

Professional group Herbs and medicinal plants

NEWSLETTER 3

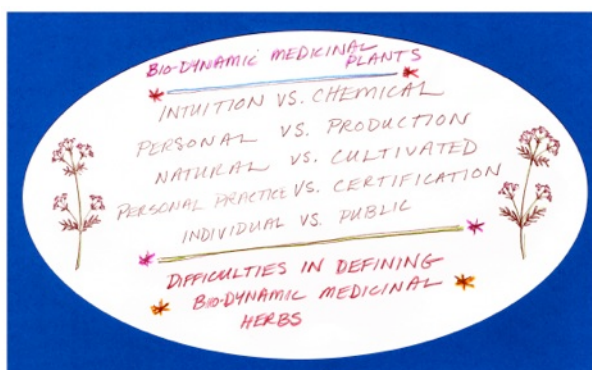
April 2018

Dear members and friends of the Professional Group Herbs and medicinal plants,

In order to further develop the activities of the Group, basic research is now required. To enhance the profile, the co-leader of the Section for Agriculture Jean-Michel Florin has proposed a **mission statement**. The starting point is the following research question: What is a medicinal plant in bio-dynamic cultivation? What is the essence of a bio-dynamic medicinal plant (compared to conventional or wild plants, or vegetables)? We have already dealt with this topic during the Agricultural Conference at the Goetheanum from 7 to 10 February 2018. In the near future, we want to collect the various experiences and observations, and develop criteria from them. For this, we depend on people who actively participate!

Agricultural Conference

There was a lively exchange both at the Specialist Forum on the subject of "Cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs and the effect of biodynamic preparations" and at the Professional Group meeting. As we have written detailed reports from both events this year, we would like to refer directly to these in the appendix.



During the exchange of experiences in groups, questions of the participants have been collected, which we also attach to this newsletter. These questions will be progressively processed and later posted on the website of the Section for Agriculture. On the left a very pictorial example of a participant.

Website

The Professional Group can set up a section on the website of the Section for Agriculture. It will there be possible to download relevant documents such as the latest newsletters, reports, minutes and so on. This will be unlocked in the next few months.

Summer excursion with Hortus Officinarum and Netzwerk Kräuter

The Professional Group will again attend the summer excursion and general assembly of Hortus Officinarum and Netzwerk Kräuter Baden-Württemberg. It will take place this year at the Salus House in Bruckmühl in Bavaria on 9/10 June. For more information and registration, see : www.hortus-officinarum.ch or www.netzwerk-kraeuter.de.

The Professional Group will meet on Friday, June 8, starting at 6 pm. The topics will be : Review of the Agricultural Conference, work on the mission statement and future projects. If you would like to participate to the Professional Group meeting, please contact Michaela Spaar at: info@odilienzeit.ch

Country report from Italy by Karin Mecozzi

Our aim is to further expand the international exchange. This is why we open up the series of country reports.

"For over 30 years, I experiment with wild medicinal plants, write and teach courses and seminars. I am a graduated herbalist, I have been involved with biodynamic agriculture since 1991 and am an active member of the European Academy of the Culture of Landscape "Petrarca". In 2012 my book "Ars herbaria, Medicinal Plants in the Season" appeared in Italian, and 2014 in German in the publishing house at the Goetheanum.

In the summer of 2016, the dream of a training and research center for herbal medicine, landscape culture and Goetheanism seemed to be fulfilled. My husband, Giorgio Bortolussi, and I had just moved into our house in the medieval village of Gagliole (Macerata), when it was damaged by the severe earthquake in 2016/17, so that it is no longer habitable. While remediation is possible, it has not yet been foreseeable, so our work projects have to adapt to the situation. We are planning a small biodynamic herb cultivation and have already successfully distilled wild curry plant."



"Despite the earthquake, our Apennines remain one of the most beautiful and species-rich landscapes in southern Europe. As an expert in medicinal plant and landscape observation, I continue to offer stays and guided tours in various languages."

If you are interested in this work, feel free to contact: karin.mecozzi@aruba.it – www.karinmecozzi.com

Karin Mecozzi in front of the monastery Fonte Avellana

It would be nice if further short country reports followed this newsletter, which also describe the respective country-specific situation of biodynamic medicinal plant cultivation and further processing. Who would like to report next?

