

In This Issue:

- 1: View from the Dome
- 2: Jumbo Beakers for the Large Input Well
- 3: Radionic Thoughts
- 4: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Introduction
- 6: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Seed Selection
- 7: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Plant Anatomy
- 8: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Plant Deficiencies
- 10: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Soil Additives
- 11: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Chemicals & Poisons
- 12: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Insect Pests
- 14: Basic Gardening & Agriculture: Weeds



View from the Dome

It is with tremendous pride that we present this particular issue of the Kelly Research Report, which includes a comprehensive working manual for applying radionics to all phases of basic gardening and agriculture. This manual has literally been more than 25 years in the making – the core of it was originally published by my father as “Special Supplement #19” in *Psychotronics Book II* back in 1983. But the amount of knowledge and information that has been developed in the interim is best revealed by his comments when introducing the topic of energetically balancing the soil and plants:

So far all we have done is work with infestations or insects or of plants in the farm or homestead. An important area of research in recent years has been to broadcast directly to the soil or the plant to determine what they need for the maximum production or crops. As more information comes in to us, we will pass it on to you if you so request, or if you keep in touch with the results that you have in your own research. [p.258]

Since then farmers and gardeners around the globe have been identifying and testing additional ways to utilize radionics that stretch far beyond just attacking pests, developing techniques that are now used daily to get the most from seed, soil and water:

- **Seed Selection:** Rather than spend thousands of dollars per cultivated acre and multiple growing seasons experimenting in the field, radionic assessment of the energetic relationships between seeds, soil and water allows farmers to predict which seed stock will be most likely to thrive in their specific growing environments.
- **Plant Anatomy:** Research has shown the value of directly assessing and balancing those parts of the plant that are most in need of energy at a specific time in the life cycle.
- **Plant Deficiencies and Soil Additives:** No more guessing or taking the salesman’s word on which fertilizers, “soil sweeteners” and other additives will best improve the plant! Radionic analysis allows identification of the most beneficial nutrients, allowing the farmer to decide on the best combination of energetic balancing and/or physical fortification.

One thing that has *not* changed... It is still the experiments conducted by each of you today that will form the knowledge that will be published in the manuals and taught in the radionics courses of the future. Just as my Dad noted back in 1983, please continue to gather, document and share your research such that future generations will enjoy the benefits of your work.

Jumbo Beakers for the Large Input Well

At a recent seminar, one of our veteran radionic researchers expressed the need for a much larger Griffin-type beaker than has previously been available from KRT. The objective would be to be able to quickly and easily accommodate large and/or bulky samples of such loose materials as hay, plant cuttings or complete fruits in conjunction with KRT's radionic large input well. The beaker we have located is the largest and most heavy-duty item available that would still fit in the well – a four liter capacity beaker that weighs more than three pounds!



Jumbo Griffin Beakers – 4,000 mL

NEW! These heavy duty Pyrex beakers made by Corning Glass fit perfectly in our Large Input Wells. They have a capacity of 4,000 mL (4 liters, or 1.05 gallons), measuring roughly 6" in diameter by 9" tall. Ideal for mess-free handling of bulky samples that will be discarded after analysis.

Jumbo Griffin Beakers.....\$99.00/each
Case of 4 Jumbo Beakers.....\$360.00

Large Input Well

The KRT Large Input Well is identical in design and operation to our standard well, but large enough to hold a gallon jug or one of our new 4,000 mL beakers. These wells can be used in place of the standard input well on a *Kelly Personal Instrument* or as an auxiliary input well on a *Seeker, Beacon* or *Workstation* analyzer. It may also be used as an auxiliary output well with our electronic *Potentizer*, thus facilitating creation of up to one gallon of potentized fluids or solids at a time.

Large Input Well.....\$250.00

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Radionic Thoughts by Pennsylvania Pete

Welcome to my letter on Radionics for the Kelly Research Report!

The subject of witness samples has been a hot topic for a couple of years since Polaroid announced the discontinuation of the 600 type film. In one case I did not have any photograph to work with so I created what I call a composite witness. I am sure other people have done this before me because the concept is so simple. What I did was to put a traditional photographic witness in the well then use the intensity dial to take a strength reading. I removed the photograph and put in anything that I thought could be used to focus intent for the real subject. So in the case of my goat, Bebe, I wrote the name "Bebe Goat" on paper and added it to the well. I then took an intensity reading. Next I added some other items I had, each time taking an intensity reading. When the reading met or exceeded the reading of the traditional photographic witness I then asked the question "is this enough to use as a witness without drawing energy from me or harm to anyone". I answered this question with the rub-plate. A yes is a very quick stick. A no is the lack of stick. I continue in this way until I am happy. In one case I used six items.

