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# Impact of Homeopathy in Agriculture

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**ABSTRACT**

Agro-homeopathy, which allows to influence biological processes of plants by either accelerating or delaying growth. Moreover, it can contribute to the control of plagues and diseases, directly promoting an increase of the yield and an improvement of product qualitative traits

**Keywords:** Agriculture and Homeopathy

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## Introduction

Homeopathy not only used as medicines in human diseases, but also applied in agriculture in this modern era. Potentised substance (Arsenic trioxide, Gibberellin acid, Lysine, Sodium Chloride, Cupper Chloride) were used in the plant for germination, growth, and development of the plant. The studies aimed to understand the effectiveness homeopathic medicine and also identification of therapeutic effect on different plants. They **strengthen plants in the early spring** by giving them **Silicea 200C** (made from silica, a building block of all cells). Place 6–8 pellets in water to melt them, then use that liquid to water trees and shrubs by pouring it directly on their trunks and in the soil around them.

## WHAT IS AGROHOMEOPATHY?

Agrohomeopathy is the specialized area of homeopathic practice used to treat your garden and agricultural. Agrohomeopathy is the most chemical free, non-toxic method of growing food and other crops that you can get. Agrohomeopathy makes your plants resistant to disease and pests by strengthening them from the inside out. In nature, it is the weakest of organisms that are attacked and destroyed. Agrohomeopathy helps build up the plant's basic structure and gives it optimum health, thus reducing and sometimes even eliminating it's susceptibility.

## BENEFITS OF AGROHOMEOPATHY

One of the reasons crops are fertilized is to make them absorb more nutrients. However, we never consider that the plants may need additional help being able to absorb the nutrients already present. A properly selected homeopathic remedy can do just that – help increase the nutritional absorption of the plant making them stronger and making them produce truly nutritious food – the way it was meant it to be!

## FARMING WITHOUT PESTICIDES

Imagine how organic and biodynamic farmers can take their farming to a whole new level. Think of how much money you can save not having to buy expensive fertilizers, pesticides and other soil amenities while increasing your crop yield. Plus, when you decrease your use of even "organically certified" pesticides, you'll be reducing your local and global toxic impact. You can't beat those benefits!

## COMMON AGROHOMEOPATHY REMEDIES

Here are some of the more common plant ailments and their most helpful natural, side effect-free, homeopathic treatments.

**Aconite napellus** – light rust
**Allium cepa** – onion and carrot fly, weevils
**Belladonna** – red-brown rust
**Bombyx processionea** – caterpillars
**Bufo rana** – pests
**Bovista** – spider mites
**Calendula** – mechanical damage, repotting
**Camphora** – ants
**Carbo vegetabilis** – strengthening weak plants
**Coccinella septempunctata** – aphids
**Cuprum metallicum** – mildew
**Helix tosta** – snails
**Manganum** – monilia, chlorosis
**Mentha** – pests of cruciferous plants
**Natrum sulphuricum** – fungus in rainy weather, brown rot
**Ocymum** – to keep tomatoes healthy
**Ricinus communis** – pests in viticulture
**Salicylic acidum** – aphids, fungus
**Sambucus nigra** – prevention of pests
**Silicea terra** – strengthening resistance, healthy soil
**Tanacetum vulgare** – pests, black vine weevil
**Thuja occidentalis** – leaf curl, scale insects, spider mites
**Zincum metallicum** – nematodes

**The body is a brilliant mechanism and only needs the correct information to right itself (as do plants and animals).**

list of symptoms agro

best to list as many symptoms as you can find according to:

