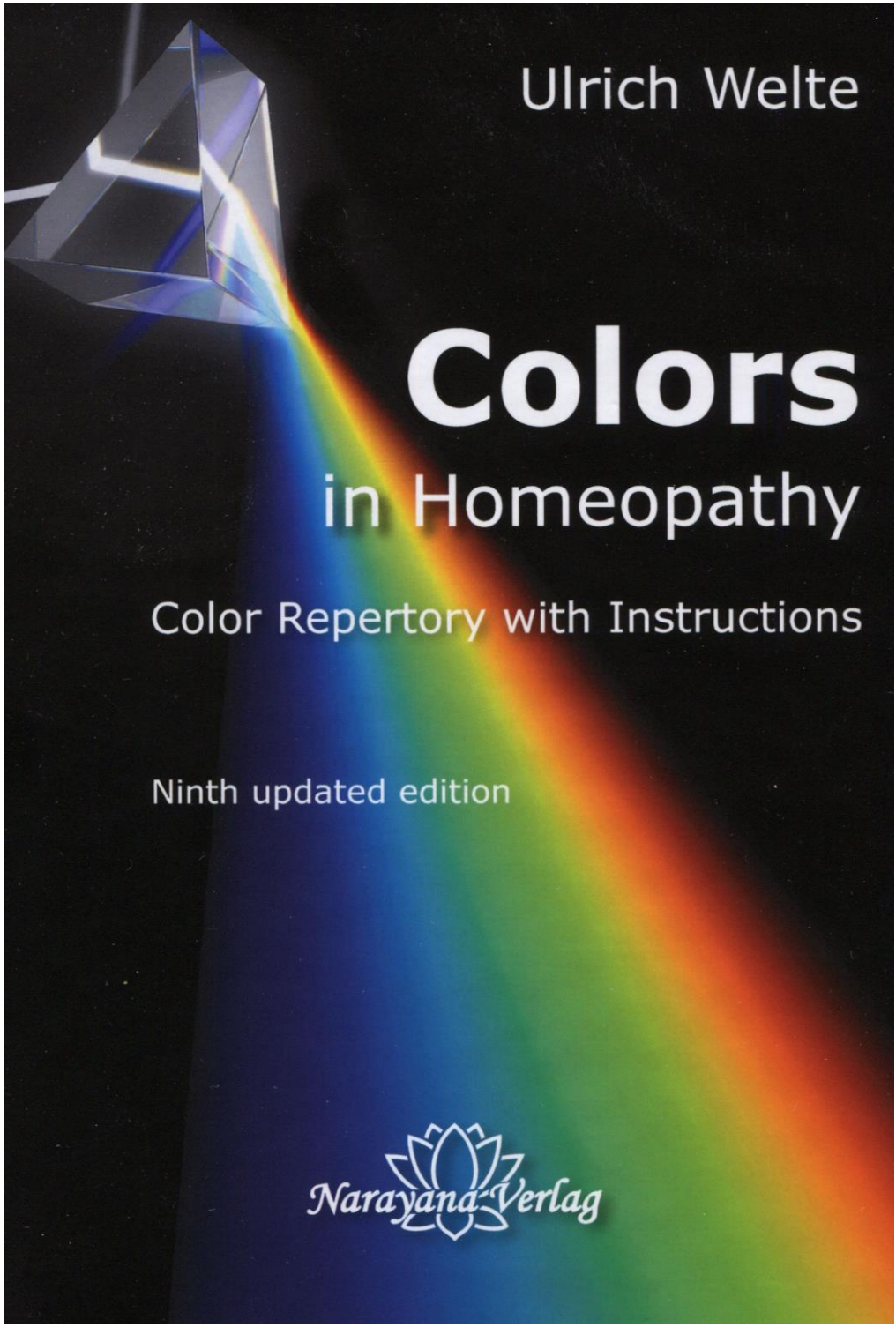

Ulrich Welte
Colors
in Homeopathy
Color Repertory with Instructions
Ninth updated edition
Narayana Verlag

Ulrich Welte

Colors in Homeopathy

Repertory with Instructions

Textbook

Narayana-Verlag

Ulrich Welte
Colors in Homeopathy Textbook
Repertory with Instructions

ISBN 978-3-95582-070-1

1 st English Edition 2003
2nd English Edition 2008
3rd English Edition 2009
4th English Edition 2010
5th English Edition 2012
6th English Edition 2014, improved, enlarged and updated
7th Edition 2016, updated
8th Edition 2022, updated
9th Edition 2024, updated

Blumenplatz 2,79400 Kandern, Germany
Phone +49 7626 974 9700
info@narayana-verlag.com
www.narayana-verlag.com

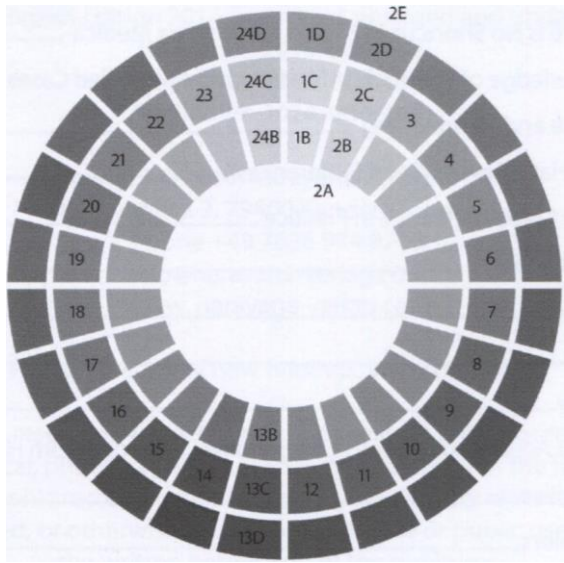
Free download of new findings: www.homeo.de

Table of Contents

Foreword to the Sixth Extended Edition

The Homeopathic Color Repertory is now almost ten years old and has been translated into seven languages, including Japanese. This means we can talk the same language of color around the globe - in other words, the determination of color preference in homeopathy now has a reliable basis since we are all using the same color codes. Simply relying on common color names is inadequate because they are too imprecise to help us accurately choose homeopathic remedies. My yellow is not always the same as your yellow. For homeopathic purposes it was therefore necessary to develop a reliable framework. This was achieved in 2003 with the publication of the color tables, now updated to the sixth edition with this book.

Hue, luminance, and saturation: Our color system reflects these three criteria. The colors are coded with 24 numbers and the letters A-E.



The **hue** is coded with the numbers 1 -24. It is the most important criterion. We have seven main colors: yellow, orange, red, violet, blue, turquoise, and green arranged in an optically equidistant manner in a color wheel, divided

into a total of 24 hues, each with a separate number.The four cardinal colors yellow, red, blue, and green plus the three intermediate colors orange, violet, and turquoise comprise the color wheel. The seven main colors are the names of particular wavelengths in the visible light spectrum.' The sample wheel in black and white on the previous page is a schematic view of the coding scheme we use, only for purposes of illustration.

We chose yellow, coded 1, to start the color wheel at 12 o'clock because it is naturally the brightest, clearest color, closest to pure white light, from which all colors originate. Yellow can be subdivided into hues 1 -3, orange 4-5, red 6-10, violet 11-14, blue 15-16, turquoise 17-19, and green 20-24, so coming full circle with green-yellow, hue 24.

The **value (brightness or luminosity)** is the second criterion, denoted by the letters A-E. It brightens each hue by two levels of white or darkens it by two levels of black. A is the brightest, B the second brightest, C the hue of the pure color, D is somewhat darker, and E is the darkest.

The pure basic colors of the C series cannot in general be correctly realized with offset printing. They have been printed in the greatest possible **saturation** (the third criterion), maintaining optical equidistance between the different colors.

Examples: Yellow covers three hues in our system, with three degrees of luminance, comprising a total of six rubrics from 1 AB to 3C.

1A is a very tender and bright, almost white pastel yellow, typical of highly sensitive remedies such as *Cichorium intybus,* the remedy for children who were due to be aborted, who regard any personal intrusion as an existential imposition and who make themselves heard with a great deal of noise. 1A is also characteristic of *Asarum europaeum,* who are physically hurt and rubbed up the wrong way by the slightest noise. 1C is a bright canary yellow, typical of cheerfully chirpy and airily fanciful

1 The colors black and white tend to be absolutes, distinct from the chromatic colors. However, they have their own important rubrics since they are common color preferences.

remedies such as *Cannabis indica* or *Psilocybe,* whereas 3C, a warm buttercup yellow, is typical of oversensitive, angry remedies such as *Nux vomica* or *Chamomilla*.

Pure blue 15-16C and blue-turquoise 17C are often regarded as simply blue, but in fact the subtly turquoise 17C is found in the Natriums, who have to erect a wall of respect around themselves, running the risk of becoming petrified in an effort at self-protection due to their inherent vulnerability. Pure blue 15-16C, on the oth er hand, is characteristic of calmer, more boring reme dies such as the salts of *Copper* or *Kalium* (potassium), who tend to show a rather cramped stress reaction.

A practical example: Purely by coincidence as I was writing this foreword, a mail arrived from Ireland to nicely illustrate this topic. The homeopath wrote: "Last year I prescribed *Cichorium* 1M for a three-year-old boy who picked the color 1B. His mother (a single parent) had wanted to abort the child - it was all planned and even the appointment had been made! I did not bother to repertorize. I just let the child choose his favorite color and knew, when I discovered *Cichorium,* that this must be his remedy, in view of the proposed abortion. Four months later he came back to see me with his mother and he was changed almost beyond recognition. His mother and I were deeply satisfied and happy! The mother said it was like having a new child. Things have become so much easier for them now. I have known the boy since he was one year old. He is now four and he's doing fine."

Finding new plant remedies more easily: This edition includes the new remedies from Jan Scholten's recent plant book if he mentions the color preference. If you have not yet come to terms with his rather challenging system of plants, you might find your way to such remedies via the simpler avenue of color choice. Then you can look it up in "Wonderful Plants" and compare the remedy picture with the case you are trying to solve. This is one way to find a simple solution for really tricky cases, assuming the remedy picture matches. We now have color preferences for 1048 remedies, listed with the usual three grades in a normal font, italics, or bold.

Color preference as keynote: The color symptom has meanwhile reached such a level of maturity through numerous clinical observations that it has achieved the status of a keynote for hundreds of remedies. It can thereby make a decisive contribution to the relatively secure choice of a remedy (Constantin Herring: A stool needs three legs to stand securely - three high-quality symptoms are the minimum required to reliably prescribe a remedy.) We in our practice have been able to repeatedly show the value of this symptom in our own studies. In 2003, with the first publication of this book, we analyzed 290 cases, where the color symptom was one of the main criteria underpinning the choice of remedy in 55% of cases. We were able to confirm these results in 2012 with a smaller study on the effectiveness of Boenninghausen's polarity analysis as recently enhanced by Heiner Frei: a secondary finding of this study was that in 50% of cases, patients showed a preference for the color corresponding to the remedy that cured their symptoms. The many messages of thanks from homeopaths all over the world confirm that we are indeed on the right track.

Color preference as resonance: The spectrum of colors comprises the wavelengths of visible light. The subjective fact that most people instinctively prefer or reject certain colors can be interpreted as resonance between objective vibration and subjective sensitivity. Mood and life force can be activated like the string of a musical instrument by a certain wavelength, or color, because they are on a similar wavelength. They oscillate with or against this color according to phase. This color is satisfying or triggers aversion whereas other colors may leave the same person cold. This makes color useful in homeopathy. Color preference corresponds to the basic emotional mood. It gives us, as it were, the "wavelength the person is disposed to." Yet only when we are equipped with the standardized color table can we look up the remedy in a color repertory of sufficient precision.

The color website www.homeo.de: This is the ideal supplement to the color book. Many homeopaths do not know about it so I would now like to describe it in more depth. It is the free online version of the Color Repertory.

We have been updating the tables there for more than a year as worldwide clinical cooperation has increased, helping to funnel the experience of many practitioners. New remedies are being added and the grades of existing remedies changed when good cases confirm the color of a remedy or demote it. Remedies that are being tested may also be removed from a particular color and added instead to a different one if the results confirm such a move. The printed edition by its nature cannot always reflect such dynamic developments in an up-to-date fashion. The color website also offers many new features not available in the printed book.

Color/remedy list http://www.homeo.de/en/colorremedy.htm: This table is the most important for remedy selection. It is the repertory of the color method, showing the colors as rubrics with the associated remedies. Only in this table can the homeopath find the full remedy names and authors by holding the cursor over the abbreviated name. For example, if you do not know the abbreviation cyg-c$^{(2)}$ in the rubric WHITE, you can hold your cursor over the abbreviation to see"cygnus cygnus,"the whooper swan. If you hold your cursor over the superscript denoting the author who established this color/remedy combination, you will see the names"Welte/ Kuntosch" as source. The remedy is listed as grade 1, which means it is a new remedy based on a good case and is on probation. Another example of a newly introduced remedy can be found in the rubric BLACK with the remedy hydrocotyloidae$_{(JS)}$, which refers to a remedy group. Up until now, almost all rubrics only listed individual remedies. With the cursor over the remedy, we can see that it is the "marsh pennywort-like," a group from the area of the Apiaceae. If you hold your cursor over the subscript $_{(JS)}$, you will see the author, Jan Scholten. In the printed version, the author initials are not present to make the rubrics as compact as possible, printed on two pages for easy storage either on the desk or as an addition inserted in the printed repertory you commonly use. If you reprint these pages every couple of months from the website, you will always be up-to-date.

Remedy/color list http://www.homeo.de/en/remedycolor.htm: This page is the reverse of the repertory. It lists the remedies in alphabetical order, showing the color preference in three grades - for example, **abrot**

8-10E. This means that Abrotanum has the color preference dark red, rubric 8-10E.

Updates: These are listed at the top right of the website under "changes." The direct link is **http://www.homeop.de/en/remedyupdates.** This function has so far attracted too little attention. It is of special interest for new remedies. If you do not like sifting through the entire table to find newly introduced remedies, you can quickly find what you are after here. Deleted color assignments are also shown here.

Remedy names: The direct link is **http://www.homeo.de/en/arzneimittel,** htm. This page has an alphabetic list of all remedies in the Color Repertory with both abbreviations and complete names.

Is a homeopathic color theory feasible? A theory that does not have to derive the correspondence between color and remedy from cases or remedy pictures but can make theoretically correct predictions has not yet emerged. Since it is nowadays possible to derive the essence of the mineral remedies from their position in the periodic table, we might expect that a theory of colors and remedies (starting with the elements for which the color spectrum has been comprehensively investigated in physics) might also be possible. The specific color spectral lines of the elements would be an interesting approach as would their position in the periodic table.

Families and Colors: Even if a theory of colors and remedies seems a distant prospect, it is certainly possible to recognize connections between families and colors. It has long been clear that certain families such as the Umbellifers (Apiaceae) generally prefer black, the Calcium salts red, the Lac remedies red or magenta, and certain Actinides apparently like blue. The snake remedies more frequently have a preference for turquoise. Certain remedies of a family with a liking for a certain color such as turquoise evidently prefer a very specific turquoise. For example, *Crotalus horridus* generally likes blue-turquoise 17C whereas *Lachesis* picks greenturquoise 19C. Practically all the snakes are to be found in the turquoise group from 17AB to 19CD. But such an obvious connection as found

with the snakes is not found with all families. Yet most of the Solanaceae prefer dark blue *(Capsicum, Dulcamara, Lycopersicum, Physalis, Solanum carolinense, - niger, - tuberosum, - tuberosum aegrotans)* whereas other, more acute members of the family prefer other colors: *Belladonna* and *Hyoscyamus* like yellow, *Stramonium* bloody dark red, and *Mandragora* dark green. The clustering of Solanaceae in the darkest colors (the rows D and E) is striking and fits the character of the nightshades. This topic was not covered in previous editions of the Color Repertory and could only be discovered by those who already know something about family relationships. Due to the obvious connections, the new edition of the color book now has a list of the correspondences so far discovered between families and color groups on pp. 61-63. It is arranged both by color and alphabetically.

Series and Colors: On pp. 46-60 we are publishing for the first time a highly interesting and pioneering contribution by a Brazilian colleague - Henrique Meister, a doctor working in Curitiba - who has classified the remedies of the individual color rubrics by series. He has thereby replicated Jan Scholten's discovery - that the series of the periodic table are also valid for the world of plants - in the area of the Color Repertory. And he has gone even further, classifying both the fungi and animal remedies by series, which we are also publishing here for the first time.

Let us take the example of a patient with a color preference 3C, a warm buttercup yellow, who has come for treatment of a uterine myoma. The rubric 3C currently contains 60 remedies, which have so far simply been listed in alphabetic order. Meister uses the series as a sub-rubric, arranging the remedies accordingly. In addition, for every plant remedy he gives the code from Scholten's theory of plants: the series (first three digits), phase (fourth digit), sub-phase (fifth digit) and stage (final two digits). The sub-rubrics for the color 3C from the above example are:

Carbon series: glon, myristicaceae (622.46), myris (622.46.16)

Silicium series: cep-h, ictod (632.11.16), sac-alb (633.42.20), lachn (633.46.08), aloe (633.57.16), verat-v (633.65.11)

Iron series: germ, ina-io, hell (642.13.14), fuma-o (642.15.16), cory-f (642.15.17), dice-s (642.15.20), fuma-ac (642.15.20), morph (642.17.01), morph-acet (642.17.01), morph-m (642.17.01), morph-s (642.17.01), esch (642.17.14), codn (642.17.20), euph-pi (644.34.08), euph-v (644.34.13), cyt-l (644.55.07), ulm-c (644.64.05)

Silver series: moly, tech, gink-b (555.17.17), gran (654.11.13), anac (655.42.12), aesc (655.44.10)

Gold series / Lanthanides + Silver series: nux-v (665.24.08), upa-t (665.24.16), olnd (665.26.14), ip (665.44.15), vero-o (665.51.13), verb (665.54.04), menth (665.55.01), scut-l (665.55.14), just (665.62.04)

Gold series / Lanthanides: cer, cer-m, buteo-j, diom-e, lac-d, lac-del, camp- ra (666.34.05), wye (666.44.07), senec-au (666.46.12), cham (666.47.06), tanac (666.47.13), art-v (666.47.14)

Uranium series: uran-n, nept-m, agar, phal

Others: botul, psor, bov

If we assume that the patient had, apart from uterine disease, displayed further themes of the Gold series such as power and a high degree of responsibility, this lets us focus our search on the Gold series sub-rubric of the color rubric 3C, which contains as mineral remedies the Cerium salts, as animal remedies two birds *(Buzzard* and *Albatross')* and two mammals (Cow and *Dolphin),* and as plant remedies six Asterales *(Campanula, Wyethia, Senecio, Chamomilla, Tanacetum* and *Artemisia).*

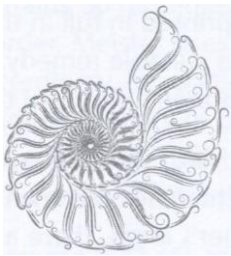
This valuable new table is printed in full in the repertory section of this book. It will help you find a suitable remedy, assuming you are already somewhat familiar with Scholten's theory of the elements and plants.

Color themes: Max Luscher's valuable work on the psychological dynamics of colors largely matches our own experience. If you wish to get an impression of Luscher's ideas, there are good emotional images with music and symbols covering the main colors at his website **http:// www.luscher-color.com** under Theory - click the individual colors to see more.

We asked very many patients for their associations and sensations when looking closely at their favorite colors. The results of many hundred such analyses are astonishingly congruent with the color themes identified by Luscher. The specific, psycho-vegetative nature of each hue is unambiguous.

For example, if we take dark blue, the chief color of the Solanaceae: this is a mixture of blue and black. Blue and blue-violet are the darkest hues, the polar opposites of light yellow. The calm color of blue, which soothes all hectic and willed activity, loses even more light with the addition of black, gradually tipping over into the gloom of the shadows. The darker the blue, the more light it sucks up, eventually becoming lost to the realm of the shadows. A passive dissolution into the nothingness of the universe. With the increasing blackness, the cooling, soothing calmness of blue becomes - especially in the darkest blue or dark blue-violet - sinister, like black magic. Gently yielding until everything becomes slack and the life-threatening violence of the darkness, destructive of all life and emotion, takes over. We can easily recognize how this description of dark blue closely matches the nature of the nightshades. As an acute reaction to this blackout, the typically acute *Belladonna* may prefer yellow, but there are also chronic cases of *Belladonna* who prefer dark blue. From darkness to light!

Kandern, November 2014



The Color Preference as a Homeopathic Symptom
Foreword to the Third Edition

The steady development of the homeopathic color diagnosis fills me with great joy. The color preferences (and aversions) have been clinically identified and verified by good cases. They have become a valuable additional symptom of our Materia Medica. The Color Repertory is in worldwide use with good success, irrespective of schools of thought. The book is now available in five languages. In a short span of one year after the second edition a third is required, so there is the opportunity to make major improvements in the setup of the book.

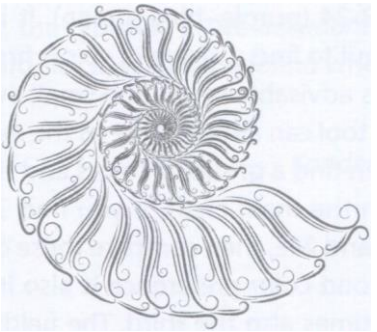
The color charts are now printed as a separate tool, apart from the textbook. One can now fully unfold the color charts. You don't have to flip pages when comparing different colors as before. On the back side of the color charts the additional color tools are displayed, such as the small overview of all colors, black and white scale plus silver and gold as new features. The gem collection splits all colors in warm and cold tones, and thus it helps to make a first distinction between hues 1-12 (yellow-orange-red) or 13-24 (purple-blue-green). It is not meant to assess a single color field but to find a group of colors first, such as yellow-orange or orange-red. It is advisable to use the small overview in a similar fashion, although this tool can already give us the exact color. So please start with all colors, then find a group of colors and then only narrow it down to a single field in the main chart. If you find 2 or 3 colors of different hues, say 17C, 3C, and 24E, then compare these directly and find out their hierarchy. The second color preference is also important and should be considered, sometimes also the third. The fields next to the main color (+- one field) are also relevant to a lesser degree. One should not be too rigid with the rubrics.

There is again a substantial increase of new remedies. H.V. Muller left a legacy of 460 color-defined remedies in the year 2000. Now about 1100 remedies are defined, about twice as many as in the first edition of the Color Repertory in 2003. It was most satisfying to see many of the color preferences confirmed independently in various parts of the world. But

also a few changes were necessary according to contributions of fellow homeopaths. Free updates are available on the internet:

http://homeo.de/en/colorsInHomeopathyLists.htm

Ulrich Welte, August 2009



Foreword to the First Edition by Jan Scholten

One of the biggest problems in homeopathy is the uncertainty. Most prescriptions are not sufficiently grounded. Or better said, the homeopathic diagnosis, which is the same as the remedy, is not sufficiently grounded.The result is that often the diagnosis turns out to be incorrect and the patient doesn't get better.

In order to increase the accuracy of the differential diagnosis in homeopathy, we need confirmatory symptoms. When we see a timid child with a recurrent cold and mucus dripping from the nose, we already know it may need *Calcium carbonicum. To* confirm the diagnosis of the remedy, we need more symptoms. When we get them in the form of sweating on the scalp during sleep and a liking for sweets and soft-boiled eggs, our diagnosis is confirmed. The more confirmatory symptoms we can elicit, the more sure we can be of the diagnosis and the result.

For confirmation, it's good to have a broader range of symptoms, but especially peculiar symptoms, like the above desires. So how can we broaden our range of peculiar symptoms? One very good candidate is the color preference of a patient. Most patients can definitely choose one or more colors when offered a spectrum of colors. The color preference is a peculiar symptom expressing the inner state of the patient, which is the state of the remedy. And it's a specific symptom. The table of colors has 24 x 5 = 120 different colors, so it's very specific.

The German homeopath Hugbald Muller started with these concepts. This was prompted by his discovery that *Conium* not only has a desire for darkness, but also for the color black. His intuition led him to the idea that maybe every remedy will have its preference. He investigated it and indeed it turned out to be correct.

The author of this book, Ulrich Welte, picked up this idea, together with his colleague Herbert Sigwart. Their Kandern clinic team provided further confirmation. They gathered the color preferences of their patients over many years and were able to identify preferences for many remedies. An example is the little-known remedy *Cichorium intybus*. With the color preference table, it's possible to arrive at the diagnosis of such a remedy. I think this is great.

The Kandern clinic team has greatly improved the color tables and enhanced the list of remedies. Muller used the "Taschenlexikon der Farben, "but this has many disadvantages. The color table designed by Ulrich Welte is the most usable I've seen so far. All the colors are clear and precisely standardized, so that it can be used in the future without any danger of ambiguity. All colors are represented. This means that almost every patient can find his or her color. Sometimes a patient will have a preference in-between two colors. But it's equally important that there aren't too many colors. This makes it easier for the patient to gain an overview. Irrelevant differences are left out. To strike the right balance between too much and not enough choice was only possible thanks to the author's considerable experience in using this symptom.

The color preference is a significant and effective symptom. It's effective in the sense that it can, in many cases, provide the indication or confirmation of a diagnosis. What does that mean? It is further evidence of the primacy of the mind. Hahnemann called it the vital force, or dynamis, the invisible, spiritual force behind all life. We may call it internal substance, spirit, inspiration, soul... The color preference as an expression of the inner state is closely connected with this vital force. It's an expression of the mind, since the mind experiences color in an unmediated and direct way as something pleasant. The symptom of color preference is a further clue to the existence of a soul within the body.

I hope we'll see more books by Ulrich Welte in the future, such as the planned book on handwriting. This is again a new field for homeopathy and it will give us more possibilities for confirming our diagnosis.

Jan Scholten, 2003

Discovery and Development

Dr H.V. Muller from Cologne (1921 - 2000) discovered the homeopathic significance of the color preference in 1985. This hard-working and gentle soul initiated and then greatly perfected his new idea - along with his later discovery, the homeopathic significance of handwriting. The idea of color preference as a homeopathic symptom came to him initially from a *Conium* case in which the patient was soothed by darkness, which is a known *Conium* symptom. It turned out however to be characteristic for more or less all members of the botanical family, the Apiaceae. This patient spontaneously mentioned that his favorite color was black. Then Muller checked other *Conium* cases for their color preference, confirming that they also liked black. So the idea of color preference as a homeopathic symptom was born, ironically, with a color which is rather a negation of all colors - black. To proceed in a scientific way, he needed a common color standard with which to define colors in sufficient diversity and accuracy. He chose the "Taschenlexikon der Farben" by Kornerup and Wanscher, last published in 1981 and unavailable since then. He then began to assess the color preference systematically by asking every patient he treated, and he found that people cured by the same remedy often chose exactly the same color - indeed so exactly that they picked the very same color from a possible range of 1266 different colors.

