

Flower Power 2017 - Notes and Anecdotes



Images in the Collage:

Top Left: Segment from “Pop Candy”

Acrylic by Billy Gray, Hawaii, 1980. This reaches back to the time when Flower Power was a popular term. Like Billy’s other paintings, it represents prime San Francisco art as it arose in the Summer of Love

Top Center: Blue Lotus, *N. cerulea*

It is understood that this flower is not truly a Lotus. Nymphaea is in fact a Water Lilly. True Blue Lotus exists only as a Myth. Any internet search for Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and Blue Lotus will produce ample reading in this respect

Top Right: Osmanthus

Looking out from below an Osmanthus tree.

Osmanthus is maybe the Middle Kingdom’s most iconic fragrance.

Left Bottom: *Rosa centifolia*

Rosa centifolia in the Botanical Garden of Munich. Its absolute is among the rarest Rose fragrances.

Bottom Center: Neroli

Bitter Orange Flowers in Seville. These flowers blossom on a hundred year old tree. The fragrance of the Bitter Orange Tree has been revered in Andalusia for centuries. Distillations of it have early on been famous as Seville Water

Bottom Right: Jasmine

Jasminum grandiflorum grows abundantly in many warm climates including California.

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Products on Special offer: Notes

Essential Oils

Neroli

Our current harvest of Neroli is from Seville as usual. This particular vintage turned out to be especially brilliant, sporting a fragrance which is attractively tart.

Rose Otto from Bulgaria

The vintage was so successful that practically all producers got away with dramatically higher prices. It is worth to be savored while it lasts.

