

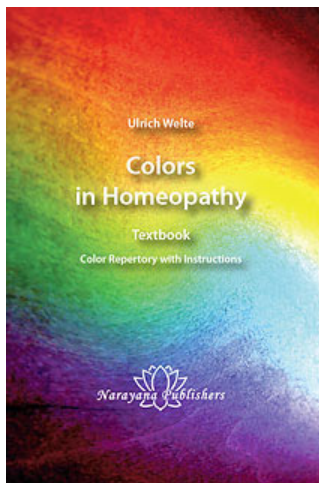


Ulrich Welte Colors in Homeopathy - Textbook

Leseprobe

[Colors in Homeopathy - Textbook](#)

von [Ulrich Welte](#)



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The Color Preference as a Homeopathic Symptom

Foreword to the third edition

The steady development of the homeopathic color diagnosis fills me with great joy. The color preferences (and aversions) have been clinically identified and verified by good cases. They have become a valuable additional symptom of our Materia Medica. The color repertory is in worldwide use with good success, irrespective of schools of thought. The book is now available in 5 languages. In a short span of one year after the second edition a third is required. So there is the opportunity to make major improvements in the setup of the book.

The color charts are now printed as a separate tool, apart from the textbook. One can now fully unfold the color charts. You don't have to flip pages when comparing different colors as before. On the back side of the color charts the additional color tools are displayed, such as the small overview of all colors, black and white scale plus silver and gold as new features. The gem collection splits all colors in warm and cold tones, and thus it helps to make a first distinction between hues 1-12 (yellow-orange-red) or 13-24 (purple-blue-green). It is not meant to assess a single color field but to find a group of colors first, such as yellow-orange or orange-red. It is advisable to use the small overview in a similar fashion, although this tool can already give us the exact color. So please start with all colors, then find a group of colors and then only narrow it down to a single field in the main chart. If you find 2 or 3 colors of different hues, say 17C, 3C, and 24E, then compare these directly and find out their hierarchy. The second color preference is also important and should be considered, sometimes also the third. The fields next to the main color (+- one field) are also relevant to a lesser degree. One should not be too rigid with the rubrics.

There is again a substantial increase of new remedies. H.V. Müller left a legacy of 460 color-defined remedies in the year 2000. Now about 1100 remedies are defined, about twice as many as in the first edition of the Color Repertory in 2003. It was most satisfying to see many of the color

preferences confirmed independently in various parts of the world. But also a few changes were necessary according to contributions of fellow homeopaths. Free updates are available on the internet:

<http://homeo.de/en/colorsInHomeopathyLists.htm>

Ulrich Welte, August 2009

Foreword to the first edition by Jan Scholten

One of the biggest problems in homeopathy is the uncertainty. Most prescriptions are not sufficiently grounded. Or better said, the homeopathic diagnosis, which is the same as the remedy, is not sufficiently grounded. The result is that often the diagnosis turns out to be incorrect and the patient doesn't get better.

In order to increase the accuracy of the differential diagnosis in homeopathy, we need confirmatory symptoms. When we see a timid child with a recurrent cold and mucus dripping from the nose, we already know it may need Calcium carbonicum. To confirm the diagnosis of the remedy, we need more symptoms. When we get them in the form of sweating on the scalp during sleep and a liking for sweets and soft-boiled eggs, our diagnosis is confirmed. The more confirmatory symptoms we can elicit, the more sure we can be of the diagnosis and the result.

For confirmation, it's good to have a broader range of symptoms, but especially peculiar symptoms, like the above desires. So how can we broaden our range of peculiar symptoms? One very good candidate is the color preference of a patient. Most patients can definitely choose one or more colors when offered a spectrum of colors. The color preference is a peculiar symptom expressing the inner state of the patient, which is the state of the remedy. And it's a specific symptom. The table of colors has $24 \times 5 = 120$ different colors, so it's very specific.

