

All photos were taken by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

I recently managed to return to writing my new book about Russia's past, Russia in Distorted Mirrors. And, naturally, I had to familiarise myself with many sources that are more or less related to events in the Russian people's past. A few years ago, I came across the Slavic-Aryan Vedas, and after reading them, I encountered for the first time such a comprehensive, coherent and amazingly beautiful system of beliefs as that held by our ancestors, the Slavs. In practice, everyone who reads them pays attention mainly to the supposed religious beliefs of the ancient Slavic-Aryans. Everyone is looking for God and therefore does not notice the surprising information hidden in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas.

Why is it hidden, some may ask? Yes, for the simple reason that this was the only way to preserve and pass on reliable information to distant descendants. Descendants, many, many generations of whom would become sleepers, sleepers who for many thousands of years would not be able to wake up and correctly understand the information passed on. And so it continued until the time came for all the sleepers to wake up. The awakening will not happen simultaneously for all of them. Some will wake up earlier, others later, others will not be able to wake up on their own, and some will not be able to wake up at all.

The Slavic-Aryan Vedas emerged from hiding only after the end of the last Night of Svarog in the summer of **7506 BC** (Creation of the World in the Star Temple), according to the new calendar - in 1996¹. The magicians - Guardians left them in the deep underground a thousand years ago, for all times of the last Night of Svarog, which was the most merciless and bloody. The Slavic-Aryan Vedas are written in such a way that only an enlightened person will be able to understand the true meaning of the information they contain. The information in them is written on several levels, and therefore each reader will be able to understand only what they are ready for. No more and no less, but only what the reader's level of evolutionary development allows. It is impossible to achieve a correct understanding of the Slavic-Aryan Vedas without studying the meaning of the runes in which they are written.

¹ See Nikolay Levashov, The Untold History of Russia, Part 1.

to read them, to penetrate the deep levels of information they carry. This prevents important information from falling into the wrong hands or prematurely into the hands of those who would not be able to solve urgent problems.

If a person is not ready for the information, they will not even notice it, even after carefully reading the entire text. And this applies not only to sacred information, but to any other information as well. Each person's brain perceives only the information for which it is ready or which it believes in. Depending on the information base, the human brain subconsciously selects from the flow of incoming information that which is in accordance with this base. There is a subconscious filtering of incoming information, and it is precisely this effect of the human brain that the creators of the Slavic-Aryan Vedas used. Information recorded at other levels was added to it, and the information was fundamental, and the secret of sacred knowledge was secured. The dark forces knew about this, and so after unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the sacred knowledge of the Light Forces, they changed their tactics and strategy. They began to destroy the captured books and other sources, having first taken for themselves those pieces of sacred information that were accessible to them. Based on these fragments, they created many secret teachings, but that is a topic for a separate discussion. For now, let us return to the topic of the article.

While working with the Slavic-Aryan Vedas, I noticed the message conveyed in Vesti II:

..... The clans
helped to create God's power, directing their
lives towards good deeds... **The race was**
nourished by the sacred spring, preserved in
the ancient treatises...

The gods foresaw the Darkness in
Midgard, and **the races** decided to help
their descendants. This happened in
ancient times,
when **three moons** shone over Midgard.

The source was located in the bowels of the
earth, but access to it was hidden in the old
routes. In **the bowels of the earth**, it stored its
power,

in various places on the surface.

But the Eternal Source of Divine Power did not flow in every corner of the Sacred Race.

But only in places where, according to legend, the gods in Midgard had placed the forces of life...²

This passage says a lot if we understand what lies behind the familiar words. Three Moons shone above Midgard (our planet) until **111,812** years **ago** (as of 2005), when one of these Moons, Lelia, was destroyed along with the bases of the Dark Forces by the power of Tarh Dazh-God. So the Source was located in the bowels of the Earth even before that event. The reason why it was decided to place the Source there is simple: during the rotation of our Galaxy, Midgard-Earth approached an area of space where the distribution of primary matter flows created favourable conditions for the Dark Forces to influence and capture humans.

The distribution of the flows of primary matter influences the formation and evolutionary development of human essential bodies. In the case of a disproportionate distribution of the flows of primary matter, it is of great importance which of the flows of primary matter dominate over the others. **Excessive saturation of** the third body of the essence (the astral body) with primary matter creates an evolutionary bias that allows the Dark Forces to influence people's behaviour, forcing them to do things that they would never do in the absence of such a bias. The evolutionary distortion of the initial stages of human evolutionary development is dangerous because, in the absence of the fourth and other bodies, the disproportionate development of the third body leads to the emergence of aggression, cruelty, greed, stinginess, envy, etc. in people.

It is precisely the excessive saturation of the third body of the essence that ensures the emergence and development of the aforementioned negative qualities, and the Dark Forces gain the opportunity to influence people who have such personality traits and, through them, to influence what is happening in the entire Midgard Earth. Only people who have gone through the initial stages of evolutionary development are, for the most part, immune to such distortions, which only slow down their evolutionary development to a certain extent, without creating conditions for possible influence and

²Slavic-Aryan Vedas, Book Four, Source of Life, Second Epistle, pp. 33-34.

the control of the Dark Force.

Both the Light and Dark forces are aware of the existence of such a dangerous zone in evolutionary development. Every civilisation goes through a similar negative evolutionary zone, as if "overcoming" a particular infantile disease of development. And it cannot be avoided, just as it is impossible to avoid the stage of embryonic development for a human being. And it is precisely this Achilles' heel in the development of every civilisation that the Dark forces try to exploit in order to seize control of civilisations and the Earth planets that these civilisations inhabit. That is why the tactics and strategy of the Dark Forces is to prepare the Earth planets they are interested in for eventual conquest. When a particular Earth planet that interests them approaches an area of space **with a negative evolutionary bias**, they either use the childhood of civilisations for conquest or **create** this childhood in civilisations.

Negative evolutionary prejudices are an external field that forces people in the early stages of evolutionary development to tune in to themselves. In the same way, a strong magnet attracts pieces of metal, transferring its polarity to them. If the pieces of metal are already magnetised, in order to remagnetise them, an external magnetic field that is at least an order of magnitude more powerful is required. People in the early stages of evolution are similar to unmagnetised pieces of metal, and therefore the Dark Forces are most effective at this point. It is particularly easy for them to conquer Earth-like planets when they pass through areas with a negative evolutionary slope. In this case, they basically only need to make sure that such unripe fruit "falls" into their hands.

But such "luck", when planet Earth passes through an area of space with a negative evolutionary slope, and the civilisation on this planet Earth is in the initial stage of evolution, is very rare. Therefore, the Dark Forces very often create the necessary conditions for this. If they want to conquer planet Earth, and there is a civilisation on it that has already passed the initial stage of evolutionary development, the Dark - parasitic forces - apply the following strategy. On such a planet Earth, **they create planetary cataclysms** that destroy the infrastructure of civilisation. After that, those who have remained in alive, free, find themselves on planet Earth.

primitive level, and when such a planet Earth enters the negative evolutionary region of space, the Dark Forces easily take control of such a civilisation.

Some may ask, "Why do the Dark Forces need all this?!" The point is that the Dark Forces **do not** need empty or destroyed planet-Earths. These cosmic parasites need **slaves** to develop **the natural resources of** their own planets for them, after which these planet-Earths are usually destroyed along with the unnecessary slaves. And the cosmic parasites would move on to their next victim planet. The Forces of Light knew all this. Their strategy and tactics consisted of not allowing the Dark Forces to cause planetary catastrophes, to return the civilisations of the Earth-like planets to a primitive level, or to allow civilisations to descend to that level, to minimise the activity and consequences of the Dark Forces' activity.

On our Earth in Midgard, the Forces of Light used both methods. **111,812** years ago, Tarh Dazhbog destroyed the moon Lelu with his power, along with the bases of the Dark Forces. However, the catastrophe could not be avoided

— fragments of Lelu fell on Midgard-Earth, causing the bottom of the Northern Ocean, the Sea of Daaria, to sink. Nevertheless, the civilisation of Midgard-Earth was not thrown back to the level of primitive savagery, and the Dark Forces had to escape "without a straw". Unfortunately, our Midgard-Earth was not so lucky the second time around. The leaders of Antlani (Atlantis), who had a negative evolutionary bias, became the leaders of the Dark Forces and unleashed a planetary war for world domination **13,014** years ago (as of 2005). They used nuclear weapons and tried to control the forces of the elements of Midgard-Earth. These attempts at control proved unsuccessful, and the second moon, Fata, began to fall on Midgard-Earth.

To save the planet from destruction, the god Nee destroyed the falling Fata, but the falling fragments were too large and caused not only the sinking of Atlantis itself into the depths of the sea. The axis of Midgard-Earth, as a result of the falling fragments of the moon Fata, changed by 23.5 degrees, and all this, taken together, caused many natural disasters and the beginning of a new ice age. At the same time, what the Dark Forces had wanted to achieve for so long happened - most of the survivors of this planetary catastrophe quickly descended to a primitive level. After

When the catastrophe completely destroyed the infrastructure of Earth's civilisation in Midgard, only a small portion of people managed to preserve their level of civilisation, but they could no longer control the situation. The only thing they could do was to preserve the knowledge and information about the events that had taken place. The dark forces were already ready to celebrate their victory, but their celebration turned out to be a little premature. Anticipating the possibility of such a turn of events, the hierarchs of the Light Forces placed **the Source of Power** in the depths of Midgard Earth.

This Source of Power is designed to serve as a counterweight to the negative evolutionary distortion that arose when Midgard-Earth fell into areas of space with a negative distribution of primary matter for development. During the rotation of our Galaxy, Midgard-Earth **periodically** fell into such zones of space, creating a negative evolutionary deviation. And it moved for a long time within this cosmic zone until it left it (the zone with a negative evolutionary deviation). The time of passing through such spatial zones with a negative evolutionary deviation was from several hundred to several thousand years. Our ancestors called the time of Midgard-Earth's passage through these spatial zones **the Nights of Svarog**. The last, most severe **Night of Svarog** covered Midgard-Earth for seven cycles of life - for 1008 years - starting from the summer of 6496 (988) to the summer of 7504 (1995-1996).

The "severity" of **the Night of Svarog** is determined by **the amount** of negative evolutionary distortion created in each of these areas of space. The greater the negative evolutionary distortion, the greater the **the "darker" the Night of Svarog**. The "darker" **the Night of Svarog**, the easier it is for the Dark parasitic forces to capture and subjugate the inhabitants of planet Earth to their control. The more powerful the external negative evolutionary distortion of space is, the more difficult it is for each individual to develop harmoniously. In other words, it is more difficult for a human being to avoid aggression, cruelty, to resist base instincts and emotions, etc. The spatial negative evolutionary bias **resets** the qualitative structure of the essence of a human being, and this is especially easy in the early stages of evolution.

This is why the Forces of Darkness are so fond of using the Forces of Darkness to seize power.

civilisations during **the Nights of Svarog**. Only a very strong will and high moral principles can enable a person to overcome the influence of the negative evolutionary distortion of the Night of Svarog and transcend the evolutionary phase of a rational animal. Our ancestors and the Light Hierarchies knew about these natural phenomena and, in order to neutralise the negative evolutionary distortion of the Night of Svarog as much as possible, they placed the Source of Power in the bowels of Midgard-Earth:

The race was nourished by a valuable source, preserved in ancient treatises... The gods foresaw the darkness in Midgard, and **the races** decided to help **their descendants...**

It was precisely on the ability of the Source of Power to compensate for the negative evolutionary distortion of the Nights of Svarog that the light hierarchies relied when they established the Source in the depths of Midgard-Earth. Thus, the outputs of the Source on the surface were not constant due to the fact that the negative evolutionary distortion was not unchanged in both qualitative and quantitative terms even during a single Night of Svarog. Thus, the accumulation of the neutralising influence of the Source on the negative evolutionary deviation, which changed over time, led to the fact that there were outlets of the Source at different points on the surface of Midgard-Earth. These outlets of the Source periodically disappeared in one place only to appear in another:

In **the depths of the earth**, it accumulated power and appeared in different places on the surface.

But the Eternal Source of Divine power did not flow into every corner of the Sacred race.

In the places of the outlets on the surface of Midgard-Earth, the Power of the Source even accelerated the evolutionary development of man. And these outlets of the Source were kept secret from enemies and the uninitiated. In these places, the blocking effect of the Source on the genetic potential inherent in man was removed. After the catastrophe of Antony (Atlantis), the Light Hierarchies placed a generator in the bowels of Midgard-Earth, blocking the manifestation of these potentials until their bearer reached the level of evolutionary development that allowed them to realise their responsibility for every deed. This corresponds to the evolutionary development in which a person acquires six material bodies in essence, in addition to the existing physical ^{one}. At the address

³ For more information, see: N. Levashov, "The Last Appeal to Humanity," chapters 5, 6, 7; N. Levashov, "Essence and Mind," volume 2, chapter 9.

Once this evolutionary level is reached, the human being completes the planetary cycle of development and enters the cosmic cycle.

The installation of a blocking generator in the bowels of Midgard-Earth **is a coercive measure taken by** the Light Hierarchies after the unreasonable actions of the leaders of the Anklani (Atlantis), who tried to use the Forces of the Elements for their own selfish purposes, which almost led to the destruction of Midgard-Earth **13,014** years ago (as of 2005), as we mentioned earlier. A kind of "foolproof" system was created, which did not allow the evolving human being to use the possibilities of genetic potential until the bearer of this potential reached **enlightenment** through harmonious development, **with knowledge, understanding of the consequences of** their actions and **awareness of their responsibility** for them. The completion of the planetary cycle of evolution by the human being largely guarantees this. Due to the above, the exits of the Source were kept secret because the blocking generator did not act on a person in the exit zone:

.....As the Source of life, it **gives strength to all people, gods and various plants**. What **does it reveal in the essence of each of them**, what **gifts** does it bestow on life?

In **gods**, it **reveals hidden powers**, and in **people**, it **bestows according to their thoughts**.....⁴

This passage from the Slavic-Aryan Vedas reveals an interesting detail. The source of life gives strength to **both humans and gods**. Not only that, but **the source of life in the gods reveals hidden powers and rewards humans according to their thoughts**. This passage makes it clear that in ancient times, our ancestors **did not understand the concept of gods** in the same way we do today. Our ancestors understood **gods to be the Light Hierarchies** and **the people** who **have the potential to become them**. It turns out that some people are "sleeping gods", i.e. they **have genetic capabilities** which, if properly developed, can allow a person with them to reach high levels of development. Such a person, under the influence of the blocking generator, would not be able to manifest and realise their genetically determined potential until the planetary cycle of evolution is complete. And the magicians **used**

⁴ "Slavic-Aryan Vedas", Book Four, Source of Life, Message Two, p. 27. 27.

the outputs of the Source of Life to identify the "sleeping gods" among people in order to actively help these people in their harmonious development.

The point is that not everyone, even a very good person, is able to pass through all the planetary stages of development and reach the level of cosmic development. It would be correct to say that very few people are capable of such a thing. And the point here is that, unfortunately, it is quite rare for a person to combine natural abilities and qualities, genetically determined, with harmonious personal development, without which it is simply impossible to complete the planetary cycle of evolution. Without enlightenment through knowledge, which presupposes a human understanding of the cause-and-effect relationships in nature and human society, as well as an understanding of how, when, why and for what purpose, human conscious intervention in all this is not permitted.

In addition to all this, it is necessary to possess the appropriate properties and qualities that allow for this intervention, while at the same time being fully aware of one's personal responsibility for each such action. Only when all of this is harmoniously combined in one person is it possible to pass through the planetary cycle of evolution. In this way, the outlets of the Source of Life were used to reveal people with great evolutionary potential, while people without it, who fell into the zone of the Source's outlet, were unable to demonstrate any special properties and qualities. That is why the text says that the Source of Life bestows people without special properties and qualities depending on their thoughts. In the zones of the Source of Life's output, people with great evolutionary potential — the "Sleeping Gods" — were able to act at a level of possibility that was impossible outside these zones. It was practically impossible to determine who was a "Sleeping God" outside the exits of the Source of Life; only when entering the boundaries of the Source was it revealed who was who. And that is why the locations of the exits of the Source were kept secret by the magicians not only from enemies, but also from all the uninitiated. The Slavic-Aryan Vedas also mention the signs by which the locations of the exits of the Source of Life were determined:

The secrets of the birth of herbs in the circle
of the spring were unknown to all people
until now... Every plant near the spring
changed its properties and initial growth.

Mushrooms rose a cubit above the ground, but had stone flesh.

The woven grass rose to the heels, and the mosquito fruits grew like trees.

What will happen to the grass in Svarozhich when the hour strikes and sprouts appear?

What will the grass of Life bestow? The priests have no answer to this question.

In places where the Source of Life came to the surface, there was an anomaly in plant growth, the causes of which the priests did not know. This means that the magicians did not know the principle of the Source of Life's effect on humans. It is entirely possible that the guardian magicians were simply informed of the fact that the Source of Life had been installed in the depths of Midgard-Earth and of the meaning of its installation, without the principle of its action being explained to them. Most likely, this was done in order to keep this information completely secret. Nevertheless, in one way or another, the Dark Forces tried to find the locations of the outlets of the Source of Life on the surface in order to free themselves from the action of the blocking generator. And that is why keeping the source's exit points secret was a necessity. And most likely, the size of the Source's exits on the surface was small, otherwise they would have been easily discovered through abnormal plant growth.

By the way, about the unusual growth of plants in the exit zones of the Source of Life. When I read about this, I was surprised by the extraordinary coincidence between the effect of the Source of Life on plants in its exit zones and what happens to plants in my experiments. As a child, every plant I planted in the ground took root and grew well. I grew several trees from twigs placed in water. According to popular belief, I have a "green thumb". At the time, this explanation suited me, although it did not give me any idea why it was "light" and how it differed from other hands that were not

"white lungs." But when you're a boy, you don't always pay attention to such "trifles." So what if the trees took root or grew big? What was so unusual about that - there were so many plants and trees around that grew and knew no hardship, and my "light hand" had nothing to do with it... So my childhood "experiments" with plants were interrupted for a good 10-12 years.

⁵ "Slavic-Aryan Vedas", Book Four, Source of Life, Message Two, p. 27. 27.

I returned to experimenting with plants only in 1989. And this happened by chance, as if in passing. By that time, I had already developed a basic understanding of the essence of life, its origin and development on the planet. Back in 1987, I derived the formula for the ecological system, from which it clearly and categorically followed that the entire diversity of life is determined by the biological efficiency coefficient. We owe the diversity of life forms to the fact that covered plants absorb about 10 percent of the falling sunlight through their leaves. The higher this percentage, the more plant biomass is synthesised on our Earth Midgard and the more different species of animals, both herbivorous and carnivorous, will fill the expanses of the land and the depths of the oceans.

And so, at the end of January 1989, I placed a leaf from a houseplant, whose name I did not even know, in a glass of water. And suddenly I had the idea to try to influence this leaf and change the biological coefficient to 30%. So I did. And I began to observe. The leaf took root very quickly in the water, and these roots were ... like roots, it was difficult for me to judge what the roots should look like after my intervention. I was not familiar with the plant and did not know what the roots of this plant looked like under normal conditions. But when the root system of the leaf became, in my opinion, sufficient, I planted it in a pot with soil and the plant began to grow vigorously. New leaves appeared and grew quite quickly. The leaves were dark emerald in colour, quite fleshy, with a waxy coating. And four months after planting it in the soil, it bloomed. I took Polaroid photos at every stage of this plant.

the "epicness" of the leaves. But to me, everything seemed completely normal; I just had nothing to compare it to. And so it continued until a woman who was a botanist visited me. She noticed a flowering plant, gave me its Latin name and asked me how it had bloomed, telling me that it was very capricious and only bloomed once every five years.

When I told her that this plant, which had been flowering for four months, was a leaf that had taken root in water, she didn't want to believe it at first, but the Polaroid photos with dates convinced her that the information was accurate. Thus, this case helped me confirm that my experiment to change biological efficiency had been successful, with results that I had not even expected. Modified

⁶ For more information, see: N. Levashov, "The Last Appeal to Humanity," Chapter 4.

the plant grew to flowering in **four months instead of five years!**

For a while, I was busy with other things, and it was not until the spring of 1990 that I returned to my experiments with plants. This time, I had a fundamentally new idea. I decided to try to change the biological coefficient of agricultural crops.

It was simply pointless and ineffective to "conjure" each plant, so I decided to apply a radically different method to change the biological coefficient. I decided to create a field carrying the necessary changes and... to cover the entire territory of the Soviet Union with this field.

It was done. I covered the entire Union with the created field like a hood and began to wait for the results. The spring and especially the summer of 1990 were cold and rainy. Agricultural scientists appeared from time to time in the news and warned of expected poor harvests due to the rainy and cold weather. The most interesting thing happened when it was time to harvest. The 1990 harvest turned out to be... three **times higher** than in **the most productive years**. No one expected this and... everyone was completely unprepared for such a harvest and, as often happens, most of this record harvest remained in the fields. Nevertheless, the fact of the threefold record harvest remained a fact that no one could explain. Very few people knew about my experiment, and it was important for me to conduct a clean experiment in order to obtain the most reliable information possible. And it seemed completely successful. What happened, from the point of view of any expert, was simply impossible... but nevertheless, it is a fact that no one can refute, and this fact fully corresponds to the essence of the experiment.

I only returned to experimenting with plants in 2003, when I started working on a park and magnolia garden at our estate in France. Both the park and the magnolia garden were designed by my wife Svetlana. For this purpose, she studied the literature on tree species, their habitats, compatibility between different species, etc. And she created an incredible design for the park and magnolia garden.

The park (**Fig. 1**) was home to a collection of unique trees, some of which - rare in Europe, while others grow only in one place in Europe - in our park and magnolia garden. There are particularly rare

There are about four hundred different species of magnolias in the garden, some of which are found only in one specimen in Europe. Our magnolia garden is basically the only garden in Europe with such a large number of magnolia species. But many of the seedlings are small, and it will take decades before the park and garden reach their desired beauty and grandeur. That is why my wife Svetlana asked me: "Isn't there anything we can do so that she can enjoy the beauty of the garden and park and the results of her labour while she is still alive?"

And then I remembered my previous experiments with plants, how the indoor flower grew and bloomed in a few months, while all its counterparts needed five years, and how the external field I created created conditions for increasing the biological coefficient to 30

% in the fields of the Union. I had the idea to create a permanent generator of such a field and place it in the bowels of the earth beneath our Castle. No sooner said than done. I created a similar external field generator, providing a biological coefficient of about 30%, and placed it under our Castle. That was in 2003. And since then, the results of the generator's influence on the plants in the park and garden have been observed.

Professor Gérard Chartier, one of Europe's most renowned botanists, author of four books on the life of plants and trees, and a leading expert in the field of plant propagation, has been actively involved in the development of the park and garden since their creation. He lectures at the universities of Nantes and Angers, as well as at a number of universities in Germany and Italy. For 22 years, he owned a plant nursery called "*Vegetal Service*", where he conducted numerous experiments with different species of trees and plants. Two years ago, he sold this nursery and devoted all his time to studying the phenomenon of plants growing in our park and magnolia garden. He has been monitoring the results of the experiment since the very creation of the park and garden. For the sceptics, before the field generator was created, all the plants growing on our property were no different from their counterparts elsewhere. On top of that, our soils are the worst for plant growth that can be found (limestone and red clay), and despite the poor soils, there is a phenomenon of plant growth that Professor Chartier says he has never seen or even heard of before. After nearly three years of observing the phenomenon of plant growth in our park and garden,

he began work on a book about the amazing changes in the trees and magnolias. In addition, he proposed the creation of a research institute based in the park and garden of our castle to study the phenomenon of plant and tree growth. For this reason, all measurements of the seedlings and the time of their transfer to the ground are documented so that there can be no "mistakes" or there can be no "mistakes".

And so, a field generator was placed under our castle (Chateau), which changed the biological coefficient of plants and not only plants, which will be discussed later. What's more, this field was created only on our land; even our closest neighbours, whose property began a few metres from ours, were not affected by this generator. The field created by the generator covered several hectares of the park and the magnolia garden, completely replicating their contours, without even affecting the areas not only of our neighbours, but also our fields and forest, which we are not currently using.

Young seedlings of both magnolias and other trees reacted particularly strongly to the generator. The reaction of different plant species to the generator varied among the individual species. This is natural, as plants have a wide range of differences that must be taken into account in order to achieve the maximum effect from the field generator. It is also interesting that not all plants reacted in the same way in the places where [the Source of Life](#), mentioned in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas, emerges. In the places where the Source emerges, [mushrooms](#), [grasses](#) and, especially strongly, [mosquito fruits \(raspberries\)](#) that grew like trees reacted very strongly. Under the influence of the biological coefficient generator that I placed under our Castle, many plants have changed significantly, and every year these changes become more and more apparent, with some plants changing dramatically within two to three months. For example, *Paulownia Imperialis* reacted very strongly to the influence of the generator ([Figure 2](#)). Paulownia is one of the most amazing flowering trees, which has been cultivated in China for more than 3,000 years ([Fig. 3](#)).

In China, it is a tradition to plant a Paulownia sapling in the ground on a daughter's birthday, and it is believed that by the time she grows up and becomes a bride, the tree will be large enough to make a wardrobe for her dowry.

Pavlonia was considered to bring good luck and inspiration and was planted in places where boys engaged in literary activities. In addition, the trunk, leaves, flowers and fruits of pavlonia were also used in folk medicine. Pavlonia preparations are used to stimulate healthy hair growth, are included in hair dyes and treat a number of internal and external diseases. Outside Asia, the paulownia is also known as the Princess Tree, probably because the tree was named in honour of Princess Anna Pavlovna.

There are currently six species of *Paulownia*: *elongata*, *tomentosa*, *fargesii*, *fortunei*, *glabrata*, and *kawakamii*. In our park, we have *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis*, or *hairy paulownia* (Korea, Japan). The common *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* has leaves **12-15 cm** long and seeds **1-1.5 cm in size**⁷. "Our" *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* has leaves **22-35 cm** long and seeds **4.5-6 cm in size** ([Fig. 4](#) and [Fig. 5](#)). When the *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* trees were brought to the park for planting in 2003, the "waist" (perimeter of the trunk) of the trees was **22 cm**. In two years, the trees "grew" to such an extent that their "waist" was **54 cm**, which "logically" simply [cannot be](#). What is more, due to the excessively rapid growth, [the bark](#) of more than 16 trees [simply broke off](#) ([Fig. 6](#)). Among other things, there were so many fruits on the branches that many thin and not-so-thin branches could not bear their weight and broke. This has never been observed in 3,000 years of growing paulownia.

