

**Crop Formations & Associated Materials, Israel, 1995**

Laboratory Code: KS-02-118

Material: Grass, soil and Crystalline Substance

Formation: Data are summarized from examinations conducted on samples from four different formation sites. All in the general region around Qadima, Israel.

Samples: Submitted by Ms. Ruth Rafidi of "Sightings", Paramount Pictures, 5555 Melrose Ave., Mae West 146, Hollywood, Ca 90038-3197.

**SAMPLE #1- GRASS FORMATION SITE FORMED AROUND Jan. 20-27, 1995**

The grass was from 15-20 cm in height and the stems ranged from 1.5 to 2 mm diameter (sheep grazing type). Control grass received at a later date from an area outside the formation.

a)- microscopic examination revealed that the nodes appeared to be expanded and in some cases collapsed inward even though the stems were still hydrated. This suggests a rather prolonged, localized heating at the node positions.

b)- one of the sub-apical nodes contained an expulsion cavity typical of those found only within crop formations in other countries.

c)- microscopic examination of the parenchyma tissue within these expanded nodes disclosed the presence of elongated cell wall pits with "stretch marks" - again confirming the presence of energetic alterations similar to those observed within many crop formations.

d)- the presence of twisted "nests" within the formation (shown in Fig.1) indicates the presence of a high degree of turbulence within the energy vortex.

**SAMPLE #2- SILICON CRYSTALS IN A CIRCLE FORMATION, 1994**

Several fragments (1-2 cm dia.) of what appeared to be silicon were found at the center of a circle formation.

a)- the energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) curve in Fig.2 confirms the fact that these crystals are pure silicon.

b)- it is interesting to note that there are no "growth lines," as would be expected if these crystals were thermochemically grown as a pure single crystal. Silicon does not naturally occur in this pure form.

c)- it is highly unusual to find this type of material out in a field or pasture, since it is very expensive to produce.

**SAMPLE #3- COATING OF RED MATERIAL ON GRASS FROM CIRCLE FORMATION**

Coating of red granular material on the stems and leaves of plants, termed "red hay" by collectors.

1)- non-magnetic, and does not appear to be pure iron oxide.

2)- in some regions there is a smooth surface, as if the material had dried from a volatile base such as paint.

3)- the EDS in Fig.3 shows a high iron peak with the presence

of several elements.

4)- the elements in the EDS do not really clarify the origin of this material.

SAMPLE #4- SOIL SAMPLES FROM SHIKMONA BEACH, ISRAEL

Samples of a red clay type soil collected Sept 28, 1987. One sample collected from a dark, ovoid form in the soil and the second (control) taken some distance away.

a)- the control appeared to consist of normal soil particles from a red clay type soil (fine particle structure).

b)- the formation sample consisted of very dark red or almost black granular particles which appeared to be well mixed with the clay soil. An odor similar to kerosene was detected in the bag.

c)- when attempting to take photomicrographs of the two soil samples for comparative purposes the microscope light was positioned for reflective illumination. During this set-up process the soil matrix of the formation sample was observed to literally "melt down", that is it became bubbly, and when the heat source (microscope light) was turned off the "soil-liquid" hardened into a black mass of rounded particles.

d)- thermal studies indicated that the soil "melting" temperature was in the range of 50 °C (around 120 °F). This indicates the presence of a very low melting point hydrocarbon.

e)- in a consultation with a Geophysicist we were told that he was not aware of any material with these properties, existing in the natural environment.

