

Christiane Maute

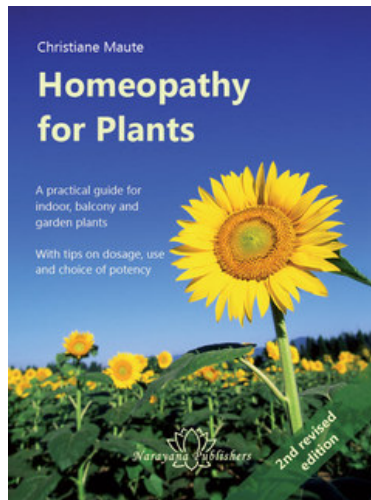
Homeopathy for Plants - Imperfect copy

Extrait du livre

[Homeopathy for Plants - Imperfect copy](#)

de [Christiane Maute](#)

Éditeur : Narayana Verlag



<http://www.editions-narayana.fr/b17092>

Sur notre [librairie en ligne](#) vous trouverez un grand choix de livres d'homéopathie en français, anglais et allemand.

Reproduction des extraits strictement interdite.

Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern, Allemagne

Tel. +33 9 7044 6488

Email info@editions-narayana.fr

<http://www.editions-narayana.fr>





1 The basics

1.1 How it all began	2
Injured plants	3
Diseased plants	4
1.2 The principles of homeopathy – in brief	5
Remedy proving and the law of similars.....	5
Energised remedies, or the law of potentisation.....	6
1.3 Homeopathic compass for your garden	8
Choosing the right remedy	9
How to proceed.....	10
Remedy given – what next?.....	12
Dosage and application in special cases	15
Storing homeopathic preparations.....	16
Preventive treatment	16

2 Pests and damage

2.1 Effects of the decline in the bee population	20
2.2 Insects	26
Ants	26
Aphids	28
Scale insects.....	31
Caterpillars (cabbage whites)	32
Spider mites	38
Whitefly.....	39
2.3 Slugs	40



3 Pathogens and diseases

3.1 Fungal diseases 44

Blight (rust disease).....	46
Leaf curl.....	48
Cancer.....	50
Mildew.....	51
Monilia fruit rot and monilia tip burn.....	55
Black spot.....	58
Tips for roses.....	60

3.2 Bacterial diseases 62

Leaf spot disease.....	62
Fire blight on fruit trees.....	64

3.3 Viral diseases 67

4 Treating special signs of disease

4.1 Externally visible symptoms 72

Excessive growth.....	72
Weakness.....	73
Leaf discolouration.....	74
Deformity.....	77
Weak root growth.....	78
Stunted growth.....	79

4.2 Climatic damage..... 81

Frost, frost damage, frostbite.....	83
Hail.....	85
Cold.....	86
Mobile communications.....	87
Waterlogging.....	88
Rain, constant.....	92
Sea air, too much salt in air and soil.....	93
Direct exposure to sun, sunburn.....	93
Intense sunshine.....	95
Contamination with acids.....	98
Injuries and consequences of stress.....	100
Heat damage.....	101

4.3 Damage incurred during cultivation ... 102

Lacerations.....	102
Repotting.....	104
Contamination with chemical pesticides.....	106
Injuries.....	107
Neglected plants.....	108

4.4 Special measures to promote tomato growth 110



5 Remedy descriptions (Materia medica)

5.1 Homeopathic remedies for your garden 114

5.2 Remedies for special circumstances 126

Appendix

I Table of modalities 130

II Examples: treatment in spring 133

Pruning and trimming trees and bushes 133

Frost and frost damage 134

Building up and strengthening plants 134

Heat damage/sunburn 135

Rain, constant 136

III Example: treating cancer in woody plants 136

IV Basic homeopathic remedy kit for your garden 137

Commonly used homeopathic remedies 137

Less frequently needed remedies 139

Houseplant set 139

Rose set 140

Indoor and balcony plant set 140

V Master copy: own applications 140

VI Bibliography 142

VII Sources and forum 142

VIII List of illustrations 143

IX Repertory 144

X Index 149

Foreword

Samuel Hahnemann, the father of classical homeopathy, opened up a whole new line of thought for me. 200 years ago, he wrote: “Heal as gently and safely as possible”. I take this motto to heart every day. And I am grateful that my teachers taught me to heal in this way. They triggered immense curiosity in me.