Another interesting witness that I saw used was the memory chip from a digital camera. I have no idea how that worked but that is what the operator used.

Today's book review is a bit different, with a bonus double feature:

Copies of the book, *Proceedings of the Scientific and Technical Congress of Radionics and Radiesthesia* from the congress held in London, England, May 16-18, 1950, is actually one of the most technical books I have seen on the subject. The book is interesting but not very useful to a radionics operator. There are sections that are very heavy in theory and math and there are sections that are easy to read but they are all interesting. The President of the congress was Brigadier-General Sir Ormonde de Pepee Winter and the congress was well attended by scientists, clergy and famous people from the field such as George de la Warr. Actually I found this book both exciting and sad. These people had such high hopes for our field, they expected radionics to be adopted by all fields of endeavor in only a short time. Now, almost sixty years later the promise and potential is the same but acceptance has not happened to the extent it should.

The second book for review is *Quantum Enigma: Physics Encounters Consciousness* by Bruce Rosenblum and Fred Kuttner. This book deals with quantum physics in an easy to understand manner and is easy reading. (At least I thought so.) The reason that I am including this book as a review is that I believe radionics operates on a Macro Quantum level. Everything exists as probability fields until the field collapses into a certainty. Collapse is done by either entanglement with other fields, observation (which implies consciousness) or I believe by strong intent which is where I believe radionics operates. I believe that radionics allows observation of fields when we use the intensity dial and I believe that Radionics provides entanglement driven by intent when used in the broadcast mode. If you have an interest in both quantum physics and radionics then this is a great book. It is easy to see how radionics fits within this fascinating field of physics.

Good luck and keep experimenting!

Note: KRT is not responsible for the views presented by the author of this letter or the authors of *Proceedings of the Scientific and Technical Congress of Radionics and Radiesthesia*. Radionics is to be used for agricultural research only and is not for use with human beings. If you need medical or mental health care please visit a licensed professional.

BASIC GARDENING AND AGRICULTURE

I. INTRODUCTION

Radionics has almost limitless application to the world of agriculture thanks to the inherent capability of the technology to assess and impact the energetic balances of those plant and other organic systems that we would seek to nurture, as well as to unbalance the energetic state of those that we would like to diminish. Likewise, the ability to assess and compare information about the harmonic relationships between systems at the energetic level allows farmers to make informed decisions about seed, feed and all the daily opportunities that come up on the farm and in the garden. As with any radionic research, the watchwords for success in cultivation experiments are accuracy, analytical thinking and a clear focus on the intended outcomes.

Accuracy: As golfers and hunters alike will tell you, **power is useless without accuracy**. For this reason, the most effective researchers will improve the accuracy of their analyses and effectiveness of their broadcasts by doing a quick "fine tuning" test of published rates for those organisms in which there are likely to be localized differences in species and/or environmental conditions. This is easy to do – slowly turn the rate dials a little above and below the published rate while feeling for the most solid stick on the rub plate. For example: If the rate for a Black Ant is 48-52, the specific rate for the Black Ants you are trying to eliminate may be 47 to 49 on the left-hand dial, and 51 to 53 on the right-hand dial. Remember that the radionic instrument operates like a radio, and like a radio **the operator will hear the music most clearly when the station is perfectly tuned** on the dial. If you are unsure of your stick, double check your results by checking the intensity on each of the each of these neighboring rates. The one with the highest intensity is the strongest and best match.

Analytical Thinking: Practice thinking like a detective about the issues you would like to resolve or improve. **Use the clues observed on the farm and through your analyses to find the "cause behind the cause"** of a particular problem, or when thinking about how best to boost the energetic state of the plant. Remember to consider possible environmental factors, including the quality of inputs like feed, fertilizer and water.

