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The Language of Scent:

A Terminographic Study of the Chinese Perfume Industry in the
Context of International Trade

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前言

随着全球经济一体化的不断深入以及国际消费市场的持续发展，香水及香氛产品已经逐渐从传统意义上的个人护理用品发展成为兼具文化、审美、消费和商业价值的重要产品。近年来，全球香水市场不断扩大，消费者对于香气、原料、产品故事以及品牌文化的关注程度也日益提高。在这一背景下，中国香水产业呈现出快速发展的趋势。中国不仅是全球重要的消费市场之一，同时也正在逐渐形成具有自身文化特色和商业模式的本土香水产业。尤其是近年来，越来越多的中国消费者开始关注香水及香氛产品，本土品牌也不断出现，并通过中国传统文化、自然资源和现代设计理念建立具有中国特色的品牌形象。因此，对中国香水产业进行语言、术语和贸易方面的研究具有一定的现实意义。

香水产业本身具有高度的专业性和跨学科性。它涉及化妆品学、化学、植物学、天然原料提取、香料工业、市场营销、品牌管理以及国际贸易等多个领域。香水产品从原材料的获取到最终产品的生产，需要经过一系列复杂的加工和技术环节。其中，天然香料、合成香料、精油、浸膏、净油以及各种香气成分构成了香水生产的重要基础。同时，香水的生产和销售还涉及产品安全、成分标识、法规要求、国际标准以及进出口规定等问题。因此，在研究这一产业时，准确理解和使用相关专业术语是十分重要的。

在中文语境中，“香水”“香精”和“香料”虽然在日常语言中具有一定的相似性，但在专业领域中分别具有不同的含义和使用范围。这种现象说明，专业领域中的概念不能简单地通过普通语言进行解释，而需要建立在系统的概念关系和术语定义基础之上。随着中国香水产业的发展，大量来自化学、化妆品、香料工业以及国际贸易领域的专业概念不断进入中文语境。与此同时，中国本土品牌也开始创造和使用与中国文化、审美以及传统香文化相关的表达方式。这种多学科和多文化因素的交汇，使香水领域成为一个具有较高术语研究价值的专业领域。

术语学的主要研究对象是专业领域中的概念和术语，以及概念之间的关系。术语不仅是专业知识的语言表达形式，同时也是特定专业领域中概念系统的重要组成部分。因此，术语研究不能仅仅关注词语本身，还需要分析其所对应的概念、定义、使用环境以及与其他概念之间的关系。国际标准对术语学及相关概念进行了系统的规范，为专业术语的研究和整理提供了重要的理论基础。在此基础上，术语编纂不仅能够促进专业知识的整理和传播，还能够提高不同语言和专业领域之间交流的准确性。本论文以中国香水产业为主要研究对象，从术语学和术语编纂的角度，对香水及相关专业领域中的英语和汉语术语进行整理、分析和比较。论文的核心目标之一，是建立一个具有一定系统性和实用价值的英汉香水专业术语资料库，并通过术语卡片的形式，对所选术语的语言形式、词性、定义、中文对应表达、拼音、使用领域以及相关来源进行记录。通过这种方式，可以更加清晰地展示香水领域专业知识在英语和汉语之间的对应关系，同时也能够观察不同语言在表达相关专业概念时所采用的不同方式。

本研究所收集的术语主要来自香水及化妆品领域，并涉及原材料、香气类型、提取方法、加工过程、产品组成、产品特性以及法规和安全等不同方面。研究对象既包括香水工业中的基本概念，也包括天然原料、香气成分、提取技术以及现代化妆品产业中的相关术语。这些术语来自不同的知识领域，有些主要与天然原料有关，有些涉及香水生产技术，有些则用于描述香气特征或产品组成。因此，对这些术语进行分类和分析，有助于构建更加完整的香水专业知识体系。

在术语资料的整理过程中，本论文特别重视术语定义的准确性以及来源的可靠性。为了保证术语卡片具有较高的专业性，研究参考了国际标准以及相关专业知识资料，包括有关香料及天然芳香原料的国际标准。同时，对于化妆品和香水产品的安全、法规以及国际市场要求，也参考了相关国际法规和行业规范。

通过结合标准、专业文献和行业资料，可以减少普通词典或一般网络资料可能产生的定义偏差，从而使术语卡片更加符合专业领域的实际使用情况。除了术语本身之外，本论文还关注中国香水产业的发展及其国际贸易背景。随着中国消费者购买力的提高以及消费观念的变化，香水逐渐从相对小众的消费品转变为更加普遍的个人护理和生活方式产品。年轻消费者尤其重视产品所代表的个性、审美和文化价值。本土香水品牌在这一过程中不断尝试将中国传统文化元素与现代香水概念结合，例如茶、桂花、莲花、竹以及墨香等具有中国特色的文化意象。这些元素不仅构成了产品的香气来源，也成为品牌进行文化传播和市场定位的重要工具。因此，中国香水产业的发展并不是单纯的经济现象，也与语言、文化身份和消费文化密切相关。

近年来，中国本土香水品牌逐渐受到国内外市场的关注。一些品牌通过中国传统文化、地方特色以及东方审美建立自身的品牌叙事，并尝试进入国际市场。在这一过程中，准确的多语言信息传递变得越来越重要。产品名称、原料名称、香气描述、产品说明、成分信息以及品牌故事都需要在不同语言和文化环境之间进行转换。专业术语翻译如果缺乏统一性，可能导致消费者理解上的偏差，也可能影响企业之间的专业交流。因此，术语标准化以及英汉术语之间的准确对应，对于中国香水企业参与国际贸易具有实际意义。

国际贸易进一步增加了香水专业语言的复杂性。香水产品从生产者到消费者之间涉及原材料采购、供应链管理、包装、标签、质量控制、运输、报关以及市场监管等多个环节。在跨境贸易中，企业不仅需要掌握产品本身的专业术语，还需要准确理解与国际贸易、法规和市场准入相关的表达方式。因此，香水产业中的术语并不是孤立存在的，而是与化妆品行业、化学工业、国际贸易以及市场营销等领域形成了复杂的术语网络。

从语言学角度来看，英汉香水术语之间并不总是存在简单的一对一对应关系。某些英语术语可以直接找到较为固定的汉语对应词，而另一些术语则需要

根据其具体的专业含义、生产方法或使用语境进行解释。例如，一些描述天然香料加工方式的术语涉及特定的技术过程，如果仅根据字面意义进行翻译，很容易产生概念上的误解。此外，一些香水行业术语在英语专业文献中具有较为稳定的定义，而在中文市场资料中可能存在不同的译法。因此，对术语进行定义、比较和规范化整理，可以帮助识别这些语言差异，并进一步提高专业交流的准确性。

本论文采用术语编纂的方法建立术语卡片，并根据不同字段对每一个术语进行系统记录。术语卡片主要包括主题领域、专业子领域、英语术语、词法句法信息、使用标签、标准化信息、来源、专业资料中的使用情况、定义以及相应的中文术语和拼音等内容。通过统一的格式，可以使不同术语之间具有较好的可比性。同时，术语卡片不仅记录词语，还强调其背后的概念和专业知识，从而体现术语学研究区别于一般双语词汇表的特点。

在研究过程中，术语的选择并非完全按照普通语言中的词频进行，而是根据其在香水及相关专业领域中的代表性、专业性和实用价值进行筛选。研究对象既包括传统香水工业中的基本概念，也包括天然原料、提取技术、香气分类和现代化妆品产业中的相关术语。通过这种方式，本研究希望呈现一个具有一定层次性的专业术语体系，并说明香水产业所涉及的不同知识领域之间的联系。

本论文的另一个重要目的，是探讨语言与产业发展之间的关系。随着中国香水市场的发展，新的产品、新的品牌和新的消费概念不断出现，相应的专业词汇也在不断增加。尤其是在本土品牌与国际品牌同时发展的情况下，英语专业术语、中国传统香文化以及现代商业语言之间产生了越来越多的互动。术语因此不仅承担传递专业信息的功能，也参与塑造产业的话语体系。对这些术语进行系统整理，可以从一个较为具体的角度观察中国香水产业的发展及其国际化过程。

从实践意义来看，本研究所建立的术语资料可以为香水、化妆品及相关领域的翻译工作提供参考，也可以帮助学习者理解英语和汉语专业术语之间的对应关系。对于从事香水生产、市场营销、国际贸易以及跨境电子商务的企业而言，准确使用专业术语同样有助于提高产品信息的清晰度和国际交流效率。特别是在中国香水品牌逐渐走向国际市场的背景下，专业、统一且符合行业规范的双语术语对于产品推广和国际沟通具有越来越重要的作用。

总体而言，本论文试图将术语学研究与中国香水产业的发展结合起来，从语言和产业两个层面分析香水领域的专业词汇。研究首先关注香水及相关领域的基本概念、原材料和加工过程，并通过术语编纂的方法对英汉专业术语进行系统整理；在此基础上，进一步考察这些术语在中国香水产业以及国际贸易环境中的实际意义。通过对术语、概念、语言和产业之间关系的分析，本研究希望不仅能够构建一个具有实用价值的英汉香水术语体系，也能够从语言学角度反映中国香水产业逐渐专业化、国际化的发展过程。

因此，本研究的意义并不局限于建立一个简单的词汇表。通过术语卡片所呈现的每一个专业概念，都可以成为理解香水产业知识结构的一个切入点。香水作为连接科学技术、商业贸易、文化审美和消费者需求的特殊产品，其专业语言本身也体现了这些不同领域之间的互动。对这一语言系统进行整理和分析，可以进一步认识专业语言在知识传播、跨文化交流和国际贸易中的作用，并为未来相关领域的术语研究和双语专业交流提供一定的参考。

Introduction

In recent years, the fragrance industry has experienced significant growth on a global scale, becoming one of the most dynamic and influential sectors in the broader beauty and cosmetics market. The following dissertation aims to present an overview of the contemporary perfume market in China, focusing on the technical, commercial, and regulatory factors that make this sector a major commercial opportunity for both international corporations and domestic enterprises seeking to compete in a rapidly expanding market. The thesis is divided into two parts: Section I will focus on the conceptual, technical, and economic dimensions of the Chinese fragrance market, while Section II will consist of an English-Chinese and Chinese-English terminographic repertory containing specific terms relevant to the sector.

First, the fundamental linguistic and technical frameworks that define the contemporary industry will be explained. Understanding the exact terminology used within the perfume industry is essential not only for linguistic purposes but also for facilitating communication between stakeholders operating in different commercial environments. This chapter will answer the question: what is perfume? It will introduce the fundamental concepts necessary to understand the domain of perfumery, beginning with the chemical and commercial distinctions between perfume, fragrance, and essence. The structure of a fragrance through the mechanics of the olfactory pyramid will be illustrated, analyzing the differences and transition between top notes, heart notes, and base notes. Furthermore, the chapter explains the principal olfactory classifications and the categorization of fragrance products according to precise concentration levels, ranging from *Parfum* and *Eau de Parfum* to *Eau de Toilette*, *Eau de Cologne*, and *Eau Fraîche*. Defining these core concepts is necessary to understand the commercial and strategic analysis presented later in the study.

The second chapter addresses the question: how is perfume made? It will examine the raw materials used in fragrance production, distinguishing between natural and synthetic ingredients, and discussing the specific roles of aroma chemicals, solvents,

carriers, and fixatives. This part also focuses on fragrance ingredients deeply associated with the Chinese context, such as Osmanthus, jasmine, tea, sandalwood, magnolia, and lotus. It will also present the main extraction technologies utilized in contemporary production, starting with modern extraction methods like steam distillation, solvent extraction, and supercritical CO_2 extraction. It maps the entire production line, tracing the fragrance from initial blending and maturation through quality control, then mixing, filtration, filling, industrial bottling, and packaging compatibility.

The third chapter shifts the perspective from the technical product to the industry by focusing on the question: how does the perfume industry operate in China? The analysis explores the development of the Chinese fragrance market, current consumer trends, and the growing relevance of premium and luxury fragrances among younger generations. Moreover, the chapter details the supply chain connecting domestic production with international trade networks, with a specific focus on China-EU and Italy trade relations. Another critical objective of this chapter is the analysis of the regulatory framework controlling cosmetic products in China. Special attention is dedicated to the regulatory shifts introduced by the Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation (CSAR) framework, specifically analyzing how the latest National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) requirements¹ transform product registration, toxicological safety compliance, and packaging labels². In the end, the chapter explores distribution channels, including cross-border e-commerce, social commerce, and digital marketing strategies, concluding with selected case studies of emerging Chinese niche fragrance brands that are redefining the competitive landscape through localized brand communication.

Finally, based on the topics presented in the first part of the dissertation, Section II presents a bilingual terminographic repertory which analyzes specialized

¹ NMPA – National Medical Products Administration 国家药品监督管理局, “Huazhuangpin anquan pinggu jishu zhinan” 化妆品安全评估技术指南 (Technical Guidelines for Cosmetic Safety Assessment), in “NMPA Official Website”, 2021, <https://www.nmpa.gov.cn/>, (last access June 8, 2026).

² CHEMLINKED, “Technical Guidelines for Cosmetic Safety Assessment 2021”, in “ChemLinked Cosmetic Regulatory Database - REACH24H Consulting Group”, 2021, <https://cosmetic.chemlinked.com/>, (last access April 20, 2026).

terminology extracted from a corpus of technical documents, regulatory texts, industry reports, and corporate materials. The collection includes detailed term cards and quick reference tables in both English-Chinese and Chinese-English, making it easy to search for terms in either language. The lexicographic collection treats selected terms not only as lexical items, but as conceptual units integrated within a broader network of semantic and functional relations. Developing a business in the Chinese fragrance market represents a significant opportunity, but the language barrier and the complexity of regulatory terminology can act as a substantial impediment for foreign professionals. The terminographic approach aims to provide a systematic representation of the concepts that characterize the sector, serving as a practical resource for translators, researchers, and companies engaged in international trade and intercultural communication within the contemporary Chinese perfume industry.

SECTION I

1 Technical Foundations of Perfumery

1.1 Definition of Perfume

1.1.1 Perfume, Fragrance and Essence

In both academic research and the perfume industry it is important to distinguish between the terms *perfume*, *fragrance*, and *essence*, to avoid conceptual confusion. Even if these words are often used interchangeably in everyday language and marketing, they refer to very different concepts from a technical and a linguistic perspective. Accurate terminology is essential in specialized domains characterized by complex production processes and international circulation of goods. In the language of perfumery, the same lexical expression can acquire different meanings depending on the professional context in which it is used. Perfumers, chemists, regulatory institutions, and marketing specialists may refer to different aspects of a product while employing overlapping terminology³. In specialized communication, terminology acts as a tool for organizing knowledge and reducing ambiguity by establishing relationships between concepts and their corresponding linguistic representations⁴.

The term *perfume* generally refers to a finished consumer product obtained through the combination of aromatic substances and a solvent, usually alcohol, designed to create a specific olfactory effect⁵. In the context of fine fragrance, perfume (also referred to as *parfum* or *extrait de parfum*) identifies the category characterized by the highest concentration of aromatic compounds. Traditionally, this concentration ranges between approximately 20% and 30%, resulting in greater persistence and intensity compared with lighter formulations such as *Eau de parfum*, *Eau de toilette*, and *Eau de cologne*. However, concentration levels should be interpreted as

³ SAGER, Juan C., *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, John Benjamins, 1990, cap. 1-2.

⁴ CABRÉ, Maria Teresa, *Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, John Benjamins, 1999.

⁵ SELL, Charles S., *The Chemistry of Fragrances: From Perfumer to Consumer*, Cambridge, Royal Society of Chemistry, 2006, pp. 1-18.

conventional classifications rather than fixed technical standards, as they may vary according to manufacturers, markets, and regulatory contexts⁶.

The concept of *fragrance* has a significantly broader scope. In industrial terminology, it commonly refers to the complete aromatic composition added to a product in order to provide a specific scent profile. This structure may include many natural and synthetic ingredients selected and combined according to their olfactory properties and functional characteristics⁷. For this reason, while every perfume can be classified as a fragrance product, the category of fragrance extends even beyond fine perfumery, and includes cosmetics, personal care products, household detergents, and other consumer goods in which scent contributes to the overall sensory experience.

The label *essence* requires by contrast a more careful interpretation. In everyday usage, it refers to concentrated aromatic substances used in fragrance creation. Within the technical language of perfumery, more precise terms such as essential oils, natural extracts, or fragrance ingredients are often preferred, depending on the specific material being described. These aromatic ingredients may originate from natural sources through extraction processes, including steam distillation, expression, or solvent extraction, or may be produced synthetically through the creation of odorant molecules. Rather than representing finished consumer products, these substances constitute the raw materials that perfumers select, combine, and modify during the formulation process⁸.

From a terminographic perspective, distinguishing among these concepts is not just a question of linguistic accuracy. The differences between them reflect different production stages, commercial categories, regulatory frameworks, and market practices. This distinction becomes relevant especially when in multilingual and intercultural contexts equivalent terms do not necessarily correspond to identical conceptual categories. As will be explored in the following chapters, this issue is

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ PYBUS, David, SELL Charles, *The Chemistry of Fragrances: From Perfumer to Consumer*, Cambridge, Royal Society of Chemistry, 1999, pp. 230-232.

⁸ *Ibid.*

especially significant in the Chinese fragrance industry, where terms such as 香水 *xiāngshuǐ*, 香精 *xiāngjīng*, and 香料 *xiāngliào* reveal different relationships between linguistic form and specialized meaning. They are often treated as direct equivalents of the English terms *perfume*, *fragrance*, and *essence*; however, these apparent correspondences frequently conceal conceptual differences resulting from distinct linguistic traditions, industrial practices, and regulatory frameworks⁹.

As China's perfume market grows and internationalizes, standardized terminology becomes essential. Simple dictionary translations of products, raw materials, and technical documentation often fail; inaccurate or overly simplified terminological equivalence may generate ambiguity in professional communication, product classification, commercial transactions, and translation¹⁰. The challenge therefore extends beyond identifying lexical correspondences: it also requires determining whether the underlying concepts associated with those terms actually coincide across languages and specialized domains¹¹.

For this reason, the present study adopts a concept-oriented approach to terminology, examining not only how fragrance-related terms are translated between English and Chinese, but also how they are defined, classified, and employed within the perfume industry. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between linguistic usage, industrial practice, and international trade, with the aim of identifying cases of conceptual overlap, partial equivalence, and terminological divergence. This approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of the specialized vocabulary of perfumery while highlighting the importance of terminological consistency in an increasingly globalized market¹².

⁹ CABRÉ, *Terminology: Theory...*, cit., pp. 95-101.

¹⁰ DU, Zhiyun 杜志云, ed. *Annual Report on Cosmetics Industry in China 2024*, Beijing, Social Sciences Academic Press, 2024. ISBN: 978-7-5228-4687-3.

¹¹ TEMMERMAN, Rita, *Towards New Ways of Terminology Description*, Amsterdam, John Benjamins, 2000, pp. 3-20.

¹² CABRÉ, *Terminology: Theory...*, cit., pp. 176-185.

1.2 The Structure of a Fragrance

A fragrance is not perceived as a static composition, but as a dynamic olfactory construction that develops progressively after application. Rather than releasing all of its aromatic components simultaneously, a fragrance unfolds over time, as individual ingredients evaporate at different rates according to their volatility and molecular characteristics. This temporal evolution constitutes one of the fundamental principles of modern perfumery and represents the basis upon which perfumers design balanced and harmonious scent compositions¹³.

The sequential perception of a fragrance is generally described through a three-stage structure consisting of top notes, heart notes, and base notes. Each layer performs a distinct olfactory function while contributing to the overall identity of the composition. Even if these stages are often presented as separate phases for explanatory purposes, they should not be interpreted as completely independent. Instead, they overlap gradually throughout the wearing experience, creating a continuous transition from the initial impression to the final dry-down¹⁴.

The organization of fragrance according to these successive olfactory stages allows perfumers to control not only the sensory characteristics of a composition, but also its longevity, diffusion, and overall evolution on the skin. The balance between highly volatile molecules and more persistent ingredients determines how the fragrance develops over time and how different accords become perceptible at different moments after application¹⁵.

Within the perfume industry, concepts such as top notes, heart notes, and base notes constitute standardized technical terms used in formulation, product development, marketing communication, and professional evaluation. Their precise

¹³ PYBUS, *The Chemistry...*, cit., chapter 1.

¹⁴ CALKIN, Robert R., JELLINEK, J. Stephan, *Perfumery: Practice and Principles*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1994, pp. 33-42.

¹⁵ OHLOFF, Günther, PICKENHAGEN, Wilfried, KRAFT, Philip, *Scent and Chemistry: The Molecular World of Odors*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2012, pp. 6-15.

definition facilitates communication among perfumers, manufacturers, regulatory authorities, translators, and international trade professionals operating across different linguistic and commercial contexts¹⁶. The following sections examine each of these olfactory stages individually, highlighting their principal characteristics and functions within the overall fragrance composition.

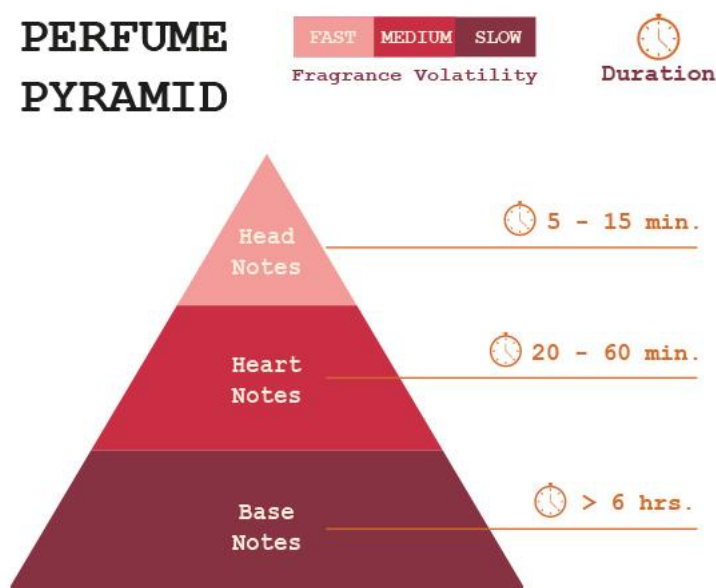


Figure 1. Temporal evolution of a fragrance showing the transition from top notes to heart notes and base notes.

1.2.1 Top Notes

Top notes, also referred to as *head notes*, constitute the first olfactory impression perceived immediately after a fragrance is applied. They are primarily composed of highly volatile molecules that evaporate rapidly, allowing the fragrance to reveal its initial character in the first few minutes. Their persistence is relatively short, usually lasting from several minutes to around half an hour, depending on the formulation, but they play a decisive role in attracting consumer attention and shaping first impressions¹⁷.

Because of their high volatility, perfumers generally select ingredients

¹⁶ SELL, *The Chemistry...*, cit., chapter 2.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

characterized by freshness, brightness, and immediate diffusiveness. Citrus oils such as bergamot, lemon, and grapefruit are among the most frequently employed top-note materials, together with aromatic herbs including lavender, basil, mint, and certain aldehydes that contribute sparkling and clean sensory effects¹⁸. These ingredients are not intended to define the fragrance, but to introduce the composition and create a smooth transition toward its central olfactory character.

The quality of the top notes significantly influences consumers' initial evaluation of a fragrance. Since purchasing decisions are often based on the first sensory impression experienced during testing, the opening notes are carefully designed to communicate freshness, elegance, or originality while maintaining coherence with the subsequent stages of the composition¹⁹.

1.2.2 Heart Notes

As the volatility of the top notes gradually decreases, the heart notes, commonly known as *middle notes*, increase and form the central identity of the fragrance. This phase generally becomes perceptible after the initial evaporation of the opening accords and may remain dominant for several hours, depending on the concentration and formulation of the product²⁰.

Heart notes establish the principal olfactory theme of a fragrance and ensure continuity between the fresh opening and the more persistent base. They are typically composed of ingredients showing intermediate volatility: their evaporation rate allows them to remain perceptible over a longer period, without overwhelming the composition. Floral materials such as rose, jasmine, ylang-ylang, lavender, and orange blossom are among the most representative heart-note ingredients, although fruity, spicy, green, and aromatic accords are also frequently employed according to the desired olfactory style²¹.

¹⁸ CALKIN, *Perfumery...*, cit., pp.34-38.

¹⁹ OHLOFF, *Scent...*, cit., pp. 9-14.

²⁰ PYBUS, *The Chemistry...*, cit., chapter 1.

²¹ CALKIN, *Perfumery...*, cit., pp.38-43.

From a compositional perspective, the heart notes represent the equilibrium of the fragrance. Perfumers devote particular attention to this stage because it largely determines the fragrance's personality and emotional expression. The harmonious interaction between the heart and the surrounding olfactory layers contributes to the perception of balance, complexity, and coherence throughout the fragrance's evolution on the skin²².

1.2.3 Base Notes

Base notes constitute the final stage in the evolution of a fragrance and become fully perceptible only after the gradual evaporation of the top and the heart notes. Formed by ingredients with low volatility and relatively high molecular weight, they evaporate slowly and may remain detectable on the skin or on textiles for many hours, and in some cases even longer²³.

The primary function of the base notes is to provide depth, persistence, and stability to the fragrance composition. In addition to extending the overall long-lasting effect of the scent, they create the olfactory foundation upon which the other two layers are constructed. Typical base-note materials include woody ingredients such as sandalwood and cedarwood, balsamic resins, patchouli, vanilla, musk, amber accords, and other fixative substances capable of slowing the evaporation of more volatile molecules²⁴.

Beyond their technical function, base notes are mainly responsible for the lasting sensory memory associated with a fragrance. Since they remain perceptible long after the initial application, they often define the so-called *dry-down*, namely the final olfactory impression left once the more volatile components have disappeared. For this reason, perfumers carefully select and balance base-note materials to ensure not only durability but also continuity with the preceding stages of the fragrance, thereby

²² SELL, *The Chemistry...*, cit., chapter 2.

²³ PYBUS, *The Chemistry...*, cit., chapter 1.

²⁴ OHLOFF, *Scent...*, cit., pp. 14-21.

achieving a coherent and harmonious olfactory development²⁵.

1.3 Olfactory Classification

1.3.1 The Olfactory Pyramid

As discussed in the previous section, the concepts of top notes, heart notes, and base notes describe the temporal evolution of a fragrance after its application, reflecting the different evaporation rates of aromatic ingredients and the progressive way in which a scent is perceived. To illustrate this process more intuitively, the perfume industry commonly employs the olfactory pyramid, a visual model that represents the sequential development of a fragrance from its initial impression to its final dry-down. Rather than constituting a scientific classification system, the olfactory pyramid serves as a conceptual framework that helps perfumers, marketers, and consumers understand the balance and interaction between the different olfactory stages of a fragrance²⁶.

In its traditional representation, the pyramid is divided into three levels corresponding to the three categories of fragrance notes. The upper section contains the top notes, characterized by high volatility and immediate perception; the central section represents the heart notes, which define the fragrance's principal character; the lower section is occupied by the base notes, composed of the least volatile ingredients responsible for depth, persistence, and the lasting olfactory impression²⁷.

As illustrated in Figure 2, this graphic directly correlates the position of each note in the pyramid with two fundamental parameters: volatility and persistence. Volatility follows an ascending axis, showing how lighter, highly volatile molecules, such as citrus and marine accords, dominate the apex of the structure. Persistence follows instead a horizontal axis representing time, demonstrating that materials positioned at the lower levels evaporate significantly more slowly, maintaining their structural integrity over many hours.

²⁵ CALKIN, *Perfumery*..., cit., pp. 43-47.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ PYBUS, *The Chemistry*..., cit., chapter 1.

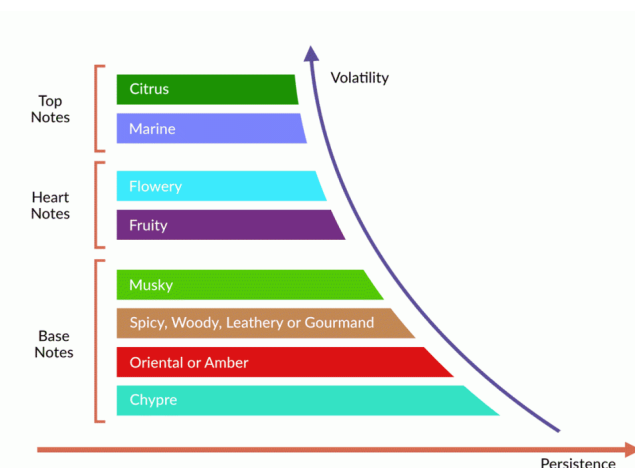


Figure 2. The olfactory pyramid illustrating the sequential evaporation of fragrance notes.

From a technical point of view, the pyramid structure highlights how individual odorant molecules interact within an alcoholic solution²⁸. Highly volatile compounds with lower molecular weights escape first, creating the energetic opening of the top notes. When these lighter molecules dissipate, the medium-weight components forming the heart notes become dominant, establishing the main thematic accord. Finally, the heavy, low-volatility molecules located in the base act as anchors, establishing the dry-down phase while retarding the evaporation rate of the rest of the formula²⁹.

However, contemporary perfumery is aware that the olfactory pyramid represents an idealized conceptual model rather than an absolute rule. In modern industrial formulations, particularly those utilizing complex synthetic aroma chemicals and advanced fixatives, notes do not evaporate in strictly isolated phases. Instead, they overlap continuously, creating dynamic transitions where base notes can influence the perception of top notes from the moment of application, and top notes leave subtle traces in the heart accords³⁰. Despite these formulation nuances, the olfactory pyramid

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ HERMAN, Stephen J., *Becoming a Fragrance Evaluator: Olfactory Classification and Sensory Analysis*, Carol Stream, Allured Business Media, 2019, pp. 15–28.

³⁰ CHASTRETTE, Maurice, *Classification of Odors and Structure-Odor Relationships*, in *Fresenius' Journal of Analytical Chemistry*, vol. 369, 2001, pp. 581–586.

remains an indispensable tool in terminographic and commercial practice, providing a standardized lexicon for describing scent architecture across international markets.

1.3.2 Main Olfactory Families

While the olfactory pyramid categorizes aromatic ingredients based on their temporal evaporation and volatility, the systematic classification of finished fragrances relies on the concept of olfactory families. In the perfume industry, an olfactory family represents a grouping of fragrances that share similar main structural accords, dominant olfactory themes, or shared genealogical descent in formulation history³¹. Establishing a standardized taxonomy for fragrance families is vital not only for industrial categorization and creative composition, but also for international trade, marketing communication, and cross-lingual translation.

To bring order to the thousands of commercial scents produced globally, the industry relies on standardized classification models, the most widely recognized being Michael Edwards' Fragrance Wheel (Figure 3)³². First introduced in 1983 and continuously updated to reflect evolving market trends, the Fragrance Wheel organizes scent profiles into four primary overarching groups: Floral Notes, Oriental Notes, Woody Notes, and Fresh Notes, which are further divided into fourteen distinct sub-families arranged in a continuous circular spectrum³³. This structural system operates alongside traditional European classification frameworks, such as the taxonomy established by the Société Française des Parfumeurs³⁴.

The primary olfactory categories defined within modern terminology include:

- Floral: The largest and most traditional family in fine perfumery, centered on flower extracts or synthetic recreations ranging from single-flower accords (soliflore) to complex floral bouquets featuring rose, jasmine, tuberose, and lily

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² EDWARDS, Michael, *Fragrances of the World: The Official Fragrance Directory*, 33rd ed., Sydney, Fragrances of the World Ltd., 2019, pp. 12-24.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ ZARZO, Manuel, *Relevant Dimensions of Olfactory Perception for Perfumery Applications*, Basel, Sensors, 2018, pp. 1020–1042.

of the valley. Edwards further subdivides this group into *Floral*, *Soft Floral*, and *Floral Oriental* to capture subtle nuances introduced by aldehydes and spices³⁵.

