



## **THE DEFINITION OF KYARA**

*This scholarly literary work is the most comprehensive summary of the Kyara and Agarwood sciences (broken down to easy reading) since the beginning of human research and historical records in the field.*

### **1350 AD. – 2015 AD. HISTORICAL FACTS & TERMS**

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As a passionate collector, true connoisseur or even an Agarwood trader, you may have come across at least one of these three different national historical terms.

## 1350 AD. – 2015 AD. HISTORICAL FACTS & TERMS

### 1. KYARA AGE EVIDENCE ( [HISTORICAL EVIDENCES](#) )

#### 1.1. AGARWOOD KYARA IN THE CULTURAL HISTORIC HERITAGE OF: [JAPAN](#)

			Premium Series	
Tokusen Kokonoe			Premium Byakudan Kokonoe Kō	特撰九重
Tokusen Hōryu			Premium Jinkō Hōryu Kō	特撰鳳龍
Tokusen Kunshō			Premium Gokujoyō Jinkō Kunshō Kō	特撰薰昇
Tokusen Kōshiboku			Timbers of Confucius	特撰孔子木
	Premium Series		Ancient Scent	伽羅古香
Kyara Kokō	Ancient Scent	伽羅古香		
Kyara Kokō				



## References

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www.Wikipedia: Baieido 伽羅古香

## External links

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Shedule 伽羅古香: **Kyara** Kokō

## Google translate

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Shedule **Kyara** Kokō

Google translate: **Kyara** = 伽羅 = **Ancient**

Google translate: **Kokō** = 古香 = **Old Scent/≈ Old Incense**

**Results in:** = **Ancient old Scent/≈ old Incense**

### 1.2. AGARWOOD KYNAM IN THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY TERM OF:

**CHINA**

“It takes **3 “LIFETIMES”** to come across Kyara/ Kynam/Qinan **ONCE!**”

### 1.3. AGARWOOD OUDH IN THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY TERM OF:

**SAUDI ARABIA**

“For **real Oudh**, meet **your ancestor!**,..and ask **his ancestor!**”

### 1.4. AGARWOOD KYĀRĀ IN THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RESULTS OF TODAY:

**WORLDWIDE**

“**Science is know**ledge...”

...and to **believe**, means **not** to **know!**”

- **Life is** based on **know**ledge -

by

*Prof. Gen. Sc. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter*



## 2. PREFACE / INTRODUCTION / WHAT IS KYARA (Literary Simplified )

Kyara is a quality expression for a certain age period in Aloes-/Agarwood appearance means -, and is expressed solomly and commonly as "**ancient**". Its historical definition is explained and referred to as "old", or "oldest" Aloes-/Agarwood. For the convenience of the readers comfort and to facilitate further dissertation in the scientific context of the further course of the text, it should be explained that the two terms Aloewood and Agarwood used in science or business, are absolutely equivalent terms used for a conditional state of the wood oleoresin in the tree species of Aquilaria Malaccensis, Aquilaria Agallocha genus and the Gyrinops species. Even Aquilaria Malaccensis and Aquilaria Agallocha are considered absolutely the same plant in scientific literature, although they are named so differently only because of some indifferent synonyms. A wrong and the most misunderstood interpretation of Kyara is: scent singularity or scent rareness. First of importance is the physical appearance, the constitution of Real® Agarwood with Kyara status. Theoretically any Real® Agarwood may become Kyara status by age. The Japanese have graded only a few (6) Agarwood species in the ancient times. Some species to todays day are still called as following. For example Manaban, Rakoku, Sumantera and a few more. This was due at a time when there was only limited scientific knowledge about the diversity of the occurrence of more than 17 family genus varieties. And due to the lack of knowledge in genetic science. At that time the names were derived from the names of the places of origin. They were also sorted and traded based on the similarity of the materials, the similarity in smell and/or the overall uniform nature of the physical appearance (Texture). And all this in despite of the facts that there are no exactly the same smell patterns, there is no 100 percent equality in the occurrence of plant genetics and there is also no correspondence between two Agarwood specimens found at different tree locations that originally had the same inviro-mental place of origin. This was simply unknown in ancient times. Back then-, as today, unripped oleoresin was found by chopping down wounded or injured Agarwood producing trees. Oleoresin with Kyara status contained in Aquilaria and Gyrinops trees that have naturally died (Fallen dead trees by the natural cause of age) were extremely rare found throughout the past centuries. A rough "7" out of 100 Aquilaria and Gyrinops trees would contain the precious resin reffered to as: Aloes-/Agarwood. 1 found tree may yield up to +/-40 kg. If an old, dead Aquilaria tree (death by nature) was found containing the solid & heavy (Jinko= Full Sink) Agarwood it would be given the title "Kyara" as expres-sion for its quality in matured age. This occured after aging for centuries to its



ripest value (After 200 years onward) and according to its most distinguished unique "rainbow" scents in full odor variations. The Japanese Kyaracolor – word extensions which accompany the title Kyara are synonym for the species and are distinguished in different scent varieties by the Kōdō (*Japanese*) grading ceremony. This means nothing else than a Manaban Agarwood quality for instance could be given the color extension "Brown" to be then called Brown Kyara and for example, Sasora may be named Yellow Kyara a.s.o. Another explanation for the rare appearance of Agarwood Kyara status in the world's market is the fact that agents of the perfume industries or private rich investors immediately buy the complete 1 found tree specimen in the place of its origin (Searched, found and called in by local tribesmen or location scouts) before it can even approach the world market. It is then conserved and sealed in vaults as a treasure investment batch for future purposes. Or it is saved for future productions of new Perfume creations. The same process applies to Real® Agarwood which is not sealed in safes, but stored for further maturation in such a way that the tree oleoresin can further "compact" in the plant-based wood structures. The less water and wood fibres remain in an Agarwood sample the purer the odor/scent is (A sign of proof: **Less to least appearing smoke development when burning it**). Due to the artificial and further maturation process by humans the rich Kyara "rainbow scent" is, and will never be achieved in its full fragrance (Which is what makes the difference of real wild Kyara created by nature). An Agarwood tree living in the wild absorbs aromatic, exotic fertilizer deposits from its surroundings through its roots over the course of its life. This then affects the fragrance components that occur in the resin (The tree's reactive selfprotective medicine) and are formed over decades and centuries in the deposition veins of the injured tree pulp. This time intensive circumstance and the environmental development **can not be imitated** (Created) in an artificial process because it is a **life long (A life long living) process**. In short: Artificial inoculation **can not** replace the natural and exotic nutritious range through the ingestion of the roots, nor can it replace the long fermentation time (Up to 200 years) in the oleoresin itself. Ultimately, the third component is also missing by using an inoculation method: The ripening (The ripening process itself after a fermentation is completed), which called maturing begins after the fermentation has completed (Has stopped) either while the tree is still alive or after its physical fall to death. The ripening process itself may take decades up to a couple of centuries on its own. In ancient times however the finest Arabian Oudh would be distilled out of the in Japan so called and named: "Kyara" which is the finest possible Agarwood status. In the ancient



times as for the most exquisitest perfumes created with wild natural Agarwood, they were consumed only by very wealthy aristocrats, richest merchants or above all, royal families (Especially fancied by a King himself). Sorts of Kyara examples that reached Japan have been used for the traditional Japanese Kōdō ceremony (Scent listening) as a grading game and grading system B.S. 2017 (Before science). Even today this habit or practise is a culturally spreading and growing a tradition in Japan. In these modern times the Kōdō ceremony is even spreading in many other countries around the globe and is taken very seriously as a meditation and scent learning study to achieve meditative activity. In addition, although all Kyara have the same scientifically base development in their growth process, they are different in each singular odor case and completely unique in their fragrant rainbow strains. Just as other plants, creatures and people are con-sidered unique due to their genetic composition. **Kyara** is finally scientifically discovered and explained (Please see: **THE PROOF OF REAL® AGARWOOD AGE** down below).

