



COSMECEUTICAL LINE

Ingredients Information Peel Off Masks



ALGAE EXTRACT

Algae Extract is obtained by extraction of sea algae. Algae contain vital trace elements for the skin, such as Iodine, Zinc, Magnesium, Copper, Silicon, that are decisive for the metabolic processes of the skin. Thanks to its water-binding properties, it supports other moisturizing factors. Algae extract smoothes the horny layer and makes it supple.

Description:

Algae or Seaweeds are plants in primitive form. They do not possess the typical plant leaves, flowers, stems or roots but organs that resemble their shape and functions, such as shoots, rhizoids, haptera and holdfasts. There are approximately 25000 species of seaweeds. The size of plants vary from mono cellular organisms to giant kelps. Seaweeds absorb nutrients through their entire body surface from the surrounding water by osmosis. Algae contain amino acids, minerals, trace elements (Iodine) and vitamins (A, B2, B12, C, D, E und K). The rate of growth of seaweeds is influenced by ecological factors such as light density, sea currents, seasons, habitat and depth of the water. These factors have an effect on the color, texture and chemical composition of the seaweed.



Green Seaweeds

Constituents of Algae extract:

Alginate acid, proteins, mannitol, iodine, carbohydrates, free amino acids and traces of vitamins and minerals.

Properties of Algae extract:

Algae extract has a moisturizing effect. It is film-forming, skin-firming.

Cosmetic applications:

Algae extract is commonly used in anti-cellulite products and in general for treatment of aging skin. Thalassotherapy and algotherapy are therapeutic applications using seaweeds.

ACEROLA FRUIT EXTRACT (MALPIGHIA PUNICIFOLIA)

Acerola fruit extract is obtained from the fruit of the malpighia punicifolia tree. Acerola ranges from southern Texas south through Mexico and the Caribbean to Peru and Bahia in Brazil. Its red, cherry-like fruits are very rich in Vitamin C. Extracts of acerola are used for their antioxidant, skin-protecting and fortifying properties.

Description:

Malpighia glabra is a tropical fruit-bearing shrub or small tree in the family Malpighiaceae. It grows to 3 m tall, with a dense, thorny crown. The leaves are evergreen, simple ovate-lanceolate, 5–10 cm long, with an entire margin. The flowers are produced in umbels of 2-5 together, each flower 1–1.5 cm in diameter, with five pink or red petals. The fruit is bright red, 1.5–2.5 cm diameter, containing 2-3 hard seeds. It is juicy, often as much sour as sweet in flavor, and very high in vitamin C and other nutrients.



Acerola cherry

Constituents of Acerola fruit extract:

Acerola fruit extract is known for its high vitamin C content.

Properties of Acerola fruit extract:

Acerola fruit extract has a high protection factor against free radicals.

Cosmetic applications:

Anti-ageing products, sun care.

MULBERRY (*MORUS ALBA* AND *MORUS NIGRA*) ROOT EXTRACT

Mulberry or *Morus* is a genus of 10–16 species of deciduous trees native to warm, temperate, and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, and the Americas, with the majority of the species native to Asia. The most known species in Europe are *morus alba* and *morus nigra*. The extract of the bark and root contains substances that hinder the formation of melanin.

Description:

The mulberry tree has sawed leaves and grows up to 15 m. Its leaves are the basic food for silk worms. The fruits of the black mulberry look like blackberries and are edible.



Mulberry Tree (*Morus nigra*)

Constituents of mulberry extract:

The roots are rich in phenylflavons. The leaves are rich in asparaginic acid and vitamin C.

Properties of mulberry extract:

The phenylflavons of mulberry would contribute in an effect of whitening, anti-inflammatory and moisturizing of the skin. The effect of whitening would be mainly the result of an inhibition of the activity of tyrosinase, an enzyme taking especially place in the synthesis of melanine.

Cosmetic applications:

Mulberry extracts are used for their treatment of skin lightening.

SEA SILT EXTRACT (Maris limus extract)

Sea Silt extract is an aqueous extract of marine sediments. It is recommended for vitalizing treatments in all cosmetics and toiletries.

