

**Eye Longevity, exercises,
videos, facts**

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Wishing you all the health, happiness and ideal wealth you deserve. We are sending you much gratitude for all the support and likes, they are well appreciated by all of us we dedicate many hours of work to bring you the top content, thank you and please share and like if you do.

Here on week 328 are sharing a post about eyes, I had a challenge that lasted almost two years and came to find that I only needed a small amount of my dedication and some healthy

research and it was over. If the question here is what is this Post has to do with beauty? well very simple if our eyes are not healthy we won't be looking very beautiful correct? For me, it is important to give the eyes their full value and be aware of how they are built, what they do and how to keep them healthy and without the aid of glasses which I still don't need. For a while, I was very concerned that my ability to see and work with my eyes as consistently as I do. It was in a period of challenge that this privilege was out of my control, not my favorite feeling, with that being said, I started my research and came up with a system that really worked and here I am sharing it with all of you, for some reason we humans tend to wait until is a big challenge to take charge and pay attention to some of these big gifts that we shouldn't take for granted, so here I would like to offer you the choice to prevent any of these issues, and have healthy eyes ! Enjoy.

<https://youtu.be/itfuvalxgEg>

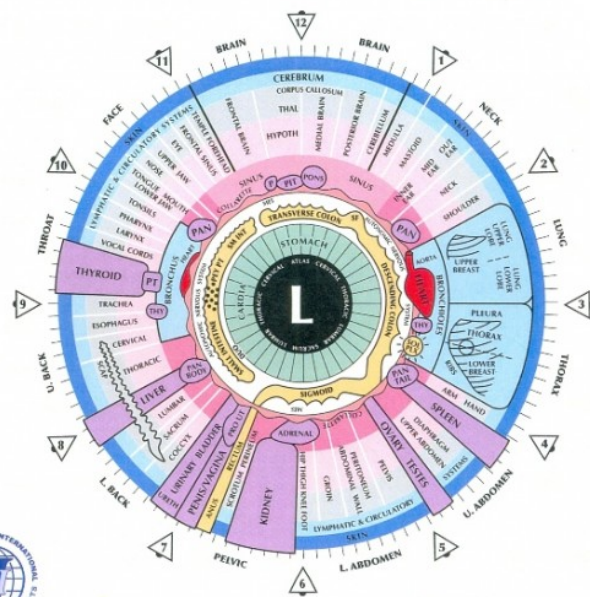
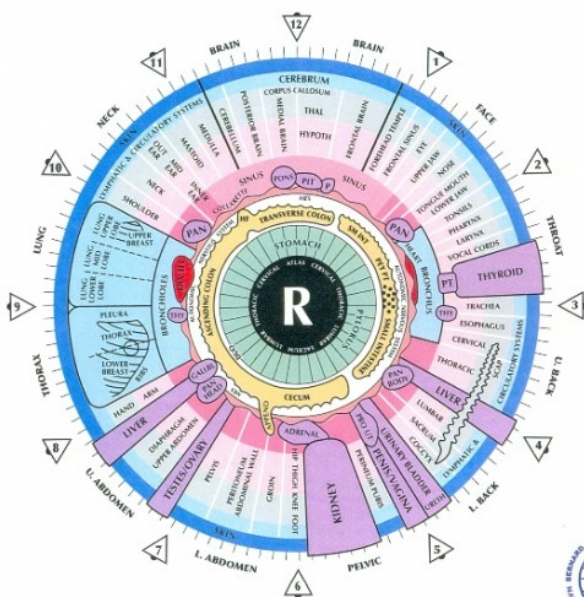
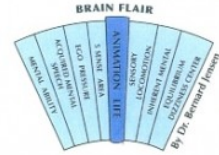
The Eyes are the doorways to the soul

Eyes have for very long been referred to as the "Windows of the Soul." But few people are aware of just how true this observation is. The accurate analysis of the iris structure and pigmentation provides information about your inner state

of health that is hard to find through other methods. This is higher value information is so valuable that Iridology deserves to become a widely practiced assessment tool in both the physical and psychological health fields because it has the capacity to assess both. There is a multitude of challenges that influence our health and personality, and many of these factors are reflected in the iris. If you look closely at your eyes in a mirror, and then at the irises of those around you. You will see so many different patterns of iris fibers and colors. Like fingerprints or faces, no two are exactly alike and is the same with our inner and outer states we are individuals! The iris structure is so very unique; that is now being used for security identification at ATM machines and airports, and other forms of Governmental security systems. Microsoft's house gearing up for the future will use an eye scanner to identify residents and unlock their home door.

They are connected to the entire nervous system, which gives them special importance. In Taoism, the eyes are regarded as the yang energy that guides all the chi flow in our body. The different areas of the eyes correspond to different organs of the body consequently they reveal the health of your entire body: through your eyes, you can tell which organs are weak or have challenges. Nowadays people use their eyes much more than in the past to read, watch television, and work with computers, and other electronic devices. This strains them a great deal and allows much of the energy of the connected organs to be drained out. Massaging the eyes will reenergize the vital organs.