**INFORMATION:** *1 carat/gram of Real® Agarwood = Kyara (Natural tree deathfall and treeage of +195 years) starts at € 150.--(Euro= Real authentic European standard price. **As of 2022**). Serious price ranges of 9,000 up to 12,000 Euros per 1 carat/gram are absolutely realistic. These are usually achieved in auctions for rare specimen. A constant, annual price increase is always safe and guaranteed. The fact that such high prices are achieved is due to the individuality and rarity of certain types of Agarwood as for exsample "Super Black King D.S.(=Double Super)" which is considered extinct for the next 200 to- +300 years or the "Red A.lte Kyara" over +900 years old. Real® Agarwood is considered the best stable source of investment in the world due to its assured continuous appreciation stability.*

In Japan the Kyara specimen are appreciated in Kōdō celebrations since the ancient centuries. The so called Kōdō scent grading games (The art of listening to fragrance. 香道= "The way of Fragrance"). The results although taken serious by the japanese remain manipulative and are without scientific relevance for the universal quality of Kyara.

**FACT IS:** Every tree is an individual organic specimen alike in human nature diversity. All existing Kyara-"finds" are fundamentally equally rare, equally valuable and equally unique. They may clearly and greatly differ in different scent variants but it is also well known, that the smell is a matter of individual taste for the perceiving individual. The naming (Name giving) of Kyara types (The Kyara biologic material) evaluated by "listening" in Kōdō evaluation games



is not only manipulative in the "listeners" discussions, but also depends on the daily changes of circumstances by the listeners. For example: A participant's individual mood, the participant's body condition and the human sensual and situational awareness may differ to other participants. The same applies to certain significant changing of natural circumstances during the Kōdō celebration in the surrounding environment, such as humidity, dryness, changing room temperatures, etc., to which the organic samples are exposed to.

### **Growth development of Real® Agarwood**

The growth time of oleoresin in an *A. Agallocha* or *Gyrinops* tree, is the time of the tree's consuming fruit & flowerful flavored ingredients of the neighboring flora by its roots during life time. An exotic fertilizer mixture, which can consist, for example, of aromatic flower waste, oilcontentiv green leaves of various tree species and the waste of exotic fruits from the surrounding trees, is further perfected by the visit of birds, animals and insects to its exposed jungle growth area (Mainly rocky soil and mountainous areas).

### **Fermentation period of Real® Agarwood**

The fermentation time of oleoresin in an *A. Agallocha* or *Gyrinops* tree is the time that begins after previous damage to the cellulose of the nutrient- and watercarrying cell vein structures in the wood of an Agarwood tree. The tree develops and reacts in a self healing manor by producing defensive materials in the form of a resin cocktail that coats the injured areas and seals them internally and peripheral. Its healing reactive resources are produced for as long as the infection lasts. In most cases the duration of treatment and healing is completed within a few months. The necessary immunizationactive selfhealing medicin (Agent) is the scented resin oil, which is very much indeed most sought after by humanity. Its unique, almost enchanting scent is what the perfume industry covets and this resin oil is an integral part of varities of worldwide cultural customs and the world religions. Such an Agarwood tree may continuously produce and provide new resin oil films (Oleoresin) through its pores and vein system as for so long as the infection occurs. The Agarwood quality increases by ingredient growing intensity of the countless devolping different variations of resin/oil films which are divided into many different types containing a very broad specter of ingredient variations (In terms of quantity). They are recognized and acknowledged in science as "rainbow" scent strands/strings in the sense of the scientific literature. A sole roll in Agarwood development in *Aquilaria* and *Gyrinops* tree species is asigned to a very specific insect of the genus of the family of *Ambrosia* beetles. It is the *Dinoplatypus*





Chevrolati. It is the main responsible for the longest lifespan (Exclusively) of persistent infections and everlasting injuries in a male Agarwood tree's life. This particular beetle lives and (Even survives) in the tree throughout its life. This is due to the insects constant family offspring (Constant family growth); - producing and increasing family members which are the hosts inherent. This was first discovered by Prof. gen. sc. Stephan Alexander Peter in the year 2015. The Dinoplatypus Chevrolati fullfills its personal interest in feeding on the healing resin of the tree host. This beetle is truly the cause of a lifelong damage to a male Agarwood tree. It is therefore considered to be the main reason and the most important oleoresin provoking insect which was scientifically researched locally in field through countless scientific experiments over decades by Prof. gen. sc. Stephan Alexander Peter who discovered and recognized this important fact, first. (Please see: **THE DINOPLATYPUS CHEVROLATI** down below). So provoked and injured by this beetle insect, the tree defends its own persistent infection (Selfhealing procedure) by continually adding new layers of reactive oily film layers which then transforms from a liquid oil state to turn into a sticky (Goosey) resin inside the tree. It conceals its wounds with the salutary selfdefence reactive oleoresin medicine as long as the tree injury lasts. Even if this means up to a lifetime time period. So produced and maintained, the Agarwood resin develops until the tree's natural death fall. Then- after a dead Agarwood oleoresin containing tree has fallen to its death, the final resinous oil maturing begins.

### **Maturing of Real® Agarwood to its Kyara status**

The maturing of Agarwood is the further conservation process of Agarwood after the fermentation period ends with death of the tree. The resin begins to ripen (Matures) up to its most valuable Kyara grade and hardens through the loss of fluid (Mostly water) in its cellulose structured veins. The process of "crushing" (Compaction) and the thinning-out of the cell structures of the wood cellulose through water displacement and evaporation of thy up to the disappearance of the individual wood fiber cells between the tree's oleoresin, is a very time-consuming process that can take up to several centuries.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:** It is a fact, that the world community of Agarwood connoisseurs follow **1 AGREED RULE** during a Kōdō burning ritual. Which is: THE **MORE OIL** EXITS THE CHIP WITH/AT (BY) ITS FULLEST FRAGRANT ODOR RELEASING OF OLEORESIN RAINBOW SCENTS WITH AT THE **SAME <- >TIME LEAST** POSSIBLE **VISIBLE SMOKE**, IS CONSIDERED THE:

**PRIMEUR NOBEL** – THE FINEST POSSIBLE OF KYARA QUALITY!





## 2017 AD. – SCIENCE FACTS

ATTENTION: Please read carefully ( Slowly )

Do not confuse explanations concerning Agarwood with explanations concerning Kyara. Regard the concern please.

SIMPLIFIED:

FIRST SIGNS OF KYARA (Shin Kyara) EVOLVES(GENERATES) FROM, TO AN OLD AGE RIPENED (FERMENTED) AGARWOOD OF A DEAD A. AGALLOCHA OR GYRINOPS TREE SPECIE. THIS INITIAL PHASE OF AGARWOOD KYARA GRADE DEVELOP-MENT IS CALLED SHIN KYARA. THE PURE OLEORESIN OIL BEGINS WITH A FER-MENTATION COLOR THAT USUALLY ENDS FROM TRANSPARENT REDDISH BROWN TO TRANSPARENT BLACK. THE PERIPHERAL CELLULAR TISSUE CAN VARY IN COLOR TONES FROM OPAQUE RED BROWN, GREENISH YELLOW TO BLACK BROWN. IT WILL ALWAYS APPEAR BRIGHTER THAN THE PURE RESIN OIL AND IS NOT TRANSPARENT. EVEN AN **ALBINO** (GENETIC ERROR) CHAMPAGNE BEIGE TO GREYISH GLAZE COLORED KYARA WAS FOUND AND NAMED: "THE SILKY IRON GREY" KYARA. IT IS WORLD WIDE THE OLDEST DISCOVERD AND KNOWN KYARA BEFORE A POSSIBLE FOSSILIZATION STATUS. ITS AGE HAS BEEN DATED TO OVER +900 YEARS. DURING THE MATURATION PROCESS, THE OLEO-RESIN IS COMPRESSED TO ITS DENSEST (TO -SOLID FORMATION) CONSISTENCY IN THE CELLFIBERS OF THE OLDEST AGE "MALE" GENDER GYRINOPS OR AQUILARIA TREE SPECIES (Prof. gen. sc. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter).