Description:

Aqueous extract of mineral salts, particularly trace elements from calcareous sea sediments.



Tidal mudflats

Constituents of Sea Silt extract:

Sea silt is rich in beneficial ingredients, such as minerals and trace elements.

Properties of Sea Silt extract:

Skin protecting; maintaining or restoring skin's energy.

Cosmetic applications:

Nourishing gels, emulsions and toners with oligoelements.

TEA TREE OIL

Tea tree oil or melaleuca oil is a clear to very pale golden colour essential oil with a fresh camphoraceous odour. It is taken from the leaves of the *Melaleuca alternifolia* which is native to the northeast coast of New South Wales, Australia. The oil has beneficial medical properties (including antiseptic and antifungal action), and also a lot of beneficial cosmetic properties. Aborigines used the leaves traditionally for many medicinal purposes, including chewing the young leaves to alleviate headache and for other ailments.

Description:

Melaleuca is a genus of plants in the myrtle family Myrtaceae. There are well over 200 recognised species, most of which are endemic to Australia. One well-known melaleuca, is *Melaleuca alternifolia*. It is notable for its essential oil which is both anti-fungal, and antibiotic, while safely usable for topical applications.



Melaleuca alternifolia

Constituents of Tea tree oil:

The main component of tea tree Oil is terpinen-4-ol.

Properties of Tea tree oil:

Anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-dandruff, soothing, moisturizing, treating nail infections, treating insect bites.

Cosmetic applications:

Tea tree oil is used in products against oily skin and acne, nail care, deodorants, oral care, hair care, shaving products.

ALOE VERA

Aloe vera “**The lily of the desert**” belongs to the botanical family of Liliaceae. Aloe’s relationship to the lily family is evident from the tubular yellow flowers. There are over 300 species around the world. However, only one species is grown today commercially, **Aloe Barbadosis Miller**. **Aloe vera** has a long history of cultivation throughout the drier tropical and subtropical regions of the world, both as an ornamental plant and for herbal medicine. The earliest users of **Aloe vera** were Arabs, Sumerians and Egyptians. About 2200 BC Sumerians had written about this “healing plant” on their stone tablets about its medical value. Egyptians have written about it in 1550 BC with formulas how to mix it and use it externally and internally for human disorders. Egyptian history has records that their queens Neferiti and Cleopatra used to bathe in Aloe juice to keep their skin soft and young.

Description:

Aloe vera is a stemless or very short-stemmed succulent plant growing to 80–100 cm tall, spreading by offsets and root sprouts. The leaves are lanceolate, thick and fleshy, green to grey-green, with a serrated margin. The flowers are produced on a spike up to 90 cm tall, each flower pendulous, with a yellow tubular corolla 2–3 cm long.

Parts used: The cosmetic industry uses the fresh gel from the parenchyma tissue in the centre of the leaf.



Aloe vera

Constituents of Aloe Vera:

Polysaccharides, Enzymes, Proteins (Amino Acids), Anthraquinones (Aloin), Saponins, Sterols, Vitamins, Minerals, Sugars.

Properties of Aloe Vera:

Moisturizing, soothing, wound healing.

Cosmetic applications:

Aloe Vera is used for moisturizers, sensitive skin care, dry skin care, body care, sunscreens and after sun care, after shave lotions, shampoos.

OLIVE (OLEA EUROPAEA) OIL, REFINED, OBTAINED BY ORGANIC FARMING

Olive Oil is obtained from the flesh of ripe stone fruits from the *Olea Europaea* L., by cold-pressing or by means of some other suitable mechanical process. The main ingredient in the golden- to greenish-yellow clear, fatty, non-drying oil is oleic acid. The oil sets to a soft mass at between 0°C and 10°C and has a characteristic taste.

