

Introduction

Purpose: comparing minerals and plants

The purpose of this book is to compare the medicinal properties of the plants and minerals. By analyzing the contents of minerals in plants we can see which minerals are comparatively high or low. Then we can compare the medicinal properties and the homeopathic pictures of a mineral high in a plant with the properties and pictures of that plant. If we think of a mineral for a patient but the picture doesn't fit exactly, we can look in the table of that mineral and see which plants are having a high content of that mineral. Alternatively, we can project the picture of a plant or aspects of it from the contents of its minerals.

Plants

The choice of the plants was made by availability. Dolisos offered nebulisate powders of 100 plants. Analysis The analysis of the dry plant preparations was done by Omegatech in Ohio, USA. The analysis was Induced Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy' with a Leeman PS 1000 UVT.

Layout

First come the introducing chapters. In Part one the plants are listed in alphabetical order. The names used for the order were the ones used in homeopathy. Information is given about scientific, English, French and Dutch names of the plants. Two charts give the contents of each of the 22 analyzed minerals together with their deviations. The deviations are calculated as Standard deviations from the mean of all the 100 plants. The first chart is sorted on the mineral name, the second on deviation. After the 100 plants follow the 22 minerals. These also have 2 charts with the names of the plants, content and deviation. The first chart is sorted on plant name, the second on deviation.

Plant part used

The results of the analysis can depend on the part of the plant that is used for analysis. Root, leaf, flower, fruit, bark, wood can all differ in the relative content of a mineral. An example is Spirulina that has been analyzed in 2 forms and gave different results, although the difference is small. Origin of the plant The results of the analysis can depend on the place where the plant was growing. The climate, season, stage of development the plant and soil can influence the contents. Unfortunately Dolisos wasn't able to provide this kind of information about the plants. So contamination by toxins, surrounding traffic (lead) cannot be excluded. Related plants It's interesting to look at related plants and see if there are similarities in mineral content. In this study this can be done with *Echinacea angustifolia* and *Echinacea purpurea*, *Tilia cordata* and *Tilia europea*.

Elements analyzed

In this study only 22 elements were studied. This is what Omegatech offered. The ideal would be to analyze all the elements. For example, Iodum is very much missing as an element in this study. One would expect it to be high in *Spirulina* and *Fucus*.

Relativity of the results and deviations

The values should be seen as an indication and not absolute. This kind of analysis should be repeated often, with plants from different regions and climates, from different kinds of soil, with different varieties of plants. More minerals should be analyzed with different techniques by different laboratories.