Crop Formation: Littlebury Green, UK, 1996

Laboratory Code: KS-03-172
Material: Wheat stems and heads *(Triticum aestivum)*.
Formed: First seen July 14, 1996.
Sampled: By Peter Henden et al, July 30, 1996
Formation Characteristics: Cluster of 7 circles and crescents - see Fig.1 taken from Mr. Henden's elegently mapped and documented report of Oct. 10, 1996.

Relevant Findings:

1.) Significant node length increases (5-10%) in upright, non-downed plants in the formation - relative to normal controls taken 100-200 ft. from the formation.

2.) Node length changes in plants from downed plants 30-48% higher than in normal controls.

3.) Seedling development rates significantly increased from 22% to 120%, relative to normal controls.

4.) Sample set No. 7, showing the maximum seedling development (120%) also had the maximum node length increase (48%).

5.) The plasma energies were of sufficient magnitude to cause node expansion in the formation plants (both upright and downed), but not severe enough to produce expulsion cavities.

Results and Discussion:

Each of the 13 sample sets contained between 12 and 30 plants. The node lengths were determined on all plants. The node length changes are summarized in Fig.2, where the mean values of the apical nodes are compared with the mean of the control sets taken at 100 and 200 ft. from the formation. It is immediately apparent that the samples taken from the downed plants in the formation (No's 7, 8, 11 and 13) have a much greater node expansion than the upright plants in the formation. It is also important to note that all nine sample sets (samples No.3 and 12 were taken just outside the formation) taken from the formation disclosed positive node length changes relative to the mean of the controls.

If the node length levels in the nine formations samples were showing variations resulting from pure chance then one would expect half of the sample sets to show a positive trend and lie above the base line or zero level, and the other half to lie below the base or have negative values compared with the controls. Applying a Chi-square analysis we find that the node expansion levels in this formation are significantly greater ($P<0.05$) than in the normal controls. Please keep in mind that five of the formation samples were taken in upright plants within the formation. Even though the upright plants "appeared normal", they were significantly influenced by the plasma energies. There is also the possibility that samples No.3 and No.12 were also influenced by the energies (spill over effect); however, they were not included in these analyses.

Routine, paper roll, seedling development tests were conducted with growth data taken at the 4, 6, 8 and 10 day development stages. All sample sets germinated at the 100% level. Both control sets gave very uniform growth and were combined to give a control mean. With the exception of sample No.3 (taken just outside the formation) all formation sample sets gave much higher growth rates than the controls.

It should be noted that sample No.7 (downed plants) gave a 120% growth increase (highly significant) and as shown in Fig.2 this same sample group gave the highest node expansion value (48%). We do not mean to imply that the energy producing the node changes is the same as the energy influencing the growth of seeds. As we have consistently pointed out, the energy causing node expansion appears to have microwave components whereas the energy, inducing growth enhancement in the seeds has electrophoretic properties. In fact, in laboratory experimentation we have successfully simulated the growth enhancement effects.

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CENTRE FOR CROP CIRCLE STUDIES - Essex Branch

CROP CIRCLE REPORT

Location: **Howe Hall Farm, Littlebury Green, Saffron Walden**

O.S. Map ref: TL 507 37 7

First Seen: 14 Jul 1996

Type: Cluster of 7 with 3 central crescents - "Blossom"

