

Cornelia Maute grew up in rural Germany, in a village surrounded by farms, forests and fields. Her grandparents and parents tended their household gardens, filled with different ornamental and useful plants. She introduces us to her homeopathic work with plants, individualising their cases as with any patient.

A GROWING PASSION : PLANT HOMEOPATH



About the Author

Cornelia Maute was born in Germany 1969, and grew up from childhood with nature, a garden, and also with the healing method of classical homeopathy, practised by her mother Christiane who wrote the book 'Homeopathy for Plants' which was published in 2011 by Narayana. Cornelia initially studied as a speech therapist and worked with multiply handicapped adults and children. She then ventured on her own path of homeopathy, has authored and co-authored several books and runs an online plant advice service for both amateur gardeners and professionals, offering individualised treatment plans with homeopathic recommendations. She lectures, and gives seminars in Germany and abroad. Winegrowers, gardeners, farmers and also amateur gardeners seek her advice. She is also a trained animal homeopath.

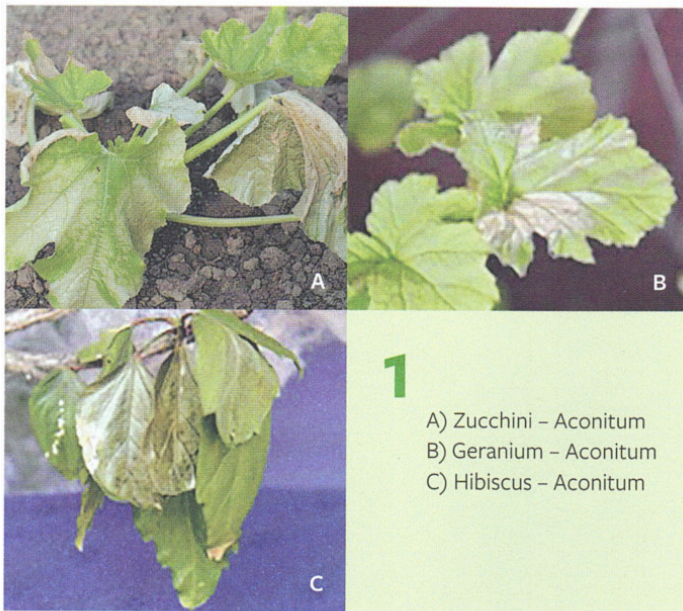
The awakening of the plant homeopath

My mother's research awakened my own interest in the method of treating plants with homeopathy. I got really curious to learn more about this new, highly promising method of treating plants. I've been able to constantly increase my knowledge in this field, reading relevant literature and participating in a little private study group, consisting of horticulturists, winegrowers, homeopaths and others and in 2017, I successfully completed my education as an animal homeopath.

How I 'take the case'

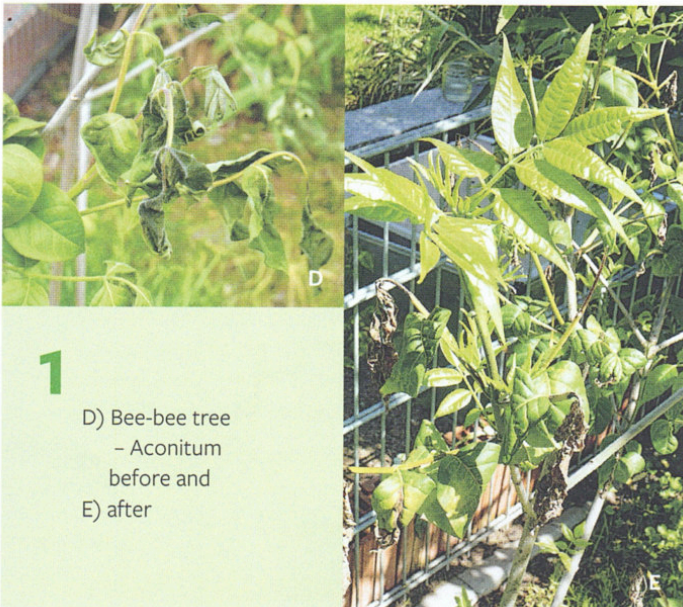
Plants in need of help can suffer from different problems, and everybody who lives with plants and cares about them has certainly faced the most typical issues: injuries, climatic damage, diseases, pests or growth problems, the latter often of unknown reason. Climatic damage like frost, cold, sunburn or heat damage is easy to treat because we know the cause for the current situation very clearly. Injuries like abrasions, lacerations and weakness by pruning or repotting also show logically the trigger of the problem. So, we choose the homeopathic remedy according to the cause and the symptom, just as we are used to doing in human treatment.

