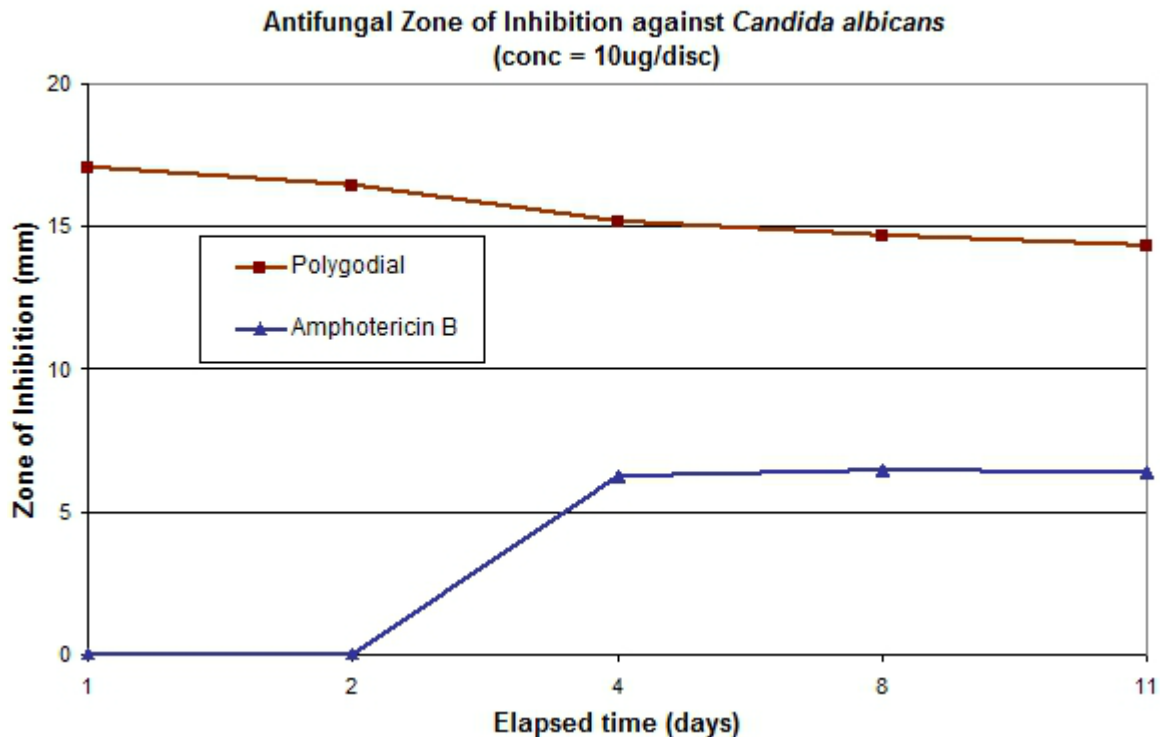


Anti-Candida Herb: Kolorex Horopito

In 1982 scientists at the University of Canterbury discovered an extract from New Zealand's horopito plant containing polygodial was more effective at killing *Candida albicans* than the powerful pharmaceutical anti-Candida drug, Amphotericin B.



The graph shows polygodial has a larger zone inhibiting the growth of *Candida albicans* and the zone is formed within 1 day. This means that polygodial has stronger and faster antifungal action than Amphotericin B.

(Reference: McCallion et al 1982. *Planta Medica*, vol 44, pp134-138)

Three years later Forest Herbs Research began developing ways to offer this ancient herb's candida killing benefits to you in Kolorex's horopito-based range of natural health products.

Traditional Use

The Maori people of New Zealand had known of the strength of this ancient plant for centuries – it was one of their traditional herbal remedies. Maori would chew the leaves and spit the juice on to skin complaints. And it was also used by the early European settlers. They would boil Horopito leaves and drink the resulting tea as a cure for stomach ache.

Sustainable Farming of Kolorex Horopito

Building on traditional usage and the University of Canterbury discovery, Forest Herbs Research sampled wild-growing horopito. They discovered a 5 times variation between populations in effectiveness against *Candida albicans*. Forest Herbs Research then spent years learning how to domesticate and sustainably harvest these slow growing shrubs, eventually planting two farms in the variety that is most powerful against *Candida albicans*.

These are known as Kolorex Horopito.

Horopito leaves contain such good defences against fungi and predators the plant has been able to survive largely unchanged for 65 million years. It is one of the world's oldest flowering plants. However its age means it has a very primitive vascular (water transporting) system so it dies quickly if the ground is dry. Forest Herb's solution was to site both its farms next to the temperate rainforests of the Kahurangi National Park.

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