The idea immediately appealed to us. But in his first publication, Muller defined the color preferences of only 26 remedies, of which about half were minor remedies, rather seldom indicated. So we tried to find out the colors of more remedies on our own but the first attempt was a failure. The color preferences of our patients cured by the same remedy all differed, and we began to doubt the validity of the method in spite of some successful initial prescriptions. To try and resolve the ambiguity, we contacted Muller personally. He explained how to derive the color preference - not as easy as might at first be imagined - and gave us a list of about 90 remedies, for which he had by then identified color preferences. This was a sufficiently large number to be able to work more accurately and with greater differentiation. With the help of the color preference,

the accuracy of our prescriptions increased. Then we began to cooperate closely with Muller, and our Kandern medical team also contributed new remedies.

We developed new color tables because the earlier book used by Muller had several shortcomings for homeopathic purposes. When he saw our new tools to elicit color preference, including the new wheel of color, he asked me in 1993 to publish a new homeopathic color standard, including new color tables. But it took 10 years to develop and finally publish, thanks not least to Jan Scholten, who continually encouraged us to continue working on our ideas, despite the many difficulties and obstacles. He followed the development of the work and gave us valuable advice. We were very glad to have his support while producing the book.

The earlier color book used by Muller followed the CieLab color system to divide the wheel of color into 30 main colors, each with 5 darker and 6 lighter tones. Patients requiring the same remedy turned out to have a color preference restricted to the same two or three main colors, especially for violet and blue as well as green. The clinical significance of 30 main colors was therefore questionable. Muller started to put several colors together into groups. In comparative work lasting many years to test the clinical relevance of these color differences, 17 main colors emerged, each with lighter and darker grades. The result of restricting the color wheel to these 17 colors, however, was that there were several optical "jumps" between colors, and the resulting effect was disharmonious. So we pursed a middle path when selecting the main colors: we omitted only the colors with the least clinical significance, ensuring an even optical difference from one color to the next. The result was that the sequence of 24 colors seemed harmonious, without any significant jumps.

The path from this idea to the final printed version was, however, long and arduous. The color spectrum of the four-color offset system is too limited for nuanced color reproduction. We insisted on pure colors and tolerated no compromise in this respect. Due to the required color quality, in the course of eight years three publishers dropped out due to the high costs. So we

finally decided to publish the book on our own, resulting in the founding of Narayana Publishers, which in time became a fully-fledged homeopathic publisher.

For optimum color effect, we chose 21 Pantone colors and 3 HKS colors. We were lucky enough to find a renowned printing company with an outstanding printer and the necessary sensitivity for the colors required, able to technically master this difficult task with an 8-color offset machine: we were completely satisfied with the result.

How to Find the Patient's Favorite Color

The main thing is to get the full attention and inner consent of the patient to open up to the colors. If we succeed in getting the patient to dive deeply into the colors, we are likely to get the desired result. The patient should first focus their full attention on the overview table of all colors, and spontaneously say which area feels best. Then we open the corresponding pages of the detailed color tables so that the patient can select the exact color they prefer. Patients often then ask the reason for this, and why and how it will be used. If a patient can't let go of the idea of choosing a color based on the colors of their favorite clothes, just go with it initially. It may in fact be their real color, although it may also frequently deceive, especially in women. But if they are simply unclear about what you mean, guide them gently away from any practical considerations, and let them simply go to an area where they feel good, to a color that is pleasing to the eye. Sometimes, the sequential exclusion of unwanted colors can lead to the desired color.

If we see the patient for the first time, it's best to wait until the regular casetaking is over and the atmosphere is relaxed. This is a good moment to ask casually whether they have a favorite color, a color they like and feel comfortable with. Then observe how they take the question and what kind of response they make. If it is natural and thoughtfully expressed, we can open up the color book for an exact choice, noting the code of their first color. Another method is to show the color wheel, the spectrum

of all colors, or the gem collection, asking whether a specific color is preferred. It is best to try different approaches and see which suits you best. The main thing is to get the interest and cooperative attention of the patient. Two colors are generally sufficient.

But even a confident choice is only a good hint, not a guarantee. Particularly with the choice of green we often find that the patient questions their selection and is hesitant to commit to a single color. On the other hand, red and blue are the cornerstones, containing the whole spectrum of the rainbow with all its colors. With yellow too there is seldom doubt. In children, the choice is relatively easy once you succeed in getting them interested in the game. From the age of two, they begin to prefer certain colors. You can give them colored building blocks or pens, which make it easier to recognize the color groups. When the child has reached the age of two or three, we can use the color book with them. We also have a selection of colored semiprecious stones that serve the purpose, at least enabling us to determine the main color group. This method is also especially helpful for women.

The color test should be repeated during the second consultation and after three to six months. As the treatment progress, we compare all the colors chosen during different periods and see if one of them was chosen again in exactly the same hue. This can also indicate a deeper color preference, which represents more than just a fleeting mood, even if it only relates to the second or third choice.

Experience has shown that in the majority of cases, the limited selection of 5 shades of light or darkness for the 24 main colors - as shown in this book - generally facilitates the color preference. People often get confused by too many color shades. But there are some who prefer a more detailed presentation. For this purpose, the "Extended ColorTable" was developed. This manual is a more sophisticated version of the present book and has the character of a precision tool to help choose the color with an even greater degree of accuracy. It builds on the same 24 main colors but differentiates them into 19 different lighter and darker shades instead of only

5, thus presenting a total of 24 x 19 = 456 colors instead of 120, as in this book. It enables a more subtle fine-tuning of the color preference.

From this extended version, we created a separate poster called the "Extended Color Poster" (about 60 x 40 cm in size), which gives an overview of all the 456 colors. To see the continuity of the whole range of colors at a glance adds a new dimension to the perception of colors.

Difficulties

- ***"I like all colors":*** If a person likes all colors or wavers a lot, it may indicate that their real color preference is green. But if a final decision seems too difficult, we can ask for a favorite color from the past. Or try excluding some colors first to narrow down the choice.

- ***"I can't find my exact color here":*** Then ask for the one which comes closest to their real favorite or show them the "Extended Color Table." Such patients at least seem to know exactly what they want.

- ***Too many questions:*** If patients ask too many questions, any choice they make will be doubtful. Such questions make things overcomplicated and spoil the natural mood by their artificial need for explanations.

- ***Fashion trends:*** Such trends may obscure the color preference. Women sometimes choose their color of dress according to external aspects of style and fashion or to what suits them best than by following their inner feelings. Sometimes, only the outer items of clothing are colored according to the dictates of fashion whereas fabric worn directly on the skin gives the true color preference. In such cases the choice of a jewel may clarify the matter since this tends to correspond to the color of the inner feeling. For this purpose, we keep a collection of polished color stones, arranged in the sequence of the color wheel. The book has a printed gem selection

for the same purpose. Men sometimes give their favorite color by the color they would prefer in a new car.

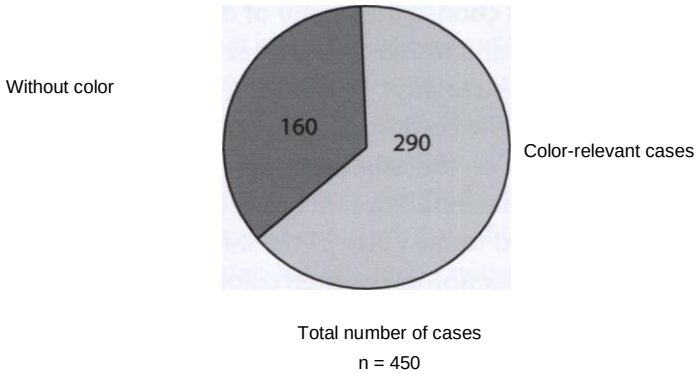
- ***Undecided:*** Sometimes the patient wavers between two or three colors. In such cases we can present these colors for direct comparison, noting the preferred color in this way. But often only a repeat test at a later date can provide clarity.

- ***Painters etc.: We*** frequently have difficulty with people working with colors professionally or as a hobby. Sometimes, we can elicit one predominant color by repeating the test frequently, but the value is nevertheless doubtful.

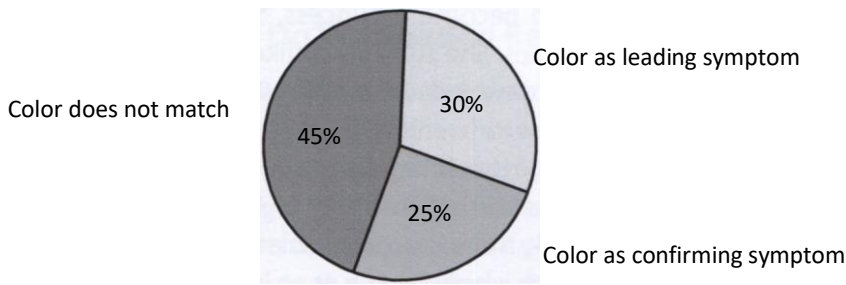
- ***Color blindness:*** Even those with a weakness in distinguishing colors can choose a favorite color with confidence. Their choice is very often valid, assuming the color blindness is not too severe.

Clinical Reliability of the Color Preference

In 2003 we conducted a retrospective study of 450 children up to the age of 13, who had been treated successfully with a single remedy in our practice during the last six years. Of these, about 160 children were cured or their condition was improved by conventional homeopathic treatment, without using the color preference. The remaining 290 children were old enough and willing to choose their favorite colors.



From this total number of 290 color-relevant cases, about 160 cases were solved with the help of the color preference. In other words, about 55% of these 290 children were cured or improved by a remedy found with the help of the color preference - that is, one of their two favorite colors matched the color preference of the curative remedy. In about 30% of 290 color-relevant cases, the given remedy would not have been found without the color symptom. So in these cases it was the color preference that led us to the correct remedy. And in about 25% of cases, the color preference was a confirmatory symptom strengthening the choice made by the usual method. In these cases, therefore, we could have arrived at the curative remedy without the help of the color preference, although with less certainty. In the remaining 45% of cases, the color preference of the child differed from the known color of the remedy. We do not think that these figures imply that the color preference could raise the success rate by 30%, which would constitute an enormous improvement. Instead, we believe that it would have been possible to find other good remedies by different paths in many of these cases, although perhaps not always as good as the remedies given.



Color-relevant cases
n = 290

Only an independent verification by experienced homeopaths could prove or disprove these figures. As we were using the known color preferences, we were naturally predisposed to take them as a given and to prescribe accordingly, albeit with success.

Does the Color Preference Change?

Yes, it can often change. We have seen this especially in children. Their choice of color is usually straightforward and natural. After years of choosing the same color, they can change suddenly because they are entering the next developmental stage. We regard this as an indication for another group of remedies.

Let us take a case of *Calendula* as an example. A girl aged three came with multiple lentil-sized, indurated, red and inflamed knots of skin in both inguinal regions and the bends of the elbows and knees. She had had this for nine months and the inflammation was increasing. Six months before the knots appeared, she underwent an operation for molluscae (a kind of wart) in the hollows of the knees. She required a full anesthetic because she resisted the operation so vehemently that three men were not enough to hold her down. She has an aversion to being touched by men, particularly by her father, who suffers from vitiligo all over the body. He was supposed to avoid even looking at her in the morning. She was refined, charming, self-willed, and disliked any interference. She liked Barbie dolls and wanted to become a princess. She was greatly frightened by sudden piercing cries. She strongly disliked eggs. She chose the color 11B, a light pink. We gave her *Calendula* 1000 because the Asteraceae themes were prominent (wilful and sensitive defensive attitude; see Scholten's description of the Asteraceae) and due to her color preference, which indicated this particular variety of Asteraceae. Admittedly the prescription was scarcely more than a speculative attempt to find out more about *Calendula,* which is only known as an injury for wounds, since the sparse proving symptoms provided little to justify the prescription. But the Marigold worked very nicely. After three days, the knots began to disappear and diminish in size. Then, without feeling sick, she had a high fever for one night only. At this point, she suddenly changed her attitude towards her father. She went to him and was happy when he held her in his arms. He was so astonished that he even thought she might be taking some kind of drug. She also suddenly started eating eggs and was less afraid of sudden noise.

Her color preference remained the same for seven months before switching to 17C, cyan or bluish turquoise. This change of color preference came around the same time as her father left the house and quit the family. At this point she developed eczema on the chest. She was given *Natrium silicatum* 1000 because her father left her alone by leaving home, which may have triggered her eczema. The new color preference as a concomitant symptom also pointed to the Natrium group. Within two weeks, her skin cleared and she has been doing fine for many years now.

In some adults, the color preference changes frequently, in others it stays the same for long periods or even for life. Maybe they have found their calling, or their development might have got stuck due to settled habits and a loss of youthful vigor. The too frequent repetition of the test itself seems to induce a superficial change of color in some people, and in these cases the result becomes more and more doubtful. In such cases, we consider their very first choice to be the most reliable. But those who really like red or blue tend to stick with their choice for a long time, even if you ask them frequently.

How Precise Do We Need to Be with the Colors?

The girl in the case described above can help us answer this question. She initially chose 11B. When her father later left the family, she switched to 17C, only to subsequently revert to her earlier color choice. But now it was no longer 11B that she preferred but 11C and 11D. That's where she stayed. 11D is the main color of *Calendula,* which appears there in the Color Repertory in the third grade. It was derived by H.V. Muller from three adult cases - we have samples of the very similar handwriting in these cases. Yet 11D only indicates a high probability that *Calendula* is correct, since there is always a certain fluctuation. To a lesser degree, 11C and 11E are also valid, as is 11B to an even lesser degree, which can be seen from the girl's case. I correctly identified the remedy corresponding to her first color preference, although it could not have been found in the rubric 6-11 AB (pink). The color 11B is a typical borderline case. Take a good look at this color. Is it rose or a tender pink? I felt both were valid,

with pink as possibly a better fit. So I also looked at the neighboring rubrics 11C and 11D. These include *Calendula,* which is a good fit with her oversensitive, vulnerable nature, and so I gave it to her. A degree of flexibility in the choice of rubrics is therefore wise. I would not have been able to find the remedy by repertorizing in a purely mechanical way. It is the same with her later color preference 17C. Here too I would not have found *Natium silicatum* if I had repertorized too strictly. The rubric 17C does not contain *Natium silicatum* but it has four other Natrium salts at grade 3, which as a group share the colors turquoise 17 and 18 (see the table in "Families and Colors"). *Natium silicatum* is in the rubric 18C because we have seen two good *Natium silicatum* cases with this color, in which the handwriting was very similar. It is listed in the repertory at grade 2 since we only have these two cases. *Natium silicatum* fits the girl's current situation but it does not act as deeply as *Calendula,* as can be seen from the fact that she subsequently reverts to her first color. For this girl, 17C is merely an indication that she temporarily needs a Natrium salt. She was given the silicate salt because she is now missing the father figure as the center of the family and because she has fine blond hair.

This example shows us the relative precision as well as the fuzziness of the method. We need to be flexible but not too flexible. As ever, the main thing is that the remedy fits the essence of the case; the color should at least lie in the vicinity. We need to gradually get to know the subtlety of this tool, understand the colors, and develop a keen sense of the method. A blindly mechanical approach will not unlock its secrets.

Aversion to a Particular Color

Many people also have a definite aversion to a certain color, which can be determined just as precisely as a positive preference. We have now seen enough such cases to prove that it is possible to use the same remedies as for the color preference. After all, it is just the other pole of the same axis. But we do not systematically inquire about color aversions. We only make use of this aspect when it is pronounced and occurs spontaneously or when the color preference is unclear.

How to Discover the Color Preference of a Remedy

Over a span of 15 years, about 20,000 patients were asked for their color preferences. Of these, about 3,000 patients contributed to the discovery of the color preferences of remedies.

Cichorium: As an example, let us take a relatively unknown remedy for which the color preference was unknown - Cichorium intybus, wild chicory. Our aforementioned study of 450 children showed that we used 227 different individual remedies. The most frequently prescribed remedy was *Belladonna* with 10 cured cases, but *Cichorium* and *Cina* were not far behind with 9 cases each. Nine children cured by the same remedy is enough to define a remedy's color with some confidence. So we compared their color preference - this is, after all, an integral part of our casetaking, just like food preferences. Six of these nine "*Cichorium* children" were able to express a color preference (three were too young to do so).The child who responded best to *Cichorium* had repeatedly chosen a very light and tender lemon yellow 1 A. The second best case had chosen exactly the same color, and one of five other fairly good cases chose a stronger lemon yellow 1C. One further good case chose dark blue, and one child who responded only slightly chose dark violet. Thus yellow emerged as the color preference of *Cichorium* - to be more precise, a very light lemon yellow 1 A. This color has meanwhile also been confirmed in adult cases.

The leading symptom for the prescription of *Cichorium,* which was confirmed in six of our cases, was Scholten's theme of the unwanted pregnancy, along with the characteristics of the Asteraceae. The mothers of six out of these nine children had initially considered aborting the child. In four cases, the children shrieked very loudly and with a penetrating, unpleasant voice. They demanded attention and imposed their will on others, mostly in a very noisy way. They also had a tendency towards very high fevers. Seven of the nine cases were good ones, where the child had not just reacted superficially to the remedy.

Color Preference is No Shortcut to Bypass the Materia Medica

Color preference was not an issue in the aforementioned *Cichorium* cases simply because it was unknown before. The remedy was prescribed in every case solely on the basis of the Materia Medica in the usual way. In the *Belladonna* cases, however, there was a certain "color bias" in favor of the known color preference. A homeopathic colleague who was earning his spurs with us at the time prescribed the remedy frequently and with relish, effectively downgrading the significance of the overall remedy picture. The result was four decent Belladonna cases that, for example, verified specific known symptoms, produced an isolated mental improvement, or healed recurrent otitis, but without bringing about a more comprehensive improvement. Prescription by keynote as a homeopathic shortcut is one of many possible approaches to homeopathy, although success with this method depends greatly on the quality of the keynotes used and assumes that the essence of the case has been correctly grasped. Those who are seduced by the color preference, relying too much on it, will not achieve the same results as can be obtained with good knowledge of the remedies. On the other hand, those who know their remedies well and who add color preference to the selection process will be astonished at how useful it can be.

Extending Knowledge of the Materia Medica through Healed Cases

The retrospective analysis of a really good case can make the remedy come to life for us. The meta-analysis of several cases of the same remedy is particularly helpful in this way. Why should we rely exclusively on remedy provings? Many new characteristics of remedies can be found by also using this clinical method, assuming we stick to the really good cases. For one thing, we can see the changes induced by the remedy. And we can also study the disposition of the patient, which is not necessarily changed by the remedy because it is not pathological in itself. It is

nevertheless important. The entirety of the color assignments was found in this way. They were not discovered from provings, although they add to the wealth of proving symptoms.

H.V. Muller discovered the confirmed color preferences of hundreds of remedies using the clinical method. We have been able to confirm many of these with successfully healed cases. The complete list of color preferences now includes almost a thousand remedies. Our understanding of color preferences has reached new heights since it has now become clear that entire remedy groups share similar color preferences. For example, the Cuprum or Kalium salts prefer blue, Calcium salts red, and Manganese salts magenta. The Apiaceae / Umbelliferae family likes black or at least very dark, almost black colors. The Anacardiaceae (relatives of Rhus) are less homogeneous, with the main peak at turquoise, a second peak at red, and a small, third peak at yellow. All the snake remedies have a strong fancy for turquoise, the milk remedies like red, and many acids prefer orange as do the spiders, to mention just a few. This theme holds much future promise but at the moment it would be premature to go into more detail. By the next edition we hope to have more findings.

Color Preference and Handwriting

The color preference is a subtle symptom and can sometimes be quite hard to pin down. So H.V. Muller began the search for an equally comprehensive but more concrete symptom that, like color preference, reflects the deep layers of personality. This search led him to the symptom of handwriting. He began to collect a standardized handwriting sample from each patient. He indeed found similarities in the handwriting style of people who required the same remedy. From the beginning of the 1990s, he started to combine color preference with handwriting: he incorporated the synthesis of these two personality-specific symptoms into the analysis following the usual repertorization of a case, in an effort to increase the precision of his prescriptions. In later years, Muller only defined the color preference of a remedy when he had at least two or

three good cases with not just the same color preference but also the same style of handwriting. This may somewhat restrict the definition of color preference but is a secure method of avoiding mistakes.

This combination of two dispositional symptoms together with the normal use of symptoms of illness enabled far more precise prescriptions. Our success rate has increased greatly since we started to use this approach. This new method, however, remained largely unknown since it had only been published in an incomplete form in a number of journals. The book "Homeopathy and Handwriting" by Ulrich Welte was only published in 2005. It provided a large number of handwriting samples and over a hundred case descriptions, making it possible for the first time to use the method in practice.

Can a Remedy Have Several Color Preferences?

We have often seen that there can be more than one color preference for a remedy, although usually one color tends to predominate. We will illustrate this with the three examples below.

Bambusa arundinacea: We have treated 15 patients successfully with *Bambusa arundinacea,* the bamboo plant. The prescriptions were initially based on proving symptoms and clinical case descriptions from Bernd Schuster, who introduced this remedy to homeopathy. Yet using our method as described above, we derived not only the main color preference of Bamboo, a lapis lazuli blue 15-16C, but also the typical handwriting of the patients. Six female patients chose pure blue as their primary color. Five others chose blue as the second color, and one chose a darker version 15D. Three patients chose black as their main color with blue as their second. Other color preferences were randomly scattered and therefore statistically irrelevant. So blue predominates, and black is second.

Titanium: This has the same color preferences, predominantly blue followed by black. Both remedies can be stubborn and hard yet appear insecure. *Titanium* patients are at stage 4 in the periodic table whereas

Bambusas are at stage 5, so in this respect they are quite similar. Yet they have very different types of handwriting, which makes it easy to differentiate them.

Antimonium: The salts of Antimonium also show two common color preferences. Magenta 11C-E dominates with a second but smaller peak at turquoise (cyan) 17C.

These are statistical facts derived from case studies and confirmed by additional such cases. Yet even these "hard facts" depend on how the color tests were performed and how the cases were analyzed. Cases are people, not machines, so empathy and skill are necessary to question the patient with tact.

How to Use the Color Preference in Practice

- **As a good general symptom integrated in the normal process of finding a remedy:** We generally use the color preference like any other General or Mind symptom that reflects the disposition but always with due caution and with a readiness to demote it if a better symptom points in a different direction. We also take account of the certainty with which patients name their favorite color.
- **In combination with handwriting:** This method is given in detail in my second book"Handwriting and Homeopathy." If you can find a remedy with the same color preference and similar handwriting as your patient's, and if the characteristics of the remedy agree with the essence of the case, you are sure to have found a good remedy and will see successful results. You can, for example, compare in the handwriting book the handwriting samples of all remedies suggested by the Color Repertory. If you discover in this way a similar sample of handwriting and the general characteristics of the remedy match the idea of the case, you can be highly confident of a good prescription.

- **To differentiate similar remedies:** Say you have a case in which it is difficult to differentiate between *Belladonna* and *Stramonium*. These two remedies are relatively similar but Stramonium likes dark red 9-1 OE whereas *Belladonna* prefers yellow 2C or (less likely) dark blue 15-16D.

- **To help find "minor remedies":** If you normally prescribe polychrests, you will often be directed to minor remedies when using the color preference. These remedies are only minor because they seldom appear in the repertories or - to put it the other way round - the polychrests are over-represented in the repertories. In fact there are no "polychrests" because they cannot be "more similar" due solely to their having a large number of known symptoms than can any "minor" remedy, which in a particular case actually fits better. Polychrests rather represent a kind of wishful thinking that seeks to falsely simplify homeopathy.

- **If no other good symptoms can be found:** If casetaking is difficult - for example, because you do not speak the patient's language -the color preference may help. I had plenty of experience with this problem in India and was pleasantly surprised by the validity of the color preference. In such circumstances one often relies on, for example, observation and physical examination. The corresponding rubrics can be differentiated with the help of the color preference, since they give the patient's disposition without comprehensive psychological casetaking. You can see how well this functions by looking at the cases given at www.homeo.de.

Disease and Disposition

Disease is like a weed and disposition like the soil it grows in. It is an old homeopathic axiom that we can only find the patient's simillimum after including both their disease (pathology) as well as their disposition (nature) in the case analysis. Hahnemann emphasized that a patient's state of mind often plays a crucial role in the choice of a good remedy.

The homeopathic Materia Medica is full of different states of mind and modalities indicating typical patterns of behavior, thinking, and reaction found in patients that are not in themselves pathological. This does not mean that disease should be seen as subordinate to disposition but after all, patients consult us due to their diseases and so these symptoms often constitute the highway leading us to a group of remedies that fit their individual pathology. Disposition and Mind symptoms then help us to further individualize the choice of remedy. So we start with a rough idea and hone it down more and more until we have found the most similar remedy.

Color preference is a great help in this process since it is relatively easy to determine and very reliable, as we saw in the chapter on clinical reliability. Both aspects, disease and disposition, must be covered by the remedy. We are seldom successful if we focus solely on one of these aspects. A typical example is the style of homeopathy practiced in Germany at the beginning of the twentieth century, which was critical of natural science. At this time, the patient's disposition was mostly neglected and the remedy was selected purely on the basis of physical symptoms and individual modalities. The opposite approach can be found in the exclusively psychological approach used by, for example, the proponents of Bach flower remedies. Yet both approaches have generated important insights and we therefore need to harness the best of both in combination to fully realize the marvelous potential of homeopathy.

Color Concepts

The psychological dimension of colors is beautifully analyzed by Max Luscher. His work closely matches our experience. In the last three years, we have asked more than a thousand patients about the feelings they get when they spend some time concentrating on their favorite color. This helped us formulate the key color concepts. The ideas of the first edition of this book were largely confirmed and extended, only requiring minor correction. Patients favoring blue, red, and yellow could describe their feelings with ease and without much thought. The expressions used

for the same colors were very often the same or synonymous. This showed clearly that each color has its own specific sensation, which can be treated as an objective fact, not arbitrary projections of a person's state of mind. Only the feeling produced by green was less easy to define. Most patients who preferred green had trouble adequately expressing their feelings. It was as if the words could only be expressed by an additional, sometimes strained process of thought."Nature"was a word frequently used for green but this overused phrase needed further thought to be able to understand what it means. We came to the conclusion that the color green is naturally more complex and its sensation can only be expressed by a concentrated process of reflection. It is as if the mind must first reflect, which often generates a doubt that interferes with direct perception. The other three colors can be felt and expressed more directly.

The visible light spectrum spans wavelengths from roughly 400 to 700 nm. Outside this range, which constitutes the limits of perception for the human eye, darkness reigns. The short wavelengths between approximately 400 and 500 nm are the cool blue colors, the green and yellow colors are around the middle range 500-600 nm, and the warm colors of orange to red span the range from roughly 600-700 nm. But how many colors are there? And what is the minimum number of elementary colors to derive all the others? Color arises from light. Light and darkness are the two conditions in-between which the rainbow of colors appears. Like the possible variety of human moods, the number of colors moves towards infinity, but this almost boundless variety can be reduced to three or four elementary colors. When white light falls on a prism and fans out according to wavelength, giving rise to the entire spectrum of colors, the two extremes are formed by red and blue, with yellow and green found in the middle. So red and blue can be thought of as the cornerstones of the elementary colors. The three elementary colors in offset color printing are the pigments blue (Cyan), red (Magenta), and Yellow, from which it is theoretically possible to mix all other colors when printing on white paper (black, called Key, is added to gain depth of color, hence the acronym CMYK). Yet on electronic screens, colored light is mixed. Here the three elementary colors are Red,

Green, and Blue (the RGB system), the mixing of which generates millions of colors. So we can distinguish four main colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. In the color repertory we use 14 main rubrics. These main colors are almost all perceived by the human eye as individual colors. The four elementary colors blue, red, yellow, and green generate three intermediate colors, which are directly perceived as mixtures of elementary colors: orange is immediately recognized as a mix of red and yellow; violet as a mix of red and blue; and turquoise as a mix of blue and green. In addition, there are two secondary colors which are perceived as singular but which nevertheless consist of several components: brown and olive. Then there are white and black, which the human eye perceives as color. We also include gold, silver, and gray as single color rubrics because some patients mentioned them as unique color preferences. But to make a difficult thing as easy as possible, we chose to restrict ourselves to just six color concepts: the four main colors plus the "colorless" axis of white and black. One can deduce all other color concepts from these six main groups by combining their key concepts as building modules.