Such a reaction to the field generator is observed not only in exotic plants. The well-known maple, which fell within the field of action of the generator, began to grow no less vigorously. There are many varieties of maple. *Acer Platanoides* alone has 90 subspecies. Our park has a variety that was bred in Oregon (USA) in 1968 and is called *Acer Platanoides-Superform*. This is a fast-growing maple variety, reaching a height of **20-25 m**, with hard green leaves no larger than **10 cm** ([Fig. 7](#)). The maples were already growing in our park, and after cleaning the park, the gardener cut off the excess branches and formed a beautifully shaped crown of maples. And then... "miracles happened in the sieve". Under the influence of the field generator placed under our Castle, the leaves of "our"

⁷ "The Garden Plants of China", Pater Walder, Timber Press, 1999; "Le TRUFFAUT" Encyclopedie pratique illustree du jardin, Bordas, 2001.

Acer Platanoides-Superform begins to grow to a size of **25-30 cm** ([Figure 8](#)).

The differences are particularly evident when the leaves of "our" and "not ours" *Acer Platanoides-Superform* side by side ([Fig. 9](#)). Looking at these leaves lying together, it is simply impossible to believe that they are leaves of the same species of maple and that in 2003 these trees did not differ from each other.

While I was working on this article, the golden autumn arrived. It is not quite "golden" yet, but it is already moving in that direction. And, as always, autumn brings the incredible dance of falling leaves. And... the maple leaves that fall in this dance, flying from the treetops, surprised me even more. More precisely, their size surprised even me and my wife, who are already used to the "oddities" of our plants. The upper leaves, which are closest to the sunlight, were **42-50 cm** and more ([Fig. 10a](#), [Fig. 10b](#), [Fig. 10c](#), [Fig. 10g](#), [Fig. 10d](#)). It is curious that the leaves of the maple trees began to change **only** after the field generator was placed under our Castle. Until then, our maple trees "behaved" like all other maple trees in the white world. Their leaves were "like everyone else's." This is clear proof that in this case it is not the place where the maple trees grow, although the place itself is incredible, but the influence of the field generator installed under our Castle in 2003.

Hazel's reaction is interesting. These plants do not react immediately to the influence of the field generator. It was not until 2005 that the hazelnuts in our park "suddenly" began to change. A little more about hazel. There are many varieties of hazelnut. *The Corylus subspecies* alone has several varieties: *Corylus Avellana*, *Corylus Maxima*, *Corylus Colurna*. *Corylus Colurna*, or *Turkish hazelnut*, grows in our park. This shrub usually has several trunks growing from a single root, which can reach a height of up to

25 metres. The nuts of this variety ripen in clusters of several pieces and reach up to one centimetre in diameter each. The Turkish walnut has rounded leaves with serrated edges up to 6-8 cm long. Its usual habitat is Southeast Europe and Asia Minor ([Fig. 11](#)).

The "awakening" of the hazel in our park led to the appearance of young shoots, which grow very quickly and vigorously **with 16-centimetre** leaves ([fig. 12](#) and [fig. 13](#)). But the most curious thing is that while I was working on this article, among all my other things, "ran away"

⁸ "Illustrated Encyclopedia of Trees" by David More and John White. Timber Press, 2002.

A few months later, but after a month, new measurements showed that... the leaves of our hazel "decided" to **grow** and reached a size of **24-25 cm** ([Fig. 14](#)). And surprisingly, **the shape of the leaves** began to **change**. The leaves of *the Corylus Colurna* hazel began to change from a rounded shape to an elongated one ([Fig. 15](#)). Both literally and figuratively, this plant is changing right before our eyes. Even this alone does not fit into any ideas about the possibilities for change in any plant.

According to existing scientific understanding, such changes can occur over thousands of years of plant evolution, if they are possible at all. And these thousands of years under the influence of the field generator on plants are compressed into years, and in some cases even months. **The uniqueness of** this phenomenon is also manifested in the fact that it is possible to observe **changed** and **unchanged** leaves on the same plant bush ([Fig. 16](#)).

A unique response to the field generator was shown by *the Sempervirens* *sequoia*⁹ - one of the largest and oldest (over 3200 years old) and most amazing evergreen trees in the world. This sequoia is well known for its soft reddish-brown wood and enormous height.

- up to **76** metres. Under normal conditions, it grows up to **60 cm** per year. These trees were planted in our park in 2002 and were between **3** and **4.5** metres tall. In three years, anywhere in the world, these fast-growing trees would have grown by $60 \text{ cm} \times 3 = 1.8$ metres at best and would have reached a height **of 4.8 to 6.3 metres**. Under the influence of **the field generator** in our park, the redwoods **grew by 8 to 9.5 metres** and reached a height **of 11 to 14 metres** ([Figure 17](#)). In other words, in **3 years** they grew what their counterparts in the rest of the world **grow in 13-16 years**, i.e. **5-6 times faster**.

Another sequoia - *Sequoiadendron Giganteum* - reacted no less violently to the influence of the field generator. There are many subspecies of *the original sequoia* - *Sequoia-dendron Giganteum*, among which the '*Mahalo*' variety occupies a special place. '*Mahalo*', grown in France in 1871, is an incredible variety that grows in waves upwards, with very little growth to the sides. The lateral growth of this tree is so insignificant, with significant wavy upward growth, that the tree is not always able to support itself and tilts under its own weight or falls if not

⁽⁹⁾ "The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Trees" by David More and John White, Timber Press, 2002

supported by humans. At a certain stage of growth, the branches of these trees hang down. This species is very rare. One of the trees can be seen at *the Hillier Arboretum* in Hampshire (England), called "the car wash" because of its hanging branches. Several trees grow in France, in the botanical gardens in Tours (one of which is a very old tree), as well as in southern France and probably in Italy. There are eleven of these incredible trees in our park.

Sequoia gigantea Pendulum grows slowly under normal conditions. When these trees were brought to our castle in 2003, they were **3 metres** tall, with no side shoots, completely straight. Three years later, most of these trees have reached a height **of 8-9 metres** (which is incredible in itself, as these trees do not grow straight) and have developed large branches, which is not usually the case with such young trees. This is despite the fact that the trees were planted in holes dug into hard limestone, in which redwoods do not normally grow well. Under the influence of the field generator, these slow-growing trees in the worst growing conditions **have grown 6 metres in three years**, **2 metres** per year, which is **6-7 times** faster than the growth of all their other counterparts ([Fig. 18](#)), even in good soil. The photo shows the limestone rocks that were "extracted" from the pits in which the trees were planted. The wave-like growth of the trunks of these trees is an amazing whim of nature ([Fig. 19](#)).

The Atlantic blue cedar, *Cedrus Atlantica f. Glauca*, reacts just as strongly. The blue cedar reaches a height of 40 metres. This incredible Atlantic blue cedar was created by nature itself, and man has only used it. This variety of cedar has been distributed from France since 1867, and since then many varieties of blue cedar have been grown around the world. In our park, these trees were planted in the ground two years ago. The trees were **8 metres** tall, and in **two years** they reached **12-13 metres** (which is again very fast for this species, as well as for all others), and they grow on the same soils - limestone and red clay ([Fig. 20](#)). They **grow 2-2.5 metres per year**, which is **5-6 times** faster than any other species in the world. This year, 2005, these young seedlings "produced an unprecedented harvest of cones. Such a number of cones on the branches of a single tree is simply unthinkable in nature ([Fig. 21](#))....

The tree of paradise (*Ailanthus Altissima*) has also decided not to be left behind. The tree originates from China, where it was actively cultivated long before it was discovered in Europe. Father *d'Icarville*, a Jesuit missionary, first brought the tree to Europe in 1751 for the *Chelsea Botanical Gardens*. The "common" tree of paradise reaches a height of **30** metres. Its trunk is smooth, grey in colour and often referred to as an "elephant's foot" because of its unusual shape ([Fig. 22](#)). The ring-shaped leaves of the common paradise tree reach **a length of 30 to 50 cm** and consist **of 15-17** leaflets. In very old trees, the leaves can reach up to **60 cm**. The light green male flowers give off a strong, unusual smell on a hot, sunny day. The fruits of the paradise tree change colour from green to bright red, and during the two weeks of the "red stage" the tree "dresses" in a festive pink suit ([Fig. 23](#)).

There were three old paradise trees in our park, and when the area around them was cleared of old bushes and other trees, many young shoots suddenly appeared from seeds that had fallen to the ground. But surprisingly, the young shoots of the paradise trees have pinnately dissected leaves reaching **a length of 109-112 cm** ([Fig. 24](#)). And if in the ordinary paradise tree each large leaf contains **15-17** leaflets, each **5-8 cm** in size, our young growth has **33-35** leaflets and they are at least **twice** as large. It is incredible, but it is a fact. And the fact, as everyone understands, is indisputable, whether someone likes it or not ([Fig. 25](#)). Currently, there are about forty young paradise trees in our park, which have already reached a height **of 3-4 metres**, and their unusual leaves resemble palm trees.

The response of the magnolia field generator is interesting. The magnolia garden was created in 2003, and naturally all the magnolia seedlings are young plants. In principle, this is the best-case scenario. The fact is that an adult plant that has grown to maturity and developed in a "normal" state for many years does not react as violently to the influence of the generator. One of the main reasons for this is that the mature plant has already completed most of its formation. Young seedlings are another matter. They have not yet gone through the process of formation into a mature plant, and therefore the reaction of the seedlings to the influence of the field generator manifests itself in full force

. This conclusion is based on the above information.

Now let's turn our attention to magnolias - these incredible trees with stunning flowers. Magnolia 'Lotus' - obtained by Professor *D. Todd Gresham* from a cross between magnolias

'Silver Parasol' (*Magnolia Hypoleuca* *X* *Magnolia Tripetala*) and Magnolia *Holy Grail* ('Holy Grail' - *Magnolia Hypoleuca* *X* *Magnolia Wiesneri*). It should not be confused with Magnolia *Tripetala* or Magnolia *Macrophylla*! Magnolia 'Lotus' is a cross hybrid and has soft, rounded shapes: the leaves are oval, **12-18 cm** long and about 7 **cm** wide. The flowers are light cream-coloured, with long, delicate petals and a waxy coating. They (the flowers) have a delicate banana-strawberry scent, which contrasts sharply with

The "motherly" scent of the *Tripetala* magnolia, which resembles the smell of a goat. The Lotus magnolia grows well only in good, moist soil. In our park this magnolia grows in almost **pure limestone**, which **is** generally **not possible**. And on such soil.

Magnolia 'Lotus' not only grows, but also reaches much larger sizes under the influence of the field generator. The leaves grow to **44-52 cm**, which is **3-4 times more than** the normal size. And the flowers keep pace with the leaves ([Fig. 26](#)). It should not be confused with another magnolia called '*Lotus Nelumbo*' or '*Felix Jury*'. This magnolia variety has small leaves and looks very similar to the magnolia "Milky Way".

Another *magnolia* is 'Goliath' (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Goliath'). It was cultivated in 1910 at the *Caledonia Nursery in Guernsey*. Its leaves are short, broad and wavy. This evergreen tree can reach a height of up to **30 metres**. The flowers of this tree have a strong fragrance and reach up to **15 cm** in diameter ([Fig. 27](#)).

The capricious, fragile *grandiflora* in our park is planted in pure clay, in which it normally would not survive. However, in our park, it not only took root but also began to grow vigorously. The change in the colours of this magnolia was particularly striking. In 2005, after a three-year "stay" in our park, the flowers of the Goliath magnolia reached **38 cm in diameter**, and now it can be called "Goliath" in the full sense of the word ([Fig. 28](#)).

The parade of magnolias continues. The next record holder is the magnolia "*Iolanthe*" () (*Magnolia* "Iolanthe") - hybrid Magnolias

Soulangiana (*Magnolia Soulangiana*). It was obtained by crossing the magnolia 'Mark Jury' and the magnolia *Soulangiana* 'Leney' (*M.X. Soulangiana* 'Leney'). There are hundreds of varieties of Magnolia *Soulangiana* hybrids. Originating from the North Island of New Zealand, the "Iolanthus" hybrid was obtained in 1974. This magnolia blooms very early, four years after the seeds germinate. The flowers are large, up to

15 cm in diameter, light creamy pink when in bloom. This magnolia prefers moist but not waterlogged soil (in our park it grows in limestone!). These magnolias were planted in the park in 2003. One year after planting in limestone, "our" magnolia 'Iolanthe' began to increase the size of its flowers ([Fig. 29](#)). When you look at a blooming flower, it is simply impossible to believe that this is a living flower and not a realistic illusion ([Fig. 30](#)). With each passing year, the flowers became larger and larger. When you look at such flowers, you cannot help but wonder: what planet are you on? Simply put, such things do not happen on our Earth Midgard, except in fairy tales. This year, 2005, the flowers of this magnolia reached a size **of 32-38 cm in diameter** ([Fig. 31](#)). The size of the leaves of this magnolia is also not far behind the flowers. The leaves of the common magnolia "Yolanta" are **8-10 cm** long, while those of our magnolias are already **20-22 cm** ([Fig. 32](#) and [Fig. 33](#)).

When you look at the flowers of another magnolia from *Star Wars* to the face of an adult St. Bernard ([Fig. 34](#)), you begin to realise that these flowers are real and alive and even exist on our planet. However, such flowers can only be found in one place — in our park, and they have grown to such incredible sizes under the influence of the field generator. And, what is curious and remarkable, the growth rate of the plants in our park and garden does not lead to any pathologies in the development of the plants. They all retain their original properties and qualities, only... they grow 5-7 times faster, the leaves and flowers become huge, the number and size of the fruits are several times larger "normal" blood brothers.

Speaking of Star Wars Magnolias. Magnolia *Star Wars* was obtained as a result of crossing *Magnolia Campbellii* and *Magnolia Liliiflora* (*Magnolia Campbellii X Magnolia Liliiflora*). Breeder *Oswald Blumhard* from New Zealand cultivated this hybrid in the 1970s and named it in honour of George Lucas' famous film *Star Wars*. The flowers of this magnolia are bright pink in colour, darker than those of the Early Rose magnolia.

(*Early rose*). Flowering lasts for almost a month, the flowers are very delicate. The breeder has managed to obtain large flowers. The diameter of the flowers of the Star Wars magnolia reaches **20-22 cm**. Everything seems fine, but... this magnolia hybrid turned out to be very capricious, requiring moist black soil, frequent and abundant watering, etc. In other words, it turned out to be a "princess of peas" and therefore this hybrid is not widespread and is little known. In our magnolia garden ([Fig. 35](#)), these magnolias grow and "feel" good in limestone, which in principle is impossible! And... Star Wars flowers reach a diameter **of 35-38 cm**.

Some magnolias reacted to the field generator in a very unexpected way. in a very unexpected way. Magnolia 'Butterfly' (*Magnolia*

"Butterfly") is a hybrid obtained by crossing *Magnolia spp.* "*Acuminata*" and *Magnolia "Denudata"* (*Magnolia Acuminata X Magnolia Denudata*). This hybrid (USA, plant patent No. 7456) was obtained by Phil Savage of *Bloomfield Hills, Michigan*, who used the seeds of the very fertile *Magnolia Acuminata* as a basis for selection. Under normal conditions, it grows in moist black soil. It is considered the best yellow magnolia. In our park, it grows in limestone. When it first bloomed in its new location, it completely lost its yellow colour, but the following year, the flowers of this magnolia acquired an incredible yellow colour, even brighter and deeper than under optimal conditions. To compare the effect, it is enough to look at the flowers of the 'Butterfly' magnolia last year ([Fig. 36](#)) and this year ([Fig. 37](#)).

Another magnolia, 'Yellow Bird', was obtained by crossing *Magnolia Acuminata X Magnolia Brooklynensis 'Evamaria'* (*Magnolia Acuminata X Magnolia Brooklynensis 'Evamaria'*). *Magnolia 'Yellow Bird'* was obtained by Doris Stone at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden in 1967. It is a very capricious magnolia and its colour is very unstable. The flowers are usually light yellow, less bright than those of *Magnolia 'Butterfly'*. It requires moist black soil to grow. In our garden, it grows again in limestone. A year after planting in soil that is unsuitable for magnolias, the flowers of *Magnolia 'Yellow Bird'* have acquired a bright yellow colour that is impossible to see even in *Magnolia 'Butterfly'*. The yellowing process can be clearly seen by comparing the colour of the 'Yellow Bird' magnolia last year ([Fig. 38](#)) and this year, 2005 ([Fig. 39](#)).

The wonders in our park are not limited to the plants listed above. Of course, not all plants react in the same way to the field generator, but this is natural. For maximum response to the generator's effect on a given plant, the generator must be tuned to the plant and a clear programme for the desired result is required. To achieve this, a specific programme must be entered into the field generator for each individual plant. At the same time, it is possible to superimpose programmes for dozens or even hundreds of plants on a single field generator. To do this, it is only necessary to experimentally select the necessary parameters of the field generator's impact on each plant. But even without such a special adjustment of the field generator for the desired plants, many plants react quite violently even without such a selection. It is enough to look at the familiar creeping mushroom to understand this ([Fig. 40](#)). And not only creeping plants...

The white mushrooms - porcini mushrooms (*Boletus edulis*) that grow in our park are of incredible size. Porcini mushrooms have caps ranging in size **from 3 to 325 cm** in size, with a shape ranging from almost spherical in young mushrooms to cushion-shaped in older mushrooms. The colour of the cap can range from light brown to dark brown. In young mushrooms, the cap is attached to the stem, but with age it can take on the shape of an umbrella. In young mushrooms, the hymenophore (the tubular structure of the cap) is white, and with age it first turns yellowish and later greenish-yellowish. The stem of young mushrooms is massive, thick, egg-shaped, eventually becoming cylindrical, thinly wrinkled, with a light net-like pattern on its upper part, dirty white, and with age it becomes greyish and brownish. Flesh of the cap and stem

- dense, always white, with a pleasant smell and taste.

There are several varieties of white mushrooms with different cap colours, which depend on the mycorrhizal connections with certain trees and shrubs. All this information can be found in any mushroom reference book. The detailed description of the white mushroom has one purpose - to show the clear distinction between young and old mushrooms. Young white mushrooms have massive and thick stems. This characteristic makes it easy to determine the age of the white mushroom. This is necessary to avoid confusion about which mushrooms are shown in the photos ([Fig. 41, Fig. 42, Fig. 43, 44](#)). Only in old white mushrooms can the diameter of the cap reach

reach **25 cm**. Their weight ranges from a few grams to **300-400 grams**. The photos show that all the mushrooms are young, but huge in size, and each of them weighs at least **a kilogram**. Of course, there are white mushrooms that weigh more, but this is very rare and they grow in special places mentioned in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas.

The record weight is only achieved by old white mushrooms, which take a long time to gain weight. In our park, all mushrooms are very young - **one or two days old**, and yet they all weighed at least 1 **kilogram**, and there were, as they say in fairy tales, many of them, and they were all huge in size. The diameter of their caps was **25-30 cm** and more. There was not a single worm in the flesh of the stems and caps of all the white mushrooms collected in our park and forest, which is **only** possible with young mushrooms.

When you enter our park or the magnolia garden, you involuntarily feel like you are in a fairy tale among the incredible size of the flowers, leaves and fruits. You involuntarily expect characters from Russian fairy tales to appear. There is only room for them in the "magical" place^ы://.....

It is interesting that not only plant organisms react to the field generator. Our park has a large artificial lake and a river that carries excess water away from the lake. In 2003, sturgeons were first introduced into this lake, and later coi. The sturgeons began to grow very quickly, but accurate data on them has not yet been collected. In order to make accurate measurements, they must first be stocked, which has not yet been done. But we can already say some interesting things about koi without having caught these wonderful and intelligent fish from the lake. Koi is the Japanese carp. In small ponds near their homes, the Japanese have long bred an unusually beautiful fish - the coloured carp or koi, with red, black, white-yellow, orange, blue, greenish, pearl and spotted colours. In Japan, the carp is primarily a pet. This fish feels great in garden ponds both in summer and winter, but nevertheless, for the winter, it is recommended to transplant it to a place protected from frost or to make a canopy of polyethylene film over the pond. These are the conditions for optimal breeding of Japanese carp.

The first surprises began almost immediately after the carp were released into our pond. Japanese carp usually reproduce once a year, in May. And even then, it is not necessarily every year. Once they entered our pond before the end of summer, these fish **spawned five times**, which is unheard of anywhere else in the entire

the world never happened. By the end of the summer, five fish of different sizes were coming to feed. Watching these little ones, it was hard to believe that they had hatched from their eggs in the same year. Without knowing when the Japanese carp were released into our pond, one might think that five generations of fry had come for "lunch" and that there was a four-year difference between the smallest and the largest. But in fact, the difference between them is less than four months, which in itself is incredible. In addition, the fish that were released into the lake **should not** have been able to spawn for at least a few more years, as they were still very young. But they "decided" to do so literally after a month of living in their "new homes". And so actively that they "decided" not to delay and spawned five times, probably because they really liked their new home.

"I like it."

This year, 2005, they repeated everything again, probably "deciding" to enter the Guinness Book of Records. But the most curious thing is that among all these small and no longer so small fish, many fish with unique colouring appeared, which happens very rarely. In addition, the winter of 2004-2005 was unusually cold for France. At times, the cold reached **-19°** and quite thick ice formed on the lake. There were some concerns about how the fish would survive such a surprise. In the spring, after they woke up from hibernation, not a single dead fish was found. Which in itself is surprising. So here we are.

"miracles in a sieve" began to happen after the field generator was placed under our castle. Observations of these "miracles" continue....

Conclusions

The field generator placed under our castle works on **the principle of accumulation and redistribution of** so-called **primary matter**. Our universe arose as a result of the interaction of **seven primary matters**. That is why white light breaks down into seven primary colours, that is why there are seven notes in an octave, that is why, upon annihilation, physically dense matter breaks down into photons of the same seven colours. When fused, primary matter creates several hybrid forms of matter in our Universe, and so-called **physically dense matter** is only one of **the six hybrid forms of matter** in our Universe that arise when **seven primary matters** fuse. The other hybrid forms arise from the fusion of **six, five, four, three, and two** forms of **primary matter**, respectively. All these **hybrid forms of matter are no less real**

and material than physical dense matter. They differ from each other in their quantitative and qualitative composition¹⁰.

Under the influence of the field generator, biological efficiency changes¹¹. As a result of this field generator, many plant organisms grow five to seven times faster than without the field generator. Again, the size of the leaves, flowers and fruits is several times larger than in plants that are not affected by the field generator. In some cases, the shape of the leaves and fruits is also changed. The size and number of fruits are several times larger than the size and number of fruits in the same plants that are not affected by the field generator. Some plants bloom and bear fruit twice a year, while other plants of the same species do so only once a year. In some of them, it was possible to see flowers and fruits at the same time. Plants of different species did not respond to the field generator in the same way, which is explained by the difference in their chromosomes and requires only an adjustment of the field generator fields for each specific plant species.

The factual material confirming these conclusions is presented in the materials of this article. The results of the field generator's impact are real and tangible; they can be seen, touched, tasted, smelled, and all this happens under the influence of the field generator, which is not based on physically dense matter. The field generator is created on the basis of another hybrid form of matter in our universe, and yet its influence is real and tangible on the organisms of plants and animals. Seedlings of young plants or plants that start their growth from seeds respond best to the influence of the field generator. Plants continue to change under the influence of the field generator placed under the Castle.

The different hybrid forms of matter differ quantitatively and qualitatively from each other and therefore do not "interfere" with each other. In other words, placing the field generator under our Castle has not caused and will not cause any changes in the physically dense matter in the bowels of Midgard-Earth. The imposition of one hybrid matter on another does not cause any changes in the properties of inanimate matter. The field generator, in this case, has no physically dense carrier and its

¹⁰ For more information, see: Nikolay Levashov, "The Non-Homogeneous Universe," chapters 2, 3, and 4.

¹¹ For more information, see: Nikolai Levashov, "The Last Appeal to Humanity," chapters 3 and 3.

cannot be detected by the six human senses. Nevertheless, **this field generator** is **real** and its influence on living matter is real.

The source of life, placed by **the Light Hierarchies** in the bowels of Midgard-Earth on the eve of the Night of Svarog, mentioned in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas, was created on the same principle. The purpose of placing the Source of Life in the depths was to compensate for **the negative influence of the Night of Svarog** on humans. The Source of Life accumulated the necessary primary matter within itself and, during the Nights of Svarog, created additional streams of primary matter, compensating for the negative evolutionary deviation brought about by the Nights of Svarog. The source of life was placed in the depths of Midgard-Earth in the form of a crystal of another, **physically insubstantial** hybrid form of matter. The exit points of **the Source of Life** on the surface of Midgard-Earth were determined by the magicians through plants that reached extraordinary sizes.

The Slavic-Aryan Vedas provide **signs** by which **the areas of the Source of Power** emerging on the surface can be detected. And these signs **fully correspond to the reaction of plants to the influence of the field generator** in our park and garden with magnolias. The principle of operation of **the Source of Life** and the principle of operation of **the field generator** are **identical**, only they have different purposes. **The unusual growth of plants** in areas where **the Source of Life** emerged was **a side effect**, while the impact of **the field generator** was **a direct impact**. If the side effect of **the Source of Life** is **identical** to the direct effect of **the field generator**, this means that **the action of the Source of Life** is based on **the redistribution of primary matter** to compensate for **the negative evolutionary distortion** caused by **the Night of Svarog**. And that this evolutionary distortion **is related to the same primary matter**, the concentration of which also affects plant growth. That is why plants reacted to the output of **the Source of Life** in the same way as they did to the targeted effect of **the field generator**.

Thus, a comparison of the influence of **the Source of Life** on plants from the Slavic-Aryan Vedas and the influence of **the field generator** on plants allows us to conclude that **the Source of Life** really existed and was really placed by **the Light Hierarchies** in the depths of the Midgard land. It turns out that the Slavic-Aryan Vedas **reflect not** mythical information, but **real events from the past of the Russian people**.

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

The summer of 2005 was unusually hot even for France, where August heat waves have always been normal. August heat waves - this is the month when France, and the rest of Europe, usually experience very hot weather, with temperatures in the shade reaching sometimes +50° degrees Celsius! Several days a year Sunny weather "goes crazy" in Europe. Only for a few days, and the rest of the time, although the heat is incredible, it is now a little more bearable. And with all this, nature periodically refreshes the " face" of the Earth with short but powerful thunderstorms, when very quickly in the sky, as if by magic, "heavy", dark clouds appear in the sky, as if made of lead, and with a roar and a slight flash of light, they release their waters onto the sun-weary earth. Very often, without any wind, a summer downpour begins. When a meteorite falls into the dust on the road, first one large drop, forming a "crater" in the layer of loose warm dust, then a second, a third, and suddenly, quite unexpectedly, even though you this and you on earth begins to rain.