Treating people with classical homeopathy is something which fascinates me every day of my life. It seems logical to use this treatment method on plants, as plants are living entities – they are just as much a part of creation as we are. However, logic isn't always easy, and it took a while for me to understand that homeopathy can work just as well on plants as on people.

I'm a homeopath, but not a gardener – which is why I'm adding a word of encouragement for all future “homeopathic gardeners”. I have a private garden, and am neither a gardener nor a botanist. 35 years ago, I could barely tell the difference between a young kohlrabi plant and a rose. As you can see, no one is born a master of his art. However, over time all that changed. Gardening is a pleasure for most people (and does away with the need to traipse to the gym).



Fig. 1: Samuel Hahnemann
(1755-1843)

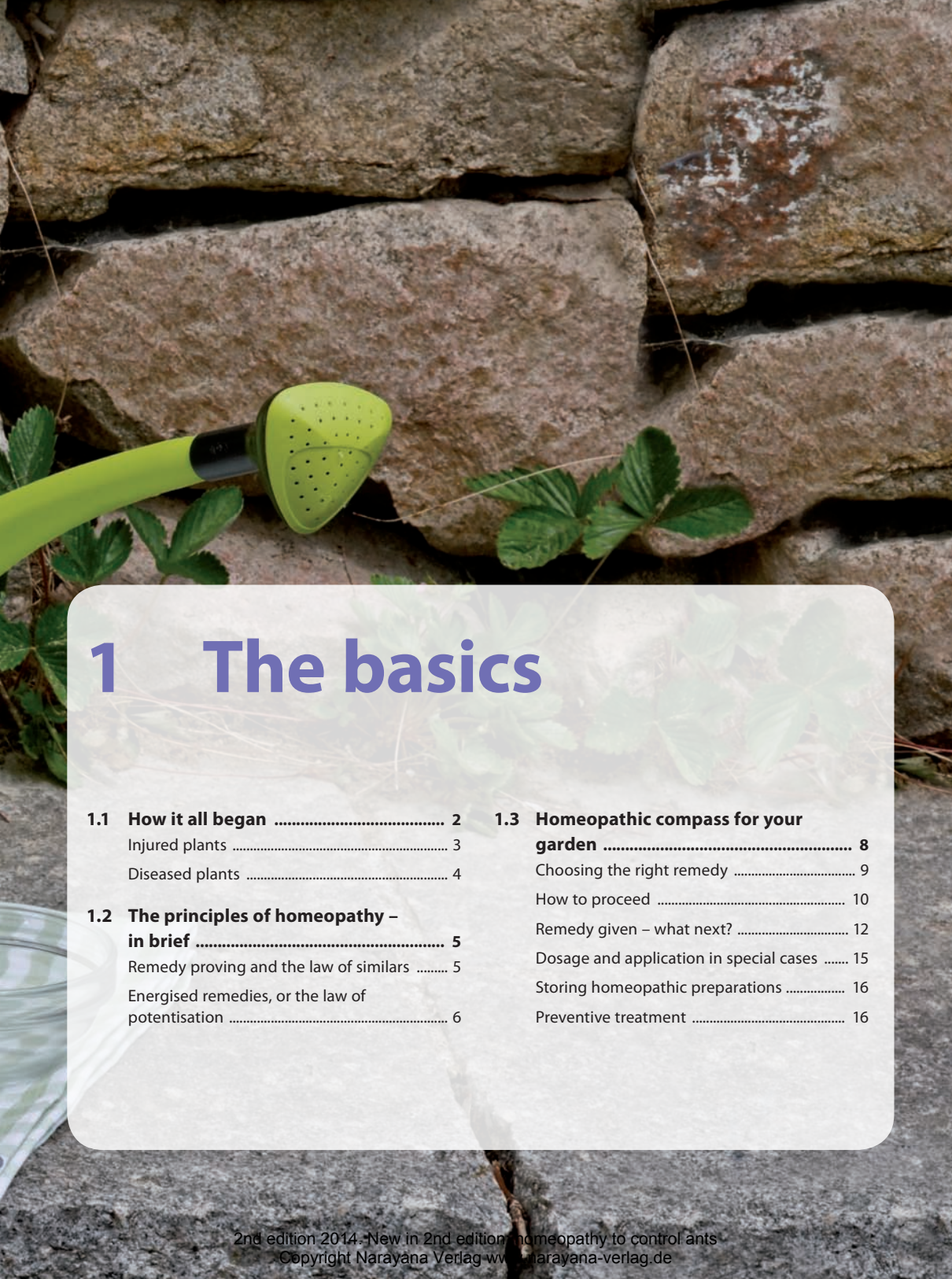
If you manage to heal your plants with the help of homeopathy, you will find it twice as enjoyable. You may not succeed overnight, but every time it will be a bit better – and it's so exciting!