Blue: Blue is as deep as space and the oceans. With its depth and calmness, it can - like memory - be the receptacle for everything. Receptive and acquiescent, it has infinite patience, comparable with the endlessness of space. No action is so red-hot that it cannot be cooled by blue. The fire of blue is cold. So blue is in no sense inactive - rather, the activity of this color has a soothing and peaceful quality. It can thereby have the effect of boredom. Of all chromatic colors blue is the darkest and closest to black.

Red: Red stands for energetic willpower. Red is pure activity that is easily stimulated and can easily be pushed to explosive anger. Its warmth and passion confer courage and power. It burns with energy and wants to achieve a lot, whatever the cost. Its passionate fire stirs up the blood and does not care too much for consequences. The object of desire is thereby not only conquered but may even be damaged. Red loves confrontation, power, and victory, but it can be unreliable.

Yellow: Yellow means freedom and release. It rises high into the realm of thought and imagination, defying gravity and conferring on all things a certain lightness. Its creed is: up and away, let's take off and float, take it easy and be happy, carefree laughter can counter any earthly weight. But it may take things too easy and its sunny light can come across as avoidance of responsibility. Icarus fell to the depths when he got too close to the sun. Of all chromatic colors, yellow is closest to white.

Green: Green is complex and lives from the strength of growth. It assembles building blocks according to the laws of nature, forming new compound structures. It gathers forces into a solid union, filling them with life, mostly paired with youthful freshness. Yellow-green in particular has this tenderness of a fresh shoot and yet it can still penetrate the toughest asphalt. Yet a deep, dark blue-green, with only a little yellow, can seem tense, serious, and proud. It commands respect and induces silence, like a towering forest or an imposingly tall castle or cathedral.

White and black: These two colors represent an absolute and radical nature and mindset. People who feel attracted to these colors want to get away from feelings and colors, or even dissolve or destroy them. They want to distance themselves more and more, by either diluting and lightening the colors and sensations until a pure snow-white arises or burying them, weighing them down with blackness and eradicating them in the depths of darkness.

A, C and E rows: If white or black are added to any color, they reduce or drown its specific quality and therefore its sensation. White makes it lighter and therefore weaker whereas black makes it heavier and deep to the point where its original character is lost. The full saturation of any chromatic color contains no added white or black. These powerful colors are in the middle row of the color table, known as the C row. White lightens any color and thus gradually leads away from the satiated feeling of the chromatic color towards self-abandonment to the light. So the A row of all colors (the pastel tones) is very close to white, sharing its characteristics rather than those of the original color. Black adds weight and depth to the feeling of the original color, making it heavier and deeper until

it is finally drowned in darkness. The lowest row, the E row, is therefore closer to black than it is to the original colors of the C row. For example, if more and more white is added to the full and gaudy red 9C, the result is a more and more tender pink color, from pink 9B to light pink 9A. So to a certain degree we can understand the preference for pink found in *Igna- tia* in terms of the color concept - through sublimation (white), the full force of the red passion of 9C becomes ever lighter and purer, maturing to a tender love, which is one of the characteristics of *Ignatia*. With pinkit can also be that the full force of 9C becomes simply too much to bear as with the Ferrum salts, which also prefer pink. They find the perseverance and continual effort of work too much so they are to be found rather more in the dilution of this stimulating color. On the other hand, if black is added to red 9C, the burning heat is calmed down, being turned by the dark color into a warm and restful red-brown 9D as in *Carbo vegetabilis*. Or it may turn into the very dark red 9E *of Absinthium* and *Abrotanum,* resembling only the smoldering ashes after the firestorm. With Syphili- num too, its two preferred colors, dark red 8-10E and olive-yellow 1-3DE are always dominated by black, which either darkens the passion of red with its death wish or muddies the easygoing freedom of yellow to the olive-brown color of camouflage.

We can combine the concepts of color components like modules, so deriving the characteristics of any specific color. Orange contains, for example, the key concepts of red and yellow in a certain proportion. With red-orange, the concept of yellow is more strongly accentuated. Remedies with the same color preferences also share these characteristics to a certain extent.

Red Active Forward-thinking, progressive Revolution Opportunism Passionate love Fire, heat Energy, vigor, strength, courage Path of action	**Blue** Receptive Looking back, history Reaction Classic, reliable, conservative Peace and acceptance Water, cooling Patience Path of devotion
Green Complexity, strong connection Concentrated power, gathered growth, make things their own, increase, possession Greatness that commands respect: "Get a grip on yourself" Systematic mind-control	**Yellow** Free through ideas Clear, inspired, mellow light Light, unburdened, floating Recognizes the thoughts of others Inconstant, fleeting "Take it lightly" Path of self-knowledge
Black Gravity Absolute no Equality through materialism Dictate of darkness Eradication of emotion Implacably dark Sediment	**White** Conscious without form Absolutely pure, snow-white Stoic equanimity Absolute power of light Dissolution of emotion Blindingly bright Sublimation

In Conclusion

Finally, we should like to add some personal thoughts. What were the motives and the circumstances leading to this work? As children of the Sixties we met in the hippie era, when the ideas, music, and art of this period were alive everywhere. We gave little thought to the idea that our future destiny would bring us together in a homeopathic clinic and our experiences would be crystallized in this book. Our real longing was for freedom through expanded consciousness and religious experience. Then we met a man who was an original thinker and writer who had personally reached the highest levels of spiritual development, able to communicate this in a spirit of joy and modesty. His name was Swami Narayanananda, and he assigned great importance to the existence of a life force called kundalini shakti. As the dynamic aspect of quiescent consciousness, it is the source of mind, preserving our experiences in causal form so that they are available to us as memory. The functions of mind depend entirely on this vital force, which is simultaneously the central power of the body, its actual life, and all vital functions depend on it. Without this vital force, the mind and body cannot independently exist.

When we realized a few years later how closely Hahnemann's description of the vital force corresponded with the descriptions of this sage, it was only natural that we turned to homeopathy during our medical studies in the mid-1970s. In 1983 we started our clinic in Kandern, Germany. Then in 1999 Markus Kuntosch joined us, bringing fresh energy to our team and contributing to our work. Hahnemann's idea of disease as a dynamic disturbance of the vital force, expressing itself secondarily in physical and mental symptoms, has caused much controversy right up to current times. This may be largely due to the inability of many people when conceiving of the vital force to free their powers of imagination from the shackles of mechanical ideas. The vital force has no weight and no size and is beyond the concepts of time and space since it itself is the cause of time and space. It also cannot be understood by the senses since it itself is the subject of the senses, thereby eluding their grasp. It can nevertheless be understood to a certain extent since a clear spirit and a pure heart reflects it as its own origin, its own self.

The idea of color preference as a simple and yet profound symptom of personal inclination instantly appealed to us. Without major effort, it unconstrainedly reflects the patient's inner state, directly providing us with suggestions of suitable remedies. Color preference is more comprehensive than a local symptom and goes deeper than a particular misperception of one's situation. Color preference is a general disposition of the mind, directly reflecting the individual vibration or spirit of the vital force. Another way of putting it is to say that it is an expression of a person's individual aura. These vibrations "dye" the mind to a certain extent, generating when looking at the relevant colors either joyful recognition or instinctive dislike if dissonance is perceived. Color preference is not disease-specific but it may provide the icing on the cake when selecting a remedy. When working according to the classical method, it is possible to select from the group of similar remedies the one that also includes the color resonance. We then have a remedy that also corresponds to the patient's disposition, combining both the illness and the nature of the patient.

When determining color preference, we should proceed accurately but not pedantically. The rule of thumb is that we consider one color away from the patient's expressed preference, so increasing the possible remedies, though with less accuracy. So for example, the hoptree *Ptelea trifoliata,* which - like *Ruta graveolens* or *Citrus vulgaris* - is a member of the Citrus family, has a color preference of orange 4-5C because most cases prefer these two colors. In one case, however, the preferred color was 6C, which is closer to red. We have never seen yellow ocher 3C for this remedy but we would not hesitate to give the remedy if at least the family themes of Rutaceae were present. *Ptelea* is also a well-proved remedy that can be easily recognized in the traditional way by its symptoms. If you develop a sensitivity to the colors, you will find pleasure in using them in your practice.

Dear reader! Now we have come to the end of our story, and it will have served its purpose if you start using the book and begin to gather experience of the technique for yourself. May it serve the benefit of our patients so that homeopathy can help them even more!

Ulrich Welte, Herbert Sigwart, and Markus Kuntosch

WHITE		adren, **alet, alum, alum-met, apoc,** *apoc-a,* **am,** *bell-p,* bor, calyp- a, **croto-t,** cyg-c, *cyg-o, cygnini,* diam-im, **dire,** *eup-a, eup-per, eup-pur,* helon, hier-m, hier-p, **lem-m,** m-p-a, mangi, methyl-ph*, *pearl-im = conch,* pie-b, pitu-a, *pulm-o,* rham-ct, saphir-im, **solid,** staphytox
GRAY		ammc, *arg-p,* arg-s, *bor,* bor-o, bor-sil, fago*, *lap-laz-im, polyg-p, rumx*
BLACK		abies-n, **aeth,** *agar,* agav-a, *aloe, ammc, anthr,* ap-g, *apiaceae,* ara-m, *arg-c,* **arg-n,** arg-sf, argon, *aur-m,* **bad,** *bamb-a,* blatta, **cic, cic-m,** cico-n, **con,** *cori-s,* corv-cx, *cyg-a, cyg-c,* dauc, daucoidae, diam-im, diosp-k, erica, **ery-a,** foen, franc, **graph, grin,** hera-m, *hera-s,* hydrocotyloidae, *lac-eq (arab),* lap-a, lar-a, *lat-m,* lob, **luna,** *lycps,* mobil-ph, morion-im, **obsid-im, oena,** oenanthoidae, *ozon,* pela, phal-o, **phel,** pica, **pitu-a,** *rhodon-im,* saniculoidae, scandio- idae, STH, *stram,* stryn-wa, *tarent,* **titan,** trit-v, *tus-fa,* tus-p, *yttr*
GOLD		**anh,** aur, diam-im, *gold-top-im,* **rose-qu-im**
SILVER		**arg,** arg-c, arg-n, ind
YELLOW	1AB	**asar,** bufo, **cich**
	1C	*agar-ph,* **ail,** *anan,* anten-d, *aqui-c,* asim, benzin, *bufo,* caj, **cann-i,** *cann-s,* cari-p, cedr, *cent-cy, cer-c, cer-m,* cer-o, **chap,** *chel,* cich, corv-cx, **cur,** *erech,* euph-l, frang-a, fuma-o, gado-p, **gels,** *gnaph, gnaph-l,* **hyos,** *jatr,* lac-rhe, *lac-s,* **lact, laur,** lot-c, *mand,* mangi, *nelu-n, neon,* **nux-m, psil,** *raph,* **rumx,** sang, sima, stry, *symph,* tanac, *tub-av,* vit-c
	2AB	**agn,** gnaph, **hura**
	2C	acon, **agar,** *agn, alch-v,* amorph-t, **anac,** *anan,* arac-h, **bell,** *bor, bry, calc-ar,* camp-ra, cand-a, casc, *cer-o,* cham, chap, *chel,* **clem,** cub, dact-f, eran, euro-n, gold-top-im, **ham,** hirun-r, hydrog, **irid,** lac-rhe, lac-s, lynx-r, morion-im, **op,** *orch-m,* orch-s, *penic, petr,* **pip-m,** pip-n, **puls, sang,** scorp, **stryn-wa,** tell, *tep*
	3AB	aesc, cine, euph-m, euph-pe, euph-pi, heli-a, ip, mani, phen, pot-t, prim-f, prim-o, prim-v, vane-at, **verat**
	3C	aesc, agar, *agn, anac, art-v,* **botul, bov,** buteo-j, buth-a, callun, calyp-a, *camp-ra,* card-m, cep-h, **cer,** *cer-c,* cer-f, cer-i, **cer-m,** cer- p, **cham,** chim-u, codn, *corv-cx,* cory-f, cyt-l, dice-s, diom-e, echi-p, *esch,* euph-pi, *euph-v,* fuma-ac, fuma-o, germ, *gink-b, glon, gran,* **haliae-l, hell, ictod,** ina-io, **ip,** just, *lac-c,* lac-d, **lac-del, lachn,** lec- ci-t, *menth,* midaz, moly, **morph,** morph-acet, **morph-m, morph- s, myris, myristicaceae,** nelu-n, neod-s, **nux-v, olnd,** phal, **psor,** rubu-i, *rud-h,* sac-alb, saroth, scut-l, *sei,* **senec-au,** *sphen-h, tanac,* tech, terb-l, ulm-c, *upa-t, uran-n,* **verat-v,** *verb,* vero-o, wye

ORANGE	4-5AB	anag, bosw-s, manc, nept-m, sida-c, *yttr, yttr-s*
	4-5C	accip-n, *aether,* aids, alum, alum-met, am-m, amyg-am, *amyg-p,* **androc,** ap-i, *aqui-h, aran,* arb-m, *atra-r,* **brom,** *brom-ac, buth-a, cact, calif-m,* **cann-s,** *carb-ac, cast-eq,* cer-f, cere-b, *chlam-t,* **chlol, chlor, chr,** chr-m, chr-n, chr-s, cur, dict, **euph, eupi, euro,** euro-ar, euro-c, euro-f, euro-m, euro-n, *euro-p, excr-can,* fuc, gali, **guai,** heli-t, **hydr-ac,** hydr-v, hydre-a, *hydrog.jatr,* **kreos,** lac-d, **lac-leo,** *lat-m,* lav-a, ligu-v, **manc,** *nat-m,* **nept-m,** orni, **oxyg, ph-ac,** pie-b, plut-m, **ptel,** rob, ros-c-a, *rubu-f,* rud-h, **santin,** scroph-n, scut-l, shark-tooth, staph, **sul-ac, sumb,** *tarent,* **teg-a,** *ther,* **thul,** *thul-c,* **thul-i,** thul-m, thul-o, *trib,* ulm-c, *upa-t,* vise, *xan*
BROWN	4-5DE	abel, agn, **am-c,** *am-caust,* **am-m,** *am-p,* **aral, aral-h,** arn, **ars,** *ars-s-f,* arum-t, bras-r, carda-l, **caust,** chion, coch-o, dipl-t, drab-i, eruc-v, erys-c, gins, **hed, helo,** helon, hesp-m, **iber, kalm,** ligu-v, nitro-o, oplo-h, polm-s, *sei,* sisy-o, stroph-h
	6-7D	ba pt, *querc-r*
	6-7E	*am-s,* ars-met, *choc,* **ozon**

Grading of Remedies

Bold well confirmed

Italics two good cases, usually with similar handwriting

Normal one good case, remedy still being checked

* derived - same botanical family

Apis - well confirmed, at least 3 good cases with similar handwriting / *Chin* - two cases with similar handwriting / Cori-m - one good case, remedy still being checked / Cori-r* - derived, same botanical family

RED	6-11 AB	acon-s, agra, *agro,* alco, *aloe, anag,* **bov, chin-m,** clad-r, *col-l,* **col-p,** *columbidae,* **cyd,** drim-w, **epil, ferr, ferr-acet, ferr-ar,** ferr-caust, **ferr-i,** *ferr-l,* **ferr-m, ferr-p,** *ferr-pic,* **ferr-sil,** *grat,* grin, hydr-v, **ign,** lac-leo, nelu-n, oeno, par, rat, ratt-r, rob, **rose-qu-im,** rud-h, salx-a, salx-f, **sank,** scler-a, sorb-d, stel, strept-nos, uran-m, *uran-n, vib-o,* zea
	6C	calad, **calc-ar,** *camph, camph-br, chlam-t,* coch-o, dips-f, **plat,** *ptel,* rham-ct, **saroth,** scorp, *staph, tril-p,* ulm-c, vise
	7C	bar-i, **cact, calc-cal,** chlf, dna, **dros,** lac-c, lac-cpr, *lac-v,* medi-s, *rhus-r, rhus-t,* **staph,** tub-m, *vesp-c, vesp-v*
	8C	**apis,** arund, astac, **bar-c, bar-chl, bar-dt, bar-f, bar-m, bar-p,** *bar-s,* **calc,** calc-ar, *calc-br,* **calc-i,** *calc-l, calc-m,* **calc-s,** *calc-sil, calo,* **carb-an,** cer-c, *chin,* **chin-s,** chin-sal, cob-p, cob-sil, **coloc,** *cor-r,* cupr, dion-m, form, **gamb, glon,** *guare,* heli-a, *hippoz, hydre-a,* **iod, jab,** *lac-c,* linu-c, *mang-p,* **mim-p, mur-ac,** pin-s,p/x, rad-i, raph, **rat,** rubi, rubi-s, **sabad,** sars, scorp, scorz-h, **stroph,** stroph-s, **sulph,** tant, thyr, *tub-m, vitis*
	8-10D	*bapt,* berb, *caes,* caes-m, calc-ar, calc-br, *calc-f, calc-m, calc-p,* **calc- sil, carb-v,** *carbn-di,* **carbn-s,** carbn-tbr, *carbn-tm, dna, cob,* coc-c, coch-o, *dysp,* dysp-br, dysp-n, eri-r, *eupi,* euro-f, euro-p, **fl-ac,** frag, gins, imp-g, **lac-ac,** lac-as, **lac-c, lac-d, lac-h,** *lac-leo, lac-or,* lac- ph-v, *lachn,* limo-s, loligo, *musc-d, neod, neod-p,* **neod-s,** *nicc-s,* onos, ovi-v, **phyt,** plaut-v-nos, plut-n, prom-m, rhodi, sabad, sang, sars, *syph,* **thea, thia, vanad-m,** xyla-p, *zirc-p*
	8-10E	**abrot, absin, art-v, care,** *card-m, dna,* **gado,** gado-n, gado-o, gado-s, gado-sil, **hyper,** *lac-c,* lac-lup, **lap-a,** ozon, salv, **stram,** stroph, succ, *syph,* zea
	9C	*adam,* amer-m, arund, caes-c, caes-s, **carb-ac,** *cer-f,* **chin-ar,** *chin- m,* chr-ac, cola, *erig,* gali, *gall, gall-m, gall-n, gall-o,* heli-t, jab, *john- nos,* lepro, lith-m, **merl,** mill, *mim-p,* nat-f, olib, prim-v, rad-i, *ran-s,* rhen, rubi, rubi-s, **ruby-im,** *ruth, sabad,* sam-c, sars, *sei,* sol, *thor,* tub-m, ulm-p, **vanad**
	10C	bar-br, bombus-s, **chin, cob,** *cob-c,* cocc, crat, dubin, *eri-r,* **form,** *goss,* **hep,** *hydr,* lac-cpr, **lac-lup,** lap-a, laur-n, **liatr, lup, lycps, mill,** neod-i, neod-m, *neod-o, olea-e,* opc, *phys-v,* **ran-b, ran-fi, ran-fl,** *ran-g,* **ran-s,** rhodon-im, ruby-im, sabad, scarl-nos, syz, terb-l, **vine,** vise

VIOLET	11C	achy, agra, amer-m, amyg-am, **ant-c,** *ant-p,* **ant-t,** borr-nos, calcbor, calen, **camph, carbn-o,** cer-ar, cer-lact, cer-sil, cocc-s, **cortiso,** crat, cro-s, gaert, *gent-c, gnaph,* herp-s-nos, hipp, ignis, imp-g, influ, leon, lycps, **mang, mang-act, mang-br, mang-c, mang-p, mang-s,** morb, *morg,* nelu-n, **oci-c, oχ-ac,** pert, plac, plumbago, *pyre-o, sabad, syc-co, vero-o*
	11DE	**calen,** carbn-s, carbn-tm, *dulc,* **dys-co,** gent-c, *hecla,* hydr, *indg,* **lac-as,** lap-mar-c, lepro, mang-n, mang-sil, morg, musc-d, neod- br, plac, **pyrog**
	12-14AB	acon-a, agro-ca*, *anan,* **aven,** cocc, cymb-c*, dict, *fuma-o,* galeo- c, **hist, hist-m,** *lac-f,* lac-p-t, *lol,* meny, murx, oryz-s*, phle-p*, ros- c-a, sin-n, *stront-c, stront-f, stront-p,* trit-r*
	12-14C	aci-ju, all-u, **ant-p,** *aral,* **arist-d,** arist-cy, art-d, beryl-c, bryophyta, carbn-di, carbn-o, cer-m, cer-s, cinnam, **cocc,** cocc-s, **cola,** cori-m, cori-r*, *cyd,* cyt-l, esin, eug, **foil, gall-ac, gent-c, gent-l, gent-q,** giard-nos, gland-p, *heli,* hern-g, hist-m, *ignis, ilx-a,* influ, inul, **jug-c,** jug-r, **lac-eq,** *lac-lox-a,* lac-or, **lac-s,** *lappa,* m-aust, **meny,** mosch, **myric,** nep, orig, oχ-ac, **petr, petr-diesel,** pseu-pur, **rub-nos, salv,** *scorp,* sec, **sol-me, stann,** stel, **stront-br, stront- c, stront-i, stront-n, stront-p, stront-sil,** sul-i, tyto-a, vict-c, yers-nos
	12-14DE	*agra, amethyst-im,* ant-s, **aq-mar,** *arist-cl,* **cadm-br, cadm-m,** *cadm-p,* **cadm-s,** *cadm-sil,* cand-a, *cinnam,* clad-r, crot-h, dendro- a, dicha, dulc, emer, ery-a, **galeo-c, hecla,** hydcl-n, hyssop, morg, *murx, petr, prot,* salv, sanic, stram, *strept-nos,* tanac, tyto-a, *vario,* **viol-o**

BLUE	15-16A	acon-f, *asar, bapt, buteo-j,* **clem, grat,** hydran, indg, **kali-br, kali- sil,** mono-nos, **pityr-nos**
	15-16B	ara-m, bosw-s, *buteo,* **buteo-j,** calc-caust, **colch, cupr-ar,** *cyg-o,* dips-f, *dysp,* dysp-n, dysp-o, erb-p, falco-ch, **kali-ar, kali-p,** loes, loni-c, **plb-acet,** rob, spig, terb, tril-p, **ust**
	15-16C	**abel,** abies-n, agri, **alumn, anthr,** *antr-m, arb-m,* arec, aspe-fu, aur-m-k, **bac, bamb-a,** *beryl-c,* beta, cact, *calo,* **calyp-a,** *carb-an, cedr,* cent-cy, *cob,* cob-i, cob-p, *cocc,* coco-n, coli, *coll,* **cop, corn, cupr-acet, cupr-ar, cupr-br, cupr-c, cupr-cy, cupr-m, cupr-s,** *dicha,* **dig, dios,** dysp, dysp-br, **eberth,** *erech,* esox, esp-gr, **eupper,** *euphr,* fsme-nos, gado-f, gado-p, gallus, gent-l, gyps-h, *hafn, haliae-l,* helio, **holm,** *holm-c,* holm-o, **holm-s, hydrog,** hyph-c*, juni, **kali-bi, kali-c, kali-chi, kali-cit, kali-fcy, kali-n, kali-s,** lac-h, lac-ov, **lant,** lant-br, **lant-m,** *lant-n,* **lant-p, lant-s,** *lap-mar-c, lar-a,* **led, lil-t,** *lim,* **lyss,** m-arct, m-aust, m-p-a, *magn-gr,* **med,** messing, *moly, mono-nos,* **naut,** neod-f, *neon,* nice, nid, niob-s, okou, **onos,** *osm,* oχ-ac, oxal-a, oxyg, **pall,** *pall-s,* par, penic, phoe-d, **phys-v,** pic-ac, pix, **plb, plb-c, plb-i, plb-m,** *plb-p,* **plb-sil,** *pras-f, rad,* **rad-br,** *rad-m,* rado, *rhod,* **rhodi,** *rhodi-o, rhodi-p,* rob, *ruth,* **sabal,** sam-c, *sam-m,* sam-n, *samb, scan, scil,* **ser-ang,** silp-l, *sphen-h,* **spig,** symph, t-rex, **tab,** *tax,* **teucr, thal, thal-s,** thia, **thuj,** *thul,* thul-c, thul-f, thul-o, uran-act, vac-my, *valer,* vane-at, ven-m, *x-ray*
	15-16D	abel, aloe, **ambr,** amer-m, aqui-c, aspar, *atro,* bac, bell, *beryl,* **beryl-m,** bras-n, calif-m, *carc, cer-c,* cortiso, **cupr, cupr-i, cupr-m,** dig, dips-f, **dulc,** *dysp-s, elae, falco-p,* falco-t, franc, gado-n, gavia, *haliae-l,* **kali-i,** *kali-m,* **lap-laz-im,** *loligo,* **lycpr,** *murx,* neod-p, nicc- s, *niob, octo-v,* **pareir,** *phys-al,* **physalia-p, plb-p,** *plut-m, plut-n,* **podo, pras,** pras-c, pras-p, pras-s, pras-sil, raph, rhodi, **sam,** sam- c, *sam-n,* **sam-s, saphir-im, scan, scan-o, sec, sol-c, sol-n, sol-t, sol-t-ae,** sphig, spig, syr, *tell, titan, toxo,* **tub, tub-k, uran,** *uran-m,* **uran-n,** uva, vult-g
	15-16E	aloe, amer-m, andr-g, arb-m, arum-t, *caj,* **caps, cast,** chamd-c, **chelo,** chim-m, cico-c, daph-l, **dor, eucal,** eug, *fab,* gaul-h, helod- c, hern-g, **hydr, kali-m, lyc, medus,** mela-a, nat-sel, oci-b, **osm,** *oχ-ac,* **paeon, par,** *parot-nos, physalia-p, pic-ac,* pras-n, quarz-im, rad-s, rhodi-c, **sep, spong,** tab, **tech,** *titan,* toxo, tub-av, **tung,** *uva,* vac-c, vac-ma, **vaccinioideae**

