Monoi de Tahiti A.O. Natural Tamanu

Monoi de Tahiti A.O. Natural Tamanu is an oily extract from the polynesian tradition, combining the properties of Monoi de Tahiti with the regenerating properties of Tamanu. It perfectly fits modern cosmetics.

**Manufacturing Process**

- Tiare Tahiti flowers, picked up at the bud stage, are put in active soaking into refined coconut oil for 12 days at minimum 12 flowers/liter, according to a specific process of enfleurage.
- After this period, the resulting Monoi de Tahiti is left to decantation for at least 24 hours, filtered, purified and then enriched with an antioxidant.
- Monoi de Tahiti A.O. Natural Tamanu results from the active soaking of Tamanu leaves (Ati) into Monoi de Tahiti, according to a specific process, without any additive.
- This soft soaking, followed by an active extraction, is free from synthetic fragrance.
- The resulting oily extract is then purified by filtration and stabilized by addition of a natural antioxidant (Vitamin E).

**Properties**

1. **Moisturizing (progressive and lasting)**
2. **Emollient & Softening**
3. **Protecting**
4. **Firming & Smoothing**
5. **Regenerating**

**Using Recommendations**

- Massage oils
- Regenerating body care oils
- Moisturizing and nourishing lotions
- Shampoos, shower gels, foaming baths
- Lotions and creams for damaged skins

Monoi de Tahiti becomes solid below 22-23°C. Place near a source of heat and the oil liquefies again.

Tamanu, used in the traditional polynesian pharmacopoeia, is free from toxicity in the limits of our current knowledge and of the recommended cosmetic uses.
Efficiency Studies

Monoi de Tahiti A.O.
Natural Tamanu

MOISTURIZING EFFECT

«The skin’s moisturization due to Monoi is progressive and lasts during 4 hours after application.»
«Under the experimental conditions and considering these results, we can conclude that the moisturizing effects observed in corneometry are linked with the occlusive effect of the substances, and that Monoi is probably less occlusive than the other oils.»

EVIC-CEBA Study - July 1998

FIRMING AND SMOOTHING EFFECT

Study of the firming and smoothing effect on skin’s microrelief
«Under the experimental conditions, we can conclude that Monoi de Tahiti has a good firming effect while playing on the firmness and the elasticity of the skin, and has an effect on the cutaneous microrelief, by smoothing effect.»

EVIC-CEBA Study - May 2000

PROTECTING EFFECT

Evaluation of the protecting effect against climatic aggressions
«Under the experimental conditions, we can conclude that Monoi de Tahiti has a good protecting effect against the environmental aggressions.»

EVIC CEBA Study - December 2000

Corneometric index average values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>T_1h</th>
<th>T_60</th>
<th>T_120</th>
<th>T_180</th>
<th>T_240</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monoi de Tahiti</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shea Butter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jojoba Oil</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copra Oil</td>
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<td>Vaseline</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Physical Characteristics

- **Aspect, 18°C**: Slightly granular paste
- **Aspect, 26°C**: Liquid
- **Colour, 18°C**: Ivory
- **Colour, 26°C**: Yellow to amber
- **Odour**: Characteristic
- **Melting point**: 24 - 26°C
- **Specific gravity, 30°C**: 0,910 - 0,929
- **Refractive index, 40°C**: 1,445 - 1,465

Chemical Characteristics

- **Acide value**: < 5 mg KOH/g
- **Saponification value**: 240 - 270 mg KOH/g
- **Peroxide value**: < 10 meq O₂/kg
- **Antioxidant**: Solution of natural tocopherols 0,2%

Packaging

- **5 kg**: PE-HD jerrycan
- **25 kg**: PP plastic bucket with total opening
- **190 kg**: Metallic drum with total opening and epoxyphenolic coating

Packaging under modified atmosphere (Nitrogen)

Storage

- Store in close container.
- Store at room temperature (20 - 25°C)
- Keep away from sunlight and humidity.
- If possible, keep under nitrogen

Stability: 24 months before opening under the recommended storage conditions.