Focused Intent: The focused intent of the trained operator provides the blueprint for all radionic action. Researchers should strive to literally **focus the mind as clearly as possible on a vision of the specific question raised or condition sought**. If the farmer is growing corn, s/he should imagine walking through a field of the tallest corn ever seen, a bountiful crop of tall stalks hanging heavy with fat golden ears. The smell of the field, the spring of the loamy soil beneath the feet, the summer breeze whispering amongst the leaves and tassels: let all of these sensations fill the mind of the operator like a rich memory. It is this process that allows the operator to pre-engineer a specific future reality, out of the many possible future realities, through the focusing lens that is the human mind.

ABOUT THE RATES

Some of the rates listed in the sections to follow are "cross-over rates", or rates that were originally discovered and catalogued using one of the many other designs of radionic instruments that have come and gone over the decades, but have since been converted over for use on two-dial instruments.

Most of the rates listed for insect and plant pests were developed and compiled by the Peter J. Kelly, Marianne Keeler-Kelly and the many, many friends of Interdimensional Sciences in the years leading up to the original publication of *Pyschotronics: Book II* and *Pyschotronics: Book III* in the early 1980's, mostly through collaboration with agricultural clients working on field trials. In the first edition, Peter Kelly wrote, "They represent the best of our ability to scan for those frequencies that most singularly define the organisms in question. They were totally accurate for the pests tested and the instrument used at the time of the scan."

With these factors in mind, be sure to apply the fine tuning test described above to all published rates for those organisms in which there are likely to be localized differences in species and/or environmental conditions. The skilled operator will also stretch out beyond the stick on the rub plate, reaching out with all of their senses to recognize the hum of the resonance points that also generate that stick. If a published rate is not available, have the confidence and build the skills needed to scan for accurate rates using samples gathered in the field. Learn to trust yourself!

ABOUT WITNESSES

Witnesses play a pivotal role in every radionic process. Just as tuning forks of identical pitch will physically resonate in close proximity, sample and source are in a constant state of perfect resonance that is bound across limitless space and time, permanently energized by the unique symphony of living energy patterns that define them.

Physical Samples: Physical samples play a central role in the analysis process. Seed, feed, soil, water, plants and a whisker off a mouse in the barn all reveal energetic patterns about their sources. Clean glassware is preferred for the capture, use and storage of samples, though plastic and paper will often provide satisfactory results. Take care to avoid contamination, being mindful of those compounds and materials that will decay or break down over time. Plants should be sampled with cuttings, leaving the living plant in the field whenever possible. Store samples in cool, dark locations, avoiding sunlight and magnetic fields.

Photographic: It is important to use photographs that are never separated into positive and negative phases, as with traditional chemically-developed prints that are made from negatives. Instead, utilize those photographs that are captured and reproduced intact in a single stage, such as slides and chemically-based instant photos. For many years the Polaroid 600 was the sidekick of every radionics researcher thanks to the convenience and reasonably priced film. Polaroid's retirement of the 600 has allowed industry giant Fuji to begin offering their instant camera in the United States for the first time. The Fuji Instax 200 is a direct replacement for the Polaroid 600 in every regard: price, convenience and a 100% analog, chemical process. Initial availability has been limited to online retailers like Amazon.com and camera shops.

Initial research into the use of digital photography in radionics has been successful, though there are some reports that results are maximized with higher resolutions cameras. Future research will include a side-by-side comparison of several digital cameras and printing techniques. Of particular interest in this area is the Polaroid POGO, an inkless technology that delivers instant photos from a pocket-sized printer that is compatible with newer digital cameras and cell phone cameras. Polaroid has also introduced an all-in-one version that integrates the same printer with a 5-megapixel digital camera. The POGO has been spotted online and in on-the-ground retailers like Wal-Mart.

The physical orientation and relationship between the radionic researcher and the subject being photographed is important. Peter Kelly always referred to the work of radionics pioneer Bruce Copen, who said, "We have to obtain a sample: a sample relative to the whole structure of the field is to stand with the sun on the farthest side of the field showing toward you. Take any sample from that field and it will be representative. If you pick a sample with the sun behind you, then it is not representative, but a single sample taken from the field - each part of which is entirely individual from one another. It has been proved by many researchers over the years, so we must remember this when we take a sample for analysis or balancing."

Mental: It is certainly possible to use the mind to directly focus the intent of the analysis on a particular subject without a physical witness of any kind – radionics would hardly be possible if this were not the case. However, this practice is strongly discouraged, as it requires the radionic operator to serve as the conduit for the energy that will drive the transfer of information – a process that can be draining and/or unbalancing. The role of the radionic instrument is to allow the operator to serve as the tuner, who can then walk away while the device continues to broadcast the signal.