Another source of motivation for me is that homeopathic plant treatment clearly reduces the need for chemical pesticides and compounds – you may even be able to do away with them altogether. If we can put just a fraction of this into practice, we will be helping to protect our environment. The book you now have in your hands has been carefully compiled to the best of my

knowledge. As homeopathic plant treatment is still a brand-new field, I can't accept any liability for failures. However, it would be wonderful if lots of people would take part in our research and give us feedback. Failures are also important and take us a step further. Many thanks in advance.

I hope you will all have fun with “homeopathic gardening” and wish you the greenest of green fingers!

Friedrichshafen, Spring 2011
Christiane Maute



1 The basics

1.1 How it all began	2	1.3 Homeopathic compass for your garden	8
Injured plants	3	Choosing the right remedy	9
Diseased plants	4	How to proceed	10
1.2 The principles of homeopathy – in brief	5	Remedy given – what next?	12
Remedy proving and the law of similars	5	Dosage and application in special cases	15
Energised remedies, or the law of potentisation	6	Storing homeopathic preparations	16
		Preventive treatment	16

■ Choosing the right remedy

I have put together a few tools in the appendix to help you choose the right remedy. Use the table of modalities (→ pp. 130-131) to narrow down what may be causing your plant's disease.

The modalities describe the circumstances in which a symptom gets better or worse. This book naturally only lists the factors which make the disease worse.

You should make several copies of the table of modalities before starting the treatment so that you can make entries as relevant. You will also need a coloured pencil or text marker to make the relevant marks. A ruler will stop your lines from running into one another. How to proceed:

- Inspect your diseased plant closely. Could its current condition be the result of frost, heat or hail? Is it a fungal or other disease? Is the plant infested with pests? Find out what the problem is.
- “Repertorisation”:
Determine the possible causes with the help of the list (→ pp. 130-131).
 - Use a coloured pencil to enter the relevant crosses.
 - With the help of your ruler, check (vertically) which remedy has the most coloured crosses. If you have entered two, three or even more crosses next to a certain remedy, this remedy is probably the most effective cure for your plant.

- Make a note of this remedy (or possibly remedies). Read up on each remedy in the descriptions (→ chpt. 5) and decide which corresponds most closely to your plant's problem. Homeopaths call this process repertorisation.
- In chapters 2 and 3, you will find that each plant disease can be cured with one of several remedies. Using the table of modalities (→ pp. 130-131) for repertorisation will help you choose the best remedy for your plant.
- The remedy descriptions (→ chpt. 5) will show how and when each remedy can be used. This section can be used as part of your own repertorisation process.



Fig. 8: Start by inspecting the diseased plant closely

How to proceed

- Only use a single remedy. Please do not mix several remedies together. Maybe in future I will in exceptional cases recommend the mixing of two remedies for large farms and nurseries to minimize the time and effort required for application. The simultaneous use of several remedies must be carefully considered and should only be undertaken by an experienced homeopath. The danger is that not all homeopathic remedies “agree” with one another and instead neutralise one another (= antidoting). So please do not conduct your own “experiments”.
- Use spoons and stirring instruments made from only plastic, porcelain or wood. Metal can disturb the action of the remedy. Plastic watering cans are therefore better than metal. After every application, clean the watering can by rinsing it thoroughly with fresh water.
- Simply watering with a watering can has proved more effective than spraying with a plant sprayer.

- Water the entire plant, including leaves and root area. For trees, apply to the trunk and the area of ground below the tree canopy.
- If possible apply the remedy on a bright, dry morning or towards evening. The leaves should be able to dry out quickly. During sunny and hot days, only water the roots since otherwise the leaves may be burnt by the sun.
- Avoid getting the remedy mixture on your skin; otherwise you might react with a remedy proving (see chpt. 1.2), which is not dangerous but nor is it especially pleasant. But don't worry if you were somewhat careless – the remedy proving is over in a short time. Therefore, keep children and pets away until the foliage has dried.