### 1. HOSTS & DOCUMENTARY ( Kyara species )

The word "Kyara" is scientifically researched as the expression for an aged oleo-resin status (Status= state of condition) of Agarwood ripened in the heart (Scientifically called: Heartwood) of a male Aquilaria or Gyrinops tree. Agarwood (Oily fragrant resin) is developed in (+)17 Aquilaria and Gyrinops species. In wild nature "Real®Agarwood", "Unimagma", "Semi" Kyara (Shin Kyara), "Kylliant Kyara", "Kyara" and "A.lte Kyara" are found in oldest or dead Aquilaria and Gyrinops trees. (Please see: **Maturing** down below) Whilst the tree lies "dead" in the nature invironments the oleoresin matures. Indonesia's and Papua New Guinea's undiscovered landscapes which may still host a dead Kyara tree find is a rough total remaining of **3-5%** (2023). These 3-5% are roughly divided into 15% remote jungle and mountain land of Sumatra, 20%



Jungle area of Kalimantan and an approx. 63% of remote jungle land and mountain areas of Papua New Guinea (Land at war). And a rest of approx. 2% are still left as possible finding regions on the rest of Indonesia's islands. In other countries in Southeast Asia, Kyara-quality finds have been completely exhausted until they may appear again in 300 years. 200 Years is the minimum time period necessary to only produce Real® Agarwood. For example: Kylliant Kyara begins at an age of +450 years. The native tribes (Asmat of Indonesia) and local citizens refer to Agarwood as "Kayu Gaharu" or "Ketimunan". The term Ketimunan is the expression of higher quality and is a synonym for the qualities Real® Agarwood or Kyara. The scientifically researched possibility of theoretically finding Kyara, Kynam, Kinam or Qi Nam quality in a freshly fallen dead tree by natural cause in the landscapes of Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia or in India is practically minus -5%! Wherefor Indonesia may still produce a Kyara quality tree find once or twice in 15 to- 20 years in its remote jungle areas. Such quantities, obtained from the wild and reduced to "handy" sizes or transportable quantities, are now often brought to the attention of searchers by Indonesian military personnel or police officers returning home from their jungle or village visit missions. This used to be different. For example, a batch, after decades of being owned either by locals (As original owners) or by retired military personnel (Secretly), is offered for sale by that owner/seller without any actual knowledge of its actual value or quality status. Let alone knowing the price estimates of other countries for this rare natural product. Officially during military duty the possession of "war treasure" and its sale is prohibited in Indonesia for military and police officials and service men. The following scientific facts are the indicators of how Agarwood develops over the decades, hardens over the centuries and thus achieves the coveted Kyara status.

## 2. GROWTH & STATUS ( Kyara age begins at 195+ Years. [SCIENCE DISCOVERY](#) )

The growth time of an average Aquilaria or Gyrinops tree species is approx. 150-200 years (+/-30 years). Some species reach ages up to even 250 years. The Agarwood scientific differences of an Aquilaria in the Thymelaeaceae family compared to Gyrinops and similar underfamilies of "fragrant" oleoresin growing species is the wide range diversity of its developed fragrances in its resin. Its specific, unique and wide range of fragrant scented resin is additionally supported by the universal differences in consumption of fruit & flower flavored ingredients of the neighboring flora and fauna due to its exotic environmental



(Jungel) position, through the roots ("The roots" new issue by Prof. gen. sc. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter). The tree surrounding aromatic fertilizer gets perfected by visiting birds and insects. The resin, after a certain development time is referred to as: "Aloes-/Agarwood" or later as Kyara. (Please see: **Fermentation & Maturing** down below). A scientific significant fact of later becoming Kyara is the tree's biological sex status: "**male**" (Prof. gen. sc. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter) in all the Aquilaria and Gyrinops species producing Agarwood. It is common among fruit and flower trees that 1 male is counted in an environmental surrounding "harem" of numerous female trees. The proportion is an estimated 1 male: vs +/-12 to-15 females per genesis. This scientific discovery and this research success ultimately answers one of the central Agarwood science questions that scientists and professors had been asking themselves up to that point. The question was: Why does only about every seventh tree out of 100 trees become infected? ! Both female and male Aquilaria/ or Gyrinops species may produce Aloeswood. The Agarwood with Kyara status, which rarely occurs in nature (Kyara status), is developed due to a special DNA composition in the male wood gene structures. The scientific sensation lies in the Living and feeding behavior of the Dinoplatypus Chevrolati beetle, which specializes only on male Aquilaria and Gyrinops trees. The Dinoplatypus Chevrolati is a "connoisseur" (-this terminology is used to express the scientific sensation) and only visits the male (Sex status) trees and considers them its adopted home for its entire life. (Please see: **Dinoplatypus Chevrolati** down below edited by Prof. gen. sc. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter) The Agarwood tree resin development in female trees infection is commonly limited to a few months until its complete healing. These infections that can result in short Agarwood resin development in female trees are caused either by disease-related tree infections or by natural injury. Slightly longer periods of illness can also be maintained through fungal infestation. Aquilaria or Gyrinops male trees can produce and reach **8** different resin states after tree damages or various infections. This mainly depends on an initial fermentation period and the subsequent maturation period. The eight statuses are named chronologically as following: **No.1. Fake wood**: which is artificially (Inoculated) produced or cultivated by human workmanship without any significant value and is subsequently harvested early after a minimum growth of approx. 15 years. It is a artificial produced and hence named the so-called "smelling wood". **No.2. Damage sap**: is minor aged Agarwood with no significant heaviness in its oleoresin. There is no odor depth in the short-of age produced resin. Its strong smoke development (Because the heartwood contains a lot of fluid water)



when burnt releases at most a light and airy scent (Damage sap is considered underdeveloped Agarwood in Agarwood science literature). The two terminologies given at places 1 and 2 are due to the fact that these Agarwood trees are cut at an early stage (**No.2. Damage sap:** i.e. illegally-!) and therefore do not have time to develop proper oleoresin fermentation within a reasonable period of time. They have generally reached a maximum growth status of approx. 15 - 35 years (Especially No.2). The No.1. and No.2. material categories actually account for a total of 80% of the Agarwood counterfeit and underdeveloped "smelling woods" on the global market. This artificially produced woodjunk or smelling waste makes up around 80% of the materials available on the world market in the Agarwood sales sector. These counterfeit productions and Damage sap are stocked in shops and stores around the globe to be later sold as "**real**" Agarwood for high prices. They are widespread in Saudi Arabia, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, India and even in America. Most commonly they end up as material for cheap incense making or for producing cheap market Perfumes. They are not only intentionally but also falsely advertised as R(r)eal Agarwood. These 80% of the world's stocks are always referred to as damaged resin or artificial wood in the scientific literature because they can not and at no time be confused with real Agarwood by an Agarwood connoisseur at any time or in at any period contact. The natural wild and therefore real Agarwood qualities with the numbers No.3./ No.4./ No.5./ No.6./ No.7. and No.8. for example, contained in exclusive and expensive perfumes with a higher to "highest" rating status in their natural state (Material of dead tree finds), are estimated to only account for up to a maximum of 20% of the global market inventory (Researched period until -2017). Following are their official (Scientific) correct terms.

