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Essential Oil Market Report



YUNNAN LORRAINE AROMATIC PRODUCTS CO.,LTD



Eucalyptus oil /Eucalyptol

 Eucalyptus Globulus, Labill.

CAS NO : 8000-48-4

 Yunnan

FEMA : 2466

Eucalyptus oil has gradually started to be produced in small batches. Collectors can obtain the oil to varying degrees, and whether to sell it depends on price factors. Currently, the purchase price has increased slightly compared to before the Spring Festival, with a small fluctuation, and the demand can basically meet the market.

Geranium oil

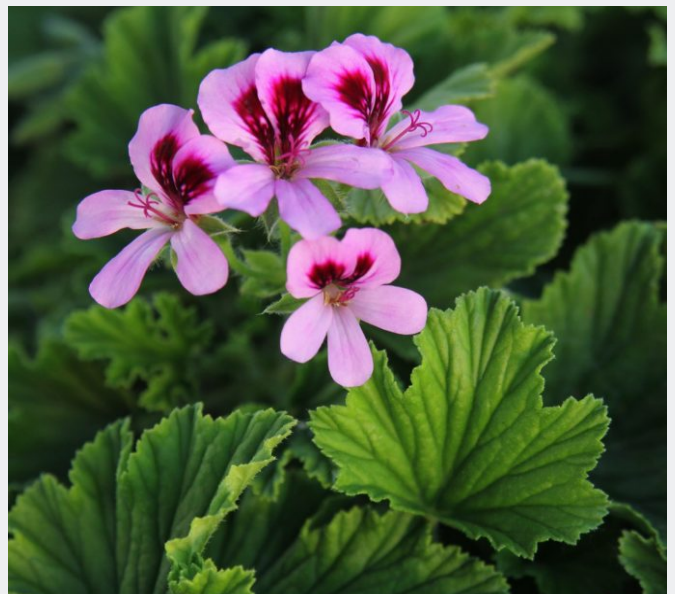
 Pelargonium graveolens Lherit

 Yunnan

CAS NO : 8000-46-2

FEMA : 2508

Geranium is currently in the planting stage. The peak of harvesting and oil distillation is expected to arrive between April and May. At present, the stock in the hands of farmers is insufficient. Coincidentally, just after the Chinese Spring Festival, the number of farmers willing to sell geranium oil on the market has decreased. If there is a large demand for procurement, farmers will hold back their products, reluctant to sell. As a result, the more it is bought, the higher the price will go.



Citronella oil

 Cymbopogon Winterianus Jowitt Cas  Yunnan

CAS NO : 8000-29-1

FEMA : 2308

It isn't the main production season for citronella oil. Large - scale production won't start until around May. Currently, the purchasing volume is gradually increasing through small - quantity accumulations. The goods in the hands of collectors are carryovers, and they will be sold to the highest bidder.



Wintergreen oil

 Gaultheria Procumbens

 Yunnan

CAS NO : 8000-28-6

Recently, most wintergreen oil farmers haven't been distilling oil. The market has been relatively stable over the past year, with both supply and demand being met.

Star anise oil /Anethol

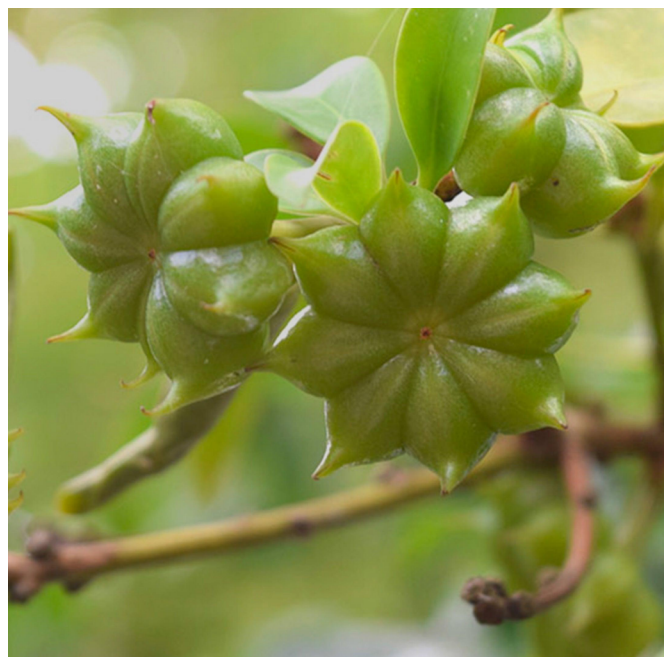
 STAR ANISE OIL

 Yunnan

CAS NO : 8007-70-3

FEMA : 2096

The market is currently in a sluggish state, causing farmers reduce their production one after another, resulting in a relatively low output. It is expected that the output will pick up in March. The trading atmosphere in the market has been dull recently. The inventory held by factories is still sufficient to meet market demand, so there are no signs of price increases.