Note:

- You will find a list of the most frequently used homeopathic remedies for each disease.
- In other cases, use the table of modalities on pages 118-119 to help you choose a remedy which fits the symptoms.



Fig. 9a: Keeping track of infestations

Dosage and administration of C potencies

- There are various ways of preparing the remedy mixture:
 - Add 6-8 globules to 150ml of water (roughly the volume of an ordinary drinking glass) and crush them with a plastic, porcelain or wooden spoon. Wait until the globules have completely dissolved. Then stir vigorously.
 - You can simply wait until the globules have dissolved on their own. Then stir the mixture vigorously.
 - Add the globules to a screw-top bottle with about 150ml water and wait until the globules have completely dissolved. Then shake the bottle vigorously.
- For **houseplants**: Crush 4 globules of your chosen remedy in approx. 1 litre of water using a plastic or wooden spoon, allow to dissolve and stir thoroughly. Water the leaves and the root area with this mixture, preferably outside or in a tub. Please do not use in strong sunlight or in the evening.
- For your **garden**: Crush 6-8 globules in 150ml water (about 1 glass) using a plastic or wooden spoon. This mixture will be divided into 3 parts and used to make up 30l of “medicinal water” in all. By dividing it into three parts, you can make sure it is diluted properly. You can of course add the 150ml mixture to 30l of water all at once. However, because I don't like



Fig. 9b: Counting the globules

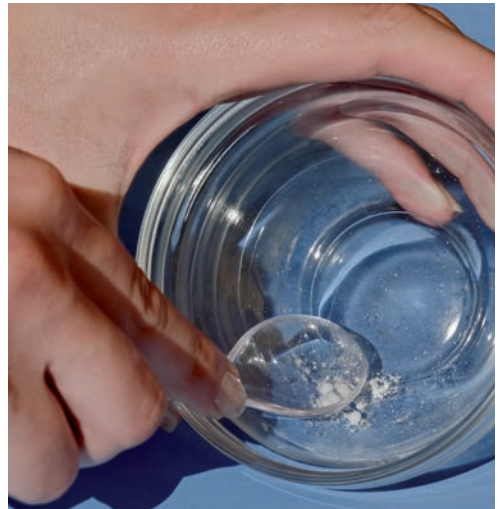


Fig. 9c: Crushing the globules

2 Pests and damage

2.1 Effects of the decline in the bee

population 20

2.2 Insects 26

Ants 26

Aphids 28

Scale insects..... 31

Caterpillars (cabbage whites) 32

Spider mites..... 38

Whitefly..... 39

2.3 Slugs 40

Whitefly

Whitefly (→ fig. 28) is found in greenhouses, on house-plants and outdoors.

Signs of infestation: Whitefly settle underneath the leaves. Clouds of them fly up if you touch the leaves. They harm the plant by sucking the juices and excreting large quantities of honeydew. This honeydew is a breeding ground for sooty mould. This turns both leaves and fruits completely black.

Causes: Dry, warm conditions.

Treatment and prevention: Put your plant in a bright, cool place. Give it plenty of fresh air and water it regularly. Specialist dealers supply yellow trap plates to catch whitefly.

The homeopathic remedies *Psorinum* and *Sulphur* have proven themselves to be particularly useful in treating whitefly.



Fig. 28: Whitefly

Main homeopathic remedies for whitefly infestation

Psorinum 200C

→ The edges of the leaves roll up. The sticky honeydew excretions attract sooty mould which then turns the leaves and fruits black. Sensitivity to cold and frost. Small, puny plants whose weakness makes them particularly vulnerable to pests.

Sulphur 200C

→ The edges of the leaves roll up. The sticky honeydew secretions may lead to colonisation with sooty mould. This turns the leaves and fruit black. Thirsty plants unable to absorb water. Sensitivity to cold and frost.

