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Essential oils — Principles of nomenclature

Huiles essentielles — Principes de nomenclature

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FOREWORD

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Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3218 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*, and was circulated to the Member Bodies in May 1974.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Germany	South Africa, Rep. of
Chile	India	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Turkey
France	Portugal	Yugoslavia

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Essential oils – Principles of nomenclature

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard lays down the principles to be adopted for deriving the English and French names of essential oils.

2 PRINCIPLES

The principles listed below are applicable in both English and French, unless otherwise stated. In each example, the English term is given first and is followed by the corresponding French term in brackets.

2.1 To distinguish essential oils from fixed oils, the expression "Oil of . . . [Huile essentielle de . . .]" shall be used to describe the former.

2.2 The commonly accepted trivial name of the plant shall follow the words "Oil of . . . [Huile essentielle de . . .]".

EXAMPLES :

Oil of lavender [Huile essentielle de lavande]

Oil of rosewood [Huile essentielle de bois de rose]

Oil of bergamot [Huile essentielle de bergamote]

2.3 When the plant has no commonly accepted trivial name, the complete botanical name (genus, species and author) shall be used instead :

EXAMPLES :

Oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* Labillardière [Huile essentielle d'*Eucalyptus globulus* Labillardière]

Oil of *Leptospermum citratum* Challinor, Cheel, Penfold [Huile essentielle de *Leptospermum citratum* Challinor, Cheel, Penfold]

When the botanical species includes a number of chemotypes which yield oils of different composition, the principal chemical constituent shall be indicated.

EXAMPLES :

Eucalyptus dives Aiton, cineole rich [*Eucalyptus dives* Aiton – riche en cinéole]

Eucalyptus dives Aiton, piperitone rich [*Eucalyptus dives* Aiton – riche en pipéritone]

Interspecific hybrids shall appear in the text under their common name; in the definition of the oil the Latin binomials of their parent species (male and female) shall be given, according to the usual rules of botanical nomenclature.

EXAMPLE :

Lavandin (*Lavandula angustifolia* P. Miller × *Lavandula latifolia* (Linnaeus F.) Medikus)

When the oil is obtained from given varieties only, or from clones of one species, the name generally adopted for the variety or the clone shall be given.

EXAMPLES :

Oil of lavender Maillette [Huile essentielle de lavande Maillette]

Oil of lavender Matherone [Huile essentielle de lavande Matherone]

2.4 If more than one part of the plant can be used for the extraction of essential oil, the name of the part employed shall follow the trivial name of the plant, in English, and shall precede the trivial name of the plant, in French.

EXAMPLES :

Oil of clove leaf [Huile essentielle de feuilles de giroflier]

Oil of clove stem [Huile essentielle de griffes de giroflier]

2.5 Because the same trivial name may be given to plants of distinct species coming from different parts of the world, it is often necessary to distinguish the species by indicating the geographical area to which it is indigenous. In such cases, the name of the country or area shall precede the trivial name of the plant, in English, and shall follow the trivial name of the plant, in French.

EXAMPLES :

Oil of Brazilian sassafras [Huile essentielle de sassafras du Brésil]

Oil of North American sassafras [Huile essentielle de sassafras de l'Amérique du Nord]