

# Contents



## 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 potentiation .....6
- 1.3 Homeopathic compass for your garden .....8**  
 Choosing the right remedy .....9  
 How to proceed.....9  
 Dosage and administration of C potencies 10  
 Remedy given – what next?.....12  
 Dosage and application in special cases .....15  
 Storing homeopathic preparations.....16  
 Preventive treatment .....16
- 1.4 Repotting houseplants step by step ..... 18**

## 2 Pests and damage

- 2.1 Effects of the decline in the bee population .....25**
- 2.2 Insects .....30**  
 Ants .....30  
 Aphids .....32  
 Box tree moth .....35  
 Black vine weevil.....37  
 Colorado potato beetle.....38  
 Scarlet lily beetle .....39  
 Scale insects.....41  
 Butterfly and moth caterpillars.....42  
 Owllet moth larvae.....43  
 Diamondback moth .....45  
 Caterpillars (cabbage whites).....46  
 Leek moth .....52  
 Spider mites .....53  
 Whitefly.....54  
 Mealybugs .....55
- 2.3 Slugs .....56**



### 3 Pathogens and diseases

#### 3.1 Fungal diseases .....60

Pear rust.....	62
Blight (rust disease).....	64
Boxwood blight.....	67
Leaf curl.....	69
Cancer.....	70
Mildew.....	71
Powdery mildew.....	72
Downy mildew.....	73
Monilia fruit rot and Monilia tip burn.....	75
Black spot.....	78
Tips for roses.....	80
Common leaf spot and leaf scorch.....	81

#### 3.2 Bacterial diseases .....82

Leaf spot.....	82
Fire blight on fruit trees.....	84

#### 3.3 Viral diseases .....87

### 4 Treating special signs of disease

#### 4.1 Externally visible symptoms .....92

Excessive growth.....	92
Weakness.....	93
Leaf discolouration.....	94
Deformity.....	97
Weak root growth.....	98
Stunted growth.....	99

#### 4.2 Climatic damage.....101

Frost, frost damage, frostbite.....	103
Hail.....	105
Cold, cold damage.....	106
Mobile communications.....	107
Waterlogging.....	108
Rain, constant.....	112
Sea air, too much salt in air and soil.....	113
Direct exposure to sun, sunburn.....	113
Intense sunshine.....	115
Contamination with acids.....	118
Injuries and consequences of stress.....	120
Heat damage.....	121

#### 4.3 Damage incurred during cultivation122

Lacerations (pruning trees and bushes).....	122
Repotting.....	124
Contamination with chemical pesticides.....	126
Injuries.....	127
Neglected plants.....	128

#### 4.4 Special measures to promote tomato growth .....130



## 5 Houseplants

- 5.1 Homeopathic treatment..... 136**
  - Dosage and application of C potencies ..... 137
  - Dosage and application of X potencies ..... 137
- 5.2 Pests..... 138**
- 5.3 Diseases of houseplants ..... 139**
- 5.4 Temperature damage ..... 140**
- 5.5 Water supply ..... 141**
  - Waterlogging..... 141
  - Drying out / heating air ..... 142
  - Neglect ..... 143

## 6 Practical tips

- 6.1 Treatment examples for spring ..... 146**
  - Pruning trees and bushes ..... 146
  - Frost and frost damage ..... 147
  - Fortifying and strengthening plants ..... 147
  - Warmth and heat damage / sunburn..... 147
  - Rain, long-lasting..... 148
  - sheep wool..... 149
- 6.2 Treatment examples for cancer in woody plants ..... 150**
- 6.3 Reports and cases of treatment..... 151**
  - Potatoes..... 152
  - Lettuce ..... 153
  - Tomatoes..... 154
  - Hibiscus..... 155
  - Lawn ..... 156
  - Kohlrabi ..... 157
  - Raspberries ..... 158
  - Broom..... 159
  - Palms..... 160
  - Japanese pagoda tree ..... 161
  - Raps..... 162
  - Cherry laurel ..... 164
  - Almond tree ..... 166
  - Vegetable growing ..... 167
  - Winegrowing ..... 168
  - Fruit growing: apples ..... 171
- 6.4 For owners of ponds and aquariums and plant lovers who like to experiment..... 173**



