Four Reports from the Midwest

Four farmers working in Midwestern states submitted descriptions of how radionics was used during the 2008 crop growing season, as well as the results that were achieved. These reports are presented below in the words of the original authors, though **emphasis** was added by the editors.

Case 1: *Radionic Influence on Growing Crops*

The 2008 crop growing season began with a planting date later than the optimum starting date. This was the reason for the research project. Researchers were told to take pictures of the growing crops in each field. **Each field was analyzed** for nutrient, moisture and fertility balance. After the nutrient balancing was complete, a two-bank rate for "uptake and absorption of minerals and elements" was used to **create density and balance** in its own time with No Negative Side Effects. The two-bank rate was:

Uptake and Absorption
Bank 1: 23.25 – 83.50
Bank 2: 17.80 – 86.50

Sugar was used as a reagent during this balancing broadcast.

When general vitality was achieved on this rate, researchers moved to **enhancing maturity** of the corn and soybean crop in its own time with No Negative Side Effects. The two-bank rates used were:

Corn	Soybeans
Bank 1: 13.25 – 73.60	**Bank 1**: 17.20 – 85.00
Bank 2: 17.25 – 89.75	**Bank 2:** 19.25 – 74.00

Sugar (5.00 – 72.00) levels in the plants were also checked. Sugar should equal general vitality. The sugar used was organic granular sugar and organic cane molasses. Intensity was monitored to see which sugar was most effective.

Color was used as a reagent to enhance sugar production in the plant. The color selected was the one that showed the highest intensity for the deficient rate. The color most effective for uptake of sugar was purple. The best color for uptake and absorption of minerals and elements was yellow. The best color for maturity was purple. The best color for dry down in the field was violet.

When maturity was achieved the **rates for dry down were used to dry the grain** in the field. The single-bank rates for dry down with No Negative Side Effects were:

Corn: 9.25 – 89.00
Soybeans: 13.75 – 88.75

In addition to these rates, the water rate was transposed when appropriate with No Negative Side Effects. The water rate is 43.50 – 40.50. The transposed rate is 40.50 – 43.50.

The project started on August 20, 2008, and ended on November 17, 2008. When the research project began, balancing times were 8 hours and 48 minutes long. At the end of the project **balancing times were down to an hour**.

The effect that this project had on the crop was that the crops planted later were harvested at the same time as the earlier planted crops of neighbors. The corn came out of the field as much as 5 percentage points dryer than the neighbor's. The yields were very similar.

Case 2: ***A Testimonial and Recount of Procedure Used in Drying Corn***

The following is a testimonial and recount of the procedure I used for drying corn in grain bins in the fall of 2008.

Both bins have the same size fans on them and were filled with the same amount of corn from the same field. The corn was running around 24% moisture consistently for both bins. No additional heat was applied to either bin, just ambient air temperature was used in both bins. The first bin (control) was filled with corn and the fan and stirring machine were started. Then the second bin (radionic balancing) was filled with corn from the same field. The fan and stirring machine were started as well.

The second bin had a double set of pictures taken of it. One picture was placed in my **Kelly Large Agricultural Workstation** and set to run on the dry down rate. The second picture was used in the large well on my Anapathic Purifier with a water sample in the input well of the Anapath. I scanned for time to run both instruments and used the 10 hour timer on the Workstation when I could not be around to monitor it.

When finished, both bins were hauled to town separately. **The radionic bin dried down 2.3 points of moisture beyond the control bin** with one less day of air circulation due to that bin being filled last. The air temperatures were the same in both bins with the exception of the first day in which only the control bin was filled. But even with one less day of drying time the radionic bin got dry faster. Actually the radionic bin got drier than anticipated and I could have shut it off sooner.

It is my opinion that **the radionic dry down process can just as easily start in the field** rather than waiting for the actual harvest. This would be very beneficial for those farmers taking grain straight to town without storing it on the farm.

Case 3: ***Crop Year 2008***

Our farming operation includes approximately 400 acres each of corn and soybeans. After taking pictures, our first radionic work with the corn and soybeans started September 13, 2008, and was related to our concern for early frost. After getting the General Vitality on all fields (average of about 410), the intensity for sugar (5.00 - 72.00) was obtained on all fields and averaged about 260. After testing organic sugar and high-Brix molasses' effects as reagents (individually and combined), it was determined that the organic sugar was the most effective in **raising sugar intensity for frost protection**. Fortunately, the cool weather passed without freezing temperatures and was not an issue this fall.

The next priority was to use the two-bank scanned rate to **speed up maturity** of the soybeans followed by the use of the two-bank rate for uptake of elements to create density and balance with no negative side effects. The color violet was used as a reagent. On September 27, 2008, the dry down rate for beans was used along with the color violet and a picture of the sun. Thus was repeated on September 30. The rate to take out moisture was used on October 1.

Harvest of soybeans started on October 2, which was a little earlier than expected because of late planting dates and existing weather conditions. Overall, the moisture percentage for the soybean crop was about 12.8% with normal daily fluctuations. Because all beans except one 40-acre field were put in bins on the farm, **overall yields were averaged between 45 to 48 bushels per acre**, which was very good considering the dry summer we had experienced.

The 40-acre field was combined and had all beans hauled to the elevator. That field has some high areas with light soil that had been under particular stress from summer drought. Our son made the comment that he did not know where the beans came from on that field. According to the elevator weight slips, it averaged exactly 40 bushels per acre. He would have been pleased with a field average of 36 or 37 bushels per acre.

Corn fields were balanced for absorption and uptake of elements on September 29, 2008, and followed by the rate to speed up maturity in its own time. On October 8, the dry down rate for corn in the field was used along with orange color as a reagent. The rate to take out moisture was broadcast on October 9, 12, 16 and 20. All corn was put in the bins without going through the dryer at a moisture level of 12.8% to 16.8%. On November 5 and 9, the rate to take out moisture was used on all bins. Aeration fans were also used, as usual. This corn crop was hauled out at various intervals between January 2009 and August 2009 with **no corn exceeding the desired moisture level of 15%**. Corn yields varied by field and variety in the range of **170 to 195 bushels per acre, which was also excellent** considering the late planting and dry summer.

Case 4: *A Note about Maturing and Drying Soybeans and Corn*

Just a note to let you know about the use of radionic frequencies to use in the maturing and drying of corn and soybeans on our farm. I started using them on September 15, 2008. It was a fairly wet and late year and so I wanted to speed up development of the crops. I did not have a control field to compare against, so ours was just an evaluation of the moisture.

When the combine came to harvest our corn the moisture was between 17% and 18%. My brother could hardly believe it was so dry, as his was several points wetter. In addition to the radionic rates, I used the Anapathic Purifier to help dry the corn after it was in the bin. **The corn dried down about 7 to 10 days quicker than normal.** I didn't calculate a monetary value on this, but it would be substantial. I am starting to use these rates on my fields again this year.

"Worrying is a misuse of imagination." – Star Scott