The next newsletter will be published in fall 2018. If you have any contributions, ideas or concerns, please contact us by October 2018 at the latest at: info@odilienzeit.ch

Best regards

Michaela Spaar with Ola Aukrust, Bettina Billmann, Henrik Hoeren, Jasmin Peschke, Bettina Pfeffer and Michael Straub

Report Specialist Forum on Cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs and the effect of biodynamic preparations on the 8th February 2018

Moderation: Bettina Billmann and Michaela Spaar

Translation: (F, EN): Henrik Hoeren

This specialist forum was designed by the internationally oriented Professional Group Herbs and Medicinal Plants founded in 2017. Its concern is to be a platform for the various projects in the biodynamic cultivation of herbs and medicinal plants. All three contributions to the forum dealt in different ways with the question of medicinal plant quality.

Torsten Arncken, who works at the Goetheanum in medicinal plant research, showed how different the qualities of the wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), which grows as “weed” in many gardens, are, when it is exposed to the effects of limestone or silica – understood as principles in the sense of the agricultural course. The peculiarity of this fever-balancing medicinal plant is its root, which has a strong scent of cloves. Based on root bits, the approximately 80 participants were able to experience the difference directly :

If the wood avens grows on its natural, semi-shaded, location on densified soil, the plant is typically small-rooted and has a strong aroma. In the arable soil only a few meters away, the root becomes voluminous and smells very weak. The limestone quality prevailed at the natural site, whereas the arable soil showed silica quality. Promote the latter and the limestone quality is lost – the yield is higher, but the healing effect weaker. It is therefore important to weigh in cultivation, which quality you want to achieve. An important aspect for the assessment is the own sensory perception.



On the basis of wood avens root pieces, the participants could perceive differences in scent and aroma.

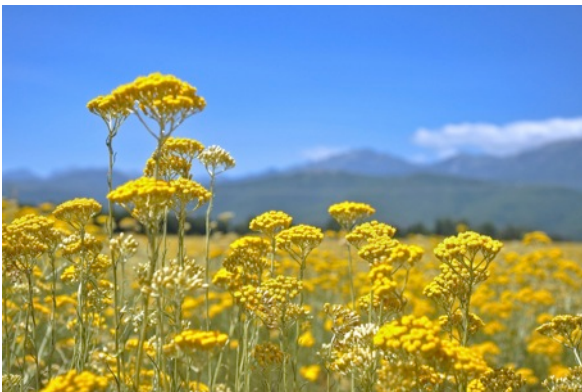
Michael Straub, responsible of the Weleda medicinal plant garden near Schwäbisch-Gmünd (DE), described his experiences with the requirements of biodynamic medicinal plant cultivation. A broad biodiversity on the farm/enterprise has high priority, since it represents the basic condition for the self-regulation of the biotope. This agro-ecological approach respects the integrity of all life and is thus able to ensure the production of medicinal, spice, cosmetic and food plants of the highest natural quality. Medicinal plant cultivation should be understood and maintained as part of a larger ecosystem and even as an "Ecosystem" (organism). The nutrient cycle should be largely closed. Through green manuring and composting, humus can be built up on the long term. He pointed out that when cultivating medicinal plants, care must be taken to ensure that the plant does not experience excessive supply of nitrogen in the soil, but can actively supply itself to its current essential needs. As a result – and through the correct use of the preparation – therapeutically important active substances are generally increasingly formed in the plant. This should also be taken into account when wild plants



View in the Weleda medicinal plant garden near Schwäbisch-Gmünd (DE)

are cultivated, which has recently been done to a greater extent to conserve wild stocks. Wild collection of medicinal plants as a raw material source for good quality pharmaceutical processing is becoming increasingly difficult. Natural sites are contaminated by pesticides, overbuilt or there are no more gatherers with sufficient botanical knowledge.

Michèle Pantalacci, herbal and aromatic oil producer from Corsica, showed the effects of the preparations – especially the silica preparation – on the biodynamic cultivation of medicinal plants using the example of curry plant (*Helichysum italicum*).



In one experiment, she subdivided a curry plant field into two plots. One half received both horn manure and horn silica several times, the other part received only horn manure. At harvest time, all plants were harvested on the same day and the flowers were distilled separately. About 30 subjects then judged the two scents. These were significantly different in the two variants: Without horn silica the scent seemed heavier, flatter and more monotonous; with horn silica he was finer, differentiated and airier. The quality of the essential oils could be significantly increased by the horn silica. In addition, the "horn

silica field" looked healthier, the plants looked upright and more towards the sun – as if they had become more receptive to the light. From Pantalacci's view, the use of the preparations allows a clear approach to the essence of the plant.