The choice of the indicated remedy for plants is often based on



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A) Zucchini – Aconitum
 B) Geranium – Aconitum
 C) Hibiscus – Aconitum



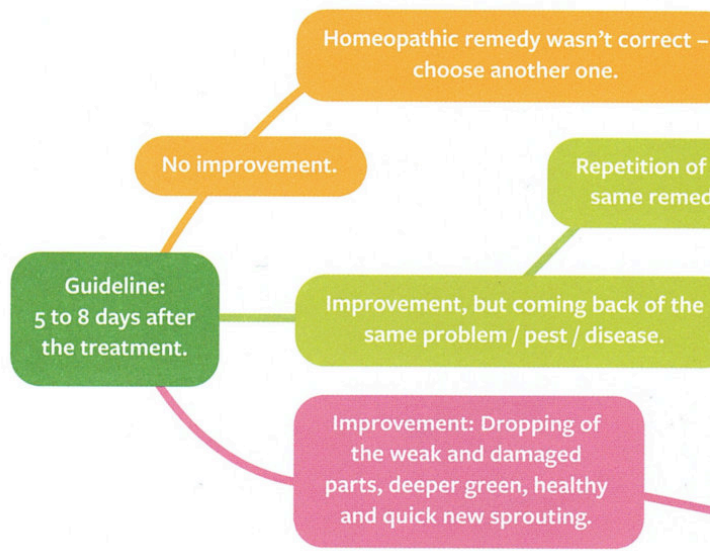
1

D) Bee-bee tree – Aconitum before and E) after



2

F) Apple – Belladonna
 G) Apple blossom – Belladonna



parallels to human symptoms. For example, in the case of injuries as caused by hailstorms, abrasions or cuts, well-known 'remedies for injuries' are used first. Many plants are very sensitive to weather influences, so the respective modalities with regard to temperature, dryness, humidity or dampness are often used for the prescription. Moreover, we have discovered that clinical signs can be considered additionally for the choice of the remedy.

Diseases and pathogens mostly occur in combination with a certain climatic situation. Finding the right remedy for plant diseases often is more challenging, because treating diseases means taking into account the weather conditions of the last five to seven days. For example, many diseases are caused by fungi, and many of these fungal pathogens spread under warm and humid weather conditions.

Another key aspect is the evaluation of clinical signs on a sick plant. Are there any discolouration or changes of typical surface structures? Do leaves appear more yellowish or show a black-brown colour? Do they look wilted or flabby?

Having collected and listed these two, three or four modalities, I will be able to find the right remedy by using the table of modalities in the book 'Homeopathy for Plants'.

In the course of time, the user will get more familiar with typical and recurring problems so that repertorisation will be less time-consuming and laborious.

How to apply homeopathic remedies to plants

As we deal with 'information' when working with homeopathic remedies, it is not necessary to act in the manner of 'more is better'. Our guideline for the common ten-litre-watering-can is to take six globules of the high diluted potencies 30C or 200C (see dosage table). Dissolve the globules in water in a screw-top jar and shake to dynamise the mixture. Tip the contents of the jar into a ten-litre watering can of water and stir the solution with a wooden stick. Then, just water the plants as usual: the root area and, if possible, also the leaves. Trees should be watered in the area of ground below the tree canopy. Please avoid watering during full sunlight; this will avoid sunburn on leaves and blossom. A bright and dry morning or evening is recommended, because the leaves should be able to dry out quickly.

A question users ask is: when should a remedy be repeated, or when is it necessary to choose another remedy?



Dosage of homeopathic remedies Christiane Maute®

The measurement is approximate. An exact amount of globules is not necessary. It is the information that will work, rather than a precise amount.

Potency	amount / weight	water (liters)
D 6	20 globules	~1-2 l
	¼ teaspoon = 40 glob.	~2-5 l
	½ teaspoon = 80 glob.	~10 l
	1 teaspoon = ~2 g	~20 l
	1 ½ teaspoon = ~2,5 g	~30 l
Potency	amount / weight	water (liters)
C30/C 200	4 globules	~1-2 l
	5 globules	~2-5 l
	6 globules	~10 - 20 l
	8 globules	~30 l

This dosage recommendation refers to globules in size 2-3 mm. For the size 5 mm please count half the amount of globules.

“ Plants need *Belladonna* when they suffer from – among other things – consequences of cold, heat, sunburn or winter sun. ”

The diagram above, an overview of the ‘application of remedy’, shows what to do after the first administration of the single remedy.

