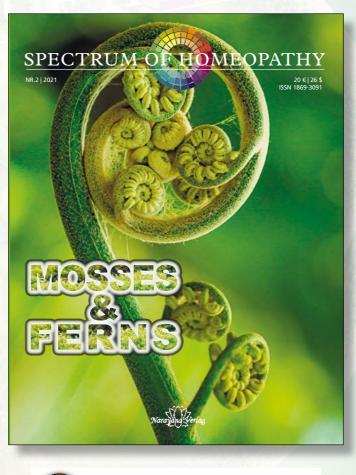
SPECTRUM OF HOMEOPATHY

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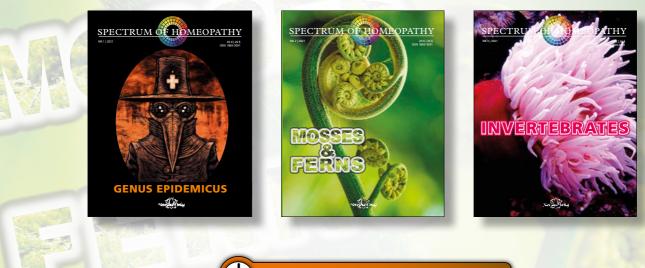
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EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

They still exist - the primordial plants that first greened the earth over 400 million years ago. Yet now they are so small and inconspicuous that we hardly notice them. This is also true of the patients who are helped by potentised mosses and ferns. This issue of SPECTRUM should aid recognition of these remedies with such strange names as square goose neck moss (Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus) so that we no longer overlook them in our homeopathic practice. They are brought to our attention by a group of "moss pioneers" headed by Britta Dähnrich and Jan Scholten, who in spring 2017 proved about 30 different mosses with the help of bryologist Michael Sauer. Up to that time these ancient plants, with approximately 15,000 species, were still completely uncharted territory for homeopathy. Now the pioneers can already report first practical success with these unassuming and hard-to-differentiate flowerless plants that are found everywhere, in the wide forests, on wood, cliffs, walls and roofs.

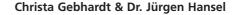
We, the editors of SPECTRUM, vividly shared the emotions of the participants at the first sense provings: primarily confusion! Then something like a primordial scream! Complete helplessness in view of the complexity of the evidence. Gradually the central theme of the mosses became clearer: being overlooked and not perceived due to maximum adaptation and frugality, which are the expression of the absolute will to live.

In the case histories here we get to know the primordial plants that we so carelessly trample on as a homeopathically efficacious companion for patients with poor performance, depression, and other psychological disorders, mostly following traumatic childhood experiences. The experience of earlier rejection, isolation, abuse, violation and mortal danger is a common thread running through the cases of Elisabeth Sehlinger, Britta Dähnrich, Christina Ari, Martin Jakob and Franz Swoboda on different mosses. Whereas the remedy group based on such typical common themes can be clearly recognised, the differentiation of individual moss remedies remains mostly difficult. Jan Scholten's hypotheses on the plant codes can help although these need to be reliably confirmed in practice.

Michal Yakir has developed her own system of classification for the primordial plants. Whereas her well-known classification of the flowering plants follows the stages of human evolution and individuation, she now assigns the non-flowering ancient plants, including the conifers, to the stages of development of Gaia, the earth. The mosses are right at the beginning of evolution in the first column of Yakir's tried-and-tested plant table. In columns 2 and 3 come the club moss and ferns of the Pteridophyta, for which our dear author and friend Jörg Wichmann (who died far too young) contributed an overview. These plants are also striking in their very inconspicuousness. So just as fern seeds can make people invisible according to myth and legend, people who need fern remedies have learnt to hide themselves in the camouflage of everyday life. Franz Swoboda and Doris Drach reveal this strategy with the proving and a case of bracken fern.

There are clearly many parallels between mosses and ferns relevant to homeopathy, such as the theme of trauma and sexual abuse in Sigrid Lindemann's case of Equisetum hiemale. The genus Selaginella (spikemosses or lesser clubmosses) forms a bridge between the two plant groups of this issue. Like a moss, these lycopods or lycophods survive years of drought and, like the false rose of Jericho, they spring to green life with the rain, as does the woman in Anne Schadde's case, following a dose of her simillimum Selaginella lepidophylla.