Description:

The olive tree is an evergreen tree or shrub native to the Mediterranean, Asia and parts of Africa. It is short and squat, and rarely exceeds 8–15 meters in height. The silvery green leaves are oblong in shape, measuring 4–10 cm long and 1–3 cm wide. The trunk is typically gnarled and twisted. The small white flowers, are borne generally on the last year's wood, in racemes springing from the axils of the leaves. The fruit is a small drupe 1–2.5 cm long, thinner-fleshed and smaller in wild plants than in orchard cultivars. Olives (oil content approx. 56%) are harvested just before they ripen fully. There are three harvesting methods: 1.) plucked from the tree, 2.) picked off the ground 3.) shaken out of trees and collecting off the ground. Nowadays, this is sometimes performed mechanically.



Olives on a tree

Constituents of Olive Oil:

Olive oil is rich oleic acid, linolic acid and palmitic acid, along with traces of squalene (up to 0.7%) and sterols (about 0.2% phytosterol).

Properties of Olive Oil:

Rich in oleic acid. Penetrates slowly into the skin. Recommended for dry skin.

Cosmetic applications:

Creams, lotions, bar soaps, massage oil.

OLIVE (*OLEA EUROPAEA*) LEAF EXTRACT

Olive leaf extract is produced from the leaves of *Olea europaea*. While olive oil is well known for its flavor and health benefits, the natural olive leaf extracts are marketed as anti-aging substances. A liquid extract made directly from fresh olive leaves recently gained international attention when it was shown to have an antioxidant capacity almost double green tea extract and 400% higher than Vitamin C.

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The fruit is a small drupe 1–2.5 cm long, thinner-fleshed and smaller in wild plants than in orchard cultivars. Olives are harvested at the green stage or left to ripen to a rich purple color (black olive).



Olive tree

Constituents of Olive leaf extract:

Oleuropein or oleuropeoside, flavonoids (Luteolin).

Properties of Olive leaf extract:

Phenolic compounds present in olive leaves and fruits have strong free-radical scavenging capacity. Further more olive leaf extract has an antioxidant activity and anti-inflammatory activity.

Cosmetic applications:

Cosmetic products with anti-irritant activity, anti-ageing products.

GOJI (WOLFBERRY) EXTRACT

Goji ("wolfberry", *Lycium barbarum* L.), is a red-orange berry of the *Solanaceae* nightshade family that includes tomato, eggplant, chili pepper and potato. The Chinese revere wolfberry as a national treasure among the most nutrient dense of the nation's medicinal herbs. This reputation has stimulated scientific research about its potential health benefits and systematic cultivation, commercialization and now increasing export to the West.

Description:

Goji berry (wolfberry) is the common name for the fruit of two very closely related species: *Lycium barbarum* and *L. chinense*. It is native to southeastern Europe and Asia. Wolfberry species are deciduous woody perennial plants, growing 1–3 m high. These species produce a bright orange-red, ellipsoid berry 1–2-cm deep. The berries ripen from July to October in the northern hemisphere.



Goji berries

Constituents of goji berry:

Goji berries are known to be a rich source of several nutrients: polysaccharides, amino acids, minerals and trace elements (Calcium, Potassium, Iron, Selenium) vitamins (B2, C).

Properties of goji extract:

Goji berries have a high protection factor against free radicals.

Cosmetic applications:

Anti-ageing products.

SEA BUCKTHORN (HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES FRUIT EXTRACT)

Sea buckthorn fruit extract is obtained from the berries of Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae Rhamnoides*). Sea buckthorn berries are very rich in vitamin C. They have principally been used to help improve resistance to infection. The berries are mildly astringent.

Description:

Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) is one of the important natural resources of the mountainous regions of China and Russia. The plant grows naturally in sandy soil at an altitude of 0.5–6 m, rarely up to 10 m in central Asia. Common sea-buckthorn has branches that are dense and stiff, and very thorny. The leaves are a distinct pale silvery-green, lanceolate, 3–8 cm long and less than 7 mm broad. The female plants produce orange berries 6–9 mm in diameter, soft, juicy and rich in oils.



Sea buckthorn berries

Constituents of Sea buckthorn:

Sea buckthorn is rich in Vitamin C, Vitamin E, Folic acid, Carotenoids, fatty acids, flavonoids.

Properties of Sea buckthorn:

Local anti-inflammatory, free radical scavenger, astringent, veinotonic.

Cosmetic applications:

Anti-ageing creams, sensitive skin care, after sun products.