OVERVIEW & DESCRIPTION OF BELL ANANDA OIL RANGE

When learning about the Ubuntu oil range, the following are the most common acronyms used to describe the process the particular oil has gone through to create the desired end result.

Please note this is the ***PROCESS*** used and ***NOT*** the strains used.

Acronyms used: MCT, DOD, DAD, 2D, 3D, THECA & FFAED

MCT stands for medium-chain triglyceride and is a saturated fat that experts often point to as healthier than other saturated fats. Why? Because the body absorbs it faster and it is more readily available to be used for fuel. Pure MCT oil is difficult to come by. Most of the products available in stores are a mix of coconut and palm oil derivatives and may have less effect than the pure lab-made oil used for scientific research.

In BJ's words, he uses MCT "as an ameliorant or dilution for the majik goodies of Cannabis for easier absorption into the body. MCT followed by a number (eg MCT 17) is normally a conglomeration of 3 or more strains using around 5 processes of extraction and then combining them all, to assist the complete alphabet of majikal goodies on offer for our cellular system."

DOD: Dried Oil Decarboxylated - Dried (refers to the form of cannabis used) process of extraction of the majik using oils - mainly MCT also camelia synesis and olive oil.

DAD: Dried Alcohol Decarboxylated - process of extraction of the majik using alcohol - 95% PURE FOOD GRADE ETHANOL

2D: Decarboxylated twice (see below)

3D: Decarboxylated thrice (see below)

THECA: the un-decarboxylated extraction of the majik goodies using alcohol as above and no decarboxylation.

FFAED: Frozen Fresh Alcohol Ethanol Decarboxylated

Decarboxylation

Decarboxylation is a result of a combination of heat and time. It is the process of converting cannabinoid acids like THCA into the neutral or "activated" cannabinoids like THC. In the case of THCA and THC it is the decarboxylation process that makes it psychoactive as THCA does not pass the blood brain barrier and does not activate the primary cannabinoid receptors, CB1 and CB2. The "high" effect of THC is a result of THC entering the brain and activating CB1 receptors. As THCA is not capable of passing the blood brain barrier or activating the CB1 receptor, it is not capable of causing psychoactive effects observed with THC.

Raw cannabinoid acids like CBGA, THCA, CBDA and CBCA represent the main components of raw cannabis. "Activated" cannabinoids like CBG, THC, CBD and CBC are the main components of heated/cooked cannabis and are the result of decarboxylation.

Excerpt on full article which also explains oxidisation go to
https://medicalcannabis.com.au/decarboxylation