

For the love of color: Plant colors and the dermatologist

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Abstract

Humans have been anointing their skin with natural colorants since antiquity. Before the advent of modern cosmetics, tattoos and hair dyes, the spectacular colors in plants served as a palette for humanity's fascination with color. Skin, hair, nails, teeth and clothing have been altered with botanical colorants for centuries. Understanding the relevance of botanical colorants is an important part of cultural competency. Substitution or adulteration of plant colorants with synthetic colorants has played a role in varied dermatoses (eg. black henna, kumkum, and Holi dermatoses). Safety concerns over synthetic colorants have led to a resurgence of natural colorants. However, some plant colorants have produced adverse reactions. Plant colorants have also played an integral role in medicine. Ingested plant colorants are an indispensable part of our diet, playing crucial roles in the maintenance of health and prevention of disease. Excessive intake of some pigments can alter skin color (carotenoderma, lycopenemia, and the golden tan of canthaxanthin). We have relied on the colors of hematoxylin and alizarin red, derived from the logwood tree and madder roots, respectively, to study and diagnose disease in pathology. We briefly review the uses, cultural relevance, and adverse effects of the common botanical colorants on the skin, hair, and mucosa. We also describe their relevance in our diet, and in the diagnosis and description of dermatological diseases.

Key words: Beta carotene, cosmetic, lycopen, plant extract, tattoo

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Introduction

From palaeolithic times, humans have enriched their appearance with various body paints derived from nature.¹ Plants, minerals and insects have been used to color skin, hair, nails, and clothing for aesthetic, ceremonial, military and religious reasons.² The major botanical colorant groups such as chlorophylls, carotenoids, flavonoids, and betalains, along with several other minor colorant groups, provide an endless array of colors that has inspired art and intrigued medicine.³ We briefly review the decorative, dietary, diagnostic and descriptive aspects of botanical colorants in dermatology.

Henna

Henna is obtained from the plant *Lawsonia inermis* [Figure 1], an ancient medicinal shrub. It has been used by Egyptians as seen in the mummies to color hair and nails, and in the Orient to color skin, hair and nails. It was brought to India in the 12th century by the Mughals from Persia. It is traditionally used to color hands and feet (Mehndi) before weddings and other celebrations.⁴ Muslims and Orthodox Jews have used it to color natural textiles. Surgeons in India have used it as a pre-operative

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How to cite this article: Gopinath H, Karthikeyan K, Meghana V. For the love of color: Plant colors and the dermatologist. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2020;86:622-9.

Received: May, 2019. **Accepted:** April, 2020.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.ijdv.com
	DOI: 10.4103/ijdv.IJDVL_402_19

skin marker.⁵ It has also been used to camouflage vitiligo, skin scars and brittle, dystrophic nails.⁶

The active coloring agent is lawsone, 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, which is present in concentrations lower than two percent in natural henna preparations. It binds to keratin to produce the reddish-brown (rust-brown) color of 'red henna'. The dried leaves (green-gray in color) are mixed with water or oil and allowed to dry on the skin for around 30 min to 6 hours. A longer duration of exposure produces a darker color.⁵ A number of agents are added to henna to darken the color [Figure 2] or increase its appeal. These include synthetic coloring agents such as paraphenylenediamine and diaminotoluenes, coffee, black tea, turpentine, lemon juice, tamarind, eucalyptus oil, mustard oil, clove oil, fenugreek seed and fresh urine of animals such as yak and camels.⁴

Henna is also the most popular botanical hair dye. Lawsone has been demonstrated in the cuticle of Ramses II, a king of Egypt in the 13th century before common era.⁷ It provides an auburn shade [Figure 3]. Other plants have been added to provide a range of colors: a blue-black color with 'henna- reng' (a combination of henna and indigo leaves), blackish hues with the addition of indigo leaves and walnut leaves, golden hues with Turkey rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*) and chamomile, and a coppery hue with onion skins (*Allium cepa*).^{8,9}

Sensitization to natural henna is rare despite its extensive use. There have been a few reports of allergic contact dermatitis and ectopic dermatitis with natural henna. The allergens may be lawsone or some other unidentified allergens. IgE mediated reactions may occur, particularly in hairdressers with symptoms such as conjunctivitis, rhinitis, cough, facial edema and urticaria. Lawsone can cause oxidative hemolysis and may cause life-threatening hemolysis in children with glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.⁵

