

## Radionics and Gardening by Lutie Larsen

**Our primary goal in gardening is to learn, and to teach our children, respect for the earth and the life it supports.** We try to understand and practice stewardship in every aspect of our lives, home, family, flocks, and fields.

**Second, we strive to be as self-sustaining as possible while still interacting with our community.**

With a family of 12 my husband and I, eight boys, and two girls a garden is a necessity for self-sufficiency. We eat the fruits in season and freeze and dry the surplus. I previously canned much of our food, but now prefer the food value-retaining quality of frozen or dehydrated produce. And even in the middle of winter, at least 50% of our diet comes from fresh garden vegetables. In addition to our main vegetable garden, we have two orchards of peach, apple, and cherry trees; a grove of walnut, almond, and filbert trees; berries and grapes; and a feed garden and an alfalfa crop for our animals. Our livestock includes chickens, ducks, rabbits, bees, and a few cows.

Our 1985 main garden consists of a 55' x 100' plot of eight 85' North-South raised beds and two 50' east-west raised beds. Small trenches, used for composting or for sheltering nursery plants, run alongside each North-South bed. A squash area (containing spaghetti, zucchini, acorn, and crookneck varieties), a grape arbor, tomato and potato boxes, a celery bed, and sage and eggplant plots form the western border of the garden. The eastern edge is made up of herbs and naturally growing plants: nettles, peppermint, bamboo, parsley, Comfrey, horsetail, Jerusalem artichokes, and purple loosestrife.

**THE PLAN** — Much of our garden's success is due to an organized system of rotating beds and succession planting. Let me give some examples of what we're doing this year (1985). We started with three early vegetable beds. When the spinach and peas are picked, the vines will be used to side-dress the early corn, some of which is planted in trenches as well as in the beds. In May, cantaloupe, honeydew melons, and watermelons will be inter planted with the corn, and by the time they start to spread, the adjacent beds will be free to provide runner room. When the corn is ready to harvest, the stalks will be pulled and fed to the cows and chickens, and a fall crop of beans will go into the beds. A summer planting of beets will occupy the trenches alongside some of the bean beds, and will provide fall greens.

After we harvest the early peas and carrots in another bed, we will plant a wide variety in a small area, so I can just nip right out before dinner and cut everything I need for a salad from one bed. There are leaf crops (spinach, lettuce, summer savory) root crops (beets, onions, carrots, radishes, green onions, turnips), cold crops (cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, Brussel sprouts), fruiting and leguminous crops (peas, beans, cucumbers, peppers, patio tomatoes), sprouts (sunflowers, buckwheat, wheatgrass, oats), and lots of herbs. Most of these crops can be replanted during the summer to provide a steady supply. In the late fall, the beds will be planted in peas for an early crop next spring. Another fall planting will be of early spring greens. This will go in the trench next to the bed that now holds tomatoes, basil, and parsley.

**SPECIAL TECHNIQUES** — One of our special techniques is to compost all of the plant material in the trenches beside the beds rather than in a separate compost pile. This way, the compost is easy to make and readily accessible. We throw all the weeds into the trenches, and once a week we fill the remaining

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space with any other plant residue, as well as cuttings from the many Comfrey plants. The greens are chopped up with a shovel and filled or turned under to begin the composting process. Then, for the next three to five days, the trenches are watered and turned each morning and evening. The result is lovely and quickly made compost. We also add barnyard manure and soiled litter to some compost trenches each year for a slow-curing but even better product. This year we'll make manure compost in two of the trenches and weed compost in two others.

**P.S. July 1985:** So far our production has been amazing. In fact, we took video pictures of the plot because it was so unbelievable! At the time of this writing, seven spaghetti squash have produced 80 fruits; each potato plant we've dug has 15 to 18 pounds of potatoes, many of which measure 9 to 10 around, with no hollow centers; and the cherry tomatoes hang in huge grapelike clusters. I attribute the vitality of the plants and the pest and disease free conditions of the garden to one of the more controversial methods in agricultural research today: radionics.

**RADIONICS** — The study of radionics/psychotronics in agriculture has developed enormously over the past ten years. Radionics is based on the theories that (1) all matter radiates electromagnetic waves, known in the science world as NMR (neutron magnetic resonance) and EMR (electronic magnetic resonance), and (2) the radiation's emitted by different matter (plants, insects, organisms) can be detected and selectively measured. A radionic tuner is a remote-control electronic device that uses electromagnetic frequencies to produce profound physical and chemical changes within an organism. Much of the work in radionics has centered around pest control, in which certain vibrations that will disturb and destroy the growth of a particular insect are introduced into a specific area of cropland (often by treating a photo of the plot). The research that's been done in the past few years has pointed out that there are basic natural energies, and the key to good agriculture lies in working with these energies. For example, anything that distorts the naturally occurring electromagnetic flows through the land will also affect the plants growing on that land. The idea is to balance the electromagnetic flows in the earth and support plant growth with vibrations that encourage plant vitality.

Now where do I come in on all of this? My interest in radionics began as I better understood companion and succession planting. As I watched the plants more carefully, I realized that they affect one another and that there seemed to be fields of energy around each plant and its root system. About this time I was introduced to the principles of biodynamic/French-intensive gardening and matrix planting. The garden became my personal laboratory and Mother Earth my teacher. When I was later invited to speak about my gardening techniques at the United States Psychotronics Association convention, I discovered that my radiant gardening ideas closely followed those of radionics.

My techniques include using magnets to polarize seeds...orienting my transplants (using the pendulum method) to reduce shock...spraying the plants with bug juice (a blend of undesirable pests)...string a copper wire antenna in a North-South orientation above a row of plants to attract and focus energy on the plants...and placing stone pillars on the north and south ends of the garden to help create an energy flow through the garden. Another technique I use is watering new plants with a strong, jelly-like mixture of Comfrey tea. The Comfrey stimulates growth and the jelly-like quality holds the water close to the roots.

I purchased a radionic tuner for \$650 in 1981, and since then I have used it to electronically treat the transplants to prevent shock or to stimulate plant growth. By introducing vibrations that balance the electromagnetic flows around the plants, I am able to sustain vigorous growth in the plants and thus discourage pests from attacking. For me, radionics has been an ideal, practical means for becoming a true steward of my land.

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