Research Report from Pinelandia Biophysical Laboratory

Grass Lake, Michigan 49240

August 12, 2007

Crop Formation: Wiltshire, England 2007
Laboratory Code: KS-07-123

Location: Alton Barnes, Wiltshire, U.K.
Crop: Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)
Formed: July 7, 2007
Material: Seed heads, first node and soil.
Sampled by: Mr. Charles Mallet (sampling organized by Linda M. Howe)
Formation Characteristics: – vast complex formation composed of more than 100 circles.

Discussion of Major Findings:

After obtaining the data from all of the laboratory testing, the one thing that came through loud and clear was the fact that the energies producing this formation were not confined to just the region of downed circles, in fact the entire field was affected. One example of the complex energy distributions was noted in the node length data obtained from the four groups of control plants taken some distance from the formation. As listed in Table I below, the samples from the North and West quadrants had significantly higher node lengths than in the samples from the East and South quadrants.

Table I

Data showing significantly altered node lengths in control plants located in different quadrants of the field. In the right column are seedling vigor factors obtained after seven days development in laboratory germination tests

Control Set	-------- N_L ..... Node Length		Nodes/Sample	Seedling Development Factor (Df)
North	0.485	0.081 s.d.	19	0.82
West	0.445	0.077	24	0.82
East	0.390	0.054	27	1.18
South	0.394	0.072	18	1.40

The East and South sample sets in Table I, are more in line with the node lengths obtained in normal wheat fields. Checking back historically it was found that in all of the control groups collected from the three hundred plus crop formations examined in this laboratory, this is the first time that clear cut differences in node lengths, appeared in control samples taken in different quadrants in a field containing a crop formation. The data in Table I make it quite clear that the plants in the North and West quadrants received a higher level of plasma vortex energy than those in the East and south quadrants.

Additional support for this hypothesis is given in the last column of data in Table I., namely the seedling development factor. The lower vigor levels in plants grown from seeds in the North and West quadrants are typical of reduced growth resulting from interactions with microwave energy.

In many of our crop formation studies we find that node expansion values are closely correlated with other changes in the plants, as for example, seed weight. In the plotted data from the U.K. formation, as shown in Fig.1, a correlation between the node lengths and seed weight was completely absent. At each plotted point in Fig. 1 are numbers in parenthesis designating the location of the field sampling, and these sampling sites may be located in Fig.2 by the circled numbers on the photo-map.

Seeds from each of the submitted sample sets, were examined for germination vigor and subsequent seedling development. The laboratory vigor tests are conducted by placing 30 seeds in a roll of special germinating paper, which after adequately moistening is inserted in a germination chamber held at a constant temperature of 25^0C. The normal procedure is to remove the roll of seeds after three days germination and record the number germinated as well as measuring the lengths of the emerging coleoptiles (plant shoots).

In all of the test samples from the U.K. formation and the controls, the seedling development factor (D_f) at the three day growth stage was on the order of 1/5 to 1/10 times the value usually found in wheat seeds from crop formations. Even after seven days development in the germination chamber the seedling growth in every sample (including controls) was running far behind normal wheat plants (again 1/5 to 1/10 normal). This means the entire field was hit with a very potent plasma energy source, or more likely **energy sources**. The two most probable plasma vortex sources, being microwaves and ion electron avalanches.

In most crop formations the predominant energy is from the microwave region of the electromagnetic spectrum; however, studies conducted in this laboratory[1] have shown that if ion-electron avalanches organize at high electric field strengths (on the order of 35×10^3 Volts/cm) seed vigor and subsequent seedling growth can be greatly reduced. Avalanches formed at these high field strengths can excite orbital electrons in air molecules and produce visible luminescence or airglow. There is a high probability that this accounts for the flash of light observed when the formation occurred[2]. A

number of years ago John Burke examined crop formations with an electrostatic volt meter and found transient, induced electrostatic charges in newly formed crop formations. These charges rapidly dissipated within a short time span after their formation. As a matter of fact, high electrostatic charges induced on the plant stems may also explain the audible response heard when walking into the crop circles immediately after its formation. These plant charge effects would quite probably be dissipated within 24 hrs.

As a final comment: Magnet-drag tests were conducted on all the soil samples, No significant amount of magnetic material was found.

References:

1) Method and Apparatus for Enhancing Growth Characteristics of Seeds Using Ion-Electron Avalanches. U.S, Patent No. 5,740,627: Issued 2-15-2000; W.C. Levengood and John A. Burke.