**Regulation Of Use**

The Decree 92-340 strictly defines the use of «Monoi de Tahiti» brand on containers, packaging and advertising documents:

- To be called Monoi de Tahiti, the product has to contain more than 90% Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti soaps have to contain more than 30% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti personal care products have to contain more than 0,3% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti skin care have to contain more than 1% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti make-up products have to contain more than 2% of Monoi de Tahiti

The percentage of Monoi de Tahiti contained in the product and the Appellation of Origin stamp have to appear on the label.
The Tamanu is considered as a sacred tree for a long time. It is planted in the «marae” (sacred sites). It was said that the gods were hiding in trees to watch humans without being seen. Its wood was used exclusively to produce totems, tiki and idols. Thanks to this protection, the Tamanu tree became widespread in Polynesia, where it makes magnificent forests overlooking the «Motu» (coral reefs). It is appreciated for its sweet-scented flowers and elegant foliage, planted along the streets.

With the Polynesian’s conversion to Christianity, the exploitation of these trees became intensive for their leaves, oil and fruits used in various fields.

In the 50s, the first scientific studies on the oil extracted from the nuts helped to highlight the exceptional healing properties: regenerative, healing, moisturizing, anti-bacterial, anti-parasitic and a surprising anti-inflammatory activity ... Nowadays, the Tamanu or «ati» with many powers is still important in the local pharmacopoeia. It is known for its exceptional healing properties.

**Botanical Information**

- **BOTANICAL NAME**: Calophyllum inophyllum
- **FAMILY**: Clusiaceae
- **MORPHOLOGICAL TYPE**: Tree
- **GEOGRAPHIC AREA**: Polynesia, Melanesia, Tropical Asia, India, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia
The Calophyllum inophyllum is widespread in most islands in French Polynesia. It seeks preferably coral sand and near the sea, its spread is mainly due to its floating fruit, although it can also grow within the valleys. The Tamanu tree size is from 8 to 20m at maturity, and up to 25m. Its trunk is thick, bent, sometimes convoluted, measuring up to 1.50m in diameter. It is covered with rough black, hard and cracked bark. When 2 or 3 feet high, it gives large crooked branches. When it is cut, the bark exudes a sticky and opaque white to yellow latex. The foliage is dense, with a wingspan of up to 35m is often wider than its height. Leaves, large enough (10 to 17cm long, 5 to 8cm wide) are dark green, shiny, elliptical, opposite, tough, wavy margin. The nervures, prominent on both sides are parallel, very fine and very numerous. Its white flowers emit a pleasant and persistent fragance smelling like lime tree. They are arranged in clusters of 4 to 5 flowers with oblong shaped petals. The Tamanu can flower all year, but the maximal flowering comes in late spring and early summer, and at the end of autumn in the northern hemisphere. The fruits, rather numerous and arranged in clusters, are spherical and smooth drupes, measuring 3-4 cm in diameter. Mature, they consist of a smooth greenish yellow skin overlying a fine yellow edible pulp, looking like the apple. This pulp covers a spherical thin shell nut containing a light yellow kernel in which we can see the two cotyledons.

The Tamanu is fairly easy to grow by sowing seeds removed from their shell. Seedlings can be planted in 20 to 24 weeks after germination. The plants can then grow to 1 meter high and 60cm wide per year during the first 5 years. Then it grows much slower. Young Tamanu trees begin to flower, and therefore also the fruit, after 7 or 8 years. The kernel does not contain a lot of fresh oil extract. Mature, the nuts fall from the tree. They are picked by hand, ensuring the renewal of resources. Then, after prolonged drying, an abundant and valuable oil is extracted by cold pressing. Therefore it has a label «Original Tamanu», certified by the Interprofessional Union of Tamanu Oil, in French Polynesia. The culture of Tamanu, mainly for oil production, contributes widely to the local economy, providing a good income for local people.
COMPOSITION OF THE DRIED SEEDS (INDICATIVE AVERAGE VALUES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>7.43%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashes</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats and resins</td>
<td>74.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reducing sugars</td>
<td>3.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>3.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteins</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dried Tamanu seeds have a very high content in Oil. Only the Brazil nut contains a higher percentage of fat in the same order.