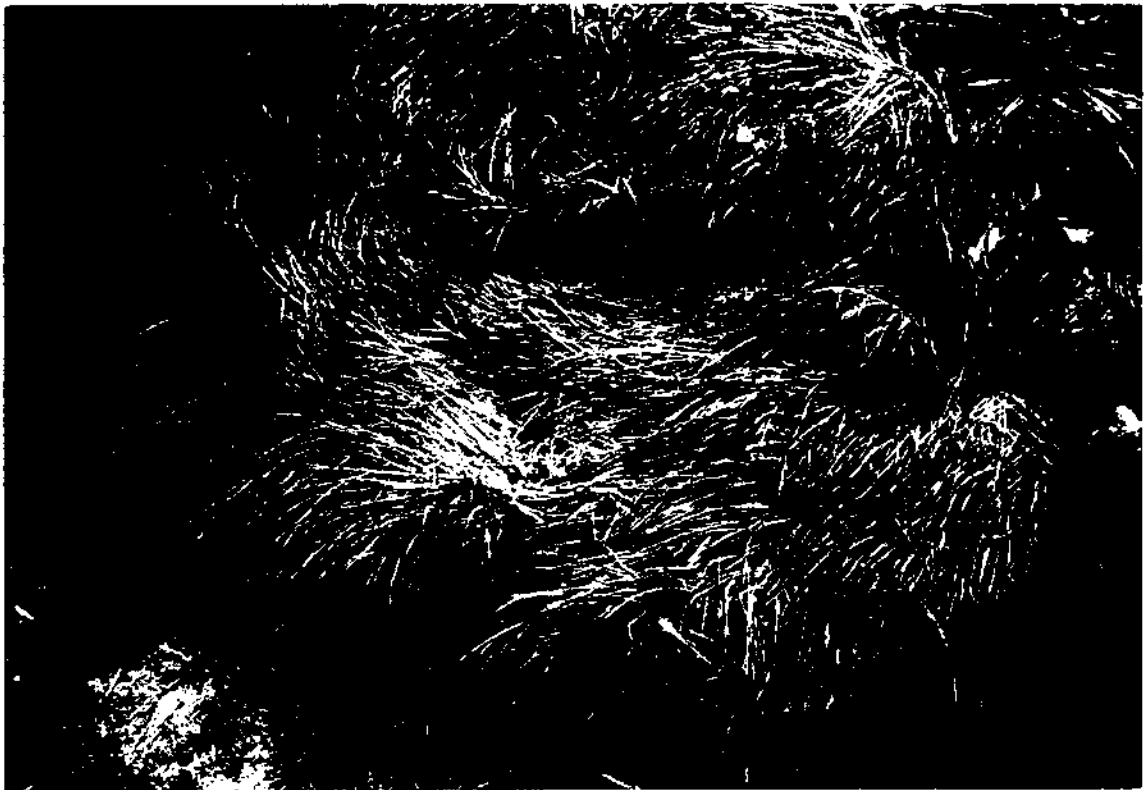
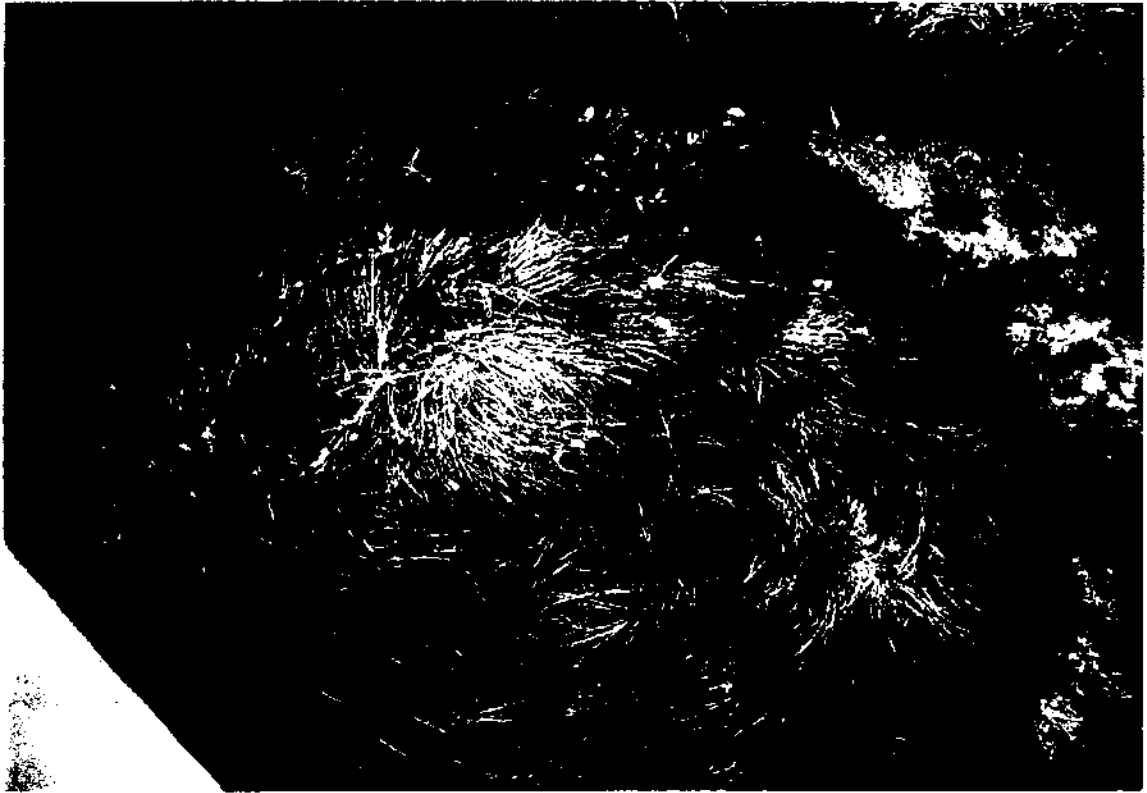
f)- this very unusual, low melting point material repeatedly re-solidifies into the black globular form; therefore it was not in the liquid form when samples were originally taken.