- Citrus (Hesperidic): Historically rooted in classical *Eau de Cologne* formulations, this family is defined by zesty, highly volatile top notes derived from the cold-expressed oils of citrus fruits, including bergamot, lemon, orange, mandarin, and grapefruit.
- Woody: Formulated around warm, dry, or earthy base notes derived from trees, mosses, and roots. Key natural and synthetic raw materials include sandalwood, cedarwood, vetiver, patchouli, and modern amber woods. Edwards' wheel categorizes these into *Woods*, *Mossy Woods* (traditionally tied to Chypre structures) and *Dry Woods*³⁶.
- Oriental (Amber): Characterized by rich, warm, and sensual accords incorporating resins (such as benzoin, myrrh, and frankincense), vanilla, spices, and heavy animalic or synthetic musks. These compositions are known for their high persistence and pronounced base-note density.
- Fougère: A fundamental masculine structural family named after the benchmark 1882 fragrance *Fougère Royale*. It is constructed around a classic accord combining citrus top notes (usually bergamot), an aromatic heart (lavender, geranium), and a warm, mossy, coumarin-rich wood base.
- Chypre: A sophisticated olfactory structure inspired by François Coty's Chypre (1917), built upon a contrast between bright citrus top notes (bergamot) and a deep, mossy base featuring oakmoss, patchouli, and labdanum resin.
- Gourmand: A modern category that emerged in the late 20th century, featuring edible, dessert-like accords such as chocolate, vanilla, caramel, coffee, and toasted nuts, created largely through synthetic aroma chemicals.

The systemic organization provided by the Fragrance Wheel allows perfumers and

³⁵ EDWARDS, *Fragrances...*, cit., pp. 12-24.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

marketers to map relationships between contiguous families—such as the transition from Fresh Notes (water, citrus, green) into Aromatic and Woody Notes³⁷. Furthermore, in the context of international trade and specialized terminology, recognizing these primary categories is essential when translating technical descriptors into foreign commercial languages, such as Chinese, where cultural perceptions of specific scent profiles require precise terminology for market adaptation³⁸.

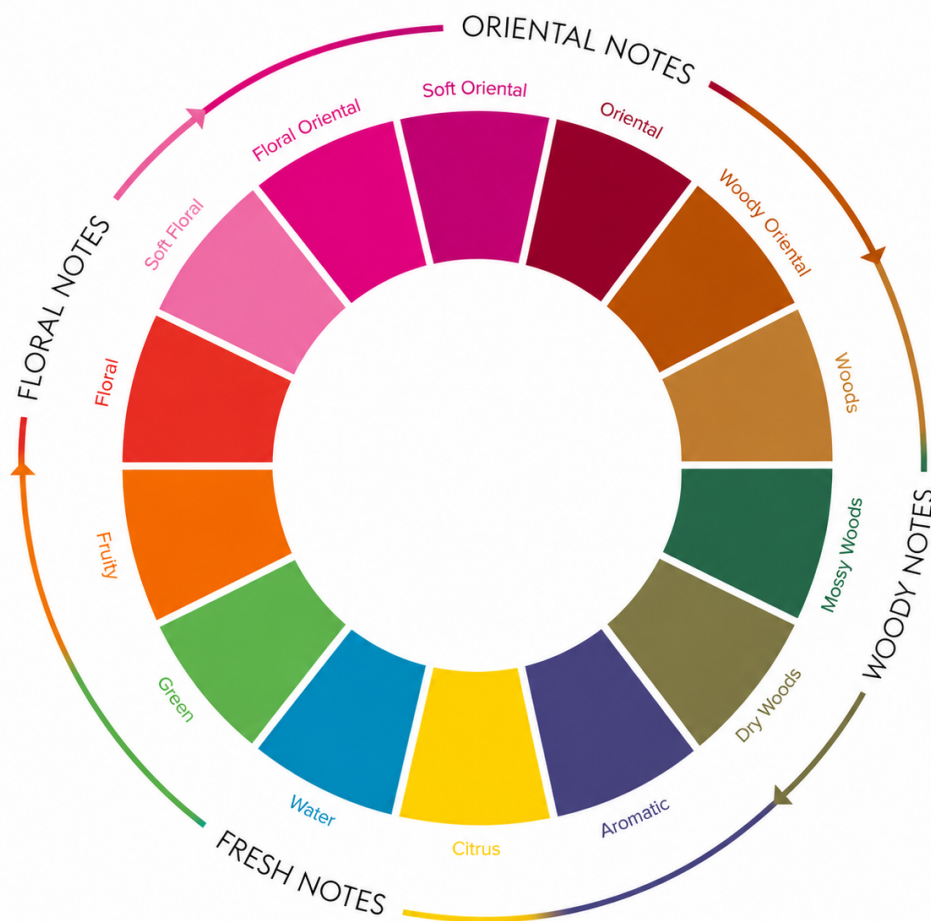


Figure 3. Michael Edwards' Fragrance Wheel illustrating the principal olfactory families used in contemporary fragrance classification.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ ANANIS, George, *The Olfactory System and Perfumery: Language, Classification and Sensory Perception*, London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, pp. 88–104.

1.4 Classification by Fragrance Concentration

Finished perfume products are commercially and technically categorized according to their fragrance concentration; in industrial practice, fragrance concentration refers to the proportional ratio between the active aromatic compound (commonly designated as *essential oil*, *fragrance concentrate*, or *composition*) and the carrier solvent, which typically consists of a mixture of ethanol, which is alcohol, and distilled water. This parameter fundamentally dictates two key performance attributes of a commercial fragrance: its intensity (*sillage*, or the scent trail left in the air) and its longevity (persistence on the human skin or garments over time).

Modifying the concentrate level reshapes the entire olfactory structure rather than just boosting its volume. Since different aromatic molecules evaporate at distinct rates with an alcoholic medium, modifying the concentration alters the physical equilibrium and release rate of top, heart, and base notes. For this reason, perfumers frequently reformulate the underlying composition across different concentrations to preserve the intended sensory harmony and structural balance³⁹.

Despite its central importance in consumer choices and brand communication, fragrance concentration is not strictly governed by a single, globally unified legal standard. Instead, the industry relies on widely accepted commercial conventions and normative guidelines, such as those established by international trade organizations including the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) and the Cosmetics Europe network, alongside national regulatory bodies⁴⁰. In common commercial practice, formulations are classified along a continuous spectrum ranging from highly concentrated extracts to light, aqueous body sprays⁴¹.

In international trade and terminological analysis, particularly in expanding

³⁹ CURTIS, Tony, WILLIAMS, Nicholas, *Introduction to Perfumery*, 2nd ed., Market Drayton, Micelle Press, 2001, pp. 182–195.

⁴⁰ IFRA – INTERNATIONAL FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION, *IFRA Information Letter 1098: Standards and Categories for Perfumery Formulations*, Geneva, IFRA, 2021, pp. 5–12.

⁴¹ MÜLLER, Julia, *The H&R Book of Perfume: Understanding Fragrances*, London, Johnson Publications, 1992, pp. 40–52.

markets like China, understanding concentration classifications is crucial. Terminology surrounding concentration directly impacts regulatory reports (such as product safety assessments under China’s Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation framework), custom tariff coding, labeling requirements, and localized marketing strategies⁴². The following sub-sections examine the technical parameters, historical origins, and commercial standards defining the main concentration categories: *Parfum*, *Eau de Parfum*, *Eau de Toilette*, *Eau de Cologne*, and *Eau Fraîche* and *Body Mist*.

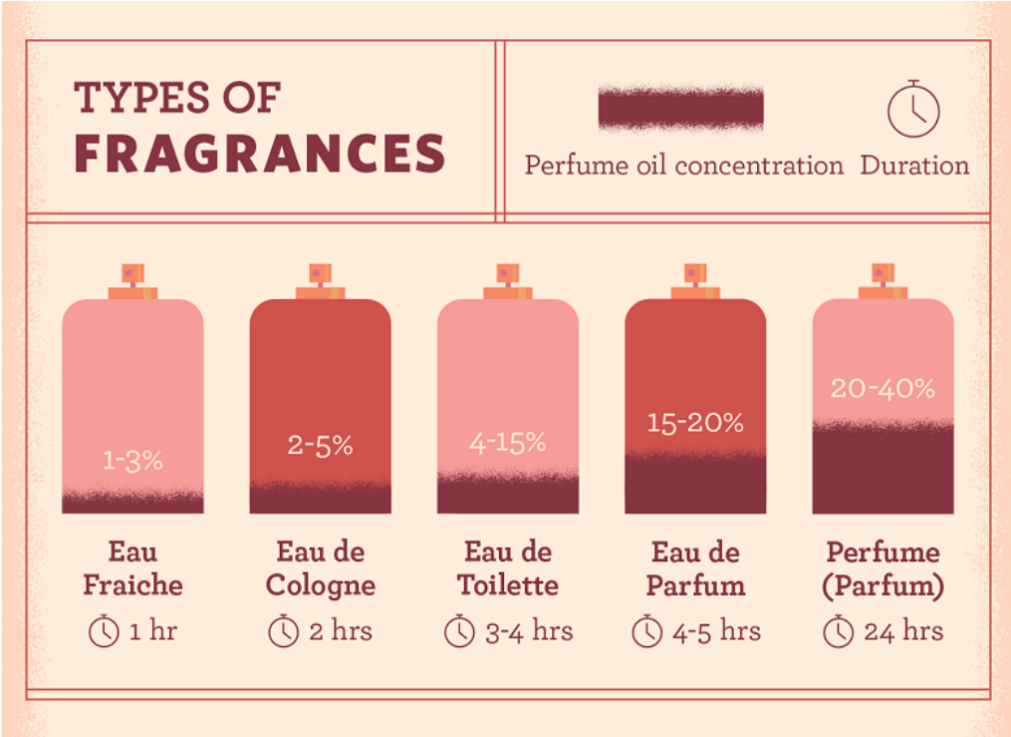


Figure 4. Classification of fragrance types based on perfume oil concentration percentage and expected duration.

1.4.1 Parfum

Parfum, also referred to as *Extrait de Parfum*, *Pure Perfume*, or simply *Extrait*, represents the most concentrated, luxurious, and long-lasting commercial category in fine perfumery. In classical formulation standards, the concentration of aromatic

⁴² TEISSEIRE, Paul, *Chemistry of Fragrant Substances*, New York, VCH Publishers, 1994, pp. 45–58.

compounds in a *Parfum* generally ranges between 20% and 40% by volume, dissolved in highly pure ethyl alcohol (typically 90% to 96% ABV). Due to this substantial concentration of essential oils and aromatic raw materials, the formula exhibits a noticeably lower evaporation rate, allowing the fragrance to persist on human skin for 8 to 24 hours or longer⁴³.

From an olfactory perspective its compositions emphasize the depth and richness of base notes. Because of the high concentration of fixatives and heavy raw materials, such as resins, woods, musk, and absolutes, slows down the overall evaporation process, the top notes unfold more gradually rather than diffusing with rapid volatility. Therefore, *Parfum* delivers an intimate, subtle diffusion profile (often referred to as a close *sillage*) rather than an aggressive aerial projection⁴⁴.

In luxury marketing and international trade, *Parfum* formulations command premium pricing due to the high volume of costly natural absolutes and fine synthetic aroma chemicals required. In addition, within regulatory frameworks such as China's National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) oversight, products designated as Parfum require precise safety assessments and technical documentation regarding the percentage of potential allergens present in high-density essential oil matrices⁴⁵.

1.4.2 Eau de Parfum

Eau de Parfum (EDP) is historically one of the most widely sold categories in global perfumery, functioning as a versatile standard that strikes a balance between fragrance strength and lasting power. The concentration of aromatic compounds in an EDP typically ranges between 15% and 20% by volume, dissolved in alcohol at approximately 80% to 90% ABV. On average, an EDP maintains a detectable sensory

⁴³ GROSJEAN, Marc, *Haute Parfumerie: Composition Techniques and Concentrate Ratios*, Paris: Éditions de l'Athanor, 2018, pp. 45–62.

⁴⁴ KRAFT, Philip, *Aroma Chemicals and Concentration Dynamics in Modern Extrait Formulations*, in *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, vol. 53, no. 12, 2014, pp. 3108–3124.

⁴⁵ NMPA – NATIONAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS ADMINISTRATION, *Safety and Technical Standards for Cosmetics: Concentration Limits for Fragrance Ingredients*, Beijing, NMPA, 2022, pp. 112–120.

presence on skin or garments for 6 to 8 hours⁴⁶.

The structural development of an *Eau de Parfum* is carefully balanced to emphasize both the expressive heart notes and the persistent base notes of the olfactory pyramid. Unlike *Parfum*, which prioritizes dense base materials, EDP formulas allow floral, fruity, and spicy heart accords to project more dramatically into the surrounding air. This structural equilibrium provides a distinct *sillage* (the olfactory trail left by the one that wears it) making it an ideal choice for prestige luxury branding and global mass-market distribution alike⁴⁷.

In terms of international commercial translation and cross-border regulatory compliance, *Eau de Parfum* is frequently translated into Chinese as 香水 *xiāngshuǐ* or 浓香水 *nóng xiāngshuǐ*. In international supply chains, accurate verification of the alcohol strength and essential oil ratio in EDP formulations is essential for customs classification under HS code 3303.00, as well as for compliance with transport regulations governing flammable liquid cosmetic preparations⁴⁸.

1.4.3 Eau de Toilette

Eau de Toilette (EDT) represents one of the most prevalent and accessible product formats in contemporary fragrance markets. Characterized by a lighter concentration profile, an *Eau de Toilette* contains between 5% and 15% aromatic compounds dissolved in an alcoholic carrier medium usually standardized at 80% ABV. The average duration of an EDT on skin ranges from 3 to 5 hours, requiring reapplication throughout the day⁴⁹.

Olfactorily, *Eau de Toilette* formulations are designed to showcase top notes and

⁴⁶ TURIN, Luca, SANCHEZ, Tania, *Perfumes: The A-Z Guide*, New York: Penguin Books, 2008, pp. 24–31.

⁴⁷ DOWTHWAITE, Steve, *Fragrance Evaluation and Commercial Dilution Structures*, Bangkok, Perfumers World Press, 2016, pp. 88–102.

⁴⁸ WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION (WCO), *Harmonized System Explanatory Notes: Heading 3303 Perfumes and Toilet Waters*, Brussels, WCO, 2021, pp. 450–454.

⁴⁹ BOIX CAMPS, Arcadi, *Perfumery: Techniques in Evolution*, Carol Stream, Allured Business Media, 2009, pp. 134–148.

fresh, sparkling heart accords. Because the proportion of volatile solvent is higher relative to the aromatic concentrate, the opening notes, such as citrus, green, aqueous, and light aromatic herbs, evaporate quickly upon application, releasing an immediate, vibrant burst of fragrance. While base notes remain structural, they are intentionally kept lighter than in EDP or *Parfum* variants to preserve a fresh and diffusive character⁵⁰.

Historically originating in European hygienic practices of the 14th century, the term *toilette* referred to personal grooming cloths and washing rituals. In modern global trade, particularly within East Asian markets, *Eau de Toilette*, often designated in Chinese as 淡香水 *dàn xiāngshuǐ*, enjoys significant popularity among consumers who prefer delicate, non-intrusive scent profiles suitable for professional and daily environments⁵¹.

1.4.4 Eau de Cologne

Eau de Cologne (EDC), historically tied to the famous fresh formulations created in Cologne, Germany in the early 18th century by Giovanni Maria Farina, constitutes a distinct category defined by lightness, high volatility, and refreshing citrus architecture. The aromatic concentration in an *Eau de Cologne* typically ranges from 2% to 5%, dissolved in diluted alcohol solution (70% to 80% ABV). Due to its low proportion of fixative base notes, the longevity of an EDC is relatively brief, usually lasting between 1 and 2 hours⁵².

Structurally, classical Eau de Cologne compositions are built predominantly around zesty citrus top notes, including bergamot, lemon, orange, mandarin, and lime, blended with herbal and floral nuances such as neroli, lavender, rosemary, and petitgrain. Modern commercial EDCs can also feature broader olfactory family

⁵⁰ GUAQUE, Marie, *The Chemistry of Volatiles in Eau de Toilette Formulations*, London, Elsevier Applied Science, 2020, pp. 77–93.

⁵¹ CHEN, Jing, *The Perfume Market in China: Consumer Preferences and Linguistic Adaptation*, Shanghai, Fudan University Press, 2022, pp. 55–71.

⁵² SCHWENDT, Wilhelm, *Eau de Cologne: History, Formulation and Industrial Evolution*, Cologne, Rheinisches Verlagshaus, 2015, pp. 12–38.

variations, but the unifying characteristic remains an immediate, invigorating burst of freshness with minimal dry-down persistence⁵³.

In trade terminology, *Eau de Cologne* is commonly rendered in Chinese as 古龙水 *gǔlóngshuǐ*. While originally formulated as a unisex hygienic tonic, in contemporary international markets EDC is often marketed specifically toward male grooming product lines or offered as splash-on refreshing liquids in hot climate regions⁵⁴.

1.4.5 Eau Fraîche and Body Mist

At the lightest end of the fragrance concentration spectrum are *Eau Fraîche*, *Body Mists*, *Perfumed Mists*, and aqueous body sprays. These formulations contain the lowest concentration of fragrant compounds, typically ranging between 1% and 3% by volume. Unlike traditional fine fragrances that rely strictly on ethanol, *Eau Fraîche* and body mists frequently utilize a significantly higher water content (aqueous or hydro-alcoholic bases) or alcohol-free solvent systems, resulting in an olfactory duration of less than 2 hours⁵⁵.

Because these light products contain minimal alcohol and low essential oil density, they are designed primarily for light, all-over body application, personal refreshment, or sensitive skin types. The olfactory structure is simple and direct, focusing almost exclusively on delicate top notes such as water fruits, light florals, tea accords, or clean musk impressions, with virtually no heavy base-note development⁵⁶.

In global market analysis, particularly in China and Southeast Asia, *Body Mists* - 身体喷雾 *shēntǐ pēn wù* have seen rapid growth among younger consumer demographics. Their lower price point, lower regulatory toxicity barrier, and ease of

⁵³ LAURENT, Thierry, *Les Classiques de la Parfumerie: De Cologne aux Parfums Modernes*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 2017, pp. 99–115.

⁵⁴ ZHANG, Wei, *Cosmetics Regulation and Trade in China: CSAR Compliance Guide*, Beijing, China Medical Science Press, 2023, pp. 201–215.

⁵⁵ AULTON, Michael E., *Pharmaceutics and Cosmetic Solvates: Hydro-alcoholic Fragrance Delivery Systems*, Edinburgh, Churchill Livingstone, 2018, pp. 310–325.

⁵⁶ BENNETT, Suzanne, *Body Mists and Light Fragrances: Formulation Dynamics*, Oak Park, Cosmetics & Toiletries Press, 2021, pp. 42–58.

daily use make them an important entry point into fine fragrance consumption. From a regulatory perspective under the CSAR framework, hydro-alcoholic body mists often undergo simplified registration procedures compared to high-concentration alcoholic fine perfumes⁵⁷.

⁵⁷ CHEMLINKED, *China Cosmetic Regulatory Framework: Registration of Low-Risk Body Care Products*, Hangzhou, REACH24H Consulting Group, 2023, pp. 18–27.

2 Raw Materials and Fragrance Production

While the preceding chapter examined the conceptual classification system and physical behavior of finished fragrances in terms of volatility and concentration, this chapter addresses the structural composition and manufacturing mechanics of perfumery. In this context, turning an olfactory idea into a safe, stable, and commercially viable perfume relies on a balance of natural ingredients, chemical synthesis, and modern industrial engineering.

The formulation of a modern perfume involves a delicate balance between natural extracts, synthetic aroma chemicals, functional solvents, and fixatives. Each component fulfills a precise thermodynamic and sensory role within the liquid solution. These technical foundations are essential to analyze the international trade flows, regulatory compliance protocols, and specialized terminology that define the contemporary Chinese fragrance market.

2.1 Raw Materials used in Perfumery

The raw materials used in contemporary perfumery are part of a vast, highly controlled inventory of natural isolates, complex botanical mixtures, and synthetically engineered molecules. Natural and synthetic ingredients are far from being mutually exclusive. The selection and combination of these materials dictate not only the aesthetic profile of a fragrance, but also the chemical stability, safety parameters, regulatory classification, and cost structure in global supply chains.

2.1.1 Natural Ingredients

Natural raw materials in perfumery are complex multi-component mixtures derived directly from botanical or animal origin through physical or mechanical extraction processes⁵⁸. In botanical source materials, such as flowers, leaves, roots, barks, seeds, resins, and fruits, the aromatic profile is generated by the secondary metabolites of the

⁵⁸ PYBUS, *The Chemistry...*, cit., pp. 22-25.

plant.⁵⁹ These complex chemical mixtures often contain hundreds of individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as terpenes, sesquiterpenes, alcohols, esters, and aldehydes, operating in natural synergy⁶⁰.

From a technical point of view, natural ingredients are categorized into distinct physical forms based on their extraction methodology:

- Essential oils: Volatile hydrophobic liquids obtained predominantly via steam distillation or hydrodistillation of botanical tissues, or through cold pressing (expression) in the case of citrus pericarp⁶¹.
- Absolutes: Highly concentrated, alcohol-soluble extracts obtained through a two-step process involving initial solvent extraction to yield a concrete or resinoid, followed by ethanol washing and freezing to precipitate insoluble waxes and lipids⁶².
- Resinoids and Balsams: Exudates harvested from trees and shrubs, containing heavy balsamic compounds, resins, and essential oils that offer intrinsic fixative properties and warm, balsamic olfactory profiles⁶³.

Natural ingredients add rich complexity and luxury appeal but incorporating them into industrial production creates significant technical and commercial challenges. Natural harvests are subject to environmental volatility, crop disease, geopolitical instability, and batch-to-batch chemical variation⁶⁴. Agencies like IFRA and the NMPA require precise testing and labeling for natural extracts, as they naturally contain allergens such as citral, linalool, and geraniol⁶⁵.

⁵⁹ TEISSEIRE, *Chemistry...*, cit., pp. 45-58-

⁶⁰ OLHOFF, *Scent...*, cit., pp. 12-28.

⁶¹ CURTIS, *Introduction...*, cit., pp. 182-195.

⁶² GROSJEAN, *Haute...*, cit., pp. 45-52.

⁶³ BOIX CAMPS, *Perfumery...*, cit., pp. 134-140.

⁶⁴ CALKIN, *Perfumery...*, cit., pp. 33-42.

⁶⁵ IFRA, *Information...*, cit., pp. 5-12.

2.1.2 Synthetic Ingredients

The arrival of synthetic perfumery in the late 19th century revolutionized the fragrance industry, transforming fine perfumery from an exclusive artisanal craft into a globalized, highly scalable sector⁶⁶. Synthetic ingredients include organic compounds synthesized through industrial chemical reactions, using either petrochemical feedstocks or renewable natural precursors (semi-synthetics)⁶⁷.

The adoption of synthetic ingredients addresses critical technical, ecological, and economic limitations associated with exclusive reliance on natural extractions:

- Reproducibility and Purity: synthetic molecules provide absolute chemical consistency across production batches, eliminating variations caused by climatic or geographical factors⁶⁸.
- Sustainability and Ethics: Chemical synthesis offers viable, ethical alternatives to animal-derived raw materials (such as natural musk, ambergris, and civet) whose harvesting is now restricted or banned under international wildlife protection treaties (e.g., CITES)⁶⁹. Similarly, synthesis reduces pressure on endangered botanical species such as wild sandalwood (*Santalum album*)⁷⁰.
- Olfactory Innovation: Synthesis allows perfumers to access scent profiles that cannot be extracted via traditional physical methods due to thermal degradation or ultra-low volatile yields, such as the delicate scents of lily of the valley (Muguet), lilac, and marine or ozone accords⁷¹.

In commercial formulation, synthetic ingredients frequently constitute up to 70% to 90% of a finished fragrance formula, providing structural stability, diffusion power, and cost efficiency without compromising sensory sophistication⁷².

⁶⁶ LAURENT, *Les Classiques...*, cit., pp. 99-108.

⁶⁷ FORTINAU, *Chemistry...*, cit., pp. 45-50.

⁶⁸ SELL, *The Chemistry...*, cit., pp. 85-102.

⁶⁹ TURIN, *Perfumes...*, cit., pp. 24-31.

⁷⁰ ANANIS, *The Olfactory...*, cit., pp. 88-95.

⁷¹ KRAFT, *Aroma...*, cit., pp. 3108-3124.

⁷² HERMAN, *Becoming...*, cit., pp. 15-22.

2.1.3 Aroma Chemicals

Within the broader category of synthetic ingredients, *aroma chemicals* (also referred to as odorant molecules or fragrance synthetics) represent single, chemically defined organic compounds designed or selected specifically for their olfactory properties⁷³. Differently from natural extracts, an aroma chemical consists of a single molecular structure with a defined chemical name, CAS registry number, and specific physical attributes such as vapor pressure, boiling point, and molecular mass⁷⁴.

Aroma chemicals are classified structurally according to their functional groups, which dictate their chemical behavior and sensory character:

- Aldehydes: Organic compounds containing a formyl group (-CHO). Aliphatic aldehydes (such as C₁₀, C₁₁, C₁₂) confer a bright, metallic, waxy, or soapy effervescence, historically popularized by Chanel No.5.
- Esters: Formed through the reaction of alcohols and organic acids, esters generally deliver bright, fruity, and floral notes (e.g., benzyl acetate providing a core jasmine character).
- Macrocyclic and Polycyclic Musks: High-molecular-weight compounds designed to replicate the sensory depth and fixative capacity of natural musk. Polycyclic musks (e.g., Galaxolide) and macrocyclic musks (e.g., Ethylene Brassylate, Muscone) are essential structural building blocks in modern consumer and fine perfumery⁷⁵.
- Specialty Captives: Proprietary aroma chemicals developed, patented, and manufactured by major international fragrance houses (e.g., Givaudan, Firmenich, IFF, Symrise). Captive molecules provide fragrance houses with a competitive commercial advantage and distinct olfactory signatures that cannot be easily replicated by competitors during reverse engineering or gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis⁷⁶.

⁷³ CHASTRETTE, *Classification...*, cit., pp. 581-586.

⁷⁴ ZARZO, *Relevant...*, cit., pp. 1020-1030.

⁷⁵ MÜLLER, *The H&R...*, cit., pp. 40-48.

⁷⁶ DOWTHWAITE, *Fragrance...*, cit., pp. 88-94.

In the context of international supply chains, aroma chemicals constitute raw materials subject to strict chemical registration frameworks, such as REACH in Europe and the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)⁷⁷.

2.1.4 Fixatives, Solvents and Carriers

A fragrance's overall performance and safety rely on functional ingredients, like solvents and fixatives. Although these substances usually don't add anything to the main scent, they carry the fragrance compounds and regulate their evaporation rate:

- Solvents: the primary role of a solvent is to dissolve solid and liquid aromatic materials, creating a homogeneous, stable liquid phase suitable for spray delivery.
 - Denatured Ethanol (SDA Ethanol): the standard solvent for alcoholic fine perfumery. Highly purified ethyl alcohol (typically 95% to 99.9% purity) is utilized due to its low odor profile, excellent solvency for both polar and non-polar fragrance materials, rapid volatility on human skin, and mild cooling sensation. Denaturants (such as t-butyl alcohol, denatonium benzoate, or diethyl phthalate) are mandatory under national tax regulations to render the alcohol undrinkable⁷⁸.
 - Dipropylene Glycol (DPG) and Isopropyl Myristate (IPM): common co-solvents used in non-alcoholic formulations, functional oil blends, or to pre-dilute viscous absolutes and resinoids⁷⁹.
- Fixatives: they are low-volatility, high-boiling-point substances added to a formula to reduce the overall vapor pressure of the aromatic mixture. By forming weak intermolecular forces with more volatile top and heart notes, fixatives retard the rate of evaporation, thereby extending the longevity and *sillage* of the fragrance on skin⁸⁰. Fixatives can be natural resins (e.g., labdanum, benzoin),

⁷⁷ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 201-210.

⁷⁸ AULTON, *Pharmaceutics...*, cit., pp. 310-320.

⁷⁹ GUAQUE, *The Chemistry...*, cit., pp. 77-85.

⁸⁰ BENNETT, *Body...*, cit., pp. 42-50.

synthetic heavy molecules (e.g., Iso E Super, Ambroxan, Galaxolide), or odorless functional additives such as triethyl citrate (TEC)⁸¹.

- Carriers and Functional Additives: in non-alcoholic products, alternative carrier bases are employed, including caprylic/capric triglycerides for oil-based roll-ons, or water-and-surfactant microemulsions for aqueous body mists. Additionally, functional additives such as UV absorbers (e.g., Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate) and antioxidants (e.g., Butylated Hydroxytoluene - BHT) are integrated into the carrier system to prevent photo-degradation and oxidative rancidity of delicate natural oils over time⁸².

2.2 Natural Fragrance Ingredients in the Chinese Context

The use of natural fragrance ingredients in China is deeply rooted in thousands of years of cultural history, traditional philosophy, and aesthetic traditions. Unlike Western perfumery, which historically favored heavy animalic notes and dense floral accords, the traditional Chinese scent culture values finesse, symbolism, spatial harmony, and the link between aroma and wellness. In today's global perfume market, these local botanicals have become key tools for brand localization, heritage marketing, and sensory innovation.

Key botanicals such as Osmanthus, jasmine, green tea, and sandalwood are central fragrance notes. They carry centuries of cultural symbolism. By integrating these elements into modern formulations, perfumers can create nuanced scents that honor heritage while meeting current demands for naturalness. Consequently, Chinese botanicals continue to redefine the boundaries of global fine fragrance.

⁸¹ SCHWENDT, *Eau...*, cit., pp. 22-30.

⁸² CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp 18-24.

2.2.1 Osmanthus

Osmanthus (*Osmanthus fragrans*, or 桂花 *guìhuā*) has a foundational position in Chinese cultural history and olfactory traditions. Botanically native to southern and central China, and particularly prolific in regions such as Guilin and Hangzhou, Osmanthus flowers yield an essential oil and absolute characterized by a distinctive, multi-faced profile that combines delicate floral nuances with rich, lactonic, apricot, and leather-like undertones⁸³.

Chemically, the olfactory signature of Osmanthus absolute is defined by high proportions of β -ionone, γ -decalactone, and trans- β -ocimene, which together generate its signature warm, peachy, and tea-infused scent. In traditional Chinese culture, 桂花 *guìhuā* is intrinsically linked to Mid-Autumn Festival celebrations, lunar symbolism, and notions of noble character and scholarly success. In contemporary fine perfumery, Osmanthus has gained widespread international popularity as a top-to-heart bridge material, prized for its ability to add natural fruity sweetness without relying on synthetic gourmand accords⁸⁴.



Figure 5. *Osmanthus fragrans*

⁸³ GUENTHER, Ernest, *The Essential Oils: Volume V*, New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1952, pp. 325–341.

⁸⁴ KAISER, Roman, *Meaningful Scents in Small Spaces: Analysis of Fragrance and Smell Profiles*, Basel, Wiley-VCH, 2006, pp. 112–128.

2.2.2 Jasmine

Jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*, or 茉莉花 *mòlīhuā*) represents one of the most commercially significant floral raw materials in traditional Chinese culture and modern industrial formulation. Introduced in China via the Maritime Silk Road during the Han Dynasty, Hengxian (Hengzhou) in Guangxi province eventually emerged as the global capital of *Jasminum sambac* cultivation⁸⁵.