The agents added to henna paste often contribute to the adverse reactions associated with temporary henna tattoos. Paraphenylene diamine is the most important sensitizer in 'black henna'.⁴ Black henna is often marketed as a safe, cheap and natural hair dye or as instant temporary tattoos. These pseudotattoos are a popular alternative to the painful permanent tattoos done with needles. However, they can cause local and life-threatening systemic complications. These are listed in Table 1.^{5,10,11}

Jagua Tattoos

The jagua fruit (*Genipa americana*) is becoming increasingly popular for producing temporary blue-black tattoos. Genipin is the colorless active ingredient that turns blue-black on exposure to skin. *Genipa americana* is native to the Amazon basin and has been used by indigenous people to color skin, hair and clothes. *Gardenia jasminoides*, used in traditional Chinese medicine, is



Figure 1: Henna leaves and henna powder prepared from dried henna leaves



Figure 2: Orange colour and brownish-black colour produced by a mixture of henna and tamarind left overnight over hands

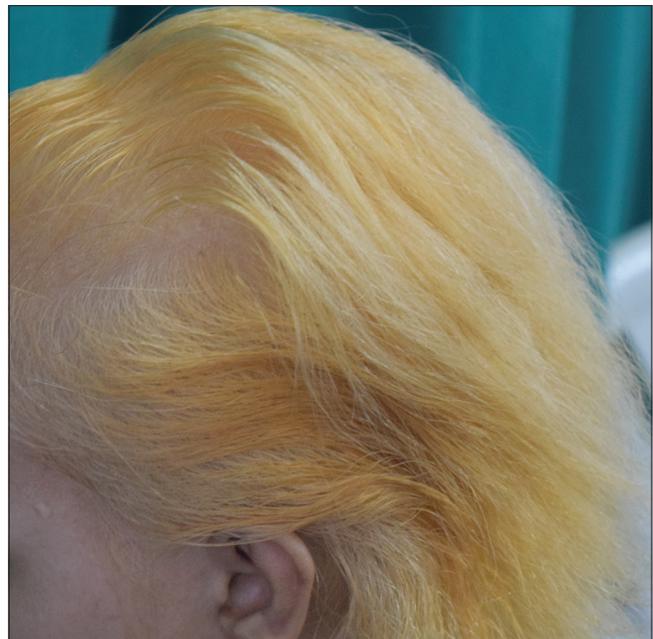


Figure 3: Regrowing white hair of alopecia totalis camouflaged with henna

another source of genipin. Genipin is being marketed as a natural 'paraphenylene diamine free' substitute for synthetic tattoos and black henna. It has an affinity for proteins and amino acids. It can cause allergic contact dermatitis. It is also used as a finger-print reagent and a food coloring agent (Jagua blue or Gardenia blue).^[12,13]



Figure 4: Yellow discoloration of hair with the use of turmeric

Other Botanical Skin and Hair Colorants

Turmeric containing yellow curcuminoids, is an ancient cosmetic that imparts a golden hue to the skin. Women in India traditionally apply turmeric daily or during religious ceremonies. It is anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant and improves the appearance of photodamaged skin. It provides natural yellow color to skincare creams. Adverse effects include contact urticaria, allergic contact dermatitis and pigmented cosmetic contact dermatitis.¹⁴

Kumkum and red sandalwood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) are common red colorants while sandalwood (*Santalum album*) is a yellow one. They are traditionally applied on the forehead by Hindus in India for socioreligious reasons (personal observation). Kumkum is traditionally prepared at home from slaked lime and turmeric and applied on the forehead or hair-parting. However, it is now commercially produced with several compounds which may include coal tar dyes, toluidine red, erythrosine, lithol red calcium salt, lead oxide, fragrances, groundnut oil, tragacanth gum and parabens, canaga oil, turmeric and sandalwood. It can result in allergic contact dermatitis, pigmented contact dermatitis and chemical leukoderma.¹⁵

Several plant colors such as annatto (red from *Bixa orellana*), indigo (blue from *Isatis tinctoria* or *Indigofera species*), safflower (red from *Carthamus tinctorius*), gamboge (yellow from *Garcinia xanthochymus*) and soot have been used in body painting or tattooing in ancient tribes and cultures. In Japan, the geisha has white face due to powdered rice flour and lips red due to safflower.¹⁶ Betel quid has long-lasting red

