



MOOREBEAUTYLOVE  
ACADEMY

# LAVISH NANO BROWS ON DARK SKIN

BY MAYA MOORE



# Hi there



I'm **Maya Moore**, a 12-time certified **PMU artist and instructor** with 20 plus years of brow and makeup experience and a licensed esthetician for 16 years.

In this workbook, I'll be taking the **mystery** out of working on darker **Fitzpatrick's 4 - 6**. This will allow you to provide nano-machine hair stroke services for clients with melanin-rich skin.

**Let's get started!**

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Here are the topics we will cover in this course:

### **1- Unique Characteristics of Brown Skin**

Structure of the Skin

Scarring and Sensitivities

The Healing Process

### **2- A Guide to Laying Hair Strokes**

Proper Spacing

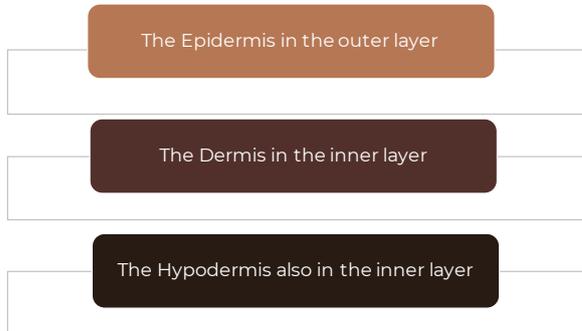
Stroke Pattern Creation

### **3- Watch Me Work**

Model Demonstration

# 5 Unique Characteristics of Brown Skin

The human skin is divided into three layers



New skin cells are generated in the Stratum Basale layer, which is the bottom layer of the epidermis, and then they rise to the Stratum Corneum, which is the top layer of the epidermis, and then they begin to die and flake off.

## The Structure of the Skin

### Key Insights!

Deeper Melanin rich skin typically will have increase skin shedding which means permanent makeup will tend to fade faster because the cells are turning over at a much faster rate.

Melanin-rich skin types also have more active sebaceous glands which means there's more oil being produced. This will cause tattoo pigment to absorb skin oils and start fading faster than someone with dry skin.

