

The Henna Page "HowTo"

Mix Henna



The Henna Page "HowTo" Mix Henna
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Henna Art

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Become a Certified Henna Artist:
<http://www.icnha.org>

Always use safe, natural red-brown henna in your henna work. Never use any “black henna” product containing para-phenylenediamine to stain skin. Para-phenylenediamine may cause severe injuries to both artist and client.

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Teach yourself to Henna

with The Henna Page "HowTo" free henna books!

The first thing you'll need to do is learn to mix henna.

There is NO "one way" or "right way" to mix henna!

There are a thousand ways, all based on simple principles.

Every henna is different. One may and work well with some mixes and poorly with others. Every henna artist is different, and has favorite hennas and mixes. Every person has different skin, some responding well to one henna, another responding well to some other. What works perfectly for one person may not work well for another. This Henna Page "HowTo" is an attempt to present some of the diversity of henna mixes and why they work.

Where do you go to get good henna? How do you know if the henna's good?



Can you get good henna at the local store?

You can find henna supplies at your local Indian or Middle Eastern grocery store. However, henna is perishable (its powdered dried plant leaves), and if it's been sitting on the shelf a long time, it may have lost its dye strength. It might never have been good in the first place. Sometimes you can find good henna on a store shelf, other times you'll be disappointed! Store shelf hennas are often not only stale; they may be very poorly processed, with adulterants, and may be poorly sifted. Even if you go to the effort to sift henna you've found at a bargain, it may be impossible to use if it's the notorious Karjackistan brown twig henna.

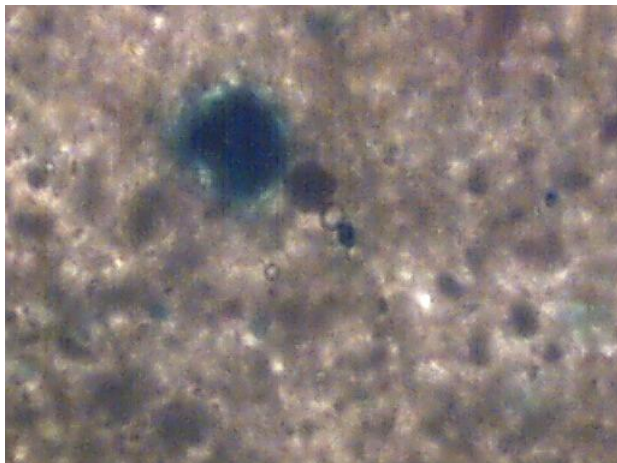
The suppliers listed on The Henna Page,

<http://www.hennapage.com/henna/where/suppliers.html> are all absolutely reliable suppliers of high quality body art henna.



Is "greener" better?

Many people believe "greener" henna is better henna. This is just a marketing ploy. In India and some other countries, shovelfulls of green dye and green dyed sand are tossed into henna to give it more "eye appeal". In the Indian henna industry, this is referred to as "polishing" the henna. Similarly, in the USA, apples are coated with wax and oils to give them "eye appeal". Neither the green dye nor the wax has anything to do with the quality of the original product. Of all the hennas photographed above, the one in the middle of the bottom row gives the best stain. You just can't tell by looking at the powder what the stain is going to be like. If you want to know if your henna is dyed green to make it look good, mix henna with lemon juice and put it between two sheets of glass and leave it there for 15 minutes or so. If the exporter added green dye, you'll be able to see the bright green dots appear in the henna. They may be large enough for you to see without a magnifying glass.



The vivid green chunk in the picture above, taken through a microscope at 60x, is this artificial green dye, a coal tar dye, added to make the product more "eye-appealing". The presence of green dye is irrelevant to the stain. The presence of this dye is confirmed and identified in:

"Study of Quality Characteristics of Henna", Chourasia, Sardar, Patil, Mathew, Kanpur, India: Essential Oil Association of India, 1989

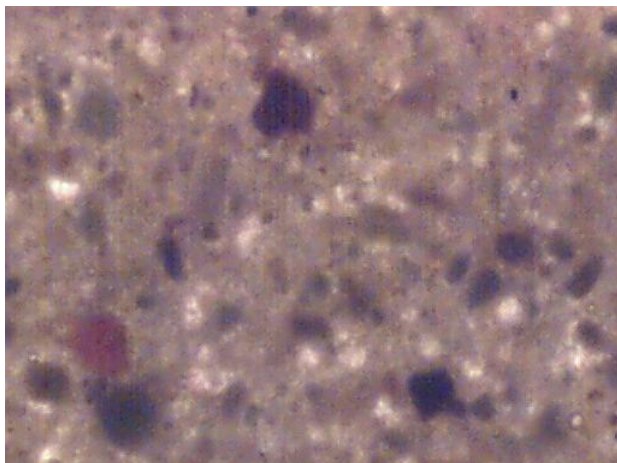
"Major contaminants/adulterants in henna leaves are stems, dirt, plant waste and other leaves. However in case of henna powder admixture of dyed sand is

observed. It has been reported that for adulteration, finely ground local sand is used. It is first dyed with auramine yellow (C.I. No. 41000) and then green with diamond green (C.I. No. 20440). This is then mixed with pure henna powder. The extent of adulteration is variable in accordance with the price of the powder reflected therein.

"Added azo dyes were not found in henna leaf samples, but yellow and green coal tar dyes were observed in powdered samples. As mentioned earlier, this may be due to the presence of (the afore mentioned dyed sand). Unlike Lawsone, the natural color of henna, these added synthetic azo-dyes used for dyeing the sand or for polishing the leaves may have an adverse effect on the skin. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that these artificial dyes are not there in the product marketed.

Virtually all henna powders from India have this dye!

Sometimes other dye plants are added to Henna:



The deep red chunk in the lower left of in this picture is Myrobalan, a dye plant, included in a package of henna.

*Myrobalan \My*rob"a*lan\ (?), Myrobolan \My*rob"o*lan\ (?),] n. [L. myrobalanum the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made. A dried astringent fruit much resembling a prune. It contains tannin, and was formerly used in medicine, but is now chiefly used in tanning and dyeing. Myrobolans are produced by various species of Terminalia of the East Indies, and of Spondias of South America. Web Encyclopedia, 1913*

Some of these added dye plants give a redder henna color, and are harmless, but they are NOT henna, and the exporters frequently do NOT admit they have adulterated their henna with another dye plant.

Never, ever, purchase henna that claims it will stain your skin black! Henna does NOT stain torso skin black. Only Para-phenylenediamine stains torso skin black, quickly.

Para-phenylenediamine can cause severe allergic reactions resulting in permanent scarring, and life-long health problems.



Which henna should you buy?

Henna is a large bush that's pruned back several times a year to harvest the henna leaves. The best crops come after a prolonged drought and high temperatures, when the rains have just begun. Yemeni, Indian, and Pakistani crops that are harvested at the beginning of the monsoon rains are usually the best of the year. Moroccan crops harvested at the beginning of the early spring rains are usually the best of the year. Drier climate, hotter temperatures usually make for higher dye content in the henna! Different hennas are.... different! Everyone has a favorite. Try a few and find out what works for you!

How do you know if the henna's good?

"Good" depends on what you want from your henna. Different hennas are "good" for different purposes. Henna harvests vary from one year to the next, and what worked last year might not work this year. You can't tell stain by looking at the powder. You've got to try it out, or ask someone who has tried some.



How long will henna last?

If you find henna you love, buy plenty and store it! If you put your henna in an airtight, lightproof container in your freezer, it'll stay good for years! If you leave your henna in the light, in an opened box, or in a hot place, it will lose its dye potency!

Sift chunky henna:



Very few henna powders are perfectly sifted. Does your henna glop, clog, and jam when you try to apply it through a fine tip? Grit and plant scrap are getting stuck in the tip! If you've got chunky henna that's always clogging and jamming, you can sift it with old stockings and a plastic container with a tight lid:

This henna shaker works for small amounts. You can clean up 100g of chunks in about 5 minutes with this contraption. It's cheap. Here's how:



Get a plastic container with a lid that fits tight, and two knee-high stockings.



Put one stocking into the other (so you're sifting through two layers in case one rips). Stretch them over the container and push the toe down in halfway to make a pouch for the henna.



Put henna in the stocking toe and put in some small coins. The coins will help knock the henna through the stockings.



Put the lid back on and put some heavy rubber bands there to help hold it tight. Hold the lid tight with your hands and shake the bejeezus out of the container so the henna shakes through the stockings. Hold the lid tight all the time you're shaking it, because if it comes loose, henna will go everywhere.



Finely sifted henna will collect in your container, and the chunky stuff will stay in the stocking toes.



When you open the container (carefully), chunky henna will be in the stockings and sifted henna will be in the container.



Save the henna in the stocking toes for doing your hair. Use the sifted stuff for body art. Your clogging and jamming problems should be over now!

Now that you have your henna, mix it into paste!

What do you need to mix a simple henna paste? Not much!



You don't need much to make good henna paste! Henna and lemon juice will get you started. Mix your paste in a ceramic or plastic bowl, and use a plastic spoon. Some people use metal bowls and spoons, but the acidic henna mix can react with some metals and tarnish them.