IRIDOLOGY CHART



- IRIS ZONES**
- STOMACH - NUTRITIVE ZONE
 - INTESTINES - NUTRITIVE ZONE
 - BLOOD & LYMPH - HUMORAL ZONE
 - MUSCULATURE
 - BONY STRUCTURE
 - SUPERFICIAL LYMPH & BLOOD
 - SKIN & ORIFICES
- CILIARY ZONE**

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- ABBREVIATIONS**
- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| APPEND | Appendix | PEY PT | Peyer's Patches |
| DUO | Duodenum | PIT | Pituitary |
| GALLBL | Gallbladder | PRO | Prostate |
| HF | Hepatic Flexure | SF | Splenic Flexure |
| HYPOTH | Hypothalamus | SCAP | Scapula |
| MES | Mesentery | SOL PLX | Solar Plexus |
| P | Pineal | THAL | Thalamus |
| PT | Parathyroid | THY | Thymus |
| PAN | Pancreas | URETH | Urethra |

How do children inherit eye color? Can a child's eye color be predicted? Why are albino's eyes pink? How can two brown-eyed

parents produce a blue-eyed child? Why are my eyes a darker blue than my siblings? How are the colors in the iris formed? These are questions one may have wondered from time to time. The answer to all of these questions lies in the genes inherited from one's parents.

Different eye colors are produced because of the different amounts and patterns of pigment in the iris. The amount of pigment and the pattern of the pigment is determined by a person's genetic makeup. The DNA received from one's parents determines what color eyes they will have.

Each human has 46 chromosomes located in the nucleus of the cell. These are divided into 23 pairs of chromosomes. A baby inherits one chromosome from each parent in each pair of chromosomes. A piece of DNA on a chromosome is called a gene. Genes are the basic unit of heredity, they determine many characteristics of a baby. Genes also come in pairs. Alleles are found in genes and determine the appearance of any characteristic. There are two alleles for each trait inherited. If the two alleles are the same then they are homozygous for that gene. If the alleles are different, then they are called heterozygous. One allele is expressed over the other allele. This is called the dominant allele, the unexpressed allele is called recessive. For example, if there was a brown allele and a blue allele, the brown is dominant so the person would have brown eyes. But not just one pair of genes can control a single trait. Right now there are three known gene pairs that control eye color. The *HERC2* gene on chromosome 15 contains a brown and blue allele. Also on chromosome 15, the *IRF243* gene is the central brown gene. On chromosome pair 19 the *SLC6A4* gene contains a green allele and a blue allele.

A green allele is dominant over a blue allele, and a brown allele is dominant over both green and blue alleles. For the *HERC2* genes if a person has a brown allele then they will have brown eyes. In the *SLC6A4* gene, the green allele is dominant over

the blue allele, but it is still recessive next to a brown allele. For example, if a person has a brown allele on chromosome 15, but all the other alleles are blue or green, they will have brown eyes. A green-eyed person would have a green allele on chromosome 19 and all or some other blue alleles. Blue eyes are produced only with two blue eye genes. All four alleles must be blue to produce a blue-eyed person.

Another way of predicting the color of a child's eyes is to use the parent's eye color genes. If both parents have a blue and brown gene, their eyes are brown, but if the child inherits the blue gene from each parent then the child will have blue eyes. If the child only inherits one blue gene then they will have brown eyes. The genetics determine what color a child will have, but how exactly does this color form in the eye?

Melanin, a pigment also found in the skin, is the substance that produces the eye colors specified by the genes. The amount and placement of the melanin produce the different eye colors that we see. Melanin is a dark brown pigment that is placed in the iris. The more melanin used in the iris means the darker the eye color will appear, the less melanin used means that the eye color will be lighter. The genes tell the enzymes how much melanin to deposit in the iris. A newborn's eyes appear blue but may darken over the next few years. Melanin production has not begun at the time of birth. A child's true eye color cannot be determined until the age of three.

There are two layers to the iris, the anterior and the external, or front and back layers. To produce blue eyes, there is no pigment found in the front layer. The brown pigment melanin is deposited in the back layer only. It appears blue because of the reflection and diffraction of light. In green eyes, a small amount of melanin is deposited in the front layer of the iris along with the melanin found in the back layer. The additional pigment to the amount needed

for blue eyes, causes the eye to appear green. To produce grey eyes, the dark pigment is distributed in the front layer of the iris and over the blue background, it appears grey. In brown eyes, there is so much pigment in the front layer, that the blue behind is completely covered up. Some people have so much pigment in the front layer that their eyes appear very dark brown or black. Hazel, blue-green, grey-blue eye colours are produced by different amounts of pigmentation and the pattern in which the pigment is placed. Albino eyes have no pigment at all in either layer of the iris. The iris appears pink or red because of the reflection of blood vessels in the back of the eye. The pattern in which the pigment is deposited is also determined by genetics. The pigment may be deposited in rings, clouds, radial stripes, or spread over the entire iris.

A person's eye colour is determined by the genes inherited from their parents. The types of alleles received from the parents are assigned to certain chromosomes. The dominant genes are expressed and the recessive genes are hidden. In the development of the iris, those genes tell enzymes to produce and place a certain amount of melanin in the iris to form the eye color.

Performing Eye Massage

According to [Taoist Master Mantak Chia](#)

Begin with the procedure for bringing energy to the hands and face. When your hands and face are hot, direct the chi to both eyes until you feel them filled with energy.

1. Close your eyes. Use your fingertips to gently massage your

eyeballs through your closed eyelids, six to nine times clockwise then six to nine times counterclockwise. Then gently massage the area around the lids the same number of times. Be aware of painful spots and massage those places until the pain goes away. pay special attention to the inner and outer corners of the eyes. Massaging these points of the Gallbladder meridian will relieve eye ailments. However, when rubbing near the corners of the eyes, do not rub too hard, because you can make the corners of the eyes droop down. finish with rubbing the corners of the eyes upward.

2. Pull up the eyelids to increase the fluid. Use the thumb and index finger to gently pinch and pull up the eyelids, then release them. Do this six times.

