, Cassie, Patchouli
Roots - Angelica, and Lovage
Flowers - Camomile, Everlasting
Such a grouping could be perfectly justified and reasonable, but the system would also include a grouping such as this:

Flowers - Baronia, and Neroli  
Oleo Resin - Elemi, Opoponax  
Leaves - Pimento Leaf, Clove Leaf, Cinnamon Leaf  
Fruits - Carrot and Coriander  
Herbs - Origanum, Patchouli, Hyssop

In above examples the subjects are identical parts of various plants from the same family. The differences can become wilder.

Herbs, Roots, Leaves - Citronella, and Vetiver  
Bulbs, & Flowers - Garlic & Hyacinth  
Rhizome & Flower - Ginger & Longoza  
Flower & Fruit - Champaca & Star Anise  
Bark & Wood - Cinnamon Bark & Sassafras  
Wood & Flower - Amyris & Boronia

As a result of the above complexity I found the easiest way to list fragrance raw materials is by alphabetical sequential listing.

Cloudy

Said of perfumes which are not clear. Mixing glycerin with citrus oils will generally result in this effect.

Cloying

The perfumer can use the word to describe cloying usually with one or two odor effects. One, extreme or excessive sweetness. Two, the ability of a scent to linger long after contact. Another source indicates an odor that satiates the senses beyond a natural desire, setting up irritability or a desire to escape, usually an excessive sweetness.

Coeur

Heart or body of a fragrance or raw material.

Coir De Russia

Name of perfumes inspired by the odor of Russian leather boots rendered impermeable by Birch Tar Oil.

Colouration

Colored effect obtained either naturally from certain components in the formula or by the addition of colouring
agents.

Commercial Essential Oils

Essential oils available in quantity, which it is understood, are not necessarily pure.

Commonelle

Discriminating blend of batches of essential oils or other raw materials designed to ensure consistent quality for a given period.

Composer

Originally someone who composed music. By extension, the term is used to designate the person who creates olfactory harmonies.

Composition

A composition is a finished mixture of a combination of products, natural, synthetic, and bases. The name is used to indicate the product obtained as the culmination of creative work.

Compound

An aroma industry term for a fragrance mixture, often with more components than a blend, and liable to comprise (mainly) synthetics. Do not confuse with substance.

Concentrate

Indicates the composition as it occurs at the end of the preparation procedure. Weighing the different product defined in the formula established by the perfume creator. Depending on the final product concentrates are then incorporated into ethanol for the manufacture of extraits, Eau De Toilette, etc.

To Concentrate

To increase the effect or power of fragrant components in a perfumed product.

Concrete

A concrete is a prepared perfumery material. The concretes are extracted from non resinous or low resinous natural raw materials in a method of extraction similar to that of the resinoids. The natural raw materials from which concretes are prepared are almost exclusively of vegetable origin: bark, flower, herb, leaf, roots etc. Concretes are prepared from previously live materials while resinoids are extracted from plant exudation. Concretes are thus representative of the natural raw material in the sense that they contain all the hydrocarbon soluble matter, while water and water extractive materials has been left out. Plant tissue, fibers, cellulose etc.,
have also been left out. The resulting concrete is soluble only to a certain degree in perfume oils and other liquid perfume materials.

Concretes are usually solid, waxy, non-crystalline masses which on standing may deposit crystals of almost pure constituents from the extract. The concretes contain higher fatty acids, frequently lauric and myristic acid. They contain large amounts of alcohol soluble matter known as absolute. The amount of absolute in a concrete ranges from less twenty percent to eighty percent or more. In the latter case, the concrete is often liquid. A content of about fifty percent absolute is more common in flower concretes. Jasmin concrete is a typical and well known concrete.

Control

Collection of operations for checking compliance with well defined quality standards.

Cool

Because cool has acquired many meanings in addition to its reference to temperature no precise definition is possible. To the perfumer, however, a cool scent often suggests a clean, fresh, outdoor quality with possibly green citrus undertones.

Copals

A copal is a neutral resin of a high melting point and of hard texture. Copal's often derive from trees, presently extinct. The copal's of such trees are found in the soil or in the ground. Amber is the hardest of the fossil resins from various species of pinus, long since extinct. Amber is odorless, but it yields an essential oil on destructive distillation.

Core

Core is classified as the middle note. Expression used in the creative laboratory to indicate the phase in the development of a perfume which evolves after the top note, and before the base note. The perfumes theme is determined by the core note.

Cosmetic

Term used to indicate skin care, treatment or beauty products designed to cleanse, maintain, and beautify the external parts of the human body.

Counter Sample

Reproduction or copy of a perfumery composition.

Coupage
An amount of extender added to an essential oil.

Cream Sachet

A cream base with a high level of perfume oil. Appreciated for its mildness and practical non spillage form.

Creation

Refers to the process of developing a new composition by the Perfumer Creator who calls on his imagination, various research techniques, and changes in trends; also refers to the composition resulting from study.

Deodorant

Toiletry product designed to combat body odor.

Deodorizer

Hygienic product intended to eliminate bad odors from the surroundings.

Departure

Or top note. First olfactory impression perceived when a perfumed alcoholic product is used. Due to the volatile character of certain constituent starting materials.

Depth

In the past, depth has been defined by perfumers as a fragrance quality incorporating low toned chemicals of a heavy or unspectacular odor. This definition acknowledged insufficiently the profound impression that some odors of depth can leave with a user. Therefore, an odor with depth is one that is rich, full bodied, and profound.

Diffusive

There is wide concurrence on the use of diffusive. It refers to the ability of a fragrance to spread quickly when released from the bottle. Another source lists diffusion as a spontaneous vibrancy which causes a fragrance to radiate around a person's body. It is caused by body heat, artificial heat and warm weather. It also relates to the power and strength of the finished oil, and how long the perfume remains on a blotter.

Digestion

First procedure in extracting natural fragrant raw materials in hot oils or fats.

To Dilute

To reduce the concentration of a fragrant product.
Discord

As in music a discord is a harsh or confused arrangement of sounds. A perfume discord is a non harmonious arrangement of fragrant raw materials. A composition such as this could be useful as a masking fragrance for an industrial product. Windex which is ammonia based has a strong hydrocarbon type odor to mask the equally strong ammonia odor.

To Dissolve

To place the soluble components of a solid or semi solid product in solution. For example placing a crystallized raw material such as Musk Xylol into a ten percent solution of Di Ethyl Phthalate for odor evaluation, and testing. The color and texture of Musk Xylol can be observed visually, but placing the material into a solution is quicker for evaluation purposes.

Dissonance

Non harmonious combination of fragrance materials.

To Distill

To steam distill in order to collect fragrant components (essential oils) contained in certain natural raw materials.

Distillation

Action of distilling. This includes not only traditional steam distillation but also fractional distillation, molecular distillation.

Dry

Perfumers use dry to describe the absence of sweetness. A number of odors suggest dryness, including woody, grassy, and fern. There are some scents that have a powdery character which also gives the impression of dryness.

Dry Down

Or dry out, a perfumery term referring to the residual odor left after the more volatile components of a fragrance or material have evaporated. Also termed bottom note, this is the final phase of a fragrance. The method used in evaluation is by dipping the tip of a smelling blotter into a liquid fragrance and checking through the various stages of evaporation. The test period may be a few hours to several days during which the lasting power of the compound is studied. The dry out is as important as the top note during evaluation.
Dysomia

Distortion or perversion of the sense of smell. It may occur with hyposmia a relative loss of the sense of smell or it may occur alone. Dysomia is a general term, including such categories as cacosmia, distorted smell of foods and vapors. Phantosmia, a smell that occurs in the nose without the presence of an external stimulating vapor. Heterosmia all vapors smell alike. Dysomia occurs in about five million people in the U.S. based upon a recent survey of the sense of smell.

Earthy

To a perfumer an earthy smell is not necessarily one that resembles the earth. But what does the earth smell like? One perfumer has suggested that it is the peculiar aroma of freshly turned soil represented in perfumery by a tincture of ambergris. Ambergris itself is said to have an an earthy musty somewhat stale smell. Thus earthy is defined as the musty, stale smell of fresh turned soil. Terasoil is a fragrance aroma manufactured by Bedoukian Research. It is described as "earthy, fresh soil odor, diffusive, enhances woody mossy earthy type notes ".

Eau De Cologne

Famous alcoholic preparation created in Italy by De Feminis at the end of the 17th century. It owes its name of the City of Cologne where it first became popular. Composition based on citrus compounds known as citruses. It also connotes a lighter concentration of perfume.