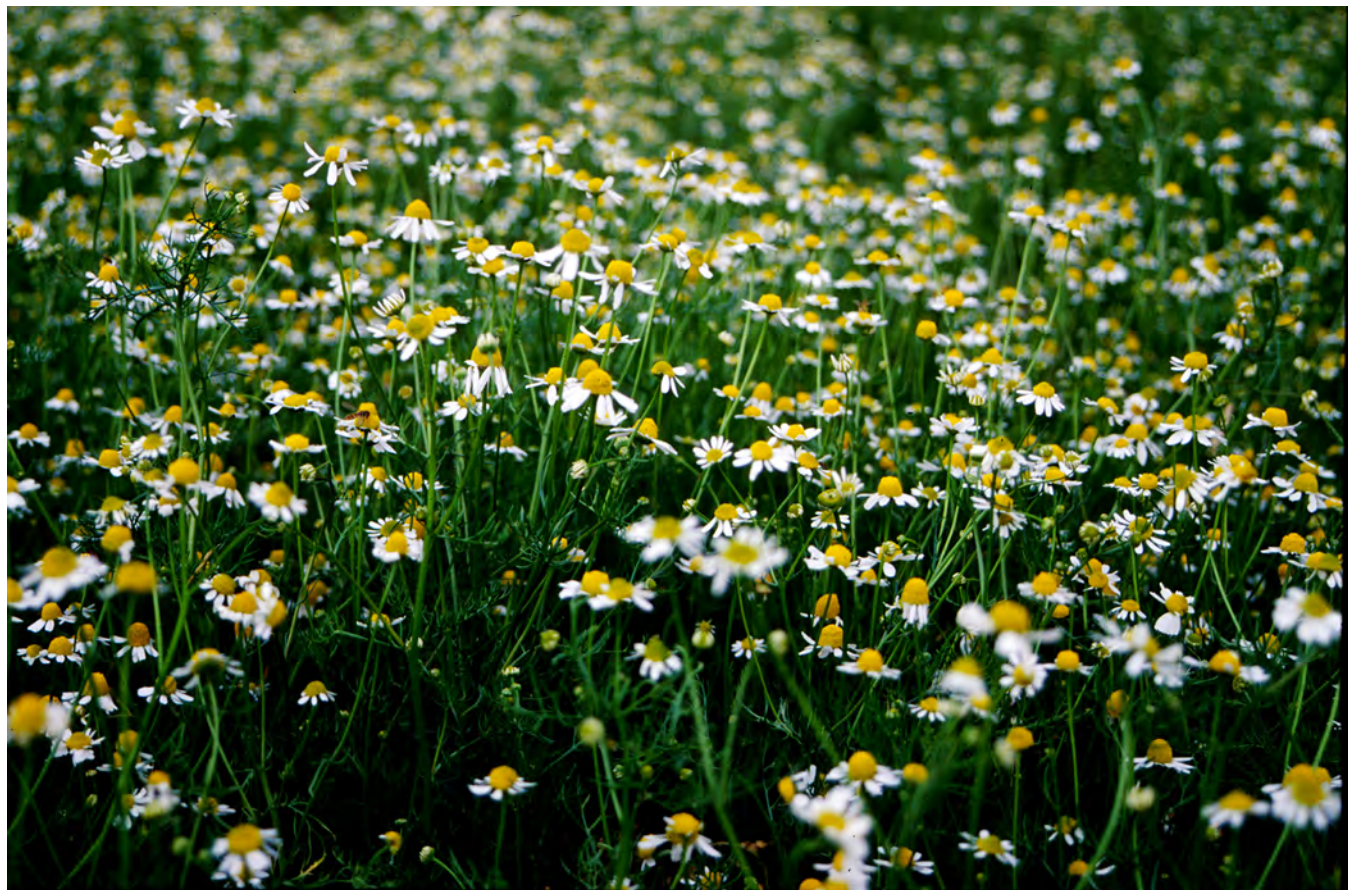
Everlasting

Helichrysum essential oil is in essence also a floral oil. From the cultivations only the top parts of the plants are taken for a superior oil. The

composition of the oil, with its rich proportions of sesquiterpene hydrocarbons attests to that.

German Chamomile

The same is true for German Chamomile oil. Only the top part of the flowering plant is harvested. In our case we are able to offer the most sought after and therapeutically most effective (-) alpha bisabolol chemotype. This oil is substantially different from the other global offerings of German Chamomile oil which are generally Bisabolone or Bisabolol oxide chemotypes and much less efficient as anti-inflammatory agents. It has long been established by the seminal studies of O. Isaac that (-) alpha bisabolol is the most active anti-inflammatory component in Chamomile oil. It is even more effective than the blue Chamazulene component.



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Only the flowering tops are taken during the Helichrysum harvest. In the 1990s practically all Helichrysum oil was distilled from wild plants. Today, stimulated by the high price of the oil, cultivations are increasingly common.

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Absolutes

Rosa damascena

Brand new Rosa damascena absolute from Morocco. Supple and rich. A most vivacious counterpart to the distilled Rose.

Rosa centifolia

A grandious symphony of high fruity notes

Jasmine

Our classic “grand cru” extract from Egypt. Erogenous!

Blue Lotus

Water Lilly growing wild in the coastal marshes of Sri Lanka and extracted right there.

Boronia

A very limited quantity. The incredible fragrance of this smallish Australian Rutacea flower, offered in 1 and 5 ml only.

The Blue Lotus Conundrum

True *Nymphaeaerulea* absolute contains two hydrocarbons as its main and characteristic components: 6-(Z), 9-(E) Heptadecadiene and 8-Heptadecene, both with 17 carbon atoms. Apparently these molecules do not originate from Terpene synthesis but from the lipid metabolism. Given that these components resemble the structures of unsaturated fats they impart the absolute with a slightly fatty note. However, if one is not familiar with the absolute, one might expect a perfume like fragrance. The fragrance of the Lotus absolute is highly refined, just very different from what one might expect. These differences in expectation are even visible in analyses made from ‘composed’ Blue Lotus and the real absolute.

The analytical data to the next page are from an expensive store bought “Blue Lotus” where the buyer was assured of purity and identity of the absolute. It smelled very nice, basically like an accomplished perfume. However, it is almost amusing how plenty of synthetic fragrance materials are identified in the concocted oil. These components are so common that even their trade names such as SYVERTAL IFF, FLORALOZONE or LYRAL. are listed in the computerized library of the GC/MS.