3. Massage the eye sockets by bending your index fingers and using the lower section to rub the upper and lower bones of the eye sockets six to nine times

4. The next step is to get a tear out of your eyes, which will strengthen them. Hold an index finger up about eight inches from your eyes (or put a dot on the wall five to six feet away from you). Stare at it intently without blinking until you feel like a fire is burning in your eyes The Taoists believe that this technique burns the toxins out of the body through the eyes.

5. Bring Chi to your eyes by rubbing your hands until they are warm, then closing your eyes and covering your eye sockets with your palms. Feel the chi from the hands being absorbed into the eyes. Rotate your eyes six to nine times, first in a clockwise direction, then counterclockwise.

Eye Exercises for Relaxation

I read from an eye doctor, Dr. Bates, who over 90 years ago contributed many natural ways to improve eyesight and was famous for getting rid of his patients' glasses in a minute when in his office so they would no longer wear them. I'm sure the glasses smashing was not very well received and didn't increase his popularity, but many patients flocked to him with the hope of avoiding glasses and he was quite sure that with proper exercise and relaxation, eyesight could improve in many cases.

The theory that he based this fact came from the idea that the muscles that surround the eye can become unbalanced and cause strain or even pull the eye to one side or another, leading to vision issues. Modern ophthalmologists argue with this idea, saying that it is the rods and cones in the eye that determine vision problems and that muscle tightness does not affect vision, even do they absolutely confirm the fact that is evidence that relaxation practices CAN help since increased use of with electronics screens is taxing to the eyes and does cause strain, a bit of contradiction wouldn't you say?.

Here are some examples of eye strains:

- Reading for long periods of time, especially small print and low light
- Not enough exposure to natural light
- Tension or strain of the eyes too much worries, stress
- Long amounts of time spent looking at close up print

versus looking at a distance

- Looking at digital device screens
- Reading without pausing to rest your eyes
- Driving long distances and engaging in activities involving extended focus
- Being exposed to bright light or glare (Phone, Tablets, too much TV, computers, etc)
- Straining to see in very dim light
- Having an underlying eye problem, such as dry eyes or uncorrected vision (refractive error)
- Being stressed or fatigued as a way of life
- Exposure to dry moving air from a fan, heating or air-conditioning system, not enough time in nature with natural light and fresh air.

The extended use of computers and other digital devices is one of the most common causes of eyestrain (Mayo Clinic research). The American Optometric Association calls this computer vision syndrome or digital eye-strain. People who look at screens two or more hours in a row every day are at the greatest risk of contracting this condition.

Long periods of computer use strains eyes more than reading print material because people tend to:

- Blink less while using computers (blinking is found to be key to moistening the eyes)
- The fact of viewing digital screens at less-than-ideal distances or angles with most like it not many breaks to focus on far viewing.
- Use devices that have glare or reflection and no screen protection against it.
- The Use of devices with poor contrast between the text and the background.



Look up, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Look down, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Repeat 5 times.
 Blink your eyes a few seconds.



Look left, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Look right, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Repeat 5 times.
 Blink your eyes.



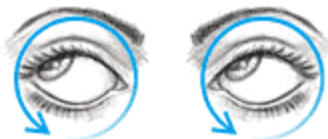
Look up left, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Look down right, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Repeat 5 times.
 Blink your eyes.



Look up right, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Look down left, hold 5 seconds, relax your eyes.
 Repeat 5 times.
 Blink your eyes.



Rotate eyeballs 10 circles to left.
 Blink your eyes.



Rotate eyeballs 10 circles to right.
 Blink your eyes.

The eyes have many muscles that we typically do not exercise very much. This causes them to become weak, contributing to poor eyesight. In addition, the eyes are closely connected with certain organs and nerves. Exercising the eyeballs not only is the best exercise for the eye muscles but also will exercise these linked areas by putting pressure on them: Contracting the middle of the eyeballs strengthens the back of the eye muscles and the inner ear. Moving the eyeballs upward by looking toward the crown strengthens the upper eye muscles and stimulates the pituitary and pineal glands. Moving the eyeballs from side to side strengthens the side-eye muscles as well as the ear canals, eardrums, tear ducts, and nose. Moving the eyes downward strengthens the lower eye muscles as well as the lower parts of the ear canals and the nervous system.

Acupuncture point object treatment



Zanzhu	headache, eye gall, blurred vision, walleye
Yuyao	keratitis, facial paralysis, eye ophthalmoplegia
Sizhukong	hemicrania, remove obstruction in channels to clear eyesight
Temple	headache, eye disease
Tongziliao	refractive error, optic atrophy
Qiuhou	dispel wind and remove heat, moisten and clear eyes
Chengqi	acute and chronic keratitis, epiphora induced by wind, retinitis
Qingming	dispel wind and remove heat, moisten and clear eyes, uralgia
Sibai	facial paralysis, trifacial neuralgia
Bitong	Refractive error, nasitis and nasal

Chrysanthemum Tea

Chrysanthemum Tea



The chrysanthemum has long been used in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for eye care. The flower is beneficial for correcting imbalances in kidney and liver function that is a cause of dry eyes, blurred vision, dizziness, spots in front of the eyes and excessive tearing.

A warm infusion of chrysanthemum flowers may be helpful in relieving eyestrain, blurry vision, dry eyes and any eye

issues in general. In addition, it is thought to help prevent and possibly reverse cataracts, according to the “The Green Pharmacy Herbal Handbook.” You can drink the tea or apply hot compresses for relief from aching, tired eyes. If you have the actual chrysanthemum blossoms, soak them in hot water for a few minutes and make a poultice by placing them between two pieces of gauze. Place a poultice on each eyelid and relax for 10 minutes for relief from eye pain. Speak to your herbalist or practitioner before using chrysanthemum for eye treatments.

