



ADLER
INTERNATIONAL

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seiner Handelssparte auf über
ein viertel Jahrhundert an
Experterfahrung zu ätherischen
Ölen





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Normen

Internationale und Europäische Normen funktionieren wie eine gemeinsame Sprache, die Handelspartner auf dem globalen Markt verwenden. Die Anwendung von Normen und Standards erleichtert den Marktzugang für Produkte und Dienstleistungen.

Wir bei Adler International sind strikt bei der Einhaltung dieser Normen bei all unseren Lieferanten.

Ätherische Öle

Ätherische Öle sind leicht flüchtige und häufig leicht entzündbare Stoffgemische, die aus verschiedenen ineinander löslichen, organischen Stoffen bestehen. Sie werden synthetisch oder aus natürlichen Quellen durch Wasserdampfdestillation, Extraktion oder Auspressen der Pflanzen oder der Pflanzenteile gewonnen.

Ätherische Öle werden in Öldrüsen von Pflanzen gebildet und im Pflanzengewebe gespeichert. Sie befinden sich in Blüten, Blättern, Samen, Fruchtschalen, Wurzeln, Harzen, Rinden oder im Holz. Manche Pflanzen liefern aus verschiedenen Pflanzenteilen ätherische Öle, die sich in ihrer chemischen Zusammensetzung sehr stark unterscheiden, z. B. Zimtrinden- und Zimtblätteröl.

Ätherische Öle werden je nach Eigenschaft unterschiedlich genutzt. Häufig steht der Einsatz als Duftstoff in Kosmetik- und Parfümindustrie im Vordergrund, aber auch als medizinische Wirkstoffe und als technische Lösungsmittel haben bestimmte ätherische Öle Bedeutung.

Sie werden in der Kosmetikindustrie und zur Wohnraumaromatisierung in Duftlampen verwendet. Zudem haben sie Bedeutung als geschmacksverbessernde Inhaltsstoffe in Gewürzen und anderen Lebensmitteln wie Orangenschalenöl und Terpentinöl werden auch als technische Lösemittel benutzt.

Die Kernkompetenz der Adler International beruht immer noch auf das Persische Rosenöl (Rose Otto – Rosa Damascena) was in zwei Hauptsorten angeboten wird:

- 1) Persisches Rosenöl – Bio-zertifiziert
- 2) Persisches Rosenöl – Pure (beste Qualität).

Jedoch werden auch diverse Derivative zum Rosenöl angeboten: Rosenwasser, getrocknete Rosenblüten etc.

Weiters und wie auf den folgenden Seiten eine Zusammenfassung unseres derzeitigen Sortiments, was bis zu 64 verschiedene Öle umfasst.



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Unsere Öle werden alle über Wasserdampfdestillation generiert und haben alle eine stetige, einzigartige Qualität.

Wir freuen uns auf Ihre Anfragen:
office@adler-international.com

A photograph featuring two amber glass bottles, likely for essential oils, with their caps removed. They are placed on a rustic, textured surface, possibly burlap or dried grass. Fresh green mint leaves are scattered around the bottles, with one large leaf prominently in the foreground. The background is softly blurred, showing more of the same elements. The overall lighting is warm and natural, creating a sense of purity and naturalness.

Englische Beschreibung

A close-up photograph of a bouquet of pink roses in a white ceramic vase. The roses are in various stages of bloom, with some showing deep pink and others lighter, almost white, petals. The background is a dark, out-of-focus wooden surface. The image is framed by a white border on the left and bottom, and a dark green border on the right and top.

Rosa Damascena

A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus *Rosa*, in the family Rosaceae, or the flower it bears.

Rose oil (rose otto, attar of rose, attar of roses or rose essence) is the essential oil extracted from the petals of various types of rose. Rose ottos are extracted through steam distillation, while rose absolutes are obtained through solvent extraction, the absolute being used more commonly in perfumery.

ROSE OIL

Undoubtedly, rose is one of the most beautiful flowers in the world and up to now

We have heard a lot of stories about this flower. Rose oil is produced through vaporization of fresh petals of rose flowers that contain many ingredients like citronellal, Citral, Geraniol, Citronellyl acetate, Ethanol, Farnesol, Methyl Chavicol, nerol, Geranyl acetate and so on. Although Rose Oil is an expensive product and its production is faced with annual limits, but it has numerous properties, that makes it a must have.



AVACODO OIL

The avocado (*Persea americana*), a tree with probable origin in South Central Mexico, is classified as a member of the flowering plant family Lauraceae. The fruit of the plant, also called an avocado (or avocado pear or alligator pear), is botanically a large berry containing a single large seed.

BLACK PEPPER OIL

Black pepper (*Piper Nigrum*) is a flowering vine in the family Piperaceae, cultivated for its fruit, known as a peppercorn, which is usually dried and used as a spice and seasoning. When fresh and fully mature, it is about 5 mm (0.20 in) in diameter and dark red, and contains a single seed, like all drupes.