In this issue of SPECTRUM we likewise encounter a series of patients and homeopaths who have searched many years for the key to healing only to finally find it in this group of primordial plants. These examples show how important it is, even after 200 years of homeopathy, to extend our materia medica with new remedy provings and clinical experience. Maybe you have hard-to-treat patients, some of whom could benefit from Lunularia cruciata, Aulacomnium palustre or Asplenium scolopendrium.



Chief editors





Arising and ceasing to be: mother earth and plants in evolution.



Kept down yet grown big: a moss patient discovers her creativity.



The rose of Jerico can remain dry and dormant for years



Aulacomnion heals the sequels of an old near-drowning trauma

Cheerfulness and isolation: Brachythecium rutabulum, rough-stalked feather moss, offers the proving homeopaths initial insights into the themes of the mosses.

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TRIED-AND-TESTED IN GLOBAL CATASTROPHES

Primordial plants in the earth's evolution

AUTOR | Michal Yakir

SUMMARY: In this article the author extends her psychological-homeopathic developmental model of the plant kingdom. Whereas the flowering plants in this model represent human evolution, the separate evolution of the non-flowering primordial plants represents the steps and stages in the development of consciousness on earth. The first three of six columns contain the mosses, clubmosses and ferns. The themes of these three classes of the primordial plants are comprehensively discussed in terms of the developmental model. Typical indicators include especially trauma, retardation, infertility, poor performance and diseases of old age.

KEYWORDS: algae, Bryophyta, club mosses, Cryptogam, dementia, developmental model, Equisetales, Equisetum arvense, ferns, Gaia, impotence, infertility, Lunularia cruciata, Lycophyta, mosses, plant evolution, primordial plants, Pteridophyta, spore plants, symbiosis, trauma, weakness

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THE FIRST LAND PLANTS AND THEIR ROLE

The first plants (algae), as well as all life, were water dwellers. Only about 530-540 million years ago did pioneer plants appear on land, subsequently enabling the development of other life forms on the earth's land surface, which was barren up to this point. Indeed, most contemporary plants are flowering plants, but their reign began only some 65 million years ago. Over the preceding 470 million years, ancient, different plants dominated the land.

These ancient plants – mosses, club mosses, ferns, gymnosperms and others – which first rose as algae from the sea, have been changed over time by evolution, while simultaneously changing the earth's surface. They altered the composition of minerals in the soil and of gases in the air, raising oxygen levels in the atmosphere. As a result the oxygen-suffused oceans enabled the development of multicellular organisms, as it is more efficient to burn oxygen than other elements. Plants and algae have continued maintaining the earth's oxygen-rich atmosphere, at 21% or more, facilitating myriad biosphere development. Most importantly land plants created soil on the rocky land, which had a major impact as a facilitator of life, both at sea and on land. Plant activity even triggered ice ages, warming periods and extinction events, followed by developmental leaps in the life on earth. It can be said that plants have pushed earth evolution, and therefore human development, so it is only fitting that plants, as remedies, will often be required for optimal human development.

Primitive plants as carriers of necessary information for our time – earth's diseases and extinctions: The current state of our globe does not seem good, from manmade global warming to fires in Australia and the Amazon, damaging the earth's lungs. We are causing widespread pollution due to radioactivity and to nanoplastic accumulation in our marine habitats, thereby generating much manmade disease, like the latest Covid viral epidemic (affecting humans' lungs). And there is so much more. Seeing it all occurring in rapid succession, one might notice a pattern – the earth is telling us something: stop!

I would like to begin with an axiom: the earth is alive. The earth is one live unit (1), one organism with all its parts co-dependent; an enormous entity that evolved over billions of years. Beginning with mineral consciousness, followed by plants, then developing her animal consciousness, and finally her human-level consciousness. We, humans, are part of HER. But we have forgotten this. When cells forget that they are part of the organism and behave selfishly, we call this disease cancer. And when an organism has a disease, it produces inconvenient symptoms. But when the entire earth has a disease, her symptoms might be an extinction event.