II. SEED SELECTION

A plant is as a living antenna between the Earth and the sun that is tuned to a specific frequency. The success of that antenna is largely determined by the degree of natural harmony between the plant being cultivated, the unique soil composition in that location, and the quality and availability of sunlight, water and air. If all these elements are in balance, the plants are sure to grow with vigor and a high natural resistance to pests and diseases, as well as the ability to outperform weeds. The first step is to **select those seeds or seedlings that demonstrate the highest degree of energetic harmony** to those specific growing conditions:

Process:

1. Take a photographic witness of the field or garden, remembering that shooting into the direction of the sun provides the best average of the energy patterns present – including that of the sun itself. If a photograph is not available for some reason, soil samples from several areas of the field may be gathered and mixed.
2. Place the photographic witness or the blended soil samples in the input well of your radionic instrument. To more accurately model the total cultivation environment, a sample of irrigation and/or rain water may also be added to the input well.
3. Assess the General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00) of the field by scanning on the Intensity dial. Record the result. This is the baseline vitality against which the seeds will be compared.
4. Add a sample of the seed to the input well with the other samples and/or photo, then recheck General Vitality. Record the result. Repeat with any additional seeds being considered.
5. Compare the results of the General Vitality readings gathered in Step 4, ranking them from highest to lowest. Any seed sample that generates a GV reading that is equal or greater than the baseline GV captured in Step 3 may be considered to be in harmonic balance with the soil and/or water conditions, with the highest GV indicating the greatest degree of harmony. Seeds producing a GV below that of the field alone are energetically predicted to be weaker performers in those specific growing conditions.

Using this simple process the farmer may **make informed decisions** about the degree of natural energetic harmony between the seeds and his or her specific piece of land.

Example:

- The farmer takes a photo of the field, facing into the sun in order to get an energetic average of local conditions. This photo is placed in the input well along with a test tube of water from the output end of his irrigation line, which will be the primary source of water for the plants.
- Bank 1 of the instrument is set to “9-49” and turned on. Bank 2 is set to “0-0” and turned off.
- A baseline intensity reading of 375 is assessed – the General Vitality of the field and water.
- A seed sample is added to the well in a test tube. Energetic intensity is assessed and the results recorded. This seed sample is replaced with a second sample, whose intensity is also assessed. This step is repeated with three additional samples, yielding the following results:

Sample	Intensity
Field Samples (Soil + Water)	375
Field Samples + Seed #1	390
Field Samples + Seed #2	210
Field Samples + Seed #3	340
Field Samples + Seed #4	420
Field Samples + Seed #5	480

- The results are then ranked from largest to smallest:

Sample	Seed Ranking	Intensity
Field Samples + Seed #5	1	480
Field Samples + Seed #4	2	420
Field Samples + Seed #1	3	390
Field Samples (Soil + Water)	n/a	375
Field Samples + Seed #3	4	340
Field Samples + Seed #2	5	210

Based on this information, the farmer concludes that Seed #5 has the highest predictor for success in these soil and water conditions, with Seed #4 and possibly Seed #1 as reasonable substitutes in the event that #5 has external negative characteristics, such as insufficient availability or excessive price. The samples that exhibited a *lower* overall GV would not be considered for planting.

NOTE: While energetic harmony is a key tool in basic seed selection, it is not always a direct predictor for final crop yield due to the countless differences in physical conditions throughout the course of the entire cycle of cultivation. In the example above Seed #4 may outperform Seed #5 if that seed turns out to produce the hardier plant in a season that is hotter and drier than usual. Generally speaking, however, both Seed #4 and Seed #5 should perform much more strongly than Seed #2 or Seed #3.