Unlike *Jasminum grandiflorum*, which dominates Western classic perfumery with heavy, indolic, and animalic undertones, Chinese *Jasminum sambac* exhibits a lighter, greener, more solar, and tea-like profile⁸⁶. The primary volatile constituents include benzyl acetate, linalool, methyl anthranilate, and farnesene. In the domestic perfume market, jasmine acts as a vital bridge between traditional beverage rituals (jasmine scented tea, 茉莉花茶 *mòlīhuā chá*) and modern fine fragrance, serving as a core heart note in oriental floral compositions.



Figure 6. *Jasminum sambac*.

⁸⁵ ZHENG, Lu-Ping, ZHANG, Xian-Wei, LIAO, Hai-Rong, *Characterization of Major Volatile Compounds in Osmanthus fragrans Cultivars*, in *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*, vol. 32, no. 4, 2017, pp. 289–297.

⁸⁶ NEEDHAM, Joseph, GWEI-DJEN, Lu, *Science and Civilisation in China: Volume 5, Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Part 4*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1980.

2.2.3 Tea

Tea (*Camellia sinensis*, or 茶 *chá*) is arguably one of China's most prominent cultural exports and olfactory motifs. Transforming tea from an everyday agricultural and culinary product into a distinct fragrance category represents a defining moment for modern oriental perfumery. The way *Camellia sinensis* is processed produce vastly different fragrance profiles:

- Green Tea (绿茶 *lǜchá*): Characterized by fresh, herbaceous, pyrazinic, and slightly astringent top notes dominated by hexenol derivatives and linalool⁸⁷.
- Black Tea (红茶 *hóngchá*): Delivers rich, malty, oxidized, and slightly woody accords enriched with ionones and floral phenylpropanoids.
- Oolong Tea (乌龙茶 *wūlóngchá*): Occupies a complex middle ground, exhibiting roasted, floral, and orchid-like nuances.

In modern scent formulation, tea accords are constructed either using natural tea extracts (CO₂ extractions and absolutes) or reconstructed through synthetic accords featuring hedione, ionones, and crisp green aldehydes, reflecting the modern consumer demand for zen-like, clean, and contemplative olfactory experiences.



Figure 7. Visual comparison of processed *Camellia sinensis* leaves: green, black and oolong tea.

⁸⁷ MILCHART, Pierre, *Jasminum Sambac: Extraction Dynamics and Volatile Profiling in East Asia*, in *Journal of Essential Oil Research*, vol. 24, no. 3, Philadelphia, 2012, pp. 215–228.

2.2.4 Sandalwood

Sandalwood (*Santalum album*, or 檀香 *tánxiāng*) occupies a sacred role in Chinese spiritual, architectural, and medicinal history. Historically imported through ancient maritime trade routes from Southeast Asia and India, sandalwood became deeply intertwined with Buddhist and Taoist temple rituals, where burning incenses served as a medium for meditation and spiritual purification⁸⁸.

The olfactory character of high-grade sandalwood is dictated by α -santalol and β -santalol, sesquiterpene alcohols that impart a smooth, creamy, warm, and highly persistent woody base note. Due to overharvesting and strict ecological protection under CITES regulations, natural *Santalum album* oil has become increasingly scarce and costly. As a result, the contemporary fragrance industry utilizes sustainable plantation grown *Santalum spicatum* (Australian sandalwood) alongside advanced synthetic replacements (such as Javanol, Ebanol, and Polysantol) to recreate the traditional *tánxiāng* profile required for modern luxury perfume bases⁸⁹.



Figure 8. *Santalum album*.

⁸⁸ WANG, Yu, LIU, Zhen, CHEN, Xiang, *Volatile Components and Olfactory Profiles of Chinese Camellia Sinensis Extracts*, in *Food Chemistry*, Amsterdam, vol. 285, 2019, pp. 142–151.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

2.2.5 Magnolia

Magnolia (*Magnolia x alba* and *Magnolia denudata*, commonly known as 玉兰 *yùlán* and 白兰花 *báilánhuā*) is deeply rooted in the urban cultural heritage of eastern and southern Chinese cities, notably Shanghai and Guangzhou. Traditionally, fresh magnolia blossoms were sold on street corners as personal olfactory accessories, pinned to lapels or worn on wrists.

The extraction of *Magnolia x alba* flower and leaf oil provides a bright, citrusy, transparent floral note characterized by high concentrations of linalool, methyl benzoate, and caryophyllene⁹⁰.

In fragrance chemistry, magnolia serves as an invaluable heart note, offering a luminous, airy floral quality that balances heavier base notes and provides a fresh, elegant "urban oriental" signature highly appreciated by young Chinese consumers.

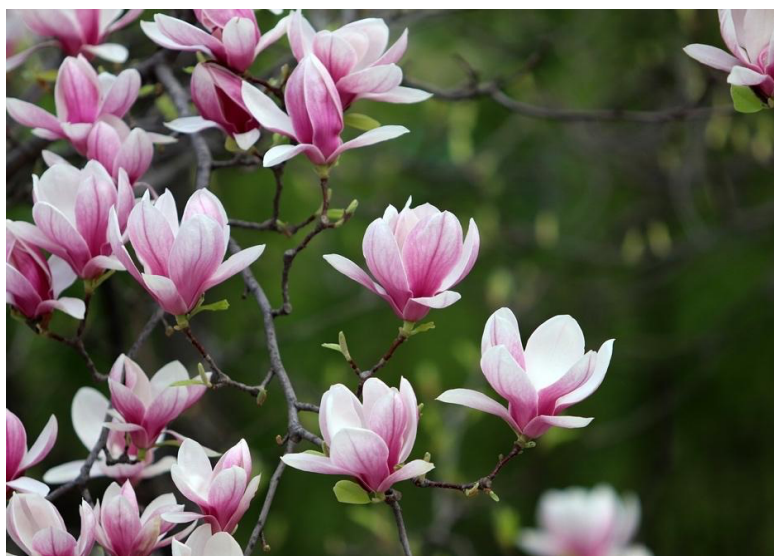


Figure 9. *Magnolia x alba* in full bloom.

⁹⁰ BEDINI, Silvio A., *The Trail of Time: Time Measurement with Incense in East Asia*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994.

2.2.6 Lotus

The Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*, or 莲花 *liánhuā* / 荷花 *héhuā*) carries immense symbolic weight in Chinese aesthetics, representing purity, elegance, and spiritual detachment as immortalized in Zhou Dunyi's Song Dynasty masterpiece 爱莲说 *Ài Lián Shuō*.

From an extraction perspective, the true natural yield of lotus flower oil is extremely low, making natural lotus absolute extraordinarily rare and expensive⁹¹. Consequently, the "lotus" note in modern perfumery is predominantly a fantasy accord built by perfumers using delicate aquatic, green, and floral aroma chemicals (such as Calone, Helional, and cis-3-Hexenol) combined with soft transparent florals. The lotus profile is defined by an aquatic, watery, dewy-floral freshness that embodies the traditional aesthetic ideal of “purity emerging from muddy waters”, 出淤泥而不染 *chū yū ní ér bù rǎn*⁹².

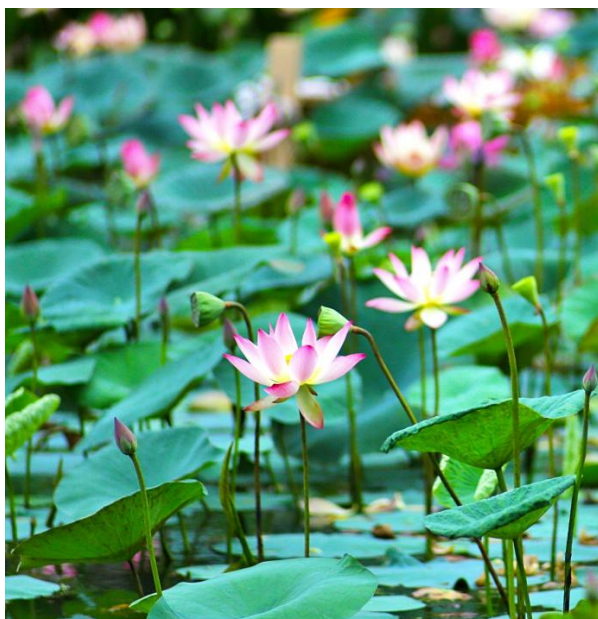


Figure 10. *Nelumbo nucifera*.

⁹¹ SCHULTE, Kristina, *Botanicals of East Asia: Magnolia and Citrus Distillates in Fine Perfumery*, Zurich, Fragrance Chemistry Press, 2015, pp. 88–104.

⁹² *Ibid.*

2.2.7 Chinese Medicinal Herbs in Fragrance Production

A defining trend in the contemporary Chinese fragrance market is the integration of traditional Chinese medicinal botanicals (药食同源 *yàoshí tóngyuán* / 中草药 *zhōng cǎo yào*) into modern scent structures. This practice bridges the historical boundary between aromatherapy, holistic wellness, and prestige perfumery.

Key medicinal plants currently integrated into industrial fragrance formulation include:

- Patchouli (广藿香 *guǎnghuòxiāng*): widely used in TCM for its dampness-resolving properties, providing camphoraceous base notes.
- Angelica/Dong Quai (当归 *dāng guī*): offering warm, celery-like, spicy, and musky undertones.
- Sichuan Pepper (花椒 *huā jiāo*): containing high levels of hydroxy- α -sanshool, imparting a distinctive tingling, sparkling, woody-spicy top note.
- Ginseng (人参 *rénshēn*) and Mugwort (艾草 *àicǎo*): used to convey herbal authenticity, restorative wellness, and green, bitter aromatic nuances.

The strategic inclusion of TCM ingredients allows domestic and international brands to tap into the growing 国潮 *Guochao* (national pride movement)⁹³, positioning scents not merely as decorative cosmetics, but as functional, culturally resonant mediums of health and heritage⁹⁴.



Figure 11. Assortment of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs, roots, and dried botanicals.

⁹³ CPL AROMAS, “Guochao, China's National Wave: Translating Cultural Identity into Fine Fragrance”, in *CPL Aromas Insights*, 2022, <https://cplaromas.com/guochao-chinas-national-wave/>, (last access July 8, 2026).

⁹⁴ JING DAILY, “Why Guochao Is So Important To China’s Cultural Consumers”, in *Jing Daily Analysis*, 2021, <https://jingdaily.com>, (last access July 8, 2026).

2.3 Extraction Technologies

The transition from raw aromatic botanicals to redefined perfumery concentrates relies heavily on specialized physical and chemical separation processes. The selection of an extraction technology directly determines the yield, volatile profile, thermal degradation level, and chemical purity of the resulting fragrance raw material⁹⁵. Perfume extraction today comprehends a wide spectrum, from centuries-old thermal processes to advanced green chemistry practices.

Steam distillation (水蒸气蒸馏法 *shuǐzhēngqì zhēngliú fǎ*) remains the most widely applied method for extracting essential oils from resilient plant tissues, such as: seeds, barks, roots, and leaves (e.g., lavender, patchouli, and sandalwood). Steam distillation works by driving pressurized water vapor through plant tissues, breaking down cell walls to liberate volatile fragrance compounds. Once released, the steam-oil vapor travels through a condenser, it cools into liquid form for easy separation. Because essential oils are hydrophobic, the mixture spontaneously separates in a decanter (Florentine flask), yielding pure essential oil alongside hydrosol (floral water). However, the high thermal exposure inherent to steam distillation (often exceeding 100°C) can cause heat degradation or hydrolysis of delicate thermolabile ester molecules, rendering it unsuitable for fragile blossoms⁹⁶.

Solvent extraction (溶剂萃取法 *róngjì cuìqǔ fǎ*) was developed to extract volatile compounds from delicate flowers, such as jasmine, tuberose, and Osmanthus, making it ideal for heat-sensitive plant materials that degrade under thermal stress or result in minimal essential oil when steam-distilled. Plant tissues are washed with non-polar volatile organic solvents (historically hexane, petroleum ether, or benzene). The solvent dissolves the lipophilic aromatic compounds, plant waxes, pigments, and fatty acids. Upon low-temperature distillation and solvent removal, a semi-solid, highly fragrant mass known as a concrete (浸膏 *jìngāo*) is produced. To isolate the volatile

⁹⁵ CAN, Tian, *Extraction Methods for Essential Oils and Aromatic compounds*, Shanghai, Fudan University Press, 2021, pp. 45-58.

⁹⁶ GUENTHER, Ernest, *The Essential Oils: Volume I*, New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1948, pp. 85-118.

fraction, the concrete undergoes multi-stage ethanol extraction, chilling (to precipitate insoluble lipids and waxes), and filtration, ultimately yielding a highly concentrated, alcohol-soluble product known as an absolute (净油 *jìngyóu*)⁹⁷.

Enfleurage (脂吸法 *zhīxī fǎ*) represents a historical, labor-intensive extraction technique relying on cold fat absorption. Delicate flower petals (such as jasmine or tuberose) are placed on glass frames (chassis) coated with odorless animal or vegetable fat. Over 24 to 48 hours, the fat absorbs the volatile molecules emitted by the dying flowers. The spent petals are manually replaced until the fat becomes saturated, creating a fragrant pomade. The pomade is then washed with alcohol to extract the aromatic constituents, resulting in *extrait d'enfleurage*. Although largely obsolete in modern mass manufacturing due to extreme labor costs, enfleurage remains an important historical reference point in artisanal perfumery and specialized Chinese heritage formulation studies⁹⁸.

Cold press or Expression (冷压榨法 *lěng yāzhà fǎ*) is a mechanical extraction technology reserved almost exclusively for citrus pericarp (peel), such as bergamot, lemon, sweet orange, and mandarin. Because citrus essential oils reside within prominent oil glands in the flavedo layer, mechanical pressure, rasping, or centrifugation releases the oil without thermal degradation. This preserves the fresh, bright, aldehydic, and monoterpene-rich profile (predominantly d-limonene) characteristic of citrus top notes⁹⁹.

Supercritical CO₂ Extraction (超临界二氧化碳萃取法 *chāolínjiè èryǎnghuàtàn cuìqǔ fǎ*) represents the cutting edge of contemporary extraction technology. By subjecting carbon dioxide to pressures above 73.8 bar and temperatures above 31.1°C, CO₂ reaches a supercritical state where it exhibits the penetrating properties of a gas and the solvent power of a liquid. Supercritical CO₂ acts as an ideal, chemically inert,

⁹⁷ TEISSEIRE, *Classical...*, cit., pp. 78-92.

⁹⁸ ROUSSET, Pierre, *Classical Perfumery Techniques and Historical Extractions*, Paris, Éditions de l'Athanas, 2017, pp. 102-115.

⁹⁹ DOWTHWAITE, *Citrus...*, cit., pp. 34-49.

non-toxic, and lipophilic solvent. Upon depressurization, CO₂ instantly evaporates, leaving behind a pristine extract free from residual organic solvents. Furthermore, because operating temperatures are mild (31–40°C), thermal degradation is entirely avoided. This allows for an exact, fresh-plant replica profile, particularly valued in high-end extracts of tea, ginger, pink pepper, and Chinese botanical herbs¹⁰⁰.

2.4 Fragrance Formulation

After sourcing or producing the raw materials, both natural extracts and synthetic aroma chemicals, the process moves to the crucial stage of formulation. Fragrance formulation is the precise technical process of combining individual ingredients into a harmonious, commercially reproducible, and chemically stable concentrate (香精 *xiāngjīng*). This process requires strict adherence to analytical chemistry, thermodynamic balance, and regulatory constraints¹⁰¹.

Blending (调配 *tiáopèi*) represents the physical weighing and mixing of raw materials according to the master formula created by the perfumer (*nez*). In modern industrial compounding facilities, automated gravimetric dosing systems (ROURE or IEC automated dispensers) accurately weigh dozens, sometimes hundreds, of liquid and solid ingredients into batch tanks. Precision is paramount, as minor deviations in micro-dosed captive molecules or trace natural isolates can drastically alter the final olfactory profile or breach regulatory concentration thresholds established by IFRA or the Chinese NMPA¹⁰².

Maturation (陈化 *chénhuà* / 熟化 *shúhuà*) is the storage of the concentrated aromatic blend (without alcohol or solvents) for a specified duration, typically ranging from several days to several weeks, at controlled temperatures. During maturation, various chemical components within the concentrate undergo slow, natural organic

¹⁰⁰ REVERCHON, Ernesto, DE MARCO, Iolanda, *Supercritical Fluid Extraction and Fractionation of Natural Matter*, Amsterdam, in *The Journal of Supercritical Fluids*, vol. 38, no. 2, 2006, pp. 146-166.

¹⁰¹ CALKIN, *Perfumery...*, cit., pp. 145-162.

¹⁰² IFRA, *Information...*, cit., pp. 3-9.

interactions, such as esterification, transesterification, acetal formation, and aldehyde-amine reactions (forming Schiff bases). This phase eliminates harsh or disjointed chemical top notes, allowing complex natural oils and synthetic accords to round out, harmonize, and achieve a unified olfactory signature¹⁰³.

Stabilization (稳定化 *wěndìng huà*) addresses the physical and chemical vulnerabilities of the fragrance formula. Fragrance molecules are inherently susceptible to oxidation, photo-degradation, thermal hydrolysis, and color shifts—particularly compositions containing high levels of vanillin, citrus terpenes, or indole. During formulation, technical additives are introduced to ensure long-term shelf-life integrity:

- Antioxidants: molecules like Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT) or Tocopherol (Vitamin E) are added to scavenge free radicals and prevent the auto-oxidation of volatile terpenes.
- UV Filters/Light Stabilizers: chemical sunscreens (e.g., Benzophenone-2, Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate) are incorporated to protect light-sensitive dyes and natural aromatics from yellowing or degrading under store retail lighting.
- Chelating Agents: additives like Disodium EDTA trap trace metallic ions that could otherwise act as catalysts for oxidative degradation¹⁰⁴.

Quality Control (QC) (质量控制 *zhìliàng kòngzhì*) forms the mandatory analytical checkpoint prior to sending the concentrate to industrial dilution and filling. Quality control teams verify that every production batch matches the established standard across both sensory and physicochemical metrics:

- Sensory/Organoleptic Evaluation: qualified evaluators compare the batch against a control master sample using standardized blotters across initial application, 2-hour, and 24-hour intervals.
- Physicochemical Testing: objective parameter checks including Refractive

¹⁰³ GROSJEAN, *Industrial...*, cit., pp. 88-101.

¹⁰⁴ HERMAN, *Becoming...*, cit., pp. 203-220.

Index (RI), Specific Gravity/Density (d_4^{20}), Colorimetry (CIE $L^*a^*b^*$), and Optical Rotation.

- Chromatographic Profiling: Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis is performed to verify the exact chemical fingerprint of the batch, ensuring that major component peak areas, allergen distributions, and solvent residues meet strict quality tolerances and toxicological profiles required by law¹⁰⁵.

2.5 Industrial Manufacturing Process

Once a fragrance concentrate (香精 *xiāngjīng*) is fully aged and approved, bringing it to market requires a streamlined industrial process. It begins with hydro-alcoholic maceration and moves through mechanical filtration, precision filling, and packaging.

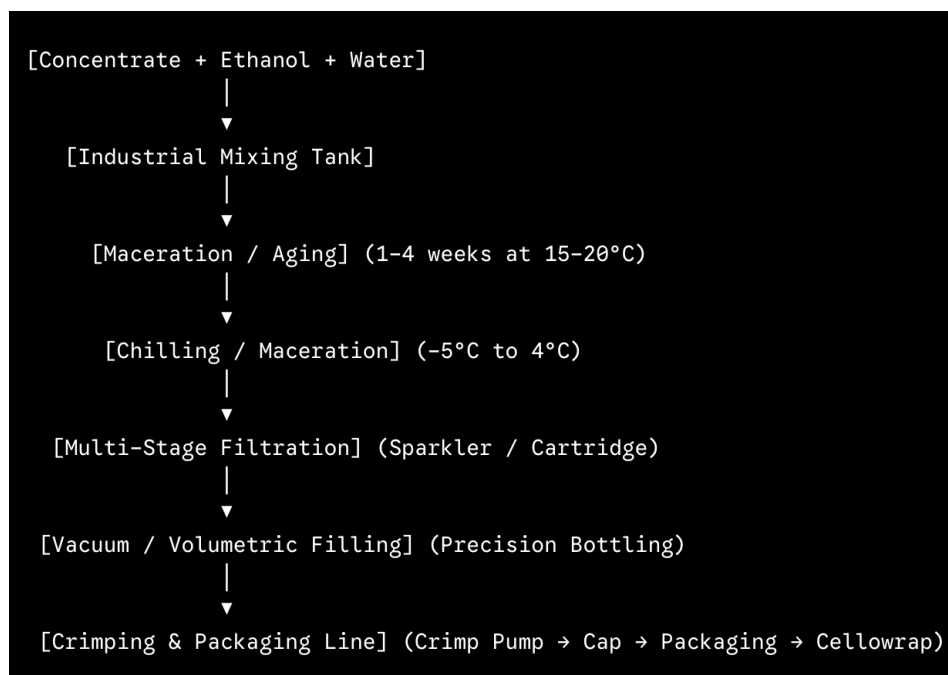


Figure 12. Schematic flowchart of the industrial perfume compounding and downstream packaging process.

¹⁰⁵ NMPA, *Technical...*, cit., pp. 45-58.

Mixing (混合 *hùnhé* / 配制 *pèizhì*) marks the start of the final product manufacturing process. In large stainless-steel mixing tanks equipped with explosion-proof agitators, the matured fragrance concentrate is combined with high-purity denatured ethyl alcohol (typically 80% to 96% ABV) and demineralized/distilled water according to the target concentration category (e.g., EDP, EDT).

Maceration / Aging (浸载 *jìnzǎi* / 醇化 *chúnhuá*): following initial mixing, the hydro-alcoholic solution is aged in temperature-controlled tanks (typically kept at 15°C to 20°C) for a period ranging from several days to four weeks. Maceration enables the alcohol and water molecules to form stable clathrate structures around the hydrophobic fragrant oil droplets. This process softens the harsh alcoholic odor and allows trace insolubles to fully settle.

Chilling and Filtration (冷冻与过滤 *lěngdòng yǔ guòlǜ*): before bottling, the macerated solution must be clarified to prevent precipitation, haziness, or clouding (flocculation) when exposed to cold temperatures during transport or consumer use. The solution is pumped through a chilling unit that reduces the liquid temperature to between -5°C and +4°C. At this reduced temperature, natural plant waxes, heavy lipids, and insoluble resin components precipitate out of solution. The chilled liquid is immediately passed through a multi-stage filtration system (utilizing Sparkler filter presses or sub-micron depth filter cartridges down to 0.22–0.45 microns) to trap all suspended solids, yielding a crystal-clear, bright liquid¹⁰⁶.

Filling and Industrial Bottling (灌装与瓶装 *guànzhuāng yǔ píngzhuāng*): the clear perfume solution is transferred to automated bottling lines operating under positive pressure cleanroom conditions (ISO Class 7 or 8) to prevent airborne dust contamination. High-speed automatic filling machines utilize either volumetric piston dosing or vacuum-assisted level-filling nozzles to achieve precise liquid volumes across decorative glass bottles.

Crimp Pump Assembly and Packaging (锁口与包装 *suǒkǒu yǔ bāozhuāng*):

¹⁰⁶ AULTON, *Pharmaceutics...*, cit., pp. 326-340.

immediately following liquid filling, spray pumps equipped with dip tubes are inserted into the bottle necks. Automated crimping machines mechanically secure the metal pump collar onto the glass bead, forming a hermetic, leak-proof, and tamper-evident seal. The bottles then move through automated outer packaging lines where decorative caps are placed, labels are applied, batch codes and serial numbers are laser-engraved, and structural paper boxes are wrapped in protective cellophane (cellowrapping)¹⁰⁷.

Packaging Compatibility and Regulatory Testing (包装兼容性 *bāozhuāng jiān róngxìng*): a vital aspect of modern industrial production (especially under China's CSAR framework) is ensuring complete compatibility between the chemical formulation and primary packaging materials (glass bottle, rubber gaskets, dip tube plastics, metallic pump components, and inner lacquers). High-alcohol concentrations, essential oil solvents, and aroma chemicals can cause plasticizer leaching, gasket degradation, pump corrosion, or stress-cracking in non-compatible polymers. Consequently, manufacturing standards require rigorous compatibility testing prior to commercial distribution:

- Extractables and Leachables (E&L) Analysis: GC-MS and ICP-MS testing to confirm that no heavy metals, phthalates, or toxic plastic monomers migrate from the bottle pump or dip tube into the liquid.
- Accelerated Stability and Leakage Testing: storing packaged final units under elevated temperatures (40°C–50°C), thermal shock cycles (-10°C to +40°C), and vacuum pressure chamber tests to verify container-closure integrity during air freight and international supply chain transit¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁷ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 112-130.

¹⁰⁸ CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp. 15-28.

3 The Chinese Perfume Industry in the Context of International Trade

The expansion of global trade has repositioned China in the international beauty industry, particularly within the perfume sector. Once dominated by European luxury imports, the Chinese fragrance market has grown into a two-way trade network. China now serves a dual role: it is a prime target for foreign luxury brands and a major center for ingredient sourcing, local production, and home-grown perfumery. To fully understand the market, we must look at overall consumer trends and the specific regulatory steps that brands take to operate internationally.

3.1 Overview of the Chinese Fragrance Market

To understand China's role in the global fragrance trade, we must first look at its domestic market. It has evolved from an emerging sector with low penetration into a primary growth driver for the global cosmetics industry. This overview examines that growth through three key areas: market growth indicators, changing consumer preferences, and the blooming luxury and niche categories that attract high revenues and foreign investment.

3.1.1 Market Development

The commercial trajectory of the fragrance industry in the People's Republic of China represents one of the most compelling case studies in modern global luxury and fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) international trade¹⁰⁹. Historically categorized as a low-penetration, high-potential market within the broader Asia-Pacific personal care sector, China's fragrance domain has undergone a profound structural metamorphosis over the past two decades¹¹⁰. Prior to the early 2010s, per capita consumption of

¹⁰⁹ CHEN, *The Perfume...*, cit. pp. 55-62.

¹¹⁰ DU, *Annual...*, cit., pp. 110-125.

alcoholic fine fragrances in Mainland China lagged dramatically behind Western European and North American benchmarks, driven by historical hygiene practices, cultural preferences for subtle, ambient aromatics, and the perception of perfume as an imported luxury item restricted to elite gifting or special social occasions¹¹¹. However, rapid macroeconomic expansion, urbanization rates reaching 66.16% by 2023, and the emergence of an expanding middle and upper-middle-class consumer base exceeding 300 million citizens have fundamentally rewritten the sector's dynamics¹¹². Between 2017 and 2024, China's personal fragrance market demonstrated exceptional resilience and growth, nearly doubling in valuation despite broader global economic volatility¹¹³. According to industry estimates by Daxue Consulting and iiMedia Research, the Chinese fragrance market expanded from approximately RMB 25 billion in 2024 to RMB 30 billion (USD ~4.1–4.7 billion) in 2025, maintaining consistent year-on-year growth rates of 15% to 20% for five consecutive years¹¹⁴. Forecasts project the market value to reach RMB 51.5 billion (approx. USD 7.2 billion) by 2029, exhibiting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) far exceeding that of traditional beauty categories such as color cosmetics and basic skincare¹¹⁵.

From an international trade perspective, this development is marked by a dual shift:

1. Supply-Side Integration: China has transitioned from being primarily a destination for imported European final goods into an active participant in global olfactory supply chains, raw material sourcing, and localized R&D manufacturing¹¹⁶.
2. Channel Diversification and Digital Omnichannel Networks: the retail ecosystem has evolved from traditional department store counters to a

¹¹¹ ANANIS, *The olfactory...*, cit., pp. 88-104.

¹¹² IMARC GROUP, "China Perfume Market Size, Share and Outlook 2026-2034", in *IMARC Group Industry Reports*, 2025, <https://www.imarcgroup.com/china-perfume-market>, (last access July 11, 2026).

¹¹³ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁴ DAXUE CONSULTING, "China's Fragrance Market: Assimilating into Everyday Consumption", in *Daxue Insights Report*, 2026, <https://daxueconsulting.com/chinas-fragrance-market/>, (last access July 11, 2026).

¹¹⁵ IIMEDIA RESEARCH, "China Personal Fragrance Industry Forecast and Trend Analysis (2024-2029)", in *iiMedia Data Platform*, 2025, <https://www.iimedia.cn> (last access July 11, 2026).

¹¹⁶ YAN, *China...*, cit., pp. 88-104.

sophisticated hybrid structure. While physical boutique stores remain critical (accounting for 58.1% of initial fragrance discovery and brand experience), digital channels drive conversion¹¹⁷. Platforms such as Tmall, JD.com, WeChat Mini-Programs, and social commerce hubs like Douyin and Xiaohongshu have redefined how international and domestic brands access tier-1 to tier-4 cities across China¹¹⁸.

3.1.2 Consumer Trends

The psychological and behavioral profile of the Chinese fragrance consumer has evolved from brand-status orientation toward emotional self-care, cultural identity, and olfactory individuality¹¹⁹. Younger demographics, specifically Generation Z and Millennials born between 1990 and 2005, constitute over 62% of total fragrance buyers in first-tier cities, driving market innovation¹²⁰.

Consumer surveys reveal a paradigm shift in purchasing motivations. Over 59.7% of consumers report purchasing fragrance primarily to "enhance their emotional experience and personal wellbeing", 悦己 *yuèjǐ*, pleasing oneself, whereas traditional motives such as "enhancing social status" or "gifting" have become secondary¹²¹. Fragrance is viewed as an invisible accessory for self-care, mood regulation, and mental decompression.

Chinese consumers express distinct scent preferences that differ from traditional Western commercial bestsellers:

- Subtle & Atmospheric Notes: heavy, sweet gourmand, rich oriental amber, or intense synthetic animalic notes generate lower acceptance compared to light,

¹¹⁷ DAXUE CONSULTING, *China...*, cit., p.4.

¹¹⁸ MARKNTEL ADVISORS, China Perfume Market Research Report: Forecast 2025-2030, in *MarkNtel Research Library*, 2025, <https://www.marknteladvisors.com/research-library/perfume-market-china.html>, (last access July 12, 2026).

¹¹⁹ CPL AROMAS, cit., pp. 8-14.

¹²⁰ JING DAILY, cit., p.8.

¹²¹ DAXUE CONSULTING, *China...*, cit., p.6.

airy, green, and contemplative composition¹²².

- Botanical and Tea Accord Dominance: high demand note profiles include native Chinese floral such as Osmanthus, jasmine, magnolia, and lotus, alongside complex tea accords (Longjing green tea, White tea, Lapsang Souchong) and crisp woody bases (sandalwood, cedarwood, bamboo)¹²³.

Gender-neutral and unisex fragrances have captured an increasing share of market growth. Male consumers represent a rapidly expanding demographic, growing from 37.1% of fragrance buyers in 2023 to 40.1% in 2024¹²⁴. Among modern urban men, fragrance has become an essential part of their daily routine. Consumers increasingly favor clean woody, citrus, and aquatic profiles over heavily gendered traditional colognes.

Product formats have expanded beyond liquid Eau de Parfum (EDP) spray bottles. Driven by portability and discreet application, solid perfumes experienced a remarkable 541% sales growth in 2025¹²⁵. Compact solid fragrance balms, scented body oils, ambient home reed diffusers, and automotive air fresheners have created a multi-sensory lifestyle market that integrates fragrance into daily routines¹²⁶.

3.1.3 Luxury and Premium Fragrances

The luxury, prestige, and niche fragrance categories dominate China's market revenues, generating over 65% to 70% of total commercial value¹²⁷. This premium dominance reflects a consumer strategy of prioritizing quality, ingredient purity, and brand exclusivity over mass-market price points.

¹²² JING DAILY, cit., p.8.

