



Name	Latin Name	Origin
Vetiver	Chrysopogon zizanioides (Synonym: Vetiveria zizanioides)	India
Material Type	Benchmark price per 15ml	Botanical Family
Essential Oils	\$27	
Part of plant	Safety note	Conservation Status
Root	Non-toxic, non-irritating	No status of concern Not listed with a conservation status.

Profile	Therapeutic Properties
•Sesquiterpene rich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •☐Anti-inflammatory •☐Antioxidants •☐Anti-microbial •☐Antifungal •☐CNS Sedative •☐Cooling •☐Immunostimulant •☐Skin healing •☐Healing effect on acne and other skin complaints.- Cooling and nourishing to the skin •☐Boosts the immune system •☐Cooling to the mind and is a great oil of choice for those suffering withdrawals from drugs, alcohol and nicotine. •☐Emotionally offers gentle sedation and is restorative when one is needing a little additional emotional support

Synergy	Energetics
<p>The interaction or cooperation of two or more substances to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects.</p> <p>1st component synergy Khusimol (unknown).</p> <p>1st essential oil synergy combinations none: khusimol is unique to vetiver .</p> <p>2nd component synergy Vetiselinol or isonootkatol, ☐-cadinol, ☐-vetivone or isonootkatone, ☐-vetivone, ☐-vetivenene, ☐-eudesmol (eudesmol - antidermatophyte, antinociceptive, hypotensive, neuroprotective, relaxant; others possibly</p>	

insect repellent but otherwise unknown).

1st essential oil synergy combinations

blue cypress, Eucalyptus smithii, galangal, hinoki leaf, valerian (β-eudesmol) .

Potential psychological therapeutic solutions

Anxiety: cistus, labdanum, lavender, rose, spikenard, nagarmotha, neroli, orange blossom abs., opopanax, pink lotus, sandalwood, valerian, ylang ylang

Mental fatigue: coriander seed, frankincense, ginger, juniperberry, lavender spike, lemon, lime, myrrh, nagarmotha, palo santo, petitgrain bigarade

Mood enhancement: frankincense, neroli, patchouli, rose, sandalwood, ylang ylang .

Potential physical therapeutic solutions

Acne: cinnamon leaf, combava petitgrain, petitgrain bigarade, patchouli, sandalwood, white champaca, ylang ylang

Skin inflammation, impaired barrier function: balsam copaiba, cannabis, cypress, geranium, golden champaca abs., helichrysum, Himalayan or Lebanese cedarwood, palmarosa, patchouli, poplar bud, rose, sandalwood

Musculoskeletal inflammation, pain, stress, tension: bergamot, black pepper, blue cypress, cannabis, combava peel, combava leaf/petitgrain, coriander seed, E. smithii, galangal, ghandi root, ginger, jasmine sambac, lemongrass, lime, nagarmotha, neroli, palmarosa, plai, patchouli, rose, turmeric, ylang ylang

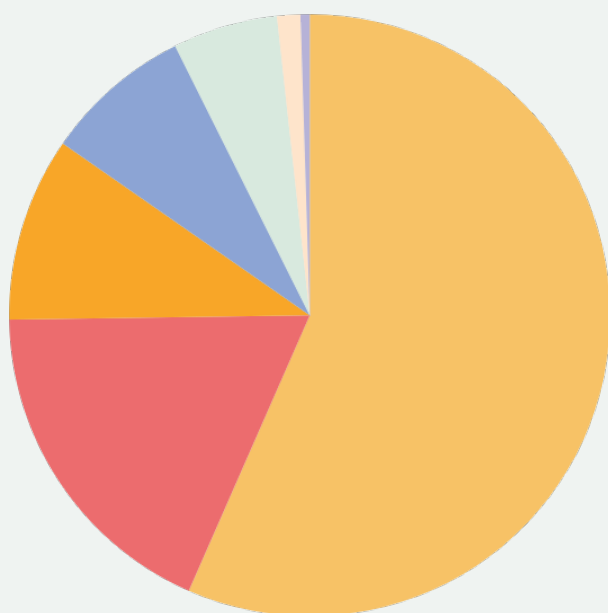
References

Rhind JP. (2019) Essential Oils 3rd Edition. London: Singing Dragon

Tisserand R, Young R. (2014) Essential Oil Safety 2nd Edition. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone

Scent Notes	Psychological rankings	Physical rankings	
Base	Meditative	2	Circulatory/Lymphatic 2
	Balancing	2	Immune/Infection 1
	Sensual	2	Muscular/Skeletal 2
	Calming	3	Neurological 3
			Skin 2

Ingredient notes



Chemical families

sesquiterpenes	45.36%
sesquiterpenols	14.57%
monoterpenols	7.93%
acids	6.37%
ketones	4.52%
ethers	1.01%
esters	0.39%

Complete chemical breakdown

sesquiterpenes

unidentified sesquiterpene	19.47%
b-vetivenene	6.94%
b-vetispirene mw=202	3.35%
y-muurolene	2.4%
a-vetispirene	2.21%
y-vetivenene	2.13%
calarene	1.48%
vetivenene	1.17%
a-calacorene	1.08%
copacamphene	1.03%
germacrene d	1%
curcumene	0.84%

sesquiterpenols

khusimol	4.98%
unidentified sesquiterpenol	4.36%
vetiverol	3.17%
zizanol	1.18%
calamenol	0.88%

d-selinene	0.54%
chamigrene isomer	0.43%
valencene	0.42%
d-cadinene	0.3%
calamenene	0.27%
γ-cadinene	0.17%
α-muurolene	0.13%

monoterpenols

benzyl alcohol	7.93%
----------------	-------

ketones

β-vetivone	3%
α-vetivone	1.3%
benzocycloheptenone	0.22%

esters

vetiveryl acetate	0.39%
-------------------	-------

acids

khusenic acid	3.58%
isokhusenic acid	2.79%

ethers

isoeugenol	1.01%
------------	-------