**7 Remedy descriptions (Materia medica)**

**7.1 Homeopathic remedies for your garden..... 176**

**7.2 Remedies for special circumstances ..... 188**

**Appendix**

**I Table of modalities..... 192**

**II Practical example ..... 194**

**III Basic homeopathic remedy kits for your garden..... 195**

**IV Template for your own treatments... 198**

**V Bibliography ..... 200**

**VI Supplies and forum ..... 200**

**VII List of illustrations ..... 201**

**VIII Repertory ..... 202**

**IX List of abbreviations ..... 208**

**X Index ..... 209**

**About the Author ..... 213**

**About the Co-Author ..... 214**

**Imprint..... 215**

## 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. Forty 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.

### ■ 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 to plan even in conventional plant cultivation.



#### 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.



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
<b>High potency</b>		
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 (→ Homeopathyforum “Homeoplant” at

[www.homeoplant.de](http://www.homeoplant.de) or [www.maute-pflanzenhomöopathie.de](http://www.maute-pflanzenhomöopathie.de)).

### 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.



Fig. 1.7f: Watering foliage and root area.

### Common leaf spot and 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.



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.

### Main homeopathic remedies for common leaf spot and leaf scorch

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



### ■ **Anthraxinum (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:**

## X Index

- A**  
ABC method 107, 145  
Acid rain 102  
Aconitum 95, 104-106, 116,  
120, 122, 124, 127, 145-  
146, 166  
Algal limestone 49  
Anthracinum 86, 166  
Ants 30-32, 168  
– Ant nests 31  
– Black garden ant 30  
– Red wood ant 30  
– Yellow meadow ant 30  
Aphids 32, 172  
Apis mellifica 50  
Arnica 2-3, 67, 70, 95, 97-98,  
100, 105, 120, 123-125,  
127, 144, 146-147, 165-  
167, 182, 185, 187-188  
Arsenicum album 40, 52, 81,  
93, 95, 97-98, 100, 122,  
126, 165-166, 185
- B**  
Bacterial diseases 82  
Bee population, decline in  
the 24-29  
Bees 24-29, 49-50, 102, 173,  
175  
Belladonna 6, 95, 104, 106,  
110, 112, 114, 116, 120,  
122, 145-146, 167, 184  
Bentonite 49  
Black spot 78  
Black vine weevil 37  
Blight (rust disease) 64  
Box tree moth 35-36  
Boxwood blight 66-67  
Bright-line brown-eye moth  
43  
Brown rot 168, 170, 173
- C**  
Cabbage moth 43-44  
Calcareo carbonica 33, 41,  
93, 95, 97-98, 100, 133,  
167  
Calendula 70, 93, 95, 99, 105,  
120, 123-124, 127, 144,  
146, 167  
Camphora 32, 40, 42, 52,  
165, 168, 182  
cancer 143, 147  
Cancer 70, 168, 177  
Cantharis 86, 114, 168  
Carbo vegetabilis 61, 65, 70,  
73, 77, 79, 93, 95, 104,  
119, 133, 147, 168  
Carcinosinum 70-71, 77, 93,  
147, 168  
Caterpillar 42  
Caterpillars (Cabbage whites)  
46, 48-50  
Causticum 86, 114, 119, 169,  
178  
Changes in the weather 168,  
170, 173, 176  
China officinalis 55, 94-95,  
122, 165, 169, 182, 184, 186  
Cimicifuga 32-33, 169  
Climate and weather condi-  
tions 101  
Climatic damage 101-102  
Cold 106, 166-168, 170, 172-  
175, 177  
Colorado potato beetle 38  
Common leaf spot 81  
Consequences of stress 120  
Contamination 168, 171,  
173, 175, 179  
– with acids 118, 168, 175  
– with car exhaust fumes  
171, 179  
– with chemical pesticides  
126, 166, 175, 179  
– with copper and sulphur in  
steam 175, 179  
– with hydrogen sulphide  
171, 178  
– with lead 169, 178-179  
C potencies 7, 10  
Crippled growth 174  
Cultivation protection net 49  
Cuprum metallicum 37-38,  
41, 61, 64-65, 67, 72-74,  
79, 81, 92, 95, 112, 133,  
165, 169, 186  
Cutworm pests 42
- D**  
Damage  
– bacterial 82  
– climatic 101-102  
– diseases, by 4  
– fungal 60  
– incorrect cultivation, by  
122  
– injuries, by 3  
– insects, by 30  
– slugs, by 56-57  
– viral 87-89  
Dark-winged fungus gnats  
137  
Death 27, 31, 102