¹²³ SHANGHAI JUNGLE, "Fragrance Market in China: Growth Drivers and Entry Strategy", in *Shanghai Jungle Blog*, 2026, <https://www.shanghaijungle.com/blog/fragrance-market-china-growth-entry>, (last access July 12, 2026).

¹²⁴ MARKETS AND DATA, "China Perfume Market Assessment, Opportunities and Forecast, 2018-2032F", <https://www.marketsanddata.com/industry-reports/china-perfume-market>, in *Markets and Data Reports*, 2025, (last access July 12, 2026).

¹²⁵ BARTOLUCCI, *Competere...*, cit., pp. 140-158.

¹²⁶ DAXUE CONSULTING, *China...*, cit., p.6.

¹²⁷ MARKNTEL ADVISORS, *China...*, cit., p. 18.

Global prestige houses exert a clear market hegemony within the luxury beauty sector. Established European and American conglomerates, such as LVMH (Parfums Christian Dior, Guerlain), Chanel, Coty (Gucci, Burberry), L'Oréal (YSL, Maison Margiela), and Estée Lauder Companies (Jo Malone London, Frédéric Malle, Le Labo) maintain firm market leadership across major cross-border e-commerce platforms¹²⁸. This dominance is particularly striking on Tmall, where foreign prestige brands accounted for over 92.5% of total gross merchandise volume (GMV) in the premium fragrance category in 2024, with Chanel leading gross revenues¹²⁹.

The high-end fragrance landscape is being reshaped by a distinct niche fragrance boom and surging M&A activity, driven by Chinese consumers actively migrating from widely distributed commercial designer scents toward specialized niche houses (Niche Parfumerie)¹³⁰. Brands such as Diptyque, Byredo, Le Labo, L'Artisan Parfumeur, and Penhaligon's have achieved significant expansion by opening flagship experiential boutiques in luxury shopping malls across tier-1 and new tier-1 cities such as Shanghai, Beijing, Chengdu, and Hangzhou¹³¹. This market shift has ultimately triggered strategic mergers, acquisitions, and equity investments by global giants into boutique houses that demonstrate strong resonance among Chinese high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs)¹³².

Driven by cultural convergence and the premium challenge of the 国潮 *Guochao* movement, the market is witnessing the rise of domestic Chinese high-end fragrance houses leveraging national pride and local heritage¹³³.

Brands such as To Summer (观夏 *Guān Xià*), DOCUMENTS (闻献 *Wén Xiàn*), and Melt Season have positioned themselves in the premium price tier (RMB 500–1,800), competing directly with Western luxury brands¹³⁴.

¹²⁸ WEBER, *La Cina...*, cit., pp. 210-225.

¹²⁹ JING DAILY, cit., p.8.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp. 18-27.

¹³³ ZHENG, *Characterization...*, cit. pp. 289-297.

¹³⁴ LAURENT, *Les Classiques...*, cit., pp. 99-115.

These domestic players differentiate themselves by incorporating traditional Eastern aesthetics, ceramic and bronze packaging craftsmanship, ancient Chinese incense-making rituals 香道 *xiāngdào*, and indigenous ingredients like Eastern wood, Chinese cedar, orchid, and aged tea leaves¹³⁵. This competitive landscape ultimately forces international luxury houses to localize their market entry strategies through cultural adaptations, limited-edition Lunar New Year collections, and strategic investments in domestic Chinese fragrance startups¹³⁶.

3.2 Supply Chain and International Trade

China's fragrance industry has modernized and expanded globally, alongside its supply chain¹³⁷. Perfume production relies on a tightly coordinated network, from harvesting natural ingredients and synthesizing fine chemicals to specialized packaging and strict regulatory standards¹³⁸. While China was once mostly a buyer of high-end foreign cosmetics, it is now known for a mature, sophisticated industrial ecosystem¹³⁹. Here, we examine the main drivers of this economic shift: cross-border trade, international ingredient sourcing, domestic manufacturing hubs, and key global partnerships (especially with the EU), continue to shape the market today¹⁴⁰.

3.2.1 Import of Raw Materials

The production of fine fragrances relies on two primary categories of raw materials: natural botanical extracts (essential oils, absolutes, and resins) and aromatic synthetic molecules¹⁴¹. Despite China's rich biodiversity and expanding chemical manufacturing capacity, the domestic fine fragrance industry remains heavily reliant on imported raw

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ ANANIS, *The Olfactory...*, cit., pp. 88-104.

¹³⁸ YAN, *China...*, cit.

¹³⁹ CHEN, *The Perfume...*, cit., pp. 55-71.

¹⁴⁰ MARKETS AND DATA, cit.

¹⁴¹ GROSJEAN, *Haute...*, cit., pp. 45-62.

materials to meet international quality standards and high-end olfactory expectations¹⁴².

International fragrance houses (such as Givaudan, Firmenich/dsm-firmenich, Symrise, and IFF) control a substantial share of the global supply of proprietary aroma molecules and high-grade essential oils¹⁴³. China imports substantial volumes of fine botanical extracts, such as Rose de Mai and Jasmine absolute from France¹⁴⁴, Bergamot from Italy¹⁴⁵, and Patchouli from Southeast Asia, to formulate premium concentrates¹⁴⁶. Furthermore, imported synthetic aroma chemicals (such as high-purity musks, Ambroxan, and specialized fixatives) are critical for securing the olfactory longevity and stability demanded by modern consumers¹⁴⁷.

However, China's tariff structures, import inspection procedures, and regulatory frameworks, most notably the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) compliance requirements, have historically presented administrative barriers for foreign raw material suppliers¹⁴⁸. To mitigate import vulnerabilities and reduce lead times, major international flavor and fragrance multinationals have established dedicated R&D centers and blending facilities directly within Chinese industrial hubs like Shanghai and Jiangsu¹⁴⁹.

3.2.2 Domestic Production

China's domestic fragrance manufacturing sector has undergone significant technological upgrading, transitioning from low-cost industrial masking scents toward high-precision cosmetic-grade production¹⁵⁰. The domestic production architecture is characterized by regional industrial clustering, concentrated primarily in the Yangtze

¹⁴² HERMAN, *Becoming...*, cit., pp. 15-28.

¹⁴³ DAXUE CONSULTING, cit.

¹⁴⁴ LAURENT, *Les Classiques...*, cit., pp. 99-115.

¹⁴⁵ BARTOLUCCI, *Competere...*, cit.

¹⁴⁶ ZARZO, *Relevant...*, cit. pp. 1020-1042.

¹⁴⁷ IIMEDIA RESEARCH, cit.

¹⁴⁸ CHEMLINKED, cit.

¹⁴⁹ SHANGHAI JUNGLE, cit.

¹⁵⁰ DU, *Annual...*, cit.

River Delta (Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu) and the Pearl River Delta (Guangdong)¹⁵¹.

- Upstream Agricultural Sourcing: regions such as Yunnan, Guangxi, and Sichuan serve as primary centers for domestic botanical extraction¹⁵². Yunnan provides essential oils from eucalyptus, rose, and lavender, while Guangxi dominates global production of star anise and cassia oils¹⁵³. Native botanicals like *Osmanthus fragrans*¹⁵⁴ and high-altitude tea leaves¹⁵⁵ are increasingly processed domestically using advanced supercritical CO₂ extraction methods to supply both local and international markets¹⁵⁶.
- Midstream Formulation and Packaging: Guangdong province acts as the global hub for secondary fragrance manufacturing, primary packaging (glass bottles, precision pumps), and secondary packaging (boxes, caps)¹⁵⁷.
- Emergence of Original Design Manufacturers (ODMs): the rapid rise of domestic fragrance brands has been enabled by specialized domestic and international ODMs operating in China. Companies like Cosmax, Intercos, and specialized local players provide turnkey solutions, from scent creation to bottle design and regulatory filing, allowing new local brands to bring products to market within accelerated timelines¹⁵⁸.

3.2.3 Export Markets

While China represents a major importer of finished Western luxury perfumes¹⁵⁹, its export footprint in the fragrance and essential oil sector has grown steadily, driven by

¹⁵¹ IMARC GROUP, cit.

¹⁵² GRAND VIEW RESEARCH, “China Perfume Market Size & Outlook, 2025-2030”, in *Grand View Horizon Databook*, 2025, <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/horizon/outlook/perfume-market/china>, (last access July 13, 2026).

¹⁵³ ZHENG, *Characterization...*, cit., pp. 289-297.

¹⁵⁴ WANG, *Volatile...*, cit., pp. 142-151.

¹⁵⁵ CPL AROMAS, cit.

¹⁵⁶ MARKNTEL ADVISORS, cit.

¹⁵⁷ JING DAILY, cit.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ THE REPORT CUBE, “China Perfume Market Size, value and Trends 2026-2034” in *The Report Cube Market Store*, 2025, <https://www.thereportcubes.com/report-store/perfume-market-china>, (last access July 14, 2026).

raw material exports, packaging solutions, and mass-market finished goods¹⁶⁰. China isn't just supplying basic ingredients anymore; its fragrance trade has expanded to cover every level. This proves China is moving away from just manufacturing for other companies and is becoming a global leader that sells both supply chain parts and its own finished consumer goods¹⁶¹.

At the base of the global supply chain, China plays a vital role as a top exporter of natural essential oils and synthetic fragrance chemicals¹⁶². The country produces a huge portion of the world's key plant extracts (mainly in Southern China), especially star anise, eucalyptus, cedarwood, and cassia¹⁶³. Domestic chemical plants also manufacture large amounts of synthetic ingredients¹⁶⁴. China exports these raw materials to major fragrance companies in Europe and North America¹⁶⁵, where they are used to make perfumes, personal care products, and industrial scents¹⁶⁶.

Alongside exporting raw ingredients, China has built a strong position in the global fragrance packaging market. Major industrial hubs in Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces now supply a large portion of the world's perfume packaging¹⁶⁷. These regions excel at producing high-quality glass bottles, spray pumps, magnetic caps, and custom boxes at scale¹⁶⁸. Thanks to their reliable quality, fast production, and modern designs, top European beauty brands and niche perfume houses rely heavily on these components to pack their fine fragrances worldwide¹⁶⁹.

¹⁶⁰ JING DAILY, cit.

¹⁶¹ OEC WORLD, "Perfumes and Essential Oils Trade Profile", *Observatory of Economic Complexity*, 2025, <https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/perfumes/reporter/chn>, (last access July 15, 2026).

¹⁶² DU, *Annual...*, cit.

¹⁶³ YAN, *China...*, cit.

¹⁶⁴ GIVAUDAN RESEARCH, "Global Ingredients Supply Chain Report: Aromatic Raw Materials & Botanicals", *Givaudan Market Intelligence*, 2024, <https://www.givaudan.com/media/trade-insights/ingredients-supply-chain-2024>, (last access July 16, 2026).

¹⁶⁵ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp.112-130.

¹⁶⁶ BEAUTY PACKAGING, "Global Fragrance Hardware and Component Sourcing Analysis", *Rodman Media*, 2024, https://www.beautypackaging.com/issues/2024-05-01/view_features/fragrance-hardware-sourcing, (last access July 16, 2026).

¹⁶⁷ VVR INTERNATIONAL, "Perfume in China: Market Expansion, Emerging Trade Destinations, and Consumer Transformation", *VVR Trade Advisory Reports*, 2025, <https://www.vvrinternational.com/insights/china-perfume-export-trends-2025>, (last access July 16, 2026).

¹⁶⁸ DAXUE CONSULTING, *China's Fragrance...*, cit.

¹⁶⁹ JING DAILY, *China...*, cit.

When it comes to finished products, China uses a smart dual strategy that combines mass-market reach with select luxury offerings¹⁷⁰. Most of its finished fragrance exports go to fast-growing markets across Southeast Asia (particularly within ASEAN trade agreements), the Middle East, and Latin America¹⁷¹. These shipments mainly feature affordable everyday perfumes, solid scents, and home fragrances for price-conscious consumers¹⁷². At the same time, fueled by a maturing home market and the rise of the *Guochao* trend, a new generation of Chinese luxury niche brands is expanding globally¹⁷³. By opening pop-ups and retail spaces in major capitals like Paris and Tokyo, these brands are introducing traditional Chinese botanicals, philosophy, and Eastern design aesthetics to an international audience¹⁷⁴.

3.2.4 China-EU and Italy Trade Relations

The trade dynamic connecting China, the European Union, and specifically Italy within the fragrance and cosmetics sector forms one of the most economically significant, highly regulated, and complementary avenues of modern international commerce¹⁷⁵. Under this two-way trade relationship, the EU, led by traditional fragrance leaders like France and Italy, serves as the main foreign supplier of luxury perfumes, specialized cosmetic ingredients, and historic heritage brands to Chinese consumers¹⁷⁶. At the same time, China plays a double role: it acts as an essential target market for European luxury groups looking for long-term growth, while also serving as a key supplier of raw plant extracts, chemical building blocks, and technical packaging for European production

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁷¹ EUROPEAN UNION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CHINA, “European Business in China Position Paper 2024/2025: Cosmetics Working Group”, *EU Chamber of Commerce*, 2024, <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/european-businesses-in-china-insights-from-the-eu-chambers-position-paper-2024-2025/>, (last access July 16, 2026).

¹⁷² *Ibid.*

¹⁷³ COSMETICA ITALIA, “I numeri della cosmetica: Analisi del fatturato industriale e dell’export”, *Centro Studi Cosmetica Italia*, 2025, <https://www.cosmeticaitalia.it/centro-studi/numeri-della-cosmetica-2025/>, (last access July 16, 2026).

¹⁷⁴ BARTOLUCCI, *Competere...*, cit.

¹⁷⁵ WEBER, *La Cina...*, cit.

¹⁷⁶ ACCADEMIA DEL PROFUMO, “La Filiera delle Essenze Agrumate Italiane nel Mercato Globale”, *Cosmetica Italia Edizioni*, 2024, <https://accademiadelprofumo.it/comunicati-stampa/giornata-del-profumo-2024/>, (last access July 16, 2026).

facilities¹⁷⁷.

Looking at this broader European trade network, economic ties between Italy and China show a remarkably specialized and highly integrated industrial partnership¹⁷⁸. Italy leads the world in producing premium citrus essential oils, most notably Calabrian bergamot, Sicilian lemon, and mandarin, which serve as essential top notes in luxury perfumes worldwide¹⁷⁹. Chinese beauty groups, international compounding centers, and manufacturing labs in Shanghai and Guangzhou import these Italian natural extracts in large quantities¹⁸⁰. In parallel, Italian cosmetic contract manufacturers (*terzisti*) and luxury packaging designers work closely with emerging Chinese beauty brands, providing advanced formula technology, skin-delivery systems, and high-end glass packaging¹⁸¹.

However, expanding trade between China, the European Union, and Italy requires navigating complex regulations and evolving compliance rules¹⁸². European fragrance brands entering China must strictly meet National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) standards under the Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation (CSAR)¹⁸³. This setup enforces tough requirements around full-ingredient safety checks, toxicological dossiers, notification steps, and updated allergen labels for scent ingredients¹⁸⁴. Meanwhile, Chinese exporters shipping fragrance chemicals, packaging, or finished products into the European Single Market must strictly comply with EU REACH and IFRA rules governing chemical safety and environmental

¹⁷⁷ FORTIS, Marco, *Il Made in Italy cosmetico: Eccellenza produttiva e competitività internazionale*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2023, pp. 145-168.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁹ ZMUNI COMPLIANCE CENTRE, “China & International Cosmetic Regulatory Updates: CSAR and NMPA Dossier Implementation”, *ZMUni Press*, 2025, <https://www.zmuni.com/news/china-cosmetic-csar-nmpa-updates-2025/>, (last access July 16, 2026).

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁸¹ CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit.

¹⁸² NMPA, *Provisions...*, cit.

¹⁸³ IFRA, *IFRA Standards...*, cit.

¹⁸⁴ CIRS GROUP, “Global Cosmetics Regulatory Updates: Managing Cross-Border Compliance between EU and China”, *Chemical Inspection and Regulation Service Group*, 2026, <https://www.cirs-group.com/en/cosmetics/eu-china-cross-border-compliance-2026>, (last access July 16, 2026).

standards¹⁸⁵. As integration deepens, strategic cross-border partnerships, joint research between European suppliers and Chinese digital retail platforms, and cross-investments between Italian heritage houses and Chinese investors remain essential to driving high-value trade¹⁸⁶.

3.3 Cosmetic Regulations in China

The legal landscape governing the importation, production, and distribution of cosmetic products (including fine fragrances) in the People's Republic of China has undergone a monumental shift in recent years¹⁸⁷. While earlier market expansion was regulated by outdated administrative frameworks dating back to 1989 (such as the *Regulations Concerning the Hygiene Supervision over Cosmetics*), the modern market demands higher toxicological transparency, comprehensive consumer protection, and strict scientific accountability¹⁸⁸. Navigating Chinese cosmetic regulations is no longer merely a bureaucratic step for international fragrance brands; it is a critical strategic pillar that determines market entry feasibility, supply chain velocity, and brand reputation¹⁸⁹.

3.3.1 Regulatory Procedures

The cornerstone of modern Chinese cosmetic law is the 化妆品监督管理条例 *Huàzhuāngpǐn jiāodū guǎnlǐ tiáolì* (Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation, CSAR), promulgated by the State Council and implemented on January 1, 2021¹⁹⁰. CSAR established a risk-based dual categorization system for all cosmetic goods¹⁹¹:

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁷ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 201-208.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁹ CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp. 18-22.

¹⁹⁰ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 201-208.

¹⁹¹ CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp. 18-22.

- Special Cosmetics (特殊化妆品 *tèshū huàzhuāngpǐn*): products making specific functionality claims, such as hair dyes, sunscreens, anti-freckle/whitening agents, and anti-hair loss products¹⁹². These require a formal, multi-stage approval and registration certificate from the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) (国家药品监督管理局 *Guójiā yàopǐn jiāodū guǎnlǐ jú*) prior to importation or commercial production¹⁹³.
- General Cosmetics (普通化妆品 *pǔtōng huàzhuāngpǐn*): products intended for basic sensory enhancement, cleansing, or scenting, which explicitly include fine perfumes, Eau de Parfum, Eau de Toilette, Eau de Cologne, and body mists¹⁹⁴. General cosmetics are subject to a streamlined administrative filing or record-keeping notification system (备案 *bèi'àn*)¹⁹⁵.

Although general cosmetics bypass the lengthy pre-market testing cycles reserved for special cosmetics, obtaining an NMPA filing notification (*bèi'àn*) for imported perfumes remains a rigorous process¹⁹⁶. Under the CSAR framework, foreign brands must appoint a Responsible Person (境内责任人 *jìngnèi zérènrén*) within Mainland China. This domestic entity assumes legal liability for product quality, safety, filing documentation, post-market surveillance, and adverse reaction tracking¹⁹⁷.

A central pillar of the CSAR compliance procedure is strict Ingredient Compliance¹⁹⁸. Any raw material used in a fragrance formulation distributed within Mainland China must be cataloged in the Inventory of Existing Cosmetic Ingredients in China (IECSC 2021 edition) (已使用化妆品原料目录 *Yǐ shǐyòng huàzhuāngpǐn yuánliào mùlù*)¹⁹⁹. If a formulation contains a substance not listed in the IECSC, it is

¹⁹² ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 201-208.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁴ CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp. 18-22.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁶ CIRS GROUP, *Global...*, cit.

¹⁹⁷ ZMUNI COMPLIANCE CENTRE, *China...*, cit.

¹⁹⁸ NMPA, *Provisions...*, cit.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

classified as a "New Cosmetic Ingredient" (NCI / 化妆品新原料 *huàzhuāngpǐn xīn yuánliào*). Registering an NCI requires extensive toxicological dossiers, ecotoxicity evaluations, and a mandatory three-year safety monitoring period before it can be added to the standard inventory²⁰⁰. Consequently, international fragrance houses must carefully screen complex botanical extracts and proprietary synthetic captives against the IECSC to prevent registration impasses²⁰¹.

Furthermore, CSAR mandates a rigorous Safety Assessment (安全评估 *ānquán pínggū*) for every finished product²⁰². Full safety reports must be authored by certified technical experts possessing degree qualifications in toxicology, pharmacy, or public health. Following the expiration of transitional administrative periods, full safety reports require detailed Margin of Safety (MoS) calculations for every raw material, toxicological profiles of trace impurities, and stability data under dynamic climatic conditions²⁰³. Crucially, since May 2021, animal testing exemptions have been introduced for general cosmetics imported from countries whose local authorities issue official Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) certificates. This exemption has allowed cruelty-free European fragrance houses to enter the Mainland market directly without compromising their global ethical standards²⁰⁴.

3.3.2 Product Labelling Requirements

Under CSAR and its supporting technical guidelines, specifically the *Administrative Measures on Cosmetic Labeling* (化妆品标签管理办法 *Huàzhuāngpǐn biāoqiān guǎnlǐ bànfǎ*) implemented in May 2022, packaging labels serve as primary compliance checkpoints during customs clearance and market surveillance²⁰⁵. The Chinese regulatory framework mandates complete, uncompromised consumer

²⁰⁰ ZMUNI COMPLIANCE CENTRE, *China...*, cit.

²⁰¹ CHEMLINKED, *China...*, cit., pp. 18-22.

²⁰² NMPA, *Provisions...*, cit.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁴ CIRS GROUP, *Global...*, cit.

²⁰⁵ NMPA, *Provisions...*, cit.

transparency²⁰⁶.

Every commercial fine fragrance distributed in Mainland China must feature a compliant Chinese-language standard label (中文标签 *zhōngwén biāoqiān*), either printed directly on the primary container or affixed securely via a durable over-label on the secondary outer packaging.

The Chinese label must present the following mandatory information in clear, legible Chinese characters²⁰⁷:

- Standardized Product Name (产品名称 *chǎnpǐn zhōngwén míngchēng*): composed of a brand name, specific descriptor, and product category (e.g., 香水 *xiāngshuǐ* or 淡香水 *dàn xiāngshuǐ*).
- Filing/Registration Certificate Number (备案编号 *bèi'àn biāohào*): displaying the unique NMPA tracking code.
- Name and Address of Responsible Entities: detailing both the foreign registrant and the designated Chinese Domestic Responsible Person.
- Full Quantitative and Qualitative Ingredient List (全成分标注 *quán chéngfēn biāozhù*): arranged in descending order of concentration for all ingredients exceeding 1% concentration.
- Net Content, Expiry Date, and Batch Code: stating exact weight or liquid volume, production batch tracking, and durability period.
- Safety Warnings and Storage Conditions: instructions regarding flammability (due to ethanol solvent content), direct sunlight exposure, and child safety precautions.

A major compliance issue specific to perfumery is the treatment of fragrance allergen declarations and complex fragrance compounds²⁰⁸. Traditionally, fragrance formulas were listed generically under the umbrella term "Aroma" or "Parfum" (香精

²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁸ NMPA, *Provisions...*, cit.

xiāngjīng)²⁰⁹. Under current NMPA guidelines, while "*xiāngjīng*" remains permissible as a collective ingredient declaration on public packaging, the brand must submit the full, unredacted quantitative breakdown of all individual constituent ingredients, including natural extract constituents, solvents, and specific potential allergens (e.g., Linalool, Citronellol, Geraniol, Coumarin), directly to the confidential NMPA digital filing portal²¹⁰. If an individual fragrance allergen present in the formula exceeds specified thresholds (0.001% for leave-on products), modern labeling updates increasingly align with international IFRA and EU standards, requiring precise consumer notification²¹¹. Inaccurate declarations or missing safety disclaimers can result in severe administrative fines, product recalls, or blacklisting on national trade platforms²¹².

3.4 Distribution Channels

The distribution landscape for fine fragrances in the People's Republic of China represents one of the most dynamic, digitally integrated, and multi-layered retail ecosystems in the world²¹³. Driven by high smartphone penetration, highly sophisticated logistics infrastructure, and changing consumer behaviors among Gen Z and Millennials, the traditional path to purchase has evolved from linear physical retail into a frictionless, omnichannel continuum²¹⁴. International and domestic fragrance brands must navigate a complex matrix comprising physical retail spaces, cross-border e-commerce (CBEC), social commerce platforms, real-time live streaming sales, and data-driven digital marketing strategies²¹⁵.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

²¹⁰ ZMUNI COMPLIANCE CENTRE, *China...*, cit.

²¹¹ CIRS GROUP, *Global...*, cit.

²¹² NMPA, *Provisions...*, cit.

²¹³ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Cosmetics in China: E-Commerce & Live Boom 2026*, Shanghai, EFAP Digital Marketing School, 2026, pp.3-9.

²¹⁴ THE REPORT CUBE, *China Perfume...*, cit., pp. 45-52.

²¹⁵ INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION (U.S. Dept. of Commerce), *China Country Commercial Guide: eCommerce and Cross-Border Digital Trade*, Washington D.C., U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2025, pp. 88-94.

3.4.1 Retail Distribution and Physical Experience

Despite the overwhelming dominance of online sales channels in the broader Chinese cosmetics sector, physical retail maintains a foundational role in the luxury fine fragrance segment²¹⁶. Perfume remains inherently experiential; physical interaction, scent discovery, tactile packaging evaluation, and expert consultations are critical factors in consumer conversion²¹⁷. Traditional luxury distribution in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities historically relied on high-end department stores (such as SKP Beijing, Lane Crawford, and Plaza 66 Shanghai) and multi-brand beauty retailers (such as Sephora)²¹⁸. However, contemporary physical distribution has expanded into two specialized offline formats²¹⁹: Standalone Niche Flagships & Conceptual Boutiques, and Travel Retail & Duty-Free Offshore Zones.

The former consists of immersive mono-brand stores operated by international niche fragrance houses, such as Le Labo, Byredo, and Diptyque, as well as premium domestic brands including To Summer and Documents. Typically located in fashionable commercial districts, these boutiques are designed to provide a multisensory brand experience, combining fragrance discovery with carefully curated interior design and localized aesthetic elements. Rather than serving solely as retail outfits, they function as experiential spaces that strengthen brand identity, foster consumer engagement, and reinforce long-term brand equity. The latter refers primarily to the rapid expansion of travel retail in Hainan's offshore duty-free market. Supported by preferential tax policies, the island has become one of China's most important destinations for luxury fragrance consumption²²⁰, attracting domestic tourists and encouraging premium purchases. As a result, international luxury fragrance brands have increasingly established a presence in Hainan's duty-free

²¹⁶ MORDOR INTELLIGENCE, *China Cosmetic Products Market Share & Distribution Analysis 2026-2031*, Hyderabad, Mordor Intelligence Research, 2026, pp. 31-38.

²¹⁷ THE REPORT CUBE, *China Perfume...*, cit., pp. 45-52.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*

²¹⁹ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit.

²²⁰ THE REPORT CUBE, *China Perfume...*, cit., pp. 45-52.

complexes through dedicated retail spaces and exclusive promotional activities²²¹.

3.4.2 Cross-Border E-Commerce (CBEC)

Cross Border E-Commerce (CBEC) serves as the primary strategic gateway for foreign fragrance brands seeking direct access to Chinese consumers while bypassing complex domestic entity setup and initial NMPA filing delays²²². Operating through specialized cross-border pilot zones, foreign brands can legally ship products directly from overseas bonded warehouses (保税仓 *bǎoshuì cāng*) to Mainland end-users²²³. Major platforms dominating this landscape include Tmall Global (Alibaba Group) and JD Worldwide (JD.com)²²⁴. Under the CBEC regulatory framework, imported products benefit from streamlined customs clearing and tariff exemptions within specific annual personal purchasing quotas (RMB 26,000 per individual per year)²²⁵. For emerging international perfumery brands, CBEC offers three major advantages²²⁶: rapid market testing capability to evaluate Chinese olfactory preferences prior to full domestic filing; exemption from initial Chinese labeling over-stickering during early market entry phases; direct access to secure cross-border digital payment systems (Alipay, WeChat Pay) integrated into logistics networks²²⁷.

3.4.3 Social Commerce and Community Building

In China's digital market, social discovery and commercial transactions are deeply intertwined²²⁸. Social commerce platforms have replaced traditional search engines as the primary starting point for consumer product discovery²²⁹.

²²¹ *Ibid.*

²²² INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION (U.S. Dept. Of Commerce), *China...*, cit., pp. 88-94.

²²³ EMARKETER, *China Cross-Border E-Commerce Benchmark Report: Import Regulations and Platform Share*, New York, Insider Intelligence/eMarketer, 2024, pp. 204-211.

²²⁴ THE REPORT CUBE, *China Perfume...*, cit., pp. 45-52.

²²⁵ EMARKETER, *China...*, cit., pp. 204-211.

²²⁶ INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION (U.S. Dept. Of Commerce), *China...*, cit., pp. 88-94.

²²⁷ *Ibid.*

²²⁸ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 3-9.

²²⁹ TMO GROUP, *China Social Commerce & Beauty Ecosystem Guide: Xiaohongshu, Douyin and WeChat Strategy*, Shanghai, TMO Digital Solutions, 2025, pp. 15-24.

The most crucial social commerce ecosystem for beauty and fragrance is Xiaohongshu (Little Red Book / RED)²³⁰. Functioning as a lifestyle-sharing community and product review hub, Xiaohongshu relies heavily on User-Generated Content (UGC), Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs), and Key Opinion Consumers (KOCs)²³¹. Fragrance marketing on Xiaohongshu relies on visual and narrative "scent notes" (香评 *xiāngpíng*), where creators translate abstract olfactory notes into evocative emotional stories, aesthetic moods (e.g., "quiet luxury", "academic style"), and lifestyle scenarios²³².

Concurrently, WeChat Mini-Programs (微信小程序 *Wēixìn xiǎochéngxù*) allow luxury perfume brands to build closed-loop "Private Traffic" (私域流量 *sīyù liúliàng*) ecosystems²³³. Through custom Mini-Programs, brands offer VIP membership services, localized gifting tools, interactive scent-finder quizzes, and direct DTC shopping without leaving the WeChat super-app ecosystem²³⁴.

3.4.4 Live Streaming Commerce (Direct-to-Consumer Broadcasts)

Live streaming commerce (直播 *zhíbō*) has evolved from a promotional sales tactic into a dominant structural sales channel across digital China²³⁵. By combining real-time video broadcasting, interactive demonstrations, instant Q&A sessions, and time-limited promotional pricing, live streaming generates high sales conversion rates²³⁶.

The live streaming landscape for beauty operates across two major platform categories²³⁷: Douyin (ByteDance) and Taobao Live (Alibaba). Douyin is driven by interest-based recommendation algorithms, its live streaming excels at capturing

²³⁰ *Ibid.*

²³¹ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 3-9.

²³² *Ibid.*

²³³ INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION (U.S. Dept. Of Commerce), *China...*, cit., pp. 88-94.

²³⁴ EMARKTER, *China...*, cit., pp. 204-211.

²³⁵ MARKET INTELO, *China Live-Stream Social Commerce Platform Market Research Report 2025-2034*, London, Market Intelo Insights, 2026, pp. 102-115.

²³⁶ *Ibid.*

²³⁷ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 3-9.

impulse purchases through short-form video discovery linked directly to live sales rooms²³⁸. Taobao Live focuses heavily on high-intent shoppers seeking professional product demonstrations, structured promotional bundles, and platform loyalty points²³⁹.

While mass-market beauty brands rely heavily on top-tier human livestream hosts (such as Li Jiaqi, Austin Li) to sell high volumes during key shopping festivals (e.g., 618, Double 11, Single's Day), luxury fragrance brands increasingly deploy Self-Operated Brand Live Rooms (Self-Livestreaming / 店播 *diànbō*) and AI Virtual Digital Hosts²⁴⁰. Self-operated broadcasts allow fragrance houses to maintain brand control, deliver sophisticated scent storytelling, and educate consumers without diluting brand equity through aggressive price-discounting²⁴¹.