**1.** The type: spot, wound, colour, pest, etc.

**2.** The location: leaf, stem, roots, whole plant, soil, or elsewhere.

**3.** Events that caused the problem: dehydration, waterlogging, transplantation, etc.

**4.** Things or circumstances that make the problem better or worse: time of day, location, shade, heat, etc.

| Disease | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|
| Bacterial | **Nat-sal., Sal-ac.** : Acet-ac., **Acon.,** Am-c., **Bell.,** *Cit-ac.,* Ferr-m., Ferr-p., Nat-c., *Ox-ac.* |
| Fertiliser: | **Am-c., Nit-ac., Kali-n** |
| Fungal: | Berb., Bov., **Carb-v.,** Equis., Sil. |
| Heavy metal poisoning: | Sulph. |
| Herbicide | Sulph. |
| Injury | **Arn., Calen.,** Carb-v., **Cham.,** Ferr-p., Sil. |
| Fire | : Acon., Bell., Canth., Caps., **Carb-v.,** Ferr-m., Ferr-p., **Nat-sal., Sal-ac.,**Sulph |
| Grafts/cuttings | Calen., Sil. |
| Transplants | Calen., Sil |
| Wind damage | **Carb-v.,** Nat-s., Sulph |
| Sunburn | Acon., Bell., **Canth., Caps.,**Carb-v |
| Natural salts | Mag-p., Mag-s., Nat-c., Natm., Nat-s. |
| Viral | : **Acon.,** Am., **Bell.,** *Canth.,* **Nat-sal., Salac** |
| Drainage | Valer |
| Salination | Mag-p., Mag-s., Nat-c., Nat-m., Nat-s. |

## Epidermis

| Disease | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|
| Cracks | Calc-p. |
| Dry | Berb., Bov., Equis., Sil., Sulph., Vib. |
| Eruptions | Sulph |
| Engorged | Arn., Calen |
| Flabby | Sulph. |
| Foamy | Berb., Carb-v., Cham. |
| Loose | Arn., Calen., Sil., Sulph., Ust |
| Mouldy | Cham., Coch. |
| Shrivelled | Sulph. |
| Slimy | Berb., Camph., Carb-v., Sulph |
| Soft | Calc-p. |
| Sunken | Sulph. |

| | |
|---|---|
| With patches | Berb., Sulph. |
| Thin | Calc-p. |
| Wet | Berb., Bov., Equis., Sil. |

## Nutrients

| Deficiency | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|
| Ammonium | Am-c., Kali-n. |
| Boron | Borax |
| Calcium | Ferr., Mag., Mang., Phos.,Sulph., Zinc. |
| Carbon | Sil. |
| Copper | Ferr., Moly., Phos., *Sil.,* Sulph.,Zinc. |
| Iron | **Cupr., Kali., Mang., Phos., Zinc** |
| Magnesium | **Calc., Kali., Nat., Phos.,Sulph.** |
| Manganese | **Calc., Ferr., Kali., Mag.,Phos.** |
| Molybdenum | *Am-c.,* **Cupr.,** *Kali-n., Nit-ac.,***Phos., Sulph.** |
| Natrum | Berb., Camph., Carb-v., Sulph |
| Nitrogen | Sulph |
| Phosphorus | **Alum., Calc., Ferr.,** *Kali-n.,***Mag., Mang., Nat-m., Zinc.** |
| Potassium | **Ferr., Mang., Nat-m.,** Sulph. Silica: **Carb-v.** |
| Sulphur | **Calc., Cupr.,** Kali-n., **Moly., Zinc.** |
| Zinc | **Ferr., Calc., Cupr., Phos., Zinc** |