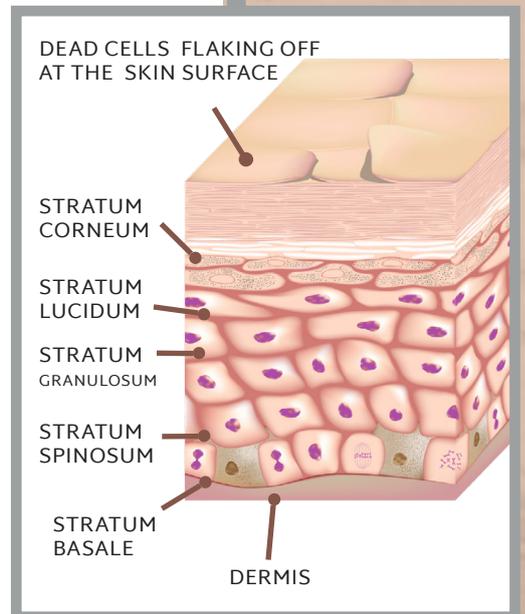


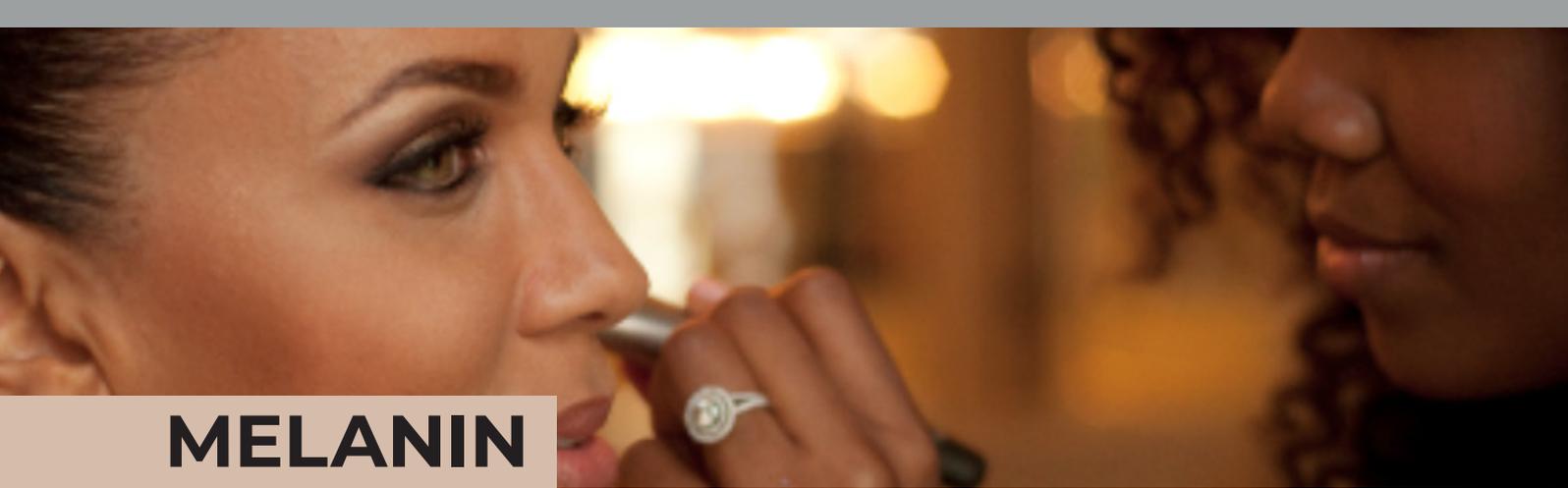
**FITZPATRICK 1-3**  
HIGHER SUN SENSITIVITY



**FITZPATRICK 4-6**  
LESS SUN SENSITIVITY

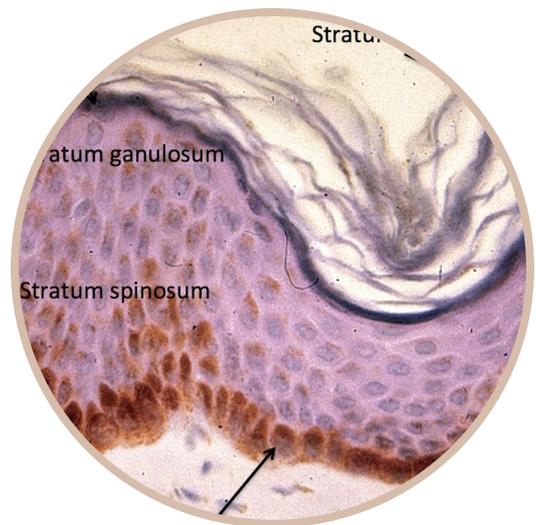
**MYTH BUSTER:** Darker skin can sometimes feel thicker and has more collagen which allows you to be more aggressive and apply more pressure versus working with someone with lighter skin and a lower Fitzpatrick skin type. **THE TRUTH: Darker Fitzpatrick's** have delicate skin so you must be more careful to ensure you don't over work the skin and applying to much pressure.





# MELANIN

Melanin creates a natural barrier against the sun is formed in the Stratum Basale layer of the epidermis. Pigments are implanted in the dermal layer, right below the melanin. This means that sometimes pigment colors may be harder to see in melanin-rich skin. It is important to be conscious of this when choosing pigments.