In the exchange of experiences following the lectures, the participants should collect mainly research questions in groups. The evaluation of this collection is now the task of the professional group. However, it has already become clear that biodynamic medicinal plant cultivation still requires a great deal of research.

Michaela Spaar, coordinator of the Professional Group Herbs and Medicinal Plants, and Bettina Billmann

2nd Meeting of the Professional Group Herbs and Medicinal Plants on the 9th February 2018

Moderation: Michaela Spaar and Ola Aukrust

Translation (F, EN): Henrik Hoeren

After the welcome by the coordinator of the Group Michaela Spaar, Ola Aukrust introduces the afternoon and first describes two tasks of the Group:

- Getting to know each other well as a basis for a trusting cooperation.
- As a Group of the Agricultural Section at the Goetheanum, impulses can be given both internally and externally for the further development of the biodynamic cultivation of medicinal plants.

For the further work, he cites two themes from the specialist Forum "Cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs and the effect of biodynamic preparations" from the day before as cornerstones of the orientation of future work of the Group:

- The work with the wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) has shown how the plant always looks for the optimal location, among other things. Only then can she truly live her life and fully express her medicinal plant quality. From this it follows that in the biodynamic cultivation the "species-appropriate" or "inherent" plant cultivation should be a central concern.
- Using the bulbous plant (*Allium*) genus as an example, it became clear that the dividing line between medicinal plant and vegetables is fluid. This raises the questions: What characterizes a medicinal plant in relation to the vegetables? And: what criteria are needed for differentiation?

Then Michaela Spaar again describes the history of the internationally oriented Group:

- The founding meeting took place at the Agricultural Conference 2017 with around 70 participants.
- In August 2017, a steering committee was formed, which is committed to the development of the Group. It consists of Ola Aukrust, Tea and spice herb producer (NO), Bettina Billmann, Horticultural engineer and alternative medicine practitioner (DE), Henrik Hoeren, Business economist and in training for biodynamic farmer and medicinal plant specialist (CH), Jasmin Peschke, International coordination "Nutrition" at the Section of Agriculture of the Goetheanum (CH), Bettina Pfeffer, Medicinal plant specialist (DE), Michaela Spaar, Medicinal plant specialist and Historian of culture (DE), and Michael Straub, Responsible of the Weleda medicinal plant garden (DE).

Afterwards Michaela Spaar formulated the following theses:

- The section can only work if the participants actively participate! The Group lives through its members!
- The co-leader of the agriculture section Jean-Michel Florin has proposed a mission statement as a task to sharpen the profile of the section with the question: What characterizes a medicinal plant in biodynamic cultivation (in contrast to the wild plant, the vegetables)?
- Following the introductory lecture by Jürgen Fritz "Experimental Results on the Effect of the Preparations", two approaches should be chosen when working on the core topic: on the one hand the analytic-scientific (head), on the other hand the perceptual-intuitive (heart).
- This work of the Group is about basic research!

Michael Straub then points out that these topics have already occupied Rudolf Steiner, especially the connection between plant and the environment. The remedies he developed came from the close observation of natural processes compared to organic processes in humans. As an example, he mentioned the remedy Digestodoron®, one of the important anthroposophical remedies used in disorders of the digestive system. It is (like many "Dorones") copied from the processes in nature. Digestodoron® contains leaf extracts of three species of fern and three types of willows. The ferns grow in the damp, earthy, shady forest soil, where decomposition processes are constantly taking place, such as in the human digestive tract, morphologically related to the three major parts of the human digestive tract, common polypody to the stomach, male fern to the small intestine, and hart's-tongue fern to the large intestine. While willows prefer the bright, clear shoreline of flowing waters, viz. living at the transition from solid to liquid and internalizing the process of transition from solid to liquid has become analogous to the passage of nutrients from the gut into the blood. This remedy corresponds to human digestion in its basic functions: the fern leaves support the decomposition process of the food and the willow leaves help to transfer the food substances into the organism.