"And after about fifteen to twenty minutes, the sun came out again, as if nothing had happened. Summer thunderstorms have always been, at least for me, something unusual and surprising. Summer thunderstorms in France are no different from our Russian thunderstorms, except that they are perhaps awaited with greater impatience.

So, the summer of 2005 was unusually hot, and not only in August — for three months, the temperature rarely dropped below zero.

+55° Celsius, which hasn't happened in a very long time, if ever. But that wasn't the only gift nature gave us last year. ***The Val de Loire***, also known as the Valley of Kings, had virtually no rain for three months. The Valley of Kings has always been famous for its very mild and pleasant climate, with warm winters and humid and warm summers (except for August). That is why this beautiful valley became the favourite residence of the French kings. Since the time of Louis XI, the three rivers ***Loire***, ***Cher*** and ***Vienne*** have become the banks of ***the Loire*** and ***Vienne***.

Fairytail castles, each more beautiful than the last, began to appear. After the kings, the no less fairytale castles of the French aristocracy began to appear in this beautiful corner of France. Each aristocrat tried to outdo the other, and thanks to this, the valley became a fairy tale embodied in stone and wood. Our castle is considered the pearl of the Valley of the Kings and is located next to the two rivers Cher and Vienne in the part of the fairy-tale valley called *Touraine*.

Last summer was so hot that the deep and wide Cher River had become so shallow that one could cross it on foot, not just cross it, but cross it as if it were a small stream. Not only had the rivers almost dried up from the heat, but the ground was also covered with "wrinkles" - deep and quite wide cracks that mercilessly tore out the roots of seedlings that had not yet taken hold. Two such "gifts" from nature within one summer are clearly excessive. For all living creatures, such natural "turns" are a difficult test, especially for plants, which, unfortunately for them, cannot go where it is better, but must accept the whims of nature where their roots have sprouted. However, this does not mean that they suffer less than the animals closer to us. Plants feel pain, have emotions, can love and hate, feel sadness and joy, and can think. They do so in a way that is different from what humans are used to understanding, but they are nevertheless living beings with a certain level of consciousness.

So, last summer, the trees and their entire plant "brotherhood" in our park and magnolia garden were left without water for three months. There was simply nothing to water them with. The wells had practically dried up, and the water level in the lake dropped dramatically, to the point that there was not much left for the fish. Anyway, all the plants were in very difficult conditions. And if we take into account that most of the plants in the park and garden were planted in the ground only a year or two ago and had not yet had time to restore their root system, it becomes clear what natural conditions our plants were in. To complete the picture, I will remind you that most of them were planted in holes dug in limestone. Magnolias and many other species of trees and shrubs should not grow at all in such, if I may call it that, "soil", but nevertheless, they not only took root under the influence of the field generator, but also grew to incredible sizes, as I already wrote about in the article "[Source of Life-1](#)" on 25 October 2005.

But nature's surprises are not limited to the summer heat. After a rather rainy and unremarkable autumn, winter arrived. And then nature presented its next "gifts". The winter of 2005-2006 was unusually cold for France. For the first time in the last two hundred years, the magical landscapes of the Valley of the Kings were covered with snow twice during the winter, and the cold reached -18° Celsius, which in itself is simply incredible. Incredible, but still a fact. Both our park and the magnolia garden were under snow (see [fig. 1](#), [fig. 2](#) and [fig. 3](#)). It is a very rare sight to see palm trees and magnolias in the snow, or rather a fantastic sight for the Loire Valley.

Ideally, palm trees and magnolias should **only** die from frost and snow, not to mention the effects of summer heat. The fact is that the summer confrontation between plants and the Sun for three months would inevitably lead to plant shock. As I have already written, from the very beginning of the formation of the park and garden, the French botanist, author of four books on the life of plants and trees, a well-known specialist in plant selection, Professor **Gérard Chartier**, took the most active part in this matter. When several trees in our park and garden died at the beginning of winter, my wife Svetlana asked him why the trees were dying, and he replied with annoyance in his voice that the death of many plants and trees from shock was to be expected. It turned out that many plants, in order to survive such heat and lack of water, had used up all their vitality and simply had nothing left to wake up after winter.

When we learned about this, we were unpleasantly surprised. For Professor Chartier, this natural phenomenon was a necessary evil, as it was for all other botanists and everyone involved with the earth and plants. They have no choice but to try to save what is still possible, and all dead trees are simply cut down. Up to eighty percent of plants die after such a severe natural ordeal and the consequences of the shock. And for young and newly planted plants, this is quite understandable. When we learned about the phenomenon of shock and its causes, I came up with the idea of preventing the death of plants and trees from exhaustion of their vital forces. I made some changes to the field generator under our castle. The purpose of these additional changes was to restore the depleted life energy of the plants and thus prevent their death. And again, in most cases, this was successful. But let's move on to

As a result, I would like to clarify a few points.

Plants, like animals, have an essence consisting of a second and third material body (the so-called *etheric* and *astral* bodies). Thanks to this, they are capable of experiencing a range of emotions and feelings and possess a certain intelligence. Plants are very different from animal organisms, but that does not mean that they are incapable of consciousness. It's just that their "nervous system" is completely different from that of animal organisms. Nevertheless, they have their own "nerves" and through them they react to what is happening around them and to them. Plants fear death as much as any other living creature. They feel everything: when they are cut, chopped or broken branches, when even their leaves, flowers, etc. are torn off or eaten.

At the beginning of my study of nature, I did an experiment whose results shocked me. I took a lighter and lightly burned a leaf on a tree, and what a surprise it was when **the whole tree** reacted painfully to this seemingly insignificant action! The tree sensed that I had burned one of its leaves, and it clearly did not like it. In response to my seemingly "innocent" action, the tree mobilised its forces, expecting other, less pleasant surprises from me, and prepared to face whatever fate had in store for it. It quickly changed its psi field, preparing to repel the enemy's attack with a clot in its field. This is the only weapon (apart from plant poisons, thorns and needles) that plants have at their disposal. If a tree or other plant repels the attack with a collapse of the field, this may not be immediately noticeable, but it nevertheless causes damage to the attacker's essence, which will later manifest itself in a weakening of the organism and even in illness. Everyone defends themselves as best they can; no one (including plants) wants to become someone's breakfast, lunch or dinner.

After this unusual reaction of the tree to the burning of a leaf, I moved away from the affected tree and it returned to its normal state almost immediately. I asked the others to approach the same tree without causing it any harm. The tree did not change its state, but as soon as I approached it without any lighters, it immediately reacted to my approach, preparing in advance for possible "mischief" on my part. The tree **remembered** that **I was the one who had harmed it**, and just in case

prepared for other possible problems on my part.

Isn't it curious that a plant – a tree – is capable of distinguishing between people's psi fields and remembering those who have harmed it? Plants do not have eyes, ears or other senses familiar to us, but they have their own senses at the field level. They "see," "hear," and "communicate" at the field level, communicate telepathically, and have their own **consciousness**, albeit very different from what we are used to. They feel pain and do not want to die, just like any other living being, but they cannot scream in pain in the usual sense, as animals do. They simply do not have the lungs to make the sounds we are used to, but does that mean they have no feelings or emotions? Of course not. It's just that their emotions, feelings and thoughts are expressed differently from those of animals, including humans.

Somehow, a very mistaken and fundamentally wrong opinion has formed that, for example, animal meat, fish, etc. are harmful to consume, and that it is necessary to kill animals. But plant food is "created by God" and is "innocent". It is claimed that plants were created to satisfy everyone!

Eating plants is no different from eating animals. In both cases, one person's life is taken to prolong the life of another. Fruits and vegetables are also not "created" to fill anyone's stomach, except when the seeds of new plant life — their children — are hidden in hard shells that protect them from digestion. Yes, in these cases too, the juicy flesh of fruits and vegetables surrounding the seeds is designed by nature as a nutrient medium for future sprouts. Nevertheless, the hard shells of the seeds of angiosperms save them from digestion in the stomach, and after their "release from captivity," the organic and inorganic substances accompanying this "release" still allow the seeds to give rise to new life.

The point is that the essence of an adult plant of this species is "attached" to each seed, and after the seed germinates, the growing plant organism **simply "fills"** this **form-essence with itself**. It simply "fills" the form-essence of this plant in its growth. **The essence of the plant** is the matrix , which determines **the dimensions of the adult plant**.

Studies of the electrical potentials around plant seeds have led to phenomenal results. After processing the data, the scientists were surprised to find that in a three-dimensional projection, the data from the measurements around the mustard seeds formed the shape of a mature mustard plant. The seed has not yet been placed in fertile soil, nor has it even "sprouted," and the shape of a mature plant is right there.

Once again, we are faced with the chance of His Majesty. If there had been a cedar or apple tree in place of the mustard seeds, the scientists would hardly have been able to "see" the essence of these plants, not because they are not there, but for one simple reason: the size of mature plants, both cedar and apple trees, is so large that no one would have thought to measure the electrical potentials at such distances from the seeds, especially at such a height. By chance, the researcher had seeds of buttercup, whose mature plant is small, at hand. And only thanks to this, he was able to see the miracle.

- the essence of the mature plant attached to the seeds <http://.....>

In this way, the essence of the mature plant is attached to each seed, each grain or kernel. Therefore, when these seeds germinate, the young shoots begin to grow, forming in the image and likeness of the essence, gradually filling it. By the time the adult plant is formed, the size of the young plant and the size of the essence are the same or close to each other.

The principle of operation of the field generator that I placed under our castle is that it saturates the plant essences with the corresponding flows, as a result of which the plant essences begin to "grow". They increase in size, and after them, the plants themselves increase. But the "simple" increase in the size of plant essences will not lead to gigantism in plants on its own. It is necessary that the volume of plant biomass created by a given plant per unit of time during the period of active plant growth corresponds to the given size of the plant essence. And this is only possible by changing **the value of the biological coefficient of useful action (BCU)**. In angiosperms, it reaches 10%. Therefore, in order to correspond to the form and content, **the field generator changes the biological efficiency of plants several times**. At the same time, the chromosomes of the plants change minimally. Due to the above, **young seedlings** and **seeds of adult plants** react maximally to the field generator.

Now, a little about the causes of plant shock and their death from it. In spring and summer, plants not only cover themselves with leaves, bloom and bear fruit, but at the same time, active synthesis of plant biomass is observed during these seasons. At the same time, the level of metabolic processes in plants is at its maximum. As a result, there is an active saturation of plant essential bodies with streams of primary substances that provide photosynthesis. During the spring-summer period, there is an excessive saturation of plant essences with primary matter. That is why, at the time of leaf fall, in covered seeds and, with the onset of cold weather, in gymnosperms, metabolic processes slow down to a minimum. But at this moment of plant hibernation, plant essences reach an excessive level of saturation with primary matter.

This excessive saturation with plant essences during the spring warming creates a flow of primary matter in the physically dense bodies of plants. Such additional saturation accelerates metabolic processes in plants at a time when the ambient temperature is still very low, and this is what allows plants to "wake up" after hibernation. In addition, this excessive saturation of plant essences plays the same role during hibernation as fat reserves do in bears. The slow flow of primary matter from plant essences to their physical dense bodies ensures that their life is maintained at a minimum acceptable level. This winter reserve is created by plants in spring and summer. The more favourable the climatic conditions, the more solid the reserve of "winter fat" in plant essences, the higher the degree of excessive saturation of plant essences. In the event of drought and intense heat, plants begin to "burn" their winter reserves during the summer in order to survive.

Under such unfavourable natural conditions, plants fall into a state close to hibernation. However, in this case, the lack of water does not lead to their death. Slowing down metabolic processes to a minimum during drought saves the plants' lifeblood - tree sap. This is purely a protective mechanism. And if the drought is short-lived, the consequences of such "winter hibernation" in the middle of summer are insignificant for plants, and they quickly restore the necessary reserves of "winter fat". In the event of a prolonged drought, however, plants do not have time to restore the optimal level of excessive saturation of their essences with primary substances. And

Therefore, when the autumn-winter period arrives, the remaining reserves of "winter fat" are not sufficient to maintain metabolism levels at a minimum.

The residues from the excessive saturation of plant essences with primary matter still maintain the level of life at a minimum, but as these residues are consumed, the vital processes in plants slow down more and more until they practically stop. Plants enter a metabolic state of clinical death. And if at this point there is no active saturation of plant essences with primary matter to an acceptable level, the plants die completely without coming out of clinical death. In the middle of winter, there is no sudden warming and ... the plants begin to die. That is why the only way to save the plants in our park and garden from such a sad fate was to saturate their essences with primary matter to an optimal level, to accumulate their missing "winter fat". To this end, I made some changes to the field generator and it began to saturate the essences of the plants and they became "fatten up" before my eyes. Now all that remained was to wait for the spring awakening...

With the onset of spring, almost all the trees and plants came back to life, even many of those that had already been declared dead were alive again. The plants seemed to have come out of "clinical death"; I had never had to do anything like this before. It turned out that plants also experience "clinical death" and can also be brought back from it. Anyway, to our delight, both the park and the magnolia garden began to revive after such a hot and dry summer and such an unusually cold and snowy winter for France. In early March, the magnolias were already showing their first buds when suddenly the cold struck again and all the buds were covered with ice (see [Fig. 4](#)). Every bud, every bud was covered with an icy crust and turned into an icicle. For several days, it froze quite severely at night, and when the cold finally passed, all the buds turned black and fell off. The worst thing for trees and plants is when the cold sets in after their "blood" — the tree sap — begins to move from the roots up the trunk to the branches.

And then... the spring rains began almost without interruption. Sometimes the rain did not stop either during the day or at night. There was so much water that after it filled all possible and unimaginable cavities in the ground, it turned into

flowed from the soil like blood from a wound. All the rivers in the Valley of the Kings burst their banks, and the bridges over the Cher and Vienne rivers became impassable for almost a month. All the inhabitants of the valley had to use detours to reach the nearest towns. But even such spring "gifts" from nature did not stop the magnolias in our garden. The blackened buds fell off and new ones appeared in their place.

After such a cold spring, the magnolias opened for the first time.

"eyes" and once again a pleasant surprise awaited us. Usually, the first spring flowers of magnolias are smaller than those of the second or third bloom. The magnolia flowers described in the first article, "[Source of Life-1](#)," were precisely the last to bloom, which should have been the largest. The size of the magnolia flowers that have already bloomed is simply stunning, as is their, one might say, stellar beauty. For example, the magnolia "John John", a hybrid discovered by Todd Gresham, is of unknown origin. The flowers of this magnolia reach a maximum size of **20 cm** in diameter. A hybrid obtained and named by *John Allen Smith* at the magnolia nursery in the small town of *Chunchula*, Alabama, it was discovered there by Todd Gresham and planted by him in the famous *Gloucester Arboretum*.

In our magnolia garden, after such unusual weather conditions last summer and winter 2005-2006, after the March frosts, the "smallest" first blossom of the magnolia "Jon Jon" (*Jonh Jonh*) was "only" **48 cm in diameter** (see [Fig. 5](#)). But just the next day, another bud on this magnolia opened and simply amazed with its size - **the diameter of the flower was 52 cm** ([Fig. 6](#)). Usually, the flowers of this magnolia have simple, smooth petals. The photo shows not only the enormous size of the flowers of this magnolia, but also the fact that the petals of these flowers change and become wavy due to their enormous size.

The flowers of another magnolia - magnolia 'Batty' (*'Batty'*, *M. kobus* var.*stellata* '*Rosea*' (*M. liliiflora* '*Nigra*')) - began to bloom in our garden. This hybrid was first shown to the public at the *US National Arboretum*. It was cross-pollinated in 1956 by *William Kosar*. Our 'Batty' has even changed internally, and its flowers are much larger than all the 'other' 'Batties' (see [Fig. 7](#) and [Fig. 8](#)). And yet another magnolia "decided" to change. A magnolia with a strange name - "Wada's Painting".

("Wada's Painting"), named by the Chinese breeder Wada, usually reaches a size of 15-18 cm, but we already have the first, still unopened buds measuring 26-30 cm (see [Fig. 9](#)). Every day, the buds on the magnolias in our garden are getting bigger and bigger, including those on the magnolia magnolia "Photo of Wade!" (see [Figure 10](#)).

These are the new "heroes" of our garden, who failed to cope last year "But at the beginning of this year, they "decided" to make up for "lost time" and succeeded! But also

Last year's "record holders" are not lagging behind. It is enough to look at the still not fully open flowers of the "Star Wars" magnolia to be convinced of this (see [Fig. 11](#), [Fig. 12](#), [Fig. 13](#), [Fig. 14](#) and [Fig. 15](#)).

The flowers of the magnolia 'Yolanta' have not lost their appeal. The flowers of this magnolia are still huge and delicate (see [Fig. 16](#), [Fig. 17](#), [Fig. 18](#), [Fig. 19](#) and [Fig. 20](#)). The size of the "old" varieties has not declined, and some of them, such as the flowers of the "Star Wars" magnolia, are almost twice as large as last year's. It is quite unusual to see huge, half-metre-diameter flowers on young magnolia seedlings, whose stems look like fragile reeds compared to the size of the flowers.

Spring is the time of year when nature awakens from hibernation and changes the face of the earth every day. Every day new buds bloom, every day new sprouts sing the song of life, awakening under the rays of the sun. Another day of nature's springtime exuberance and the buds of yet another magnolia open their eyes to the world, reveal themselves and... with their appearance exclaim to the universe: "Look how beautiful we are!" This hymn to life cannot leave the universe itself indifferent, let alone us, the "sinners". Every human being, if, of course, they still have a living soul, "sings" at the sight of the beauty of nature and the power of awakening life (see [fig. 21](#) and [fig. 22](#)).

One cannot help but be thrilled when one sees the harmony of man-made beauty surrounded by the beauty created by nature itself. Professor Gérard Chartier could not miss the miracle of the magnolia buds opening in our garden. For him, as a great specialist in the plant world, it was simply impossible not to see with his own eyes this secret of nature, to which "mystery" was added

to the phenomenon observed in our park and in the magnolia garden (see [Fig. 23](#)). He is not aware of the reasons for the "miracles in the sieve", but as an independent (but not indifferent) observer, as a true scientist, Professor Chartier believes that observing what is happening is a gift of fate and the work of his life. Even on Catholic Easter, which is celebrated as a public holiday in France, he spent two hours travelling on Friday, 14 April, to spend the whole day among the blooming magnolia flowers and see this "miracle" of nature with his own eyes (see [Fig. 24](#)).

Almost every new spring day brings us new surprises. The first spring buds of the 'Ricky' magnolia have also opened. *Magnolia 'Ricky'* - *M. kobus var. stellata* (*Magnolia liliiflora 'Nigra'* - obtained by cross-pollination in 1955 by Dr Francis de Vos). The petals of this magnolia's flowers are reddish-purple on the outside and light pink on the inside. The maximum size of the flowers reaches **10-15 cm** in diameter, and in our garden, the spring flowers of this magnolia have already reached **25-26 cm in diameter!** (see [Figure 25](#)).

At the same time as the 'Ricky' magnolia, the buds of the 'Rosyanka' magnolia opened their 'eyes'. This hybrid of unknown origin has soft pink flowers with a diameter **of 10-15 cm**. In our magnolia garden, the diameter of the flowers of this magnolia is already **26-28 cm** (see [Fig. 26](#) and [Fig. 27](#)).

But it is not only "aristocratic" plants that react so strongly to the field generator. The first leaves of *the sorrel - Spanish sorrel* (see [Fig. 28](#)) have already broken through last year's grass. It seems that there is nothing special about it - sorrel is just sorrel. Everything would be just that if it weren't for the size of the sorrel leaves in our park (see [Fig. 29](#))⁽¹⁾. The leaves of "our" sorrel are "only" **34-40 cm long, 5-6 times larger** than those of

"normal" sorrel. The leaves of normal sorrel are sour in taste, hard and quite dry. The leaves of our sorrel are not only huge compared to normal leaves, but also juicy, with a pleasant sweet-sour taste. The leaves have become "fleshy" and the "skeleton" has become powerful, each vein of the leaves is so full of strength and inner power that they are simply saturated with vitality, and to see this for yourself, it is enough to compare just one sorrel leaf.

¹ For information on magnolia varieties, interested parties can refer to the Illustrated Encyclopedia of Trees by David More and John White, Timber Press, 2002.

and "our" sour cherry (see [**Figure 30**](#)⁽²⁾).

In the case of sorrel, you can not only look at the "miracle", but also taste it and appreciate the flavour of the changed leaves. One can only imagine the taste of borscht made from such leaves... And these are just the first "signs" of spring changes in our park and magnolia garden. Now we can only wait and see what other incredible "miracles" will happen under the influence of the field generator. We will wait and see...

To be continued...

Nikolai Levashov, 16 April 2006 Published in
the collection "Possibilities of the Mind"

² All photos are by my wife Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova.

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

The end of April and the beginning of May is a fertile time for nature, when everything awakens quickly after winter sleep. The spring awakening of plants is particularly vigorous, when after another warm and sunny day the face of the earth is transformed beyond recognition. Bright green young grass breaks through last year's dry grass, trees and bushes are covered with young leaves and flowers, and the first spring flowers appear. Everything comes to life, everything awakens to life. Spring itself is a hymn to life...

But what happens in our park and garden, even with the rapid awakening of life in spring and even after we have become somewhat accustomed to the "miracles in the sieve," continues to amaze us. One continues to be surprised by the reactions of plants to the influence of the generator, even though one expects something similar. The thing is that the influence of the field generator I placed under our castle manifests itself in different ways. Different plants and trees react to the influence of the psi field generator individually, in their own way, according to their internal properties and qualities, according to their genetics. The generator's field influence is constantly adjusted to achieve maximum effect, which is impossible without taking into account the characteristics of each plant. Many trees that were considered dead after the shock and marked for felling by Professor Chartier "suddenly" came back to life after a certain adjustment of the field generator. They came back to life after showing no signs of life.

The signs of a dead plant, especially a tree, are very simple - no swollen buds ready to open and no sap when a small branch is broken. If there is no sap at the break, it means that the twig is dead, and if there are no young leaves or swollen buds on the entire tree, the tree is completely dead. And it had always been that way until the psi-field generator intervened. The trees that had already been marked for felling came back to life, throwing out young leaves after after was officially .

"registered" their death. Unfortunately, several trees were still cut down, this happened before I learned about this and

suggested that we should not rush to cut down the rest. The felling of the trees that had died from shock stopped and... most of them "resurrected". But more on that a little later, and now about the new "miracles in a sieve".....

On the twentieth of April, our gardener began to lay out a garden with strawberries and vegetables, or in Russian - just a vegetable garden. In the space freed from trees and bushes, he laid out beds, fenced everything with netting, and the new vegetable garden was ready to welcome the newcomers for permanent residence ([Fig. 1](#)). Pretty quickly, all the free "apartments" were taken by gooseberries, white, yellow and black currants, blueberries and raspberries. The seedlings of garden strawberries, strawberries, marrows, carrots, potatoes, parsley, dill and other "garden trifles" also "found" comfortable places for themselves (see [Fig. 2](#), [Fig. 3](#) and [Fig. 4](#)). It seems that the vegetable garden is just like any other vegetable garden - nothing special, except for one "but"... two weeks after planting the seedlings, the strawberries began to ripen (see [Fig. 5](#)), and after a few days these fruits were already ripe (see [Fig. 6](#)!). And this is not in a greenhouse, but outdoors and on the same soil - limestone! Even our closest neighbours needed more than a month for the strawberries to appear outdoors, even though they had all planted their seedlings at the same time as us.

The "behaviour" of the strawberries under the influence of the force generator, although quite unusual, was somehow not that surprising.

"fell" from "normal". Everyone else had strawberries planted in their beds just a month later. The "behaviour" of the blackcurrant, gooseberry and blueberry seedlings is simply incredible! Their seedlings had just been planted in the ground, and the soil was far from the best. Nevertheless, they took root very well and by the end of April were already green with young leaves (see [Fig. 7](#)). And everything would have been within acceptable limits if it weren't for one small "but"... Almost immediately, along with the appearance of the leaves, the blackcurrant, gooseberry and blueberry seedlings also bloomed. And this would not have been such a remarkable event if only a few days later these seedlings had not already "turned green" with fruit (see [Fig. 8](#), [Fig. 9](#), [Fig. 10](#)!). And these fruits "turned green" at practically the same time and ripened at practically the same time!

Of course, there is nothing surprising about the ripening of the fruits. What is surprising is that all these plants bloomed almost simultaneously (which in itself is strange for such different plants), and their

fruits and berries also ripened at the same time in early June (see [Fig. 11](#), [Fig. 12](#), [Fig. 13](#), [Fig. 14](#), [Fig. 15](#), [Fig. 16](#), [Fig. 17](#)), but this does not happen in nature! Each grain and fruit has its own time; at least that was the belief until these events. And let me remind you again: all these plants were planted in the ground at the same time and in calcareous soil - one of the worst for the growth of almost any plant. And so, if we are talking about plants that do not grow in greenhouses, it is simply impossible to see so many different fruits and berries on a plate at the same time (see [Fig. 18](#))!

But the wonders of the vegetable garden turned out to be only "flowers," and the "fruits" of the psi-field generator's effect turned out to be even more unexpected, as they say. In the summer of 2005, there was a severe drought and heat waves unprecedented even for France at the end of July and in August. Therefore, I decided to make some improvements to the psi-field generator. The essence of this improvement was to create conditions for the synthesis of water in the plants themselves. As they say, if Mohammed does not go to the mountain, the mountain goes to Mohammed. Only in this case, the plant is the is the "mountain," and the water is "Mohammed." It turns out that the plant itself "brings" the water, and this happens as a result of the fact that the improvement of the psi-life generator worked very well. This led not only to the fact that most of the plants in our garden and park did not die, as many plants did in other places in France and throughout Europe. But it also led to such a change in the plants that were most dependent on water that **the aquatic plants** themselves **synthesised** so much water that **they** hardly **needed any** external water!

Such a reaction of plants to changes in the psi generator was simply unexpected for us! However, if we detach ourselves from the emotions associated with such a fact and simply analyse the fact itself, everything becomes clear, however incredible this fact may be. Aquatic plants suffered the most from the severe drought and heat, as they were most dependent on the amount of water, and therefore the programme for water synthesis by the plants themselves manifested itself most strongly in them, since the influence of the psi field generator is proportional to the water requirement of each plant. Thus, the maximum changes occurred in aquatic plants, with the greatest effect of the psi generator being observed in water lilies (*Lysichiton camtschatcensis*), to such an extent that they practically no longer need water.

They need external water and manage to develop territories that are inaccessible to them - land (see [**Fig. 19**](#)).

