

## Fragrance & Perfume Glossary F - K

### F

**FIXATIVE** : A material incorporated in a fragrance for the purpose of: 1. Retarding the volatilization of the fragrance 2. Producing a comparatively uniform volatilization of the fragrance, so that its character does not radically change as it evaporates. Most fixatives have an odor of their own which must be taken into account in the design of fragrance oil.

**FLORLYDRAL** : Floral, green, Muguet, fresh and powerful notes.(givaudan).

**FLOROSA O:** Floral, muguet , rose and floral notes. (Quest).

**FOUGERE (1)** : A classical accord built upon mossy, lavender, citrus character. The fougere accord is a very important class of fragrance used in perfumery.

**FOUGERE (2)** : French word for "fern." Fougere fragrances depend on aromatic chemicals to produce the fern-like notes that combine well with lavender, citrus and coumarin in fragrances for men.

**FOUGERE (3)** : One of the fragrances families , this one named after the French word for fern and established by the 1884 Houbigant fragrance Fougère Royale. Fougères

center on an herbaceous accord that might include notes like lavender, coumarin, oakmoss, woods, and bergamot.

**FLAT** : A word descriptive of a fragrance that is lacking in distinction and top note.

**FLORAL** : A term used to describe an accord built around a singular or multi-floral theme.

**FLORAL BOUQUET** : This is the most general group in the categorization of perfumes. The combination of Jasmine, Rose, Ylang and Tuberose, just to name a few, play an integral part in the creation of a Floral Bouquet. Florals are combined in various ways to give different nuances to the fragrance. The use of other aromatic materials in conjunction with these floral blends is a most exciting family in today's fragrance trends.

**FLOWERY** : Possessing a fragrance resembling a flower.

**FOREST BLENDS** : A definition of this group would be that of –woody, mossy, leafy and herbaceous. The aroma chemical manufacturer has given the perfumer many new materials that are characteristic of modern perfumery. These notes, when blended with natural forest products, develop into a wide variety of fragrances ranging from chypres to herbals.

**FRAGRANCE** : A composition of various natural and/or synthetic aromatic materials that create a definite odor effect.

**FRAGRANCE COMPONENTS**: The technical term in perfumery for the ingredients of a perfume . An average may have some 30-50 components, some may have many more : 200-300 components is not uncommon in a modern perfume .The perfume " , brand " Red" is claimed to contain 692 ingredients. ( Nigel Groom).

**FRANGIPANI**: The common name for Plumeria, a tropical flower. Frangipani is also known as West Indian Jasmine (although botanically speaking it is not a member of the jasmine family), and is frequently used to make leis.

**FRANKINCENSE**: A gum resin from a tree (genus Boswellia) found in Arabia and Eastern Africa. It is harvested by making an incision in the bark; the milky juice leaks out and is left to harden over a period of months before it is collected. Also called Olibanum

**FRESH** : An effect introduced into a fragrance by the use of citrus oils, green notes, mint notes, and most recently ozone notes.

**FRUITY** : A note reminiscent of cherry, apple, peach, strawberry, plum, or any other fruit type.

**FULL-BODIED** : Well-rounded fragrance possessing depth and richness.

**FUNGAL** : Odors suggestive of molds, mushrooms and fungi. Important notes in muguet fragrances as well as other florals.

## **G**

**Galbanum** : A gum resin that imparts a "green" smell.

**Galbanum Givco 121** : This Givco is an economical reconstitution of the natural fragrance of galbanum oil with all its typical olfactory properties . Used exactly as natural galbanum oil to provide a powerful green effect in all areas of perfumery. (Givaudan).

**GARDENIA ETHER:** Fruity, gardenia, jasmine odor. Used to round out sharp notes in gardenia, jasmine, and lilac compositions. (Bedoukian).

**GERANYACETON:** Fresh, green , and magnolia notes. (BSAF).

**GERANIOL** : Fresh rose petal odour. It is used in many floral fragrances and in fruit and floral flavors.

**GIVESCONE** : Rosy, spicy , fruity and woody notes. (Givaudan).

**GOURMAND** : In perfumery, describes fragrances which evoke food smells, such as chocolate, honey, or fruits.

**GREEN** : A note reminiscent of fresh cut leaves, grass, stems, and certain flowers. Among the essential oils, violet leaf absolute is an outstanding example of this green note.

**GUAIAC ( Or GAIAC ) WOOD** : The oil is steam distilled from a South American tree that produces the hardest, densest wood known. Also known as ironwood, lignum vitae.