You can add more things to your henna mix, and have fancier mixing equipment. You can also keep your henna simple and do just fine! Apply a simple henna and lemon juice mix, seal and wrap it, leave it on overnight ... and get results like the hand below!

This stain was made with just henna and lemon juice paste, sealed, wrapped, and left on overnight.



You can keep it simple and have beautiful results!
You can also get a whole lot more complicated!

Add something sweet to your henna paste:



Henna paste has to stay on the skin for a while to make a stain. The hennotannic acid molecule, Lawsone, goes into your skin and stains it just the way tea from a wet tea bag goes into a tablecloth and makes a stain. The longer the henna is on your skin, the better the stain. Henna paste often cracks and falls off the skin before it gets a chance to stain. To keep henna on your skin, add some sugar to the henna. This makes it stick better, and makes the henna paste smoother and silkier to work with.



Some henna artists use honey rather than sugar. Others dissolve a piece of sugar candy into the lemon juice. Jaggery is an Indian sugar, similar to a solid lump of brown sugar. Dissolve jaggery or sugar candy into lemon juice. All of these things work to make a paste silkier, smoother, crack less, and stick to the skin better.

Remember: each henna is different, and each day is different. On humid days you may need less sugar, and on dry days, you may need more! Try things out yourself and write the results down in a notebook!

Want more information on adding sweet stuff to henna paste? See “Henna and Saccharides” on page 30!

How do Henna Page Artists add Sweet Stuff?

Erika: *"I add 1 teaspoon of sugar per 100g of henna, before I add the lemon juice".*

Alissa: *"I add white (table) sugar to my mix, in approximately a 5-to-1 ratio with the dry henna powder mixed. In dry climates, adding sugar helps to keep the henna moist and naturally encourages adhesiveness."*

Willowhawk: *"I like to add unrefined sugars to my powder when mixing it. Turbinado or raw sugar, brown sugar and jaggery (Indian cone sugar) are my two favorites to choose from. Why unrefined sugars? Well they seem to be a bit stickier when I mix it up, although it very well may be my imagination. When I am out of any of those I do use plain refined white sugar and it works just as well. When using raw or brown sugar I add 1-2 tbsp to the powder. If it's jaggery I grate about 1/4 cup (it is fluffy after I grate it, and I don't pack it down) and add that. With jaggery I tend to mix the paste a bit more to make sure it's been fully incorporated in the mixture."*

Add something sour to your henna paste:

Add something SOUR! Henna releases dye efficiently at PH 5.5 (slightly sour). Sour stuff helps break up the cellulose on the henna leaf particles so the henna dye molecules are released so they can penetrate your skin. Other things will break up cellulose, but the mix must be acidic! Otherwise the henna dye molecule, *hennotannic acid*, or *Lawson*, will lose its hydrogen atoms and be unable to bind with the protein in your skin.



Add some lemon juice, grapefruit juice, or something else sour, a little bit at a time. Bottled juice works just as well as fresh as fresh squeezed lemon juice!



Keep stirring and adding the sour liquid. Some henna needs a lot of liquid; some needs less, so there's no way to say, "add precisely THIS amount of liquid".



You can use anything to stir up your henna as long as it's sour. Rainwater is slightly sour. Vinegar and wine are sour. Any citrus juice, fresh or bottled will do. Cola drinks will do. You can simmer dried lemons, limes or tamarind, strain off the sour liquid, and use that to stir into your henna powder. If it degrades the cellulose enough that the lawsone is released from the plant cells ... it's good. It doesn't make much difference what you use ... but some things smell much nicer than others!



Add whatever sour liquid you want to use, a little bit at a time, stirring it in. When your henna paste is a little thinner than mashed potatoes, you've stirred in enough sour liquid for a start. Cover the henna paste with plastic wrap, press out all the air, and let it rest for a while.

How do Henna Page Artists add the sour stuff?

Willowhawk: *"Lemon juice from a bottle is the only thing I use and I use quite a bit of it. After I mix some eucalyptus oil and sugar into the powder I begin to add lemon juice that has been heated. When I get close to the consistency I desire I will add my hot liquid tea mixture."*

The hot liquid mix has been made from boiling the following together: very strong black tea, dried lime slices (3 limes worth), fenugreek seeds, sugar/jaggery, and cloves. I bring this to a boil and then let it simmer for 30 minutes before straining it. Once it's strained I pour it into an ice cube tray and freeze it, then store the cubes in a zip lock baggie. That way I can put 2 cubes in the microwave for 2 minutes before I add that to the henna paste I am making."

Alissa: *"I use lemon juice concentrate, and economize by buying the largest bottle available as it will keep for a good while in the refrigerator. I find the convenience of using bottled lemon juice concentrate a must -- no lemon seeds, pits, pulp, or any sifting required."*

Faery Ring: *My recipe is 10 grams henna powder, 20 grams water, and 1 gram citric acid powder. The paste will be very thick but I will add essential oils and more water to adjust the consistency after the henna dye release has taken place. I like to use citric acid powder because it keeps indefinitely and I can store it in the cupboards instead of taking up room in my refrigerator. I can find it at the ethnic grocery stores or at health food stores. I like to add the henna powder and liquid into a plastic Ziploc bag and knead the ingredients together. It saves me the trouble of having to wash a bowl and spoon. The biggest advantage is that you can zip up the plastic bag while kneading and it helps to prevent the henna powder from flying everywhere while mixing."*



How long should you let it rest? Let your henna rest until there's **dye release**. That depends on the temperature and your henna!

Remember: every henna is different! Some hennas like one sort of sour stuff, others like a different one! Try things out yourself and write the results down in a notebook!

When is the henna ready? When is it too late? How do you know when there is "Dye Release"?

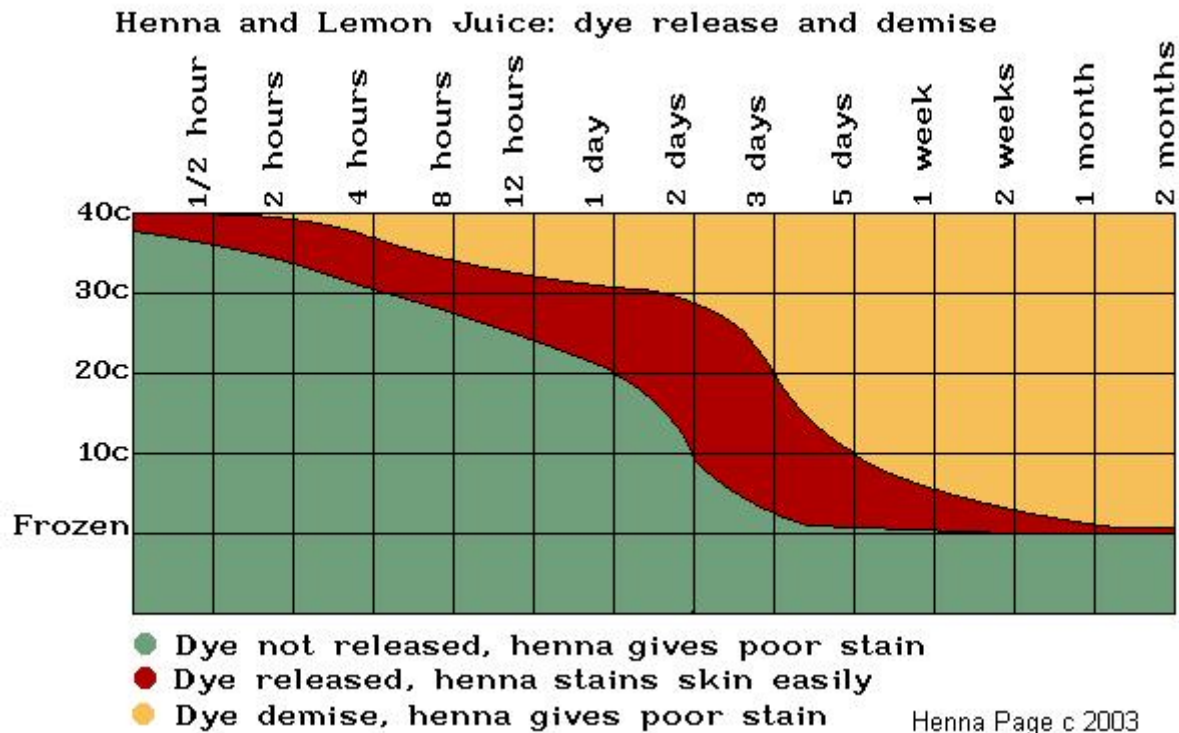


Your henna paste won't stain your skin until it releases the dye. The sour stuff breaks up the cellulose of the henna leaves, and makes the dye available. This takes some time ... and will be slower or faster if it's cooler or hotter. How do you know if henna has released dye?

