The kingdom **Plantae** is the 2nd largest kingdom with more than 350,000 species. There are 6 kingdoms for living things on earth: **Animalia** for animals, **Plantae** for plants, **Protista** for certain one-celled animals like protozoa, **Monera** for other simple-celled plants and animals like bacteria and blue-green algae (Eubacteria and Archaebacteria), **Fungi** for moulds, mushrooms, and yeasts and **Archaea**, once thought to be odd bacteria but now considered fundamentally different.

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### PLANT KINGDOM

#### SENSITIVITY

- Plants cannot run away, they must adapt

- Emotional Intensity
  - Moods can change abruptly
  - Sens. sinking, downward motion

- Survival
  - So many things affect plants: sun, wind, rain, moon, birds, insects, animals, humans, minerals, soil, air
  - Affect by virtually everything

- Sensitivity
  - Vulnerability, Soft, Emotional
  - Anger, Pain, Being excluded, Constriction

- Physicals descriptions may be very... conversational & descriptive about their symptoms in emotional terms

- Max. adaptability
  - Maximum adaptability
  - Aesthetics very important

- Fear of being hurt
  - Very important to find the sensation of the complaint

- Very hurt if not appreciated

- Physicals descriptions may be very... wandering & random

- Sx may be described incompletely

- But find it very difficult to make human contact

- Physicals descriptions may be... and often intermingled with other people's complaints

- There is usually rapid onset of sx, changing in nature & with many modalities which are usually related to 'sensitivity'

- Caution often: shock, strain, hurt

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### Sensation

- N.B. plants can also express anger, it is important to observe how the anger is expressed when differentiating it from the other kingdoms

- Physicals descriptions may be... and often intermingled with other people's complaints

- There is usually rapid onset of sx, changing in nature & with many modalities which are usually related to 'sensitivity'

- Caution often: shock, strain, hurt

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"…[homeopathic] remedies have accumulated gradually during the past 200 years. As a result some are known by a variety of epithets, occasionally some of which are obscure, with names reaching back to the depths of time often with little justification with respect to a recognized code. In other words, the Homeopathic Materiae Medicae consists of both vernacular and common names, but mostly Latin names. However, at least half of the current names used in homeopathy need correcting with respect to the modern botanical code (ICBN, 2000). A revised list of remedies using currently accepted botanical names should provide an international standard that can be maintained and regularly updated in line with the revisions of the Botanical Code that takes place every six years.‘Plant Names in Homeopathy’, Vilma Bharatan, Christopher J Humphries, John R Barnett 2002.

Whilst I personally agree that this is something that homeopaths ought to consider, and have encountered this problem repeatedly as I created these mind maps, I also feel that it would be very difficult to reconcile with the old materiae medicae and writings that we use daily and would ultimately cause great confusion unless the old names are incorporated into the new literature as well. A.L.

Dr Vilma Bharatan at the Natural History Museum, London, has been doing extensive work on this subject. To view her work go to: [http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/projects/homeopathy/index.html](http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/projects/homeopathy/index.html).

White angel ↔ Black devil
Listening to God ↔ Hearing the devil
(Frans Vermeulen)

Kingdom: Plants
Subkingdom: Tracheobionta: vascular plants
Division: Magnoliophyta: angiosperms, flowering plants
Class: Magnoliopsida: dicots, dicotyledons
Subclass: Rosidae
Order: Sapindales
Family: Anacardiaceae: Cashew family

The Anacardiaceae includes 76 genera with over 600 species; 25 genera contain poisonous species. The principle function of secondary chemicals in this family is presumably as a defense against herbivores. People worldwide are familiar with the compounds of the Anacardiaceae, more because of the rash they cause than their botanical interest. Oleoresins of the Anacardiaceae cause cell-mediated contact dermatitis. Toxicodendron, the genus including poison-ivy is the most studied of the genera in this family, and an often neglected fact is the majority of the poisonous genera are tropical and poorly known. Anacard compounds are of chemical interest and they hold great promise in the search for new medicinal and commercial agents. There are four tribes of poisonous Anacardiaceae: the poisonous genera Anacardium, Gluta, Mangifera, and Switonia are members of the tribe Anacardieae. Comocladia, Metopium, Toxicodendron, are in the tribe Rhoideas. Semecarpus, Heligarna, and Melanochyla are in the tribe Semecarpaeae. Spondias is in the tribe Spondiadeae. Virtually all of the Anacard olerosins that induce contact dermatitis are mixtures of phenolics. Whilst the negative properties of the plants in this family are most emphasized, the roles that the poisonous Anacardiaceae play in medicine and commerce are often positive. Some Anacard compounds have a long history of use by humans and others are just now being discovered and developed. Commercial uses of Anacardiaceae: Cashew nut shell liquid, a byproduct of cashew nut processing, is also used in the manufacture of brake linings and electrical insulations. American servicemen stationed in the Canary Islands during World War II erupted in poison-ivy like dermatitis after repairing airplanes. The condition was traced to the fact that cashew nut shell lacquer had been used to coat the brake linings and electrical parts of the aircraft. In India Semecarpus anacardium shell liquid (oil) is used as an indelible ink to mark laundry. The fruits of S. anacardium are called dhobi-nuts after the name for Indian laundrymen, the dhobis. To use another example of American servicemen: GIs stationed in India experienced dermatitis around their necks and waistlines, those places where a laundry-mark had been placed in their uniforms. Laurel Hartley, Colorado State University; www.colostate.edu/Depts/Entomology/courses/en570/papers_1998/hartley.htm

“My horses loved the fruit, which I would feed to them by the dozens, but they knew that that seed was NOT something to bite into. I would remove the seed before giving the fruit to the horses. Once, as an experiment, I gave a fruit with the seed still on. My horse rotated the fruit inside his mouth so that the seed was out, walked over to a wire fence, hooked the seed over the wire and pulled back to pop the seed off. Smart fellow. The oils in that seed cause terrible chemical burns. One huge tree in our yard became famous in the state of Roraima for producing ripe caju fruit every month of the year.”

