



CAMU-CAMU POWDER

1 Pound (16 oz)

Retail price: \$60.00

Description: Camu-camu is a low-growing shrub found throughout the Amazon rainforest, mainly in swampy or flooded areas. Camu-camu fruit has the highest recorded amount of natural vitamin C known on the planet. In comparison to oranges, camu-camu provides thirty times more vitamin C, ten times more iron, three times more niacin, twice as much riboflavin, and 50% more phosphorus. It also has a full complement of minerals and amino acids that might aid in the

absorption of vitamin C.* For more complete information on this unique rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* for its natural high vitamin C content; for colds/flu (for its vitamin C content); for skin care/anti-aging (for its antioxidant, mineral, and vitamin content); as an edible fruit/fruit juice

Ingredients: 100% pure camu-camu fruit powder (*Myrciaria dubia*). No binders, fillers or additives are used. This product is non-irradiated and non-fumigated. It is a wild harvested product—grown naturally in the Peruvian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Suggested Use: This natural fruit juice powder can simply be stirred into juice or water, added to smoothies or other drinks, prepared into tea, or stuffed into capsules. The suggested use is 1 teaspoon 2-3 times daily.

Contraindications: None reported.

Drug Interactions: None reported.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and clinical research on camu-camu be found at the [Raintree website](#). A partial listing of the research on camu-camu is shown below:

Inoue, T., et al. "Tropical fruit camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*) has anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties." *J. Cardiol.* 2008 Oct; 52(2): 127-32.

Zanatta, C. F., et al. "Determination of anthocyanins from camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*) by HPLC-PDA, HPLC-MS, and NMR." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2005 Nov 30; 53(24):9531-5.

Ueda H, et al. "Aldose reductase inhibitors from the leaves of *Myrciaria dubia* (H. B. & K.) McVaugh." *Phytomedicine.* 2004; 11(7-8):652-6.

Dib Taxi, C. M., et al. "Study of the microencapsulation of camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*) juice." *J. Microencapsul.* 2003 Jul-Aug; 20(4):443-8.

Justi, K. C., et al. "Nutritional composition and vitamin C stability in stored camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*) pulp." *Arch. Latinoam. Nutr.* 2000 Dec; 50(4):405-8.

Franco, M. R., et al. "Volatile composition of some Brazilian fruits: umbu-caja (*Spondias citherea*), camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*), Araca-boi (*Eugenia stipitata*), and Cupuacu (*Theobroma grandiflorum*)." *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2000; 48(4): 1263-5.

Bradfield R., et al. "Camu-camu--a fruit high in ascorbic acid." *J. Am. Diet. Assoc.* 1964 Jan; 44:28-30.

This product is sold through [Raintree Nutrition](#) and in retail stores. Please contact a health professional concerning other observations and/or effects of this product and/or if you have any disease, condition, or illness for which you are seeking treatment or products for.

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*The statements contained herein have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to treat, cure, or prevent any disease.