The first step to a cure is awareness of what went amiss. One of the things that is missing in our time is the realisation that we are only a part of a whole, part of earth – and we need to behave accordingly – or we become extinct. For we homeopaths, this awareness is being imparted via the ancient plants, which witnessed earth evolutions, earth disease stages and her extinction events – and survived to tell us the tale. More importantly, new triturations and provings open a conversation channel with the plants, allowing their spiritual (deva) aspect to talk freely of those deep issues that need healing.

So what can ancient plants tell us? For many years I have collected information and thoughts, burying them somewhere in my brain (and computer) until last year, 2019, when visiting an ecological exhibition a breakthrough occurred in my understanding, and the image of ancient plants and their role started to become clear: by their own evolution they describe the steps and stages of earth's conscious evolutions, the evolution of Gaia: what has been gained in every stage, and where evolution became stuck. They show us where it could not continue and a disease had to be summoned: an extinction event. And since we are now on the verge of another extinction event, and as we surely cannot afford millions of years of recovery, we had better listen to those that survived and overcame extinctions – the ancient plants.

One can say that if the flowering plants describe human evolution, the ancient plants describe the earth's evolution. Once their evolutionary sequence is understood, even the advanced, modern flowering plants find a more significant and clearer place.

Developing an awareness for these processes is important so that we do not go against them, thereby generating illness in Gaia's organism – although unfortunately this has already begun.

Appreciating the parallel path of the evolution of earth, plants and humans, one can better see where the malignancy (or disease) occurred in each of the stages – and the possible healing options.

THE ORDER AND POSITION OF THE ANCIENT PLANTS

The ancient plants do not portray human developmental stages like the flowering plants; rather they follow the evolutionary stages of the earth, marked by the geological epochs such as the Carboniferous or Devonian. Each epoch on earth represents an evolutionary stage with a corresponding set of lessons and gains, such as plants achieving vertical growth for the first time, animals producing drought-resistant eggshells, and so on. These are mirrored in the plants of that epoch and the remedies made from them. There are lessons gained but also, as Franz Swoboda has pointed out "with development, something is lost (i.e. innocence), and conversely there is a different kind of loss when something (such as a "living fossil" plant) adheres to a certain past stage, refusing to change."

Aeons, epochs, and the timeline of development and extinction: The first three eons on earth lasted about 3.5 billion years, during which life seems to have evolved slowly – and solely in the water. Only in the late Phanerozoic did life start to evolve on land. This period (the Palaeozoic) is divided into seven

sub-periods, or epochs. As different groups of plants evolved in each epoch, the particular geological periods can be used as stages, or what we are used to calling "columns" (2). Each column terminates at the "extinction" event of its respective geological period, and begins after the previous extinction, denoting the dawn of a new era, a new evolutionary upsurge. The beginnings and endings encapsulate significant lessons that the surviving plants went through, nonetheless thriving and thereby passing on this information to us.

Extinction and resurrection: Any such "end of cycle" or extinction event is mostly characterised by natural disasters, tectonic and climatic changes, changes in CO_2 or oxygen level, changes in acidity and a massive release of toxic gases into the atmosphere, warming or cooling the earth, culminating with the extinction of 50% to 90% of all existing species of the time, both plants and animals. Yet in spite of the enormous destruction, extinction events are a significant means of propelling the evolution of the earth forward, no less than the preceding stages of evolution: as entire species are eradicated (most often the most established species that ruled at that time), many habitats and ecological niches become free, allowing new groups of plants and animals to develop. Earth's evolution actually depends on waves of extinction!

GENERAL THEMES OF THE ANCIENT PLANTS IN HOMEOPATHY

Remedies from ancient plants describe the evolution of earth / Gaia as one organism from its beginning of the colonisation of the land: they talk about the beginning of life, innocence and environmental incompatibility, but also about death, disasters, traumas, terminal illnesses and end-of-life pathology, about their causation and how to survive them. Surviving those massive extinctions, the ancient plants have some answers regarding not only the terminal illnesses and old-age diseases too common nowadays, but also indicating what future action is need-ed – supporting us in this time of increasing global disasters, calamities and pandemics.

