

Tree Tea Tree Oil

Although tea tree oil is claimed to be useful for treating dandruff, acne, lice, herpes, insect bites, scabies, and skin fungal or bacterial infections, and while evidence exists... 73ed1d9278

Mānuka Bees produce mānuka honey from its nectar. Captain Cook assigned the name tea tree as his men would use the leaves to make a 'tea' drink Mānuka (Māori pronunciation: ['ma:nuka]; *Leptospermum scoparium*) is a species of flowering plant in the myrtle family Myrtaceae, native to New Zealand (including the Chatham Islands) and south-east Australia. broom tea-tree, just tea tree, kāhikatoa, and mānuka myrtle 73ed1d9278

Trees are not a monophyletic taxonomic group but consist of a wide variety of plant species that have independently evolved a trunk and branches as a way to tower above other plants to compete for sunlight.

The majority of tree species are angiosperms or hardwoods; of the rest, many are gymnosperms or softwoods. Trees tend to be long-lived, some trees reaching several thousand years old. The earliest trees evolved around 400 million years ago, and it is estimated that there are around three trillion mature trees in the world currently. 73ed1d9278 Mānuka is often confused with the related species kānuka (*Kunzea ericoides*) – the easiest way to tell... 73ed1d9278 *Leptospermum* species, also in the family Myrtaceae, source for mānuka honey 73ed1d9278 == Uses == 73ed1d9278 == Description == 73ed1d9278

Melaleucas are an important food source for nectarivorous insects, birds, and mammals. Many are popular garden plants, either for their attractive flowers or as dense screens and a few have economic value for producing fencing and oils such as "tea tree" oil. Most *melaleucas* are endemic to Australia, with a few also occurring in Malesia. Seven are endemic to New Caledonia, and one is found only on Australia's Lord Howe Island. 73ed1d9278

Tree In some usages, the definition of a tree may be narrower, e. , including only woody plants with secondary growth, only plants that are usable as lumber, or only plants above a specified height. g. bay tree (*Laurus nobilis*) and the California bay tree (*Umbellularia californica*) are used for flavouring food. *Camellia sinensis*, the source of tea, is In botany, a tree is a perennial plant with an elongated stem, or trunk, usually

supporting branches and leaves. Wider definitions include taller palms, tree ferns, bananas, and bamboos
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== Plants == 73ed1d9278 == Description == 73ed1d9278 == Invasive species in Florida == 73ed1d9278
Lycium europaeum or European teatree 73ed1d9278 Tea tree oil is neither a patented product nor an approved drug in the United States, although it has been used in skin care products and is approved as a complementary medicine for aromatherapy in Australia. It is poisonous if consumed by mouth and is unsafe for children. 73ed1d9278 Lycium barbarum or Duke of Argyll's tea tree 73ed1d9278 There is little evidence for the effectiveness of tea tree oil in treating mite-infected crusting of eyelids. In traditional medicine, it may be applied topically in low concentrations for skin diseases. 73ed1d9278

Tea tree oil The oil comprises many constituent chemicals, and its composition changes if it is exposed to air and oxidises. Commercial use of tea tree oil began in the 1920s, pioneered by the entrepreneur Arthur Penfold. Tea tree oil, also known as melaleuca oil, is an essential oil with a fresh, camphoraceous odour and a colour that ranges from pale yellow to nearly colourless Tea tree oil, also known as melaleuca oil, is an essential oil with a fresh, camphoraceous odour and a colour that ranges from pale yellow to nearly colourless and clear. It is derived from the leaves of the tea tree, *Melaleuca alternifolia*, native to southeast Queensland and the northeast coast of New South Wales, Australia 73ed1d9278

Melaleuca species in the family Myrtaceae, sources for tea tree oil 73ed1d9278

Camellia oleifera It is commonly known as the oil-seed camellia or tea oil camellia, though *Camellia oleifera*, which originated in China, is notable as an important source of edible oil (known as tea oil or camellia oil) obtained from its seeds. source of edible oil (known as tea oil or camellia oil) obtained from its seeds. It is commonly known as the oil-seed camellia or tea oil camellia, though to a lesser extent other species of camellia are used in oil production too 73ed1d9278