Emanation

Odor given off by a starting material.

To Embalm

To give off a sweet fragrance.

Enfleurage

Traditional method for the cold extraction of floral products developed in Grasse, France based on the property of certain fats to absorb, and retain fragrant ingredients. Flowers or petals are spread on grease coated glass surfaces and then placed between wooden frames in tiers. They are changed periodically by hand until the floral essence saturates the fat. The fat is then removed from the frames and washed with a solvent that separates the essential oil from the fat. The perfumed fats (Pommades) were then washed with alcohol to give the Absolute of the Pommades.

Enhance

To show to an advantage one or more notes in a composition.
Erotic

An erotic perfume is one which awakens certain senses in the person who inhales it.

Essence

The extract of a substance that retains its fundamental or most desirable properties in concentrated form. Such an extract is usually placed in a solution of alcohol for evaluation purposes. It's the quality of something that gives the item the intrinsic or indispensable property of the fragrance.

Essential Oil

An essential oil is a volatile material derived by a physical process from odorous plant material of a single botanical form and species with which it agrees in name and odor. Essential oils generally constitute the odorous principles of the plant in which they exist. In exceptional cases, the essential oil may be formed during processing when the plant tissue is brought into contact with the water. A few essential oils represent volatile products, formed during destructive distillation of the natural raw materials. Essential oils are either distilled or expressed. Distillation can be Water Distilled, Steam Distilled, Water & Steam Distilled, or Dry Distilled.

Water Distillation:

The plant material is in direct contact with the boiling water. If heat is supplied from a steam jacket, here is no great risk of burning the plant material. In the case of a direct fire still the plant material may come in contact with the heated metal plate. Essential oils from such type stills usually present a distinct still note or burnt note which fades after proper aerating of the oil. Most direct fire stills are provided with a grid above the surface of the boiling water. It is a primitive form of steam distillation, and not much different from the water and steam distillation during which steam is blown into the mixture of water and comminuted plant material.

Steam Distillation:

Is usually of the so called indirect steam type. The steam is produced in a boiler separate from the still. Through a pipe in the bottom of the still, the steam is blown through the plant material which rests on a grid or on a stack of trays for quick removal after exhaustion. The steam inlet usually ends a circular perforated pipe to allow for better dispersion of the steam.

Direct Fire Still:

Produces a distillation at 100 degrees C. Water boils at temperatures between 88 * and 93 * degrees C. The decrease in boiling point has an hydrolytic effect of the steam on the essential oil. Another technique in the distillation of essential oils involves steam distillation under partial vacuum e.g. 100 - 200 ,, Hg pressure. This method gives a very quick distillation with a minimum of hydrolytic decomposition of the oil. It requires an effective cooling system in order to condense the fast traveling vapors quantitatively.
High pressure steam is applied whenever the plant material and its essential oil are sufficiently heat resistant
and non hydrolysable. This way is the fastest way for distilling oils with a high boiling point, example vetiver,
sandalwood, clove. Sea water is used because its boiling point is higher in some islands. Most European and
American stills are high pressure. Lavandin, peppermint, spearmint, distillation time is about one hour. Wood
oils, root oils and other oils with large amounts of high boiling constituents can take twenty four hours. There
is a significant difference between essential oils from the same botanical material where they are locally dis-
tilled, and when they are produced by an modern American or European still.

Destructive Distillation:

Is a method during which odorous materials are formed which are not present in the botanical raw material.

Restification:

Means correcting or a cleaning process. A steam distillation a vacuum distillation or any other type of second
distillation will fall under this classification.

Redistillation:

Basically means a second distillation of the material without specifications with respect to fractionation or dis-
tillation conditions. The restification and redistillation processes are often used indiscriminately. Birch tar is
rectified to yield a clear almost colorless oil. Peppermint oil is produced in the growing area as natural pepper-
mint oil. Later the oil is redistilled and sold as redistilled peppermint oil. For special reasons the natural oil may
be rectified for toothpaste. A redistillation usually aims at the removal of color, water, resinous matter and per-
haps certain unpleasant top notes. Restification often involves a significant loss of material in a high grade heart
fraction is wanted.

Expression:

Is performed exclusively on the peels of citrus fruits. This leads to oils which are not entirely volatile. Expression can be made by hand or by machine. Cold processed citrus oils are among the most basic natural perfume materials

Ethereal

An ethereal odor is highly refined represented by many fragrance raw materials based on ethyl alcohol. Since
the natural source of ethyl alcohol is in wine grapes it generally has a very sweet fruity liquor type odor. Ethyl
propionate has a ethereal fruity rum like odor.

Evanescent

A word descriptive of a fleeting or rapidly vanishing fragrance.
Evaporation

The dissipation of liquid through exposure to air. In other words it is the conversion of a liquid to a gas accompanied by the release of a fragrance. After a perfume bottle has been opened, the stopper should be closed tightly, and the bottle stored in its box in a cool place. The rate of evaporation depends on the volatility of the individual perfume material or the blend of materials which are incorporated into a fragrance composition.

To Exhale

To give off an odor.

Expression

A method of squeezing essential oil from raw plant material, notably citrus fruits. Pressure exerted by hand presses or high speed machinery is generally employed for removing the oil from the rind of most citrus fruits.

Extender

An agent (single or compound) used for the purpose of adulterating or extending an oil.

Extending

A term for adulteration almost implying a degree of legitimacy.

Extraction

A process of obtaining essential oils from plant material, usually by leaving the material in contact with an appropriate solvent. It is generally employed with certain flowers and plants where the heat of steam distillation might damage the plant. In one process, the tank is stationary and the solvent flows over the flowers or other natural matter. The other involves the use of a revolving unit inside of which the flowers move through the remaining mixture of waxes and oils and the former is removed by chilling and filtering. The alcohol and oil mixture is then brought to the boiling point, the alcohol filtered off and the concrete allowed to remain for recovery. Solvent extraction renders a concentrated, waxy substance from which the flower, plant oil is extracted with alcohol.

Fatigue

The inability to distinguish a particular odor if it is smelled for too long as the receptors in the upper nose become fatigued or desensitized. A different scent, however, can still be perceived. For this reason, no more than three fragrances should be tested at one time. It has been proven that the prolonged study of most ionone fragrant raw materials will dull the olfactory senses in a short period of time.
Ferny

Many plants are classified as ferns. But ferns do not have flowers, and are therefore limited in their potential to supply odors. However, they do have a uniquely green note. When perfumers describe an odor as ferny they are referring to this special green quality punctuated with a woodiness from the stem.

Fingerprint

The individualistic characteristics of a fragrance creation as it develops on an individual's skin.

To Filter

Physical action whereby in soluble particles suspended in a liquid are retained by a paper filter.

Fixative:

Vital to the creation of fragrance. Fixatives modify the evaporation rate of all note giving elements, fixing or holding the fragrance together. They are what makes a perfume lasting, strengthening the tenacity of a fragrance and contributing to its character. Derived most often from mosses, resins, and aroma chemicals, they may be an essential ingredient of the bouquet or an important blender. They usually have a low molecular weight, and high boiling point which tends to increase the tenacity of a finished fragrance.

True Fixative:

Are materials which retard the evaporation of the perfume by direct physical effect. The effect is that of an absorption due to the high molecular structure of the fixative.

Arbitrary Fixatives:

These are odorous substances which lend a particular note to the perfume throughout all stages of evaporation. They do not significantly influence the evaporation of other perfume materials in the composition, example: oakmoss.

Exalting Fixatives:

These materials act as odor carriers and often act also as synergists by improving, fortifying or transporting the vapors of the other perfume materials in the composition. The exalting fixatives may also lend a highly appreciated wear ability to a perfume, a combination of diffusive effect and retention of the full fragrance of the perfume slowly exhaled from the human skin to which it has been applied. Although the effect of these fixatives may be considered a physical one. The effect of these fixatives if often obtained in mere traces with respect to quantity, example: musk and civet.
So Called Fixatives:

These are odorless or almost odorless crystalline materials or viscous liquids. They are high boiling materials, and their effect is a physical one, caused by the simple increase of the boiling point of the perfume composition. Their odor, if any plays a minor role. Their action is merely a stabilizing one which paralyzes the odor of the low boiling materials. In a way this takes effect from the perfume, but they also contain minor errors, misbalance, or rough corners of the perfume. A large number of fixatives belong to this group which represent a direct loss of fragrance.