TURQUOISE	17AB	agra, anac-oc, **bapt,** bomb-m, *canth,* **card-m,** caul, com, **erb, erb- o,** *hydr-c,* lav-a, *mez,* **nat-br, nat-c,** *nat-chl, nat-f, parth,* **rham-ct, rhod,** rhus-r, tril-p, **wye,** ytte-p, *zing*
	17C	accip, **all-c,** *alls,* anag, anax-i, *ant-c,* **ant-p, ant-t,** anthr, **asc-t,** *aspe-fu, betul,* bor-sil, *bung,* carpi-b, cast-v, *chara,* **chim-m, chim- u,** *choc,* chr-ac, cist, corv-cc, corv-cx, *corv-m,* **crot-h,** cure, cypr-c, *dama,* dros, **elae,** *elaps,* erb, *erbs,* esin, frax, garr-g, gymn-s, *heli-t, helod-c,* hydr-c, *ilx-a,* joan, *lac-f, lact,* lap-gr-m, lesp-c, lim-b-c, *lith- m, lith-p, liths,* lynx-r, *mang,* mang-p, **meli,** mondst, moonst-im, **nat-f, nat-i, nat-m,** nat-o-ac, *nat-p,* **nat-s, neod,** neod-f, neod-m, *neod-n, neod-o,* neod-oxal, *opal-black-im,* pago-e, phos, pyth-r, raph, *rat,* **rhus-a,** rhus-r, rhus-t, **rhus-v,** *sinu-nos,* trit-v, turqu-im, tylo-i, vince
	17DE	anser, ant-a, *ant-o,* branta, camph, **cench,** *curc,* neod-gl, saphir- im, tant, thios
	18AB	anac, anac-oc, **ant-s-au,** calc-bor, cer-p, crot-c, equis, gone-r, *hippo-k,* holm-n, linn-a, *naja,* **nat-ar,** *nat-br,* nat-chl, nat-i, nat-m, **rhus-g,** *rhus-r,* **rhus-t**
	18C	*aids, alco, boa-c, bor-p, borx, both-l,* **camp-ra,** casc, chara, choc, corn, corv-m, **dendro-p,** dros, **elaps,** erig, gins, *gone-r,* heroin, *lac- leo,* lil-t, **lith-m,** *mang-s,* martes, mustela, *naja, nat-acet, nat-be,* **nat-n, nat-p,** *nat-sil,* neod-c, oxyg, positr, **rhus-c,** *rhus-g,* **rhus-r,** *rhus-v,* sam-oxal, sam-p, theo-c, valer, *vip*
	18D	**arum-m, arum-t,** bor, bor-o, calad, cent-cy, *coloc,* foil, giard-nos, graphi-a, lith-c, **lith-cit,** nicc, *peta-h,* **pneu, sieg, vib-o,** *vip,* **zirc,** *zirc-p*
	18E	*cench,* **lith-be, lith-c,** *nat-bi,* sps-nos, *vib-o*
	19AB	*ail, bang-nos,* **bor,** bor-c, caul, **equis,** gard-j, glech, hippo-k, holm- n, *lacer,* mona-fi, nat-bi, neod-br, **ol-j,** poly-b, **rauw,** *rob,* **sarr,** sima, **sin-n,** *valer*
	19C	ambr, **aquam-im,** ara-h, ara-m, bac, *biti-a, bor,* **borx,** camp-ra, *camp-ro,* **caul,** cench, *cer-p, chin, chins,* cory-c, cory-f, *crot-h,* dice- f, fel-t, form-ac, fuma-o, **lach,** leci, **lept, mor-spil,** mor-vir, *naja,* neod-caust, *neod-m,* neod-n, *oxyus, phyt, pollen,* positr, protact, rhus-g, *sam,* sam-m, **sam-p,** sin-n, sphig, *sym-r,* **turqu-im,** *tus-p, vip*
	19DE	arac-h, bang-nos, *bor,* cench, der, *grus, lith-br, lith-f, lith-m,* mang- sil, menth-pu, merc, **nat-be, still,** viol-t, *vip*

GREEN	20-22AB	**bufo,** coc-c, *cyg-o,* **daph,** *distemp,* glech, gomp-p, jatr, marr-v, mona-fi, **ol-j,** parth, *pele-o,* poly-b, tarax
	20-22C	**aeon,** alli-m, **allox,** *ambr,* aml-n, **ang,** aspart, aur-c, aur-p, biti-a, cean, *cinnb,* **cund,** der, **electr, emer-im, helon, hippoz,** hydcl-n, *imp-g,* **ind,** ind-br, insulin, john-nos, **laur,** luf-op, *m-arct,* **m-aust,** *m-p-a, mag-ar,* **mag-sil, magnet,** malach-im, merc-d, **nitrog, ol- an,** oxal-a, passi-i, **petr, phos,** *puls,* rumx, *sac-alb,* sapo, seneg, *sil, tarax, verb*
	20-22D	*abel,* **act-sp,** anax-i, **aster,** *aur,* aur-m-k, auri-j, **benz-ac,** *berb, carc,* **cimx,** clem, **coc-c,** culx, dama, gado-n, gado-sil, haliae-l, lute, *lute- f,* m-aust, *mag-s, mag-sil,* **meph, merc, merc-c,** *merc-i-r, moderh- nos, musc-d, neur-nos,* **ol-an,** pedi-c, *ph-ac, polyg-p, pulx,* rhina-a, *rumx,* samb, *seneg,* sol, stict, **tarax, urt-u,** ytte, *ytte-s*
	20-22E	acor-c, amyg-am, amyg-p, **asaf, aur, aur-br, aur-m-k, aur-m-n,** *aur-n,* **aur-s,** bell-p, **benz-ac,** *blatta, canth,* **cimic,** *cinnb, culx,* **cypr,** cyt-l, fago*, *kohlh-nos,* laur, lob, **mag-c,** *mag-n,* **mag-s,** mal-p, march-p, **merc-cy,** *merc-i-r, ol-an,* **plan,** prun-s, *psor,* rauw, **rheum, sil,** *sil-n, stict,* tarax, toxo, trom
	23-24B	anser, buteo, coca, coff, *com,* **croc,** *daph,* **euphr,** falco-ch, lil-a, *mez,* oriol, salx-n
	23-24C	**acet-ac,** agri, **bism, bism-o, bism-sal,** *borr-nos,* **brach, cahin,** *cer, cer-m, cer-p,* cer-s, cheir-p, **cit-v, coca,** coch-o, **coff,** *daph, euro,* euro-ar, euro-m, euro-p, frag, *gado, gado-i,* gado-m, gado-p, ign, ind, **lac-f,** lac-lup, *lac-or, mag-acet,* **mag-br, mag-c, mag-p,** *magn-gr, mand,* **mez, mosch, nit-ac, nitro-o, nitro-oxid,** oryz-s*, phos, pot-e, prot, **ruta,** semper-t, **seneg,** still, **stry, stry-ar,** *stry-i,* **stry-n, stry-p, stry-s, zinc, zinc-ar, zinc-br**
OLIVE	23-24D	agri, alli-m, *am-c,* anem-n, *antia-t,* athe-n, brach-ac, bry, *bubo-s,* bubo-v, canth, *coloc,* frag, ignis, **iris,** *iris-g,* magn-gr, **mand-e-r, myris,** plan, **rosm, sabin,** sphen-h, strigidae, *syc-co,* vernx, ytte, *ytte-s*
	23-24E	**aesc,** *aesc-g,* berb, *bor-o,* bubo-v, cycl, cyg-b, **elat,** iridaceae, iris-f, iris-t, **lob,** *loxo-r,* **mag-m, mag-s, prun-s,** RNA, **tarent,** tarent-c
	1-3DE	**aran,** aran-ix, aran-s, bor-o, **bry,** *bry-di, corv-cc,* corv-cx, **lat-m,** *lsd,* **mygal,** *prun-s,* rud-h, sps-nos, **syph,** tamu-c, tarent-c, *teg-a,* **ther,** ummid

Color Repertory according to Series

(Jan Scholten, arranged by Henrique Meister, see p.8)

WHITE	Carbon: bor; Silicon: alum, alum-met, lem-m (632.11.01), alet (633.26.14), helon (633.65.14); Iron: croto-t (644.34.03), rham-ct (644.62.08); Silver: dirc (655.26.13), mangi (655.42.10), vise (655.73.01); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: hydran (665.15.08), apoc (665.26.06), apoc-a (665.26.13), pulm-o (665.33.13); Gold/Lanthanid: cyg-c, cyg-o, hier-m (666.43.07), hier-p (666.43.07), eup-a (666.44.05), eup-per (666.44.05), eup-pur (666.44.03), arn (666.44.08), solid (666.45.05), bell-p (666.45.07); Sarcodes: pitu-a; Nosodes: staphytox; Others: diam-im, saphir-im, pearl-im, m-p-a
GRAY	Silver: arg-p, arg-s; Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: fago (663.66.02), rumx (663.66.08); Gold/Lanthanid: ammc (666.74.02); Others: lap-laz-im
BLACK	Hydrogen: bad; Carbon: graph, ozon; Silicon: bamb-a (633.42.10); Iron: titan, blatta, lat-m; Silver: yttr, arg-n, arg-sf, pela (653.13.06); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: diosp-k (664.47.15), erica (664.63.07); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: lycps (665.55.09), stram (665.71.10); Gold/Lanthanid: ara-m, cico-n, yg-a, cyg-c, cyg-o, lac-eq (arab), aur-m, holly-b (666.14.10), lob (666.35.15), grin (666.45.06), tus-fa (666.46.06), tus-p (666.46.08), hydrocotyloidae (666.71), saniculoidae (666.72), scandioidae (666.76), apioidae (666.74), cic (666.74.01), ammc (666.74.02), ap-g (666.74.03), cori-s (666.74.09), hera-s (666.74.10), com (666.74.12), aeth (666.74.13), ery-a (666.72.14), daucoidae (666.75), dauc (666.75.02), oenanthoidae (666.77), cic-m (666.77.12), phel (666.77.08), oena (666.77.17); Sarcodes: pitu-a; Nosodes: anthr; Others: morion-im, obsid-im, rhodon-im, diam-im, luna, mobil-ph
GOLD	Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: anh (663.14.17); Gold/Lanthanid: aur; Others: diam-im, gold-top-im, rose-qu-im
SILVER	Silver: arg, arg-n, ind

	1AB	Carbon: asar (622.72.03); Silver: bufo; Gold/Lanthanid: cich (666.43.06)
	1C	Carbon: benzin, neon, nux-m (622.46.04); Silicon: anan (633.42.09); Iron: sei, fuma-o (642.15.16), chel (642.17.05), sang (642.17.08), nelu-n (643.11.01), jatr (644.34.01), euph-l (644.34.09), lot-c (644.55.16), laur (644.61.17), frang-a (644.62.15), cann-i (644.67.16), cann-s (644.67.16); Silver: stry, caj (654.14.16), kola (655.31.08), mangi (655.42.10), chap (655.46.02), ail (655.46.07), sima (655.46.13), cedr (655.46.09), cari-p (655.61.10), bufo; Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: rumx (663.66.08); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: gels (665.22.09), cur (665.24.08), symph (665.33.12), hyos (665.71.13), mand (665.71.16); Gold/Lanthanid: gado-p, lac-rhe, lac-s, corv-c, aqui-c, cent-cy (666.42.05), lact (666.43.01), cich (666.43.06), gnaph (666.45.05), gnaph-l (666.45.06), erech (666.46.02), tanac (666.47.13); Uranium: agar-ph, psil; Others: vit-c
YELLOW	2AB	Iron: hura (644.34.16); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: agn (665.55.14); Gold/Lanthanid: gnaph (666.45.05), tarax (666.43.16)
	2C	Hydrogen: hydrog; Carbon: bor, calc-ar, petr, pip-m (622.64.06), pip-n (622.64.08), cub (622.64.16); Silicon: vani-a (633.72.04), orch-m (633.73.12); Iron: aeon (642.13.01), puls (642.13.02), clem (642.13.17), eran (642.13.20), chel (642.17.05), sang (642.17.08), op (642.17.17), case (644.34.12), alch-v (644.61.07); Silver: tell, ham (652.14.10), anac (655.42.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: stry-w (665.24.16), bell (665.71.06); Gold/Lanthanid: irid, lac-rhe, lac-s, lynx-r, cham (666.47.06); Uranium: agar; Others: gold-top-im, morion-im, penic, tep;
	3AB	Silicon: verat (633.65.11), vani-a (633.72.04); Iron: mani (644.34.02), euph-pe (644.34.03), euph-pi (644.34.08), euph-m (644.34.13), pot-t (644.61.03); Silver: aesc (655.44.10); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: poly-p (663.66.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: prim-f (664.33.05), prim-o (664.33.05), prim-v (664.33.05); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: ip (665.44.15); Gold/Lanthanid: heli-a (666.44.10), cine (666.46.13)

YELLOW	3C	Carbon: glon, myristicaceae (622.46), myris (622.46.16); Silicon: cep-h, ictod (632.11.16), sac-alb (633.42.20), lachn (633.46.08), aloe (633.57.16), verat-v (633.65.11); Iron: germ, ina-io, hell (642.13.14),fuma-o (642.15.16), cory-f (642.15.17), dice-s (642.15.20), fuma-ac (642.15.20), morf (642.17.01), morph-acet (642.17.01), morph-m (642.17.01), morph-s (642.17.01), esch (642.17.14), codn (642.17.20), euph-pi (644.34.08), euph-v (644.34.13), cyt-l (644.55.07), ulm-c (644.64.05); Silver: moly, tech, gink-b (555.17.17), gran (654.11.13), anac (655.42.12), aesc (655.44.10); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: nux-v (665.24.08), upa-t (665.24.16), olnd (665.26.14), ip (665.44.15), vero-o (665.51.13), verb (665.54.04), menth (665.55.01), scut-l (665.55.14), just (665.62.04); Gold/Lanthanid: cer, cer-m, buteo-j, corv-c, diom-e, lac-d, lac- del, camp-ra (666.34.05), wye (666.44.07), senec-au (666.46.12), cham (666.47.06), tanac (666.47.13), art-v (666.47.14); Uranium: uran-n, nept-m, agar, phal; Others: botul, psor, bov
ORANGE	4-5AB	Iron: manc (644.34.02); Silver: yttr, yttr-s; Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: anag (664.34.16); Uranium: nept-m
	4-5C	Hydrogen: hydrog, fuc (111.02); Carbon: aether, kreos, carb-ac, hydr-ac, am-m, oxyg; Silicon: nat-m, alum, alum-met, ph-ac, sul-ac, chlol, chlor; Iron: chr, chr-m, chr-n, chr-s, brom, brom-ac, androc, aran, atra-r, lat-m, tarent, ther, teg-a, pie-b, staph (642.13.10), jatr (644.34.01), manc (644.34.02), euph (644.34.13), rob (644.55.10), trib (644.56.05), guai (644.56.10), prun (644.61.08), amyg-am (644.61.11), rubu-f (644.61.13), amyg-p (644.61.20), ulm-c (644.64.05); Silver: santin, xan (655.41.12), ptel (655.41.13); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: cere-b (663.14.06); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: arb-m (664.64.06); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: cur (665.24.08), upa-t (665.24.16), hydr-v (665.31.01), gali (665.42.02), ligu-v (665.46.06), scroph-n (665.54.12), scut-l (665.55.14); Gold/Lanthanid: accip-n, cast-eq, lac-d, lac-leo, rud-h (666.44.06), heli-t (666.44.11), hydrc-a (666.71.13), ap-i (666.74.03), sumb (666.74.05); Uranium: nept-m, calif-m; Others: aids, chlam-t, eupi, excr-can, shark-tooth

BROWN	4-5DE	Carbon: am-c, am-caust, am-m, am-p, nitro-o; Silicon: arum-t (632.11.04), helon (633.65.14); Iron: caust, ars, ars-s-f, sei; Silver: helo, hesp-m (655.66.15), bras-r (655.66.02), erys-c (655.66.04), iber (655.66.05), drab-i (655.66.08), coch-o (655.66.13), dipl-t (655.66.14), carda-l (655.66.15), eruc-v (655.66.15), sisy-o (655.66.17); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: kalm (664.63.05); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: stroph-h (665.26.02), chion (665.46.05), ligu-v (665.46.06), agn (665.55.14); Gold/Lanthanid: aqui-c, card-m (666.42.12), arn (666.44.08), polm-s (666.44.09), hed (666.55.02), aral (666.55.06), aral-h (666.55.06), gins (666.55.11)
	6-7E	Carbon: am-s, ozon; Iron: ars-met; Silver: choc; Gold/Lanthanid: card-m (666.42.12)
RED	6-11 AB	Carbon: alco, drim-w (622.32.03); Silicon: sanic, chin-m, chin-s, chin-sal, zea (633.42.12), agra (633.53.04), aloe (633.57.16), par (633.65.01); Iron: ferr, ferr-acet, ferr-ar, ferr-i, ferr-l, ferr-m, ferr-p, ferr- pic, ferr-sil, chin-ar, acon-s (642.13.01), col-p (642.13.07), salx-a (644.35.12), salx-f (644.35.12), rob (644.55.10), rat (644.57.01); Silver: epil (654.12.08), oeno (654.12.10); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: stel (663.41.03), scler-a (663.41.04), agro (663.41.15); Gold/Lanthanids + Iron: anag (664.34.16), cycl (664.34.17);# Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: ign (665.24.09), hydr-v (665.31.01), grat (665.51.10); Gold/Lanthanid: ratt-r, carduoideae (666.42), heliantheae (666.44), rud-h (666.44.06), grin (666.45.06), vib-o (666.61.15); Uranium: uran-m; Others: bov, rose-qu-im
	6C	Carbon: calc-ar, camph (622.54.12), camph-br; Silicon: calad (632.11.03), tril-p (633.65.03); Iron: staph (642.13.10), saroth (644.55.14), rham-ct (644.62.08), ulm-c (644.64.05); Silver: plat, ptel (655.41.13), vise (655.73.01); Gold/Lanthanid: dips-f (666.64.10); Others: chlam-t, herp-s

RED	7C	Iron: calc-cal, vesp-c, vesp-v, staph (642.13.10), medi-s (644.55.01); Silver: rhus-r (655.42.05), rhus-t (655.42.02); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: cact (663.14.01), dros (663.74.15); Gold/Lanthanid: cer-m, lac-c, lac-cpr, lac-lup, lac-v; Others: dna
	7D	Iron: querc-r (644.44.10), bapt (644.55.16)
	8C	Carbon: carb-an, glon, mur-ac, pix; Silicon: sulph, cor-r, arund (633.42.04), sars (633.62.08); Iron: calc, calc-ar, calc-br, calc-i, calc-l, calc-m, calc-s, calc-sil, mang-p, cob-sil, cupr, apis, astac,form, scorp, vitis (643.16.10), linu-c (644.23.12), gamb (644.24.06), mim-p (644.53.04), rat (644.57.01), coloc (644.75.13); Silver: rubi, rubi-s, iod, jab (655.41.14), guare (655.47.10), raph (655.66.16); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: dion-m (663.74.16); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: stroph (665.26.02), stroph-s (665.26.02), calo (665.27.10), chin (665.45.13); Gold/Lanthanid: bar-c, bar-chl, bar-cit, bar-f, bar-m, bar-p, bar-s, tant, lac-c, lac-lup, scorz-h (666.43.17), heli-a (666.44.10), hydrc-a (666.71.13); Sarcodes: hist, thyr
	8-10D	Carbon: carb-v, carbn-s, carb-di, carbn-chl, fl-ac; Silicon: loligo, sars (633.62.08); Iron: calc-br, calc-f, calc-m, calc-p, calc-sil, vanad-m, cob, nicc-s, coc-c, musc-d, bapt (644.55.16), frag (644.61.16); Silver: rhodi, thla (655.66.15); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: phyt (663.24.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: thea (664.53.08); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: lycps (665.55.09); Gold/Lanthanid: caes, caes-m, neod-o, terb, lac-ac, lac-as, lac-c, lac-d, lac-h, lac-ph-v, calyp-a (aves), cina (666.47.13); Uranium: plut-n; Others: eupi, plaut-v-nos
	8-10E	Carbon: ozon; Iron: hyper (644.24.08); Silver: zirc; Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: stroph (665.26.02), stram (665.71.10); Gold/Lanthanid: terb, lac-c, lac-lup, lap-a, inul (666.45.11), cina (666.47.13), art-v (666.47.14), abrot (666.47.15), absin (666.47.17); Others: care, succ, syph

RED	9C	Carbon: lith-m, carb-ac; Silicon: chin-ar, chin-m, arund (633.42.04), sars (633.62.08), sabad (633.65.13); Iron: vanad, chr-ac, gall, gall-m, gall-n, gall-o, sei, ran-s (642.13.14), merl (644.34.05), mim-p (644.53.04), ulm-p (644.64.12); Silver: ruth, rubi, rubi-s, kola (655.31.08), jab (655.41.14); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: prim-v (664.33.05); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: gali (665.42.02); Gold/Lanthanid: caes-c, caes-s, rhen, heli-t (666.44.11), erig (666.45.09), mill (666.47.11); Uranium: amer-m; Others: adam, lepro, ruby-im, sol
	10C	Carbon: laur-n (622.54.10); Silicon: hep; Iron: form, vesp-c, cob, cob-c, ran-fl (642.13.05), ran-b (642.13.08), ran-s (642.13.14), hydr (642.13.12), ran-fi (642.13.16), ran-g (642.13.20), phys-v (644.55.16), crat (644.61.12), lup (644.67.02); Silver: syz (654.14.09), goss (655.33.04), vise (655.73.01); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: vine (665.25.03), olea-e (665.46.10), lycps (665.55.09); Gold/Lanthanid: lac-cpr, bar-br, tarax (666.43.16), liatr (666.44.01), mil (666.47.11); Others: dubin, rhodon-im, ruby-im
VIOLET	11C	Carbon: carbn-o, oχ-ac, camph (622.54.12); Silicon: agra (633.53.04), sabad (633.65.13); Iron: calc-bor, mang, mang-act, mang-br, mang-c, mang-p, mang-s, cocc-s, nelu-n (643.11.01), crat (644.61.12); Silver: ant-c, ant-t, cro-s (655.41.20); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: achy (663.55.03); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: vero-o (665.51.13), oci-c (665.55.04), leon (665.55.06), lycps (665.55.09); Gold/Lanthanid: lac-f, calen (666.45.12), pyre-o (666.47.08), gnaph (666.45.05); Others: borr-nos, cortiso, gaert, hipp, influ, morb, morg, pert, plac
	11DE	Carbon: carbn-chl, carbn-s; Silicon: lachn (633.46.08), sabad (633.65.13); Iron: mang-n, mang-sil, musc-d, indg (644.55.07); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: gent-c (665.23.14), dulc (665.72.07); Gold/Lanthanid: lac-as, inul (666.45.11), calen (666.45.12); Others: dys-co, hecla, lepro, morg, plac, pyrog

VIOLET	12-14AB	Silicon: murx, cymb-c (633.42.01), oryz-s (633.42.02), phle-p (633.42.04), lol (633.42.05), trit-r (633.42.06), anan (633.42.09), agro-ca (633.42.13), aven (633.42.14); Iron: acon-a (642.13.01), fuma-o (642.15.16), cocc (642.16.07); Silver: stront-c, stront-p, sin-n (655.66.11); Gold/Lanthanid: lant, lac-f; Others: hist.
	12-14BC Lanthd.	Gold/Lanthanid: cer-c, cer-m, cer-s, lant, lant-c
	12-14C	Hydrogen: h<eli; Carbon: carbn-o, oχ-ac, petr-diesel, cinnam (622.54.15), arist-cl (622.72.05); Silicon: sul-i, all-u (633.56.03); Iron: gall-ac, scorp, cocc-s, cocc (642.16.07), jug-r (644.45.06), jug-c (644.45.13), myric (644.46.16), cyt-l (644.55.07), esin (644.55.16), cyd (644.61.09), cori-m (644.72.05), cori-r (644.72.17); Silver: stront-br, stront-c, stront-i, stront-n, stront-p, stront- sil, stann, eug (654.14.09), kola (655.31.08); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: stel (663.41.03), nep (663.76.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: gent-q (665.23.07), gent-l (665.23.08), gent-c (665.23.14), orig (665.55.10), salv (665.55.15), sol-me (665.72.14); Gold/Lanthanid: mosch, lac-eq, lac-lox-a, lac-or, lac-s, meny (666.31.08), lappa (666.42.06), gnaph (666.45.05), inul (666.45.11), art-d (666.47.12), aral (666.55.06); Others: foil, giard-nos, ignis, influ, prot, rub-nos, yers-nos
	12-14DE	Carbon: petr; Silicon: aq-mar, sanic, murx, agra (633.53.04); Iron: dicha (644.27.12), viol-o (644.33.04); Silver: crot-h, cadm-br, cadm-m, cadm-p, cadm-s, cadm-sil, ant-s; Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: hern-g (663.41.14); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: stram (665.71.10), dulc (665.72.07); Gold/Lanthanid: gado-n, inul (666.45.11), tanac (666.47.13), ery-a (666.72.14); Uranium: cladn-r (fungo); Others: amethyst-im, emer, galeo-c, hecla, morg, vario

	15-16A	Carbon: asar (622.72.03); Iron: kali-br, kali-sil, clem (642.13.17), indg (644.55.07), bapt (644.55.16); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: grat (665.51.10); Gold/Lanthanid: buteo-j; Others: ebv-nos, pityr-nos
	15-16B	Silicon: tril-p (633.65.03), colch (633.66.15); Iron: kali-ar, kali-p, calc-caust, cupr-ar, rob (644.55.10); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: loes (664.23.05); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: spig (665.24.13); Gold/Lanthanid: plb-acet, dysp, thul-p, holm, holm-n, lynx-r, ara-m, buteo, buteo-j, cyg-o, falco-ch, dips-f (666.64.10), loni-c (666.65.13); Uranium: ust (fungo); Hydrogen: hydrog
BLUE	15-16C	Carbon: beryl-c, carb-an, oχ-ac, pic-ac, pix, oxyg, neon; Silicon: naut, dios (633.22.02), bamb-a (633.42.10), sabal (633.44.05), coco-n (633.44.06), arec (633.44.13), hyph-c (633.44.14), phoe-d (633.44.15), scil (633.53.07), lil-t (633.64.08), par (633.65.01); Iron: kali-bi, kali-c, kali-chl, kali-cit, kali-fcy, kali-n, kali-s, alumn (kali), scan, cob, cob-i, cob-p, nice, cupr-acet, cupr-ar, cupr-br, cupr-c, cupr-cy, cupr-m, cupr-s, messing (cu + zn), lim (animal Iron), cocc (642.16.07), oxal-a (644.16.06), dicha (644.27.12) , rob (644.55.10), cop (644.54.11), phys-v (644.55.16), rat (644.57.01), agri (644.61.06), amyg-am (644.61.11); Silver: moly, niob-s, ruth, pall, pall-s, ser-ang (animal Silver), juni (555.15.02), thuj (555.15.14), tax (555.16.12), abel (655.33.01), cedr (655.46.09), cist (655.53.12), thia (655.66.15); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: hern-g (663.41.14), beta (663.53.02); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: rhod (664.63.10), led (664.63.13) , arb-m (664.64.06); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: corn (665.16.08), gent-l (665.23.08), calo (665.27.10), onos (665.33.05), symph (665.33.12), helio (665.34.08), coll (665.51.07), dig (665.51.14), antr-m (665.51.17), teucr (665.55.13), euphr (665.57.07), tab (665.73.12); Gold/Lanthanid: hafn, osm, plb, plb-c, plb-i, plb-m, plb-p, plb-sil, thal, thal-s, rado, lac-h, lac-ov, calyp-a, (ave), gyps-h (ave), heliae-l (ave), cent-cy (666.42.05), eup-per (666.44.05), silp-l (666.44.14), erech (666.46.02), samb (666.61.12), valer (666.63.13); Uranium: rad, rad-br, rad-m, uran-act, aspe-fu (fungo); Nosodes: anthr, bac, eberth, lyss, med, ebv-nos, vac-my; Others: penic, lap-mar-c, m-arct, m-aust, m-p-a, nid, t-rex x-ray