Drinking Chrysanthemum tea can:

- 1. Detoxifies the blood, helps with sinus congestion and regulates high blood pressure. It can also help to calm the nerves.**
- 2. Restrains the growth of bacteria – like Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus hemolyticus B, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Shigella dysenteriae, tubercle bacillus, and dermatomycosis – in the body.**
- 3. Brings relief against influenza and treats heatstroke, due to its cooling effect.**
- 4. Facilitates digestion and apt after having greasy and oily foods.**
- 5. It helps to strengthen the lungs and relieve head congestion.**
- 6. Improve vision and hearing and especially recommended for those who work long hours in front of a computer.**
- 7. Good for obese people, as it contains zero calories when**

consumed without adding sugar or honey. It also doesn't contain any caffeine.

8. It also treats dizziness and acts as a stimulant.

9. It helps to cure pimples and fight acne.

Eye supplements

Lutein is an antioxidant carotenoid a pigmented nutrient that is responsible for the yellow colors of fruits and vegetables and is present in the highest quantities of dark, leafy green vegetables. You're born with a certain amount of lutein in your eye, but your body doesn't reproduce it.

Why is lutein important to my sight?

The macula is the region of the retina responsible for central vision. It's also the area that is most sensitive to blue light, the part of the visible light spectrum that, along with ultraviolet light, can damage your eyes. Lutein helps protect against this damage by filtering blue light before it can damage the macula.* If sunglasses are the first line of defense against blue light, lutein is the last.

How much lutein do I need?

Without adequate consumption, the amount of lutein in the eye may deplete with age. Leading doctors recommend you get at least 6 mg of lutein per day to help maintain proper eye health. Since your body doesn't make lutein, you must constantly replace it with the foods you eat. Dark, leafy green vegetables like spinach or kale are especially good sources. But you'd have to eat over 2 bowls of raw spinach every day to get the recommended daily dose of 6 mg of lutein. Taking a multivitamin may help, but many multivitamins contain only a fraction of the recommended 6 mg of lutein. In fact, the leading multivitamin contains just .25 mg of lutein – a mere 4% of the recommended amount.

The Eyes: A direct extension of the liver

The eyes have been referred to by many cultures as "The windows of the soul." According to Chinese medical theory, the eyes are the gate of the liver and are controlled by the liver system. The eyes are the bridge between the liver and the outside world. They are an outward expression of the healthy state of the liver.

The healthy functioning of the liver allows the eyes to distinguish colors. A common clinical condition where this situation is most evident in the Western medical diagnosis of retinitis pigmentosa and color-blindness. In this circumstance color perception is not clearly distinguishable from the eyes, indicating poor liver function. When a person is experiencing

any chronic and /or degenerative problem with the vision the liver is always involved on some level because in Chinese medicine “the liver opens into the eyes.”

**Here is a tool you can use to
help with eye massage**



pangao Eye Massager PG-2404G1 Air
pressure massage Temple Acupressure

+ free gift

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Enhance and maintain eye health

Eliminates computer eye syndrome

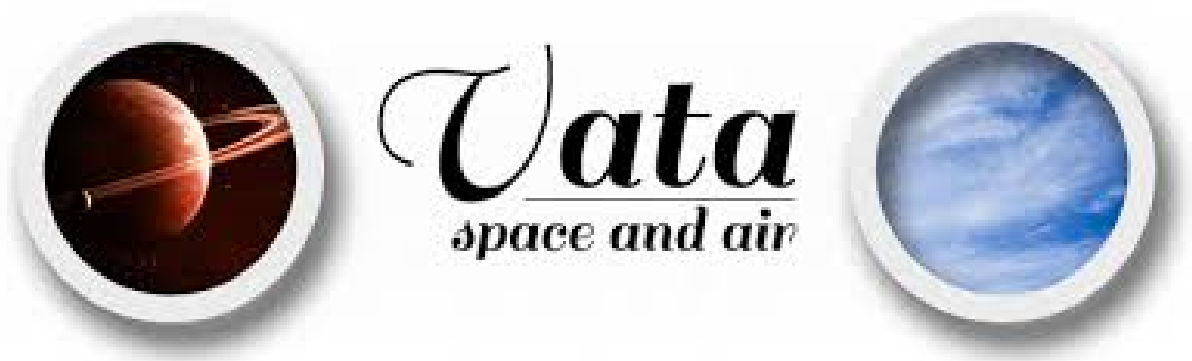
Fatigue elimination and sound sleep

Ayurveda and Fall part 2

Ayurveda and Fall part 2

The Vata Dosha is the one connected with

Fall lets find out what Vata is about:



In week 327 we are sharing the Vata dosha predominates, movement and change are characteristic of the nature of Vata. You tend to always be on the go, with an energetic and creative mind. As long as Vata is in balance, you will be lively and enthusiastic, with a lean body, Energy that controls bodily functions associated with motion, including blood circulation, breathing, blinking, and your heartbeat.

- In balance: There are creativity and vitality.
- Out of balance: Can produce fear and anxiety.

Vata Predominant Types: Creative; Quick to learn and grasp new knowledge, but also quick to forget, Slender; Tall and a fast-

walker; Tendency toward cold hands and feet, discomfort in cold climates; Excitable, lively, fun personality; Changeable moods; Irregular daily routine; High energy in short bursts; tendency to tire easily and to overexert; Full of joy and enthusiasm when in balance; Responds to stress with fear, worry, and anxiety, especially when out of balance; Tendency to act on impulse; Often have racing, disjointed thoughts; Generally have dry skin and dry hair and don't perspire much.