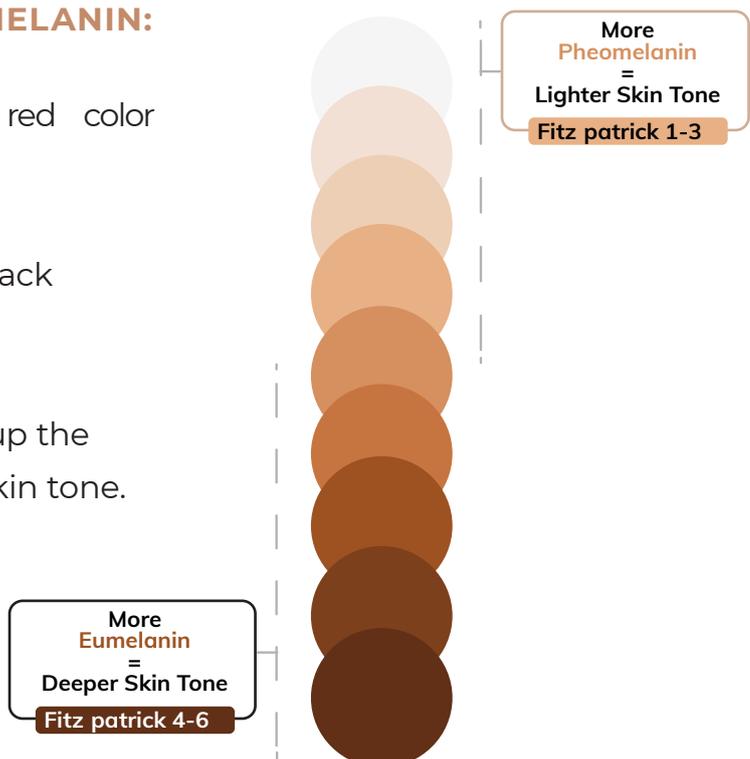


## THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF MELANIN:

**Pheomelanin** creates yellow and red color pigmented cells.

**Eumelanin** creates brown and black colored cell.

Therefore, the higher up you go up the Fitzpatrick scale the darker the skin tone.





# Melanin Rich Skin

## How Skintone Affects Your Ability to See Pigment Shades Inside the Skin

The pigment is implanted in the dermal layer while skin color (melanin) is created in the basal layer of the epidermis (which is directly above the dermal layer). Therefore the skin color will act as a veil over the pigment and the darker the skin the harder it is to see the pigment tones.

In the image on the right, you can see how different pigment tones will look on four skin types including medium brown, dark brown, black brown, and black.



## Key Insights!

In order for a hair stroke to be visible there needs to be enough color contrast between the hair stroke and the skin tone.

Add warming pigments as a modifier to black brown pigments to ensure that your healed results don't turn out blue or gray.

**EXAMPLES OF WARMING PIGMENTS:**  
Ginger Brown, Auburn, Burnt Siena, Burnt Orange or Orange

# Scarring and Sensitivity

There are different types of scars. These include:



## 1- Keloid Scar

Raised scars develop after injured skin has healed caused by excessive collagen build-up in the skin during healing. A Keloid is 15 times likelier to develop in dark skin and it is unknown how large it will grow once the cells begin to regenerate.

Do not work on clients who have a history of keloids on their face and ears. Treatment is available, but there is never a guarantee they will not form again.

## 2- Hypertrophic Scar

Thick raised scars that develop during the healing process. Caused by the overproduction of collagen produced when there is a lot of tension on a healing wound. Generally recedes within six months of healing.

## 3- Sensitivity (Hyperpigmentation)

Deeper melanated rich skin is sensitive by design to protect against outside elements such as sunlight. Hyperpigmentation is caused by an overproduction or a collection of melanin in the epidermis. It can also be caused by injury and inflammation in the skin.

When trauma occurs on the skin, inflammation develops drawing blood and melanocytes rush to the area to aid it. However, when the inflammation and blood subside the pigmentation remains. Therefore, if someone is too aggressive with their PMU they could cause hyperpigmentation to occur around their hair strokes.