In the second part of the Specialist Group meeting, a short group work on the mission statement took place. Subsequent reports from the groups gathered the following theses and questions:

- The external environment creates the "product" – this should be taken into account when growing!
- Different outcomes create different results – therefore, the pharmacological side or the needs of the user should be included in the cultivation.
- The field of tension for biodynamic medicinal plants lies between the characteristic of the wild plant ("spontaneous" plant) and the plant "cultivated" on the ingredients.
- Research question: How can one compensate if the location is not optimal?
- How do we treat a plant that has different uses? Example garlic as a medicinal plant and spice.
- What are you looking for in a medicinal plant? First, you have to get to know the essence, the spiritual substance of a medicinal plant.
- If you can describe what a medicinal plant is, you can better characterize what it needs and to what extent you can / may change the living conditions.
- The plant is present in itself. Does it relate to elemental beings? Maybe the biodynamic cultivation is more for food → Should we develop a separate cultivation method for medicinal plants?
- Ilmar Randuja: «The Archangel Michael has his own task at every stage of his being!» Maybe it is also true for medicinal plants, that they have completely different effects and tasks on the physical level than on the more spiritual levels. As an example, here e.g. the effects of the flower essences according to Dr. Edward Bach.

At the end of the event, the summer excursion of the associations "Netzwerk Kräuter Baden-Württemberg" and "Hortus Officinarum" on 9 and 10 June 2018 at the company Salus in Bruckmühl (Bavaria) was pointed out, in which the Group can also meet. And maybe there will be a winter session of the Group Medicinal Plants in about two years ...

Protocol: Bettina Billmann

Forum professionnel Plantes biodynamiques médicinales et aromatiques, ainsi que l'effet des préparations

Fachforum biodynamischer Heilpflanzen-/Kräuteraanbau und Präparatewirkung

Specialist Forum on the subject of Cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs and the effect of biodynamic preparations

Questions des participants / Fragen der Teilnehmenden / Questions of the participants

- La Biodynamie apporte-t-elle quelque chose en plus, de différent, de ce qui se passe dans la nature ?
- Bringt der biodynamische Anbau etwas dazu, etwas anderes, was über die Natur hinausgeht?
- Does biodynamic agriculture contribute something? Something different, which goes beyond nature?
- Comment garder en culture les conditions véritables sauvage dans lesquelles poussent les plantes médicinales conditions liées au processus correspondant à la maladie chez l' homme (développement ou révélation des forces spécifiques) ?
- Wie kann man bei der Inkulturnahme die Bedingungen des Wildstandortes behalten, damit die Eigenschaften erhalten bleiben, die mit den Krankheitsprozessen im Menschen korrespondieren (Entwicklung oder Offenbarung der spezifischen Kräfte)?
- How can the conditions of the plant's wild habitat be kept during cultivation, to preserve the plant's qualities which correspond with the disease processes in the sick person (Development or revelation of specific forces)?
- Qu' est-ce qu' apporte la culture biodynamique à une plante médicinale et qu' est-ce-que cela lui enlève de la cultiver ?
- Was bringt/verschafft die biodynamische Kultur einer Arzneipflanze und was nimmt man ihr, wenn man sie kultiviert?
- What does biodynamic cultivation of a medicinal plant effect? And what is taken away by cultivation?
- Apport de la Biodynamie sur les plantes médicinales particulièrement par rapport à d' autres types de culture ?
- Was ist der besondere Nutzen des biodynamischen Anbaus für die Arzneipflanzen im Vergleich zu anderen Anbauweisen?
- What is the special use of the biodynamic cultivation for the medicinal plants in comparison to other cultivation manners?
- A-t-on comparé / étudié les différences entre une plante 100% sauvage et une plante cultivé (en biodynamie ou non) ?
- Wurden die Unterschiede zwischen einer 100-prozentigen Wildpflanze und einer in Kultur genommene (biodynamisch und nicht) Pflanze untersucht?
- Have the differences between a 100-percent wild plant and a plant taken in culture – biodynamic or not – been examined?