If you have your henna in a container, covered loosely with plastic wrap, the paste surface will turn brownish. That shows dye release. The henna dye has been released, and air is oxidizing it. You can check the difference between the brown surface and the green paste beneath by pulling some back with a spoon, as shown. As soon as you see this brownish color, you're ready to use the paste, or to go to the next step! *Note: if your henna has been dyed with green dye, this may obscure the brownish dye release, and you may not see the difference!*

If you've put your paste in a plastic baggie, (use a thin sandwich baggie, not a thick freezer baggie) you can see dye release a different way. Place the baggie on white paper for a few hours. Released dye molecules will pass through the plastic and leave a faint orange color on the paper: if you see the paper turn slightly orange under the baggie, you've got dye release!

How long does it take to get dye release? When does henna paste demise?



When the weather is HOT, your henna paste will release dye FAST. When the weather is cold, your henna will release dye slowly.

40c is 104F, a HOT day. 30c is 86F, a very warm day. 20c is 68F, a mild day. 10c is 50F, a cool day.

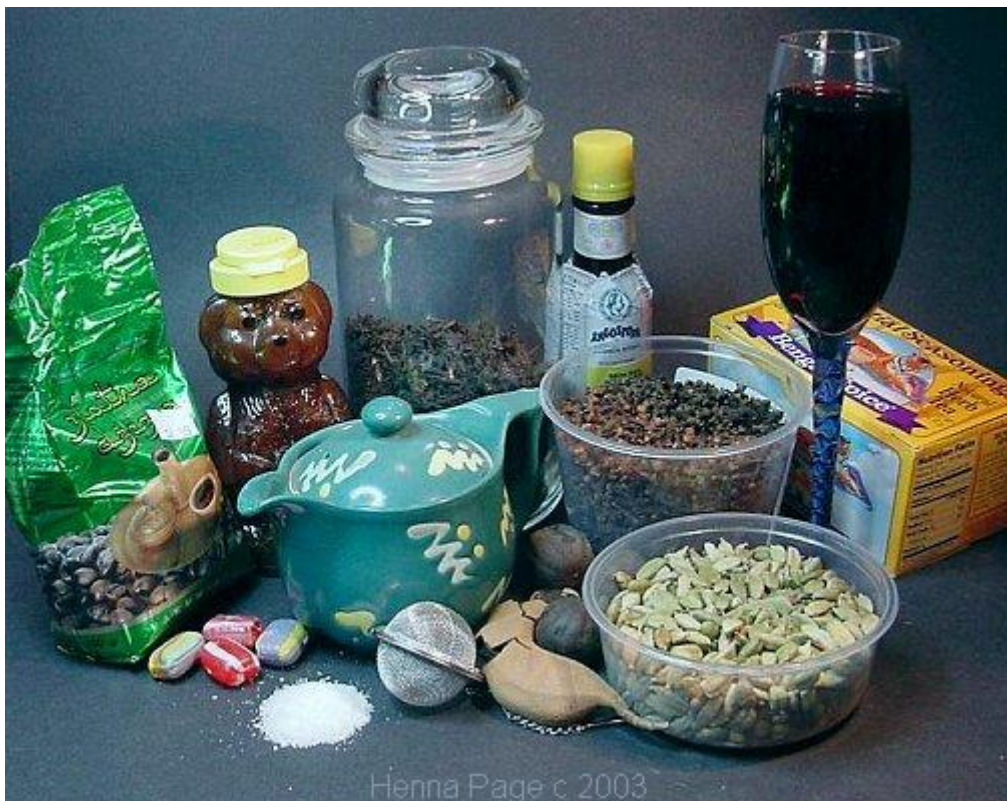
You have to wait for henna paste to release dye so it will stain skin. Then, you have to use it **before** the dye "*demises*". After your henna releases dye, it is in contact with oxygen (unless you have a way to inert the paste). If oxygen combines with the dye, it won't bind with the keratin in your skin, and you'll get a poor stain. This is "*demise*", when henna stains poorly because you have waited too long to use it.

If it is a very hot day, and you don't want your henna to release and demise too quickly, use rainwater to mix your henna paste. A less acidic paste will release dye slower. If you want your paste to last longer before demise, keep it in the fridge.

Remember: every henna is different! Some hennas release dye quickly, others release more slowly! Try things out yourself and write the results down in a notebook!

Henna Witches' Brews!

Everyone has a different henna mix! All of the effective additives fit into basic henna chemistry: add something sour to get dye release, add some sort of sugar to smooth out the texture, keep henna from cracking and make it stick to the skin better, add something that has tannins, add something that has monoterpene alcohols. Most people who use things to make a henna mix just know they work; they don't worry much about the chemistry. However, if you DO understand henna's chemistry, you can invent new mixes more easily!



Here are a FEW of the things that go into people's brews!

Coffee, Tea, Cardamom, Cloves, Citric Acid, Herb Tea, Tamarind, Dried Lemons, Dried Limes, Hard Candy, Honey, Angostura Butters, Okra, Egg Whites, Spit, Black Pepper, Garlic, Wine, Vinegar, Sugar, Molasses, Jaggery, Citric Acid, Walnut Husks, Walnut Leaves, Walnut Root, Rose Petals, Lemon Peel, Orange Flower Water, Fenugreek ... and a handful of whatever looks interesting.

All of these things fall into just five chemical categories:

- Sources of acid
- Sources of sugars or useful slime
- Sources of tannins or related plant dyes

Sources of monoterpene alcohol
Sources of nice smells

If you add something that fits into one of those groups ... it might help and it won't hurt!
Brew it up and stir some into your henna until the paste is about as thick as stirred up yogurt. Cover your paste with plastic wrap and wait for Dye Release.

Here are some of the Henna Page Henna Artists' Magic Henna Brews!

Mark Foster: *"Brew - Mine is definitely of the sour kind relying on Tamarind to change the PH value. I use: whole cloves, whole black pepper, loose strong tea, coffee, and tamarind.*

I never actually measure the ingredients as I use the "by eye method" of cooking. There are more cloves than anything else, followed by tea then tamarind, coffee, and black pepper.

I cook my mix in an old pressure cooker - I throw in all the ingredients and fill it with water. I secure the lid and then wait until it starts getting hot and whistling with steam. Then I turn off the heat and let it cool, still closed - so the brew slowly cooks without losing much water content. I strain the next day - bottle it and leave out of direct sunlight.

When I mix my henna. I shake the bottle and then microwave the brew to make it hot. I add the essential oils to the henna and then mix in the hot liquid, so the henna being ready to rock within the time it takes me to go to the studio - About 20 minutes."

Willowhawk: *The hot liquid mix that I add to the henna powder has some base ingredients, but does change a little every time I cook a batch up.*

The basics: 2 c. water, 6 black tea bags, dried lime slices (2 limes worth), and some sugar/jaggery.

Those are the "must haves" for me.

After that, it's 'whatever is in the cupboard'.

I will add fenugreek to help the elasticity of the henna paste; cloves to perk up the color; cardamom pods for smell; ground frankincense for smell; instant coffee to perk up the color; dried pomegranates to help perk up the color; anything else that I get a whim for.

I bring it all to a boil and then cover the pot and let it simmer for 30 minutes before straining all the liquid. I also squeeze all the liquid out of the boiled mush ... be careful you can burn yourself.

I pour this into an ice cube tray and freeze it, then store the cubes in a zip lock baggie. That way I can put 2 cubes in the microwave for 2 minutes before I add that to the henna paste I am making.



Remember: every henna is different! Some hennas do well with one mix, others do well with another. Try things out, and write the results down in a notebook!

"Terp" your henna for fast, safe, dark stains! What are "terps", what do "terps" do, how do you use "terps"?



"Terps" is a handy word Henna Page artists use to refer to terpenes, especially monoterpene alcohols. Plants make terpenes, just like they make starches, proteins and sugars. Some plants have high levels of monoterpene alcohol, and we can use these by distilling their essential oils.

What are "Terps" and why put them in henna?

Many essential oils contain terpenes, which are hydrocarbon solvents. Hennotannic acid, the dye in henna, is hydrophobic rather than hydrophilic, thus water is not the most effective means to release and darken henna. One of the most useful and least harmful of these terpenes is terpineol, found in high concentrations in Tea Tree, Cajeput and Ravensara essential oils. In every test we did, the addition of these essential oils made a paste that stained quickly, and darkened rapidly. Pure terpineol makes dark henna stains

comparable to these essential oils. Essential oils lacking terpineol and similar terpenes do NOT improve stain.

Other hydrocarbon solvents have been used to create quick dark stains, but some of these are very toxic. Gasoline, kerosene, and turpentine darken henna stains but are very dangerous to use!

Terpenes with low toxicity, but which facilitate henna stains are terpineol, geraniol, cineol, cedrol, linalool. Eugenol facilitates dark henna stains but can irritate skin. Camphene facilitates dark henna stains but can cause intoxication or nausea. Less helpful are eucalyptol, and citronellol.

Essential oils that have reliably high levels of the safest, most useful monoterpene alcohols are: Tea Tree, Cajeput, and Ravensara.

Tea tree essential oil is the most reliable "terp" because the Australian government regulates the level of terpineol in it. Aromatherapy grade Cajeput and Ravensara do just as good a job, and smell better. Some Tea Tree essential oils can have a hellacious funk. Essential oils that are nearly as good are: Lavender, Geranium, Cardamom, Cypress, and Cypress Tips.