In terms of pathology, the ancient plants speak, of course, of antiquity, of the state of things in the Garden of Eden before the fall from grace. Being so old and different, it becomes difficult to adapt to our time.

The relevance to diseases of old age: The prevalence of dementia and Alzheimer's is dramatically increasing these days. This can also manifest as "old behaviour" such as the inability to accept new experience or changes, and the difficulty in overcoming traumas. On the physical level there is infertility and no capacity for new life.

Ancient plants speak of innocence, simplicity and primordiality: They even talk of oneness – which is unrequited and unaccepted by our society, leading to retreat and seclusion. In extreme cases this manifests as autism and retardation. Feeling unnoticed would also be a theme since so many of the ancient plants have simply gone out of our awareness.

Endurance, persistence, survival and resilience: These abilities or their lack, with particular affinity to traumas and disasters, are also important qualities of ancient plants.

Strong duality: This is often present in many forms: on the one hand a desire to still be connected with oneness (primordial ocean), thus longing for light, for heights (high spirituality), to be in touch with creation forces – but without the ability to get there in a practical way. On the other hand there is as yet no ability to fully connect with contemporary awareness. So their high aspect is actually not connected, not grounded, or they exhibit low aspects that operate from the elemental parts of the soul: the human soul or earth's soul. This creates a duality, which is evident in every ancient remedy.

THE COLUMNS: THE LESSONS EARTH GAINED FROM EVERY EPOCH, AND THE QUALITIES THE SURVIVING PLANT REMEDIES CONVEY TO US TODAY

First column, Cambrian to Ordovician: Here we skip the first three billion or so years, when life was life developing in the primordial oceans. One can imagine how happy earth was with those first, tiny life forms swimming within her. This had to suffice for a few billion years.

About 540 million years ago, when enough oxygen had accumulated in the biosphere – thanks to the activity of the photosynthetic organisms we call algae – the now hospitable-to-life atmosphere allowed blue green algae to begin colonising the land, which up to this time had been totally barren, like the surface of the moon. Maybe the seas became too crowded or too murky by this time? Life needed another outlet and thus the history of life on land begins: algae, found in abundance in shallow seas (created at the time by the motion of the continents, the earth "breathing") developed entirely new traits that allowed them to thrive on dry land. They developed resilience and durability to dryness in the form of spores, allowing them to reproduce without the aid of water currents and to survive outside water, and thus occupy the dry land. The plants of this stage are the pioneer algae. The first plants to make it to land were those which managed to create a symbiosis: colonies of seaweed trapped on the shore, along with nitrogen-fixing fungi and bacteria. Working together in symbiosis allowed them to change the world. Lichens - a symbiosis of algae and fungi – are still able to settle the most difficult habitats on earth.

Liverworts and mosses: The first really independent plants (liverworts) had a simple, flat structure, with little specialisation: no vascular elements, neither roots nor branches, so water is absorbed directly via the leaves (rather than being conducted by vascular pipes). Still restricted to moist habitats, those were the liverworts and mosses: "simple photosynthetic surfaces, sun-absorbing leaves that generate energy. They are small plants and almost always live in groups! They have no flowers, seed or fruit yet, and they reproduce vegetatively – or via spores.



MOSSES AND FERNS

PRECAMBRIAN	PALAEOZOIC					
	CAMBRIAN	Ordovician	Silurian	Devonian	Carboniferous	Permian
4500mya	545mya	495mya	443mya	417mya	354mya	290mya

The mosses and ferns, which have survived on earth since ancient times, have much to teach us about survival and transition in times of massive upheaval.

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MESOZOIC			CENOZOIC				
TRIASSIC	Jurassic	Cretaceous	Tertiary		Quaternary		
248 m	206 m	142 m	Palaeogene 65 m	Neogen 24 m	Pleistozän 1,8 m	Holozän 0,01 bis 0 m	

These drought-resistant spores were their most important, lifechanging innovation: a tough and hardy encapsulated DNA, a stage of life that can survive a long time without water. The appearance of those lowly plants on land is among the most important evolutionary breakthroughs in the earth's history. Over millions of years, in which they were the only plants, they slowly covered earth, altered her soil and allowed all other multicellular life to arise from the sea and evolve into land habitats. This eventually caused climate change all around the globe, leading to the first big extinction event (a marine extinction).

