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Eduction of Micro-Pollutants and Increase in the Length and Weight of Fenugreek Sprouts, Treated within the Set "Pyramid (HAVALA 3) + URVI Amplifier Cylinder"

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Abstract: ***In Russia numerous studies on the Golod pyramids [whose dimensions and the radii of the circumferences inscribed on one side of the pyramid have a golden ratio (φ = 1,618033988749)] have been carried out[1,2,3,4];these seem to cause harmonizing effects.In this work, seeds of fenugreek shoots were inserted for three hours into a gilded porcelain pyramid (Nipati L&G Havala3), whose dimensions respect the golden ratio. Subsequently in these samples micro-pollutants were determined. These results, compared to untreated seeds, showed an average decrease of metals (-5.1%): Copper, Arsenic, Nickel and Selenium.For the Arsenic the t-test (<0.05%) carried out on the decrease obtained (-13.5%) shows that this decrease in concentration is not due to chance and therefore can be considered significant.Furthermore, the weight and height of the shoots coming from the seeds previously treated with the pyramid were also evaluated and the values obtained showed an increase in the total weight (+ 3.1%) and an increase in the average height (+7.8 %) compared to sprouts from untreated seeds.***

Keywords: Pyramid, micropollutants, golden ratio, Alexander Golod, harmonizing effects

1. Introduction

The Pyramid, object of the following experimentation, was born from the intuition of a Russian mathematician Alexander Golod, who built more than 20 high pyramids: 11, 22 and 44 meters, with the only principle, that the ratios between the dimensions of the pyramid and the rays of the circumferences inscribed on the sides of a wall followed the golden ratio (φ = 1.618033988749).

Figure 1: (NIPATI L&G Havala3) resting on a cylinder of gilded aluminum (NIPATI L&G URVI3)

According to the above-mentioned Russian mathematician, these pyramids correct the disharmonies of space, resulting in unusual harmonizing effects (which cannot be explained by current physical laws) on the surrounding physical and biological environment, highlighted by numerous studies:

- The insertion of seeds in the Golod Pyramid for 1-5 days showed a 30-100% increase compared to the same seeds germinated away from the pyramid[1].
- Reduced seismic activity and frequency of storms near pyramids[1].
- In an oil field in southern Russia (Baschiria) oil has become lighter (less viscous) by 30% and the yield of oil wells has increased near pyramids. These results have been confirmed by Gubkin[2]
- The immune system of organisms is increased with exposure in the pyramid[3].
- The specific properties of some drugs have increased with the decrease in side effects[4].

To verify the effects of the pyramid on seeds and consequently on the shoots of fenugreek, from the same starting sample, 2 aliquots of 36 g each were taken and were marked respectively with the letters B and C.

Thesample B did not undergo any treatment under the pyramid.

The sample C was inserted inside the Pyramid in gilded porcelain (L&G Havala 3) with dimensions: 225 mm (edge of the pyramid) x 112mm (side of the base), resting on a cylinder of gilded aluminium 210x28mm; (NIPATI L&G URVI3) for 3 hours (Figure 1).

2. Results and Discussion

Analysis of the microelements of both the B and C samples in duplicate and, subsequently, in the sprouts born from the same seeds of the sample B (untreated) and sample C (treated) were carried out.

The following tables report the concentrations of the microelements present in the fenugreek seeds of the samples B and C in comparison.

Table 1: Microelements concentration of sample B divided in 2 aliquots (B1, B2 fenugreek seeds)

Parameter	*UM*	*Value B1*	*Value B2*	*Average value B*	*Value C1*	*Value C2*	*Average value C*	*Dec C/B %*	*t-test*	*METHOD*
Manganese	mg/kg	10.8	10.7	10.75	11.2	10.7	10.95		0.568501	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Total Chrome	mg/kg	0.086	0.075	0.0805	0.079	0.073	0.076	-5.59	0.56538	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Aluminium	mg/kg	13.7	14.2	13.95	13.7	13.1	13.4	-3.94	0.29808	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Lead	mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Copper	mg/kg	3.75	3.52	3.635	3.67	3.41	3.54	-2.6	0.639776	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.056	0.055	0.0555	0.049	0.047	0.048	-13.5	0.044534	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Nickel	mg/kg	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.415	-3.49	0.349886	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Pond	mg/kg	<0.25	<0.25	0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25			UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Selenium	mg/kg	0.074	0.060	0.067	0.061	0.071	0.066	-1.49	0.919052	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Mercury	mg/kg	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Cadmium	mg/kg	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Average decrease								-5.10		

It is highlighted that in the seeds from sample C there is an average decrease of -5.1% in micropollutants: Copper, Arsenic, Nickel and Selenium. In the case of Arsenic we have a minimum probability of 4.45% that the decrease obtained (- 13.5%) on the seeds kept for 3 hours in the set of Piramide NIPATI L&G Havala3 + URVI amplifier disk is not due to chance, so the lower concentration obtained can be considered significant.

Subsequently the seeds were rehydrated with tap water of which the composition is reported (Table 2) for about 10 hours and inserted in an automatic sprout for 4 days in order to make them germinate in the same conditions of hydration and temperature.

