

Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in the Aloe Industry

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>Aloe vera</i>	A species of succulent plant in the genus Aloe. The plant grows in arid climates and is frequently used in herbal medicine.
<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Miller	A commonly used synonym of <i>Aloe vera</i> .
<i>Aloe vera</i> leaf juice	A substance obtained by grinding or macerating the entire <i>Aloe vera</i> leaf, then removing the rind material and aloe latex, typically through filtration via activated charcoal. May also be labeled as “whole leaf” or “purified/filtered whole leaf.”
<i>Aloe vera</i> inner leaf juice	A substance obtained by stripping off the outer rind of the leaves by machine or hand, rinsing or washing away the aloe latex, then collecting and transferring the remaining inner leaf material for further processing into juice. May also be referred to as “gel”, “inner leaf fillet” or “fillet gel.”
Aloe latex	Brown, yellow-brown, or occasionally red exudate found in between the rind and inner leaf. Also called “sap”, it contains several constituents, but most notably anthraquinones and aloin.
Aloin	An organic compound found in aloe latex. When dried, it has been used as a bittering agent and as a laxative in various products in commerce.
Activated Charcoal Filtered	A form of filtration using activated charcoal; utilized primarily to remove anthraquinones.
Alcohol Precipitated	Alcohol is used to remove water and isolate the solids of the inner leaf.
Anthraquinone	An organic compound primarily found in the aloe latex whose structure serves as a basic building block for a number of naturally occurring plant pigments. The substance is commonly utilized for laxative purposes.
Cold Pressed	Biomass is claimed to be pressed and treated without any heat. It is recommended that this term not be adopted and removed from use as it is believed to be misleading. Unless a company can provide information on substantiation for this process.
De-colored	A purification process used by the vast majority of <i>Aloe vera</i> juice manufacturers. The process includes filtration with activated charcoal which removes aloe latex (including aloin) from the material. Also sometimes called “de-carmelized”.

De-carmelized	See De-colored
Enzyme Treated	Entire leaf biomass is ground into a slurry, enzymes are added to assist in breaking down the fiber into a liquid. The enzymes are then neutralized/deactivated.
Evaporative Concentrate	The process of removing water from the biomass so the material is more concentrated.
Evaporative Concentrate Vacuum	The process of using a vacuum environment to remove water from the Biomass so the material is more concentrated.
Filtered	Biomass is mechanically forced thru a filtering device (screen; sieve; membrane, etc.) to remove soluble material. Can also refer to adsorption via activated charcoal.
Freeze-dried	The liquid concentrated aloe is frozen in a vacuum state to remove water and convert it into a powdered form.
Gel	Liquid product typically derived from the inner leaf that may contain pulp, and may or may not have added thickening agents (which must be identified on the label).
Granulated/Powdered	Powder that has been processed to a specific screen size/dried <i>Aloe vera</i> .
Grind/Mascerated	Biomaterial from entire leaf is ground up into a mash often called "guacamole" by industry due to its appearance.
Hand Fillet	Aloe leaves that have the outer rind of the leaf removed manually to leave only the inner leaf.
HTST (Pasteurization)	High Temperature Short Time process utilized to reduce microbial counts.
Inner leaf	Plant part used to describe the clear, central parenchymatous tissues of the aloe leaf
Juice	Liquid product derived from <i>Aloe vera</i> leaf. Not to be confused with aloe latex (which is often characterized in pharmacopeias as "juice")
Leaf	The part of the <i>Aloe vera</i> plant utilized in commerce where processing is begun without stripping off of the rind

Low Heat Process	A process to concentrate or powder material
Machine Fillet	Aloe leaves that have the outer rind of the leaf removed by mechanical means to leave only the inner leaf
Non De-colored	<i>Aloe vera</i> leaf juice products that have not been “de-colored” and have therefore not undergone the filtration and purification process.
Non Enzyme Treated	Biomass is processed into a liquid without the use of enzymes
Non Preserved	Raw material and finished product does not contain preservatives
Organic Certified	Product or raw material that complies with USDA or country of origin certification requirements
Preserved	Use of chemical components to maintain freshness. Individual ingredients used as preservatives must be designated as such on labels for raw materials and finished products
Purified/Filtered “whole leaf”	Terminology used on products or raw material where the entire leaf is used as a starting ingredient <u>and</u> where some sort of purification or filtration is utilized (and may also be treated with enzymes, etc.) to remove or substantially reduce unwanted material and substances from the resulting juice or powder, such as the rind and aloe latex. Other terms such as “charcoal filtered” or “treated” may also be seen in use as descriptors.
Reconstituted from Concentrate	A liquid <i>Aloe vera</i> concentrate that is diluted with water.
Reconstituted from Powder	<i>Aloe vera</i> powder that is liquefied by adding water.
Reflective Dried	The liquid concentrated aloe is placed on mylar over high heat to remove water and convert it into a powdered form.
Spray-dried	The liquid concentrated aloe is mechanically processed to force evaporation of water and convert it into a powdered form.
Squeezed Fillet	A process that via mechanical pressure extracts the inner leaf without manually or mechanically removing the rind first.

<p>“Whole leaf”</p>	<p>Historically used to describe products derived from the entire leaf that were filtered/purified. However, usage of this terminology without adequate additional descriptors is not recommended in order to avoid misbranding concerns and is considered technically inaccurate otherwise.</p> <p>This terminology is now seen on products or in reference to raw material where the entire leaf is used as a starting ingredient to create <i>Aloe vera</i> juice. The IASC now recognizes this terminology to be accurate only if no purification, filtration or other treatment (enzyme, etc.) is conducted on the ingredient beyond removal of any insoluble material.</p>
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