**No.3.** in science and in traffic language its correct term is: **Real®Agarwood**.

**No.4.** in science the correct term is: **Unimagma Kyara**.

**No.5.** in science the correct term is: **Semi Kyara** or "**Shin Kyara**" both expressions are legally recognised and accepted.

**No.6.** in science terms the correct term is: **Kylliant Kyara** (Appears: mostly Black but may also consist of Uni-colors Red/ Yellow/ Orange/ Brown/ Grey/ a.s.o).

**No.7.** in science the correct term is: **Kyara**. Over a Millennium period Agarwood may also become:

**No.8.** in science the correct term is: **A.lte Kyara**.



INFORMATION SUMMARY: The previous and following numeric chronological terms order is the grading of quality of Aquilaria and Gyrinops oleoresin. **Fake wood** (Fake. No status), **Damage Sap** (Fake. Poor status), **Real® Agarwood** (Perfume distilling or direct Kōdō grade), **Unimagama Kyara** (Perfume distilling or direct Kōdō grade), **Semi Kyara** (Shin Kyara) (Perfume distilling, incense manufacturing, direct Kōdō grade), **Kylliant Kyara** (Perfume distilling, incense manufacturing, direct Kōdō grade, statue carving or: "High End" jewels manufacturing grade), **Kyara** (Perfume distilling, incense manufacturing, direct Kōdō grade, statue carving or: "High End" jewels manufacturing grade), **A.Ite Kyara** status (Monument or geological grade. ~~Perfume distilling~~, incense manufacturing, direct Kōdō grade, statue carving or: "High End" jewels manufacturing grade).

REMEMBER: The longer and the more different the aroma variations of the flower waste, the oily green leaves and the many different fruit wastes (Jungle exoticism and species diversity) are contained in the fertilizer of an absorbing and consuming Aquilaria or Gyrinops tree, the more universal are the different scents presented in a complete oleoresin development. Only the longest fermented and then matured oleoresin from a male tree (In a dead state) from the tree species of the Aquilaria or Gyrinops families may bear the term Kyara as a product name and as a quality feature. The quality status consists of and starts at one certain level of age development.

### **3. FERMENTATION** ( Real® Agarwood age begins at +45 Years )

The fermentation time is the time of an Aquilaria or Gyrinops tree producing salutary reactive selfdefense material to conceal damages or to heal infections. A possible tree wound/ or damage (Temporary damage) may start at a tree age of 3-5 years and naturally heals within months - after which the resin production immediately stops. In that state it is referred to as: "Fragrant wood" (Outside) and/ or "Damage Sap" inside the tree (But never concerning the trees midst= which would be the heartwood!). Whereas a tree disease infection (Physical damage within the tree plus continuously maintained by insects) can last up to the trees natural death fall. This state would be referred to as: Real Agarwood formation or Unimagama also called: "Jelly Royal". The larger the resinous heartwood (Resinous heartwood equivalent= oleoresinous material) is - in the middle of the tree -, with the least visible tree damage from the outside (With the exception of a few insect holes), and the longer the natural infestation lasted, the more stable the fragrances are. It takes a



minimum +45 years (Fermentation time period) of a permanent tree infection to be identified and scientifically referred to as: Agarwood or (later) Real® Agarwood. (Please see: **Maturing** down below). The permanent infection produced fermentation duration is necessary to establish stable fragrant components over the entire tree's infection. The fragrant-ingredient-stabilization (Scent notes) is the most important recognition factor to be found in wild similar Aquilaria trees. Theoretically two Aquilaria male trees of same genesis can be found in the "wild" (Remote jungle areas) within shortest range (Next to each other +/-30 meters) producing Agarwood. Which in this extremely rare case would be equivalent to a clear double finding = and would correspond to the term in the broadest and shortest sense of the application of the technical term: twins. In final the consideration concerning singularity in scent distinction would be up to the individuals whose interest would be in smell similarity. Besides the infections caused by tree diseases, the longest lasting infections in Agarwood, Real® Agarwood and "later" Kyara is the product of the physical impact in fact of one "KEY-INSECT" category. (Please see: **Dinoplatypus Chevrolati** down below). There are four possible types of infections that can occur in Aquilaria or Gyrinops species. Three of these infection possibilities can theoretically lead to the evolution of final Kyara! The four different types of infection stages an Agarwood tree can reach are, first: A "**Hot area**" infection. A *Hot area* infection usually ends after a short development time period and results in Fake wood or Damage sap in the final (End) formation. A "**Spreading infection**" which also mainly results, in its end, in a formation of Damage sap. In very rare cases Damage sap can also contribute/lead to the development of "Real® Agarwood" (The prerequisite here is natural further development). Over a certain period of time a third infection variant that is called the "**Longterm infection**" in science terms, can occur. It is the largest and most widespread infection in the tree diameter, occurring primarily in the heartwood of the trees midst. The *Longterm in-fection* is therefore the biggest infection which develops in the trees genetic storage. This is the true beginning of the Real® Agarwood development. This can then later, over the course of centuries, finally metamorphose into the quality developments of the sought after Semi Kyara, Kylliant or in the best case into the famous Kyara. The fourth and final infection is the so-called "**Gap infection**". It is the rarest of all infections. The infection develops in cavities (Gaps), crevices and holes of an infected tree. These infections can then, in turn to differ from light infections, lead to the rarest variant of oleoresin development in Agarwood or Gyrinops species which is known in scientific terms as "Unimagma" or later "Kylliant".





(Please see: **Kylliant**, down below). The natural fermentation of the best quality of Real®Agarwood and later Kyara is a living process (Lifetime) between several natural factors and to this day can not be reproduced or even replaced by human doings.

**REMEMBER:** Tree injuries or damages outside the tree are temporary and can never produce Real®Agarwood despite Kyara status due to a short healing time.

**FACT ONE:** Under usual environmental natural circumstances wood bark and wood damages outside of Aquilaria and Gyrinops trees naturally develop Fragrant wood or Damage sap, an outer physical damage, at most. Furthermore cultivated (Injected= inoculated) Aquilaria or Gyrinops trees will never reach the long time reaction period needed to produce Agarwood. The "serum" injected by humans usually penetrates (Is inserted) through the same holes (Spot damage) and destroys/interrupts/changes the natural formation of the tree's selfdefense medical active ingredient. The so called and referred to natural healing and reactive selfdefense salutary material flow! The so artificially produced sap has no scientific status in the explanation of Agarwood oleoresin and is therefore always resulting in Fake Agarwood.

**FACT TWO:** The for Kyara status necessary developing time period is maintained by various insects and wood consuming bugs which wander and change their position continuously within the tree. An Aquilaria tree that was not bug infected in its trees midst, can not produce Semi Kyara, Unimagma, Kylliant or Kyara even if a formation of resin-sap was naturally developed. The material product is then therefore remaining underdeveloped and correctly referred to as Damage sap.