3 Pathogens and diseases

3.1 Fungal diseases	44	3.2 Bacterial diseases	62
Blight (rust disease).....	46	Leaf spot disease.....	62
Leaf curl	48	Fire blight on fruit trees.....	64
Cancer.....	50		
Mildew.....	51	3.3 Viral diseases	67
Monilia fruit rot and monilia tip burn	55		
Black spot	58		
Tips for roses.....	60		

4 Treating special signs of disease

4.1 Externally visible symptoms 72

Excessive growth	72
Weakness	73
Leaf discolouration	74
Deformity.....	77
Weak root growth	78
Stunted growth	79

4.2 Climatic damage 81

Frost, frost damage, frostbite	82
Hail.....	85
Cold	86
Mobile communications.....	87
Waterlogging.....	88
Rain, constant.....	92

Sea air, too much salt in air and soil.....	93
Direct exposure to sun, sunburn.....	93
Intense sunshine	95
Contamination with acids.....	98
Injuries and consequences of stress	100
Heat damage.....	101

4.3 Damage incurred during cultivation 102

Lacerations (pruning trees and bushes).....	102
Repotting.....	104
Contamination with chemical pesticides	106
Injuries.....	107
Neglected plants	108

4.4 Special measures to promote tomato growth 110

5 Remedy descriptions

Materia medica

5.1 Homeopathic remedies for your

garden 114

Aconitum (Aconite, Monkshood).....	114
Anthraxinum (anthrax nosode).....	114
Arnica montana (Leopard's Bane).....	114
Arsenicum album (white arsenic oxide).....	114
Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade).....	115
Calcarea carbonica (calcium from oyster shells).....	115
Calendula (Marigold).....	115
Camphora (camphor).....	116
Cantharis (Spanish Fly).....	116
Carbo vegetabilis (vegetable charcoal).....	116
Carcinosinum (cancer nosode).....	116
Causticum (slaked lime).....	117
China officinalis (Cinchona tree).....	117
Cimicifuga (Cohosh, Bugbane).....	117
Cuprum metallicum (copper).....	117
Dulcamara (Bittersweet Nightshade).....	118
Gelsemium (False Jasmine).....	118
Helix tosta (toasted snail).....	118
Ignatia (St Ignatius Bean).....	118
Kali iodatum (potassium iodide).....	118
Kali phosphoricum (potassium phosphate).....	119
Lycopodium (Club Moss).....	119
Magnesium carbonicum (Epsom salts).....	119
Magnesium chloratum = Magnesium muriaticum (magnesium chloride).....	119
Magnesium phosphoricum (magnesium phosphate).....	120
Natrum carbonicum (sodium carbonate = alkaline salts).....	120
Natrum chloratum = Natrum muriaticum (sodium chloride = cooking salt).....	120

Natrum sulphuricum (sodium sulphate = Glauber's salt).....	120
Nosodes.....	121
Nux vomica (Poison Nut).....	121
Petroleum (fossil oil, rock oil).....	122
Phosphorus (phosphorus).....	122
Psorinum (scabies nosode).....	122
Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower).....	122
Rhus toxicodendron (Poison Ivy).....	123
Silicea (silica).....	123
Solidago (Goldenrod).....	124
Staphisagria (Delphinium).....	124
Sulphur (sulphur, brimstone).....	124
Thuja (Arbor Vitae / Northern White Cedar)	124
X-Ray (x-ray radiation).....	125
Zincum metallicum (metallic zinc).....	125

5.2 Remedies for special

circumstances 126

Causticum (slaked lime).....	126
Kali iodatum (potassium iodide).....	126
Kali phosphoricum (potassium phosphate).....	126
Magnesium chloratum = Magnesium muriaticum (magnesium chloride).....	126
Natrum chloratum = Natrum muriaticum (sodium chloride = cooking salt).....	126
Phosphorus (phosphorus).....	127
Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower).....	127
Solidago (Goldenrod).....	127
Sulphuricum acidum (sulphuric acid).....	127
Sulphuricum iodatum (sulphur iodide).....	127
X-Ray (x-ray radiation).....	127

5.1 Homeopathic remedies for your garden

■ **Aconitum (Aconite, Monkshood)**

- **Characteristics:**
 - Sudden symptoms are typical of *Aconitum*. The plant reacts very suddenly, wilts extremely quickly and dries out
- **Weather damage:**
 - Result of cold, dry north wind
 - Result of sudden cold storm or wind
 - Result of hot days (intense sunshine) and very cold nights



■ **Anthracinum (anthrax nosode)**

- **Characteristics:**
 - Plant appears burnt
 - Leaves turn dark or black, wither and rot; damage spreads rapidly, “like wildfire”
 - Bark turns brown, cracks or sinks; reddish-brown wood under the infected bark
 - Infectious orange-brown slime on the bark
 - Shoots curl up like a “shepherd’s crook”
- **Special diseases:**
 - May be helpful in cases of fire blight

