

Cistus SEV Absolute Spain

Cistus ladaniferus var beta maculatus Dun.



Amberly
Leather



Botanical family : Cistaceae
Method of culture : Wildcrafted controlled
Part harvested : Leafy twigs

CAS TSCA : 8016-26-0
INCI : Cistus ladaniferus leaf/stem extract

Specifications

Method for obtaining : Extraction by volatil solvents then distillation of the concrete
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Appearance : Dark orange brown to dark reddish brown viscous liquid
Constituents : sesquiterpenes and diterpenes with labdanic organization

Harvest period

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

This hardy perennial shrub has stalks sometimes reaching two meters in height. They bear perennial, elongated leaves of a deep green color. The solitary flowers begin appearing as early as April: large blossoms formed of five white petals, each marked with a dark purple spot at its base. These purple blotches have always been referred to as the “tears of Christ” in Andalusia. The entire plant, most particularly the leaves, produces a highly scented resinous exudate called labdanum. This gum protects the plant from the stress of the hot, dry summers in southern Spain. Harvesting takes place from July to August, when labdanum production is at its peak. The young leafy twigs are the parts that are hand-picked in our cistus fields in Almaden de la Plata near Seville, Spain. The cistus SEV absolute is obtained after the cistus concrete, itself the result of a solvent extraction of the young branches, is distilled.

Used in the Mediterranean countries since ancient times, cistus was renowned for its smell and many therapeutic properties, including treatment of bleeding and stimulating healing of wounds. Used for over 3,000 years in perfumery, cistus was one of the components of the “royal Persian perfume” of Ahassuerus and held a special place in the “incense” of antiquity. Crete is where the gum of *Cistus creticus*, a species closely related to *Cistus ladaniferus var maculatus*, was first produced.

Advised uses : Perfumery



ALBERT VIEILLE