3.4.5 Digital Marketing Strategies and Consumer Engagement

Digital marketing in the Chinese fragrance market requires a sophisticated balance between technical data analytics and emotional resonance ²⁴². Because consumers cannot physically smell a perfume through a digital screen, digital marketing strategies focus on visual, emotional, and social translation of scent ²⁴³. Key components of modern fragrance digital marketing include ²⁴⁴:

- KOL & KOC Seeding Matrix (种草 *zhòngcǎo*): brands distribute product samples to hundreds of targeted micro-influencers and key opinion consumers across Xiaohongshu and Douyin to build organic online buzz and search visibility before major product launches²⁴⁵.
- Scented Storytelling & Cultural Localization: successful campaigns align

²³⁸ *Ibid.*

²³⁹ MARKET INTELO, *China...*, cit., pp.102-115.

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁴¹ THE REPORT CUBE, *China Perfume...*, cit., pp. 45-52.

²⁴² MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 3-9.

²⁴³ TMO GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 15-24.

²⁴⁴ DIVA PORTAL, *Influencer E-Commerce Livestreaming and Digital Marketing Strategies in Chinese Beauty*, Stockholm, DiVA Academic Press, 2024, pp. 77-85.

²⁴⁵ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 3-9.

European perfume heritage with Chinese cultural motifs (e.g., traditional tea notes, Osmanthus, bamboo, or *Guochao* cultural pride trends) ²⁴⁶.

- Integrated E-Commerce Shopping Festival Campaigns: marketing budgets are heavily synchronized with national shopping festivals, particularly Double 11 (November), 618 (June), Valentine's Day, and Qixi (Chinese Valentine's Day), where exclusive gift sets and personalized engraving services drive sales spikes²⁴⁷.

3.5 Brand Positioning and Localization

In the modern Chinese beauty market, successfully commercializing fine perfumes requires more than simply translating product descriptions into Mandarin²⁴⁸. Premium international fragrance houses and emerging domestic players operate within a highly competitive environment where emotional resonance, cultural authenticity, and perceived value dictate consumer brand loyalty²⁴⁹. Navigating Brand Positioning and Localization involves aligning high-end brand heritage with the shifting psychological and aesthetic expectations of Chinese perfume consumers ²⁵⁰. Brands must strike a precise balance between maintaining their aspirational luxury allure and adapting their product narratives, visual packaging, and sensory messaging to local cultural nuances²⁵¹.

3.5.1 Luxury Branding and Heritage Presentation

Luxury fragrance positioning in Mainland China has undergone a structural transformation²⁵². While broad commercial luxury scents once dominated consumer

²⁴⁶ TMO GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 15-24.

²⁴⁷ DIVA PORTAL, *Influencer...*, cit., pp. 77-85.

²⁴⁸ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 218-230.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁵⁰ THE REPORT CUBE, *China...*, cit., pp. 70-90.

²⁵¹ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 80-100.

²⁵² *Ibid.*

choices, modern luxury fragrance buyers, driven primarily by Gen Z and Millennial cohorts, are shifting away from mass-market logo-centric options toward niche, artisanal, and hyper-exclusive perfumery²⁵³.

To establish high-tier brand equity, international fragrance houses emphasize their historic provenance, master perfumer craftsmanship, and ingredient sourcing transparency²⁵⁴. However, heritage presentation must avoid sounding distant or Eurocentric²⁵⁵. Modern luxury positioning relies on creating immersive, multi-sensory brand experiences that frame perfume as a form of liquid art and emotional self-expression rather than a simple status symbol²⁵⁶. Premium houses achieve this through limited-edition collection launches, bespoke consultations, and curated artistic collaborations that position the brand as a patron of contemporary culture²⁵⁷.

3.5.2 Packaging Design and Aesthetic Storytelling

Packaging design functions as a primary touchpoint for consumer conversion and brand recognition in Chinese retail and e-commerce spaces²⁵⁸. In a digital environment dominated by social visual platforms such as Xiaohongshu, packaging must be visually compelling, tactile, and immediately photographable²⁵⁹. Key packaging design strategies for the Chinese fragrance market include²⁶⁰:

- Tactile and Unboxing Architecture: luxury consumers place high emphasis on the unboxing experience (拆箱 *chāixiāng*)²⁶¹. Premium weight, magnetic caps, textured papers, and intricate opening mechanisms enhance the perceived value of the product²⁶².

²⁵³ *Ibid.*

²⁵⁴ ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 218-230.

²⁵⁵ VVR INTERNATIONAL, *The Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 28-34.

²⁵⁶ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Luxury...*, cit., pp. 35-55.

²⁵⁷ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 80-100.

²⁵⁸ THE REPORT CUBE, *China...*, cit., pp. 70-90.

²⁵⁹ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Luxury...*, cit., pp. 35-55.

²⁶⁰ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 80-100.

²⁶¹ MBA DMB SHANGHAI, *Luxury...*, cit., pp. 35-55.

²⁶² *Ibid.*

- Artisanal and Localized Visual Motifs: integrating subtle Chinese aesthetic elements, such as calligraphy-inspired fonts, porcelain textures, or minimal oriental geometry, allows brands to signal respect for local design heritage without resorting to clichéd imagery²⁶³.
- Gifting-Centric Formats: gifting represents a massive revenue driver during key commercial periods (e.g., Spring Festival, Qixi Festival, 520 Valentine's Day)²⁶⁴. Brands develop specialized gift boxes, customizable engraving services, and collector sets tailored specifically for high-stakes gift exchanges²⁶⁵.

3.5.3 Cultural Adaptation and *Guochao* Integration

Cultural adaptation goes beyond language translation; it involves embedding local cultural references and olfactory memories into the brand's core identity²⁶⁶. The rise of the 国潮 *guócháo* ("national trend" or "China-chic") movement has reshaped market dynamics²⁶⁷. Chinese consumers increasingly take pride in domestic culture and respond enthusiastically to products that reflect regional aesthetics, historical narratives, and indigenous botanicals²⁶⁸. Global and domestic fragrance creators adapt culturally through two major avenues²⁶⁹:

- Olfactory Memory Mapping: formulating scents around familiar Asian botanical notes that evoke nostalgia and emotional comfort, such as white tea (白茶 *bái chá*), Osmanthus (桂花 *guì huā*), bamboo (竹 *zhú*), lotus (莲花 *lián huā*), and ink accords (墨香 *mò xiāng*)²⁷⁰.
- Narrative Localization: crafting product names and scent descriptions using

²⁶³ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁴ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 80-100.

²⁶⁵ THE REPORT CUBE, *China...*, cit., pp. 70-90.

²⁶⁶ THE REPORT CUBE, *China...*, cit., pp. 70-90.

²⁶⁷ TMO GROUP, *Guochao...*, cit., pp. 31-38.

²⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁹ THE REPORT CUBE, *China...*, cit., pp. 70-90.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

poetic Chinese phrasing rather than literal English translations²⁷¹. A fragrance named after European landscapes may be re-framed in Chinese literature as an evocative mood or a serene natural scene, making the abstract scent profile tangible to local consumers²⁷².

3.5.4 Consumer Perception and Evolving Scent Psychology

The psychological role of fragrance in China has shifted from external social etiquette to internal self-care and identity construction²⁷³. Traditionally, wearing fragrance was viewed as a social courtesy or an accent for formal occasions²⁷⁴. Today, urban consumers view perfume as a daily tool for emotional regulation, stress relief, and personal space curation²⁷⁵. Understanding consumer perception in the Chinese fragrance market requires examining the main psychological motivations that increasingly shape purchasing behavior²⁷⁶.

One of the most significant trends is the growing pursuit of individuality, reflected in the concept of 不撞香 (*bù zhuàng xiāng*), literally meaning "not wearing the same fragrance as others"²⁷⁷. Rather than choosing popular mass-market perfumes, many consumers actively seek niche and lesser-known scents as a means of expressing their personal identity, sophistication, and independence²⁷⁸.

Another key driver is the increasing emphasis on emotional well-being, often described through the concept of 情绪价值 (*qíngxù jiàzhí*, "emotional value"). Fragrance is no longer regarded solely as a cosmetic product but also as a source of

²⁷¹ TMO GROUP, *Guochao...*, cit., pp. 31-38.

²⁷² ZHANG, *Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 218-230.

²⁷³ DIVA PORTAL, "Emotional Value and Consumer Behavior in the Chinese Niche Fragrance Sector", *DiVA Academic Repository*, 2024, <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1819437/FULLTEXT02.pdf>, (last access July 17, 2026).

²⁷⁴ VVR INTERNATIONAL, *The Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 28-34.

²⁷⁵ DIVA PORTAL, *Emotional...*, cit.

²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷⁷ DIVA PORTAL, *Emotional...*, cit.

²⁷⁸ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 80-100.

psychological comfort and stress relief²⁷⁹. In particular, woody, green, and tea-based compositions are frequently associated with tranquility, mindfulness, and a temporary escape from the pressures of fast-paced urban life²⁸⁰.

At the same time, traditional gender distinctions in perfumery are gradually losing relevance. The conventional categorization of fragrances as either "for men" or "for women" is increasingly being replaced by gender-neutral and unisex offerings²⁸¹. Especially among younger consumers, fragrance selection is primarily driven by individual olfactory preferences and emotional resonance rather than by conventional gender-oriented marketing strategies²⁸².

3.6 Emerging Chinese Niche Fragrance Brands

The rapid evolution of the Chinese perfume landscape has fostered a new wave of homegrown, independent fragrance labels²⁸³. Once dominated almost exclusively by Western heritage fragrance houses and global beauty conglomerates, the domestic market is undergoing a structural shift driven by national pride, changing aesthetic sensibilities, and refined consumer tastes²⁸⁴. These emerging Chinese niche brands do not merely replicate European perfumery models; instead, they reimagine olfactory creation by anchoring it in local cultural narratives, Eastern philosophy, and sophisticated modern visual arts²⁸⁵.

3.6.1 Market Evolution: From White Labels to Global Investments

The development of the domestic fragrance industry in Mainland China has undergone

²⁷⁹ DIVA PORTAL, *Emotional...*, cit.

²⁸⁰ VVR INTERNATIONAL, *The Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 28-34.

²⁸¹ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 80-100.

²⁸² VVR INTERNATIONAL, *The Cosmetics...*, cit., pp. 28-34.

²⁸³ AL DENTE PARIS, *Unlocking The Fragrance Opportunity in China: Emerging Domestic Brands and Global Investments*, Paris, Al Dente Insights, 2025, pp. 4-12.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁵ JING DAILY, *Meet...*, cit., pp. 15-22.

several distinct phases²⁸⁶, reflecting the rapid transformation of both consumer preferences and the country's broader luxury market. During the initial stage, which lasted until approximately 2018, local perfume brands competed primarily in the mass-market segment. Their products were largely based on generic white-label manufacturing (OEM) and frequently replicated the olfactory profiles of popular Western fragrances, with competition focusing mainly on affordability rather than brand identity or product differentiation²⁸⁷.

A significant turning point occurred between 2018 and 2022 with the emergence of what has been described as the domestic niche renaissance. Supported by the rise of the *Guochao* movement and increasing consumer confidence in domestic brands, a new generation of entrepreneurs established premium niche fragrance houses that emphasized originality, craftsmanship, and cultural storytelling²⁸⁸. Rather than competing on price, these brands positioned themselves within the luxury segment, typically offering fragrances priced between RMB 800 and RMB 1,800. Their strategy focused on high-quality ingredients, distinctive brand identities, and carefully designed retail environments capable of competing directly with established international fragrance houses²⁸⁹.

Since 2022, the industry has entered a new phase characterized by global investment and international expansion. The rapid growth of China's niche fragrance sector has attracted the attention of major international luxury groups, which have begun acquiring equity stakes in promising domestic brands²⁹⁰. Investments by companies such as L'Oréal Group in *To Summer* and *DOCUMENTS*, Estée Lauder Companies in *Melt Season*, and Puig through partnerships with emerging local brands illustrate the increasing strategic importance of the Chinese perfume market²⁹¹. At the

²⁸⁶ AL DENTE PARIS, *Unlocking...*, cit., pp. 4-12.

²⁸⁷ LUXE PACK SHANGHAI, *What Future for Niche Perfumery in China? Production Trends and Brand Evolution*, Shanghai, Luxe Pack Press, 2025, pp. 10-18.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁹ JING DAILY, *Meet...*, cit., pp. 15-22.

²⁹⁰ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 95-108.

²⁹¹ AL DENTE PARIS, *Unlocking...*, cit., pp. 4-12.

same time, leading domestic fragrance houses have started extending their presence beyond Mainland China by opening boutiques and strengthening their retail networks in major international cities, including Paris, Tokyo, and London, signaling their ambition to compete on the global luxury stage²⁹².

3.6.2 Selected Case Studies

Several pioneer domestic brands illustrate the strategic avenues used to capture market share and consumer mindshare in China²⁹³:

To Summer (观夏 *Guān Xià*): founded in Beijing, To Summer has become a benchmark for Eastern olfactory storytelling²⁹⁴. Built on the concept of "Oriental Healing" (东方治愈 *Dōngfāng Zhìyù*), the brand specializes in formulation accords rooted in Chinese botanicals, such as Osmanthus (听泉冷桂 *tīng quán lěng guì*), white tea (三重茶 *sān chóng chá*), and lotus (莲花 *lián huā*)²⁹⁵. Rather than traditional mass distribution, To Summer limits weekly product drops on its WeChat Mini-Program to maintain exclusivity and operates flagship "living room" boutiques inside historical courtyards (e.g., Beijing Guozijian), creating a calm physical atmosphere for scent discovery²⁹⁶.

- DOCUMENTS (观夏/闻献 *Wén Xiàn*): positioned as a hyper-luxury, avant-garde fragrance house, DOCUMENTS targets high-net-worth Gen Z consumers through an aesthetic philosophy termed "Chuangxin Neo-Chinese Style" (禅酷 *chán kù* / Zen-Cool)²⁹⁷. The brand collaborates with top-tier international composition houses (such as Givaudan) to develop complex, high-concentration Eau de Parfum formulations containing traditional Chinese medicinal

²⁹² JING DAILY, Meet..., cit., pp. 15-22.

²⁹³ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 95-108.

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁵ JING DAILY, Meet..., cit., pp. 15-22.

²⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁷ PREMIUM BEAUTY NEWS, *Niche Perfumes: Chinese Brands Spice Up the Competition and Attract Global Beauty Giants*, Paris, Premium Beauty Media, 2025, pp. 25-40.

ingredients (e.g., star anise, walnut, Mugwort)²⁹⁸. Its flagship stores resemble dark, brutalist architectural sanctuaries, bridging traditional Eastern ritualistic solemnity with modern luxury fashion²⁹⁹.

- Melt Season (暮色 *Mù Sè*): founded with an emphasis on high-end minimalist design and gender-neutral perfumery, Melt Season focuses on emotional tranquility and individual expression³⁰⁰. By partnering with renowned European master perfumers while remaining deeply connected to local lifestyle narratives, Melt Season has successfully bridged Western technical expertise with authentic Chinese cultural resonance³⁰¹.

3.6.3 Terminology in Brand Communication

Brand communication in the Chinese fragrance market relies on a specialized lexicon designed to evoke vivid sensory imagery and emotional connection³⁰². Because consumers often discover perfumes digitally on Xiaohongshu or WeChat before smelling them, brand copywriters use poetic and conceptual terms to translate olfactory notes into narrative visual scenes³⁰³:

- Guofeng (国风 *guófēng*) & *Guochao* 2.0 (国潮 *guócháo*): refers to the modern integration of traditional national aesthetic styles and cultural heritage³⁰⁴. In fragrance marketing, "*Guochao* 2.0" represents a shift away from superficial visual symbols (such as simply placing dragon imagery on bottles) toward deep cultural storytelling and localized scent composition³⁰⁵.

²⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁹ JING DAILY, Meet..., cit., pp. 15-22.

³⁰⁰ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 95-108.

³⁰¹ *Ibid.*

³⁰² TMO GROUP, *Digital Terminology and Social Commerce Copywriting in China's Fragrance Sector*, Shanghai, TMO Digital Solutions, 2025, pp. 40-48.

³⁰³ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁴ AESTHETICS WIKI, "Guochao and Neo-Chinese Style: Visual and Cultural Terminology in Chinese Branding", *Aesthetics Wiki Press*, 2024, <https://aesthetics.fandom.com/wiki/Guochao>, (last access July 17, 2026).

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

- Xiangping (香评 *xiāngpíng*): literally "scent reviews" or "olfactory critique"³⁰⁶. On social platforms, Xiāngpíng content goes beyond listing top, heart, and base notes; it functions as narrative storytelling, describing the exact mood, setting, weather, and personality associated with wearing the fragrance³⁰⁷.
- Qingxu Jiazhi (情绪价值 *qíngxù jiàzhí*): translates to "Emotional Value"³⁰⁸. Domestic niche brands heavily emphasize the therapeutic, calming, and mood-boosting qualities of perfume, framing scent as a personal mental health ritual rather than an external accessory³⁰⁹.
- Dongfang Xiang (东方香 *dōngfāng xiāng*): "Oriental Scents"³¹⁰. In domestic terminology, this does not refer to the historical Western fragrance family classification of heavy resins and spices, but rather to subtle, translucent, nature-inspired accords that evoke traditional Chinese gardens, tea ceremonies, ink calligraphy, and natural landscape paintings³¹¹.
- Bu Zhuang Xiang (不撞香 *bù zhuàng xiāng*): meaning "avoiding scent collision" or avoiding wearing the same fragrance as others³¹². Brands leverage this terminology to appeal to young consumers seeking individuality, presenting niche perfumery as an anti-mass-market statement³¹³.

³⁰⁶ TMO GROUP, *Digital...*, cit., pp. 40-48.

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁸ IMARC GROUP, *China...*, cit., pp. 95-108.

³⁰⁹ DIVA PORTAL, *Emotional Value, Consumer Perception and Niche Brand Communication in China*, Stockholm, DiVA Academic Press, 2024, pp. 125-135.

³¹⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹¹ AESTHETICS WIKI, *Guochao...*, cit.

³¹² *Ibid.*

³¹³ DIVA PORTAL, *Emotional...*, cit., pp. 125-135.

SECTION II

Terminographic Cards

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> absolutes

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Standardisation> ISO 9235:2021

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A product obtained by extraction with ethanol from a concrete, pomade, resinoid or supercritical fluid extract; the ethanolic solution is generally cooled and filtered to remove waxes, and the ethanol is subsequently removed by distillation.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> Absolutes are highly concentrated natural fragrance materials used in perfumery.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “absolutes” and “净油” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 净油

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 以乙醇从浸膏、香脂、香树脂或超临界流体萃取物中提取得到的产品；乙醇溶液通常经过冷却和过滤以除去蜡质，随后通过蒸馏除去乙醇。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> 净油属于高度浓缩的天然香料，可用于香水等加香产品。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> accords

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 44

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Combinations of fragrance materials blended to produce a harmonious olfactory effect.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 44

<Context> Accords are used as building blocks in perfume composition.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 44

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “accords” and “香调” exists partial conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 香调

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 44

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 香水中由一种或多种香料形成的具有特定气味特征的香气类型或表现。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 44

<Context> 香调用于描述香水组合所呈现的特定气味特征。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 44

<Concept field> 香水调香/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 化妆品法规/ Cosmetics regulation

<en> administrative measures on cosmetics labeling

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Lexica> Found in official Chinese regulatory terminology.

<Definition> Administrative measures establishing requirements for the labeling and marking of cosmetic products in China.

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Context> The Measures establish requirements governing the labeling of cosmetics produced and marketed in China.

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Concept field> Cosmetics labeling

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “administrative measures on cosmetics labeling” and “化妆品标签管理办法” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 化妆品标签管理办法

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Lexica> Found in official Chinese regulatory terminology.

<Definition> 为加强化妆品标签监督管理、规范化妆品标签使用而制定的管理办法。

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Context> 化妆品标签管理办法用于规范化妆品标签的使用和监督管理。

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Concept field> 化妆品标签/ Cosmetics labeling

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> alcohol

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry and perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Ethyl alcohol used as a solvent in fine-fragrance formulations.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Ethanol is used as a solvent in fragrance formulations to dissolve fragrance materials.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Solvents

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “alcohol” and “酒精” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of fine perfumery.

<zh> 酒精

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 香水配方中用作溶剂的乙醇。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 酒精用于溶解香料成分并形成均一的香水溶液。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 溶剂/ Solvents

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> aldehydes

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 261

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry and perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Organic compounds containing the functional group R-CHO.

<Source> ^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context> Aldehydes are used as fragrance materials and can contribute distinctive olfactory effects to perfume compositions.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 261

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “aldehydes” and “醛类” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 醛类

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 261

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry terminology.

<Definition> 含有醛基的有机化合物。

<Source> ^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context> 醛类可作为香料成分用于香水配方，并产生特定的气味效果。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^: 261

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> amber

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A warm, sweet and resinous olfactory character used in perfumery.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Amber accords are used to create warm and rich effects in perfume compositions.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Fragrance accords

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “amber” and “琥珀” exists partial conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 琥珀

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 在香水中用于描述温暖、甜美并具有树脂感的香气特征。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 香水中的琥珀通常用于形成温暖、丰富的香气效果。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水调香/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> antioxidants (Butylated Hydroxytoluene – BHT)

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Herman 2019^: 203-220

<Lexica> Found in specialist cosmetic terminology.

<Definition> Substances that inhibit oxidation and protect fragrance ingredients from oxidative degradation.

<Source> ^Herman 2019^: 203-220

<Context> BHT is used as an antioxidant to improve the oxidative stability of fragrance formulations.

<Source> ^Herman 2019^: 203-220

<Concept field> Fragrance additives

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “antioxidants (Butylated Hydroxytoluene – BHT)” and “抗氧化剂（丁基羟基甲苯）” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 抗氧化剂（丁基羟基甲苯）

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Herman 2019^: 203-220

<Lexica> Found in specialist cosmetic terminology.

<Definition> 用于抑制氧化反应并保护香料成分免受氧化降解的物质。

<Source> ^Herman 2019^: 203-220

<Context> 丁基羟基甲苯（BHT）可作为抗氧化剂用于香水和化妆品配方。

<Source> ^Herman 2019^: 203-220

<Concept field> 抗氧化剂/ Antioxidants

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> aromatic compounds

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry terminology.

<Definition> Chemical compounds containing an aromatic ring or aromatic system.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Aromatic compounds occur among the chemical constituents of fragrance materials.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance chemistry

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “aromatic compounds” and “芳香化合物” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 芳香化合物

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry terminology.

<Definition> 含有芳香环或芳香体系的化学化合物。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 芳香化合物是香料及香精化学组成中的一类化合物。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香料化学/ Fragrance chemistry

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> aromatic herbs

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition> Herbs containing aromatic substances and producing characteristic odours, which may serve as natural sources of fragrance materials.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Aromatic herbs can provide natural aromatic materials used in fragrance production.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “aromatic herbs” and “芳香草本” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 芳香草本

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist botanical terminology.

<Definition> 含有芳香物质并具有特征性气味、可作为天然香料来源的草本植物。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 芳香草本可作为天然芳香原料用于香水生产。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 芳香植物/ Aromatic plants

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> aromatic substances

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance terminology.

<Definition> Substances possessing characteristic odours and used as ingredients or raw materials in fragrance formulations.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Aromatic substances may be obtained from natural raw materials or produced synthetically for use in fragrance formulations.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “aromatic substances” and “芳香物质” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 芳香物质

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 具有特征性气味并可作为香精香水配方中的成分或原料的物质。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 芳香物质可以来自天然原料，也可以通过合成方法制备，并用于香水配方。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> balsamic resins

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^dsm-firmenich 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Resinous natural fragrance materials characterized by warm, sweet or balsamic olfactory properties and commonly used in perfumery as base materials and fixatives.

<Source> ^dsm-firmenich 2026^

<Context> Balsamic resins provide warm, resinous and persistent effects in perfume compositions and may contribute a fixing effect.

<Source> ^dsm-firmenich 2026^

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “balsamic resins” and “香脂树脂” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 香脂树脂

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^国家教育研究院 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese terminology.

<Definition> 具有芳香气味并含有树脂性成分的一类天然芳香材料，可用于香水和其他加香产品。

<Source> ^国家教育研究院 2026^

<Context> 香脂树脂通常具有温暖、甜美或树脂性的气味特征，并可用于香水配方。

<Source> ^dsm-firmenich 2026^

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> base notes

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Frédéric Malle 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The most persistent notes in a perfume, which form the foundation of the fragrance composition and remain perceptible after the more volatile notes have faded.

<Source> ^Frédéric Malle 2026^

<Context> Base notes form the foundation of a perfume and provide long-lasting effects after the top and heart notes have faded.

<Source> ^Frédéric Malle 2026^

<Concept field> Olfactory structure

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “base notes” and “后调” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 后调

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Aesop 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 香水在中调逐渐消散后更加充分显现的气味层次，是香水中最持久的部分之一。

<Source> ^Aesop 2026^

<Context> 后调通常在前调和中调逐渐消散后持续在皮肤表面，并构成香水的持久余韵。

<Source> ^Aesop 2026^

<Concept field> 香水结构/ Olfactory structure

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> basil

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition> An aromatic herb of the genus *Ocimum* whose leaves and essential oil are used as natural sources of fragrance materials.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Basil essential oil is an aromatic natural material that can be used in fragrance compositions.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “basil” and “罗勒” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 罗勒

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese botanical terminology.

<Definition> 唇形科罗勒属的一种芳香草本植物，具有明显的芳香气味，可作为天然芳香植物使用。

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Context> 罗勒具有芳香性，其叶片和精油可用于香料及香水相关产品。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 芳香植物/ Aromatic plants

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> bergamot

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Navarra et al. 2015^

<Lexica> Found in specialist botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition> A citrus fruit, Citrus bergamia, whose peel is the principal source of an essential oil widely used in perfumes and cosmetics.

<Source> ^Navarra et al. 2015^

<Context> Bergamot essential oil is widely used in perfumery and is valued for its fresh, citrusy and slightly floral aroma.

<Source> ^Navarra et al. 2015^

<Concept field> Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “bergamot” and “佛手柑” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 佛手柑

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese botanical terminology.

<Definition> 一种芸香科柑橘属植物，其果皮可提取具有特征性香气的精油，广泛用于香水和香料产品。

<Source> ^Navarra et al. 2015^

<Context> 佛手柑精油具有清新、柑橘和略带花香的气味，在香水工业中具有重要用途。

<Source> ^Navarra et al. 2015^

<Concept field> 芳香植物/ Aromatic plants

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> black tea

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Parfumo 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance terminology.

<Definition> A fragrance note derived from black tea, characterized by warm, rich and slightly smoky or earthy olfactory facets.

<Source> ^Parfumo 2026^

<Context> Black tea is used as a fragrance note in perfume compositions and may contribute warm, smoky and aromatic facets.

<Source> ^Parfumo 2026^

<Concept field> Fragrance notes

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “black tea” and “红茶” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 红茶

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国茶叶流通协会 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese tea terminology.

<Definition> 以茶树鲜叶为原料，经萎凋、揉捻、发酵和干燥等工艺制成的一类茶叶。

<Source> ^中国茶叶流通协会 2026^

<Context> 在香水中，红茶可作为香气意象或香调，用于营造温暖、浓郁和略带烟熏感的气味效果。

<Source> ^Parfumo 2026^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Fragrance notes

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> blending

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The process of combining different fragrance materials in appropriate proportions to create a harmonious perfume composition.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Blending is a fundamental stage of perfume creation in which individual fragrance materials are combined to produce the desired olfactory effect.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “blending” and “调和” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 调和

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 将不同的香料按一定比例混合，以形成协调、统一的香气效果的

过程。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 调和是调香过程的重要步骤，通过将不同香料组合形成所需的香气效果。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> body mist

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^CLEAN Beauty Collective 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance terminology.

<Definition> A lightweight fragrance spray designed to provide a delicate and relatively subtle scent on the body, generally with a lower fragrance concentration than traditional perfumes.

<Source> ^CLEAN Beauty Collective 2026^

<Context> Body mists are designed to provide a light fragrance experience and can be reapplied throughout the day.

<Source> ^CLEAN Beauty Collective 2026^

<Concept field> Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “body mist” and “身体喷雾” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 身体喷雾

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^CLEAN Beauty Collective 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic terminology.

<Definition> 一种轻盈的身体用香氛喷雾，通常含有较低浓度的香精，可在身体表面喷洒以提供较为清淡的香气。

<Source> ^CLEAN Beauty Collective 2026^

<Context> 身体喷雾通常用于提供清新、轻盈的香气，并可在一天中多次补喷。

<Source> ^CLEAN Beauty Collective 2026^

<Concept field> 香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> brassylate

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^McGinty, Letizia and Api 2011^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance chemistry terminology.

<Definition> A macrocyclic lactone fragrance ingredient characterized by a sweet, musk-like odour and considerable tenacity.

<Source> ^McGinty, Letizia and Api 2011^

<Context> Ethylene brassylate is used as a fragrance ingredient in fine fragrances, cosmetics and other fragranced products.

<Source> ^McGinty, Letizia and Api 2011^

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “brassylate” and “巴西酸乙二醇酯” exists complete conceptual equivalence when referring to ethylene brassylate.

<zh> 巴西酸乙二醇酯

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^McGinty, Letizia and Api 2011^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance chemistry terminology.

<Definition> 一种大环内酯类香料成分，具有甜润的麝香气味和较好的持久性

。

<Source> ^McGinty, Letizia and Api 2011^

<Context> 巴西酸乙二醇酯可作为香料成分用于香水、化妆品及其他加香产品

。

<Source> ^McGinty, Letizia and Api 2011^

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> carriers and functional additives

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition> Materials used as vehicles for fragrance ingredients or added to a fragrance formulation to provide specific functional properties.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Carriers and functional additives contribute to the physical stability, application properties and performance of fragrance formulations.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “carriers and functional additives” and “载体和功能性添加剂” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 载体和功能性添加剂

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition> 用于承载香料成分或赋予香水配方特定功能性质的物质。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 载体和功能性添加剂有助于改善香水配方的稳定性、使用性能及其他物理性质。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> cedarwood

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Phlur 2023^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A woody fragrance ingredient obtained from cedarwood and related species, characterized by a dry, warm and balsamic odour and commonly used as a base note in perfumery.

<Source> ^Phlur 2023^

<Context> Cedarwood is widely used in perfumery as a long-lasting woody base note and can contribute warm and balsamic olfactory effects.

<Source> ^Phlur 2023^

<Concept field> Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “cedarwood” and “雪松木” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 雪松木

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Phlur 2023^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 可用于提取芳香油并具有干燥、温暖和木质气味特征的雪松类木材，是香水中常用的木质香料原料。

<Source> ^Phlur 2023^

<Context> 雪松木通常作为香水的基调成分使用，可赋予香水持久的木质和温暖香气。

<Source> ^Phlur 2023^

<Concept field> 天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> chemists

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry terminology.

<Definition> Scientists who study the composition, properties and reactions of chemical substances and who may develop or analyse fragrance materials used in perfumery.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Chemists contribute to the development, analysis and evaluation of natural and synthetic fragrance materials used in perfume formulations.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance chemistry

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “chemists” and “化学家” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 化学家

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese terminology.

<Definition> 从事化学研究，研究物质的组成、性质、结构及其变化规律的科学工作者。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 化学家参与香料成分的研究、分析以及天然和合成香料原料的开发。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香料化学/ Fragrance chemistry

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> chilling and filtration

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Sell 2006^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A treatment in which a fragrance is cooled to promote the precipitation of insoluble materials, followed by filtration to remove them and obtain a clear and stable product.

<Source> ^Sell 2006^

<Context> Chilling and filtration are used after maturation to remove precipitated waxes and other insoluble materials before filling and bottling.

