An Essential Oil Guide

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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.

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

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.

Bergamot Oil Rectified	A natural bergamot oil fragrance rectified to enhance its effect in many different fragrance formulations.
Bergamot Oil Reconst.	Juicy, natural reconstitution.
Birch Leaf Oil	Pleasant woody green balsamic odor.
Birch Sweet Essence	Woody tarry smoky leather like.
Birch Tar Oil	Powerful phenolic, tarry woody smoky, leathery.
Birch Tar Oil Distilled	A tenacious woody smoky leathery quite diffusive.
Birch Tar Oil Rectified	A phenolic tarry woody smoky leathery, diffusive material.
Bitter Orange NPT	Odor similar to the West Indies bitter orange oil free of phtototoxicity.
Bitter Orange Oil Cold Pressed	A citrusy orange type odor.
Bitter Orange Oil 5 Fold	Slightly bitter but yet fruity citrusy orange odor.
Black Currant Buds Abs.	Powerful spicy woody odor slight phenolic undertones.
Black Pepper Oil Madagascar	Peppery warm terpeny pungent.
Ble (Wheat) Abs.	Any of various cereal grasses of the genus triticum.
Bois De Rose Essence	Slightly rose like with a sweet undertone.
Bois De Rose Oil	Floral odor reminiscent of rose orange mignoette.
Bois De Rose Oil Brazil	A refreshing, sweet woody, somewhat floral-spicy odor. Top note varies con siderably depending on origin and quality of the essential oil.
Bois De Rose Terpeneless Oil	Floral and reminiscent of rose orange and mignonette.
Bourgeon D ' Avana	Diffusive green floral Abs., complex with moss, spice and hay like.
Bourgeon De Cassis	Green.
Bourgeon De Casis Max Abs.	Powerful green fruity like note, not to sweet or dry very nice.
Bourgeons De Cassis	Strong and elegant green fruity floral blend based on a floral muguet specialty base.

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, some what 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.

Cascarilla Oil	Strong spicy and aromatic, woody warm, slight peppery odor. Suggestive of nutmeg, myrtle, melaleuca and other spices and herbs.
Cashew Roasted Extract	Sweet roasted nutty for use in cashew, peanut, macadamia.
Cassia Oil	Intense cinnamon like.
Cassia Oil Redistilled	Also known as Chinese cinnamon oil is a sweet warm spicy fragrance.
Cassie Abs.	Powerful strong spicy floral odor.
Cassie Abs.	Warm powdery spicy and at same time herbaceous floral.
Cassie Abs. Synth 17.620	Warm, powdery spicy quite herbaceous and floral.
Cassie Bengale	A spicy floral odor whose source is located in south east asia.
Cassis Bourgeons Critical	Green sweet berry like use in most fruits.
Castaulon	Warm, intense fatty hairy animal odor.
Castor Oil	Cosmetic application for cosmetic products.
Castoreum Abs.	Warm animal leather like sweet odor.
Castorium Abs. C ' Less	Strong and warm resembles birch tar oil, leather like.
Castoreum Abs. 50 BB	Rich animal leather note extracted from beaver castors.
Castoreum Hyper Abs.	Very powerful warm animal like scent.
Castoreum Resin	Strong and warm resembling birch tar oil.
Castoreum Resin Synthetic	Excellent reproduction of the natural material.
Castoreum Resinoid	Strong and warm leather like sweet odor of the beaver.
Cedarleaf Oil	Intensely sharp, but quite fresh camphoraceous
Cedarwood Alcohol	A woody cedar type odor, a bit harsh.
Cedarwood Oil Atlas	Also known as Moroccan Cedarwood oil. Depending on the distillation method the odor can vary. Can be sweet tenacious camphoraceous to spicy like.

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.
Champaca Sub. Abs.	Sweet oily grassy reminiscent of freshly cut stems of tulips.
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.

Chevrefeuille Abs.	Intensely sweet fatty floral reminiscent of the jasmin absolute chasis.
Chicoree Resinoid	The root of a plant when dried, roasted is mixed with coffee.
Cinnamon Bark Madagascar	Sweet cinnamic spicy warm, woody and aromatic.
Cinnamon Bark Oil Ceylon	A diffusive warm spicy, sweet and tenacious odor with dry undertone.
Cinnamon Bark Oliffac	An odor equivalent alternative to cinnamon bark oil free of cinnamic aldehyde.
Cinnamon Leaf Essence	Cinnamon.
Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Warm spicy rather harsh, lacks rich body of bark oil.
Cinnamon Leaf Oil Ceylon	Can be rather harsh originating from Ceylon and has a similar odor to clove bud oil.
Cinnamon Oil	Warm recalling both cinnamon and clove.
Cire D ' Abeille (Beeswax) Abs.	Very mild sweet oily odor with a hay like body note.
Ciste Abs.	Powerful tenacious, warm sweet yet dry and reminiscent of ambra.
Ciste Oil	Powerful tenacious warm and sweet suggestive of ambra.
Ciste Resinoid	Powerful tenacious warm, sweet yet dry reminiscent of ambra.
Cistus Absolute	A very powerful and tenacious sweet odor with delightful animal like notes.
Cistus Abs. French MD	Powerful sweet balsamic, typical labdanum odor.
Cistus Oil Labdanum	Warm sweet character.
Cistus Oil Moroccan	Balsamic labdanum odor originating in Morocco, North Africa.
Citron Leaf Rectified Oil	Tree native to Asia having lemon like fruit with aromatic rind.
Citronella Oil Ceylon	Peculiar warm woody yet fresh grassy odor of wet leaves.
Citronella Oil Java	Fresh and sweet revealing high content of citronellol rose odor.

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 drys out. Mixes well with lavender type floral bouquets, spicy accords and other fine arrangements.
Clary Sage Oil Russian	Fresh spicy camphoracous 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.

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

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 Oliffac	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 Oliffac	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.

Geranium Concrete	A delightful earthy herbaceous somewhat rosy foliage green like odor. Provides a rich body to rose perfumes. Blends well with many other fragrant materials.
Geranium Egyptian	Floral geranium rose blended from different batches.
Geranium Moroccan	Sweet and powerful, rosy leafy slightly herbaceous odor.
Geranium Oil	Has a full leaf like rose odor.
Ginger Abs.	Sweetness is emphasized, rich warm spiciness is predominate.
Ginger Extract	Sweet ginger with a spicy warm and woody nuance.
Ginger Oil	Warm fresh woody spicy.
Girofle Clous Abs.	Warm sweet clove odor, but is dry.
Girofle Clous Oil	Warm and sweet clove odor.
Grapefruit Oil 5 Fold	Citrusy grapefruit slightly sweeter then grapefruit oil of Florida.
Grapefruit Oil of Florida	Tangy, citrusy grapefruit nice and fresh.
Grapefruit Oil Nardenised	A tingling, fresh deterpenised oil lasts several weeks.
Grapefruit Oil Terpenes	Fresh citrusy rather sweet odor.
Guaicol	Powerful smoke like medicinal odor.
Guaicwood Acetate	Soft warm delicately sweet rosy woody odor.
Gurjan Balsam Oil	Mildly woody balsamic sweet odor.
Hay Absolute	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.
Hazlenut Roasted Extract	Deep roasted nutty for use in hazelnut, almond, peanut butter.
Helichrysum Essence	Honey like with a chamomile and tea reminiscence.
Helichrysum Oil	Powerful and diffusive, but pleasant and rich natural odor.

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. Liatrix	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 Abs. Recon.	A reconstituted oil closely resembling odor of natural product.
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.

Lavender Concrete	Pure, rich and dense lavender floral aroma.
Lavender Essence	Characteristic with a camphoraceous reminiscence.
Lavender Oil	Typically sweet balsamic and herbaceous.
Lavender Oil Reconstructed	A reconstituted oil closely resembling the natural oil.
Lavender Oil Spiked	Typically sweet, balsamic and herbaceous.
Lemon Basil Oil	The citral content of 41% gives this oil a verbena like quality while the basil side is not very evident.
Lemon Essence HC Free	A natural oil which has had terpene, and sequisterpenes removed.
Lemongrass Oil Chinese	Strong grassy lemon type.
Lemongrass Oil Cochin	Otherwise known as East Indian lemongrass oil. The finest essential oils odor varies depending on content of citral and other components.
Lemongrass Oil Guatemala	A very strong grassy lemon type.
Lemongrass Oil Indian	Citral content lower then above, but at same time similar.
Lemongrass Oil Nardenised	Lemon fresh, deterpenised oil lasts a few days.
Lemongrass Oil Rectified	Appears more lemony and sweet less verbena.
Lemongrass Oil Terpeneless	A verbena green grassy odor free from harsh terpenes.
Lemon Oil	Typical lemon and refreshing.
Lemon Oil 5 Fold	Purer sweeter lemon.
Lemon Oil Italian	A lemon which is sweet and juicy from Italy.
Lemon Oil of California	Sweet juicy lemon.
Lemon Oil Reconstructed	A reconstituted fragrance closely resembling the essential oil.
Lemon Oil Spanish	Sweet, fruity odor of lemon, source Spain.
Lemon Oil Washed	A slightly lighter and sweeter juicy lemon.

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 juicer 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.

Marjoram Oil Spanish	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.
Mate Abs.	Peculiar, rich herbaceous, dry leafy, woody foliage like.
Mate Solid Extract	Tea, brown, sweet leafy, hay earthy.
Melissa Oil	Has a sweet fresh lemon like scent.
Melissa Resinoid	A herb obtained by distilling lemon oil over the herb.
Mellilotio Oleo Resin	Very sweet herbaceous root like rich odor.
Menthe Fraiche Abs.	Fresh and somewhat bitter sweet odor reminiscent of peppermint.
Menthe Sechee Abs.	Sweet herby somewhat fruity fresh odor minty like.
Miel (Honey) Abs.	Sweet honey like note.
Mimosa Abs.	Sweet woody, fatty and deep floral odor.
Mimosa Abs. Essence	A green floral delicately mimosa like.
Mimosa Abs. French A	A natural green grassy sweet floral woody odor.
Mimosa Abs. Morocco	Powerful floral green.
Mimosa Odor Essence	Green floral capturing the heart of the mimosa flower.
Mint Fresh Abs.	Extremely strong intensely fresh mint odor drys out very nice.
Mousse B Resin Abs.	Oakmoss.
Mousse B Solide Resinoid	Oakmoss.
Mousse C Savon Resinoid	Oakmoss.
Mousse De Arbe Abs.	Woody dry forest like, or seaweed like, herbaceous green.
Mousse De Arbe Resinoid	Treemoss.

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 reminiscent 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.

Orange Oil Bitter	Bright bitter odor of oranges.
Orange Oil California	Sweet orange peel like odor.
Orange Oil Distilled	Orange peel like slightly less sweet and juicy.
Orange Oil 5 Fold	A very weak orange peel like odor.
Orange Oil Fla. Mid Season	Fruity orange.
Orange Oil Guinea C.P.	Orange, source Guinea, a country located on the west coast of Africa.
Orange Oil Nardenised	A beautiful sweet, deterpenised oil.
Orange Residue	Orange peel type odor, however not sweet like california oranges.
Orange Oil Sweet	Sweet fruity odor of oranges.
Orange Terpenes	Sweet fruity orange.
Orange Terpeneless	A nice light rich very smooth orange odor.
Orange Oil Terpeneless Special A	A sweet fruity very smooth orange soda like odor.
Orange Oil Terpeneless Extra	A delicately sweet orange peel odor reminiscent of orange preserves.
Orange Terpeneless X 5 Fold	A very weak pure orange odor.
Orange Oil Valencia	Orange, source valencia type florida oranges.
Oranger Guiena Essence	Sweet fruity and characteristic of orange peel.
Oregano Essence	Spicy.
Origanum Oil	Possesses a tar like herbaceous, but very refreshing odor.
Orris Abs.	A floral green violet like odor.
Orris Concrete	Floral violet.
Orris Concrete Natural	Oily violet leaf like.
Orris Conc. Natural Essence	Violet floral.

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.

Patchouli Oil Acid Washed	Iron free to dispel discoloration problems.
Patchouli Oil Indonesia	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.
Patchouli Rectified Essence	Intense persistent, fragrant.
Patchouli Rectified Oil	Powerful woody and balsamic.
Patchouli Resinoid	A tenacious sweet herbaceous woody balsamic material.
Patchouly Abs.	Rich sweet herbaceous aromatic spicy woody balsamic odor.
Penny Royal Absolute	An intense long lasting fresh herbaceous minty odor neither sweet or cloying. Departs a tang to that special accord.
Penny Royal American	Fresh herbaceous strong bitter minty odor.
Penny Royal Moroccan	Very fresh strong herbaceous minty not bitter odor.
Pepper Essence	Pepper characteristic.
Pepper Oil	Intense spicy and peppery characteristic odor of the vine.
Pepper Oil Black Abs.	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.
Pepper Resinoid	Fresh dry, woody warm spicy odor reminiscent of cubebs.
Peppermint Oil French	A clean fresh pure odor of peppermint oil very nice.
Peppermint Oil Natural	Fresh strong grassy minty odor.
Peppermint Oil Redistilled	Fresh strong minty odor.
Peppermint Oil Willamette	A premium oil that has a fresh peppermint smell distilled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.
Peppermint Oil Yakima	A cleaner natural more cooling peppermint candy like fragrance.
Peppermint Special Fraction	Sweet clean fresh peppermint with a lingering cooling menthol aroma.

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.

Pimento Berry Oil	Warm, spicy sweet odor.
Pimento Leaf Oil	Dry, woody warm spicy aromatic odor reminiscent of clove leaf.
Pineapple Extract 4/02	A delicious tart fruity sweet odor very much like enjoying a pinna colada cocktail. Helps to round off any fruity floral arrangement by adding body and character.
Pine Needles Abs.	Sweet pine woody somewhat balsamic anisic odor.
Pine Siberian Essence	Fresh pungent characteristic.
Pine Siberian Oil	Fresh harsh pine type odor.
Pinus Pumilionis Oil	Pine oil has a fresh forest smell, is pale yellow in color and watery in viscosity.
Pinus Sylvestris Oil	Fresh coniferous pine like odor quite reminiscent of pine cones and needles.
Raspberry Extract 4/02	A natural sweet fruity odor of fresh raspberry's. Quite reminiscent of spreading black raspberry jam on a favorite pastry.
Rose Abs. Moroccan	Rosy floral rich and sweet, well-rounded and delightfully full bodied.
Rose Abs. Oliffac	An inexpensive substitute of natural absolutes from rose petals.
Rose Abs. Turkey	A tenacious diffusive sweet floral, truly captures the fresh flower.
Rose Abs. Turkish	A well rounded Damask Rose from Turkey. Fresh, sweet, rose floral aroma. Absolutes can vary in odor some carrying a hint of greenness.
Rose Bulgaria Oil	Intensely rose like, and sweet.
Rose Concrete Morocco	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.
Rose De Mai	Rich, sweet, deep rosy very tenacious odor with honey notes.
Rose De Mai Abs.	Rich and sweet deep rosy tenacious odor.

Rose De Mai Abs. French	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.
Rose Essence 193	A very strong, but yet sweet floral rosy fresh odor.
Rose Essence Bulgaria	A very diffusive vivacious rose odor, slightly sweet floral nice.
Rosemary Abs.	Strong fresh woody herbaceous somewhat minty forest like.
Rosemary Oil	Woody herbaceous, reminiscent of spike lavender oil.
Rosemary Oil North Africa	Pure, unadulterated natural product.
Rosemary Oil Tunisian	An artificially created base that closely resembles the natural oil.
Rose Moroccan Abs.	Deep sweet, rich and tenacious floral rose odor.
Rose Moroccan Oil	Fragrant rose and characteristic of the flower.
Rose Oil Bulgarian	Diffusive strong vibrant floral rose scent reminiscent of the rose.
Rose Oil Moroccan	Deep sweet, rich and tenacious floral rose.
Rose Oil Moroccan Select	The finest Moroccan rose fragrance at an attractive cost. Rose
Oil Otto	Warm deep floral slightly spicy odor reminiscent of red roses.
Rose Oil Turkey Commercial	An extremely floral typical rose odor, not intense or over powering.
Rose Oil Turkish	Sweet floral rose.
Rose Otto Turque Oil	Sweet, intense floral rose.
Rose Turkey Abs.	Deep sweet rich rosy floral odor, source Turkey.
Rose Turque Essence	Fragrant rose characteristic.
Sage Clary Abs.	Rich delicate sweet yet bitter wine like somewhat herbaceous odor.
Sage Clary Concrete	The absolute has a somewhat finer less resinous odor, more balsamic sweet than the odor of the concrete.