Flat

A flat fragrance is one that is devoid of stimulating and interesting qualities. It lacks lift, diffusiveness, character, and distinction. A fragrance is also said to go flat when it is dulled by an excessive addition of certain materials, a classic example is the Ionones.

Fleurer

To be fragrant.

Floral

It is possible that floral will never be used more specifically then according to the current practice. The word always applies to the odors of flowers in general, but at times can refer to a particular flower. At other times refers to the combined fragrances of several flowers in a floral bouquet creation.

Flowers listed below are the most popular flowers which are currently in use in creative perfumery:

1. Bulgarian Rose
2. Carnation
3. Gardenia
4. Geranium
5. Honeysuckle
6. Hyacinth
7. Jasmin
8. Lavender
9. Lilac
10. Magnolia
11. Mimosa
12. Muguet (Lily of the Valley)
13. Narcissus
14. Orange Blossom
15. Rose
16. Sweet Pea
17. Tuberose
Various experiments have revealed a link between the color of the flowers and their degree of fragrance. Flower colors are listed by intensity, from the strongest to the least fragrant: White, yellow, red, blue, violet, orange and brown. Each flower possesses its distinct scent in the cells of its leaves and petals.

Floralizer

A floralizer is a perfume material which gives a diffusive floral effect in conjunction with other floral notes. Lilial which has a sweet, yet refreshing floral green odor is an excellent example. Cyclamen aldehyde with a powerful green stem odor can also be employed, but at smaller amounts.

Flowery

Possessing a fragrance resembling a flower. A number of common aromatic chemicals such as heliotropine, benzyl acetate, rhodinol, and anisic aldehyde are described as flowery. This flowery effect is also obtainable from such materials as civet, indole, and skatole. The floweriness of these aromatic chemicals is observable only when they are smelled in highly diluted form.

Fougere

This imaginary name which does not claim to represent a fern fragrance consists of a blend usually made up of lavender, oakmoss, woody, coumarin and bergamot notes.

To Fractionate

To separate an essential oil or a synthetic product into different parts by distillation.

Fragrance

By contrast with odor, which can be pleasant or unpleasant. This French word of Latin origin indicates the agreeable odor of a perfumed product.

Fragrance Oil

A composition of various aromatic materials that creates a definite fragrance effect. The components may be liquids, resins or solids, but the completed fragrance oil is always a liquid. A fragrance oil may be diluted with alcohol to product an extract or a cologne, or incorporated in a cosmetic preparation, a powder base, soap, lotion, shampoo, etc.

Frangipani

A flowering tree named after an illustrious Roman family of the 7th century. Used originally to fragrance
gloves. The Jasmin like scent of the blossoms is blended by the perfumer with a variety of spices and aroma chemicals, allowing the sweet, smooth jasmin note to dominate.

Fragrant Base

The perfume's fragrance oils are then blended with ethyl alcohol and water, aged in tanks for a minimum of 14 days and filtered through processing equipment to remove any sediment and particles before the solution can be filled into the perfume bottles.

Instead of building a perfume from "ground up", many modern perfumes and colognes are made using fragrance bases or simply bases. Each base is essentially modular perfume that is blended from essential oils and aromatic chemicals, and formulated with a simple concept such as "fresh cut grass" or "juicy sour apple". Many of Guerlain's Aqua Allegoria line, with their simple fragrance concepts, are good examples of what perfume fragrance bases are like.

The effort used in developing bases by fragrance companies or individual perfumers may equal that of a marketed perfume, since they are useful in that they are reusable. On top of its reusability, the benefit in using bases for construction are quite numerous:

1. Ingredients with "difficult" or "overpowering" scents that may be more easily incorporated into a work of perfume when tailored into a blended base.

2. A base may be better scent approximations of a certain thing than the extract of the thing itself. For example, a base made to embody the scent for "fresh dewy rose" might be a better approximation for the scent concept of a rose after rain than plain rose oil.

3. The concept of a perfume can be relatively quickly roughed out from a brief for purposes of feedback by cobbling together multiple bases and presented. Smoothing out the "edges" of the perfume can be done after a positive responses to the perfume concept.

Fresh

Some maintain that fresh pertains to an effect introduced into a fragrance by the use of citrus oil or certain aldehydes. But the failure to describe the effect points to the difficulty associated with defining the term. There are professional perfumers who use fresh when referring to the green note of recently cut leaves. Others describe fresh as the clean and invigorating scent of early morning air, or perhaps an ozonic odor reminiscent of the outdoors, and typified by green citrus notes. Other materials imparting a degree of freshness are lavender, linalyl acetate, bornyl acetate, peppermint oil.

Fruity

It is some times mistakenly presumed that fruity refers only to citrus notes, and that the two terms are synonymous. In fact, fruity applies to many varieties of fruits, each with its own odor type. Red fruits, such as berries, have odors that are fruity but not citrus. The same could be said of Allyl Caproate pineapple note, or Amyl
Formate black currant plum characteristics. In truth fruity can be applied to any of the odors suggestive of any of the edible fruits.

Full Bodied

A fragrance whose harmonious accords render a rich, robust scent.

Fungal

In everyday usage, fungal often has an unpleasant connotation because of its allusion to fungus plants. Perfumers use the word only in reference to the aroma of a specific fungus, usually the mushroom. Therefore, a fungal odor is one that is suggestive of moulds, mushrooms, and fungi best illustrated by one perfumers description of the odor of Hydratropic Aldehyde Di Methyl Acetal which is reminiscent of mushrooms.

Gardenia

The rich, heavy odor of the gardenia absolute is a precious ingredient to the perfumer. The essence is too overpowering to be used alone in a fragrance blend and is therefore softened with other delicate notes. One ton of blossoms render less than one pound of fragrant oil.

Geranium

Cultivated in the south of France, Spain and Russia, North Africa, the oil from geranium leaves and stems is one of the most important essential oils used in fine perfumes and soaps. The oil imparts a sweet rosy odor, and blends well with rose and oriental notes, and lends a rich robust character.

Glassage

Operation consisting of refrigerating an alcoholic solution at approximately 0 degrees so as to facilitate the precipitation of the least soluble substances (Vegetable waxes), and obtain, after filtration the clearest and most stable product possible.

G R A S

Generally Recognized As Safe. A generally recognized as safe raw fragrance material is one that would be utilized for lipstick, facial cream, and other personal care type products. Since many people are perfume sensitive this allows an individual to choose whether to purchase a perfumed product.

Grassy

Although grassy like ferny and herbaceous refers to green, perfumers use the term for a specific type of green note, freshly cut grass. Consequently a grassy odor is best defined as being green, and leafy with a slight touch of sweetness reminiscent of freshly cut grass.
Green

Though green is a color, its color does not describe a fragrance. Green has been defined as having abundant foliage, or meaning full of life and vigor, or as representing something not fully processed or treated, or simply unripened. It usually is the top note of a fragrance composition which denotes the zest and energy of freshly cut grass and dewy green leaves. Green notes add lift and create a young, vigorous mood in a fragrance. But what does the perfumer mean when using the word green? One authority has said the word refers to freshly cut leaves or vines, such as Violet Leaf Absolute. Other perfumers have interpreted it as fresh, youthful, bright or like spring. Yet all agree that green refers to a fresh leafy scent.

Gum

A gum is either a natural or synthetic material. Natural gums are anionic materials often of the glycoside like structure and with very high molecular weights. In perfume, gum is often applied to resins, since various turpentine's are referred to as gums and many Australian eucalyptus trees are locally called gum trees. Gums are often good emulsifiers (surface active ingredients) or stabilizers. They increase the viscosity of the solution. Resins are insoluble in water are usually of pronounced acid character. They do not effect the surface tension of an aqueous solution. In the presence of alkali, the resins become water soluble and form soaps which effect the surface tension of aqueous solutions. Gums are virtually odorless, and are not used as active fragrance ingredients. A typical gum is gum Arabic.

Gum Resin

Gum resins are natural exudations from plants or trees. They consists of gums and resins, often with small amounts of essential oils. This is known as a oleo gum resin. Gum resins with no content of essential oils are not of interest except as an adulterant. Gum resins and oleo gum resins are only partly soluble in alcohol hydrocarbons, acetone, or chlorinated solvents. According to the content of gum, gum resins and oleo gum resins are only partly soluble in water. The essential oil and the resinous part are usually soluble in alcohol mentioned solvents. A typical gum resin is gamboge. It is not used in perfumery. It consists of gum and resin.