The intensive growth of the mosses led to the removal of large amounts of CO_2 from the atmosphere, creating a reverse greenhouse effect – to the point where earth's global temperatures severely dropped. So never underestimate the mosses! In 100 million years they triggered both an ice age and a mass extinction of ocean life, causing mineral change that led to a chain reaction that suffocated the oceans.

GENERAL THEMES OF THE BRYOPHYTES (MOSSES AND LIVERWORTS): THE LESSONS AND LOSSES OF EARTH AT THAT TIME:

- Paradise consciousness: living in colonies. Everything is connected, supportive, beneficent, even the small and vulnerable can survive. Nothing changes in the Garden of Eden. And then something wants more, an inner unrest seeking development. One needs to prepare oneself to leave Eden. The mosses are related to the moment we left Eden: Eden was left without the human ability for consciousness and change and mankind is left lacking Eden within. The wholeness is about to be broken.
- Smallness and vulnerability. Weak, lack of sperm, soft, defenceless, helpless. Feeling small, crumble, insignificant, shy personality: "I am no one, nobody" – might feel belittled, ignored, stepped on. Hence no self-assurance, identity is unclear.
- Being together or single. Symbiosis, dependency. Needing others is essential for the bryophytes, a remnant of the water element. Encapsulation, initial separation and division.
- Aversion to change. Unable to deal with difficulties. Push unpleasantness into the subconscious, retreat, disappear from consciousness. Anaesthetising.
- Living in a barren place devoid of life. Pioneer. Facilitate life for others but are pushed aside. Moss has a simple willingness for giving and devotion: they take the hard soil and soften it, a Venus quality. They also need a lot of tenderness and love. Good remedies in cases of prolonged mourning.
- There is a connection to the first day of creation, light is separated from chaos. So we might see a desire for light,

purity. Or there might be an inability to see the light within yourself – only outside of you.

• Old age, sclerotic pathology.

Their gift: The power of the small ones: "and the meek shall inherit the earth".

BRIEF EXAMPLE OF LUNULARIA CRUCIATA (CRESCENT-CUP LIVERWORT)

The basic constitution is shy. Afraid to talk in public, to express themselves (i.e. expressing their desires). Might be submissive. Often feel diminished, even humiliated and worthless. Unclear about their identity, about who they are. Sometimes subjected to external exploitation due to their tendency to give and serve – and their acute need for an affiliation group. There is an innermost desire to live in heaven-like surroundings, in pure wholeness, in togetherness, within a community. But when the perfection is broken (as often happens in life), one does not know what to do. They feel strange and foreign in the world and expelled from it. A great deal of sadness ensues.

This remedy is indicated after something is broken, after traumas that one fails to recover from: as one has no desire to remember, one cannot really recover and go on. Due to the desire to maintain the initial purity, they may become rigid.

There is a desire to maintain the initial perfection, the purity of paradise, the first freshness. This, coupled with the difficulty to change (characteristic of mosses) will, in the first stage, lead to simply maintaining a private "paradise", i.e. living in rural areas. But later on it changes to a rigid behaviour, where they try to preserve their own paradise-like atmosphere: e.g. "a caring mother who forces her children to obey her". There is a development towards puritanism, religious rigidity and a fanatic desire to preserve the past. The need to maintain purity leads to a rigid mind with religious affectation and prejudice.

The mind is not strong and is hence prone to attention and concentration problems or to brain injuries.

This is based on a trituration proving by Michal Yakir and Paul Theriault, 2020.

Second column, the Lycophytes: the first to stand erect and solitary. The Silurian-Devonian, 100 million years later: The first plants with vascular systems appear – the Lycophytes. The Lycophytes developed a root system for the first time and a stem that could conduct water and metabolic products, traits that allowed them to grow taller and leave the ground for the first time. They also developed hardy leaves which are better resistant to dryness, creating good borders (lacking in



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the bryophytes) that allow them to further overcome their prior dependency on water. The so-far sprawling plants start to rise up from the ground, and we witness the development of small trees. Although not hardy, they all produced masses of spores, grew fast – and fell fast. Some were tiny and some were really high: it was sycotic growth. Procreation becomes more complex, now arranged in cone-like organs, and still adhering to the generation-alternation reproductive system dictated by the mosses. Some of them develop symbiosis with fungi that helps them thrive better. On the land, arthropods, insects and the first land-based tetrapod animals begin to develop.

