Summary of research sidereal sun and moon

Hans Bruinsma

English translation 2003

THE SIDEREAL EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Around 1980, I asked myself why some agricultural crops, like for instance the potato, systematically contract diseases and why other crops do not know similar problems. In the agricultural lectures of Rudolf Steiner and the experimental findings of Maria Thun, I found the possible start of an answer to this question. My own research encompassed the development of a new system of agricultural crop classification and the testing of this new system by experiments in the fields. In this article you find a summary of this research. A comprehensive report on this research will be published in the future.

Retrospection

■ About 3/4 of a century ago, Rudolf Steiner conveyed his ideas on the cosmic effect on the world of plants and agricultural crops. In his lectures we read that plants and crops are affected by the cosmos by means of chemical compounds that are present in the soil and in the atmosphere. Because of the movement of the heavenly bodies, these forces have a varying effect. This variation is expressed as variations in vitality, quality, taste and health of plants and agricultural crops.

■ The female researcher L. Kolisko subsequently found that different sowing times indeed yield differences in vitality of agricultural crops. There was a connection with the difference in the relative position of the moon to the sun, i.e. full moon, new moon, etc.

■ G. Schmidt found that similar relative positions of the moon to the planets could be a determining factor for the growing-power of trees. Every type of tree seems to have a tie with its "own" planet.

■ M. Thun found that the relative positions of the moon to the stars determine the manner of growth of agricultural crops. The times that the moon during tillage stood in front of a so-called Earth-, Water-, Air- or Fire-constellation, the growing-power of respectively the root, the leaves, the flowers and the seeds were stimulated. The positions of the moon in front of those four types of constellations is called the fourfold sidereal moon (sidereal = relative to the stars). The tillage turns out to be the determining factor for the transmission of that fourfold sidereal moon effect to the plants and crops. Note, that the astronomical classification of constellations is referred to in this paper, and not the astrological classification. In this paper the astronomical classification is leading.

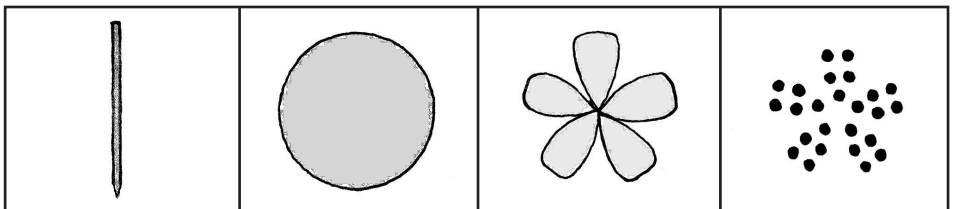
Thun found also that tillage's during specific lunar and planetary render growth defects and illnesses.

Effect of the fourfold siderial moon by means of the tillage (Maria Thun):

Moon in Fire constellation (Leo, Sagittarius, Aries) reinforces the growth of the seeds.
Moon in Aerial constellation (Libra, Aquarius, Gemini) reinforces the growth of the flowers.
Moon in Water constellation (Scorpio, Pisces, Cancer) reinforces the growth of the leaves.
Moon in Earth constellation (Virgo, Capricorn, Taurus) reinforces the growth of the roots.

Elementary qualities

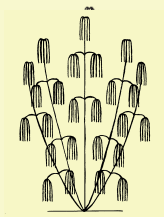
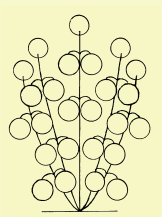
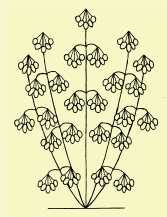
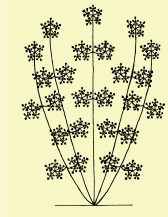
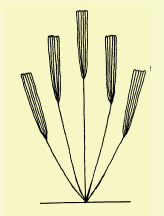
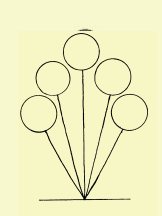
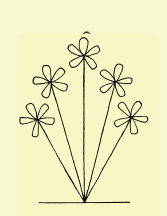
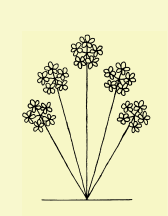
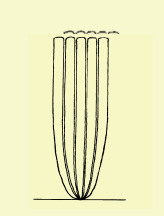
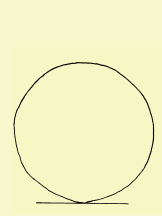
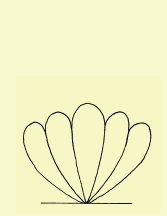
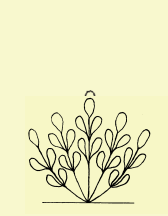
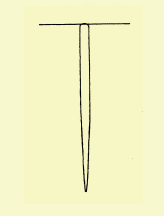
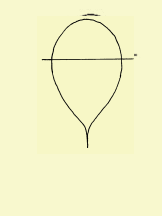
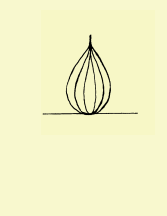
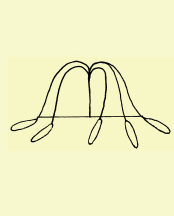
My own new research indicated that the fourfold classification of agricultural crops, as used by Thun, could be reduced to four general principles of growth. Those can be described as elongation (derived from the root principle), swelling (derived from the leaf principle), refinement (derived from the flower principle) and fission (derived from the seed principle). These four general principles of growth can be regarded as the expression of the four classical elements into the plants and crops. They are schematically represented in figure 1.