The analysis of an authentic Lotus absolute sample is presented on page 6.

This example is not presented to accuse anyone of selling fake Blue Lotus, but to illustrate the different philosophies at work. The composition represented by this analysis could be considered a technically correct perfume, however it does not even attempt to imitate the fragrance of the real *Nymphaeaerulea*. Clearly the subtle and unobtrusive fragrance of the Lotus was simply not spectacular enough so a perfumers fantasy set out to create a representation of what we associate, consciously and maybe even more so subconsciously with the idea of Lotus.

Hydroxy methyl pentyl cyclohexen carboxaldehyd

Hydroxy methyl pentyl cyclohexen carboxaldehyd is a synthetic fragrance known by the trade names Lyrall, Kovanol, Mugonal, or Landolal. It is found in soaps, Eau de Toilettes, aftershaves and deodorants.

Formula C₁₃H₂₂O₂

Density: 995.00 kg/m³

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Analysis of Store Bought Lotus (Perfume)

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.05 | PINENE<ALPHA-> | 0.11 | MUUROLENE<GAMMA-> |
| 0.19 | BENZALDEHYDE | 0.15 | GERMACRENE D |
| 0.09 | PINENE<BETA-> | 0.04 | MUUROLENE<ALPHA-> |
| 0.04 | HEPTANOL<2,6-DIMETHYL-2-> | 0.04 | BULNESENE<ALPHA-> |
| 0.15 | Ethylene diglycol monoethyl ether | 0.29 | FARNESENE <(E,E)- ALPHA-> |
| 0.09 | CRESOL, METHYL ETHER<PARA-> | 0.16 | AMORPHENE<DELTA-> |
| 0.06 | CYMENE <PARA-> | 0.12 | ROSE CRYSTALS |
| 0.77 | LIMONENE | 0.23 | CARYOPHYLLENE OXIDE |
| 0.32 | LINALOOL OXIDE<TRANS->(FURANOID | 0.36 | CITRONELLYL TIGLATE<E-> |
| 0.29 | LINALOOL OXIDE<CIS->(FURANOID | 1.30 | Not found MW=208 |
| 0.37 | METHYL BENZOATE | 0.20 | Not found |
| 7.07 | LINALOOL | 11.84 | METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE<CIS- |
| 1.87 | PHENYL ETHYL ALCOHOL | 0.20 | Patchouli alcohol |
| 0.18 | LINALOOL<DIHYDRO-> | 17.70 | LYRAL |
| 0.17 | BENZYL ACETATE | 1.39 | METHYL DIHYDRO JASMONATE<TRA |
| 0.28 | METHYL SALICYLATE | 2.04 | FARNESOL<E,E-> |
| 0.34 | NEROL | 1.82 | SESQUILAVANDULYL ACETATE<E-> |
| 1.95 | CITRONELLOL | 0.10 | Lactone? |
| 3.09 | GERANIOL | 0.08 | Farnesal <(E,E)-> |
| 0.91 | LINALYL ACETATE | 1.02 | BENZYL BENZOATE |
| 0.05 | GERANIAL | 0.33 | Terpenoid ester |
| 0.04 | CITRONELLYL FORMATE | 0.69 | BENZYL SALICYLATE |
| 5.18 | HYDROXY CITRONELLAL | 1.98 | Muskone |
| 0.04 | GERANYL FORMATE | 2.05 | Phenylethyl salicylate |
| 15.85 | Muguet alcohol | 0.97 | ETHYLENE BRASSYLATE |
| 0.06 | CUBEBENE<ALPHA-> | 0.76 | Base artifact |
| 0.07 | Sesquiterpene not found | 0.28 | CINNAMYL CINNAMATE |
| 0.08 | EUGENOL | <u>92.13</u> | <<<%Total fragrance materials |
| 0.05 | CITRONELLYL ACETATE | | |
| 0.04 | NERYL ACETATE | | |
| 0.14 | COPAENE<ALPHA-> | | |
| 0.40 | GERANYL ACETATE | | |
| 0.06 | DAMASCONE<(E)-ALPHA-> | | |
| 0.06 | Sesquiterpenoid not found | | |
| 0.66 | VANILLIN | | |
| 0.22 | GURJUNENE<ALPHA-> | | |
| 1.03 | CARYOPHYLLENE<E-> | | |
| 0.54 | SYVERTAL IFF | | |
| 0.11 | BERGAMOTENE<ALPHA-TRANS-> | | |
| 1.34 | FLORALOZONE | | |
| 0.11 | CINNAMYL ACETATE <E-> | | |
| 0.19 | HUMULENE<ALPHA-> | | |
| 0.09 | CARYOPHYLLENE<9-EPI-(E)-> | | |
| 1.19 | DECALACTONE<GAMMA-> | | |