The German homeopath Hugbald Müller started with these concepts. This was prompted by his discovery that Conium not only has a desire for darkness, but also for the color black. His intuition led him to the idea that maybe every remedy will have its preference. He investigated it and indeed it turned out to be correct.

The author of this book, Ulrich Welte, picked up this idea, together with his colleague Herbert Sigwart. Their Kandern clinic team provided further confirmation. They gathered the color preferences of their patients over many years and were able to identify preferences for many remedies. An example is the little known remedy Cichorium intybus. With the color preference table, it's possible to arrive at the diagnosis of such a remedy. I think this is great.

The Kandern clinic team has greatly improved the color tables and enhanced the list of remedies. Müller used the „Taschenlexikon der Farben“, but this has many disadvantages. The color table designed by Ulrich Welte is the most usable I've seen so far. All the colors are clear and precisely standardized, so that it can be used in the future without any danger of ambiguity. All colors are represented. This means that almost every patient can find his or her color. Sometimes a patient will have a preference in between 2 colors. But it's equally important that there aren't too many colors. This makes it easier for the patient to gain an overview. Irrelevant differences are left out. To strike the right balance between too much and not enough choice was only possible thanks to the author's considerable experience in using this symptom.

The color preference is a significant and effective symptom. It's effective in the sense that it can, in many cases, provide the indication or confirmation of a diagnosis. What does that mean? It is further evidence of the primacy of the mind. Hahnemann called it the vital force, or dynamis, the invisible, spiritual force behind all life. We may call it internal substance, spirit, inspiration, soul ... The color preference as an expression of the inner state is closely connected with this vital force. It's an expression of the mind, since the mind experiences color in an unmediated and direct way as something pleasant. The symptom of color preference is a further clue to the existence of a soul within the body.

I hope we'll see more books by Ulrich Welte in the future, such as the planned book on handwriting. This is again a new field for homeopathy and it will give us more possibilities for confirming our diagnosis.

Jan Scholten, 2003

Color Repertory

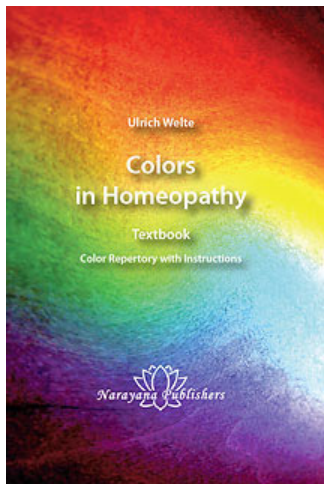
White		alet, alum, alum-met, alumn(PT), apoc, apoc-a, arn, bell-p, bor, croto-t, diam-i(PT), dirc, eup-a, eup-per, eup-pur, pearl(PT), solid, visc
Grey		borx, rumx
Black		aeth, anthr, arg-n, aur-m, bad, bamb-a, cic, cic-m, ciconia nigra, con, diosp-k, gink, graph, grin, hera, holly-B(PT), lac-eq(SP), lat-m(RS), luna, lycps, mobile-phone(LK), morion-i(PT), obsid-i(PT), oena, ozon(AS), pearl-i(PT), phel, pitu-a, rhodon-i(PT), titan, tus-fa, tus-p
Gold		anh, gold-topaz(PT)
Silver		
Yellow	1AB	asar, cich, yttr-o
	1C	<i>agar-ph, anan, aqui-c, benzin, bov, bufo, caj, cann-i, cann-s, cedr, cent-cy, chap, chel, cur, erech, euph-l, gado-p, gels, gnaph, gnaph-l, hyos, jatr, kola, lac-rhes(PT), lact, laur, lotus, mand, mangi, neon, nux-m, psil, sang, sel, sima, stry, symph, tanac</i>
	2A	agn, hura
	2C	<i>acon, agar, alch-v, anac, bell, bor, cham, chel, clem, cub, eran, ham, ho, hydrog, irid, lac-rhe(PT), lynx, morion-i(PT), op, penic, petr, pip-m, puls, tell, tep, topaz-gold(PT), upa</i>
	3AB	<i>oxygen(PT), vanil(HW), verat</i>
	3C	aesc, agar, aloe, anac, botul, cep-h, cer-m, cer-met, cham, esch, euph-pi, germ, gink, gran, hell, ictod, ina-io, ip, just, lac-d, lac-del, lachn, menth, moly, morph, morph-acet, morph-m, morph-s, myris, nux-v, olnd, phal, psor, scut(PD), senec, tanac, techn, verat-v, verb, vero-o(AZ), wye
Orange	4-5C	<i>aether(LK), aids-Nos, alum-met, amyg-p, androc(RS), aran-d, atrax-r, brom, brom-ac, camph-br, carb-ac, cast-eq, cere-b, chlam, chlol, chlor, chr, euph, eupi, ex-can, guai, hydr-ac, jatr, kreos, lac-d, lac-leo, lat-m, manc, ph-ac, pie-b(4BC), prun, ptel, rubu-f, sant, sars, scroph-n(JS), shark-tooth, sul-ac, sumb, tarent, tege-at, ther, trib, upa, xan, yttr-o</i>