- Deformity 97  
 Diamondback moth 45  
 Diseases 4  
 – bacterial 82  
 – fungal 60-61, 168-169, 176-177  
 – viral 87-89  
 Dosage 10  
 – cancer, in cases of 14  
 – cold, damage caused by 14  
 – fungal disease 14  
 – in rainy periods 14  
 – pest infestation, damage caused by 14  
 – wet conditions, damage caused by 14  
 – wounds 14  
 Downy mildew 73  
 Drainage remedy 176, 179  
 Dryness 167, 169  
 Dulcamara 67, 81, 106, 110, 112, 146, 165, 170, 182, 187  
 Dwarfism 99, 167, 174-175
- E**  
 Eaten bare 48  
 Ecosystem 24, 46  
 Emissions 102
- F**  
 Fire blight 84, 166, 169, 173  
 Fire blight nosode 86  
 Flea beetle 158  
 Fortifying and strengthening 143, 145  
 Frost 143, 145  
 Frostbite 103  
 Frost damage 103, 168, 174
- G**  
 Gelsemium 88, 114, 116, 120, 122, 127, 170  
 Glue rings 76  
 Growth  
 – excessive 92  
 – stunted 99, 174-175  
 – weak 166, 179  
 – weak root growth 98  
 Growth enhancement 13, 130-133
- H**  
 Hahnemann, Samuel 6  
 Hail 105, 166, 173  
 Heaps of earth 31  
 heat damage 143, 145  
 Heat damage 121, 167, 169, 172, 175, 177  
 Helix tosta 15-16, 56, 170  
 Homeopathy  
 – choosing the right remedy 9  
 – how to proceed 9  
 – plant's reaction to remedy 12  
 – storing homeopathic preparations 15  
 Hydrogen sulphide 102
- I**  
 Ignatia 55, 96, 116, 120, 122, 128-129, 165, 170, 172, 182, 186-188  
 Incorrect crop management 49  
 Injuries 3, 14, 120, 127, 166-167, 169, 176, 179
- K**  
 Kali iodatum 96, 99, 108, 112, 170, 178  
 Kali phosphoricum 94, 96, 111, 119, 171, 178  
 Kalium iodatum 146
- L**  
 Lacerations 122, 167, 174  
 Large Cabbage White 46  
 Law of similars 5  
 Leaf curl 68, 177  
 Leaf discoloration 94  
 Leaf scorch 81  
 Leaf spot 82, 175-176  
 Leek moth 52  
 Light 101  
 Lightning strikes 173-174  
 long-lasting 143, 146  
 Lycopodium 61, 83, 94, 96-97, 99-100, 108, 171
- M**  
 Magnesium carbonicum 171  
 Magnesium chloratum 113, 171, 178  
 Magnesium phosphoricum 96, 133, 172  
 Mealybugs 55  
 Metamorphosis 46  
 Mildew 71, 170, 172, 176-177  
 Mixed crops 49  
 Mobile communications 24, 102, 107, 171  
 Monilia fruit rot 75, 168  
 Monilia tip burn 75, 177  
 Monocultures 28, 46, 49
- N**  
 Natrium sulphuricum 61, 64, 66, 68-69, 72, 74, 76, 79, 110-112, 133, 146, 165, 172, 186, 188