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 Balkan Dec. Abs.	Strong almost repulsive faintly reminiscent of cigar tobacco.
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.

Tangerine Type Oil	Sweet tangy tangerine like reminiscent of the peel.
Tansy Oil	Almost sharp and spicy dry herbaceous odor.
Tea Abs.	Warm and reminiscent of tobacco.
Tea Essence	Sweet, characteristically tea like, brown, hay like, tobacco leaf.
Tea Tree Oil	Warm spicy aromatic terpene odor.
Templin Oil	Reminiscent of pine needles, balsamic and sweet orange.
The/Res Inc (Tea) Resinoid	Warm and reminiscent of tobacco.
Thyme Abs.	Dry herbaceous sweet somewhat green with a rich spicy tone.
Thyme Oil	Spicy.
Thyme Oil Provence	Herbal, green, woody, spice like with a medicinal thymol note.
Thyme Oil Red	Rich sweet powerful, sweet warm herbaceous spicy.
Thyme Oil White	Sweeter than the red oil.
Thyme White Essence	Pleasant oregano like.
Tobacco Abs.	A diffusive material reminiscent of fresh tobacco leaves.
Tolu Abs.	More intense warm and balsamic.
Tolu Balsam Alva Essence	Has soft sweet, hyacinth like with amber smoky undertones.
Tolu Balsam Oil	Warm balsamic and hyacinth like.
Tolu Balsam Resinoid	Warm balsamic floral hyacinth aroma with ambery dry out.
Tonka Beans Abs.	Sweet herbaceous slightly coumarin.
Tonka Feves Abs.	Rich sweet coumarin with a herbaceous overtone still warm.
Tonka Feves Resinoid	Pleasant and herbaceous with slight caramel coumarin tones.
Tree Moss Abs.	A strong and at the same time persistent moss odor.

Tree Moss Abs. C ' Less M.D. A powerful mossy type odor which lasts days on the blotter.

Tubereuse Abs.	Heavy floral almost nauseatingly sweet and heavy spicy odor.
Tuberose Abs.	A heavy sweet almost nauseating floral odor of tuberose.
Tuberose Pomenade	A heavy sweet almost over powering tuberose odor.
Tumeric Oil	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.
Turpentine Oil	Camphoraceous, characteristic and penetrating.
Turpentine SDW	A woody solvent which is steam distilled.
Valerian Root Oil	Warm woody, balsamic root like odor with a animal back note of musk.
Vanilla Abs.	Rich, intensely sweet and diffusive vanilla note.
Vanilla Resinoid	Intensely sweet warm balsamic odor.
Vanilla Sur Abs. C ' Less	Powerful sweet vanilla diffusive, and expensive.
Verba Abs.	Intensely fresh lemon like, fruity body note.
Vetiver Oil	Sweet heavy woody earth reminiscent of roots and wet soil.
Vetiver Oil Bourbon	Woody, finest grade of vetivert oil.
Vetiver Oil Haiti	Woody.
Violet Abs. French	Strong herbaceous floral violet.
Violet Abs. Rue	Herbaceous floral violet, not as sweet as the French oil.
Violet Abs. Selection	Strong floral violet odor.
Violet Concrete	Characteristic of fresh violet leaves with a possible source in Egypt.
Violet Leaf Absolute	Oily green cucumber leafy fresh sweet floral odor quite strong.

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
Chloranth
us
Spicatus
Elderflow
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Hennaflo
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LiliumCa
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Mimosa
Robinia
Pseudacac
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Stirlingia
Latifolia
Tombacco

Thyme

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

Bitter Almond

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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

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m Sweet
Myrtle
Nutmeg
Ocimum
Kilimanjaricum
Walnut Leaf

Sweet Spicy, Powerful and Warm

Ano
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Squ
amo
sa
Car
dam
om
Lov
age
Her
b

Delicate and Sweet, Leafy-Floral

Anthocephalus
Cadamba
Artabotrys
Odoratissimus
Artabortys
Suaveolens
Camellia
C
a
n
a
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C
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Cymbidi
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Virescen
s
Hamana
su
Lily
of
the
Valle
y

Mag
nolia
Saffron

Sweet Pea Ylang Ylang

Woody-Camphoraceous

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

Bitter-Herbacoeus, 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
Annua Artemisia Caprillaris
Artemisia Herba-Alba
Artemisia Mendozana
Artemisia Vulgaris Cedarleaf
Davana Hyssop
Iva
Lippia Daunensis Milfoil
Sage dalmatian Tansy
Thuja Plicata
Wormwood

Sulphuraceous

Asafo
etida
Oil
Garlic
Oil

Sweet Balsamic

Asafoetida Balsam (Oil
Free) Peru Balsam
Tolu Balsam

Peppery, Root

Asarum
Europaeum
Saneroot,
Canadian

Peppery

Atacty
lis
Peppe
r
Black
Schin
us
Molle

Grassy, Fresh, Lemon

Backhousia
Citriodora
Eucalyptus
Staigeriana
Lemongrass Oil
Leptospermum
Citratum Litsea
Cubeba
Meliss
a
Verbe
na
Verbena (Spanish)

Sweet Wood & Dry Tea

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

Fresh Minty-Herbaceous, Bitter

Balsamite

Pennyroyal

Sweet-Camphoraceous, Green-Herbal

Basil Exotic Parsley Herb Oil

Sweet-Herbal, Faintly Green

Basil French Dictam
Goldenrod Estragon

Dry-Woody, Pronounced Spicy

Bay Leaf Oil Cinnamon Leaf Oil Clavel Moena Clove Leaf Oil Clove Stem Oil Eugenia Jambolana Lawang Oil Ocimum Gratissimum (Eugenol Type) Pimenta Leaf Oil

Rose Group

Beeswax Absolute Rose Absolute

Fresh Citrus

Bergamot Cedrat
Lemon Lime

Petitgrain

Bergamot Petitgrain Louro Nhamuy
Orange Flowre Water Absolute Peititgrain Paraguay
Petitgrain Sweet Orange

Wintergreen

Bir
ch
Bar
k
Fer
n
Lea
f
Wi
nte
rgr
een

Warm Phenolic, Fresh-Herbaceous

Blackcur
rant
Calamin
tha
Fennel
Bitter

Rosewood Group

Bois de Rose Oil
Ho Leaf Oil
HoWood Oil
Homalomenta Rubescens Linaloe Seed Oil
Linaloe Wood Oil

Medicinal, Nauseating, Sweet-Conifer

Boldo Leaf
Chenopodium Ambrosioides Savin
Wormseed

Warm-Herbaceous, Sweet, Dry-Herb

Broom
Chamomile
German
Chamomile
Roman
Everlasting
Absolute
Floure
Absolute
Hay Oil
Helichrys
um Oil

Sharp Minty, Bitter-Herbaceous

Bu
chu
Lea
f
Ma
tico

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

Machilus Nigella Sativa

Balsamic Floral

Cape Heliotrope Hyacinth Lilac Neflier

Osmanthus Fragrans
Pandanus
Peru Balsam Oil

Carnation

Carnation
Cestrum Nocturnum
Tobacco Flowr
Wallflowr

Hop (Woody-Herbaceous)

Carob Bean
Hop Lupulin
Spikenard
Valerian

True Animal Notes

Castoreum
Civet
Musk

Sweet Cedar

Cedarwood Atlas
Cedarwood Himalaya
Cedarwood Lebanon
Muhuhu

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

Citronell
a Ceylon
Citronell
a Java
Combav
a
Petitgrai
n
Eucalypt
us
Citridora

Warm, Sweet Spice

Clov
e
Bud
Oil
Pime
nta
Berr
y Oil

Mild Oily

Coconut
Absolute
Linseed
Oil
Absolute
Cola (Bitter,
Woody, Tonic)
Cola
Guarana

Sweet, Delicately Floral

Cori
ande
r Oil
Orris
Abs
olute

Violet flower Absolute

Woody, Warm-Peppery

(Cubeb) Cubeb

Lour
o
Bras
ileir
o
Para
dise
Seed
Pipe
r
Cras
ipes
Pipe
r
Lon
gum

Sweet Citrus (Orange)

Cura
cao
Peel
Oil
Grap
efrui
t Oil
Oran
ge
Bitte
r
Oran
ge
Swe
et

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
Absolu
te
Oakmo
ss
Seawee
d
Absolu
te
Tremos
s

Tuberose

Garde
nia
Longo
za
Mimu
sops
Elengi
Plume
ria
Tuber
ose

Geranium

Gera
nium
Maw
ah

Dry Tea Leaf

Hama
melis
Leaf
Henn
a
Leaf
Jabor
andi
Leaf

Tea
Leaf

Sulphuraceous, Lachrymatory

Horseradish
Mustard
Onion
Rapeseed

Floral, Green-Leafy, Light

Jonquil
Narcissus
Violet

t
L
e
a
f

Turpentine

Juniperus
Marcrocarpa
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

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

Manevor
o
Patchoul
i

Resin

Masti
c
Sand
arac

Peppermint

Mentha
Arvensis
Pepperm
int

Sharp-Fruity, Herbaceous

R
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T
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Sweet-Herbaceous, balsamic Tea & Ambre

Sage
Clary

Ulex
Europ
aeus
Zdrav
etz

Key Termonology

English	French	German	Spanish
Balsam	Baume	Balsam	Balsamo
Essential Oil	Huile Essentielle	Aetherisches Oel	Aceite Esencial
Flavors	Essences Alimentaies	Geschmackstoffe	
Fruits	Fruits	Fruchte	Frutas
Gum	Gomme	Gummi	Goma Botanica
Gum Resin	Gomme-Resine	Gummi-Harz	
Odor Description	Odeur description	Geruch, Beschreibung	Olor, descripicion
Resin	Resine	Harz	
Spices	Espices	Gewurze	Especias
Tincture	Teinture	Tinktur	Tintura
Almond Oil Bitter	Amande Amere	Bitter Mandel Oel	Aceite Almendras Amargas
Amber Oil	Ambre Jaune	Bernstein	Ambar
Ambrette Seed	Ambrette Graines	Moschuskorner	Ambarilla
Artemisia	Absinthe	Wermuth	Absintio
Asafoetida	Ase etide	Asant	Asafetida
Basil	Basilic	Basilikum	Basilicon

Bay Leaf	Bay, Feuilles	Bay	Bay-Malagueta
Beeswax	ire d'abeille	Bienenwachs	cerca de abeja
Benzoin	Benjoin	Benzoe	Benjui
Birch Bud	Bouleau Gemmes	Birkenknospen	Betula Yemas
Birch Bark	Bouleau Ecorce	Birkenrinden	Betula Corteza
Birch Tar	Bouleau Goudron	Birkenteer	Betula Brea
Black Currant (Bud)	Bourgeons de Cassis	Johannisbeer Knospen	Grosella Negra Yemas
Bois De Rose	Bois de Rose	Rosenholz	Palo de Rosa
Broom	Genet	Ginser	
Cade	Cade	Kade (Wachholderbeer Teer)	
Calamus	Calamus	Kalmus	Calamo
Camphor	Camphre	Kappfer	Pimienta Cayenne
Caraway	Cavi	Kummel	Comino
Carnation	Oeillet	Gartennelke	Clavel Rojo
Carob Bean	Caroube	Johannisbrot	Pan San Juan
Carrot Seed	Carotte	Mohren (Samen)	Zanahoria
Cassia	Canella de Chime	Kassia	Casia
Castoreum	Castoreum	Bibergeil	Castoreo
Celery	Celeri	Sellerie	Apio Palustre
Chamomile	Camomille	Kamille	Manzanilla
Cherry Laurel	Laurier Cerise	Kirsch Loorbeer	Laurel Cerezo
Cinnamon Bark	Ecorce de Canelle de Ceylan	Zimtrinden	Canela Corteza

Civet	Civette	Zibeth	Civeta (Algalia)
Clove Bud	Clous de Girofle	Nelkenknospen	Clavos (Clavel flores)
Clove Leaf	Girofle, Feuille	Nelken Stiel	Clavos Cabilios
Cognac	Lie de Vin	Kognak	Conac
Copaiba	Copahu	Kopaiva	Copaiba
Cumin	Cumin	Kumin	Comino Romano
Dill	Aneth	Dill	Aneto
Elderflower	Sureau Fleurs	Holander Blute	
Elecampane	Aunee	Alant	Enula Campana
Fennel	Fenouil	Fenchel	Hinojo
Fern	Fougere	Feigen	Higo
Fir (Needles)	Pin (Aiguilles)	Fichten (Nadel)	Pine (Pinochas)
Galanga	Galanga	Galgant	
Garlic	Ail	Knoblauch	Ajo
Ginger	Gingembre	Ingwer	Gingibre
Grapefruit	Grapefruit (Pamplemousse)	Pomplemus	Toronja
Guaiacwood	Gaiac (Bois)	Guajak Holz	Guayacol (Guayaco, Palo)
Hay	Foin	Heu	Heno
Henna	Henne	Henna	Colorante Henna
Honeysuckle	Chevrefeuille	Geissblatt	Madreselva
Hop	Houblon	Hopfen	Lupolo

Horseradish	Raifort	Petersilienwurzel	Rabano Picante
Hyacinth	Jacinthe	Hyazinthe	Jacinto
Ivy	Lierre	Efeu	
Juniperberry	Genievre Baies	Wacholderbeer	Enebro (Bayas)
Laurel Berry	Laurier Baies	Lorbeeren	(Frutas de) Laurel
Lavender	Lavande	Lavendel	Alhucema (Lavanda)
Leather	Cuir	Leder (Juchten)	Cuero
Lemon	Citron	Ziron	Limon
Lemongrass	Lemongrass	Lemongrass	Canita de Limon (Lemongraz)
Licorice	Reglisse	Lakritz	Orozuz
Lilac	Lilas	Flieder	Lilas
Lily of the Valley	Muguet Base	Maiglockchen	Liio de los Valles
Linseed Oil	Lin, Huile de graines	Leinsamen	Linaza (Aceite)
Lovage Root	Liveche, Racine	Liebstock Wurzel	Levistico, Raiz
Maple (Sugar)	Erable (Sucre d')	Ahorn (Zucker)	Maple
Marigold	Calendula (Souci)	Morgenfrau	Calendula
Mastic	Lentisque	Mastix	Almaciga
Milfoil	Mille-Feuilles	Schafgarben	Aquilea
Mistletoe	Gui	Mistel	Muerdago
Musk	Musc	Moschus	Almaciga
Mustard	Moutarde	Senf	Mostaza
Nutmeg	Muscade (Noix)	Muskat (Nuss)	Moscada (Nuez)

Oakmoss	Mousse (de Chene)	Eichenmoos	Musgo De Encina (Musgo de Roble)
Olibanum	Encens	Weihrauch	Olibano (Incienso)
Onion	Oignon	Lauch (Zwiebel)	Cebolla
Orange Oil Sweet	Orange Douce	Apfelsinenoel Pomerantzenschalenoel Bitteres	Naranjas Dulces
Origanum	Origan	Dosten (Oel)	Origano
Orris	Iris	Iris	Iris
Parsley herb	Persil Feuilles	Petersilien Kraut	Perejil Hojas
Parsley Seed	Persil Fruits	Petersilien Samen	Perejil Semilla
Pennyroyal	Poley (Menthe Pouliot)	Polei	Poleo
Peppermint	Menhe Poivree	Pfefferminz	Mentha Pimienta
Pepper Black	Poivre	Pfeffer	Pimienta Negra
Poplar Bud Oil	Peuplier Gemmes	Papplknospen	
Rapeseed	Navette	Rapssamen	Nabina
Rosemary	Romarin	Rosmarin	Romero
Rue	Rue	Rauten	Ruda
Rum	Rhum	Rum	Ron
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Azafran
Sage Clary	Sauge Sclaree	Muskateller Salbei	Salvia Esclarea
Sage	Sauge	Salbei	Salvia
Sarsaparilla	Salsepareille	Sarsaparillen	Zazaparill
Savin	Savine	Sadebaum	Sabina

Savory	Sariette	Bohnenkraut	Satureja
Seaweed	Varech	Meeralgen (Gras)	Alga Marina
Spearmint	Menthe Crepue	Krauseminz	Mentha Crespa
Spike Lavender	Aspic	Tanne	Pruche
Star Anise	Badiane	Sternanis	Badiana
Styrax	Styrax	Storax	Estoraque
Sweet Pea	Pois de Senteur	Wicke (Wohlriechende)	Aleli
Tansy	Tanaisie	Rainfarn	Tanaceto
Tea	The	Thee	Te
Templin (Fir Cone)	Stobiles de Sapin Blanc	Edeltannen Zapfen	Pina de Pino Noble
Thyme	Thym	Thymian	Tomillo
Treemoss	Mousse d'Arbre	Baummoos	Musgo de Arbol
Turpentine	Terebinthine	Terpentinoel	Trementina
Valerian	Valeriane	Baldrian	
Violet	Violette	Veilchen	Violetas
Wallflower	Giroflee	Goldlack (Lvkoje)	Aleli Doble
Walnut Leaf	Feuilles de Noyer	Walnuss Blatter	Nuez Hojas
Woodruff	Asperfule	Waldmeister	Asperula
Wormseed	Chenopode	Wurmsamen	Chenopodium
Wormwood	Absinhe	Wermuth	Absintio
Zedoaria (Rizome)	Zedoaire (Rhizomes)	Zitwerwurzel	Zedoario (Raiz)

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.