Materia Medica

A

<i>Abel</i>	20-22D, 15-16C
Abrot	8-10E
Absin	8-10E
Acet-ac	23-24C
<i>Achy</i>	11C-E
Acon	20-22C, 2C
Act-sp	20-22D
<i>Adam</i>	9C
Aesc	3C, 17C, 23-24E
Aeth	Schwarz
<i>Aether(LK)</i>	4-5C
Agar	2-3C
<i>Agar-ph</i>	1C
Agn	2A, 5DE
<i>Agra</i>	12-14DE
<i>Agri</i>	23-24D
<i>Agro(JS)</i>	6-11AB
<i>Aids-Nos(PT)</i>	18C, 4-5C
<i>Ail</i>	20-22C, 23-24C
<i>Alch-v</i>	2C
<i>Alco</i>	6-11AB
Alet	Weiss
All-c	17C
<i>All-s</i>	17C
<i>All-u</i>	12-14C
Allox	20-22C
<i>Aloe</i>	6-11AB, 15-16D, 3C
Alum	Weiss
Alum-met	Weiss, 4-5C
<i>Alumn(PT)</i>	Weiss
Am-c	5DE, 23-24D
<i>Am-caust</i>	5DE
Am-m	5DE

<i>Am-p</i>	5DE
<i>Am-s</i>	6-7E
Ambr	15-16D
<i>Amethyst(PT)</i>	12-14DE
<i>Aml-n</i>	20-22C
<i>Amyg-am</i>	20-22E
Amyg-p	20-22E, 4-5C
Anac	2C
<i>Anac</i>	3C, 18B
<i>Anag</i>	6-11AB
Anan	12-14AB, 1C
<i>Androc(RS)</i>	4-5C
Ang	20-22C
Anh	Gold
Ant-c	11C-E, 17C
<i>Ant-o</i>	17DE
Ant-s-aur	18AB
Ant-t	17C, 11C-E
Anthr	15-16C, schwarz, 17C
<i>Antirh</i>	15-16C
Apis	8C
Apoc	Weiss
<i>Apoc-a</i>	Weiss
Aq-mar	12-14DE
<i>Aquam-i(PT)</i>	19C
<i>Aqui-c</i>	15-16D, 1C, 5DE
<i>Ara(PD)</i>	15-16B
Aral	5DE, 12-14C
<i>Aral-h</i>	5DE
<i>Aran</i>	1-3DE
<i>Aran-d</i>	4-5C
<i>Aran-ix</i>	1-3DE
<i>Aran-s</i>	1-3DE
Arg-n	Schwarz



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Color Repertory with Instructions

50 Seiten, Heft
erschienen 2009



bestellen

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