Litsea cubeba oil/Citral

 Litsea Cubeba(Lour.)

CAS NO : 68855-99-2

 Yunnan

FEMA : 3846

Producers of Litsea cubeba oil still have a certain amount of inventory on hand and are fulfilling orders placed before the Spring Festival in batches. No new orders have been received at the front - end of the market. However, this situation has not caused fluctuations in the price of the oil at the back - end.



Ginger oil

 GINGER OIL

CAS NO : 8007-08-7

 Anhui

FEMA : 2522

Ginger production is usually carried out when the raw material costs are low. Several production runs are organized to stabilize the product price. The ginger output in the first 2-3 months of this year has decreased compared with previous years. However, thanks to the stable market, the price of ginger oil remains at a relatively stable level at present

Cassia oil

🌿 CASSIA OIL

CAS NO : 8007-80-5

📍 Guangxi

FEMA : 2258



Producers of Litsea cubeba oil still have a certain amount of inventory on hand and are fulfilling orders placed before the Spring Festival in batches. No new orders have been received at the front - end of the market. However, this situation has not caused fluctuations in the price of the oil at the back - end.

Natural linaloolNatural linalyl acetate

🌿 LINALOOL

CAS NO : 78-70-6

📍 Jiangxi

FEMA : 2635

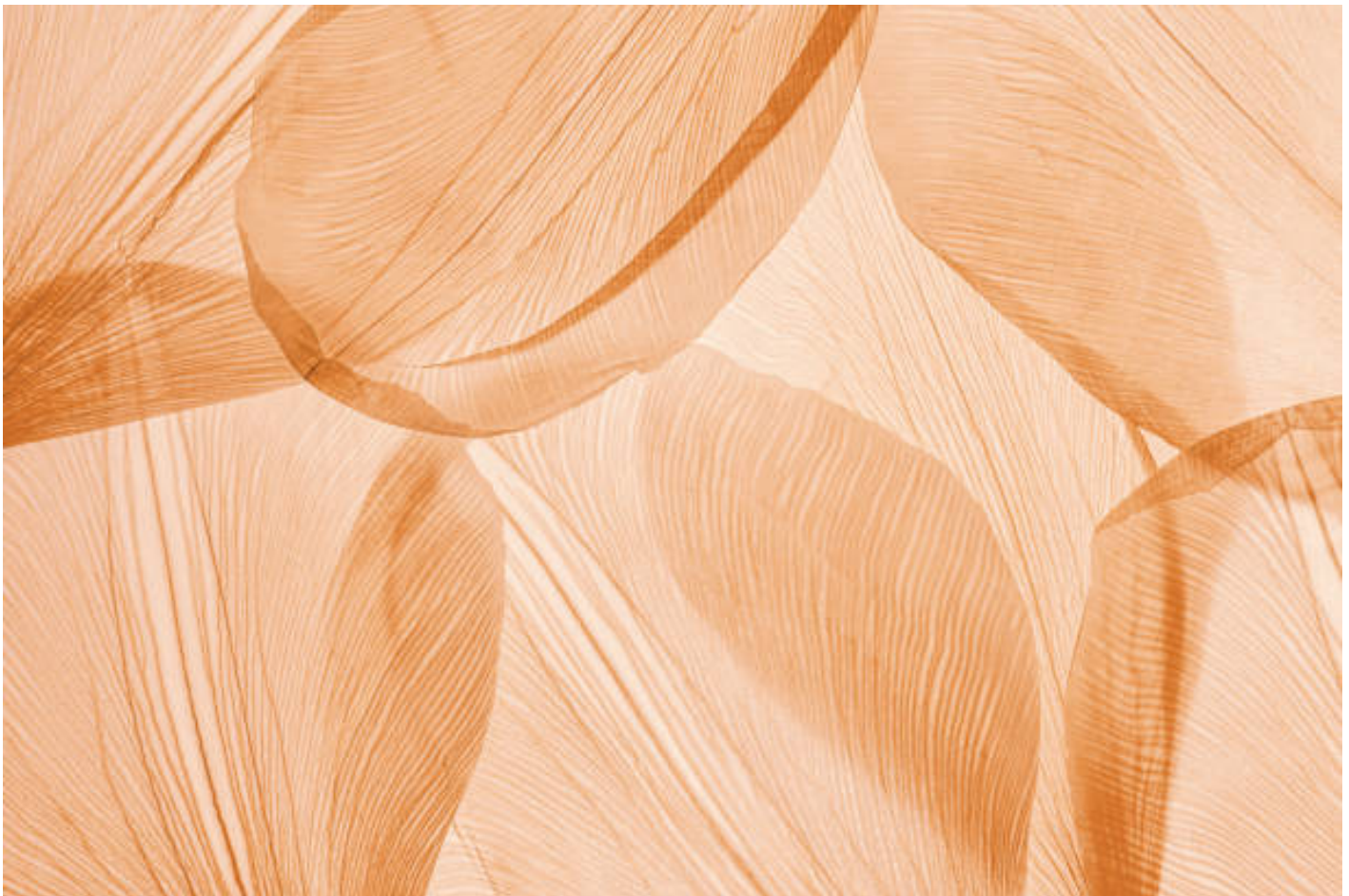
In China, the main production areas of natural linalyl acetate and natural linalool are concentrated in Jiangxi and Hunan. The raw material comes from miscellaneous camphor trees. During the growth period in spring, more trees are cut in summer and autumn. However, due to the continuous market demand throughout the year, whenever there is a demand, the trees can be cut and supplied in a timely manner. The price changes according to market conditions. Regarding the price, it will be adjusted along with market fluctuations. But the stable output ensures a continuous and sufficient supply to meet the sustained market demand for the products.