ALMOND OIL

Almond is a species of tree native to Iran and surrounding countries as well as Central Asia, but widely cultivated elsewhere. The almond is also the name of the edible and widely cultivated seed of this tree.

The fruit of the almond is a drupe, consisting of an outer hull and a hard shell with the seed, which is not a true nut, inside.



CHAMOMILE OIL

Chamomile (American English) or camomile (British English; see spelling differences) (/ˈkæməˌmaɪl, -ˌmiːl/ KAM-ə-myl or KAM-ə-meel) is the common name for several daisy-like plants of the family Asteraceae. Two of the species are commonly used to make herbal infusions for traditional medicine.

CLAVE OIL

Clove stalks are slender stems of the inflorescence axis that show opposite decussate branching. Externally, they are brownish, rough, and irregularly wrinkled longitudinally with short fracture and dry, woody texture.

Mother cloves (anthophylli) are the ripe fruits of cloves that are ovoid, brown berries, unilocular and one-seeded.



CUMIN OIL

Cumin (/ˈkjuːmɪn/ or UK: /ˈkʌmɪn/, US: /ˈkuːmɪn/)(*Cuminum cyminum*) is a flowering plant in the family Apiaceae, native to a territory including the Middle East and stretching east to India. Its seeds – each one contained within a fruit, which is dried – are used in the cuisines of many cultures in both whole and ground form.



GALBANUM

Galbanum is an aromatic gum resin and a product of certain umbelliferous Persian plant species in the genus *Ferula*, chiefly *Ferula gummosa* (synonym *F. galbaniflua*) and *Ferula rubricaulis*.

Galbanum-yielding plants grow plentifully on the slopes of the mountain ranges of northern Iran. disagreeable.

FENUGREEK OIL

Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) is an annual plant in the family Fabaceae, with leaves consisting of three small obovate to oblong leaflets. It is cultivated worldwide as a semiarid crop. Its seeds and leaves are common ingredients in dishes from South and Central Asia.



DILL OIL

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*) is an annual herb in the celery family Apiaceae. It is the only species in the genus *Anethum*. Dill is grown widely in Eurasia where its leaves and seeds are used as a herb or spice for flavouring food.



ORANGE OIL

Sweet orange originated in ancient China and the earliest mention of the sweet orange was in Chinese literature in 314 BC. As of 1987, orange trees were found to be the most cultivated fruit tree in the world. Orange trees are widely grown in tropical and subtropical climates for their sweet fruit.

PEPPERMINT OIL

Peppermint (*Mentha × Piperita*, also known as *Mentha balsamea* Wild.) is a hybrid mint, a cross between watermint and spearmint. Indigenous to Europe and the Middle East, the plant is now widely spread and cultivated in many regions of the world. It is occasionally found in the wild with its parent species.



LEMONGRASS OIL

Cymbopogon, better known as lemongrass or lemon grass, is a genus of Asian, African, Australian, and tropical island plants in the grass family. Some species (particularly *Cymbopogon citratus*) are commonly cultivated as culinary and medicinal herbs because of their scent, resembling that of lemons (*Citrus limon*).



SAGE OIL

Salvia officinalis (sage, also called garden sage, common sage, or culinary sage) is a perennial, evergreen subshrub, with woody stems, grayish leaves, and blue to purplish flowers. It is a member of the mint family Lamiaceae and native to the Mediterranean region, though it has naturalized in many places throughout the world.

SAFFRON OIL

Saffron is a spice derived from the flower of *Crocus sativus*, commonly known as the “saffron crocus”. The vivid crimson stigmata and styles, called threads, are collected and dried to be used mainly as a seasoning and colouring agent in food.



ROSEMARY OIL

Rosmarinus officinalis, commonly known as rosemary, is a woody, perennial herb with fragrant, evergreen, needle-like leaves and white, pink, purple, or blue flowers, native to the Mediterranean region.

It is a member of the mint family Lamiaceae, which includes many other herbs. The name “rosemary” derives from Latin *ros marinus* (“dew of the sea”).



THYME OIL

Thyme (/taɪm/) is any member of the genus *Thymus* of aromatic perennial evergreen herbs in the mint family Lamiaceae. Thymes are relatives of the oregano genus *Origanum*. They have culinary, medicinal, and ornamental uses, the species most commonly cultivated and used for culinary purposes being *Thymus vulgaris*.

SPEARMINT OIL

Spearmint (*Mentha Spicata*, synonym *Mentha viridis*), also known as garden mint, common mint, lamb mint and mackerel mint, is a species of mint native to the Balkan Peninsula and Turkey. It is naturalized in much of Europe and Asia (Middle East, Himalayas, China), in parts of northern and western Africa, North America, and South America, as well as various oceanic islands. Spearmint has two



TEA TREE OIL

Tea tree oil, also known as melaleuca oil or ti tree oil, is an essential oil with a fresh camphoraceous odor and a colour that ranges from pale yellow to nearly colourless and clear. It is derived from the leaves of the tea tree, *Melaleuca alternifolia*, native to Southeast Queensland and the Northeast coast of New South Wales, Australia.

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