Essential oils that have lower levels of effective terpenes, but which still darken henna somewhat are: Neroli, Pine, Juniper, Thyme, Rosemary and Marjoram.

Helpful oils that can cause skin irritation that should be used sparingly are Clove Bud oil, and Black Pepper oil. Citrus oils are phototoxic, therefore are not suitable for outdoor festival use. Camphor is an excellent darkener, but it is a transdermal intoxicant and can make the hennaed person ill. Cinnamon oil and Clove oil can cause dermatitis, so should be avoided.

Use aromatherapy grade essential oils! These are safest and most effective!

Should you use "Mehndi Oil"?

Some "Mehndi Oil" products are useful "terps" but many of them are unregulated, and have unlisted ingredients that may give you a rash or make you sick. These can include camphor, kerosene, lamp oil, or other adulterants. Don't put something on your skin that doesn't have an ingredient list!

Should you use "Eucalyptus Oil"?

There are 700 varieties of Eucalyptus tree, and many different ways of distilling Eucalyptus oil. A few of these products darken henna safely and effectively, but most DO NOT and are a waste of money. Some products marked Eucalyptus oil have unlisted ingredients and are downright dangerous. If you want to use Eucalyptus oil, buy a little

and try it first before buying a lot. Aromatherapy grade Eucalyptus Globulus is your best bet.

What is NOT happening with "Terps"?

These oils are not "warming" the skin or increasing circulation. Ginger essential oil, specifically used to warm skin and increase circulation has little or no effect on the stain results ... ginger has no useful terpenes. It is not the "oil" that is creating this effect. Plain oil, such as olive oil, has no effect on the stain. Essential oils distilled from resinous plants which have none of the useful terpenes have little or no darkening effect ... myrrh is one such. These oils are not opening pores, or doing anything mystical. These are simply solvents working in the henna paste to very effectively make the henna dye available, and facilitate a very fast oxidation (darkening of the henna stain). Rubbing terps into the skin before and after applying henna produces no stain improvement.

The monoterpene alcohol has to be mixed into the paste a few hours before application. Pastes applied immediately after the "terps" were added did not stain as well as those left for an hour. The best stains came from paste that had "terps" mixed in from 4 to 48 before applying when left at 80F.

So, to summarize "What are "Terps" doing and why should you use them?"

Henna is hydrophobic, not hydrophilic. That means that henna dye will become more available in a monoterpene alcohol than in water or lemon juice. If you "terp" your henna, you will get more dye out of the henna and into your skin. Your skin will have more dye in it, and therefore be a more intense color. "Terps" make far darker stains on torsos, arms and legs. If you use "terped" henna on a hot day, you may get dark stain quickly, in 2 hours, and you won't need to wrap or seal.

How much of "Terps" do you add?



Because different essential oils have different levels of monoterpene alcohols, there is no good answer to "how much "terp" do you add?" Many henna artists find that 4 drops of

terps per gram of henna powder does the job ... but every artist has to figure the amount, and what sort of terps to use! For specific “terped” mixes, see **Serious Henna Mixes**, page 27

Refrigerate henna paste to keep your paste fresh for a few days.



Test results of stains from henna paste kept in the refrigerator after mixing for up to 9 days:

If you refrigerate henna paste, it will demise, but more slowly than if you left it at room temperature. The numbers here represent the number of days since the henna paste was “terped”, packaged, and saved in the refrigerator.

You can see that for 3 or 4 days the paste still stains well, and after that, the dye gradually demises. That means you can make a batch on Thursday, terp it Friday, and use it through a 3 day weekend if you keep your paste in the refrigerator. If you make too much, freeze the extra, and it will be good for months!

Can you store extra henna paste? Freeze “terped” henna paste and it will stay fresh!



If you want to store leftover henna paste, protect it from light, heat, and air! Freeze your henna paste in a glass jar, heavy plastic, or wrapped with aluminum foil. If you freeze

your paste right after you "terp" it, it will last for months with no demise at all! Thaw it out, and use it just as if you'd made it fresh.

Additional material:

"Terps" by Niko Txilar

You know not to waste your time and money on premixed cones. You've bought a box of Henna from your local store merchant or on-line. But your Henna is a little drab, nothing like those amazing results you've seen on-line or on people. You want something with a little more kick. Something more noticeable? Yeah, something people really take note of.

All right, terps are for you.

What is a terp? Terp is a slang term, used by henna artists to refer to the terpenes in essential oil that help to boost henna's staining ability. What are these essential oils?

The 'what' of essential oils boils down to combinations of the defined terms.

There are some oils, like rose, that have so many constituents that not all of them are known or even categorized. To know what, exactly, a given essential oil is, you need to be asking something more specific. It's like asking what a drink is- water, orange juice, tea and gin are all drinks, but all very, very different! It kind of depends on what you are looking for then!

A better question might be something like, "What is Tea Tree essential oil?" That can be fairly easily answered: The main chemical components of Tea Tree oil are: Terpinene-4-ol, Cymene, Pinene, Terpinene, Cineole etc. In other words, it is a combination of a few different types of terpenes. The best essential oils for henna come from a series of trial and error studies. It appears that mono-terpenes of the alcohol and possibly oxide variety work together to provide the best action on henna. That said, the oils one decides to use for this effect all have various dependencies for making the best effort. Time, age, and origin play a huge role in this.

As we all know, the best way to get a nice dark henna stain is with fresh, pure henna and a reasonable amount of lime or lemon juice (i.e. something acidic to release the dye in the henna.) We've played with the chemistry sets long enough to have determined that you can also add a 'helper' of a small amount of an essential oil. It seems, at this point, that alcohol (not the drinking kind, either!) terpenes of the terpineol and cineol (and related ~eol's) nature are the best. The fun part about this relates to the kitchen witch theme. Everyone can have their own special secret blend. These can be added to impart a lovely fragrance to your henna mix and they will help quickly push the stain to something really dramatic. Everyone adds something a little different.

The oils that appear to have the most effect are Tea Tree and Frankincense. Oils like Rosemary, Geranium and Lavender have lesser effect, but also help make the fragrance

really enjoyable. The thing to remember is that these oils are chemicals. Just because they are natural does not mean they will be safe for everyone in general. It is still a good idea to grill people on their allergies and sensitivities and raise awareness to what is in your mix in general. Essential oils are POTENT substances and most of them should never be used undiluted on bare skin. Very few essential oils meet the sensitivity requirements that allow them to be applied 'neat', that is, undiluted. Some of those are Rose, Sandalwood, Lavender and Tea Tree. Therefore, use amounts that follow general dilution rules in your henna mix to maintain safety and always question clients (and friends and family too!) on their allergies.

Something important to know about oils is how and where to store them. Your essential oils should come from quality suppliers that properly label and store their oils. They should also be able and willing to provide you with MSDS (Material Safety and Data Sheets) when requested. When you find a new supplier, whether online or in person, find out what they know in addition to finding out prices. Are there oils stored properly? Are they labeled properly? Do they list the United States as origin? All of these can be red flags.

The oils you purchase should be labeled as 100% pure essential oil. Anything else is suspicious. Even '100% essential blend' sounds like a knock-off and probably is. Smell it. Essential oils are strong, potent and fascinatingly real smelling. If you smell something that smells like soap or shampoo- there is a reason the price is so low. Oils should be stored in dark glass bottles. PERIOD. If it is in plastic, leave it alone, please. If it is a clear bottle, leave it alone. Do not buy oils that are in the front of the store in direct sunlight. Heat and light break down chemical components.

Store your purchased oils in a cool, dark place. You can refrigerate them, but do not freeze them! Most oils last if properly stored, but research your oils and be aware of the time frame for use. They do not necessarily age gracefully. Citrus oils in fact, should be used within 6 months of purchases. Bear in mind with all of this that you do not necessarily know how long that oil has been stored before you even bought it. The supplier I buy from lists the year and season of the crop. That's why I buy from him. Trustworthy with dated facts, not hyperbole about the wonder of nature. We're henna artists, we know about that already!

The Serious Henna Mixes:



These are Catherine Cartwright-Jones's best "terped" henna mixes, developed at the 2001 Serious Henna Conference¹. Each will stain the skin within minutes! Paste left on as little as 15 minutes will darken into a hazelnut-shell colored stain even on an upper arm. Paste left on for an hour will darken to chestnut-husk color on the leg or inner wrist. It is not necessary to leave the paste on for longer than 3 hours! Navel henna, left on only an hour, can darken to Brazil nut shell color. Palms and fingers stains darkened to burgundy/black within 48 hours of paste removal, with neither seal nor wrap! Very little, if any, improvement in stain is gained from prolonged application with these mixes.

A teaspoon of sugar seems to be a useful addition to all these mixes. The "water-drawing" characteristic of sugar keeps the paste moist, and holds the paste on the skin. Sugared mixes seemed to be darker in comparison to non-sugared mixes. However, in very humid weather, sugary pastes can become uncontrollably slimy.

