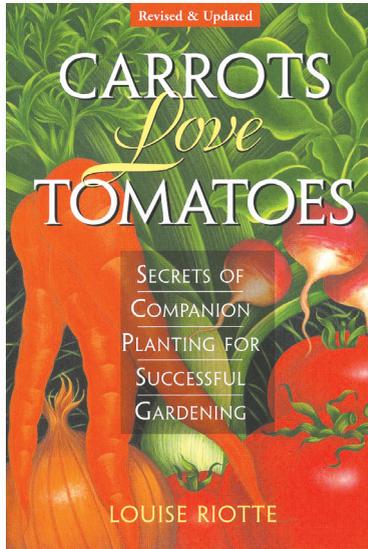




Nature's Own Fertilizers

Marlenea
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Some of you may be familiar with the wonderful book, **Carrots Love Tomatoes, Secrets of Companion Planting for Successful Gardening**, by Louise Riotte (referenced in our "Straw Bale Gardens" article in the May-June 2015 issue, now at NaturalLifeNews.com).



plant-feeding process. Millions of tons fall yearly and when we consider that nearly half the makeup of a plant is carbon, we realize how important this is. Evidence also seems to show that rare minerals, such as selenium and molybdenum, are washed down in rain.

Louise has an easily overlooked section under soil improvement: Fertilizers, Nature's Own, which I'd like to bring your attention to:

"Have you ever noticed how plants, particularly grass, look greener after a thunderstorm? This is not an optical illusion. They really are greener as a result of the electrically charged air, which frees its 78% nitrogen content in a water-soluble form. Rain and lightning are fertilizing agents. Each time lightning strikes the earth, large amounts of nitrogen are charged into the ground. One authority states that 250,000 tons of natural nitrogen are produced every day in the 1800 thunderstorms taking place somewhere on the earth. In some places, this amount to more than 100 pounds per acre per year. Rain also brings nitrogen—in some areas as 20 pounds per acre annually.

"Sulfur comes down with the rain, possibly producing as much as 40 pounds per acre per year. Rainwater also contains carbonic acid, forming carbon dioxide in the soil where it is needed for the

"Snow, which furnishes not only nitrogen, but also phosphorus and other minerals, yields an extra bonus denied to warm-climate areas. Snow contains 40% less heavy water, or deuterium oxide, than normal water. Deuterium is a heavy isotope, a form of hydrogen but a little different. Combined with water it does not form H₂O, the water molecule, but D₂O instead. Heavy water, according to the Russian scientists who observed this, slows down some chemical and biological processes of growing plants. When the heavy-water molecules are removed, as in snow, plants seem to grow faster. Thus crops are aided in short-season, snowy climates, as in Montana. Even fog contributes to the soil's fertility, especially along the seacoast, where it brings in large quantities of iodine, nitrogen, and chlorine.

"Dust, though sometimes disagreeable, has its good points, too, containing minerals, organic matter, and beneficial organisms often in substantial quantities essential to plant growth. Dust may be carried for thousands of miles, even being held suspend-

ed for long periods in the upper atmosphere to be washed down eventually by rain. Many believe that dust is one of the most significant factors in restoring minerals to the exhausted soil and that it also contains bacteria important to healthy soil life."

Now you can see how the forces of nature play an important role in mineralizing and fertilizing our soil. We humans are sunlight-activated, chemical-hormone, electrical beings. The forces of nature that keep our soil, plants and animals healthy also keep our bodies healthy and vital. We are truly blessed to live on such a magnificent planet! *"Look at the birds of the air, that they do not sow, nor reap nor gather into barns, and yet your heavenly Father feeds them. Are you not worth much more than they?"*

[MATTHEW 6:26] ■

Marlenea La Shomb is a freelance writer on natural-health topics and the originator of the Brain Gym Circuit. She is a massage therapist and a holistic-health practitioner living in Emigrant, MT. Would you like to share your gardening ideas with Marlenea? Send your gardening questions and challenges to Marlenea La Shomb to P.O. Box 1674, Emigrant, MT 59027, and she will address them in future issues.