And like the ancestors of all plants that once came ashore, our water lilies have decided to make up for lost time and explore new spaces. Only this time, for such a "heroic" action, the water lilies did not have to change their appearance over millions of years under the influence of mutations and adaptation to the new conditions of their habitat! Under the influence of the psi field generator, this time the water lilies underwent internal rather than external changes, and lo and behold... a new wonder of nature appeared - *Lysichiton camtschatcensis* turned into a terrestrial plant and, most interestingly, remained a water plant in essence, both externally and internally. This cannot happen, but it does happen! It just doesn't happen in nature itself, because nature doesn't have a mind and acts mostly by trial and error until a stable form of living organism appears in the specific conditions of existence and... the next niche in the ecological system is taken by a new species. Nature "spends" millions of years in this process (see [**Fig. 20**](#)). This is the so-called path of mutations and natural selection, which has no rational component and is a blind force.

To leave no doubt about what is happening, here is the reference data for *Lysichiton camtschatcensis*:

Lysichiton camtschatcensis - **ARUMLILY**, *Lisichiton Americanus*.

Height: 20 cm to 60 cm. Location: full sun or partial shade. Must be in very moist conditions. Propagation: Place one seed in a tray with soil-based compost in a plastic pot with a drainage hole, placing it in a larger tray filled with water without . Lisichiton requires very humid conditions, and filling the outer tray with water to the level of the soil mixture surface will create the best conditions for germination.

Lysichiton camtschatcensis - **White lily**.

*Height: 20 cm to 60 cm. Lighting: Sun or shade. Humidity: Requires **very humid conditions for** growth. Propagation: The seeds should be placed in hydroponic soil in an elongated plastic container with drainage holes, which should be placed in a larger elongated container filled with water (naturally without drainage holes). *Lysichiton camtschatcensis* requires very humid conditions in its habitat, so it is necessary to maintain*

the water level in the outer container is at the same level as the soil in the inner container, which will create optimal conditions for seed germination and plant growth⁽¹⁾

As can be seen from the reference material, *Lysichiton camtschatcensis* does indeed belong to the aquatic plants, and the fact that it is a plant, does not at all not change externally, turns into

"earth" is a fact. What's more, it's a fact that simply cannot be, but it is, and it's one of the examples of the impossible becoming possible. And although no one expected such a reaction to the impact of the psi-field generator with a correction that would create the possibility for plants to synthesise water in water lilies, such a reaction to such a change in the programme of the psi-field generator's impact on plants was nevertheless desired. Reality simply exceeded all expectations! And that's not the only surprise

— the reaction of plants to changes in the programme of the psi-field generator's impact!

Let me remind you that over the past few years, the climate in the Loire Valley has been changing towards a sharply continental climate, and this change is reflected in the fact that in winter the temperature begins to fall below zero degrees Celsius, sometimes down to -18° Celsius, which has never been observed before. In the winter of 2006, snow fell in the valley, and the lakes and rivers were covered with ice, with temperatures reaching -14° Celsius! In this situation, in the winter of 2006, due to the above-mentioned reasons related to climate change, we had to save the tropical and subtropical plants, of which there are many in our park and garden, from freezing to death. Tropical and subtropical plants die from frost quite quickly, as their bark does not protect the so-called **cambium** layer (the layer of the tree trunk between the heartwood and the cambium), through which the sap flows - the blood of the tree. The cambium layer is formed by young, tender cells of the tree, and the closer it is to the cambium layer, the younger and more tender these cells are. For this reason, they are the most vulnerable part of the tree trunk. Between the sapwood and the bark there is a thin layer of living cells called **cambium**.

As the tree grows, the cells in this layer divide and form new cells in the sapwood and bark. In this way, the tree trunk grows in width and height. The inner layers of cells in the pith, located closest to the so-called core of the trunk (the actual wood), die and

¹ See "The Master Book of the Water Garden" by Philip Swindells, p. 223, A Bulfinch Press Book Little, Brown & Company, Boston, New York, London, 2002, first edition in North America by Salamander Books.

to become new layers of that core. The bark of a tree consists of an outer cork layer and an inner layer of phloem. **The outer cork layer protects the tree** from atmospheric influences and mechanical damage, while **the inner phloem layer protects the bark of the tree**.

- **transports** organic nutrients obtained from the leaves in the tree crown up the trunk. In this way, the tree has a metabolism that sustains the life of the plant, and the upper layer of the bark and pith perform functions similar to those of the blood and lymphatic systems in animals. However, instead of the red blood of animals, tree blood circulates through the vessels of trees - a transparent, almost colourless tree sap, but this does not change the essence - the sap of plants performs the same functions for them as the red blood of animals. Both the bark layer and the phloem through which the sap flows are protected only by the bark layer behind which they are located.

In plants from warm regions - tropical, subtropical, subequatorial and equatorial climate zones - the outer bark layer is very thin and does not have the insulating properties of the bark of trees from northern regions. Therefore, these plants are very sensitive to sub-zero temperatures. The bark layer suffers from frost first, as it is closest to the external environment. When tree sap freezes, the ice crystals formed destroy the living cells of the trunk and vessels of the tree. This happens because of the special properties of water, which means that its volume increases when it freezes. In the event of very severe frosts, the thick bark layer of coniferous trees does not save them, and their trunks crack due to the same freezing of the tree sap.

Therefore, in order to prevent the death of a plant or tree from severe frosts, it is necessary to ensure that the sap does not freeze at all, or at least that when it does freeze, small ice crystals will form that will not rupture the living cells of the tree trunk and the vessels through which the sap flows. It is precisely because of the formation of small ice crystals during freezing that they can freeze completely, turning into a real ice cube that will break into pieces of ice if the frozen frog is dropped. But if someone does not deliberately break the frozen frog, sunlight melts these small ice crystals and the frog comes back to life , as at the same time without any mechanical damage.

internal and external damage.

Nature has found a solution to this problem only for amphibians, but such an evolutionary acquisition has not occurred in plants. Nevertheless, nature itself "offers" possible methods for solving similar problems in plants. Nature seems to be telling us - take action

- solutions exist, you just need to "flex" your brains a little and the seemingly impossible will become possible for plants - in fact, it is possible for amphibians too! It is enough to achieve the same effect that is observed in frogs, or to create conditions for **the juices of trees** as a whole **not to freeze**, so that almost every plant, even evergreen ones, does not die at sub-zero temperatures. And so, the solution to the problem is clear, it is only necessary to find a practical solution and ways to implement it. To this end, it is necessary to change the sap of plants so that it does not freeze or, when it freezes, forms small crystals that do not tear the living cells of plants to pieces and thus kill them.

Therefore, in order to realise this, I made an additional adjustment to the operation of the psi-field generator I had created. Under the influence of the psi-field generator, the sap, which is based on ordinary water, changed its properties. The density of the water, and therefore of the sap, changed significantly, its fluidity increased, and its qualitative structure changed, which manifested itself in a change in the shape and structure of the so-called water clusters. As a result, the sap of the plants stopped freezing. This solution saved almost all the trees in our garden and park, no matter how delicate and impatient they were. Again, different plants reacted differently to this adjustment of the power generator's influence. But the reaction of one very heat-loving plant was absolutely unexpected, and I would like to dwell on it in more detail. And here's why... The Japanese plum seedlings planted in our park survived the frosty winter of 2006:

LOQUATS-Eriobotrya, Photinia japonica from the family Rosaceae.
Japanese plums.

A woody shrub, up to 1.60-2 metres tall, evergreen. Fruits: up to 5 cm, pear-shaped, orange-yellow. Loquats have very large, leathery, wavy leaves, wavy white underneath, and fragrant, mossy, white-yellowish flowers. The fruits are orange, with one or more large brown-black seeds and sweet, sour, chewy flesh. They are eaten raw, stewed or in the form of jams or jellies. They were first reported in

1690, and in 1787 they were imported from Canton to the Kew Gardens in London. Widely distributed in the East, today they are popular in Mediterranean countries and Florida. Varieties: 'Advance', 'Champagne' and 'Gold Nugget'. Cultivation: Well-drained soil, warm climate. They will **only** grow **under glass** or in countries with **warm winters**. Loquats grow in zones 9-

10. A very architectural plant with a wonderful perfumed aroma. Makes tall and attractive screens in countries with warm climates. Maintenance: Spring - pruning if necessary, summer - moving outdoors for one summer if it is warm, autumn - moving indoors².

Loki-Eriobotrya, Photinia japonica from the family Rosaceae.

Japanese plums.

This plant is an evergreen tree-like shrub that reaches a height of up to two metres (1.6-2 metres). The fruits of this plant reach up to five centimetres (up to 5 cm), are pear-shaped and orange-yellow in colour. The leaves of the Japanese plum are large, leathery and grooved, covered with white down underneath. The yellow-orange fruits have one or more brown-black seeds and a sweet-sour, stringy pulp. The plant was first described in 1690, but was first brought to London from Canton in 1787 and placed in the botanical garden at *Key Gardens*. The Japanese plum is widespread in the East and has recently become popular in Mediterranean countries and Florida. There are several known varieties of this plant -.

"Advance, champagne and native gold. Cultivation: Grows in well-drained soils in hot climates. Blooms and bears fruit **only in greenhouses** or in countries with hot climates. Outdoors, the Japanese plum thrives in climate zones 9-10. In hot countries, it is widely used for landscaping in parks and gardens as a tall hedge that also has a wonderful scent. Growing conditions: in spring in greenhouses, in summer - in case of hot summer it can be moved outdoors, and in autumn it must be returned to the greenhouse⁽³⁾.

As can be seen from the growing conditions for Japanese plum, in French conditions, especially in the climate of the Loire Valley, it is

² "Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits" - Illustrated Encyclopedia, p. 494. Laurel Glen Publishing, 1994, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California.

³ "Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits," Illustrated Encyclopedia, p. 494. Laurel Glen Publishing, 1994, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California.

The plant cannot survive outdoors, especially in the last few years when winter temperatures have dropped below freezing, and significantly so! Furthermore, there are no soils in our park and garden other than red clay and limestone (see [Figure 21](#), [Figure 22](#), and [Figure 23](#))! Red clay is called red for the simple reason that it contains a lot of iron, or rather iron oxide, which is a negative factor for the growth of many plants. And the "apartments" of our Japanese plums are located on red clay, which, as is well known, does not allow water to pass through, but even retains it very well (see [Fig. 22](#)), which in itself is completely unacceptable for these plants. Especially when it rains continuously for months and literally everything is flooded, which I will come back to a little later. In the meantime, let's return to what is happening in chronological order....

After the unusually cold and snowy winter in France in 2006 (as described in the article "[Source of Life-2](#)"), it was simply incredible, from the point of view of the perceptions of these evergreen plants from hot countries, when our Japanese plums did not die after the cold, but bloomed and bore abundant fruit in early June! It was simply incredible! **The fruits** of these picky and very heat-demanding evergreen tropical plants in France (and not only there) could **only** be grown **in greenhouse conditions!** And here, after the winter of 2006, which was so unusual for France, *the loquats* (Japanese plums) produced a rich harvest of their fruit outdoors. The flowering period of the Japanese plum is usually two weeks, after which the fruits are set and, depending on the summer temperature and sunshine, ripen faster or slower.

Let's say that the fruit of a Japanese plum tree has ripened. Is there such a thing in the world? The fact is that this simply does not happen, as experts, especially those who grow and study evergreen tropical plants, know very well! But that was not the last surprise from the anti-freezing effect of the force generator correction. In the spring of 2006, the Japanese plum tree quietly bloomed for the prescribed two weeks, as it should, and after flowering, the ovary of the fruit appeared, and after a while it presented its fruit and looked - what more could be expected from an evergreen tropical plant - nothing. What happened next was unexpected, but nevertheless

However, this does not diminish the significance of the result obtained.

When something is done for the first time, it is impossible to predict the reactions of the power generator on different plants, since each plant has its own characteristics, individual differences that manifest themselves not only in external features. Everyone is somehow accustomed to the fact that the chromosomes of both animals and plants determine only the external appearance, at least so they say, and breeders and geneticists always talk about these manifestations of genetics and work on them. But these manifestations of chromosomes are only the "tip of the iceberg" of what nature has laid down in the chromosome sets of both plants and animals. That is why how it will react to exposure to the psi field generator It is simply **impossible to** know the "underwater part" of the chromosome set of any particular plant. It is only possible to **study the reaction of plant genetics** to the impact of the force generator and the changes introduced into its structure. The whole point is that nothing like this has ever happened or been studied anywhere, at least there have been no publications or reports on such a thing. And so, the main "miracles in the sieve" in the case of the Japanese plum began with the fact that... it **bloomed again at the end of September, beginning of October 2006!**

What a surprise my wife Svetlana had when, on 26 September 2006, she discovered buds on the branches of a Japanese plum tree! September in France is certainly not September above the Arctic Circle, but there is no crazy August heat, and by the end of September the nights are already quite cool and the climatic conditions are far from optimal for Japanese plum trees (see [Fig. 24](#)). Moreover, Japanese plum trees do not bloom twice a year, even in their native country! But here, outdoors in France, it "decided" to bloom suddenly! But that was only the beginning of the "miracles in the sieve"! The buds of the Japanese plum tree not only appeared, but also quietly bloomed, as if nothing had happened, as if they had "forgotten" that it was already mid-autumn (see [Fig. 25](#)). And on the 20th of October, all the buds opened and the air around the trees was filled with the incredible aroma of Japanese plum ([Fig. 26](#)!). In early November, the fruit ovaries appeared ([Fig. 27](#)) and gradually the ovaries turned into fruits that began to fill with vitality. The only difference was that due to the lack of heat, the formation of the fruits was slower than usual ([Fig. 28](#)).

It seems that the example of the Japanese plum tree proved to be "contagious" for the mushrooms as well. For example, the mushrooms not only reached impressive sizes, but also appeared here for the second time in October ([Fig. 29](#)). And

Although in different countries and climatic conditions chanterelles do not emerge from under the leaves at the same time, in the Loire Valley they appear in spring, which they confirm by "appearing" at exactly the right time. The peculiarity of our foxes was that they "appeared" for the second time and their size was like in a fairy tale! But that's not all! Our chanterelles appeared in October, but they didn't stop there! The giant chanterelles emerged from the ground at the end of December 2006, at a time when temperatures in the Loire Valley were reaching twelve degrees below zero!

We have "global" warming here, and in Europe there are severe frosts in places where there have never been any before, and not only in Europe, but that is a topic for another conversation... For now, let's get back to our "miracles in a sieve".

Not just one chanterelle, but almost all of them, with the December chanterelles even surpassing the October ones in size, to such an extent that the latter looked "small" in comparison (see [Fig. 30](#) and [Fig. 31](#)). Moreover, these chanterelles grew at very low temperatures, when the temperature was below zero not only at night but also during the day (see [Fig. 32](#) and [Fig. 33](#))! And all this happened in December 2006, and the "small" chanterelles were twenty-six centimetres in size (see [Fig. 34](#))! In the photo, the chanterelle is shown against the background of a French newspaper from

27 December 2006, so those who doubt can check the air temperature in the Loire Valley from official sources. In fact, in the autumn and the first month of winter 2006, mushrooms were, as they say in fairy tales, seemingly invisible, and it was not only mushrooms that were growing. Entire mushroom cities of champignons, so-called pink mushrooms, shiitake and grew in the meadows and along the roads. But I have already written about them in my articles

["Source of Life-1"](#) and ["Source of Life-2"](#), which is why this article focuses on chanterelles, because with some delay they decided to follow their fellow mushrooms in the competition and not only surpassed them in size, but also became resistant to cold!

So, mushrooms tolerate the December cold quite calmly, but if these mushrooms do not grow in late autumn and December, their mushrooms tolerate the cold and even severe cold very calmly, but with the onset of warmth, they come out of their "underground bunkers" - mushrooms, wherever these mushrooms grow, for the evergreen Japanese plums from hot countries, the cold is simply incompatible with their mushrooms, such climatic conditions and soils.

with life! However, under the influence of the generator of life, the Japanese plum has become not only evergreen, but also an almost ever-flowering plant! The fact is that after they began to bloom for the second time in September 2006, the last buds and flowers of the Japanese plum blossomed during the twenty days of January 2007! For the second time, the flowering of the Japanese plum tree did not stop for more than **four months!** At the same time, the flowering itself coincided with the formation of the fruits, and the last flowering in January was after the December frosts (see [Fig. 35](#)). But the slowly ripening fruits of the Japanese plum were not killed by the sub-zero temperatures! In general, it is a rare phenomenon (if it happens at all) when the fruits and flowers of plants live simultaneously (see [Fig. 36](#)). But another very serious test awaited the Japanese plum tree.

At the end of January... it snowed and there was a severe cold snap (down to -18°C), and our evergreen and almost ever-flowering Japanese plums – native to hot countries – found themselves **in** the snow for probably the first time, trying to cope with the snow cover for the first time ([Fig. 37](#)). For several days, everything was covered with snow, and although there was not much snow, the sight of the snow-covered trees gave the impression that this was not the Loire Valley, but the landscape of central Russia ([Fig. 38](#)). It is quite unusual to see magnolia buds in the snow, but in January 2007, this was possible (see [Fig. 39](#)). It seems that after such cold weather and snow, and with the strong wind blowing constantly from the southwest this year, the buds of both the Japanese plum and the magnolia should have been able to grow in the snow (Fig. 39).

"give up". But this did not happen, not only did the evergreen plants from hot countries not die under the piercing wind that blew in the same direction almost without interruption for four months. Incidentally, this wind killed many native trees outside our park and magnolia garden in France, but the Japanese plums did not die, and even their leaves and fruits were not affected by the severe cold (see [Figure 40](#)). By mid-February, the fruits of the Japanese plums had even increased in size and began to lose the white fuzziness of young fruits (see [Figure 41](#)).

The magnolia buds also did not die and by the first half of February had already reached enormous sizes, two months earlier than nature had intended ([Fig. 42](#)). But it was not only the magnolias that had buds; the cherry trees blossomed, and in our vegetable garden, strawberry shoots appeared in the beds in mid-February (see [Fig. 43](#)). And it was not only the strawberries; the artichoke () powerfully released its leaves () from the ground ().

(Artichoke - *Cynara scolymus*. Asteraceae), rosemary (*Rosmarinus* - *Rosmarinus*, from the Lamiaceae family) is already blooming, and all the other beds in our vegetable garden are already green, and it's only mid-February (see [Figure 44](#), [Figure 45](#) and [Figure 46](#)!).

In addition to all the other "delights" of the weather, it rains almost continuously in February, and at the beginning of March the rivers burst their banks and the motorways and many houses are flooded (see [Fig. 47](#) and [Fig. 48](#)). Although our castle is located on top of a hill, the water falling from the sky does not have time to seep into the groundwater through the limestone on which our castle is built. And the water has nowhere to seep into – everything is filled with water to the brim (see [Fig. 49](#)). Nature has put the changes in the plants in our park and garden caused by the psi-field generator to a very serious test. For four months, south-westerly winds blew continuously, which in themselves are a serious test for any plant. Severe frosts in December and January, accompanied by the same winds, which significantly increase the impact of the cold on plants. Torrential rains in February and early March 2007. All these natural factors created unusually harsh conditions for plants in this climate zone of France.

Local plants died in many places, but under the special conditions of the power generator in our territory, not only did local plants thrive, but plants from hot and warm countries also survived and thrived, even though the aforementioned climatic conditions should have been simply unbearable for them! This cannot happen because it can never happen! But it exists and is an irrefutable fact, and therefore the paradigms must be changed! This is how the fairy tale becomes reality, what only fantasists have dreamed of becomes reality.

And despite all the aforementioned meteorological trials, the magnolia buds still began to open at the end of February, and by the beginning of March, some of the magnolia varieties were already delighting the eye with their incredible colours. The branches of the '*'Saulangeana'* magnolia (*Magnolia X saulangeana*) are literally dotted with fully open light pink flowers (see [Fig. 50](#)). Even larger than last year's flowers, the 'Royal Crown' magnolia () (Royal crown - *Magnolia* *liliflora*) are almost fully open. "*Nigra*" *X M. X veitchii* (see [fig. 51](#)). Huge flowers magnolia

"Royal Crown" is simply beautiful, and no words can adequately describe it. And for those who doubt that this flower bloomed at the very beginning of March 2007, I will say that my wife Svetlana photographed it against the background of a magazine for February 2007, so it is not from a collection of photos from previous years and is not a photomontage (see [Fig. 52](#)). The buds of the 'Yolanthus' magnolia are surprisingly large, promising to open into huge flowers, even larger than last year's (see [Fig. 53](#)!). The almost incessant rains in the second half of February did not affect them in any way, and the magnolia flowers that bloomed in early March are simply magnificent and huge ([Fig. 54](#)).

But it was not only the magnolias and cherries that showed such vigour in early March. The raspberry bushes already had very delicate but quite strong leaves (see [fig. 55](#)), and strawberry bushes had already appeared under the still rare rays of the spring sun ([fig. 56](#)). And all this would not be so surprising if what was happening in our park and garden was happening everywhere in the Loire Valley and throughout France. But the most important thing is that everything described in this article and in the previous two articles on

"The wonders in the sieve" of our park and garden **only** happen **within the range of the psi field generator** and nowhere else! Outside our area, nature behaves as it should. Even a hundred metres from the boundary of the force field generator's influence, everything is as it should be for this time of year, nothing has bloomed or flourished yet, there are no unusually sized flowers or mushrooms, the trees are growing as they should, etc.

Only in our park and garden, as in the fairy tale "The Twelve Months", miracles happen in winter, different plants bloom and bear fruit at the same time, when it is still winter around! There was nothing like this in our area; plants grew like everywhere else, there were no huge flowers, mushrooms, or any peculiarities or unusualities until I created a psi-field generator and made some adjustments to its operation.

Nikolay Levashov, 10 March 2007.

P.S.

While finishing this article, new ones appeared in a matter of days. "miracles in a sieve". The apple trees blossomed ([Fig. 57](#)), and the buds of the "Yolanthus" magnolias began to open (see [Fig. 58](#)) and are simply incredible.

They are huge and much larger than they were last year, but that's another story.

P.P.S.

While this article was being prepared and published on the website, the miracles continued. The strawberries bloomed (see [Fig. 59](#)), and not only the strawberries...

Part 4. A Tale of Fruits and Strawberries

All photos were taken by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

As I wrote earlier in the article "[Source of Life-3](#)", as a result of my correction of the psi generator, which I created and installed in the winter of 2006, the plant world in our park and magnolia garden reacted to these changes very violently, I would even say unexpectedly. The need for this adjustment was due to the fact that the winter of 2006 was unexpectedly cold for France. The air temperature sometimes dropped to -18°C, it snowed periodically, and the water in the lakes and rivers froze, covering the surface of the water with quite thick ice - a completely unexpected phenomenon for the Loire Valley.

These climatic conditions were completely incompatible with the life of many tropical and subtropical plants that had already taken root in the park and in the magnolia garden. Something had to be done to prevent the death of all these plants. To achieve this, I decided to adjust the psi generator so that the sap of the trees would stop freezing. When the sap of trees freezes, the ice crystals that form simply tear apart the living cells of plants and trees, causing them to die. The only salvation from this is a qualitative change in the structure of the tree sap so that the resulting water clusters cannot freeze. An analogue can be found in a similar phenomenon in amphibians, which, even when completely frozen, turning into a piece of ice, do not die, but when the temperature of the external environment rises, they return to life as if nothing had happened. But in amphibians, the water in the tissues still freezes, only the special structure of the cellular water in these animals leads to the formation of very small ice crystals, whose size is much smaller than that of ordinary ice crystals! In other words, the size of ice crystals depends on the size and structure of so-called water clusters. And the size and structure of water clusters depend on the quality of water molecules, the chemical composition of its impurities, and the density of water, which is determined by the level of the internal dimension of water.

So, once I understood the problem for myself, I began to solve it. But I had to solve another problem as well. Not just to change the structure of the sap of plants and trees so that very small ice crystals appear when it freezes, but to prevent the water from freezing altogether! I had to achieve NON-FREEZING of the sap altogether! And this task was accomplished! The tropical, subtropical, equatorial and subequatorial plants in our park and magnolia garden not only did not die at -18°C, but also retained their vitality.

Of course, this also happened to all the other plants and trees in our park, but plants from the temperate zone are already quite good at withstanding temperate conditions and were not at risk of dying, unlike their more delicate counterparts. So, in practice, not a single tree in our park and magnolia garden suffered during the winter of 2006, which was simply incredible, but true. But the "miracles" did not stop there! For example, the Japanese plum not only survived the winter of 2006, but also bore fruit outdoors, which in itself can be considered a miracle! But this very capricious evergreen subequatorial plant decided not to stop there! At the end of September and beginning of October 2006, the Japanese plum tree bloomed again, which was a complete surprise to us. Not only did it bloom, but it also formed an ovary with fruit! And along with the formation of the fruit, these subequatorial plants welcomed the no less cold winter of 2007. We could not have expected such a thing, and it was simply incredible that these plants kept their fruit at very low temperatures, which did not slow down during this winter ([Fig. 1](#)).

By February 2007 the snow had melted, and the cold was hiding in their

"dens" at the poles. Such incredible climatic "adventures" for this subequatorial plant did not lead to any negative consequences. The fruit ovaries and leaves were not affected at all, and the fruits even managed to "gain weight" ([Fig. 2](#)). And this "weight gain" continued until the fruits ripened completely and appeared in their festive orange-yellow colour.

"clothes"! The only difference between these fruits was that it took them longer than their counterparts to "reach" the right condition!

to "reach" the right condition! The reason for this is that at such low temperatures, as there were in the winter of 2007, the movement of tree sap is impossible.

— This blood of plants and trees - through the "veins" and vessels of trees - is very slow ([Fig. 3](#)). After all, plants are not warm-blooded

animals, which do not depend so much on the temperature of the external environment, especially if they have warm and thick fur. But despite all this, as a result of the influence of the psi generator, their vital processes did not stop completely, as happens, for example, with amphibians!

Thus, under the influence of a psi-generator with a similar correction, the Japanese plum tree continued its life, only much more slowly than under normal conditions. But, it seems to me that this is no longer of fundamental importance! In principle, something happened that simply could not have happened at all! But the ripe fruits of the Japanese plum tree

— This is very solid evidence that cannot be simply dismissed, no matter how much some people would like to. Even the fact that the fruit of a Japanese plum tree planted outdoors in France on limestone and red clay ripened is incredible, not to mention that the Japanese plum tree bloomed for the second time at the end of September, and its fruit calmly withstood the snowy and frosty winter, when temperatures dropped to -18°C! For a clearer picture, here is some reference data on the Japanese plum:

LOKUATI - Eriobotrya,

Photinia japonica from the Rosaceae family. Japanese medlars or plums.