William Lubkemann, Brazil

Homeopathic Anacardiaceae
Anacardium orientale (Semecarpus anacardium, Anacardium officinale) - Marking nut Anac.
Comocladia dentata - Toothed maiden-plum Com.
Mangifera indica - Mango Mangi.
Pistacia lentiscus - Mastic tree Pist-
Pistacia vera - Pistachio Pist-v.
Rajania subsamara (Semecarpus anacardium) - Cuachalalate Raja-s.
Rhus aromatica (Rhus canadensis, Rhus suaveolens) - Fragrant sumac Rhus-a.
Rhus cotinus (Cotinus coggyria) - Smoke bush Rhus-c.
Rhus diversiloba (Toxicodendron diversilobum) - Western poison oak Rhus-d.
Rhus glabra (Rhus elegans, Rhus carolinas) - Smooth sumac Rhus-g.
Rhus laurina (Malosma laurina) - Laurel sumac Rhus-l.
Rhus lentii - Pink flowering sumac Rhus lent. (not proven)
Rhus ovata - Sugar bush or Sugar sumac Rhus o. (not proven)
Rhus radicans (Toxicodendron radicans var. verrucosum) - Common poison ivy Rhus-r.
Rhus succedanea (Toxicodendron succedanea) - Japanese wax tree Rhus-s.
Rhus toxicodendron (Toxicodendron pubescens) – Poison ivy, Atlantic poison oak, Eastern poison oak Rhus-t.
Rhus typhina (Rhus coriaria) - Staghorn sumac Rhus-ty.
Rhus venenata (Toxicodendron vernix) - Poison sumac Rhus-v.
Schinus molle - Peruvian pepper-tree Schin.
Sclerocarya cafira - Jelly plum Sclero-c.
Taperiba (Spondias mombin) - Hog plum Taper.
**ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE**

Semecarpus anacardium, Anacardium microcarpum

Marking nut, Ink nuts, Bhilawa, Tar tree

Greek: sema; semeion: “a sign, mark, token” and karpos “fruit”

Anac.

Anacardiaceae family sensations: Caught, Stuck, Stiff, Tight, Tension, Cramps, Pressing, Bound, Hoop, Plug

Rectum: great des. for stool, but with effort desire passes away without evacuation

Rectum seems powerless, Sens. of shortening of intestines, Itching at anus; moisture from rectum, Haemorrhages during stool, Painful haemorrhoids

Injuries of tendons

Modalities: < mental exertion, emotions, anger, fright, care, mortification, stepping hard, motion, drafts, open air, cold, long after eating, rubbing, scratching, talking, morning, evening to midnight, checked eruptions, strong smells, lying on side, taking hold of anything. > Eating, lying on side, rubbing, heat, hot bath, in sun

In a very tight corner, completely controlled and not allowed to move (Leprosy)

Must keep control even when held tightly or in a tight corner (Cancer)

SPLIT WILL

Hallucinations; thinks he is possessed of two persons or wills; one commanding him to do what the other forbids

Continuous controversy with themselves

Two voices constantly talking to them

Feeling of separation

Lack of self confidence

Controlled and abused

He is so at odds with the world that he despairs of being able to accomplish what is demanded of him

Numbness external

Liver cancer

Indecisive where moral things are concerned

Anti-social

Starts developing a lack of moral feeling and the devil takes over (The abused becomes the abuser)

Indifference to morality

Cruelty

Depravity

Malicious towards persons in authority

Individuals who are fighting the establishment, not driven by the idea of justice but because they live in another world which they believe is better

Perhaps this is seen in those who did LSD in the 60s & 70s. LSD and other similar drugs cause a strong sense of separateness

Photo: ©2010 Dinesh Valke; immature fruit and nut www.flickr.com/photos/dinesh_valke/
Poison Ivy, Eastern poison-ivy: Toxicodendron pubescens

Anacardiaceae family sensations:
Caught, Stuck, Stiff, Tight, Tension, Cramps, Pressing, Bound, Hoop, Plug

Caught, stuck and held in a situation and have to come out of it immediately or it can be dangerous

ANXIETY
Anxiety in the house

The threat of danger comes from inside her house

Fear:
of people, being killed, being poisoned, being murdered, superstitious fear

Anxious about her children

Overpowering Fear:
of death, being injured, men; with dread, people, misfortune of evil; of ghosts, Del. of ghosts

Fear at night after midnight

Before going to sleep

Attempts to escape

Fear takes breath away

Sighing

Asthma # skin eruptions

Causeless weeping

Involuntary weeping

Thoughts disagreeable after midnight

Dwells on past disagreeable occurrences

Hypochondriasis

A/F

Sens. Sore, bruised, stiff

Flesh feels beaten, torn, loose

Tissues: cellular, ligaments, fibrous, joints: with stiffness

Cellulitis, infections, carbuncles, smooth, red shiny swellings

Mucous Membranes: acrid, rusty red, meat water or musty secretions

Rhus tox: Eyes > warmth,  Apis & Comocladia: Eyes < warmth

“A woman who is tense and nervous and feels the threat of being killed, out of proportion to her situation, would be a Calc. carb. who comes from a world of security and cannot bear horrible things or any cruelty. If such a woman was brought up in a secure environment but marries a violent man or a drunkard she can develop a Rhus Tox. state very easily.”

The Spirit of Homoeopathy pg 330, R. Sankaran, 1999

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