How to Remedy Common Vata Imbalances

Vata-Pacifying Guidelines

Daily Regime

- . Rise daily by 6am
- . Daily bowel movement
- . Abhyanga wt Sesame oil
- . Shower and Pray/Meditate
- . Time for rest & reflection
- . Yoga/walking/short hikes
- . Listen to soothing music
- . Keep warm
- . Get enough sleep 7- 8 hrs
- . Meditate & bed by 10pm

Daily Meals

- . Breakfast by 8am
- . Lunch 12pm - 1pm
- . Dinner by 7pm
- . Favor warm and freshly cooked
- . Favor Sweet, Sour, and Salty foods
- . Minimize intake of raw foods
- . Avoid cold foods and drinks

Legumes

- . Mung beans
- . Red lentils
- . Tofu/Tempeh

Grains

- . Rice
- . Quinoa
- . Wheat
- . Cooked Oatmeal

Veggies

- . Asparagus
- . Zucchini
- . Carrot
- . Beets

Fruits

- . Banana
- . Avocado
- . Apricot
- . Berries

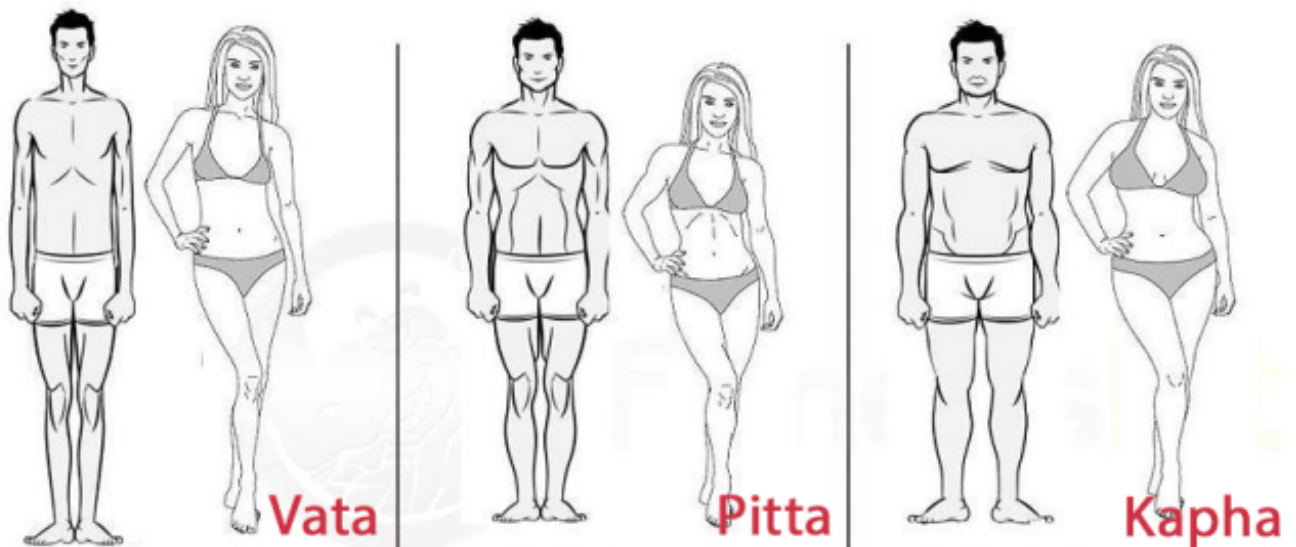
Spices

- . Cardamom
- . Cumin
- . Ginger
- . Cinnamon

Fats/Oils

- . All Soaked nuts and seeds
- . Coconut oil
- . Olive oil

Physical Characteristics



Those with a predominance of Vata dosha usually have a thin, light frame and excellent agility. Their energy comes in bursts and they are likely to experience sudden bouts of fatigue. Vata's typically have dry skin and hair and cold hands and feet. They sleep lightly and their digestion can be sensitive. When the Vata dosha becomes imbalanced, it manifests in the body as weight loss, constipation, hypertension, arthritis, weakness, restlessness, and digestive challenges.

Emotional Characteristics

Vatas love the excitement and new experiences. They are quick to anger but also to forgive. When Vata is in balance, they

are energetic, creative, and flexible. They also take initiative and are lively conversationalists. When unbalanced, they are prone to worry and anxiousness and often suffer from insomnia. When they feel overwhelmed or stressed, their response is, "What did I do wrong?"

The influence of Vata's ether and air contributions, we can feel light, carefree and creative or spacey, scattered, and unstable. The etheric nature of Vata creates a sense of space, in which you may feel free or lost if it is not balanced. The airy aspect of Vata can inspire productivity or promote anxiety. Ayurveda teaches that like increases like much like the law of attraction, isn't it?. If you are dominantly Vata by nature or are consistently influenced by Vata, you are more likely to experience the negative effects of excess Vata during the Vata season.