Prepare your paste by mixing lemon juice into good quality henna powder, until the paste is as thick as mashed potatoes. Leave that to brew overnight. Add more lemon juice and a bit of sugar to get the texture the way you like it. Next morning add your essential oils. Wait at least one hour after adding the oils before you use

¹ The technique of "terping" henna paste with high monoterpene essential oils came from tests carried out prior to and during the 2001 Serious Henna Conference, and Catherine Cartwright-Jones originated the term "terping" during those experiments.

the paste. The chemical reaction needs time to happen. The paste will still give superb results at 24 and 48 hours after mixing.

All these mixes were tested at about 80F, 26 C. These mixes work far better on HOT days!

These measurements are very approximate, and you may need more or less of the "terps" depending on their strength! If you don't get the results you want with small proportions, you may need to add more of your "terps", or you may need to let the mix sit a little longer. Use anything from 2 to 8 drops of "terps" per 20 g of powder.

There's no way to be certain how much you'll need because every henna and every distillation of essential oil is different. More "terp" generally gets you darker stain. Too much "terp" can be fragrant enough to give you a headache (and your clients, too), or cause skin irritation. "Terp" wisely and well!

Tea Tree Essential Oil and Geranium Bourbon Essential Oil

Tea Tree and Geranium Bourbon (Rose Geranium): lovely, earthy summer rose garden scent that permeates your henna room and clings to your skin!

Tea Tree, Cardamom and Neroli

Tea Tree, Cardamom and Neroli: sexy, spicy, manly scented henna that stains dark hazelnut shell color on shoulders!

Tea Tree, Neroli and Clove Bud

Tea Tree, Neroli, and Clove Bud: manly, spicy and sexy, but don't use it on tender skin. Clove can be harsh!

Tea tree, Cedar, Juniper and Lavender

Tea Tree, Cedar, Juniper and Lavender: high mountains, clear air, cool forest smell.

Cajeput and Cypress Tips

Cajeput and Cypress Tips: clean, resinous, woody scent. Rosemary can be added to soften the scent.

Cajeput, Geranium and Thyme

Cajeput, Geranium and Thyme: earthy, summery, sexy female scent.

Cajeput and Geranium Bourbon

Cajeput and Geranium Bourbon: heavenly scent... very womanly!

Cajeput, Cardamom and Frankincense

Cajeput, Cardamom and Frankincense: the scent is intoxicating and sensuous.

Ravensara and Geranium

Ravensara and Geranium: an earthy, floral summer garden.

Lavender

Lavender essential oil added to paste darkens the henna stain, and is the least likely to cause a skin reaction of all the essential oils. If you henna children, or pregnant women, lavender is your safest terp!

Henna and Saccharides

Catherine Cartwright-Jones and Kate Capek

Saccharides are hydrocarbons, frequently containing the group $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Plants make monosaccharides, disaccharides and polysaccharides. Monosaccharides are the smallest molecules in this group, a single aldehyde or ketone functional group. Disaccharides are a condensed pair of monosaccharides, and polysaccharides are a chain or cluster of monosaccharides joined by glycosidic bonds. Saccharides are some of the gooey, stringy things henna artists add to henna pastes to improve the texture so they can make more intricate patterns. When henna artists add tamarind, okra, or yogurt to their henna paste, they are adding polysaccharides. When artists add sugar or jaggery, they add disaccharides. Both of those saccharides improve henna paste consistency. Honey has some monosaccharides, and is used by henna artists to improve paste consistency, but a pure form of monosaccharides is not naturally available to henna artists.

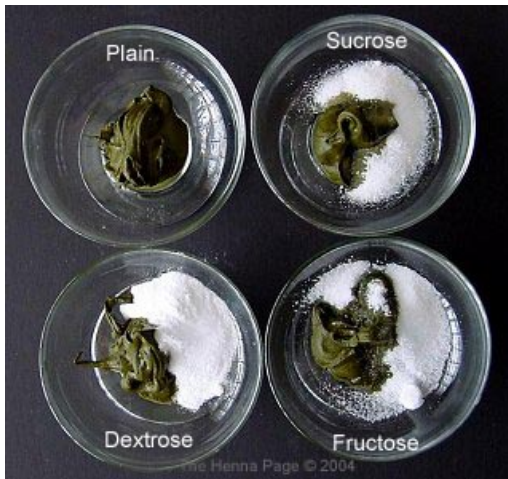
Henna itself often produces high levels of polysaccharides when it has been under heat and drought stress. This henna is characteristically stringy. Paste made from henna with higher levels of polysaccharides tends to be gooey and stringy like bread dough. This paste cracks very little during drying, and clings to the skin so little or no seal is necessary. You can drape long, smooth, parallel lines with stringy henna.

Paste made from henna with lower levels of polysaccharides tends to be pasty or grainy like mashed potatoes. That paste cracks during drying, and has to be carefully sealed to not fall off the skin. You cannot drape lines easily with pasty henna, because the paste thread breaks easily.

If you have pasty henna, and want it to drape easily, crack less, and adhere to the skin better, add saccharides to the paste! Refined sources of saccharides work just as well as the traditional sources, and are a little easier to manage. Any saccharide is going to change your paste texture. Monosaccharides, disaccharides, and polysaccharides all change henna paste texture, each affects it in a slightly different way. Try stuff! See what works for you!



I mixed up a batch of henna paste from a pasty henna powder, one that always cracks and falls off skin as it dries.



I divided the paste into 4 samples: One sample was left plain, and added a saccharide to each of the other 3 samples.

Each had 3 parts paste to 1 part saccharide.

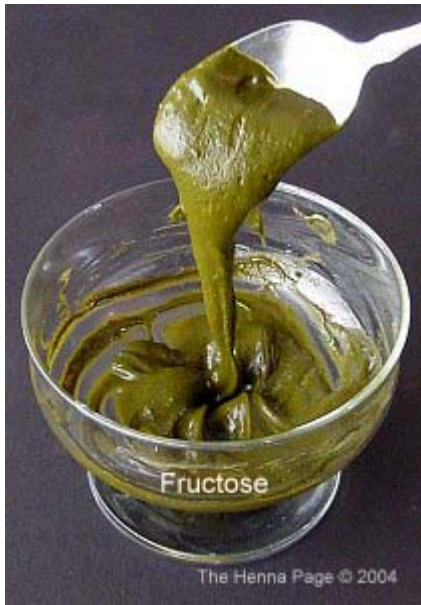
I used fructose (a monosaccharide), dextrose (a monosaccharide), and table sugar (sucrose, a disaccharide).



When I stirred in the saccharides, the pastes immediately changed consistency.



The picture above is the plain henna paste without sugar. When I lifted the spoon, the plain paste stayed on the spoon. I could not pull out a long strand of paste before it broke off.



The picture above is henna paste with fructose. Fructose is a monosaccharide. When I lifted the spoon out of the fructose paste, I could pull a long strand easily and the paste cascaded off quickly, like honey.

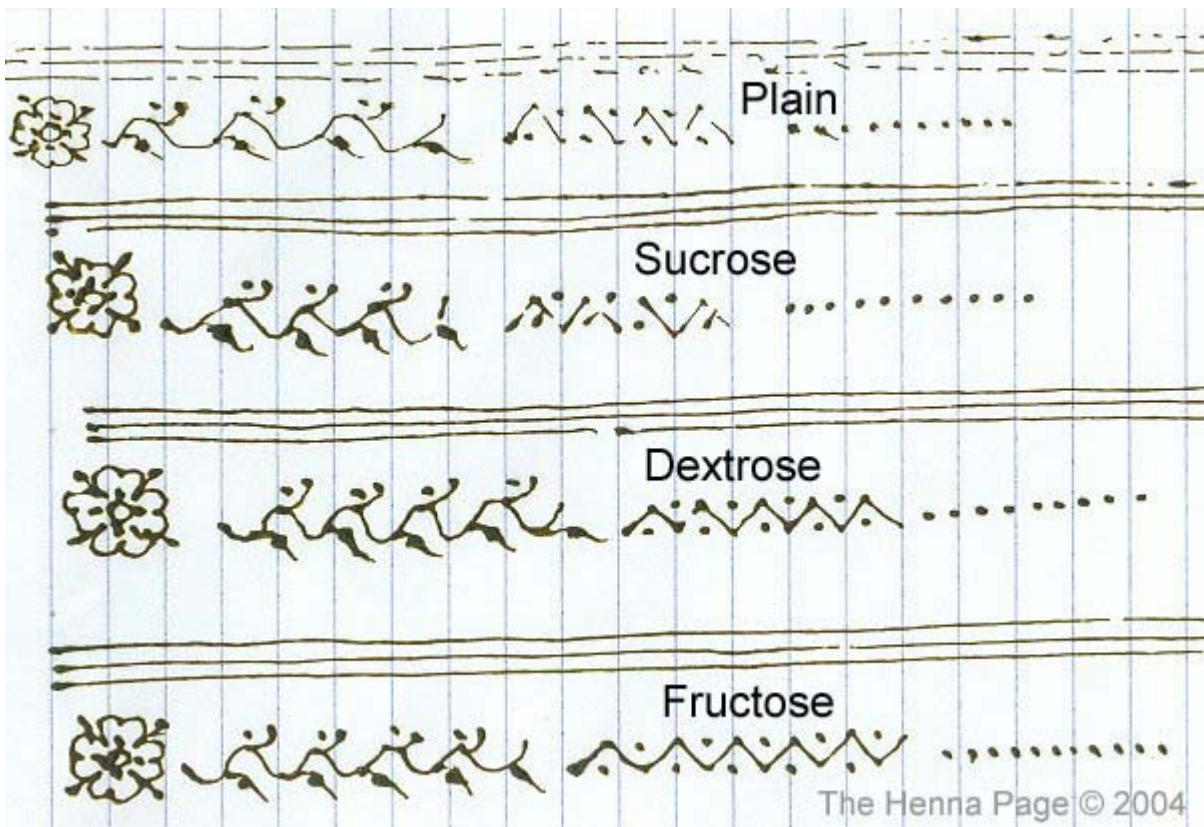


The picture above is henna paste with dextrose, a monosaccharide. When I lifted the spoon out of the dextrose paste, I could pull a long strand easily, and the paste cascaded off quickly, like honey.