Agleiaodorata 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.

Anise Star Oil - Star Anise Oil.

Anisette - Star Anise Oil.

Anonasquamosa.

Anthemis nobilis, see: Chamomile oil "Roman ".

Anthocephaluscadamba Antioxidants - Grapefruit oil, Orange oil Sweet, Distilled Anyme Oil Myoporum

Crassifolium Ao-shiso - Perilla Oil (from herb

).

Apiole - Parsley Seed Oil .

Apis Mellifera - Beeswax Absolute.

Apium Graveolens - Celery Seed

Oil. Apopin Oil.

Aquilaria Agallocha - Agar Oil.

Aquilaria Crassna - Agar Oil.

Araucariaoil Areca - Betel Oil.

Aristolochia Serpentaria - Snakeroot,

Canadian. Armoise (Essence d') - Artemisia

Vulgaris.

Armoracia Lapathifolia - Horse Radish Oil.

Arnica Absolute - Arnica Oil.

Arnica Cordifolia - Arnica Oil.

Arnica Oil.

Artabotrys Odoratissimus.

Artabotryssuaveolens.

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

Backhousiacitriodora.

Backhousiamyrtifolia.

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 "FaIlen".

Bermuda Lily - Lilium Candidum.

Bermuda Perfumes - Passionflower.

Betel Oil.

Betula Alba - Birch Bud Oil & Birch Tar.

Betula Lenta - Birch Bark Oi.

Betula Pendula - Birch Tar.

Betula Pubescens - Birch Tar.

Betulenol - 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.

C

Cabralea Cangerana - Cangerana.

Cabreuvaoil 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 -

Calarnintha 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.

Canel1a.

Canel1a alba, see: Canel1a.

Canel1a Winterana - Canel1a.

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.

Caryophyl1ene - 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 Absolute"Atlas" - Cedarwood "Atlas" Resinoid.

Cedarwood “AtIas " 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 Macroccarpa.

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 - ChamomileOil ("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.

Chenopodium Ambrosioides, Var. Anthel - Minthicum - Wormseed Oil American.

Cherry Birch - Birch Bark Oil. Cherry Laurel Oil - Chevrefeuille - Honeysuckle Absolute.

Chillies - Capsicum.

Chimonanthusfragrans - Chinese Cinnamon - Cassia Oil.

Chloranthusspicatus.

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 Citriodor, 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.

Laevo-Citronellol - Combava Petitgrain Oil.

Ctrus Aurantifolia - Lime Oil. Ctrus Aurantium subspec. Amara - Neroli Oil, Orange Flower Concrete, Orange Oil Bitter Petitgrain. Bigrarade.

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.

Lemon Petitgrain Oil - Citrus Medica Var. Bajoura - Cedrat 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 AvelIana - 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.

Cymbopogon Citratus - Lemongrass Oil.

Cymbopogonconnatus.

Cymbopogon Fiexuosus - Lemongrass Oil.

Cymbopogon Martini Var. motia - Palmarosa

Oil. Cymbopogon Martini Var. sofia -

Gingergrass Oil.

Cymbopogon Schoenanthus 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. Cypress Fruit Oil -

Cypress Oil.

Cypress Japanese - Cedarwood Oil Japanese.

Chamaecyparis Obtusa.

Cryptomeria Japonica - Thujopsis

Dolobrata. Cypress Oil.

Cypress Oleoresin - Cypress Absolute.

Cypressus Sempervirens - Cypress Absolute &

Oil. Cypriol - Cyperus Oil.

Cytisus Scoparius - Broom Absolute.

D

Dacrydiumelatum.

Dacrydium Elatum - Siam Wood Oil. Dacrydium

Franklinii - Huon Pine Wood Oil. Dalbergia

Latifolia - Bois De Rose Oil.

Damascenine - Nigella Damascena. Darnmara

Orientalis - Olibanum Resinoid. Darnmar

Resin - Olibanum Resinoid.

Daniella Thurifera - Illurin Balsam.

Daucus Carota Carrot Seed Oil.

Daucus Oil - Carrot Seed Oil. Davana

Oil.

Decylaldehyde - Coriander Herb Oil.

Decylene Vanillylamide - Capsicum Deertongue.

Deertongue Absolute - Deertongue.

Deertongue Oleoresin - Deertongue.

Deodar Cedarwood Oil - Cedarwood Oil Himalaya.

Desert Grass - Cymbopogon Connatus.

Dianthus Caryophyllus - Carnation Absolute.

Dictamnus Hispanicus - Dictam Oil.

Dictam Oil.

Dictyota Dichotoma - Seaweed Absolute.

Dicypellium Caryophyllatum - Bois De Rose Oil.
Dihydro Cumin Aldehyde - Perilla Oil.

Dihydro Cuminyl Alcohol - Cymbopogon Connatus.

Dill Fruit Oil - Dill Seed Oil.

Dill Herb Oil - Dill Weed Oil.

Dill Oil, East Indian - Anethurn

Sowa. Dill Seed Oil.

Dill Weed Oil.

Diorissimo - Lily of the Valley.

Dipterocarpus - Gurjun Balsam.

Dipteryx Odorata - Tonka "Bean".

D. 0. M. Liqueurs - Lovage Oil.

Dorema Arnmoniacum - Ammoniac Gum.

Douglas Fir - Oregon Balsam.

Douglas Fir Needles Oil.

Dryopteris Filix-mas - Fern.

Dwarf Pine - Pinus Pumilio.

E

Eagle Wood - Agar Oil.

East African Sandalwood - Osyris Tenuifolia.

Eastern Hemlock - Spruce Oils.

Eastern White Cedar - Cedarleaf Oil.

Eau De Brouts Absolute - Orange Flower & Petitgrain Water Absolute - "Petitgrain Bigarade Sur Fleurs D Oranger".

Ekangi Oil - Kaempferia Galanga Sanna Oil. Elder

Flower Absolute.

Elder Flower Oil. Elecampane

Absolute.

Elecampane Concrete - Elecampane Absolute .

Elecampane Oil.

Elecampane Oil - Costus Oil. Elemi.

Elerni Absolute - Elemi.

Elernicin - Backhousia Myrtifolia.

Elerni Oil.

Elerni Resinoid - Elerni.

Elemol - Elemi Oil.

Elettaria Cardamomum - Cardamom Oil. Eremophila

Rnitchelli - Sandalwood Oil, Australian. Erica

Arboracea - Bruyere.

Erigeron Canadensis - Erigeron Oil. Erigeron

Oil.

Eriobotrya Japonica - Neflier Concrete.

Eriodictylon Califomicum - Mate Estragol - Estragon Oil, Goldenrod Oil - Methyl Chavicol.

Ethyl-n-Amyl Ketone - Lavandin Oil.

Ethyl Cinnamate - Styrax (Asiatic) Styrax Resinoid.

Ethyl Eveminate - Oakmoss "Resin ".

Ethyl Vanillin -Vanilla Extract.

Eucalyptus australiana "Type”.

Eucalyptus Australiana Variety "B”.

Eucalyptus Chinese.

Eucalyptus Citriodora.

Eucalyptus Dives, Variety

"A".

Eucalyptus Dives Variety "C" - Eucalyptus Dives "Type".

Eucalyptus Elaeophora - Eucalyptus Leucoxylon.

Eucalyptus Sideroxylon.

Eucalyptus Globulus.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon.

Eucalyptus Macarthuri.

Eucalyptus Numerosa "Type".

Eucalyptus Phellandra.

Eucalyptus Phellandra - Eucalyptus Australiana Variety "B".

Eucalyptus Polyoractea.

Eucalyptussideroxylon.

Eucalyptussrnithii.

Eucalyptus Staigeriana.

Eucapharma Oils - Eucalyptus Globulus.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon.

Eucalyptus Polybractea - Eucalyptus Synithii. Eucaria

Spicata - Sandalwood oil, Australasian.

Eudesmol AraucariaOil - Atractylis (Concrete) Oil
Eucalyptus Macarthuri.

Eudesmyl Acetate - Araucaria Oil.

Eugenia Caryophyllata - Clove Bud (
Leaf, Stem) Oil.

Eugenia Jambolana.

Eugenol Bay Leaf Oil - Cinnamon Leaf Oil,
Clove Oils, Lawang Oil, Ocimum Gratissimum.

Eugenol Type Pimenta Oils.

Everlasting Absolute.

Everlasting Concrete - Everlasting Absolute.

Everlasting Oil - Helichrysum Oil.

Evernia furfuracea - Oakmoss, Treemoss Concrete.

Evernia Prunastri - Oakmoss.

Evernic acid, see : Oakmoss "Resin ". Evernic

Aldehyde - Oakmoss "Resin ". Evoulimba Oil.

Exaltolide - Musk Exaltone.

F

Farnesol - Arnbrette Seed Absolute.

Fennel Oil Bitter.

Fennel Oil Pharmaceutical - Fennel Oil Sweet.

Fennel Oil Roman - Fennel Oil Sweet.

Fennel Oil Sweet.

Fenugreek.

Fern.

Fern Oleoresin - Fern.
Ferula Asa Foetida - Asafoetida.
Ferulaldehyde - Asafoetida
Maple. Ferula Species -
Ammoniac Gum,
Galbanum Spikenard Oil.

Ferula Sumbul - Sumbul Root

Oil. Ficus Carica - Fig Leaf

Absolute. Fig Leaf Absolute.

Filipendula Ulmaria - Spiraea Oil.

Fir Balsam Oregon - Oregon (Fir) Balsam.

Firmoss - Oakmoss - Treemoss.

Fir Needle Absolute.

Fir Needle Concrete - Fir Needle Absolute.

Fir Needle Oil - Abies Alba.

Fir Needle Oil Japanese, - Abies Species. Fir Needle Oil - "Siberian".

Fir Needle Oleoresin - Fir Needle Absolute.

Fleabane - Erigeron Oil.

Flouve Absolute.

Flouve Odorante - Flouve Absolute & Oil. Flouve Oil.

Foeniculum Vulgare - Fennel Oil. Fokiena Hodginsii - Siam Wood Oil Forest Pine - Pinus Sylvestris.

Fougere - Fern.

Frangipanni - Plumeria Acutifolia. French Marjoram - Calarnintha Oil. Fucus Vesiculosus - Seaweed Absolute.

G

Gaiol - Guiaiacwood Oil. Ga1anga Oil.

Galanga Oleoresin. Ga1bano - Galbanum Oil. Ga1banum.

Galbanum "Hard", see: Galbanum.

Galbanum "Levant" - Galbanum. Ga1banum Oil.

Galbanum "Persian" - Galbanum. Galbanum Resinoid.

Galbanum "Soft" - Galbanum. Galipea Cusparia - Angostura.

Gardenia.

Gardenia Absolute - Gardenia.

Gardenia Concrete - Gardenia.

Gardenia Florida - Gardenia.

Gardenia Grandiflora - Gardenia. Garland Lily - Longoza Absolute. Garlic Oil.

Gaultheria Oil - Wintergreen Oil.

Gaultheria Procumbens - Wintergreen Oil. Genda Attar - Tagetes Patula.

Genista Tinctoria - Broom Absolute. Gentian Root - Angostura.

Geranium.

Geranium

Absolute.

Geranium Algerian - Geranium Oil "

African ". Geranium Concrete.

Geranium "Bourbon" - Geranium Oil "Reunion".

Geranium "Congo" - Geranium Oil " African ".

Geranium "East African" - Geranium Oil " African ".

Geranium "Egyptian" - Geranium Oil " African ".

Geranium "French" - Geranium Oils Various.

Geranium Macrorrhizum - Zdravetz Oil.

Granium Moroccan - Geranium Oil " African ".

Geranium Oil.

Geranium Oil, African. Geranium

Oils, Various. Granium Oil

Terpeneless.

Geranium Palmarosa - Palmarosa Oil. Geranium

Sur Roses - Geranium Oils, Various. Geranium

"Turkish" - Palmarosa Oil.

Geranium Water Absolute - Geranium Absolute.

Geranium West African - Geranium Oils, "Afncan".

Geranyl Acetate - Eucalyptus Macarthuri.

German Chamomile - Chamomile Oil "German".

German Prepared Mustard - Mustard Oil.

Ghee Butter - Civet.

Gilead (Balm) Fir Needle Oil - Abies Balsamca.

Ginger Absolute

Ginger Ale - Capsicum Oleoresin.

Ginger Oleoresin.

Ginger Butaflor - Ginger Oleoresin.

Ginger Grass Oil.

Ginger Oil.

Ginger Oil "False" - Galanga Oil.

Ginger Oleoresin.

Ginger Wild (so-called) - Snakeroot Canadian.

Glechoma Hederacea - Ivy Leaf Absolute.

Glycine Soja - Soybean.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra - Licorice.

Glycyrrhizin - Licorice.

Goldenrod Oil Texas.

Goldenrod Sweet - Goldenrod Oil Texas.

Gomenol - Niaouli Oil.

Gorse- Ulex Europaeus.

Grape Fruit Oil.

Greek Sage - Sage Oil Spanish.

Grenadil Fruit - Passionflower.

Guaiac Resin - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guaiac Tincture - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guaiacum Officinale - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guaiacwood Acetate - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guaiac Wood Oil.

Guaiacyl Acetate - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guaiol - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guaiyl Acetate - Guaiacwood Oil.

Guarana Paste

Gui - Mistletoe.

Gurjum Balsam - Gurjun Balsam. Gurjun

Balsam.

Gurjun Balsam Oil.

H

Hamamelis.

Hamamelis Extract - Hamamelis. Hamamelis

Leaf Distillate - Hamamelis.

Hamamelis Water - Hamamelis Hamanasu Concrete.

Hardwickia Balsam - Illurin Balsam.

Hay Absolute.

Hayata Oil - Machilus Oil. Hay

Oil.

Hazamalanga Oil - Perilla Oil. Hazelnut

- Hamamelis.

Hazelwort European - Asarum Europaeum.

Hedeoma Pulegioides - Pennyroyal Oil American.

Hedera Helix - Ivy Leaf Absolute.

Hedychium Flavum - Longoza Absolute.

Hedychium Spicatum - Sanna Oil.

Helichrysum Angustifolium - Everlasting, Helichrysum Oil.

Helichrysum Kilirnandjarum.

Helichrysum Oil.

Helichrysum Orientale - Helichrysum Oil.

Helichrysum Stoechas - Everlasting Absolute, Heliotrope Absolute.

Heliotropine - Ocotea Pretiosa.

Heliotropium Peruvianum - Heliotrope Absolute.

Hemlock Spruce - Canada Balsam Spruce Oils.

Henna.

Henna Flowers - Henna.

Henna Leaves - Henna Hercolyn (regular) - Turpentine.

Hernandia Peltata - Perilla Oil.

Hiba Oil - Qdarwood Oil

Japanese.

Hiba Wood Oil - Thujopsis Dolobrata.

Hibiscus Abelmoschus - Arnbrette Seed.

Hierochlea Alpina - Hay Absolute.

Hinoki Leaf Oil - Chamaecyparis Obtusa.