■ **Arnica montana (Leopard’s Bane)**

- **General effect:**
 - Consequences of blows, impact, being dropped
 - Excellent tonic for all plants
 - Improves circulation in the plant’s capillary system; *Arnica* ensures that the plant is properly supplied right through to the tips
- **Damage caused by errors in cultivation:**
 - Injuries from pruning
 - Injuries from repotting or relocation
- **Weather damage:**
 - After plant injuries from hail, storm and wind (e.g. breakage)



■ **Arsenicum album (white arsenic oxide)**

- **General effect:**
 - Indicated when plant growth is weak
 - Weak plants
 - Plants stay small and look puny
 - Plants dry out quickly
- **Damage caused by errors in cultivation:**
 - Contamination, e.g. by chemical pesticides
- **Weather damage:**
 - Dry cracks in the soil
 - After lengthy periods of dry, warm weather

Appendix

I	Table of modalities	130		
II	Examples: treatment in spring	133		
	Pruning and trimming trees and bushes.....	133		
	Frost and frost damage.....	134		
	Building up and strengthening plants.....	134		
	Heat damage/sunburn	135		
	Rain, constant.....	136		
III	Example: treating cancer in woody plants	136		
IV	Basic homeopathic remedy kit for your garden	137		
			Commonly used homeopathic remedies for plants and soil.....	137
			Less frequently needed remedies	139
			Houseplant set.....	139
			Rose set.....	140
			Indoor and balcony plant set.....	140
V	Master copy: own applications	140		
VI	Bibliography	142		
VII	Sources and forum	142		
VIII	List of illustrations	143		
IX	Repertory	144		
X	Index	149		

- *Sulphur* is indicated for the consequences of warmth and heat damage, fungal diseases and powdery/downy mildew.

As *Sulphur* fulfils all the criteria, you decide to use *Sulphur* 200C.

II Examples: treatment in spring

■ Pruning and trimming trees and bushes

Healthy plant

- If your plant is healthy, give it a prophylactic treatment after **pruning** with 6-8 globules of **Arnica 200C** in 150ml water.
- Crush with a plastic, porcelain or wooden spoon. Stir thoroughly. Put about 1/3 of this mixture in a plastic 10l-watering can filled with water; stir well. Use to water the plants and soil.
- Follow the same procedure with the remaining 2/3 of the mixture. (I divide the remedy mixture into thirds to avoid having to carry heavy watering cans. However, you can of course put the whole 150ml of remedy mixture in 30l of water). Make sure you clean your watering cans thoroughly afterwards.

After pruning your plants and treating them with this mixture, allow it to work for one week.



Fig. 87: Roses receive Arnica as a prophylactic treatment after being pruned in spring.

- 30C** (6-8 globules in 30l water) once a week. Treat the plant as with *Thuja 30C*.
- Change back to **Thuja 30C** after another 7 days, and back to **Carcinosinum 30C** another 7 days after that. Continue alternating between *Thuja 30C* and *Carcinosinum 30C* once a week. Duration: approx. 4-6 weeks.
 - Once the wood has visibly recovered, round off the treatment with **Sulphur 200C**, 6-8 globules in 30l water.

IV Basic homeopathic remedy kits for your garden

The homeopathic remedies mentioned in this book are suitable for use on plants and soil. You can get them as sets of 30 or 48 or as individual remedies. Furthermore you can purchase special sets; e.g. for balcony and indoor plants or for the treatment of roses.

Supplier: Narayana Publishers, www.narayana-publishers.com (→ appendix chpt. VII).

The homeopathic remedies are listed with their respective potencies. If you would like to start treating your plants homeopathically, it's enough if you have the following 30 remedies to hand; these are used most frequently:

■ Commonly used homeopathic remedies for plants and soil

- Aconitum 200C
- Arnica 200C
- Arsenicum album 200C
- Belladonna 200C



Fig. 91: Homeopathic remedy kit

X Index

- A**
- acid rain 82
 - Aconitum 75, 84-86, 96, 100, 102, 104, 107, 114
 - algal limestone 35
 - Anthracinum 66, 114
 - ants 26-28, 116
 - Ant nests 27
 - Black garden ant 26
 - Red wood ant 26
 - Yellow meadow ant 26
 - aphids 28, 120
 - Apis mellifica 36
 - Arnica montana 2-3, 50, 75, 77-78, 80, 85, 100, 103-104, 107, 114, 133, 135-136
 - Arsenicum album 73, 75, 77-78, 80, 102, 106, 114
- B**
- bacterial diseases 62
 - bee population, decline in the 20, 22
 - bees 20-25, 35-36, 82, 121-122
 - Belladonna 6, 75, 84, 86, 90, 92, 94, 96, 100, 102, 115, 132, 135-136
 - bentonite 35
 - black spot 58
 - brown rot 116, 118, 121
- C**
- Calcarea carbonica 29, 31, 73, 75, 77-78, 80, 111, 115
 - Calendula 50, 73, 75, 79, 85, 100, 103-104, 107, 115, 134-135
 - Camphora 28, 116
 - cancer 50, 116, 125
 - example 136
 - Cantharis 66, 94, 116
 - Carbo vegetabilis 45, 47, 50, 53, 57, 59, 73, 75, 84, 99, 111, 116, 136
 - Carcinosinum 50-51, 57, 73, 116
 - caterpillars 32, 34-36
 - Causticum 66, 94, 99, 117, 126
 - changes in the weather 116, 118, 121, 123-124
 - China officinalis 74-75, 102, 117
 - Cimicifuga 28-29, 117
 - climate and weather conditions 81
 - climatic damage 81
 - cold 86, 114-116, 118, 120-123, 125
 - consequences of stress 100
 - contamination 116, 119, 121, 123, 127
 - with acids 98, 116, 123
 - with car exhaust fumes 119, 127
 - with chemical pesticides 106, 114, 123, 127
 - with copper and sulphur in steam 123, 127
 - with hydrogen sulphide 119, 126
 - with lead 117, 126-127
 - C potencies 7, 11
 - crippled growth 122
 - cultivation protection net 35
 - Cuprum metallicum 31, 45, 47, 52, 54, 59, 72, 75, 92, 111, 117
- D**
- damage
 - bacterial 62
 - climatic 81
 - diseases, by 4
 - fungal 44
 - incorrect cultivation, by 102
 - injuries, by 3
 - insects, by 26
 - slugs, by 40
 - viral 67
 - death 23, 27, 82
 - deformity 77
 - diseases 4
 - bacterial 62
 - fungal 44, 116-117, 124-125
 - viral 67
 - dosage 11-12
 - cancer, in cases of 13
 - cold, damage caused by 14
 - fungal disease 14
 - garden plants, for 11
 - houseplants, for 11
 - in rainy periods 12, 14
 - pest infestation, damage caused by 14
 - wet conditions, damage caused by 14
 - wounds 14
 - downy mildew 53
 - D potencies 7, 12
 - drainage remedy 124, 127
 - dryness 115, 117
 - Dulcamara 86, 90, 92, 118, 136
 - dwarfism 79, 115, 122-123
- E**
- eaten bare 34
 - ecosystem 20, 33

emissions 82
examples 133
– treatment 133, 136

F

fire blight 64, 114, 117, 121
fire blight nosode 66
frostbite 83
frost damage 83, 116, 122
– example 134

G

Gelsemium 68, 94, 96, 100,
102, 107, 118
glue rings 56
growth
– excessive 72
– stunted 79, 122-123
– weak 114, 127
– weak root growth 78
growth enhancement 13, 110

H

Hahnemann, Samuel 6
hail 85, 114, 121
heaps of earth 27
heat damage 101, 115, 117,
120, 123, 125
– example 135
Helix tosta 12, 15, 40, 118
homeopathic remedy kit 137
homeopathy
– choosing the right remedy 9
– how to proceed 10
– plant's reaction to remedy 13
– storing homeopathic prepara-
tions 16
hydrogen sulphide 82

I

Ignatia 76, 96, 100, 102, 108,
118
incorrect crop management 35
injuries 3, 14, 100, 107, 114-
115, 117, 124, 127

K

Kali iodatum 76, 79, 87, 92,
118, 126, 136
Kali phosphoricum 74, 76,
91, 99, 119, 126

L

lacerations 102, 115, 122
Large Cabbage White 32
law of similars 5
leaf curl 48, 125
leaf discolouration 74
leaf spot 62, 123-124
light 81
lightning strikes 121-122
Lycopodium 45, 63, 74, 76-
77, 79-80, 87, 119

M

Magnesium carbonicum 119
Magnesium chloratum 93,
119, 126
Magnesium phosphoricum
76, 111, 120
metamorphosis 32
mildew 51, 118, 120, 124-125
mixed crops 35
mobile communications 20,
82, 87, 119
monilia fruit rot 55, 116
monilia tip burn 55, 125
monocultures 24, 32, 35