<Source> ^Sell 2006^

<Concept field> Fragrance production

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “chilling and filtration” and “冷却与过滤” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 冷却与过滤

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Sell 2006^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 将香水冷却以促使不溶性物质析出，随后通过过滤将其除去，从而获得澄清且稳定的产品的处理过程。

<Source> ^Sell 2006^

<Context> 冷却与过滤可用于香水成熟后去除析出的蜡质和其他不溶性物质，然后进行灌装和装瓶。

<Source> ^Sell 2006^

<Concept field> 香水生产/ Fragrance production

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> chypre

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A fragrance family traditionally built around a dry, woody and mossy accord combining citrus notes, particularly bergamot, with oakmoss, patchouli and labdanum.

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context> Chypre fragrances are characterized by the contrast between fresh citrus notes and a warm, dry and mossy base.

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field> Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “chypre” and “西普香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 西普香调

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 以柑橘类香气，尤其是佛手柑，以及橡木苔、广藿香和岩蔷薇脂等香气成分构成的干燥、木质和苔藓气息的香水类型。

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context> 西普香调通常通过清新的柑橘前调与温暖、干燥和苔藓感的基调形成鲜明对比。

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> citrus

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Phlur 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A fragrance family composed primarily of fresh, bright and clean citrus aromas derived from materials such as lemon, orange, bergamot, grapefruit and mandarin.

<Source> ^Phlur 2026^

<Context> Citrus materials are commonly used in the top notes of perfumes to provide a fresh and bright opening.

<Source> ^Phlur 2026^

<Concept field> Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “citrus” and “柑橘” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of fragrance terminology.

<zh> 柑橘

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Phlur 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 具有清新、明亮和洁净气味特征的一类柑橘类芳香原料，常包括柠檬、橙、佛手柑、葡萄柚和柑橘等。

<Source> ^Phlur 2026^

<Context> 柑橘类香料通常用于香水的前调，以营造清新明亮的开场气息。

<Source> ^Phlur 2026^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> cold press

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance terminology.

<Definition> A mechanical extraction method in which aromatic material, particularly citrus peel, is pressed without the use of heat or solvents to obtain the corresponding essential oil.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> Cold pressing is commonly used to obtain essential oils from the peel of citrus fruits such as bergamot, lemon and orange.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> Extraction methods

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “cold press” and “冷压榨法” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 冷压榨法

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 一种机械提取方法，主要通过对柑橘类果皮进行压榨，在不使用高温或溶剂的情况下获得相应的精油。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> 冷压榨法常用于从佛手柑、柠檬和橙等柑橘类水果的果皮中提取精油。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> 提取方法/ Extraction methods

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> composition

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The combination of fragrance materials in a formulation that determines the overall olfactory character of a perfume.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> A fragrance composition consists of different aromatic ingredients selected and combined according to their olfactory properties and functional characteristics.

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “composition” and “香气组成” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 香气组成

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 由不同芳香成分按照一定方式组合而成，并共同决定香水整体气味特征的组成。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 香气组成包括根据气味特征和功能性质选择并组合的不同天然和合成芳香成分。

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> concentrated aromatic substances

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Aromatic materials used in concentrated form in the creation of fragrances, including natural and synthetic fragrance ingredients.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Concentrated aromatic substances constitute the aromatic component of a fragrance and may include natural materials such as essential oils and extracts as well as synthetic fragrance ingredients.

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “concentrated aromatic substances” and “浓缩芳香物质” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 浓缩芳香物质

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 以较高浓度形式用于香水创作的芳香物质，包括天然和合成香料成分。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 浓缩芳香物质构成香水中的芳香部分，可包括精油、天然提取物以及合成香料成分。

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> concentration

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The proportion of a fragrance material or fragrance mixture present in a finished consumer product or formulation.

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Context> The concentration of fragrance materials in a finished product may be subject to quantitative limits established by IFRA Standards.

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “concentration” and “浓度” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 浓度

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 香料成分或香料混合物在最终产品或配方中所占的比例。

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Context> 香料成分在最终产品中的浓度可受到国际香料协会标准规定的定量限制。

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> concentration levels

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Conventional categories used to distinguish fragrance products according to their fragrance concentration, including Eau de Cologne, Eau de

Toilette, Eau de Parfum and Perfume Extract.

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Context> Fragrance products may be described using conventional concentration levels, although these categories are not defined by a single universally fixed international standard.

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Concept field> Fragrance classification

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “concentration levels” and “浓度等级” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 浓度等级

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 根据香料浓度对香水产品进行区分的常规分类等级。

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Context> 香水可根据不同的浓度等级分为古龙水、淡香水、浓香水和浓香精等类别，但这些类别并不存在全球统一的固定浓度标准。

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Concept field> 香水分类/ Fragrance classification

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 化妆品安全/ Cosmetics safety

<en> cosmetics

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Standardisation> Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

<Source> ^EU 1223/2009^: Art. 2

<Lexica> Found in ^Oxford Wordpower Dictionary 2012^

<Definition> Any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity, mainly for purposes such as cleaning, perfuming, changing appearance, protecting, keeping in good condition or correcting body odours.

<Source> ^EU 1223/2009^: Art. 2

<Context> Cosmetics are subject to specific safety and regulatory requirements governing their placing on the market.

<Source> ^EU 1223/2009^

<Concept field> Cosmetics safety

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “cosmetics” and “化妆品” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 化妆品

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic terminology.

<Definition> 以涂擦、喷洒或者其他类似方法，施用于人体表面，以清洁、芳香、改善外观、保护、保养或者修饰为目的的产品。

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Context> 化妆品的生产经营和使用受到中国化妆品监督管理法规的规范。

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Concept field> 化妆品监管/ Cosmetics regulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 化妆品法规/ Cosmetics regulation

<en> Cosmetics Europe network

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Lexica> Found in international cosmetic regulatory and trade terminology.

<Definition> The personal care association network representing the cosmetics and toiletries industry across European countries.

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Context> The Cosmetics Europe network works closely with international regulatory bodies to harmonize safety standards.

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Concept field> Industry organizations

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Cosmetics Europe network” and “欧洲化妆品协会网络” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 欧洲化妆品协会网络

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese international regulatory terminology.

<Definition> 代表欧洲各国化妆品和个人护理用品行业利益与法规协调的协会网络组织。

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Context> 欧洲化妆品协会网络致力于在全球范围内推动化妆品安全标准与法规的统一。

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Concept field> 行业组织/ Industry organizations

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> crimp pump assembly and packaging

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Lexica> Found in industrial perfume packaging technology terminology.

<Definition> The final industrial assembly process involving the mechanical crimping of the spray pump onto the glass bottle neck, followed by outer packaging.

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Context> Crimp pump assembly and packaging ensure the airtight sealing and protection of the fragrance formulation.

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Concept field> Manufacturing and packaging

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “crimp pump assembly and packaging” and “锁口与包装” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 锁口与包装

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Lexica> Found in industrial Chinese cosmetic manufacturing terminology.

<Definition> 指将喷泵机械紧扣固定于玻璃瓶口（锁口）并完成后续外包装的工业生产环节。

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Context> 锁口与包装是香水灌装工序中的关键环节，用于保证瓶身的密封性与防漏。

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Concept field> 生产与包装/ Manufacturing and packaging

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> Denatured Ethanol (SDA Ethanol)

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry and cosmetics formulation terminology.

<Definition> Ethyl alcohol that has been rendered unsuitable for human consumption through the addition of denaturants, used as a primary solvent in fine fragrances.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Denatured ethanol (SDA ethanol) serves as the primary volatile vehicle for carrying fragrance compounds.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Solvents

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Denatured Ethanol (SDA Ethanol)” and “变性乙醇（SDA乙醇）” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 变性乙醇（SDA乙醇）

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese chemical and cosmetic formulation terminology.

<Definition> 通过加入变性剂使其不宜饮用的乙醇，在香水配方中广泛用作主要挥发性溶剂。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 变性乙醇（SDA乙醇）在高级香水制造中主要用作溶解与承载香精成分的溶剂。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 溶剂/ Solvents

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> detergents

<Morphosyntax> noun plural

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in industrial and household fragrance application terminology.

<Definition> Cleansing agents formulated with surfactants that frequently incorporate functional fragrance compounds to impart scent during use.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Fragrance compounds used in detergents must demonstrate high chemical stability against alkaline degradation.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance applications

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “detergents” and “洗涤剂” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 洗涤剂

<Morphosyntax> noun plural

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese industrial and household chemical terminology.

<Definition> 由表面活性剂配制而成的清洁剂，通常加入功能性香精以在清洗过程中提供香味。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 用于洗涤剂中的香精成分需要具备很高的化学稳定性以抵抗碱性降解。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 加香应用/ Fragrance applications

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> Dipropylene Glycol (DPG)

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist chemistry and perfumery terminology.

<Definition> An odorless, high-boiling alcohol used as a common solvent and diluent for fragrance materials.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Dipropylene glycol is widely used as a carrier solvent in perfume compositions.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Solvents

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Dipropylene Glycol (DPG)” and “二丙二醇” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 二丙二醇

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance chemistry terminology.

<Definition> 一种无味、高沸点的醇类化合物，在香精配方中用作常见的溶剂和稀释剂。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 二丙二醇广泛用作香水配方中的载体溶剂。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 溶剂/ Solvents

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> Dong Quai

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist botanical and traditional Chinese medicinal terminology.

<Definition> The root of *Angelica sinensis*, used as a botanical extract and aromatic material in cosmetics and perfumery.

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Context> Dong Quai extract is incorporated into formulations for its distinct herbal olfactory and functional properties.

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Concept field> Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Dong Quai” and “当归” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 当归

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese botanical and traditional Chinese medicinal terminology.

<Definition> 伞形科植物当归的干燥根，在香水和化妆品中用作植物萃取物及芳香原料。

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Context> 当归萃取物因其独特的草本气味及功能特性而被应用于配方中。

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Concept field> 天然香料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> dry-down

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The final phase of a fragrance’s evaporation on the skin, during which the least volatile base notes predominate.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> The dry-down reveals the long-lasting foundation of the perfume hours after application.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Olfactory stages

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “dry-down” and “干香” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 干香

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 香水在皮肤上蒸发的最终阶段，此时挥发性最低的后调成分占据主导地位。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 喷洒数小时后，干香阶段展现出香水持久的基调。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 嗅觉阶段/ Olfactory stages

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> eau de cologne

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in fragrance concentration classification terminology.

<Definition> A light fragrance solution typically containing 2% to 5% fragrance concentration in alcohol and water.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Eau de cologne provides a subtle and refreshing olfactory effect.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Eau de cologne” and “古龙水” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 古龙水

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese fragrance product classification terminology.

<Definition> 一种轻盈的香水溶液，香精浓度通常在2%至5%之间，溶于水和乙醇中。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 古龙水能够提供清淡且清爽的嗅觉体验。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> eau de Parfum

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in fragrance concentration classification terminology.

<Definition> A concentrated fragrance solution typically containing between 15% and 20% aromatic compounds dissolved in high-grade alcohol.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Eau de Parfum offers a strong concentration that balances longevity with expressive olfactory diffusion.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Eau de Parfum” and “淡香精” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 淡香精

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese fragrance product classification terminology.

<Definition> 一种浓度的香水溶液，香精成分含量通常在15%至20%之间，溶解于高浓度乙醇中。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 淡香精提供较高的香精浓度，兼顾了留香持久度与气味的扩散力。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> eau de Toilette

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in fragrance concentration classification terminology.

<Definition> A medium-concentration fragrance product typically containing 5% to 15% fragrance oil in alcohol solution.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Eau de Toilette is widely used for daily wear due to its moderate intensity and fresh top notes.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Eau de Toilette” and “淡香水” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 淡香水

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese fragrance product classification terminology.

<Definition> 一种中等浓度的香水产品，香精含量通常在5%至15%之间，溶于乙醇溶液中。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 淡香水因其浓淡适宜、前调清新而广泛应用于日常使用。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> eau fraîche

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in fragrance concentration classification terminology.

<Definition> A light fragrance product containing a low concentration of aromatic oils (typically 1% to 3%), often formulated with water or low alcohol content.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Eau fraîche is designed for subtle, refreshing application without high persistence.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Eau fraîche” and “清淡香水” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 清淡香水

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese fragrance product classification terminology.

<Definition> 一种极其轻盈的香水产品，香精浓度较低（通常在1%至3%之间），常采用低酒精或水基配方。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 清淡香水旨在提供清爽无负担的体验，留香时间较短。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> enfleurage

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in traditional extraction technology terminology.

<Definition> A traditional extraction method using odorless fat to absorb aromatic compounds from delicate flower petals.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Cold enfleurage was historically used to extract delicate floral essences like jasmine and tuberose.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Extraction technologies

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “enfleurage” and “脂吸法” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 脂吸法

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in traditional Chinese extraction technology terminology.

<Definition> 一种传统的萃取方法，利用无味油脂吸收娇嫩花瓣中的芳香成分。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 脂吸法在历史上常用于萃取茉莉和夜来香等娇嫩的花香精华。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 萃取技术/ Extraction technologies

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> essence

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in raw materials and fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition> A concentrated aromatic extract or mixture derived from natural materials or synthetic aroma chemicals, serving as the olfactory base of a fragrance product.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> The choice of high-quality essence directly determines the richness and character of the finished perfume.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Raw materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “essence” and “香精 / 香料” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 香精 / 香料

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^GB/T 14454-2026^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese raw materials and standard chemical terminology.

<Definition> 从天然原料萃取或人工合成的高浓度芳香混合物/原料，构成香氛产品的嗅觉核心。

<Source> ^GB/T 14454-2026^

<Context> 优质香精/香料的选择直接决定了成品香水的丰满度与特质。

<Source> ^GB/T 14454-2026^

<Concept field> 原料/ Raw materials

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> essential oils

<Morphosyntax> noun plural

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in raw materials and chemical terminology.

<Definition> Concentrated hydrophobic liquids containing volatile aroma compounds extracted from botanical sources by distillation or mechanical methods.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> Natural essential oils provide depth and complexity to perfume compositions.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> Natural raw materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “essential oils” and “精油” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 精油

<Morphosyntax> noun plural

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^GB/T 14454-2026^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese raw materials and standard chemical terminology.

<Definition> 通过蒸馏或机械方法从植物中萃取的含有挥发性芳香化合物的浓缩疏水性液体。

<Source> ^GB/T 14454-2026^

<Context> 天然精油为香水配方赋予了层次感与复杂度。

<Source> ^GB/T 14454-2026^

<Concept field> 天然原料/ Natural raw materials

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Lexica> Found in chemical ingredient and UV filter terminology.

<Definition> An organic compound commonly added to fragrance formulations as a UV filter to protect light-sensitive ingredients from photo-degradation.

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Context> Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate is incorporated into clear glass perfume bottles to prevent discoloration under light exposure.

<Source> ^Cosmetics Europe 2026^

<Concept field> Additives and UV filters

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate” and “甲氧基肉桂酸乙基己酯” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 甲氧基肉桂酸乙基己酯

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese cosmetics chemical ingredient and regulatory terminology.

<Definition> 一种常用的有机紫外线吸收剂，添加于香水配方中以保护易感光成分免受光降解。

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Context> 甲氧基肉桂酸乙基己酯常用于透明玻璃瓶装香水中，以防止产品在光照下变色。

<Source> ^NMPA 2021^

<Concept field> 添加剂与紫外线吸收剂/ Additives and UV filters

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> ethylene

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance chemistry terminology.

<Definition> A simple gaseous hydrocarbon (C₂H₄) consisting of two carbon atoms connected by a double bond; in fragrance chemistry, it is relevant primarily as a chemical compound and industrial precursor rather than as a fragrance ingredient itself.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Ethylene is included among the chemical compounds discussed in the context of the chemistry and synthesis of fragrance materials.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance chemistry

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “ethylene” and “乙烯” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of chemical terminology.

<zh> 乙烯

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese chemical terminology.

<Definition> 一种简单的气态烃，分子式为 C_2H_4 ，由两个碳原子通过双键连接而成；在香料化学中主要作为化合物和工业合成原料，而非直接作为香料成分。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 乙烯属于香料化学和香料成分合成过程中涉及的化学化合物之一。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香料化学/ Fragrance chemistry

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> evaporation

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The process by which a volatile substance changes from a liquid or other condensed state into vapour; in perfumery, it describes the progressive release of volatile fragrance materials from a fragrance product.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Evaporation determines the sequence in which fragrance materials are

released and perceived after application.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Olfactory stages

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “evaporation” and “蒸发” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 蒸发

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 挥发性物质由液态或其他凝聚状态转变为蒸气的过程；在香水中，指香料成分逐渐释放并进入空气中的过程。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 蒸发决定了香水使用后不同香料成分释放和被感知的先后过程。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 嗅觉阶段/ Olfactory stages

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> extraction

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The process of obtaining aromatic materials from natural raw materials by means of an extraction technique.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> Extraction is used to obtain aromatic materials from natural raw materials for use in fragrance compositions.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> Extraction methods

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “extraction” and “萃取” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of fragrance terminology.

<zh> 萃取

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 通过提取方法从天然原料中获得芳香物质的过程。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> 萃取可用于从天然原料中获得供香水配方使用的芳香物质。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> 提取方法/ Extraction methods

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> extrait de parfum

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A highly concentrated fragrance product containing a relatively high proportion of fragrance materials and characterized by a strong and long-lasting olfactory effect.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> Extrait de parfum is characterized by a higher concentration of fragrance materials than lighter fragrance products.

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the term “Extrait de parfum” and “香精萃取物 / 浓香精” exists partial conceptual equivalence in the context of fragrance product terminology.

<zh> 香精萃取物 / 浓香精

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance product terminology.

<Definition> 香精浓度较高的香水产品，通常具有较强的香气和较持久的留香效果。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context> 浓香精通常具有较高的香精浓度，并具有较持久的嗅觉效果。

<Source> ^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field> 香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> filling and industrial bottling

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Lexica> Found in industrial perfume manufacturing terminology.

<Definition> The industrial process of filling fragrance products into their containers and subsequently carrying out the industrial bottling and sealing operations.

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Context> Filling and industrial bottling are carried out after the fragrance has been prepared and stabilized and before the finished product is distributed.

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Concept field> Manufacturing and packaging

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the term “filling and industrial bottling” and “灌装与工业装瓶” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfume manufacturing.

<zh> 灌装与工业装瓶

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Lexica> Found in industrial Chinese perfume manufacturing terminology.

<Definition> 将制备完成的香水灌入容器，并进行工业化装瓶和密封的生产过程。

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Context> 灌装与工业装瓶在香水完成配制和稳定化处理后进行，是成品包装和销售前的重要生产环节。

<Source> ^Herman 2019^

<Concept field> 生产与包装/ Manufacturing and packaging

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 化妆品法规/ Cosmetics regulation

<en> fixed technical standards

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese cosmetic regulatory terminology.

<Definition> Technical standards established and maintained as fixed requirements for the production, quality control or safety assessment of cosmetic products.

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Context> Cosmetic manufacturers must comply with the applicable fixed technical standards governing product safety and quality.

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Concept field> Cosmetics regulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “fixed technical standards” and “固定技术标准” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 固定技术标准

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese cosmetic regulatory terminology.

<Definition> 为化妆品生产、质量控制或安全评价等规定并固定实施的技术要求和标准。

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Context> 化妆品生产企业应当遵守适用的固定技术标准，以确保产品的安全性和质量。

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Concept field> 化妆品法规/ Cosmetics regulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> floral notes

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Fragrance notes that evoke the aroma of flowers and are produced from natural floral materials or corresponding aromatic compounds.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Floral notes are commonly used in perfume compositions and may form the central olfactory character of a fragrance.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “floral notes” and “花香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 花香调

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 表现花卉香气特征的香调，通常由天然花香原料或相应的芳香化合物产生。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 花香调广泛用于香水配方中，并可构成香水的主要嗅觉特征。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> formula

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery and formulation terminology.

<Definition> A specified combination and proportion of ingredients used to produce a particular fragrance product.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> The formula specifies the ingredients and their proportions required to produce the intended fragrance composition.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “formula” and “配方” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of fragrance formulation.

<zh> 配方

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition> 为制备特定香水产品而规定的各种原料及其使用比例的组合。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 配方规定了实现目标香气组成所需的各种原料及其使用比例。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> formulation process

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery manufacturing terminology.

<Definition> The sequence of operations through which fragrance ingredients are selected, combined and processed according to a specified formula to obtain a finished fragrance product.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> The formulation process involves the controlled combination of fragrance materials according to the specified formula and production requirements.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Fragrance production

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “formulation process” and “配方调制过程” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 配方调制过程

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance manufacturing terminology.

<Definition> 按照规定的配方选择、组合并加工香料成分，以获得成品香水的

一系列操作过程。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 配方调制过程包括按照规定的配方和生产要求对各种香料原料进行控制和组合。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水生产/ Fragrance production

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> formulations

<Morphosyntax> noun plural

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Specific combinations of fragrance ingredients and their proportions designed to produce a particular fragrance product or olfactory effect.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Fragrance formulations specify the materials and proportions required to achieve the desired olfactory character of a perfume.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “formulations” and “配方” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of fragrance formulation.

<zh> 配方

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition> 为获得特定香水产品或嗅觉效果而设计的香料成分及其比例的具体组合。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 香水配方规定了实现预期嗅觉特征所需的原料及其使用比例。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> fougère

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A fragrance family traditionally characterized by a combination of lavender, coumarin, mossy and woody notes, often producing a fresh, herbaceous and warm olfactory character.

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context> Fougère fragrances commonly combine aromatic lavender with warm, woody and mossy elements.

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field> Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “fougère” and “馥奇香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 馥奇香调

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 以薰衣草、香豆素、苔藓和木质香调等为主要特征的香水类型，通常具有清新、草本、温暖的嗅觉特征。

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context> 馥奇香调通常将芳香性的薰衣草与温暖的木质和苔藓气息相结合。

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> fragrance

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A composition of aromatic ingredients intended to impart or modify an odour in a finished product.

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Context> Fragrance is used to provide a characteristic odour to perfumes and other consumer products.

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Concept field> Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “fragrance” and “香精 / 香氛” exists

complete conceptual equivalence in the context of perfumery.

<zh> 香精 / 香氛

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 由芳香成分组成、用于赋予或改变产品气味特征的组合物。

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Context> 香精或香氛用于赋予香水及其他消费品特定的气味特征。

<Source> ^IFRA 2023^

<Concept field> 香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> fragrance creation

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> The process of designing and developing a fragrance by selecting, combining and adjusting aromatic materials to achieve a desired olfactory character.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Fragrance creation requires the selection and blending of aromatic materials according to their olfactory properties.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Fragrance formulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “fragrance creation” and “香水创制” exists

complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 香水创制

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese perfumery terminology.

<Definition> 通过选择、组合和调整芳香原料来设计和开发香水，以达到预期嗅觉特征的过程。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 香水创制需要根据各种芳香原料的嗅觉特性进行选择 and 调配。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水配方/ Fragrance formulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> fragrance wheel

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A circular classification diagram used to organize fragrance families and illustrate relationships between different olfactory categories.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> The fragrance wheel helps classify perfumes according to their principal olfactory families and related characteristics.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Olfactory classification

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “fragrance wheel” and “香水香调轮” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 香水香调轮

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese perfumery terminology.

<Definition> 用于按照香气家族对香水进行分类，并表示不同嗅觉类别之间关系的圆形分类图。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 香水香调轮有助于根据主要嗅觉家族及其相关特征对香水进行分类。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 嗅觉分类/ Olfactory classification

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> fresh notes

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> Fragrance notes characterized by fresh, light and lively olfactory effects, commonly associated with citrus, green or aquatic materials.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> Fresh notes are frequently used in the opening of a fragrance to create a light and refreshing effect.

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “fresh notes” and “清新调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 清新调

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 具有清新、轻盈和活泼嗅觉效果的香调，通常与柑橘、绿色或水生香气原料有关。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context> 清新调经常用于香水的开场，以营造轻盈而清爽的嗅觉效果。

<Source> ^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> galaxolide

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance chemistry terminology.

<Definition> A synthetic polycyclic musk used as a fragrance ingredient to provide a clean, musky and persistent odour.

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Context> Galaxolide is used in fragrance compositions for its characteristic musky

odour and persistence.

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Concept field> Synthetic fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “galaxolide” and “加拉索利德” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 加拉索利德

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance chemistry terminology.

<Definition> 一种用于香水配方的合成多环麝香，具有洁净、麝香样且持久的气味特征。

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Context> 加拉索利德因其特有的麝香气味和持久性而用于香水配方。

<Source> ^IFRA 2026^

<Concept field> 合成香料成分/ Synthetic fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 16000-6:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist analytical chemistry terminology.

<Definition> An analytical technique that combines gas chromatography with mass spectrometry to separate, identify and analyse volatile chemical compounds in a

sample.

<Source> ^ISO 16000-6:2021^

<Context> Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis can be used to identify volatile compounds present in fragrance materials.

<Source> ^ISO 16000-6:2021^

<Concept field> Analytical methods

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis” and “气相色谱-质谱（GC-MS）分析” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 气相色谱-质谱（GC-MS）分析

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 16000-6:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese analytical chemistry terminology.

<Definition> 将气相色谱与质谱联用，对样品中的挥发性化学物质进行分离、鉴定和分析的分析技术。

<Source> ^ISO 16000-6:2021^

<Context> 气相色谱-质谱（GC-MS）分析可用于鉴定香料原料中存在的挥发性化合物。

<Source> ^ISO 16000-6:2021^

<Concept field> 分析方法/ Analytical methods

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 化妆品监管/ Cosmetics regulation

<en> general cosmetics

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Lexica> Found in Chinese cosmetic regulatory terminology.

<Definition> Cosmetic products that do not fall within the category of special cosmetics under the Chinese cosmetic regulatory framework.

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Context> General cosmetics are subject to the applicable registration or notification requirements established under Chinese cosmetic regulations.

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Concept field> Cosmetics regulation

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “general cosmetics” and “普通化妆品” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 普通化妆品

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic regulatory terminology.

<Definition> 不属于特殊化妆品的化妆品。

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Context> 普通化妆品按照中国化妆品监管法规的规定履行相应的备案等要求

。

<Source> ^NMPA 2020^

<Concept field> 化妆品监管/ Cosmetics regulation

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> ginseng

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist botanical terminology.

<Definition> A plant of the genus *Panax*, particularly *Panax ginseng*, whose root is widely used as a botanical ingredient and extract in cosmetic and personal care formulations.

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Context> Ginseng extracts may be incorporated into cosmetic formulations as botanical ingredients.

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Concept field> Natural ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “ginseng” and “人参” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 人参

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese botanical terminology.

<Definition> 五加科人参属植物人参，通常以其根作为植物性原料用于化妆品及个人护理产品。

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Context> 人参提取物可作为植物性成分添加到化妆品配方中。

<Source> ^中国植物志 2026^

<Concept field> 天然成分/ Natural ingredients

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> gourmand

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition> A fragrance style characterized by sweet, edible and dessert-like olfactory notes, often suggesting foods such as vanilla, caramel, chocolate or fruit.

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context> Gourmand fragrances often combine sweet edible accords with vanilla, caramel, chocolate or other dessert-like notes.

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field> Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “gourmand” and “美食香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of fragrance terminology.

<zh> 美食香调

<Morphosyntax> noun group

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 以甜美、可食用和类似甜点的气味为特征的香调类型，常表现香草、焦糖、巧克力或水果等气息。

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context> 美食香调通常将甜美的食物气息与香草、焦糖、巧克力或其他类似

甜点的香气相结合。

<Source> ^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field> 香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en> grapefruit

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition> The fruit of *Citrus paradisi*, whose peel is used as a source of citrus-smelling essential oil in perfumery.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> Grapefruit oil provides a fresh, citrus character and is commonly used in fragrance compositions.

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh> Between the terms “grapefruit” and “葡萄柚” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> 葡萄柚

<Morphosyntax> noun

<Usage label> main term

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica> Found in specialist Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition> 柑橘属植物葡萄柚的果实，其果皮可用于提取具有柑橘气味的精

油，并应用于香水中。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context> 葡萄柚精油具有清新的柑橘气息，常用于香水配方。

<Source> ^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field> 天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject> 化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield> 香水/ Perfumery

<en>green tea

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>Tea obtained from the leaves of *Camellia sinensis* that are processed without significant oxidation and used in perfumery as a source of fresh, green and herbaceous olfactory characteristics.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Green tea accords are commonly used to provide fresh and herbaceous nuances in fragrance compositions.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “green tea” and “绿茶” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>绿茶

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>由茶叶制成、加工过程中基本不发生氧化的茶类，在香水中用于表现清新、绿色和草本气息。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>绿茶香调常用于香水配方，以营造清新、草本的嗅觉效果。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>heart notes

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition>The middle stage of a fragrance's olfactory development, becoming prominent after the evaporation of the top notes and forming the central olfactory character of the composition.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Heart notes generally remain perceptible for several hours and connect the fresh opening with the persistent base.

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field>Olfactory stages

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “heart notes” and “中调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>中调

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese perfumery terminology.

<Definition>香水挥发过程中的中间阶段，通常在前调逐渐消散后显现，并构成香水的主要嗅觉特征。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>中调通常持续数小时，并连接清新的前调与持久的后调。

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field>嗅觉阶段/ Olfactory stages

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>high-molecular-weight compounds

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>Chemical compounds characterized by relatively high molecular mass and generally associated in perfumery with lower volatility and greater persistence.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>High-molecular-weight compounds commonly contribute to the persistence of base notes.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Chemistry and fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “high-molecular-weight compounds” and “高分子量化合物” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>高分子量化合物

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical terminology.

<Definition>具有相对较高分子质量的化合物，在香水中通常具有较低的挥发性和较强的持久性。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>高分子量化合物通常有助于增强香水后调的持久性。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>化学与香料原料/ Chemistry and fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>ink accords

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica>Found in specialist niche perfumery and Chinese fragrance terminology.

<Definition>Fragrance accords designed to evoke the characteristic olfactory impression of ink, often combining dry, woody, mineral, smoky or slightly metallic nuances.

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context>Ink accords are used by Chinese niche fragrance brands to evoke literary, artistic and traditional cultural imagery.

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field>Olfactory families

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “ink accords” and “墨香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>墨香调

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese niche fragrance terminology.

<Definition>用于表现墨水气息的香调，通常结合干燥、木质、矿物、烟熏或略带金属感的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Context>墨香调常被中国小众香水品牌用于表现文学、艺术和传统文化意象。

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field>香水香调/ Olfactory families

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>intensity

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>The perceived strength or magnitude of a fragrance’s olfactory effect.

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context>Fragrance concentration influences the perceived intensity of a perfume.

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field>Olfactory properties

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “intensity” and “强度” exists complete

conceptual equivalence.

<zh>强度

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>香气嗅觉效果所表现出的强弱程度。

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Context>香水浓度会影响香气的感知强度。

<Source>^Calkin and Jellinek 1994^

<Concept field>嗅觉特性/ Olfactory properties

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>International Fragrance Association (IFRA)

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA 2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance regulatory terminology.

<Definition>An international industry association that develops and publishes standards concerning the safe use of fragrance ingredients.

<Source>^IFRA 2021^

<Context>IFRA Standards establish restrictions or specifications for the use of certain fragrance ingredients in finished products.

<Source>^IFRA 2021^

<Concept field>Fragrance regulation

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “International Fragrance Association

(IFRA)” and “国际香料协会” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>国际香料协会

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA 2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance regulatory terminology.

<Definition>制定并发布香料原料安全使用标准的国际行业协会。

<Source>^IFRA 2021^

<Context>国际香料协会的标准对部分香料原料在成品中的使用作出限制或规定。
。

<Source>^IFRA 2021^

<Concept field>香料法规/ Fragrance regulation

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA 2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical regulatory terminology.