BLUE	15-16D	Carbon: beryl, beryl-m, magn-gr (622.44.10); Silicon: physalia-p (animal), murx, loligo (animal), octo-v (animal), sec (633.42.14), elae (633.44.11), aspar (633.54.16), aloe (633.57.16); Iron: kali-i, kali-m, titan, scan, scan-o, nicc-s, cupr, cupr-i, cupr-m, podo (642.14.16), pareir (642.16.17); Silver: niob, tell, raph (655.66.16), aqui-c (655.25.04), abel (655.33.01), bras-n (655.66.02); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: spig (665.24.13), syr (665.46.13), bell (665.71.06), sol-t (665.72.02), sol-t-ae (665.72.02), dulc (665.72.07), lycpr (665.72.08), sol-c (665.72.08), sol-n (665.72.12), franc (665.73.17), phys-al (665.75.07); Gold/Lanthanid: plb-p, ambr, falco-p, haliae-l, sphing (animal), dips-f (666.64.10); Uranium: uran, uran-m, uran-n, plut-m, plut-n, calif-m, amer-m; Nosodes: bac, carc, tub, tub-k; Others: saphir-im, lap-laz-im, atro
	15-16BCD Lanthd.	lant-br, lant-p, cer, cer-o, pras-f, pras-o, pras-p, pras-s, neod-s, sam-c, sam-n, sam-p, dysp, dysp-n, dysp-o, dysp-p, thul-c, thul-o
	15-16E	Hydrogen: spong (animal); Carbon: oχ-ac, pic-ac; Silicon: nat-sel, physalia-p (animal), sep, medus, arum-t (632.11.04), par (633.65.01); Iron: kali-m, helod-c (animal), dor (animal), lyc (422.13.06), hydr (642.13.12); Silver: tech, paeon (652.11.01), eug (654.14.09), eucal (654.14.12), mela-a (654.14.16), caj (654.14.16), daph-l (655.26.10) , tab (665.73.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: arb-m (664.64.06), andr-g (664.66.06), chamd-c (664.66.14), gaul-h (664.66.20), chim-m (664.67.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: chelo (665.51.05), fab (665.73.10) , caps (665.75.13); Gold/Lanthanid: osm, tung, cast (animal); Uranium: rad-s, amer-m; Others: parot-nos, toxo, quarz-im, vac-c, vac-ma

TURQUOISE	17AB	Silicon: nat-br, nat-c, nat-chl, zing (633.45.11), agra (633.53.04); Iron: canth (animal), rat (644.57.01), rham-ct (644.62.08); Silver: hydr-c (animal), com (655.42.11); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: rhod (664.63.10); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: hydran (665.15.08), rhus-r (655.42.14), lav-a (665.55.13); Gold/Lanthanid: wye (666.44.07)
	17C	Carbon: lith-m, lith-p, lith-s, bor-sil; Silicon: nat-i, nat-m, nat-o-ac, nat-p, nat-s, phos, elae (633.44.11) , scil (633.53.07), all-c (633.56.06), all-s (633.56.13), vani-a (633.72.04); Iron: chr-ac, helod-c (animal), lim-b-c (animal), anax-i (animal), cast-v (644.44.08), joan (644.54.16), lesp-c (644.55.06), meli (644.55.13); Silver: ant-c, ant-t, crot-h, bung (animal), cypr-c (animal), elaps (animal), hydr-c (animal), pyth-c, raph (655.66.16), choc, rhus-a (655.42.05), rhus-r (655.42.05), rhus-t (655.42.02); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: phyt (663.24.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: anag (664.34.16), chim-m (664.67.12) , chim-u (664.67.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: asc-t (665.27.06), gymn-s (665.27.09), tylo-i (665.27.11), vince (665.27.15); Gold/Lanthanid: accip (animal), lact (666.43.01), heli-t (666.44.11), inul (666.45.11); Uranium: aspe-fu; Others: anthr, esin, lap-gr-m, opal-black-im, turqu-im, sinu-nos
	17DE	Carbon: camph (622.54.12); Silicon: curc (633.45.12); Silver: ant-a, ant-o, cench (animal); Gold/Lanthanid: tant, anser (animal), branta (animal); Others: saphir-im
	18AB	Silicon: nat-ar, nat-br, nat-chl, nat-i, nat-m, hippo-k; Iron: calc-bor, canth, gone-r, equis (433.44.01), linn-a (644.75.05); Silver: ant-s-au, naja, crot-c, rhus-t (655.42.02), rhus-r (655.42.05), anac (655.42.12), rhus-g (655.42.14)

TURQUOISE	18C	Carbon: lith-m, bor-p, borx, alco, carbn-di, oxyg, cinnam (622.54.15); Silicon: nat-acet, nat-be, nat-n, nat-p, nat-sil, lil-t (633.64.08), vani-a (633.72.04); Iron: mang-s, gone-r, case (644.34.12), bapt (644.55.16); Silver: boa-c, both-l, dendro-p, elaps, naja, choc, theo-c (655.37.15), rhus-r (655.42.05), rhus-g (655.42.14), rhus-v (655.42.15), rhus-c (655.42.15); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: dros (663.74.15); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: corn (665.16.08); Gold/Lanthanid: lac-f, lac-leo, erig (666.45.09), valer (666.63.13); Nosodes: aids; Others: herin
	18D	Carbon: bor-o; Silicon: lith-c, lith-cit, calad (632.11.03), arum-t (632.11.04), arum-m (632.11.13); Iron: nicc; Silver: vip, zirc, zirc-p; Gold/Lanthanid: cent-cy (666.42.05), sieg (665.45.20), peta-h (666.46.08); Nosodes: giard-nos, pneu
	18E	Silicon: nat-bi, lith-be, lith-c; Silver: cench; Gold/Lanthanid: vib-o (666.61.15); Nosodes: sps-nos
	19AB	Carbon: bor; Silicon: nat-bi, hippo-k; Iron: equis (433.44.01), rob (644.55.10); Silver: lacer ail (655.46.07), sima (655.46.13), sin-n (655.66.11); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: poly-b (663.66.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: sarr (664.76.16); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: rauw (665.25.12), gard-j (665.44.20); Gold/Lanthanid: valer (666.63.13); Nosodes: bang-nos; Others: ol-j

TURQUOISE	19C	Hydrogen: positr; Carbon: bor, borx, form-ac; Iron: caul (642.14.05), fuma-o (642.15.16), cory-f (642.15.17), dice-f (642.15.17); Silver: biti-a, cench, crot-h, lach, naja, vip, mor-spil, mor-vir, oxyu-s, rhus-g (655.42.14), rhus-v (655.42.15); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: phyt (663.24.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: imp-g (664.15.01); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: chin (665.45.13), chin-s, lept (665.51.16); Gold/Lanthanid: ara-h, ara-m, camp-ra (666.34.05), camp-ro (666.34.08), tus-p (666.46.08), sym-r (666.65.05); Nosodes: bac; Others: aquam-im, turqu-im
	19DE	Carbon: lith-br, lith-f, lith-m, bor; Silicon: nat-be; Iron: mang-sil, still (644.34.17), der (644.55.15); Silver: cench (animal), vip (animal); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: menth-pu (665.55.01); Gold/Lanthanid: mere; Nosodes: bang-nos
	17-19BC Lanthd.	dysp, dysp-o, dysp-s, erb-o, erb-p, euro-n, gado-o, holm-o, lant, lant-p, lute, neod-n, neod-o, neod-ox, neod-p, pras-m, pras-s, prom-m, sam-n, terb-ox, thul-c, ytte-p

GREEN	20-22AB	Iron: coc-c, jatr (644.34.01); Silver: bufo, daph (655.26.16); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: poly-b (663.66.11); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: gomp-p (665.27.07), marr-v (665.55.06); Gold/Lanthanid: cyg-o, pele-o, tarax (666.43.16), parth (666.44.04); Nosodes: distemp; Others: ol-j
	20-22C	Carbon: aml-n, carbn-tbr, petr, nitrog; Silicon: mag-ar, mag-sil, sil, phos, sac-alb (633.42.17), helon (633.65.14); Iron: acon (642.13.01), puls (642.13.02), oxal-a (644.16.06), seneg (644.52.08), der (644.55.15), luf-op (644.75.14); Silver: ind, ind-br, alli-m (animal), biti-a (cobra), ang (655.41.08); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: sapo (663.41.05); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: cund (665.27.12); Gold/Lanthanid: aur-p, merc-d, cinnb, ytte, tarax (666.43.16), parth (666.44.04); Nosodes: hippoz,john; Sarcodes: insulin; Others: electr, emer-im, malach-im, m-arct, m-aust, m-p-a, allox, aspart, ol-an
	20-22D	Hydrogen: benz-ac; Silicon: aster (animal), mag-s, mag-sil, ph-ac; Iron: anax-i (animal), cimx (animal), coc-c, culx, pulx, act-sp (642.13.03), clem (642.13.17), berb (642.14.12), seneg (644.52.08), prun (644.61.08), urt-u (644.66.08); Silver: abel (655.33.01); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: rumx (663.66.08); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: rhina-a (665.57.06); Gold/Lanthanid: aur, merc, merc-c, merc-i-r, ytte, meph (animal), samb (666.61.12); Uranium: stict; Nosodes: care, moderh-nos, neur-nos; Others: m-aust, sol, ol-an

GREEN	20-22E	Carbon: benz-ac; Silicon: cypr, mag-c, mag-n, mag-s, sil, acor-c (631.11.01); Iron: blatta, canth, culx, cimic (642.13.13), cyt-l (644.55.07), mal-p (644.61.05), prun (644.61.08), ros-d (644.61.10) , amyg-am (644.61.11), laur (644.61.17), amyg-p (644.61.20); Gold/Lanthanid + Silicon: fago (663.66.02), rheum (663.66.10) , poly-p (663.66.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: plan (665.51.03); Gold/Lanthanid: tyto-a (animal), aur, aur-br, aur-m-k, aur-m-n, aur-n, aur-s, merc-cy, merc-i-r, cinnb, bism-o, lob (666.35.15), bell-p (666.45.07), asaf (666.74.16); Uranium: stict; Others: kohlh-nos, ol-an, psor, toxo, trom
	23-24AB	Silicon: croc (633.51.01); Iron: coca (644.31.06), salx-n (644.35.12); Silver: daph (655.26.06), mez (655.26.16), com (655.42.11); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: coff (665.44.08), euphr (665.57.07); Gold/Lanthanid: falco-ch, oriol (animal), camp-ra (666.34.05); Others: prot
	23-24C	Hydrogen: acet-ac; Carbon: nit-ac, nitro-o, magn-gr (622.44.10), pip-m (622.64.06); Silicon: phos, mag-acet, mag-br, mag-c, mag-p; Iron: zinc, zinc-ar, zinc-br, coca (644.31.06), seneg (644.52.08), bapt (644.55.16), agri (644.61.06); Silver: daph (655.26.06), mez (655.26.16), cit-v (655.41.10), ruta (655.41.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: ign (665.24.09), coff (665.44.08), cahin (665.45.14), mand (665.71.16); Gold/Lanthanid: bism, bism-sal, lac-f, mosch, brach (666.46.04); Others: borr-nos, stry-ar, stry-i, stry-n, stry-s

OLIVE	23-24D	Carbon: am-c, magn-gr (622.44.10), myris (622.46.16); Silicon: iris (633.51.08), iris-g (633.51.08); Iron: canth (animal), agri (644.61.06), antia-t (644.65.12), bry (644.75.08); Silver: alli-m (animal), sabin (555.15.08); Gold/Lanthanid: card-m (666.42.12); Gold/Lanthanid + Silver: rosm (665.55.11); Others: mand-e-r, syc-co
	23-24E	Carbon: bor-o; Silicon: mag-m, mag-s, iridaceae (633.51), iris-f (633.51.08), iris-t (633.51.08); Iron: loxo-r (animal), tarent (animal), berb (642.14.12), laur (644.61.17), elat (644.75.01); Silver: aesc (655.44.10), aesc-g (655.44.10); Gold/Lanthanid + Iron: cycl (664.34.17); Gold/Lanthanid: lac-eq, cyg-b (animal), lob (666.35.15); Others: reser, rna
	1-3DE	Carbon: bor-o; Silicon: tamu-c (633.22.16); Iron: aran (animal), aran-ix (animal), aran-s (animal), lat-m (animal), ther (animal), mygal (animal), teg-a (animal), ummid (animal), bry (644.75.08), bry-di (644.75.08); Gold/Lanthanid: corv-c (animal); Others: botul, lsd, syph

Colors and Families

White	**Aluminiums,** Asteraceae (+Yellow)
Black	**Argentums** (+Silver), **Apiaceae** (Apioidae, Daucoidae, Hydrocotyloidae, Oenanthoidae, Saniculoidae, Scandioidae)
Yellow	*Asteraceae* (+White), **Fungi, Papaveraceae,** Loganiaceae, **Myristicaceae,** Euphorbiaceae
Orange	**Acidums, Arachnida** (+Olive), **Euphorbiaceae, Halogens,** Rosaceae
Brown	**Ammoniums, Araliaceae,** Brassicaceae
Pink	Carduoidae, Chininums, **Ferrums,** Heliantheae,
Red	**Bariums, Calciums,** *Lacs* (+ other warm colors), **Carbos** (+Violet), *Cobaltums* (+Blue),
Violet	**Antimoniums** (+Turquoise), *Carbos* (+Red), Lamiaceae (+Blue), **Manganums, Nosodes** (+Blue), **Cadmiums, Strontiums,**
Blue	**Cuprums, Kaliums, Palladiums, Plumbums, Radiums, Thalliums,Tubercular, Radioactive remedies** (+Yellow)
Light Blue	**Birds** (+Light Green),
Dark Blue	Solanaceae, Sea remedies
Turquoise	Anacardiaceae (+Yellow), (+Violet), Lithiums, Natriums, Snakes
Green	Bismuthums, Magnesiums (+Dark Green), Strychninums, Zincums
Dark Green	Aurums, Mercuries, Parasitic insects (fleas, lice, bugs), Magnesiums (+Green)
Olive	Spiders (+Orange), Iridaceae

A row	often -> White
E row	often -> Black
All colors	often -> Green (difficult to pin down); or Lanthanides (truly ambivalent)

Families and Colors

Acids = Acidums	Orange
Acidums = Acids	Orange
Aluminiums	White
Ammoniums	Brown
Anacardiaceae	Turquoise, Yellow
Antimoniums	Turquoise, Violet
Apiales = Umbelliferae	Black
Arachnida = Spiders	Orange, Olive
Araliaceae	Brown
Argentums	Black, Silver
Asteraceae = Compositae	White, Yellow
Aurums	Green, Dark Green
Aves = Birds	Light Blue, Light Green
Bariums	Red
Birds = Aves	Light Blue, Light Green
Bismuthums	Green
Boriums	Green,Turquoise
Brassicaceae = Cruciferae	Brown
Cadmiums	Dark Violet
Calciums	Red
Carbos	Red, Violet
Carduoidae	Pink
Chininums	Pink, Green
Cobaltums	Red, Blue
Compositae = Asteraceae	White, Yellow
Cruciferae = Brassicaceae	Brown
Cuprums	Blue
Drug remedies	Yellow
Euphorbiaceae	Orange
Ferrums	Pink
Fungi = Mushrooms	Yellow
Halogens	Orange
Heliantheae	Pink

Iridaceae	Olive
Kaliums	Blue
Labiatae = Lamiaceae	Violet, Magenta, Blue
Lacs	Red, warm colors
Lamiaceae = Labiatae	Violet, Magenta, Blue
Lanthanides	Blue, Turquoise, Violet; ambivalent, all colors
Lithiums	Turquoise
Loganiaceae	Yellow, Yellow-Green
Magnesiums	Green, Dark Green
Manganums	Violet, Magenta
Mercuries	Green, Dark Green
Mushrooms = Fungi	Yellow
Myristicaceae	Yellow
Natriums	Turquoise
Nosodes	Violet, Blue
Palladiums	Blue
Papaveraceae	Yellow
Parasitic insects (fleas, lice, bugs)	Dark Green (Apis+Vespa)
Plumbums	Blue, Light Blue
Radioactive remedies	Blue, Yellow
Radiums	Blue
Rosaceae	Orange
Rutaceae	Yellow-Green
Sea remedies	Dark Blue
Snakes = Serpentes	Turquoise
Solanaceae	Dark Blue, E row, partly Yellow
Spiders = Arachnida	Olive, Orange
Strontiums	Violet
Strychninums	Yellow-Green
Thalliums	Blue
Tuberculinums	Blue, Dark Blue
Zincums	Yellow-Green

A

abel(2)	abelmoschus hibiscus = abelmoschus moschatus, Malvales	4-5DE, 15-16D, **15-16C**, *20-22D*
abies-n(2)	abies nigra	Black, 15-16C
abrot(1)	abrotanum	**8-10E**
absin(1)	absinthium	**8-10E**
accip(2)	accipiter gentilis	17C
accip-n	accipiter nisus	4-5C
acet-ac(1)	acidum aceticum	**23-24C**
achy	achyranthes calea	11C
aci-ju(2)	acinonyx jubatus (Gepard)	12-14C
acon	aconitum napellus	2C, **20-22C**
acon-a(JS)	aconitum anthora	12-14AB
acon-f	aconitum ferox	15-16A
acon-s(JS)	aconitum septentrionale	6-11AB
acor-c(JS)	acorus calamus	20-22E
act-sp(1)	actaea spicata	**20-22D**
adam	adamas	*9C*
adren(MR)	adrenalinum	White
aesc(1)	aesculus hippocastanum	**23-24E**, 3C, 3AB
aesc-g(JS)	aesculus glabra	*23-24E*
aeth(1)	aethusa cynapium	**Black**
aether(LK)	aether	*4-5C*
agar(1)	agaricus muscarius	**2C**, *Black*, 3C
agar-ph(1)	agaricus phalloides	*1C*
agav-a(2)	agave americana	Black
agn(1)	agnus castus	**2AB**, *2C*, *3C*, 4-5DE
agra(JS)	agraphis nutans = hyacinthoides non-scripta	6-11AB, 17AB, 11C, *12-14DE*
agri	agrimonia eupatoria	23-24D, 15-16C, 23-24C
agro(JS)	agrostemma githago	*6-11AB*
agro-ca*	agrostis capillaris	12-14AB
aids(PT)	HIV-nosode	*18C*, 4-5C
ail	ailanthus glandulosa	**1C**, *19AB*
alch-v(2)	alchemilla vulgaris	*2C*
alco	alcoholus	6-11AB, *18C*
alet(1)	aletris farinosa	**White**

all-c[1, 2]	allium cepa	**17C**
all-s[1]	allium sativum	*17C*
all-u	allium ursinum	12-14C
alli-m	alligator mississippiensis	23-24D, 20-22C
allox[1]	alloxan	**20-22C**
aloe[2]	aloe socotrina	15-16E, 15-16D, *6-11AB, Black*
alum[1]	alumina	**White**, 4-5C
alum-met[1]	aluminium metallicum	**White**, 4-5C
alumn[2]	alumen = kali-alu-sulf	**15-16C**
am-c	ammonium carbonicum	*23-24D*, **4-5DE**
am-caust	ammonium causticum	*4-5DE*
am-m	ammonium muriaticum	4-5C, **4-5DE**
am-p	ammonium phosphoricum	*4-5DE*
am-s	ammonium sulfuricum	*6-7E*
ambr[1]	ambra grisea	**15-16D**, *20-22C*, 19C
amer-m[2]	americium muriaticum (243)	15-16E, 11C, 15-16D, 9C
amethyst-im[PT]	amethyst-immersion	*12-14DE*
aml-n	amylenum nitrosum	20-22C
ammc	ammoniacum gummi = dorema	Gray, *Black*
amorph-t[2]	amorphophallus titanum	2C
amyg-am[1]	amygdala amara	20-22E, 11C, 4-5C
amyg-p	amygdala persica	*4-5C*, 20-22E
anac[1]	anacardium orientale	18AB, *3C*, **2C**
anac-oc[2]	anacardium occidentale	17AB, 18AB
anag[1]	anagallis arvensis	*6-11AB*, 17C, 4-5AB
anan[1]	anantherum muricatum	*12-14AB, 1C, 2C*
anax-i	anax imperator	20-22D, 17C
andr-g[JS]	andromeda glaucophylla (Ericaceae)	15-16E
androc[JeS, RS, 2]	androctonus amoreuxi hebraeus	**4-5C**
anem-n[2]	anemone nemorosa	23-24D
ang	angustura vera	**20-22C**
anh[1]	anhalonium lewinii	**Gold**
anser[2]	anser anser	23-24AB, 17DE
ant-a[PT]	antimonium arsenicosum	17DE
ant-c[1]	antimonium crudum	*17C*, **11C**
ant-o[1]	antimonium oxidatum	*17DE*
ant-p[2]	antimonium phosphoricum	**12-14C, 17C**, *11C*

ant-s	antimonium sulfuricum	12-14DE
ant-s-au[1]	antimonium sulfuratum aurantiacum	**18AB**
ant-t[1]	antimonium tartaricum	**17C, 11C**
anten-d[JS]	antennaria dioica, asteraceae	1C
anthr[1]	anthracinum	**15-16C**, 17C, *Black*
antia-t[JS, 2]	antiaris toxicaria 644.65.12	*23-24D*
antr-m	antirrhinum majus	*15-16C*
ap-g[JS]	apium graveolens	Black
ap-i[JS]	apium inundatum	4-5C
apiaceae[JS]	Umbelliferae Doldenblütler	*Black*
apis	apis mellifera	**8C**
apoc[1]	apocynum cannabinum	**White**
apoc-a	apocynum androsaemifolium	*White*
aq-mar[1]	aqua marina	**12-14DE**
aquam-im[PT]	aquamarin-immersion	**19C**
aqui-c	aquila chrysaetos	15-16D, *1C*
aqui-h[2]	aquila heliaca	*4-5C*
ara-h[2]	ara hyacinthe = anodorhynchus hyacinthinus	19C
ara-m[2]	ara macao	19C, 15-16B, Black
arac-h[2]	arachis hypogaea	2C, 19DE
aral[2]	aralia racemosa	*12-14C*, **4-5DE**
aral-h[1, JS]	aralia hispida	**4-5DE**
aran	aranea diadema	*4-5C*, **1-3DE**
aran-ix[1]	aranea ixobola	1-3DE
aran-s[1]	aranea scinencia	1-3DE
arb-m	arbutus menziesii	*15-16C*, 4-5C, 15-16E
arec[*]	areca catechu	15-16C
arg[2, PT]	argentum metallicum; argentums	**Silver**
arg-c[2]	argentum carbonicum	Silver, *Black*
arg-n[1]	argentum nitricum	**Black**, Silver
arg-p[PT]	argentum phosphoricum	*Gray*
arg-s[2]	argentum sulfuricum	Gray
arg-sf[2]	argentum sulfuratum (Ag2S)	Black
argon[RP]	argon	Black
arist-cl[2]	aristolochia clematitis	*12-14DE*, **12-14C**
arist-cy[2]	aristolochia cymbifera	12-14C

arn	arnica montana	4-5DE, **White**
ars(1)	arsenicum album	**4-5DE**
ars-met	arsencium metallicum	6-7E
ars-s-f	arsenicum sulfuratum flavum	*4-5DE*
art-d(JS)	artemisia dracunculus	12-14C
art-v(1)	artemisia vulgaris	**8-10E**, *3C*
arum-m(1)	arum maculatum	**18D**
arum-t(1)	arum triphyllum	**18D**, 15-16E, 4-5DE
arund	arundo mauritanica = arundo donax	9C, 8C
asaf(1)	asafoetida	**20-22E**
asar(2)	asarum europaeum	**1AB**, *15-16A*
asc-t(1)	asclepias tuberosa	**17C**
asim(2)	asimina triloba	1C
aspar	asparagus officinalis	15-16D
aspart(LK)	aspartam	20-22C
aspe-fu(1)	aspergillus fumigatus	15-16C, *17C*
astac	astacus fluviatilis	8C
aster(1)	asterias rubens	**20-22D**
athe-n(2)	athene noctua	23-24D
atra-r	atrax robusta	*4-5C*
atro	atropinum purum	*15-16D*
aur(PT)	aurum	Gold, **20-22E**, *20-22D*
aur-br(1)	aurum bromatum	**20-22E**
aur-c(2)	aurum carbonicum	20-22C
aur-m	aurum muriaticum	*Black*
aur-m-k(2)	aurum muriaticum kalinatum	15-16C, 20-22D, **20-22E**
aur-m-n(1)	aurum muriaticum natronatum	**20-22E**
aur-n	aurum nitricum	*20-22E*
aur-p(JK)	aurum phosphoricum	20-22C
aur-s(1)	aurum sulfuricum	**20-22E**
auri-j(2)	auricularia auricula-judae; hirneola auricula-judae; fungi	20-22D
aven(1, JS, 2)	avena sativa	**12-14AB**