**REMEMBER:** Damage sap is young oleoresin, slightly ripened but definitely underaged. Only if the fermentation time was maintained a permanent +45 years the Aquilaria or Gyrinops tree's oleoresin can then scientifically be referred to as: Real®Agarwood by age status. An oleoresin that was cultivated and created by mankind in Aquilaria or Gyrinops is simply referred to as Fake wood or Damage sap. A damp "smelly" barnyard and grass-a-like smell output are the result. This foully (but dry) grassy barnyard smell is the recognition factor of cheap and artificial Fake wood or Damage sap and will occur in majority smells when burnt. Many unskilled Agarwood users think that the grass-a-like or barnyard smell is the real smell of authentic Agarwood. IT CERTAINLY IS NOT: Real®Agarwood must be universally pleasant, floral and inviting in its diverse fragrances. Above all it is rich in an odor of a wide variety of scents and fragrant





notes of all sorts of fruits and kinds flowery examples. Also typical top notes for Real® Agarwood are citrus scents and animalic scent notes. Altogether it is the sum of rainbow alike diverse scent notes all bundled in one oleoresin batch that clearly make the difference between a barnyard grassy smell and a bouquet of thousand different odors in a fragrance release.

#### **4. MATURING ( Semi Kyara(Shin Kyara) age begins at +150 Years )**

After the natural death of a Gyrinops or Aquilaria tree, its use and consumption of water and nutritional ingredients to live, comes to an end. From a scientific point of view it is not automatically the physical end (Stop) of an infection which takes place in the intrinsic physical process and produces the healing salutary self-defense resin (Oleoresin, which is the Agarwood) of the tree over the tree's physical deathfall. Because the dead tree is organic material and is physically still in the cellulose fermentation process, the tree will slow the intention to combat the damage or injury over several decades until the process then finally, one day, comes to a physical halt. After a minimum of +45 years of permanent fermentation (Before the death fall) it is now after death the scientific begin of the Agarwood maturing= the dehydration time of the oleoresin. And it is a possible birth of Semi Kyara. Scientifically the maturing time of Semi Kyara is a minimal +150 years after natural death of the Real® Agarwood producing tree and the oleoresin hardening may last up to a numerous of centuries which ends with fossilization of the Agarwood. During this time-intensive process period, the cellulose structures and wood veins (Strains) microimplode and solidify through the shrinkage process of the wood (The physical drying and compaction process begins). A Semi Kyara product that may occur during that drying process, is the scientific expression: Unimagama. Or "Jelly Royal" in common language traffic. Whereas occurring in Kyara age it is referred to as "Kylliant" (Crystallized oleoresin). (Please see **Kylliant** down below).

**REMEMBER:** It is a fact that there are 17 Agarwood-producing Aquilaria and Gyrinops species discovered so far that may contain Kyara status (Ongoing research). Scientifically, the Semi-Kyara status is the infection period (+45 years) that ends with the tree's natural life - added with the maturation period (+150 years). The complete formula is:  $(F+45)+(M+150)= \text{Semi} +K195 \text{ yrs.}$

Ergo: Scientifically it takes a minimal +195 years to develop the lowest Kyara grade which is Semi Kyara. The maturing product Kylliant (The oleoresin



crystalisation process) is an indicator of the beginning of Kyara age (Density, hardness & heaviness).

## 5. THE DINOPLATYPUS CHEVROLATI ( The Key-developer. [DISCOVERY](#) )

The on wood and salutary oil feeding identified insect the “**Dinoplatypus Chevrolati**” beetle “The one” (Key-bug), belongs to the family of the Ambrosia beetles. It is scientifically besides other woodfeeding insects (Indonesia) that is responsible for the longest permanent infection time in Aquilaria or Gyrinops Real® Agarwood male tree species (Gen. Sc. Prof. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter). The insect works its way through the “younger” periphery wood to the inner central wood to the oldest central tree tissue, where the most nutrient rich tree ingredients are genetically stored. All infections associated with this beetle occur exclusively in the middle of branches, roots and the core of the tree itself. These sectors inside the tree are referred to as the “heartwood”.

**ATT.** Real® Agarwood +45 years aswell as Kyara status arises in the innermost central areas of trees. The oldest infections adjacent to the heartwood that have had a development time of around +90 years can reach a diameter of 10 to 15 centimeters. The length of an uninterrupted heartwood can be up to 10 meters or more in one piece. As with most other insects, a nutritional interest of the Dinoplatypus Chevrolati lies in the cellulose sugars of wood cellulose. It's main uniqueness lies in a virtue of its main interest in the culinary selection in which it specializes because it especially feeds on the composition ingredients of the salutary self-defense medicine resin oil (oleoresin) produced and stored in the innermost of an Real® Agarwood producing tree. The beetle's choice on primarily feeding salutary defense material produced of male Aquilaria trees, explains the rarely infected female Aquilaria species in Asia's nature rainforest environments (Resin development in female trees). Scientific research and experimental studies have shown that oleoresin development in female Agarwood trees only led to wood resin development in short timeframe phases (Time-limited phases of only a few months). In each experiment conducted, the female trees only produced their healing self-defense resin against the injuries for a short period of time due to a lack of interested insects that should have fed on the oily tree resin. Therefore, no significant variety of fragrance notes that could have been created by the process could be identified. In search of a tree host for its new home, a Dinoplatypus Chevrolati beetle penetrates the structure of a male tree and tests it for its nutritious ingredients aswell as its cellulose components for a decision to then live within its new host. Once satis-



fied with the product of desire it will develop a life-time home stay. Now other insects can enter the prefabricated beetle tunnel system in the tree and help the tree continue its selfhealing protective medicine (Healing defense material) that transforms into the fragrant oleoresin over decades and centuries. The *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* beetle always feeds to a certain extent only on the “fresh” active healing defensive material of the tree. So it is concluded that the lighter colored medicinal tree resin is the newer salutary oleoresin produced. While the dark resin content in the tree injury represents the healed and completed process part of the injury. This explains the different hues of the Real®-Agarwood resin that develops as the infection increases throughout the growth phase of an injured or infected tree. With a diagonal cut horizontally through an Real® Agarwood sample the dark color zones of the wood resin and the adjacent different, lighter shades, are clearly distinguishable in their color levels. *(This is comparable to a human wound infection and its various pink-red-brown color gradations during the blood crust formation surrounding the infection)*. The *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* is responsible for resin roads, wood cell structure gaps, and “Hot areas” throughout its “in-tree life”. This is done by continuously penetrating and circleing the already slightly darkening zones of the oleoresin up to a certain profile taste limit, while simultaneously consuming the lighter resin juice. Hot zones= “Hot areas” are the residential and favorite adopted home of the beetle *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati*. It stops feeding on dark to “Black” developing resin, -at a certain resin consistence degree (Utmost ripened). The oleoresin hardens through the growing density degree. At this degree it is the beginning of “Unimagma” oleoresin development which in Kyara quality status is reffered to as the Unimagma Kyara status. The *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* resists water over longer periods (Swamp areas) which explains Kyara evolution finds also in jungle swamp areas and in *Aquilaria* or *Gyrinops* species tree roots. Since the healing defense material (The liquid resin) is triggered by the *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati*, it not only maintains the everprolonging infection, but also penetrates generously into the wood, even through parts that have already been infected and have been defending themselves for a long time in the process. By maintaining this process over long periods of time in infected parts, the healthy neighboring wood cellulose is gradually and equally infected and supplied with the new liquid healing material needed. A discovery that turned out to be the largest and oldest known piece of Real® Agarwood still in it`s fermentation phase of development, found in the same tree along with pure fully matured Kyara heartwood was caused and driven by a wood-eating beetle the *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* of the ambrosia beetle family. Another one



has been found in an Agarwood tree of 350 years Semi Kyara age. A third identified beetle, the *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* of the Ambrosia family, was found in a Kyara batch measuring 21.5! cm in diameter in the adjacent heartwood made of pure resin. It was found in the A.lte Red Kyara's lower bottom part the so called "Irongrey Kyara" (Over 700 years old Kyara). The *Dinoplatypus chevrolati* "rates" *Aquilaria* male tree ingredients and the resin to a certain degree for consumption. Keep in mind that the *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* preferably seeks the "best" nutritious tree veins which are found naturally in a trees midst. But it also always moves and changes his "home stay" into healthy "alive" parts of a tree as as consumption and premisses demand it. He feeds on fresh nutritious, well fermented to young matured resinous woodparts. A darker and darker in color getting part with bug holes would only be explained by his continuously trespassing it by "cleaning" it out. The beetle leaves the maturing Agarwood resin at a time when the resin hardening with increasing Black color begins due to age and loses of its nutritional value which again is owned to the increasing compression of the dead outer (Peripher) treewood. It is also the time of "Kylliant" development. The maturing development pushes the oil into its holes or gaps and begins to crystallize, thus blocking the beetle from further pene-tration.