The picture above is henna paste with table sugar, sucrose, a disaccharide. When I lifted the spoon out of the sucrose paste, I could pull a long strand easily and the paste cascaded off quickly, like honey.

I filled mylar cones with the four pastes and compared their suitability for typical henna motifs, then dried the test paper.



Results:

Plain henna paste:

I had to use considerable thumb pressure on the cone. The plain henna paste did not drape easily, lines broke frequently. The lines averaged over 10 breaks in 8". Dots and complex figures were prone to error because of difficult paste consistency. As the paste dried, the lines cracked open further and flaked off the paper.

Henna paste with fructose: a monosaccharide:

Henna paste flowed from the cone with very little thumb pressure. The fructose henna paste easily draped long straight lines. The lines averaged 1 break in 8". Dots and complex figures were easy to control. When the paste dried, the henna paste held firm to the paper. The texture was stringy but easy to handle.

Henna paste with dextrose, a monosaccharide:

Henna paste flowed from the cone with very little thumb pressure. The dextrose henna paste easily draped long straight lines. The line averaged 1 break in 10". Dots and complex figures were easy to control. When the paste dried, the henna paste held firm to the paper. The texture was silky and easy to handle.

Henna paste with sucrose, a disaccharide:

Henna paste flowed from the cone with very little thumb pressure. The sucrose henna paste draped straight lines. The lines averaged 1 break in 4". Dots and complex figures were often messed up with skips and blobs. When the paste dried, the henna paste held firm to the paper. The texture was stringy, but apt to catch on the cone tip, causing blobs and skips.

Conclusions:

Both monosaccharides and disaccharides change grainy henna paste into silky, stringy henna paste. Henna paste mixed with monosaccharides (fructose and dextrose) drape longer lines without breaking than henna paste mixed with a disaccharide (sucrose). Henna paste mixed with saccharides sticks to the skin better, and cracks less when drying.

In further tests, 3 - 5 parts henna paste to 1 part saccharide seemed to be a good range for paste mixes.

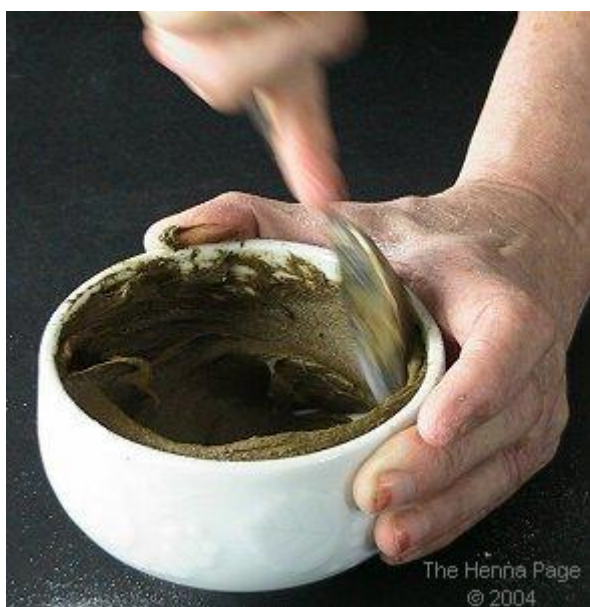
Dextrose and Grainy Henna Paste



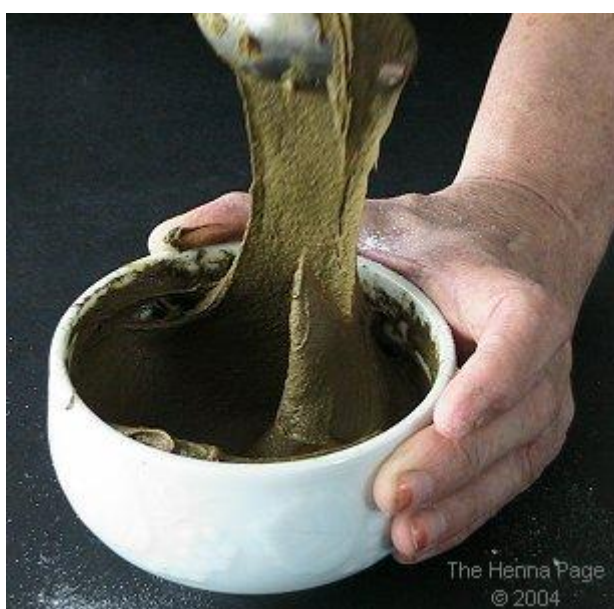
I started with a grainy henna paste that was difficult to work with, which would not drape off the spoon (or drape a line), and always cracked off the skin as it dried. I added 1 part dextrose to 3 parts paste.



I stirred the dextrose into the paste.



I stirred and the texture changed within 1 minute.



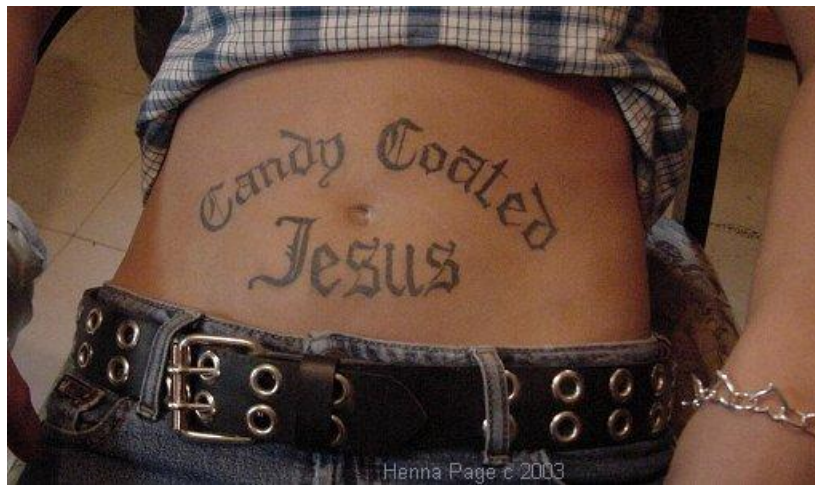
After 2 minutes of stirring, I could drape the henna off the spoon.



After 3 minutes of stirring, the henna paste was very elastic and draped easily off the spoon.

Dextrose changed a poor textured, unworkable paste into a fine textured easily workable paste.

What do you do if you want “Black Henna”?



Sometimes you absolutely have to have something black, temporary, that looks like a tattoo! You can create a temporary tattoo that looks like a real tattoo, and will last 2 - 4 days with a safe product called "Temptu" (from www.temptu.com) or Harquus (from www.mehandi.com). Temptu and Harquus do NOT stain the skin; they are safe, FDA-approved cosmetic paints. Temptu and Harquus are what the motion picture and TV industries use to create temporary tattoos on actors for their roles. "Candy Coated Jesus", above, is done in Temptu! This model does not want "Candy Coated Jesus" on her belly

forever, nor does she want to risk blistering and scarring with PPD Black Henna. She just wants to go see her favorite garage band perform.