Harmonious

A term used by the perfumer to express the final impression of fragrance which is in total accord.

Harmony

Effect obtained by the judicious mixing of two or more raw materials or single notes.

Harsh

Harsh describes something disagreeable to taste or smell or sharply unpleasant. When applied to perfumery harsh described a crude unbalanced rough pungent odor.
Hay

Hay is normally defined as grass that has been mown and cured for fodder. But hay has its own special odor. To the perfumer, it is the smell of alfalfa stored in a barn. Some have said that it has suggestions of clover and fern. More precisely, it is a sweet clover odor reminiscent of coumarin.

Head Space

New technique employing a vacuum process for the analysis of volatile constituents of fragrant products.

Heady

Heady is not often used by perfumers since the word cannot be restricted to specific fragrances. It is referred to as exhilarating, sparkling, invigorated. Headiness in a fragrance is much sought after by the creative perfumer, but it is difficult to achieve because of the very limited number of materials available for this purpose. But when invoked by the perfumer, it applies to an odor that is powerful, stimulating and intoxicating. It's a fragrance that basically stimulates the senses.

Heart

Chemists use heart to denote a very important fraction of a chemical derived through distillation and other processes. However, the chemists use of the word should not determine the perfumers. The heart of a perfume is its central and decisive part, the main constituent, care or base of a composition which gives it character.

Heavy

The word has many meanings in addition to weight. Some definitions sight harshness and oppressiveness, others excessive richness. One source described a heavy odor which required time and effort to be recognized. An example is musk xylol, although its odor is pleasant, physical effort, however momentary is required for appreciation. These types of materials usually have high boiling points. Although many perfumers concur with the general descriptions most limit their definition of a heavy fragrance to one which is generally sweet and balsamic.

Herbaceous

Though applied to all green crops, the word herb currently refers to a plant which is wholly or partly used as a fond or medicine. Because there are many herbs, each having a different odor quality, it is necessary for perfumers to identify a quality of odor that is common to most if not all herbs. Herbaceous has been described as a medicinal or phenolic note combined with coarse grassiness which is often pungent. But the essential oils of thyme, hyssop, calamus and camomile, all illustrate the herby note in different ways. For example, calamus has a meaty fatty note that is neither medicinal nor phenolic. It is therefore difficult to define herbaceous more precisely than to say that it is grassy green, spicy and somewhat medicinal.
Herbal Greens

Reminiscent of freshly mowed grass, green rain drenched leaves, intertwined garden green vines. The fragrances in this category are bright and invigorating.

Honey

Honey can come from a variety of sources such as alfalfa, pine, orange blossoms. Yet all types of honey share certain fragrance characteristics. They tend to be sweet heavy, and syrupy with a waxy background. An example of a honey odor are materials which are associated with a phenyl odor. For example, methyl phenyl acetate is described as "quite diffusive honey musky odor with a trace of jasmin floral like background ".

Honeysuckle

A well known vine with tiny, very fragrant flowers. The essence of honeysuckle is usually recreated with various floral scents of natural or aroma chemical origin.

Hyperosmia

Abnormally increased sensitivity to odors.

Hyacinth

A blue, white, pink or purple flower which grows wild along the olive groves of Grasse, France. A member of the lily family, the hyacinth flower released a delicate fragrance just as the blossom appears on the plant. The odor of hyacinth oil, when diluted, assumes a smooth, sweet yet powerful scent.

IFRA

IFRAs main purpose is to promote the safe enjoyment of fragrances worldwide. And it represents the regional and national fragrance associations worldwide for that purpose.

Membership in IFRA is on a voluntary basis only and not mandatory. SMEs, as well as large companies, belong to the regional and national associations that are members of IFRA. Information on IFRA, its Standards and Code of Practice are disseminated worldwide to all interested parties, 24/7 via its web site. IFRA has established self-regulation practices and implemented a Code of Practice and safety standards with the objective of protecting consumers health and our environment. The approach is to collaborate with the policy makers and all the other stakeholders in order to obtain the best possible regulatory framework one that protects both the consumers and the environment without limiting the creativity of the perfumers and the development of the industry. Therefore R&D, real scientific findings, health, safety and environmental concerns, are all at the heart of IFRAs policies.

Together with their scientific arm the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) they ensure usage standards for fragrance materials are put into practice according to all available scientific knowledge, and that all
member companies comply with those Standards.

Standards regarding use restrictions are based on safety assessments by REXPAN, the independent Panel of Experts that reviews the findings of the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) and are then also carefully reviewed by the IFRA Scientific Committee. Composed of international scientific authorities, the Panel of Experts includes toxicologists, pharmacologists, pathologists, environmental scientists and dermatologists who have no commercial ties to the fragrance industry, and whose work involves the safety evaluation of fragrance materials under conditions of intended use. Their evaluations are based on existing data or, where insufficient data exist, on testing performed by independent labs commissioned by RIFM. The credibility of the Panel of Experts is further strengthened by the publication of its findings and conclusions in a peer-reviewed and accredited scientific journals.

IFRA is always open to collaborating with any serious and responsible organization that bases its statements on scientific elements, is ideologically free and whose main objective is to promote the safe enjoyment of fragrances by all without detriment to the environment.

As you can see selective reporting may give you a distorted picture and while it is true some fragrances may cause irritation there will always be someone, somewhere, somehow and for some reason have reactions to fragrances; sometimes other than due to the fragrance itself â€“ such as those caused by the general health of the person, any medication the person is taking or the misuse of a product.

Imitation

Attempt to reproduce the smell of an original composition.

I.N.

Identical nature. Synthetic molecule which is identical to that produced by nature.

Incense

Burning gums and resins in powder or stick form which create a lingering scented smoke evocative of the mystic Far East. Incense is the original form in which fragrance was used. It is described in Latin as per fumun which means through smoke.

Infusion

In perfumery, this operation means placing a solid in prolonged contact with a liquid (years) so that the soluble portion goes into the solution in the cold, e.g. musk, amber, civet, oakmoss.

Ingredient

Any component entering into the formula of a perfume.
Intriguing

The perfumer's equivalent of the term eye catching. A fragrance is said to be intriguing when it can attract and hold the attention of the individual examining it.

Isolate

A specific fraction of an essential oil. May be composed of a single chemical e.g. eugenol from Clove oil.

Jasmin

A delicate white flower from which one of the most vital of essential oils is extracted. Even a minuscule quantity of this potent oil will impart smoothness and energy, essential to fine fragrances. A pound of jasmin absolute costs many thousands of dollars depending on the market. There are indigenous to Egypt, Algiers, and Italy, and it was cultivated in France. It must be picked by hand before sunrise, or it will lose twenty percent of its fragrance value. It takes twelve thousand pounds of the delicate white flowers to produce two pounds of oil.

Juice

Common place term used in perfumery to refer to the alcoholic solution of a perfume composition.

Key Board

Term indicating the various stands on which the varied starting materials used by the Perfumer Creator are arranged.

Lasting

The ability of a fragrance to retain its character over a given period of time.

Lavandin

A hybrid plant developed by crossing true lavender with spike lavender. Lavandin constitutes one of the largest volumes of natural fragrance materials. Grown on expansive plantations in France and northern Africa.

Lavender

A low growing evergreen plant with a pale purple flowering top, native to Mediterranean countries. The top and stalks are steam distilled to extract the fresh sweet oil used in colognes as well as in Fougeres, Chypres, Florals and non Florals. Most lavender is extracted in southern France.

Leafy

Leafy is one of a variety of green notes potentially present in a fragrance. For example the description for
Methyl Octine Carbonate is "green violet leaf like, and mimosa like odor".

Leather

The leather odor is a very popular scent imparted to the hides of animals during the tanning process. The leather odor is pungent, and smoky, but with a slight sweetness. This has an exceptional formula, a slightly different concept of perfumery with dry, sometimes very dry notes, attempting to reproduce the characteristic fragrance of leather (smoke, burnt wood, silver birch, tobacco) and top notes with floral character. The perfumer can achieve the effect with either oil of birch tar, cod oil, iso amyl quinoline. Andrea's leather # 3768 - LWS, and IFF's suderal, and 2, 6, xylenol are excellent leather bases.

Lift

Lift has been defined as the conversion of a fragrance from a heavy to a light effect through the use of citrus oils, and synthetics. However, when used by the perfumer, the word has a more specific meaning concerning the top note of a given composition. To add lift to a blend is to give it life and brilliance. The term also refers to the diffusiveness of a blend. Lift therefore refers to a brilliant top note with wide diffusiveness. The classic way to achieve this with many creations is to add a finished fragrance to a composition as a base. It is relatively inexpensive cost wise and helps finish the fragrance. The perfumer usually keeps a repertoire of favorite bases to help achieve this effect.