- Peut-on tenir compte aussi des «plantes compagnes» ? Cette «société» a-t-elle de l'importance ? La culture en lignes parallèles a-t-elle une influence, est-elle une perturbation pour reproduire le biotope ?
 - Bezieht man die Beikräuter mit ein? Welche Bedeutung hat diese Gesellschaft? Hat der Anbau in Parallelreihen einen Einfluss oder ist er eine Störung/ Behinderung für die Schaffung eines Biotops?
 - Are the weeds incorporated in the trials? Which meaning has this 'society'? Does the cultivation in parallel rows have an influence or it is a disturbance / impediment for the creation of a biotope?
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- Mettre des préparats dans des lieux sauvages a-t-il un sens?
 - Macht es Sinn, die Präparate an Wildstandorten auszubringen?
 - Does it make sense to apply the preparations in natural habitats?
-
- L' intervention de l' homme est-elle souhaitable ? Comment ?
 - Ist der Eingriff des Menschen gewünscht? Wie?
 - Is human intervention desired? How?
-
- L' impact de la personne (son Je / son Moi) qui « soigne » / cultive la plante sur les qualités – avez-vous et allez-vous étudier cet impact ?
 - Haben Sie die Wirkung der Person (sein Ich) auf die Qualität der Pflanze, die sie pflegt, untersucht?
 - Did you examine the effect of the cultivating person (her 'self'), on the quality of the plant which she maintains?
-
- L' eurythmie et la culture des plantes aromatiques et médicinales ?
 - Eurythmie und der Anbau von Aroma- und Medizinalpflanzen?
 - Eurythmy and the cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants?
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- Allez-vous étudier le rôle des êtres élémentaires sur les cultures des plantes médicinales et aromatiques et si différences du rôle des êtres élémentaires avec plantes sauvages ?
 - Werden Sie die Rolle der Elementarwesen bei der Kultivierung von Medizinal- und Aromapflanzen sowie die Unterschiede zu den Wildpflanzen untersuchen?
 - Are you going to examine the role of elemental beings in cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants as well as the difference to their role in the growth of wild plants?
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- Les dons. Les plantes cultivés hors biotope – peuvent-elles être biodynamiques certifiés ?
 - Die Geschenke: Können kultivierte Pflanzen ausserhalb des Biotops bio-dynamisch zertifiziert werden?
 - Donations. Can plants growing outside of their biotope be biodynamically certified?
-
- Quelle importance de la fréquence et du nombre de passage des préparations ?
 - Welche Bedeutung hat es, wie oft und wie viel die Präparate ausgebracht werden?
 - Preparations: Which relevance does the frequency and the number of applications have?

- Préparats 500 et 501 sur les plantes des préparations biodynamique :
 - plus de puissance, plus d'effet, plus «plant» ?
 - devrait recevoir l'influence des autres plantes de préparations, par exemple la chamomille matricaire avec l'influence de la chêne ?
- Die Präparate Hornmist (500) und Hornkiesel (501) auf die biodynamischen Präparatepflanzen :
 - haben sie mehr Kraft, mehr Wirkung?
 - dürfen sie dem Einfluss der anderen Präparatepflanzen ausgesetzt werden, z.B. die Kamille dem Einfluss der Eiche?
- Preparations 500 and 501 for biodynamic plants:
 - do they have more power, more impact, more 'plant'?
 - is it allowed to expose them to the influence of other preparation plants, e.g. chamomile the influence of oak?
- Immortelle : Expérience 500 P et 501 ou 500 P seul :
 - Il manquerait à mon avis l'analyse pour une plante sauvage dans son milieu sauvage optimum pour avoir un témoin qui montre »l'être de la plante« et voir vraiment l'intervention de la Biodynamie.
 - Silice (501) en début de floraison et à la récolte : Ne serait-il pas aussi souhaitable de la disperser avant la floraison pour préparer l'impulsion florale et structures ?
- Die Immortelle : Erfahrungen mit Hornmist und Hornkiesel bzw. nur Hornmist :
 - Es fehlte meiner Ansicht nach die Analyse für eine Wildpflanze an ihrem optimalen Wildstandort, die genau aufzeigt, was das Wesen der Pflanze ist, um dann zu sehen, was die biodynamische Behandlung mit den Präparaten auslöst.
 - Hornkiesel zu Beginn der Blüte und bei der Ernte : Wäre es nicht auch wünschenswert, ihn vor der Blüte auszubringen, um den Blütenimpuls und die Strukturbildung vorzubereiten ?
- The Immortelle : Experiences with preparations 500 and 501 or only 500:
 - In my opinion the analysis of an uncultivated plant in its optimal natural habitat which shows exactly the essence of the plant is missing, to see the effect of the treatment with the biodynamic preparations.
 - Silica (501) at the beginning of the blossoming and during harvest: Would it not be desirable to disperse it to prepare the blossoming impulse and structures?
- Est-ce nécessaire (la Biodynamie) à présent pour faire des médicaments pour le future ?
- Ist der biodynamische Anbau notwendig, um Heilmittel für die Zukunft herzustellen?
- Is biodynamic cultivation necessary to produce remedies for the future?