Cajeput tree The name 'cajeput tree' is primarily used for the species *M.* known as tea-tree oil is extracted from the species *M. viridiflora* and *M. cajuputi*, *M. alternifolia*, a native of Australia. *quinquenervia*. *linariifolia*, *M.* The cajeput tree is of the genus *Melaleuca*, native to Australia and is commonly known in North America as the tea tree. *leucadendra*, *M.* Other names for these trees are the paperbark tree, punk tree, or the white bottlebrush tree. *Melaleuca* pollen can be an allergen and tea-tree oil may cause Cajeput tree is a common

name used for a certain classification of tree that has a white spongy bark that is flexible and can easily flake off the trunk. Similar subtropical trees from the eucalyptus family are evergreens with pointed leaves and white, red or green flowers 73ed1d9278

species of *Lycium*, including 73ed1d9278 *Gaudium laevigatum* is a bushy shrub or tree that typically grows to a height of 1.5–6 m (4 ft 11 in – 19 ft 8 in) and has thin, rough bark on the older stems. The young stems are covered with silky hairs at first and have a groove near the base of the petiole. The leaves are greyish green, narrow egg-shaped with the narrower end towards the base, 15–30 mm (0.59–1.18 in) long and 5–10 mm (0.20–0.39 in) wide on a short petiole. The flowers are borne on short side shoots, usually in pairs of different ages, and are usually 15–20 mm (0.59–0.79 in) wide. There are many reddish brown bracts around the flower buds but most fall off as the flower opens. The floral cup is mostly glabrous, 3–4 mm (0.12–0.16 in) long with the upper part expanded. The sepals are triangular, about 2 mm (0... 73ed1d9278 This species looks much similar to *Camellia sasanqua* except the dark green, evergreen leaves are a bit larger, three to five inches long and two to three inches wide. Single, white, fragrant flowers are produced in mid to late fall, and this large shrub or small tree will reach a height of 20 feet with thin, upright, multiple trunks and branches. 73ed1d9278 *Leptospermum livensidei* is a shrub that typically grows to a height of 4 m (13 ft) and has thin, rough bark on the main branches and hairy young stems. The leaves are crowded, narrow egg-shaped and lemon-scented, mostly 5–7 mm (0.20–0.28 in) long and 1–2 mm (0.039–0.079 in) wide on a very short petiole. The flowers are white or pink, 10–12 mm (0.39–0.47 in) wide on a pedicel 1–1.5 mm (0.039–0.059 in) long, arranged singly on the ends of short, leafless side branches. The floral cup is dark coloured, about 2.5 mm (0.098 in) long, the sepals hemispherical to triangular, about 2 mm (0.079 in) long, the petals about 5 mm (0.20 in) long and the stamens 1.5–2.5 mm (0.059–0.098 in) long. Flowering mainly occurs in January and the fruit is a woody capsule 7–10 mm (0.28–0.39 in) wide and that is not shed when mature. 73ed1d9278 *Mānuka* is a prolific shrub-type tree and is often one of the first species to regenerate on cleared land. It is typically a shrub growing to 2–5 m (7–16 ft) tall, but can grow into a moderately sized tree, up to 15 m (49 ft) or so in height. It is evergreen, with dense branching and small leaves 7–20 mm (0.28–0.79 in) long and 2–6 mm (0.079–0.24 in) broad, with a short spine tip. The flowers are white, occasionally pink, 8–15 mm (0.31–0.59 in) – rarely up to 25 mm (0.98 in) – in diameter, with five petals. The wood is tough and hard. 73ed1d9278 *Melaleucas* are found in a wide variety of habitats. Many are adapted for life in swamps and boggy places, while others thrive in the poorest of sandy soils or on the edge of salt pans. Some have a wide distribution and are common, whilst others are rare and endangered...