The overview recommends waiting five to eight days after the first administration. This time indication is valid for plants which have a quick growth, like for example vegetable plants, shrubs, herbal plants and so on. Older trees have a slower metabolism and a reaction that needs more time. The reaction time of the seniors among them, like old fruit trees, need a long time for a repeat, sometimes several weeks or months.

But there is also an exception: seeing yourself confronted with a pest invasion or the beginning of a plant disease, I recommend more frequent treatment: three repetitions every second or third day to help to control the weakening influence of the pest.

Assessing treatment

How can we observe whether our treatment was successful? How do plants show us if our intervention was helpful?

The weak plant will show us within the next seven to ten days if our treatment had any effect. The damaged parts will drop ~ the plant wants to get rid of them and doesn't push any energy into these parts. They will quickly show new sprouting and a display of healthy, and deep green leaves.

To keep plants healthy after the problem has decreased, repeat the remedy once a week or in an interval of two weeks. The more stable the situation seems, the less applications are necessary.

Plants with serious or constantly recurring problems can easily tolerate more frequent treatment.

In general, it's a good idea to start strengthening your plants from the beginning of Spring, as a kind of preventive treatment. I describe a basic strengthening routine throughout the year in my seminars and lectures.

This point might bring up criticism because I seem to be prescribing without acute symptoms. Normally, classical homeopathy doesn't treat preventatively. But our experience for years has shown that preventative or early treatment and also a few

‘standard administrations’ will bring very good results, because this will strengthen the plants in the long term. Rather like ‘constitutional’ treatment.

How homeopathy for plants can work

Let's look at three examples:

1 *Aconitum*:

About the homeopathic remedy *Aconite*, we know that some of the guiding symptoms are the suddenness of symptoms, paleness, icy and cold north wind, frost, and also shock. What does a plant look like that should be treated with *Aconitum* 200C? See pictures A), B) and C) on page 16.

We see that the leaves look kind of pale, as if from a loss of colour. They also are dried up and wilted because the cell structures of their leaves have been destroyed by the cold.

One single administration of *Aconitum* 200C would give the plants a deep impulse to heal this damage.

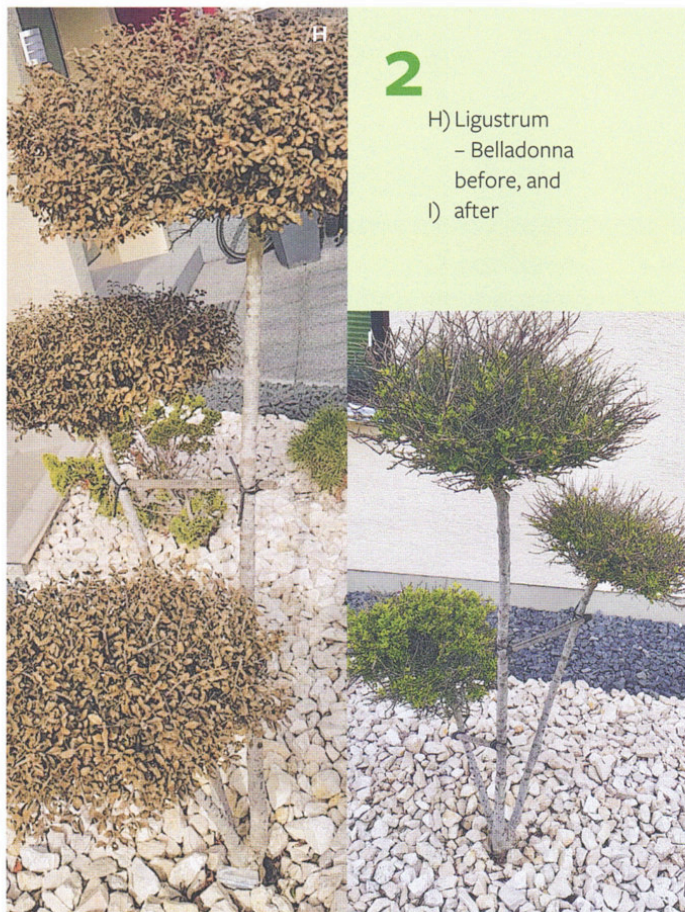
We also look at the story of a ‘bee-bee-tree’: in the first picture D), we see damaged leaves; in the second picture E), there is the development after the treatment.