**Who determines what Dosha we are
and where it comes from?**

VATA	KAPHA	PITTA
LATE FALL/EARLY WINTER COLD, DRY, LIGHT, SWIFT, MOBILE, IRREGULAR, ROUGH	LATE WINTER/EARLY SPRING COOL, WET, OILY, HEAVY, DENSE, STATIC, STABLE	SUMMER HOT, OILY, LIGHT, LIQUID, MOBILE, SHARP, SOFT, SMOOTH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Thin, light and wiry frame, long and tapered fingers and toes, small dark eyes, smaller mouths and thin lips. <input type="checkbox"/> Dryness of skin, hair, lips and joints. Irregularity in bones, teeth, hair, spine ect (scoliosis). <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme sensitivity to cold, wind, and dry weather. <input type="checkbox"/> Cold extremities, such as hands, feet, and nose. <input type="checkbox"/> Erratic appetites and irregular digestion. <input type="checkbox"/> May suffer from arthritis, fibromyalgia, anxiety, migraines <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular menstrual cycles with premenstrual physical and emotional symptoms. <input type="checkbox"/> Light, restless sleep. <input type="checkbox"/> Very active mind. Creative, artistic with imaginative ideas. Ideas change often. Open and tolerant of others. Energetic but sporadic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stocky build, large and strong frame, tendency to gain weight easily, and well-developed chest. Large and attractive blue or light brown eyes, thick eyelashes, round faces with full lips. <input type="checkbox"/> Soft, thick, oily hair that is wavy and plentiful. <input type="checkbox"/> Intolerant of cold, damp environments. <input type="checkbox"/> Cool extremities that may be clammy (cool sweaty palms/feet). <input type="checkbox"/> Steady appetite with slow but regular bowel movements and minimal urination. <input type="checkbox"/> Tendency towards colds, congestion, allergies, water retention, and sluggish digestive systems. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular menstrual cycles with little premenstrual symptoms <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy sleepers with tendency to over sleep <input type="checkbox"/> Easy going, fun loving, patient, slower moving, endurance, grounded deposition, resistance towards change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Medium-sized build, moderate muscle tone, ruddy coloring, medium sized eyes that are light in color. <input type="checkbox"/> Skin is fair, warm, reddish, soft, and moist. Many freckles and moles, with a tendency towards rashes or acne. Soft, thin, light-colored or reddish hair, tendency to grey or bald early. <input type="checkbox"/> Burn easily in sun. Sensitive to heat and humidity. <input type="checkbox"/> Extremities are warm with good circulation. <input type="checkbox"/> Robust, healthy appetites. Become irritable if they skip a meal. <input type="checkbox"/> Prone to inflammation of muscles and tissues, especially in the shoulders and middle back where they accumulate stress. Indigestion, heartburn. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular menstrual cycles with heavy bleeding and PMS. <input type="checkbox"/> Light but moderately good sleep. Often overheat during sleep with tendency to burn candle at both ends. <input type="checkbox"/> Intelligent, powerful, clear, focused mind. Aggressive, quick temper, competitive, workaholic, overly ambitious, great conversationalists.

Here is a quick test to find out what Dosha you are:

Here is a great site to determine what dosha you are: [Chopra Dosha Quiz](#)

Prakriti is our basic constitution. This is determined at the moment of conception and relates to your genetically inherited physical and emotional qualities. Prakriti specifically relates to those qualities, characteristics, and tendencies that are the stable makeup of ourselves. For instance, while you may experience temporary changes, like gaining or losing ten pounds, feeling nervous or irritable, developing a cold or flu, to mention a few, in the natural course of life you will never gain or lose five inches on your height or experience a change of eye color unless is a major affection, but not in our normal state of health.

Prakriti is enlivened and described by three main doshas or forces: Vata, Pitta, and Kapha. These are loosely translated as Air, Fire, and Earth, respectively. Each of us has all three doshas in our constitution, in our unique proportions.

In Ayurveda, seven dosha-predominant Prakritis are described: Vata-predominant, Pitta-predominant, Kapha-predominant;

Three dual Prakritis,

Where two doshas are equally, or nearly equally predominant:

Vata-Pitta predominant, Pitta-Kapha predominant

And Vata-Kapha predominant

And one Prakriti that has all three doshas equally prominent:

Vata-Pitta-Kapha predominant.

Note: Even a thoughtful test cannot take the place of an evaluation by a qualified Ayurvedic practitioner. The results of this test may give a good indication of the primary doshas in your Prakriti but the evaluation of your practitioner may be more accurate.

Vata governs movement in the body, the activities of the nervous system, and the process of elimination.

Qualities of Vata:

Light, dry, cold, mobile, subtle, clear

Associated with the lungs and large intestine

Season: Spring and Autumn

Time of day: Early morning and late afternoon

Elements: Air and Ether

Direction: North and South

Colors: White and Light Blue

Flavors: Bitter and Astringent

Smells: Pungent and Sharp

Textures: Dry and Rough

States of Matter: Gas and Plasma

Qualities of Vata in the Human Body:

Joint movement, circulation, and mental activity

Imbalance leads to dryness, constipation, and anxiety

Associated with the nervous system

Qualities of Vata in the Mind:

Thought, perception, and memory

Imbalance leads to mental instability and confusion

QUALITIES OF VATA

- Dryness • Lightness • Coldness • Roughness
- Minuteness • Movement

The 5 Elements



10 pairs of opposing qualities:

Furthermore, each of the 5 elements has a unique combination of basic qualities.

Heavy / Light
Cold / Hot
Oily / Dry
Slow / Fast
Slippery / Rough
Dense / Liquid
Soft / Hard
Gross / Subtle
Stable / Mobile
Sticky / Clear

These five elements containing differing proportions of the opposing qualities in turn joins together categories termed as "Doshas."

Basic Doshas

Doshas are also known as mind-body types, subtle energies that cannot be perceived but that express particular patterns - unique blends of physical, emotional, and mental characteristics.



VATA



PITTA



KAPHA



Green Gram Ayurveda Wellness Village

- Cold
- Light
- Dry
- Irregular
- Rough
- Moving
- Quick
- Changeable

As the external environment changes during the Vata season, your internal environment can experience the same type of changes; dry leaves, dry skin; crackly leaves, crackly joints; shorter days, shorter attention span; colder days, colder extremities, windy days, windy bowels. The qualities of Vata dosha are found in the disorders that are common at this time of year. By observing the processes of Mother Nature, you can better understand the processes of your body, mind, and spirit.

