

Orange sweet Essential oil Brazil

Citrus sinensis var pera



Citrus



Botanical family : Rutaceae
Method of culture : Conventional
Part harvested : Peels

CAS TSCA : 8028-48-6
INCI : Citrus aurantium dulcis peel oil

Specifications

Method for obtaining : Cold expression of the fresh material
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Appearance : Yellow to orange liquid
Constituents : Limonene, myrcene

Harvest period

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



The sweet orange is a round-shaped fruit tree bearing oranges, large fruits with a sweet and tangy flavor. The orange tree's glossy, dark-green foliage hides an abundance of small, fragrant white flowers, the renowned orange blossoms. The "Pera" or "Pera do Rio" variety is a Brazilian variety of sweet orange that ripens late, the product of numerous citrus cross-breeding. The Pera orange is small and oval, orange in color with a small, green halo at the peduncle. The fruits are harvested in August and September in Brazil's major Pera-producing regions, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. They are then mechanically cold-pressed. The resulting essential oil has a refreshing citrus scent that is sweet and fruity. The etymology of the name "orange" relates to its fragrance: "Orange" is derived from the Sanskrit nagruna or naranga, which comes from nar, "perfume." The Spanish word naranja, from the Arabic naranj, also finds its roots therein.

Native to Asia – mostly likely China – the first orange introduced into Europe was the bitter orange or Seville orange. The sweet orange appears to have been brought to Europe by Portuguese sailors returning from India. The first orange tree is said to have been planted in the garden of Count St. Laurent in Lisbon, leading to the nickname "orange of Portugal." The sweet orange found its way to America on the second voyage of Christopher Columbus, along with the lemon tree. Beginning in 1549, the orange tree was planted extensively by Portuguese Jesuit missionaries during expeditions in Brazil. Once settled in Bahia, they developed veritable orange groves around their camp. Since that time, citrus trees have been extensively cultivated in Brazil. After World War II, the country became one of the world's largest exporters of sweet oranges.

Advised uses : Aromatherapy, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Alimentary



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