B

bac(PT)	bacillinum (Burnett)	19C, 15-16D, **15-16C**
bad(1)	badiaga	**Black**

bamb-a	bambusa arundinacea	**15-16C**, *Black*
bang-nos[1]	morbus bang nosode (brucella abortus)	*19AB*, 19DE
bapt[1]	baptisia tinctoria	*15-16A, 8-10D*, **17AB**, 6-7D
bar-br	barium bromatum	10C
bar-c[1]	barium carbonicum	**8C**
bar-chl[1]	barium chloricum	**8C**
bar-cit[1]	barium citricum	**8C**
bar-f[1]	barium fluoratum	**8C**
bar-i[2]	barium iodatum	7C
bar-m[1]	barium muriaticum	**8C**
bar-p[1]	barium phosphoricum	**8C**
bar-s	barium sulfuricum	*8C*
bell[1]	atropa belladonna	**2C**, 15-16D
bell-p	bellis perennis	20-22E, *White*
benz-ac[1]	acidum benzoicum	**20-22D, 20-22E**
benzin	benzinum	1C
berb[JK]	berberis vulgaris	*20-22D*, 23-24E, 8-10D
beryl	beryllium metallicum	*15-16D*
beryl-c[2]	beryllium carbonicum	12-14C, *15-16C*
beryl-m	beryllium muriaticum	**15-16D**
beta[JS]	beta vulgaris	15-16C
betul[2]	betula alba	*17C*
bism[1]	bismuthum metallicum	**23-24C**
bism-o[2]	bismuthum oxidatum	**23-24C**
bism-sal[1]	bismuthum salicylicum	**23-24C**
biti-a	bitis arietans	*19C*, 20-22C
blatta[PT]	blatta orientalis	Black, *20-22E*
boa-c[2]	boa constrictor	*18C*
bomb-m[VM]	bombyx mori	17AB
bombus-s[2]	bombus sylvestris	10C
bor[2]	borium	18D, White, *2C, 19DE, Gray, 19C*, **19AB**
bor-c[2]	borium carbonicum	19AB
bor-o[2]	borium oxidatum	18D, Gray, 1-3DE, *23-24E*
bor-p[2]	borium phosphoricum	*18C*
bor-sil[2]	borium silicatum	Gray, 17C
borr-nos[2]	borrelia nosode	*23-24C*, 11C

borx	borax	**19C**, *18C*
bosw-s[2]	boswellia serrata	4-5AB, 15-16B
both-l[1]	bothrops lanceolatus	*18C*
botul[1, 2]	botulinum nosode	**3C**
bov[2]	lycoperdon bovista	**3C, 6-11AB**
brach[1, 2]	brachyglottis repanda	**23-24C**
brach-ac[2]	brachychiton acerifolius, Sterculiaceae 655.31.17	23-24D
branta[2]	branta canadensis	17DE
bras-n[JS]	brassica napus	15-16D
bras-r[JS]	brassica rapa	4-5DE
brom[1]	bromium	**4-5C**
brom-ac[2]	acidum bromicum	*4-5C*
bry[2]	bryonia	*2C*, 23-24D, **1-3DE**
bry-di[1]	bryonia dioica	*1-3DE*
bryophyta[2]	mosses	12-14C
bubo-s[2]	bubo scandicans	*23-24D*
bubo-v[2]	bubo virginianus	23-24D, 23-24E
bufo	bufo rana	*1C*, **20-22AB**, 1AB
bung	bungarus fasciatus	*17C*
buteo[2]	buteo buteo	*15-16B*, 23-24AB
buteo-j[2]	buteo jamaicensis	3C, *15-16A*, **15-16B**
buth-a[2]	buthus australis	3C, *4-5C*

C

cact[2]	cactus grandiflorus	*4-5C*, 15-16C, **7C**
cadm-br[1]	cadmium bromatum	**12-14DE**
cadm-m[1]	cadmium muriaticum	**12-14DE**
cadm-p	cadmium phosphoricum	*12-14DE*
cadm-s[1]	cadmium sulfuricum	**12-14DE**
cadm-sil	cadmium silicatum	*12-14DE*
caes	caesium metallicum	*8-10D*
caes-c[2]	caesium carbonicum	9C
caes-m	caesium muricaticum	8-10D
caes-s	caesium sulfuricum	9C
cahin[1]	cahinca = chiococca alba, chioc. racemosa	**23-24C**
caj	cajuputum = melaleuca leucadendra	1C, *15-16E*

calad	caladium seguinum	6C, 18D
calc	calcium carbonicum Hahnemanni = calcarea	**8C**
calc-ar(PT, 2)	calcium arsenicosum	*2C*, 8-10D, 8C, **6C**
calc-bor	calcium boratum	11C, 18AB
calc-br	calcium bromatum	8-10D, *8C*
calc-cal	calcarea calcinata = calcium oxidatum	**7C**
calc-caust	calcium causticum segini	15-16B
calc-f(1)	calcium fluoratum	*8-10D*
calc-i(1)	calcium iodatum	**8C**
calc-l	calcium lacticum	*8C*
calc-m	calcium muriaticum	*8-10D*, *8C*
calc-p(1)	calcium phosphoricum	*8-10D*
calc-s	calcium sulfuricum	**8C**
calc-sil	calcium silicatum	*8C*, **8-10D**
calen(2)	calendula	11C, **11DE**
calif-m(2)	californium muriaticum	*4-5C*, 15-16D
callun(JK)	calluna vulgaris = erica vulgaris	3C
calo(1)	calotropis gigantea	*8C*, *15-16C*
calyp-a(PT, MR 2x)	calypte anna = Kolibri	**15-16C**, 3C, White
camp-ra(MJ, 2)	campanula rapunculus	*3C*, 2C, 19C, **18C**
camp-ro(JS)	campanula rotundifolia	*19C*
camph(JS)	camphora officinalis	17DE, *6C*, **11C**
camph-br	camphora bromata	*6C*
cand-a(2)	candida albicans	12-14DE, 2C
cann-i(1)	cannabis indica	**1C**
cann-s(1, 2)	cannabis sativa	*1C*, **4-5C**
canth	cantharis vesicatoria	*20-22E*, *17AB*, 23-24D
caps(1)	capsicum annuum	**15-16E**
carb-ac(2, RP)	carbolicum acidum	*4-5C*, **9C**
carb-an(1)	carbo animalis	**8C**, *15-16C*
carb-v(1, 2)	carbo vegetabilis	**8-10D**
carbn-di(2)	carboneum dioxydatum = Kohlendioxid C02	*8-10D*, 12-14C
carbn-o	carboneum oxigenisatum = Kohlenmo-noxid C0	**11C**, 12-14C
carbn-s(1)	carboneum sulfuratum	**8-10D**, 11DE
carbn-tbr(2)	carboneum tetrabromatum	8-10D

carbn-tm[2]	carboneum tetrachloratum (tetramuriaticum)	11DE, *8-10D*
carc[2, MH]	carcinosinum	**8-10E**, *15-16D, 20-22D*
card-m[2]	carduus marianus, silybum marianum	3C, **17AB**, *8-10E*
carda-l[JS]	cardamine laciniata	4-5DE
cari-p[JS]	carica papaya	1C
carpi-b[JS]	carpinus betulus (betulaceae)	17C
casc	cascarilla = croton eluteria	2C, 18C
cast[1]	castoreum canadense	**15-16E**
cast-eq[1]	castor equi	*4-5C*
cast-v	castanea vesca	17C
caul[2]	caulophyllum thalictroides	19AB, 17AB, **19C**
caust[1]	causticum	**4-5DE**
cean[2]	ceanothus americanus	20-22C
cedr	cedron = simarouba cedron	1C, *15-16C*
cench[1]	cenchris contortrix	19C, 19DE, *18E*, **17DE**
cent-cy[JS]	centaurea cyanus	18D, 15-16C, *1C*
cep-h	cepea hortensis	3C
cer[2]	cerium (Lanthanid St.4)	*23-24C*, **3C**
cer-ar[2]	cerium arsenicosum	11C
cer-c[2]	cerium carbonicum	*1C, 3C, 15-16D*, 8C
cer-f[2]	cerium fluoratum	4-5C, 3C, *9C*
cer-i[2]	cerium iodatum	3C
cer-lact[2]	cerium lacticum	11C
cer-m[2]	cerium muriaticum	*23-24C, 1C*, **3C**, 12-14C
cer-o[2]	cerium oxidatum	1C, *2C*
cer-p[2]	cerium phosphoricum	*19C, 23-24C*, 3C, 18AB
cer-s[2]	cerium sulfuricum	12-14C, 23-24C
cer-sil[2]	cerium silicicum	11C
cere-b	cereus bonplandii	4-5C
cham[1]	chamomilla matricaria	**3C**, 2C
chamd-c[JS]	chamaedaphne calyculata	15-16E
chap[2, JS]	chaparra amargosa = castela erecta	**1C**, 2C
chara[2]	chara intermedia	*17C*, 18C
cheir-p[2]	cheiracanthium punctorium	23-24C
chel[1]	chelidonium maius	*1C, 2C*
chelo[1]	chelone glabra	**15-16E**

chim-m[JS]	chimaphila maculata	15-16E, **17C**
chim-u[2]	chimaphila umbellata	3C, **17C**
chin[2]	china officinalis	**10C**, *8C, 19C*
chin-ar[2, 1]	chininum arsenicosum	**9C**
chin-m[2]	chininum muriaticum	*9C*, **6-11AB**
chin-s[JK, 2]	chininum sulfuricum	*19C*, **8C**
chin-sal[1]	chininum salicylicum	8C
chion	chionanthus virginicus	4-5DE
chlam-t	chlamydia trachomatis	*4-5C, 6C*
chlf[2]	chloroform	7C
chlol[1]	chloralum	**4-5C**
chlor[1]	chlorum	**4-5C**
choc[2]	chocolate ~ theobroma cacao	*17C, 6-7E*, 18C
chr[1]	chromum	**4-5C**
chr-ac	acidum chromicum	17C, 9C
chr-m[PK]	chromium muriaticum	4-5C
chr-n[2]	chromium nitricum	4-5C
chr-s[JK]	chromium sulfuricum	4-5C
cic[1]	cicuta virosa	**Black**
cic-m[1, JS]	cicuta maculata	**Black**
cich[2]	cichorium intybus	1C, **1AB**
cico-c[2]	ciconia ciconia	15-16E
cico-n[2]	ciconia nigra	Black
cimic[1]	cimicifuga racemosa	**20-22E**
cimx[1]	cimex lectularius	**20-22D**
cina[1]	cina	*8-10D, 8-10E*
cine[JS]	cineraria maritima, jacobarea mar.	3AB
cinnam[2]	cinnamomum ceylanicum	12-14C, *12-14DE*
cinnb[1]	cinnabaris = hydrargyrum sulfuratum rubrum	*20-22C, 20-22E*
cist[2]	cistus canadensis	17C
cit-v[2]	citrus vulgaris = citrus aurantium = citrus bigaradia	**23-24C**
clad-r[PT]	cladonia rangiferina	12-14DE, 6-11AB
clem	clematis recta	20-22D, **2C, 15-16A**
cob	cobaltum	**10C**, *8-10D, 15-16C*
cob-c	cobaltum carbonicum	*10C*

cob-i[JK]	cobaltum iodatum	15-16C
cob-p[2]	cobaltum phosphoricum	8C, 15-16C
cob-sil	cobaltum silicatum	8C
coc-c[1]	coccus cacti	20-22AB, 8-10D, **20-22D**
coca	erythroxylon coca	**23-24C**, 23-24AB
cocc[2, JK]	anamirta cocculus	*15-16C*, 10C, 12-14AB, **12-14C**
cocc-s	coccinella septempunctata	11C, 12-14C
coch-o[JS]	cochlearia officinalis	4-5DE, 8-10D, 6C, 23-24C
coco-n[*]	cocos nucifera	15-16C
codn[*]	codeinum	3C
coff[1]	coffea arabica	**23-24C**, 23-24AB
col-l[2]	columba livia	*6-11AB*
col-p(KR, 2, KK)	columba palumbus	**6-11AB**
cola[2]	cola nitida (kola)	**12-14C**, 9C
colch[1]	colchicum autumnale	**15-16B**
coli[2]	colibacillinum	15-16C
coll[1]	collinsonia canadensis	*15-16C*
coloc[2, 1]	colocynthis	*18D, 23-24D*, **8C**
columbidae[2]	columbidae, doves	*6-11AB*
com[1, 2]	comocladia dentata	*23-24AB*, 17AB
con[1]	conium maculatum	**Black**
cop[1]	copaiva	**15-16C**
cor-r	corallium rubrum	*8C*
cori-m	coriaria myrtifolia	12-14C
cori-r*	coriaria ruscifolia	12-14C
cori-s[2]	coriandrum sativum	*Black*
corn	cornus circinata = cornus rugosa	**15-16C**, 18C
cortiso[2]	cortisonum	15-16D, **11C**
corv-cc[2]	corvus corone corone	*1-3DE*, 17C
corv-cx[KK]	corvus corax	17C, 1-3DE, Black, 1C, *3C*
corv-m[2]	corvus monedula	*17C*, 18C
cory-c[2]	corydalis cava	19C
cory-f[*]	corydalis formosa	3C, 19C
crat	crataegus oxyacantha	11C, 10C
cro-s[PT]	crowea saligna	11C
croc[1]	crocus	**23-24AB**
crot-c	crotalus cascavella	18AB

crot-h[1]	crotalus horridus	*19C*, 12-14DE, **17C**
croto-t[1]	croton tiglium	**White**
cub[1]	cubeba	2C
culx[1]	culex musca	20-22D, *20-22E*
cund[1, 2]	cundurango = condurango	**20-22C**
cupr	cuprum metallicum	8C, **15-16D**
cupr-acet[1]	cuprum aceticum	**15-16C**
cupr-ar[1]	cuprum arsenicosum	**15-16B, 15-16C**
cupr-br[1]	cuprum bromatum	**15-16C**
cupr-c[1]	cuprum carbonicum	**15-16C**
cupr-cy[1]	cuprum cyanatum	**15-16C**
cupr-i[1]	cuprum iodatum	**15-16D**
cupr-m[1]	cuprum muriaticum	**15-16D, 15-16C**
cupr-s[1]	cuprum sulfuricum	**15-16C**
cur[1]	curare	**1C**, 4-5C
curc[2]	curcuma	17C, *17DE*
cycl[1]	cyclamen europaeum	**6-11AB**, 23-24E
cyd[2, JS]	cydonia oblongata	*12-14C*
cyg-a[2]	cygnus atratus	*Black*
cyg-b[PT]	cygnus bewicki	23-24E
cyg-c[2]	cygnus cygnus	*Black*, White
cyg-o[PD, 2]	cygnus olor	*15-16B, White, 20-22AB*
cygnini[2]	cygnini, swans	*White*
cymb-c*	cymbopogon citratus	12-14AB
cypr[1]	cypripedium pubescens	**20-22E**
cypr-c[2]	cyprinus carpio = Karpfen	17C
cyt-l[JS]	cytisus laburnum = laburnum anagyroides	3C, 12-14C, 20-22E

D

dact-f[2]	dactylorhiza fuchsii	2C
dama[PD]	dama dama	*17C*, 20-22D
daph[1]	daphne indica	**20-22AB**, *23-24AB, 23-24C*
daph-l[2]	daphne laureola	15-16E
dauc[2]	daucus carota	Black
daucoidae[JS]	Karottenartige	Black
dendro-a[KK]	dendroaspis angusticeps	12-14DE
dendro-p	dendroaspis polylepis	**18C**

der[KR]	derris pinata = dalbergia pinnata	20-22C, 19DE
diam-im[PT]	diamond immersion (Tumminello, special preparation)	Black, Gold, White
dice-f[JS]	dicentra formosa	19C
dice-s[*]	dicentra spectabilis	3C
dicha[1]	dichapetalum cymosum	*15-16C*, 12-14DE
dict[2]	dictamnus albus	12-14AB, 4-5C
dig[1]	digitalis purpurea	**15-16C**, 15-16D
diom-e	diomedea exulans	3C
dion-m	dionaea muscipula	8C
dios[1]	dioscorea villosa	**15-16C**
diosp-k	diospyros kaki	Black
dipl-t[JS]	diplotaxis tenuifolia	4-5DE
dips-f[JS]	dipsacus fullonum	15-16B, 15-16D, 6C
dirc[1]	dirca palustris	**White**
distemp[1]	distemperinum nosode	*20-22AB*
dna[PT]	DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid	7C
dor[1]	doryphora decemlineata	**15-16E**
drab-i[JS]	draba incana	4-5DE
drim-w[JS]	drimys winteri	6-11AB
dros[1]	drosera rotundifolia	**7C**, 17C, 18C
dubin	duboisinum	10C
dulc	solanum dulcamara	*11DE*, **15-16D**, 12-14DE
dys-co	bacillus dysenteriae comp (Bach-Paterson)	**11DE**
dysp[2]	dysprosium (Lanthanid St.12)	15-16C, *15-16B, 8-10D*
dysp-br[2]	dysprosium bromatum	8-10D, 15-16C
dysp-n[2]	dysprosium nitricum	15-16B, 8-10D
dysp-o[2]	dysprosium oxidatum	15-16B
dysp-s[2]	dysprosium sulfuricum	*15-16D*

E

eberth[1]	eberthinum = typhoid nosode	**15-16C**
echi-p[2]	echinacea purpurea	3C
elae[2, JS]	elaeis guinensis	*15-16D*, **17C**
elaps[1]	elaps corallinus	**18C**, *17C*
elat[1]	ecballium elaterium	**23-24E**
electr	electricitas	**20-22C**

emer[PD]	emerald	12-14DE
emer-im[PT]	emerald-immersion	**20-22C**
epil[1]	epilobium palustre	**6-11AB**
equis[1]	equisetum arvense	**19AB**, 18AB
eran	eranthis hiemalis	2C
erb[2]	erbium (Lanthanid St.14)	17C, **17AB**
erb-o[2]	erbium oxidatum	**17AB**
erb-p[2]	erbium phosphoricum	15-16B
erb-s[2]	erbium sulfuricum	*17C*
erech	erechthites hieracifolia	*15-16C, 1C*
eri-r[2]	erithacus rubecola, robin	*10C*, 8-10D
erica	erica vulgaris = calluna vulg.	Black
erig[2]	erigeron canadensis	*9C*, 18C
eruc-v[JS]	eruca vesicaria, e. sativa	4-5DE
ery-a[2, JS]	eryngium aquaticum	**Black**, 12-14DE
erys-c[JS]	erysimum cheirathoides	4-5DE
esch[1]	eschscholzia californica	*3C*
esin	eserinum = physostigmin; alcaloid of physostigma venenosum	17C, 12-14C
esox[2]	esox lucius = Hecht	15-16C
esp-gr[2]	espeletia grandiflora	15-16C
eucal[1]	eucalyptus globulus	**15-16E**
eug[1]	eugenia jambosa	15-16E, 12-14C
eup-a[1]	eupatorium aromaticum, ageratina aromatica	*White*
eup-per[1]	eupatorium perfoliatum	*White*, **15-16C**
eup-pur[1]	eupatorium purpureum	*White*
euph[1]	euphorbia resinifera	**4-5C**
euph-l	euphorbia lathyris	1C
euph-m[JS]	euphorbia marginata	3AB
euph-pe[JS]	euphorbia peplus	3AB
euph-pi[JS]	euphorbia pilulifera = parviflora	3AB, 3C
euph-v	euphorbia virosa	*3C*
euphr	euphrasia officinalis	*15-16C*, **23-24AB**
eupi[1]	eupionum	*8-10D*, **4-5C**
euro[2]	europium (Lanthanid St.9)	*23-24C*, **4-5C**
euro-ar[2]	europium arsenicosum	4-5C, 23-24C
euro-c[2]	europium carbonicum	4-5C

euro-f[2]	europium fluoratum	4-5C, 8-10D
euro-m[2]	europium muriaticum	4-5C, 23-24C
euro-n[2]	europium nitricum	2C, 4-5C
euro-p[2]	europium phosphoricum	23-24C, 8-10D, *4-5C*
excr-can	excrementum caninum (Eberle/Ritzer)	*4-5C*

F

fab	fabiana imbricata	*15-16E*
fago*	fagopyrum esculentum	20-22E, Gray
falco-ch[2]	falco cherrug	23-24AB, 15-16B
falco-p[2]	falco peregrinus	*15-16D*
falco-t[2]	falco tinnunclus	15-16D
fel-t[2]	fel tauri	19C
ferr[1]	ferrum	**6-11AB**
ferr-acet[1]	ferrum aceticum	**6-11AB**
ferr-ar[1]	ferrum arsenicosum	**6-11AB**
ferr-caust[2]	ferrum hydroxydatum	6-11AB
ferr-i	ferrum iodatum	**6-11AB**
ferr-l[1]	ferrum lacticum	*6-11AB*
ferr-m[1]	ferrum muriaticum	**6-11AB**
ferr-p[1]	ferrum phosphoricum	**6-11AB**
ferr-pic[1]	ferrum picrinicum	*6-11AB*
ferr-sil	ferrum silicatum	**6-11AB**
fl-ac	fluoricum acidum	**8-10D**
foen[2]	foeniculum vulgare	Black
foll	folliculinum	**12-14C**, 18D
form	formica rufa	**10C**, 8C
form-ac[1]	formicicum acidum	19C
frag	fragaria vesca	8-10D, 23-24C, 23-24D
franc[2]	franciscea = brunfelsia uniflora (solanaceae)	Black, 15-16D
frang-a[JS]	frangula alnus = rhamnus frangula = frangula dodonei	1C
frax[2]	fraxinus excelsior	17C
fsme-nos[2]	FSME Nosode	15-16C
fuc[JK]	fucus vesiculosus	4-5C
fuma-ac	fumaricum acidum	3C
fuma-o[JS]	fumaria officinalis	19C, 1C, 3C, *12-14AB*

G

gado[2]	gadolinium (Lanthanid St.10)	*23-24C*, **8-10E**
gado-f[2]	gadolinium fluoratum	15-16C
gado-i[2]	gadolinium iodatum	*23-24C*
gado-m[2]	gadolinium muriaticum	23-24C
gado-n[2]	gadolinium nitricum	20-22D, 8-10E, 15-16D
gado-o[2]	gadolinium oxidatum	8-10E
gado-p[2]	gadolinium phosphoricum	1C, 15-16C, 23-24C
gado-s[2]	gadolinium sulfuricum	8-10E
gado-sil[2]	gadolinium silicicum	20-22D, 8-10E
gaert	bacillus gaertner (Bach) = salmonella enteritidis nos.	11C
galeo-c[2]	galeocerdo cuvier hepar = shark liver	12-14AB, **12-14DE**
gali[JS]	galium verum	4-5C, 9C
gall	gallium	*9C*
gall-ac	gallicum acidum	**12-14C**
gall-m	gallium muriaticum	*9C*
gall-n	gallium nitricum	*9C*
gall-o[2]	gallium oxidatum	*9C*
gallus[2]	gallus gallus	15-16C
gamb[1]	gambogia = garcinia hanburyi = gummi gutti	**8C**
gard-j[PT]	gardenia jasminoides	19AB
garr-g[2]	garrulus glandarius	17C
gaul-h[JS]	gaultheria hispidula	15-16E
gavia[2a]	gavia immer (loon)	15-16D
gels[1]	gelsemium sempervirens	**1C**
gent-c[2]	gentiana cruciata	*11C*, 11DE, **12-14C**
gent-l[1, 2]	gentiana lutea	**12-14C**, 15-16C
gent-q[JS]	gentiana quinquefolia, gentianella qu.	**12-14C**
germ[2]	germanium metallicum	3C
giard-nos[PT]	giardia lamblia nosode	18D, 12-14C
gink-b[1, JK]	ginkgo biloba	*3C*
gins[2]	ginseng quinquefolium	8-10D, 18C, 4-5DE
gland-p[2]	glandula parathyreoidea Sarcode	12-14C
glech[2]	glechoma hederacea (lamiaceae)	20-22AB, 19AB
glon	glonoinum = nitroglycerinum	*3C*, **8C**

gnaph[1]	gnaphalium polycephalum	*1C, 11C*, 2AB
gnaph-l	gnaphalium leontopodium	*1C*
gold-top-im[PT]	gold topas immersion	2C, *Gold*
gomp-p[JS]	gomphocarpus physocarpus	20-22AB
gone-r[2]	gonepteryx rhamni	18AB, *18C*
goss[1]	gossypium herbaceum	*10C*
gran[1]	punica granatum	*3C*
graph[1]	graphites	**Black**
graphi-a[2]	graphium agamemnon	18D
grat	gratiola officinalis	*6-11AB*, **15-16A**
grin[JS]	grindelia robusta	6-11AB, **Black**
grus[2]	grus grus; Kranich, crane	*19DE*
guai[1]	guaiacum officinale	**4-5C**
guare[1]	guarea trichiloides	*8C*
gymn-s[*]	gymnema sylvestre	17C
gyps-h[2]	gyps himalayensis	15-16C

H

hafn	hafnium	*15-16C*
haliae-l[2]	haliaeetus leucocephalus	*15-16D, 15-16C*, **3C**, 20-22D
ham[1]	hamamelis virginiana	**2C**
hecla	hecla lava (Island)	*11DE*, **12-14DE**
hed(1, 2, JS)	hedera helix	**4-5DE**
heli	helium	*12-14C*
heli-a[PT]	helianthus annuus	3AB, 8C
heli-t	helianthus tuberosus	9C, 4-5C, *17C*
helio[1, JS]	heliotropium arborescens = peruvianum	15-16C
hell[1]	helleborus niger	**3C**
helo[1]	heloderma horridum	**4-5DE**
helod-c	helodrilus caliginosus	*17C*, 15-16E
helon[JS]	helonias dioica = chamaelirium luteum	4-5DE, White, **20-22C**
hep[1]	hepar sulfuris	**10C**
hera-m[2]	heracleum mantegazzianum (giganteum)	Black
hera-s[2]	heracleum sphondylium	*Black*
hern-g[JS]	herniaria glabra	12-14C, 15-16E
heroin[PT]	heroinum	18C
herp-s-nos[2]	herpes simplex nosode = herpes 1+2; h. labialis	11C

hesp-m[JS]	hesperis matronalis	4-5DE
hier-m[JS]	hieracium murorum	White
hier-p[JS]	hieracium pilosella	White
hipp	hippomanes	11C
hippo-k[PT]	hippocampus kuda	19AB, *18AB*
hippoz[1]	hippozaeninum = malleinum (Rotz, glanders)	**20-22C**, *8C*
hirun-r[2]	hirundo rustica - Rauchschwalbe	2C
hist[2]	histaminum	**12-14AB**
hist-m[2]	histaminum muriaticum	12-14C, **12-14AB**
holm[2]	holmium (Lanthanid St.13)	**15-16C**
holm-c[2]	holmium carbonicum	*15-16C*
holm-n[2]	holmium nitricum	19AB, 18AB
holm-o[2]	holmium oxidatum	15-16C
holm-s[2]	holmium sulfuricum	**15-16C**
hura[1]	hura brasiliensis	**2AB**
hydcl-n[2]	hydrocleys nymphoides; alismataceae 633.14.02	12-14DE, 20-22C
hydr[2]	hydrastis canadensis	*10C*, 11DE, **15-16E**
hydr-ac[1]	hydrocyanicum acidum	**4-5C**
hydr-c[2]	hydrophis cyanocinctus; elapidae	*17AB*, 17C
hydr-v[JS]	hydrophyllum virginianum	6-11AB, 4-5C
hydran[2]	hydrangea arborescens	15-16A
hydrc-a[JS]	hydrocotyle asiatica = centella asiatica	4-5C, *8C*
hydrocotyloidae[JS]	Wassernabelartige	Black
hydrog[2]	hydrogenium	*4-5C*, 2C, **15-16C**
hyos[1]	hyoscyamus niger	**1C**
hyper[1]	hypericum perforatum	**8-10E**
hyph-c*	hyphaene compressa; arecaceae	15-16C
hyssop[2]	hyssopus officinalis	12-14DE

I

iber[1]	iberis amara	**4-5DE**
ictod[1, JS]	ictodes foetida = pothos = symplocarpus foetidus	**3C**
ign[2]	ignatia amara	23-24C, **6-11AB**
ignis[LK]	ignis alcoholis	*12-14C*, 11C, 23-24D
ilx-a[JS, 2]	ilex aquifolium = holly (Bach)	*17C, 12-14C*

imp-g[2]	impatiens glandulifera	8-10D, 11C, *20-22C*
ina-io	inachis io	3C
ind[2]	indium	23-24C, Silver, **20-22C**
ind-br[2]	indium bromatum	20-22C
indg[1]	indigo	15-16A, *11DE*
influ	influenzinum nosode	11C, 12-14C
insulin	insulinum	20-22C
inul[2, JK]	inula helenium	12-14C
iod[1]	iodum	**8C**
ip[JS]	ipecacuanha = carapichea ipecacuanha	3AB, **3C**
irid	iridium	**2C**
iridaceae	iris family	23-24E
iris[1]	iris versicolor	**23-24D**
iris-f[JS]	iris foetidissima	23-24E
iris-g[JS, 2]	iris germanica	*23-24D*
iris-t[JS]	iris tenax	23-24E