**GUMS, RESINS, BALSAMS**: The resinous exudates of the bark, twigs or leaves of trees or shrubs.

**GYRANE** : geranium, floral and green notes. ( Givaudan).

## **H**

**HARMONIOUS** : Order, accord and unity in fragrance.

**HARSH** : Describes a crude, pungent or objectionable note. Not to be used instead of "sharp."

**HAY** : A sweet clover odor.

**HEADY** : Exhilarating, sparkling, stimulating. This quality would be comparable to the exciting taste and effervescence of a glass of champagne. "Headiness" in fragrance is much sought after by the creative perfumer, but it is difficult to achieve because of the very limited number of materials available for this purpose.

**HEART** : The heart of a fragrance is the part or accord which gives the fragrance its character.

**HEAVY**: An odor that can be forceful, intense, often sweet and balsamic.

**HEADSPACE TECHNOLOGY** : A method of "capturing" the odor of a substance using an apparatus resembling a bell-jar. This has allowed perfumers to mimic the notes of flowers, plants, and foods which do not lend themselves otherwise to extraction. The different fragrance & flavor companies have their own fragrance capture systems based on headspace technology, including ScentTrek (Givaudan), "Jungle Essence" (Mane), Nature Print (Firmenich).

**HEDION** : An aroma chemical said to have a soft but radiant jasmine aroma, and also appreciated for its diffusive effect.

**HELIOTROPE** : Botanically speaking, this refers to more than one type of flower, but in perfumery, it refers to a flowers of the family *heliotropium*, which are said to have a strong, sweet vanilla-like fragrance with undertones of almond.

**HERBACEOUS** : A fragrance note that is grassy-green, spicy and somewhat therapeutic, e.g., thyme, hyssop, chamomile.

**HERBANATE** : Fruity, green and tropical. (Givaudan).

**HERBOXANE** : Fresh, aromatic and green notes. (Givaudan).

**HESPERIDIA** : A general term for citrus oils.

**HEXYL SALICYLATE** : Floral, green and fruity notes. (Givaudan).

**HONEY**: A very sweet, heavy, syrupy, fragrance note; is tenacious.

## I

**IMMORTELLE** : Aka everlasting flower aka strawflower; the latin name *ishelichrysum*. Has a greenish, herbaceous, almost bitter smell.

**INCENSE (1 )** : The burning of fragrant gums or resins in a solid or powder form. It gives off a lingering, scented smoke and is the original form in which fragrances was used.

**INCENSE (2)** :It is a fragrant plant materials such as frankincense and sorax are used on their own, or incences are compounded from a number of different resins , herbs and spiced mixed together.

**INDOLE** : A chemical compound which smells floral at low concentrations, fecal at high concentrations. Used widely in perfumery, also found naturally in some floral notes, such as jasmine, tuberose and orange blossom. The term "indolic" usually means that a fragrance has a decidedly overripe or animalic characteristic.

**INFUSION or TINCTURE** : A solution obtained by prolonged contact with alcohol. When hot alcohols are used it is called infusion. When alcohols are at room temperature or warm the method is called a tincture.



**INTERLEVEN ALDEHYDIC** : Aldehydic, floral, ozon and citrus notes. ( IFF).

**ISO E SUPER** : An aroma chemical; described by International Flavors & Fragrances as "Smooth, woody, amber note with a 'velvet' like sensation. Superb floralizer. Used to impart fullness and subtle strength to fragrances."

## J

**JESSEMAL** : Floral, jasmine , mushroom, and waxy notes. (IFF).

**JASMORANGE** : Fruity , balsamic, green, floral and aldehydic. (BSAF).

## K

**KALAMANZI** : It is also called calamansi, acid orange or Panama orange. A citrus fruit, with a sour flavor said to resemble a cross between mandarin and lime.

**KALAMANZEST**: Citrus, lemon, fresh and green notes. (Quest).

**KARO KAROUND** : (sometimes karo karunde) A flowering shrub from Africa. The scent, which is apparently very potent in the wild, has been described as

somewhat similar to jasmine, but woodier, spicier and more herbal.

**KEPHALIS** : A Givaudan molecule with a woody / ambery /tobacco scent.

**KHUS**: It is also khus khus. An Indian term for vetiver, or the oil derived from vetiver roots .

**KOAVONE** : Woody , balsamic , pine and floral notes. (IFF).