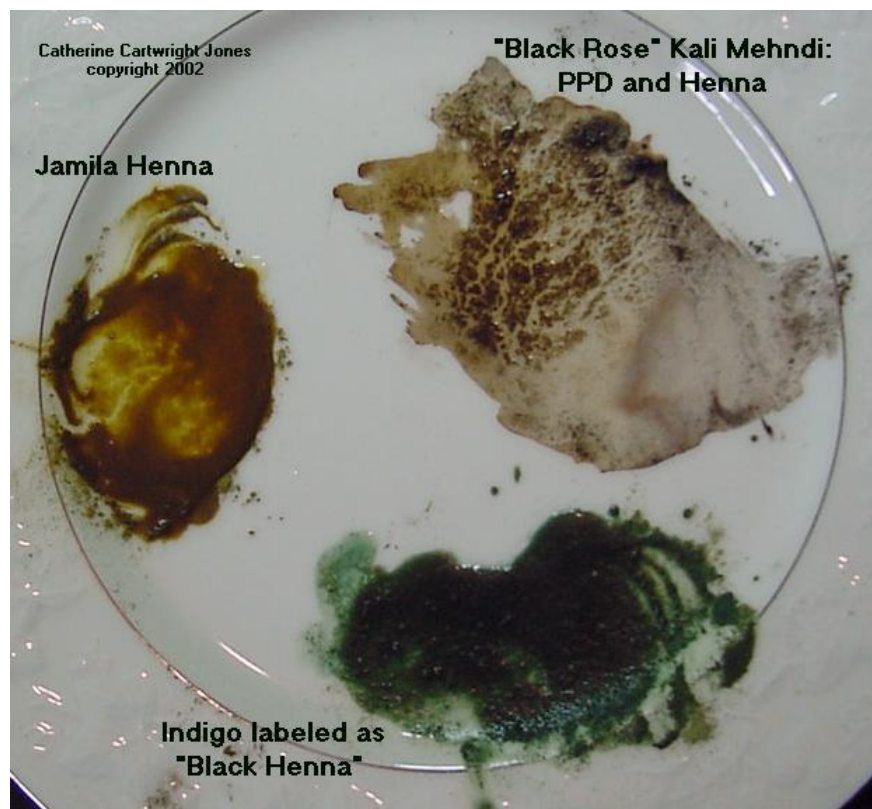
Can you add ink or something to henna to make black stains?

No, that does NOT work. Ink sits on top of the skin, and does not penetrate it or stain it.

How do you make black stains that last over 2 weeks?

Any black body stain that stains the skin black in less than 1 hour (and the stain is black when the paste is removed) and lasts more than a few days is made with some form of para-phenylenediamine. Para-phenylenediamine, also called PPD, can leave scars on your client and harm your health too! NEVER add PPD to your henna!

What is the stuff in the box that says "black henna"?



Sometimes indigo is marketed as "black henna". Indigo is a green powder that smells like frozen peas that does NOT stain your skin black! Indigo is a natural dark blue plant dye. Other boxes marked "black henna" or "black mehndi", and they are dark brown or black powders that contain PPD! If the "black henna" is a green powder that turns dark blue 1/2 hour after you add water, it is a safe plant dye, indigo. If the "black henna" is dark brown or black, don't use it!

What things should you NEVER add to henna?

There are many other things you can use that seem like them might be useful. Some don't do anything. Other's hurt you. Why? Most dye and pigment molecules are too large to breach a skin cell, and not shaped the right way to bind with the keratin. Other molecules are very small, and will breach skin cells, but once they're inside your body they make you sick.

Bad Ideas Group #1: Useless Things

Here are things that will NOT make henna stain darker:

India Ink
Magic Marker
Grape Juice
Black Paint

Bad Ideas Group #2: Use With Caution

Here are two things that will make henna darker but MAY HURT SOME PEOPLE!

Walnut leaves, powder, husk, or root. Many people have nasty allergies to walnut. Camphor may make you and your client dizzy, nauseous and intoxicated.

Bad Ideas Group #3: Dangerous Things

These are things that will stain the skin but are DANGEROUS because they can cause severe allergic reactions, blistering, scarring, and are carcinogenic.

NEVER USE in Henna:

Commercial Hair Dye, black or any other color
Bigen Hair Dye
Kali Black Mehndi
Anything with para-phenylenediamine in the ingredients
Anything with negrosine in the ingredients
Any dye product with an ingredient that ends in –diamine
Synthetic textile dye
Anything with the word “AZO” or Azine Dye in it

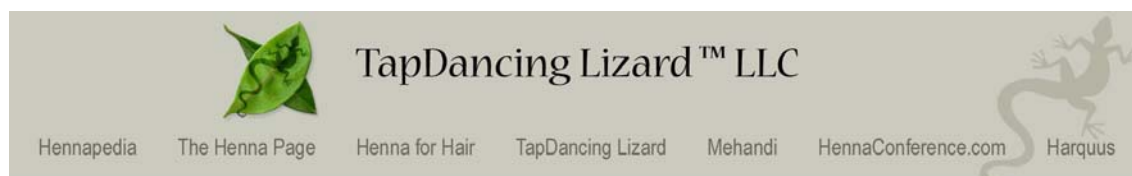
Bad Ideas Group #4: More Dangerous Things

There are solvents that will make henna darker but are DANGEROUS.

These are carcinogenic, they can cause skin reactions, and can make you very sick just breathing the fumes.

NEVER USE in Henna:

Turpentine
Gasoline
Lighter Fluid
Dry Cleaning Fluid
Kerosene
Lamp Oil
Citronella Oil



Mehandi.com Catherine Cartwright-Jones 330-688-1130 330-688-8803 FAX 4237 Klein Ave., Stow, Ohio, 44224 info@mehandi.com

"I Want to Try It" Body Art Samples	Quantity	Price	Total
Jamila Henna		\$1	
Stringy Henna		\$1	
Turmeric		\$1	
Sample of Ancient Blue Crystal Indigo for Body Art		\$3.50	
3 Plastic Gloves		\$1	
1 Cotton Glove		\$1	
3 Carrot Bags		\$1	
4 Mylar and/or Cellowrap Triangles		\$1	
Tattoo Transfer Paper		\$1	
3 Templates		\$1	
Citric Acid		\$1	
Tamarind Paste		\$1	
2 Dried Limes		\$1	
Cardamom Pods		\$1	
Fructose		\$1	
Dextrose		\$1	
Sample Aurora Purple Mist Glitter #34		\$1	
Sample Aurora Rose Glitter #13		\$1	
Sample Bridal Red Glitter #2		\$1	
Sample Aurora Sunrise Red Glitter #4		\$1	
Sample Bright Gold Glitter #16		\$1	
Sample Aurora Gold Glitter #40		\$1	
Sample Aurora Willow Glitter #6		\$1	
Sample Aurora Goddess Green Glitter #15		\$1	
Sample Peacock #14		\$1	
Sample Tropical Sea Glitter #19		\$1	
Sample Aurora Sky Glitter #8		\$1	
Sample Aurora Purple Glitter #44		\$1	
Sample Ultraviolet glitter #18		\$1	
Sample Aurora Silver Glitter #7		\$1	
Sample Black Ice Glitter # 10		\$1	
Sample Aurora Ice Glitter #25		\$1	
Sample Aurora Super Starz		\$1	
Sample Gold Movie Starz		\$1	
Sample Silver Rock Starz		\$1	
Sample Red Porn Starz		\$1	
Sample Purple Fallen Starz		\$1	
Sample Blue Pop Starz		\$1	
Sample Green Former Child Starz		\$1	
FREE! CD of Henna "How To" books! This CD includes "how to" of Harquus, Henna, and free patterns, in PDF format!		FREE	
No additional shipping charge on the above items			

Body Art Supplies			
The Henna School: A complete henna education! Supplies, pattern books, history, science and tradition books and videos of artists and techniques!		\$39.95	
Ancient Blue Crystal Indigo			
25 g Ancient Blue™ Crystal Indigo for Body Art		\$7.50	
50 g Ancient Blue™ Crystal Indigo for Body Art		\$12.50	
100 g Ancient Blue™ Crystal Indigo for Body Art		\$21.50	
Ancient Blue Crystal Indigo Kit		\$29.95	
Harquus and Temporary Tattoo Paint			
Harquus Regular: 30 ml bottle		\$12.00	
Harquus Regular: 120 ml bottle		\$32.00	
Harquus Extra: 30 ml bottle		\$18.00	
Harquus Extra: 120 ml bottle		\$45.00	
Temporary Tattoo Paints: boxed set		\$75.00	
Isopropyl Alcohol pump spray		\$6.00	
Brushes for Indigo and Harquus, and Temporary Tattoos			
5 brush Set		\$7.50	
Henna			
“Personal Stash” 100g Jamila henna powder 2007		\$8.00	
“Personal Stash” 200g Jamila henna powder 2007		\$16.00	
“Personal Stash” 300g Jamila henna powder 2007		\$23.00	
“Personal Stash” 400g Jamila henna powder 2007		\$30.00	
“Personal Stash” 500g Jamila henna powder 2007		\$36.00	
Rajasathani Stringy 100g Monsoon 2007 henna (coming 03/15/08)		\$6.50	
Rajasathani Stringy 200g Monsoon 2007 henna		\$13.00	
Rajasathani Stringy 300g Monsoon 2007 henna		\$19.00	
Rajasathani Stringy 400g Monsoon 2007 henna		\$24.00	
Rajasathani Stringy 500g Monsoon 2007 henna		\$30.00	
Henna Shooter (35 ml = 1.5 oz, 70 ml = 3 oz)			
35 ml oz henna shooter (empty)		\$2.50	
70 ml henna shooter (empty)		\$2.50	
Ten 35 ml henna shooters (empty)		\$20.00	
Ten 70 ml henna shooters (empty)		\$20.00	
Shot Cups			
Five 35 ml shot with cap (empty)		\$5.00	
Twenty 35 ml shots with caps (empty)		\$15.00	
“Terps” Aromatherapy Quality Pure Essential Oils			
10 ml Cajeput, Basil and Cardamom		\$9.00	
10 ml Cajeput, Wild Thyme and Rosemary		\$9.00	
10 ml Cajeput, Cardamom and Clove Bud		\$9.00	
10 ml Cajeput, Geranium Bourbon and Clove Bud		\$9.00	
10 ml Lavender and Cedar		\$12.00	
10 ml Lavender, Cardamom and Clove Bud		\$12.00	
10 ml Lavender, Geranium Bourbon and Clove Bud		\$12.00	
10 ml Lavender and Bay		\$12.00	
10 ml Naiouli, Wild Thyme and Rosemary		\$7.50	
10 ml Naiouli, Basil and Bay		\$7.50	
10 ml Naiouli, Cardamom and Clove Bud		\$7.50	
10 ml Naiouli, Geranium Bourbon and Clove Bud		\$7.50	