Applying the Ayurvedic principle that opposite actions create balance, you can maintain balance during the Vata season by emphasizing lifestyle and food choices that are grounding, stabilizing, warming, moisturizing and softening. You can stay calm and connected in this whirlwind season with a consistent practice that includes nourishing and protective measures. Ayurveda promotes simple and regular routines as having a deeper effect on balancing Vata than an 'as needed' approach.

Offered here are Ayurvedic recommendations for enjoying the Vata season with stability and serenity:

Fall is a time of transition. It is evident everywhere around you. Many trees and shrubs are quietly undressing in

preparation for the winter. There is a subtle browning of the earth. Temperatures, which, just a few weeks ago were raging with the intense heat of summer, are beginning to hint at the telltale crispness of autumn. And there is the wind: slowly gathering strength, carrying the tides of winter on its breath. The autumn harbors a certain emptiness that can leave us feeling exposed and a little raw, but it is also filled with possibility—a time when we, too, can strip down to a quiet essence of being and savor the simplicity. The fall brings with it a predominance of air element and prana (the vital breath, the subtle essence of life) is abundant in the atmosphere. Autumn is dry, rough, windy, erratic, cool, subtle, and clear. These are all qualities shared by Vata dosha, and because like increases like, autumn is considered a Vata season. This same principle illustrates why taking a few simple steps to balance Vata this fall can be tremendously beneficial.

Ayurveda considers a seasonal routine an important cornerstone of health, year-round. Balancing the nature of your local climate with lifestyle choices that offset the potential for seasonally-induced imbalances is one of the simplest ways that you can protect your well-being. But keep in mind that the seasons vary widely from one place to another, as do the qualities that they engender. “Vata season” is whatever time of year most embodies the attributes that characterize Vata dosha: dry, light, cold, rough, subtle, mobile, and clear (or empty). Autumn is the classic Vata season. However, depending on where you live, the dry and expansive qualities of Vata may be prevalent components of your environment as early as summer, and the autumn may be followed by a very drying, cold, isolating, and/or windy winter.

Beginning to observe your environment from this qualitative perspective empowers you to respond to both daily and seasonal fluctuations in your local climate. The truth is that many of us adopt seasonally appropriate habits already, without even being conscious of doing so. For instance, summer is a time

when we often enjoy salads and watermelon in abundance, both perfect antidotes to the heat and intensity of the summer. Whereas by October and November, we're often baking delicious pumpkin bread and dining on hearty, grounding soups—foods that naturally subdue the dry, light, and erratic nature of the fall. By making diet and lifestyle choices that counter the effects of each season, you can better maintain your internal sense of equilibrium throughout the year

If we consider the Ayurvedic principle that opposites balance, Vata season (which is cool, light, dry, windy, and unpredictable) will be less aggravating if you fill it with warmth, oiliness, deep nourishment, loving relationships, and a sense of stability, routine, and groundedness. In addition, you may find it helpful to familiarize yourself with signs and symptoms of Vata imbalance so that you are better prepared to address those immediately if they do arise. The following recommendations are appropriate for most people, but if you know your constitution or your current state of balance, you can tailor your seasonal routine appropriately. Below the general recommendations that follow, you will find links to more dosha-specific considerations.

Your diet is a powerful way to soothe Vata this fall. Substantive, oily, nourishing foods that are high in protein, high in fat, brought to life with warming, stimulating spices, and served hot, will go a long way toward maintaining your internal reserves of moisture and keeping you grounded through the Vata season. You'll also want to favor the sweet, sour, and salty tastes. In general, eat mushy, soft foods and garnish them generously with ghee or oil. Breakfasts of cooked grains—like oatmeal, tapioca, cream of rice, and cream of

wheat—are perfect at this time of year. Lunches and dinners that include steamed vegetables, hearty grains, soups, and stews are grounding and moisturizing. If you eat meat and eggs, this is one of the best times of year to enjoy them. Dairy products and most nuts and seeds are also beneficial. In general, you'll want to reduce your consumption of raw vegetables, cold and frozen foods, as well as the bitter, pungent, and astringent tastes. It is best to minimize light, cooling, and drying foods like broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, sprouts, leafy greens, white potatoes, beans, popcorn, crackers, millet, and dried fruit. If you do eat these foods, eat them in moderation and make sure that they are soaked, well-cooked, or served with ghee.

You may find that, during the course of the fall, you'll naturally want to increase your intake of food, but be careful to follow the lead of your appetite and digestion. This is also a great time of year to do a mono-diet type of cleansing. Vata requires adequate nourishment so it is best to avoid fasting.

The following is a list of ideal Vata season foods:

Fruits to Favor

Apples (cooked)

Avocados

Bananas

Dates

Figs

Grapefruit

Grapes

Lemons
Limes
Mangoes
Oranges
Papayas
Prunes (soaked)
Raisins (soaked)
Tangerines
Vegetables to Favor
Beets
Carrots
Chilies
Garlic
Okra
Onions
Pumpkins
Squash, Winter
Sweet Potatoes
Grains to Favor
Amaranth
Basmati Rice
Brown Rice
Oats
Quinoa
Wheat
Legumes to Favor
Kidney Beans
Miso
Mung Beans
Tur Dal
Urad Dal
Nuts and Seeds to Favor
All nuts and seeds are supportive of Vata season
Dairy to Favor
Butter
Buttermilk
Cheese

Cream

Ghee

Kefir

Milk (not cold)

Sour Cream

Yogurt

Animal Products to Favor (If You Eat Them)

Beef

Buffalo

Chicken

Crab

Duck

Eggs

Fish

Lobster

Oysters

Shrimp

Turkey

Venison

Oils to Favor

Almond Oil

Ghee

Olive Oil

Peanut Oil

Safflower Oil

Sesame Oil

Sweeteners

Honey

Jaggary

Maple Syrup

Molasses

Rice Syrup

Sugar (Raw)