2 *Belladonna*:

Our second case shows the indication for *Belladonna*. We use this remedy for treating sudden symptoms like high fever, including typical signs of a red and hot face. Plants need it when they suffer from, among other things, consequences of cold, heat, sunburn or winter sun.

The clinical signs on plants are reddish or reddish-brown discoloration on leaves, trunks or blossom, examples are pictured F) and G). These signs guide us to choose *Belladonna* 200C.

Over page, picture H) shows the case of a *Ligustrum* with damage by cold and frost shows how *Belladonna* could help it to recover within two weeks, the result is shown in picture I). The application was twice with an interval of five days. ▶



2

H) Ligustrum
– Belladonna
before, and
I) after



3 Sulphur:

Sulphur is a remedy with a very wide spectrum of application, and it is the same for plants. The main points for its indication on plants are pests, several fungal infections and consequences of heat damage. *Sulphur* also helps to improve the absorption of water: thirsty plants which aren't able to suck up the water at their disposal will improve very quickly. A clinical aspect is: plants that show yellowish or yellow discolouration of leaves or blooms should be treated with *Sulphur*. An example is shown in J) left.

Sulphur is our so called 'pests-allrounder', it drives away any kind of pests, anything that crawls or flies. We suggest (of course, we don't know exactly) that the sulphuric smell, or rather the sulphuric information is able to make the plant unattractive for aphids, bugs or caterpillars. Pictured left K), a hedge of Oleander was full of different aphids. After two administrations with *Sulphur*, the aphids disappeared, see picture L). Maybe they moved to the neighbour – who knows?

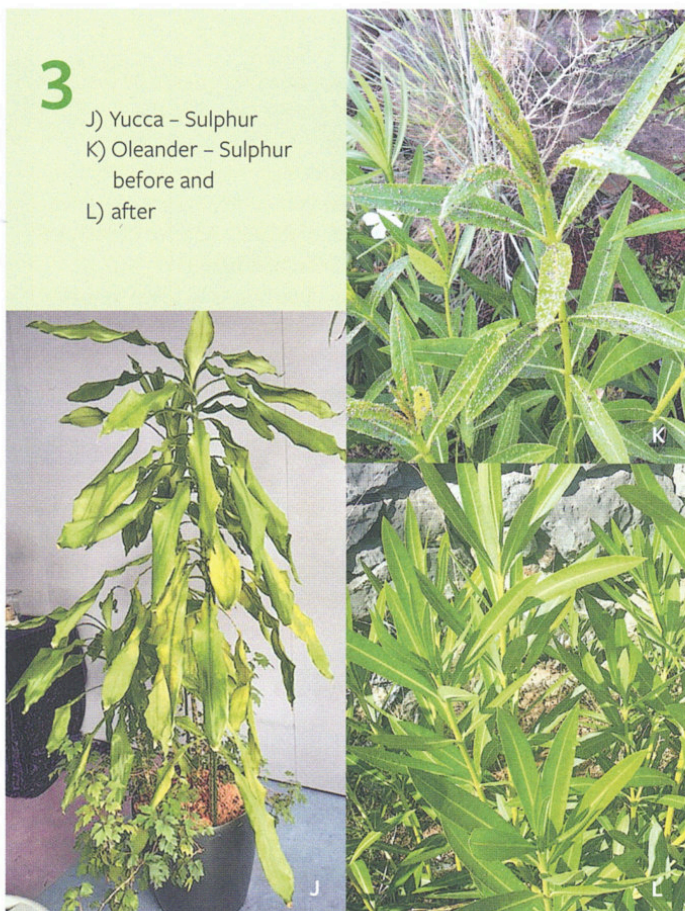
Summary

Of course, our treatment won't be a kind of miracle cure – destroyed cells cannot be revived by homeopathy. Plants that have been weakened by diseases for years often cannot be saved or returned to a reliable healthy condition.

But plants will be supported in the best way by this individual treatment that recognises the specific cause of the problem.

If you are now 'infected' with curiosity and want to try some therapy in your own garden, I recommend you start with just five or six different and most important remedies. I promise that your view of plants and the possibilities of interpreting their condition will improve with time and practice and give you more certainty. Just make a start! ●

Come along to the Society's Annual Conference online on the 29th April 2023 where Cornelia Maute will be sharing her insights. Book your ticket <https://homeopathysoh.org/events/society-conference-2023-how-to-make-your-garden-flourish/>



3

J) Yucca – Sulphur
K) Oleander – Sulphur
before and
L) after



“ In the case of injuries as caused by hailstorms, abrasions or cuts, well-known ‘remedies for injuries’ are used first. ”