

Glossary of Ingredients

Ingredients are listed in the glossary according to how they read on the packaging. In brackets you may find the botanical or common name.

Acetyl Hexapeptide-3 (Argireline®) • A patented hexapeptide that relaxes facial muscles to help smooth out wrinkles.

Achillea Millefolium (Yarrow) Extract • This herbal extract reduces inflammation and swelling and tones blood vessels. Yarrow is an astringent and a tonic.

Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) Seed Extract • This herbal extract from the seeds and bark of the tree is a mild astringent with anti-inflammatory properties that helps strengthen weak, leaky capillaries and promote healthy circulation.

Alanine • Please refer to amino acid in the Definition of Terms at the end of this glossary.

Allantoin • [Symphytum officinalis, Comfrey] This anti-inflammatory extract from comfrey accelerates wound healing and stimulates skin cell growth. A keratolytic agent (encourages the removal of dead skin cells and softens the tissue) that is used to soothe skin and to promote healing in minor cuts, burns, and sunburns.

Allium Cepa (Onion) Bulb Extract • Onion contains many of the same important phytochemicals found in garlic. This herbal extract fights allergies and inflammation and is used to treat minor wounds and burns, bruises, inflammation, acne, and insect bites.

Aloe Barbadosensis Leaf Extract • [Aloe vera] One of the most well known herbal remedies, this extract from the leaves of the Aloe Vera plant soothes and protects skin. It relieves pain and promotes healing by dilating capillaries, increasing circulation to a wound or burn, and modulating the inflammatory response.

Alteromonas Ferment (Abyssine® 657) Extract • This exopolysaccharide (a sequence of sugars) is secreted by the marine bacteria *Alteromonas macleodii* and helps to prevent and treat skin irritations.

Althaea Officinalis (Marshmallow) Extract • Traditionally used to treat burns, bruises, sores, wounds, and sunburns, this herbal extract, from the root of the Marshmallow plant (named because it is found in marshy habitats), helps reduce inflammation and irritation.

Aluminum Oxide • [Alumina] A stable, non-absorbable crystalline material used as an abrasive in microdermabrasion treatments. It exfoliates the skin and absorbs surface oils.

Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer (Aristoflex®) • A proprietary aqueous gelling agent.

Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate • A mild cleansing agent and surfactant derived from natural coconut oils.

Aniba Rosaedora (Rosewood) Wood Oil • This essential oil calms the nervous system, stimulates the immune system and cellular regeneration, and helps alleviate skin inflammation.

Arctium Lappa (Burdock) Root Extract • A valuable herb whose roots contain phytochemicals that destroy certain bacteria and fungi and have antiseptic properties. Burdock can be used to treat wounds, acne, dermatitis, and eczema.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi (Bearberry) Leaf Extract • This herbal extract from the leaves of a close relative of the cranberry and blueberry is a powerful astringent with high tannin content and antimicrobial properties.

Arnica Montana Flower Extract • [Arnica Montana 6 C] This soothing anti-inflammatory is obtained from the flower heads of a wild mountain daisy and is used externally to treat swelling and bruising as well as skin disorders.

Ascorbyl Palmitate (C-Ester) • An ester of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), a water-soluble antioxidant that protects skin from free radical damage and recycles other antioxidants such as vitamin E. Vitamin C is essential for collagen production and may even stimulate collagen growth. Vitamin C is also used as a preservative.

Astaxanthin (BioAstin®) • This extremely powerful antioxidant gives salmon and flamingos their characteristic pink color. Some studies report that astaxanthin is 500 times as powerful as vitamin E. This carotenoid is also being studied for its ability to protect against UV-induced damage. derma e® uses astaxanthin harvested from microalgae.

Avena Sativa (Oat) Kernel Extract • This soothing herbal extract possesses moisturizing and anti-inflammatory properties, and helps relieve itching and irritation.