A woody shrub, up to 1.60-2 metres tall, evergreen. Fruits: up to 5 cm, pear-shaped, orange-yellow. Plums have very large, leathery, wavy leaves, wavy white underneath, and fragrant, mossy, white-yellowish flowers. The fruits are orange, with one or more large brown-black seeds and sweet, sour, chewy flesh. They are eaten raw, stewed or in the form of jams or jellies. They were first described in 1690 and imported from Canton to Kew Gardens in London in 1787. Widely distributed in the East, they are now popular in Mediterranean countries and Florida. Varieties: 'Advance', 'Champagne' and 'Native Gold'. Cultivation: Well-drained soil, warm climate. They will **ONLY** be grown **UNDER GLASS** or in countries **with warm winters**. Loquats grow in zones 9-10. A very architectural plant with a wonderful perfumed aroma. Makes tall and attractive screens in countries with warm climates. Maintenance: Spring - pruning if necessary, summer - moving outdoors for one summer if it is warm, autumn - moving indoors⁽¹⁾.

LOCATION - Eriobotrya,

¹ "Vegetables, Herbs & Fruits" an illustrated encyclopedia, p. 494, Laurel Glen Publishing, 1994, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California. 494, Laurel Glen Publishing, 1994, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California).

Photinia japonica from the Rosaceae family. Japanese medlars or plums.

This plant is an evergreen shrub, similar to a tree, which reaches a height of up to two metres (1.6-2 metres). The yellow-orange fruits of this plant reach up to five centimetres (up to 5 cm) and are pear-shaped. The leaves of the Japanese plum are large, leathery and grooved, covered with white down underneath. The yellow-orange fruits have one or more brown-black seeds and a sweet-sour, stringy fleshy part. The plant was first described in 1690, but was first brought to London from Canton in 1787 and placed in the botanical garden at Key Gardens. The Japanese plum is widespread in the East and has recently become popular in Mediterranean countries and Florida. , several varieties of this plant are known.

"Advent, champagne and native gold. Cultivation: Grows in well-drained soils in hot climates. Blooms and bears fruit **ONLY in greenhouses** or in countries **with hot climates**. Outdoors, the Japanese plum thrives in climate zones 9-10. In countries with hot climates, it is widely used for landscaping parks and gardens as a tall hedge that also has a wonderful scent. Growing conditions: in spring - in greenhouses, in summer

- in case of hot summer, it can be moved outdoors, but in autumn it must be returned to the greenhouse.

So, no matter how you look at it, it is impossible to dismiss the real fact. But the most curious thing is that it is not only the capricious and delicate Japanese plum that reacts in a similar way to the changed influence of the psi generator. In early April 2006, strawberries, several varieties of raspberries, blueberries and gooseberries were planted outdoors. To everyone's surprise, all these fruit and berry plants and shrubs quickly took root and blossomed. For example, the strawberry seedlings planted in April 2006 bloomed ten days after planting (**Fig. 4**). Very soon, there were ripe strawberries on the table, and soon others followed. But all this seems to be in order, as many would say, and they would be absolutely right! The fruits appeared and ripened much earlier than they should have. Curiously, where are the promised "miracles in a sieve"? That's exactly the point, the "miracles in a sieve" appeared where no one expected them! The thing is, the seedlings planted in early April behaved very strangely. For example, the bushes

strawberries bloomed, the fruits ripened and... it doesn't stop there! Throughout the summer, the strawberries planted in early March bloomed and bore fruit. It was unusual, but we were already used to the "miracles in a sieve" in our park and magnolia garden, so the new "miracles" in the garden in front of the house were taken more calmly not only by us but by everyone who witnessed the "miracles" happening.

But when the same strawberry, planted in early April 2006, bloomed very early in 2007, bore fruit very early, which no longer surprised us, and continued to bloom and bear fruit... in October, it made my wife and me pay more attention to it (Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8). in October, which made my wife and me pay more attention to it ([Fig. 5 Fig.](#)

[6, fig. 7, fig. 8](#)). And it continued to bear fruit from the beginning of April, without stopping, throughout the summer, September and October! Seven months of continuous flowering and fruit ripening! Common strawberries bloom and bear fruit for several weeks after planting, after which the strawberry season ends. The strawberry season can be extended by planting strawberry seedlings at different times, and in greenhouses, new seedlings are planted to replace those that are already bearing fruit. In our case, the same strawberry seedlings that were planted in the ground in early April 2006 bloomed and bore fruit. What's more, they were planted in limestone, and no fertilisers or other chemicals were used during this entire period. In principle, strawberry seedlings should not even take root in such soil, and not only strawberries ([Fig. 9](#))!

It is also interesting how different plants react to the influence of the psi-field generator, for example strawberries. The strawberry seedlings planted in early April 2006 reacted immediately to the influence of the psi-field generator. This is evident in the fact that the strawberry seedlings took root very quickly on limestone soil, on which they would normally be unable to take root and grow so strongly. But not only did they take root, they also blossomed and began to bear fruit a month earlier than the same strawberries, even in the immediate vicinity. But not only did they bear fruit so quickly and abundantly! The taste of the strawberries was incredible! And in the end, the strawberries were not watered, and no fertilisers or other chemicals were added to the limestone. So the fact that the strawberries took root and bore fruit so actively is, in itself, incredible to say the least! But truly incredible changes happened to the strawberries the following year.

Strawberries are a perennial plant, so they bear fruit all year round.

changes accumulated under the influence of the psi generator. Each plant reacts differently to the influence, and it takes more or less time for these changes to manifest themselves. New seedlings of plants and trees reacted to the influence of the generator to the maximum extent. The older "adult" trees and plants had the least effect, which is understandable because they were already fully formed at the time I installed my psi generator. But the "old" plants also changed, and that is the most surprising thing. To make it clear to everyone that this behaviour of our strawberries is not the result of the hard work of breeders who "bred" a cold-resistant and long-fruiting strawberry variety, I am providing reference data for this strawberry variety:

The garden strawberry ²(*Fragaria X ananassa* ³and related varieties) is the most widely cultivated strawberry variety grown worldwide. Like other *Fragaria* species (strawberries), it belongs to the **Rosaceae** family. The garden strawberry was first cultivated in Europe in the early 18th century and is a chance cross between *Fragaria virginiana* from eastern North America, which is distinguished by its taste, and *Fragaria chiloensis* from Chile, which is distinguished by its large size. *Fragaria x ananassa* crops have replaced wild strawberries, which were the first strawberry species cultivated in the early 17th century, in commercial production. The name *Fragaria* comes from "fragans", which means fragrant, referring to the perfumed flesh of the fruit. According to popular etymology, the name "straw" fruit comes from the practice of gardeners mulching strawberries with straw to protect the fruit from rotting. There is an alternative theory that the name comes from the Anglo-Saxon verb "strew" (meaning to scatter), which was streibergen (Strea means "strawberry" or "fruit"), and from there - streberie, straiberie, straiberie, strauberie, strauberry and finally "strawberry" - the word we use today. Strawberry plants thrive in fairly heavy clay and should be kept moderately moist. The soil should be dug to a depth of 50-100 cm and supplied with plenty of manure, much of which should be placed directly under the roots. Strawberries need very rich soil, full of humus, and benefit from slow-release phosphates such as bone meal.

GARDEN AGRICULTURAL WORK (*Fragaria X ananassa* and relatives its

² The New Guide to Fruit by Kate Whiteman, published by Lorenz Books in 1999. Lorenz Books, 27 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011. ("The New Guide to Fruit. Kate Whiteman, published by Lorenz Books in 1999. Lorenz Books, 27 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011).

³ **Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits, Illustrated Encyclopedia.** Laurel Glen Publishing, Advantage Publishers Group, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California, 1997. ("Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits. Illustrated Encyclopedia. Laurel Glen Publishing, Advantage Publishers Group, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California, 1997).

cultivated plant varieties) is the most widespread variety in the world. Other strawberry varieties, *Fragaria* belongs to the *Rosaceae* family. The garden strawberry has been cultivated in Europe since the early 18th century and is a random hybrid of *Fragaria virginiana* from the east coast of North America, which is distinguished by its aroma, and *Fragaria chiloensis* from Chile, a variety with relatively large fruits. It is quite interesting how the name of this popular species came about. The fact is that the name "strawberry" comes from the practice of gardeners mulching (covering) strawberries with straw to protect the fruit from rotting. There is also an alternative theory which which the name comes from the Anglo-Saxon verb "to sprinkle" (meaning to scatter), which was *streadbergen* (*Strea* means "berry" or "fruit"), and hence *streberie*, *straiberie*, *strauberie*, *strauberry* and finally "strawberry" - the word we use today. In plantations, strawberry seedlings (garden strawberries) are planted **in moist clay**. The fertile layer for strawberries should be 50-100 cm deep and saturated with plenty of manure, whose layer should be located under the roots of the strawberries. Garden strawberries (strawberries) **need very rich soil, filled with fertile soil, full of bromine**, and bone meal is best suited for this purpose.

So, as can be seen from the above reference data, the strawberry variety planted in our garden in front of the house not only should not have borne fruit, but should not even have taken root in soil such as that in our park, garden and garden in front of the house! And our strawberries not only took root in soil completely unsuitable for their growth, such as limestone, but also received neither watering nor any fertilisers, as indicated in the reference literature. At a depth of 50 cm, 100 cm, and even deeper, there was the same hard limestone, in which there is not and cannot be a powerful "cushion" of fertilisers (what fertilisers are and what they do to the soil is a separate conversation), and our strawberry began to bloom and bear fruit in mid-April 2007 and continued to bloom and bear fruit until mid-December 2007, which in itself cannot be achieved even in the most ideal conditions for strawberries. And the strawberries bloomed and ripened in September, October, November and even December! In the autumn of 2007, there were frosts in France from the end of September, especially at night! And the cold only intensified, as on some days in October and the following months, the air temperature dropped to -18°C!!!!

But it wasn't just strawberries that decided to "defy" the laws of nature! The raspberries and blackberries ([Fig. 10](#), [Fig. 11](#)), which were planted in the ground at the same time as the strawberries in mid-April 2006, decided to bloom and bear fruit for half a year! After being planted in the soil, in the same limestone, both the raspberries and blackberries began to bear fruit as early as the beginning of June 2006 (see [Source of Life-3](#))! But the most curious thing happened to these fruits back in 2007, for the same reasons as with the strawberries! This also cannot happen because it can never happen, but never say never! So in this case, under the influence of the psi-field generator with a number of adjustments that were made along the way, the **IMPOSSIBLE** became **POSSIBLE**!

Here is some reference data on raspberries, so that sceptics have no doubts:

RASPBERRY⁴ (*Rubus idaeas*⁵ of the Rosaceae family). It may be surprising that raspberries are a member of the Rosaceae family, as you may have guessed if you have ever been pricked by a raspberry thorn. The raspberry is the edible fruit of a number of plant species of the subgenus *Indeaubatus* of the genus *Rubus*; the name also refers to these plants themselves. Raspberries of the species *Rubus idaeus* originate from Europe and Asia in hilly areas, moors and forest edges. They grow wild in northern Scandinavia and have been harvested for a long time. Seeds and plant remains have been found preserved in the remains of prehistoric lake dwellings in what is now Switzerland. They grow best in a cool, rainy climate and are even found in Alaska. Raspberries can be grown in most soils, but they do significantly better if they have plenty of moisture and rich neutral or acidic soil, or at least a large amount of compost and very thick mulch. The dark red (sometimes yellow) raspberry fruits have a sweet and rich flavour.

Raspberry (*Rubus idaeas* from the Rosaceae family). It may be surprising that raspberries are a plant species belonging to the Rosaceae family, which is easy to guess if you have ever been pricked by a raspberry thorn. Raspberries are edible fruits from a number of plant organisms of the subgenus *Indeaubatus* of the genus *Rubus*; this name also refers directly to these plants. Raspberries of the species *Rubus idaeus* grow naturally in Europe and Asia in hilly areas, moors and along . It grows wild in Northern

⁴ The New Guide to Fruit by Kate Whiteman, published by Lorenz Books in 1999. Lorenz Books, 27 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011. ("The New Guide to Fruit. Kate Whiteman, published by Lorenz Books in 1999. Lorenz Books, 27 West 20th Street, 27b New York, NY 10011).

⁵ Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits, Illustrated Encyclopedia. Laurel Glen Publishing, Advantage Publishers Group, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California, 1997. ("Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits. Illustrated Encyclopedia. Laurel Glen Publishing, Advantage Publishers Group, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California, 1997").

Scandinavia and has been cultivated for a long time. Seeds and dried raspberry plants have been found in the ruins of prehistoric settlements around a lake in Switzerland. Raspberries grow best in cold, humid climates and are even found in Alaska. Different types of raspberries can be grown in most soils, but they grow best in moist, rich, neutral or acidic soils, or at least in sufficient compost or rich artificial soils. The bright red (or yellow) fruits of raspberries are sweet and have a pleasant taste and aroma.

Let me remind you that the psi field generator was installed by me remotely, from San Francisco, in 2003. The French authorities did not grant me a visa without explanation even when we purchased Château Temple, so this is not an attempt at "smear campaigning," as some people like to say, but an objective fact. So, despite my desire to come and install the psi generator on site, I had to do it from many thousands of kilometres away. But that's not the only thing I wanted to point out! I didn't send the psi field generator by post for one simple reason: it doesn't have the physical form that most people are used to. But that doesn't mean that the psi field generator isn't material — it's made "only" of so-called "**dark matter**," whose existence even orthodox science is forced to acknowledge. From the very "dark matter" that is not perceived by ordinary human senses and man-made instruments. The psi-field generator is material, but it is created, as I have already written, from dark matter, based on completely different principles, whose existence not only orthodox science knows nothing about, but which are completely incomprehensible and inaccessible from the standpoint of modern orthodox science. However, as we can see from the results of using the psi-field generator, its effect is quite real and even quite tangible! The results of the impact of the psi-field generator are quite real and material in the usual sense of the word and do not depend on the "competent opinion" of experts from orthodox science, or rather - from religion, because so-called classical science has long since become a religion. As early as 1975, the USSR Academy of Sciences issued a decree prohibiting any criticism of Einstein's theory! Many "scientists" have long since become new priests of the religion that, for some reason, they still continue to call science!

The most interesting thing in this case is that, having created nothing themselves, they vehemently defend the positions of theories that they did not create and which they accepted during their training without any proof of their validity. Having accepted the achievements of their predecessors as dogma, many of them have become priests of science rather than scientists. One of the most striking examples of this is the uproar raised by the "expert" scientists after the Wright brothers' first flight on 17 December 1903. To be fair, we should note that the first aeroplane to fly was not created by them, but by retired Russian naval officer Alexander Fyodorovich Mozhaisky. After retiring, he became fascinated with the construction of flying machines. This enthusiastic loner built the first aeroplane (not a model, but an aeroplane, as he had already created a working model in 1876! At that time, there were no petrol engines, so he had to develop a compact model of a steam engine with enough power to make the aeroplane fly. Mozhaisky died in 1890 before he could finish his aeroplane....

But let's get back to the Wright brothers. When they made their first flight, it was witnessed by passengers on a train, including a journalist who wrote an article about it in the local newspaper. He was fired from the newspaper the very next day (although he was later reinstated) after an article by a "scientific expert" appeared in one of the major newspapers, who, commenting on the printed material, wrote that what was written in the newspaper could not be true because, according to what he considered to be "modern" science, objects heavier than air cannot fly and therefore everything described in the article was nothing more than a mass hallucination!!! So, for the information of all passengers, we do not fly in aeroplanes, but only experience a mass hallucination in which not only the passengers participate, but also the pilots, flight attendants, all airport workers, airline cashiers, etc. All these people are under the influence of a mass hallucination!!! All the tens of millions of people who have flown on aeroplanes and even seen the aeroplanes themselves are experiencing the most common mass hallucination there is! So it is high time that all those who claim to have flown on aeroplanes went to see a suitable specialist.

Of course, modern science "modestly" conceals such mistakes, which is understandable. But at that time, this was the prevailing opinion in science, and this position was accepted almost exactly as "our prayer," without any doubt that such

a position could be wrong, in other words, fanatical! And fanaticism is at the heart of every religion, and the fact that this religion is called science does not change anything. Today, such things are taken with a smile, but at that time people believed the printed word "expert" just as they believe the same printed word today. The words "scientist", "academician", "expert" have a hypnotic effect on people! Everything said by these people of science is perceived as absolute truth. However, the printed word is complemented by radio and television, which have an even greater hypnotic effect on the masses than the printed word.

But let's get back to our "sheep", or more precisely, fruits and berries. The results of the psi field generator I installed can be seen in reality; they (the results) can be seen, felt, tasted! So, the dark matter psi field generator I created has a very real effect on the plants in our park and magnolia garden, even though this generator is made of "dark" matter!!! Moreover, the result of the impact of the "immaterial", in the usual sense of the word, psi generator is not only real, but also incredible in its own way

"fruit", as I have reported in all my articles on [the Source of Life](#). Thus, while in San Francisco, I installed a psi generator created by me from dark matter on our land! This psi-generator cannot be stolen or even detected with all the instruments of modern science, but it is real, and its impact on the plant and animal world in our park and magnolia garden is absolutely real and material! Moreover, it is not just a blind influence, but is precisely directed towards achieving specific goals.

While working with this psi generator, I made many adjustments to its operating programme, and the adjustments always led to the desired result. Only when you do something for the first time are you always satisfied with the results achieved, especially when those results are so obvious and incredible from the point of view of the prevailing majority! I created a psi-field generator based on my knowledge of nature in general and living nature in particular, which I present [in](#) my [books](#), and such practical results knock out the last "footholds" from under the feet of so-called sceptics and simply malicious people. Under the influence of the psi generator, plants develop capabilities and properties that were previously impossible for them throughout their entire existence.

plant life world (da not only only plant world)!
Here like this here
"pancakes!"

With the help of such devices, it is possible to achieve this **WITHOUT ANY CHEMICALS, NO DESTROYING NATURAL**

In **harmony**, it is possible to obtain almost all the properties and qualities of plants that are **IMPOSSIBLE** under natural conditions, and in addition to obtain a much higher yield without depleting the soil, but on the contrary improving the soil itself, purifying groundwater and rainwater, and much, much more. So, the psi field generator created from dark matter has a **REAL** impact not only on the plant and animal world, but also on the world of so-called inanimate, dead matter, and what's more, an impact that which can actually "feel"! But that's another story, and now let's get back to fruits and forest fruits [HTTP://...](http://...)

Not only strawberries, raspberries and blueberries "decided" to bear fruit from early spring to late autumn, but also heat-loving figs decided not to lag behind these delicate fruits ([Fig. 12](#) and [Fig. 13](#)). This can be seen in the following way "The autumn of 2007 was quite cold and rainy, and at the end of September, the air temperature dropped below zero at night! The autumn of 2007 was quite cold and rainy, as as from the of September night the night, the air temperature dropped below zero! And in October and November, it was freezing not only at night but also during the day. Only the night frosts became stronger. But this did not "scare" the figs, and these fruits continued to ripen on their branches ([Fig. 14](#))! No one expected this from this heat-loving plant, not even us! But this plant was not allowed to enjoy its "heroism" alone! The strawberry also "decided" that it would not mind entering "Guinness Book of Records" ([Fig. 15](#)). It is interesting that even after the air temperature dropped below zero not only at night but also during the day, the strawberries continued to ripen as if nothing had happened, new flowers appeared on the strawberry bushes and new fruits were set ([Fig. 16](#))! And the most interesting thing is that despite the cold, the strawberry leaves remained juicy and unusually thick ([Fig. 17](#)). This in itself is unusual and cannot be, because it can never be, as a sceptic would say. Both the strawberries and the raspberries ([Fig. 18](#)) continued to bear fruit until mid-December! So, after they started bearing fruit outdoors at the end of April, the strawberries bore fruit for almost **EIGHT MONTHS**!

It seems that after such a long flowering and fruiting period, the strawberries should have been exhausted or at least taken a

"rest" to recover their strength! But that would be the case if we approached what is happening from the usual point of view, without taking into account the fundamentally important influence (action) of the psi-field generator on the plant. But the presence of a "small" difference in the shape of the psi-field generator, which does not even have a physical form, makes the impossible possible...! With the arrival of spring 2008, our strawberries bloomed very early again ([Fig. 19](#) and [Fig. 20](#)), even though the spring of 2008 in France was unusually cold, with frosts even in April, even during the day! But not only did it bloom, it also produced fruit, and this fruit began to grow very quickly, with ripe berries appearing in record time. At the same time, the ripe strawberries literally covered the strawberry bushes ([Fig. 21](#))!

In the new year 2008, even the first strawberry harvest will be much richer than the first harvest in 2007! This in itself is amazing and thus confirms that the influence of the psi generator does not lead to the depletion of plants in a short time, but on the contrary, makes the plants even more powerful, even more fertile ([Fig. 22](#) and [Fig. 23](#)). This demonstrates a fundamentally new way of increasing yields, in which the soil is not depleted but, on the contrary, becomes more fertile year after year, as the limestone is transformed into fertile soil under the influence of the field generator! What is more, the soil that is most favourable for the growth of each plant is formed under it! But that is a subject for a separate discussion.

One can see for oneself that even the most incredible "effects" of the psi field generator I created are not accidental or temporary by looking at the meadows dotted with blooming water lilies. I have already written about the "miracles in the sieve" that happened to this aquatic plant in the article "[Source of Life-3](#)". That is why I will not give a full account of this plant and the miracles that happened to it again. Those who wish to can read about it in the aforementioned article. So, the water lily is *Lesichiton camtschatcensis* - **ARUMLILY**, *Lesichiton Americanus* - **WHITE LILY**

- not only has it not "changed its mind" about moving to land instead of water, but this year, 2008, there are even more of these lilies in the meadows ([Fig. 24](#))! And their flowers this year are much larger than before, which means that these plants have started to synthesise more water than earlier in 2006 and 2007. To see for yourself if this is true, just compare the size of these flowers with my wife Svetlana's hand ([Fig. 25](#) and [Fig. 26](#)). So the effect of water synthesis by these

plants has not disappeared, but has become even more pronounced. And every year this effect becomes more and more pronounced, which is due to the continuation of the changes occurring under the influence of the dark matter generator. It's just that different types of plants have different inertia of perception, and each type has its own "incubation period" for acquiring new properties and qualities under the influence of the psi-field generator.

Young plants and plants sprouted from seeds react to the influence of the generator more vividly and strongly the younger they are. Thus, the practical results fully confirm the theoretical assumptions about the nature of living matter and the way in which the formation of a young plant takes place during the germination of seeds of a certain species. After all, the essence of an "adult" plant is attached to a seed or fruit pit. And the growing biomass with the genetics of this species only fills this essence with living biomass. This was discovered by accident by the American scientist **Harold Burr** when he photographed a buttercup seed using the Kirlian effect. In the resulting photograph, the essence of the "adult" plant was attached to a seed that had not even sprouted yet. This fact has never been explained by anyone, but it 100% confirms my theoretical explanations. And the most curious thing is that I first learned about this amazing confirmation of my theory only in 2005, when I came across the book "Life for Rent" by authors Tihoslav V.Y. and Tihoslav T.S., which was published in 2003. My first book, in which I described the essence of the origin of living matter, was published in 1994!

And so, the experimenters, who knew nothing about my ideas about the nature of living matter, obtained real facts that completely confirm them, without even knowing about the existence of an explanation for the experimental fact they obtained! This only speaks to the truth of the theory I created! But that's just a small A "lyrical" digression, but one that hits the nail on the head.

The point is that, understanding the true nature of living matter, I created **a life generator, a psi-field generator or a dark matter generator**, which primarily affects the essence of plants. By changing the essence of plants, I achieved the emergence of new properties and qualities that they did not possess by nature. That is why young plants that had just been planted in the ground and

were in the growth phase, the changes were most clearly expressed. After all, young plants are basically still children who have yet to grow to maturity, when they will be able to bear fruit. It is during the process of plant formation that it is easiest to make the desired changes! Although these changes can also be observed in mature plants that have been exposed to my device when they are already fully formed, and sometimes even long ago! For example, the red trees in our park, which were more than two hundred years old when I created the generator! The changes in mature plants are due to the fact that even in mature plants there is a periodic replacement of cells with new ones. And these new cells carry the necessary changes!!! Only in such cases is the manifestation of changes in plants determined by the lifespan of plant cells before they are replaced with new cells. Or, in other words, the duration of the cell replacement cycle. These cycles are not of equal duration even for cells of the same plant. That is why we can observe the phenomenon that in the same plant something has changed under the influence earlier, something later, but the changes occur in the same way! And, most importantly, these changes are not random or "blind", but correspond exactly to the change to which the generator of life was set.

So everything that happens under the influence of the psi-field generator in our park and garden is not only confirmation that such an influence is possible in principle, but also that the influence on plants and other living organisms can be targeted and completely controlled! And this means that the theory of the essence of the origin of life, set out in my books, is correct!

But the most important thing is not even that, but the fact that with the help of this knowledge it is possible to solve the food problem, which may very soon become a threat to the peaceful existence of Earth's civilisation. Moreover, there is no need for fertilisers, which are essentially poisons that contaminate groundwater, are washed away by rain into rivers and lakes, and then into the seas and oceans. But it is not only so-called "fertilisers" that pollute the water. Their use achieves a temporary increase in yields, but what is actually achieved by using fertilisers in the field is that within a few years the arable land turns into a desert and the fertile soil into barren rock!

In the case of the psi-field generator, however, it has been proven in practice

that it is possible to obtain large yields or even multiple yields from the same crop over a long period of time without greenhouses and fertilisers, in harsh natural conditions, on soils that are poor or even incompatible with normal growing conditions. Obtaining yields of ecologically clean food products in the necessary quantities, while at the same time the plants acquire properties and qualities that are impossible for them under normal natural conditions. And as a "side" effect of the "dark matter" generator, water and groundwater are purified of pollution, and soils that are poor or even unsuitable for the growth of many plants become fertile.

Of course, observations of the action of the "dark matter" generator have only been carried out for a few years, but five years of practical application of the psi-field generator show that the observed effects of its application do not disappear, but on the contrary, accumulate more new properties and qualities that appear in plants with the improvement of the "dark matter" generator! There is no depletion of the plants, but rather, the plants become more and more resistant from year to year, and the properties and qualities they acquire, which are incredible from the point of view of ordinary perceptions, do not disappear, but only continue to strengthen! And the water lilies, which continue to explore the expanses of the earth, are clear confirmation of this. The only thing that has not been established is the answer to the question: will these qualities acquired by the plants be preserved outside the range of the dark matter generator, or not? If the answer is "yes," this means that stable changes in properties and qualities will occur, regardless of what caused these changes. If the acquired properties and qualities disappear outside the range of the dark matter generator, this means only one thing: it is enough to place such generators at the necessary points and... no problem! The problem does not exist! And if we take into account that such a "dark matter" generator cannot be stolen or copied, and does not need energy or fuel in the usual sense of the word, there is no need to replace worn parts, etc., the situation becomes simply ideal.