**ATT.** This does not mean "all" holes of Kyara status must contain "Kylliant". It is in the nature of the individual process through which the oleic resin is pressed out in the veins and trunks of a tree and thereby creating compression for compaction.

**REMEMBER:** Real® Agarwood is found not only above earth in *Aquilaria* trees, but also in their roots, in swamps and under water of/in dead *Aquilari* and *Gyrinops* trees. Now a day's science by Prof.gen.sc. Stephan- Alexander E. C. Peter has revealed the truth of the long speculated fact of insects "triggering" the infections.

The news is,

**IT IS FACT:** The longest infections required for Kyara status are definitely "triggered" by on wood consuming beetle alike insects. They survive under the most adverse yet fascinating conditions in the wood of the Agarwood producing tree species.



## 6. KYLLIANT KYARA ( Kylliant Kyara age begins at approx. +450 Years )

Kylliant is crystalized oleoresin (Crystalized Unimagma). In the Kyara status of Agarheartwood it has a high fragrant value status and is within perfume distillation ability. Though in science its scientific traffic name is stated as Kylliant Kyara it also sometimes commonly in marketing is referred to as: “Chrystal Kyara”. Its appearance is not necessarily an indicator of final age of the “still-in-wood-maturing” processing of Kyara oleoresin. Kylliant is an organic, resinous product pressed through tree veins into gaps inside, or to the outside of the heartwood batch. When resinous oil is pressed out of the “ heartwood ” into holes and gaps it dehydrates in contact with air and turns from Unimagma into physical crystal.

**REMEMBER:** Kylliant is definitely a proof of Semi Kyara or even Kyara status, if found in one of the 9 Aquilaria and 8 Gyrinops species!

## 7. THE PROOF OF REAL® AGARWOOD AGE (Selfcontrol. Consumer`s selftest)

**SIMPLIFIED & PRINCIPALLY:** THE BIGGER THE RESINOUS HEARTWOOD DIAGONALLY GROWTHSPREAD, -THE LONGER THE FERMENTATION (INFECTION) TIME PERIOD.

An exception would be an overpopulation of a tree infested with beetles. However, this exception is due to the antisocial nature of this woodeating beetle species, which is highlighted in the scientific statements and studies of Prof. gen. sc. Stephan Alexander Peter.

**ATT.** Real® Agarwood is really extremely rare. Approx. 75% – 80% of the scented woods available for sale worldwide is fake Agarwood. Including artificial **inoculated** Agarwood, developed by humans (Man made Agarwood)! The exception is “young”, immature Agarwood which is unfortunately illegally cut down and harvested and sold at fantasy prices with only 1/80th of a percentage of its fragrance potential. The most precious and identified as Real® Agarwood is resinous heartwood that is found in the trees main trunk midst. Since scientific Real® Agarwood needs a fermentation time of a minimum 45 years its size in 1 piece begins-, and varies at 6-10 meter in heith length (The resinous heartwood only) and a width of 4-6 centimeters up to -30 centimeters up to even 40 centimeters. A key characteristic of cultivated Agarwood referred to as "Damage sap" or lowgrade Fragrant Agarwood (Underdeveloped / immature), is their physical material appearance. It is distributed worldwide mostly in scrap sizes



or as hollow pieces of varying sizes. These fake pieces offered as valuable Agarwood make a good, around 92% of the world market supply. (Please regard the **sound-proof selftest** paragraph down below).

**ATT.** No owner of Real®Agarwood would unnecessarily cut a Real®Agarwood batch into small pieces before selling it. Real®Agarwood is 4x times more worth left one big batch or log. **Large pieces of Real®Agarwood fetch almost unlimited and exorbitant prices.** The bigger the heartwood log the more marketing sales possibilities there are! It can be sold for “statue” and “reliefs” carvings, which the Chinese market is very exclusively fond of and known for. Or further more for individual Jewel size manufacturing. Further reasons **NOT** to cut down Real®Agarwood batches to scrap sizes are: the precious resinous oil could “leak”, be polluted, or the fragrances captured inside the heartwood would be set free to odor surface damage.

## **SOUND-SELFTEST FOR PROOF**

A “listening method” (Not to be mistaken for the Japanese Kōdō listening) the sound effect or sound-evidence-proof is further more used to discover the difference between Real®Agarwood sinking grade (Jinkoh) and “Damage sap” sinking grade. This method is for advanced users and requires a little experience with “Real” and “Fake” Agarwood. There are clear differences in sound when you drop both types of wood on to a glass or marble surface (Table). The fake wood sounds light and high to a pitch sound when dropped and bounced on the table. Real®Agarwood would produce a loud rich darker (Heavier) sound when dropped. Important for the proof of an Aquilaria tree fermentation time is, to see the complete heartwood nugget. For the fermentation time, the size of the diagonally, horizontally cut nugget, the actual heartwood, is crucial. In addition, the largest adjacent (Complete) different colored resin trunk rings are to be examined. Aswell it is to examin how high the smallest “outskirt” (The diagonal measurement) of the resin log is. This must be examined (Seen) in its contrast to the overall relationship of the entire batch.

**REMEMBER:** Real®Agarwood is big in size. Old aged resinous heartwood is tight and smooth (Evenser) in its attached outer (Surrounding) common wood material. It is by no means large-pores or of a plywood-like consistency. Real®-Agarwood never shows a sharp contrast between the lighter surrounding wood and the suddenly dark or black resin. The overall colors must look the same old. Old intense Yellow (Not faint), old intense Orange or strong intensive Brownish





color when it is attached to the darker resin. Its pores must be tiny to tiniest and resin filled (When cut diagonally, and carefully investigated it is clearly to determine). The resin must be heavy in relation to its size and have overall intense colors. Branches and rootwood with the same “symptoms” are no exception. It would be real, ripe Real® Agarwood. In general, artificial or false Agarwood is overall “pale”, “pale colored” or “greyish” with black spots, scattered larger round dots with resinous traces. Artificial Agarwood resin stands in sharp contrast to its outer normal woodcell base. Which often appears white, gray or light (Light) vanilla cream in color. If the proof is not based on the large mother batch as proof, then one can assume that approx. 92% of the Agarwood pieces sold today in scrap size (As already mentioned at the beginning) are fake Agarwood, a maybe harmful resin or at best cultivated smelling wood. The remaining 18% is mostly harvested illegally. One reason for reducing large quantities to “junk size” is to hide them in rice sacks for illegal transport. This 18% can be divided into underaged “harm juice” or the rare Real® Agarwood, depending on its condition in appearance and severity (Must be fermented for at least +45 years). In very fortunate cases the illegal transport may include real, legal real old Kyara Agarwood that comes from a dead naturally fallen tree.