2) see page 11, in Linda Howe's, Earthfiles of 7-20-07

Dr. W.C. Levengood
Pinelandia Biophysical Laboratory

Fig.1

U.K. Crop Formation: Lab. Code KS--07-123 (8-4-07)

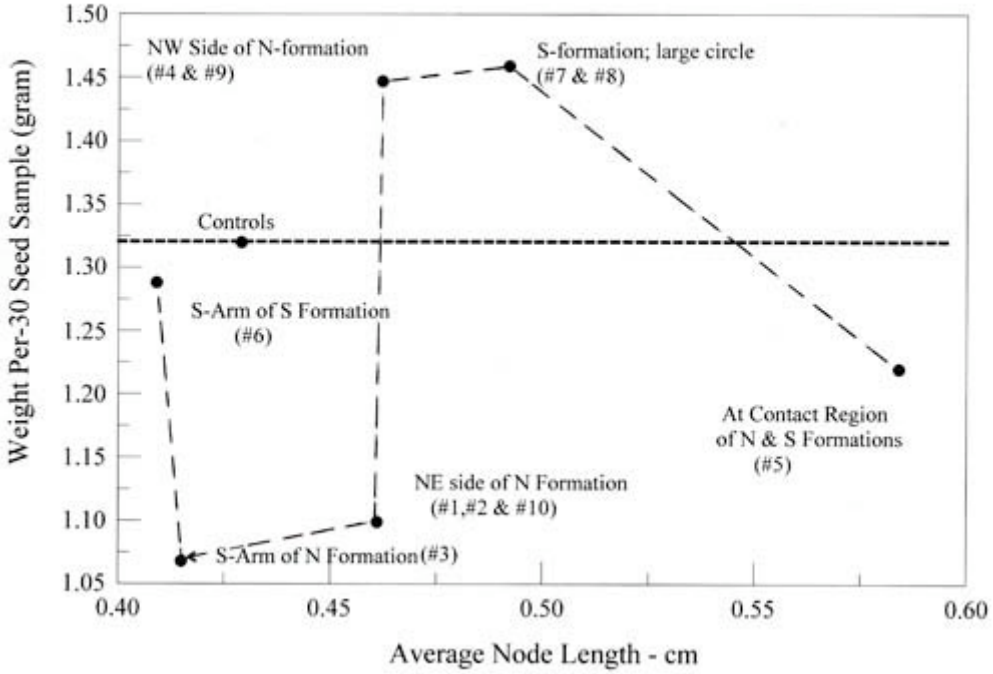
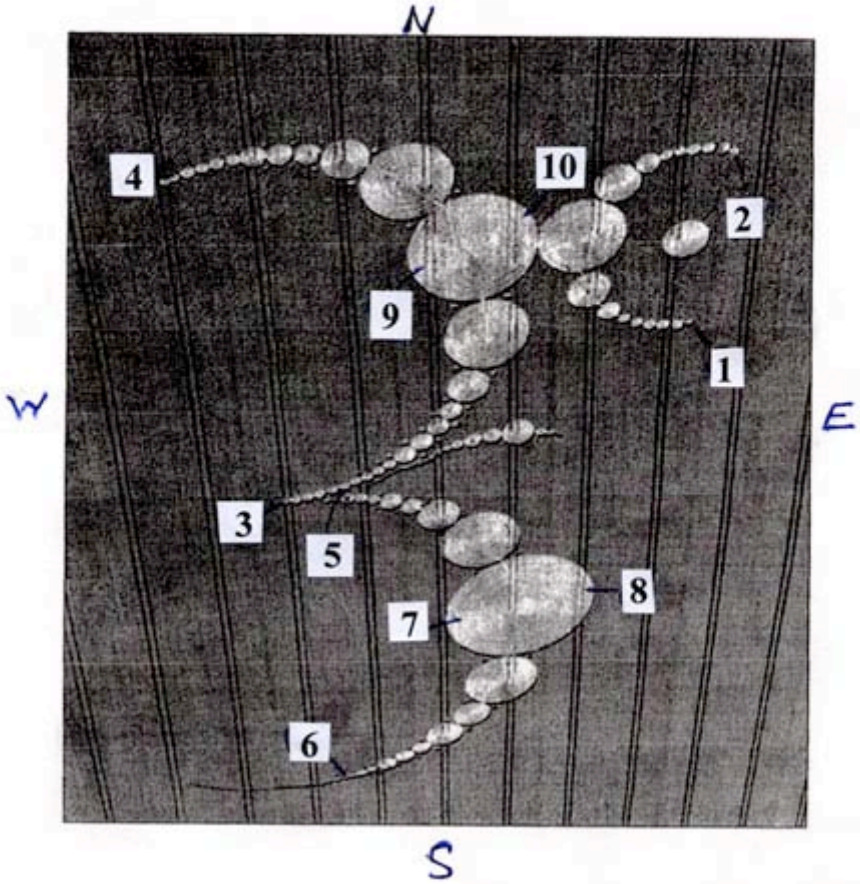


Fig.2 Aerial photograph of crop formation at Wiltshire U.K.: Formed 7-7-07 (photo by Lucy Pringle) Lab. Code KS-07-123. Circled numbers are sample locations.



Numbered sites of ten soil and wheat samples by Charles Mallett inside the July 7, 2007, East Field formation. Charles also collected controls from 200 feet away from the formation to the north, east, south and west.