



CANADIAN NATURALS

White Spruce Oil

Picea glauca - Canada



DESCRIPTION

White Spruce essential oil is sourced across the Boreal forest of Canada, this oil is obtained from the needles and twigs of the *Picea glauca* tree through steam distillation. It is a colorless to pale yellow liquid with a middle note that possesses a crisp, clean woody forest aroma.

OLFACTIVE PROFILE

Woody, fresh, camphoreous.



Woody



Fresh

FLAVOR PROFILE

Food grade.

DETAILS

Botany:

Picea glauca, is an evergreen coniferous member of the Pinaceae family. A large tree with narrow crown, it can grow to 40 meters tall. The blue-green needles are four-sided, sharp and stiff, and are ranged spirally on the twigs. The needles have a glaucous (white waxy coating) bloom, hence the specific epithet and common name. The bark is loose, scaly and greyish-brown.

Ethnobotany:

This conifer tree is closely linked to the survival of Indigenous Peoples and their settlers. Traditionally, its needles were used for inhalations and fumigations, to treat flu, cough, and support women's health after childbirth.

Uses:

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

TECHNICAL SHEET

Botanical name: *Picea glauca*

Botanical family: Pinaceae

Accepted synonyms: *Picea alba*, *Picea canadensis*

Common names: Canadian Spruce, Western White Spruce, Alberta White Spruce, Porsild Spruce

Origin: Northwestern Canada, Quebec

Source: Canada

Cultivation method: Cultivated and Wild harvested

Harvest period: April to November

Plant part used: Needles and twigs

Method of extraction: Steam distillation

Main components: α -Pinene, β -Pinene, Myrcene, *l*-Limonene, Terpinolene

CAS: 8008-80-8 / 91722-18-8

INCI: Picea glauca needle oil

FEMA: 3034

EC: 294-419-8

Appearance: Colorless to pale yellow 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

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- Marie-Victorin, Frère F.É.C, Luc Brouillet, Rouleau, E., Goulet, I., & Hay, S. (2002). Flore laurentienne. G. Morin.
- Moerman, D. E. (1998). Native American ethnobotany. Timber Press.
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