<Definition>A Chinese inventory listing chemical substances that have been recognized as existing substances under the applicable chemical regulatory framework in China.

<Source>^NMPA 2021^

<Context>Fragrance ingredients may need to be checked against the IECSC when placed on the Chinese market.

<Source>^NMPA 2021^

<Concept field>Chemical regulation

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)” and “中国现有化学物质名录” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>中国现有化学物质名录

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA 2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical regulatory terminology.

<Definition>中国化学品监管框架下列明现有化学物质的名录。

<Source>^NMPA 2021^

<Context>香料原料进入中国市场时，可能需要核查其是否列入中国现有化学物质名录。

<Source>^NMPA 2021^

<Concept field>化学品法规/ Chemical regulation

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>Isopropyl Myristate (IPM)

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetic formulation terminology.

<Definition>An ester derived from isopropyl alcohol and myristic acid, used in cosmetic formulations as an emollient, carrier and solvent.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Isopropyl Myristate can be used as a co-solvent or carrier in fragrance

formulations.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Solvents, carriers and functional additives

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “Isopropyl Myristate (IPM)” and “肉豆蔻酸异丙酯” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>肉豆蔻酸异丙酯

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic formulation terminology.

<Definition>由异丙醇和肉豆蔻酸形成的酯类物质，在化妆品配方中可用作润肤剂、载体和溶剂。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>肉豆蔻酸异丙酯可作为香水配方中的助溶剂或载体。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>溶剂、载体和功能性添加剂/ Solvents, carriers and functional additives

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>jasmine

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The flowers of Jasminum species used as natural fragrance materials and

characterized by rich floral, sweet and often slightly indolic olfactory notes.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Jasmine is widely used as a heart-note material in floral fragrance compositions.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “jasmine” and “茉莉花” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>茉莉花

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>用于天然香料生产的茉莉属植物花朵，具有浓郁、甜美并常带有轻微喇叭气息的花香特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>茉莉花广泛用于花香型香水配方的中调。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>lavender

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The flowering tops of Lavandula species used as a natural fragrance material and characterized by fresh, herbaceous, aromatic and slightly camphoraceous notes.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Lavender is commonly used in aromatic, fougère and fresh fragrance compositions.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “lavender” and “薰衣草” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>薰衣草

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>用于天然香料生产的薰衣草属植物花序，具有清新、草本、芳香并略带樟脑感的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>薰衣草常用于芳香型、馥奇型和清新型香水配方。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>lemon

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The fruit of Citrus limon, whose peel is used as a source of citrus-smelling essential oil in perfumery.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Lemon oil provides a fresh, bright citrus character and is commonly used in top notes.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “lemon” and “柠檬” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>柠檬

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>柑橘属植物柠檬的果实，其果皮可用于提取具有柑橘气味的精油。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>柠檬精油具有清新明亮的柑橘气息，常用于香水前调。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>lotus

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The flowers of lotus species used in fragrance creation and associated with delicate, aquatic, floral and slightly green olfactory characteristics.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Lotus is used in fragrance compositions to evoke aquatic freshness and traditional Asian imagery.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “lotus” and “莲花 / 荷花” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>莲花 / 荷花

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>用于香水创制的莲属植物花朵，具有细腻、水生、花香和略带绿色的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>莲花常用于香水配方，以表现水生清新感和亚洲传统文化意象。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>maceration

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>The process of allowing a fragrance concentrate to rest for a specified period so that its components can interact and the composition can develop greater olfactory uniformity.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Maceration takes place after blending and before the final stages of fragrance quality control.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance production process

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “maceration” and “浸渍” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>浸渍

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>将香水浓缩液静置一定时间，使其中各成分相互作用并使香气组成趋于协调的过程。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>浸渍通常在调配之后、香水最终质量控制阶段之前进行。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香水生产过程/ Fragrance production process

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>macrocyclic and polycyclic musks

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A group of synthetic musk compounds characterized by macrocyclic or polycyclic molecular structures and used to provide musky character, diffusion and persistence in fragrance formulations.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Macrocyclic and polycyclic musks are important structural materials in modern fine and consumer perfumery.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Aroma chemicals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the terms “macrocyclic and polycyclic musks” and “大环麝香和多环麝香” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>大环麝香和多环麝香

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>具有大环或多环分子结构的合成麝香化合物，用于香水配方中提供麝香气息、扩散性和持久性。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>大环麝香和多环麝香是现代高级香水和大众香水中的重要结构性原料。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>致香化学品/ Aroma chemicals

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>magnolia

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The flowers of Magnolia species used as fragrance materials and characterized by fresh, floral, creamy and slightly citrus-like olfactory nuances.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Magnolia is used in floral compositions and is particularly associated with Chinese botanical and cultural imagery.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “magnolia” and “玉兰 / 白兰花” exists partial conceptual equivalence because the Chinese terms may refer to different Magnolia species.

<zh>玉兰 / 白兰花

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>用于香水创制的木兰属植物花朵，具有清新、花香、奶油般并略带柑橘感的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>玉兰和白兰花常用于花香型香水，并与中国植物和文化意象密切相关

。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>maturation

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>The controlled resting period during which a blended fragrance is allowed to stabilize and develop its intended olfactory characteristics before further processing or filling.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Maturation allows the blended fragrance to stabilize before filtration, filling and industrial bottling.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance production process

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “maturation” and “陈化 / 熟化” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>陈化 / 熟化

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>香水调配完成后，在进一步加工或灌装前使其静置并稳定、发展预

期香气特征的受控过程。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>陈化或熟化有助于香水在过滤、灌装和工业装瓶前达到稳定状态。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香水生产过程/ Fragrance production process

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>mint

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The leaves or aerial parts of Mentha species used as natural fragrance materials and characterized by fresh, cooling and herbaceous olfactory notes.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Mint is commonly used in fresh and aromatic fragrance compositions.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “mint” and “薄荷” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>薄荷

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and botanical terminology.

<Definition>用于天然香料生产的薄荷属植物叶片或地上部分，具有清新、凉爽

和草本的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>薄荷常用于清新型和芳香型香水配方。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>mixing

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>The process of combining fragrance ingredients and other formulation components to obtain a homogeneous fragrance mixture.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Mixing is performed according to the formulation sequence and precedes maturation and filtration.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance production process

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “mixing” and “混合” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>混合

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>按照配方将香料成分及其他配方组分结合，以形成均匀香气混合物的过程。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>混合按照配方顺序进行，并先于陈化和过滤。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香水生产过程/ Fragrance production process

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>molecules

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>The smallest identifiable units of a molecular substance, consisting of atoms chemically bonded together and determining the chemical properties of the substance.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Odorant molecules interact with olfactory receptors and determine the sensory characteristics of fragrance materials.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Chemistry and fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “molecules” and “分子” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>分子

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>由通过化学键结合的原子组成、能够体现物质化学性质的分子单位。
。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>致香分子与嗅觉受体相互作用，并决定香料原料的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>化学与香料原料/ Chemistry and fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>mugwort

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>Aromatic plants of the genus *Artemisia*, particularly *Artemisia argyi* in the Chinese context, whose leaves and aerial parts are associated with herbal, bitter and slightly camphoraceous olfactory characteristics.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Mugwort is used in Chinese fragrance creation to convey herbal authenticity, traditional medicinal associations and green aromatic nuances.

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “mugwort” and “艾草” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>艾草

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>蒿属芳香植物，在中国语境中尤其指艾蒿，其叶片和地上部分具有草本、苦味并略带樟脑感的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>艾草用于中国香水创制时，可表现草本真实性、传统药用文化联系以及绿色芳香气息。

<Source>^The Perfume Society 2026^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>muscone

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A macrocyclic ketone and the principal odor-active constituent of natural musk, characterized by a warm, animalic and musky odor and used as a reference molecule in perfumery.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Muscone is responsible for an important part of the characteristic odor of natural musk and has also been used as a model compound in the development of synthetic musks.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Macrocyclic aroma chemicals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “muscone” and “麝香酮” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>麝香酮

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>一种大环酮类化合物，是天然麝香中的主要致香成分之一，具有温暖、动物香和麝香样气味，在香水工业中也作为合成麝香研究的重要参照物。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>麝香酮是天然麝香特征气味的重要来源之一，也可作为合成麝香开发中的模式化合物。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>大环致香化学品/ Macrocyclic aroma chemicals

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>musk

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A natural aromatic material traditionally obtained from the musk pod of the male musk deer and characterized by a strong, warm and animalic odor; the term is also widely used for synthetic materials reproducing the characteristic odor of

natural musk.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Musk is traditionally used in perfumery as a substantive base material and is now predominantly represented by synthetic musk materials.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “musk” and “麝香” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>麝香

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>传统上从雄性麝的麝香囊中获得的天然芳香原料，具有强烈、温暖和动物香气味；该术语也广泛用于指具有天然麝香特征气味的合成麝香材料。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>麝香传统上作为具有良好留香性的基底原料用于香水创制，而现代香水主要使用合成麝香材料。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>National Medical Products Administration (NMPA)

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics regulatory terminology.

<Definition>The Chinese national regulatory authority responsible for the supervision and administration of drugs, medical devices and cosmetics, including the registration and filing of relevant cosmetic products and new cosmetic ingredients.

<Source>^NMPA^

<Context>The NMPA is responsible for the registration and filing administration of special cosmetics, imported general cosmetics and new cosmetic ingredients in China.

<Source>^NMPA^

<Concept field>Cosmetics regulation

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “National Medical Products Administration (NMPA)” and “国家药品监督管理局” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>国家药品监督管理局

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics regulatory terminology.

<Definition>负责药品、医疗器械和化妆品监督管理的中国国家级监管机构，包括相关化妆品和新化妆品原料的注册和备案管理。

<Source>^NMPA^

<Context>国家药品监督管理局负责特殊化妆品、进口普通化妆品和新化妆品原料的注册和备案管理。

<Source>^NMPA^

<Concept field>化妆品监管/ Cosmetics regulation

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>natural ingredients

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and cosmetics terminology.

<Definition>Ingredients obtained from natural sources, such as plants, animals or minerals, and used in the formulation of fragrances or cosmetic products.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>Natural ingredients are used in fragrance mixtures for fine fragrance and a wide range of personal care products.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “natural ingredients” and “天然成分” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>天然成分

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and cosmetics terminology.

<Definition>来源于植物、动物或矿物等天然来源，并用于香水或化妆品配方的成分。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>天然成分可用于高级香水以及各种个人护理产品中的香料混合物。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>odorant molecules

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>Chemical molecules capable of producing an odor sensation when perceived by the olfactory system.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Odorant molecules interact with the olfactory system and determine the odor characteristics perceived from a fragrance material or finished perfume.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Olfactory chemistry

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “odorant molecules” and “致香分子” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>致香分子

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>能够被嗅觉系统感知并产生气味感觉的化学分子。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>致香分子与嗅觉系统发生相互作用，并决定香料原料或成品香水所呈现的气味特征。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>嗅觉化学/ Olfactory chemistry

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>olfactory effect

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>The perceptual effect produced by a fragrance material, accord or finished fragrance as a result of its odor being perceived through the olfactory system.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>The olfactory effect of a fragrance composition depends on the interaction between its individual aromatic materials.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Olfactory perception

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “olfactory effect” and “嗅觉效果” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>嗅觉效果

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>香料原料、香气调或成品香水通过嗅觉系统被感知后产生的感官效果。

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>香水配方的嗅觉效果取决于其中不同芳香原料之间的相互作用。

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>嗅觉感知/ Olfactory perception

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>olfactory properties

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>The characteristics of a fragrance material or composition that determine the way its odor is perceived, including its odor quality, intensity and persistence.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>The olfactory properties of a fragrance material influence its role and concentration within a perfume composition.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Olfactory perception

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “olfactory properties” and “嗅觉特性” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>嗅觉特性

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>决定香料原料或香气组成的气味感知方式的特征，包括气味品质、

强度和持久性等。

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>香料原料的嗅觉特性会影响其在香水配方中的作用和使用浓度。

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>嗅觉感知/ Olfactory perception

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>olfactory stages

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>The successive phases through which the odor of a perfume develops over time after application, traditionally described as top, middle and base notes.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>The olfactory stages reflect the different rates at which fragrance materials evaporate from a perfume composition.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance development

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “olfactory stages” and “香气阶段” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>香气阶段

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>香水使用后香气随时间逐渐发展的连续阶段，传统上分为前调、中调和后调。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>香气阶段反映了香水配方中不同香料原料的挥发速度差异。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香气发展/ Fragrance development

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>oolong tea

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and tea terminology.

<Definition>A partially oxidized tea used as an olfactory reference or fragrance note and characterized by a complex aromatic profile that may combine floral, fruity, roasted and woody nuances.

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Context>Oolong tea accords are used in fragrance compositions to create refined, fresh, floral or subtly roasted olfactory effects.

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Concept field>Botanical fragrance references

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “oolong tea” and “乌龙茶” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>乌龙茶

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and tea terminology.

<Definition>一种经过部分氧化加工的茶，可作为嗅觉参照或香水香调，其香气特征可包括花香、果香、烘焙和木质等复杂气息。

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Context>乌龙茶香调可用于香水配方，以营造精致、清新、花香或略带烘焙感的嗅觉效果。

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Concept field>植物性香气参照/ Botanical fragrance references

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>orange blossom

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The fragrant flowers of the bitter orange tree, *Citrus aurantium* L., used as a natural fragrance material and characterized by sweet, floral and fresh citrus-like olfactory nuances.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Orange blossom is used in floral fragrance compositions and is an important botanical reference in perfumery.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “orange blossom” and “橙花” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>橙花

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>苦橙树 *Citrus aurantium* L. 的芳香花朵，用作天然香料原料，具有甜润、花香和清新的柑橘样嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>橙花用于花香型香水配方，也是香水创制中的重要植物性香气参照。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>oriental notes

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in traditional specialist fragrance classification terminology.

<Definition>A traditional fragrance classification characterized by warm, rich and often sweet, spicy, balsamic, resinous or ambery olfactory effects.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Oriental notes traditionally combine materials such as vanilla, amber, resins, spices and woods to create warm and opulent compositions.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance families

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “oriental notes” and “东方香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>东方香调

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in traditional specialist Chinese fragrance classification terminology.

<Definition>一种传统的香水分类，以温暖、浓郁以及甜香、辛香、香脂、树脂或琥珀样等嗅觉效果为特征。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>东方香调传统上结合香草、琥珀、树脂、香辛料和木材等原料，以形成温暖而浓郁的香水配方。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香水香调家族/ Fragrance families

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>osmanthus

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The fragrant flowers of Osmanthus fragrans used as a natural fragrance material and characterized by distinctive floral, fruity, sweet and slightly leathery olfactory nuances.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Osmanthus is used in floral and fruity fragrance compositions and is

particularly associated with Chinese botanical and cultural imagery.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “osmanthus” and “桂花” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>桂花

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>桂花树 *Osmanthus fragrans* 的芳香花朵，用作天然香料原料，具有独特的花香、果香、甜香和略带皮革感的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>桂花常用于花香型和果香型香水配方，并与中国植物和文化意象密切相关。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>oxidative rancidity

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist cosmetic formulation terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetic, chemical and formulation terminology.

<Definition>The deterioration of fats, oils or other oxidation-sensitive materials caused by reactions with oxygen, resulting in undesirable changes in odor, color or chemical composition.

<Source>^specialist cosmetic formulation terminology^

<Context>Oxidative rancidity can affect cosmetic formulations containing oxidation-sensitive oils and may negatively influence their stability and odor.

<Source>^specialist cosmetic formulation terminology^

<Concept field>Cosmetic product stability

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “oxidative rancidity” and “氧化酸败” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>氧化酸败

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist cosmetic formulation terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic, chemical and formulation terminology.

<Definition>脂肪、油脂或其他易氧化物质因与氧发生反应而产生的变质过程，表现为气味、颜色或化学组成发生不良变化。

<Source>^specialist cosmetic formulation terminology^

<Context>含有易氧化油脂的化妆品配方可能发生氧化酸败，从而影响产品的稳定性和气味。

<Source>^specialist cosmetic formulation terminology^

<Concept field>化妆品稳定性/ Cosmetic product stability

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>packaging compatibility and regulatory testing

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^European Commission 2009^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetics packaging and regulatory terminology.

<Definition>The assessment of the compatibility of cosmetic packaging with the product it contains together with the testing required to demonstrate compliance with applicable safety and regulatory requirements.

<Source>^European Commission 2009^

<Context>Packaging compatibility and regulatory testing form part of the product safety and quality assessment carried out before cosmetic products are placed on the market.

<Source>^European Commission 2009^

<Concept field>Cosmetics regulation and packaging

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “packaging compatibility and regulatory testing” and “包装相容性和法规测试” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>包装相容性和法规测试

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^European Commission 2009^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics packaging and regulatory terminology.

<Definition>对化妆品包装材料与所盛产品之间的相容性以及为证明其符合相关安全和法规要求而进行的测试。

<Source>^European Commission 2009^

<Context>包装相容性和法规测试是化妆品上市前产品安全 and 质量评估的一部分

。

<Source>^European Commission 2009^

<Concept field>化妆品法规与包装/ Cosmetics regulation and packaging

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>parfum

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetics and fragrance regulatory terminology.

<Definition>The regulatory term used in the European Union to designate perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials in the ingredient list of cosmetic products.

<Source>^Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009^

<Context>Perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials are referred to by the term “parfum” or “aroma” in the cosmetic ingredient list.

<Source>^Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009^

<Concept field>Cosmetic ingredient labelling

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “parfum” and “香水” exists partial conceptual equivalence because “parfum” is a regulatory labelling term for perfume and aromatic compositions, whereas “香水” generally denotes a finished perfume product in Chinese.

<zh>香水

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>在中文语境中通常指用于赋予人体或其他对象香气的香水产品；在欧盟化妆品成分标签语境中，相关香料和芳香组成则使用“parfum”或“aroma”表示。

<Source>^Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009^

<Context>在欧盟化妆品成分表中，香料和芳香组成及其原料使用“parfum”或“aroma”表示。

<Source>^Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009^

<Concept field>化妆品成分标识/ Cosmetic ingredient labelling

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>patchouli

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The aromatic material obtained from the leaves of Pogostemon cablin and characterized by strong, earthy, woody, camphoraceous and slightly sweet olfactory nuances.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Patchouli is widely used as a base note in fragrance compositions and is valued for its substantive and fixative properties.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “patchouli” and “广藿香” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>广藿香

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>由广藿香 *Pogostemon cablin* 的叶片获得的芳香原料，具有强烈、泥土、木质、樟脑样和略带甜味的嗅觉特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>广藿香广泛用作香水配方中的基调，并因其良好的留香和定香特性而受到重视。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>perfume

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in general and specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A fragranced cosmetic product intended primarily to impart a pleasant odor to the human body.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>Perfume is a type of cosmetic product used to impart a pleasant fragrance to the human body.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^
 <Concept field>Fragrance products
 <Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “perfume” and “香水” exists complete conceptual equivalence when the term refers to the finished fragranced product.
 <zh>香水
 <Morphosyntax>noun
 <Usage label>main term
 <Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^
 <Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese perfumery and cosmetics terminology.
 <Definition>主要用于赋予人体宜人香气的香氛化妆品。
 <Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^
 <Context>香水属于用于赋予人体宜人香气的香氛产品。
 <Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^
 <Concept field>香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics
 <Subfield>香水/ Perfumery
 <en>perfume market
 <Morphosyntax>noun group
 <Usage label>main term
 <Source>^Grand View Research 2025^
 <Lexica>Found in specialist perfume industry and business terminology.
 <Definition>The economic market comprising the production, distribution, marketing and sale of perfume products and related fragrance products.
 <Source>^Grand View Research 2025^
 <Context>The Chinese perfume market has experienced significant growth and increasing consumer demand for fragrance products.

<Source>^Grand View Research 2025^

<Concept field>Fragrance trade and market

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “perfume market” and “香水市场” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>香水市场<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Grand View Research 2025^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese perfume industry and business terminology.

<Definition>由香水产品及相关香氛产品的生产、分销、营销和销售构成的经济市场。

<Source>^Grand View Research 2025^

<Context>中国香水市场近年来持续发展，消费者对香氛产品的需求不断增加。

<Source>^Grand View Research 2025^

<Concept field>香水贸易与市场/ Fragrance trade and market

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>perfumed mists

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and personal care product terminology.

<Definition>Lightly fragranced products applied by spraying onto the body or hair to provide a relatively subtle and generally less concentrated fragrance effect than traditional perfume products.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>Body mists are among the fragrance product formats in which fragrance compositions are used to provide a light and easily wearable scent.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Fragrance products

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “perfumed mists” and “香氛喷雾” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>香氛喷雾

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and personal care product terminology.

<Definition>通过喷雾方式施用于身体或头发、用于提供较为轻盈且通常低于传统香水浓度的香气效果的产品。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>香氛喷雾属于香氛产品的一种形式，用于提供轻盈且易于日常使用的香气。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>香氛产品/ Fragrance products

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>perfumers

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist perfumery terminology.

<Definition>Professionals who create fragrance compositions by selecting, evaluating and combining natural and synthetic fragrance materials.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>Perfumers combine knowledge of fragrance materials with creative and technical skills to develop fragrance compositions.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Fragrance professionals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “perfumers” and “调香师” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>调香师

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese perfumery terminology.

<Definition>通过选择、评价和组合天然及合成香料原料来创作香气组成的专业人员。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>调香师结合对香料原料的专业知识以及创意和技术能力开发香水配方。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>香水专业人员/ Fragrance professionals

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>personal care products

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance, cosmetics and consumer product terminology.

<Definition>Consumer products intended for personal hygiene, grooming, skin, hair or body care, including cosmetic and other related products.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>Fragrance ingredients are used in a wide range of personal care products, including cosmetics, toiletries and fine-fragrance products.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Consumer products

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “personal care products” and “个人护理产品” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>个人护理产品

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance, cosmetics and consumer product terminology.

<Definition>用于个人卫生、美容以及皮肤、头发或身体护理的消费产品，包括化妆品及其他相关产品。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>香料成分广泛应用于个人护理产品，包括化妆品、洗护用品和高级香水产品。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>消费产品/ Consumer products

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>photo-degradation

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Damiani et al. 2010^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetic chemistry and fragrance stability terminology.

<Definition>The chemical degradation of a substance caused by exposure to light, particularly ultraviolet radiation, which may alter its molecular structure and functional properties.

<Source>^Damiani et al. 2010^

<Context>Photo-degradation can affect fragrance ingredients and cosmetic formulations exposed to light and may result in changes in odor, color or product stability.

<Source>^Damiani et al. 2010^

<Concept field>Fragrance and cosmetic stability

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “photo-degradation” and “光降解” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>光降解

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Damiani et al. 2010^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic chemistry and fragrance stability terminology.

<Definition>物质因受到光照，尤其是紫外线照射而发生的化学降解过程，从而导致其分子结构和功能性质发生改变。

<Source>^Damiani et al. 2010^

<Context>光降解可能影响暴露于光线中的香料成分和化妆品配方，并导致气味

、颜色或产品稳定性发生变化。

<Source>^Damiani et al. 2010^

<Concept field>香水与化妆品稳定性/ Fragrance and cosmetic stability

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>polycyclic musks

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A class of synthetic musk compounds characterized by polycyclic molecular structures and used in fragrance formulations to provide musky odor, substantivity and persistence.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Polycyclic musks have been used as synthetic fragrance materials in fine fragrances and consumer products.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Musks

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “polycyclic musks” and “多环麝香” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>多环麝香

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>具有多环分子结构的合成麝香化合物，用于香水配方中提供麝香气

息、良好的留香性和持久性。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>多环麝香曾广泛作为合成香料原料用于高级香水和各种消费产品。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>麝香/ Musks

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>raw materials

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>Basic substances or materials used as starting materials in the production and formulation of fragrances and other products.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Fragrance raw materials include natural aromatic materials, isolates and synthetic aroma chemicals used to create fragrance compositions.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Fragrance production materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “raw materials” and “原材料” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>原材料

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>作为香水及其他产品生产和配方过程起始材料的基本物质或材料。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>香水原材料包括天然芳香原料、单离物和用于创制香气组成的合成致香化学品。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>香水生产材料/ Fragrance production materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>regulatory contexts

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetics regulatory and international trade terminology.

<Definition>The legal, administrative and regulatory frameworks within which cosmetic products, ingredients and fragrance materials are manufactured, marketed, imported or distributed.

<Source>^NMPA^

<Context>Regulatory contexts differ between markets and determine requirements for cosmetic registration, notification, safety assessment and labelling.

<Source>^NMPA^

<Concept field>Cosmetics regulation

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “regulatory contexts” and “法规环境” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>法规环境

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics regulatory and international trade terminology.

<Definition>化妆品、原料及香料的生产、销售、进口和流通过程所适用的法律、行政和监管框架。

<Source>^NMPA^

<Context>不同市场的法规环境存在差异，并决定化妆品注册、备案、安全评估和标签等方面的要求。

<Source>^NMPA^

<Concept field>化妆品监管/ Cosmetics regulation

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>resinoids and balsams

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material terminology.

<Definition>Natural aromatic materials obtained from resinous plant materials or balsamic exudates and used in fragrance compositions for their characteristic odor and substantive properties.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Resinoids and balsams are used in perfumery to provide warm, rich and long-lasting olfactory effects.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “resinoids and balsams” and “树脂和香脂” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>树脂和香脂

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material terminology.

<Definition>从植物树脂性物质或香脂性分泌物中获得的天然芳香原料，用于香水配方并具有特征性气味和良好的留香特性。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>树脂和香脂用于香水创制，可赋予配方温暖、浓郁和持久的嗅觉效果。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>rose

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The fragrant flowers of Rosa species used as natural fragrance materials and characterized by a rich, floral and distinctive rose-like odor.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Rose is one of the most important floral references in traditional and contemporary perfumery.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “rose” and “玫瑰” exists complete conceptual equivalence in the context of Chinese perfumery terminology.

<zh>玫瑰

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>用于天然香料生产的蔷薇属植物芳香花朵，具有浓郁、典型的玫瑰花香。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>玫瑰是传统和现代香水创制中最重要的花香型植物之一。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>sandalwood

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The aromatic wood of Santalum species used as a natural fragrance material and characterized by a warm, soft, creamy and woody odor.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Sandalwood is widely used as a base note in woody and oriental fragrance compositions.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “sandalwood” and “檀香” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>檀香

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>檀香属植物的芳香木材，用作天然香料原料，具有温暖、柔和、奶油般和木质的气味。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>檀香广泛用作木质型和东方香调香水配方中的基调。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>scent

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>The odor perceived from a substance, material or finished fragrance,

especially when experienced as a characteristic or pleasant smell.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>The scent of a perfume develops progressively as its volatile fragrance materials evaporate.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Olfactory perception

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “scent” and “香气 / 气味” exists partial conceptual equivalence because “香气” generally emphasizes a pleasant or fragrant odor, whereas “气味” has a broader meaning and may refer to any odor.

<zh>香气 / 气味

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and olfactory terminology.

<Definition>由物质、原料或成品香水产生并通过嗅觉感知的气味，其中“香气”通常强调宜人或芳香的气味，而“气味”的含义更为广泛。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Context>香水的香气会随着其中挥发性香料成分逐渐蒸发而发生变化。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>嗅觉感知/ Olfactory perception

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>scent profile

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>The overall set of olfactory characteristics used to describe the odor of a fragrance material, accord or finished perfume.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>The scent profile of a perfume may include floral, fruity, woody, spicy, fresh or musky characteristics.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Olfactory description

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “scent profile” and “香气特征” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>香气特征

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>用于描述香料原料、香气调或成品香水气味的总体嗅觉特征。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Context>香水的香气特征可以包括花香、果香、木质、辛香、清新或麝香等特点。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>嗅觉描述/ Olfactory description

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>sensory experience

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and consumer experience terminology.

<Definition>The subjective perception and emotional response produced by a fragrance through sensory interaction, particularly through the sense of smell.

<Source>^specialist fragrance terminology^

<Context>The sensory experience associated with a perfume can influence consumer perception, product evaluation and purchasing preferences.

<Source>^specialist fragrance terminology^

<Concept field>Consumer sensory perception

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “sensory experience” and “感官体验” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>感官体验

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and consumer experience terminology.

<Definition>香水通过感官作用，尤其是嗅觉作用所产生的主观感知和情感反应。

<Source>^specialist fragrance terminology^

<Context>与香水相关的感官体验会影响消费者对产品的认知、评价和购买偏好。

<Source>^specialist fragrance terminology^

<Concept field>消费者感官感知/ Consumer sensory perception

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>sensory memory

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance, psychology and consumer experience terminology.

<Definition>The capacity to retain and later evoke sensory impressions associated with a previous perceptual experience, including memories triggered by odors.

<Source>^specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology^

<Context>Fragrances can evoke sensory memories by associating particular scents with people, places, events or emotions.

<Source>^specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology^

<Concept field>Olfactory perception and memory

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “sensory memory” and “感官记忆” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>感官记忆

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance, psychology and consumer experience terminology.

<Definition>保存并在之后重新唤起与过去感官体验相关的感知印象的能力，包括由气味触发的记忆。

<Source>^specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology^

<Context>香水可以通过将特定气味与人物、地点、事件或情感联系起来而唤起感官记忆。

<Source>^specialist fragrance and olfactory terminology^

<Concept field>嗅觉感知与记忆/ Olfactory perception and memory

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>Sichuan Pepper

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>The dried fruit and husk of Zanthoxylum species traditionally used as a spice and also employed as an olfactory reference for fresh, spicy, citrus-like and slightly numbing aromatic effects.

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Context>Sichuan Pepper can inspire spicy and distinctive fragrance accords associated with Chinese culinary and botanical traditions.

<Source>^specialist fragrance and botanical terminology^

<Concept field>Botanical fragrance references

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “Sichuan Pepper” and “花椒” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>花椒

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>花椒属植物的干燥果实及果皮，传统上用作香辛料，也可作为具有清新、辛香、柑橘样和轻微麻感气息的嗅觉参照。

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Context>花椒可以启发辛香且具有鲜明特色的香水香调，并与中国饮食和植物

传统相关。

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Concept field>植物性香气参照/ Botanical fragrance references

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>solvent

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>A substance, usually a liquid, capable of dissolving another substance to form a solution without necessarily undergoing a chemical reaction with it.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>Solvents are used in fragrance production to dissolve aromatic materials and facilitate extraction or formulation.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Fragrance production materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “solvent” and “溶剂” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>溶剂

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>通常为液体、能够溶解另一种物质形成溶液且不一定与该物质发生

化学反应的物质。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context>溶剂用于香水生产中溶解芳香原料，并促进萃取或配方调制。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>香水生产材料/ Fragrance production materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>solvent extraction

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and extraction terminology.

<Definition>The process of obtaining an extract from a natural raw material by treating it with one or more suitable solvents.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Solvent extraction is used to obtain aromatic extracts from natural materials that may be unsuitable for direct distillation.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Extraction processes

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “solvent extraction” and “溶剂萃取法” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>溶剂萃取法

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and extraction

terminology.

<Definition>使用一种或多种适宜的溶剂处理天然原料，以获得萃取物的过程。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>对于不适合直接蒸馏的天然原料，可以采用溶剂萃取法获得芳香萃取物。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>萃取过程/ Extraction processes

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>special cosmetics

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics regulatory terminology.

<Definition>A category of cosmetic products subject to registration requirements in China because of their specific functions or claims, including hair dye, hair perm, anti-hair loss, sunscreen and whitening products, as well as cosmetics claiming new efficacy.