The duration of such a "dark matter" generator depends only on how long I have created it and can only be removed or turned off by me or by a programme that I have installed in it. The generator will shut down immediately if anyone even tries to scan it. In addition, the generator has a separate generator.

a system for protecting and blocking any intrusion attempts, and in case of bypassing this protection, the generator self-destructs. The psi-field generator's protection system is self-learning, in other words, the protection system changes when an attempt is made to penetrate it from the outside, not to mention that even without an attempt to penetrate it, the protection system is constantly changing. In principle, the dark matter generator is a quasi-living organism with a fairly high level of artificial intelligence, radically different from those discussed by orthodox scientists and even science fiction writers! But that is a topic for another conversation.

For now, let's return to the "miracles in the sieve" of our park and garden. And the "wonders in the sieve" are not limited to strawberries and raspberries. The fig tree, a resident of the tropics, "decided" that it was worse than strawberries and raspberries, and also bore fruit until the beginning of December 2007. Svetlana noticed the figs when she decided to take a personal tour of the park and garden to see what other surprises awaited her after discovering that the strawberries in the garden in front of the house continued to bloom and bear fruit in October. And what a surprise it was when she saw the ripe, mature and still very green figs - the fruit of a tropical plant - which should not have been on the branches that hung down, and she did not "think" that their presence cancelled out all the laws of nature ([Fig. 27](#) and [Fig. 28](#))!!! But the figs did not stop there and, as if nothing had happened, continued to bear fruit in November ([Fig. 29](#)) and even in early

December! Around the leaves the the with hard wood, "painted" by the brush of autumn in different colours - yellow, red and tropical plant - The fig tree - it bears fruit as if to say, "Well, is it so bad? Here, take and eat my fruit!" For many people, it is difficult to imagine the unusual nature of such a situation, especially given the fact that many city dwellers are only familiar with tropical fruits when they buy them in shops and have no idea where and how these fruits grow. Therefore, to help them understand what the "cheese fight" is all about, we offer some basic information about this tropical plant.

FICUS is a genus comprising about 800 species of trees, shrubs, vines and epiphytes of the Moraceae family. Known as figs, they are widespread in the tropics, and several species are also found in the warm zone of the temperate belt. ***The common fig*** (*Ficus carica*) is a large deciduous shrub or small tree native to Southwest Asia, having been cultivated in Iran, the Mediterranean region, Australia,

Chile, South Africa, California, southern Spain... The edible fig is one of the first plants cultivated by humans. Nine subfossil figs of the parthenocarpic type were found around 9400-9200 BC in the early Neolithic settlement of Gilgal, in the Jordan River valley. The fig is the first plant mentioned in the Bible. Genesis 3:7 states that fig trees grew in the Garden of Eden and their leaves were used to cover the nakedness of Adam and Eve. Over the centuries, prudes have delighted in defiling the naked bodies of works of art with carefully placed fig leaves. They were also known to the ancient Egyptians during the time of the pharaohs and were brought to the Mediterranean long before the arrival of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Figs are a key species in many tropical forest ecosystems. Unlike most indoor plants, which can tolerate unstable living environments, the *ficus* needs a stable, unchanging environment. For optimal plant growth, maintain temperatures between 60 and 72 degrees Celsius.

FICUS is a genus comprising about 800 species of trees, shrubs, vines and epiphytes of the *Moraceae* family. The so-called figs grow everywhere in the tropics and have several varieties that are also widespread in the warm temperate zone. The common fig (*Figs carica*) is a large deciduous shrub or small tree native to Southwest Asia, widespread in Iran, the Mediterranean, Australia, Chile, South Africa, California, and southern Spain. The edible fig (*figs*) is one of the first plant species cultivated by humans. Nine subspecies of figs of the *parthenocarpic* type were cultivated as early as 9400-9200 BC in the early Neolithic village of Gilgal, located in the Jordan River valley. The fig (fig) is the first plant mentioned in the Bible. In Genesis, chapter three, verse 7, it is said that fig trees grow in the Garden of Eden and their leaves were used to cover the nakedness of Adam and Eve. For centuries, artists have depicted the naked female body covered with a fig leaf. They were also known to the ancient Egyptians during the time of the pharaohs and were brought to and spread throughout the Mediterranean lands long before the civilisations of the ancient Greeks and Romans appeared there. Figs are a major plant species that forms the basis of many tropical and subequatorial forest ecosystems. Unlike most other indoor plants, figs do not tolerate changes in habitat conditions and require constant comfortable conditions. Figs thrive best at temperatures of at least 60-72 degrees Fahrenheit (18-22 degrees Celsius).

As is clear from the above reference data, the figures are very

a fastidious, heat-loving tropical and subequatorial plant that does not tolerate temperature differences and other changes in the environment.... On our estate, it calmly bears fruit in late autumn and early winter, when not only at night but also during the day the air temperature drops significantly below zero (to -18°C)! But our fig trees are not subject to the "law" - they cannot even withstand the cold! And not just one sudden cold snap, which would have been completely devastating for such a delicate plant as the fig, but almost daily night frosts since mid-October 2007, even when the daytime temperature was below zero. One might assume that the figs simply "got confused" and, "frightened," began to bear fruit at the "wrong" time, burning up all their resources. The only question is what could have frightened the poor plant so much that it broke all the laws of nature? But in nature, such "heroism" always ends tragically - the hero who decides to conquer a foreign climate zone usually perishes, especially if the usual climate zone (in this case, tropical or subequatorial) differs sharply from the zone being conquered (temperate continental zone). In nature, the process of species colonising new climatic zones usually leads to the emergence of new plant species and takes many millions of years, and sometimes hundreds of millions of years.

In our case, the same plant species learns to cope with conditions that are incompatible with its existence under the influence of the dark matter generator, and this process does not take hundreds of millions of years or even millions, but only a few years. But the fig tree, having borne fruit so abundantly and for so long (until December 2007), thinks neither of "rest" nor of exhaustion, which could be assumed based on the usual ideas about the nature of plants! Under normal conditions, after abundant harvests, the soil becomes depleted and ceases to bear fruit. As practice shows, after active exploitation of the soil using modern methods with the application of artificial irrigation, irrigation and chemical systems, previously fertile soils become practically barren deserts after only a few years of "intensive" use. In the case described, the initial soils were worse than ever, and it was on these soils that the plants grew five or six times faster than under the best conditions and on the best soils! At the same time, yields only increased, and the soils themselves improved, becoming more and more fertile,

all the way to black soil! Which in itself is incredible, but it is a fact!

And so, the fig trees in our garden and park, which had just finished bearing fruit in mid-December 2007, had already begun to bear fruit in early May. have "thrown" new fruits on their branches!!! The spring of 2008 in France was unusually cold, with frosts at the end of April and even in May, not only at night, but the figs are already ripening again on the branches of the fig trees! Even in the warmest summers, even in their homeland, these plants **have NEVER** "thrown" their fruit so early ([Fig. 30](#))!!!! Not to mention the climatic conditions under which this happened. The ovaries of the new crop in the current year 2008 were very friendly and numerous, and if the ovaries themselves are of such size, one can only imagine the size of the ripe fruits ([Fig. 31](#)). And that was just the beginning! More and more new fruits began to appear on the fig trees, and those that appeared earlier grew by the hour, as they say in Russian fairy tales, and the "wrong" fruits were joined by leaves, the size of which surprised us no less ([Fig. 32](#) and [Fig. 33](#)).

So the "miracles in the sieve" do not end, but only begin! And to make sure that this is indeed the case, it is enough to just look at the young dill ([Fig. 34](#))! It is the young dill at the end of April that is already huge compared to Svetlana's brush! And less than a month later, the still young dill is already more than twice as tall as an adult female St. Bernard named Cory, who is herself much larger and taller than her fellow dogs! Anyone who has ever seen an adult St. Bernard can imagine the size of the silky "bush" in the background ([Fig. 35](#))! In my 2006 article "[Source of Life-2](#)," one of the "heroes" was *sorrel* - *Spanish sorrel*, and even then the size of this edible plant was five to six times larger than that of a "normal" plant, and this year the leaves of this plant are even larger and much thicker ([Fig. 36](#)). Anyone who wishes can draw this conclusion themselves by comparing the leaves of sorrel from 2006 and 2008! But it is not only dill that is "afflicted" with gigantism; one need only look at the veritable forest of young celery, in which the same St. Bernard Cory is quietly hiding and in comparison to which it looks like a little puppy ([Fig. 37](#))! No less enormous is the artichoke bush, whose young leaves are not only huge, but also very dense and juicy ([Fig. 38](#)).

The still very young leaves of the hazel tree - *Corylus Colurna* are simply incredible in size. I wrote about this shrub in my

Source: Life-1, and those who are interested can read in detail about "Now I just want to draw attention to the fact that even after several years, nothing disappears from what happened to the plants (and not only) under the influence of the psi-field generator or the dark matter generator! The young, still tender leaves of the hazel tree are now not only huge, but also very dense and juicy ([Fig. 39](#))! We can only imagine what these leaves will be like when they reach their "maturity" ([Fig. 40](#))! And once again, I would like to remind you that a week before the last photos were taken in May, the daytime air temperature was around +5 degrees Celsius! Yes, and the whole spring this year in France has been very cold and rainy. At the end of April 2008, "invisibly invisible" mushrooms, as they say in fairy tales, crawled out of the ground, and again

- at a time when they shouldn't be there! The pink mushroom is a favourite of the French and is considered a delicacy in French cuisine, but... this delicacy appeared at the end of April, which cannot be, because it can never be (see [Fig. 41](#) and [Fig. 42](#))! But in this case, my wife Svetlana and I are not at all surprised...

Nikolay Levashov, 24 May 2008.

P.S.

Only a few days have passed since the last photos for this article were taken. But even such a short time was enough for new "miracles in the sieve" to appear in the "fairy-tale kingdom," in the "thirtieth kingdom-state," whose borders lie within the confines of our castle in France. The fact that everything in this "fairy-tale", according to the imagination of many, "kingdom-state" grows not by days, but by hours, can be seen by anyone who looks at the new photos, which are separated from the previous ones **by ONLY TWO DAYS!**

The "little" artichoke (see [Fig. 38](#)) has grown even more, to the extent that "Old Ramses", our diver (*Newly Discovered Land*), who is 15-20 cm taller than his largest relatives, also looks like a puppy compared to the artichoke plant ([Fig. 43](#))! But it is not only the artichoke plant itself that has grown so quickly - one need only look at the edible inflorescences of this plant to be convinced that "leapfrog" growth is not a fairy tale, but the plain truth ([Fig. 43](#)).

44)!!

The stems of the dill have grown so much in two days that the bushes look more like forest bushes than the familiar dill, and this is still only young dill (**Fig. 45**)! The strawberry bushes are starting to look more and more like bushes, but the juicy, green stems of this plant show that it is not a bush after all! And how many new, still green fruits have appeared in the same two days (**Fig. 46**)! Mint has also decided to join the "big race", with its bushes growing to enormous heights (over a metre tall) and covered with an incredible number of leaves, which are also much larger than usual and, moreover, more "fleshy" and succulent (**Fig. 47**)! To see this for yourself, just look at the photo: <http://....>

Nikolay Levashov, 25 May 2008

Part 5. Nature and Mind

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

The heterogeneity of space and matter has led to the emergence of life. The development of living matter leads to the emergence, at a certain level of its development, of self-awareness of matter, since living matter remains the same matter, but organised on the same spatial heterogeneity, which in living matter is expressed to a much greater extent than in "non-living" matter! And with the increase in the degree of this spatial-material heterogeneity, conditions arise for the development of living matter, at a certain level of which intelligent matter appears!

Therefore, intelligent matter, at least within the limits of our Universe, is a product of qualitative changes that have occurred in living matter, and therefore has very specific carriers of intelligence, which manifest themselves in the diversity of living forms that make up the ecological system! Thus, intelligent matter is a product of the development of matter, and the division between living and non-living matter is very arbitrary. Living matter is only a certain organisation of matter, nothing more, although at a certain stage of its development, living matter is able to realise its existence among all other matter. And the very development of intelligent matter can lead to such a level of development of living matter that the latter (living matter) acquires the ability to change and control the matter that gave rise to it.

This is how the spiral of development of matter in the Universe arises!
Matter - living matter - intelligent matter - change of primary matter
- a new level of development of living matter - a new level of development of intelligent matter - and so on. But in all this, we must not forget that the self-awareness of matter, in turn, has many levels. And each level of self-awareness of matter corresponds to its own level of understanding of nature and its own

methods and means of interaction with the very nature from which this mind originates. In principle, the word "mind" does not exactly correspond to the concept of matter that has acquired self-awareness, and here is why. Even our ancestors distinguished between two concepts - Mind and Reason! And in their understanding, these two concepts differed radically from each other, even though these two words have a common root, MIND! Matter, having become aware of its existence, acquires precisely Mind! And only when the bearers of Reason reach enlightenment through knowledge does Reason occur! The ability to think does not mean reasonableness - a state when a person is enlightened with knowledge, awareness of the natural laws from which he was born!

Every contemporary person can find many examples of the mind in action. It is enough to pay attention to the ecological catastrophe, which is the product of the actions of people who have a mind but no Mind! And these are not just philosophical musings, as some people would say, but facts from practical life. If a human being has reached the level of Reason, then his actions when interacting with the nature that gave birth to him will not be at the level of mutually exclusive phenomena, but at the level of harmony between nature and man. And then the intelligent activity of man leads not to the death of Mother Nature, but to her rebirth on a fundamentally new level of interaction, excluding antagonism. And this is not an empty statement, but a position confirmed by practice.

This position is confirmed by what happens to living and non-living matter under the influence of the psi-field generator or dark matter generator. Under the influence of this generator, changes occur that Mother Nature herself could not achieve in several billion years of her experiments on our Earth in Midgard, and that the technocratic development of humanity could not achieve in the entire time of its existence.

A limited understanding of nature, based on erroneous scientific knowledge, has led to a conflict between nature and man himself, and this conflict threatens to destroy not only the already extinct and endangered species of living organisms, but also man himself. And all this is happening because humans use their minds, not their REASON!

In other words, without understanding the true laws of nature, man interferes with it, and the ecological balance is destroyed, which over time leads to an ecological catastrophe, which is now a reality. Vulgar materialism has led to nature being approached in a purely mechanical way, relying on contemplative observations of what is happening in it. To gain a more complete, vivid picture of the contemplative understanding of nature by modern science, it is enough to imagine the following. An iceberg pierces the hull of the Titanic, and the ship quickly sinks into the depths of the sea. The observer sees only the tip of the iceberg and how the Titanic sinks after colliding with it. The observer then begins to construct his "theory" of how and why the Titanic sank after colliding with such a small piece of ice. He begins to take samples from the ice and samples from the steel from which the hull of the Titanic is made, and through mathematical equations, the observer tries to "understand" how such a thing is possible. And the worst thing is that with the help of mathematics, he finds such an explanation!

This picture fully corresponds to the level of understanding of nature by modern science! And it is not just an attempt by another evil-doer to smear scientists with mud, but the very truth! And this statement is not based on the fact that I "think" so or

"want" to, but on the statements of orthodox scientists themselves, who had to admit that **they only understand 10% of the matter in the universe and know absolutely nothing about 90% of it.**

the universe itself!!! Only one thing is strange: if the "scientific calculations" of how the tip of the iceberg pierced the steel hull of the Titanic seem completely absurd, then why are similar calculations and claims by orthodox science, which itself admits that it has only a partial understanding of ten percent of the matter in the universe and knows nothing about ninety percent of the matter in the universe, accepted as the ultimate truth!!!?

And no one asks these scientists about **their RESPONSIBILITY** for the consequences of these "scientific ideas", but it is high time, because the planet is on the brink of disaster because of these "scientific ideas"! Or have the "scientists" simply invented

a name for the unrecognised 90 per cent of matter in the universe!? Orthodox scientists have changed nothing by calling this 90 per cent of matter in the universe "*dark matter*"! They knew nothing about this 90 per cent of the matter in the universe and still know nothing today! And they continue to destroy our planet with their ignorance and blindness.

Almost all of the planet's fresh water supplies are now poisoned, the seas and oceans are also poisoned, and millions of hectares of previously fertile soil have been turned into barren deserts as a result of the use of chemicals in agriculture. The drainage of wetlands and the irrigation of fertile land in areas with insufficient rainfall means that after a few years of successful harvests, these lands are turned into barren deserts and salt flats. And this is happening practically everywhere, in practically all areas of modern human activity. The question arises: **Can such activity be called reasonable?** Of course not! And very often this activity is not a consequence of the narrow-mindedness and blindness

of "scientists," but of deliberate malice on the part of social parasites!

Such activity only confirms the ignorance of modern orthodox science and the forces behind it. The social parasites who today control almost the entire financial system of the world and who keep orthodox science on a tight leash are mortally afraid that the movement of civilisation in Middle Earth may set off on the right path of development. And they fear this because, with the proper development of civilisation, they will no longer be able to parasitise as they have done until now. Social parasites will have to earn their daily bread by their own labour, and with their own labour they will not be able to get such a fat "piece of bread" as they are "chewing" now, and they do not want to earn their daily bread by their own labour! But they are very accustomed to such a fat "piece of bread" and do not want to lose it.

And that is why the social parasites have done and are doing everything possible not to change the direction of development of the Midgard-Earth civilisation from a state of war with Mother Earth.

to a state of harmony with nature! Because if that happens, they will lose their source of income! And the fact that they do not want to work on their own is not a theoretical assumption, but a fact confirmed by events in the past and present of Earth's civilisation, and there are many such confirmations.

Social parasites have already been defeated by the Forces of Light on Earth in Midgard in the past, and they have already tried to guide them onto the path of truth:

13.(77). With the help of lies and unrighteous flattery, they will conquer many parts of the Earth Midgard, as they have done on other Earths, in many worlds during the time of the Last Great Asshole, but they will be defeated, and be driven into the land of the Handmade Mountains, where people with skin the colour of Darkness and descendants of the Heavenly Kin who came from the land of the God of Nia will live. And the sons of men will teach them to labour, to grow their own grain. And vegetables to feed their children... ¹

This happened a little over four thousand years ago, and even after their defeat, the social parasites did not want to change their parasitic nature, and after hiding for a while, they again showed their true nature:

14.(78). But the lack of desire to work will unite the Foreigners, and they will leave the land of the mountains of the hand, and they will settle in every corner of the Earth of Midgard. And they will create their own faith,

¹ Slavic-Aryan Vedas, San'ti Veda of Perun, Circle One, San'ti 5, p. 41.

And they will declare themselves sons of the one God, and they will sacrifice their blood and their children to their God, so that there may be a blood covenant between them and their God^{...(2)}

And what is happening now on Midgard-Earth is a result of this! Social parasites have settled in all parts of Mother Earth, and the result of their parasitic activity is the ecological catastrophe facing modern civilisation! And the most surprising thing is that if this catastrophe really happens, the social parasites themselves will perish in it! They are a cancerous tumour on the social organism of our planet, and every other cancerous tumour destroys both the social organism on which it parasitises and the habitat itself - planet Earth! The technologies that exist today are not capable of cleaning up the existing pollution of the seas and oceans for many thousands of years. And this is despite the fact that the pollution of the natural environment has not stopped, but only continues to increase. Agricultural activities based on the ideas of vulgar materialism lead to the dumping of millions of tonnes of chemical fertilisers and pesticides on arable land with the aim of "increasing" crop yields.

In this case, the yield increases insignificantly and for a short period of time, after which these lands become practically infertile. But this is not the end of the damage caused by the chemicals used in the field. During rainfall, chemicals and toxins enter the groundwater and, through it, rivers, lakes, springs and wells. In this way, chemicals and toxins enter the drinking water that people consume, with all the consequences that this entails. But that's not all! Chemicals and poisons from the fields enter rivers through groundwater, which carry their waters to seas, oceans and lakes. And so these chemicals and poisons end up in the waters of oceans, seas and lakes, causing irreparable damage to the ecology of water basins.

² Slavic-Aryan Vedas, San'ti Veda of Perun, Circle One, San'ti 5, p. 41.

This affects the vast area that covers three quarters of the planet's surface.

As a result, the ecological balance of water bodies is irreversibly disrupted, and many animal and plant species are dying out. The same chemicals are poisoning other species of sea and ocean dwellers, which, in the form of seafood, end up on people's tables, poisoning them. As a result, numerous diseases, including cancer, are emerging, and more and more people are falling ill, with tens of millions of such patients in Europe alone today.

"environment" sick continues to grow every day!

"Ecological" sick are people who have suffered their , sometimes fatal, solely due to the disruption of the ecological balance as a result of the "intelligent" actions of humans themselves!

In other words, many, many millions of people on Earth are doomed to die as a result of the "side effect" of the technocratic development of modern civilisation! It has already reached the point where official authorities, for example in the United States, recommend that their citizens not eat seafood more than once a month, because otherwise they are endangering their health! And this is only the beginning! After all, in addition to the chemicals coming from the fields, poisons and chemicals enter the waters of the seas and oceans through the atmosphere, where huge amounts of toxic substances (including mercury) are released and which, with the rain, fall into the fresh water of rivers and lakes and into the salt water of the seas and oceans. But that's not all! In particular, the seas and oceans have become a burial ground for many millions of tonnes of chemical weapons created before and after the Second World War. The containers in which these chemical weapons were buried in the depths of the seas and oceans have almost completely disintegrated and their contents are beginning to enter the water! This process is only gaining momentum and we can only guess what the consequences will be for all living creatures.

And despite everything, modern technocratic civilisation can do nothing about it, which is why simply

"modestly" keeps quiet about all this. And that is the reason why there is a "modest" silence on the subject. Take, for example, the relatively small and quite isolated from the World ocean Apart from chemistry of aircraft,

In the Baltic Sea, the most potent toxins from the depressurised chemical weapons containers buried in the sea after World War II enter the sea along with river water, rainwater, industrial waste and sewage.

Current water purification methods are not only very expensive, but also completely useless when it comes to purifying large quantities of water. Let's imagine, for example, the task of cleaning up the Baltic Sea from existing chemical pollution. To do this, let us consider two possible options. We will even outline assumptions that are currently unfeasible. Let us imagine that it is possible to separate the Baltic Sea from the North Sea and thus from the World Ocean by means of a giant dam. Let us assume that all rivers flowing into the Baltic Sea are dammed and do not carry new pollution into it with their waters. Let us assume that during the entire cleaning process, not a single drop of rain falls over the entire Baltic Sea, because if it rains as usual, even if the rain is completely clean, cleaning this sea would be impossible, even in theory. After all, during every rainfall, not to mention torrential rains and hurricanes, such quantities of water fall in an hour that cleaning such quantities with modern means would take hundreds, and probably thousands, of years!

So, given such impossible initial conditions, let's imagine how the Baltic Sea could be cleaned up. The first option assumes that it is possible to dig a pit the size of the Baltic Sea. Even if we wanted to, there is no place to dig such a pit, and on top of that, it is beyond the capabilities of modern technocratic civilisation. But if we accept the purely theoretical possibility of such a thing, it would take thousands and thousands of years to pour the purified water of the Baltic Sea into this pit, after which it would be necessary to clean the bottom sediments from pollution and only then return the Baltic water back! This is only feasible with an aquarium, but not with the sea, even under these initial conditions, which are themselves unfeasible. In the second option, the purified water from the Baltic Sea is returned to

the sea, leading to a microscopic reduction in pollution levels. But it would take hundreds of thousands of years to clean up the Baltic Sea in this way, even if the efforts of all humanity were focused solely on this and under the initial conditions already mentioned for the first option! This is all that modern technocratic civilisation, built on the principles of vulgar materialism imposed by social parasites, is capable of!

And so, even under such impossible initial conditions, modern technocratic civilisation is unable to neutralise the damage it has done to Mother Nature, even on the scale of a single sea, while not only the Baltic Sea but the entire World Ocean is polluted in the same way! And also the atmosphere, and also the Earth, which, in addition to chemical pollution, also has radioactive pollution, which is becoming more and more severe every year.

Water, air, land - everything is polluted as a result of the "rational" activity of the technocratic civilisation imposed on Earth by the social parasites of Midgard. And now the social parasites are adding to all this by increasing the tension around the approaching planetary famine. Earlier, they created artificial famine in individual regions and countries in order to seize control of these countries into their own hands. They did this quite well in the 6th century AD in Persia and in the early 20th century in the Russian Empire. And now they are trying to use famine to freely manipulate the entire planet, driven by the fear of losing their power and their fat slice of the "pie" to which they have no right! And most importantly, they know this very well and are trying to create conditions such that the peoples they have enslaved will never free themselves from the real chains of slavery that they have placed on these peoples through cunning and deceit. The reason for such heightened concern on the part of social parasites is that there are already real forces that, using true knowledge of the laws of nature, are capable not only of solving the environmental problems created by their "labour," but also of preventing the emergence of new environmental problems in the future! There are already ways and methods for cleaning up the planetary atmosphere, the world's oceans and the Earth. And they are not theoretical

It is possible not only to restore the ecology of the planet, but also, with the help of radically different technologies, to solve food problems, and not only that! But it is possible not only to restore the ecology of the planet, but also to solve food problems and more with the help of radically different technologies! This is what this article is about, or rather, in it I continue the topic that I have consistently revealed in the articles "[**The Source of Life**](#) 1, 2, 3 and 4!

Less than two weeks have passed since I finished writing "Source of Life-4. A Tale of Fruits and Berries," and that short time was enough for many incredible things to happen that are worth talking and writing about. Spring in the Royal Valley this year was unusually cold and rainy, much like in Moscow, except that the rains watered the Loire Valley almost every day and night this spring, which was not conducive to rapid plant growth. But even such a cold spring with frosts, plus numerous rains, did not affect the behaviour of the plants in our park and garden. All plant species grew at a rapid pace! Even in the few days since the last article, everything continued to grow at an incredible rate and ripen.

Not only did the strawberries decide to delight us with their unusually large fruits for this variety, but also the raspberries, whose fruits are also huge ([**Fig. 1**](#) and [**Fig. 2**](#)). And this despite the very cold and rainy spring! But the strawberries and raspberries are not lagging behind, nor is the blackcurrant ([**Fig. 3**](#)). The cherries are also ripening quickly to reach the table along with all the other fruits ([**Fig. 4**](#)!). Some may ask: What is so incredible about this? The incredible thing is that all these fruits do not ripen at the same time, and even more so outdoors, and even on limestone, on which all these plants should not grow at all! And this after such a cold and rainy spring, when even in mid-June it is very cold at night. And despite these climatic conditions, the fruits and berries ripen in a race with each other, "forgetting" their usual ripening times!

Tropical and subequatorial plants are not lagging behind in this "marathon". The fruits of the fig trees are gaining strength with each passing day and are getting bigger, as can be seen in the photo from 4 June 2008 ([**Fig. 5**](#)).

