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Spectrographic Signatures in Water Induced by Radiant Fields from Enclosures of Various Materials

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Ordinary and exotic materials arranged as ventilated box-type or cylindrical enclosures can induce into bulk water samples placed inside, a spectrographic absorbance in the UV ranges (240-300 nm). The original finding was made in 2010, in analysis of certain natural water sources, as well as water samples charged inside the Wilhelm Reich orgone energy accumulator (ORAC). Such anomalous energetic influences can now be extended to include a variety of other material enclosures composed only of certain plastics, or bare metals.

The Reich ORAC not only induces a "slow charging" water UV absorption over about 10 days, it can also induce a complement increase in the growth of seedlings sprouted inside its interior over the same length of time, relative to water and seedlings maintained inside inert control enclosures composed of cardboard or wood. By contrast, some of the more exotic material enclosures I evaluated, composed of dielectric material, can induce the same magnitude of absorption spectra in water as seen from the ORAC over 10 days, but within *only a few hours.* However, these "fast charging" materials do not boost the growth of plants, but instead *stunt* the growth of seedlings maintained within their enclosures, as compared to either the cardboard control enclosures, or the ORAC.

To date, while the Reich ORAC has proven to be the very best of all enclosure materials for boosting of seedling growth -- a factor which is validated also in controlled experiments with cancer mice and clinical applications with humans, as have been undertaken over many decades by different scientists globally -- the ORAC induces water UV-absorption only in a *slow* manner. These results suggest the fast-charging enclosure materials may produce an influence which is "too much" for seedlings being sprouted inside, as compared to the "slow" induction of the ORAC.

These experiments indicate a non-thermal radiant energy able to influence the structure of water at over a short distance, without physical contact, when the sample is maintained inside certain material enclosures. The magnitude of this effect is a function of the enclosure's composition. Further testing continues to clarify the phenomenon.

These findings have serious significance for control procedures in the new water research, through possible introduction of an unanticipated random variable influencing either tested and/or control water samples.

Furthermore, it is experimentally demonstrated that water charged in either ORAC or "fast charging" materials, gaining a strong UV absorption signature, also show a fluorescence spectra shifted towards the visible blue frequencies, compared to control water samples not possessing the UV absorption signature. When Sunlight (or a strong UV source in the laboratory) strikes the charged waters with strong UV absorbance in the 240-300nm range, that water develops a bluish fluorescence in the ~300-500nm range.