# Crop Formation: Brooklyn, Michigan 1995

Laboratory Code: KS-02-187

Material: Wheat stems and heads, *Triticum aestivum*

Formation: Ovoid formation 50 ft. N-S and 80 ft. E-W, discovered July 2, 1995 by Ken and Gail Miller.

Sampled: by Ms. Gail Miller and WCL on July 4,1995

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS:

a)- a rough sketch of the formation and sampling locations is presented in Fig.1 attached. The values listed in parenthesis give the percent change in node length relative to the mean level in the control nodes.

b)- mean node lengths in controls; 3.25 mm with 0.57 s.d. and N=26 plants.

c)- in Fig.1 all node length data from plants within the formation are significant at the $P<0.05$ level.

d)- the penultimate node data gave the same pattern of N1 alterations as was observed in the apical region and again all from the formation were statistically significant.

e)- these data show that highly significant node length expansions occurred at both the apical and penultimate regions of the plants and were relatively uniform throughout the formation.

f)- the node expansions in the upright plants (sample No.2) were, as might be anticipated from previous studies, considerably reduced compared to the downed regions, but significantly expanded relative to the normal controls.

g)- severe lateral splits were also noted in all the formation samples with the exception of sample No.2, the upright plants. No splits were observed in the controls.

COMMENTS

The significant node length increases in all the formation samples and at both the apical and penultimate positions strongly suggest the presence of energetic ion plasma vortices as a causative force within this formation.

Among the crop formation investigators in England there seems to be an almost universal habit of labeling. If we succumb, then obviously this would be designated as "The Excised Elephant" formation.

W.C. Levengood
Pinelandia Biophysical Lab.

John A. Burke
Am-Tech. Laboratory

Fig.1 Ovoid crop formation near Brooklyn, Michigan, July 2, 1995 (KS-02-187)

Percent changes in node length are relative to the mean node length of the controls taken at 30 and 120 ft. from the formation.