## Pests

| Pests | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|
| Ants | **Calen.,** Camph., Menth., **Tanac., Teucr.** |
| Aphids | All-c., Am-c., Chrysop., **Cocc-s.** Menth., Nat-c., **Nat-sal.,** Nat-s., Oci-b.,Phos., **Sal-ac.,** Salv., Samb., Sil., Syrph.,Trop., |
| Yellow dwarf virus | **Acon., Bell., Natsal.,**Oci-b., Phos., **Sal-ac.** |
| Beetles | **Aran.,** Bac-thur., Calen., Canth.,Hyssop., Menth., Oci-b., Phos., Sat-h., Sil.,Thuj. |
| Bugs | Aran., Canth., Ferr-m., Hyssop., Kali-c.,Kali-perm., Oci-b., Sat-h., Sulph., Thuj.,Trop. |
| Squash | **Syrph.,** Trop. |
| Caterpillars | Bac-thur., **Bomb-pr., Cocc-s.,**Hyssop., Menth., Nat-c., Oci-b., Ric., Salv.,**Samb.,** Sat-h., Sil., Sulph., **Syrph., Tanac.,Teucr.,** *Thuj.,* Valer., Vib. |
| Army worms | All-c., *Bomb-pr,* **Samb.,Syrph.,** *Tanac.* |
| Budworm | All-c., *Bomb-pr.,* **Samb., Sil.,Syrph.,** *Tanac.* |
| Cluster caterpillar | Aran., **Bomb-pr.,Samb., Syrph.,** Tanac. |
| Cutworm | All-c., *Bomb-pr,* **Samb., Syrph.,***Tanac.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Loopers | All-c., *Bomb-pr.,* **Syrph.,** *Tanac* |
| Cicada | Kali-perm., Oci-b., **Syrph** |
| Cockroaches | All-c., Aran., Camph |
| Flies | All-c., Aran., Bac-thur., **Bomb-pr.,**Hyssop., Oci-b., **Ruta.,** Salv., Samb. Sat-h.,**Syrph., Tanac., Teucr.,** Thuj., Trom., Tro |
| Mosquitos | **Cocc-s.,** Oci-b. |
| Russet | Ambly., **Cocc-s.,** Oci-b. |
| Sawfly | All-c., Aran., **Bomb-pr.,** Hyssop., Ocib.,Salv., **Samb.,** Sat-h., Sil., **Syrph.,Tanac.,** Thuj., Valer., Vib. |
| Honeydew | **Coc-c., Shellac** |
| Slaters | **Nat-sal., Porce., Sal-ac.** |
| Termites | **Camph.** |
| Wasps | **Aran.,** Hyssop., Sat-h., **Syrph.,** Thuj. |
| Weevils | All-c., **Aran.,** Ferr-s., Hyssop., Nat-c.,Oci-b., Sat-h., Thuj. |
| Woodworm | **Camph.** |

## Roots

| Roots Diseases | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|
| Damaged | Arn. |
| Discolouration:Red | Am-c. |
| Discolouration: Whitish | Valer. |
| Dry | Am-c., Berb., Sulph. |
| Exudate:Frothy | Berb. |
| Exudate Viscid | Berb., Camph. |
| Exudate Lumpy | Zinc. |
| Mouldy | Trom. |
| Pale | Vib. |
| Red | Berb. |
| Short and brown | Calc. |
| Slimy | Camph., Sil., Sulph |
| Smell:Bad | All-c. |
| Putrid | Bov. |
| Swelling | Am-c |
| Vesicles | Am-c., Sulph., Valer., Zinc. |
| White | Berb., Valer. |

## Seed

| Seed | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Absent | Calc., Sil., Sulph. |
| Seed bath | Sil. |
| Spongy | Calc. |
| Sterile:Fruit | Calc. and Grain: Acon |

**Stem & Grain**

| Stem & Grain Diseases | Homeopathy Medicines |
|---|---|
| Bark:Dry and harsh | Calc-f |
| Chalky look | Calc. |
| Lodging | Am-m., Berb., Calc-p., Camph |
| From waterlogging | Camph |
| Rot | Calc-p. |
| Base | Calc-f. |
| Nodes | Calc-f. |
| Swollen:Base | Calc-p. |
| Nosodes: | Calc-f. |
| Oedematous | Samb |
| Tillering:Distorted | Calc-f. |
| Numerous | Calc-f., Calc-p |
| Poor | Acon. |
| Sterile | Calc-p. |

**Water Requirement**

But worse watering: Acon.

Increased: All-c., Am-c., Am-m., Berb., Bov., Calc., Sulph., Valer., Zinc.

Afternoons and evenings: Bov.

Regularly: Am-c.

Reduced: Berb., Calen., Sil.

**Weeds**

General: Acet-ac., Athyr., Cit-ac., Foen., Oxac., Ph.-ac., Pyruv-ac., Ruta., Sil., Tingis, Vacc.

**Instructions for Use**

**Small Plots or Gardens**: Make sure your dispensing equipment is not contaminated with other chemicals or fertilisers as these may antidote the energetic effects of the treatment—rinse well with hot water before use if necessary. Add one pill to each 200 ml of water, shake vigorously, and then spray or water your plants. Avoid using other chemicals or fertilisers for 10 days following treatment so that the energetic effects of the treatment are not antidoted. (One vial of 100 pills makes 20 litres. Plants remain insect or disease free for up to 3 months following one treatment.)