J

jab[1]	pilocarpus jaborandi	**8C**, 9C
jatr[1]	jatropha curcas	*1C, 4-5C*, 20-22AB
joan	joanesia asoka = saraca asoka	17C
john-nos[2]	johneinum = mycobacterium paratuberculosis	*9C*, 20-22C
jug-c[1]	juglans cinerea	**12-14C**
jug-r[1]	juglans regia	12-14C
juni[1]	juniperus virginianus	15-16C
just[1]	justicia adhatoda	3C

K

kali-ar[1]	kalium arsenicosum	**15-16B**
kali-bi[1]	kalium bichromicum	**15-16C**
kali-br[1]	kalium bromatum	**15-16A**
kali-c[1]	kalium carbonicum	**15-16C**
kali-chl[1]	kalium chloricum	**15-16C**
kali-cit[1]	kalium citricum	**15-16C**
kali-fcy	kalium ferro-cyanatum	**15-16C**
kali-i[1]	kalium iodatum	**15-16D**
kali-m	kalium muriaticum = chloratum	*15-16D*, **15-16E**

kali-n[1]	kalium nitricum	**15-16C**
kali-p[1]	kalium phosphoricum	**15-16B**
kali-s[1]	kalium sulfuricum	**15-16C**
kali-sil[1]	kalium silicatum	**15-16A**
kalm[1]	kalmia latifolia	**4-5DE**
kohlh-nos[1]	kohlhernie nosode = plasmodiophora brassicae	*20-22E*
kreos	kreosotum	**4-5C**

L

lac-ac	lacticum acidum	**8-10D**
lac-as	lac asinum	8-10D, **11DE**
lac-c	lac caninum	**8-10D**, *7C, 8C, 3C, 8-10E*
lac-cpr	lac caprinum	7C, 10C
lac-d	lac vaccinum defloratum	4-5C, 3C, **8-10D**
lac-del[2, LA]	lac delphinum	**3C**
lac-eq[2, RM]	lac equinum	**12-14C**
lac-eq [arab](2)	lac equinum (Araberstute)	*Black*
lac-f[2]	lac felinum	**23-24C**, *17C, 12-14AB*
lac-h[2, PT]	lac humanum	**8-10D**, 15-16C
lac-leo[KK]	lac leoninum	6-11AB, **4-5C**, *8-10D, 18C*
lac-lox-a[2]	lac loxodonta africana	*12-14C*
lac-lup[2]	lac lupinum	8-10E, 23-24C, **10C**
lac-or[2]	lac oryctolaginum cuniculi	*23-24C, 8-10D*, 12-14C
lac-ov	lac ovinum	15-16C
lac-p-t[KK]	lac panis troglodytes	12-14AB
lac-ph-v	lac phoca vitulina	8-10D
lac-rhe[PT]	lac rhesus	1C, 2C
lac-s[2]	lac suinum	2C, **12-14C**, *1C*
lac-v[1]	lac vaccinium	*7C*
lacer[PK]	lacerta agilis	*19AB*
lach[1]	lachesis muta	**19C**
lachn[2]	lachnanthes tinctoria	*8-10D*, **3C**
lact	lactuca virosa	**1C**, *17C*
lant[2]	lanthanum (Lanthanid St.3)	**15-16C**
lant-br[2]	lanthanum bromatum	15-16C
lant-m[2]	lanthanum muriaticum	**15-16C**

lant-n[2]	lanthanum nitricum	*15-16C*
lant-p[2]	lanthanum phosphoricum	**15-16C**
lant-s[2]	lanthanum sulfuricum	**15-16C**
lap-a[2]	lapis albus = calcium silico-fluoratum (Bad Gastein)	Black, 10C, **8-10E**
lap-gr-m	lapis granitum Murvey (Galway)	17C
lap-laz-im[PT]	lapislazuli immersion	**15-16D**, *Gray*
lap-mar-c	lapis marmoris (Connemara)	*15-16C*, 11DE
lappa[2]	arctium lappa	*12-14C*
lar-a[2]	larus argentatus	*15-16C*, Black
lat-m[RS]	latrodectus mactans	*Black, 4-5C*, **1-3DE**
laur[2]	laurocerasus	**20-22C, 1C**, 20-22E
laur-n[JS]	laurus nobilis	10C
lav-a[JS]	lavandula angustifolia	17AB, 4-5C
lecci-t[2]	leccinum testaceoscabrum	3C
leci[2]	lecithinum	19C
led	ledum palustre	**15-16C**
lem-m[JS]	lemna minor	**White**
leon	leonurus cardiaca	11C
lepro	leprominium nosode	9C, 11DE
lept[2]	leptandra virginica	**19C**
lesp-c[2]	lespedeza capitata	17C
liatr[1, JS]	liatris spicata	**10C**
ligu-v[JS]	ligustrum vulgare	4-5DE, 4-5C
lil-a[2]	lilium album	23-24AB
lil-t	lilium tigrinum	18C, **15-16C**
lim	limulus cyclops (horseshoe crab)	*15-16C*
lim-b-c	limenitis bredowii californica (butterfly)	17C
limo-s[2]	limonium sinuatum (plumbaginaceae)	8-10D
linn-a[JS]	linnaeosicyos amara	18AB
linu-c	linum catharticum	8C
lith-be[1]	lithium benzoicum	**18E**
lith-br	lithium bromatum	*19DE*
lith-c[1]	lithium carbonicum	18D, **18E**
lith-cit[1]	lithium citricum	**18D**
lith-f	lithium fluoratum	*19DE*
lith-m	lithium muriaticum	*17C, 19DE*, 9C, **18C**

lith-p	lithium phosphoricum	*17C*
lith-s[JK]	lithium sulfuricum	*17C*
lob[1, JS]	lobelia inflata	20-22E, Black, **23-24E**
loes[JS]	loeselia coccinea = hoizia; polemoniaceae	15-16B
lol	lolium temulentum	*12-14AB*
loligo	loligo vulgaris	*15-16D*, 8-10D
loni-c	lonicera caprifolia	15-16B
lot-c[JS]	lotus corniculatus	1C
loxo-r	loxosceles reclusa	*23-24E*
lsd[PT]	LSD = Lysergsäurediäthylamid	*1-3DE*
luf-op	luffa operculata	20-22C
luna	lux lunae = moonlight	**Black**
lup[1, JS]	humulus lupulus	**10C**
lute[2]	lutetium metallicum	20-22D
lute-f[2]	lutetium fluoratum	*20-22D*
lyc[1]	lycopodium clavatum	**15-16E**
lycpr	lycopersicum esculentum	**15-16D**
lycps[2]	lycopus virginicus	**10C**, 11C, *Black*
lynx-r	lynx rufus	2C, 17C
lyss[1]	lyssinum = rabies nosode = hydrophobinum	**15-16C**

M

m-arct	magnetis polus arcticus	15-16C, *20-22C*
m-aust[1]	magnetis polus australis	20-22D, 15-16C, 12-14C, **20-22C**
m-p-a	magnetis poli ambo	15-16C, White, *20-22C*
mag-acet	magnesium aceticum	*23-24C*
mag-ar	magnesium arsenicosum	*20-22C*
mag-br[1]	magnesium bromatum	**23-24C**
mag-c[1]	magnesium carbonicum	**20-22E, 23-24C**
mag-m[1]	magnesium muriaticum	**23-24E**
mag-n	magnesium nitricum	*20-22E*
mag-p[1]	magnesium phosphoricum	**23-24C**
mag-s[1]	magnesium sulfuricum	**23-24E, 20-22E**, *20-22D*
mag-sil[1]	magnesium silicatum	**20-22C**, *20-22D*
magn-gr[JS, 2]	magnolia grandiflora	*23-24C, 15-16C*, 23-24D

magnet[2, JK]	magnet	**20-22C**
mal-p	malus pumilis	20-22E
malach-im[PT]	malachit immersion	20-22C
manc	mancinella	4-5AB, **4-5C**
mand	mandragora	*23-24C, 1C*
mand-e-r[1]	mandragora e radice	**23-24D**
mang[2]	manganum	*17C*, **11C**
mang-act[1]	manganum aceticum	**11C**
mang-br	manganum bromatum	**11C**
mang-c	manganum carbonicum	**11C**
mang-n	manganum nitricum	11DE
mang-p	manganum phophoricum	**11C**, 17C, *8C*
mang-s	manganum sulfuricum	*18C*, **11C**
mang-sil	manganum silicatum	19DE, 11DE
mangi	mangifera indica	1C, White
mani[JS]	manihot esculenta	3AB
march-p[2]	marchantia polymorpha	20-22E
marr-v[JS]	marrubium vulgare	20-22AB
martes[2]	martes foina = Steinmarder	18C
med[1]	medorrhinum	**15-16C**
medi-s[AL]	medicago sativa = alfalfa	7C
medus[1]	medusa	**15-16E**
mela-a[2]	melaleuca alternifolia	15-16E
meli[1]	melilotus alba	**17C**
menth[1, 2]	mentha piperita	*3C*
menth-pu	mentha pulegium	19DE
meny[2]	menyanthes trifoliata	12-14AB, **12-14C**
meph[1]	mephitis putorius	**20-22D**
merc[1, 2]	mercurius solubilis	19DE, **20-22D**
merc-c[PT, MK]	mercurius corrosivus	**20-22D**
merc-cy[1]	mercurius cyanatus	**20-22E**
merc-d	mercurius dulcis	20-22C
merc-i-r[1]	mercurius iodatus ruber	*20-22E, 20-22D*
merl[1]	mercurialis perennis	**9C**
messing	messing = brass = aurichalcum (cu+zn)	15-16C
methyl-ph*[KK]	methylphenidat (Ritalin)	White
mez[2]	daphne mezereum	*17AB, 23-24AB*, **23-24C**

midaz[2]	midazolam (benzodiazepin)	3C
mill	achillea millefolium	9C, **10C**
mim-p	mimosa pudica	**8C**, *9C*
mobil-ph[LK]	mobile phone radiation	Black
moderh-nos[1]	moderhinke = foot rot nosode (fusobacterium necrophorum + dichelobacter nodosus)	*20-22D*
moly	molybdenum metallicum	*15-16C*, 3C
mona-fi[2]	monarda fistulosa (Minzart)	19AB, 20-22AB
mondst[2]	mondstein trituration	17C
mono-nos[2]	mononucleosis nosode = ebv-nos	15-16A, *15-16C*
moonst-im[2]	moonstone immersion	17C
mor-spil[2]	morelia spilota variegata (Teppichpython)	**19C**
mor-vir[2]	morelia viridis (grüne Baumpython)	19C
morb	morbillinum nosode	11C
morg	bacillus Morgan pure (Paterson) = proteus morganii	12-14DE, 11DE, *11C*
morion-im[PT]	morion immersion (Tumminello)	Black, 2C
morph[1]	morphinum	**3C**
morph-acet[1]	morphinum aceticum	3C
morph-m[1]	morphinum muriaticum	**3C**
morph-s[1]	morphinum sulfuricum	**3C**
mosch[1]	moschus	**23-24C**, 12-14C
mur-ac	muriaticum acidum	**8C**
murx[1]	murex purpurea	*12-14DE, 15-16D*, 12-14AB
musc-d	musca domestica	11DE, *8-10D, 20-22D*
mustela[2]	mustela erminea = Hermelin	18C
mygal[1]	mygale lasiodora	**1-3DE**
myric[1]	myrica cerifera	**12-14C**
myris[1, JS]	myristica sebifera	**3C, 23-24D**
myristicaceae[1, JS]	Muskatnussgewächse	**3C**

N

naja[1]	naja tripudians	*19C, 18C, 18AB*
nat-acet[1]	natrium aceticum	*18C*
nat-ar	natrium arsenicosum	**18AB**
nat-be[1]	natrium benzoicum	*18C*, **19DE**
nat-bi[2]	natrium bichromicum	*18E*, 19AB

nat-br[2]	natrium bromatum	*18AB*, **17AB**
nat-c[1]	natrium carbonicum	**17AB**
nat-chl	natrium chloricum	*17AB*, 18AB
nat-f[2]	natrium fluoratum	**17C**, *17AB*, 9C
nat-i[2]	natrium iodatum	**17C**, 18AB
nat-m[2]	natrium muriaticum	*4-5C*, 18AB, **17C**
nat-n[1]	natrium nitricum	**18C**
nat-o-ac[2]	natrium oxalaceticum	17C
nat-p[2]	natrium phosphoricum	*17C*, **18C**
nat-s[1]	natrium sulfuricum	**17C**
nat-sel[CW]	natrium selenicum	15-16E
nat-sil	natrium silicicum	*18C*
naut	nautilus pompilius	**15-16C**
nelu-n	nelumbo nucifera = Lotus	*1C*, 6-11AB, 11C, 3C
neod[2]	neodymium (Lanthanid St.6)	*8-10D*, **17C**
neod-br[2]	neodymium bromatum	19AB, 11DE
neod-c[2]	neodymium carbonicum	18C
neod-caust[2]	neodymium causticum (= hydroxid)	19C
neod-f[2]	neodymium fluoratum	17C, 15-16C
neod-gl[2]	neodymium glutamicum	17DE
neod-i[2]	neodymium iodatum	10C
neod-m[2]	neodymium muriaticum	*19C*, 10C, 17C
neod-n[2]	neodymium nitricum	*17C*, 19C
neod-o[2]	neodymium oxidatum	*17C, 10C*
neod-oxal[2]	neodymium oxalicum	17C
neod-p[2]	neodymium phosphoricum	*8-10D*, 15-16D
neod-s[2]	neodymium sulfuricum	**8-10D**, 3C
neon	neon	*1C, 15-16C*
nep[2]	nepenthes distillatoria	12-14C
nept-m[2, MJ, RM]	neptunium muriaticum	**4-5C**, 4-5AB
neur-nos[1]	neuralgia nosode (Voll) = Coley's toxin	*20-22D*
nicc	niccolum	15-16C, 18D
nicc-s	niccolum sulfuricum	15-16D, *8-10D*
nid	nidus edulis = aerodramus fuciphagus, saliva	15-16C
niob	niobium metallicum	*15-16D*
niob-s	niobium sulfuricum	15-16C

nit-ac[1]	nitricum acidum	**23-24C**
nitro-o[2]	nitrogenium oxigenisatum N20	**23-24C**, 4-5DE
nitro-oxid[2]	nitrogenium oxidatum N02	**23-24C**
nitrog	nitrogenium	**20-22C**
nux-m[1]	nux moschata	**1C**
nux-v[1]	nux vomica	**3C**

O

obsid-im[PT]	obsidian immersion	**Black**
oci-b[2]	ocimum basilicum	15-16E
oci-c[2, JS]	ocimum americanum, ocim. canum	**11C**
octo-v	octopus vulgaris	*15-16D*
oena[1]	oenanthe crocata	**Black**
oenanthoidae[JS]	a clade in apiaceae	Black
oeno[1, JS]	oenothera biennis	6-11AB
okou[2]	okoubaka aubrevillei	15-16C
ol-an[1]	oleum animale	**20-22D, 20-22C**, *20-22E*
ol-j[1]	oleum jecoris aselli	**19AB, 20-22AB**
olea-e[PT]	olea europaea	*10C*
olib[2]	olibanum; boswellia sacra	9C
olnd[1]	nerium oleander	**3C**
onos[2]	onosmodium	8-10D, **15-16C**
op[1]	opium	**2C**
opal-black-im[PT]	black opal immersion	*17C*
opc[2]	Oligomere ProanthoCyanidine, from Grape seeds, see Vitis vinifera	10C
oplo-h[2]	oplopanax horridus (Igelkraftwurz)	4-5DE
orch-m[2]	orchis mascula	*2C*
orch-s[2]	orchis simia	2C
orig	origanum majorana	12-14C
oriol[2]	oriolus oriolus (passeriformes)	23-24AB
orni[RM]	ornithogalum umbellatum	4-5C
oryz-s*	oryza sativa	12-14AB, 23-24C
osm	osmium	**15-16E**, *15-16C*
ovi-v[2]	ovi vitellus	8-10D
ox-ac	oxalicum acidum	**11C**, 15-16C, 12-14C, *15-16E*
oxal-a[JS]	oxalis acetosella	20-22C, 15-16C

oxyg[PT]	oxygenium	15-16C, 18C, **4-5C**
oxyu-s	oxyuranus scutellatus canni	*19C*
ozon[AS]	ozon = 03	*Black*, 8-10E, **6-7E**

P

paeon[1]	paeonia officinalis	**15-16E**
pago-e[2]	pagophila eburnea (Elfenbeinmöve)	17C
pall[1]	palladium	**15-16C**
pall-s	palladium sulfuricum	*15-16C*
par[JS]	paris quadrifolia	6-11AB, 15-16C, **15-16E**
pareir[1]	pareira brava = chondodendron tomentosum	**15-16D**
parot-nos[PT]	parotidinum nosode	*15-16E*
parth[2]	parthenium hysterophorus	*17AB*, 20-22AB
passi-i[2]	passiflora incarnata	20-22C
pearl-im = conch[PT]	pearl immersion -> conch	*White*
pedi-c[2]	pediculus capitis	20-22D
pela[JS]	pelargonium graveolens	Black
pele-o[2]	pelecanus occidentalis	*20-22AB*
penic[RP]	penicillinum	15-16C, *2C*
pert	pertussinum	11C
peta-h[JS]	petasites hybridus	*18D*
petr[2]	petroleum crudum; oleum petrae	**12-14C, 20-22C**, *12-14DE, 2C*
petr-diesel[2]	petroleum diesel = Dieselöl, C4-Trituration	**12-14C**
ph-ac	phosphoricum acidum	**4-5C**, *20-22D*
phal	phallus impudicus	3C
phal-o[2]	phalangium opilio	Black
phel[1, 2]	phellandrium aquatica = oenanthe phellandrium	**Black**
phen[2]	phenytoin	3AB
phle-p*	phleum pratense	12-14AB
phoe-d[*]	phoenix dactylifera	15-16C
phos[1]	phosphorus; gelber Phosphor	17C, 23-24C, **20-22C**
phys-al[1]	physalis alkekengi (Solanaceae)	*15-16D*
phys-v	physostigma venenosum = calabar	**15-16C**, *10C*
physalia-p[2]	physalia physalis (Galeerenqualle, portugese man-of-war)	*15-16E*, **15-16D**
phyt[1, 2]	phytolacca dedandra	*19C*, **8-10D**

pic-ac[1]	picrinicum acidum	15-16C, *15-16E*
pica[2]	pica pica	Black
pie-b[PT]	pieris brassicae	White, 4-5C
pin-s[2]	pinus sylvestris	8C
pip-m[LK, JK, 2]	piper methysticum	**2C**
pip-n[*]	piper nigrum	2C
pitu-a[2]	pituitaria anterior	White, **Black**
pityr-nos	pityriasis nosode	**15-16A**
pix	pix liquida	15-16C, *8C*
plac[PT]	placenta humanum	11C, 11DE
plan[2]	plantago major	23-24D, **20-22E**
plat[1]	platinum	**6C**
plaut-v-nos	angina plaut-vincent nosode	8-10D
plb[1]	plumbum	**15-16C**
plb-acet[1]	plumbum aceticum	**15-16B**
plb-c	plumbum carbonicum	**15-16C**
plb-i	plumbum iodatum	**15-16C**
plb-m[1]	plumbum muriaticum	**15-16C**
plb-p[1]	plumbum phosphoricum	*15-16C*, **15-16D**
plb-sil	plumbum silicatum	**15-16C**
plumbago[2]	plumbago europaea	11C
plut-m[2]	plutonium muriaticum	*15-16D*, 4-5C
plut-n[2]	plutonium nitricum	8-10D, *15-16D*
pneu[2]	pneumococcinum	**18D**
podo[1]	podophyllum peltatum	**15-16D**
pollen[2]	pollen mischung	*19C*
polm-s[JS]	polymnia sonchifolia	4-5DE
poly-b[JS]	polygonum bistortum, persicaria bistorta	19AB, 20-22AB
polyg-p[2]	polygonum punctatum = polyg. hydropiper	*20-22D, Gray*
positr[PT]	positronium	19C, 18C
pot-e[JK]	potentilla erecta	23-24C
pot-t[JS]	potentilla tormentilla	3AB
pras[2]	praseodymium (Lanthanid St.5)	**15-16D**
pras-c[2]	praseodymium carbonicum	15-16D
pras-f[2]	praseodymium fluoratum	*15-16C*
pras-n[2]	praseodymium nitricum	15-16E
pras-p[2]	praseodymium phosphoricum	15-16D

pras-s[2]	praseodymium sulfuricum	15-16D
pras-sil[2]	praseodymium silicicum	15-16D
prim-f[JS]	primula farinosa	3AB
prim-o[JS]	primula obconica	3AB
prim-v[2]	primula veris	9C, 3AB
prom-m[2]	promethium muriaticum	8-10D
prot[2]	proteus (Bach)	23-24C, *12-14DE*
protact[2]	protactinium metallicum	19C
prun-s[2]	prunus spinosa	**23-24E**, 20-22E, *1-3DE*
pseu-pur[2]	pseudoscleropodium purum	12-14C
psil	psilocybe caerulescens	**1C**
psor	psorinum	**3C**, *20-22E*
ptel	ptelea trifoliata	*6C*, **4-5C**
pulm-o[KR, JS]	pulmonaria offic.	*White*
puls	pulsatilla pratensis	*20-22C*, **2C**
pulx[1]	pulex irritans	*20-22D*
pyre-o	pyrethrum officinarum	*11C*
pyrog	pyrogenium	**11DE**
pyth-r[2]	python regius	17C

Q

quarz-im[PT]	quarz immersion	15-16E
querc-r[PT, 2]	quercus robur	*6-7D*

R

rad[2]	radium	*15-16C*
rad-br[1]	radium bromatum	**15-16C**
rad-i[2]	radium iodatum	8C, 9C
rad-m[1]	radium muriaticum	*15-16C*
rad-s[2]	radium sulfuricum	15-16E
rado[2]	radon	15-16C
ran-b	ranunculus bulbosus	**10C**
ran-fi[1]	ranunculus ficaria = ficaria verna	**10C**
ran-fl[1]	ranunculus flammula	**10C**
ran-g[1]	ranunculus glacialis = beckwithia glacialis	*10C*
ran-s[1]	ranunculus sceleratus	**10C**, *9C*
raph	raphanus sativus (var. niger)	15-16D, 17C, 8C, *1C*

rat(JS)	ratanhia = krameria lappacea	6-11AB, **8C**, *17C*
ratt-r(AZ)	rattus rattus	6-11AB
rauw(1)	rauwolfia serpentina	**19AB**, 20-22E
rham-ct(JS)	rhamnus cathartica	**17AB**, 6C, White
rhen	rhenium metallicum	9C
rheum(1)	rheum palmatum	**20-22E**
rhina-a(2)	rhinanthus alectorolophus	20-22D
rhod(1, JS, 2)	rhododendron aureum = rh. chrysanthum	**17AB**, *15-16C*
rhodi(2)	rhodium metallicum	15-16D, 8-10D, **15-16C**
rhodi-c(2)	rhodium carbonicum	15-16E
rhodi-o(2)	rhodium oxidatum	*15-16C*
rhodi-p(2)	rhodium phosphoricum	*15-16C*
rhodon-im(PT)	rhodonit immersion	*Black*, 10C
rhus-a(1, JS)	rhus aromatica	**17C**
rhus-c(1)	rhus cotinus	**18C**
rhus-g(2)	rhus glabra	*18C*, **18AB**, 19C
rhus-r(1)	rhus radicans	*18AB, 7C*, 17C, 17AB, **18C**
rhus-t(1)	rhus toxicodendron	**18AB**, 17C, *7C*
rhus-v(1)	rhus venenata	*18C*, **17C**
RNA(MG)	ribonucleic acid	23-24E
rob(JS)	robinia pseudoacacia	4-5C, 15-16C, 15-16B, 6-11AB, *19AB*
ros-c-a(2)	rosa canina assisiensis = rosa st. francis	12-14AB, 4-5C
rose-qu-im(PT, MR 2x)	rose quartz immersion	**Gold, 6-11AB**
rosm(1)	rosmarinus officinalis	**23-24D**
rub-nos	rubella nosode	**12-14C**
rubi	rubidium	9C, 8C
rubi-s	rubidium sulfuricum	8C, 9C
rubu-f	rubus fruticosus	*4-5C*
rubu-i(2)	rubus idaeus	3C
ruby-im(PT)	ruby immersion (Tumminello)	**9C**, 10C
rud-h(JS)	rudbeckia hirta	6-11AB, 4-5C, 1-3DE, *3C*
rumx(1, JS, 2)	rumex crispus	**1C**, 20-22C, *20-22D, Gray*
ruta(1)	ruta graveolens	**23-24C**
ruth	ruthenium	*9C, 15-16C*