COMPOSITION OF THE VIRGIN OIL (INDICATIVE AVERAGE VALUES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids (75 - 80%) including</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmitic acid</td>
<td>10 - 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearic acid</td>
<td>13 - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid</td>
<td>31 - 44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linoleic acid</td>
<td>20 - 38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linolenic acid</td>
<td>0.1 - 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eicosanoic acid</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eicosenoic acid</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resins (20 to 25% - 10% minimum)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coumarins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calophyllolide (C_{25}H_{22}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inophyllolide (C_{25}H_{22}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calophyllic acid (C_{25}H_{24}O_{6})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomentolide A (C_{25}H_{22}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desoxo-12 Hydroxy-12 Inophyllolide (C_{25}H_{30}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apetalolide (C_{26}H_{29}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calaustraline (C_{25}H_{22}O_{5})</td>
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<td>Calafloride (C_{25}H_{30}O_{5})</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alkyl-4 Coumarins</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl-4 Coumarin (C_{25}H_{30}O_{5})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomentolide B (C_{25}H_{29}O_{5})</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xanthones</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calophylline B (C_{18}H_{14}O_{5})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mesuaxanthone (C_{18}H_{14}O_{5})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacareubine (C_{18}H_{14}O_{5})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desoxy-6 jacareubine (C_{18}H_{14}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylallyltetrahydroxy xanthone (C_{18}H_{20}O_{6})</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triterpenes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friedeline (C_{30}H_{50}O)</td>
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<td>Canophyllal (C_{30}H_{48}O_{2})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canophyllol (C_{30}H_{46}O_{2})</td>
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<td>Canophyllic acid (C_{30}H_{50}O_{2})</td>
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<td>Inophyllic acid (C_{17}H_{20}O_{3})</td>
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<td>Calophenic acid (C_{22}H_{22}O_{5})</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inophenic acid (C_{24}H_{34}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inophylloidic acid (C_{25}H_{24}O_{5})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other active compounds

Regenerating Tamanu Original
Monoi de Tahiti A.O. Natural Tamanu
Oil:
Tamanu oil has always been used in traditional Polynesian medicine. Babies are still rubbed from head to toes to prevent mosquito bites, buttock redness or simply for massaging.
This oil is highly recommended for its analgesic properties especially in the case of sciatica, lumbago and rheumatism. It also contains amazing healing properties frequently used for skin infections, even the most severe such as ulcers or pressure sores of all kinds and in treating burns, and post-operative wounds, to name a few of them.
Well known for its regenerating properties on the skin and cells, Tamanu oil is used in modern cosmetics where its applications are endless (anti-wrinkle and anti-aging creams, soothing creams, solar formulations, anti-acneic creams, after-shave).
In addition, its moisturizing, anti-oxidant and anti-radical properties make of this product a «do everything» product, especially effective and safe.

Fruit:
- Against mosquito (burned shells),
- Crafts.

Flowers:
- Decoration,
- Perfume.

Wood:
- Crafts,
- Building,
- Boats.
Monoi de Tahiti, Polynesian Beauty Oil...

Monoi de Tahiti is a soaking of Tiare flowers (Gardenia taitensis), obtained by enfleurage in coconut oil. This refined oil is obtained by hot pressure of the dried kernel extracted from the nuts. The Tiare Tahiti, French Polynesia symbol, is grown in isolated areas and must be used at the latest the day after its collection. Climatic conditions and soil quality contributes to the exceptional nature of this oily extract. Monoi de Tahiti, natural beauty product, allows to take advantage of all the virtues of Tiare. Used in traditional cosmetology, but also in Polynesian Pharmacopoeia, it relieves migraines, headaches, styes, mosquito bites... It can be used «raw», to be incorporated in cosmetic formulations, or perfumed with delicate scents of the islands, ready for application.

Pacifique Sud Monoi

**CLASSIC**

- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Brut BHA
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Brut Toco
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. 200 Flowers

**BUTTERS & MILKS**

- Monoi de Tahiti® Butter
- Monoi de Tahiti® Sandalwood Milk
- Monoi de Tahiti® Tiare Milk
- Monoi de Tahiti® Vanilla Milk

**FOAMING**

- Monoi de Tahiti® Soap Noodles
- Pure Monoi de Tahiti® Liquid Soap

**ORIGINAL**

- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. 1000 Flowers
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Blue Ageratum
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Pineapple
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Wild Basil
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Cinnamon
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Lime
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Coconut
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Frangipani
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Ginger
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Ginger Shampoo
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Hibiscus
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Lotus Flower
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Noni
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Grapefruit
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Roucou
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Oceanian Saffron
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Sandalwood
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Tamanu
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Umuhei
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Vanilla Beans
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Vetiver
- Monoi de Tahiti® A.O. Natural Ylang-Ylang
- AlgoMonoi Sargassum
- AlgoMonoi Turbinaria
Monoi de Tahiti
Appellation of Origin

Monoi de Tahiti is a preparation deeply established in Polynesian beauty rituals, combining all the benefits of the purifying Tiare flower with those of the nourishing coconut oil into a silky and voluptuous oil.

