

# Myrrh Resinoid Somalia

*Commiphora myrrha* Engler



**Woody  
Humic**



Botanical family : Burseraceae  
Method of culture : Wildcrafted controlled  
Part harvested : Gum

CAS TSCA : 8016-37-3  
INCI : Commiphora myrrha resin extract

## Specifications

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Method for obtaining | Ethanolic extraction  |
| :                    | :   |
| Appearance :         | Brown-red to dark brown very viscous to solid                             |
| Constituents :       | Lindiastrane, curzerene, furanoeudesma-1,3-diène, methoxyfuranogermacrene |

## Harvest period

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



*Commiphora myrrha* is a thorny-branched tree that can reach 10 meters in height. This tree belongs to the same botanical family as frankincense and elemi. It is native to the arid savannas of Somalia. Under the thin, gray bark lies a precious jewel: the tree's secretory canals naturally exude a fragrant resin called myrrh. To stimulate its flow, Somalis make incisions in the gnarled trunk of the tree. The myrrh tears tend to clump into chunks, because they harden when they come into contact with air; they are primarily whitish-yellow in color and then become reddish upon this contact. After harvest – which takes place year-round – the tears are cleaned to remove impurities. They are then exported to our production site in Spain to be distilled into myrrh essential oil or ethanol extracted to obtain myrrh resinoid. With a yield of 25-30%, the resinoid has the better yield ratio than the essential oil. It has different olfactory characteristics than the essential oil, as well, with powerful warm notes that evoke licorice and roasted cocoa.

One of the raw materials longest used in perfumery and in religious rituals, myrrh is mentioned several times in the Bible and in Egyptian papyrus texts dating from 2,000 B.C. Having analgesic and antiseptic properties, it was also used in tincture form to treat minor wounds and colds. Myrrh originally came from Eritrea and Somalia – or came from India by ships, landing the ports of South Arabia – to then travel back up to Mesopotamia, Jerusalem, and Egypt.

Advised uses : Aromatherapy, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Alimentary



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