Agricultural Collection

CEREALS WITH THE HOMEODYNAMIC METHOD

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CULTIVATION OF CEREALS USING THE HOMEODYNAMIC METHOD

BOTANICAL ASPECTS OF THE CEREALS

As it is well known cereals belong to the family of grasses.

The parent, so to speak, of the grass family is the couch grass. This plant is characterized by underground growth, and its most significant element is the node, the metameric principle that develops in the horizontal, which makes this plant primarily a lunar plant.

Moon means water, hence the heavy couch grass loves soil, limestone and hardened. We know that even the aerial part of this plant is characterized by nodes, but it is not as characteristic as the underground part. The spike of the couch grass is nearly empty, and in fact one thousand seeds weigh only 2 grams and moreover it is green in color, a sign that the vegetative principle remains even during ripening. The reason is that the seed for reproduction is not the main asset of the plant, therefore then it does not favor the upper pole: the couch grass reproduces primarily underground.

Around 7000 years ago Zarathustra, starting with couch grass, he managed to obtain wheat. He achieved this great result by increasing the upper pole of the plant: humanity needed a plant that produces grain, that gives food. Now, on average, the weight of 1000 grains of wheat is 50 g.

The upper pole of the plant lives in light and warmth, so it became necessary, in order for the transformation, to reduce the huge lunar impulsed that lived in lower pole. The result of action of Zarathustra was the inhibition of reproduction through the root, so the root system was "normalized" while it kept bunching..

At this point, the spike also changed: the color changed from green to golden yellow, from Moon to Sun

In the transition from the Moon to the Sun first Mercury is encountered (the impulse of bunching) and then Venus (which is manifested from the levity onwards). Once we cross the sphere relative to these two planets the light of the Sun brings maturity. In the cereals we have a sublimation of the lunar forces

With this transformation now the main force acting on the plant is no longer the Moon, but Venus. As a secondary force we have the Sun, and only after it acts the Moon and Mercury.

Venus is the giver of self, the sacrifice, it is the vestal that houses the sacred fire, which she secretly elaborates and guards and then donates. Venus also is linked to light.

The beard is formed from pure silica, and this substance is linked to light.

The underlying metameric principle, typical of couch grass, retracts and enhances that aerial. The metameric principle was therefore vertical, moving from the lunar stream to the solar one. While the horizontal sap was crude, or rather not the bearer of subtle processes, now it rises. But what happens when the sap, while climbing, passes a node? It climbs along the four nodes of the stem corresponding basically to a sort of distillation in stages, in which the sap is purified as it reaches up to the Sun in the ear.

We recall that the area where wheat originated is Mesopotamia, where the Earthly Paradise was also located. Those areas were so rich in genetic diversity that in the same valley there could be present from 50 to 100 different varieties of wheat. Today this no longer exists. In Italy we are aware of about a hundred different varieties, but the most widely grown are counted on the fingers of one hand.

THE PURIFICATION OF THE PLANT

It is interesting to read Goethe's considerations in respect to the grasses. (from his journal On Morphology - Part I - by J.W. Goethe)

> *“"We can see in many plants that one node arises from the other. In stems which are closed from node to node, as found in the cereals, in the grasses, the reeds, this is perfectly clear. It is not the same in other plants §cellular tissue.*

> *But now it is called into question the relevance so far supported of this so-called bone marrow compared with other internal parts of the plants and, in our view, for well-founded reasons: it denies the alleged influence on vegetation and has not hesitated to give any vital force and productive power to the inner part of the secondary cortex, the so-called cambium. So, now it will be easy to be convinced that a node higher, rising as it does from the previous one and immediately accepts the juices, which it receives purer and more finely filtered, benefits from the action of the intermediary leaves, forming more finely and transmitting finer juices to its leaves and its eyes.*
>
> *While, in this way the cruder liquid is always drained away and more arrives purer, the plant gradually develops more finely and to the point prescribed by nature. Finally we see the leaves in their greatest expansion and diversification, but soon we notice a new phenomenon: it teaches us that the phase observed so far been completed and it approaches another, the time of flowering."*

Wheat has usually four leaves, but there are varieties that also have 5, 6, 7 nodes and thus as many leaves. This is a sign of an increased need for purification, as they need more steps before reaching to the Sun (a cereal does not arrive at the external planets). corn has 15 to 20 nodes or so, and in fact has a greater need for purification than wheat: in fact its fruit is halfway up the plant, in the leaf axil, is a sign of a low quality astrality.

