Christiane Maute

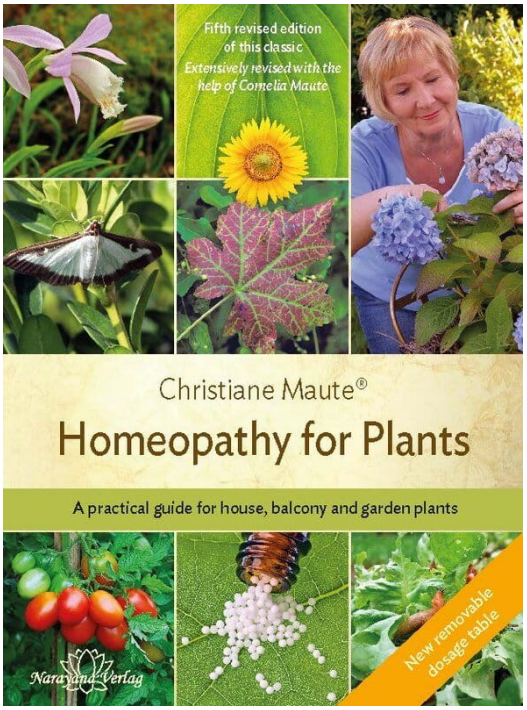
Homeopathy for Plants - 6th revised edition of this classic

Texte d'exemple

Homeopathy for Plants - 6th revised edition of this classic

depuis Christiane Maute

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Foreword by Christiane Maute®

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. Fourty 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, including me (and does away with the need to traipse to the gym).



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 reaction to this book has been overwhelming and the proverbial snowball has turned into an avalanche, a source of great joy to me as I certainly had not anticipated it. The doubters may now be convinced by the positive effect of homeopathy since plants can surely not become healthy again due to the "placebo effect". With the correct remedy, plants that have been battered by weather, pests or disease can rapidly recover.

In the meantime, many amateur gardeners, professional growers, farmers and winegrowers use homeopathy on their plants, with unexpectedly successful results in many cases. Starting on page 151 we describe some of these success stories. Sometimes, however, it is more difficult to achieve the hoped-for improvement since homeopathic plant treatment is still a relatively new area and there is much still to learn.

This new edition of "Homeopathy for Plants" has been continually updated and improved based on our latest insights and experience. Those new to the treatment of plants can find a step-by-step guide to repotting. And there is a new chapter devoted specifically to houseplants. 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, autumn 2020
Christiane Maute®

1.1 How it all began

Until now, homeopathy has played only a very minor role in treating plant diseases and deterring pests: a few daring souls formerly tried out a thing or two, but without making any kind of breakthrough – and this is still the case today. The experimenters were mainly winegrowers who were fed up with the amount of chemicals they had to spray on their vines. One newspaper article, for example, reported on a winegrower in South Tyrol who treated his vines with nothing but single classical homeopathic remedies and plant-based compounds, and was producing first-rate wines for top prices as a result. The wine grower naturally lost some of his vines to diseases, despite using homeopathy – but the same would have happened even if he had been using conventional pesticides.

In this guide, I make every effort to describe the use of homeopathic remedies in the garden as clearly and simply as possible. Below I describe how I started out by treating a damaged plant with *Arnica* – this motivated me to try out more. We have been using classical homeopathy in our garden ever since. We naturally also use proven, non-toxic "household remedies" and strengthen our plants with plant-based compounds such as comfrey, nettle, marigold and sage fertiliser or horsetail mash. We are constantly learning new things and are still at the beginning as regards homeopathic plant treatment. One of my main hopes is that our beautiful world will perhaps manage with far fewer chemical pesticides in future. This will be kinder to both the environment and our bank balances.



Fig. 1.1: Ms Maute with a delphinium

The amounts stated in our dosage table are approximate. Please avoid overdosing. The energetic information is decisive, not the amount. This book was originally written for amateur gardeners so that at least people's home gardens could be chemical-free. But we have repeatedly been asked about recommended dosage protocols for large areas with large amounts of water since professional growers and farmers are now increasingly keen to try the "homeopathic path".
To answer this question many factors need to be taken into account, such as the type of farm, the soil quality, what has been applied so far, and so on.

Note:

Basic rule of homeopathy:
- **Do not repeat the dose while the plant is getting better.**
- **Only repeat the dose if the plant showed signs of improvement and the disease is returning in the same way as before.**

Remedy given – what next?

After giving the first dose of the remedy, you now have to wait and see if you chose the right one. Did the plant's condition improve, and if so, how long did the improvement last? Or was there no change whatsoever? Your next action will depend on the plant's reaction. In my opinion, this is the most difficult part of treating plants, and requires great sensitivity. You are sure to develop a feeling for this in time.

- Don't be put off if something doesn't go the way you expected. Just be patient and try again. Rome wasn't built in a day. Things don't always go toplan even in conventional plant cultivation.



Fig. 1.7d: Mixing the dissolved globules with water.



Fig. 1.7e: Stirring the water thoroughly.

Dosage table

Potency	Amount/Weight	Water (litres)
6 X	20 globules	~ 1–2 l
	¼ teaspoons = 40 globules	~ 2–5 l
	½ teaspoons = 80 globules	~ 10 l
	1 teaspoons = ~ 2 g	~ 20 l
	1 ½ teaspoons = ~ 2,5 g	~ 30 l
High potency		
30 C/ 200 C/ 1000 C	4 globules	~ 1–2 l
	5 globules	~ 2–5 l
	6 globules	~ 10–20 l
	8 globules	~ 30 l

The stated dosages are for size 3 globules (~ 2 mm diameter). For size 5 globules, use roughly half the number of globules (but with the same volume of water stated above).

