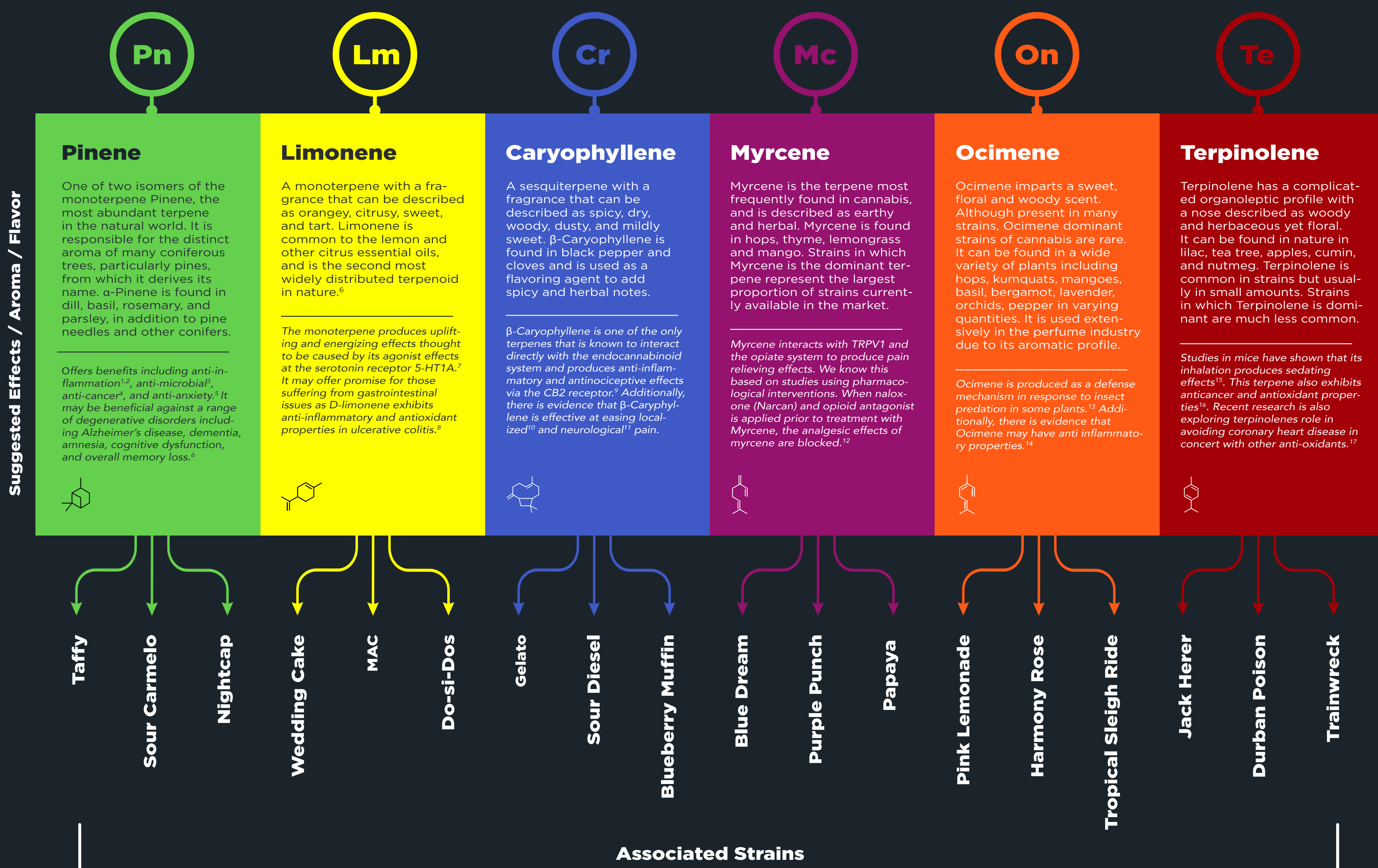


Six Primary Terpene Groups

For classification of cannabis and hemp

Terpenes, and terpenoids, are naturally occurring aromatic compounds found in many plants. Often, they are responsible for the characteristic smells (lavender, pine trees, and oranges as examples) and are the major constituent of plant essential oils and resins. Terpenes have extensive uses in everyday life including foods, cosmetics, aromatherapies, perfumes, and pharmaceuticals. The relationship between terpenes and cannabinoids, known as the “entourage effect,” may ultimately differentiate the effects of one strain of cannabis from another.