How Scent Affects Your Mood: Understand the power of scent

The connection between scents and emotions is deeply rooted in our biology. Our sense of smell is directly linked to the limbic system, the brain's emotional center, which plays a significant role in mood regulation. This connection is why certain scents can evoke memories, trigger emotions, or even impact our behavior.

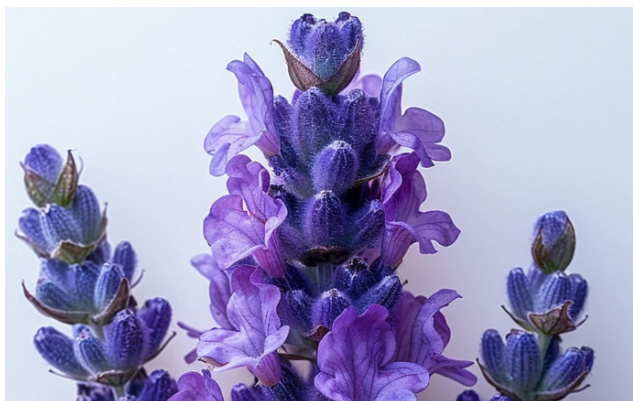
The olfactory system is responsible for our sense of smell. When we inhale a scent, odor molecules interact with olfactory receptors in our noses, which then transmit signals to our brains for processing. This process not only helps us identify and distinguish between different scents but also enables us to associate them with specific emotions or memories based on our past experiences.



The limbic system is the emotional center of our brain and plays a crucial role in processing emotions, memories, and moods. When the olfactory system detects a scent, it sends signals to the limbic system, which then elicits an emotional response based on our past experiences and associations with that particular smell. This powerful connection between scents and emotions allows fragrances to influence our mood in various ways.

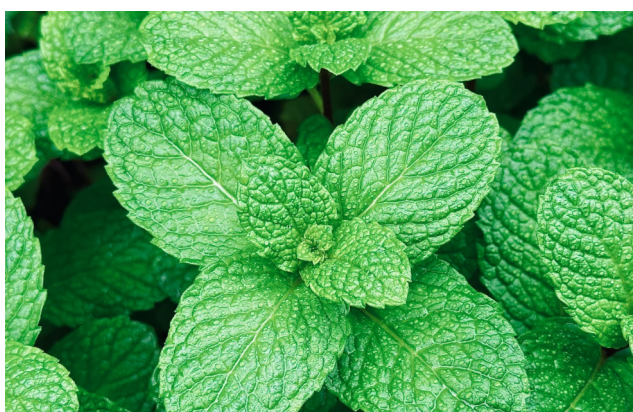
Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers in the brain that regulate various functions, including mood, memory, and appetite. Certain scents can stimulate the release of neurotransmitters like serotonin, dopamine, and endorphins, which contribute to feelings of happiness, relaxation, or even arousal. By understanding the relationship between scents and neurotransmitters, we can strategically use fragrances to impact our emotional state.

Different scents can produce various mood-enhancing effects. Here's a list of scents and their effects on emotions and moods, which can help you make informed choices when selecting fragrances:



Lavender

Lavender is well-known for its calming and soothing properties. The scent has been shown to reduce stress, anxiety, and promote relaxation, making it an ideal choice for creating a peaceful atmosphere, especially before bedtime. It is excellent to spray your bed with Lavender to help you to sleep.