Rencontre du Groupe Professionel Herbes et Plantes Médicinales le 9 Février 2018
Fachgruppentreffen Kräuter und Heilpflanzen am Freitag, 9. Februar 2018
Meeting of the Professional Group Herbs and Medicinal Plants on the 9th of February 2018

Fragen der Teilnehmenden

Erst das Wesen der Pflanze kennen -- > Nutzungen? Zielgerichtet (Substanzen) / Lebensmittel (Menge) / Nutzung? Täglich

Dynamisierter Kompost -- > wieviel braucht es je nach Pflanze?

Frage der Monokulturen, der Biotope, der Klonen

Intensivierung des Abhängigkeitsprozess der Pflanze zu ihrem Archetypus

Dem wilden Modell näher kommen

Biodiversität der Pflanze

Umgebung kultivieren

Kann eine Heilpflanze maschinell geerntet werden?

Wie behandeln wir die Zwiebel als Gemüse oder als Heilpflanze? Andere Beispiele: Tomaten, Olivenöl, Paprika

Lokale «Sorten» oder Typus? Welche Voraussetzungen gelten für «geografische Medizin» bezüglich der Pflanzen?

Questions des participants

D'abord connaître l'essence de la plante -- > utilisations? ponctuelles (substances) / alimentaires (quantité) / utilisation? Quotidienne

Compost dynamisé -- > quel maximum utiliser selon les plantes?

Question des Monocultures, des Biotopes, des clones

Intensifier le processus de reliance de la plante à son archétype

Se rapprocher du modèle sauvage

Biodiversité de la plante

Cultiver son environnement

Est-ce-qu'une plante médicinale peut être récoltée à la machine?

Comment traitons-nous l'oignon en tant que légume ou en tant que plante médicinale?

Autre exemple: Tomates, huile d'olives, Poivron

"Sortes" locales ou types? Quelles exigences s'appliquent à la «médecine géographique» en ce qui concerne les plantes?

Questions of the participants

First knowing the essence of the plant -> uses? punctual (substances) / food (quantity) / use? Daily

Dynamized Compost -> which maximum to use according to the plants?

Question of Monocultures, Biotopes, Clones

Intensify the process of reliance of the plant to its archetype

Getting closer to the wild model

Biodiversity of the plant

Cultivate its environment

Can a medicinal plant be harvested by machine?

How do we treat onion as a vegetable or as a medicinal plant? Another example: Tomatoes, olive oil, sweet pepper

Local "varieties" or types? What requirements apply to "geographical medicine" with respect to plants?

Einflussmöglichkeiten der Präparate inkl. Spritzpräparate zum Ausgleich von nicht idealen Standortbedingungen? (z.B. Kiesel auf Edelweiss im Talbetrieb)

Individualisierung? Braucht es «Hofsorten» für die Präparatepflanzen, die auf dem Hof verarbeitet werden?

Kosmische Anbindung bio-dynamischer Pflanzen: Soll sich selber werden können

- das ist mehr als auf Inhaltsstoffe schauen und sich so vermeintlich absichern
- die Pflanze nicht stören durch falschen Dünger – vom natürlichen Standort ablesen, was sie braucht

als Qualität:

- 1) Lebendige Pflanzen durch (nur) Anregung durch/mit Präparaten!?
- 2) Der Pflanze darf es nicht «zu gut» gehen?!
- 3) Das Wesenhafte erfassen

1) Individueller Bedarf des Menschen

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Ausprägung der Pflanze

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Landwirtschaftliche Methoden

2) Lungenkreislauf ≠ Erdenleben

Possibilités d'influences des préparations, y compris les préparations par pulvérisation, pour compenser les conditions non idéales d'un emplacement? (par exemple, silice sur Edelweiss dans la vallée)

Individualisation? Faut-il des "variétés locales" des plantes à préparats qui seront utilisées à la ferme?