**REMEMBER:** A rule for Real® Agarwood and Kyara heartwood is: The bigger the width of the heartwood, the longer the fermentation (Infection) time.

## 8. THE PROOF OF KYARA AGE (Selfcontrol)

If you find very old, dried out, moldy or slightly rotting wood (Not resinous) adjacent to the resinous heartwood in a dead, naturally fallen tree. It is most likely a well mature tree find that may contain Agarwood with kyara contains status. The “heart-cut-in-heart wood-measurement” may be of real help to identify and research Kyara status age at home. It is the width dimension of the darkest, any colored Kyara in the adjacent, solid, compressed and complex resin without wood cellulose that is to be considered (Investigated). It doesn't always have to be deep black. This means that the pure heartwood being measured, is completely cleaned of the surrounding wood. Since each tree is an individual, lone, natural product, it has its own fragrant growing components inherited. The fragrant components usually are divided into visible ingredient-oleoresin-shades. The darkest resin (any color), which exceeds the size of the lighter, slowly darkening resin of the same color, is the “heart resin” in the heartwood in larger, visible quantities. It contains the genetic heritage: the





Kyara age in fermentation and maturation. However, the complete solid Semi-Kyara or pure Kyara nugget width, for example around 2 cm = 100 years, is of course ultimately the total age of the Kyara. For example, a width of 8 cm of solid heartwood would correspond to a +/-400 year old Kyara. In principle and primarily, it is a fact that the size of the entire adjacent volume, i.e. the entire width of the amount of resin of all shades (From dark to light), is an indicator of the time that the entire natural oleoresin fermentation took. Secondary = the darker the darkest color of the resin examined (Not necessarily black), the longer the infection lasted in that particular area. It should be noted here: the dark-colored oil resins that turn black are the first infections, but not necessarily the first to be cured! If you extract a heartpiece chunk out of the heartwood (Oleoresin) and examine it, you can wonderfully see the different color levels in the resin content. It should be noted that the infection periods arise from different vein selfdefense cycles, which continuously provide the healing defense material. Throughout the entire (Complete) fermentation. The lighter in color shades appearing but connected veins in an old piece of Agarwood (Kyara) are in principle just as valuable as the adjacent dark resin veins (Please consider the individuality of each Kyara tree find). This is because the fermentation phase of a naturally dead agarwood tree can in principle be considered complete. The overall result is fundamentally recognized as Kyara status. The black-appearing resin, which turns into brown, grey or green and thus grades in shades, also has its own expressions of quality as they are named in the various Kyara variants of other Kyara finds. This also applies to the lighter shaded orange, yellow or even creamy white yellow areas that serve as suppliers of the healing reactive defense material against the infectious center -towards the darkening zones/areas. They contain the most important ingredient origin pools for science microbiology and are the aromatic supplier and nutrition key of the unique fragrance of each kyara batch.

**ATTENTION:** The *Dinoplatypus Chevrolati* does not feed on solid healing material, but still penetrates it as long as the softness of the oleoresin allows it. He is trying to access the self-healing secretion freshly produced by the tree, which is the goal of his consumption. For this reason, these beetle holes are also found in dark, solid Agarwood with "Semi-Kyara" and "Kyara" status. At the time of the visit, these were the resin regions that were not yet completely hardened in the otherwise solid resin.

**REMEMBER:** Kyara only appears in its solid material form which cannot be develop without maturing for at least 150 years. The greater the adjacent resin



development (Wider) of a colored adjacent scent strand (From a vertical perspective), the greater the infection and the longer the fermentation time was. PLEASE KEEP IN MIND: This is only the aging recognition of Kyara.

Meaning: The value of Kyara is determined not only by its age, but also for commercial purposes by its oil composition characterized by shades or gradations of color. (Please see: **Commercial value** down below). You can be 85% sure that the specimens presented or displayed in most stores selling this product are not valuable, despite the “authenticity” label as Real® Agarwood or even Kyara. You may notice this by chance when you visit even the most exclusive perfumeries or at the special Agarwood sales locations due to the lack of (Otherwise “strictest”) security measures such as a lack of cameras in sufficient numbers, heavy locks and bulletproof shop windows. When it comes to Kyara or Real® Agarwood, we are talking about values that far exceed even the value of diamonds.

ATT. You would also not keep real diamonds in the “showroom” overnight or simply leave them on display unless they are well and fully protected. Real®-Agarwood Kyara can far exceed diamond prices per gram/carat.

## 9. KYARA COLORS ( Specifications )

The so-called Black appearance of the oleoresin in the heartwood is the ripest resin fermented in this way (Sometimes mistakenly, -the most desired by the seeker), but at the same time it does not automatically have to have or guarantee the richest variety of scents. The darkest resin may consist of the most mature or, depending on the environment, the most long-used ingredients. But the adjacent pockets of resin, perhaps appearing in different colorisation and even lighter in shades, may contain slightly different consumed ingredients over different fermentation times. But only all of them together in a solid composition (The heartwood resin) produce the rare, fragrant and unique overall aroma (Unrated, whether “young” or “old”). The color of a solid or crystalline resin of Kyara can be Red, Orange, Brown, Black, Green/Grey, or even Yellow to Beige color. They all have absolutely the same status (value) in a whole Kyara heartwood batch because they all contribute to one individual complete scent image. Each additional different colored vein, filled with different fermentation time spaces of the healing, reactive defense material, is a DNA holder of the complete fragrant resin scent development!



**REMEMBER:** They are each, scientifically, indicators of differently consumed ingredients during the fermenting time or the indicators of fermentation age. The result of ingredient consumption or infection time remain depending on scientific research of each strain of the one heart wood batch. Therefore or even more: different colored Kyara batches from different origins have no commercial significance for the evaluation and classification of the all-over Kyara batches. The solid, younger fermented resin combined with the older matured resin (Together) creates a unique Kyara batch. The final color is developed in the maturing process. But the fermentation “triggers” the color whilst the maturing (Ripening) finalizes the Kyara’s solid characteristic color. Colors develop and change completely unpredictable, free of significance and most individual. Their appearance depend on three major critics + one final circumstance. The first one is: the resin colors are the sum of consumed and filtrated environmental nutritious ingredients (Fertilizers). The second major impact on the appearance of the resin color is: the trees own salutary defense material ingredients at the trees different age of growth. The third change in colors is caused by different infection time periods and their processes. And finally, through the maturation process, Yellow can turn into Green or Brown, Orange can turn into Red or Brown, Red resin can also turn into Brown or Black. Scientifically speaking, the COLORS presented in the overall product are not a sign of quality or value.

GREEN KYARA? A scientific existence of Green Kyara in a solid (Close to rock-hard) natural appearance (Solid consistency is the existential meaning of Kyara) has yet to be denied in the products offered on the World Wide Web or in the specific markets today. Wellknown images of exposed (Peeled (Extracted) out of the surrounding tree wood) Green Kyara offerings on the World Wide Web are not scientifically of a "solid" body consistence and can therefore only be described maximal as Real® Agarwood (Softer material in appearance). In the best case, it is “fresh” Real® Agarwood (+45 years) from Aquilaria Crassna or other Gyrinops species. 99.9% of these in turn would have been “harvested” illegally, before the Kyara ripening procedure could evolve!