Beeswax • The wax obtained from the honeycomb of the bee *Apis mellifera* is used as a thickener and emulsifier. Beeswax is also a moisturizing ingredient credited with anti-inflammatory properties.

Bentonite Clay • [Bentonite] This white clay cleanses skin and absorbs oil and is excellent for helping to refine pores.

Benzoic Acid • A naturally occurring preservative that can be found in raspberries, tea, cherry or cassia bark.

Berberis Aquifolium (Barberry) Extract • This herbal extract from the rhizome and root of the plant is used to treat skin conditions such as psoriasis and eczema. Berberine, one of the active components in this herb, demonstrates antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activity.

Beta-Alanine • An amino acid that helps thicken gels.

Borago Officinalis (Borage) Seed Oil • The moisturizing oil from the seeds is a source of gamma-linolenic acid (GLA), an omega-6 fatty acid. Borage oil acts as an astringent and has anti-inflammatory properties. It can be used to treat skin inflammations, wounds, and dermatitis.

Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea Butter) Fruit Extract • Derived from a traditional food plant in Africa, shea fruit extract helps nourish and condition skin.

Calcium Ascorbate (Ester C®) • Vitamin C is a powerful water-soluble antioxidant and is essential for collagen production. This is a patented, stable, non-acidic form of vitamin C that readily penetrates skin and is non-irritating.

Calendula Officinalis Flower Extract • [Marigold] The phytochemicals in the flower fight fungi, bacteria, viruses, and inflammation. Calendula can be used to treat cuts, scrapes, bruises, and minor wounds and burns.

Camellia Sinensis (Green Tea) Leaf Extract • This herbal extract from the leaves of the plant is a powerful antioxidant that is being researched for its cancer preventing properties.

Caprylic Acid • A cleansing agent.

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride • An emollient.

Carica Papaya (Papaya) Fruit Extract • Papain, one of the active enzymes in papaya, has antimicrobial properties. Papaya can help reduce edema, may discourage clotting, and promotes wound healing, and the active enzymes also mildly exfoliate skin.

Carbomer • An ingredient used to thicken and stabilize products.

Carbopol • Derived from vegetable sources, this ingredient is used as a thickener.

Carthamus Tinctorius (Safflower) Seed Oil • The oil from this aromatic herb is rich in linoleic and linolenic fatty acids, omega-6 and omega-3 essential fatty acids that nourish and moisturize the skin. It is an excellent carrier oil for essential oil blends.

Ceteareth 20 • A cleansing agent and emulsifier.

Cetearyl Alcohol • This fatty alcohol produced from plant oils and natural waxes is used as an emulsifier, emollient, thickener, and carrying agent. It is not a drying alcohol.

Cetearyl Alcohol and Polysorbate 60 • A vegetable-based thickener and emulsifier. This ingredient does not contain petrolatum.

Cetearyl Glucoside • An emulsifier.

Cetearyl Olivatate • Derived from olive oil, this ingredient is used as an emulsifier.

Cetyl Alcohol • This fatty alcohol produced from palm oil is used as an emollient, emulsifier, thickener, and carrying agent. It is not a drying alcohol.

Cetyl Palmitate • Derived from vegetable oils, this ingredient helps moisturize skin.

Chamomilla Recutita (Matricaria) Flower Extract • [Chamomile Extract] These delicate flowers resemble daisies and have a broad range of therapeutic properties including anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and antiseptic functions. Chamomile can be used to treat acne and to soothe and heal irritated skin.

Chondrus Crispus (Carrageenan) • [Seaweed] Extracted from red seaweed, this soothing and detoxifying herb is used as a thickening agent with water binding properties.

Citric Acid • This is one type of alpha hydroxy acid from lemons and oranges that cleans and conditions skin. This extract from citrus fruits is also used to prevent color, texture, or appearance change in cosmetics and to naturally adjust pH.

Citrus Aurantifolia (Lime) Oil • On the skin, lime oil acts as a disinfectant and astringent. This essential oil is stimulating and cleansing.