Attachement cosmique de plantes

biodynamiques: doit pouvoir devenir elle-même

- c'est plus que de regarder les ingrédients et soi-disant se sécuriser soi-même
- ne pas déranger la plante avec un mauvais engrais - déduire à partir de l'emplacement naturel ce dont elle a besoin

comme Qualité:

- 1) Plantes vivantes par (uniquement) stimulation par / avec des préparations!?
- 2) La plante ne devrait pas aller "trop bien"?!
- 3) Capturer l'essence

1) Besoin individuel de l'être humain

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Expression de la plante

||

Méthodes agricoles

2) Circulation pulmonaire ≠ Vie terrestre

Possibility of influences of preparations, including spray preparations, to compensate for non-ideal conditions of a location? (for example, silica on Edelweiss in the valley)

Individualization? Do we need "farm varieties" for the preparations plants processed on the farm?

Cosmic connection of bio-dynamic plants: Should be able to become itself

- That's more than looking at ingredients and so supposedly secure oneself
- Do not disturb the plant by wrong fertilizer - read from the natural location what it needs

as quality:

- 1) Living plants by (only) stimulation by / with preparations !?
- 2) The plant should not be "too comfortable"?
- 3) Capture the essence

1) Individual need of human beings

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Expression of the plant

||

Agricultural methods

2) Pulmonary circulation ≠ Earth life

3) Kosmos

||

Mensch

||

Mikrokosmos

4) Erzengel Michael: Hat je nach Stufe eine andere Aufgabe => das könnte auch für Pflanzen gelten? Z.B. Esskastanie als Nahrungsmittel und als Heilmittel (Bachblüten)

Verschiedene Lebensbedingungen
verschiedene Ergebnisse!

Ergebnisse in Bezug auf die Verwendung müssen verstanden werden!

Können wir Arzneipflanzen von Wildpflanzen in Kultur nehmen? Arnika kann z.B. nicht in Kultur genommen werden.

Biodynamischer Anbau muss die Wachstumsbedingungen einer wilden Pflanze so gut wie möglich simulieren (Geruch, Aura, ??, etc).

Medizinische Qualität aus Wildform
kompromittieren?

Was ist der Nucleus – Substance – zugrunde liegende Arbeitsteil – Vater

??

??

3) Cosmos

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Humain

||

Microcosmos

4) Archange Michaël: A une autre tâche selon le niveau => pourrait-il s'appliquer aux plantes? Ex: Chataîgne comme aliment et comme remède (Fleur de Bach)

Différentes conditions de vie, différents résultats
Les résultats en relations à l'utilisation doivent être compris

Peut-on cultiver des plantes médicinales à partir de plantes sauvages? Arnica par exemple ne peut pas être cultivée

La biodynamie doit simuler autant que possible les conditions de croissance d'une plante sauvage (odeur, aura, ??, etc ...).

Compromettre la qualité médicinale de la forme sauvage?

Qu'est-ce que le noyau? - Substance - Partie travaillante sous-jacente - Père

??

??

3) Cosmos

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Human

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Microcosm

4) Archangel Michael: Has another task depending on the level => that could also apply to plants? For example, sweet chestnut as a food and as a remedy (Bach flowers)

Different outer (living) conditions different outcomes!

Outcomes in relation to use need be understood!

Can we cultivate medicinal plants from wild plants? Arnica for example can't be cultivated.

Biodynamics must simulate a wild plant growing conditions as much as possible (smell, aura, granft??, etc....

Compromise medicinal quality from wild form?