Light

In contrast to heavy odors. Light odors are said to be easily and quickly recognized in materials with low boiling points or in products with an ester structure. Perfumers generally refer to a light fragrance as either sweet or cloying with a fresh note that is predominant. Any of the citrus oils are light.

Lilac

The oil extracted from the lilac does not accurately represent the fragrance exuded by the flower. To achieve a lilac note, the perfumer blends aroma chemicals with vanilla, neroli and ylang ylang oils plus natural jasmin to add a fresh, flowery note reminiscent of fresh lilac.

Line

Collection of products derived from the same fragrance and marketed under the same name.

Linear

Said of perfumery composition that gives the same impression of smell throughout the period of its evaporation.
Liqueur

Liqueur is difficult to specify because of the many fragrances and tastes it represents. It's scent is usually sweet and fruity with a flavor top note and alcoholic overtones. Cognac oil is a good representation of a liqueur odor. Anethole is also an excellent representation for anise.

Lotion

Liquid product with a low perfume content, usually employed for cleaning the epidermis of hair.

Maceration

A method similar to enfleurage. Operation consisting of leaving the concentrate in prolonged contact (several days to several months) with alcohol in maceration tanks so as to obtain the optimum olfactory quality. A certain number of plant form a precipitate during the maceration period which is removed by "glossage" & filtration to give a clear liquid. Today the perfumer used this term to connote the aging process of a fragrance in the works.

Magnolia

The flamboyant and delightfully fragrant flowers of the magnolia tree found in North America, China, and Japan render little or none of the oil used commercially in the creation of perfume. A blend of jasmin, neroli, rose, ylang ylang and a variety of aroma chemicals imparts a full bodied, sweet bouquet, suggesting the magnolia fragrance.

Maturation

Stage of ideal quality for a perfume at the end of the appropriate period of maceration.

Mellow

Mellow refers to something fully matured, mild and pleasing. In perfumery a well rounded or smooth perfume is often called mellow. Mellow fragrances tend to be aged, balanced, smooth and rich.

Metallic

A penetrating note reminiscent of a metallic taste.

Middle Note

The second stage of development of a fragrance. As fragrance melds with body heat and skin chemistry, a specific combination of ingredients which act as the bridge between top note and base note are released.
Millefleurs

Bulk mixture of the waste from fragrant products.

Mimosa

The plant is native to Australia and was cultivated in France about 1820. The flower and twig ends are harvested in the very early spring. The extraction from the flower radiates a delicate waxy sweet undertone. Mimosa adds smoothness to a fragrance and its fixative value is outstanding.

Modern

The modern era of perfumery began at the start of the twentieth century. At that time, synthetic aromatic chemicals, such as aldehydes came into use. New fragrance blends were created that differed from the individual florals, and floral blends that previously had been popular. One source contends that the word is used loosely to describe fragrance compositions containing aliphatic aldehydes to the extent that they are observable in the top note. This nomenclature came about when the aliphatic aldehydes were first introduced in perfumery. Modern has also been used to those blends recently created for which the perfumer used newer materials developed by research chemists.

Modern Blend

A type of fragrance noted for a brilliant sparkle that intensifies as it warms on the skin. Personified by an extremely individualistic fragrance personality that defied specific description. It expresses the imagination of the perfumer.

Mossy

Although there are many mosses and lichens, the perfumer is interested primarily in oakmoss, and treemoss. In addition, several species of seaweed are useable in perfumery. Despite the fact that the odors of these products are generally classified as mossy, there are definite differences among these odors. Mossy is a generic term, but its meaning is not as broad as either floral or woody. Its odor is earth, green herbaceous, and ferny but is primarily suggestive of the aromatic lichens and mosses particularly oakmoss and treemoss.

Muguet

The yield of oil obtained from the flower is minimal and therefore seldom used. The sweet fragrance of muguet also known as lily of the valley is recreated with aroma chemicals and enhanced by ylang ylang, orange blossoms, jasmin and rose oils.

Mushroom

Mushroom, and fungal are nearly interchangeable. Mushroom is more specific while fungal implies additional odor characteristics such as mold or moss. A mushroom odor tends to be pungent musty, with some earthy green notes.
Narcissus

The unusual scent and rarity (annual production less than two hundred pounds) of these fragile yellow and white flowers make them an expensive and much sought after perfume ingredient. May be rounded with natural floral notes or aroma chemicals.

Neroli

Owes its name originally to Duchess Flavia Orsini known by the name of Princess of Neroli, and refers to the essential oil from bitter orange flowers. Neroli oil is light and imparts sweetness, and evanesce to a fragrance blend.

Nex

Olfactory organ or nose. Epithet used by the media to refer to a Perfumer Creator.

Night Bloomers

Certain flowers such as honeysuckle, jasmin, and evening primrose, grown in tropical climates bloom by night as the daytime heat would cause too much water evaporation for the flower to survive. Night bloomers are light in color and very fragrant and therefore can be easily located by their night time pollinators.

Nose

A vernacular expression for the perfumer.

Note

The characteristic odor of a starting material or composition, e.g. floral note, chypre note, amber note.

Nutty

When describing the fragrance as nutty, the perfumer has two basic characteristics in mind. The hint of oiliness generally associated with crushed nut, and the bitter almond note exemplified by benzaldehyde. There are, however, many different types of nuts, each having its own taste and smell.

Odoriferous

Which gives out a pleasant odor.

Odor

Volatile substance that is given off and perceived by the olfactory system. In perfumery, it is particularly applied to starting materials or single notes, in contrast to a fragrance which is applied to the most elaborate odor of a
finished product.

Odor Description

The description of the odor of a perfume material has been, and still is the source of endless discussions among perfumers, pseudo perfumers, and layman. The more exactly one attempts to describe a material the fewer people are able to agree with the author or his description. Obviously no odor can be described verbally in any language in such a way that every reader will immediately visualize the material, and be enabled immediately to identify it if he or she is faced with an unlabeled sample of the material. Natural material can in many cases be described to a certain degree through mention of their main constituents, where as the opposite way of description would be an unjust one.

Clove stem oil smells of eugenol, and of their materials while eugenol can not be adequately described as having a clove odor or clove stem odor. A general principal by this example: Anethole as having a rich sweet, mild spicy, non floral odor. Anise oil can well be described having an anethole like odor as a background of its fresh spicy sweetness. Positively misleading is the term licorice like. To describe the odor of hydroxycitronellal as the closest approach of all perfume materials to the odor of muguet is an insult. The odor is delicately sweet intensely floral, tenacious, etc. The odor is not widely different from hydroxycitronellal. Part of a perfumers training and apprenticeship is to form in his own mind the unspoken terms in which he thinks when he smells and recognizes a perfume material. But, when communicating with fellow perfumers, he must seek general expressions in order to be well understood. No descriptions are unambiguous or even very striking.

There is no perfect or fool proof odor classification system. Part of the romance or thrill in perfumery work lies in the fact that not only are all materials different in odor, but hardly ever will two perfumers give identical descriptions of the same material of the same perfume. This coincidence will not even occur if the two perfumers have been working or perhaps been educated in the same perfume laboratory. For years an odor is not woody just because some one says so, it will always have a particular print in your mind. Unfortunately, you are more or less unable to translate this print verbally to fellow perfumers.

The odor descriptions are based upon blotter tests. A perfume blotter or smelling strip. This strip is marked clearly with the name of the material, and is dipped into the material. The odor is studied immediately again after a few minutes, a half hour, several hours, next morning until no characteristic odor is left. Certain materials are studied in dilution, e.g. oakmoss absolutes, flower absolutes, civet, etc.

The blotter is thoroughly studied when the perfume oil has dried into the paper. Particularly in oils of high terpene content, there is a perceptible effect of chromatographic separation of the individual components of the oil. The lighter notes run quickly up the blotter while the larger molecules remain at the end where it was dipped.

Top Note:

Is studied repeatedly since it may be of short duration. It is the first perceptible note, the first impression of odor. The top note can be very characteristic of an essential oil, and it is also very often difficult to reproduce in the work on artificial essential oils adulterations, cuttings, etc. The true top note of an essential oil can be masked.
by so called still odors which are unwanted notes. Still notes are often removed by aeration or aging of the oil.