Citrus Aurantium Dulcis (Orange) Oil • Orange oil is a tonic with anti-inflammatory properties that is also used as a natural fragrance.

Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Fruit Extract • This extract from the fruit is a source of citric acid, an alpha hydroxy acid that exfoliates and conditions the skin. It is also a source of vitamin C.

Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Peel Oil • This oil from the fruit peel acts as a natural astringent and antiseptic and has been reported to help tighten and tone skin.

Citrus Sinensis (Sweet Orange) Essential Oil • A natural fragrant oil that is reported to help cleanse, exfoliate and tighten skin.

Citrus Tangerina (Tangerine) Peel Oil • A natural fragrance.

Cocamide DEA • A fatty acid of coconut oil that is used as a thickener and foaming agent.

Cocamidopropyl Betaine • A cleansing agent and foam booster derived from coconut oil.

Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine • Derived from coconut, this ingredient acts as a surfactant.

Cocamidopropylamine Oxide • A thickening agent.

Coco-Glucoside and Glyceryl Oleate • Derived from coconut and vegetable oils, these ingredients gently cleanse and help restore oils to skin.

Coptis Chinensis (Chinese Golden Thread) Root Extract • An anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral herb from the roots of the plant that helps stimulate the immune system and functions as an antioxidant.

Cucumis Sativus (Cucumber) Fruit Extract • The extract of the fruit is moisture-binding, soothing, and tightening and has anti-inflammatory properties. It nourishes and softens skin.

Cymbopogon Schoenanthus (Lemon Grass) Extract • This perennial tropical grass is a mild astringent with antibacterial and antifungal properties. It eases muscular pains, sprains and strains, soothes the nervous system, energizes the body and is sometimes used as a natural fragrance.

Decyl Glucoside • A foaming cleanser.

Dimethicone • Derived from silica, this ingredient is used to moisturize and protect skin. It contributes a degree of water repellency and leaves a soft, smooth feeling.

Dimethyl MEA (DMAE) • A compound naturally found in fish that has been shown to firm skin and improve skin tone. A non-animal source is used in skin care.

Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate • A surfactant and cleansing agent derived from coconut oil.

Disodium Laureth Sulfosuccinate • A mild cleansing agent and surfactant.

Epilobium Angustifolium (Canadian Willowherb™) Extract • This herbal extract, obtained from a plant native throughout the Northern hemisphere, demonstrates strong anti-inflammatory and anti-irritant effects as well as antioxidant and antimicrobial properties.

Equisetum Arvense (Horsetail) Extract • The stems of this herb are rich in silica, a health-promoting mineral, and contribute to healthy connective tissue. An astringent that soothes, heals, and softens skin.

Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate (Octinoxate) • A natural health industry-accepted sunscreen that absorbs ultraviolet light.

Ethylhexyl Palmitate • An emollient derived from palm oil.

Ethylhexyl Salicylate (Octisalate) • A natural health industry-accepted sunscreen that absorbs ultraviolet light.

Ethylhexylglycerin • This preservative enhancer helps boost the effectiveness of phenoxyethanol.

Eugenia Caryophyllus (Clove) Flower Oil • Extracted from the buds, clove oil anesthetizes, fights bacteria, fungi, and viruses, and protects against free radical oxidation. It can be used to treat sores and to relieve itching.

Euphrasia Officinalis (Eyebright) Extract • An astringent and a tonic herb with anti-inflammatory properties that was traditionally used to treat eye conditions.

Euterpe Oleracea (Açai) Berry Extract • This exotic fruit native to the Amazon River has become known for its combination of high levels of antioxidants that fight free radicals and help delay the aging process. It also contains protein, vitamins, minerals and essential fatty acids that help support the cellular structure.

Ginkgo Biloba Leaf Extract • The phytochemicals in this herb improve circulation by encouraging blood flow and function as antioxidants. Ginkgo biloba contains anti-inflammatory chemicals and natural antihistamines.