30 ml Tea Tree and Cedarwood		\$12.00	
30 ml Tea Tree, Cardamom and Clove Bud		\$12.00	
30 ml Tea Tree, Geranium Bourbon and Clove Bud		\$12.00	
30 ml Tea Tree, Bay and Clove Bud		\$12.00	
30 ml Tea Tree, Cedarwood and Vetivert		\$12.00	
Gilding Paste (35 ml = 1.5 oz)			
35 ml Gold Gilding Paste		\$12.00	
35 ml Platinum Gilding Paste		\$12.00	
Henna Pattern Transfer Paper			
20 sheets Henna Pattern Transfer Paper		\$10.00	
50 sheets Henna Pattern Transfer Paper		\$20.00	
Mehandi GildingGel to Make Your Own Gilding Paste			
35 ml gel shot for "make your own" gilding paste		\$2.50	
Five 35 ml gel shots "make your own" gilding paste		\$11.00	
Ten 35 ml gel shots for "make your own" gilding paste		\$20.00	
Gilding Powder to Make Your Own Gilding Paste			
Pearl #22 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Silver #111 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Sunshine Gold #103 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Bridal Gold #7 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Forest #51 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Peacock #112 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Turquoise #113 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Amethyst #14 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Rose #41 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Orchid #40 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Bridal Red #33 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Twilight Blue #13 4 g gilding powder		\$6.50	
Black Asphalt #109 4g gilding powder		\$6.50	
4mm Swarovski Gems			
75 Swarovski Diamonds		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Multicolor gems		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Aurora borealis crystals		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Amethyst		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Emerald		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Tourmaline		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Fire Opal		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Ruby Aurora		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Dowry Gold		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Ruby		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Sapphire		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Fuchsia		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Aurora Sapphire		\$9.00	
75 Swarovski Gothic Hematite		\$9.00	
Mylar Triangles and Cones			
100 pre-cut small Mylar Triangles for SuperCones		\$20.00	
100 pre-cut large Mylar Triangles for SuperCones		\$20.00	
20 small pre-rolled cones		\$10.00	
20 large pre-rolled cones		\$10.00	
Ultra Fine Mehandi Glitter:			
5g Aurora Purple Mist Glitter #34		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Rose Glitter #13		\$6.50	

5g Bridal Red Glitter #2		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Sunrise Red Glitter #4		\$6.50	
5g Bright Gold Glitter #16		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Gold Glitter #40		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Willow Glitter #6		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Goddess Green Glitter #15		\$6.50	
5 g Shimmering Mermaid Glitter		\$6.50	
5g Peacock #14		\$6.50	
5g Tropical Sea Glitter #19		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Sky Glitter #8		\$6.50	
5g Ultraviolet Glitter #18		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Purple # 44		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Silver Glitter #7		\$6.50	
5g Aurora Ice Glitter #25		\$6.50	
5g Black Ice #10		\$6.50	
12g Bridal Red Glitter #2		\$11.00	
12g Aurora Gold Glitter #40		\$11.00	
12g Aurora Ice Glitter #25		\$11.00	
12 g Aurora Silver Glitter #7		\$11.00	
Starz Mehandi Glitter			
5g Aurora Super Starz		\$9.00	
5g Gold Movie Starz		\$9.00	
5g Silver Rock Starz		\$9.00	
5g Red Porn Starz		\$9.00	
5g Purple Fallen Starz		\$9.00	
5g Blue Pop Starz		\$9.00	
5g Green Former Child Starz		\$9.00	
Cotton Gloves			
1 Pack of Disposable Cotton Gloves (24 gloves)		\$10.00	
Disposable Gloves			
10 Disposable Plastic Gloves		\$2.00	
8 Disposable Latex Gloves		\$2.00	
6 Disposable Nitrile Gloves		\$2.00	
Pure Seed Butters for Dry Skin Care			
120g Pure Cocoa Butter		\$6.00	
120g Pure Mango Butter		\$6.00	
Tin of pure Cocoa Butter		\$3.50	
Tin of pure Mango Butter		\$3.50	
Carrot Bags			
20 carrot bags		\$5.00	
Aquarellable Pencils			
3 Aquarellable Pencils (henna colors)		\$6.00	
3 Aquarellable Pencils (indigo colors)		\$6.00	
3 samples of Henna Flower Attar		\$10.00	
Henna Flower Lotion Bars			
1 oz Henna Flower Lotion Bar		\$7.50	
4 oz Henna Flower Lotion Bar		\$25.00	
1 oz Henna Flower and Amber Lotion Bar		\$7.50	
4 oz Henna Flower and Amber Lotion Bar		\$25.00	
1 oz Henna Flower, Cardamom and Vetivert Lotion Bar		\$7.50	
4 oz Henna Flower Cardamom and Vetivert Lotion Bar		\$25.00	

Chocolate Mehndi			
Small Bundle of Chocolate Mehndi		\$25.00	
Large Bundle of Chocolate Mehndi		\$50.00	
Small Shooter of White Chocolate Mehndi (35 ml)		\$7.50	
Large shooter of White Chocolate Mehndi (70 ml)		\$12.00	
Small Shooter of Dark Chocolate Mehndi		\$7.50	
Large Shooter of Dark Chocolate Mehndi		\$12.00	
Five colors of Non Pariels (3g each)		\$5.00	
Five Colors of Sanding Sugars (3g each)		\$5.00	
Ancient Red Fresh Frozen Henna Paste Express mail USA only! Refreeze as soon as delivered (35 ml = 1.5 oz and 70 ml = 3 oz)	No paste shipments outside USA		
One 35 ml injector Ancient Red henna paste \$6	Express Mail \$22.	\$28.00	
One 70 ml injector Ancient Red henna paste \$11	Express Mail \$22.	\$33.00	
Five 35 ml injector Ancient Red henna paste \$26.50	Express Mail \$22.	\$48.50	
Five 70 ml injector Ancient Red henna paste \$50	Express Mail \$22.	\$72.00	
Ten 70 ml injector Ancient Red henna paste \$95	Express Mail \$30	\$125.00	
Coming Soon: Go to Mehandi.com for new releases and updates			
Children's Henna Kit			
Henna Perfumes			
Bridal Henna Kit			
Henna Soaps			

Books	Electronic	CDRom	Paper	Qty	Total
Aegean	\$15	\$15	\$16 unbound		
Africa: A Spellstone PatternBook	\$15	\$15	\$20 unbound		
Aloha: Henna Patterns Inspired by Hawaii	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Ancient Blue: Three Book Set A Spellstone PatternBook	\$20	\$20	\$30 unbound		
Arabesque	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Bella's Wildflowers	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Dipti Desai's Mehendi 1	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Dipti Desai's Mehendi 2	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Finding Blue	\$15	\$15	\$35 unbound		
Ganesha's Henna Garden	\$15	\$15	\$20 unbound		
Glory of Henna	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Henna, the Joyous Body Art	\$10.	\$10	\$24.95 bound		
Henna's Significance	\$15	\$15	\$15 unbound		
How to Start Your Own Henna Business	\$15	\$15	\$15 unbound		
Indian Patterns for the Aspiring Henna Artist	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Jewish Patterns from Kurdish Folk Art: A Spellstone PatternBook	\$15	\$15	\$20 unbound		
Lezard's First	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
La Belly Luna	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Love Mehndi	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Mehndi Masala	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Mela Magic	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		
Menstruation and Henna: Pollution and Purification	\$15	\$15	\$20 unbound		
Native American Tribal Patterns	\$15	\$15	\$15 unbound		
Origin ~1: A Spellstone PatternBook	\$15	\$15	\$18 unbound		
Origin 2: A Spellstone PatternBook	\$15	\$15	\$18 unbound		
Sangeet	\$15	\$15	\$25 unbound		

Slave of God	\$15	-	-		
St. Pancras Henna Pattern Book	\$15	\$15	\$15 unbound		
Spellstone Tribal~ Contains Tribal parts 1 and 2	-	-	\$28.95 spiral bound		
Spellstone Tribal ~ part 1 ~	\$15	\$15	-		
Spellstone Tribal ~ part 2 ~	\$15	\$15	-		
Tulips of Topkapi: <i>A Spellstone PatternBook</i>	\$15	\$15	\$20 unbound		
Warrior: <i>A Spellstone PatternBook</i>	\$15	\$15	\$20 unbound		
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