OTHER NAMES
Tiare flower oily extract

MEETING BETWEEN TIARE AND COCONUT

Tiare
The Tiare flower with its sweet fragrance and beautiful white petals arranged as a star, is the emblem of Tahiti and its islands. Its jasmine perfume brings exoticism while its softness provides calm and delicacy. It is given many soothing and purifying virtues.

Coconut
The coconut tree has its origins in the soil of the coral islands of South Pacific. It is an integral part of local culture. It is the tree of life that feeds, protects and shelters. From the kernel of its nuts is extracted a silky and light oil with nourishing and moisturizing properties.

BOTANICAL INFORMATION

Tiare
- BOTANICAL NAME: Gardenia tahitensis
- FAMILY: Rubiaceae
- PART OF THE PLANT USED: Fresh flower buds
- COMMON NAMES: Tiare, Siale, Gardenia, Mahoi...

Coconut
- BOTANICAL NAME: Cocos nucifera
- FAMILY: Arecaceae
- PART OF THE PLANT USED: Dried kernel of the fruit
- COMMON NAMES: Coco, Coprah, Coconut...

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Monoi de Tahiti is a macerate of Tiare flowers (Gardenia tahitensis) into refined coconut oil (coprah). Tiare Tahiti fresh flower buds are put in soaking into coprah oil for 12 days at a minimum concentration of 12 flowers/liter, according to a specific method of enfleurage.

After this period, the macerate is settled for 24 hours. It is then filtered, purified and enriched with a natural antioxidant (solution of tocopherols).

QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

- 97.8% Cocos nucifera (coconut) oil
- 2% Gardenia tahitensis flower
- 0.2% Tocopherol

Fatty acids % *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fatty acids</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caproic acid</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprylic acid</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capric acid</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauric acid</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myristic acid</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmitic acid</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearic acid</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoleic acid</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAIN COMPONENTS

- Fatty acids
- Sterols (1,5 mg/kg)
- Tocopherols (approx. 1000 mg/kg)
- Volatile aromatic compounds

Saturated / Unsaturated fatty acids *

- Saturated fatty acids
- Mono-unsaturated fatty acids
- Poly-unsaturated fatty acids

* Indicative average values
In the 80’s, most «Monoi» on the market were fakes coming from Asia or elsewhere...

The exceptional properties of Monoi de Tahiti were officially recognized in April 1992 by the Appellation of Origin becoming a guarantee of authenticity and quality. It is «restricted to products manufactured in French Polynesia in accordance with local, loyal and constant uses by soaking of Gardenia tahitensis flowers from Polynesia, hereinafter called Tiare, in refined coconut oil» (extracted from the JORF of April 1992).

Today, the guarantee resulting from this initiative has helped to ensure that 90% of «Monoi» identified comply with the legislation in force.

The use of the term «Monoi de Tahiti» on any container, packaging, commercial documents or advertising material is strictly regulated by Decree 92-340 published in the JORF of April 2 1992 (pp. 4727-4729).

The regulation applies to both Monoi de Tahiti oil extract and butter, according to the following conditions:

- A product called Monoi de Tahiti must contain more than 90% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti soaps must contain more than 30% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti hygiene products must contain more than 0.3% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti skin cares must contain more than 1% of Monoi de Tahiti
- Monoi de Tahiti makeup must contain more than 2% of Monoi de Tahiti

The label must include the percentage of Monoi de Tahiti in the product and the “Appellation d’Origine” stamp (guaranteed stamp of origin).
**Efficiency on skin**

**Evaluation of the moisturizing effect**
«On a sample of 15 women with 2 applications per day for 4 weeks, 54% of test subjects considered that the moisturizing effect of the product was satisfactory. The sensory evaluation of the product shows that the texture is nice, its application is easy and leaves the skin soft and comfortable.»

