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Lab. Report 103  
June 7, 1999  
Pinelandia Biophysical Lab.

### CROP FORMATION: NAMPA, IDAHO - 1998

**Laboratory Code:** KS-04-82  
**Event Location:** Nampa, Idaho  
**Material Sampled:** Wheat heads and stems (*Triticum aestivum*), soil  
**Date Formed:** July 20 (?), 1998  
**Date Found:** July 21, 1998  
**Date Sampled:** July 22, 1998, by Ike Bishop, Marty Brown, Dennis Gramm  
**Formation Characteristics:** A "dumbbell," with larger circle of 85' diam., smaller circle of 18-1/2' diam., with a 47-1/2' long, 3' wide connecting pathway

#### RELEVANT FINDINGS:

- (1) Soil samples contained significantly increased amounts of magnetic material, ranging from 8.0 – 20.6 mg/g-soil (normal levels = 0.4 mg/g-soil);
- (2) Seed germination tests disclosed reduced seedling vigor in some formation samples; a significant seedling growth reduction occurred in sample S-16 (near center of larger circle), and the soil sample taken at this same location contained the maximum amount of magnetic material found;
- (3) Plant stem nodes revealed no significant changes.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A total of 19 soil samples and 3 soil controls (each containing from 40-120 gm/soil) taken within the larger circle and outside the visibly-downed crop areas were examined for magnetic material. All of the samples and controls contained significantly increased amounts of magnetic particles (see Fig. 1), these levels all exceeding those found in normal soil. The amount of magnetic material is indicated at each sample location (see Fig. 1) by the circled numbers (in mg/g-soil).

Although there does not seem to be any particular pattern of deposition of magnetic material within the formation, this is typical of what would be expected within turbulent vortex systems. The fact that increased amounts of magnetic material are also found outside the formation is also consistent with our findings in other formations, where significant amounts of magnetic material have been found well outside the confines of the visibly downed crop regions. The fact that the controls in this instance were taken relatively near to the downed pathway (rather than out in the field away from the formation altogether) may also play a role in the high levels obtained in the controls; additional controls, taken at greater distances away from the formation entirely, would have made it possible to clarify these points.

-2-

Microscopic examination revealed that the magnetic material was composed of small spherules and irregularly-shaped particles; these were very similar to those found in the past at a number of other formations where EDS (Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy) defined their composition to have been pure magnetite ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ).

The presence of increased amounts of magnetic material in the soil indicates that magnetic interactions between plasmas must have occurred during the crop formation process; the fact that many of these particles were spherical and/or partially ablated indicates that heat (probably microwave radiation) was also present. The reduced seedling vigor in the germinating seeds from plants sampled inside the downed-crop regions of the formation also indicates the presence of microwaves. Active atmospheric plasma vortex energy systems are known to be associated with both strong magnetic fields and microwave emissions and are, therefore, suspected as the causative agent in this crop formation.