Root principle	Leaf principle	Flower principle	Seed principle
Elongation	**Swelling**	**Refinement**	**Fission**
Earth-element	Water-element	Air-element	Fire-element

Figure 1

Figure 2

Sixteen groupe of crops			Fourfold sidereal sun			
			Earth	Water	Air	Fire
			Elongation	Swelling	Refinement	Splitting
Fourfold sidereal moon	Fire	Splitting				
			Pulse crops	Pumpkin crops	Nightshade crops	Seed crops
	Air	Refinement				
			Elongated florescence	Swelling florescence	Refined florescence	Splitting florescence
	Water	Swelling				
			Stem crops	Cole crops	Fine leaf crops	Herbs
	Earth	Elongation				
			Root crops	Tuberous crops	Leek crops	Ground nuts

Groups of agricultural crops

Based upon those four elementary principles of growth, it was possible to find a second fourfold classification for the agricultural crops. This time not within a vertical scheme as in Thun's classifica-tion (root → leaf → flower → seed) but in a more or less horizontal sense. That second classification is depicted schematically together with Thuns classification in figure 2.

As it can be seen, the new found classification is in complete coherence with Thuns classification and together they form a sixteen-fold classification of agricultural crops. When the connecting horizontal classification was found, there was immediately the assumption that this would be related with the fourfold sidereal sun, because this classification reflects arrangement by appearance.

Agricultural products

The sixteen groups of agricultural crops each consist of a number of agricultural products with the common feature of the group. Those products differ among themselves, and within those differences also a sixteen-fold classification can be seen. Partly this was already concluded from Thuns classification. It was doubted whether e.g. broccoli was a leaf crop, a flower crop or a seed crop, or e.g. whether kohlrabi was a leaf crop or a tuberous crop. These questions all arose from the fact that there is also a second level of classification, built up from the angle of the product.

Within each agricultural product group, approximately sixteen agricultural products were found. However, the number was not always exactly sixteen. This is probably caused by a lack of information on the products during the research, but it is also possible that some products are not cultivated anymore in present times or never became cultivated.

For those agricultural products that were targeted in the field experiments (in the time-span from 1986 to 1996, also discussed further on in this pa-per), in most cases its position within the agricultural product group could be determined after some time.

For the remaining products a separate research is necessary. Exceptions to this are the four flower product groups. Within these groups the sixteen types of forms are positively discernable, but also to a much larger extent. Because of the large size of these flower product groups, no further inventory of those groups was made as a part of the research.

Agricultural crop and product variations

In the same way as we can distinguish between the agricultural crop level and the agricultural product level, we can distinguish between varieties because of differences from the crop angle and differences from the product angle. These are called the crop variations and the product variations. On both variation levels once more the four elementary principles of growth can be observed within two dimensions.

On the levels of agricultural crops and products as mentioned earlier, we can see, apart from the differences in appearances, differences in sensitiveness to the environmental factors. Examples are the need for warmth within the seed groups (Fire-element), the need for water in the fine leaf crops (Water element), or the need for cold in the sub-soil product group (Earth element). This is the same sensitiveness to the environment as the varieties show. We see on all levels that the manner of growth is synchronous with the sensitiveness to the environment.

Relation with the common system of classification

The four levels of classification as described above are not always consistent with the classification system that is commonly used in agriculture. The latter is based upon the position of agricultural products in the system of nature, while the classifications that are described in this paper are made from the cultivational angle.