What is the Nucleus – Substance – underlying working part – Father

What is the Stoff – Stuff – element - Child

What is the Materia – Matter - ??? - Mother

Ganzheitlich	isoliert	Holistique	isolated	Holistic	isolated
„wilde“ <-- b-d --> "herkömmlich" (spontane) Heilpflanze produzierte Zeilpflanze Pflanze		plante médicinale <-- plante --> „sauvage“ médicinale (spontanée) b-d conventionnellement		plante „wild“ <-- b-d --> "conventional" produite (spontaneus) medicinal medicinal plant plant	
Bio-dynamische Heilpflanzen: Intuition vs. Chemikalie Personal vs. Produktion Natürlich vs. kultiviert Persönliche Praxis vs. Zertifizierung Individuell vs. öffentlich Schwierigkeiten bei der Definition bio- dynamischer Heilkräuter Die Feinheiten der Sprache führen zu einer Wahrnehmung von Konflikten in Idealen. Kopf vs. Hände vs. Herz Anwendung der Präparate – wann, wie oft, in welchen Rhythmen? Spezifisch für Pflanzenteile?		Plantes médicinales biodynamiques: Intuition vs. Chimique Personnel vs. Production Naturelles vs. Cultivées Pratiques personnelles vs. Certification Individuel vs. Public Difficultés à définir les plantes médicinales bio- dynamiques Les subtilités du langage aboutissent à une perception de conflit élevé dans les idéaux. Tête vs. Mains vs. Cœur Utilisation des préparations - quand, à quelle fréquence, à quels rythmes? Spécifiquement pour les différentes parties des plantes?		Bio-dynamic medicinal plants: Intuition vs. Chemical Personal vs. Production Natural vs. Cultivated Personal Practice vs. Certification Individual vs. Public Difficulties in defining bio-dynamic medicinal herbs The subtleties of language result in a perception of elevated conflict in ideals. Head vs. Hands vs. Heart Use of the preparations - when, how often, in which rhythms? Specific to plant parts?	
Ist Hornmist (500) im Heilkräuteraanbau eher kontraproduktiv – im zertifizierten Anbau?		Est-ce que la bouse de corne (500) est contraproductive dans la culture de plantes médicinales - dans la culture certifiée ? Si des sols pauvres sont nécessaires, comment fertiliser, respectivement soigner le humus? Est- ce que la bouse de corne ou la préparation de bouse est une alternative?		Is Horn manure (500) in the cultivation of medicinal herbs rather counterproductive - in certified cultivation? If lean soils are needed, how to fertilize or maintain humus? Is Horn manure or cow pat pit preparation a substitute?	
Wenn magere Böden nötig sind, wie düngen bzw. Humus pflegen? Ist Hornmist oder Fladenpräparat ein Ersatz?					
Wirkt sich ein Anbau oder eine halbwilde Kultivierung der Präparatepflanzen auf die Wirkung der Präparate aus?		La culture ou la culture semi-sauvage de plantes à préparation a-t-elle une influence sur l'effet des préparations?		Does cultivation or semi-wild cultivation of the preparation plants affect the effects of the preparations?	

Gibt es (wie Nelkenwurz, <i>Geum urbanum</i>) ähnliche Beispiele, wie durch den Standort die Heilpflanzenqualität entscheidend beeinflusst werden kann? (von AE, Hortus Officinarum) Welche Züchtungs- oder Selektionsziele ergeben sich aus den Erfahrungen und Wünschen der verschiedenen TeilnehmerInnen? (von AE, Hortus Officinarum)	Y a-t-il des exemples similaires (à la Benoîte, <i>Geum urbanum</i>) de l'influence décisive de l'emplacement sur la qualité médicinale d'une plante? (de AE, Hortus Officinarum) Quels objectifs de sélection résultent des expériences et des souhaits des différents participant-e-s? (de AE, Hortus Officinarum)	Are there other examples (like curry plant, <i>Geum urbanum</i>) of how the location can significantly influence the quality of medicinal plants? (by AE, Hortus Officinarum) Which breeding or selection goals result from the experiences and wishes of the different participants? (by AE, Hortus Officinarum)
Beikräuter in Dauerkulturen begrenzen – ohne Qualitätsverluste – durch Anwendung von «technischen Mitteln», z.B. Pflanzung in Bändchengewebe. Ist hier das Ausbringen von Präparaten darüber möglich/sinnvoll?	Limiter les adventices dans les cultures pérennes - sans perte de qualité - par l'utilisation de "moyens techniques", p. ex. plantation dans des toiles. Est-ce que dans ce cas l'épandage de préparations est possible/raisonnable?	- To limit weeds in permanent crops - without loss of quality - by using "technical means", e.g. planting in woven fabric. Is it possible/reasonable to dispense preparations here?
Was ist ein vernünftiger Umgang mit Pyrrolizidinalkaloid-haltigen Beikräutern?	Comment se comporter raisonnablement avec les adventices comportants des alcaloïdes pyrrolizidiniques ?	What is a sensible way to deal with pyrrolizidine alkaloid-containing weeds?
Wesen der Krankheit? Was ist Wesen? Was ist Kraft? Was ist Heil(-kraft)?	Essence d'une maladie? Qu'est ce que "essence"? Qu'est ce que "force/pouvoir"? Qu'est-ce que "pouvoir de guérison"?	Essence of the disease? What is essence What is strength/power? What is healing (power)?