Glycerin • [Vegetable Glycerin] Made by combining water and vegetable fats, glycerin is an emollient and a humectant used in moisturizers to help the skin retain moisture.

Glyceryl Stearate • This ingredient is derived from stearic acid and glycerin and is used as an emulsifier and emollient.

Glycerol Stearate and PEG 100 Stearate • Together these gentle ingredients have surfactant, emulsifying and emulsion stabilizing abilities.

Glycine • Please refer to amino acid in the Definition of Terms at the end of this glossary.

Glycine Soja (Soybean) Oil • Rich in phospholipids, amino acids, and natural fatty acids, soybean oil moisturizes and nourishes the skin.

Glycine Soja (Soybean) Seed Extract • This extract from the soya bean soothes and nourishes skin.

Glycolic Acid • This alpha hydroxy acid from sugar cane facilitates removal of dead skin cells and improves skin hydration. Glycolic acid hydrates, moisturizes and normalizes skin.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra (Licorice) Root Extract • Used therapeutically in ancient China and Rome, this herbal extract has anti-inflammatory, antiviral, and antibacterial properties. Licorice also inhibits melanin production.

Hamamelis Virginiana (Witch Hazel) Extract • High in tannins, witch hazel is an effective natural astringent. It reduces inflammation and irritation and can be used to treat sunburn, bruises, cuts and varicose veins.

Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Oil • This quickly absorbed moisturizing oil is rich in linoleic acid (an omega-6 essential fatty acid) and oleic acid (an omega-9 fatty acid).

Hexylene Glycol • This ingredient acts as a solvent and may be used to decrease the thickness of a formula.

Hydrastis Canadensis (Golden Seal) Extract • The bright yellow roots of this plant are a tonic and an astringent. Hydrastine and berberine, two compounds in goldenseal, give the herb antimicrobial properties.

Hydroxyethyl Ethylcellulose • A naturally derived thickener and stabilizer.

Hypericum Perforatum (St. John's Wort) Leaf Extract • Used topically, this herb promotes healing of burns and wounds. It is an astringent with anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.

Kaolin • [China Clay, Kaolin Clay] A clay used in masks to absorb the oil and sweat secreted by the skin and to help refine the skin.

Lactic Acid • An alpha hydroxy acid that moisturizes and exfoliates skin. It can also be used to adjust or stabilize the pH.

Laurus Nobilis (Bay Leaf) Oil • The oil extracted from the leaves of the Mediterranean bay laurel tree is a skin tonic and local antiseptic.

Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Essential Oil • [Lavender Officinalis] The oil, extracted from the flowers, contains antibacterial, astringent and anti-inflammatory properties that help resolve blemishes, cuts and scrapes, and reduce pain and inflammation. It is also used to heal and repair injury to the skin and promote sleep and relaxation.

Lecithin • This phospholipid derived from soybeans is a natural antioxidant that protects and nourishes skin.

Leucine • Please refer to amino acid in the Definition of Terms at the end of this glossary.

Macadamia Ternifolia Seed Oil • This nourishing oil is high in palmitoleic acid as well as other fatty acids. It is an excellent skin lubricant and carrier oil and quickly penetrates the skin.

Macrocystis Pyrifera (Sea Kelp) Extract • This detoxifying herb also has antiviral properties.

Magnesium Oxide (Dead Sea Salt) • These magnesium crystals, recovered from the salts of the Dead Sea, are used to exfoliate the skin.

Maranta Arundinacea (Arrow) Root Extract • A fine powder from the plant tubers that softens the skin and absorbs moisture.

Melaleuca Alternifolia (Tea Tree) Leaf Oil • This oil, extracted from the Australian Tea Tree, is antiseptic, antibacterial, and antifungal. It can be used to treat a variety of skin conditions including acne, minor wounds and abrasions, insect bites, and fungal infections.