In corn the male inflorescences are at the top of the plant, while those of females are fallen along the stem: we can interpret this as a principle of Fall that does not exist in wheat. Moreover, corn has a tendency to form adventitious roots from the lower nodes, another sign that indicates the need for purification. This is a tendency that wheat also has, at the first node, but only if it is reinforced.

PULVERIZATION (CARBON)

Rye ergot, found on some grains, makes the kernels large and dark, filled with a black powder, which is said to be carbon.

All plants have the process of pulverization. It makes sure that what is underneath, which is Earth, can rise to become the Sun, or open up through dematerialization. But if the plant, in spite of the nodes, has not yet completed its purification, it must somehow expel its excess of Earth forces that it has anchored within (that process of low quality) and it does so by forming the black carbon powder. In plants, there is another process of pulverization, however, much more subtle: the formation of the waxy bloom at the base of the spike. This is indicative

of high quality, because the pulverization is not of low quality (like coal) or average quality (pollen), but it has risen up to the higher pole.

The corn - which tends to produce lots of carbon - has then much more need for purification than wheat.

GERMINATION

The germination of wheat is between 4 and 37 degrees C. It can also germinate at only one degree C, but that takes much longer. The ideal moisture content of the seed during this phase is 40 - 45%.

As already said wheat was linked to light and warmth, but the warmth is not considered as a high temperature, the warmth can be a relatively low temperature. The bottom of the wheat plant is always strongly linked to the lunar forces, and therefore of Water, which is ill-accord with the forces of Fire.

The optimum temperature for germination is 25 °C.

To get an idea of the different ripening times for different varieties, the following rule applies: the variety that germinates first also matures faster. The germination time is proportional to the ripening time, because it is a reflection.

The presence of oxygen in the soil is of fundamental importance for the capillaries, and also for metabolizing the substances contained in the seed reserve, thus the wheat does not love soil that is too compact. Precisely because of this strong need for oxygen it is strongly not recommended to sow wheat after a plow down, because the soil needs oxygen in it to metabolize the plants that are plowed under, thereby competing with the wheat seed. We should wait at least a couple of months after the plow down, but if we use our Pre Sowing preparation a single month may suffice.

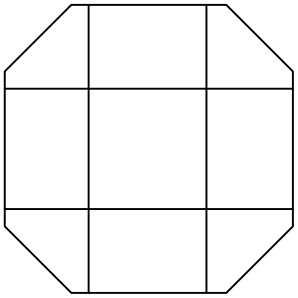
THE ROOT SYSTEM

To the main root are added 4 more, then we have a situation of 4 + 1. We find the same 4 + 1 in the aerial part of the plant (four nodes, representing the elements Earth, Water, Air and Fire, and finally the Spike, their quintessence).

The Moon which is transformed into the Sun is the image of the woman in labor, the image of Mary from which Jesus was born

Melchizedek In ancient times, the great Priestly King, instituted the sacrifice of Bread and Wine, then passed it on to Abraham and from Abraham this ritual has survived to this day. The Bread represents the moon that transforms into a Sun and therefore symbolizes Jesus

The wheat root system is one to two meters deep. In the case of drought the wheat sends out another three or four primary roots, for a total of eight or nine primary roots, depending if we are counting the primary or not, and the eight is the number of life beautifully expressed in the octagonal form of the Baptistery.



Wheat is a plant then that carries the imprint of life. An embryo, at the third division, is composed of eight cells, which completely fill the space of the mother cell. From the division it successfully starts growing, with sixteen cells. Of those sixteen, only eight cells continue to multiply: the eight others stop, and these cells are sedentary. These cells are located in the perineum area, and the extraordinary thing is that they never regenerate: they live throughout the life of the individual, as a secret source of life and renewal. These eight cells are the Tree of Life in us, which, internally, supports the female uterus. The eight is also the number of Mary (every three months 8 days are dedicated to Mary).

Now that root system is an eight, the source of life, hence the symbolism of Bread. It's the life carried in the Sun. Wheat then develops about one hundred secondary roots, less deeply. We can hypothesize that it is about 128 (the number linked to the seventh cell division). On average, the root system of a single wheat plant is about 7 km, and rye reaches up to 10 km!

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