

Educational Guide: DMT Extraction from *Mimosa tenuiflora*

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Abstract

This guide outlines the educational, ethnobotanical, and chemical procedures for extracting N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) from the root bark of *Mimosa tenuiflora*, also known as Jurema. The Straight-to-Base (STB) method is described for academic use only. This document does not encourage or condone illegal activity.

1. Legal and Ethical Disclaimer

WARNING: DMT is a Schedule I controlled substance in many countries, including the United States and Canada. This guide is for educational, ethnobotanical, and harm-reduction purposes only. Readers must comply with all local laws. Respect for indigenous knowledge and sustainability practices is emphasized throughout.

2. Botanical Source

- **Species:** *Mimosa tenuiflora* (formerly *Mimosa hostilis*)
- **Common Names:** Jurema, Tepezcohuite
- **Part Used:** Root bark (contains 1–2% N,N-DMT by weight)

3. Chemistry Summary

- **Target Compound:** N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT)
- **Molecular Formula:** $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$
- **Key Property:** Insoluble in water; soluble in non-polar solvents (e.g., naphtha)

4. Materials and Reagents

4.1. Plant Material

- 50–100g powdered *Mimosa tenuiflora* root bark

4.2. Reagents

- Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) — lye
- Distilled water
- Naphtha (non-polar solvent; VM&P grade or heptane preferred)

4.3. Apparatus

- Large glass mason jars or beakers
- Measuring scale (mg precision)
- Glass stirring rod or wooden spoon
- Turkey baster or glass pipette
- Pyrex dish
- Coffee filters
- Freezer (-20°C or colder)

5. Procedure: Straight-to-Base Extraction

5.1. Step 1: Base Preparation

1. Add 50g MHRB powder to a 1L glass jar.
2. Add 750mL of warm (not boiling) distilled water.
3. Slowly add 50g of NaOH to the mixture while stirring continuously.
4. Wait 1–2 hours for complete cell lysis. Mixture should turn black or deep purple.

5.2. Step 2: Solvent Extraction

1. Add 50–100mL of naphtha to the mixture.
2. Gently swirl the jar (do not shake) for 10–20 minutes.
3. Allow layers to separate fully (30 minutes to several hours).
4. Carefully extract the top naphtha layer using a pipette or baster.

5.3. Step 3: Freeze Precipitation

1. Transfer the naphtha extract to a pyrex dish.
2. Place in freezer for 12–24 hours.
3. DMT crystals will precipitate out of solution.

5.4. Step 4: Collection and Drying

1. Pour off excess solvent and retain the crystal-coated dish.
2. Allow to air dry in a ventilated space.
3. Scrape crystals gently using a clean razor blade.

6. Yield and Purity

- Typical yield: 1–2% of dry bark weight
- Crystal appearance: white to yellow (depending on purity)
- Optional: recrystallization in warm heptane for increased purity

7. Safety and Best Practices

- Always wear gloves and goggles when handling NaOH or solvents.
- Work in a well-ventilated area; avoid open flames.
- Properly label and store all reagents.
- Dispose of waste responsibly in accordance with local environmental regulations.

8. Ethnobotanical Context

Mimosa tenuiflora is sacred in various Indigenous traditions of Brazil and Mesoamerica. It is historically used in the preparation of visionary brews such as *Vinho da Jurema*. The resurgence of interest in DMT extraction must be tempered with ecological respect, biocultural preservation, and sustainable harvesting.

9. Conclusion

This guide presents a simplified yet scientifically grounded method for extracting DMT from *Mimosa tenuiflora* for academic or educational purposes. It should not be used for unauthorized activities. This procedure highlights the value of ancient plant knowledge, modern chemistry, and ethical research practices.