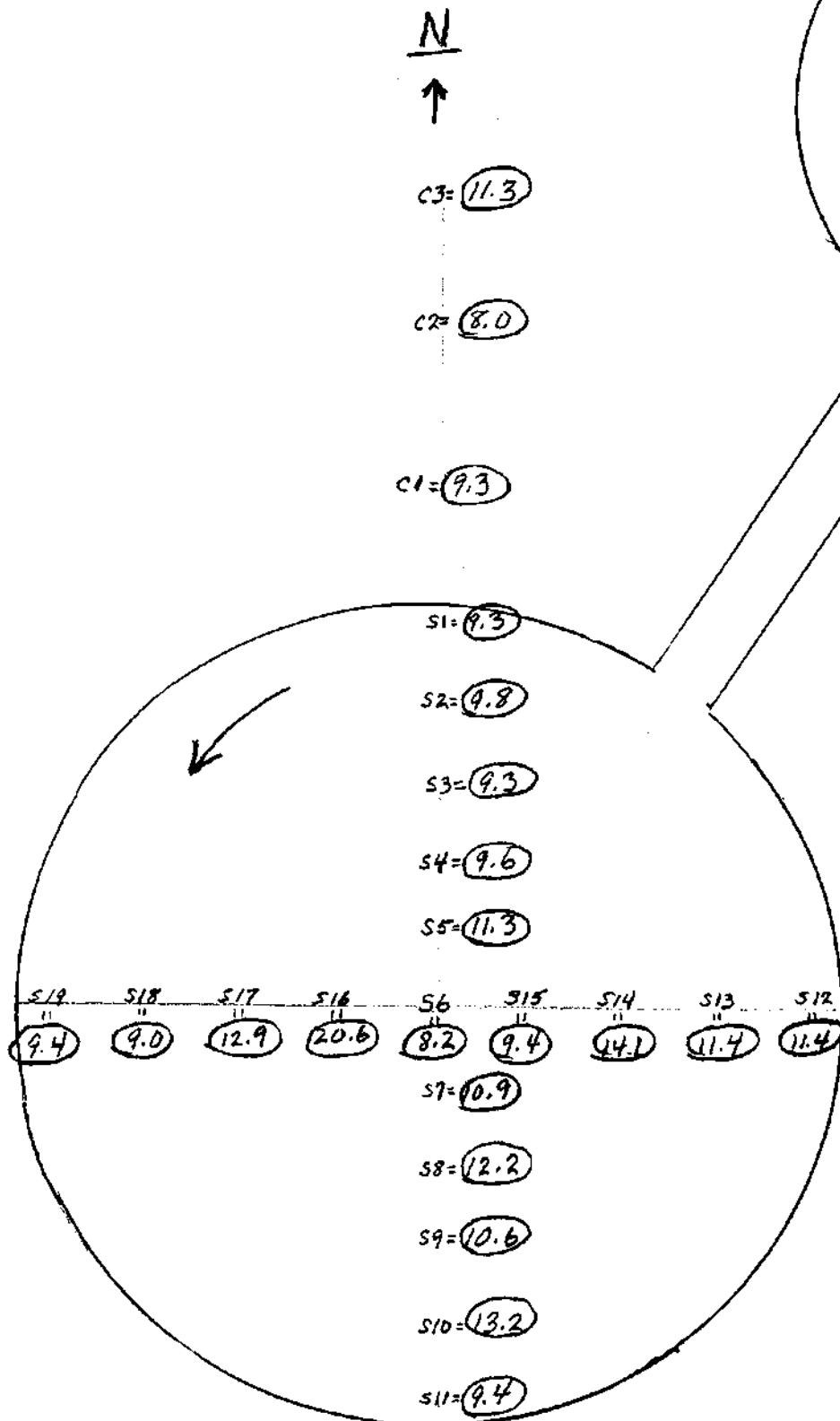
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Fig. 1: Field Sampling Diagram showing magnetic drag results (circled) at sampling sites, in mg/g-soil. "Normal" values should not exceed 0.04 mg/g-soil. (KS-04-82)

LOCATION: Nampa, Idaho  
 DATE SAMPLED: 7/22/98



CONTROLS

- C-1 (s20) = 30 ft. North
- C-2 (s21) = 150 ft. N
- C-3 (s22) = 240 ft. N

No compass anomalies noted in this formation.

Arrows indicate direction of crop lay.  
 Diagram not to scale.

LARGE CIRCLE - 85' ACROSS  
 SMALL CIRCLE - 18.5' ACROSS  
 LENGTH OF PATH - 47.5'  
 WIDTH OF PATH - 4'

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Top photo: aerial view, by Dave Rule. Bottom photo: aimed North, looking down connecting pathway toward larger circle (photo: Marty & Paula Brown). White bundles are plant samples wrapped in paper. Wheat plants & soils sampled by Ike Bishop, Marty Brown, Dennis Gramm.

