





DESCRIPTION

Black Spruce essential oil is sourced from Northeastern Canada, throughout numerous regions of Quebec. This oil is obtained from the needles and twigs of the Picea mariana tree through steam distillation. It is a colorless to pale yellow liquid with a typical coniferous scent, soft and slightly sweet.

OLFACTIVE PROFILE

Woody, resinous, slightly sweet.







Food grade.

DETAILS

Botany:

Picea mariana, is an evergreen coniferous member of the Pinaceae family. It can reach heights between 8 to 20 meters. The bark is thin, scaly and grayish brown. The needles are long, stiff, four-sided, dark bluish green on the upper sides and paler glaucous green below. Black Spruce forms dense clusters, stopping sunlight from reaching the ground, therefore creating thick moss layers on the soil below.

Ethnobotany:

Black Spruce was reportedly employed medicinally by many Native Peoples for numerous pathologies. For example, the Cree people used it as an antidiarrheal agent. The Montagnais prepared it as an infusion for the throat. This tree is largely used to produce paper pulp because its fibre is relatively soft. Black Spruce is traditionally used to prepare spruce beer beverages.

Uses:

Applications include fine fragrance, cosmetics, flavour/food and aromatherapy.



TECHNICAL SHEET

Botanical name: Picea mariana **Botanical family:** Pinaceae

Accepted synonyms:

Common names: Black Spruce, Canadian Black Pine

Origin: Northeastern Canada, Quebec

Source: Canada

Cultivation method: Cultivated and Wild harvested

Harvest period: April to January
Plant part used: Needles and twigs
Method of extraction: Steam distillation

Main components: *I*-Bornyl Acetate, Camphene, α-Pinene, δ-3-Carene

CAS: 91722-19-9

INCI: Picea mariana needles oil

FEMA:

EC: 290-370-1

Appearance: Colorless to pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odor

Certifications and Declarations:







- Certificate of Analysis
- SDS
- Food Grade
- Pure & Natural
- Origin Statement
- GMO Free
- Allergen
- No Animal Testing
- Prop 65

SOURCES

Native American ethnobotany, from Daniel Moerman (1998), (I.book 2014)

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Field guide to Eastern trees, from Georges A. Petrides (1998)

NAET Database, 2003. Native American Ethnobotany Database, Michigan, MI, USA. (http://naeb.brit.org/).

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USDA, NRCS. 2019. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 29 January 2019). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.