Table 2: Macro- and micro-elements of the water used to water the seeds

Parameter	UM	VALUE	Method
Calcium	mg/l	47.8	EPA 6020B 2014
Magnesium	mg/l	14.2	EPA 6020B 2014
Sodium	mg/l	14.3	EPA 6020B 2014
Potassium	mg/l	26.3	EPA 6020B 2014
Iron	mg/l	<0.05	EPA 6020B 2014
Boron	mg/l	<0.05	EPA 6020B 2014
Manganese	mg/l	<0.5	EPA 6020B 2014
Total Chrome	mg/l	<0.5	EPA 6020B 2014
Aluminium	mg/l	1	EPA 6020B 2014
Lead	mg/l	<0.5	EPA 6020B 2014
Copper	mg/l	<0.5	EPA 6020B 2014
Zinc	mg/l	300	EPA 6020B 2014
Arsenic	mg/l	1.5	EPA 6020B 2014
Nickel	mg/l	0.9	EPA 6020B 2014
Pond	mg/l	<0.5	EPA 6020B 2014
Selenium	mg/l	<0.05	EPA 6020B 2014
Phosphorus	mg/l	<2	APAT CNR IRSA 4110 Man 29 2003
Cobalt	mg/l	<0.05	EPA 6020B 2014
Germanium	mg/l	<0.05	EPA 6020B 2014
Bismuth	mg/l	<0.05	EPA 6020B 2014
Sulfur	mg/l	0.9	EPA 6020B 2014

The values of some trace elements and micro-pollutants shown in the samples of dried B and C Buds are reported:

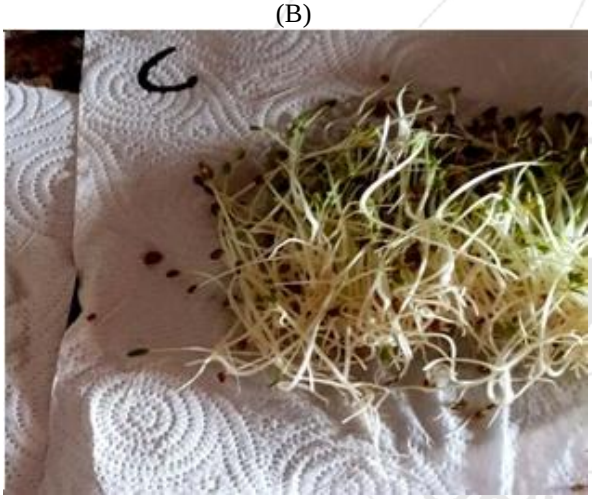
Table 3: Micro-pollutants in the buds of sampled B and C

Parameter	*UM*	*Value B*	*Value C*	*Increase (+) Decrease (-) %*	*Method*
Iron	mg/kg	101	101	0	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Boron	mg/kg	9	9.89	+9.89	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Manganese	mg/kg	21.5	17.90	-16.7	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Chrome total	mg/kg	1	1.569		UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Aluminium	mg/kg	15.4	13.35	-13.3	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Lead	mg/kg	0.203	0.179	-11.8	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Copper	mg/kg	10.3	8.432	-18.1	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Zinc	mg/kg	126	107.6	-14.6	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Arsenic	mg/kg	<0.07	0.087	---	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Nickel	mg/kg	1.129	1.593		UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Pond	mg/kg	0.247	0.192	-22.3	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Selenium	mg/kg	0.152	<0.05	---	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Phosphorus	mg/kg	7422	69.09	+6.8	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Cobalt	mg/kg	0.181	0.191		UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Germanium	mg/kg	<0.07	<0.05	---	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Bismuth	mg/kg	<0.07	<0.05	---	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010
Sulfur	mg/kg	3005	2953	-1.7	UNI EN 13805:2014+UNI EN 15763:2010

Table 5: Summary table of the obtained decrease

PARAMETER	UM	VALUE	Decrease(-) %
Manganese	mg/kg	17.90	-16.7
Aluminium	mg/kg	13.35	-13.3
Lead	mg/kg	0.179	-11.8
Copper	mg/kg	8.432	-18.1
Zinc	mg/kg	107.6	-14.6
Pond	mg/kg	0.192	-22.3
Average	mg/kg	----	-16.1

(B)



(C)

Figure 2: Buds related to the fenugreek seeds of samples B and C.

1) The chemical analysis of the polluting microelements of theshootsof the seeds treated (C) compared to the untreated ones (B) showed a consistent average decrease of 16.1% in 6 pollutants out of 9, highlighting a tendency towards a minor accumulation of polluting metals with respect to shootsfrom untreated seeds (B).

Table 6: Average height of the shoots from sampled B and C

Sampled	Average height of the 10 tallest shoots in cm	Extreme values	Average value
Shoots of the seeds B	9; 8.5; 8.5; 9; 8; 8; 10; 7.5; 7.5; 9;	6-9	7.7
Shoots of the seeds C	8.5; 8; 8; 9; 8.5; 7.5; 10; 11; 7.5; 8;	6-11	8.6

2) The shoots of sample C are on average 8.6 cm high, while those of sample B are 7.6 cm, so we have an average increase in height of the shoots of sample C by 11.7% (Figure2).
3) The shoots of sample C have a weight equal to 43.516g, while those of sample B 42.225g, so we have an increase in the weight of the buds of sample C by 3.1%.

3. Conclusions

The harmonizing (biological) effect of the "Pyramid set (Havala 3+ URVI amplifier disc" is confirmed:

1) From the average reduction of 5.1% of micro pollutants, with a significant decrease (t-test <0.05) of Arsenic (-13.5%) on the seeds of Fenugreek (Sample C treated) compared to sample B not subjected to the same action.
2) The shoots coming from the seeds of sample C confirm the tendency to the reduction of micro pollutants, increasing them from 5.1% in seeds to 16.1% in shoots.
3) Increase in the total weight of 3.1% and increase in the average height of the shoots by 7.8% from treated seeds (Sample C) compared to the untreated sample (B).

These results suggest that the exposure of seeds in the energy field of the Pyramid / Cylinder set NIPATI determines in plant cells of the shoots:

a) A lower concentration of micro pollutants.
b) Better cellular anabolism.
c) An increase in the draining effect of toxic metals.

References

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