6 Primary Terpenes



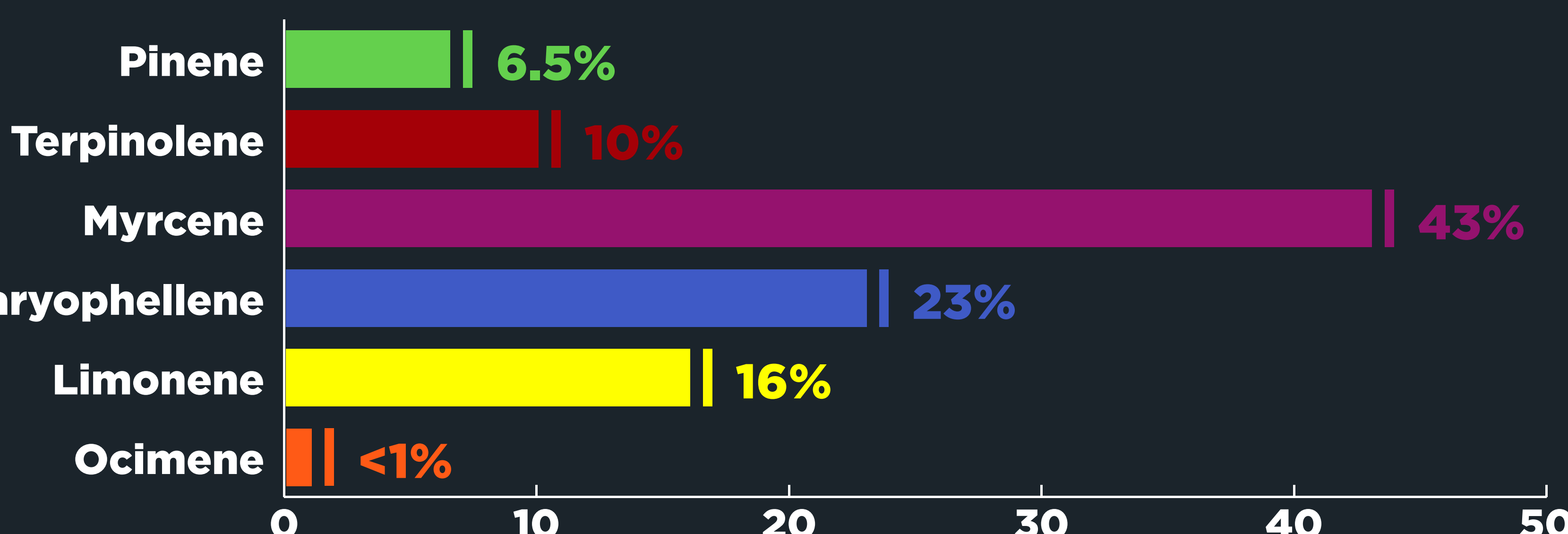
Organoleptic Attributes

Aromatic descriptors such as floral, peppery, skunky, cheesy, and many others are commonly used to describe strains of cannabis. These organoleptic characteristics (flavors and smells) of specific strains of cannabis are directly attributable to the presence, volume, and combination of specific terpenes/terpenoids.



Terpenoid Composition

With a wide variability in terpenoid composition, SC Labs finds that strains generally have the following 6 terpenoids as the dominant terpenoid in order from most common to least: Myrcene (~43%), β -Caryophyllene group (~23%), Limonene group (~16%), Terpinolene (~10%), α -Pinene (~6.5%), and the β -Ocimene outlier group (<1%).



Cited Sources/Contact Information



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