Body Note:

The main characteristic overall odor of the oil on the blotter is called the body note. It has a much longer life on the blotter then has the top note, but it is less characteristic of the odor of this oil, and it is easier to reproduce in the work on artificial essential oils.

Dry Out:

The dry out note is equally important as the top note for evaluation of the oil. The dry out will appear after one hour several hours or perhaps not until the next day. If often reveals adulteration of an essential oil, and it should be studied repeatedly and carefully. The dry out notes show the fixative effect of the components in the oil; it may reveal weakness, diluents or other foreign additives. Certain oils do not show a typical dry out note within the same day as they are blotted, e.g. patchouli oil, vetiver oil, civet. These oils can not be justly evaluated within minutes or hours. It requires twenty four hours of study, and careful notes. The dry out note will show the body note, but not the top note. In exceptional cases the top note is carried along far into the body note and may be perceptible in the dry out. The dry out note tells about the tenacity of the perfumed material. The tenacity also called the lasting effect, is a highly appreciated effect in perfume materials, particularly if the body note and the dry out note are pleasant fragrances. Lemon oil has a fresh and pleasant top note of very short duration. It has only a faint and rather uncharacteristic body note, uninteresting, yet characteristic, but of little use to the perfume. There is no tenacity in the odor of lemon oil. Sage clary oil displays a fresh and delicate top note which slides gently into a very rich, sweet herbaceous body note of long duration. Its dry out is balsamic ambre like, reminiscent of tobacco and sweet hay, tea leaves, and with unusual top note. In order to study this behavior of essential oils on perfume blotters currently, it is of great importance that a constant room temperature and relative humidity be maintained. Some laboratories are maintained at (22 - 29 °C).

Oil blend

A (hopefully) harmonious mixture of essential oils.

Oleo Gum Resin

An oleo gum resin is a natural exudation from plants or trees. It consists of essential oil, gum and resins. Various names are used commercially for this type of material. Gum, gum resins, sometimes the botanical name is used such as myrrh. Oleo gum resins are only partly soluble in alcohol and hydrocarbon solvents, both of which leave the gum as an insoluble residue.

Oleo Resin

An oleo resin is either a natural or a prepared material. Natural oleo resins are exudation from tree trunks, barks, etc. Prepared oleo resins are liquid preparations, extracted from botanical drugs with solvents which can extract oil and resinous matter from the botanical yielding the oleo resin as evaporation residue. Prepared oleo resins present the most concentrated liquid form of the botanical material. The type of solvent used in the extraction
of prepared oleo resins should be chosen with careful consideration of the fact. The solvents are difficult to remove even under vacuum. Natural oleo resins are usually characterized as clear, viscous and light colored liquids, while prepared oleo resins in general are heterogeneous masses of dark colors.

Olfaction

Function by which odors are perceived.

Olfactive Memory

Faculty by which the brain retains the memory of previously smelled odors.

Olfactory Balance

Combination of fragrant components in which one note is predominant.

Olfactory Detection

The lowest concentration of a vapor that can be detected as different from a background stimulus.

Olfactory Epithelium

In humans, this is small, yellow colored area at the top of the nose which contains olfactory receptors and supporting cells. The receptors terminate in fine filaments or cilia which are believed to contain the actual olfactory receptor sites. The entire area is embedded in a special type of mucus secreted from the supporting cells, which probably maintain and nourishes the receptor cells.

Olfactory Form

An expression full of imagery for a perfumes architectural structure.

Olfactory Nerves

Also known as the first cranial nerves, they refer to the pair of cranial nerves which lie along the base of the brain on the bone that is at the top of the nose. They conduct stimuli from the olfactory epithelium to the brain.

Olfactory Organ

Common to all creatures, animal, insect and human. Under the microscope it looks like a small elongated rod. At its free end there is an enlargement covered by a grouping of olfactory hairs. The hairs, immersed in a fine layer of mucus, respond to odor stimuli.
Orange Blossoms

The classic fragrance of the orange flower was discovered in China by Arab traders, and considered the symbol of fertility in marriage. Grown in the sunny climates of Florida, California, Sicily and Spain, the extraction from the delicate blossoms renders an especially full, ambrosial note.

Organ

A unit consisting of a semi circular series of stepped shelves lined with hundreds of bottles of raw perfume materials arranged by scent category. Sitting at the Organ, the perfumer can construct fragrance creations in much the same way a musician chooses musical notes and chords.

Organic Oil

A more expensive essential oil, which has been derived from vegetable matter which has been grown in a pesticide free environment, but which still liable to have a pesticide content reflecting background contamination/ incorporation.

Oriental Blend

Sophisticated, mysterious and sultry, this uninhibited fragrance type is achieved through a blending of brilliant exotic flowers, herbs and fixatives. It is designed to have a strong, erotic appeal.

Osmotheque

Collection of odors and perfumes.

Oxidation

Chemical reaction of a perfume in contact with atmospheric oxygen. Many perfume raw materials including essential oils go through a change in odor quality, and color when exposed to air. Aldehydes unless stored properly preferably in refrigeration will decompose very quickly in warm surroundings, and with exposure to air. Methyl Anthranilate will also change color. Any finished fragrances which incorporates anthranilate materials will undergo rapid color changes in a short period of time.

Packaging

The operation of packing, presenting, and protectively wrapping finished perfumery products.

Palette

Collection of raw materials favored by the Perfumer Creator in creating each individual fragrance. Most perfumers have a repertoire between two to four hundred favorite materials. Again this is generally due to cost restraints which makes it impossible to utilize many of the available specialty chemicals and bases other than
in small amounts.

Panel

Method of investigation by which the same people are subjected either to questioning or repeated controls, for varying periods of time. This approach is used in order to get a better understanding of marketing requirements and an improved approach to product development.

Parasmia

False perception of odors.

PC Quality

A slightly older expression, standing for "Perfume Quality" i.e. not necessarily pure, but the odour profile should strongly remind of the named oil, and the performance in product should be satisfactory.

Perfume

End result of the creative work of a Perfumer. The term is sometimes incorrectly employed as a synonym for fragrance or note.

Perfume Typing

Much has been written about the classification of odors but no one method has been selected as acceptable totally. Perfumes have, however, been divided into basic types such as single florals, floral bouquets, modern aldehydic blends, fruity chypre, green woody mossy leafy or forest blends, spicy and leathery blends and oriental and semi oriental.

Perfumer

Often referred to as the Nose, The master or Senior Perfumer has an innate artistic and imaginative sense as well as an extraordinary sense of smell. It takes many years of training for the Perfumer to perfect the olfactory memory which will a low him not only to recognize many hundreds of raw perfume materials, but to recall innumerable beautiful harmonies and blends. The Perfumer who usually serves as an apprentice for a minimum of six years must have the rare creative ability to visualize a scent and construct it using the olfactory memory. An artists draws upon memory of color and form. A wine expert can recall the type of grape, vintage and locale of a particular wine. A musician can recall a repertoire and fundamental structure of music, harmonies and tones.

Perfumer Creator

( Or Perfumer Composer ), Person whose primary function is the creation of perfumes.
The job of composing perfumes that will sell is left up to an expert on perfume composition or known in the fragrance industry as the perfumer. They are also sometimes referred to affectionately as "the Nose" due to their fine sense of smell and skill in smell composition. The perfumer is effectively an artist who is trained in depth on the concepts of fragrance aesthetics and who is capable of conveying abstract concepts and moods with their fragrance compositions. At the most rudimentary level, a perfumer must have a keen knowledge of a large variety of fragrance ingredients and their smells, and be able to distinguish each of the fragrance ingredients whether alone or in combination with other fragrances. As well, they must know how each ingredient reveals itself through time with other ingredients. The job of the perfumer is very similar to that of flavourists, who compose smells and flavourants for many commercial food products.

The composition of a perfume typically begins with a brief by the perfumer’s employer or an outside customer. The customers to the perfumer or their employers, are typically fashion houses or large corporations of various industries. Each brief will contain the specifications for the desired perfume, and will describe in often poetic or abstract terms what the perfume should smell like or what feelings it should evoke in those who smell it, along with a maximum per litre price of the perfume oil concentrate. This allowance, along with the intended application of the perfume will determine what aromatics and fragrance ingredients can/will be used in the perfume composition.