Table 1: Adverse reactions to black henna tattoo

Eczematous contact dermatitis
Pustular contact dermatitis
Vesiculobullous lesions
Lymphomatoid reactions
Lichenoid reactions
Erythema multiforme-like lesions
Generalization of contact dermatitis with systemic symptoms (fever, malaise, lymphadenopathy)
Contact urticaria, angioedema, contact anaphylaxis
Pigmentary alterations (hypopigmentation, hyperpigmentation, depigmentation)
Localized hypertrichosis
Scarring, keloids
Secondary bacterial infections
Sweet's syndrome
Wells syndrome
Prurigo nodularis
Connubial contact dermatitis
Rhabdomyolysis, anemia and acute renal failure associated with angioedema (extensive topical application or systemic ingestion)
Cross-sensitization-aromatic amines used in hair dyes, sulphonamides, azo textile dyes, para-aminobenzoic acid, parabens, benzocaine and hydroquinone

tannins that have been used to create a natural red lipstick.¹⁷ Thus, modern cosmetics and tattoos have their origins in the ancient practices of anointing the skin with natural colorants. They are being re-explored for safer cosmetics and tattoos. They may have additional medicinal effects. However, plant products may cause allergic contact dermatitis, phytophotodermatitis, and alter pigmentation by enhancing or suppressing melanogenesis.¹⁸

Several botanical colorants, in addition to henna, have been explored in the ancient art of hair coloring. Roman women used walnut extracts to color their hair.⁶ Acute irritant contact dermatitis has been reported with walnut extracts (juglone).¹⁹ Chamomile contains the flavonoid apigenin, and provides a dull yellow hue to fair hair. Curcumin may be used to obtain yellow to orange hues [Figure 4]. Hibiscus (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) produces reddish hues due to the presence of anthocyanins.⁹ Black marking nut juice has also been used in indigenous hair dyes resulting in severe irritant and allergic reactions. Dermatitis may spread to other areas through the hands.²⁰ Home-based and traditional preparations used in India to darken hair, and prevent or cover canities include combinations containing henna, indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*), bhringaraj (*Eclipta alba*), amla (*Emblica officinalis*), catechu (*Acacia catechu*) black tea, curry leaves, fenugreek seeds, beetroot and coffee (personal observation). Tannins and metallic mordants (including toxic heavy metals) are often added to botanical dyes to bind the dye to the hair. Tea has been used as a natural source of tannins. However, walnut extracts (juglone or 5-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone) and

henna (lawsone or 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone) bind directly to hair without the need for a mordant.²¹ Natural hair dyes may have additional problems with stability, oxidation and discoloration, pH color shift, fading, reproducibility, and limitations in the range of colors.⁹ Natural hair colorants may be a source of artifacts on trichoscopy.²²

Holi, the festival of colors, is a popular Hindu festival in India. It heralds the arrival of spring and is a celebration of new life and colors. Colored powders or liquids are applied or splashed on family, friends and strangers.²³ Traditional colorants were obtained from botanical sources such as yellow from turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), green from neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and red from palash flowers (*Butea monosperma*).²⁴ Botanical colorants were presumed to be medicinal in Ayurveda. Cheap and unregulated synthetic colorants (such as malachite green, rhodamine, gentian violet, auramine O, lead oxide, copper sulphate, mercury sulphite and chromium iodide used along with silica and mica) have replaced the traditional botanical colorants. This has resulted in an annual spate of 'Holi dermatoses' such as, allergic and irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitive eruptions, secondary pyoderma, methemoglobinemia (with aniline dyes), exacerbations of pre-existing dermatoses such as acne, eczema and paronychia, and ocular complications that range from mild chemical conjunctivitis, corneal keratopathy to infected corneal ulcers.^{23,25,26} Natural colorants for Holi may be made at home [Figure 5], albeit with a little effort and added expense. However, there are possibilities of allergic contact dermatitis, bacterial and fungal contamination, and pesticide residues leading to health issues.

Oral Cavity

Betel

Betel chewing is a 2000-year-old practice and is popular in South Asia, Southeast Asia and South-Pacific. Betel is



Figure 5: Natural holi colours being prepared at home from beetroot, chrysanthemum, coffee, chrysanthemum, hibiscus, turmeric and neem (clockwise from arrow and centre respectively)

a pharmacologically addictive stimulant that is ingrained into various cultural practices and ceremonies.²⁷ It has been used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for various disorders (including as a laxative, carminative). It is the fourth most commonly consumed drug in the world behind caffeine, ethanol and nicotine.

