

Tea Tree And Hair

L. lanigerum is common and widespread throughout Australia, occurring both as natural populations and cultivated varieties. This species has been used for many years by Indigenous Australians, and is a popular garden plant today. d70b6c5751 Tea oil has traditionally been used both as a high-grade edible oil and for cosmetic and hair care purposes, and is known for its light texture and high oleic acid content. d70b6c5751 == Possible origins == d70b6c5751

Tea seed oil It is obtained primarily from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* or *Camellia sasanqua*, which is cultivated mainly in China for edible oil production. Tea oil has traditionally been used both as a high-grade edible oil and for cosmetic and hair care purposes, and is known for its light texture and high Tea seed oil (also known as camellia oil) is an edible plant oil. In Japan, the seeds of a closely related specie *Camellia japonica* (Japanese: 茶花, romanized: Tsubaki) is used instead d70b6c5751

== Names == d70b6c5751 The genus *Camellia* includes several commercially important species. *Camellia oleifera* is grown mainly in China for vegetable oil, while *Camellia japonica* is cultivated primarily in Japan for hair oil and cosmetic purposes. The oil is known as 'camellia oil', 'tea seed oil', 'camellia seed oil', or 'tsubaki oil'. d70b6c5751

Berinag tea Berinag Tea estate was bought from Kedar Dutt Pant by Thakur Dan Singh Bist (also spelled "Bisht"). However, after his death the tea estate was taken over by settlers and encroaches. S. Berinag Tea was a highly sought-after tea in London tea houses, As documented by William McKay Aitken and famed man of taste Laurie Baker. It was distributed by D. The town of Berinag became the tea estate. Berinag Tea estate Berinag Tea was a highly sought-after tea in London tea houses, As documented by William McKay Aitken and famed man of taste Laurie Baker. Bist & Sons, A company owned by Thakur Dan Singh Bist who is a billionaire philanthropist in India. Berinag was home to one of the best tea gardens in the country until the late Thakur brother, Dan Singh Bisht died. From the late 1900s till his death in 1964, Thakur Dan Singh Bisht sought after the tea in China, India and London d70b6c5751

Flowers possess the typical characteristics present within the genus *Leptospermum*; five free, white petals, many stamens and five small sepals; although the most distinctive feature is the persistent hairy capsules and the silvery appearance of mature foliage. d70b6c5751 *Melaleuca dealbata* is a relatively slow-growing tree to 25 m (80 ft) with blue-grey foliage, hairy, pendulous branchlets and papery, layered bark. The leaves are arranged alternately along the branches and are elliptic to oval in shape, 50–126 mm (2–5 in) long, 10–30 mm (0.4–1 in) wide and have five to seven prominent longitudinal veins. Young shoots and twigs are densely clothed in erect, white or silver hairs.

d70b6c5751 == Description == d70b6c5751

Xinyang Maojian tea In the early years of the Republic of China, the top five tea houses in Xinyang Tea District produced the high-quality Benshan Maojian tea, which was officially named "Xinyang Maojian". It is one of the top ten famous teas in China and one of the famous specialties in Henan Province. The fresh tea leaves of Xinyang Maojian Tea are harvested from tea trees and processed through various Xinyang Maojian tea (simplified Chinese: 信阳毛尖; traditional Chinese: 信陽毛尖; pinyin: Xìnyáng Máojiān; pronounced [ɕĩnjǎŋ mǎʊtɕjén]), also known as Yu Maofeng, is a green tea produced in Xinyang, Henan. Maofeng, is a green tea produced in Xinyang, Henan. It is often designated as a famous Chinese tea. Created by Han tea farmers. The main producing areas are in Xinhe City (now Xinyang City), Pingqiao District (formerly Xinyang County), Guangshan County, Xin County, and Luoshan County. The fresh tea leaves of Xinyang Maojian Tea are harvested from tea trees and processed through various processes such as withering, kneading, and drying d70b6c5751