Let me remind you that all this is happening outdoors and on the worst soil you can imagine for growing any kind of plant – limestone and red clay, and without any fertilisers! And this is happening very quickly, and these are not just words; this is confirmed by a photo from 7 June 2008, which shows that the figs have started to turn purple within three days, indicating the beginning of ripening. The unusually large fruits of the ripening fig tree even look small against the huge size of the fig leaves ([Fig. 6](#))!

But that's not all! *Araucaria araucana*, or monkey puzzle tree, is a slow-growing evergreen conifer that can reach a height of 60 metres in natural conditions. This plant grows best in moderately moist, well-drained, nutrient-rich soil. The presence of lime in the soil has a negative effect! These are the reference data for this plant, which show that this slow-growing evergreen conifer reacts negatively even to the presence of lime in the soil, and in our park these trees grow in **pure** lime! The second name of *Araucaria chileana* - monkey tree - comes from a legend. According to this legend, monkeys climb to the top of the tree to eat the ripe cones, where their favourite delicacy ripens, and after they have eaten their fill of the nuts from the cones, they cannot climb down because the razor-sharp needle-like leaves of this tree cause very painful cuts, leading to the monkeys falling from a great height and crashing to their deaths! Such is the legend.

Three years ago, about a dozen of these exotic plants were planted in our park. The largest of them was eleven years old ([Fig. 7](#)). Once they arrived in our park, these coniferous evergreens radically changed their "behaviour"! Every reference book on these trees says that they grow very slowly and begin to bear fruit ONLY when they are mature! The most "mature" plant, planted three years ago in our park, was 11 years old and about four metres tall. All the other seedlings were only a few years old.

and a height of 50 to 80 cm. And in three years, the smallest of the Araucaria chileanae have grown to four metres! This in itself is incredible, but that's not all! These little ones, which have grown incredibly fast in three years, already have thorns ([Fig. 8](#))!

This simply cannot happen! And the most interesting thing about this situation is that the cone-shaped ovaries appeared not even on the oldest of our araucarias, which was planted in the ground at the age of 11, but on the babies, which were only a few years old when they were planted in the ground! And despite the improbability of this fact, the appearance of cones on the youngest seedlings is **TERRIBLE**! As I wrote earlier, the earlier in its life a plant comes under the influence of the psi-field generator, the faster the changes in these plants appear, because plants planted in the ground at an early age, under the influence of the dark matter generator, are formed under fundamentally new conditions from the very beginning, while adult plants that have come under the influence of the psi-field generator have already been formed under completely different conditions! And the changes in them under the influence of the dark matter generator will occur with a delay, the duration of which will depend on the period of replacement of each type of cell in each plant. That is why, under the influence of the life generator, the flowers changed first, then the leaves, and only then the trunks of the trees! The cells of the plants in our park and in the magnolia garden, which were in the stage of growth or division, were replaced first, and only then the cells that needed to be replaced.

In other words, the speed of plant cell replacement is the determining factor! And it is for this reason that the cones appear not on the "oldest" Araucaria chilea, but on the youngest, but that's not all! The cones appeared on our Araucaria not on one upper floor, as is the case with all other conifers of this species, but on four floors at once, which has never happened before in the conditions of Mother Nature ([Fig. 9](#))! Even the smallest Araucaria chilea has reached such dimensions that in order to fit the entire trunk in the frame, it is necessary to move quite a distance away from the tree. Therefore, in order to see the cones in the photo clearly, it is necessary to get very close to the tree.

Close, and from such a distance, only one cone is visible in the frame ([Fig. 10](#))! This photo clearly shows the developing cone of Araucaria chilea on a very young tree, which in principle should not be possible, but it (the cone) is there, and not just one!

The trees literally have cones, with the exception of the "oldest" fourteen-year-old! This is something that "miracles in a sieve", and these miracles continue! But all this is impossible or miraculous from the standpoint of orthodox science and Mother Nature, and is a completely normal and natural result of the influence of the dark matter generator. In my article "[The Source of Life - 1](#)" (2005), I wrote about the rapid growth of the Atlantic blue cedar - *Cedrus Atlantica f. Glauca* - under the influence of the *psi field* generator. During the two years of the generator's operation (since 2003), this cedar grew 5-7 times faster than its counterparts under the best conditions, while our cedars grew on limestone, which is considered impossible for these plants. And one more thing - in 2005, our blue cedars produced an incredible harvest of cones ([Fig. 11](#))! This photo clearly shows the abundance of cones and needles, which are blue in colour, which is why this cedar is called the Atlantic blue cedar:

*The blue Atlas cedar is a cedar that originates from the Atlas Mountains in Algeria (Tel Atlas) and Morocco (in the Rif and Middle Atlas, and in some places in the High Atlas). In various variants, it is considered a variety or subspecies of the Lebanese cedar *Cedrus libani* var. *atlantica*. *Atlantica Glauca* - This is a medium to large tree, 30-35 m high (rarely 40 m), with a trunk diameter of 1.5-2 m. It forms forests on mountain slopes at an altitude of 1370-2200 m, often in pure forests or mixed with Algerian fir, juniper, oak and maple. In all respects, it is very similar to other varieties of Lebanese cedar; the differences are difficult to notice. It is widespread in cultivated areas with a temperate climate. In gardens, the glaucous forms are most often planted as ornamental trees. 'Glauca' - Known as blue Atlas cedar. Most commonly used and more accessible than the species. It has blue-green needles. It is perhaps more accurately a variety (similar to the Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens* var. *glauca*)). Seedlings grown from plants with blue needles have needles of varying colours, from blue to green⁽³⁾.*

³ The information is taken from Conifers, "The Illustrated Encyclopedia", volume 1.

The Atlas blue cedar originates from the Atlas Mountains in Algeria (Atlas cedar) and Morocco (in the lower and middle parts of the Atlas mountain range, and sometimes also found in the upper part of this mountain range). This tree is considered a variety or subspecies of the Atlantic Lebanese cedar (*Cedrus libani var. atlantica*). *Atlantica glauca* is a medium-sized tree that usually reaches a height of 30-35 m (rarely 40 m), with a trunk diameter of 1.5-2 m. The coniferous forests of these cedars cover mountain slopes at an altitude of 1370-2200 m or form mixed forests together with *Algerian fir*, *juniper*, *oak* and *maple*. This variety of cedar is very similar in its characteristics to other varieties of Lebanese cedar. This cedar is usually found in temperate climates. In parks, the *Glauca* variety is most often used for decoration. *Glauca* - known as the Blue Atlas Cedar - is the most accessible variety of this tree with blue-green needles. Some variations of this cedar variety are possible, as seen in the Colorado blue spruce (*Picea Pungens var. glauca*). Seedlings grown from plants with blue needles may have blue to green needles⁽⁴⁾.

But several more years passed under the influence of the dark matter generator, and this year, 2008, the needles of our blue cedars turned blue, and not just with a blue tint, as with all other blue cedars in the Atlas Mountains! The intensity of the blue colour became so intense that one cannot even believe that such a thing is possible in principle ([Fig. 12](#))! Surprisingly, the blue needles of the Atlantic (another name for this cedar) blue are particularly visible against the background of the normal green grass in our park. Only under the influence of the psi-field generator did the Atlantic blue cedar turn into a real SMOKY cedar, in the true sense of the word ([Fig. 13](#))! In this photo, you can also see the unusually rapid growth of the new branches of the cedar, which is also incredible! Let me remind you that for these blue cedars, limestone is incompatible with the conditions for their life and growth! And in the conditions of the dark matter generator, these trees, as well as practically all other plants in our park and garden, not only survived, but also grew 5-7 times faster than in their optimal conditions!

⁴ "Coniferous Trees. Illustrated Encyclopaedia", volume 1.

Every year, the reaction of plants to the influence of the psi-field generator increases, and this is related both to the cumulative effect of changes and to the fact that after the installation of the dark matter generator in 2003 a number of fundamental adjustments and modifications were made to the already operating psi-field generator. On the one hand, and on the other hand, the inertia of the reaction of each plant species depends on the individual characteristics of that species, the age of each specific plant at the time the psi field generator began operating, and the duration of the period of replacement of old plant cells with new ones.

And already in 2008, five years after the installation of the dark matter generator, the "flywheel" of changes under the influence of this generator has reached incredible "speeds," and it remains only to observe further to get an idea of what can be achieved under such an influence. The reason for this is not that the mechanism of action of this generator is unclear (everything is clear down to the smallest detail), but that there is no factual material on how this or that type of plant or animal reacts to such an impact of the dark matter generator. And the reason for this is that no one has ever done such a thing, and this area of psi-physics has not been studied at all. Only in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas is there mention of a side effect of the Source of Power, located in the bowels of Midgard Earth, in the form of unusual plant growth in areas where the Source of Power comes to the surface. And that is all I have found so far about such phenomena. So I have to rely solely on my own experience, which is still in the process of accumulation.

That is why what is happening in our park and garden with magnolias is very curious and new to us, but five years of observations already allow us to draw some conclusions. The action of the dark matter generator is not chaotic, but strictly targeted and precisely corresponds to the programmes and corrections that are entered into it. The action of the psi field generator does not lead to the depletion of plants, but on the contrary, makes them more viable and fertile. As a result of the action of the dark matter generator, plants and animals acquire properties and qualities that were considered **IMPOSSIBLE** for them and which they could not and cannot acquire throughout the entire development of life on our planet!

So, this is something of that nature, but for now, let us return to the analysis of these new properties and qualities.

The growth of coniferous trees accelerates every year. The process of rapid growth in coniferous trees can be seen most clearly in the growth of the branches. Usually, every year, the green mass of the tree increases with new shoots, and these new shoots are usually small. By the following year, the new shoots acquire bark and become indistinguishable from the mother branches, and even the needles become darker, indistinguishable from the earlier ones. Of course, the needles are leaves that eventually fall off and are replaced by new ones, but the needles that grow in place of the fallen ones are the same colour as the fallen ones, and to any observer, this creates the impression that the needles on the branches "sit" forever.

So, I have described this obvious fact for every botany enthusiast in detail, just to draw attention to the unusual thing that is happening in our park. For two weeks weeks, our coniferous trees have "sprouted" young shoots on their branches, which is a completely normal phenomenon for any plant.

"The size of these new shoots and the fact that **new shoots** appeared on these still "milky" shoots within a few days, and not only on the blue cedar, but also on another - *Cedrus Deodara*! This is truly surprising and unexpected ([Fig. 14](#) and [Fig. 15](#))! Another world-famous species of coniferous trees - *Sequoia Sempervirens* - reacted very strongly to the action of the psi-field generator:

Sequoia Sempervirens - California redwood.

Sequoia is a genus of the Cupressaceae family (previously in Taxodiaceae), containing the only living species *Sequoia sempervirens*. Common names include coastal redwood and California redwood (it is one of three species of trees known as redwoods). It is an evergreen, long-lived, monoecious tree living up to 2,200 years, with this species including the tallest existing trees in the world, reaching up to a height of 115.5 m (379.1 ft) and a diameter of 8 m (26 ft) at breast height. The leaves are diverse - 15-25 mm long and flat on young trees and shaded shoots at the bottom of the crown of older trees, and scaly, 5-10 mm

long on shoots in full sun in the upper crown of older trees; there is a full range of transition between the two extremes. They are dark green above and have two blue-white lip stripes below. This local area provides a unique environment with heavy seasonal rains (up to 2,500 mm or 100 inches per year). Cool coastal air and fog keep this forest constantly moist throughout the year. Several factors, including heavy rainfall, create soil with fewer nutrients than necessary, causing the trees to depend heavily on the entire forest biotic community and the complete recycling of trees when they die. Coastal redwood reproduces both sexually and asexually. Seed production begins at 10-15 years of age, and large seed crops often occur, but seed viability is low, typically well below 15%. Seedling growth is very rapid, with young trees known to reach a height of 20 m in 20 years⁽⁵⁾.

Sequoia Sempervirens - California redwood. *Sequoia* is a genus of the *Cupressaceae* family, formerly classified as *Taxodiaceae*, which includes a single species - ***Sequoia Sempervirens***. This sequoia is better known as the coastal redwood or California redwood (it is one of three tree species known as sequoias). *The redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)* is an evergreen, long-lived tree that lives up to 2,200 years and is also the tallest tree in the world, reaching up to 115.5 m in height, with a diameter of 8 m at ground level! The leaves change with age, with young trees having leaves that are 15-25 mm long and flat. In older trees, the length and shape of the leaves change gradually from the lower to the upper storeys, and in the upper storeys, exposed to direct sunlight, the leaves are only 5-10 mm long. The leaves on the upper branches of this tree are dark green, while the leaves on the lower branches have two bluish-white stripes. The *Sequoia Sempervirens* area has developed a unique microclimate with prolonged seasonal rains that provide up to 2,500 mm (up to 100 inches) of precipitation. The cold coastal air and prolonged dense fogs maintain the humidity of the redwood forest throughout the year. Several factors, one of which is prolonged heavy rainfall, create soil with less nutrients than necessary, leading to the almost complete dependence of these trees on all

⁵ Illustrated Encyclopedia of Coniferous Trees. Volume 1, by D.M. van Gelderen and J.R.P. van Hoey Smith. Published in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society by Timber Press in 1996.

the forest's biotic community and the need for complete assimilation of the organic matter of dead trees. *Sequoia Sempervirens* reproduces both by seeds and by suckers. These trees begin to bear fruit at the age of 10-15 years, and although old trees often have many seeds, their viability is very low, often much less than 15%. The seedlings of these trees grow very quickly and it is known that young trees reach a height of 20 metres at the age of 20!

According to reference data, young sequoias grow very quickly - **1 metre per year!** This is considered a lot, but not for our trees! The *Sequoia sempervirens* seedlings in our park, under the influence of a psi-field generator, "decided" that such a growth rate was not good for them, and within three years of **being planted** in the park, they grew to a height of 15-16 metres! The young redwoods were planted at a height of 3-4 metres! It turns out that in three years, these young trees have added 11-12 metres in height!

Thus, the young sequoias in our park grow at least **3-4 METRES per year!** At the same time, the *sequoia* seedlings (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) grow at an exceptional rate not only upwards but also in all directions, creating "hairy" paws at an even greater rate. The new coniferous shoots were quick to appear before their predecessors had gained enough strength, creating a unique situation in which the coniferous branches sag under the weight of the new growth ([Fig. 16](#), [Fig. 17](#) and [Fig. 18](#)).

With such gigantic leaves on many trees and their rapid growth, it is difficult to imagine the actual size of these plants. Everything is learned by comparison, so to imagine the true height of a sequoia, for example, it is enough to compare the height of the tree with the height of a person standing next to it ([Fig. 19](#)). To do this, Svetlana's friend Emma stood next to one of the young sequoias. To give you a proper idea of the height of these young trees, I would like to inform you that Emma is 192 cm tall! Compared to the young sequoia, she looks like a dwarf, even with her height!

And here is another curious manifestation of the psi-field generator's action. When I created the dark matter generator, I created a programme for the action of the device so that would its action.

applies ONLY to OUR TERRITORY! And indeed, all the changes took place only on our territory, and this was real confirmation that the device was working within the specified parameters. But I myself was surprised at how it manifested itself even in small things. The park in our castle was much larger (it is now 24 hectares). The previous owners had sold part of their property along with part of the park, so some of the trees in the park were outside our territory and therefore outside the range of the psi field generator.

The old trees were planted at the same time, by the same people, and grew under the same conditions... until the dark matter generator appeared and changed everything! Until the dark matter generator appeared and changed everything! As a result, the two twin maples, located on opposite sides of the "border," found themselves in radically different conditions. The maple tree on our territory was under the influence of the psi-field generator, while the maple tree on our neighbour's territory was outside the limits of this dark matter generator ([Fig. 20](#))! Each of these trees grows practically close to the wall separating the property, and therefore the cumulative distance from the border between them is no more than two metres, but even that was enough for them to cease to be "twins" ([Fig. 21](#) and [Fig. 22](#)). In these photos, the tree and... a tree, what could be curious and interesting about it? But this is only at first glance, and if you come closer and pluck a leaf from one and then the other you will realise the attention paid to maple trees, which are no different from each other. Just place the leaves picked from these maple trees next to each other and... you will start to wonder ([Fig. 23](#))! The leaf of "our" maple tree is much larger than that of the other maple trees

"The leaves differ greatly in structure, colour and density! On top of that, the leaf from "our" tree is completely healthy, while the leaf from "not our" tree is diseased! And these trees grow so close to each other, and what is most interesting - so close to the border, and yet there is such a strong difference due to the presence of the psi generator in one case and the absence of the same dark matter generator in the other case!"

Thus, the border of the psi-field generator I created coincides with our borders with absolute precision.

of possessions! And what is also very curious is that the action of the power generator leads not only to gigantism of the leaves and flowers, not only to the extraordinary fertility of plants and animals for a long period of time without any depletion of these plants, not only to the emergence of fundamentally new properties and qualities in plants that are IMPOSSIBLE under normal conditions, not only to accelerated growth by 5 to 7 times, but also to the fact that under the influence of the psi-field generator, diseases in plants and animals disappear! This means that the dark matter generator allows practically all problems of plant cultivation to be solved without any chemicals or other agricultural measures that disrupt the ecological balance of the planet, leading to ecological disaster.

For now, let's return to other specific manifestations of the action of the psi generator.

Another inhabitant of the subequatorial region, the catalpa, a medium-sized tree native to southeastern North America, also reacts strongly to the psi-field generator! But first, a little additional information:

CATALPA - Indian bean tree, Bignoniaceae.

Medium broadleaf tree. Hardy. Beautiful as a solitary specimen. Large green leaves usually appear first in early summer. Clusters of white bell-shaped flowers on mature trees, followed by long-lasting seed pods. Catalpa bignoides, heart-shaped dark green, fragrant leaves can grow up to 15-20 cm long upright clusters of white striated flowers with yellow and purple markings⁽⁶⁾.

CATALPA bignonia is an Indian bean tree. It is a medium-sized deciduous tree. It is hardy. It is a very beautiful specimen of the plant world. The large green leaves usually appear in early summer. The bell-shaped, white or cream-coloured flowers with large dark spots and dots in the pharynx are gathered in large upright panicle inflorescences, 15-20 cm long, which produce fruits in the form of pod-like spines filled with a mass of volatile seeds.

The handbook states that the leaves of this tree are very large, 15-20 cm, heart-shaped. Yes, leaves of this size are indeed impressive, but ... the leaves of the catalpa,

⁶ Stefan Buczacki's "Plant Dictionary", first published in the UK in 1998 by Hamlin.

growing in our park are much larger ([Fig. 24](#))! Once again, under the influence of the psi field generator, the leaves become not only much larger than in nature, but also and much larger.

"more fleshy", stronger and healthier ([Fig. 25](#)). But the same reference book informs us that the leaves of the catalpa appear at the beginning of summer, and this tree blooms at the end of July, in mid-August! According to the reference book, this flowering begins at least two months after the leaves appear! In our park, the catalpa bloomed a few days after the leaves appeared on the trees ([Fig. 26](#)!). By 9 June, only some of the flowers on the inflorescences had bloomed, but the next day, 10 June, the catalpa inflorescences bloomed almost completely, filling the surrounding air with their wonderful fragrance ([Fig. 27](#) and [Fig. 28](#)!). Each flower in the inflorescence is beautiful in itself and very similar to an orchid ([Fig. 29](#)). Not only did the catalpas bloom two months earlier than "expected," but the flowers themselves are much larger than all the catalpas outside our park://....

More and more different plants are reacting to the dark matter generator. But those plants that reacted earlier have not lost their new properties and qualities! In "[The Source of Life - 1](#)" in 2005, I wrote about the reaction of *the hazel* (*Corylus Colurna*), whose leaves then reached 24-25 cm! Three years have passed and... the leaves of the hazel tree are still huge, nothing has disappeared or gone anywhere ([Fig. 30](#)). And to make sure of this, just look at the next photo, where the huge leaf does not even "fit" in the frame. Just compare Svetlana's hand with the size of the hazel leaf and... everything becomes clear ([Fig. 31](#)!). But it is not only the hazel leaf that has not disappeared from the new acquisitions. If we compare the size of the leaves of *Clamber* from 2005 with the size of the leaves from 2008, we can clearly see that in three years the leaves of this plant have become even larger and denser, "fleshy" ([Fig. 32](#) and [Fig. 33](#)).

Similarly, comparing the size and qualitative structure of the leaves of the Japanese plum (*Loquats-Eriobotrya, Photinia japonica*) in October 2006 and the leaves of the same Japanese plum in June 2008, we can clearly see a number of differences - the leaves of the Japanese plum in 2008 have become even larger in size.

Not only are they larger, but they have also become significantly longer and even thicker and shinier, as if someone had deliberately waxed them ([Fig. 34](#) and [Fig. 35](#))!

But it is not only the trees in our park and garden that react so strongly to the action of the psi field generator. Trees are perennial plants, and therefore changes in them accumulate from year to year, sceptics may object , but

what can be said about annuals or biennial plants! After all, perennial plants "simply" accumulate changes within themselves, as trees do, and there is still no "enough" observations for to make draw unequivocal conclusions," sceptics may again "object."

Plants not only react to the influence of the dark matter generator, but also through their seeds . transmit to their offspring their

new qualities and properties acquired under the influence of this generator. Just like the seeds of biennial and perennial plants. The seeds of all plants, regardless of the lifespan of the adult plant of a given species, transmit newly acquired qualities through their seeds. It is not yet possible to say how the seeds of plants will behave outside the limits of the psi-field generator due to the fact that no relevant experiments have been conducted. I think it all depends on the programme embedded in the generator. At the moment, the programme only works within the boundaries of our property, so the newly acquired properties and qualities only manifest themselves within the generator's range.

Although it is possible to create a programme that preserves everything outside the boundaries of the dark matter generator. In principle, everything depends on the programme and only on it. If there is a need to preserve the newly acquired properties and qualities in the seeds, it will be very easy to do so. It will only be necessary to make the appropriate adjustment in the operation of the psi-field generator, and that's all!

So far, such a programme has not been created for a number of reasons, but it is entirely possible that seeds outside the boundaries of the psi field generator will retain the acquired properties and qualities, but their seeds will not retain them. In my opinion, the latter is more likely. Now let's return to our "miracles in a sieve".

In "[The Source of Life - 4](#)" I wrote about the reaction of the psi-field generator on fig trees, on which, at the end of May,

. Not much time has passed since I wrote that article, and many changes have already taken place in the plant. The number of fruits on the branches of the fig tree increased with each passing day, and the fruits themselves became larger and larger ([Fig. 36](#)). In our garden, the fig trees are still very young, and such young trees usually do not bear fruit! But our fig trees began to bear fruit last year, before they had "had time" to grow to their full size.

to a "decent" size. This is unusual in itself! But this year, 2008, the fruits of these trees appeared unusually early, and their number grew larger with each passing day ([Fig. 36](#)). As soon as the sun came out and the weather warmed up a little, the figs began to ripen in record time ([Fig. 37](#)). Only three days had passed! But the figs did not forget to grow - along with the ripening fruits, strong young shoots stretched towards the sun, and even the leaves became bigger and bigger with each passing day, resembling burrs rather than leaves.

The figs ripened with each passing hour, literally like in a fairy tale. With each passing day, the figs became more and more purple ([Fig. 38](#)). The young fig trees are still able to withstand so many fruits ripening on their branches. We can only hope that when all the fruits are fully ripe, the branches will also become stronger and will not break under the weight of their own fruits ([Fig. 39](#)). The photo of the branches of a young tree covered with figs was taken on 10 June. If we look closely at this photo, in addition to the "main" fig tree, we can also see very young fig trees that have not yet reached a metre in height but are covered with ripe fruit! A few more days passed and the figs ripened ([Fig. 40](#)), though not all of them... but that is still a long way off.

In a previous article about the dark matter generator, I wrote that at the end of May 2008, the strawberries, raspberries and cherries were ripe. About two weeks have passed since I wrote that article, and many things have changed again. The raspberry bushes are covered with unusually large fruits, the strawberries are simply delicious and just beg to be eaten ([Fig. 41](#)). But this is just a story, the "fairy tale" is yet to come! The strawberries are in their second flowering cycle and there is

There is reason to believe that this "cycle" will not be the last ([Fig. 42](#) and [Fig. 43](#)). But not only Svetlana and I have become accustomed to the "miracles" with our strawberries, but most likely the readers have also become accustomed to them! And to similar "miracles" with raspberries too ([Fig. 44](#)). But not yet to "miracles" with other fruit and berry plants. I have already written in "[The Source of Life - 3](#)" about the "strange" behaviour of the blackcurrant, gooseberry and blueberry seedlings planted in the spring of 2006.

So the "strangeness" of these crops has not stopped, but continues. And this once again confirms that the changes that occurred under the influence of the dark matter generator do not disappear, but continue to manifest and develop. In 2008, during the first third of June, red, black, white and even pink gooseberries ripened ([Fig. 45](#), [Fig. 46](#), [Fig. 47](#) and [Fig. 48](#)!). And all the gooseberries ripened at the same time! What is also curious is that the blackcurrants in our garden are free from any diseases, of which there are more than a dozen. Not only are the blackcurrants disease-free, but so are almost all the other plants in our park and garden. And the diseases that had afflicted the old trees for more than a hundred years began to disappear under the influence of the psi-field generator, and some trees that had even been declared officially dead came back to life and are now, despite everything, lush and green. However, in order to save these trees, I had to not only make the necessary adjustments to the psi-field generator, but also influence them directly several times, albeit from Moscow. As a result, the doomed trees came back to life.

The situation with the dying trees was interesting in itself. Svetlana once told me that because of the south-westerly wind that had been blowing for more than eight months in a row, many old trees - two hundred years old - were severely stressed and weakened to the point where this stress and "bold" diseases were killing them, and some had already died, and Professor *Gérard Chartier* had marked them for felling, and several had even been cut down. When Svetlana told me about this, I was a little disappointed that she hadn't told me earlier. I could have tried to save those old trees! And Professor Chartier concluded that they were dead only after the laboratory confirmed that they were dead.

trees.

Since then, not a single tree in our park has been cut down due to stress or disease. Almost all diseases have "left" the flora and fauna of our property. And that is natural. After all, any disease appears only in a living organism, both plant and animal, that has been weakened for one reason or another. If a plant or animal is weakened by something, the necessary conditions for the development of certain diseases arise, and their causative agents are always available and just waiting for their moment. Under the influence of the dark matter generator, plants begin to grow 5-7 times faster, their leaves, flowers and fruits become much larger, acquiring new properties and qualities that they did not have by nature, as I have already written.

So all this shows that the plants in our park and garden have become many times stronger and healthier under the influence of the psi-field generator! And in the face of such super-powerful plants, all diseases retreat. It follows from all this that the dark matter generator, by stimulating and changing the plant and animal species in our area, suppresses the activity of pathogenic microorganisms! This has already been fully confirmed by the examples of the plants in our park and garden, as well as the sturgeons and carp that inhabit our lake.

