

Geranium Rose

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Botanical Name	Pelargonium roseum
Part Used	Leaf
Origin	Albania, Madagascar
Class	Ester
Extraction	Steam distilled
Color	Clear
Viscosity	Thin
Perfume Note	Middle
Aroma	Rosy-sweet, floral, minty
Therapeutic Action	Antidepressant, antihemorrhagic, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, astringent, cicatrizant, deodorant, diuretic, fungicidal, hemostatic, stimulant, styptic, tonic, vermifuge, vulnerary
Uses	Acne, bruises, dermatitis, eczema, lice, oily skin, cellulitis, edema, nervous tension, stress, broken capillaries, burns, congested skin, cuts, hemorrhoids, ulcers, wounds, poor circulation, sore throat, tonsillitis, PMS,
Constituents	Citronellol, Geraniol, linalool, Citronellyl formate, Geranyl formate, Isomenthone, Menthone, Guaia-6,9-diene, 10-epi-gamma-Eudesmol, Citronellyl propionate, Geranyl propionate, others
Safety	Possible contact dermatitis in hypersensitive persons. Contra-indicated in early pregnancy.
Blends with	Lavender, patchouli, clove, rose, orange, sandalwood, jasmine, juniper, bergamot
Special Note	<p>When you are talking about true essential oils, there is Geranium oil and then there is Rose oil, the two should not be confused and the terms really should not be combined together. I sell this oil because people use the term "Rose Geranium" or "Geranium Rose" to refer to the oil coming from Pelargonium roseum which comes from Madagascar (and a few other places) and is chemically very similar to P. graveolens (a true Geranium oil – See Geranium Egypt) but typically has a slightly rosier scent.</p> <p>So if you want to purchase true geranium oil you should get the Pelargonium Graveolens. However, this oil (P. roseum) is a pure essential oil from the Geranium family and, as stated above, is very similar to the true geranium oil and has great aromatic properties.</p> <p>(Do not confuse this oil with Geranium Rose Compound which is a mixture of Geranium and Rose constituents. Geranium Rose Compound has no botanical name).</p>

Information compiled from:

[Julia Lawless, The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Essential Oils (Boston, MA: Element Books, 1999)]

[Robert Tisserand, Essential Oil Safety (United Kingdom: Churchill Livingstone, 1999)]

[David G. Williams, The Chemistry of Essential Oils (United Kingdom: Micelle Press, 1997)]

General Safety Guidelines:

- Never use essential oils undiluted on the skin.
- Do not use essential oils on or near the eyes.

- Essential oils should not be taken internally.
- To check for allergic reactions or skin sensitization do a skin patch test before using a new oil. Place a small amount of the oil (diluted) on the inside of the forearm. If redness, itching, burning, or blistering occurs within 24 hrs. discontinue use.
- Some oils (such as citrus, pine) become sensitizing as they age. A good rule of thumb is to avoid using on the skin after about 6 months.
- If you have health conditions such as asthma, epilepsy, cancer, high blood pressure, etc. or are pregnant check the contraindications/cautions of the oils before use.
- Always use the smallest amount of oil that will do the job.
- Do not let children use essential oils without proper supervision.
- Essential oils are flammable. Keep away from fire and ignition sources.
- When in doubt consult with a qualified aromatherapist on the proper use of essential oils.
- Always remember that essential oils should never replace proper medical care. If you are under medical supervision consult with your practitioner before use.
- These safety guidelines are not to be considered complete and all-inclusive. When in doubt, consult your physician and/or a qualified aromatherapist.

Disclaimer Notice: This information is provided for educational purposes only. No claim is made to the accuracy of these statements nor is the information to be considered all inclusive of the properties of the respective essential oils. These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.