

Ingredient Glossary

Aleurites Moluccana (Kukui) Seed Oil – Derived from the kukui nut tree, this emollient has excellent penetration properties and aids in soothing and moisturizing the skin. Relieves chapped and irritated skin.

Algae Extract – Aids in diminishing the visible signs of aging, such as lines and wrinkles. Helps build skin's collagen network, increase firmness and stimulate cell renewal. Hydrates, conditions and helps normalize moisture content in the skin.

Aloe Barbadosensis – Recognized for centuries for its hydrating, soothing and calming properties, this emollient is able to penetrate the skin, supplying essential moisture directly to the epidermis. Rich in polysaccharides that help stimulate the growth of healthy tissue.

Arctium Lappa (Burdock) Root Extract – Credited with antibacterial and skin soothing properties and an ability to help regulate and normalize oil production.

Artemisia Princeps Leaf Extract – This plant extract exhibits soothing, calming and anti-irritation characteristics. Helps prevent and decrease inflammation and puffiness.

Acrylates C 10-30 Alkyl Acrylates Crosspolymer – This emulsifier helps thicken and stabilize product formulations.

Batyl Alcohol – A humectant derived from glycerin that helps draw moisture to the skin. (It is not related to rubbing alcohol, which is drying.)

Behentrimonium Chloride – Provides antistatic properties for hair conditioning.

Behenyl Alcohol – Derived from vegetable oils and used as a thickener and emulsifier. (It is not related to rubbing alcohol, which is drying.)

Bentonite – This white clay found in the Midwestern United States and in Canada draws oils, toxins and impurities from deep within the skin.

Benzoic Acid – A natural preservative found in cherry bark, raspberries, tea, anise and cassia bark that protects against molds and yeast.

Biosaccharide Gum-1 – A skin-conditioning agent, moisturizer and humectant that provides a soft, velvety feel to the skin. Derived from sorbitol, which is found in berries, fruits, seaweed and algae.

Butylene Glycol – A humectant that helps the skin retain moisture.

Butylparaben – Preservative. (see Parabens)

Camellia Oleifera (Green Tea) Extract – Known for its excellent free radical-neutralizing properties. Penetrates skin cells to protect from free radicals and associated damage. Effective antiaging properties help improve skin firmness and tone. Soothes and moisturizes.

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride – Derived from coconut oil, this emollient promotes penetration and prevents moisture loss. Aids in barrier repair by helping the skin retain essential moisture.

Carbomer – This type of polymer acts as an emulsifier and thickening agent, helping to stabilize cosmetic formulations.

Carthamus Tinctorius (Safflower) Seed Oil – Used for its softening and skin-hydrating abilities. Rich in the essential fatty acids linoleic acid and linolenic acid.

Cedrus Atlantica (Cedarwood) Oil – This oil, derived from the fresh leaves and branches of cedarwood, is credited with antiseptic and astringent properties.

Cetearyl Alcohol – This emulsifying wax is an emollient derived from coconut oil. (It is not related to rubbing alcohol, which is drying.)

Cetraria Islandica (Iceland Moss) Extract – Derived from lichen found in Iceland and other European countries, Iceland moss contains usnic acid, an effective and safe antimicrobial agent more powerful than many antibiotics.

Cetyl Alcohol – A waxy alcohol derived from coconut and palm oils used as an emollient, thickener and stabilizer. (It is not related to rubbing alcohol, which is drying.)

Chamomilla Recutita (Matricaria) Flower Extract – Considered as cooling, soothing and refreshing, this emollient provides valuable moisture to the skin. Its antiseptic and anti-inflammatory properties give it the ability to neutralize skin irritations, making it ideal for sensitive skin.

Chimyl Alcohol – Obtained from natural oils and used as a skin conditioner and emollient. (It is not related to rubbing alcohol, which is drying.)

Chlorphenesin – A preservative that prevents the growth of fungus, yeast, mold and bacteria in a product.

Chondrus Crispus (Irish Moss) Extract – Known for its moisturizing, soothing and skin-nourishing properties. Aids in barrier repair by helping the skin retain essential moisture.

Cinnamon Cassia (Cinnamon) Extract – Obtained from the distillation of the plant's leaves, this oil is widely recognized for its soothing and antiseptic properties. Helps normalize and balance skin's oil production.

Citric Acid – A naturally occurring acid found in citrus fruits that demonstrates astringent and antioxidant properties. Also used as a pH balancer.

Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Fruit Extract – Its botanical properties are described as antibacterial, antiseptic, astringent and toning. Helps reduce skin discoloration and under-eye dark circles.

Cocamidopropyl Betaine – This gentle surfactant derived from coconut oil has mild conditioning properties. Cleanses without stripping or drying the skin.