S

sabad[2]	sabadilla officinale = schoenocaulon off.	8-10D, 10C, *9C*, *11C*, **8C**
sabal	sabal serrulata = serenoa repens	**15-16C**
sabin[1]	juniperus sabina	**23-24D**
sac-alb	saccharum album	*20-22C*, 3C
salv[2]	salvia off.	8-10E, 12-14DE, **12-14C**
salx-a[JS]	salix alba	6-11AB
salx-f[2]	salix fragilis	6-11AB
salx-n[JS]	salix nigra = s. amygdaloides	23-24AB
sam[2]	samarium (Lanthanid St.8)	*19C*, **15-16D**
sam-c[2]	samarium carbonicum	15-16D, 9C, 15-16C
sam-m[2]	samarium muriaticum	19C, *15-16C*
sam-n[2]	samarium nitricum	15-16C, *15-16D*
sam-oxal[2]	samarium oxalicum	18C
sam-p[2]	samarium phosphoricum	18C, **19C**
sam-s[2]	samarium sulfuriccum	**15-16D**
samb[1]	sambucus nigra	*15-16C*, 20-22D
sang[PT]	sanguinaria canadensis	**2C**, 8-10D, 1C
sanic[1]	sanicula aqua (Illinois)	**6-11AB**, 12-14DE
saniculoidae[JS]	Greiskrautartige	Black
santin[1]	santoninum	**4-5C**
saphir-im[PT]	saphir immersion (Tumminello)	17DE, White, **15-16D**
sapo[2]	saponaria officinalis	20-22C
saroth[1]	sarothamnus scoparius = genista = cytisus scoparius	**6C**, 3C
sarr[1]	sarracenia	**19AB**
sars[PT]	sarsaparilla officinalis = smilax officinalis	9C, 8C, 8-10D
scan[2]	scandium	*15-16C*, **15-16D**
scan-o[2]	scandium oxidatum	**15-16D**
scandioidae[JS]	a clade in apiaceae	Black
scarl-nos[2]	scarlatinum nosode	10C
scil[2]	scilla maritima, squilla maritima, drimia maritima	*15-16C*
scler-a	scleranthus annuus	6-11AB
scorp[2]	scorpio europaeus, mesobuthus occitanus	2C, 6C, 8C, *12-14C*
scorz-h[2]	scorzonera hispanica	8C

scroph-n[JS]	scrophularia nodosa	4-5C
scut-l	scutellaria lateriflora	4-5C, 3C
sec[2, 1]	secale cornutum	12-14C, **15-16D**
sel[2]	selenium	*3C, 9C, 4-5DE*
semper-t[2]	sempervivum tectorum, Crassulaceae	23-24C
senec-au[1]	senecio aureus	**3C**
seneg[1]	senega	**23-24C**, *20-22D*, 20-22C
sep[1]	sepia	**15-16E**
ser-ang[1]	serum anguillae	**15-16C**
shark-tooth	shark's tooth (Helios)	4-5C
sida-c[2]	sida cristata = anoda cristata	4-5AB
sieg[1, JS]	siegesbeckia orientalis	**18D**
sil	silicea	*20-22C*, **20-22E**
sil-n[2]	silicium nitrogenisatum, Siliziumnitrid Si3N4	*20-22E*
silp-l[JS]	silphium laciniatum	15-16C
sima[JS]	simarouba	19AB, 1C
sin-n[1]	sinapis nigra	**19AB**, 19C, 12-14AB
sinu-nos[1]	sinusitis nosode	*17C*
sisy-o[JS]	sisymbrium officinale, erysimum off.	4-5DE
sol[PT]	sol = sunlight	20-22D, 9C
sol-c[1]	solanum carolinense	**15-16D**
sol-me[2]	solanum melongena	**12-14C**
sol-n[1]	solanum nigrum	**15-16D**
sol-t[JS]	solanum tuberosum	**15-16D**
sol-t-ae[1]	solanum tuberosum aegrotans	**15-16D**
solid[1]	solidago virgaurea	**White**
sorb-d[2]	sorbus domestica	6-11AB
sphen-h[2]	spheniscus humboldti	*3C, 15-16C*, 23-24D
sphig	sphiggurus spinosus (= sphingurus martini)	15-16D, 19C
spig[2]	spigelia anthelmintica	**15-16C**, 15-16D, 15-16B
spong[1]	spongia tosta	**15-16E**
sps-nos[2]	schweinepest nosode = african swine fever; viral	1-3DE, 18E
stann[1]	stannum	**12-14C**
staph	delphinium staphisagria	*6C*, 4-5C, **7C**
staphytox[KR]	staphylotoxinum	White

stel	stellaria media	6-11AB, 12-14C
STH[2]	somatotropic hormone	Black
stict	sticta pulmonaria	*20-22E*, 20-22D
still[1]	stillingia silvatica	**19DE**, 23-24C
stram[CW]	datura stramonium	12-14DE, **8-10E**, *Black*
strept-nos[2]	streptococcinum	6-11AB, *12-14DE*
strigidae[2]	strigidae, Eulen, owls	23-24D
stront-br[1]	strontium bromatum	**12-14C**
stront-c	strontium carbonicum	*12-14AB*, **12-14C**
stront-f[2]	strontium fluoratum	*12-14AB*
stront-i[1]	strontium iodatum	**12-14C**
stront-n[1]	strontium nitricum	**12-14C**
stront-p	strontium phosphoricum	**12-14C**, *12-14AB*
stront-sil	strontium silicatum	**12-14C**
stroph[2]	strophantus gratus	**8C**, 8-10E
stroph-h[JS]	strophantus hispidus	4-5DE
stroph-s[JS]	strophantus sarmetosus	8C
stry[2]	strychninum	**23-24C**, 1C
stry-ar[1]	strychninum arsenicosum	**23-24C**
stry-i[1]	strychninum iodatum	*23-24C*
stry-n[1]	strychninum nitricum	**23-24C**
stry-p[2]	strychninum phosphoricum	**23-24C**
stry-s[1]	strychninum sulfuricum	**23-24C**
stryn-wa[1, JS]	strychnos wallichiana, s. gaultheriana (= hoang nan)	**2C**, Black
succ[PT]	succinum (amber)	8-10E
sul-ac[1]	sulfuricum acidum	**4-5C**
sul-i	sulphur iodatum	12-14C
sulph[1]	sulphur	**8C**
sumb[1]	sumbulus moschatus = ferula moschata	**4-5C**
syc-co[2]	sycotic comp (Paterson); bacillus sycoccus = streptococcus faecalis	*23-24D, 11C*
sym-r[1]	symphoricarpus racemosus	*19C*
symph[1]	symphytum officinale	15-16C, *1C*
syph[2]	syphilinum	*8-10D, 8-10E*, **1-3DE**
syr[2]	syringa vulgaris	15-16D
syz[JS]	syzygium jambolanum	10C

T

t-rex	tyrannosaurus rex (fossil petrified bones)	15-16C
tab	tabacum	15-16E, **15-16C**
tamu-c	tamus communis	1-3DE
tanac[JS]	tanacetum vulgare, chrysanthemum vulg.	12-14DE, 1C, *3C*
tant[CW]	tantalum	17DE, 8C
tarax[1, 2]	taraxacum offic.	*20-22C*, **20-22D**, 20-22E, 20-22AB
tarent[2]	tarentula hispanica = lycosa tarentula	*Black*, *4-5C*, **23-24E**
tarent-c[2]	tarentula cubensis = aranea peluda	1-3DE, 23-24E
tax	taxus baccata	*15-16C*
tech	technetium	3C, **15-16E**
teg-a	tegenaria atrica	**4-5C**, *1-3DE*
tell	tellurium	2C, *15-16D*
tep[1]	teplitz aqua (Teplice)	*2C*
terb[2]	terbium (Lanthanid St.11)	15-16B
terb-l[2]	terbium lacticum	10C, 3C
teucr[1]	teucrium marum verum	**15-16C**
thal[1]	thallium	**15-16C**
thal-s[1]	thallium sulfuricum	**15-16C**
thea[1]	thea sinensis	**8-10D**
theo-c[JS]	theobroma cacao	18C
ther	theridion	*4-5C*, **1-3DE**
thios[2]	thiosinaminum	17DE
thla	thlaspi bursa pastoris	**8-10D**, 15-16C
thor	thorium metallicum	*9C*
thuj[1]	thuja occidentalis	**15-16C**
thul[2]	thulium (Lanthanid St.15)	*15-16C*, **4-5C**
thul-c[2]	thulium carbonicum	15-16C, *4-5C*
thul-f[2]	thulium fluoratum	15-16C
thul-i[2]	thulium iodatum	**4-5C**
thul-m[2]	thulium muriaticum	4-5C
thul-o[2]	thulium oxidatum	4-5C, 15-16C
thyr	thyreoidinum	8C
titan[2]	titanium	**Black**, *15-16E*, *15-16D*
toxo[2]	toxoplasmosis nosode; toxoplasma gondii	*15-16D*, 20-22E, 15-16E
trib[1]	tribulus terrestris	*4-5C*

tril-p[2]	trillium pendulum	*6C*, 17AB, 15-16B
trit-r*	triticum repens, Quecke	12-14AB
trit-v[2]	triticum vulgaris, Weizen	Black, 17C
trom[1]	trombidium nosode	20-22E
tub[1]	tuberculinum bovinum	**15-16D**
tub-av[2]	tuberculinum aviare	*1C*, 15-16E
tub-k[1]	tuberculinum koch	**15-16D**
tub-m[RM]	tuberculinum marmorek	*8C*, 7C, 9C
tung	tungsten	**15-16E**
turqu-im[PT]	turquoise immersion (Tumminello)	**19C**, 17C
tus-fa	tussilago farfara	*Black*
tus-p	tussilago petasites	Black, *19C*
tylo-i[*]	tylophora indica	17C
tyto-a[2]	tyto alba	12-14C, 12-14DE

u

ulm-c[HW]	ulmus campestris	6C, 3C, 4-5C
ulm-p[PT]	ulmus procera, Elm-Bach	9C
ummid	ummidia sp. (mygalomorphae)	1-3DE
upa-t[2]	upas tieute = strychnos tieute	*3C, 4-5C*
uran[2]	uranium	**15-16D**
uran-act[2]	uranium aceticum	15-16C
uran-m[2]	uranium muriaticum	*15-16D*, 6-11AB
uran-n[2]	uranium nitricum	*6-11AB, 3C*, **15-16D**
urt-u[1, JS]	urtica urens	**20-22D**
ust[1]	ustilago maydis	**15-16B**
uva[2]	uva ursi	15-16D, *15-16E*

V

vac-c[JS]	vaccinium corymbosum	15-16E
vac-ma[JS]	vaccinium macrocarpon	15-16E
vac-my	vaccinium myrtillus	15-16C
vaccinioideae[JS]	Heidelbeerartige, cranberry-like	**15-16E**
valer[2]	valeriana officinalis	18C, *15-16C, 19AB*
vanad	vanadium	**9C**
vanad-m	vanadium muriaticum	**8-10D**
vane-at[KK]	vanessa atalanta (Admiral, Nymphalidae)	15-16C, 3AB
vario	variolinum nosode	*12-14DE*

ven-m[2]	venus mercenaria	15-16C
verat[1]	veratrum album	**3AB**
verat-v[1, 2]	veratrum viride	**3C**
verb[1]	verbascum thapsus	*3C, 20-22C*
vernx[2]	vernix caseosa	23-24D
vero-o[AZ]	veronica officinalis	3C, *11C*
vesp-c[2]	vespa crabro	*7C*
vesp-v	vespa vulgaris	*7C*
vib-o[1, 2]	viburnum opulus	**18D**, *18E, 6-11AB*
vict-c[2]	victoria cruziana	12-14C
vinc[1]	vinca minor	**10C**
vince[1]	vincetoxicum offic.	17C
viol-o[1]	viola odorata	**12-14DE**
viol-t[2]	viola tricolor	19DE
vip[1]	vipera berus	*19C, 19DE, 18C, 18D*
visc[1]	viscum album	6C, 10C, 4-5C
vit-c[2]	Vitamin C	1C
vitis[PK]	vitis vinifera	*8C*
vult-g[2]	vultur gryphus	15-16D

W

wye[2]	wyethia helenioides	3C, **17AB**

X

x-ray	x-ray	*15-16C*
xan[1]	xanthoxylum fraxineum = zanthoxylum americanum	*4-5C*
xyla-p[2]	xylaria polymorpha Pilz	8-10D

Y

yers-nos	yersinia nosode = pest nosode	12-14C
ytte[2]	ytterbium (Lanthanid St.16)	20-22D, *23-24D*
ytte-p[2]	ytterbium phosphoricum	17AB
ytte-s[2]	ytterbium sulfuricum	*20-22D, 23-24D*
yttr[JK]	yttrium	*Black, 4-5AB*
yttr-s[2]	yttrium sulfuricum	*4-5AB*

Z

zea[JS]	zea mays	6-11AB, 8-10E
zinc[1]	zincum	**23-24C**
zinc-ar[1]	zincum arsenicosum	**23-24C**
zinc-br[1]	zincum bromatum	**23-24C**
zing[1]	zingiber officinalis	*17AB*
zirc[2]	zirconium metallicum	**18D**
zirc-p[2]	zirconium phosphoricum	*18D, 8-10D*

Grading of Remedies

Apis - well confirmed, at least 3 good cases with similar handwriting / *Chin* - two cases with similar handwriting / Cori-m - one good case, remedy still being checked / Cori-r* - derived, same botanical family

Remedies not otherwise marked are from the practice in Kandern, Germany. (1) Hugbald Volker Muller (Nov. 1999), (2) Welte / Kuntosch, (AL) Alex Leupen, (AS) Anne Schadde, (AZ) Andrea Zarth, (CW) Christoph Wilbert, (HW) Huib Wijtenburg, (JK) Johannes Klement, (JS) Jan Scholten, (KR) Katharina Riedener, (LC) Laura Coramai, (LK) Louis Klein, (MG) Melanie Grimes, (MH) Monika Hoffmann, (MJ) Martin Jakob, (PD) Pat Deacon, (PK) Peter Konig, (PT) PeterTumminello, (RS) Rajan Sankaran, (SP) Stefan Preis

Conversion of H.V. Miiller's Color Codes from "Taschenlexikon der Farben"

	A	B	C	D	E
1	1-2 A 2-3	1-2 A 4-5	1-2 A 6-8	1-2 BCD 8	1-2 EF 8
2	3 A 2-3	3 A 4-5	3 A 6-8	3 BC 8	3 DEF 8
3	4 A 2-3	4 A 4-6	4 A 7-8	4 BC 8	4 DEF 8
4	5-6 A 2-3	5-6 A 4-6	5-6 A 7-8	5-6 BCD 8	5-6 EF 8
5	7 A 2-3	7 A 4-6	7 A 7-8	7 BCD 8	7 EF 8
6	8 A 2-3	8 A 4-6	8 A 7-8	8 BCD 8	8 EF 8
7	9 A 2-3	9 A 4-6	9 AB 7-8	9 CD 8	9 EF 8
8	10 A 2-3	10 A 4-6	10 AB 7-8	10 CD 8	10 EF 8
9	11 A 2-3	11 A 4-6	11 AB 7-8	11 CD 8	11 EF 8
10	12 A 2-3	12 A 4-7	12 AB 8	12 CD 8	12 EF 8
11	13-14 A 2-4	13-14 A 5-7	13-14 AB 8	13-14 CD 8	13-14 EF 8
12	15 A 2-3	15 A 4-6	15 AB 7-8	15 CD 8	15 EF 8
13	16-17 A 2-3	16-17 A 4-6	16-17 AB 7-8	16-17 CD 8	16-17 EF 8
14	18 A 2-3	18 A 4-7	18 AB 8	18 CD 8	18 EF 8
15	19-20 A 2-3	19-20 A 4-6	19-20 AB 7-8	19-20 CD 8	19-20 EF 8
16	21-22 A 2-3	21-22 A 4-6	21-22 AB 7-8	21-22 CD 8	21-22 EF 8
17	23 A 2-3	23 A 4-6	23 AB 7-8	23 CD 8	23 EF 8
18	24 A 2-3	24 A 4-6	24 AB 7-8	24 CD 8	24 EF 8
19	25 A 2-3	25 A 4-6	25 A 7-8	25 BCD 8	25 EF 8
20	26 A 2-3	26 A 4-6	26 AB 7-8	26 CD 8	26 EF 8
21	26-27 A 2-3	26-27 A 4-6	26-27 AB 7-8	26-27 CD 8	26-27 EF 8
22	27 A 2-3	27 A 4-7	27 AB 8	27 CD 8	27 EF 8
23	28-29 A 2-3	28-29 A 4-6	28-29 A 7-8	28-29 BCD 8	28-29 EF 8
24	30 A 2-4	30 A 5-6	30 A 7-8	30 BCD 8	30 EF 8

Codes of the Extended Color Table and Color Poster

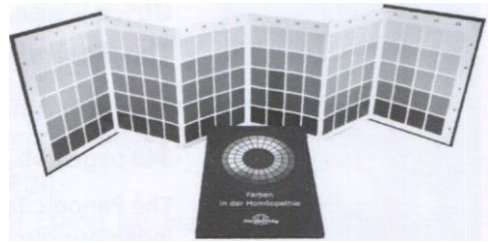
		Yellow			Orange		Red				
		Olive				Brown					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
darker D,E ⟶	19	1-19	2-19	3-19	4-19	5-19	6-19	7-19	8-19	9-19	10-19
	18	1E	2E	3E	4E	5E	6E	7-18	8-18	9-18	10-18
	17	1-17	2-17	3-17	4-17	5-17	6-17	7E	8E	9E	10E
	16	1-16	2-16	3-16	4-16	5-16	6-16	7-16	8-16	9-16	10-16
	15	1-15	2-15	3-15	4-15	5-15	6-15	7-15	8-15	9-15	10-15
	14	1-14	2-14	3-14	4-14	5-14	6-14	7-14	8-14	9-14	10-14
	13	1D	2D	3D	4D	5D	6D	7D	8D	9D	10D
	12	1-12	2-12	3-12	4-12	5-12	6-12	7-12	8-12	9-12	10-12
	11	1-11	2-11	3-11	4-11	5-11	6-11	7-11	8-11	9-11	10-11
C	10	1C	2C	3C	4C	5C	6C	7C	8C	9C	10C
⟵ A,B lighter	9	1-9	2-9	3-9	4-9	5-9	6-9	7-9	8-9	9-9	10-9
	8	1-8	2-8	3-8	4-8	5-8	6-8	7-8	8-8	9-8	10-8
	7	1-7	2-7	3-7	4-7	5-7	6-7	7-7	8-7	9-7	10-7
	6	1B	2B	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8B	9B	10B
	5	1-5	2-5	3-5	4-5	5-5	6-5	7-5	8-5	9-5	10-5
	4	1-4	2-4	3-4	4-4	5-4	6-4	7-4	8-4	9-4	10-4
	3	1-3	2-3	3-3	4-3	5-3	6-3	7-3	8-3	9-3	10-3
	2	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A	9A	10A
	1	1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-1	8-1	9-1	10-1
							Pink				

CODES OF THE EXTENDED COLOR TABLE

Violet				Blue		Turquoise			Green				
												Olive	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
11-19	12-19	13-19	14-19	15-19	16-19	17-19	18-19	19-19	20-19	21-19	22-19	23-19	24-19
11-18	12-18	**13E**	**14E**	**15E**	**16E**	**17E**	**18E**	**19E**	20-18	**21E**	**22E**	**23E**	**24E**
11E	**12E**	13-17	14-17	15-17	16-17	17-17	18-17	19-17	**20E**	21-17	22-17	23-17	24-17
11-16	12-16	13-16	14-16	15-16	16-16	17-16	18-16	19-16	20-16	21-16	22-16	23-16	24-16
11-15	12-15	13-15	14-15	15-15	16-15	17-15	18-15	19-15	20-15	21-15	22-15	23-15	24-15
11-14	**12D**	**13D**	**14D**	**15D**	**16D**	**17D**	**18D**	**19D**	20-14	**21D**	**22D**	**23D**	24-14
11D	12-13	13-13	14-13	15-13	16-13	17-13	18-13	19-13	**20D**	21-13	22-13	23-13	**24D**
11-12	12-12	13-12	14-12	15-12	16-12	17-12	18-12	19-12	20-12	21-12	22-12	23-12	24-12
11-11	12-11	13-11	14-11	15-11	16-11	17-11	18-11	19-11	20-11	21-11	22-11	23-11	24-11
11C	**12C**	**13C**	**14C**	**15C**	**16C**	**17C**	**18C**	**19C**	**20C**	**21C**	**22C**	**23C**	**24C**
11-9	12-9	13-9	14-9	15-9	16-9	17-9	18-9	19-9	20-9	21-9	22-9	23-9	24-9
11-8	12-8	13-8	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8	19-8	20-8	21-8	22-8	23-8	24-8
11-7	12-7	13-7	14-7	15-7	16-7	17-7	18-7	19-7	20-7	21-7	22-7	23-7	24-7
11B	**12B**	**13B**	**14B**	**15B**	**16B**	**17B**	**18B**	**19B**	**20B**	**21B**	**22B**	**23B**	**24B**
11-5	12-5	13-5	14-5	15-5	16-5	17-5	18-5	19-5	20-5	21-5	22-5	23-5	24-5
11-4	12-4	13-4	14-4	15-4	16-4	17-4	18-4	19-4	20-4	21-4	22-4	23-4	24-4
11-3	12-3	13-3	14-3	15-3	16-3	17-3	18-3	19-3	20-3	21-3	22-3	23-3	24-3
11A	**12A**	**13A**	**14A**	**15A**	**16A**	**17A**	**18A**	**19A**	**20A**	**21A**	**22A**	**23A**	**24A**
11-1	12-1	13-1	14-1	15-1	16-1	17-1	18-1	19-1	20-1	21-1	22-1	23-1	24-1

Ulrich Welte

Colors in Homeopathy



Color charts, € 44,-

The color tables and the repertory (Colors in Homeopathy) together comprise a complete working tool:

The color tables with 120 colors are the tools used to determine color preference. They are printed from 24 pure colors using an elaborate processing technique. The color table can be fully opened up and presented to the patient separately from the accompanying text, without needing to turn the pages (as previously required). On the back, there are overview tables to simplify the choice of color. This includes a small overview of all colors on a single page as well as the black-white scale and the new colors silver and gold.

They facilitate the differentiation of well-known remedies and also indicate rarer remedies that otherwise be easily overlooked. This work is the worldwide color standard in homeopathy and is used by a number of schools.

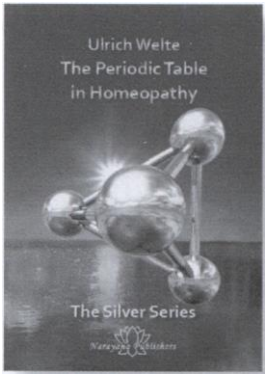
Ulrich Welte

Extended Color Table

for "Colors in Homeopathy", € 45.-

The Extended Color Table is a larger edition of the color tables from the main book "Colors in Homeopathy" and is designed to be an additional tool for the professional user requiring greater accuracy in the choice of colors. It goes beyond the normally required clinical accuracy to offer a fine-tuning of the colors, which is sometimes necessary. The Extended Color Table reproduces the same 24 main colors, but differentiates these further into 9 lighter and 9 darker shades. It therefore consists of 456 colors instead of 120. In addition, the colors are sealed in a UV varnish, which gives them more shine and power.

The Extended Color Table has the same selection of colors as the Color Poster, but the individual color grids are larger. It is arranged in eight groups and can in many cases help achieve a more precise choice of color.



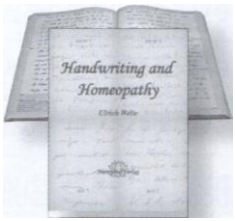
Ulrich Welte

The Periodic Table in Homeopathy

The Silver Series

340 pages, hb.,€33-

The Periodic Table of Elements was one of the most ingenious discoveries of all times. The nature and interactions of elements are present everywhere and at any time. This natural order of elements endows us with a new structure and order of homeopathic remedies. To translate this system of elements into homeopathic thinking and language is one of the most fascinating pioneer works of present medicine.
Ulrich Welte gives us a candid introduction to the Theory of Elements in 64 vivid cases of patients treated with the elements of the Silver series. This exemplary series is row 5 of the periodic table and represents the arts and creative sciences. His practical, hands-on approach gives us an easily understandable access to the subject. On the basis of case histories of suffering people and their symptoms we learn how to use typical behavior patterns, trigger situations, professions and other characteristics to find individual remedies that go deep enough to cure even serious diseases.



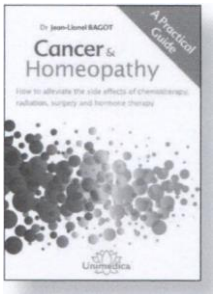
Ulrich Welte

Handwriting and Homeopathy

344 pages, hb, € 38.-

Personality structure expresses itself in handwriting. Handwriting is a frozen image of motion patterns. So handwriting is a significant clinical background symptom. It is well worth learning to read this 'script inside the script'. 20 years of clinical experience and in thousands of cases, handwriting has shown its homeopathic efficiency as a confirmatory symptom, or pointing directly to the correct diagnosis of a remedy.

This book is a reference workto compare handwritings in homeopathic practice. It contains 750 handwriting samples of 315 remedies. Numerous case descriptions illustrate the usefulness of this new symptom and serve as a practical guide to its successful application. The cases show how often the symptoms of handwriting and color preference helped in finding a good remedy. One will also notice how often the series and stages of Jan Scholten's interpretation of the periodic table proved true; Rajan Sankaran's recent and earlier findings were frequently verified.



Jean-Lionel Bagot

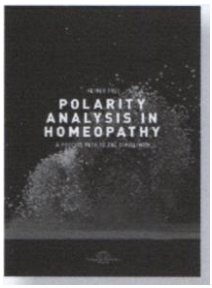
Cancer & Homeopathy

How to alleviate the side effects of chemotherapy, radiation, surgery and hormone therapy

328 pages, hb., € 24.-
The treatment of cancer has made enormous progress in recent years. Yet sufferers frequently have to endure numerous side effects, taking a serious toll on their quality of life.

Dr Jean-Lionel Bagot and his team in Strasbourg have been very successful in treating the various side effects of chemotherapy, radiotherapy, surgery and hormone therapy for many years. With homeopathy as supplementary treatment, these side effects, as well as other problems resulting from the illness itself, can be noticeably reduced.

Homeopathy is shown to be the perfect complement to conventional treatment. The book is written in an accessible style with user-friendly recommendations. It is an invaluable tool both for patients and for physicians.



Heiner Frei

Polarity Analysis in Homeopathy: A Precise Path to the Simillimum

312 pages, hb.,€49-
Precise and Efficient Polarity Analysis is an efficient method that helps a busy practitioner by making homeopathic prescribing faster and more precise. The Swiss physician Heiner Frei developed this method to demonstrate the efficacy of homeopathic treatment of ADHD children in a controlled 5-year clinical study. This study demonstrated highly significant effects of homeopathy.

Polarity analysis is based on Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocketbook and has revolutionised homeopathic treatment. Cornerstones of the prescription are polar symptoms such as amelioration or aggravation by heat or motion; they mirror the disturbed vital force. Polarity Analysis goes directly to the core of the case. It offers clear differentiation of a manageable number of 133 remedies.

Heiner Frei's method is easy to learn. He shows us all its facets and nuances by leading us through 40 exciting cases, from acute hearing loss, allergic disease, chronic obstructive bronchitis, mononucleosis, mumps and scarlet fever to ADHD, Asperger syndrome and epilepsy. Casetaking is facilitated by checklists and questionnaires.

"The color preference reflects a person's inner state, so leading us to the best remedy. It often shows us which remedy groups are worth examining. And it's also a great help when confirming an indicated remedy" - Jan Scholten 2014

The color preference expresses a person's prevailing emotional state and the condition of their vital force. It is a reliable general symptom that is easy to determine and does not require any interpretation. The color preference helps to precisely determine the best remedy and can be used as an additional symptom regardless of the homeopathic approach being used.

The relationship between colors and remedies was discovered during decades of clinical research, starting 30 years ago with Dr Hugbald Muller from Cologne. He spent many years systematically checking the color preference of over 10,000 patients. Only the cases of those patients who were healed or who showed significant improvement were then evaluated. It became clear that the patients who were cured by a specific remedy had the same color preference. The color symptom was therefore not simply theoretically assigned to a remedy but this connection emerged naturally.

The extended sixth edition includes for the first time the relationship between color groups and remedy families. For example, turquoise contains the Natrium and Lithium compounds, the Anacardiaceae, and the snake remedies. In addition, the remedies of the color rubrics are not only arranged alphabetically but also according to Jan Scholten's series. For the plant remedies, the new code from the Theory of Plants is also given.

"Dr H. V. Muller's discovery of the color preference is simply a remarkable achievement. Thanks to his work, I have found unexpected paths to the simillimum and have therefore been able to heal cases that were resistant to the usual methods. The miracle of the color preference successfully led me to new remedies that I had never used before. I was also able to confirm well-known remedies, where I would previously have puzzled over whether they were really indicated."- Peter Tumminello

9 783955 820701