The fruit or nut of the Areca palm (*Areca catechu*), the leaves of betel pepper (*Piper betle*) and lime (calcium hydroxide) are chewed together to produce the 'blood-red' betel juice (betel quid or paan). It may be mixed with tobacco or with aromatic spices such as cloves, cardamom, ginger and nutmeg (paan masala). The betel quid stains the teeth and oral mucosa red-brown to black [Figure 6].²⁸ Betel chewing has been associated with premalignant conditions such as leucoplakia, oral submucous fibrosis and oral squamous cell carcinoma. It may also result in dental attrition. The retained betel quid along with trauma may result in an irregular brownish-red discoloration of mucosa known as 'Betel chewers mucosa'. Betel chewers mucosa tends to desquamate or peel off but is not considered premalignant.²⁹

Other plant sources of stains on teeth include tea (brown), coffee (brown), tobacco (dark-brown or black) and Khat or *Catha edulis* leaves (yellowish-brown). The teeth are traditionally stained black with a mixture of herbs, iron and burned wood in some Southeast Asian countries.³⁰

Botanical Colorants in the Textile Industry

Plants have been used to dye textiles from antiquity. Indigo has its origins in ancient India. It is the most important and one of the oldest natural textile dyes and is hence known as 'king of natural dyes'. It continues to be universally popular due to the demand for naturally dyed blue denim. Plant sources of textile dyes with examples are listed in Table 2. Some natural dyes require mordants (tannins,



Figure 6: Betel stains on the tongue and teeth

vegetable oils or metals such as aluminium, iron, tin, copper, chromium and zinc) to make the textile colorfast to light and washing.³¹⁻³³

Dermatitis from the use of natural dyes is unusual and thus natural fibres dyed with natural dyes are recommended in textile dye hypersensitivity.³⁴ Natural dyes are renewable, bio-degradable and produce soft soothing colours. However, the production of natural dyes is a costly, tedious process with limitations in the range of colors that can be produced, reproducibility and color fastness. Toxicological evaluation for safety to humanity and environment is needed even for natural dyes. Some of the metallic mordants (eg., chromium, tin, copper) used to link natural dyes to fibres have adverse health or environmental effects.³¹ Lawsone has potential for allergic contact dermatitis.³⁴

Marking Nut Dermatitis

The Indian marking nut (*Semecarpus anacardium*) or washerman's nut or Dhobi's nut causes 'Dhobi-mark



Figure 7: The marking nut produces a dark brown juice

dermatitis' or marking nut dermatitis. The Indian marking nut tree belongs to the Toxicodendron genus and the family Anacardiaceae. The nut is black, shiny and smooth [Figure 7] and yields a dark brown-black irritant juice or oil (bhilawan oil). Indian washerman (Dhobi) mix the juice with alum or lime water to leave an indelible mark on laundry. This had resulted in many cases of 'Dhobi-mark dermatitis' in British soldiers posted in India. The oleoresin urushiol, can produce both irritant and allergic contact dermatitis with severe pruritus, erythema, papules, urticaria, vesicles, bullae and erythema multiforme like lesions. Rarely renal toxicity may occur from systemic absorption.^{20,35}

Botanical Colourants in Food Additives

Food is said to be first eaten with the eye. Turmeric, bright red chillies and saffron are commonly used to increase the visual appeal of food in Indian cuisine (personal observation). Safety concerns over artificial additives have led to an increased demand for natural colorants in food. Common botanical food additives in food include turmeric (curcumin), carotenoids (beta-carotene, lycopene and canthaxanthin), beetroot (betalain), grape skin extract (enocianina), saffron (crocin) and annatto (bixin). Saffron has been implicated in anaphylaxis, and annatto in both urticaria and anaphylaxis. However, allergic reactions to botanical additives are extremely rare despite their widespread use.^{36,37}

Ingested Botanical Colorants

Several plant colourants are important in maintaining health and preventing diseases. Carotenoids, flavonoids (flavones, flavonols, anthocyanins, catechins and proanthocyanidin) and curcumin are widely studied for their anti-oxidant, anticancer and antiaging properties.^{14,38,39} Carotenoids are natural organic compounds and include alpha- and beta-carotene, lycopene, beta-cryptoxanthin, lutein and zeaxanthin.⁴⁰ High carotene content is found in fruits such as