Hinoki Oil - Qdarwood Oil Japanese.

Hinoki Root Oil - Chamaecyparis Obtusa. Ho

Leaf Oil.

Homalomena Rubescens.

Honeysuckle Absolute.

Hon-sho - Camphor Oils.

Hop Absolute.

Hop Concrete - Hop Absolute.

Hop Extract Ultrasonic - Hop Absolute. Hop

Oil.

Horseradish Oil.

Horseradish "Resinoid " - Horseradish Oil.

Ho-sho - Ho Leaf & Wood Oils.

Ho Wood Oil.

Humulus Lupu1us - Hop Absolute & Hop Oil.

Hungarian Chamomile - Chamomile, "German ".

Huonpine Wood Oil.

Hyacinth Absolute.

Hyacinthus Orientalis - Hyacinth Absolute. Hydrastis

Canadensis - Curcuma Oil.

Hydrocyanic Acid - Almond Oil Bitter.

Hypericum Perforatum - Everlasting.

Hyssop Oil.

Hyssopus Officinalis - Hyssop Oil.

I

Ilex Paraguayensis - Mate.

Illicium Verum - Star Anise

Oil. IIlurin (llurin) Balsam.

lIlurin Balsam Oil - I11urin Balsam.

Immorte11e - Everlasting.

Inchigrass Oil.

Indian Mahogany - Qdrela Odorata.

Indian Tea - Birch Bark Oil.

Inclian Turmeric - Curcuma Oil.

Inclian Valerian Root Oil False - Spikenard

Oil. Inula Helenium - Elecampane.

Inula Oil - Elecampane Oil.

Inula Viscosa - Oakrmoss Absolute Oil.

Ionone - Boronia Absolute, Costus Oil,

Henna. Iris - Orris.

Iris Germanica - Orris (Concrete)

Oil. Irish Moss - Seaweed Absolute.

Iris Pallida - Orris (Concrete) Oil,
Orris "Resinoid" Alpha-Irone - Orris Absolute.

Isoelemicin - Backhousia Myrtifolia.

Isopropylmyristate - Orris (Concrete) Oil. Iva

Oil.

Ivy Leaf Absolute

J

Jaborandi Oil.

Jacmal - Curacao Peel Oil. Jacmel -

Curacao Peel Oil. Jamun - Eugenia

Jambolana.

Japanese Cedar - Cryptomeria Japonica.

Japanese Cypress - Cedarwood Oil.

Japanese Fir Needle Oil - Abies Species.

Japanese Rosewood - Oleo Vermelho.

Jasmin Absolute From Chassis. Jasmin

Absolute From Concrete.

Jasmin Absolute "enfleurage" -
Absolute from Pommade.

Jasmin Absolute From Pommade.

Jasmin Butafior - Jasmin Absolute & Concrete Jasmin

Concrete.

Jasminum Officinale - Jasmin

Concrete. Jonquil Absolute.

Juchten - Leather.

Juglans Regia - Walnut Leaf Oil.

Junipberberry Aroma Distillate - Juniperberry Oil.

Juniperberry "Concrete" - Juniperberry "Resinoid".

Juniperberry Distillate - Juniperberry Oil.

Juniperberry Oil.

Juniperberry Oil, Terpeneless & Sesquiterpereneless.

Juniperberry Resinoid.

Juruperberry "Gum" (so-called) -

Sandarac. Juniper Tar - Cade Oil.

Juniperus Communis - Juniperberry Oil.

Juniperus Macrocarpa.

Juniperus Mexicana - Cedarwood Oil Texas.

Juniperus Oxycedrus - Cade Oil.

Juniperus Procera - Cedarwood Oil, East African.

Juniperus Sabina - Savin Oil.

Juniperus Smreka - Juniperberry Oil.

Juniperus Virginiana - Cedarleaf Oil,
Cedarwood Oil Virginia.

Juniperwood Oil.

K

Kadamba - Anthocephalus Cadamba.

Kaempferiagalanga.

Karna.

Karo-karound. Kauri-copal.

Keora - Pandanus.

Kesso Root Oil - Valerian Oil. Kewda -

Pandanus.

Kiimmel - Caraway Oil. Kuromoji Oil.

L

Labdanum.

Labdanum Absoute From Concrete.

Labdanum Absolute From Resinoid.

Labdanum Absolute - Cistus Oil.

Labdanum Anhydrom - Labdanum "Resin Absolute".

Labdanum Concrete.

Labdanum "Gum " - Labdanum. Labdanum Oil

- Cistus Oil.

Labdanum.

Labdanum Resin.

Labdanum "Resin

Absolute".

Labdanum

Resinoid.

Labdanum Ultrasonic Extract - Labdanum

Concrete. Lacinaria - Deertongue.

Larch Turpentine.

Larix Decidua - Larch

Turpentine. Lathyrus

Latifolius - Sweet Pea.

Laurel Berry Absolute - Laurel Berry

Oil. Laurel Berry Oil.

Laurel Leaf Oil.

Laurel Oil Fixed - Laurel Berry

Oil. Laurus Nobilis - Laurel

Berry & Leaf Oils. Lavandin

Absolute From Concrete.

Lavandin Absolute from Concrete

Decolorized. Lavandin Absolute From

Distillation Waters.

Lavandin Concrete.

Lavandin Concrete

Decolorized. Lavandin Oil.

Lavandin Oil Acetylated -

Lavandin Oil. Lavandula

Hybrida - Lavandin Oil.

Lavandula Latifolia - Spike Lavender Oil. Lavandula

Officinalis - Lavender Concrete & Oil. Lavender

Absolute From Concrete.

Lavender Absolute From Concrete, Decolorized - Lavender Absolute From Concrete.

Lavender Absolute From Distillation Waters - Lavender Absolute From Concrete.

Lavender Concrete.

Lavender Concrete Decolorized - Lavender Concrete.

Lavender Oil.

Lavender Oil English - Lavender Oil.

Lavender Oil French - Lavender Oil. Lavender

Spike Oil - Spike Lavender Oil. Lawang Oil.

Latakia Absolute - Tobacco Leaf Absolute.

Lawsonia Inermis - Henna.

Leather.

Lebanon Cedarwood Oil - Cedarwood Oil, Atlas Cedarwood Oil Lebanon.

Lemonaroma.

Lemon Aroma Distillate - Lemon Aroma.

Lemon Grass Oil.

Lemon Melissa Oil - Melissa Oil

Lemon Oil.

Lemon Oil Concentrated.

Lemon Oil Distilled - Lemon Oil.

Lemon Oil Expressed - Lemon Oil.

Lemon Oil Terpeneless & Sesquierpeneless.

Lemon Oil Washed.

Lemon Aroma.

Lemon Petitgrain

Oil.

Lemon Petitgrain Terpeneless.

Lemon - Thyme - Verbena Oil Spanish.

Lenabatu - Citronella Oil Ceylon.

Lentisque - Mastic.

Leptactina Senegambica - Karo-karounde.

Leptospermum Citratum.

Leptospermum Citratum Terpeneless.

Lest Oil - Pine Oil.

Livisticum Officinale - Lovage Oil.

Liatris Odoratissima - Deertongue.

Licorice.

Licorice - Star Anise Oil.

Licorice Extract - Licorice.

Lierre - Ivy Leaf Absolute.

Lilac.

Lilac Butaflor - Lilac.

Lilikoi (Hawaiian) - Passionflower.

Liliumcandidum.

Lily Berumda - Lilium Candidum.

Lily Madonna - Lilium Candidum.

Lily of the Valley.

Lily White - Lilium Candidum. Lime

Oil.

Lime Oil Distilled. Lime

Oil Expressed.

Lime Oil Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless. Linaloe

Husk Oil - Linaloe Seed Oil.

Linaloe Oil East Indian - Linaloe Seed Oil. Linaloe

Seed Oil.

Linaloe Wood Oil.

Linalool - Bergamot Oil, Bois De Rose Oil, Ho Leaf & Ho Wood Oils.

Linaloe Seed & Wood Oils - Sage Clary Oil.

Linalyl Acetate - Bergamot Oil, Lavender Oil,

Linaloe Seed Oil, Petitgrain Paraguay Oil, Sage Clary Oil,

Lindrea Leaf Oil - Kuromoji Oil.

Lindera Sericea - Kurojoji Oil.

Linsed Oil Absolute.

Linum Usitatissimum - Linseed Oil Absolute.

Lippiacarviodora.

Lippia Citriodora - Verbena Oil

Lippiadaunensis.

Liquorice - Licorice.

Liriodendron Tulipifera - Magnola.

Litsea Citrata - Litsea Cubeba.

Litsea Cubeba.

Liquid Ambar Orientalis - Styrax.

Liquid AmbarStyraciflua - Styrax American.

Locust Bean Gum - Carob Bean Gum.

Longoza Absolute From Concrete.

Lonicera Caprifolium - Honeysuckle

Absolute. Louro Brasileiro.

Louro Inhamuy - Louro Nhamuy.

Louron Hamuy.

Lovage Absolute - Lovage Oleoresin.

Lovage Herb Oil.

Lovage Oleo Resin.

Lovage Root Oil.

Love-in-a-mist - Nigella Damascena.

Lupulin.

Lupulin Aroma Distillate - Lupulin. Lupulin

Oleoresin - Lupulin.

Lys - Lilium Candidum.

Love-in-a-mist - Nigella Damascena.

M

Mace Extract.

Mace Extract Ultrasonic - Mace Extract. Mace

Oil - Nutmeg Oil.

Machilus Leaf Oil (Hayata Oil) - Machilus Oil.

Machilus Oil.

Madonna Lily - Lilum Candidum. Magnolia.

Magnolia Absolute - Magnolia. Magnolia

Grandiflora - Magnolia. Magnolia Leaf Oil -

Magnolia.

Mahapenghiri - Citronella Oil Java - Type.

Mahogany Indian - Cedrella Odorata.

Majorana Hortensis - Marjoram Sweet.

Managrass - Citronella Oil Ceylon.

Mandarin Aroma - Mandarin Oil. Mandarin

Oil.

Mandarin Oil Five Fold - Mandarin Oil.

Mandarin Oil Terpeneless & Sesquiterpeneless - Mandarin Oil.

Mandarin Petitgrain Oil.

Manevoro Oil.

Maple.

Maple - Feungreek.

Maple Aldehyde -

Maple.

Meraniol - Celery Seed Oil, Lovage Oil & Maple.

Marcipan - Almond Oil Bitter.

Marigold Absolute.

Marigold Oil -

Tagetes.

Marjoram " French" (so-called) - Cala-mintha Oil.

Marmoram Oil Sweet.

Marjoram Oil Wild (Spanish).

Marjoram Oil Wild (so-called) - Origanum Oil Thyme & Origanum.

Mastic.

Mastic Oil - Mastic.

Mastic Resinoid -

Mastic Mastix -

Mastic.

Mate.

Mate Absolute - Mate.

Mate Absolute Decolorized - Mate. Mate

Anhydrol - Mate.

Mate "resinoid" - Mate. Matic Oil.

Matricaria Chamomilla - Chamomile Oil.

Matricaria Suaveolens - Chamomile Oil. Mawah

Oil.

May-chang - Litsea Cubeba. Meadow.

Meadow "goat's beard" - Spiraea Oil. Medlar -

Neflier Concrete.

Meerwein-Ponndcrf-Verley Process - Citronella Oil Java Type.

Melaleuca Alernifolia. Melaleucabracteata.

Melaleucalinariifolia. Melaleuca Minor

- Cajuput Oil.

Melaleuca Viridiflora - Niaouli Oil.

Melaleuca Viridiflora Varieity "A". Melasol

- Melaleuca Altemifolia.

Melegueta Pepper - Paradise Seed Oil. Melilot

Extract - Melilotus.

Melilotus.

Melilotus Absolute - Melilotus.

Melilotus Arvensis - Melilotus.

Melilotus Officinalis -

Melilotus. Melilotus Oleoresin

- Melilotus. Melissa Officinalis

- Melissa Oil. Melissa Oil.

Mellilotin Oleoresin - Melilot

US. Mentha Arvensis - Mentha

Arvensis Oil. Mentha Arvensis

Oil.

Mentha Citrata.

Mentha Piperita - Peppermint Oil.

Mentha Pulegiurn - Pennyroyal Oil

Moroccan. Mentha Spicata - Spearmint Oil.

Menthofuran - Mentha Arvensis Oil, Peppermint

Oil. Menthol - Mentha Arvensis Oil, Peppermint

Oil.

Methoxy Myristicin - Parsley Seed Oil.

Methyl Chavicol - Estragon Oil, Goldenrod

Oil. Methyl Cinnamate - Basil Oils.

4-Methyl-7-Ethoxycoumarin - Celery Seed Oil, Maple.

Methyl Eugenol - Backhousia Myrifolia, Huon Pine Wood Oil, Melaleuca Bracteata.

Methyl-n-Hexyl Ketone - Lavandin Oil.

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.

Musk Absolute - Musk.

Musk Deer - Musk.

Musk Grains - Musk.

Musk Pods - Musk.

Musk Tincture - Musk.

Mustard Black - Mustard Oil.

Mustard English Prepared - Mustard White.

Mustard German Prepared - Mustard Oil.

Mustard Oil.

Mustard Russian - Mustard Oil.

Mustard White.

Mustard Yellow - Mustard White. Myricyl Alcohol - Beeswax Absolute. Myristic Acid - Orris Absolute, Orris (Concrete) Oil.

Myristica Fragrans - Nutmeg (Extract). Myristicin - Nutmeg Oil, Parsley Seed Oil. Myrocarpus Fasigiatus - Cabreuva Oil.

Myrospermum 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.

N

Narcissus Absolute from Concrete. Narcissus Jonquilla - Jonquil Absolute.

Narcissus Poeticus - Narcissus Absolute from Concrete. Nardostachys Jatamansi - Spikenard Oil. Nectandra Elaiophora - Louro Nbamuy. Neflier Concrete.

Nepaeta 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.

Nigellasativa.

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.

O

Oakmoss.

Oakmoss Absolute (From Concrete).

Oakmoss Absolute Co-distillates.

Oakmoss Absoute Oil.

Oakmoss Absolute Decolorized - Oakmoss.

Oakmoss Anhydrol -
Oakmoss Absolute Co-Distillates.

Oakmoss Concrete. Oakmoss

"Resin".

Oakrnoss "Resinoid" - Oakrnoss "Resin". Ocimum

Basilicum - Basil Oil.

Ocimum Canum.

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

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

Ocimum Gratissirnum.

Ocimum Gratissirnum - Eugenol
Type - Ocimum Gratissimum.

Ocimum Gratissimum - Thymol Type -
Ocimum Gratissimum.

Ocimum Kilimanjaricum.

Ocotea Cyrnbarum - 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.

Opooanax "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.

Origan 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 Aldehyde - Perilla Oil. Perilla

Frutescens - Perilla Oil. Perilla

Nankinense - Perilla Oil. Perilla Oil.

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 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.

Phellandrene - Angelica Seed Oil, Elemi Oil.
Eucalyptus Australiana, Var. "B".
Eucalyptus Dives "Type".
Eucalyptus Dives, Var. "A".
Eucalyptus Numerosa "Type".

Philadelphs 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 Anisum - Anise

Oil.

Pirnpinella Magan - Pirn Pinella Absolute.

Pirnpinella Oil - Pirnpinella Absolute.

Pimpinella Saxifraga - Pimpinella 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.

Pinusnigra Oil.

Pinus Palustris - Pine Oil Turpentine. Pinus

Pectinata - Abies Alba.

Pinus Pumilio Oil. Pinus Strobus

Oil.

Pinus Succinifera - Amber Oil. Pinnus

Sylvestris 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 Plucheasagittalis.

Plumeria Absolute - Plumeria Rubra.

Plumeriaacutifolia.

Plumeria Alba -

Plumeria Rubra.

Plumeriarubra.

Pogostemon Cablin - Patchouli

Oil. Pogostemon Patchouli -

Patchouli Oil. Polyanthes

Tuberosa - Tuberose Absolute.

Pommes-canelle - 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.

Ptercarpus Erinaceus - Bois De Rose Oil.

Pterocarpus Oils.

Pterocarpus Santalinus - Ptercarpus Oils.

Ptychotis Ajowan - Ajowan Oil.

Pulegone - Pennyroyal Oil Moroccan.