GENERAL THEMES OF THE LYCOPHYTES

- Internal weakness and a feeling of lack one is just starting to create an inner centre. The sense of lack can be expressed as a sensation of "no way out, no help" – followed by an attempt to solve it, each remedy in its own way.
- There is an initial desire for separation, to be on one's own

 but not completely separate. The first male-female split.
 The separation leads to fear: how can one get along in the
 (modern) world? Transition rituals, difficulty in transitions or
 adaptation to new situations.
- Survival it is already necessary to be in the outside world, outside heaven. Thus there is a need to acquire basic power in order to survive. There is an attempt to create a boundary – but it is a very lonely feeling.

TABLE 1 [REPETITION - SEE ABOVE]

- Power and helplessness an important aspect of lycophytes is the struggle to acquire power and an internal point of reference. They make an initial attempt to acquire inner strength, to acquire an "inner trunk" (ego) – to be a vascular plant. But due to being the first, they have not yet had enough time to build it.
- Insecurity and weakness at every level physical weakness (from general weakness to degenerative and slow-developing diseases), emotional and mental weakness. Therefore there is sometimes a sense of stupidity, smallness and failure.
- The struggle exhausts them in the end. Losing power, losing position – and a concomitant inability to come to terms with it. This weakness can be expressed at the sexual level.
- Brain problems from memory problems to stroke, dementia and Alzheimer's and even schizophrenia. Brain and aging problems are understandable in the context of ancient plants, but they also express an inability to secure detachment from heaven, from the watery flow. This adds an element of dry-

ness and coldness to the mind. Separating from the water element is crucial, as it allows the beginning of individuation, furthering development and evolution. But the price for reduced flow is a decrease in brain vitality as pathology. So sometimes they can be too much in the mind or, on the contrary, be seen as stupid.

- The mind and emotions are already splitting, so there are hidden feelings, emotions and unconscious thoughts, which create pathology. This is related to the development of consciousness in man and the earth, leading to the development of willpower and freedom of choice in the future.
- The life energy no longer flows freely. Sexuality and infertility problems arise. Sexual energy is not expressed correctly, and in its place there is increased activity in other fields.

The Fern allies – the first to have seeds like reproductive organs, the reign of the amphibians and the egg innovation (independence of water for initial maturation): third column – the Carboniferous-Permian, 70 million years later. At this time, huge amphibians rule the earth. Another emergent group, the amniotes, invent the egg - an isolated device that contains its own water, thus allowing reproduction far away from water (as opposed to the soft, water-dependent amphibian eggs). Plants go through further adaption to living away from water by creating hardy, isolating stems, deep root systems and complicated leaf structures that allow gas exchange with the air. Their total mass is so enormous that they cause an increase in oxygen levels to 31%, allowing insects, plants and skin breathing amphibians to reach enormous sizes. Ferns and Equisetales become dominant due to the above traits. Plants develop resins and hardiness to protect them from the first herbivores, animals that developed symbiosis with the bacteria in their gut allowing them to break down lignin, since the ability to feed freely from a very plentiful resource (plants) is new! In the distant future, this symbiosis will allow the reptiles, in the form of dinosaurs, to become enormous. Trees fight back, growing ever loftier and developing an even hardier trunk and bark.

Of utmost importance is the fern's development of a seed-like structure. The first seeds, besides being well-insulated, contain nourishing elements for the first days of the embryo, and most importantly DNA information from both parents (as opposed to spores that contain only one set of DNA). Thus the seed is a dispersal unit in itself: after fertilisation it can survive alone, without water for a long time. The seed ferns are long extinct. But they serve as a bridge between the spore plants like the

MESOZOIC			CENOZOIC				
TRIASSIC	Jurassic	Cretaceous	Tertiary		Quaternary		
248 m	206 m	142 m	Palaeogene 65 m	Neogen 24 m	Pleistozän 1,8 m	Holozän 0,01 bis 0 m	

lycophytes and old ferns - to the early seed plants - the gymnosperms (woody cone-bearing plants) to come. Enormous vegetative growth with few herbivores and decomposers leads to an accumulation of organic material that will become our coal of today.

