

Cranberry Seed Oil

From the fruit of the native Americans

Containing the „Super-Vitamin E“ Tocotrienol

The origin of Cranberries:

The Cranberry is an ericea which is native to the northern part of the USA and Canada. The name was given by the first European Settlers. As the flowers in the wind look like a crane they were named crane berries which later was cut down to Cranberries. The Cranberry (*Vaccinium Macrocarpon*) is different to the European ericea much bigger with less seeds and more flesh.

Cultivation:

Cranberries thrive in acidic boggy soils. They can get very old. Over 100 year old plants are reported. They grow in big beds called „bogs“ or „marshes“ which are filled with sand, peat, gravel and clay. In May the first leafs are generated. From June on they show their pink-white flowers. As soon as they wither small lumps appear, which will become the berries. Depending on the habitat they will reach maturity in September or October. Then the leafs will turn red and the cycle turns to the recovery during winter.



Harvesting: The time for harvesting is from middle of September to beginning November. Two methods are used:



Dry-harvest: Machines like small harvesters pick up the berries with rakes and place them with a conveyer belt into containers. The berries are selected by hand.



Wet-harvest: Cranberries are swimming on water as every berry has four cavities. The area under cultivation is flooded and the berries striped automatically. The Cranberries are sucked into Containers and loaded to truck via a conveyer belt. About 95% of all Cranberries are harvested with the wet technique. In fall the Cranberry areas are showing a lot of red lakes.

History:

For native Americans Cranberries were medicine and food at the same time. They were used to heal wounds and to ease pain.



- Composition:** **Omega 3** as well as **Omega 6** and **Omega 9 Fatty-acids** are present in large amounts. Especially interesting are besides the high content of Tocopheroles the **Tocotrienoles**, which are supposed to act as „super“ antioxidants in the surface of the skin to catch free radicals.
- Cosmetic:** For cosmetics the Omega-fatty acids and the very effective antioxidants are interesting to minimise the damage due to radiation like UV in the sunlight.
- INCI-Name:** Vaccinium Macrocarpon (Cranberry seed oil)



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