

# Rose Absolute Morocco

*Rosa damascena* Mill.



**Floral**  
Rosy



Botanical family : Rosaceae  
Method of culture : Conventional  
Part harvested : Flowers

CAS TSCA : 8007-01-0  
INCI : Rosa damascena flower extract

## Specifications

Method for obtaining : Extraction of the concrete with ethanol  
:  
Appearance : Orange to dark red viscous liquid  
Constituents : Phenylethyl alcohol, citronnellol

## Harvest period

J F M A **M J** J A S O N D



With the botanical name *Rosa damascena*, the Damask rose is said to have been brought back from Persia in 1254 by the knight Robert de Brie to Provins, south of Paris. Most of the world's production of roses is divided between Bulgaria, Morocco, and Turkey. Each country's rose has a particular character and olfactory notes, just like the different terroirs for wine. The flowers are harvested during May and June, early in the morning to maintain the high concentration of aromas. Using a rotating motion, the pickers detach the flower heads from their bases. Once harvested, the flowers must be processed quickly to avoid damaging their delicate petals. Hexane extraction of the fresh flowers produces the concrete, which is then washed with alcohol to obtain the absolute. It takes 400 kilograms of fresh flowers to make 520 grams of absolute - a yield of 0.13%, which is very low. This precious Moroccan rose absolute has intoxicating rosy notes accented by spicy facets, which are not present with the Turkish rose absolute.

According to Greek legend, Chloris, the goddess of flowers, was responsible for the appearance of the rose. She is said to have found the lifeless body of a nymph in a clearing, and turned her into a rose. There are many legends about this flower, as its use dates back to ancient times and its reputation is well established. Indeed, known for over 3,000 years, the rose comes in many different varieties, but only *Rosa centifolia* and *Rosa damascena* are used in perfumery. The rose has been used in fragrances since ancient times. It has also played a sacred role: the priestesses of Athena placed them on their veils and in their hair.

Advised uses : Aromatherapy, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Alimentary



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