Crop: Riband Feed Wheat

Surveyed: 30 Jul 1996
04 Aug 1996

Surveyors: Rita Callen
Bradley Haycra
Peter Henden
Peter Leadbett

SAMPLING AND CROP FLOW DIAGRAM

Scale: 1" = 39.7' (appro

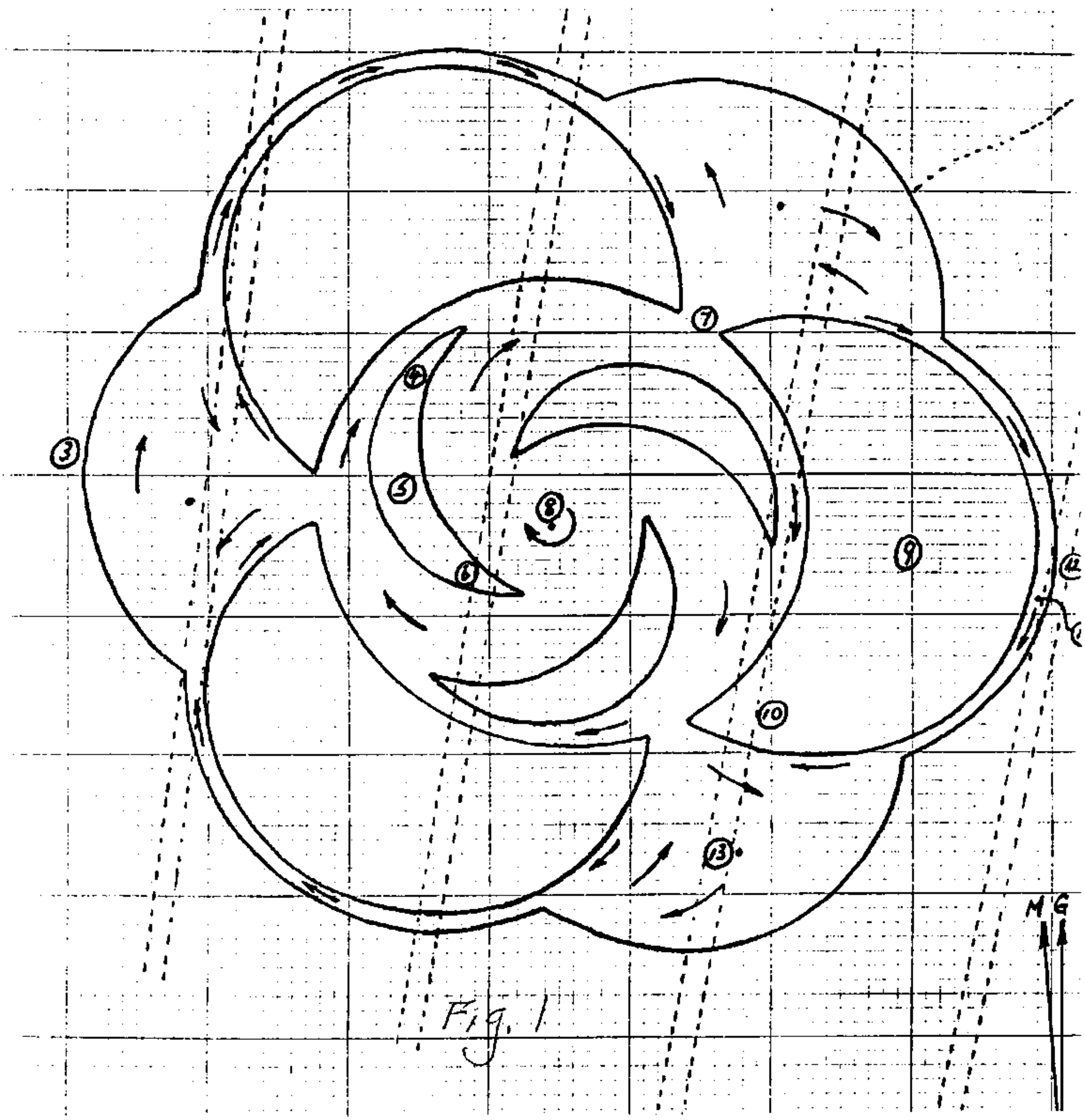

Fig. 1

Fig 2.