N

Natrum carbonicum 76, 94,
96, 102, 120
Natrum muriaticum 29, 76,
93, 96, 101-102, 108-109,
120, 126
Natrum sulphuricum 45,
48-49, 52, 54, 59, 90, 92,
111, 120
neglected plants 108
non-parasitic factors 20
Nosodes 121
nutrient deficiencies 20
Nux vomica 21-22, 68, 85-86,
101, 104, 106-107, 121

O

overfertilisation 20, 120

P

parasitic factors 20
pathogens 20
pest infestation 14, 124
pests 20
Petroleum 31, 38, 74, 84, 86,
107, 122
pheromone traps 26
Phosphorus 68, 74, 76, 93-94,
101, 107, 122, 127
placebo 7
pollutants 20
potentisation 6
powdery mildew 52
precipitation 81
pruning 114, 116-117
– example 133
Psorinum 5, 29, 31, 38-39, 76-
77, 79-80, 84, 86, 122, 134
Pulsatilla 22, 86, 90, 92, 99,
106, 122, 127

pupae 35
pupation 32-33

R

radioactive contamination 118
rain, constant 92, 115, 118-119, 121, 123, 125
– example 136
reactions
– improvement and no response to repeat treatment 14
– improvement with subsequent relapse 13
– no significant improvement 14
remedy descriptions 113
remedy proving 5
repertorisation 9
repotting 104, 114, 118, 121
Rhus toxicodendron 14, 123

S

salinisation 20
salt content in the soil 93
– too high 124, 126
salt flats 126
salty air 82
scale insects 31, 122
sea air 93
Silicea 29, 31, 45, 52, 54, 74, 76, 78-80, 87, 90, 99, 101-103, 106-108, 123, 134, 136
slugs 40
– infestation 118
Small Cabbage White 33-36
soil
– clay soil 88

– magnesium-deficient 119-120
– phosphorus-deficient 122, 127
– salty 79, 120, 126-127
soil consistency 82
Solidago 45, 76, 93, 124, 127, 136
sooty mould fungi, black 27, 39
spider mites 38
Staphisagria 5, 29, 101, 103-104, 107, 124
stone dust 35
strengthening
– example 134
Sulphur 29, 31, 36, 38-39, 45-46, 51-52, 54, 90, 101-102, 106, 108, 124
Sulphuricum acidum 127
Sulphuricum iodatum 127
sunburn 93, 115, 120, 135
sunlight
– direct 93
– intense 95
– too much 118

T

table of modalities 130
tansy 35
temperature 81
Thuja 4, 46, 48-52, 54, 57, 59, 63, 68, 87, 90, 92, 111, 124
thunderstorms 122
tomatoes, promote growth 110
tonics and strengtheners 114-120, 122-127
– example 134
trimming 133

V

varroa mite 24
Vespa crabro 36
Vespa vulgaris 36
viral diseases 67, 118, 121-122, 125

W

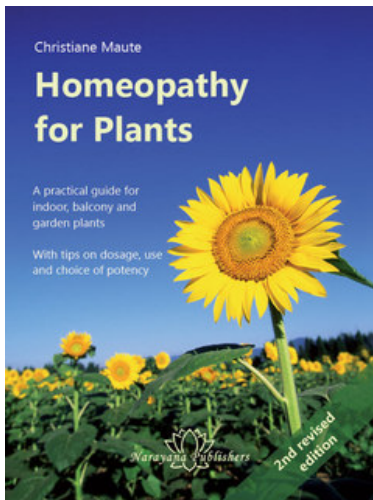
wasps 35-36
water deficiency 20
waterlogging 88, 118, 123-125
weakness 73
weather conditions 20
wetness 14, 121, 123-125
whitefly 39
white fungal spores 27
wind 81
– breakage 114
– cold 120
– dry 114, 118
– warm 118

X

X-Ray 76, 78, 87, 125, 127

Z

Zincum metallicum 74, 76, 84, 125



Christiane Maute

[Homeopathy for Plants - Imperfect copy](#)

A practical guide for indoor, balcony and garden plants with tips on dosage, use and choice of potency

144 pages, relié
publication 2014



Plus de livres sur homéopathie, les médecines naturelles et un style de vie plus sain www.editions-narayana.fr