Table 2: Plant colorants in textiles with examples

Chemical group	Coloring agent	Natural source	Color
Indigoid	Indigotin	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Pala indigo), <i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Blue
Naphthoquinone	Juglone	<i>Juglans regia</i> (walnut)	Brown
	Lawsone	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Orange
Anthraquinone	Alizarin, purpurin, pseudopurpurin,	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i> (European madder)	Orange-red
	manjistin	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> (Indian madder)	
	Luteolin	<i>Reseda luteola</i> (weld)	
Flavonoid	Quercetin	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> (dyers chamomile)	Yellow
Anthocyanin	Cyanidin	<i>Sambucus nigrum</i> (elderberry)	Purple
Neoflavonoid	Haematoxylum	<i>Hematoxylum campechianum</i>	Violet, black
	Brasilin	<i>Cesalpenia echinata</i> (red brazilwood)	Brown
Tannin	Catechu	<i>Mimosa catechu</i>	Red, purple
Carotenoid	Crocin	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Yellow
	Bixin	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Red
Curcuminoid	Curcumin	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Yellow
Benzoquinone	Carthamin	Safflower	Yellow

mangoes, carrots, oranges, pineapple, papaya and some green leafy vegetables.⁴¹ Carotenoids contribute to skin color and provide photoprotection. Oxycarotenoids such as lutein, are deposited in the macula lutea of the eye, and are protective against cataract and macular degeneration.³⁹ Carotenoids and flavonoids are often used as antioxidants in supplements to promote youthful skin. However, the efficacy and safety of supplements on the reactive oxygen species/antioxidant balance is uncertain and thus, direct consumption of fruits and vegetables is recommended.⁴² Riboflavin (vitamin B2) is a yellow essential water soluble vitamin, synthesised by plants and microorganisms, which is crucial for several cellular functions.⁴³

Carotenoderma

Carotenoderma or aurantiasis is the yellow-orange discoloration of the skin that most commonly occurs due to excess dietary intake of carotenoids.⁴⁴ Clinical manifestations of carotenoderma are seen when serum levels of beta-carotene are higher than 250 g/dl.³⁹ Yellow-orange pigment is deposited mainly in the stratum corneum and is prominent in areas with thick stratum corneum or increased sweating such as nasolabial folds, knees, palms and soles. Generalized pigmentation may occur. Sparing of the conjunctiva and enhanced pigmentation in artificial light distinguish carotenoderma from jaundice.⁴⁰ Intercellular autofluorescence resembling pemphigus vulgaris may be seen on direct immunofluorescence. Other causes of carotenoderma include diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, anorexia nervosa, nephrotic syndrome, liver diseases and familial carotenemia. The pathophysiology involves either hyperlipidemia or a failure of conversion of carotene to vitamin A or a combination of both.^{41,44} Differential diagnosis of carotenoderma includes jaundice, lycopopenia, riboflavinemia and xanthoderma secondary to drugs (sorafenib, sunitinib, quinacrine, dipyrindamole, saffron, canthaxanthin, fluorescein, acriflavine, picric acid, phenol and turmeric).^{14,40,45,46}

Dietary carotenoderma is a benign self-limiting condition. A low carotene diet produces resolution in weeks or months.⁴¹

Lycopopenia

Lycopopenia can occur due to high oral intake of lycopene. Lycopene is an inert carotenoid that is not converted to vitamin A. Tomatoes, beets, bittersweet berries, rose hips and chilli beans are rich sources of lycopene. Patients usually develop lycopopenia after ingestion of large quantities of tomatoes or tomato juice. Similar to carotenoderma, the conjunctiva is spared and the pigmentation can involve the palms and soles. However, the skin is more deeper orange than yellow and the colour can be distinguished with spectrophotometry. A combination of lycopopenia and carotenemia producing 'orange people' may occur after ingestion of yellow vegetables and tomatoes.^{41,47,48} Lycopopenia can cause discoloration of the soft palate. A characteristic feature of lycopopenia is the deposition of lycopene in the liver, where it forms fatty cysts

and alters the liver parenchyma. The pigmentation resolves after dietary restriction of lycopene.^{38,39}