Tea leaves used to make white tea, yellow tea, green tea, oolong, dark tea (which includes pu'er tea) and black tea are all made from two of the five varieties of *C. sinensis* that form the bulk of the tea crops now grown, *C. sinensis* var. *sinensis* and *C. sinensis* var. *assamica*, but are processed differently to attain varying levels of oxidation, with black tea being the most oxidized and white being the least. Kukicha (twig tea) is also made from *C. sinensis*, but uses only twigs and stems rather than leaves and buds. d70b6c5751 *Leptospermopsis erubescens* is a shrub that typically grows to a height of 2–3 m (6 ft 7 in – 9 ft 10 in) and has thin, fibrous bark that is shed in long strips. The young stems are thick, have soft hairs at first and spread widely apart from each other. The leaves are sessile, narrow to broadly egg-shaped, mostly 3–6 mm (0.12–0.24 in) long and 2–4 mm (0.079–0.157 in) wide. The flowers are borne singly or in pairs on the ends of short shoots that continue to grow after flowering. There are broad, reddish bracts and bracteoles at the base of the flower buds, the bracteoles falling off as the flowers develop. The flowers are white or pink, less than 10 mm (0.39 in) wide on a pedicel about 2 mm (0.079 in) long. The floral cup is hairy, 2–4 mm (0.079–0.157 in) long and the sepals are dark-coloured, about 1 mm (0.039 in) long with hairy edges. The petals are about 5 mm (0.20 in) long and the stamens in groups of three to five and 1.5–2 mm (0.059–0.079... d70b6c5751 The name *sinensis* is a compound meaning "from China" in Botanical Latin. The two parts are *sin* from Latin meaning... d70b6c5751 Wild *Camellia oleifera* contains ~47% oil, whilst cultivated varieties have shown oil content from 42 to 53%. Oil analysis of cultivated varieties showed : ~76–82% oleic acid; 5–11% linoleic acid; 7.5–10% palmitic acid; 1.5–3% stearic acid - the ratios are similar to that found in wild *oleifera*. The composition is similar to that of Olive oil. Another analysis... d70b6c5751

Dianhong Cheaper varieties of Dianhong produce a darker brownish brew that can be very bitter. black tea sometimes used in various tea blends and grown in Yunnan Province, China. The main difference between Dianhong and other Chinese black teas is the amount of fine leaf buds, or "golden tips," present in the dried tea. 'Yunnan black tea';

pronounced [tjén xǒŋ tʂʰǎ]) is a type of relatively high-end, gourmet Chinese black tea sometimes used in various tea blends and grown in Yunnan Province, China. The main difference between Dianhong and other Chinese black teas is Dianhong tea (Chinese: 滇红; pinyin: Diān hóng chá; lit. Dianhong tea produces a brew that is brassy golden orange in colour with a sweet, gentle aroma and no astringency d70b6c5751

Camellia sinensis Originally native to the highlands of the Hengduan–Purvanchal region between southwestern China, northern Myanmar and northeastern India, the leaves, buds and stems of *C. sinensis*, commonly known as tea plant, tea shrub, and tea tree, is a species of evergreen shrub in the flowering plant family Theaceae. *Camellia sinensis*, commonly known as tea plant, tea shrub, and tea tree, is a species of evergreen shrub in the flowering plant family Theaceae. *sinensis* are harvested by humans to produce tea, leading to its artificial introduction and cultivation as valuable cash crops in many other parts of the world, with China, India and Kenya being the three largest tea-producing countries d70b6c5751

Teas grown in Yunnan prior to the Han dynasty (206 BCE – 220 CE) were typically produced in a compressed form similar to modern pu'er tea. Dian hong is a relatively new product from Yunnan that began production in the early 20th century. The word diān (滇) is the short name for the Yunnan region while hóng (红) means "red (tea)"; as such, these teas are sometimes simply referred to as Yunnan red or Yunnan black. However, such references are often confusing due to the other varieties of teas produced in Yunnan. d70b6c5751 This small tree to medium-sized shrub is variable in size and shape and present in a number... d70b6c5751 == Description == d70b6c5751 == Description == d70b6c5751 == History and etymology == d70b6c5751 == Characteristics == d70b6c5751

Gaudium laevigatum *Gaudium laevigatum*, commonly known as the coast tea tree, is a species of shrub or small tree that is endemic to south-eastern Australia, but has been widely introduced in other places where it is often considered to be a weed. It has thin, rough bark on the older stems, narrow egg-shaped leaves, relatively large white flowers and flat topped fruit that is shed shortly after reaching maturity d70b6c5751