The perfumer will then go through the process of blending multiple perfume mixtures and will attempt to capture the desired feelings specified in the brief. After presenting the perfume mixtures to the customers, the perfumer may "win" the brief with their approval, and proceed to sell the formulation to the customer, often with modifications of the composition of the perfume. This process typically spans over several months to several years. The perfume composition will then be either used to enhance another product as a functional fragrance (shampoos, make-up, detergents, car interiors, etc.), or marketed and sold directly to the public as a fine fragrance.

Alternatively, the perfumer may simply be inspired to create a perfume and produce something that later becomes marketable or successfully wins a brief. This usually happens in smaller or independent perfume houses.

Perfumery

Generic term referring collectively to everything concerned with perfumes, factory or laboratory where perfumes are manufactured.

To Personalize

This means to develop the original character of a composition during the creation with respect to the creators own sensitivity.

Petitgrain

Essential Oil obtained by the distillation of the leaves and twigs of the Bitter Orange tree.
Pheromone

Chemical substances secreted by animals and insects for purposes of influencing the attraction or behavior toward others of their own or different species. Pheromones may be produced by animals as a sexual attractant, to mark a trail or to give information of a specific type to members of their own or different species.

Pomander

An old English term for a perforated, decorative box or ball which contains an assortment of dried flower petals, roots, leaves, spices and essential oils. The container’s name is derived from the Spanish word pomo (apple) or sphere of perfume.

Pommades

Pommades are prepared perfume materials. They are carried out by the enfleurage process which is carried out in the south of France. Certain tropical flowers are treated in India to yield pomades. The enfleurage process is mainly applied to flowers that do not yield any appreciable amount of essential oil by steam or water distillation or it may be applied to flowers that are to delicate to withstand heat and steam.

Certain flower petals continue to develop and give off perfume oil long after they have been harvested. During the enfleurage process, a fatty or greasy base on a plate will absorb all the perfume oil which is present in, and exhaled by the flower. The trays or stacks of greased plates with the flowers adhering to the fat, are left for twenty-four hours. The flowers are then picked by hand, a new batch of flowers is sprinkled on the same layer of fat. The spent flowers are extracted with a hydrocarbon solvent to produce "concrete de chassis". which is then processed into absolute from chassis.

After many batches each consisting of twenty-four hours of flower treatment on the trays and up to thirty-six batches on the same layer of fat the fragrance saturated fat known as "corps gras", is removed from the plates or trays "the chassis". The saturated fat is known as a pommade. The fat used in this process must be neutral and odorless, it must not become rancid, and have a high absorbent ability and certain viscosity.

Potpourri

Is a collection of dried flowers, and spices which are kept in a jar and used to scent the air.

Powdery

A powdery fragrance is generally a combination of several bouquets of flowers along with a powdery note centered around anisic aldehyde, coumarin and heliotropine. It can be sweet, warm, musk like and even woody.

Precipitate

Deposit formed at the bottom of a container when a product is insoluble in a liquid.
Predominant

The most perceptible note in a composition from the Olfactory point of view, e.g. a floral note with jasmin predominant.

Preservative Agent

Chemical agent sometimes added to the composition with the aim of delaying the effects of oxidation.

Profile

The description given regarding the type of fragrance to be created. The profile defined the category the prospective fragrance should be in, the type and age of the men and women to whom the scent should appeal. The mood the fragrance should evoke. The effect it should have on its wearers. It also tells the levels of fragrance desired, and outlines price parameters.

Pungent

A physical impression of sharpness. Certain spices in concentrated form are pungent, such as cinnamon.

Putrid

Stink, unpleasant to the point of nausea.

Range

Olfactory effect combining an impression of power with that of opulence. Thematic organization of odors with respect to a reference olfactory concept. Also refers to all those starting materials at the Perfumer Creators disposal. The word is sometimes wrongly used to indicate all those scented products derived from the same note.

Receptor Cells

Located in the upper area of the nose, microscopic hairs extend from many cells. Odorous substances are thought to bind chemically to specific sites on these hairs. This chemical event is eventually translated into an electrical event which is transmitted by the olfactory nerves to the brain. Different receptors may be programmed to interpret different odors.

Reconstituted Oil

An oil made from nature identical synthetics, to look like analytically as far as possible -, and to give an accurate odour impression of -, the named essential oil.
To Rectify

To remove impurities from a starting material by distillation.

Redistillation

Distillation process based on the permanent recycling of the liquid by the distillation.

To Reinforce

To increase the power of tenacity of one, several or all the ingredients of a composition.

Repertoire

A collection of finished fragrances and bases which is utilized for evaluation, sales, marketing, and samples.

Resin

A resin is either a natural or a prepared product. Natural resins are exudations from trees or plants and they are formed in nature by the oxidation of Terpenes. Prepared resins are oleo resins from which the essential oil has been removed. Resins are solid or semi solid, usually non crystalline and if they are water free, translucent masses. Resins are almost odorless, insoluble in water, but often soluble in alkali solutions. Dammer and mastic and copal are typical natural resins. Rosin is a typical prepared resin. Resin labdanum is a fraction of a labdanum extract. Resin oakmoss is a hot processed alcoholic extract of oakmoss.

Resinoid

Resinous product obtained by treating certain balsams, gums, resins, or dried parts of natural products with volatile solvents. Usually used as an ingredient of the base note.

Reverse Engineering

Creating perfumes through reverse engineering with analytical techniques such as GC/MS can reveal some of the formula for a particular perfume but most perfumes are difficult to analyze because of their complexity, particularly due to presence of essential oils and other ingredients consisting of complex chemical mixtures. However, "anyone armed with good GC/MS equipment and experienced in using this equipment can today, within days, find out a great deal about the formulation of any perfume... customers and competitors can analyze most perfumes more or less precisely.

Recreating perfumes in this manner is very expensive, unless one has access to the same complex ingredients as the original formulators.

Furthermore the deliberate addition of inert ingredients to obscure the formula makes identification of components difficult. Antique or badly preserved perfumes undergoing this analysis can also be difficult due to
the numerous degradation by-products and impurities that may have resulted from breakdown of the odorous compounds. However, these ingredients and compounds can usually be ruled-out or identified using gas chromatograph (GC) smellers, which allow individual chemical components to be identified both through their physical properties and their scent.

Resinous

When referring to the odors of gums exuded from trees, particularly pines and other evergreens, a perfumer described them as resinous. Resins have highly distinct notes peculiar to themselves. However, a majority have a somewhat harsh piney note from the turpentine usually present.

Rich

A word used in perfumery to describe fullness. A rich fragrance is one that possesses depth, fullness, and body. A rich perfume is comparable to the harmonious effect of a full symphony orchestra. One of the best examples in a single aromatic material is natural jasmin absolute. Although jasmin absolute is costly, it is widely used because of the inimitable touch of richness it confers on any fragrance.

R I F M

Research Institute Fragrance Materials.

Rose

One of the most valued ingredients in perfumery. The rose fragrance is rich and clinging. The many varieties of roses offer a wide palette of fragrances to the perfumer. The essence of roses vary from fruity to violet like, while still others possess hints of the warmth and depth of musk and myrrh.

Rose Water

Water which has been used for the distillation of the corresponding flowers.

Rounded

A perfumer rounds out a perfume by adding the finishing touches to the creation. As in music, a rounded fragrance is balanced to perfection. The first whiff immediately suggests balance, smoothness, and harmony.

To Round Out

( A composition ). Expression full of imagery which attempts to define the final work of the creator in giving his composition greater harmony, and a better balance of its individual ingredients.
Sachets

Small bags or pillows made of satin or other fine cloth which contain scent in the form of perfume powder, dried flower petals, herbs or solid tablets. The fragrant decorative bags have as many uses as the imagination can provide. Such as: scenting clothing in drawers, garment bags, closets, tucking into shoes when storing, under upholstery pillows, in stationery drawers, brief cases and suit cases.

Scent

That which affects The Sense of Smell.

Sense of Smell

Substances that smell are characterized by the emission of minute volatile particles. They make their way to the upper area of the nose to the olfactory epithelium which contains many receptor cells. These particles bind chemically to the receptors in the olfactory epithelium and following this event, an electrical signal is generated. This signal is transmitted to the brain and then translated into a particular fragrance recognition. All this occurs in only a fraction of a second after a scent has been inhaled. The area of the brain which received and interprets the fragrance message is the same area which receives and interprets the creative arts experiences as well as emotional responses and memory.

Sharp

A sharp fragrance is strong, penetrating and often pungent. A penetrating quality can be found in any of the aliphatic aldehydes used in perfumery. In addition, a combination of loud, coarse, aromatic chemicals in a cheap fragrance occasionally produces a mildly penetrating effect that can be classified as sharp.

