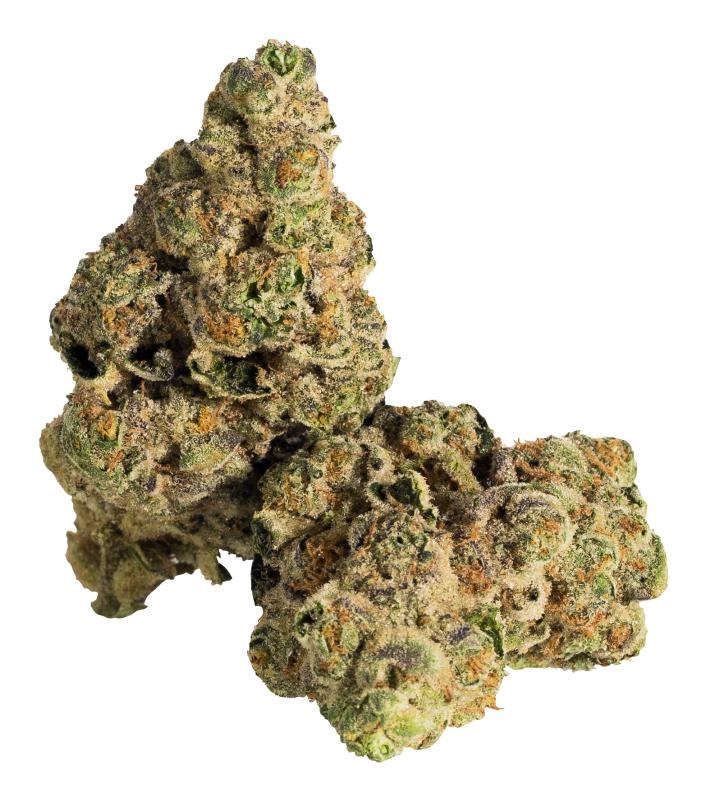
THE CHRONICLE



BROWNIE SCOUT

STRAIN OF THE MONTH SERIES

Silas Inskeep



INTRODUCTION

STATISTICS (BASED ON SAMPLE)

Brownie Scout is a distinctive strain, sharing the genetics of Platinum Girl Scout and Great Divide. We are delighted this strain is the work of our own grow team, bred in house in Rock Island. This strain has become immensely loved for it's unique qualities. You immediately notice densely packed buds and the glint of trichomes. You can't escape the earthy kush-like aroma with undertones of pine, pepper, and even a little floral. This strain produces an incredible amount of THC, generally testing beyond 30 percent. The effects arise as a pleasant cerebral experience, great for anxiety, pain relief, and insomnia.

Terpene % mg/g S (-) Limonene 0.9% 8.6 mg/g β-Pinene 0.5% 5.4 mg/g 29.3% + β-Caryophyllene 0.5% 4.7 mg/g cis-Nerolidol 0.4% 4.1 mg/g α-Humulene 0.2% 1.6 mg/g β-Myrcene 0.1% 0.9 mg/g α-Bisabolol 0.1% 0.8 mg/g α-Pinene 0.1% 0.6 mg/g 0.1% 0.6 mg/g Valencene 0.1% 0.5 ma/a THC CBD Fenchone

So how does Brownie Scout create these effects? The key is cannabinoids. Every person is hard wired with an endocannabinoid system which keeps us adjusted by regulating homeostasis. This can be elements of our body extending from appetite, stress response, pain, mood, to immune function. Cannabis produces cannabinoids which are then processed by our endocannabinoid system when consumed. There is a whole process of growing, developing, and even the curing these flowers that results in how specific cannabinoids interact with your system. These processes, in turn, produce the effects we generally associate with an indica profile in the case of Brownie Scout.

In 1895 cannabinol (CBN) was isolated and identified by researchers Easterfield, Wood, and Sivey. It wasn't until the 1930s that R.S. Cahn began to research cannabinol, showing that it possesses antiinflammatory and anticonvulsant qualities. Cannabidiol (CBD) was discovered in 1940 by Dr. Roger Adams at the University of Illinois. In the 1960s Raphael Mechoulam and his colleagues identified the chemical structure of CBD and discovered the psychoactive cannabidiol tetrahydrocannabinol (THC.) It wasn't until the mid-1990s when Dr. Raphael Mechoula discovered the presence of the endocannabinoid system and it's the role in regulating homeostasis. The endocannabinoid system regulates the secretion of hormones in relation to stress response, and even reproductive processes. This system also plays a vital role in regulating brain function, endocrine secretion, and immune tissues.

Today we know of 113 different cannabinoids. There is still much to learn about the endocannabinoid system and the extent it plays in our bodily function. At present we know it is as essential as any other modulatory system. As we look forward to future advances in our understanding of cannabis, we can appreciate how far we have come.

We can all feel a plethora of pride knowing we play a role in providing exceptional medicine, and being a part of the progression of cannabis into the light. The next time you are admiring these magnificent buds, remember the role cannabinoids make, and the people who have guided us to understanding these plants