III. ASSESSING PLANT ANATOMY

Once the seeds have sprouted into a plant, anatomically-specific radionic rates may be used in place of General Vitality in order to **assess the harmonic relationships between the field conditions and the specific parts of the plant**. In this way the farmer may focus on the energetic health where it is needed most, looking beyond the broader measurement of General Vitality. Use the following rates to check intensity for the parts of the plant of interest:

Name	Rate
Flowers	48.25 – 38.25
Fruits	42.25 – 44.50
Leaves, Coniferous (Evergreen)	34.50 – 13.25
Leaves, Deciduous/Broadleaf	25.50 – 27.50
Roots, General	38.00 – 22.50
Root, Tap	32.00 – 36.50
Root, Veins	34.50 – 44.25
Sap, General	46.50 – 51.00
Sap, Tree	48.75 – 26.75
Seeds	42.25 – 44.50
Stem, Plants	25.50 – 20.75
Trunk, Trees	25.50 – 53.25

Process:

1. In this case, a new photographic witness of the field *with* the plants can replace the earlier photo of the uncultivated field in the input well. Alternatively, plant cuttings from representative specimens can be combined with the original field witness or blended soil samples. Samples of irrigation or rain water may also be included. **Note:** Ideally, cuttings should be from live plants, leaving the rest of the plant alive in the field.
2. Check General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00) of the plant by scanning on the Intensity dial. Record the result. This is the baseline against which the parts of the plant will be compared.
3. Set the rate for the part of the plant of interest on one bank of the instrument. Scan on the intensity dial and record the results. Repeat as desired for other parts of the plant.

4. Compare the parts of the plant with the General Vitality. Those parts of the plant with intensities that are lower than GV are out of energetic balance with the rest of the plant. This situation may be repaired in two ways:
 - a. Balancing energy may be transmitted directly to the part of the plant in question by setting that part of the plant to a rate bank, then turning on the amplifier. Remember to scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments.
 - b. A much more rapid result may be achieved by identifying the missing soil constituents through radionic analysis, then adding physical components directly to the field as discussed in Section IV.

Note: When assessing the specific parts of the plant using these rates, **remember to consider the current stage of the plant's life cycle** and/or the end result desired from cultivation. For example, if the plant is still in the seedling phase, the farmer will often desire strong growth in the roots and/or the stem. Likewise, toward the end of the growth cycle energy is more likely to be needed in the part of the plant that will be harvested: the lettuce farmer will want strong leaf growth, the corn farmer will want healthy seed production and the potato farmer will still want energy dedicated to root growth.

Example:

- A farmer growing tomatoes places the following items in the input well of the instrument: a photographic witness of her tomato plants in the field, a cutting from a tomato plant, and a sample from the far end of the irrigation line.
- General Vitality is checked, followed by these plant parts:

Name	Rate	Intensity
General Vitality (GV)	9.00 – 49.00	400
Roots, General	38.00 – 22.50	420
Stem, Plants	25.50 – 20.75	390
Leaves, Deciduous/Broadleaf	25.50 – 27.50	320
Fruits	42.25 – 44.50	240

- At this point the farmer stops to consider the development stage of these tomato plants. The plants are already long in the vine and ready to bear tomatoes. She can see that more energy needs to be dedicated to the fruit-bearing phase of development through energetic and/or physical processes. For strongest results, action will be taken to stimulate activity in both realms.

IV. ASSESSING PLANT DEFICIENCIES: SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Radionic analysis may be conducted on the living soil in order to **determine the energetic balance of the minerals, elements and key characteristics**. Much more meaningful is the same analysis when conducted in conjunction with representative samples of the seed selected for cultivation or with cuttings or other witnesses from the crop in the field. Likewise, the same process may be used to assess anatomically-specific parts of the plant for maximization of a particular portion of the life cycle.

Process:

1. The samples and other witnesses to be placed in the input well of the radionic instrument will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed. The following table lists the components that should be used:

Area of Interest	Samples/Witnesses to Use
Field Conditions Only	Photograph of Field or Blended Soil Samples + Water Sample
Field Conditions + Seed	Field Witnesses + Water Sample + Seed Sample
Field Conditions + Plant	Photograph of Plants in the Field - OR - Field Witnesses + Water Sample + Plant Cuttings
Field Conditions + Specific Plant Anatomy	Photograph of Plants in the Field + Plant Anatomy Rate Set on One Bank of Instrument - OR - Field Witnesses + Water Sample + Plant Cuttings + Plant Anatomy Rate Set on One Bank of Instrument

2. Once the appropriate inputs have been selected, the following rates may be set on the radionic instrument to assess the energetic strengths and deficiencies of the plant-soil systems. Check each on the intensity dial for balance with General Vitality.