<Source>^NMPA^

<Context>Special cosmetics must be registered with the competent Chinese regulatory authority before they can be manufactured or imported.

<Source>^NMPA^

<Concept field>Cosmetics regulation

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “special cosmetics” and “特殊化妆品” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>特殊化妆品

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NMPA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetics regulatory terminology.

<Definition>在中国因具有特定功效或宣称而实行注册管理的一类化妆品，包括染发、烫发、防脱发、防晒、祛斑美白以及宣称新功效的化妆品。

<Source>^NMPA^

<Context>特殊化妆品在生产或进口前必须向主管中国监管机构申请注册。

<Source>^NMPA^

<Concept field>化妆品监管/ Cosmetics regulation

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>specialty captives

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance industry and aroma chemical terminology.

<Definition>Proprietary fragrance molecules or materials developed and controlled by fragrance companies for distinctive olfactory effects and used to create exclusive fragrance compositions.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>Specialty captives can provide fragrance houses with distinctive materials that contribute to the originality and differentiation of their compositions.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Aroma chemicals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “specialty captives” and “专有香料分子”

exists partial conceptual equivalence because the Chinese term specifically emphasizes proprietary fragrance molecules, whereas the English term may refer more broadly to proprietary fragrance materials.

<zh>专有香料分子

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance industry and aroma chemical terminology.

<Definition>由香料公司开发并控制、用于产生独特嗅觉效果并创制具有专属性香气配方的专有香料分子或材料。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Context>专有香料分子可以为香料公司提供具有独特性的原料，从而增强其香水配方的原创性和差异化。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>致香化学品/ Aroma chemicals

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>stabilization

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>The process of bringing a fragrance composition or cosmetic formulation to a stable condition in which its physical, chemical and olfactory properties remain sufficiently consistent during storage and use.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Stabilization is an important stage in fragrance production because it allows the composition to reach a consistent condition before filtration, filling and packaging.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance production process

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “stabilization” and “稳定化” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>稳定化

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance production terminology.

<Definition>使香水配方或化妆品配方达到稳定状态，使其在储存和使用过程中保持相对一致的物理、化学和嗅觉性质的过程。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>稳定化是香水生产的重要阶段，有助于配方在过滤、灌装和包装前达到一致状态。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香水生产过程/ Fragrance production process

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>steam distillation

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and extraction terminology.

<Definition>A distillation process in which steam is used to release and carry volatile aromatic constituents from a natural raw material, which are subsequently condensed and separated.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Steam distillation is one of the principal methods used to obtain essential oils from aromatic plant materials.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Extraction processes

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “steam distillation” and “水蒸气蒸馏法” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>水蒸气蒸馏法

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and extraction terminology.

<Definition>利用水蒸气从天然原料中释放并带出挥发性芳香成分，随后通过冷凝和分离获得芳香产品的蒸馏方法。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>水蒸气蒸馏法是从芳香植物原料中获得精油的主要方法之一。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>萃取过程/ Extraction processes

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>supercritical CO2 extraction

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist extraction terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and extraction terminology.

<Definition>An extraction process that uses carbon dioxide above its critical temperature and pressure as a supercritical solvent to extract volatile and other aromatic compounds from natural materials.

<Source>^specialist extraction terminology^

<Context>Supercritical CO2 extraction can be used to obtain aromatic extracts while minimizing thermal degradation of heat-sensitive constituents.

<Source>^specialist extraction terminology^

<Concept field>Extraction processes

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “supercritical CO2 extraction” and “超临界二氧化碳萃取法” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>超临界二氧化碳萃取法

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist extraction terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and extraction terminology.

<Definition>利用超过临界温度和压力的二氧化碳作为超临界溶剂，从天然原料中萃取挥发性及其他芳香化合物的萃取方法。

<Source>^specialist extraction terminology^

<Context>超临界二氧化碳萃取法可用于获得芳香萃取物，并减少热敏性成分发生热降解的可能性。

<Source>^specialist extraction terminology^

<Concept field>萃取过程/ Extraction processes

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>synthetic ingredients

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance and cosmetics terminology.

<Definition>Ingredients produced through chemical synthesis and used in fragrance or cosmetic formulations to provide specific functional or olfactory properties.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>Synthetic ingredients are widely used in modern perfumery alongside natural fragrance materials.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Fragrance ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “synthetic ingredients” and “合成成分” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>合成成分

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance and cosmetics terminology.

<Definition>通过化学合成制得并用于香水或化妆品配方，以提供特定功能或嗅觉性质的成分。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>现代香水创制中广泛使用合成成分，并与天然香料原料结合使用。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>香料成分/ Fragrance ingredients

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>top notes

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>The volatile fragrance components perceived first after application and generally characterized by rapid evaporation and relatively short persistence.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>Top notes create the initial olfactory impression of a perfume and commonly include fresh, citrus and light aromatic materials.

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>Fragrance development

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “top notes” and “前调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>前调

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance evaluation terminology.

<Definition>香水使用后最先被感知的挥发性香料成分，通常挥发较快且持续时间相对较短。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Context>前调构成香水最初的嗅觉印象，通常包括清新、柑橘和轻盈的芳香原料。

<Source>^Pybus and Sell 1999^

<Concept field>香气发展/ Fragrance development

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>traditional Chinese medicinal botanicals

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese botanical, traditional medicine and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>Botanical materials traditionally used in Chinese medicine and increasingly employed as olfactory references or fragrance ingredients in contemporary Chinese perfumery.

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Context>Traditional Chinese medicinal botanicals can provide distinctive cultural and olfactory references for Chinese fragrance compositions.

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Concept field>Botanical fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “traditional Chinese medicinal botanicals” and “传统中药植物” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>传统中药植物

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese botanical, traditional medicine and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>传统上用于中医药并日益被当代中国香水行业用作嗅觉参照或香料成分的植物性原料。

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Context>传统中药植物可以为中国香水配方提供具有鲜明文化特色和嗅觉特征的参照。

<Source>^specialist Chinese botanical and fragrance terminology^

<Concept field>植物性香料原料/ Botanical fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>trans- β -ocimene

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NIST Chemistry WebBook^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>An acyclic monoterpene hydrocarbon with the molecular formula C₁₀H₁₆ and an E configuration, occurring naturally in aromatic plants and characterized by a warm, herbaceous odor.

<Source>^NIST Chemistry WebBook^

<Context>Trans- β -ocimene is an aroma-active monoterpene that can contribute fresh, green and herbaceous nuances to fragrance compositions.

<Source>^NIST Chemistry WebBook^

<Concept field>Aroma chemicals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “trans- β -ocimene” and “反式- β -罗勒烯”

exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>反式- β -罗勒烯

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^NIST Chemistry WebBook^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and fragrance terminology.

<Definition>一种分子式为C₁₀H₁₆、具有E构型的无环单萜烃，天然存在于芳香植物中，并具有温暖、草本的气味。

<Source>^NIST Chemistry WebBook^

<Context>反式- β -罗勒烯是一种具有香气活性的单萜，可为香水配方带来清新、绿色和草本气息。

<Source>^NIST Chemistry WebBook^

<Concept field>致香化学品/ Aroma chemicals

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>UV absorbers

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist cosmetic and fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition>Functional ingredients capable of absorbing ultraviolet radiation and used to protect formulations or materials from the effects of UV exposure.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>UV absorbers may contribute to the protection of fragrance and cosmetic formulations against light-induced degradation.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Functional ingredients

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “UV absorbers” and “紫外线吸收剂” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>紫外线吸收剂

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese cosmetic and fragrance formulation terminology.

<Definition>能够吸收紫外线辐射并用于保护配方或材料免受紫外线照射影响的功能性成分。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context>紫外线吸收剂可以帮助保护香水和化妆品配方，减少光照引起的降解。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>功能性成分/ Functional ingredients

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>vanilla

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The aromatic material obtained from the cured fruits of Vanilla species and characterized by a sweet, warm, balsamic and creamy odor.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Vanilla is widely used in gourmand, oriental and amber fragrance compositions.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “vanilla” and “香草 / 香荚兰” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>香草 / 香荚兰

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>由香荚兰属植物经加工成熟的果实获得的芳香原料，具有甜润、温暖、香脂样和奶油般的气味。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>香草或香荚兰广泛用于美食调、东方调和琥珀调香水配方。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>volatility

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist fragrance chemistry terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>The tendency of a substance to evaporate, determined by its physical and chemical properties and influencing the rate at which its odor is released into the air.

<Source>^specialist fragrance chemistry terminology^

<Context>Volatility is an important factor determining the order and duration in which fragrance materials are perceived after application.

<Source>^specialist fragrance chemistry terminology^

<Concept field>Fragrance chemistry

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “volatility” and “挥发性” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>挥发性

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese fragrance chemistry terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>物质发生蒸发的倾向，由其物理和化学性质决定，并影响其气味释放到空气中的速度。

<Source>^specialist Chinese fragrance chemistry terminology^

<Context>挥发性是决定香料原料在使用后被感知的先后顺序和持续时间的重要因素。

<Source>^specialist Chinese fragrance chemistry terminology^

<Concept field>香水化学/ Fragrance chemistry

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>woody

<Morphosyntax>adjective

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance classification terminology.

<Definition>Describing an odor or fragrance composition characterized by olfactory qualities reminiscent of wood, including dry, warm, earthy or resinous nuances.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>Woody fragrances may be built around materials such as sandalwood, cedarwood, vetiver and patchouli.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Olfactory descriptors

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “woody” and “木质调” exists complete conceptual equivalence in fragrance classification terminology.

<zh>木质调

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance classification terminology.

<Definition>用于描述具有类似木材气息的嗅觉特征的香气类型，包括干燥、温暖、泥土或树脂样等气息。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Context>木质调香水可以以檀香、雪松、香根草和广藿香等原料为基础。

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>嗅觉描述/ Olfactory descriptors

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>woody notes

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist fragrance classification terminology.

<Definition>Fragrance notes characterized by olfactory qualities reminiscent of wood and commonly associated with materials such as sandalwood, cedarwood, vetiver and patchouli.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Context>Woody notes are frequently used as base notes because many woody materials have good substantivity and persistence.

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>Fragrance families

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “woody notes” and “木质香调” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>木质香调

<Morphosyntax>noun group

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^specialist Chinese perfumery terminology^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese fragrance classification terminology.

<Definition>具有类似木材气息的嗅觉特征的香调，通常与檀香、雪松、香根草和广藿香等原料相关。

<Source>^specialist Chinese fragrance classification terminology^

<Context>木质香调常用作香水的基调，因为许多木质香料具有良好的留香性和持久性。

<Source>^specialist perfumery terminology^

<Concept field>香水香调家族/ Fragrance families

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en>ylang-ylang

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>The fragrant flowers of *Cananga odorata* used as a natural fragrance material and characterized by a rich, sweet, floral and slightly exotic odor.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>Ylang-ylang is widely used in floral fragrance compositions and contributes a rich and sensual floral character.

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>Natural fragrance materials

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “ylang-ylang” and “依兰” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh>依兰

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese natural fragrance material and botanical terminology.

<Definition>依兰属植物*Cananga odorata*的芳香花朵，用作天然香料原料，具有浓郁、甜润、花香和略带异国情调的气味。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Context>依兰广泛用于花香型香水配方，可赋予香水浓郁而感性的花香特征。

<Source>^ISO 9235:2021^

<Concept field>天然香料原料/ Natural fragrance materials

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en> β -ionone

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A cyclic ketone aroma compound belonging to the ionone family and characterized by a violet-like, woody and slightly fruity odor, widely used in fragrance formulations.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context> β -Ionone is used in floral and woody fragrance compositions to provide violet-like and powdery olfactory effects.

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>Aroma chemicals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “ β -ionone” and “ β -紫罗兰酮” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> β -紫罗兰酮

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>属于紫罗兰酮类的一种环状酮类致香化合物，具有类似紫罗兰、木质和略带果香的气味，广泛用于香水配方。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Context> β -紫罗兰酮用于花香型和木质型香水配方，可赋予配方紫罗兰样和粉质的嗅觉效果。

<Source>^IUPAC Gold Book^

<Concept field>致香化学品/ Aroma chemicals

**

<Subject>化妆品/ Cosmetics

<Subfield>香水/ Perfumery

<en> γ -decalactone

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>A lactone aroma compound characterized by a sweet, fruity and peach-like odor and used in fragrance formulations to provide fruity, creamy and lactonic effects.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context> γ -Decalactone is used in fruity, floral and gourmand fragrance compositions and can contribute peach-like and creamy nuances.

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>Aroma chemicals

<Equivalence en-zh>Between the term “ γ -decalactone” and “ γ -癸内酯” exists complete conceptual equivalence.

<zh> γ -癸内酯

<Morphosyntax>noun

<Usage label>main term

<Source>^IFRA^

<Lexica>Found in specialist Chinese chemical and perfumery terminology.

<Definition>一种具有甜润、果香和桃子样气味的内酯类致香化合物，用于香水配方中产生果香、奶油般和内酯样的嗅觉效果。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Context> γ -癸内酯用于果香型、花香型和美食调香水配方，可赋予桃子样和奶油般的气息。

<Source>^IFRA^

<Concept field>致香化学品/ Aroma chemicals

**

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English-Chinese Quick Reference Table

英/汉词典

<en> 英语	<zh> 中国	Pinyin 拼音
Absolutes	净油	Jìngyóu
Accords	香调	Xiāngdiào
Administrative measures on cosmetics labeling	化妆品标签管理办法	Huàzhuāngpǐn biāoqiān guǎnlǐ bànfǎ
Alcohol	酒精	Jiǔjīng
Aldehydes	醛类	Quánlèi
Amber	琥珀	Hǔpò
Antioxidants (Butylated Hydroxytoluene – BHT)	抗氧化剂（丁基羟基甲苯）	Kàngyǎnghuàjì (dīngjī qiǎngjī jiǎběn)
Aromatic compounds	芳香化合物	Fāngxiāng huàhéwù
Aromatic herbs	芳香草本	Fāngxiāng cǎoběn
Aromatic substances	芳香物质	Fāngxiāng wùzhì
Balsamic resins	香脂树脂	Xiāngzhī shùzhī
Base notes	后调	Hòudiào
Basil	罗勒	Luólè
Bergamot	佛手柑	Fóshǒugān
Black tea	红茶	Hóngchá
Blending	调配	Tiáopèi
Body mist	身体喷雾	Shēntǐ pēnwù

Brassylate	巴西拉特	Bāxīlātè
Carriers and Functional Additives	载体和功能性添加剂	Zàitǐ hé gōngnéngxìng tiānjiājì
Cedarwood	雪松木	Xuěsōngmù
Chemists	化学家	Huàxuéjiā
Chilling and filtration	冷却与过滤	Lěngquè yǔ guòlǜ
Chypre	西普香调	Xīpǔ xiāngdiào
Citrus	柑橘	Gānjú
Cold press	冷压榨法	Lěng yāzhà fǎ
Composition	香气组成	Xiāngqì zǔchéng
Concentrated aromatic substances	浓缩芳香物质	Nóngsuō fāngxiāng wùzhì
Concentration	浓度	Nóngdù
Concentration levels	浓度等级	Nóngdù děngjí
Cosmetics	化妆品	Huàzhuāngpǐn
Cosmetics Europe network	欧洲化妆品协会网络	Ōuzhōu huàzhuāngpǐn xiéhuì wǎngluò
Crimp pump assembly and packaging	锁口与包装	Suǒkǒu yǔ bāozhuāng
Denatured Ethanol (SDA Ethanol)	变性乙醇（SDA乙醇）	Biànxìng yǐchún
Detergents	洗涤剂	Xǐdǐjì
Dipropylene Glycol (DPG)	二丙二醇	Èrbǐngèrchún
Dong Quai	当归	Dāngguī
Dry-down	干香	Gānxiāng

Eau de cologne	古龙水	Gǔlóngshuǐ
Eau de parfum	浓香水	Nóng xiāngshuǐ
Eau de toilette	淡香水	Dàn xiāngshuǐ
Eau fraîche	清淡香水	Qīngdàn xiāngshuǐ
Enfleurage	脂吸法	Zhīxī fǎ
Essence	香精 / 香料	Xiāngjīng / xiāngliào
Essential oils	精油	Jīngyóu
Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	甲氧基肉桂酸乙基己酯	Jiǎyǎngjī ròuguìsuān yǐjǐjǐzhǐ
Ethylene	乙烯	Yǐxī
Evaporation	蒸发	Zhēngfā
Extraction	萃取	Cuìqǔ
Extrait de parfum	香精萃取物 / 浓香精	Xiāngjīng cuìqǔwù / nóng xiāngjīng
Filling and industrial bottling	灌装与工业装瓶	Guànzhuāng yǔ gōngyè zhuāngpíng
Fixed technical standards	固定技术标准	Gùdìng jìshù biāozhǔn
Floral notes	花香调	Huāxiāngdiào
Formula	配方	Pèifāng
Formulation process	配方调制过程	Pèifāng tiáozhì guòchéng
Formulations	配方	Pèifāng
Fougère	馥奇香调	Fùqí xiāngdiào
Fragrance	香精 / 香氛	Xiāngjīng / xiāngfēn
Fragrance creation	香水创制	Xiāngshuǐ chuàngzhì

Fragrance wheel	香水香调轮	Xiāngshuǐ xiāngdiào lú
Fresh notes	清新调	Qīngxīn diào
Galaxolide	加拉索利德	Jiālāsùolidé
Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis	气相色谱-质谱 (GC-MS) 分析	Qìxiàng sèpǔ-zhìpǔ fēnxī
General cosmetics	普通化妆品	Pǔtōng huàzhuāngpǐn
Ginseng	人参	Rénshēn
Gourmand	美食香调	Měishí xiāngdiào
Grapefruit	葡萄柚	Pútáoyòu
Green tea	绿茶	Lǜchá
Heart notes	中调	Zhōngdiào
High-molecular-weight compounds	高分子量化合物	Gāo fēnzǐliàng huàhéwù
Ink accords	墨香调	Mòxiāngdiào
Intensity	强度	Qíángdù
International Fragrance Association (IFRA)	国际香料协会	Guójì xiāngliào xiéhuì
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	中国现有化学物质名录	Zhōngguó xiànyǒu huàxué wùzhì mínglù
Isopropyl Myristate (IPM)	肉豆蔻酸异丙酯	Ròudòukòu suān yìbǐngzhǐ
Jasmine	茉莉花	Mòlìhuā
Lavender	薰衣草	Xūnyīcǎo
Lemon	柠檬	Níngméng

Lotus	莲花 / 荷花	Liánhuā / héhuā
Maceration	浸渍	Jìnzì
Macrocyclic and Polycyclic Musks	大环麝香和多环麝香	Dàhuán shèxiāng hé duōhuán shèxiāng
Magnolia	玉兰 / 白兰花	Yùlán / báilánhuā
Maturation	陈化 / 熟化	Chénhuà / shúhuà
Mint	薄荷	Bòhé
Mixing	混合	Hùnhé
Molecules	分子	Fēnzǐ
Mugwort	艾草	Àicǎo
Muscone	麝香酮	Shèxiāngtóng
Musk	麝香	Shèxiāng
National Medical Products Administration (NMPA)	国家药品监督管理局	Guójiā Yàopǐn Jiāndū Guǎnlǐ Jú
Natural Ingredients	天然成分	Tiānrán chéngfèn
Odorant molecules	致香分子	Zhìxiāng fēnzǐ
Olfactory effect	嗅觉效果	Xiùjué xiàoguǒ
Olfactory properties	嗅觉特性	Xiùjué tèxìng
Olfactory stages	嗅觉阶段	Xiùjué jiēduàn
Oolong tea	乌龙茶	Wūlóngchá
Orange blossom	橙花	Chénghuā
Oriental notes	东方香调	Dōngfāng xiāngdiào
Osmanthus	桂花	Guìhuā

Oxidative rancidity	氧化酸败	Yǎnghuà suānbài
Packaging compatibility and regulatory testing	包装相容性与法规测试	Bāozhuāng xiāngróngxìng yǔ fǎguī cèshì
Parfum	香水 / 浓香精	Xiāngshuǐ / nóng xiāngjīng
Patchouli	广藿香	Guǎnghuòxiāng
Perfume	香水	Xiāngshuǐ
Perfume market	香水市场	Xiāngshuǐ shìchǎng
Perfumed mists	香氛喷雾	Xiāngfēn pēnwù
Perfumers	调香师	Tiáoxiāngshī
Personal care products	个人护理产品	Gèrén hùlǐ chǎnpǐn
Photo-degradation	光降解	Guāng jiàngjiě
Polycyclic musks	多环麝香	Duōhuán shèxiāng
Raw materials	原材料	Yuáncáiliào
Regulatory contexts	法规环境	Fǎguī huánjìng
Resinoids and balsams	树脂和香脂	Shùzhī hé xiāngzhī
Rose	玫瑰	Méiguī
Sandalwood	檀香	Tánxiāng
Scent	香气 / 气味	Xiāngqì / qìwèi
Scent profile	香气特征	Xiāngqì tèzhēng
Sensory experience	感官体验	Gǎnguān tīyàn
Sensory memory	感官记忆	Gǎnguān jìyì
Sichuan Pepper	花椒	Huājiāo

Solvent	溶剂	Róngjì
Solvent extraction	溶剂萃取法	Róngjì cuìqǔ fǎ
Special cosmetics	特殊化妆品	Tèshū huàzhuāngpǐn
Specialty captives	专有香料分子	Zhuānyǒu xiāngliào fēnzǐ
Stabilization	稳定化	Wěndìng huà
Steam distillation	水蒸气蒸馏法	Shuǐzhēngqì zhēngliú fǎ
Supercritical CO ₂ Extraction	超临界二氧化碳萃取法	Chāolínjiè èryǎnghuàtàn cuìqǔ fǎ
Synthetic ingredients	合成成分	Héchéng chéngfèn
Top notes	前调	Qiándiào
Traditional Chinese medicinal botanicals	传统中药植物	Chuántǒng zhōngyào zhíwù
Trans- β -ocimene	反式- β -罗勒烯	Fǎnshì- β -luólèxī
UV absorbers	紫外线吸收剂	Zǐwàixiàn xīshōujì
Vanilla	香草 / 香荚兰	Xiāngcǎo / xiāngjiálán
Volatility	挥发性	Huīfāxìng
Woody	木质调	Mùzhì diào
Woody notes	木质香调	Mùzhì xiāngdiào
Ylang-ylang	依兰	Yīlán
β -ionone	β -紫罗兰酮	β -zǐluólántóng
γ -decalactone	γ -癸内酯	γ -guīnèizhǐ

Chinese-English Quick Reference Table

汉/英词典

Pinyin 拼音	<zh> 中国	<en> 英语
Àicǎo	艾草	Mugwort
Bāozhuāng xiāngróngxìng yǔ fǎguī cèshì	包装相容性与法规测试	Packaging compatibility and regulatory testing
Bāxīlātè	巴西拉特	Brassylate
Biànxìng yǐchún	变性乙醇（SDA乙醇）	Denatured Ethanol (SDA Ethanol)
Bòhé	薄荷	Mint
Chāolínjiè èryǎnghuàtàn cuìqǔ fǎ	超临界二氧化碳萃取法	Supercritical CO2 Extraction
Chénghuā	橙花	Orange blossom
Chénhuà / shúhuà	陈化 / 熟化	Maturation
Chuántǒng zhōngyào zhíwù	传统中药植物	Traditional Chinese medicinal botanicals
Cuìqǔ	萃取	Extraction
Dàhuán shèxiāng hé duōhuán shèxiāng	大环麝香和多环麝香	Macrocyclic and Polycyclic Musks
Dàn xiāngshuǐ	淡香水	Eau de toilette
Dāngguī	当归	Dong Quai
Dōngfāng xiāngdiào	东方香调	Oriental notes
Duōhuán shèxiāng	多环麝香	Polycyclic musks
Èrbǐngèrchún	二丙二醇	Dipropylene Glycol (DPG)

Fǎguī huánjìng	法规环境	Regulatory contexts
Fāngxiāng cǎoběn	芳香草本	Aromatic herbs
Fāngxiāng huàhéwù	芳香化合物	Aromatic compounds
Fāngxiāng wùzhì	芳香物质	Aromatic substances
Fǎnshì- β -luólèxī	反式- β -罗勒烯	Trans- β -ocimene
Fēnzǐ	分子	Molecules
Fóshǒugān	佛手柑	Bergamot
Fùqí xiāngdiào	馥奇香调	Fougère
Gǎnguān jìyì	感官记忆	Sensory memory
Gǎnguān tǐyàn	感官体验	Sensory experience
Gānjú	柑橘	Citrus
Gānxiāng	干香	Dry-down
Gāo fēnzǐliàng huàhéwù	高分子量化合物	High-molecular-weight compounds
Gèrén hùlǐ chǎnpǐn	个人护理产品	Personal care products
Guāng jiàngjiě	光降解	Photo-degradation
Guǎnghuòxiāng	广藿香	Patchouli
Guànzhuāng yǔ gōngyè zhuāngpíng	灌装与工业装瓶	Filling and industrial bottling
Gùdìng jìshù biāozhǔn	固定技术标准	Fixed technical standards
Guìhuā	桂花	Osmanthus
Gǔlóngshuǐ	古龙水	Eau de cologne
Guójì xiāngliào xiéhuì	国际香料协会	International Fragrance Association (IFRA)

Héchéng chéngfèn	合成成分	Synthetic ingredients
Hóngchá	红茶	Black tea
Hòudiào	后调	Base notes
Huājiāo	花椒	Sichuan Pepper
Huāxiāngdiào	花香调	Floral notes
Huàxuéjiā	化学家	Chemists
Huàzhuāngpǐn	化妆品	Cosmetics
Huàzhuāngpǐn biāoqiān guǎnlǐ bànfǎ	化妆品标签管理办法	Administrative measures on cosmetics labeling
Huīfāxìng	挥发性	Volatility
Hùnhé	混合	Mixing
Hǔpò	琥珀	Amber
Jiālāsùolìdé	加拉索利德	Galaxolide
Jiǎyǎngjī ròuguìsuān yǐjǐjǐzhǐ	甲氧基肉桂酸乙基己酯	Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate
Jīngyóu	精油	Essential oils
Jìngyóu	净油	Absolutes
Jìnzì	浸渍	Maceration
Jiǔjīng	酒精	Alcohol
Kàngyǎnghuàjì (dīngjī qiǎngjī jiǎběn)	抗氧化剂（丁基羟基 甲苯）	Antioxidants (Butylated Hydroxytoluene – BHT)
Lěng yāzhà fǎ	冷压榨法	Cold press
Lěngquè yǔ guòlǚ	冷却与过滤	Chilling and filtration
Liánhuā / héhuā	莲花 / 荷花	Lotus

Lùchá	绿茶	Green tea
Luólè	罗勒	Basil
Méiguī	玫瑰	Rose
Měishí xiāngdiào	美食香调	Gourmand
Mòlihuā	茉莉花	Jasmine
Mòxiāngdiào	墨香调	Ink accords
Mùzhì diào	木质调	Woody
Mùzhì xiāngdiào	木质香调	Woody notes
Níngméng	柠檬	Lemon
Nóng xiāngshuǐ	浓香水	Eau de parfum
Nóngdù	浓度	Concentration
Nóngdù děngjí	浓度等级	Concentration levels
Nóngsuō fāngxiāng wùzhì	浓缩芳香物质	Concentrated aromatic substances
Ōuzhōu huàzhuāngpǐn xiéhuì wǎngluò	欧洲化妆品协会网络	Cosmetics Europe network
Pèifāng	配方	Formulations
Pèifāng tiáozhì guòchéng	配方调制过程	Formulation process
Pútáoyòu	葡萄柚	Grapefruit
Pǔtōng huàzhuāngpǐn	普通化妆品	General cosmetics
Qiándiào	前调	Top notes
Qiángdù	强度	Intensity
Qīngdàn xiāngshuǐ	清淡香水	Eau fraîche

Qīngxīn diào	清新调	Fresh notes
Qìxiàng sèpǔ-zhìpǔ fēnxī	气相色谱-质谱 (GC-MS) 分析	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis
Quánlèi	醛类	Aldehydes
Rénshēn	人参	Ginseng
Róngjì	溶剂	Solvent
Róngjì cuìqǔ fǎ	溶剂萃取法	Solvent extraction
Ròudòukòu suān yìbǐngzhǐ	肉豆蔻酸异丙酯	Isopropyl Myristate (IPM)
Shēntǐ pēnwù	身体喷雾	Body mist
Shèxiāng	麝香	Musk
Shèxiāngtóng	麝香酮	Muscone
Shuǐzhēngqì zhēngliú fǎ	水蒸气蒸馏法	Steam distillation
Shùzhī hé xiāngzhī	树脂和香脂	Resinoids and balsams
Suǒkǒu yǔ bāozhuāng	锁口与包装	Crimp pump assembly and packaging
Tánxiāng	檀香	Sandalwood
Tèshū huàzhuāngpǐn	特殊化妆品	Special cosmetics
Tiānrán chéngfèn	天然成分	Natural Ingredients
Tiáopèi	调配	Blending
Tiáoxiāngshī	调香师	Perfumers
Wěndìng huà	稳定化	Stabilization
Wūlóngchá	乌龙茶	Oolong tea

Xiāngcǎo / xiāngjiálán	香草 / 香荚兰	Vanilla
Xiāngdiào	香调	Accords
Xiāngfēn pēnwù	香氛喷雾	Perfumed mists
Xiāngjīng / xiāngfēn	香精 / 香氛	Fragrance
Xiāngjīng / xiāngliào	香精 / 香料	Essence
Xiāngjīng cuìqǔwù / nóng xiāngjīng	香精萃取物 / 浓香精	Extrait de parfum
Xiāngqì / qìwèi	香气 / 气味	Scent
Xiāngqì tèzhēng	香气特征	Scent profile
Xiāngqì zǔchéng	香气组成	Composition
Xiāngshuǐ	香水	Perfume
Xiāngshuǐ / nóng xiāngjīng	香水 / 浓香精	Parfum
Xiāngshuǐ chuàngzhì	香水创制	Fragrance creation
Xiāngshuǐ shìchǎng	香水市场	Perfume market
Xiāngshuǐ xiāngdiào lún	香水香调轮	Fragrance wheel
Xiāngzhī shùzhī	香脂树脂	Balsamic resins
Xǐdíjì	洗涤剂	Detergents
Xīpǔ xiāngdiào	西普香调	Chypre
Xiùjué jiēduàn	嗅觉阶段	Olfactory stages
Xiùjué tèxìng	嗅觉特性	Olfactory properties
Xiùjué xiàoguǒ	嗅觉效果	Olfactory effect
Xuěsōngmù	雪松木	Cedarwood

Xūnyīcǎo	薰衣草	Lavender
Yǎnghuà suānbài	氧化酸败	Oxidative rancidity
Yīlán	依兰	Ylang-ylang
Yǐxī	乙烯	Ethylene
Yuáncáiliào	原材料	Raw materials
Yùlán / báilánhuā	玉兰 / 白兰花	Magnolia
Zàitǐ hé gōngnéngxìng tiānjiājì	载体和功能性添加剂	Carriers and Functional Additives
Zhēngfā	蒸发	Evaporation
Zhīxī fǎ	脂吸法	Enfleurage
Zhìxiāng fēnzǐ	致香分子	Odorant molecules
Zhōngdiào	中调	Heart notes
Zhōngguó xiànyǒu huàxué wùzhì mínglù	中国现有化学物质名录	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)
Zhuānyǒu xiāngliào fēnzǐ	专有香料分子	Specialty captives
Zǐwàixiàn xīshōujì	紫外线吸收剂	UV absorbers
β -zǐluólántóng	β -紫罗兰酮	β -ionone
γ -guīnèizhǐ	γ -癸内酯	γ -decalactone

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Figure 12

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