Some of the agricultural crop groups mentioned in this paper are not discerned as a separate agricultural crop group in the common system of nature. An example is the product group of fine leaf crops. Something similar can be seen with the agricultural products. In the classification presented in this paper the starting point is the actively used and cultivated agricultural products and those are not arranged in a symmetrical manner within the system of nature as in the agriculture classification as is presented here. Accordingly a variation is not always in coherence with what is called a "variety" in the profession of agriculture.

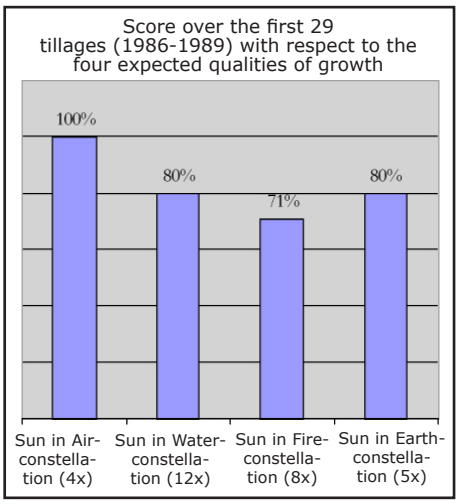
Findings of field experiments

From 1986 till-and-including 1989 thirty field experiments were done with eight products. The objective was to find out, whether or not there was a notable fourfold sidereal effect of the position of the sun, like there is a fourfold sidereal effect of the position of the moon (according to Thun). The research was done with respect to the four elementary qualities of growth as established earlier. The positive result of the research was over 80 percent (see figure 3).

These findings did not yet make clear how they were related to the different levels. Therefore additional extensive field experiments were done from 1990 till-and-including 1996. The results of this research show that the effects of the sidereal sun and moon are both present on all four levels and in all cases by means of the tillage.

The field experiments showed that the crops respond to the sidereal solar and lunar effect on the level that is the most profitable for the crop. This favours the growth and the health of the crop. This indicates a selective receptivity. If the sidereal effect, as is received during the tillage, is not suitable for the agricultural crop on any level, then there is stagnation in the growth, or an anomaly in the growth or an illness. Besides the direct sidereal effect on the crop, the sidereal aftereffect on the crop, the soil and the crop rotation appeared of additional importance.

Figure 3



Crop examples

- **Cabbage**

Experiments with cabbage products indicated that these products each have their own specific requirements as the timing of the tillage is concerned. A deviation from the right timing of the tillage resulted in an inefficient manner of growth, e.g. too large a formation of stems and a luxurious plant.

Those deviations reflected the solar phases during the tillage. E.g. too large stems (too much elongation) were present during the Taurus sun, and luxuriance (too much swelling) was present during the Pisces sun.

The experiments with cabbage products also showed an after-effect of the sidereal sun and moon on the soil and the crop in the following year.

- **Potatoes**

The cultivation of potatoes in the Netherlands is confronted with the persistent mycosis called fytoftera. My own research showed that a tillage during an other than the usual sidereal solar phase could reduce the effect of this mycosis by almost 90 (ninety) percent.

That alternative solar phase is the sun-Aquarius time-span that runs from February 15 till-and-including March 11. In North-western Europe this time-span is hardly used

for tillage because it is very early in the season. The phenomenon that the alternative solar phase reduces the fytoftera drastically can be explained by the fact that this alternative solar phase is the right one for the potato considering the product level. Together with the reduction of fytoftera, the tubers show a more refined manner of growth, rendering a higher assortment and a lower percentage of moisture. Those changes in the manner of growth and the fact that the tubers with this manner of growth show a better product form, is a confirmation of the hypothesis under research.
Maria Thun also found a second sidereal lunar effect that was favourable for the cultivation of potatoes. However, she could not position her findings within a universal scheme. My research showed that that second favourable sidereal lunar effect is the right one for the potato considering the product level.
It also showed that the tillage of the potato should be alternated along the various levels to result in highest yield, best appearance and best health.

After tests with potatoes during several years, it turned out that different varieties of potatoes do react differently on the siderial effect. E.g. the variety "Fresco" reacted remarkably long positively on the sun-Aquarius tillage, compared to other varieties. This indicates, that this particular variety on one or on both variation levels prefers this tillage time-span. Ultimately the consistent use of this tillage had a strong effect on the germinal force. The siderial lunar phases also showed a certain effect. (See photograph.)

- **Lettuce, leek and onions**

These agricultural crops showed the expected qualities of growth each time the tillage was applied during three different solar phases. Also substantial differences were detected in sensitiveness for mycosis and affection by insects.