A. Soil Characteristics

Name	Rate
General Vitality	9.00 – 49.00
Acidity	34.00 – 84.00
Alkanity	26.00 – 41.00
Bacteria, Aerobic	49.00 – 56.25
Circulation (Air)	23.00 – 21.00
Circulation (Water)	26.25 – 28.75
Fertility	66.75 – 36.25
Magnetism, Para-	36.00 – 33.50
Magnetism, Dia-	64.50 – 54.00
Moisture	43.50 – 40.50
Porosity	25.00 – 31.25

B. Chemical Soil Components

Name	Chemical Formula	Rate
Aluminum	Al	16.00 – 77.00
Ammonium	NH ₄	22.00 – 32.00
Boron	B	24.00 – 52.50
Calcium	Ca	24.00 – 4.00
Carbon	C	47.00 – 32.00
Chlorine	Cl	37.00 – 93.00
Copper	Cu	75.00 – 32.00
Hydrogen	H	10.00 – 3.50
Iron	Fe	49.00 – 27.00
Magnesium	Mg	27.00 – 13.00
Manganese	Mn	73.00 – 71.00
Nitrate	NO ₃	32.50 – 16.50
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO ₂	88.00 – XX (scan)
Oxygen	O ₂	31.50 – 13.50
Phosphate	P ₂ O ₅	92.00 – 62.00
Potassium Oxide	K ₂ O	30.50 – 67.00
Sulfate	SO ₄	77.00 – 94.00
Zinc	Zn	53.00 – 41.00

C. Other Soil Components

Name	Rate
Amino Acids	24.00 – 21.25
Gelatin	41.00 – 13.25
Humus	29.00 – 24.25
Oil, Organic	38.00 – 45.75
Proteins	44.00 – 43.00
Salts	82.00 – 42.00
Sugars	5.00 – 72.00

- Any characteristics or components found to be more than 50 below the General Vitality reading should be balanced energetically back to GV and/or fortified physically using fertilizers or other soil additives. Radionic rates for fertilizers and other additives may also be broadcast energetically to the plant-soil system (see Section V below).
- Improved soil performance will come with movement of the energetic state to a higher octave of activity, in which overall GV will move upward. Calcium enrichment has been found to play a key role in making an octave change of this kind.

Note: It is easy to test the energetic impact of physical fertilizers and/or soil additives that are being considered for repairing those deficiencies indicated in the steps above. Simply add a sample of the additive in question to the input well with the samples/witnesses specified in Step 1, then retest General Vitality and any of the characteristics or components that fell short of GV. Those additives that have the most positive impact on GV and the deficient area should be utilized in the field.

V. SOIL ADDITIVES AND FERTILIZERS

The energy patterns associated with **soil additives and/or fertilizers may be broadcast directly to the plant-soil system**. The following is a list of some additives that are commonly associated with agriculture. Many more may be found in KRT's E-Rate Book, an electronic database of more than 10,000 radionic rates.

Name	Rate
General Vitality	9.00 – 49.00
Ammonium Sulfate (NH ₄ SO ₄)	48.00 – 39.25
Ash, Wood	30.00 – 41.80
Bloodmeal	42.75 – 49.00
Bone Meal	23.75 – 25.00
Hoof & Horn Mix	53.50 – 70.00
Leaf Mold	34.80 – 30.00
Lime, Slaked	57.00 – 47.20
Lime, Super Phosphate	54.00 – 60.30
Manure, Cow	61.75 – 51.75
Manure, Hog	68.50 – 58.75
Manure, Horse	49.50 – 58.50
Manure, Poultry	56.50 – 37.20
Nitrate of Potash	32.50 – 42.75
Nitrate of Soda	19.25 – 29.25
Nitro Chalk	36.20 – 28.50
Peat, General	27.00 – 37.80
Peat, Irish	43.25 – 26.00
Potassium Chloride (KCl)	53.50 – 70.00
Seaweed	27.00 – 30.75
Sphagnum Moss	51.50 – 77.00

Process:

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Set one of the rate banks on the instrument to General Vitality and check intensity.
3. Set a second rate bank to the soil additive rate. With both banks turned on, check intensity.
 - a. If the combined intensity of both banks is higher than GV alone, the soil additive rate is beneficial to the soil and/or plants. Turn on the amplifier and scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments. Do not overbalance!
 - b. If the combined intensity of both banks is lower than GV alone, the soil additive rate is detrimental to the soil and/or plants. Do not utilize this rate.