**Large Plots or Farms:** Add the remedy to water and apply with the dispensing device of your choice: watering can, backpack sprayer, boomspray, reticulation systems (add to tanks or pumps). Make sure your dispensing equipment is not contaminated with other chemicals or fertilisers as these may antidote the energetic effects of the treatment—rinse with hot water or steam clean before use if necessary. Avoid using other chemicals or fertilisers for 10 days following treatment.

Dosage rates are approximate and may vary according to different circumstances and experiences. Suggested doses are:

**A:** 10-50 pills or 10ml/10 litre on small areas

**B:** 500 pills or 125ml/500l per hectare

**C:** 1000 pills or 250ml/500l per hectare

**D:** 2500 pills or 500ml/500l per hectare

Add pills or liquid to your water and mix (with a stick if necessary for large containers).

Datta SC, Datta R (2011) support that the effective homeopathic medicines Cina 200Cand Aakashmoni 200C- at an extremely low dose and also increases silk production and effective rate of rearing commercially which directly enriches sericulture industry as well as agriculture sector

Toledo et al.(2011) studied that the control of disease, because is necessary a time between the treatment with inducing agent to improve changes in the plant metabolism before the infection with pathogen, to give an effective protection. At this point, biochemical and histological studies can collaborate to clarify the phenomenon.

A. M. Scofield (2012) findings that the homoeopathy may be of value in the treatment and prevention of diseases in crops as well as domestic animals.

Giovanni Dinelli et al.(2012) suggested that the works on agro-homeopathy can be conceptually divided in two main groups: effects of ultra-diluted preparations on crop growth and applicability for crop disease control.

Tatiani A Modolon et al. (2012) finding that the potential to replace Bordeaux mixture, a traditional formulation largely used by organic farmers. Despite its well known insecticidal action, *B. thuringiensis*showed to have deleterious effect on phytopathogenic fungus. The high dilution sulphar 12CH can be used to protect tomota fruits against the small borer damage.

Vivek Kumar Gupta et al.(2014)reported that the Homoeopathic drug (*Zinc sulphate*) exhibited growth promotion at higher potency (6X) and growth inhibition at lower potencies (1X-5X) on Bacopa monneirie.

Pavankumar S and Archana S(2014) finding that the Homoeopathy medicines Silecea12, Dulcamara 30 and Sulphur 6c to fight stress caused during wet weather and also during hot and dry conditions this are improving germination and growth; to control pest, disease and viral infection, etc.

José Renato Stangarlin and Carlos Moacir Bonato (2015) study that the homeopathy as a tool to control plant pathogens and its contribution for a sustainable agriculture.

Ileana Rindasu et al(2017) concluded that the homeopathic medicines can influence also the genetic activity in plants, this phenomenon being explained with the help of experiments made on mungbean, gram, cotton, wheat etc.

Meneses Moreno(2017) Studied that the agrohomeopathy allows a control of diseases in plants, caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and pests, it also helps to improve and promote seed germination, as well as by enhancing the growth of plants.

Ashraful Alam (2017) suggested that the Ars alb Q significantly inhibited (96.40%) the growth of C. gloeosporioides.

## Conclusion

Homeopathic basic research models using impaired plants are usually short term, allowing large numbers of experimental replications, and eliminate disadvantages such as the placebo effect or ethical concerns. They provide the opportunity of studying the presumed characteristic equilibrating (regulative) effects of homeopathic medicines, and at the same time, the stress applied may allow stabilizing the test system. Results of the studies included in this review support the notion that the plant models are useful tools to investigate the controversial aspects of homeopathic preparations. Furthermore, this type of basic research model may be used for investigations of the mode of action and may develop a method to study the

stability of homeopathic preparations against external influences and to compare different production methods. It is necessary to further improve the quality of the experimental design, by blinding, randomization, statistical analysis, and appropriate controls to identify specific remedy effects and to enable replication. Furthermore, the use of systematic negative control experiments is strongly recommended to control system stability.

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