

Tel: +27(0)83 303 8253
Tel: +27(0)827893035
info@highlandessentialoils.co.za



ADDRESS: Vlakkult
PO Box 35; Clocolan
9735; South Africa

www.highlandessentialoils.co.za

Rosewoodseed oil

Guibourtia coleosperma

LATIN NAME: Guibourtia coleosperma

INCI NAME:

CAS Nr.

OTHER NAMES: African rosewood large false mopane,
Rhodesian copalwood, Machibi, Muzaule,
Muxibe, Mussive, Musibi

SOURCE: Cold pressed

COLOUR: Red

AROMA: Sweet fruity molasses

CULTIVATION: Wild harvest

ORIGEN: Zambia



OVERVIEW



It is a large evergreen tree with a somewhat rounded, drooping crown; it can grow 12 - 30 metres tall. The grooved bole can be unbranched for 8 - 13 metres and 55 - 65cm or more in diameter. It is found in open woodland and dry forest, almost exclusively on Kalahari Sand in Angola, southern Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The plant is harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine and source of wood.

The condensed tannins proguibourtinidins can be found in *G. coleosperma*.

Guigourtia coleosperma timber has a noticeable smell of menthol.

The trees are planted next to the villages as a beautiful shade tree

The reddish-pink heartwood is attractive and fine-grained. The wood is hard and heavy and is used for furniture, knife handles, construction, flooring, joinery, interior trim, furniture, mine props, ship building, vehicle bodies, railway sleepers and for various other purposes



TRADITIONAL USES

Edible Uses Seeds of *Guibourtia coleosperma*, aka African rosewood tree, is a particularly valuable food during drought periods.

Seed - Traditionally, the seeds are baked in hot ashes and then pounded - although they can be eaten at this stage, it is more cooked

Fruit - The red arils or fruit enclosing the seed are also edible, raw or cooked.

The fruit is easily removed from the seed by soaking for a few minutes in warm water. The arils are used to make a soup

Medicinal

The bark is valued for the treatment of skin ailments and wound healing. It is normally pounded and then applied as a paste to the affected area



CHEMICAL COMPOSITION



| Common Name | Compound | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Palmitic acid (C16:0) | Hexadecanoic acid methyl ester | 18.5 |
| | trans-13-Octadecenoic acid methyl ester* | - |
| Stearic acid (C18:0) | Octadecanoic acid methyl ester | 2.5 |
| Oleic acid (C18:1) | 9-Octadecanoic acid methyl ester | 27.6 |
| Linoleic Acid (C18:2) | 9,12- Octadecadienoic acid methyl ester | 44.6 |
| Alpha Linolenic acid (C18:3) | 9,12, 15- Octadecatrienoic acid methyl ester | 6.5 |
| | Cyclopentaneudecanoic acid methyl ester* | - |
| Arachidic acid(C20:0) | Eicosanoic acid methyl ester | - |
| Total | | 99.7 |

SAVE THE TREES CAMPAIGN

Traditionally the local people from Sioma, Zambia relied on cattle and a single annual harvest maize crop to survive. Due to climatic changes this is no longer sustainable and has resulted in an increase in poverty, forcing the local population to sell Rosewood timber at **\$15/tree** for survival. Some of these trees are up to 400 years old and a meter or more in diameter

Rosewood seed oil has the potential to improve living standards, using cutting edge technologies, making it a viable, sustainable option for locals through wild harvest collection and preservation of the rosewood trees and poverty alleviation.

This new development is now enthusiastically promoted with the statement, " Stop cutting the Rosewood trees; rather gather the seeds for cash and a sustainable income and future. Your children and the world will be grateful".



Hundreds of trees are being cut per day and only the best part bought by Dealers and exported to China
The rest are left to rot.