# The Healing Process

The healing process can be different for people with varying skin tones. It is important to prepare your client for what to expect early on before carrying out the procedure so they don't think you did something wrong.

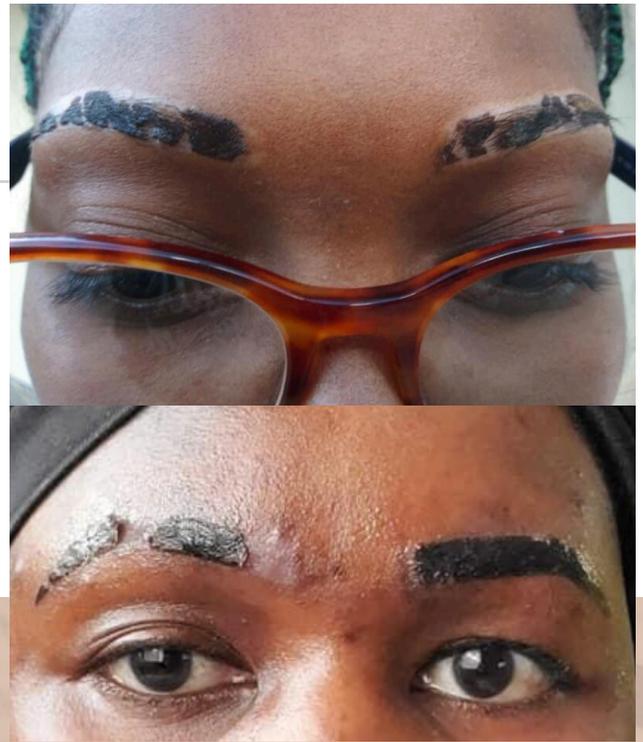
## HYPOPIGMENTATION

On the right is an example of the different brow stages your client may go through after having their brows done. This is called hypopigmentation and is a common occurrence during the healing process which is very normal. You can use images like this to visually prepare your client on what to expect. After 4 weeks the skin tone should return.



## Scrabbing

Scrabbing is another side effect you may come across. Darker skin tones can have thicker scabs because there is more lymph fluid filled with white blood cells being produced.



### KEY INSIGHTS!

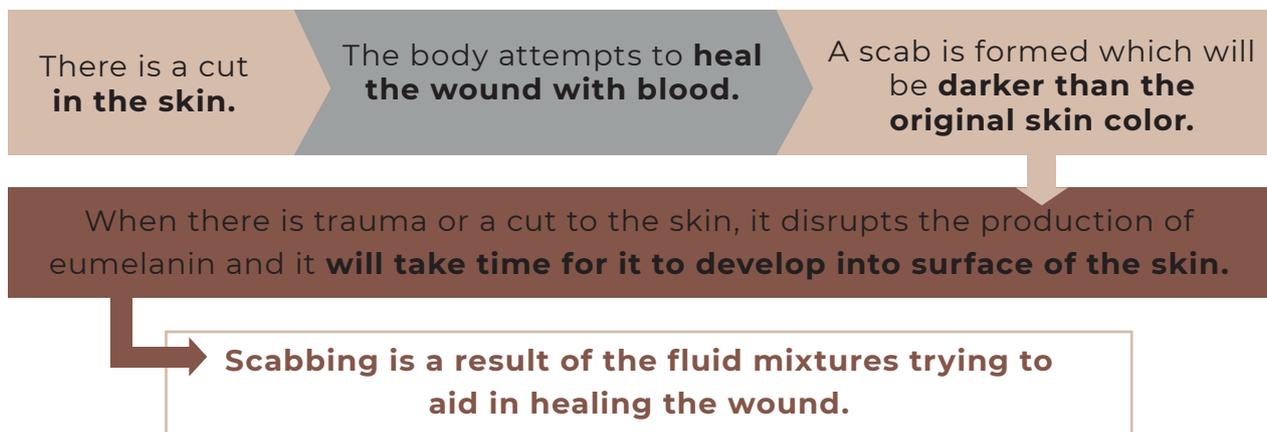


If this transparent fluid is not wiped off during the operation it can cause thick scabs to form.