Canthaxanthin

Canthaxanthin (β -carotene-4,4'-dione) is a natural carotenoid that was first identified in the mushroom, *Cantherellus cinnabarinus*. It is found naturally in some plants, bacteria, algae, crustacean, fish and birds, and can be synthesized. It has an orange to red color in oil or fat and is an approved food and drug color additive in the United states, Canada and Europe.⁴⁹

Oral ingestion of canthaxanthin pills can impart a 'golden orange' or an orange-brown hue to the skin. It has been used to produce a 'healthy' complexion or simulate a tan (marketed as 'tanning pills').⁵⁰ However, the stools become brick-red in colour with orange-brown discoloration of palms and soles. Canthaxanthin has been used as a photoprotective agent in photodermatitis (erythropoietic protoporphyria) and as a systemic non-melanin colouring agent (reduces contrast between vitiliginous and normal skin) in the treatment of vitiligo.^{51,52} Adverse effects include crystalline golden deposits in the retina, seizures, hepatitis, urticaria and aplastic anaemia.^{40,50}

Botanical Colorants in Histopathology

The earliest dyes used to colour tissue included indigo, madder and saffron.⁵³ Hematoxylin is one of the most popular natural histochemical stains. It remains unequalled by synthetic dyes. It is derived from the heartwood of the logwood tree, *Hematotoxylum campechianum* or 'blood-wood' tree. It was a valuable textile dye in Central America and Mexico. Hematoxylin is a colourless compound that oxidises to the reddish-brown dye 'hematein' on exposure to air. Mordants, such as alum, are used on 'hematein' to yield the permanent blue or black stain. In addition to routine haematoxylin and eosin staining, haematoxylin can be used to stain a wide range of tissue structures with the use of different oxidants, mordants and differentiating agents. Examples include Verhoeff's elastic stain, Weigert's iron-hematoxylin and Mallory's phosphotungstic acid hematoxylin.^{54,55}

Alizarin red is a calcium stain used in the diagnosis of disorders such as pseudoxanthoma elasticum and calcinosis cutis. The original alizarin was obtained from madder dye, which is composed of several anthraquinones from the roots of the madder plant (*Rubia tinctorum*). Madder is an ancient textile dye, medicinal plant and food colorant. Similar to hematoxylin, natural alizarin requires mordants such as alum to make it tissue fast. It has now been replaced by synthetic alizarin.⁵⁶

Botanical Colors as Dermatology Metaphors

Allusions to the botanical palette are abundant in our routine dermatology practice. Examples are given in Table 3.⁵⁷⁻⁶⁵

Table 3: Plant colors used as dermatology metaphors*

Plant/plant color	Disease
Rose	Varicella zoster-dew drops on rose petals Roseola infantum Salmonella typhi-rose spots
Heliotrope (flowers of the genus Heliotropium)	Dermatomyositis-heliotrope rash
Strawberry	Wegeners granulomatosis (gums), mucosal sarcoidosis (gums), Kawasaki disease (tongue), trichomoniasis (cervix), hemangioma
Cherry	Angiomas
Raspberry	Yaws
Blackberry	Paracoccidiodomycosis (mucous membranes of the mouth)
Fallen autumn leaves	Zoon's balanitis
Cayenne pepper	Pigmented purpuric dermatoses-cayenne pepper spots
Lemon	Back of <i>Microsporium canis</i> colony
Pepper	Macular amyloid, systemic sclerosis, quadrichrome vitiligo-salt and pepper
Beets	Flush
Coffee	Neurofibromatosis-cafe au lait (coffee-brown with milk)
Peaches	Hypothyroidism-peaches and cream complexion
Blueberry	Congenital neuroblastoma, extramedullary haematopoiesis (TORCH)
Black currant	Xeroderma pigmentosum-black currant rash
Orange	Carotenemia
Plum	Leukemia (plum colored nodules)
Lilac	Morphea-lilac rings, dermatomyositis-lilac rash
Apple green	Amyloid (apple-green birefringence on polarized light)
Gentian violet-triphenylmethane dye named after (not derived from) the gentian flower	

*Some metaphors refer to both color and morphology. TORCH: Toxoplasmosis, other agents, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex

Conclusions

Although synthetic colorants have surpassed botanical colorants in several areas, some botanical colorants have stood the test of time and some are being re-explored for safer options. It is important to be aware of the uses of the spectacular botanical palette as it continues to inspire humanity to add a splash of color to our mundane appearance, our cuisine, and in the way we communicate in medicine.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form, the patients have given their consent for their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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