Melia Azadirachta (Neem) Leaf Extract • A tonic and detoxifying herb that promotes healing and calms inflamed skin. Neem has anti-inflammatory, antifungal, antibacterial, and antiparasitic properties.

Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil • [Peppermint Essential Oil] A mild anesthetic that relieves itching and inflammations, peppermint oil is also antiviral and antimicrobial and relaxes tight skeletal muscles.

Menthol • A cooling analgesic derived from Peppermint Oil.

Methyl Salicylate • An analgesic and disinfectant.

Methyl Sulfonyl Methane (MSM) • [Dimethyl Sulfone] MSM is a source of sulfur, a building block of proteins. Topically, it softens, soothes, conditions, and strengthens the skin, nails, and cuticles and helps relieve pain and inflammation associated with arthritis.

Mono Sodium Cocoamphoacetate • A foaming and cleansing agent.

Natural and Fragrant Oils • A blend of natural essential oils and industry-approved synthetic fragrances that are certified phthalate free and are used to impart a scent or aroma to the product.

Oenothera Biennis (Evening Primrose) Oil • This oil is extracted from the seed of the evening primrose flowers and contains gamma-linolenic acid (GLA), an omega-6 fatty acid. Evening Primrose oil moisturizes skin, soothes inflammation, supports the immune system, and aids in the treatment of eczema.

Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil • [Olive Oil] Olive oil contains oleic, palmitic, and linoleic fatty acids to moisturize and nourish skin and may also have antibacterial and antifungal properties.

Olea Europaea (Olive) Leaf Extract • This extract, from the leaves of the olive tree, demonstrates powerful antioxidant and antimicrobial properties.

Olive Oil Peg-7 Esters • Derived from olive oil, this emollient provides a conditioning effect.

Origanum Vulgare (Oregano) Plant Oil • The oil of Oregano contains antibacterial and antifungal properties and is known to combat a wide range of organisms such as Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Candida albicans.

Panax Ginseng Root Extract • Produced from the roots of the plant, Ginseng is a stimulant, a tonic, and an adaptogenic herb.

Panthenol • [Pro-vitamin B5] This important skin vitamin easily penetrates the skin and is converted to its active form. Panthenol helps moisturize and revitalize skin and stimulates cellular proliferation.

Passiflora Incarnata (Passion) Fruit Extract • This herbal extract is a natural sedative and relaxant with antimicrobial properties to calm skin.

Pearl Powder • Calms and retexturizes skin.

Persea Gratissima (Avocado) Oil • This soothing, nourishing oil from the seed and pulp of the fruit is rich in proteins and vitamins A, D, and E. Avocado oil softens and conditions the scalp and skin and is often used to treat dry skin.

Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4 (Matrixyl™) • This pentapeptide stimulates collagen synthesis, helping to repair and renew skin and reduce wrinkles.

Peg 100 and Glycerol Stearate • Together these gentle ingredients have surfactant, emulsifying and emulsion stabilizing abilities.

Peg 120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate • This ingredient acts as a surfactant.

PEG-150 Distearate • A cleanser and surfactant.

Phenoxyethanol • This ingredient is a broad-range preservative with fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal, and germicidal properties that is approved by the natural health industry.

Pinus Pinaster (Pycnogenol®) Bark Extract • Pycnogenol®, extracted from the bark of the French maritime pine, is a water-soluble antioxidant 50 times more powerful than vitamin E that protects skin structures from free radical damage and supports healthy circulation.

Polysorbate 20 • This ingredient is used as an emulsifying agent that helps stabilize essential oils in water and modifies the viscosity of the formula.

Potassium Sorbate • A preservative against mold and yeast.

1, 3 Propanediol • Derived from corn syrup, this ingredient can function as an emollient, humectant and solvent.

Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Oil • An oil extracted from the ripe almond that serves as an emollient and as a carrier. This superb moisturizer contains oleic and linoleic fatty acids to nourish the skin and is especially beneficial for dry skin.

Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Seed Meal • A fine powder made by grinding the shell of sweet almonds that is used in scrubs for gentle exfoliation and to cleanse and purify skin.