- Where homeopathic plant treatment is concerned, we are still right at the beginning. It would be a good idea to share our experiences (➔ Homeopathy forum "Homeoplant" at www.homeoplant.de or www.maute-pflanzenhomöopathie.de).



Fig. 1.7f: Watering foliage and root area.

Improvement with subsequent relapse

The right remedy will bring about a clear improvement in the plant's condition after a short time (often after just 2–3 days, sometimes longer depending on the disease).
If the plant recovers but you notice after a while that the disease is coming back, repeat the treatment using the same remedy. Then wait another 2–3 days and observe the plant.
If the plant's condition improves, you don't need to give it any more of the remedy. You will only have to repeat the treatment if the plant succumbs to the same disease in the same way.

Common leaf spot and leaf scorch



Fig. 3.20: If the problem is common leaf spot, you will notice that the spots have a white centre – this is not found with leaf scorch.

This fungus – it is usually two different sorts – affects strawberries; it is often only noticed after the harvest.

Causes: Fungal spores (two different sorts), which frequently occur together, especially in rainy spring and summer months.

Signs of damage: Round, red to brown spots appear on the leaves. With common leaf spot, the spots have a white centre (➔ fig. 3.20). The result is a loss of vital leaf surface for the plant. The leaves dry up and fall off. Weakened by the loss of leaves, the plant is less productive the following year. The fungus can overwinter on affected parts of the plant.

Treatment and prevention: Remove affected leaves and dispose of them in plastic bags. Ensure the plants are not too close together and avoid applying excessive amounts of nitrogen fertiliser as both these factors can encourage the fungus. Dispose of any runners. Avoid planting the same plants in the same place in successive years. Mixed cultures and garlics or onions are beneficial.

Main homeopathic remedies for common leaf spot and leaf scorch

Arsenicum album 200C	→	Drying out of the leaves due to common leaf spot.
Belladonna 200C	→	Red-brown discolouration of leaves.
Cuprum metallicum 30C	→	Red-brown leaf colour, effects of cold rain.
Dulcamara 30C	→	Similar to Belladonna, with red-brown leaf colour. After waterlogging of roots in cold weather and waterlogging in compacted soils.
Psorinum 200C	→	After cold and rain. The earth smells mouldy, old and worn out.
Silicea 200C	→	Tonic for weak, puny plants, effects of cold wet weather and waterlogging during cold weather.
Thuja 30C/ 200C	→	Fungal infection due to cold, wet, foggy and damp weather.



Fig. 4.28: Neglected frisée lettuce

Neglected plants

By "neglected" plants, I mean plants which have been forgotten. They get too little water, then too much; they have too little soil, the soil may be washed out and not contain enough nutrients. This lack of care makes the plant vulnerable to disease.

Signs of damage: Brown leaf discolouration (➔ fig. 4.28). The leaves dry out and fall off; the plant is puny and may die for lack of food and water.

Cause: Insufficient care, poor soil aeration, poor location.

Treatment and prevention: The plant should be repotted or moved to a new, better location. Don't forget to hoe the soil around it; homeopathic remedies and plant-based fertilisers (stinging nettle or horsetail mash) may also help.

Main homeopathic remedies for neglected plants

Ignatia 30C →	The plant wilts, seems "affronted", takes neglect badly, is positively diseased.
Natrium muriaticum 30C →	The plant wilts and may appear "wrinkled". After house moves, holidays, overwintering.
Silicea 200C →	General tonic.
Sulphur 200C →	Dry, "thirsty" plant. After errors in watering – too little and then too much.



Fig. 6.38: Old but clearly rejuvenated almond tree one year after the first homeopathic treatment, May 2015.



Fig. 6.39: Large bunches of almonds, May 2015.

Almond tree

May 2015: state of an old almond tree in Portugal one year after homeopathic treatment. Remedy applied 2014: *Cimicifuga* 30C due to severe aphid infestation. The aphids rapidly disappeared. To the astonishment of the owner the tree was rejuvenated, with a burst of fresh green leaves (➔ fig. 6.38). The left side has died but without any impairment of the tree's vitality.

The activation of the vital force can also be seen in the large clusters of nuts (➔ fig. 6.39). In previous years the old tree had only produced a few small almonds.

The difference in the size of the almonds before and after homeopathic treatment is clear (➔ fig. 6.40).



Fig. 6.40: Left: almonds from an untreated tree. Right: harvest from a treated tree.

7.1 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
  - Problem-free repotting of sensitive plants or replanting of large trees in summer
- **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:**

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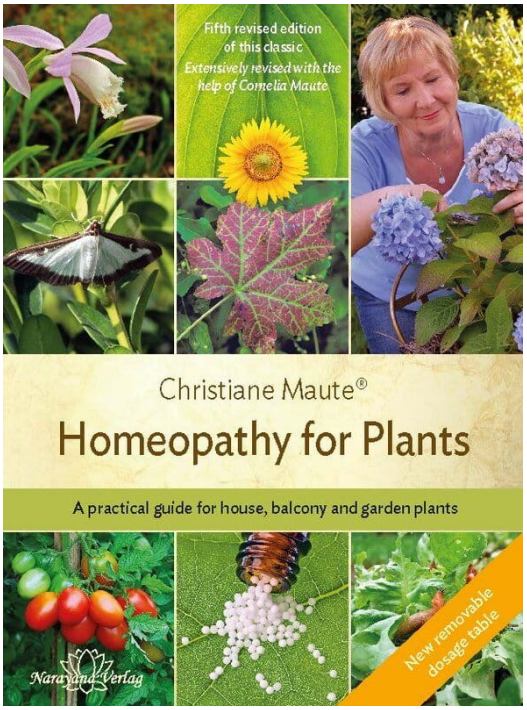
Christiane Maute

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