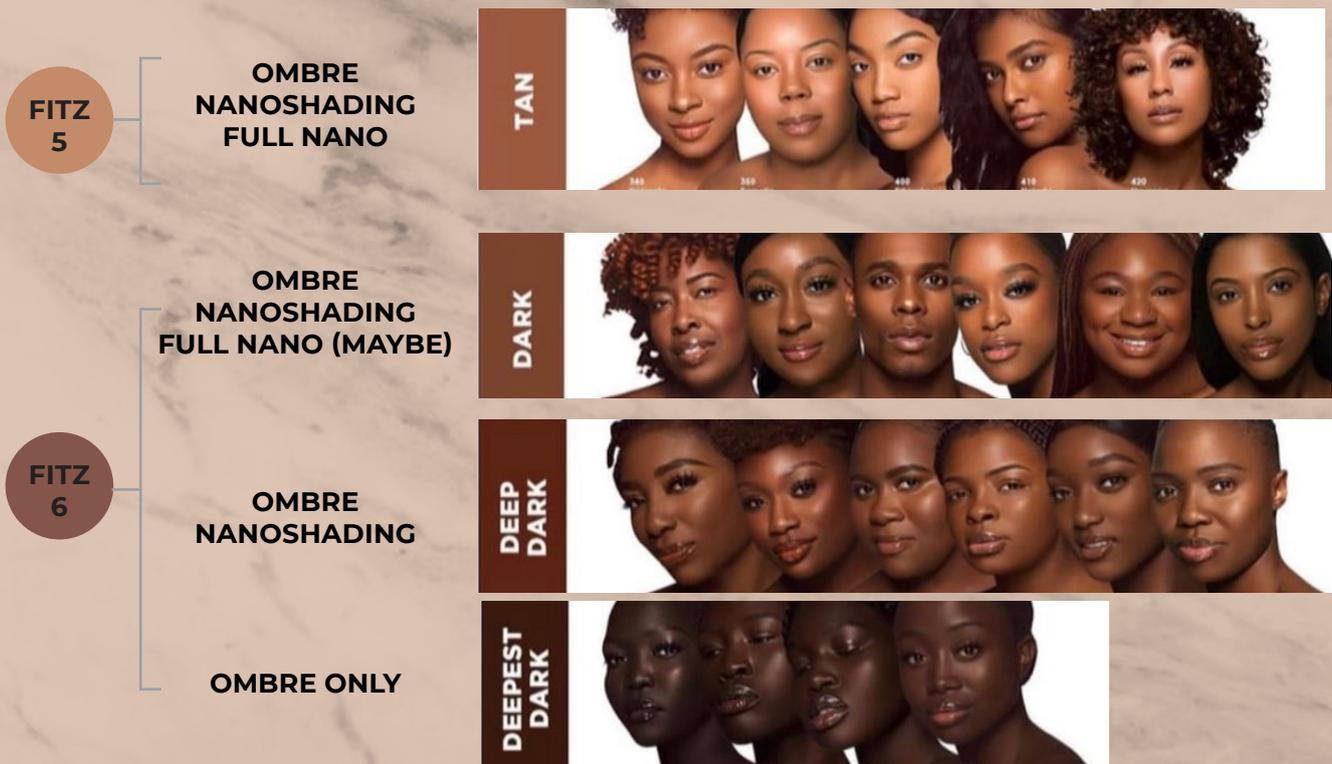
Scabs are always darker in color than a person's skin color making them quite visible.

Remember to communicate before hand to your clients that the healing process will take about 4 weeks from the time of their initial service.

