

Crop Formation: East Sussex, UK, 1995

Laboratory Code: KS-02-174

Material: barley plants, (*Hordeum vulgare*)

Formation: May 31, 1995, Concentric rings with four evenly spaced "pinwheel" type spurs (size not given).

Sampled: by Barry Reynolds and associates.

Laboratory Results:

a)- in Fig.1 are the summarized results from detailed analyses of the node lengths in sample groups containing ten to fifteen plants each.

b)- data are given for the P-penultimate node only, the reason being the apical node length data (including controls) gave considerably higher variance in individual sample groups. This is explained by the fact that in this early formation (May 31) the seed heads and A-node node region are still forming and the tissue elasticity is quite variable compared with the lower P-node region (see comments in report No. 50).

c)- the alterations in the node lengths are shown on the Reynolds diagram as a percent change relative to the total control population (N = 72 control plants).

d)- any node length change greater than 20% is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Conclusions:

The patterns of node expansion in the downed and upright plants clearly indicate a formation produced by very energetic plasma vortex processes which quite obviously are spatially confined to the regions outlined by the downed plants. The up-down patterns of node expansions within the rings are quite similar to the East Meon formation (report No. 49). Note the whopping 90% node increase in the upper spur (samp. No.126) where it joins the rings. This was also the only sample showing expulsion cavities.

Barley

North

Alfriston, East Sussex

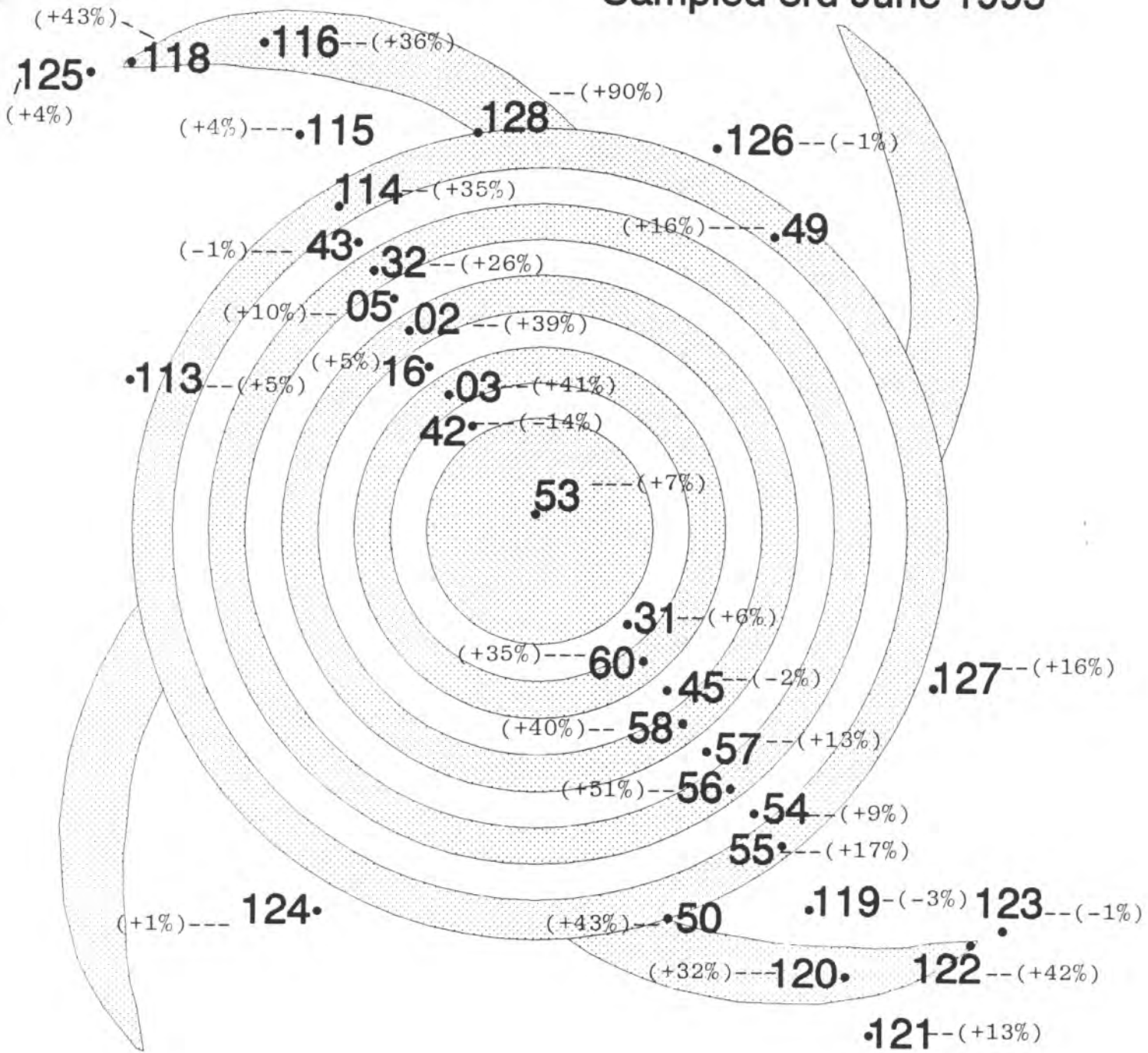
Formed 31st May 1995

Sampled 3rd June 1995

Fig. 1

(KS-02-174)

.117 --(+13%)



.47 @ 250' --(-3%)

Sampling Diagram

129 @ 50' --(+1%)

.48 @ 250' --(+6%)

Not to scale

(+2%) --- 106 @ 100'

.46 @ 250' --(+1%)

.51 @ 250' --(-12%)