Prunus Armeniaca (Apricot) Kernel Oil • Extracted from the apricot kernel, this moisturizing oil is rich in linoleic and oleic essential fatty acids and penetrates the skin easily.

Prunus Armeniaca (Apricot) Seed Powder • Finely ground pieces of the apricot seed shell are used as a gentle exfoliant in scrubs.

Punica Granatum (Pomegranate) Seed Oil • High in lipids including punicic acid, the oil extracted from the Pomegranate seed helps moisturize and nourish skin. It is also reported to help provide natural protection from the sun and reverse the effects of sun damage.

Quercus Alba (White Oak) Bark Extract • The bark of this tree is an astringent with a high tannin content and anti-inflammatory properties.

Retinyl Palmitate (Vitamin A) • Vitamin A protects against skin cancer and reduces the appearance of wrinkles by stimulating cellular turnover and collagen production.

Rosa Canina (Rose Hips) Fruit Extract • This extract contains tannins and vitamin C and is an astringent and tonic that strengthens fragile capillaries.

Rosmarinus Officinalis (Rosemary) Leaf Extract • The leaves of this aromatic, evergreen shrub stimulate the circulatory system, ease muscular pain, and stimulate hair follicles. It is an antimicrobial and antiparasitic astringent.

Rubus Idaeus (Raspberry) Fruit Extract • This herbal extract is an astringent and tonic from the fruit that is used to treat inflammation.

Rutin • This bioflavonoid found in various plants helps strengthen the capillaries and soothe inflammation.

Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Extract • This cooling herb, from the bark of the white willow, is an astringent and mild analgesic with anti-inflammatory properties.

Sesamum Indicum (Sesame) Seed Oil • This nourishing oil contains oleic, linoleic, palmitic, and stearic fatty acids. It softens and moisturizes skin and is used as a carrier agent.

Silica • In exfoliating formulations, silica is used to absorb oils from the skin and acts as a mild abrasive.

Silybum Marianum (Milk Thistle) Extract • Internally, this herb is used to treat liver conditions. Topically, milk thistle functions as an antioxidant with anti-inflammatory properties.

Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil • An oil high in proteins and minerals that is extracted from the seeds of the desert shrub. Jojoba oil rejuvenates and nourishes skin and hair and is an excellent carrier oil or massage oil.

Sodium Chloride (Sea Salt) • Sea salt is used in scrubs as a mild abrasive.

Sodium Citrate • Aids in adjusting the pH.

Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate • Derived from coconut oil, this ingredient acts as a surfactant to help cleanse skin.

Sodium Glutamate • This gentle cleansing agent is derived from amino acids.

Sodium Hyaluronate (Hyaluronic Acid) • This molecule, naturally found in skin and connective tissue, holds up to 1000 times its weight in water to keep skin and collagen hydrated. derma e® uses a non-animal source of hyaluronic acid.

Sodium Hyaluronate and Maltodextrin • This natural moisturizing factor helps the first layer of skin retain water molecules and stay hydrated. It also provides an optimal environment for enzymatic functions.

Sodium Hydroxide • Aids in adjusting the pH.

Sodium Lauroamphoacetate • Derived from coconut oil, this ingredients acts like a cleansing agent.

Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate • A foaming and cleansing agent.

Sodium Methyl Cocoyl Isethionate • Derived from coconut, this ingredient acts like a cleansing agent.

Sodium PCA (NaPCA) • Derived from amino acids, this high-performance humectant exists naturally in the skin. It is recommended for dry, delicate, and sensitive skin.

Sodium Peg-7 Olive Oil Carboxylate • Derived from olive oil, this ingredient contains foaming and cleansing properties.

Sorbitan Olivatate • Derived from olive oil, this ingredient is used as an emulsifier.

Sorbitan Palmitate • This ingredient acts as an emulsifier.

Spirulina Maxima Extract • This plant extract hydrates and stimulates the skin.

Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine • Derived from vegetable oils, this ingredient works as a conditioner and emulsifier.

Stearic Acid • A fatty acid used as an emollient.

Stearyl Alcohol • A fatty alcohol used as an emulsifier.

Stellaria Media (Chickweed) Extract • Compounds in this healing herb relieve itching, promote healing, and help to restore skin health. Chickweed is used as an anti-inflammatory, cooling remedy.

Tapioca Starch • Used to increase the viscosity of a formula.

Tetrasodium EDTA • This chelating agent helps boost the effectiveness of certain preservatives.

Theobroma Grandiflorum (Cupuacu Butter) • From the seeds of the Cupuacu tree in Brazil, this creamy and emollient butter has a high water absorption capacity and acts as a deep moisturizer to help condition and soften skin.

Thioctic (Alpha Lipoic) Acid • An excellent “universal” antioxidant that is soluble in both oil and water and is found naturally in the body.

Titanium Dioxide • This naturally occurring mineral makes skin appear lighter and is also used as a sunscreen ingredient.

Tocopheryl Acetate (Vitamin E) • A stable form of vitamin E, this lipid-soluble antioxidant protects the cell membranes from free radical damage and moisturizes skin.

Tyrosine • Please refer to amino acid in the Definition of Terms at the end of this glossary.

Vaccinium Macrocarpon (Cranberry) Seed Oil • The oil from the cranberry seed is a rich source of tocotrienols (part of the vitamin E family) and omega-3 and omega-6 essential fatty acids.

Vaccinium Myrtillus (Bilberry) Extract • This fruit is full of antioxidants that promote healthy circulation and protect capillaries against free radical damage. An astringent and a tonic that is used to treat bruises, wounds, and inflammation.

Valine • Please refer to amino acid in the Definition of Terms at the end of this glossary.

Vanilla Planifolia Fruit Extract • Derived from vanilla pods, this extract offers a natural fragrance.

Vitis Vinifera (Grape) Seed Oil • This antioxidant rich oil extracted from the seeds of the grape protects and tones capillaries.

Vitis Vinifera (Grape) Skin Extract • This extract from the grape skin is used to support the circulatory system and has very strong astringent properties.

Volcanic Sand (Pumice) • The powder from this light, volcanic rock is a mild abrasive used to remove dead skin cells.

Xanthan Gum • This ingredient is used as a texturizer, carrier agent, gelling agent, and as a thickener.

Zanthoxylum Zanthoxyloides (Fagara) Bark Extract • This extract from the bark of Prickly Ash is used to treat skin afflictions and promote healthy circulation. It is a tonic and mild analgesic.

Zea Mays (Corn) Kernel Meal • This coarse flour prepared by milling the corn kernel is used as a thickening agent and mild exfoliant.

Zinc Oxide • This mineral sunscreen agent reflects both UVA and UVB light.

Definition of Terms

Amino Acid • Amino acids are the building blocks that combine to form proteins. Topically, amino acids help support proteins such as collagen and elastin in the skin and may help with a variety of skin conditions.

Astringent • An astringent constricts tissue, improving the appearance of skin and helping to close the pores.

Emollient • An emollient softens and lubricates skin and may form a protective barrier. Emollients are often fats or oils.

Emulsifier • An emulsifier helps the water-based and oil-based ingredients to mix properly.

Exfoliant • An exfoliant encourages the removal of dead skin cells. Abrasive exfoliants such as microdermabrasion treatments or scrubs mechanically remove the dead cells and debris. Non-abrasive exfoliants such as Alpha Hydroxy Acids and Glycolic Acids encourage the removal of the dead cells via a biochemical reaction.

Humectant • A humectant attracts and binds water to moisturize skin.

Surfactant • Surfactants are also called surface active agents and can be cleansers, emulsifiers, or emollients.

Tonic • Tonics are herbal extracts that strengthen and soothe the skin, restoring and maintaining skin health.