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Melaleuca and a few have economic value for producing fencing and oils such as "tea tree" oil. Their flowers generally occur in groups, forming a "head" or "spike" resembling a brush used for cleaning bottles, containing up to 80 individual flowers. They range in size from small shrubs that rarely grow to more than 1 m (3 ft 3 in) high, to trees up to 35 m (115 ft). Most melaleucas are endemic to Australia, with a few also occurring Melaleuca () is a genus of nearly 300 species of plants in the myrtle family, Myrtaceae, commonly known as paperbarks, honey-myrtles, bottlebrushes or tea-trees (although the last name is also applied to species of Leptospermum) 73ed1d9278

Camellia sinensis (aka Thea sinensis), from which black, green, oolong and white tea are all obtained 73ed1d9278 The Latin specific epithet scoparium means 'like broom', referring to Northern Hemisphere genera such as Genista and Cytisus which it resembles in both general habit and in the landscape, sharing a preference for dry and exposed sites and poor soils, although it is only distantly related. 73ed1d9278 Tea oil has traditionally been used both as a high-grade edible oil and for cosmetic and hair care purposes, and is known for its light texture and high oleic acid content. 73ed1d9278 == Uses == 73ed1d9278 Wild Camellia oleifera contains ~47% oil, whilst cultivated varieties have shown oil content from 42 to 53%. Oil analysis of cultivated varieties showed : ~76-82% oleic acid; 5-11% linoleic acid; 7.5-10% palmitic acid; 1.5-3% stearic acid - the ratios are similar to that found in wild oleifera. The composition is similar to that of Olive oil. Another analysis... 73ed1d9278 A tree typically has many secondary branches supported clear of the ground by the trunk, which typically contains woody tissue for strength, and vascular tissue to carry materials from one part of the tree to another. For most trees the trunk is surrounded by a layer of bark... 73ed1d9278 == Description == 73ed1d9278 Taxandria parviceps, also in the family Myrtaceae 73ed1d9278

Tea tree tea tree oil Leptospermum species, also in the family Myrtaceae, source for mānuka honey Kunzea ericoides, known as white tea-tree or kānuka, a tree or Tea tree or tea-tree may refer to: 73ed1d9278

Cordyline australis, known as tī kōuka in Māori 73ed1d9278 The genus Camellia includes several commercially important species. Camellia oleifera is grown mainly in China for vegetable oil, while Camellia japonica is cultivated primarily in Japan for hair oil and cosmetic purposes. The oil is known as 'camellia oil', 'tea seed oil', 'camellia seed oil', or 'tsubaki oil'. 73ed1d9278 The crown forms a rounded or oval vase with lower branches removed. 73ed1d9278 == Description == 73ed1d9278

Leptospermum livensidgei It has narrow egg-shaped *Leptospermum livensidgei*, commonly known as the olive tea-tree, is a species of compact shrub that is endemic to eastern Australia. It has narrow egg-shaped, lemon-scented leaves, white or pink flowers and woody fruit that remain on the plant at maturity. *Leptospermum livensidgei*, commonly known as the olive tea-tree, is a species of compact shrub that is endemic to eastern Australia 73ed1d9278

Kunzea ericoides, known as white tea-tree or kānuka, a tree or shrub of New Zealand 73ed1d9278

Tea seed oil It is obtained primarily from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* or *Camellia sasanqua*, which Tea seed oil (also known as camellia oil) is an edible plant oil. In Japan, the seeds of a closely related specie *Camellia japonica* (Japanese: 茶花, romanized: Tsubaki) is used instead. Tea seed oil (also known as camellia oil) is an edible plant oil. It is obtained primarily from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* or *Camellia sasanqua*, which is cultivated mainly in China for edible oil production 73ed1d9278

Gaudium laevigatum It has thin, rough bark on the older stems, narrow egg-shaped leaves, relatively large white flowers and flat topped fruit that is shed shortly after reaching maturity. *Gaudium laevigatum*, commonly known as the coast tea tree, is a species of shrub or small tree that is endemic to south-eastern Australia, but has been *Gaudium laevigatum*, commonly known as the coast tea tree, is a species of shrub or small tree that is endemic to south-eastern Australia, but has been widely introduced in other places where it is often considered to be a weed 73ed1d9278

It is widely distributed in China and is cultivated extensively there. It is found in forests, thickets, banks of streams and foothills at elevations of 500 to 1,300 metres. 73ed1d9278

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