

Jasmine sambac Absolute India

Jasminum sambac (L.) Aiton



Floral
Jasmine



Botanical family : Oleaceae
Method of culture : Conventional
Part harvested : Flowers

INCI : Jasminum sambac flower extract

Specifications

Method for obtaining : Extraction of the concrete with ethanol
:
Appearance : Amber brown to reddish brown liquid
Constituents : Alpha-farnesene, benzyl acetate, linalol

Harvest period

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



The long, climbing stems of *Jasminum sambac* bear white, fleshy flowers that exude a heady jasmine fragrance with animalic notes. The flowers are picked by night, when their enchanting fragrance is at its most intense, because these blossoms open at night and close in the morning. An experienced picker can pick à 10,000 to 15,000 flowers a day. Jasmine sambac is intimately tied to Asian traditions and history and is a symbol of purity, eternal love, and nobility. It should not be confused with jasmine grandiflorum with a sweeter, fruitier smell.

Jasminum sambac is native to Arabia and was introduced to the Indies in 1690 by the Duke of Tuscany, which led to the flower at times being called “Duke of Tuscany” jasmine and, naturally, “Arabian jasmine.” It was then grown in South Asia, eventually became widespread in Florence, Italy, and then spread to the Grasse region, where specimens of the plant can still be found. The diversity of the plant’s many names reflects its tremendous popularity worldwide. It is the national emblem of the Philippines and was christened the “flower of the people” in Indonesia in 1990. In our region and in the perfume world, jasmine sambac was also called fowl jasmine.

Advised uses : Perfumery, Cosmetic



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