## **10. VALUE OF KYARA ( Evaluated by whom )**

Primarily an ESTIMATED KYARA VALUE is always a price achieved in an auction. Real Kyara is always the focus of interest from fine perfume oil and Oudh distilleries that specialize in the rarest (Small) quantities! So only a handful perfume distillers in the world with the best reputation would dare to extract the



various pure perfume single oil bases in such small amounts. The price can be pre- evaluated according to the needed additional amount of an identical scent! You must see the complete nature of Kyara as an individual tree composition. It is up to the owner to convert its scents worth into a nominal price. For further consideration is the question: How much perfume oil could you extract/ win? A single tree can produce between 10-43kg of pure Kyara.

REMEMBER: Interpreting the value of Kyara using the odor evaluation game of the cultural Japanese Kōdō is an art, but the results are scientifically disputable due to the individually developed growth rarity of this natural product and other present influencing characteristics.

## 11. Kōdō ( Grading )

### WHAT IS Kōdō GRADING FOR KYARA?

The answer is: The agreed on rarity aspect of the “Best Kyara” in Kōdō, is of non physical value since Kōdō ceremonies remain manipulative. The “grading” stays community bound and are of no scientific significance for commercial trade. The Kōdō game of Agarwood “listening” is often misused = for Pricefixing (Marketing influence without scientific status). For a Real Kyara price review please read the **VALUE OF KYARA** (Evaluated by whom) above.

Explanation: Explanation: “Kōdō” is at best a scent information provider. Ko Doh (New 2016), the traditional Japanese game customs celebrated by the Japanese elite or former aristocrats, is one of three steps in a Kyara fragrance judging ceremony.

Step I: Is agreeing to a Kōdō content scheme (Scent key symbols on a sheet of paper).

Step II: Is the scientifically research of the “agreed – on” Kōdō results scheme, by analyzing the “rightness” of the results by regarding the evidence of the physical ingredients, (By the samples of interest provided) in a laboratory (Now-a-days new science). If necessary by correcting the “Result scheme”, by subtracting or adding verified scent ingredients. After the scientific analysis has acknowledged certain ingredients mentioned in the Kōdō content scheme, it is handed back to gamers, the Kōdō “playing” participants. The classification and distinctions in Green, Black, Iron... etc. will then be regulated in further agreements discussed by further Kōdō celebration games. In fact it is absolutely possible for the classified titles for Manaban, Rakoku, Sumantera, etc. may



have also been of such qualities that they may have reached Kyara class. In ancient Kōdō ceremonies there were certainly differences of opinion (As there are today) about the classification of which of the pieces presented can be described as the “BEST” Kyara.

Which is the best?! It was not unusual for the ceremonial decisions to have elected more than just “1” “Best” Kyara at the same time. That is why the Kōdō ritual smokemaster has innovatively invented a further gradation for classification in the form of color classification for determining the best Kyara. To define a new “highest” gradation for already declared Kyara. As the rituals became more and more complex, additional quality characteristics were added to these new classifications. For example, synonyms were developed for Manaban, Rakoku, etc., which explanatory reflected historical events or “Royal” Japanese occasions and situations or “historical” Japanese court customs as an identification story. They were added as identifying features by the "understanding" ("Listening") participant while smelling the smoldering Agarwood or Kyara type. These were elevated to imaginary quality characteristics through the release of the scents in the smoke within certain limits. To give a few examples, the following are a few true authentic excerpts: "The Queen's Servant", "The Proud Warrior", "The Shy and Unworthy Peasant" and more... Only the richest (Usually kings) could afford to determine and master these expensive Kyara classes (Manaban, Sumantera, Rakoku a.s.o.). Logically it gets more difficult to the top first place so the recognition procedure of best kyara had to become easier, somehow, one day.

**Green Kyara.** If Real® Agarwood & solid which is extreme rare and unlikely to appear in modern times, is considered the “Best” over the centuries without hurting any ones feelings. But all kyara deserve the same attention. What is green kyara? It is not the color that identifies the green kyara it is just the expression and the title (Quality) that crowns the most agreed on scent. (Please see **KYARA COLORS** (Specifications) up above).

Step III: A final Kōdō ceremony will add a "word-key" (Degree) to the term "Kyara" as a scent guide. However the complete procedure is irrelevant for the current, modern collector or its price evaluation. Due to a lack of scientific knowledge, the grades achieved in Kōdō (Before 2016) were used to evaluate a certain quality value or standard, in this particular way. Such were the procedures of historical antiquity. The cultural Kōdō rituals carried out in this way are still practiced today, but such assessments of Kyara are now only the exception.



## 12. WHY ( Expensive )

Why is Kyara, Kinam, Kynam, Qinan or Qi-Nan so expensive?

Due to the development time of at least 195 years. Kyara could not be available “again” for at least in 150, more likely 200 to 300 years in future. Of course as a reader of the literature here please erase thoughts that are spread via internet like some comments of such as from Kyarazen.com that Kyara smells when brought fresh in the room “Unlistened” (Unheated by fire or embers). If fresh brought Agarwood smells without any heating it is fresh (illegally cut before maturing) and impossible to have reached Kyara age. At most it would be freshly cut *A. Crassna*, *A. Malaccensis*, *A. Sensis*, *Aquilaria Agallocha* and all other similar *Aquilaria* or *Gyrinops* products which we know by now IS ILLEGAL. It would be Aloeswood but never kyara status at any time. Kyara is solid! And solid kyara has only a faint peripher scent (Outside of its peripher woodskin). You would need to rub or add “warmth” to discover the fragrance/odor. Even a pure stonefossil evolved from Kyara Agarwood GIVES A SCENT when rubbed.

Throughout history, finding a fully grown, dead, fallen Kyara tree has always been spectacular. Just as it is still the exception today and spectacular! For example, the country of Indonesia is home to the last sources of Kyara finds. Even the last squaremeters of the rainforest are mapped, recorded and marked square by square, by scouts “summoned” by local hunters using GPS, and marked as “searched” using geographical maps. No patch of earth or rainforest remains unexplored or unregistered. The Earth is already to an extent of 97% searched for the remaining existence of Kyara. But talking about extinction is a mistake. Theoretically, as we know through scientific research, it takes at least 150 - 200 years until humans will come across newly developed and ripened Agarwood again.

**= IF THE WILD CUTTING DOWN OF ALOESWOOD TREES IMMEDIATELY STOPS!**

by

Prof. Gen. Sc. Stephan-Alexander E. C. Peter

ps.

Spread the word: Science & History prevailed over the “Myth” of Kyara.





### 13. QUICK FACTS ( Fast & rough )

Kyara means = Ancient/ Old

Kyara host = Only “male” Aquilaria and Gyrinops trees

Aloes-/ Agarwood developing time= Minimal +45 yrs.

“Semi kyara” developing time= Minimal +195 yrs.

“Kyara” developing time= Minimal 300 yrs.

“Kylliant” developing time= Minimal +300 yrs.

Agarwood and kyara infection indicator (Key)= Dinoplatypus Chevrolati

Kyara jinkoh= One same Kyara batch may contain full sink, half sink and non sink Kyara status. Due to the three possible fermentation stages:

1. **Status:** Feeding the infection: Light (**Non jinkoh status**),
2. **Status:** Healing the infection: Half sink (**Half jinkoh status**) and
3. **Status:** The heat “infection”: Full sink at the same section of infection and at same infection age in same tree (**Full jinkoh status**)

## APPEAL

**HELP TO STOP!**

**CUTTING DOWN AGARWOOD TREES!**

BY STUDYING AND TAKING THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC STUDIES  
AND SCIENTIFIC FACTS INTO ACCOUNT.

WILDLY FELLED AGARWOOD TREES WILL AND HAVE NEVER  
REACHED THEIR REAL (NECESSARY) AND TRUE AGARWOOD  
POTENTIAL!