- **Wheat**

The tillage on the boundary of the sun-Leo and the sun-Virgo time spans showed a big difference in sprouting. The first time span produced more sprouting; the second one produced firmer stems. In the stronger sprouting we see a re-enforcement of the fission element and in the firmer stems we see a re-enforcement of the elongating element.

- **Carrots**

During several years, the tillage carried out during two sidereal solar phases showed large differences in growth patterns that were consistent with the expected growth patterns. Juice that was pressed from carrots of both solar phases showed a large difference in taste.

- **Several circumstances**

Several circumstances showed to have an influence on the sidereal effect. Those were among others: the cultivation in the previous years and the manuring and the temperature.

Conclusions of the research

The sidereal sun and moon both have an important effect on the specific manner of growth of the agricultural crops. This is expressed in the classification systems of agricultural crops as indicated.
Next to those variations in the manners of growth, there are differences in the yield (plus or minus 10 percent), the health of the agricultural crop (like irregular growth, mycosis type diseases, affection by insects, tenability and germinal force), the quality and probably also the taste of the agricultural products.
Besides the direct relation between the cosmos and the agricultural crop, that is es-tablished by the tillage, also are important the after-effects that the sidereal sun and moon both have on the soil, the agricultural crop and through this the crop rotation.
For that reason in order to obtain an optimal result, the tillage for an agricultural crop must be done alternating according to the different levels. Also the tillage itself must be done alternating. And also the crop types themselves should be alternated.
By adapting a methodical application of the sidereal effects of the sun and moon, savings can be made on fertilizers (minerals), human labour, remedies and remedial techniques.

Method

The application of the sidereal effect will be the most efficient when it is applied as a fixed part of the way of working. Incidental application can be counterproductive by negative and unforeseen after-effects of previous years on soil, plant and crop rotation.

An optimal use of the effect of the sidereal sun and moon can be obtained by:

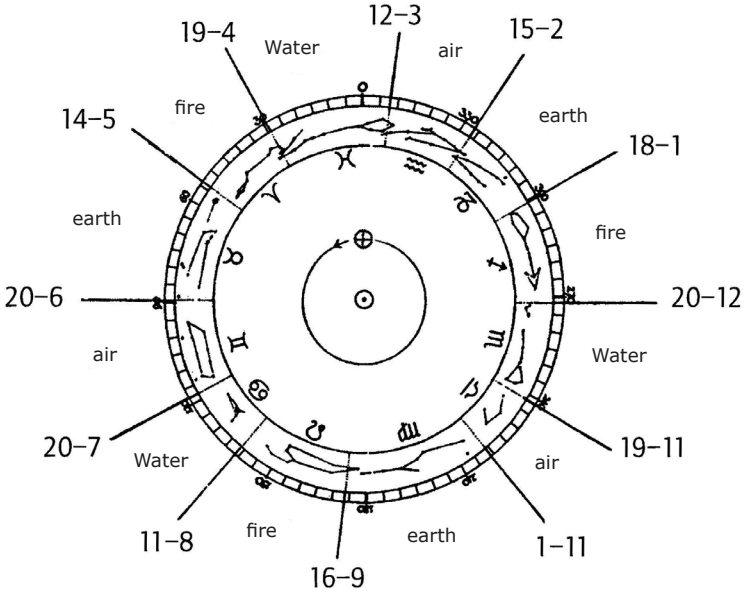
1. Apply an alternating tillage with respect to the different sidereal sun and moon positions;
2. In alignment with this alternating tillage, to apply a crop rotation where every one of the elementary forms of plants has its own turn;
3. To apply tillage to the agricultural crop itself that is alternating with respect to the different levels. The latter applies only for agricultural crops that reproduce in a vegetative manner. How it applies to crops that reproduce by seeds, was not put under investigation.

These three points are the different angles as to approach the application of the sidereal effects, when adapting an existing cultivation plan, as well as when setting up a completely new cultivation plan.

Chemical relation

Rudolf Steiner indicated that the sidereal moon effect would be active via "calcareous" substances and that also other chemical substances play a role in the transfer of cosmic effects to the plants and crops. Combining those data of Steiner with the data of the field experiments, we could ask ourselves the question whether sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium play a role with regard to the four levels on which the sidereal moon effect was found and whether chlorine, phosphorus, sulphur and silicium have the same relation to the four sidereal sun levels. And also whether hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon are related to the four general principles of growth.

Translation: Elly van der Meyden



Astronomical siderial sun

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