Corallina Officinalis Extract – Obtained from algae, this extract imparts antiaging and moisturization properties.

Cucumis Sativus (Cucumber) Fruit Extract – Cooling and refreshing, its soothing action softens and relieves delicate, tired or stressed skin and helps reduce inflammation.

Cyclopentasiloxane – Derived from silica, this emollient provides a silky, smooth feel.

Dimethicone – This silicone oil is made from silica, a mineral found abundantly in nature. Used as a skin protectant, emollient and conditioner.

Dimethicone Copolyol Avocadoate – This modified form of dimethicone, linking dimethicone and avocado oil, is an excellent conditioner and emollient.

Dimethicone Copolyol Meadowfoamate – This modified form of dimethicone, linking dimethicone and meadowfoam seed oil, is an excellent conditioner and emollient.

Dimethicone Copolyol – A modified form of dimethicone, it provides a soft feel on the skin.

Dipotassium Glycyrrhizate – Extracted from licorice and used for its skin-soothing, anti-inflammatory properties.

Disodium EDTA – Used as a chelator to improve formula stability.

Ergothioneine – A botanical amino acid, which provides powerful antioxidant protection and aids in repairing UV damaged skin.

Ethylhexyl Isononanoate – Used as an emollient and skin-conditioning agent.

Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate – Provides excellent UV absorption capability. Can be found in balsam of Peru, cocoa leaves, cinnamon leaves and storax.

Ethylparaben – Preservative. (see Parabens)

Farnesol – A natural component of the skin, also widely present in vegetables and found in many essential oils. Helps control and regulate oil production and secretion in the skin. Effective in smoothing wrinkles, improving roughness and elasticity and increasing moisture-binding capability.

Farnesyl Acetate – Provides a variety of beneficial properties to the skin. (see Farnesol)

Fragrance (Essential Oils) – Obtained from plants and primarily used for fragrance, essential oils are well known for their numerous skin beneficial properties.

Ginkgo Biloba Leaf Extract – This powerful antioxidant fights free radicals and helps prevent and reverse the visible signs of aging. Is effective within the dermis, enhancing circulation and aiding in the production of collagen and elastin. Anti-inflammatory properties provide skin-soothing and calming benefits.

Glucosamine HCl – Stimulates cell renewal and helps build skin's collagen

and elastin network to increase resiliency and firmness.

Glycerin – A humectant and emollient derived from vegetable oil, glycerin pulls moisture from the air to hydrate the skin.

Glyceryl Stearate – This emollient, skin conditioner and emulsifier is derived from vegetable-based fatty acids and glycerin.

Glycine Soja (Soybean) Lipids – These lipids are similar to the skin's natural lipids. They hydrate, provide moisture retention capabilities and strengthen skin's natural barrier.

Glycine Soja (Soybean) Protein – This protein extracted from soy provides vital nutrients to the hair.

Glycine Soja (Soybean) Seed Extract – An effective emollient, this soy derivative provides essential moisture to the skin and helps decrease water loss.

Glycol Stearate – A glycerin derivative used as an emulsifier, thickener, stabilizer and emollient.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra (Licorice) Extract – Improves skin tone and clarity, inhibits melanin production and reduces skin discoloration.

Guar Hydroxypropyl Trimonium Chloride – Derived from guar gum, this antistatic agent also imparts hair-smoothing and -softening benefits.

Hamamelis Virginiana (Witch Hazel) Extract – An astringent made from the Hamamelis virginiana bush, witch hazel helps balance oily skin while it refreshes and tones. Credited with anti-inflammatory, emollient and antioxidant properties.

Hyaluronic Acid – This humectant and moisturizer occurs naturally in the skin. Used in cosmetic formulas for its excellent water-binding properties. Its ability to retain water gives immediate smoothness to rough skin surfaces and significantly improves skin appearance.

Hydrogenated Didecene – An organic compound used as a skin-conditioning agent.

Hydrogenated Lecithin – A natural phospholipid with excellent skin-conditioning, moisturizing and antioxidant properties.

Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil – Known for its soothing, anti-inflammatory abilities. Helps maintain skin's barrier by decreasing transepidermal water loss.

Hyssopus Officinalis (Hyssop) Extract – Hyssop comes from the mint family. Recognized for antiviral and antioxidant properties and for treating skin irritations and injuries. It has been used as a natural fragrance in perfumes and soaps.

Kaolin – This natural clay has excellent absorption abilities, drawing out and absorbing excess oils and impurities from the skin.

Laureth-4 – Derived from coconut oil, it is used as a surfactant and emulsifying ingredient.

Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Oil – An essential oil obtained by collecting and distilling the fresh, flowering tops of lavender plants. Its antiseptic, soothing, balancing and natural cleansing properties are useful as an all-purpose treatment.

