

II. SEED SELECTION

A plant is as a living antenna between the Earth and the sun that is tuned to a specific frequency. The success of that antenna is largely determined by the degree of natural harmony between the plant being cultivated, the unique soil composition in that location, and the quality and availability of sunlight, water and air. If all these elements are in balance, the plants are sure to grow with vigor and a high natural resistance to pests and diseases, as well as the ability to outperform weeds. The first step is to **select those seeds or seedlings that demonstrate the highest degree of energetic harmony** to those specific growing conditions:

Process:

1. Take a photographic witness of the field or garden, remembering that shooting into the direction of the sun provides the best average of the energy patterns present – including that of the sun itself. If a photograph is not available for some reason, soil samples from several areas of the field may be gathered and mixed.
2. Place the photographic witness or the blended soil samples in the input well of your radionic instrument. To more accurately model the total cultivation environment, a sample of irrigation and/or rain water may also be added to the input well.
3. Assess the General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00) of the field by scanning on the Intensity dial. Record the result. This is the baseline vitality against which the seeds will be compared.
4. Add a sample of the seed to the input well with the other samples and/or photo, then recheck General Vitality. Record the result. Repeat with any additional seeds being considered.
5. Compare the results of the General Vitality readings gathered in Step 4, ranking them from highest to lowest. Any seed sample that generates a GV reading that is equal or greater than the baseline GV captured in Step 3 may be considered to be in harmonic balance with the soil and/or water conditions, with the highest GV indicating the greatest degree of harmony. Seeds producing a GV below that of the field alone are energetically predicted to be weaker performers in those specific growing conditions.

Using this simple process the farmer may **make informed decisions** about the degree of natural energetic harmony between the seeds and his or her specific piece of land.

Example:

- The farmer takes a photo of the field, facing into the sun in order to get an energetic average of local conditions. This photo is placed in the input well along with a test tube of water from the output end of his irrigation line, which will be the primary source of water for the plants.
- Bank 1 of the instrument is set to "9-49" and turned on. Bank 2 is set to "0-0" and turned off.
- A baseline intensity reading of 375 is assessed – the General Vitality of the field and water.
- A seed sample is added to the well in a test tube. Energetic intensity is assessed and the results recorded. This seed sample is replaced with a second sample, whose intensity is also assessed. This step is repeated with three additional samples, yielding the following results:

Sample	Intensity
Field Samples (Soil + Water)	375
Field Samples + Seed #1	390
Field Samples + Seed #2	210
Field Samples + Seed #3	340
Field Samples + Seed #4	420
Field Samples + Seed #5	480

- The results are then ranked from largest to smallest:

Sample	Seed Ranking	Intensity
Field Samples + Seed #5	1	480
Field Samples + Seed #4	2	420
Field Samples + Seed #1	3	390
Field Samples (Soil + Water)	n/a	375
Field Samples + Seed #3	4	340
Field Samples + Seed #2	5	210

Based on this information, the farmer concludes that Seed #5 has the highest predictor for success in these soil and water conditions, with Seed #4 and possibly Seed #1 as reasonable substitutes in the event that #5 has external negative characteristics, such as insufficient availability or excessive price. The samples that exhibited a *lower* overall GV would not be considered for planting.

NOTE: While energetic harmony is a key tool in basic seed selection, it is not always a direct predictor for final crop yield due to the countless differences in physical conditions throughout the course of the entire cycle of cultivation. In the example above Seed #4 may outperform Seed #5 if that seed turns out to produce the hardier plant in a season that is hotter and drier than usual. Generally speaking, however, both Seed #4 and Seed #5 should perform much more strongly than Seed #2 or Seed #3.