

Crop Formation: West Sussex, U.K., 1995

Laboratory Code: KS-03-08

Material: Wheat stems and heads, *Triticum aestivum*

Formation: Uniform patterns of circles and rings formed at East Grinstead, U.K. on June 29, 1995.

Sampled: by Barry Reynolds on July 2, 1995

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS:

a)- the percentage change in the apical node lengths relative to the mean of the control samples have been inserted into the Reynolds diagram in Fig.1 attached.

b)- control mean = 4.28 mm with an s.d. of 0.81 and N=71 plants.

c)- in Fig.1 node length changes greater than 15% are considered significant at the $P < 0.05$ level.

d)- expulsion cavities and lateral splits were found in sample sets taken from the center circle of each formation, none were located in the controls.

COMMENTS

1)- note consistently higher node expansion values in the rings of downed plants relative to the upright rings.

2)- all control sets have vary low node length variations relative to the formation material.

3)- the overall level of node expansion is much lower than those occurring in the U.S.A. formations (for example see reports No.61 and No.62). As previously discussed, the reason for this is believed to be related to the fact that the weather is much more turbulent in the U.S.A. Higher levels of vortex energy disrupt the smooth laminar flow necessary for the production of the uniform geometric formations.

4)- these data strongly suggest the presence of relative low energy ion plasma vortices as a causative force within these formations.

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Formed 29th June 1995

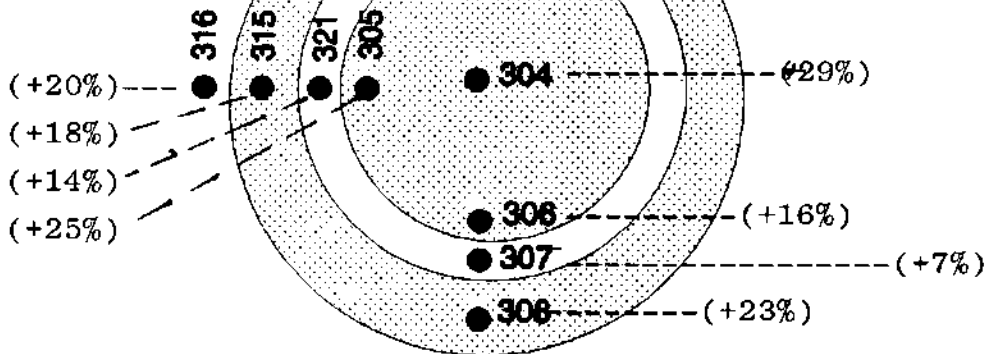
Sampled 2nd July 1995

East Grinstead
West Sussex

Wheat

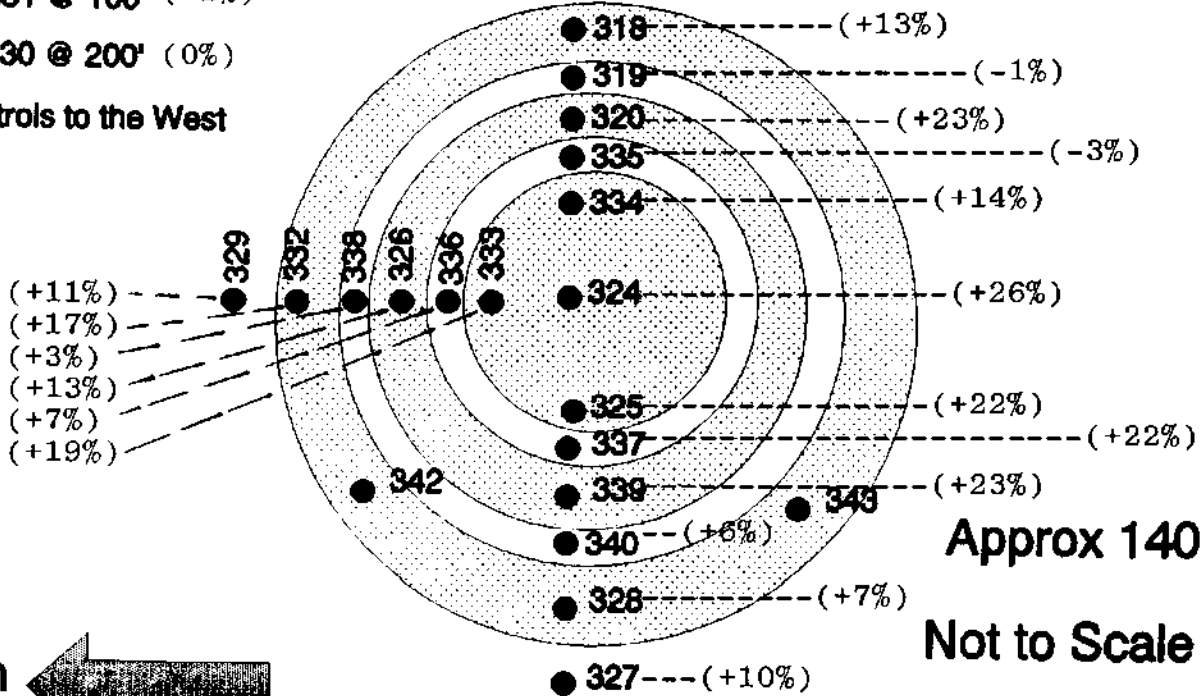
- 311 @ 50' -- (-2%)
- 312 @ 100' -- (+4%)
- 301 @ 200' -- (+6%)

Controls to the East



- 341 @ 50' (-6%)
- 331 @ 100' (-2%)
- 330 @ 200' (0%)

Controls to the West



Approx 140'

Not to Scale



Sampling Diagram