VI. CHEMICALS & POISONS

The following is a list of common chemicals that have been used in agriculture, or that are often found in agricultural environments due to widespread airborne delivery. **The energetic patterns for these poisons may be reduced radionically.** Many more may be found in KRT's E-Rate Book, an electronic database of more than 10,000 radionic rates.

Name	Rate
2,4 D	12.50 – 2.50
Agent "Orange"	21.00 – 9.75
Agent "White"	10.25 – 23.75
Ambush	33.75 – 27.75
DBCP	59.50 – 46.50
DDT	48.00 – 85.00
Ergot	46.00 – 94.00
Herbicide (General)	2.50 – 4.50
Lanate	44.50 – 38.50
Lerlex	69.25 – 69.75
Lindane	6.50 – 15.00
Magnetic Fallout	27.25 – 48.50
Malathion	7.50 – 1.50
Mercury	84.60 – 100.0
Paraquat	3.25 – 7.75
Parathion	8.50 – 48.00
Pentac	36.75 – 39.00
Pentelentiezol	49.25 – 96.00
Radioactive Fallout	22.00 – 35.75
Temick	30.25 – 34.25
Trithion	1.50 – 12.50

Process:

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Set one of the rate banks on the instrument to the chemical or poison rate of interest.
3. Any chemical or poison with an energetic intensity above 50 should be balanced down to zero by turning on amplifier and scanning for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments.

4. This radionic process may be repeated as necessary; however repeated appearances of a particular chemical or poison should be investigated in the physical realm in order to locate and eliminate the source, if possible.

VII. INSECT PESTS

First and foremost, remember that insects are nature's "clean up crew". Their job is to dispose of those plants that are not balanced and healthy – an integral part of the life cycle. Attacking them directly may be effective, however **until the entire plant-soil system is brought into a state of energetic balance the pests are likely to return**. However, once the land is brought into balance with the plants being cultivated, the pests are likely to disappear on their own.

Rate-Based Process:

This process may be utilized if a known rate is available for the insect at hand and/or the researcher feels confident in his or her ability to scan for a rate using a captured specimen. Developing and utilizing the latter skill is strongly encouraged, as this technique will ensure maximum accuracy with regards to isolating the exact conditions associated with that insect in that field at that point in time. And like any skill, confidence and effectiveness will increase the more it is practiced.

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Capture an insect specimen in a clean pyrex or quartz-type test tube or vessel. A clean plastic bag may also be utilized if proper glassware is not available. Add the insect specimen to the input well with the other witnesses noted in step 1.
3. Check the level of infestation by scanning with the intensity dial. The amount will be a relative figure, an overall "intensity" of the insects as they relate to the field and crops.
4. Transpose the known rate for the insect pest, then set this rate on the one bank of the instrument. For example, the rate for the common aphid is 38.25-19.25. The transposed rate for neutralizing the aphid would be 19.25-38.25.
5. Turn the instrument amplifier on and scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments. Insects' broadcast times are frequently 24 hours or longer.

To follow is a list of rates for some common farm and home insect pests. Many more rates are available in the published literature, as well as in KRT's E-Rate Book

Name	Rate
Ants, Black	48.00 – 52.00
Ants, Red	32.00 – 40.25
Aphids	38.25 – 19.25
Army Worm: Baby	25.25 – 36.50
Army Worm: Young	39.75 – 38.25
Army Worm: Adult	61.25 – 67.00
Azalea Caterpillar	12.75 – 34.00
Black Swallowtail: Larvae	20.75 – 32.50
Buffalo Gnats	35.50 – 13.25
Cockroaches	54.00 – 67.00
Corn Borers	37.50 – 29.00
Corn Earworm- Sweet	23.25 – 23.50
Colorado Potato Beetle	65.00 – 23.00
Cricket, Brown (Mormon)	66.75 – 40.50
Egg Plant Weevil	57.00 – 38.00
Grasshoppers	69.25 – 66.00

Green Bean Worm	41.75 – 74.00
House Fly, Common	21.50 – 31.25
Leaf Miners: Larvae	84.25 – 62.00
Leaf Miners: Pupae	37.00 – 43.25
Leaf Miners: Fly	20.25 – 39.25
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	14.50 – 31.60
Red Spider Mites	38.75 – 24.75
Squash Bugs	31.50 – 51.00
Tomato Bug	25.50 – 30.50
Tomato Hornworm, Green	23.50 – 29.00
White Fly	69.25 – 29.75

Reagent-Based Process:

This process is ideal for the situations when a known rate is not available.