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Analysis Nymphaea cerulea Absolute

| Area% | ID |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 0.15 | BENZALDEHYDE |
| 25.10 | BENZYL ALCOHOL |
| 0.11 | BENZYL FORMATE |
| 0.08 | Phenethyl alcohol |
| 0.23 | BENZYL ACETATE |
| 0.09 | ANISALDEHYDE <PARA-> |
| 1.77 | ANISYL ALCOHOL |
| 0.13 | IONONE<(E)-ALPHA-> |
| 0.06 | AMBRINOL <CIS-ALPHA-> |
| 0.07 | GERANYL ACETONE |
| 1.00 | FARNESENE<(E)-BETA-> |
| 0.53 | IONONE<(E)-BETA-> |
| 0.05 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC COMPOUND |
| 0.06 | FARNESENE <(E,E)- ALPHA-> |
| 6.90 | PENTADECANE |
| 0.07 | Heptadecane |
| 21.68 | 6(Z),9(E)-Heptadecadiene |
| 1.30 | MONOTERPENYL ESTER? |
| 11.86 | 8-Heptadecene |
| 0.39 | 2-Pentadecanone |
| 2.99 | Heptadecane |
| 0.25 | BENZYL BENZOATE |
| 0.05 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC COMPOUND |
| 0.11 | Octadecanal |
| 0.14 | 9,17-Octadecadienal, (Z)- (tentative) |
| 0.39 | 1-Nonadecene |
| 6.01 | Nonadecane |
| 0.35 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC COMPOUND |
| 0.39 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC COMPOUND |
| 0.04 | butyl phthalate |
| 0.05 | ETHYL PALMITATE |
| 0.05 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 0.48 | HEXADECYL ACETATE |
| 0.04 | Not found |
| 0.12 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC ALDEHYDE |
| 0.05 | BENZYL METHYLPHENYLACETATE |
| 0.21 | KAURENE |
| 0.15 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC COMPOUND |
| 0.12 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC COMPOUND |

| | |
|-------|---|
| 2.28 | Heneicosane |
| 0.09 | 2-Nonadecanone |
| 2.56 | trans-Phytol |
| 0.07 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 0.04 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 0.04 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 0.10 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 5.81 | GERANYL LINALOOL ISOMER |
| 0.19 | Eicosane |
| 0.15 | trans, trans-Farnesal |
| 0.10 | PHYTOL ACETATE |
| 0.09 | SESQUITERPENOID |
| 0.19 | Methyl farnesoate <10,11-diol> |
| 0.19 | Farnesyl acetate |
| 1.82 | Tricosane <n-> |
| 0.04 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 0.38 | Octacosane <n-> |
| 0.04 | Isooctyl phthalate |
| 0.24 | Octadecanoic acid, phenylmethyl ester |
| 0.10 | UNKNOWN ALIPHATIC |
| 0.33 | 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, phenylm |
| 0.26 | 9,12,15-Octadecatrienoate, benzyl ester |
| 0.06 | UNKNOWN BENZYL ESTER |
| 1.17 | 10-DEMETHYLSQUALENE |
| 99.96 | |

Flower Power 2017

Special Offer of Floral Essential Oils:

Neroli, Rose, Helichrysum, German Chamomile and Ylang Ylang and

Floral Absolutes

Rosa damascena, Jasmine, Blue Lotus and Boronia

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