R

Raifort - Horseradish Oil. Rajanigandha -

Cestrum Nocturnum. Raki - Anise Oil.

Rape Seed Oil.

Rape Seed Oil (Fixed) - Rapeseed Oil. Rape

Seed Oil (Volatile) - Rapeseed Oil. Reseda

Absolute.

Reseda Flower Absolute - Reseda Absolute.

Reseda Odorata - Reseda Absolute.

Reseda Root Oil - Reseda Absolute.

Retinol - Amber Oil.

Rexer - Carob Bean.

Rhodinol ex Geranium - Geranium Oil Terpeneless.

Rhodinum Wood Oil.

Ribes Nigrum - Black Currant.

Robiniapseudacacia.

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.

S

Saffron Oil.

Saffron Tincture - Saffron Oil.

Safranal - Saffron Oil.

Safrole - 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.

Sandlawood 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.

Serpentaria Root Oil - 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.

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

Mahagony - Cangerana.

Syringa.

Syringa Vulgaris - Lilac.

T

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 Dolobrata - Thujopsis Dolobrata 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.

U

Ulexeuropeaus.

Usnea Barbata - Treemoss Concrete.

V

Vakul (Vakula) Attar - Mimusopselengi.

Valerian Absolute.

Valeriana Officinalis - Valerian Oil.

Valerianawallichii.

Valerian Extract - Valerian Absolute. Valerian Oil.

Valerian Oil Indian - Valeriana Wallichii. Valerian Oil Indian False - Spikenard Oil. Walterian Oil Japanese - Valerian Oil.

Vanilla.

Vanilla Absolute.

Vanilla Bourbon - Vanilla.

Vanilla Concentrates - Vanilla Extract. Vanilla Curing - Vanilla.

Vanilla Extract.

Vanilla Guadeloupe - Vanilla. Vanilla Infusion - Vanilla Tincture.

Vanilla Madagascar - Vanilla Bourbon. Vanilla Mexico - Vanilla.

Vanilla Oleoresin - Vanilla Resinoid. Vanilla Planifolia - Vanilla.

Vanilla Pompona - Vanilla. Vanilla Resin - Vanilla Resinoid.

Vanilla Reunion - Vanilla Bourbon. Vanilla Tahiti - Vanilla.

Vanilla Ten-fold - Vanilla Tincutre. Vanilla Tincture.

Vanilla Tincture for Flavors - Vanilla Tincture. Vanilla Tincture for Perfumes - Vanilla Tincture. Vanillin - Vanilla Extract.

Vanillons - Vanilla.

Vanitrope (Regular) - Vanilla Extract.

Venetian Turpentine - Larch Turpentine. Verbena Oil.

Verbena Oil So-called - Berbena Oil Spanish. Verbena Oil Spanish.

Vermouth - Wormwood Oil.

Vetiver Absolute - Vetiver Resinoid. Vetiver Acetate - Vetiver Oil.

Vetiver Anhydrol - Vetiver Resinoid. Vetiver Concrete - Vetiver Resinoid. Vetiveria Zizanoides - Vetiver Oil.

Vetiver Oil.

Vetiver Oil Angola - Vetiver

Oil. Vetiver Oil Bourbon -

Vetiver Oil.

Vetiver Oil Congo - Vetiver Oil.

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 Snakeroot - Snakeroot Canadian.

Virgin-in-the-green - Nigella Damascena.

Viscum Album - Mistletoe Absolute. Viverra Civetta - Civet.

W

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.

X

Xanthorrhea Australis - Acaroid.

Y

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.

Ylang Ylang First - Ylang Ylang

Oil. Ylang Ylang Oil.

Ylang Ylang Second - Ylang Ylang

Oil. Ylang Ylang Third - Ylang

Ylang Oil. Yu-sho - Apopin Oil.

Z

Zanthorrhea Hastilis - Acaroid Xanthoxylumalatum.

Zdravetz Absolute - Zdravetz Oil.

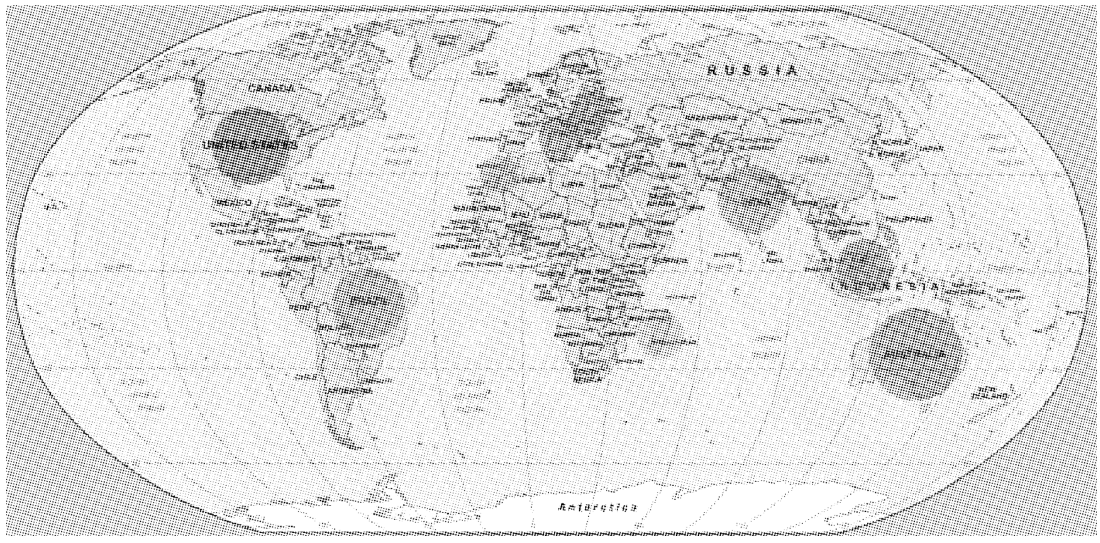
Zdravetz Concrete - Zdravetz Oil.

Zdravetz Oil.

Zedoaria Oil.

Zingerone - Ginger Oleoresin, Vanilla Extract.

Zingiber Officinale - Ginger Oil.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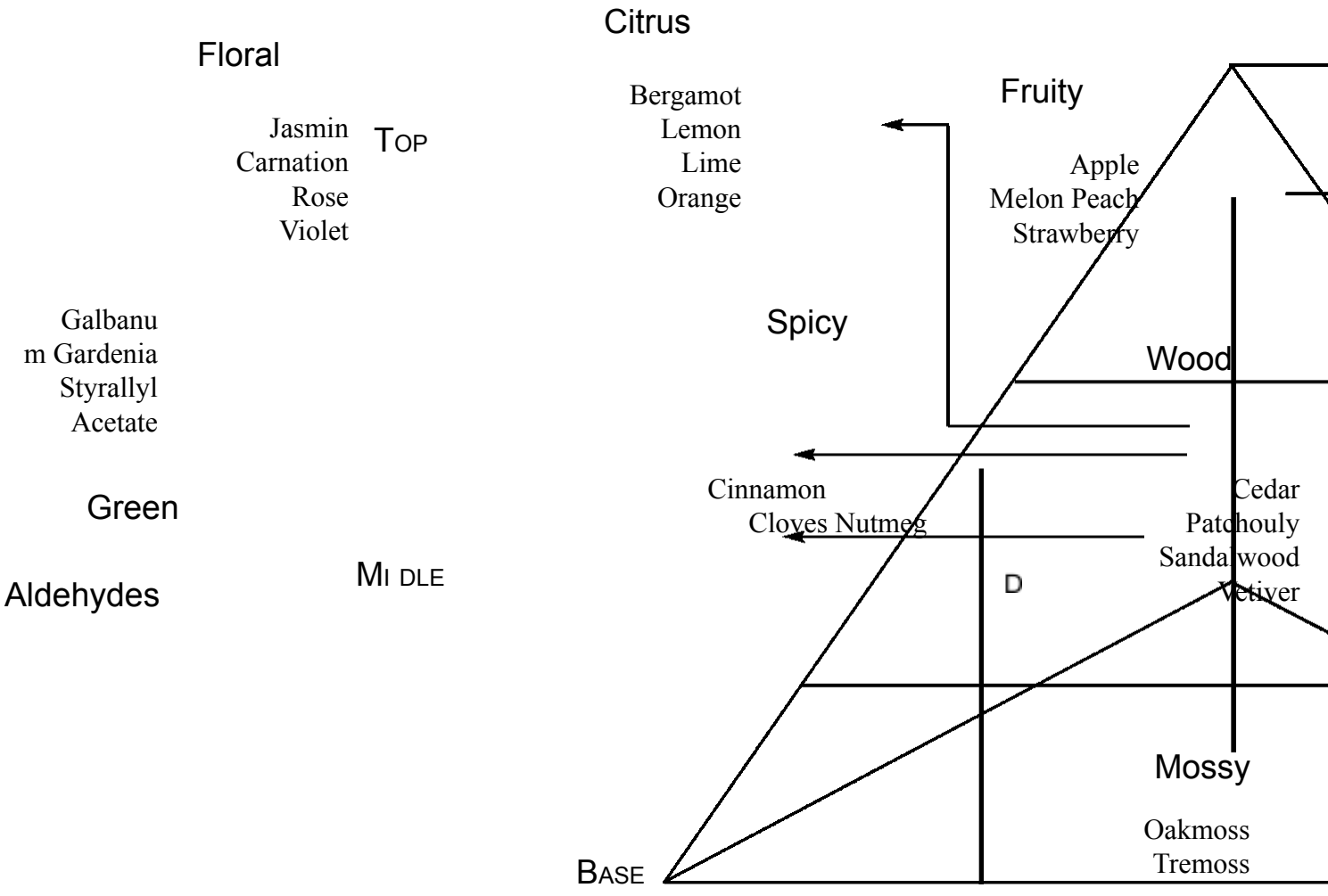
L Air du Floral



Amber

Amber Labdanum
Vanilla Bean

Animal

Civet Castoreum
Musk
Musk Traseolide

Oriental Balsamic

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The Scent Pyramid

American Society of Perfumers - USA

Classification of Olfactory Notes

101

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:

Tabbacco Abs.

Woody Note:

Amyris
Cedarwood
Guaiacwood
Oakmoss
Patchouly
Sandalwood
Treemoss Vetiver

Miscellaneous Note:

Abies Calamus
Citronella
Cognac or Winelees Davana
Ho Leaf Hop
Mate Abs.
Rosewood Rue
Spikenard
Tagetes Tansy
Tea Abs.
Turpentine
Valerian

Green & Fruity Note:

Blackcurrant
Buds Abs.
Galbanum

Herbal & Aromatic Note:

Chamomile
Blue
Chamomile
Roman Costus
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Spike
Lavender
Star Anis

Honey Note:

Beeswax
Abs.
Honey
Abs.
Liatrix Abs.

Leather Note:

Birth Tar
Rectified
Cade

Lemon Note.

Lemongrass Litsea Cubeba
Mandarin Melissa Verbena

Marine Note:

Seaweed Juniperberry

Medicinal Note:

Bitter Almond Buchu Leaf
Cajuput Camphor Cassie
Abs.
Eucalyptus Wintergreen

Minty Note:

Pennyroyal Peppermint
Spearmint

Resinous Note:

Elemi Myrrh Olibanum
Opoponax Styrax

Animal Note:

Ambergris Castreum
Civet Musk
Ambretteseed

Angerica Root
Angerica Seed Cistus -
Labdanum Costus
Clary Sage

Anise Note:

Anise
Basil
Bitter Fennel
Sweet Fennel
Star Anise
Taraggon

Balsamic Note:

Benzoin Copaiba
Balsam Liatrix
Abs.
Mastic Abs.
Melilot Abs.
Peru Balsam
Tolu Balsam
Vanilla

Bitter Orange Note:

Neroli
Orange Flower Abs.

Petitgrain (From Bergamot)
Petitgrian (From Lemon)
Petitgrain (From Mandarin)

Citrus Note:

Bergamot Bitter
Orange Grapefruit
Lemon
Lime Mandarin
Sweet Orange

Tangerine

Coniferous Note:

Armois
e
Cedar
Leaf
Cypres
s
Fir
Balsam
Abs.
Juniperbe
rry 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

Powdery Note:

Couma
rin
Ethyl
Maltol
Ethyl
Vanillin
Heliotr
opin
Maltol
Vanillin

Aromatic Materials

Rose Note:

Citronellol
Damancenones
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
Cinnamonitrile
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Eugenol
Iso Eugenol
Methyl Eugenol
Methyl Iso Eugenol

Woody Note:

Bois Ambrene Forte Cedramber
Cedrol
Cedryl Acetate Guaiyl Acetate Ionones
Iso E Super Kephalis
Madrox
Methyl Ionones Nopyl Acetate
Oakmoss Synthetic
Sandalwood 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:

Bromstyrol Gricerin
Acetal cis-3-Hexenol
cis-3-Hexenyl Acetate
cis-3-Hexenyl Benzoate
cis-3-Hexenyl Salicylate
Hyacinth
Hydratropic Aldehyde Ligustral
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

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
Fleuramone
Gelsone
Jasminal
Jasmin Lactone
cis-Jasmon e Jessemal
Methyl Dihydro Jasmonate Methyl Jasmonate

Lavender Note:

Camphor
Di Methyl Hydro
Quinone Methyl Amyl
Methyl Heptin Carbonate

Ketone Terpinyl
Acetate

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
Citro nellal
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
Iro ne
Lili al
Lin alo

ol
Lyr
al
Maj
ant
ol
Ma
yol
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
Lil

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Muguet (Lily of the Valley)
Narcissus
Or
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Or
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Pe
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Ylang Ylang
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Herbal Group

A
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Black
Current
Buds
Bucchu
C
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Hyssop Juniper Berry Lavender Lavandin
Oregano Parsley Pennyroyal Peppermint
Pine Rosemary Sage Clary
Sage Dalmation Spearmint Spruce
Tancy
Tarragon (Estragon) Thyme Wormwood

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

Woody/Balsam Mosses Group

Amyris
Benzoin
Cedarwood
Cistus
Guaiacwood
Labdanum

Myrrh
Oakmoss
Patchouli
Peru Balsam
Sandalwood
Tobacco
Tolu Tree
Moss
Vanilla
Vetivert

Leather Group

Amber
Grisc
Cast

oreumCivetCreosoteCuird

eRusseMateMuskPhenolTar

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Botanical Extracts

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Extract Name

Acacia
Acacia Decurrens Acai
Acerola Agave Agrimony
Aleppo Pepper Alfalfa
Algae All Spice
Almond (Sweet) Alpine Rose
Aloe
Aloe Vera Gel Althaea
Amalaki Amaranth Seed
Amber
American Ginseng Angelica
Anise Anise Seed
Annatto Aonori Apple
Apple Pectin Apricot
Apricot Leaves Arnica
Artichoke Asian Pear
Ascophyllum Nodosum
Ashwagandha Asparagus
Astragalus
Avocado
Awapuhi

Balm Mint
Bamboo
Banana
Barberry
Barley Basil
Bay Laurel
Bayberry
Beach Strawberry (wild)
Bearberry
Beechwood Bee
Pollen Beet Root
Bergamot
Bibitaki Fruit
Bilberry Bitter
Cherry
Bitter Orange Flower
Blackberry Leaf Blackberry
Black Cohosh Black
Currant Fruit Black
Currant Leaf
Black Henna Extract Black
Indian Hemp Black Malva
Black Mulberry
Black
Pepper
Black
Raspber
ry Black
Rice
Black Sesame
Seed Black Tea
Black
Wlanut
Black
Walnut
Bark
Bladderwr
ack
Blessed
Thistle
Blood
Root
Blueberry
Fruit
Blueberry
Leaf Blue
Flat
Blue Malva
Blue
Poppy
Seed
Borage
Boswell
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Bramble
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Burdo
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Root
Butcher’s Broom

Cabbage
Rose
Cactus
Flower
Calagulal
a Fern
Calendula
California
Poppy
Camellia Japonica
Flower Camellia
Japonica Leaf
Camellia Japonica
Seed

