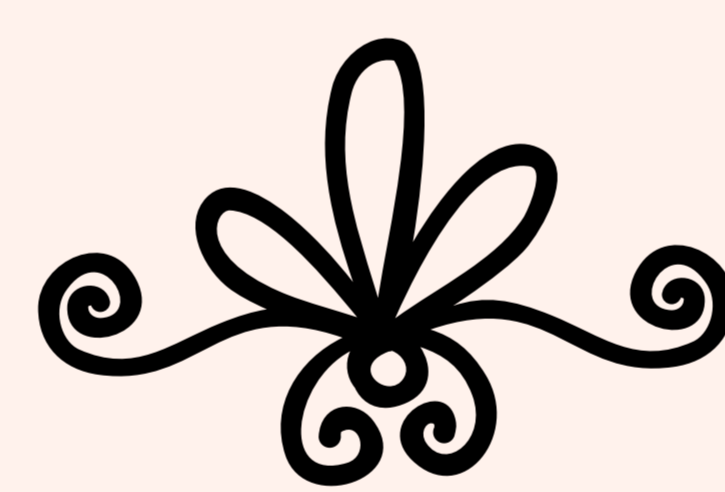
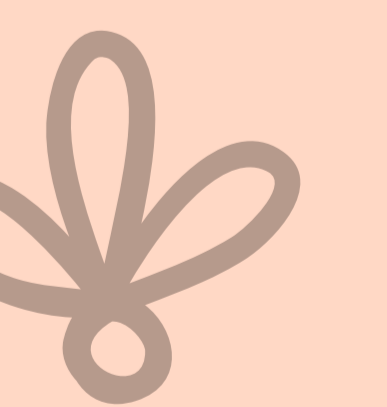
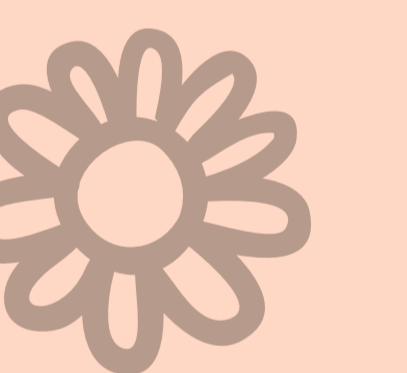
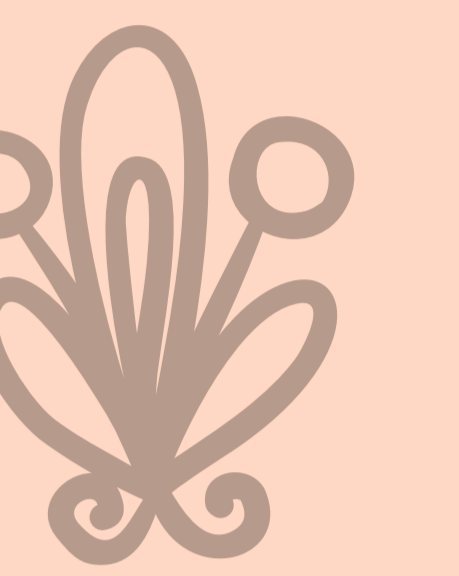


# Henna art

come do henna on rocks or on friends!

**Tuesday May 30th at 3-5 PM, GMB lawn**



Henna is a natural dye derived from the leaves of the henna or hina tree native to parts of Asia and northern Africa. When henna leaves are ground into a powder and mixed with water, they release a dye that can then be used to stain the skin. **Henna has been used as a form of body decoration and is particularly popular in many parts of the Middle East and South Asia**, with evidence of its use dating back to the Bronze Age in Egypt. It is believed that henna was also used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, as well as by the people of India and the Middle East.

**In Indian culture, henna is known as "mehndi" and has been used for centuries in weddings, festivals, or other special events.** During wedding celebrations, the bride and other family members will have intricate henna designs applied to their hands and feet in the days leading up to the wedding ceremony. The henna designs often include symbols and motifs that have special meanings, such as the peacock which represents beauty and grace. Henna is also used in other religious ceremonies including Eid, the festival that marks the end of Ramadan. **Overall, henna is a deeply significant part of Indian culture as a form of artistic expression.** Its designs and colors continue to captivate people around the world, making it a beloved cultural tradition.

**Henna can dye skin, hair and other materials because of the high content of Lawsone**, a tannin (2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone), which dyes other surfaces through the way in which it binds well to protein, particularly the keratin in skin and hair. **The process by which henna binds to keratin is called the Michael Reaction**, and it results in a strong permanent stain that lasts until the skin or hair is shed.