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Capture an insect specimen to analyze in a clean pyrex or quartz-type test tube or vessel. A clean plastic bag may also be utilized if proper glassware is not available. Add the insect specimen to the input well with the other witnesses noted in step 1.
3. Check the level of infestation by scanning with the intensity dial. The amount will be a relative figure, an overall "intensity" of the insects as they relate to the field and crops.
4. Add a reagent that is demonstrated to be effective against the insects. This can be done physically by adding a sample in a test tube to the input well, or energetically by setting a rate on one of the banks of the instrument. The following rates are examples that may be effective. Many more rates are available.

Insect Control Reagent	Rate
Cayenne (Red) Pepper	54.50 – 37.00
Cedar Chips	88.00 – 56.50
Cedar Oil	42.00 – 85.00
Marigold, Dried Blossoms	53.50 – 52.50
Marigold, Pure Extract	33.00 – 20.50
Nicotine Sulfate	35.75 – 57.00
Paint Thinner	63.50 – 61.00
Turpentine	82.00 – 95.00

5. Verify effectiveness of the reagent against the insect at hand by rechecking intensity. An effective reagent will reduce total intensity to below 50 in this testing stage.
6. Turn the instrument amplifier and scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments. Insects' broadcast times are frequently 24 hours or longer.

Combined Process:

For maximum effectiveness against insect pests, combine the reagent-based process and the rate-based process by setting the transposed rate on the radionic instrument **and** introducing an effective reagent into the process by using a sample or by setting a reagent rate.

Note: The pest control processes described above will usually take care of major infestations; however the processes may need to be repeated due to the short life cycle of the typical insect. Likewise, a crop that is not healthy will continue to attract insects, as they are merely trying to "do their jobs" as nature's clean up crews.

VIII. WEEDS

Just like the plants we seek to cultivate and harvest, the plants we call “weeds” are also living antennas between the Earth and the sun that are tuned to a specific frequency. The fact that they grow well while cultivated crops struggle indicates the field conditions are better suited to the weed than the crop. Until conditions are changed through long term modification of the soil, fighting weeds will remain an uphill battle or, worse yet, one that is dependent on the poisons being peddled by the chemical industries.

The process for attacking weeds is identical to that associated with insects. Follow the steps outlined in the reagent based, rate based or combined processes described above, substituting samples and/or rates for the weed plants whenever insects samples and/or rates are described.

Note that the broadcast times associated with eliminating weeds can take a week or more! Even then, the impact may not be effective unless soil chemistry or other physical elements are modified to favor the crop over the weed. After all, the sun is an extremely powerful source of energy!

1. Common Weeds

The following is a list of common weeds and their rates. Many more rates are available in the published literature, as well as in KRT’s E-Rate Book.

Name	Rate
Bind Weed	64.50 – 54.00
Canadian Thistle	24.75 – 38.75
Corn Gronwell	59.00 – 37.50
Horse Weed	53.00 – 69.00
Mayweed	41.50 – 65.50
Mustard Hedge	42.25 – 57.75
Oldfield Toad Flux	41.00 – 77.00
Plantain	39.25 – 37.50
Prostate Knotweed	23.75 – 65.00
Purslaine Speedwell	41.25 – 52.00
Sorrel, Common Yellow Wood	50.00 – 65.75
Sorrel, Red	27.00 – 71.50
Wild Grape	43.75 – 32.50
Wild Lettuce	29.00 – 41.75
Winter Vetch	27.75 – 52.75

2. Weed Control Reagents

The following is a list of common reagents against weeds and their rates. Many more rates are available in the published literature, as well as in KRT’s E-Rate Book.

Physical Reagent	Rate
Copper Sulfate	54.50 – 75.75
Diesel Oil	27.00 – 34.50
Rock Salt	82.00 – 37.00
Paint Thinner	63.50 – 61.00
Herbicide	2.50 – 4.50

*I've never been in a box so strong
that I couldn't kick down the sides
and turn it into a dance floor!* - Yolanda Schudel