Camellia Oleifera Leaf
Camu Camu Capsicum
Cardamom
Carrot Cascara
Catuaba Bark
Catnip
Cats Claw Caviar
Cedarwood
Celandine Celery
Centaury
Centipeda
Camomile
Chamomile Roman Chaparral
Chaste Tree Berry
Cherry Bark Cherry
Fruit Chestnut
Chia
Chicory Root China
Bark Chinese
Licorice Chinese
Magnolia
Chinese Silver Ear Mushroom
Chrysanthemum
Chlorella Cilantro
Cinchona Bark
Cinnamon
Cinnamon Cassia
Clary Sage Cleavers
Cloudberry Clove
Club Moss Cocoa
Clove Blossom
Coconut Coffee
Coffee Bean
Coltsfoot Comfrey
Leaf Comfrey Root
Cone Flower Corn
Silk Coriander
Cotton Cowslip
Cramp Bark
Cranberry
Cranesbill Crape
Myrtle Cucumber
Cucumber Seed
Curcumin Cypress

Daisy Damiana
Dandelion Devil's
Claw Dong Quai
Dulse

Echinacea Edelweiss
Elder Flower
Elderberry
Elecampane
Eleuthero Root
English Walnut
Ephedra Eucalyptus
Eyebright
Evening Primrose Evening
Primrose Flower
Evergreen Blackberry Seed
Evernia

Fennel Fennel
Seed Fenugreek
Feverfew Fig
Fir
Bals
am
Flax
Seed
Fo-T
i
Frankincens
e Freesia

Galban
um
Garcini
a
Gardeni
a Garlic
Gentian
Root
Geraniu
m
Ginger
Ginkgo
Biloba
Ginseng
Goji
Berry
Goldenro
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Goldense
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Gooseberr
y Gotu
Kola
Grape
Leaf
Grape
Grapefruit
Peel
Grapefruit
Fruit
Grapefruit
Seed
Grape
Seed
Green Pea
Green
Rooibos

Green Tea
Ground
Ivy
Guarana
Guava
Gymne
ma

Haritaki
Hawaiian Marine
Silk Hawaiian
White Ginger
Hawthorn
Hazel
nut
Heath
er
Hemp
Seed
Henna (Neutral)
Hibiscus
Hibiscus Abelmoschus

Himanthalia
Hollyhock / Rose Mallow
Honey
Honeydew Honey
Locust Honeysuckle
Hops Horsehound
Horse Chesnut
Horseradish
Horsetail Hyacinth
Hydrangea
Hypericum Hyssop

Icelandic Moss
Indian Barberry
Indian Basil Indigo
Inula Rasemosa Root Iris
Irish Moss Ivy
Ivy (Ground)

Japorandi Japanese Bamboo
Japanese Green Tea
Japanese Turf Lily Jasmine
Jewelweed
Jicama Job's Tears Jojoba
Jujube
Juniperberry

Kale Karela
Kava Kava
Kelp
Kiwi Kola
Nut
Kukui Seed Kudzu

Lady's Thistle Lady's Mantle Laminaria Larch
Lavender Lemon Balm
Lemon Fruit Lemongrass
Lemon Peel Lemon Thyme
Lemon Verbena Lettuce
Lichen
Life Everlasting Lilac
Lily of the Valley Lime Fruit
Lime Peel Linden Flower
Licorice Litchi
Lotus Flower Lovage
Lycium

Maca Macadamia Nut
Madder Root Magnolia
Magnolia Flower Maidenhair Fern Mallow Mandarin
Mango Mangosteen Marigold
Marjoram Marshmallow
Mate
Meadow Sweet Melilot
Melon
Milk Protein
Milk Thistle
Millet Seed
Mimosa
Mistletoe
Moringa Seed
Motherwort
Mugwort
Muira Puama
Mulberry
Mulberry Leaf
Mullein
Mushroom
Musk Melon
Myrrh
Myrtle

Narcissus
Nec

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Orange
Flower
Orange
Fruit
Orange
Peel
Orchid
Oregon Grape
Root Oyster
Shell

Pacific Sea Palm
Paeonia
Albiflora Flower

Paeonia Lactiflora Root Pansy
Papaya
Parsley
Passion Flower
Passion Fruit
Patchouli
Pau D'Arco
Peach Leaf
Peach Fruit Pear
Pearl Peelu
Bark Pellitory
Penny Royal
Peony
Peppermint
Perilla Seed
Periwinkle
Persimmon
Phellodendron Bark Pienapple
Pine Maritime (Sea Pine)
Plankton
Plantain Plum
Plumeria Poke
Root
Pomegranate
Poppy Seed (Blue) Poria
Potato Prickly
Ash
Prickly Pear Cactus Primrose
Propolis Pumpkin
Pumpkin Seed

Quassia
Queen of the Meadow Quillaia
Quince
Quinoa

Raspberry Leaf Raspberry
Fruit Red Poppy Flower Red
Sage Root Reishi Mushroom
Restharro Rhodiola Rosea
Rhubarb
Rice
Rice Bran Rooibos
Rose
Rose Centifolia Rose
Geranium Rose Hips
Rosemary Rosewood
Royal Jelly Rue

Safflower Saffron
Sage Sandalwood
Sarsaparilla Sassafras
Saw Palmetto Schizandra
Scurvy Grass
Sea Buckthorn Fruit Sea
Fennel
Sea Lettuce Sea Palm
Sea Velvet Horn Seaweeed
Senega Root Sesame Seed
Shea Butter Sheep Sorrel
Shepherd's Purse Shiso
Leaf
Silk Tree Silver Birch
Silver Fir Needle

Skull cap
Slippery
Elm Bark
Soapbark
Soapwort
Sophora
Southern
wood
Soy
Soy
Germ
Soy
Spro
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Spear
mint
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Spina
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Spiru
lina
Spruce (
Norway)
St. John's
Wort
Stevia
Star Fruit
Strawberry
Begonia
Strawberry
Leaf
Strawberry
Fruit Sugar
Cane
Sugar
Maple
Sunflow
er
Sunflow
er Seed
Sweet
Cherry
Sweet
Gale
Sweet
Grass

Tamarind Fruit
Tangerine
Tansy
Tea Seed
Tarragon Tea
Tree Thyme
Tiare Flower
Tomato
Tonka Bean
Tumeric
Valerian Root
Vanilla Bean
Velvet Flower
Vervain

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

Fiveash Data Management, Inc., - USA

Spectra of Essential Oils

Essential Oils

Agarwood India
Angelica Root England, Hungary, India
Angelica Seed Hungary

Basil Camphor Type India
Basil Grand Vert Madagascar
Basil Holy -Tulsi India
Basil Sweet Bulgaria, Comoro Islands, India, Madagascar
Bay West Indies
Bergamot Bergaptene Free Italy
Bergamot Mint India, Oregon
Bergamot Natural Italy
Bergamot Rectified 38/40 % Italy
Birch Sweet Canada
Birch Sweet Yellow USA Bitter Almond Ffpa FCC USA Black Cumin Cp Egypt
Black Pepper India, Madagascar, Sri Lanka
Blue Cypress Australia
Blue Tansy Morocco Buchu Long Leaf S. Africa
Buchu Round Leaf S. Africa
Buddahwood Australia

Cade Spain
Cajeput Vietnam
Calamus Root India
Camphor White China
Cananga Indonesia Cape May S. Africa
Cape Snow Bush S. Africa
Caraway Seed Hungary
Cardamom India Cardamom Sri Lanka
Carrot Seed France, Hungary
Cascarilla Bark Central America
Cassia China
Catnip Canada
Cedar Leaf Thuja Canada, Europe
Cedar Wood Atlas Morocco Cedar Wood Himalayan India, China, Japan, Port Orford, Virginia
Celery Seed India
Chamomile Blue England, Egypt Hungary
Chamomile Cape S. Africa
Chamomile Roman England, France, Oregon
Chamomile Wild Morocco Chaste Tree Leaf Turkey Cilantro Hungary, Oregon Cinnamon Bark 65% Sri Lanka
Cinnamon Berry - Sugandha India
Cinnamon Leaf Fresh Madagascar
Cinnamon Leaf Sri Lanka
Cistus Spain
Citronella 85/35% Vietnam
Citronella India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka Clary Sage Bulgaria Clary Sage FCC China
Clary Sage Grn Crushed France
Clary Sage Hungary, Oregon, Russia, Ukraine
Clementine India
Clove Bud Extra Madagascar
Clove Bud Indonesia, Madagascar Sri Lanka
Clove Leaf Indonesia
Clove Leaf Redist Madagascar Clove Stem Madagascar Cognac White France
Copaiba Balsam Brazil Coriander Seed Russia
Cornmint India
Costus Root India Cubeb Indonesia
Cumin India
Cumin Turkey
Curry Leaf India
Cyperus - Cypriol India Cypress France
Cypress Round India

Davana India
Davana S. Africa
Dill Seed Bulgaria, Hungary
Dill Weed Oregon
Douglas Mugwort Oregon

Elemi Philippines

Eromenth Oregon
Eucalyptus 80/85% Australia
Eucalyptus Blue Mallee Australia
Eucalyptus Blue Mallee Australia

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 Kingdom
Melissa - Lemon balm
USA
Milfoil - Yarrow - Blue Hungary
Milfoil - Yarrow - Dark Blue United Kingdom
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

Palmarosa India
Parsley Herb Oregon
Parsley Seed Egypt, Hungary, India
Patchouli Dark Indonesia
Pennyroyal Morocco
Peppermint Baby Yakima Redist Washington
Peppermint Natural India, Willamette, Yakima
Peppermint Redist Willamette Oregon
Peppermint Redist Yakima Washington
Peppermint Terpene Free Yakima Washington
Peppermint Triple Dist Yakima
Perilla Oil Japan
Peru Balsam El Salvador
Petitgrain Paraguay
Pine Black Bulgaria
Pine Dwarf Italy
Pine Ocean France
Pine Scotch Bulgaria, Hungary
Pine White USA
Pink Pepper Kenya

Ravensara Anisata Madagascar
Ravensara - Havozo Madagascar
Ravintsara Madagascar
Rosemary Camphor Type Spain
Rosemary Cineole Type China, Hungary, Morocco, Tunisia
Rosemary Verbenone France
Rosewood - Bois De Rose Brazil
Rue Spain

Sage Blue Mountain So Africa
Sage Dalmatian 30% Hungary, Ukraine
Sage Spanish Spain
Sandalwood Australian, Indonesia
Sandalwood Mysore India

Sandalwood Premium Australia
Sandalwood Tamil Nadu India
Santolina - Cotton Lavender Spain
Saro Madagascar
Sassafras Brazil
Spearmint 60% China, India
Spearmint Oregon Spikenard Red India
Spruce Black Canada
Spruce - Eastern Hemlock Canada St Johns Wort France
Sumac - Smoke Tree Bulgaria
Summer Savory Hungary Tagette India

Tagette Madagascar
Tagette So Africa
Tana Madagascar
Tangerine Cravo Type Brazil, Mexico
Tangerine Dancy Type China
Tangerine Dancy Type FCC Florida
Tarragon - Estragon Hungary
Tarragon - Estragon S. America
Tea Tree Australia
Tea Tree Lemon Australia Tea Tree Premium Australia
Tea Tree - Kanuka New Zealand
Tea Tree - Manuka New Zealand
Thyme Red Borneol Type Morocco
Thyme Red Thymol Type Hungary
Thyme Red Thymol Type Spain
Thyme Serpolet Bulgaria
Thyme Spike Turkey
Thyme White FCC USA
Tomar Seed India Turmeric India

Valerian Root China Verbena -Vervain France Vetiver Haiti
Vetiver Indonesia

Wo Red Cedar Leaf - Thuja Canada
Wintergreen China
Wormwood American USA
Wormwood Bulgaria

Zinziba S.Africa

Food Oils

Almond Butter Refined Spain
Aloe Butter USA
Apricot Kernel Cp Virgin Morocco Apricot Kernel Exp Ref S.Africa Argan Virgin Morocco
Avocado Butter USA
Avocado Exp Ref France

Black Currant Seed Australia
Borage Seed Cp Ref Australia

Camellia Japan
Canola USA
Castor Triglyceride USP USA
Castor Turkey Red Sulfated LISA
Chaulmoogra India
Cocoa Butter Deodorized Holland
Cocoa Butter Holland
Cocoa Butter Rbd USA
Coconut 76 Deg Ref Philippines Coconut Virgin
Unrefined India Cotton Seed USA

Dhupa Butter India

Evening Primrose Cp

Australia Grapeseed Spain

Hazelnut Cp Virgin Turkey
Hazelnut Exp Ref Turkey
Hemp Seed Butter China
Hemp Seed Filtered China

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
Sweet Almond Exp Ref Spain

Walnut USA
Wheat
Germ
Cp
Unref
USA
Wheat
Germ
Ref
USA
Wheat
Germ
Ref
USA

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

The Good Scents Company - USA

Perfumery Raw Materials Information

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
Asafetida Oil
Atractylis 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 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 Cardamon Seed Oil
Carrot Seed Oil
Carrot Weed Oil Cascarilla
Bark Oil Cassia Bark Oil
China Cassia Leaf Oil China
Cassis Bud Oil Cedarleaf Oil
Canada
Cedarleaf Oil Terpeneless
Cedarleaf Oil Western Red
Cedarwood Oil Atlas Cedarwood
Oil China Cedarwood Oil
Himalaya Cedarwood Oil Port
Orford Cedarwood Oil Texas
Cedarwood Oil Virginia
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
Cornmint Oil
Cornmint 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 Africa
Gingergrass Oil
Grains of Paradise
Grapefruit Oil California
Grapefruit Oil Terpeneless
Guaiacwood Oil
Guaiacwood Oil 25 % in Gurjun Balsam Oil
Gurjun Balsam Oil

Hibawood Oil Hinoki
Leaf Oil Hinoki Root
Oil Ho Leaf Oil
Ho Wood Oil Hop
Oil Horseradish 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 Dstilled 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
Savin 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
Styrax Oil
Sugandha Kokila Berry Oil Sugi
Wood Oil
Surfleurs d'oranger 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

Algae Brown
Absolute Algae
Green Absolute
Ambrette Seed
Absolute Angelica
Root Absolute
Asafetida Absolute

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 Jonquil
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

Material

Aldehydic Amber
Animal Anisic

Balsamic Berry Bready
Burnt Buttery

Camphoraceous Carmellic
Chocolate Citrus
Coconut Coffee Creamy
Cucumber

Earthy Ethereal

Floral Fresh Fruity
Fungal

Green Hay

Herbal
Honey

Jammy

Leather

Marine
Medicinal
Melon
Mentholic
Minty Mossy
Mushroom
Musk Musty

Naphthyl Orris

Phenolic
Plastic
Popcorn
Potato
Powdery

Resinous
Rooty
Rubbery

Smoky
Spicy

Terpenic
Thujonic
Tobacco
Tonka
Tropical

Vanill

a
V
e
g
e
t
a
b
l
e

Woody

International Flavors & Fragrances
Ingredients By Odor

Aldehydic
Amber
Ambergris
Animal
Anisic
Apple
Balsamic
Banana
Basil
Bergamot
Camphoraceous
Carnation
Cassis
Cedar
Chocolate
Chrysanthemum
Cinnamon
Citrus
Clary Sage
Clean
Clover
Dry
Earthy
Eucalyptus
Fatty
Floral
Fresh
Fruity
Galbanum
Geranium
Grapefruit
Grass
Green
Fruity
Honey
Hyacinth
Jasmin
Juicy
Kiwi
Labdanum
Lactonic
Lavender
Leafy
Leather
Lemon
Lilac
Lime
Metallic
Mimosa
Minty
Muguet
Mushroom
Musk
Myrrh
Nutty
Oily
Orange Flower
Orris
Ozone (Fresh Air/Marine)
Patchouli
Pear
Herbal Petal
Pine
Pineapple
Plum
Powdery
Raspberry
Rose
Sandalwood
Spicy
Strawberry
Styrax
Sweet
Sweet Pea
Tea
Tobacco
Tuberose
Vetivert
Violet
Warm
Waxy
Woody
Ylang
Zesty/Peely (Citrus)

Perfume & Flavor Manufacturers - Australia

A Complete Listing

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 Absinthum 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
Auklandra Costus Root Oil