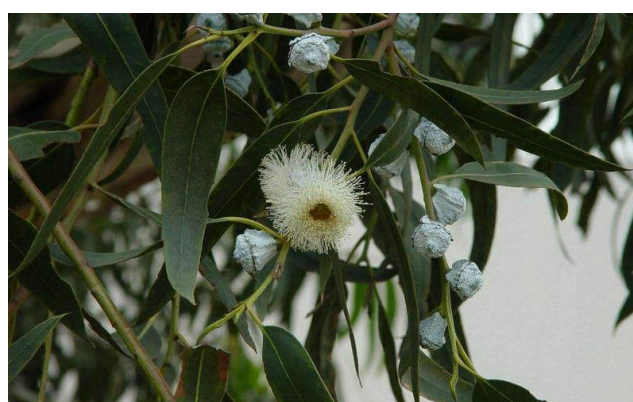
Peppermint

Peppermint has a fresh, invigorating scent that can help improve concentration, focus, and mental clarity. Its stimulating effects can also help alleviate feelings of fatigue and increase alertness. This makes it an excellent choice for those looking to stay sharp and focused during work or study sessions.



Rose

Rose is a classic floral scent that is often associated with love and romance. The fragrance has been shown to have a calming effect, reducing stress and promoting a sense of tranquility. This makes it an ideal choice for setting a romantic mood or simply creating a peaceful environment for relaxation. Rose essential oil is also proven to be anti-aging for your skin.



Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus has a fresh, cooling scent that is known for its ability to clear the mind and promote focus. The fragrance can also help alleviate congestion and promote clear breathing, making it a popular choice for those suffering from colds or allergies. This invigorating scent is perfect for maintaining mental clarity and focus, especially during times of stress.

Comparison of natural and synthetic flavors

People love their fragrances. No question and it's because of this love for fragrance that has made these odorous mixtures such an important part of product development today.

Yet, this same love has also stretched animal and botanical sources to their limits, invited harsh criticism, and has increased the scientific, toxicological, and environmental scrutiny regarding materials. Consumers, governments, and NGO's have drawn attention to the possible side effects of fragrances and their overall safe usage.



Some of the areas of concern include allergens, environmental pollutants, VOC's, and carcinogens, all of which have resulted in issues of fear mongering, consumer confusion, scientific inaccuracies, and the overall efficacy of using fragrances in consumer products.

As a direct consequence of this consumer perceived "ambiguous status" regarding fragrances, it can be theorized that consumers have reverted to more easily understandable concepts of consumer safety rather than believing in complicated scientific justification.

Simplistically, this means that a large portion of consumers believe that "natural" or "organic" fragrances provide for safer use, healthier lifestyles, and a less impactful environmental footprint despite the fact that these terms have no universal definition.

As Simon Pitman, senior editor of Cosmetic Design points out, "synthetic-based ingredients ... have a perceived [emphasis added] heightened risk of allergies and toxins" (Utroske). However, this is not always the case and "'synthetic' doesn't always mean 'bad'" (Doyle).

It's because of this poor consumer understanding of synthetic materials that consumers have developed a synthetic fragrance bias and even though international regulations may assure consumer's of the safety of synthetics, there remains a consumer preference that favors products labeled and advertised as natural, organic, non-GMO, or "green."

Determining the safety of a chemical should not be based on consumer beliefs, but rather on a chemical's toxicity, environmental impact, and other relevant factors.

It's fundamental to understand that fragrances, synthetic or natural, may have hazards on both sides of the spectrum, but the reputation of synthetic materials should not be slandered simply because of their origins.

Furthermore, when it comes to fragrance development, limiting a perfumer to only "natural" raw materials can be creatively stifling and could even limit a product's success in the marketplace.



It's fragrances that utilize natural AND synthetic raw materials that are superior to entirely natural or entirely synthetic fragrances with regards to practical use and consumer "likeability."

Toxicology, Pollution, and Your Health

From a general perspective, synthetic fragrance raw materials pose fewer risks than natural fragrance raw materials. Prime examples of this issue are the natural fragrance ingredients oakmoss and treemoss. Both of these materials are legally considered sensitizers and allergens.

The laws that affect these two materials also affect many of today's and yesterday's most be-loved perfumes like Chanel No. 5, Miss Dior, Guerlain's Shalimar and Angel by Thierry Mugler (Stocks). It's for this same reason that IFRA (International Fragrance Association), the regulatory body that is tasked with running the fragrance industry's self regulation, has limited this ingredient's use in consumer products. This is why the synthetic equivalent, veramoss, is often used.

Another disadvantage that some natural fragrance raw materials can have is that they can also be environmental pollutants. Synthetics can be environmental pollutants as well but in this regard, natural fragrance raw materials have just as many hazards as their synthetic analogs.

Are Naturals Good for Anything?

Using natural materials undoubtedly improves consumer likeability which is a huge driver of sales for both mass and luxury products.

Yet, the singular advantage that natural fragrance raw materials provide more olfactive complexity, with the exceptions of some synthetic disadvantages and consumer preferences for

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