g)- these soil samples are currently being examined in a gas chromatographic system in an attempt to identify the low melting material mixed with the soil.

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Fig.1 Grass circle formation in 1995 Israel site (KS-02-118)



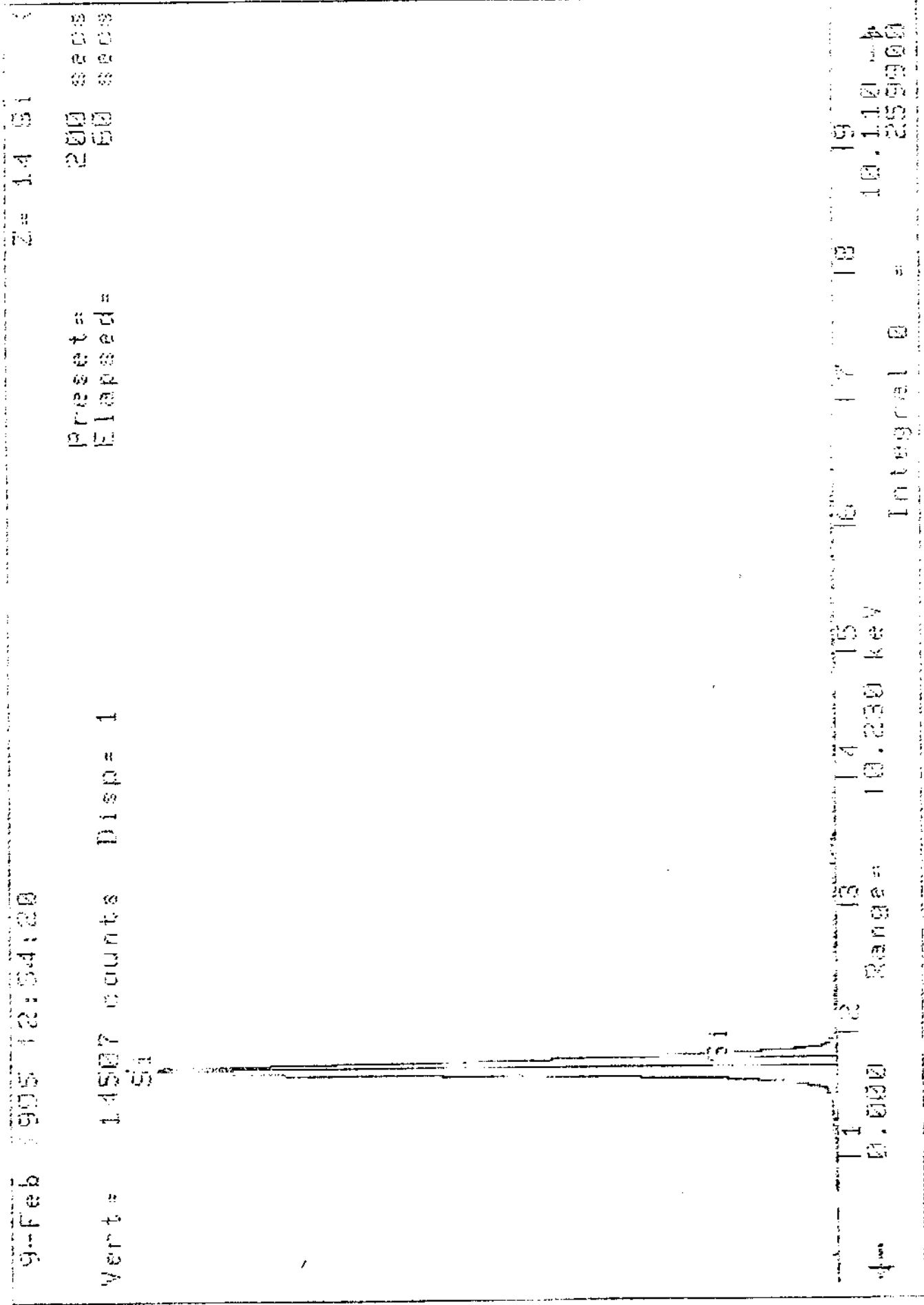


Fig.2 EDS analysis of crystals found in an Israel circle formation in 1994, shows pure silicon (KS-02-118)