IREFC - Hôtel Dieu Clinic Marseille - March 1996

**Comparative study on the moisturizing effect (Monoi / Shea / Coconut / Jojoba / Vaseline)**
«The hydration of the skin due to Monoi is progressive and sustained during 4 hours after application. The moisturizing effect persists 6-8 hours after application.»
«Under the experimental conditions, we can conclude that the Monoi de Tahiti AO and copra oil have a good moisturizing effect.”

**EVIC-CEBA Study - July 28th, 1998**

**Evaluation of cosmetic qualities**
«We can conclude, under the experimental conditions adopted, that this product has softening, soothing and emollient properties. It is well tolerated by the skin and appreciated for its cosmetics qualities.»

**EVIC CEBA Study - May 12th, 2000**

**Evaluation of the protective effect against climate aggressions**
«Under the adopted experimental conditions, we can conclude that the Monoi de Tahiti has a good protective effect against environmental aggressions.»

**EVIC CEBA Study - December 18th, 2000**

**Study on the firming and smoothing effect on the cutaneous micro relief**
«Under the experimental conditions, we can conclude that Monoi de Tahiti has a good firming effect while playing on the firmness and the elasticity of the skin, and has an effect on the cutaneous micro relief, by smoothing effect. »

**EVIC CEBA Study - May 12th, 2000**

**Assessment of skin tolerance and non-comedogenicity**
«Monoi de Tahiti AO applied under normal conditions of use at home for 28 days by 20 voluntary adults, can be considered well tolerated in view of its skin tolerance. It can also be considered non-comedogenic.»

**EUROFINS ATS Study - October 8th, 2008**

*The research reports are available on request*
EFFICIENCY ON HAIR

Study on the repair effect
«Under the adopted experimental conditions, we are led to conclude that the Monoi de Tahiti has a repairing effect on dry and damaged hair. Hair is shiny and easy to comb, 70% of the study’s volunteers were satisfied with the product.»

EVIC CEBA Study - December 4th, 1998

Study on the hair shine effect
«Under the adopted experimental conditions, given the results obtained, the treatment of natural hair locks by Monoi de Tahiti has resulted in a significant improvement in hair shine.»

EVIC CEBA Study - January 14th, 2002

Study on the antidandruff effect
«Under the adopted experimental conditions, we are led to conclude that the Monoi de Tahiti has a very slight antidandruff effect.»

EVIC CEBA Study - January 14th, 2002

Comparative study on the efficiency of the afro-American hair (Monoi / Shea / Jojoba)
«Under the adopted experimental conditions, Monoi de Tahiti has a beneficial effect on hair. Its film-forming and lubricant effect gives softness and shine to the hair, facilitates styling and protects against external aggressions. Dry or damaged hair regain vitality. Monoi seems quite suitable for repairing damaged or tired Afro-American hair.»

EVIC CEBA Study - February 22th, 2002

Evaluation of the protective effect and persistence - cosmetic qualities assessment
«Under the adopted experimental conditions, taking into account the results of electron microscopy, Monoi de Tahiti has a protective effect on the hair on 55% of the volunteers; this effect lasts 1 week after discontinuation of treatment on 44% of volunteers. Subjectively, the product was appreciated by volunteers for its beautifying and protective effect and its brightness effect on the hair. Moreover, it is well appreciated in terms of its cosmetic qualities and especially for its easy application.»

EVIC CEBA Study - February 25th, 2002

*The research reports are available on request
STUDIES OF INDICATIVE FORMULAS

Evaluation of a Monoi de Tahiti tensor serum. (28 days).
«Skin firmness increases after use.»
DERMSCAN Study - April 2002

Evaluation of a Monoi de Tahiti After Shave Balm. (28 days).
40% decrease on skin reactivity after use.»
DERMSCAN Study - April 2002

Evaluation of a Monoi de Tahiti moisturizing milk.
«The rate of skin hydration increases after use.»
DERMSCAN Study - April 2002

Evaluation of a Monoi de Tahiti hair mask
«After 21 days of treatment with a hair mask, 2 times per week, we can conclude that the product has a protective effect. »
DERMSCAN Study - April 2002

* Indicative formulas and research reports are available on request