PONTECURONE “CROP”: data sheet

The analysis performed on the samples (ears and portions of stalks) taken from Pontecurone “crop”, cannot be considered sufficiently deep (and therefore reliable) because **just ears and the last part of the stalks, ending with the ears self**, have been picked.

This prevents from evaluating if the nodes were bent or not, from measuring their possible angle and from observing the thickening and/or lengthening of the nodes. Moreover, the lack of soil samples results to be a limiting factor for the researches, even if not decisive.
Nevertheless some evaluations can be expressed, even if just of objective kind:

1- An unusual cover of blackish microgranules, like "coal dust" has settled on all the ears (both the ones included in the agroglyph and the outer ones). This “dust” could not be analyzed because it was persistently stuck on the caryopses, on the glumellas and on the upper part of the ears bracts; anyway the quantity which could have been obtained would not have allowed significant researches. In any case **I exclude** that the the “dust” under discussion can in any way have reference to “wheat flag smut”, a microparasitosis of the plants that the farmers know well.(1)

2- The ears picked far for the pictogramme absolutely contain more water (that is they are damper) than the ones contained in the figure, and this has determined the unfolding of pinkish coloured moulds and yeasts (**Rhodotorula rubra or Sporobolomyces Salmonicolor**, see photo). You can’t easily explain such a difference of water content in parts of cultivations grown in the same field and quite near (about 10/15 meters), if you don’t hypothesize an irradiation “limited” to the area of the pictogramme from a thermal component energy source (microwaves?), which has “taken out” great part of the water contained in the cells of the vegetal tissues of the plants belonging to the agroglyph.

3- The ears taken inside the agroglyph appear to be bigger than the ones distant from the pictogramme.

4- No research has been performed on the possible radioactive content of the vegetal material, since a too long period of time (more than 5 days) has elapsed from its picking to the laboratory researches, given that the investigator was not provided with Geiger-Müller counter when he was in the field. As well known, infact, the potentially present radionuclides have a very quick decay time, 24/48 h. max (see Marshall Dudley’s and Michael Chorost’s survey dated 1991 about the soil of an English crop, where 13 different **“short-live”** radionuclides were isolated, whose half-life swings from some minutes to about two days: http://execonn.com/cropcircles/isotopes.html).

5- No emissions or inductions of variation of the magnetic field by the ears have been noticed, but, as mentioned in the previous point, this phenomenon (acknowledged in other cases) is temporary and disappears in a short time. That being so, it is not possible to hypothize if the crop under discussion is genuine or not. Anyway it is necessary to point out that, although examined only by microscope, the above mentioned “dust” could be likened to “meteoritic dust” (in particular, magnesium oxide and magnetite), which was found during the laboratory analysis performed on some crops in Wiltshire in concentrations between 20 and 250 mg. per gram of soil (see W.C. Levengood and John A. Burke, **Journal of Scientific Exploration**, volume 9, n. 2, 1995, pages 191-199). The so-called “meteoritic dust” is a natural phenomenon: every day it falls down slowly from the atmosphere and settle on the earth soil, reaching a maximum concentration of 0.4 mg/gram of soil. On the contrary it is not normal to find this dust in concentrations up to 600 times major than the “standard” ones, what (considering particularly the magnetic properties of the magnetite, a ferrous mineral) could bear out the presence of magnetic fields, reported several times by the agroglyphs. Magnetic fields which would draw close (the conditional form is mandatory) the meteoritic dust, almost as if they wanted to mean that somehow the “crops” are linked to “something” coming from the atmosphere.

[1] The cause of this disease is a micromycetes, **Urocystis tritici**, close relation of Tilletia tritici, a parasite fungus of the gramineae (**triticum** is the latin name of wheat, which belongs infact to the gramineae family). Known since remote times (France, VI century a.C.), it is the cause of the disease called "wheat flag smut" because the affected plants appear to be sprinkled with a blackish powder, highly toxic both for animals (in case of forage plants) and for human beings (in case of cereals: the epidemic diseases in Switzerland in 1709 and in Silesian in 1858 are still memorable). Till the end of the 19.th century, in Europe, this disease struck more than 20% of the crops, which consequently should be distroyed; nowadays this threat is averted at the beginning, in so far the seeds selected for the sowing, before being sold, are treated with solutions of organic compounds based on mercury, which kill the fungi clamydospores which could be contained in them: that's why presently this disease has almost completely disappeared.

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