9-Jan-1995 10:14:33

Vert = 554 counts Disp = 1

Preset = 100 secs  
Elapsed = 60 secs

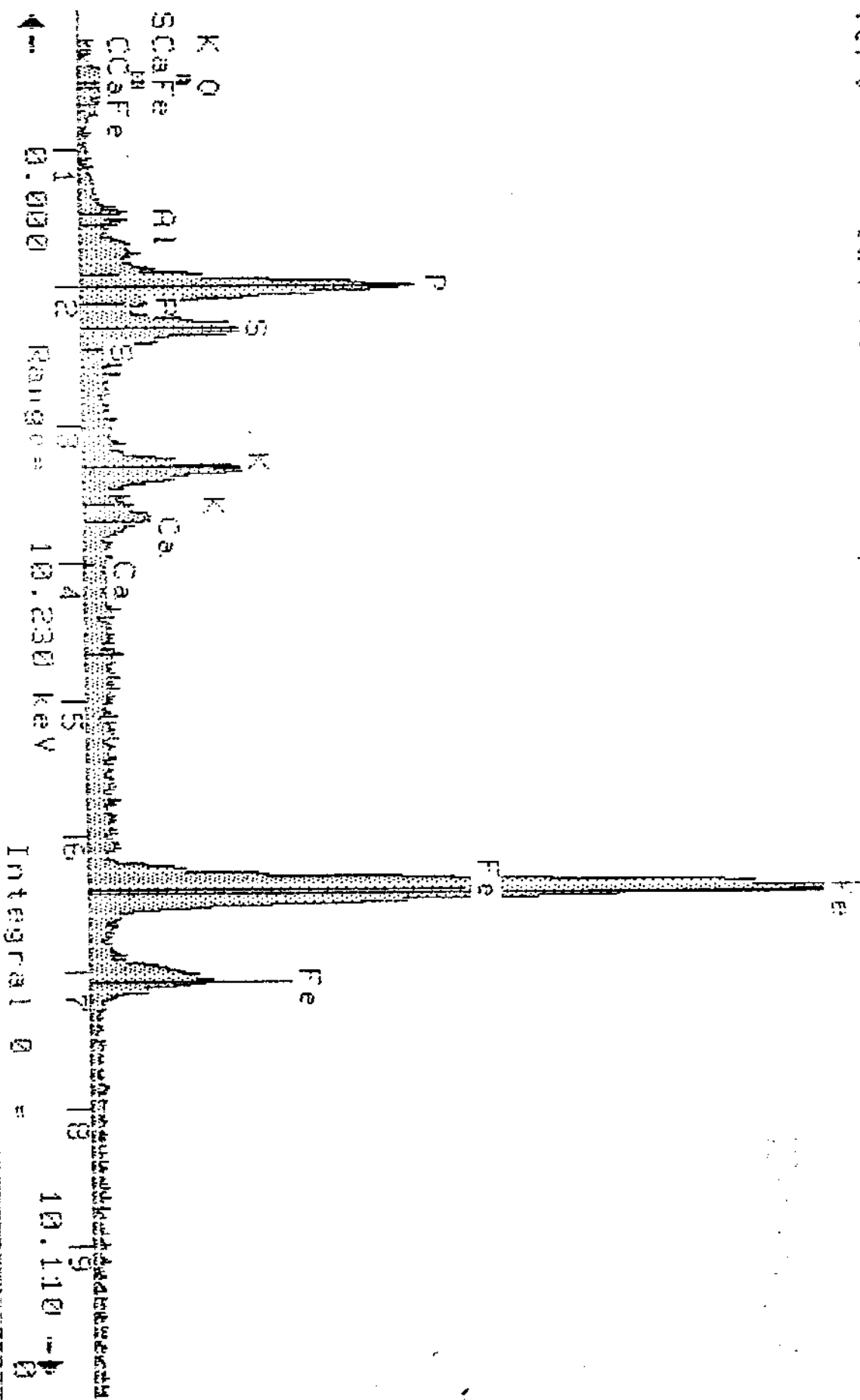


Fig. 3 EDS analysis of red material on grass from a circle formation in Israel (KS-02-118)