

Fragrance Note Chart & Description Sheet

This chart is designed to help you understand how fragrance notes work and how different scent families are described. Use this as a guide when blending, but always trust your nose and your creativity.

Fragrance Notes Overview

Top Notes (First Impression):

- Lavender
- Lemongrass
- Peppermint
- Eucalyptus
- Bergamot

Middle Notes (Heart):

- Rose
- Marjoram
- Cinnamon
- Chamomile
- Tea Tree

Base Notes (Foundation):

- Frankincense
- Cedarwood
- Sandalwood
- Patchouli
- Vanilla



Scent Descriptions & Terms

Aroma:

The sensation between taste and smell, e.g., vanilla or coffee.

• Cloying:

Excessively sweet or overwhelming (e.g., cotton candy).

Earthy:

Like soil or roots (e.g., oakmoss, vetiver).

• Floral:

Flower-like (e.g., rose, lilac).

• Dry:

Lacking moisture; can be woody or mineral.

• Bitter:

Sharp, not sweet. Not always unpleasant.

• Flat:

Lacks richness or depth; bland.

Forest/Woodsy:

Earthy or mossy (e.g., cedar, oak).

• Fresh:

Energizing; often citrus or nature-inspired.

Herbaceous:

Like herbs used in cooking (e.g., rosemary, basil).

THE MAKER SYSTEM

• Medicinal:

• Minty:

Camphorous or sharp (e.g., eucalyptus, tea tree).

Strong and crisp (e.g., peppermint, spearmint).

• Oriental:
Warm, tangy (e.g., patchouli, ginger).
• Fruity:
Smells like ripe fruits.
• Citrus:
Crisp and clean (e.g., orange, lemon, lime).
• Spicy:
Warm and pungent (e.g., cinnamon, ginger).
• Sweet:
Sugar-like or dessert-scented.
• Fungal:
Mushroom or mold-like.
• Green:
Fresh cut grass or forest.
• Harmonious:
Balanced and well-blended.
• Harsh:



Unpleasant or unbalanced.

• Light:

Non-cloying, subtle, usually fresh.

• Depth:

Richness and complexity of a blend.

• Profile:

The overall composition of a scent.