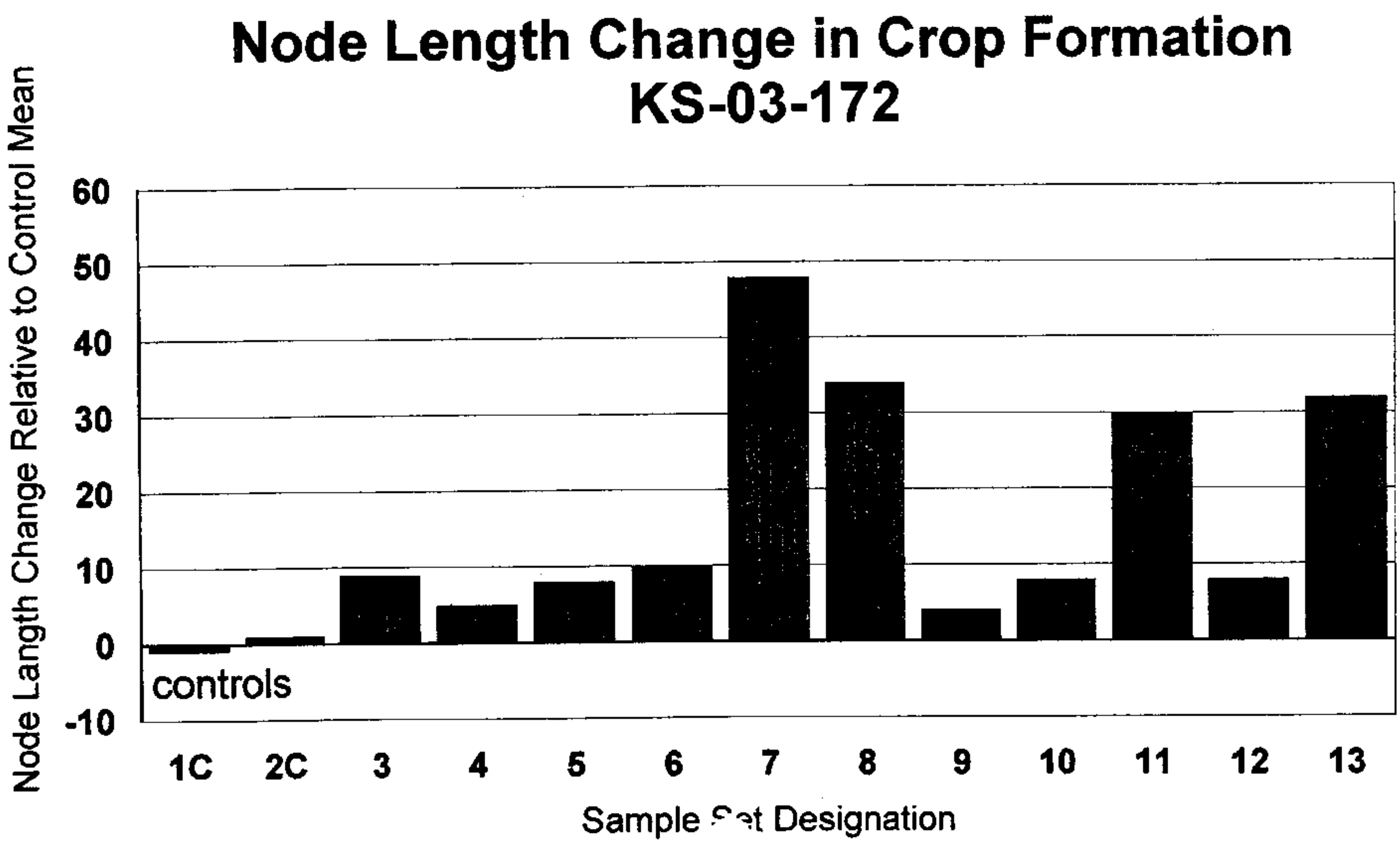
Node Length Change in Crop Formation
KS-03-172
Node Langth Change Relative to Control Mean
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
controls
1C
2C
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
Sample Set Designation

Fig 3.

Seedling Growth in Crop Formation KS-03-172