Baccharis Dracunculifolia L. Oil Bachelors Buttons Leaf Oil Backhousia Citriodora Oil
Backhousia Myrfifolia 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
Bulensia 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
Cassis 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 Atlanteca 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 Ambrosioldes
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 Crocus Sativus Oil Croton Spp. Bark Oil
Cryptocaryo Massoio 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 Cyathocline Lyrata Oil Cymbidium Virescen Oil Cymbopogon Citratus Oil Cymbopogon Oil - India
Cymbopogon Staff Oil - India
Cymbopogon Staff Oil - Egypt
Cyperiol 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 Naudini 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 Globulus Oil
Eucalyptus Hellandra Oil
Eucalyptus Leucoxylon Oil
Eucalyptus Macarthuri Oil
Eucalyptus Numerosa Oil
Eucalyptus Phellandra Oil
Eucalyptus Polybractea 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 Galbanifula 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 Fokiena Hodinsii Wood Oil Frankincense Oil

Galangal Root Oil
Galbanum 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 Turksish Oil
Ginger Root Oil
Gingergrass Oil
Goldenrod Oil Gomenol Oil
Grains of Paradise Oil Grapefruit OilC.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 Inchigrass 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 Mexicana 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
Massoia 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
Malaleuca Leucadendron Oil
Melaleuca Linariifolia Oil
Melaleuca Quinquenercia Oil
Melaleuca Virdiflora "A" Oil
Melalsl Oil - Australia Melissa
Oil
Mentha Arvensis Oil - Paraguay
Mentha Cardiaca Oil
Mentha Citrata Oil
Mentha Piperita Oil - America
Mentha Pulegium Oil Michelia
Leaf Oil
Mikan Peel Oil
Milfoil Oil
Mimusops Elengi Flower Oil
Monarda Citridora 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
Myoporum Crassifolium Wood Oil
Myrcia Leaves Oil
Myristica Fragrans Flower Oil
Myristica Fragrans Leaf Oil - India
Myrocarpus Frondosus Wood Oil
Myrospermurn Erythroxylon Oil
Myroxylon Pereirae Klotzsch Oil
Myrrh Oil
Myrtle Oil Myrtus
Oil

Nard Root Oil
Nardostachy'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
Peru Balsam Oil Peruvian Spice Oil Peterocarpus 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 Racemosa 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 Oil
Pine Scotch Oil
Pine Sea Oil
Pine Tar Oil
Pinus Leucodermis Oil
Pinus Mugo Turra Oil
Pinus Nigra Oil
Pinus Pinaster Oil
Pinus Oil
Pinus Strobus Oil
Pinus Sylvestris Oil
Piper Aduncum Oil - Malaysia
Piper Betel Leaf Oil
Piper Crassipes Oil
Piper Cubeba Oil
Piper Longum Oil
Piper Matico Leaf Oil
Piper Nigrum Black Oil
Piper Nigrum White Oil
Pistacia Lentiscus 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 Damascenia 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 Lppa Clarke Root Oil Savin Phoenicea Oil
Savin Sabina Oil
Savory Summer Oil

Savory Winter Oil

Schinus Molle Berry Oil
Schinus Molle Leaf Oil
Scotch Pine OIl
Sea Buckthorn Berry Oil
Sea Pine Oil
Shiu Leaf Oil Siam
Wood 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
Stirlingia Latifolia Oil
Storax Oil
Styrax 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
Tangelo Oil - Claifornia
Tangerine Dancy Oil
Tansy Oil
Tarragon Oil
Tasmannia 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
Turkish Geranium 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 FromCones
Wild Basil Oil
Wild Ginger Oil - Canada
Wild Pennyroyal Oil -
Paraguay Wine Lie Oil White
Wintergreen Oil - China
Wormseed Oil
Wormwood Oil - America

Yarrow Oil
Ylang Ylang
Oil Yomugi Oil
Yuzu Oil

Zdravertz Oil
Zedoary Root Oil
Zingiber Root Oil
Zvoulimba Oil

Prodarom - France

Training Manual For Student Perfumer s

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.

Seni-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 alde-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

Fragance 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 fresh-ners, fine fragrances.

Thailand Institute of Science & Technology - Thailand

Essential Oils by Country

Albania

Abies Alba Oil Origanum Oil Sage Oil

Argentina

Citronella Oil Grapefruit Oil Lemon Oil Mandarin Oil

Australia

Blackcurrant Abs. Eucalyptus Oil Boronia Abs. Fennel Sweet Oil Lavender Oil Lemon Oil Tea Tree Oil

Austria

Birch Tar Oil

Brazil

Bergamot Oil Bitter Orange Oil Boise-de-rose Oil Cabore Oil Cabreuva 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 Tolu Balsam Oil Vetiver Oil Ylang Ylang Oil

Bulgaria

Albies Alba Oil Anise Seed Oil Blue Chamomile Oil Clary Sage Oil Dill Weed Oil Rose Oil

Canada

Cedarleaf Oil Fir Balsam Oil Fir Needle Oil

China

Ambrette Seed Oil Camphor Oil Cassia Oil Cedarwood Oil Celery Seed Oil Chempaka Concrete Cornmint Oil Eucalyptus Oil Fennel Biter Oil Geranium Oil Ginger Oil Ho Leaf Oil Jasmin Abs. Jasmin Concrete Lavender Oil Lemon

grass
Oil
Lime
Oil
Litsea
Cubeba
Oil
Mandari
n Oil
Patchoul
i Oil
Sassafra
s Oil
Siberian Pine
Needle Oil
Spearmint Oil
Star
Anise
Oil
Valerian
Oil
Vetiver
Oil

Comoros

Basil
Oil
Canan
ga Oil
Palma
rosa
Oil

Ylang Ylang Oil

Cuba

Bitter Orange Oil
Cascarilla Oil Lime Oil

Cyprus Lemon Oil

El Salvador

Peru Balsam Oil

Egypt

Anise Seed Oil Basil Oil
Blue Chamomile Oil
Caraway Oil
Celery Seed Oil Coriander
Oil Cumin Oil
Dill Seed Oil Fennel Bitter
Oil Geranium Oil Jasmin
Abs.
Jasmin Concrete
Marjoram Oil Neroli Oil
Tagetes Oil Rose Oil
Tuberose Abs.

Ethiopia Myrrh

Oil France

Anise Seed Oil Broom Abs.
Carrot Seed Oil Celery
Herb Oil Celery Seed
Oil Clary Sage Oil
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.

Germany

Birch Tar Oil Cognac
Oil

Guatemala

Cardamom Oil
Lemongrass Oil
Palmarosa Oil Vetiver
Oil

Guinea

Bergamot Oil Bitter
Orange Oil

Haiti

Amyris Oil Bitter
Orange Oil Lime Oil
Vetiver Oil

Honduras Styrax Oil Hungary

Angelica Root Oil
Dill Weed Oil
Roman
Chamomile Oil

Valerian Oil

India

Ajowam Oil
Ambrette Seed Oil
Anise Seed Oil
Calamus Oil
Cardamom Oil
Cedarwood Oil
Celery Herb Oil
Celery Seed Oil
Cinnamon Leaf Oil
Citronella Oil
Clary Sage Oil
Coriander Oil
Cornmint Oil
Davana Oil
Eucalyptus Oil
Frangipanni Abs.
Geranium Oil
Ginger Oil
Jasmin Abs.
Jasmin Concrete
Lemongrass Oil
Nutmeg Oil
Palmarosa Oil
Pepper Oil
Sandalwood Oil
Tuberose Abs.
Vetiver Oil

Indonesia

Cajuput Oil

Cananga Oil Citronella Oil Clove Bud Oil Clove Leaf Oil Gurjun Balsam Nutmeg Oil Palmarosa Oil Patchouli Oil Sandalwood Oil Vanilla Resinoid Vetiver Oil

Iran Galbanum Oil

Israel

Grapefruit Oil Orange Oil

Italy

Bergamot Oil Carrot Seed Oil Jasmin Abs. Jasmin Concrete Lemon Oil Mandarin Oil Neroli Oil Orange Oil Orris Oil Roman Chamomile Oil Orange Flower Abs. Mimosa Abs. Petitgrain Oil

Jamaica

Lime Oil Pimmento Berry Oil Pimmento Leaf Oil Vanilla Resinoid

Madagascar

Basil Oil Palmarosa Oil Ylang Ylang Oil Vanilla Resinoid

Mexico Lime Oil

Morocco

Anise Seed Oil Armoise Oil Broom Abs. Carrot Seed Oil Cedarwood Oil Chamomile Oil Clary Sage Oil Fennel Bitter Oil Geranium Oil Jasmin Abs. Jasmin Concrete Lavandin Oil Marjoram Oil Neroli Oil Orange Flower Abs. Pennyroyal Oil Petitgrain Oil Rose Oil Rosemary Oil Tarragon Oil Tuberose Abs.

Netherlands

Caraway Oil Hyacinth Abs.

North Korea

Calamus Oil

Poland

Abies Alba Oil Caraway Oil

Portugal

Eucal yptus Laurel Leaf Oil

Reunion

Cananga Oil Geraniu m Oil Ylang Ylang Oil

Rom ania

Abies Alba Oil

Seyc helle s

Cinnamon Leaf Oil Lavandin Oil Lemon

Oil
Neroli
Oil
Origanu
m Oil

Siri Lanka

Cardamo
m Oil
Cinnamo
n Bark
Oil
Cinnamo
n Leaf
Oil
Citronella
Oil Clove
Bud Oil
Clove
Leaf Oil

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Oil

Eucalyptus Oil Jasmin Abs.
Jasmin Concrete Tagetes Oil

Spain

Anise Seed Oil Cade Oil Cumin Oil Eucalyptus Oil
Fennel Bitter Oil Fennel Sweet Oil Orange Flower Abs.

Taiwan

Camphor Oil Citronella Oil

Tanzania

Clove Stem Oil Clove Leaf Oil

Thailand

United Kingdom

Celery Seed Oil Hop Oil

United States

Basil Oil Cedar Leaf Oil Cedarwood Oil Cel

Yugoslavia

Albies Oil
Coriander Oil
Oakmoss

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Sage
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lOr

angeOilPeppermintOilPineOilSassaf

rasOilSpearmintOilTangerineOil

Cornmint Oil Gurjun Balsam

Tunisia

Anise Seed Oil Armoise Oil Rosemary Oil

Turkey

Galbanum Oil Laurel Leaf Oil Rose Oil

USSR

Styrax Oil

Birch Tar Oil
Calamus Oil
Coriander Oil
Dill Seed Oil
Fennel Sweet Oil
Laurel Leaf Oil
Lavender Oil
Petit

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Siberian Pine Needle Oil

Viet Nam

Star Anise Oil

Treatt USA Inc. - USA

Essential Oil Map of the World

Europe

Albania

Juniperberry Orange
Origanum
Sage Dalmatian

Austria

Fir Belgium

Angelica
Horseradish
Leek Lovage
Onion

Bosnia & Herzegovnia

Juniperberry
Lavender Origanum
Sage Dalmatian
Tarragon

Bulgaria

Coriander Dill
Fennel
Lavender Rose Wormwood

Croatia

Hyssop Immortelle
Lavender

Finland

Coriander Pine Turpentine

France

Basil Blackcurrant Carrot
Clary Sage Cognac
Coriander Cypress Fennel
Garlic Hyssop Jasmin
Lavandin Lavender Lovage
Mimosa Onion
Peppermint
Petitgrain
Rose
Tarragon
Violet

Georgia

Pine
Rose

e

GREECE

Lemon
Orange
Sage
Dalmatian Turpentine

HUNGARY

Angelica
Caraway
Carrot
Coriander
Dill
Fennel
Horseradish
Parsley
Tarragon

ITALY

Bergamot
Bitter Orange

Juniperberry Lemon
Mandarin Onion
Orange Orris
Peppermint
Petitgrain Tangerine

MACEDONIA

Juniperberry Laurel
Leaf

MOLDOVA

Clary Sage
Coriander Lavender
Peppermint
Rosemary

NETHERLANDS

Angelica Caraway
Garlic Onion

PORTUGAL

Turpentine

ROMANIA

Coriander

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Birch Tar Clary Sage
Coriander Dill
Fennel
Lavender
Mentha Arvensis Pine
Needle

SLOVNIA

Juniperberry SPAIN

Bitter Orange
Fennel Grapefruit
Labdanum
Lavandin
Lavender Lemon
Mandarin
Marjoram Neroli
Orange Origanum
Petitgrain
Rosemary Sage
Spike Lavender
Tangerine Thyme

SWITZERLAND

Clary Sage UKRAINE

Caraway Clary
Sage Coriander
Hyssop Lavender
Peppermint Rose

UNITED KINGDOM

Angelica Carrot Celery Chamomile Coriander Dill Lavender Lovage

Peppermint

Sage

Spearmint

Middle East

CYPRUS

Grapefruit

Lemon

Orange

IRAN

Cumin

Galbanum

Lemon

Lemongrass

Tangerine

ISRAEL

Grapefruit

Lemon

Orange

SYRIA

Tangerine

SAUDI ARABIA

Rose

Turkey

Cumin Cypress Galbanum
Grapefruit Juniperberry
Laurel Leaf Lemon
Orange Origanum Rose

Africa

Algeria

Geranium Peppermint

Angola

Vetivert Comoros

Cinnamon Pepper Vanilla
Ylang Ylang

Cote D'Ivoire

Bergamot Bitter Orange
Lemon
Lime Egypt

Basil Chamomile Coriander
Cumin
Dill Fennel
Garlic
Geranium
Jasmin Leek
Mandarin
Marjoram
Mimosa Onion
Petitgrain
Tagetes Violet

Ethiopia

Civet Eucalyptus
Olibanum Pepper

Gambia

Lime

Kenya

Geranium
Lavender Tea
Tree

Madagascar

Basil Cinnamon
Clove Combava
Lime Pepper
Vanilla
Ylang Ylang

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calyptus
Grapefruit
Lanyana
Lemon
Orange
Tagetes
Tangerine

Lime

TANZANIA

Cardamon
Clove
Eucalyptus
Muhuhu
Petitgrain
Sandalwood
Vanilla

Tunisia

Armoise Neroli
Rosemary

Uganda

Bitter Orange Geranim
Vanilla

Zimbabwe

Orange Tagetes
Tea Tree

North America

Canada

Cedarleaf Peppermint
Spearmint

United States

Celery Coffee
Cognac Cucumber
Dill Grapefruit
Guava Honey Lemon
Mentha Citrata Orange
Parsley Passionfruit
Peppermint Spearmint
Sugar
Tangerine Tea
Turpentine
Watercress
Watermelon
Wormwood

Caribbean

Bahamas

Cascarilla Cuba

Grapefruit
Lemongrass Lime
Orange

Dominica

Bay

Dominican Republic

Bitter Orange

Grenada

Mace
Nutmeg

Guadeloupe

Fennel

Haiti

Amyris Bitter
Orange Lime
Styrax Vetivert
Fe

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Orange

Piment

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Costa Rica

Orange

El Salvador

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GUATEMALA

CardamomonLemongrassLimePimento

MEXICO

GarlicGrapefruitLimeOnionOrangePetitgrainTangerineVanilla

South America

Argentina

Citronella Grapefruit Honey
Lemon Mandarin Orange
Petitgrain Tagetes

Brazil

Bergamot Bitter Orange
Coffee Copaiba Cypress
Eucalyptus Grapefruit
Guaiacwood Lemon
Lime Mandarin
Mentha Arvensis Ocotea
Orange Petitgrain Rosewood
Tangerine Vassourra Vetivert

Chile

Eucalyptus Turpentine

Paraguay

Guaiacwood Orange
Petitgrain
Rosewood

Peru

Lime Orange

Uruguay

Grapefruit
Lemon
Mandarin
Orange

Asia

China

Bergamot
Camphor
Celery
Cinnamon
Citronella
Clary Sage
Eucalyptus
Garlic
Geranium
Ginger
Grapefruit Ho
Wood Jasmin
Lavender
Lemon
Lemongrass
Litsea Cubeba

Democratic Republic of Korea

Pine
Tangerine

East Timor

Sandalwood

India

Agarwo
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Cardam
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Carrot
Celery
Cinnam
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Clove
Cumin
Davana
Dill
Eucalyp
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Galanga
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Geraniu
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Ginger
Gingerg
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Juniperbe
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Lemon
Lemongr
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Mace
Mentha Arvensis
Mentha Citrata
Mustard
Nutmeg
Palmaros
a Parsley
Pepper
Peppermi
nt Rose
Sandalwo
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Spearmin
t Tagetes
Tea
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INDONESIA

Cajuput
Canang
a
Citronel
la

Clove Ginger
Lime Mace
Nugmet
Patchouli
Sandalwood
Turpentine Vetivert
Ylang Ylang

JAPAN

Mandarin Mikan
Perilla Herb
Tangerine Yuzu MALAYSIA

Kesum
Patchouli

MYANMAR - BURMA

Sassafras
Turpentine

NAPAL

Sassafras
Turpentine

PAKISTAN

Mandarin
Tangerine

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Massoia Bark

PHILIPPINES

Elemi

SRI LANKA

Cardamon Cinnamon
Citronella Clove
Ginger Mace Nugmet
Pepper Vetivert

TAJIKISTAN

Geranium TAIWAN

Camphor Ho Wood

THAILAND

Basil Lime

VIET NAM

Basil Cajuput
Cinnamon Citronella
Litsea Cubeba Pemou
Sassafras
Star Anise

Pacific Ocean

AUSTRALIA

Blackcurrrant
Boroonia
Celery
Clary Sage
Dill
Eucalyptus
Fennel
Ginger
Lavender
Lemon
Orange
Parsley
Peppperm

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Fiji

Vanilla

New Caledonia

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Fennel

Papua New Guinea

Massoia Bark

Soap Perfumes, Cosmetics

A Method of Creation

Jean Carles

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 formu- lations 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 for- eign, 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 expe- riences, 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 cre- ation. 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 con- sideration. 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 any- one 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 olfac- tory 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 ques- tion 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 str!ps 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 char- acteristic, it's typical odor. When proceding 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:

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

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 char- acteristic 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 con- stituents in the following ratios:

Oakmoss Absolute	9	8	7	6	5
Ambergris	1	2	3	4	5

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

Oakmoss Absolute	4	3	2	1
Ambergris	6	7	8	9

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-Iasting 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 prob- lem by studying the table giving the classification of odorous materials according to volatility. Among the prod- ucts 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

Modifers (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:

	A	B	C	D
Absolute Oakmoss	4	6	3	3
Ambergris 162B	4	3	6	3
Vetiver Bourbon	4	3	3	6
Musk Ketone	1	1	1	1

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 experi- ment, 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 prod-
ucts.