## The Healing Process for Darker Skin



# FITZPATRICK SCALE



## A GUIDE TO LAYING HAIR STROKES

A lot of clients may ask the question: Is nano for me? As an artist, it is important to know what individuals are best suited for nano in the Fitzpatrick 4 - 6 category. In determining whether nano is right for a particular skin tone, it is important to consider the skin color and not so much the skin type (oily or dry).

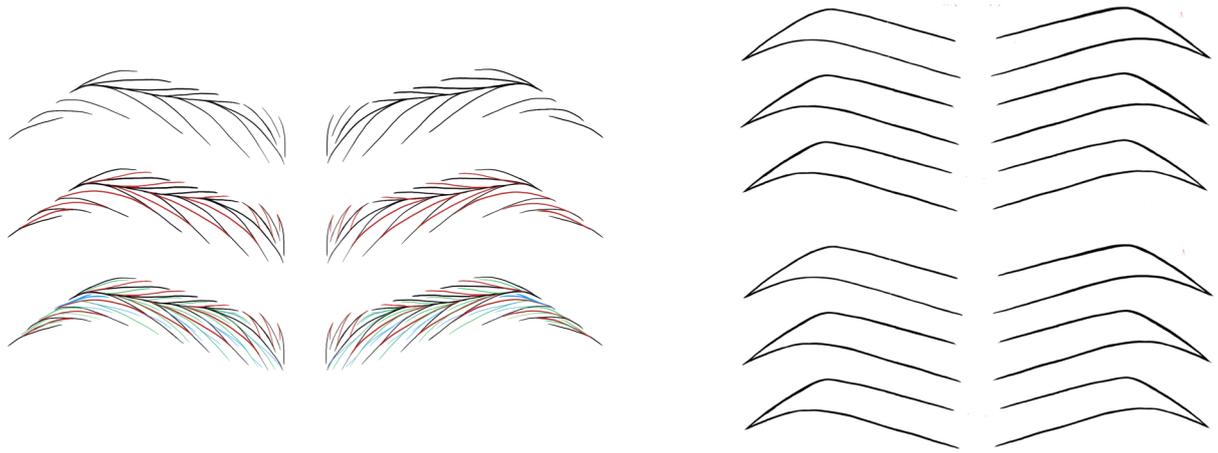
Check if you can see a hair stroke in the skin against the skin tone. On Fitzpatrick 4 skin types where the skin is more tan, you can do nanoshading, a full nano, or a nano combo with a dark brown or black brown pigment tone as these will show better on this skin color.

Check out the chart above for more hair stroke options in the Fitzpatrick 5 and 6 categories.

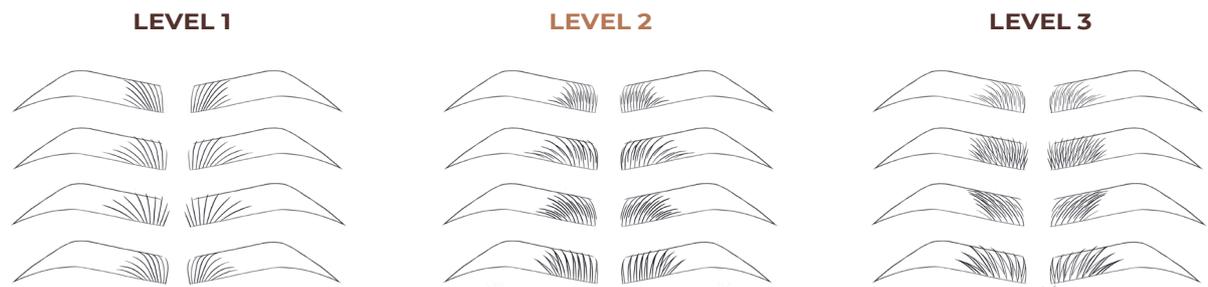
# UNIVERSAL BROW

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## PRACTICE CREATING THE UNIVERSAL BROW



## PRACTICE CREATING HEAD STROKES



# PRACTICE SHEET

