





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.











FLAVOR PROFILE

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 a thick moss layers on the soil below.

Ethnobotany:

Black Spruce was reportedly employed medicinally by many Indigenous Peoples for numerous pathologies. For example, the Cree people used it as an anti-diarrheal agent while the Innu prepared it as an infusion for the throat. This tree is largely used in the Pulp and Paper industry since its fibres are relatively soft. Black Spruce has traditionally been 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: 8008-80-8 / 91722-19-9 **INCI:** Picea mariana needles oil

FEMA: 3034 **EC:** 294-420-3

Appearance: Colorless to pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odor

Certifications and Declarations:



- Certificate of Analysis
- Safety Data Sheet
- Food Grade Statement
- Natural Statement
- Origin Statement
- GMO Free
- Allergen
- No Animal Testing
- Prop 65

SOURCES

- o BRIT Native American Ethnobotany Database. (n.d.). Naeb.brit.org. http://naeb.brit.org
- o Integrated Taxonomic Information System. (2019). Itis.gov. http://www.itis.gov
- Kricher, J. C., Morrison, G., National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, & Tory, R. (1998). A
 Field guide to Eastern forests: North America. Houghton Mifflin.
- o Marie-Victorin, Frère F.É.C, Luc Brouillet, Rouleau, E., Goulet, I., & Hay, S. (2002). Flore laurentienne. G. Morin.
- o Moerman, D. E. (1998). Native American ethnobotany. Timber Press.
- o Petrides, G. A., Wehr, J., National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, & Tory, R. (1998). A field guide to eastern trees: eastern United States and Canada, including the Midwest. Houghton Mifflin.
- o Welcome to the PLANTS Database | USDA PLANTS. (2016). Usda.gov. http://plants.usda.gov