GENERAL THEMES OF THE FERNS:

- Primary energy that begins with a wealth of innocent childlike life force. Dreamy, yet vibrant and free.
- Shy, do not understand the world, indecisive and avoiding, want to hide.
- Primary sexuality, sometimes full of life but innocent, or not ready. Hormonal disorders and sexual problems and even sexual abuse are possible.
- They lack ability (or rather that is how they see themselves) because there is no vessel yet to contain the rapidly changing world. Time processing is slow. "We fell out of time." Might talk in terms like: "I am an outdated PC, an old phone". There is no balance between external and internal time. Slow compared to others.
- Antiquity, belongs to the past not to the here and now, past their time, a little different, not keeping pace. Live in the past and averse to change.
- Being a bridge, a gate between the worlds, in between worlds. The pathology often relates to the inability to live in transition or to bridge a quality or situation. Each remedy has a solution or "bridge" problem. Likewise, issues with borders, problems with boundaries and separation. Two worlds collide within them. Lack of borders is expressed in sensitivity to worms and parasites – or to the negative ener-

gies of humans. The subject of a gate comes up in many forms: a gate to emotion, a gate to other universes or between worlds, a gate to the soul, often lacking flexibility to change, or affected by strong polarity.

- Stuck, inability to flow, to change. The mind is stuck and becomes stiff. Fixed ideas, rigid opinions: this is the way things are! Connection to the end, death. Possible diseases of old age.
- The lack of flow leads to disengagement, sometimes spaced out, lack of connection, communication problems, culminating in autism or brain damage.
- Huge growth, almost sycotic, but slow recycling. No recycling, storage, depletion.
- Third day of creation: land emerges (earth element) and there is disengagement from the water. The vegetation covers earth and diversifies.

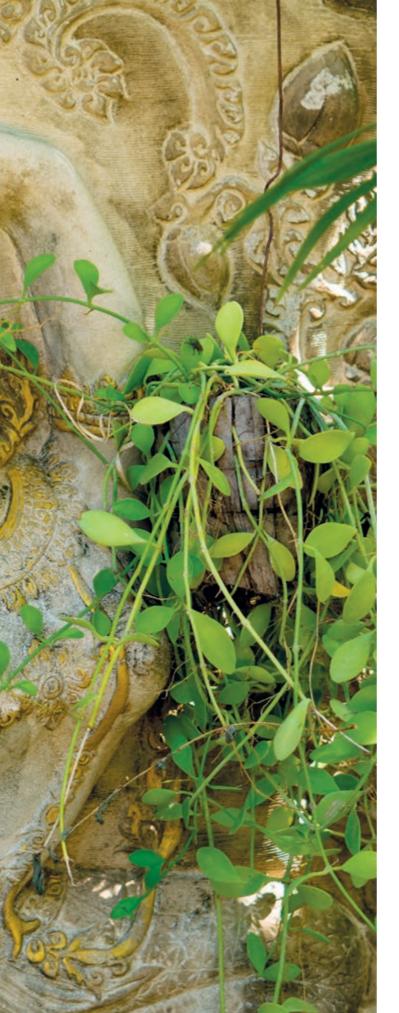
BRIEF EXAMPLE OF EQUISETUM ARVENSE

This is a new remedy, and the information was collected from several sources (see end). The main theme is a delicate and fragile system. There is a tendency to passivity, a built-in sense of helplessness in the face of life. A general sense of lack. They already have the ability to persevere and act, but the mind is still not complex, leading them to often feel "behind" others or left behind. Sometimes rejected or being laughed at. There is always a hard obstacle in their way: the essence is passive and hidden – powerless to permit self-transformation.