== Description == d70b6c5751

Baihao Yinzhen There are other productions that look similar with downy leaf shoots but most are green teas, and as green teas, they taste differently and have a different biochemical potency than the genuine white tea Silver Needle. 白毫银针. Genuine Silver Needles are made from cultivars of the Da Bai (Large White) tea tree family. as White Hair Silver Needle, is a white tea produced in Fujian Province in China. It is commonly included among China's famous teas. 白毫银针), also known as White Hair Silver Needle, is a white tea produced in Fujian Province in China. Amongst white teas, this is the most

expensive variety and the most prized, as only top buds (leaf shoot) of the *Camellia sinensis* plant are used to produce the tea. Amongst white teas, this is the most expensive variety and the most Baihao Yinzhen (simplified Chinese: 白毫银针; traditional Chinese: 白毫銀針; pinyin: báiháo yínzhēn; Wade-Giles: bai2-hao2 yin2-chên1; pronounced [pǎi d70b6c5751

The small, creamy-white flowers are loosely arranged in 7 to 28 groups of three on spikes up to 120 mm (5 in) long and 25 mm (1 in) wide. The stamens are arranged in five bundles around the flower with 5 to 8 stamens per bundle. Flowering occurs from May to December but mainly in spring, and the fruit that follows are cup or barrel-shaped woody capsules, 2.5–3.5 mm... d70b6c5751

Leptospermum lanigerum Its common name derives from the conspicuously hairy capsules produced as fruit, along with the fine, silky hairs present on branches and leaves. *lanigerum* is widespread in many habitats, particularly in waterlogged areas such as moist, sandy coastal heaths, on river banks, riparian scrub, woodlands and on the fringe of montane grasslands. This species is endemic to Australia, with native populations occurring in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. hairy leaves and hairy buds, shoots and young capsules. The common names for this species, 'woolly tea-tree' or sometimes 'silky tea-tree', are also a *Leptospermum lanigerum*, commonly known as the woolly teatree, is a small tree or medium shrub from the plant family Myrtaceae. L d70b6c5751

Melaleuca dealbata It is a medium to large leafy tree, growing in wet areas such as on the edges of coastal lagoons. It has papery bark, relatively large, blue-green leaves and spikes of cream-coloured flowers over a long period. including karnbor, swamp tea-tree, soapy tea-tree, blue-leaved paperbark, blue paperbark, honey tree and cloudy tea-tree. Karnbor occurs in southern *Melaleuca dealbata*, commonly known as karnbor or blue paperbark, is a plant in the myrtle family, Myrtaceae and is native to tropical areas in northern Australia, New Guinea and Indonesia d70b6c5751

== Description == d70b6c5751

Leptospermopsis erubescens It has thin, fibrous bark, egg-shaped leaves, small white flowers and woody fruit. It has thin *Leptospermopsis erubescens*, commonly known as the roadside tea tree, is a species of shrub that is endemic to southwest of Western Australia. *Leptospermopsis erubescens*, commonly known as the roadside tea tree, is a species of shrub that is endemic to southwest of Western Australia d70b6c5751

Berinag tea was made from the leaves of a wild plant which grows in many localities in the Himalayas. It was grown in the most eastern Himalayan district in the state of Uttarakhand, India, but is now only grown in Chaukori which is famous for its tea gardens established by the Britishers. The trade name Berinag tea originates from a Chinese variety. Laurie Baker, the connoisseur, loved Berinag tea remembering it throughout his

life. d70b6c5751 *Gaudium laevigatum* is a bushy shrub or tree that typically grows to a height of 1.5–6 m (4 ft 11 in – 19 ft 8 in) and has thin, rough bark on the older stems. The young stems are covered with silky hairs at first and have a groove near the base of the petiole. The leaves are greyish green, narrow egg-shaped with the narrower end towards the base, 15–30 mm (0.59–1.18 in) long and 5–10 mm (0.20–0.39 in) wide on a short petiole. The flowers are borne on short side shoots, usually in pairs of different ages, and are usually 15–20 mm (0.59–0.79 in) wide. There are many reddish brown bracts around the flower buds but most fall off as the flower opens. The floral cup is mostly glabrous, 3–4 mm (0.12–0.16 in) long with the upper part expanded. The sepals are triangular, about 2 mm (0... d70b6c5751 == Discovery by Berinag Tea Company... == d70b6c5751

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