- Natrum carbonicum 96, 114, 116, 122, 172
- Natrum muriaticum 33, 96, 113, 116, 121-122, 128-129, 172, 178
- Natrum sulphuricum 61, 66, 69, 72, 74, 79, 110, 112, 133, 172
- Neglected plants 128
- Non-parasitic factors 24
- Nosodes 173
- Nutrient deficiencies 24
- Nux vomica 26, 55, 88, 105-106, 121, 124, 126-127, 165, 170, 173-174, 177, 183, 186
- O**
- Overfertilisation 24, 172
- Owlet moth larvae 43
- P**
- Parasitic factors 24
- Pathogens 24
- Pear rust 62, 64
- Pest infestation 14, 176
- Pests 18, 24
- Petroleum 37-38, 40-41, 53, 55, 94, 104, 106, 127, 165, 174, 183, 186-188
- Pheromone traps 30
- Phosphorus 88, 94, 96, 113-114, 121, 127, 174, 178
- Placebo 7
- Pollutants 24
- Potentiation 6
- Powdery mildew 72
- Precipitation 101
- Pruning 143-144, 166, 168-169
- Psorinum 5, 33, 41-42, 52-54, 81, 94, 96-97, 99-100, 104, 106, 145, 165, 174, 183, 186-188
- Pulsatilla 26, 68, 106, 110, 112, 119, 126, 146, 165, 174, 179, 183, 186
- Pupae 49
- Pupation 46-47
- R**
- Radioactive contamination 170
- Rain 143, 146
- Rain, constant 112, 167, 170-171, 173, 177
- Reactions
- improvement and no response to repeat treatment 14
  - improvement with subsequent relapse 13
  - no significant improvement 14
- Remedy descriptions 165
- Remedy proving 5
- Repotting 9
- Repotting 124, 166, 170, 173
- Rhus toxicodendron 14, 64, 68, 79, 83, 165, 175, 186, 188
- S**
- Salinisation 24
- Salt content in the soil 113
- too high 176
- Salty air 102
- Scale insects 41, 174
- Scarlet lily beetle 39-40
- Sea air 113
- Silicea 33, 38, 40-41, 52, 61, 72, 74, 81, 94, 96, 98-100, 106, 110, 119, 121-123, 126-129, 145-146, 165, 175, 183, 186-188
- Slugs 56-57
- infestation 170
- Small Cabbage White 47-50
- Soil
- clay soil 108
  - magnesium-deficient 171-172
  - phosphorus-deficient 174, 178
  - salty 99, 172, 178
- Soil consistency 102
- Solidago 61, 96, 113, 146, 176, 179
- Sooty mould fungi, black 31, 54
- Spider mites 53
- Staphisagria 5, 33, 68, 121, 123-124, 127, 144, 146-147, 165, 176, 183, 186, 188
- Stone dust 49
- Sulphur 33, 36-38, 40-42, 50-55, 61-62, 68, 71-72, 74, 110, 121-122, 126, 128-129, 146-147, 165, 176, 179, 183-188
- Sulphuricum acidum 179
- Sulphuricum iodatum 179
- Sunburn 113, 143, 145, 167, 172
- Sunlight
- direct 113
  - intense 115
  - too much 170
- T**
- Table of modalities 182
- Tansy 49
- Temperature 101



Thrips 137  
Thuja 4, 36, 55, 62, 64, 66,  
68-72, 74, 76-77, 79, 81,  
83, 88, 106, 110, 112, 133,  
146-147, 165, 170, 173-  
174, 176, 183, 186-188  
Thunderstorms 174  
Tomatoes, promote growth  
130-133  
Tonics and strengtheners  
166-172, 174-179  
Turnip moth 44

**V**

Varroa mite 28  
Vespa crabro 50

Vespa vulgaris 50  
Viral diseases 87-89, 170,  
173-174, 177

**W**

Wasps 49-50  
Water deficiency 24  
waterlogging 146  
Waterlogging 108, 170, 175-  
177  
Weakness 93  
Weather conditions 24  
Wetness 14, 173, 175-177  
Whitefly 54  
White fungal spores 31  
Wind 101

– breakage 166  
– cold 172  
– dry 166, 170  
– warm 170

**X**

X potencies 7, 15, 136  
X-Ray 96, 98, 108, 177, 179

**Z**

Zincum metallicum 94, 96,  
104, 177