Identity problems might be present: "Who am I?" Emotions are hard to express. Possible dreamy quality, related to fairies

CRYPTOGAM, NON-VASCULAR Era with only mosses, no land animals	PTERIDOPHYTE, VASCULAR Era with large insects, amphibia			
MOSSES Column 1: Cambrian to Ordovician Primitiveness, unity in Garden of Eden, light Naivety, simplicity, beginning, the first light but unable to change. Acquisition of skin. From chaos to form.	CLUBMOSSES Column 2: Silurian to Devonian Acquisition of conductivity, strength, boundaries At the gate of the Garden of Eden – separation from unity, alone	FERNS Column 3: Carboniferous to Permian Acquisition of roots, complex leaves, height, diversity Fear of change, being a bridge		
Liverworts / hepatics (Marchantiophyta)	Quillworts (Isoetales)	Whisk ferns (Psilotopsida)		
Mosses (Bryophyta)	Clubmosses (Lycopodiaceae)	Horsetails (Equisetales)		
Hornworts (Anthocerophyta)	Spikemosses / lesser clubmosses (Selaginellales)	True ferns (Filicopsida)		

In all cultures there are symbolic representations of mother earth. In terms of ethnology and religion, we often see mother earth represented as the goddess of fertility. There is occasionally a distinction made between the earth god or the mother god (in the sense of a divine personification of the earth with human characteristics, will and agency) and the "mother earth" as a pantheistic concept (in the sense of an earth equipped with spiritual or godly power). Both aspects frequently play a role. Copyright ¦ Shutterstock / Captain Nick



and gnomes and issues with complying with earth time. They still reside in the past, failing to bridge the gap between this special inner world and the outer world of action. Visible lack of movement, passivity and turning inward are common, a silicate quality that does not cope well with any change. This creates loneliness, sadness and hopelessness. Being an ancient plant, they are in danger of getting stuck in the past. Something is felt to be frozen or stopped, and finds no strength to regenerate. The remedy has a strong affinity for any trauma that is experienced as a death, and there is no ability to continue or be reborn. Especially when something in the person is obliterated and repressed due to the trauma, and they have no power to develop further. (Trituration and proving were separately done by Juliane Hesse, Michal Yakir, Paul Theriault, Maureen Brodie and Peter Zillmer).

This is the start of a new era: The era of the Gymnosperms and dinosaurs, three epochs expressed in three more columns, heralding the coming of the Angiosperms, mammals and man – the seventh column. But this is material for another article. ¹

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 Wondrous Order: Systematic Table of Homeopathic Plant

Remedies – book one: Flowering Plants. Michal Yakir. Narayana Verlag, Kandern, 2017.

1 For an overview of the first three classes of ancient plants, see the table in this article. Dr Yakir also holds online seminars on the "Ancient Plants" - see www.michal-yakir.de/home-en.

Michal Yakir, Franz Swoboda and Susanne Diez – in memory of Jörg Wichmann (www.michal-yakir.de/home-en/20-22-march-2020/). It is hoped to publish the new book in a year or two.



MICHAL YAKIR

PhD, RCHom, teaches homeopathy around the world. For many years she was the president of the Israeli Association for Classical Homeopathy (IACH). Yakir was fascinated by the homeopathic implications of the classification of the plant kingdom. Her experience as a homeopath and her

knowledge as a former botanist helped her develop the homeopathic table of plants. For more information, including on upcoming seminars, see www.homeopathy-plants.com **Contact:** Michalhomeopathy28 @gmail.com

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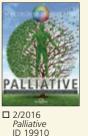


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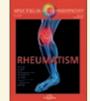




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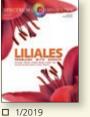


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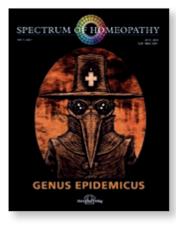
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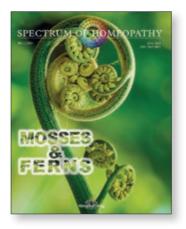




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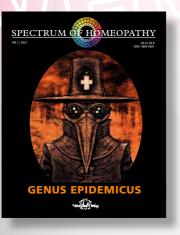
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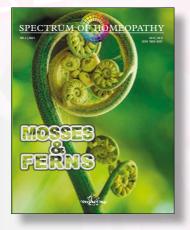
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