

Surprising Uses of Bioresonance in Agriculture

Description

Could bioresonance have application in the agricultural industry? Bioresonance has long been used as a diagnostic and treatment method for both people and pets. Could this method also have a positive impact on plants? Surprising evidence suggests that this could be the case.

Using bioresonance in a vineyard

The famous wine producer Michel Chapoutier is well-known for implementing new ideas and not simply following the trends of other wine makers. For example, he became the first wine producer to incorporate braille into wine labels.

Michel is also passionate about biodiversity and believes that it is important to keep a good balance of different microorganisms in the soil in which crops grow. He considers keeping the vines and their environment healthy to be a crucial part of the wine making process. As a result, he has been [experimenting with bioresonance](#) on his vines, using the electrodes to measure the vines' electrical current.

He had been inspired to try the bioresonance method after having read the work of Cleve Backster, a former CIA agent and polygraph (lie detector) expert. In his book "Primary Perception: Biocommunication with Plants, Living Foods and Human Cells" Cleve describes how he found fascinating results in using a polygraph to assess the electrical signals of plants in response to human emotion. Michel Chapoutier claims that the vines react differently depending on the individual who is cultivating them and that this has a direct impact on the plants' health.

The BICOM® and seed germination

This may seem unusual, though, this isn't an isolated example of bioresonance being used in an agricultural setting. For example, in one scientific study, researchers found that this method could have an influence on the germination of seeds.

The asafoetida plant (*ferula assa-foetida*) belongs to the apiaceae family. Its gum resin is used as a spice, particularly in Indian cuisine, and also has [medicinal properties](#). These include helping to ease indigestion and symptoms of Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS).

However, the seeds from this plant have a fairly long dormancy period, meaning that they take a long time to germinate. Given the high demand of asafoetida, scientists treated its seeds using bioresonance to see if this would speed up the germination process.

The results of these tests were very impressive. They showed that the seeds that had been given bioresonance, not only germinated more quickly, but also had a greater number of seeds that successfully germinated, when compared to the control group. In the control group, germination took

40 days, while in the bioresonance group, germination was significantly quicker at only 15 days. The highest germination percentage was recorded at an impressive 96.6% for two of the treatments.

In other studies, bioresonance has also been found to aid the [germination of various crops](#) including wheat, barley, rice, corn and potato.

These findings imply that therapy with the BICOM® could be used to speed up the germination of seeds. This may help to meet demand for these plants more efficiently, possibly making the crops more economical to produce.

Conclusion

Although BICOM® bioresonance is predominantly designed to be a complementary treatment for people and animals, it seems that this technology can also be applied in other areas. This is just one example of bioresonance being used in an agricultural setting, though other studies have also brought promising results.

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1. Articles

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