Spices to Favor (All Spices Are Good for Vata Season)

Allspice

Anise

Asafoetida (Hing)

Basil
Bay Leaf
Black Pepper
Cardamom
Cinnamon
Clove
Cumin
Dill
Garlic
Ginger
Mustard Seeds
Nutmeg
Oregano
Paprika
Parsley
Rosemary
Saffron
Turmeric

Vata Season Lifestyle Choices

One of the most effective ways to support Vata is by establishing a daily routine. Try to do the same things (wake up, exercise, eat meals, go to bed, etc.) at roughly the same time each day. Set the tone for your day by rising early, taking full advantage of the silence, stillness, and peace that are intrinsic to the early morning hours. Then, you can calm your nervous system, awaken your tissues, and ground your energy by massaging your skin with warm, organic Sesame Oil. Follow this practice with a warm, relaxing shower, leaving a coat of oil on the skin to absorb throughout the day. Steam baths and humidifiers can help to preserve internal moisture as well. Some gentle yoga and ten to fifteen minutes of

meditation will further your sense of stability and wellness. If you enjoy a little fragrance, vetiver, geranium, and citrus essential oils are very appropriate this time of year. Dress in autumn colors when appropriate—reds, yellows, oranges, and whites—and wear enough clothes that you stay warm throughout the day. When you step out into the elements, cover your head and ears to protect them from the biting wind and cold. If possible, minimize your exposure to drafts, loud noise, aggressive music, fast driving, and excessive sexual activity. Try to be in bed by 10 p.m. so that you get plenty of rest before dawn.

Vata Season Exercise

The best times of day to exercise are in the early morning and evening hours (6–10 a.m. and 6–10 p.m.). Vata is very easily aggravated by fast, mobile activities, so consider slow, gentle, strengthening forms of exercise instead. Walking, hiking, swimming, biking, yoga, and tai chi are good choices, provided they are done at an appropriate level of intensity. Ideally, exercise at about fifty to seventy percent of your capacity, breathing through your nose the entire time. And remember to balance your activity with adequate relaxation and sleep so that your tissues can rejuvenate properly.

Vata Season Yoga

Incorporating a sense of warmth, grounding, stability, and focus on your yoga practice has a profoundly calming effect on Vata and can work wonders during the Vata season. Your breath should be deep and fluid. If you practice pranayama (yogic breathing exercises), alternate nostril breathing is very balancing this time of year. In your asana practice, favor Vata-pacifying yoga. Warm-up slowly and include some joint rotations. Move with intention and fluidity—grounding the hands and the feet on the mat whenever possible—and avoid jumping between postures. Gentle flows like a relaxed sun salutation are perfect for Vata. You can also favor standing and balancing poses such as mountain, warrior I, warrior II, and tree pose to increase stability and strength. Connect with the earth beneath you in poses such as thunderbolt, cat-cow, cobra, and child's pose, and quiet the mind with forward bends such as intense westward stretch. Gentle inversions and restorative poses such as legs up the wall are also very good for Vata. Close your practice with a long corpse pose, covering yourself with a blanket so that you don't get chilled.

Herbal Support for Vata Season

Taking Chyavanprash in the morning can help to reinforce immunity, strength, and energy during the autumn season. Ashwagandha is stabilizing to the mind and nervous system, and can promote sound sleep, strong digestion, proper elimination, and appropriate strength; it is available as a powder, tablet, and liquid extract. Similarly, herbal teas made from ginger, licorice, or a combination of cumin, coriander, and fennel, can help to promote proper digestion and warmth. Another grounding, vitalizing herbs and formulas include Dashamula, Haritaki (also available in tablets), Triphala (also available in tablets), and Vidari. The following herbal tablets are also

generally quite supportive during the Vata season: Healthy Vata, Joint Support, Mental Clarity, Stress Ease, Tranquil Mind, and Vata Digest.

More Specific Support for Your System

The following links to dosha-specific recommendations are intended to assist you in offering more personalized support to your particular constitution. If you don't know yours, consider taking our simple Prakriti quiz, and then choose the appropriate link below to further customize your seasonal routine.

Remember, a seasonal routine is an investment in your own health and vitality. And while the specifics may vary from one person to the next, we all stand to benefit from aligning ourselves with the rhythms of nature throughout the year. This fall, embrace the unique gifts of autumn and—with the help of an appropriate seasonal routine—enjoy it from a place of stability, humility, and gratitude.

Ayurveda is an ancient science based on elemental principles that pertain to life on earth. Ayurveda recognizes the elements of ether, air, fire, water, and earth as the building blocks of the natural world. According to Ayurveda, these five elements pair-up in three combinations to form the primary forces of nature called doshas. Ether and air form Vata dosha. Fire and water make up pitta dosha. Water and earth create Kapha dosha.

Under the influence of Vata's ether and air contributions, you can feel light, carefree and creative or spacy, scattered, and unstable. The etheric nature of Vata creates a sense of space, in which you may feel free or lost. The airy aspect of Vata can inspire productivity or promote anxiety. Ayurveda teaches that like increases like. If you are dominantly Vata by nature or are consistently influenced by Vata, you are more likely to experience the negative effects of excess Vata during the Vata season.

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your internal environment can experience the same type of changes; dry leaves, dry skin; crackly leaves, crackly joints; shorter days, shorter attention span; colder days, colder extremities, windy days, windy bowels. The qualities of Vata dosha are found in the disorders that are common at this time of year. By observing the processes of Mother Nature, you can better understand the processes of your body, mind, and spirit.

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