Sheer

A marketing term used loosely to describe a well done fragrance.

Sillage

( Or aura ), Olfactory impression discerned in the atmosphere after an individual wearing a perfume product has passed.

Single Floral

These fragrances have the recognizable scent of a single flower although this impression may be created with numerous ingredients.

Smelling Blotter

The evaluation of a perfume is accomplished by smelling it on a blotter.
Smoky

Smoke has long been associated with perfumery. The word perfume is itself derived from the Latin word fumes, meaning smoke. In all probability the first perfumes were smoke offerings. In addition, ancient religious rites often included the burning of odoriferous woods resulting in sweet smelling smoke.

Smooth

A smooth perfume is a perfectly blended one, is harmonious, balanced, and rounded. There is a complete absence of harshness in a smooth fragrance. The tones of a smooth scent are quiet and often.

Solid

Solid or semi solid product obtained after extracting the fragrant ingredients from certain plant starting materials such as jasmin, rose, oakmoss, etc., using certain volatile solvents, mainly petroleum either.

Soliflore

A single floral note is sought. This is the beginning of a modern perfumery, with a mimicking of nature and attempts to reconstitute and stylize, e.g. rose, jasmin, violet, lilac, lily of valley.

Sophisticated

An abstract creative interpretation.

Sophisticating an oil

A scientifically inappropriate trade term for extending or adulterating an oil.

Spectrometry

Homogenous fluid containing a dissolved substance, diluted preparations of certain fragrant products or perfume concentrates.

Spicy

A word descriptive of a pungent or piquant fragrance. Spicy is one of the seven basic classifications of perfumes. These scents derive their spicy characteristics from the ingredients present in the formulation, or from the spicy notes of some flower oils used. Cinnamon, cloves, ginger are a few of the spices used in perfumery. Among the basic chemicals, eugenol, and iso eugenol have spicy notes. Among the flowers, carnation, and gilly-flower which is in the carnation or dianthus family have spicy nuances. All spice fragrances share a common pungency and sharpness that stimulates the senses smell and taste.
Stability

Property of a perfume which is not greatly affected by physiochemical changes.

Starting Material

Basic constituent of a perfume formula.

Still

Apparatus for steam distillation.

Storage

All those means employed to retain characteristic, and qualities of perfumery products.

Strength

The relative intensity of a fragrance impression.

Stylist

Originally a writer with an alternative style not used to indicate an artists creating forms and suitable situations.

Sui Generic

Latin phrase meaning " Of its own kind ", in perfumery, odor sui generic equals of its own type.

Sweet

Like bitter, sweet is a term common to tastes and flavors. However, there are two applications of sweet in perfumery. It can describe a rich fragrance with the ambrosial characteristics of a sweet taste. It can also refer to the perfumers changes in a fragrance which make the odor smoother, or softer when it is dry, leafy, or bitter. Another source lists sweet as a fragrance effect classically illustrated by the rose. The rose effect is constantly used to sweeten perfume oils during their design. Vanilla, benzoin, the balsams, Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde, Vetiver and honey are other natural examples.

Sweet Pea

A popular garden flower with climbing vines. A typical characteristic of the lathyrus-flower is its suave lightness. Sweet peas is used in floral, sweet and light perfume bases to be blended and modified with other perfume bases.
Synthetic

Aromatic materials used widely throughout the world for compounding of all types of fragrances. The materials are always consistent, and not subject to the variances of essential oils.

Modern perfumes are almost exclusively made from synthetic odorants that are commonly synthesised from petroleum distillates, pine resins, or other relatively cheap organic feedstock. Synthetics can provide fragrances which are not found in nature. For instance, Calone, a compound of synthetic origin, imparts a fresh ozonous metallic marine scent that is widely used in contemporary perfumes. Synthetic aromatics are often used as an alternate source of compounds that are not easily obtained from natural sources. For example, linalool and coumarin are both naturally occurring compounds that can be cheaply synthesized from terpenes. Orchid scents (typically salicylates) are usually not obtained directly from the plant itself but are instead synthetically created to match the fragrant compounds found in various orchids. Similarly Methyl Salicylate is prepared synthetically rather than obtained from Oil of Wintergreen which contains 98.5% Methyl Salicylate.

Technique

Although there is no single "correct" technique for the formulation of a perfume, there are general guidelines as to how a perfume can be constructed from a concept.

Tenacity

Property of a perfume whose effect is particular persistent.

Terpene

Hydrocarbons contained in certain essential oils.

Terpene Free

Aromatic starting material which has undergone, terpene removal.

Test

Method of measuring the value and reliability of a product.

Theme

Main harmony around which the perfumer develops creative idea.

Thin

A fragrance lacking in the overtones necessary to give it color is described by the perfumer as thin. Thin and sharp are sometimes related in meaning. In practical perfumery, this thin effect is encountered in the modern
aldehydic fragrances when the aldehydes have not been given enough floral support to soften their impact, and in compositions based on too few components. A thin fragrance is one that lacks body and richness.

Tincture

Word used more frequently in former times to refer to infusions hot or cold dissolution of soluble portions, of a solid substance by prolonged contact with a liquid usually alcoholic.

Tobacco

There are two types of tobacco odor. One is the odor of freshly cut tobacco leaves brought in from the fields. In this condition tobacco has a green or leafy scent. But the consumer is more familiar with the second from that tobacco odor takes after it has been cured, aged, and cased. For perfumers a tobacco odor is primarily pungent from the drying, curing and casing processes with a light touch of background green.

Tonality

The dominant note or theme of a fragrance.

Tone

The quality of fragrance components, which when blended together, create the tonality or ambience of a fragrance.

To Tone Down

To reduce the olfactory intensity of a note or a composition.

Tonic

Term used for compositions likely to stimulate certain activities of the epidermis or sense of smell.

Top Note

The top note is the initial fragrance impression, the first perceived when smelling a fragrance product. It usually consists of the most volatile portion of the composition if it is to make a quick impression on the user.

Tuberose

A member of the lily family, the Tuberose flower possesses a scent which is typical of its family origin. When added to a fragrance, it enriches and adds depth. The sensuous, fragrant oil usually obtained by enfleurage, enhances the notes of Gardenia, Narcisse, Hyacinth, and Jonquil. It is one of the most expensive of the essential oils.
To Turn

A perfume is said to have turned when its original colour and odor have been altered as a result of a physical or chemical ( oxidation ), action due to air, light, heat, ageing.

Undertone

The subtle characteristics of the fragrance background. It is the sensation created when all the nuances in the blend are combined to give the pleasant background of the composition. Undertones are an important part of a fragrance personality.

Velvety

To the professional perfumer a velvety fragrance is one that is soft and smooth lacking harsh chemical notes.

Violet

The extraction of the oils of the violet is extremely costly since an entire acre of the tiny flowers grown in the cool shade of the olive and citrus trees of southern France produces only a few drops. aroma chemicals allow this precious scent to be enjoyed by all.

Volatile

Refers to an odor which rapidly evaporates a fleeting perfume.

Volume

Said of a perfume which spreads widely in the atmosphere.

Warm

Although warm is applied to a variety of circumstances and conditions, most perfumers think of a warm fragrance as being stimulating and full bodied, rich, and possessing depth.

Wax

Vegetable component contained in solids and insoluble in ethanol.

Whiff

Odor spontaneously given off by a composition.
Woody

There are several woods used in perfumery, including sandalwood, rosewood, cedarwood, together with the roots and barks of trees, perhaps even cinnamon bark and vetivert oil. Yet the perfumer does not refer to all of these when used the word woody. It is a generic term referring to the family grouping in which all members have an odor type considered common to the entire group. Not every odor is the same, though certain similarities and relationships are present. In some cases members of the woody group do not originate from wood, but instead derive their woody odors from other sources. However, in all cases woody fragrance notes are suggestive of aromatic woods and roots.

Ylang Ylang

Literally translated flower of flowers. The blossom of the ylang ylang tree which can attain the height of sixty feet, grows in Madagascar and the Philippines. The flower is greenish yellow with a red center and grows in clusters of three to four. The flower oil is rich sweet and rather balsamic and adds a lift to Oriental types of perfumes. Ylang ylang softens and rounds harsh notes in a fragrance composition and blends well with jasmin and violet. The distillation of one batch of flowers takes twenty four hours.

Zest

Skin of fruits from the hesperidic family, from which essential oils are extracted.
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