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 there- fore 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 orig- inal 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 suc- cessfully on addition of another product playing the part of a binding agent and making their odorous compat- ible. 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, Methyllonone, 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 Methyllonone

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 classifi- cation of products with respect to the evaporation rate) is complete. The accords with synthetic or defined prod- ucts can then be studied. With Methyl lonone as starting material, for example, one of the more important per- fume 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 tothe 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 lonone + natural products + defined products.

Methyl lonone

Vetiver

Eugenol

Musk ketone, etc.

Methyl lonone + natural products + defined products + synthetic products.

Methyllonone

Absolute oakmoss

Acetivenol or vetiveryl acetate

Opoponax 21

Musk ketone, etc.

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

Methyl lonone

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 catego- ry. 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 jeopard- ized bya 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 per- fumes -it is up to us, however, to per~uade 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	Modifers	Base Notes
Sweet Orange	Abolute Rose	Absolute Oak Moss
Bergamot	Bulgarian Rose	Patachouli
Linalyl Acetate	Geranium	Vetiver & derivatives
Geranyl Acetate	Neroli, Petitgrain	Acetivenol
Rhodinol Acetate	Absolute Civet, 10 % solution	Sandalwood
Geraniol	Absolute Orange Flowers	Absolute Cistus colorless
Linalool	Rhodol	Amber Liquid
Bois De Rose	Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	Methyl Eugenol
Etc.	Phenyl Ethyl Acetate	Olibanum
	Cinnamic Alcohol	Orris Concrete
	Pine, Maritime, Sylvester	Ionones, Methyl Ionones
	Styrax	Clary Sage
	Coriander	Absolute Ambrette
	Ylang's	Absolute Jasmine
	Cassia	Musks
	Cinnamon	Etc.
	Uguet 133 or Invar	
	Jasmin 1103	
	Cloves, Eugenol, Iso Eugenol	
	Etc.	

Accessory Producs	Bases or Specialties
Caraway	Althenol, Selvone or Corona
Galbanum	Bouvardia 198
Costus	Corional
Juniperberries	Cuir de Russie 18 - 167
Laurel Noble	Daltonia 1096
Angelica Seeds	Tobacco Flower
Hyssop	Myrisia
Aldehydes C9, C10, C11, C12, C14	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 explain- ing 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.

Chypre	Fougere	Foin	Trefle
Sweet Orange	Lavender	Geranium	Anisic Aldehyde Eugenol
Absolute Oak Moss	Absolute Oak Moss	Absolute Oak Moss	Absolute Oak Moss
Amber	Vetiver	Patchouli	Amyl Salicylate
Misc. Musks	Absolute Tonka Beans Coumarin	Amyl Salicylate Coumarin	Patchouli Musk Ambrette Coumarin

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 high- ly 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

8 Absolute Oak Moss
2 Concrete Ambrette Seeds
1 Musk Ketone

6 Absolute Oak Moss
4 Absolute Orange Flowers
1 Musk Ketone

8 Absolute Oak Moss
2 Absolute Rose
1 Musk Ketone

7 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Absolute Violet Leaves
1 Musk Ketone

8 7 6 Absolute Oak Moss
2 3 4 Patchouli
1 1 1 Musk Ketone

6 4 Absolute Oak Moss
4 5 Vetiver Bourbon
1 1 Musk Ketone or Ambrette

9 8 7 Absolute Oak Moss
1 2 3 Irisantheme
1 1 1 Musk Ketone

7 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Absolute Cistus Colorless
1 Musk Ketone

Accords with four aroma materials:

6 3 Absolute Oak Moss
2 3 Patchouli
2 3 Absolute Orange Flowers
1 1 Musk Ketone

6 Absolute Oak Moss
2 Patchouli
2 Absolute Jasmine
1 Musk Ketone

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

3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Vetiver
3 Absolute Jasmin
1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss
2 Vetiver
3 Absolute Orange Flowers
1 Musk Ketone

6 Absolute Oak Moss
2 Vetiver
3 Absolute Rose
1 Musk Ketone

3 Absolute Oak Moss
3 Vetiver
3 Concrete Ambrette Seeds
1 Musk Ketone

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

3 Absolute Ciatus Colorless	3 Vetiver
1 Musk Ketone or Ambrette	3 Musk Ketone or Ambrette

Space spray testing

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 char- acter of the perfume and especially by its fully developed scent, as it will be released under actual use condi- tions, 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 work- ing 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 vapor - ization 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 per- fumes 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 rea- sons 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 pur- chase, 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 per- fume 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 advige 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 decid- ed 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 char- acter 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 main- tain 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 estab- lished 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 chan- nels, 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 per- fume, 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 per- fumes 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 exam- ples are given for illustrative purposes.

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

Top Note - Bergamot

Modifers	Geranium from Grasse
	Ylang Nossi Be extra
	Aldehyde C - 12 MNA
Base Note	Lilac 183
	Muguet 113 or Muguet Invar JD
	Aldehyde C 14
	Absolute Jasmine
	Musk Ambrette

In the next formulation, Muguet Invar or Muguet 113 or used in the capacity of modifiers.

Top Note	Bergamot
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	4 6 Lavender
4 Petitgrain Fr. Paraguay	6 4 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
3 6 9 Tangerine

8 7 8 4 Lavender
2 3 4 6 Bergamot

8 5 4 3 Coriander
4 5 6 7 Tangerine

8 5 2 6 Bergamot
2 5 8 4 Basil

8 7 4 2 Basil
2 3 6 8 Verbena

Etc.

Accords with three aroma materials.

2 Lavender
2 Sweet Orange
4 Bergamot

6 Lemon
3 Lavender
3 Bergamot

3 Lemon
6 Tangerine
3 Petitgrain Fr. Paraguay

3 Lemon
3 Bergamot
3 Bois De Rose

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

3 6 3 3 Bergamot
3 3 6 3 Basil
3 3 3 6 Coriander

3 6 3 3 Bergamot
3 3 6 3 Basil
3 3 3 6 Geranium

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

Accords with four aroma materials.

2 Lemon
2 Neroli
6 Bergamot
2 Verbena

2 Bergamot
2 Lemon
6 Sweet Orange
2 Tangerine

6 Lavender
2 Petitgrain Fr. Paraguay
2 Bois De Rose
2 Sweet Orange

2 Lemon
2 Neroli
6 Bergamot
2 Verbena

2 Bergamot
2 Lemon
6 Verbena
2 Lavender

3 6 Lavender
3 2 Bergamot
3 2 Sweet Orange
3 2 Geranium, etc.

In some cases, the percentage of head products will be reduced when the modifiers have a sufficiently pow- erful 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 exam- ples:

Top Note	Lavender 40 %
Modifers	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 compo- nents 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 rel- atively 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, con- sist of highly volatile top notes.

Indeed, conventional colognes are predominantly toilet goods that should haye 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

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

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.

7 Bergamot	9 Bergamot
3 Lemon	1 Lavender
7 Bergamot	6 Bergamot
3 Neroli Bigarade Petals	4 Petitgrain Fr. Grasse
9 Bergamot	9 Bergamot
1 Wild Thyme	1 Argeol
4 Lemon	9 Sweet Orange
6 Bois De Rose	1 Neroli Bigarade Petals
9 Neroli Bigarade Petals	4 7 Bergamot
1 Verbena	6 3 Verbena
5 9 Lemon	Etc.
5 1 Sweet Orange	

Cologne Formulations with three aroma materials.

6 Bergamot	6 Lemon
3 Sweet Orange	3 Sweet Orange
3 Lavender	3 Petitgrain Fr. France
6 Lemon	6 Lemon
3 Lavender	3 tangerine
3 Sweet Orange	3 Petitgrain Fr. Grasse

6 3 3 Bergamot Etc.
3 6 3 Lemon
3 3 6 Sweet Orange

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.

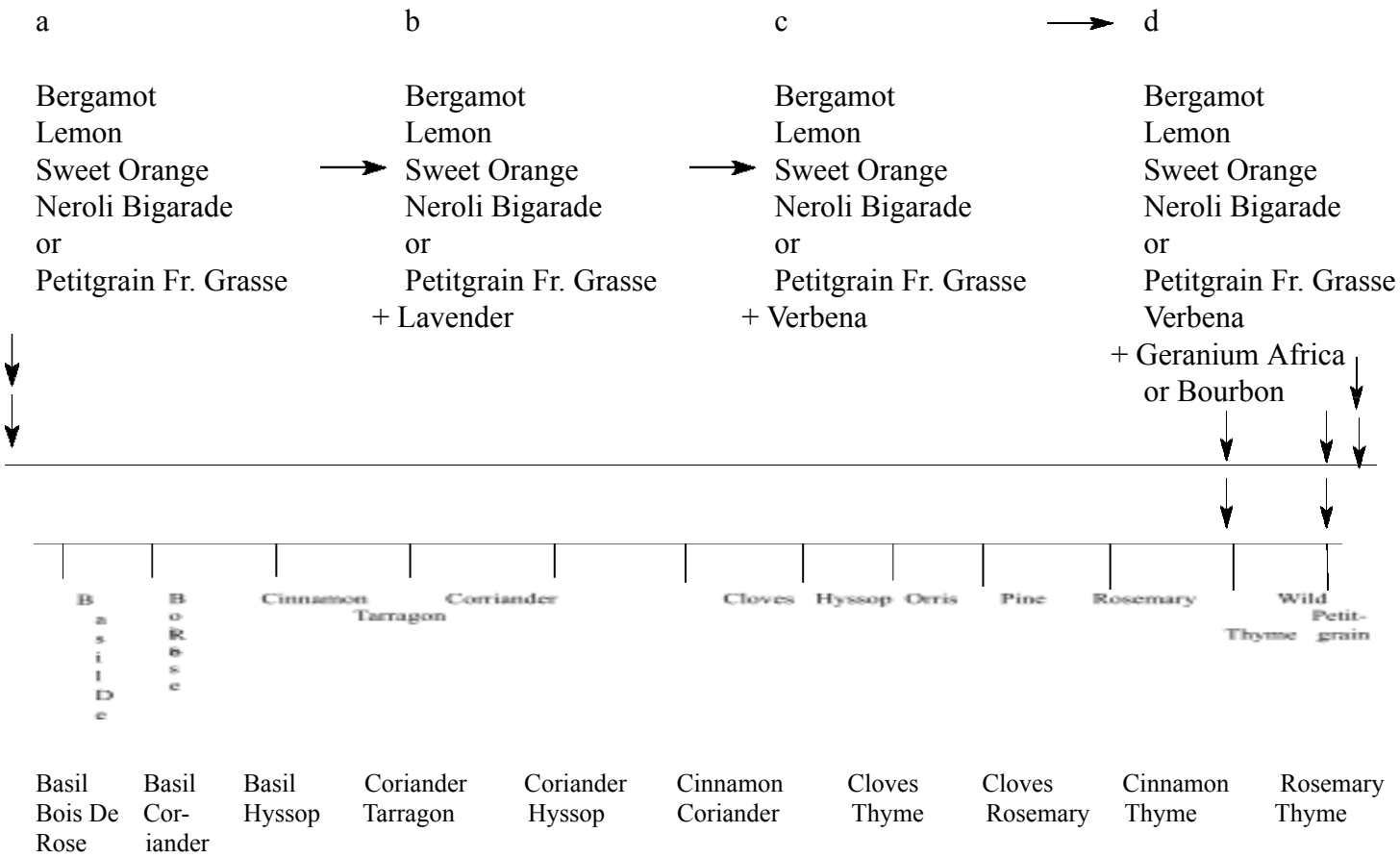
In this manner, one will obtain interesting accords constituting most satisfactory conventional type colognes that could be used as such.

After a given accord is selected, with suitable ratios of components, any additional constituents such as ver- bena 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) for- mulations, although no strict rule is involved in the method outlined above. If desired, small amounts of artifi- cial 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 list- ed below.

For a better understanding of the method used, a general scheme is given to show how, starting from for mulation (d.), many modifications of one and the same formula can be obtained.



Basil Bois De Rose	Basil Cor-iander	Basil Hyssop	Coriander Tarragon	Coriander Hyssop	Cinnamon Coriander	Cloves Thyme	Cloves Rosemary	Cinnamon Thyme	Rosemary Thyme

Basil Coriander Bois De Rose	Coriander Cloves Thyme	Cloves Thyme Rosemary	Basil Hyssop Coriander	Artemisia Hyssop Tansy	Hyssop Tarragon Linalool	Orris Concrete Ambergris 162B Opoponax 166	Phisia Aldehyde C12 Orange Flowers 1103	Methyl Inonyl Acetic Aldehyde Ambergris 162B etc.

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 pres- ent 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 lead- ing 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 addi- tion 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 alde- hydes in sufficient concentration to contribute to the character of a fragrance. Some of the most famous per- fumes 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 bub- bly 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 a 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 with out 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. Fr

uity

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 per- fume 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 pre- ferred 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 exces- sive 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 nat- ural 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 aperations 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 persons 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 test- ing. 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 pro- cessing when the plant tissue is brought into contact with the water. A few essential oils represent volatile prod- ucts, 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 distilled, 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 distillation 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 peppermint 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 tight- ly, and the bottle stored in its box in a cool place. The rate of evaporation depends on the volatility of the indi- vidual 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 individuals 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 a 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, mis balance, 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 mate - rials, 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

18. Violet
19. Ylang-Ylang

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 exam- ple, 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 alde- hydes. 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 out- doors, 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 every day 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 over-powering 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 pre- cipitation 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 ingre- dients. 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 hydro - carbons, 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 sol- vents. 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 estab- lished 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 stan- dards 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 mys- tic 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 loose 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 there fore 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 flo- rals, 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 pri- marily 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 blos- soms, 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 then 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, how- ever, many different types of nuts, each having its own taste and smell.

Odoriforous

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 market 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 with- in 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 tenac- ity 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 rel- ative 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 liq - uids, 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 prop- erly 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 then

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 total- ly. Perfumes have, however, been divided into basic types such as single florals, floral bouquets, modern alde- hydic blends, fruity chypre, green woodsy 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 olfacto- ry 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 vari- ety 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 hous- es.

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 containers name is derived from the Spanish word pomo (apple) or sphere of perfume.

Pommade

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 twen- ty 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 plats 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 cen- tered 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 pro - vide. 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 creat- ed to match the fragrant compounds found in various orchids. Similarly Methyl Salicylate is prepared synthet- ically 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 he 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 per - fumes. 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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