Now let's return to our "sheep", i.e. the plants in our park and garden. In addition to the various types of gooseberries, the Istanbul strawberries are also ripening. Ripe fruits are already hanging on the Istanbul strawberry bushes ([Fig. 49](#)). In principle, this should not be possible, but it is a fact, whether anyone likes it or not! And everything that happens in our park and garden is not accidental, chaotic or temporary. Everything that happens is based on an understanding of the true nature of life, of living matter, and this knowledge makes it possible to achieve everything that orthodox science, based on vulgar materialism, cannot even imagine! And all this is achieved in harmony with nature, without disturbing the balance, without creating ecological disasters that are capable, even faster than wars, of destroying all humanity and all life on our beautiful Earth Midgard...!

I would like to "remember" some other heroes of our park and garden. In "[Source of Life - 4](#)", the heroes were the most

ordinary, familiar to everyone, smelly celery and mint! Under the influence of the psi-field generator, these modest-sized plants turned into giants, they "decided" that they were in the land of giants, and they were "ashamed" to lag behind, so they gave it their all! They received "heat" just as they should, and to see this for yourself, just look at the photos ([Fig. 50](#) and [Fig. 51](#))! The young *Apium graveolens L.* (aromatic celery) did not stop and continues to grow as if nothing had happened. Although common celery reaches a height of 80-100 cm, in our case it grew 2-3 times taller. Just look at the adult female Saint Bernard standing at full height to see for yourself. After all, Cory is more than a metre tall, and ideally, the maximum height of celery should not be higher than her, but in fact, the celery is more than twice as tall as Cory! And the "bushes" of mint look more like dense hazel bushes than the plant that many people are used to seeing.

And mushrooms grow like fairy-tale meadows. At the beginning of June, pink mushrooms appeared from the ground like "after rain on Thursday" and not only came out into the sunlight, but also grew to enormous sizes ([Fig. 52](#)). The pink mushroom is a very valuable mushroom and is highly prized by French gourmets, but... this mushroom should have appeared much later, and here it is - already showing itself and calling out - cut me! But it wasn't just the pink mushroom that opened the mushroom season on our property. Mushrooms ([Fig. 53](#)) and even pigs have already climbed up into the sun... Over the past two weeks, the artichoke inflorescences have grown even more, and the inflorescences themselves are even larger than they were at the time of the last publication two weeks ago ([Fig. 54](#)).

We could continue to describe the "miracles in the sieve" of our possessions; almost every day something interesting and unexpected is discovered because more and more different types of plants are beginning to respond to the influence of the dark matter generator. And those species that have already reacted earlier continue to acquire new and new properties and qualities that were considered impossible for plants, but, as they say, we are born to make fairy tales come true! And indeed, the fairy tale is becoming a reality, and only thanks to true knowledge of nature, knowledge that does not fight with Mother Nature, but is in complete harmony with her.

The work on improving the dark matter generator is not

has been completed; new adjustments will be made to this generator when necessary, and who knows what "miracles in a sieve" will appear in the process; as they say: we shall live and see!

"Curtain" I would like to delight lovers of beautiful things with a view of a huge passionflower ([Fig. 55](#))!

Nikolai Levashov, 14 June 2008

P.S. In the back of my mind...

Before the pen, or rather the keys of the cyborg computer, had time to "cool down", there were already new surprises in our park and garden! A few days after the photos of the monkey tree were taken, the cones of these exotic trees ... took and ... ripened ([Fig. 56](#) and [Fig. 57](#))! These cones never ripen in mid-June, even in their homeland, because it is 15 June 2008! But that's not all! The yellow raspberries "decided" that they were just as good as the red ones, and their fruits are simply mouth-watering ([Fig. 58](#))! The grapevine "suddenly" felt embarrassed by its "gluttony" and, in order to justify itself somehow, decided to generously share its large fruits ([Fig. 59](#) and [Fig. 60](#))!

Nikolay Levashov, 15 June 2008.

P.P.S. Catch up - catch up://....

Only **TWO DAYS** have passed since the publication of the supplement to the article "**Source of Life - 5. Nature and Mind**" and we already have to write a new supplement! As soon as the Sun warmed up a little (the weather in France is still unusually cold for this time of year, even very cold at night), everything alive on our estate literally began to grow.

The flowers in **the inflorescences of the catalpa** (*Catalpa bignoides*) have become simply **HUGE** ([Fig. 61!](#)). The flowers in the inflorescences of *the Catalpa* (*Catalpa bignoides*) became simply **HUGE** ([Fig. 61!](#))! Now the flowers in the inflorescences are in no way inferior to the huge leaves of this plant.

The leaves of the fig tree are also "bursting" with growth, and the ripening fruits are also significantly increasing in size ([Fig. 62](#)). Under normal conditions, the fruits first reach their maximum size and only then begin to ripen. Under the conditions of the psi-field generator, everything happens differently. The fruits grow and ripen **simultaneously!** And this in itself is **INCREDIBLE** ([Fig. 63](#))!

To realise how huge the fig leaves actually are in two days, just look at the photos of the leaves and... all questions will immediately disappear ([Fig. 64](#) and [Fig. 65](#)). But it is not only the ripe figs that continue to grow to maturity. The blackcurrants are already bursting with size and juice ([Fig. 66](#))!

But that's not all! While writing the article "**Source of Life - 5**", **WHITE MUSHROOMS** (*Boletus edulis*) appeared on our property, but they were cut off and it was no longer possible to photograph them to obtain proof of their existence. We had to wait two more days for new White Mushrooms to grow ([Fig. 67](#))! First, the White Mushroom is considered **the KING of the autumn forest**... it is an autumn mushroom, not a summer mushroom! But within our region, the annual seasons and climate zones have ceased to exist! Even in a fairy tale.

In "The Twelve Months", the seasons came, albeit quickly, but one after the other, in order! In our case, almost all seasons exist simultaneously for the plant world, regardless of what time of year it is "outside"! But the white mushrooms not only appeared at the "wrong time," but also had time to grow to enormous sizes in two days (from 15 to 17 June) ([Fig. 68](#))!

In my article "**Source of Life - 1**," I already wrote specifically about the fact that in 2005, the leaves of *the lotus magnolia* reached **44-52 cm** in length, which is already **three to four times longer** than the leaves of these magnolias anywhere else on the planet ([Fig. 69](#))! This year, 2008, the leaves of the lotus magnolia have already reached **58 cm in length** ([Fig. 70](#))! At the same time, the leaves have become even thicker and stronger! And it is impossible to say how big these leaves will be even after a week.

All this confirms once again that the phenomena I have described in the articles in the "**Source of Life**" series are not disappearing anywhere, but are only becoming more pronounced with each passing year! All that remains is to observe what the next "miracle in the sieve" will be and to make the necessary adjustments to the dark matter generator for optimal growth of plants and animals, obtaining new properties and qualities that these species have **NEVER** had **in natural conditions and when cultivated by humans**!

Nikolay Levashov, 17 June 2008

Nikolai Levashov Source of Life

Part 5-2. The miracles continue!

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

Deliberately following the recent completion of the article "Source of Life - 5" to write a new sequel. Things happen so quickly that you don't even have time to prepare an article for publication based on existing material when new events in our park and magnolia garden prompt you to sit down and write again! The past week brought several surprises. Some of these surprises were predictable, while others were truly unexpected.

The first "unexpected" surprise, if I may say so, was the fig seedlings. We planted seedlings of several varieties of figs in our orchard. With the exception of one seedling, they all looked more like small bushes than small trees. They had all started to grow vigorously under the influence of the psi-field generator, but this year the seedlings began to grow rapidly.

The fig seedlings were planted in the ground in the spring of 2006, when our front garden was landscaped. All of these seedlings reacted strongly to the generator, but this year their reaction to the life generator exceeded all our expectations, even though my wife Svetlana and I are already used to all kinds of such "miracles." Svetlana is not only a wonderful photographer (she took all the photos), but also the on-site coordinator. I made all the changes and adjustments to the psi field generator remotely, either from San Francisco or Moscow.

For a number of reasons, both subjective and objective, most of which were beyond my control, I was never able to visit our castle in France. Therefore, Svetlana had to take care of all the property and all the problems. She not only studied gardening and plant cultivation in depth, but also designed the entire park and Japanese garden herself. And she managed to create such incredible

natural landscape that it amazed the masters of trade
- the Japanese!

As a result, Svetlana became a source of information about what was happening in the park and garden under the influence of the created psi-field generator. In this way, I gained an assistant observer in her person. Thanks to Svetlana, I learned about all the unusual changes and all the problems that arose in the process of creating the park and garden with magnolias. So she was always the first to see what was happening with her own eyes and to observe everything that happened almost every day!

But even for her, who seemed to be used to seeing everything, and not just what was happening on our property under the influence of the life generator, it was a big surprise when the fig seedling grew taller than the fence, which is at least 165 cm high, within a week! The photo shows a young fig tree that has grown from a small bush into a tree in a week! However, the tree is quite strange - it has practically no trunk, and its branches grow almost from the ground ([Fig. 71](#))!

But that's not the most important thing - the stem will continue to grow! The surprising thing is that these young fig trees have so many fruits that their branches are drooping! And the fruits are still "fattening" their weight so quickly that the "stems" of the figs do not have time to grow and strengthen so quickly, and therefore begin to break under the weight of the ripening fruits ([Fig. 72](#)), which can be seen in the photo from 20 June 2008. The ripening and growth of fig fruits occurs every day and at such a rate that it is visible to the naked eye, and for this purpose it is sufficient to compare the sizes of the fruits in the photos from 20 and 21 June 2008 ([Fig. 73](#)). When comparing these photos of the same fig branch, taken one day apart, it is easy to see how quickly the fruits are growing and how, under their weight, the young branches are sagging more and more, and the "stems" are breaking more and more ([Fig. 74](#)).

The action of the life generator sometimes leads to amusing situations. For example, in the Japanese garden of our park, many slow-growing trees are planted, in particular Lebanese cedar (*Cedrus Libany*), cedar (*Cedrus*) and Deodara cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*).

Aurea (*Cedrus Deodara Aurea*), which gardeners turn into bonsai trees ([Fig. 75](#), [Fig. 76](#) and [Fig. 77](#)). Bonsai trees are obtained from ordinary trees by specially stretching and cutting off some branches and giving the tree crown a certain shape.

Usually, after special pruning of the crown, the gardener's shears do not touch the tree for half a year! But these types of trees grow very slowly everywhere... except in our area! Under the conditions of the psi-field generator, gardeners have to prune the crowns every week. And they have to do it for one simple reason – after week bonsai trees grow huge. "bristles"! And after each pruning, the new shoots grow so fast within a week that they usually do not grow in a year! And to make sure that this is indeed the case, just look at the following photo ([Fig. 78](#))!!!!

In "The Source of Life - 1" (2005), I described the changes that occurred at that time with the seedlings of *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis* under the influence of the dark matter generator ([Fig. 79](#)). This year, 2008, *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis* continued to respond to the same psi-field generator. This year, the paulownia bloomed in early May ([Fig. 80](#)) and immediately surprised with the size of its flowers. The flowers of *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis* this year are not only beautiful, but also larger in size than the flowers of this tree in 2005 ([Fig. 81](#)). The leaves of this tree are also not lagging behind the flowers. Back in 2005, the leaves of this tree were **22-35 cm** long ([Fig. 82](#)), which was twice the size of "normal" leaves. However, despite their enormous size, the leaves were very thin. This year, 2008, the young leaves that appeared on the trees a little over a week ago have reached enormous sizes ([Fig. 83](#)).

Svetlana's hand is not visible behind the "small" young leaf, but that's not all! The leaves of *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis* have become not only very large, but also very dense and have acquired a waxy coating ([Fig. 84](#)). Initially, *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis* blooms and for some time these trees are covered only with flowers, and only after the end of the flowering season do buds swell on the branches and... the first leaves appear. Thus, when young leaves appear on the trees, fruits are already actively growing on the branches. This was the case in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2007

The same thing happened in 2008!

However, the size of the leaves and fruits in 2005 was remarkable for *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* outside our domain, but in 2008 both the leaves and fruits were larger than those in 2005. And to make sure that this is indeed the case, it is enough to compare the size of the leaves and fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa*

- *Imperialis* in 2005 with the sizes of the leaves and fruits in 2008!

Both the 2005 photo ([Fig. 85](#)) and the 2008 photo ([Fig. 86](#)) show the leaves and fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis*, except that in the 2005 photo the fruits are already more mature, as the caps of the fruits are already brown, which indicates the beginning of ripening! In the photo from 2008, the same caps of the fruits are still greenish, which shows that the ripening of the fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* is only just beginning!

I am pointing this out for one simple reason. If you compare the size of the leaves and fruits in the 2005 and 2008 photos, you will see that the fruits from 2005 are much larger than those from 2008! But this is not the case!!! Quite the opposite! The point is that both the fruits and leaves of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* 2008 are larger than they were in 2005. This is because both the leaves and fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* 2008 are still very young, but the leaves have already grown to a very large size, while the fruits, although very large, will continue to grow to their maximum size for a long time to come, creating the illusion that the fruits from 2008 are small.

Someone, may object and declare that explanation is just "empty rhetoric". But I must disappoint the sceptics - these are not tirades, but the most objective facts. And to convince yourself of this, it is enough to look at the following photos. The photo from 2005 shows ripe fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* in our park and outside it. The size of the ripe fruits in 2005 is **4.5-6 cm**, which is three times larger than the size of the ripe fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* outside the life generator zone ([Fig. 87](#)). Recently

the "green" fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* from 2008 have already reached **5 cm in length** ([Fig. 88](#))! Already now, the young fruits of *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis* almost have reached 5 cm in length (Fig. 88).

We can only guess what the maximum size of the 2005 fruits will be, and we can only speculate what their size will be when they ripen! And there is still quite some time until they ripen...!

Last week, the cones of the monkey tree ripened ([Fig. 89](#))! *Araucaria araucana*, or monkey puzzle tree, has both female and male trees. And, understandably, in order for the female tree to produce ripe cone fruits, they need to be pollinated with pollen from the male tree. Interestingly, the male tree of *Araucaria chilea* not only produces male cones, but the needles of the male tree also differ from the needles of the female tree **in both colour and shape** ([Fig. 90](#))!

The catalpa (*Catalpa bignoides*) also presented an unexpected surprise. The catalpa's inflorescences began to bloom at the end of the first week of June and... continue to bloom to this day ([Fig. 91](#)). This photo of a flowering catalpa was taken on 23 June 2008. When the catalpa's inflorescences were full of unopened buds at the beginning of June, this was quite understandable and natural. But when, two weeks later, the leaves of the catalpa were still full of blooming inflorescences with buds among the lush greenery of the leaves.

- this is already incredible ([Fig. 92](#))! And this is despite the fact that the flowers of the early-blooming catalpa were torn off by powerful gusts of wind during several summer rains with thunderstorms and lightning, accompanied by hurricane-force winds. After each of these thunderstorms, the catalpas were covered with a wonderful carpet of wind-broken flowers, which also smelled wonderful.

Each individual flower of the catalpa inflorescence is beautiful in its own right and has an inner harmony, and it is also unusually large for a catalpa ([Fig. 93](#) and [Fig. 94](#))! This flower is certainly unusually large compared to catalpas growing outside our borders. The photo clearly shows that a single flower from a catalpa inflorescence **is 7 cm long!** As it turns out, thanks to the action of the psi-field generator, our property has been transformed into a fairy-tale world of nature, and without any genetic engineering, which cannot do such a thing!

But the "oddities" and "strange behaviour" under the influence of the psi field generator are not limited to Catalpa! Only a week has passed, and powerful new shoots have sprouted not only cut and

The "offended" banzai trees, but also other conifers! **JUST ONE WEEK** later, huge young shoots have already appeared on the branches of the still very young, four-week-old deodar cedar ([Fig. 95](#))!!!! When you look at this photo, your first impression is that you are looking at a weeping willow, whose arms and branches descend towards the water... but the water turns out to be emerald lush grass, over which the wind chases its green waves, and the weeping willow turns out to be *Cedrus Deodara*!

The artichoke is not far behind the others either! In the month since the last "The inflorescences of *Cynara scolymus* have reached incredible sizes ([Fig. 96](#))!!! Compared to these inflorescences, Svetlana's hand looks like a small child's hand. And this is not the limit, but what that limit will be will become clear a little later, when the inflorescences bloom. And that will be the limit for **THIS year**, because it is still unclear what will happen next year.

Shy little mushrooms peek out from the green grass ([Fig. 97](#))! But no matter how well they hide, snails find them to enjoy their sweet flesh. But that's why you can see that the flesh of these mushrooms is very clean, without a single trace of worms! Still forgetting their title of king of the autumn forest, here and there white mushrooms (*Boletus edulis*) shine with their crowns! It seems that the white mushroom has also decided to take the title of king of the summer forest ([Fig. 98](#))...!

Everything that happens on our property is like a fairy tale. But all magic comes from a true knowledge of nature, and our **fairy tale** does not end there, but only begins!

Nikolay Levashov, 25 June 2008

Part 6. Obvious and incredible

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

This year, 2008, marks five years since I installed a psi-field generator on our French property. During these five years, under the influence of this generator, many incredible things have happened that even science fiction writers, who have always been renowned for their gift of predicting the achievements of the future, could not have dreamed of. Many of the things imagined by Jules Verne have become reality in the future, and not so distant a future at that! It would take a long time to list all the science fiction writers who, in their works, predicted many achievements of future technology and even social structures. I have read many science fiction books, both scientific and non-scientific. I have been reading these books since childhood, and my interest in science fiction has not faded to this day. But when I had to face reality, of which I myself became a part, it was a revelation to me to realise that even science fiction writers, for the most part, had fallen into the trap of conventional wisdom. Yes, many science fiction writers have looked into the future, but... a future within the Procrustean framework of existing "scientific ideas".

This understanding came after I myself began to do many things that others considered fantastic. And the further I progressed on my path, the more the real results of what I was doing, the results I could "feel with my hands," differed from both the official "scientific version" and the version of the science fiction writers! And as I progressed in my understanding of nature itself, this state of affairs with both science and science fiction became clear to me. Modern science has dug its own grave with its own hands. Relying on vulgar materialism, which was cleverly thrown at science by social parasites at the right moment, modern science created tools that allowed it to penetrate the micro- and macro-world.

As a result, modern science has accumulated a huge amount of facts that completely refute its own theoretical ideas. And in this way, modern science itself has refuted its own theoretical basis. The bold "dot" or final "shovel of dirt" thrown by modern science onto its own "grave" was the official admission that modern science "knows" something only about 10% of the matter in the Universe, while it has no idea about 90% of the matter in the Universe! And it calls this 90% of the matter in the Universe "*dark matter*"! In Russia, Academician Velikhov of the Russian Academy of Sciences even announced this openly to the whole country. So it is being "discussed" not only in the "decaying West", as they would have said in the former Soviet times, but also in Mother Russia itself, and not even by an academic dissident, but by an academician recognised by Russian academic science! It turns out that there is no one to blame for an anti-scientific approach and no one to label as pseudoscience, except for the one on behalf of whom the academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences Velikhov speaks. I am not a fan of labels of any kind, but after the recognition of the existence of "dark matter," the theoretical basis of modern science can only be called the history of science.

And there is nothing wrong with that, because human understanding of the world around us follows its own path. There are many examples in the past of how humanity has changed its understanding of nature, and often those who should have been ahead of everyone else in this case — scientists — were the most opposed to it, labelling everything new and often more correct understanding of nature as pseudoscience! For example, in the not-so-distant past, the French Royal Academy of Sciences issued official pronouncements on meteorites, quite officially, with full "scientific" justification, declaring that stones cannot fall from the sky and that eternal frost does not exist! And the most curious thing is that everyone else took such statements by "scientists" seriously, considering them experts in what they were saying. Their right to issue such "conclusions", which they support with their "scientific documents" and "scientific" achievements. And no one laughed at such statements by "scientists"!

Nowadays, such statements would be sent to a madhouse as mentally ill people, but for several hundred years

In the past, people who made such claims were revered, and those who claimed and proved the opposite were, at best, declared false scholars and, at worst, burned at the stake!

But not much has changed under the sun! Contemporary "scientists," even if they admit that they know almost nothing about the nature of the universe, still label everything that does not correspond to their "scientific" ideas as "pseudoscience"! The Russian Academy of Sciences even recently created a special department to combat "pseudoscience," a kind of scientific inquisition!

But what kind of "pseudoscience" will the esteemed academics be "fighting"?! I would advise you to start with the one that **KNOWS NOTHING about 90% of the matter in the universe**, according to their own words, with themselves!

in their own words, with themselves! Because these concepts, which they declare to be "pseudoscience", at least give an idea of what the so-called "dark matter" is. And not only theoretically, which they will still try to dispute, but also practically. When the results of a correct understanding of nature can be seen with one's own eyes, felt with one's own hands, tasted with one's own teeth, and smelled with one's own nose! When the results of applying a correct understanding of nature are entirely material and cannot be refuted by the mathematical manipulations of the priests of science! Of course, it is possible to invent mathematical tricks to

You can "prove" whatever nonsense you want, but neither the Sun nor the stars nor the actual results will disappear from such mathematical manipulations, no matter how much some people want them to! After all, reality is not a set of formulas in which the "scientist" can, at will and at his own dictation, remove "inconvenient" sums from equations just because without doing so it is impossible to obtain a "beautiful" final formula! Well, this or that sum in the equation is inconvenient - so why not

"ignore" it because without it you cannot get a beautiful solution!

Instead of rethinking the results and the chosen path to finding the truth, it is much easier to ignore what stands in the way of the beautiful solution. And the fact that the beautiful solution may be far from correct is of no interest to anyone! The main thing is to get a beautiful solution, and nature itself can be declared

"wrong" if it does not fit into such a beautiful solution! With what ease "scientists", having designated real natural processes with some letters or symbols, begin to insert these symbols into mathematical formulas and manipulate them according to mathematical rules that are not objective laws, but are created only in people's minds!

But certain forces take advantage of this, social parasites use the same mathematics that originally served only practice, in the form of arithmetic, geometry and mechanics. And in these areas of practical knowledge, everything was fine with mathematics until it was turned into a theoretical "science" whose speculative "laws" began to be imposed on all other natural sciences. As a result, the conceptual approach in these sciences was replaced by an abstract approach based on the mathematical approach.

We could continue to analyse the "rough patches" that academic science has repeatedly "stepped on", but that would take a lot of time and space. In order not to waste either, and at the same time not to leave the above conclusions about academic science "hanging in the air", it is sufficient to report once again on the practical "results" of academic science!

And practical results of applying of the "knowledge" of academic science in practice are obvious, and these results can also be "felt" with your hands and "tasted" with your taste buds and "smelled" with your sense of smell!

Academic "science" has brought our Earth to the brink of ecological disaster, where the water we drink is poisoned, the food we eat is poisoned, the air we breathe is poisoned! This is not an attack on academic science, and you don't need a science degree to understand this. This fact is common knowledge and needs no further comment from me or anyone else! The devastating result of applying the "scientific" ideas of academic science is irrefutable proof of this!

It would be unfair to claim that everything in academic science is bad and wrong. Of course not, but in its basic assumptions, academic science proceeds from a deliberately distorted view of nature, which has led to

the critical ecological situation on Midgard Earth. But as they say, - it is easiest to criticise, and criticism is inappropriate if nothing is offered in return.

This is my position, and I raise this issue only because I have something to offer in return, and it is not far from the realisation of theoretical developments, the results of which can only be seen in the distant future, and that is if everything goes according to expectations. But real results that already exist today in the form of irrefutable evidence! In a series of articles.

"Source of Life" Step by step, I show the curious reader not the supposed results, but the actual ones. Real evidence of the existence of practical confirmation of a fundamentally new approach to human interaction with nature, in which man is not in a state of constant war with Mother Nature, but in harmony with her, based on knowledge and understanding of her real laws. Knowledge and understanding of nature, understanding of what the so-called "dark matter" is! And this not only does not disturb the natural harmony, but also allows interaction with Nature on a fundamentally different level. At a level where man becomes the creator of the new, which Nature itself could not create! He is the creator of the new, not the destroyer, as academic science has become in the hands of man, armed with its concepts and ideas!

Man should not fight Nature, nor should he defeat it! Man should live in harmony with Nature and create together with it. This is the approach of this article, whose correctness is confirmed by real facts and irrefutable evidence!

So, five years have passed since we installed a psi-field generator, created by, so called , of "dark matter", or in other words, of primary matter, according to my classification, which I use in my books. The psi-field generator is a special device that combines both the capabilities of a computer with a level of capability that science fiction writers have not even dreamed of in their books, and a device for transforming space! But the most interesting thing about this device, if I may say so, is that not a single human being was used in its creation.

The atom of so-called physically dense matter!

And this psi-field generator affects physically dense matter: both animate and inanimate matter! And it affects it in a way that none of the devices created by mankind has ever affected either animate or inanimate matter! A paradox? Not at all. The "dog" of the answer to this "paradox" is "buried" in the fact that this device is created from "dark" matter, controls the flows of this very "dark" matter and... the result of its action manifests itself in the physically dense matter that we all know and understand so well at the level of our senses! Isn't the situation ridiculous from the point of view of academic "science"!

The device was created, the device controls the flows of matter that academic science calls "dark" matter and knows nothing about, does not have a single device or method to even detect it, except through indirect phenomena, on the basis of which academic science had to reluctantly admit that it knows nothing about 90 per cent of the matter in the universe, but is unable to deny the fact of its existence. And now a device made of matter that academic science knows nothing about controls the flows of that very matter, and the results are most significant, even results that academic science did not dare to dream of!

And this is just the beginning!!! Only five years have been devoted to studying the influence of the psi-generator on plants and other living organisms that are our property. And the results of this influence, right from the very beginning of the installation of the psi-generator, or the generator of "dark" matter, or the generator of life, turned out to be incredible! From the very beginning of its operation, what happened to plants and other living organisms was simply **incredible** from any point of view, because something happened that simply could not be! And what "simply could not be" did not disappear anywhere, but, on the contrary, with each passing year, with each new correction in the operation of the psi-field generator, which I made on as I went along, manifested itself all new and new "impossible"!

New adjustments have been made to the working psi generator due to the need to solve certain problems arising in real life. The surprises of Nature required the creation of fundamentally new qualities in plants and other living beings.

organisms: qualities and properties that they never had in their normal natural conditions.

Changes in natural conditions in the usual situation mean that plants and other living organisms cannot change in such a short time or cannot change at all, leading to the death of the majority of living organisms, mainly plants. Firstly, because plants cannot move to another place with acceptable living conditions. Plants are prisoners of the place where they grow! Planting plants from different climatic zones outdoors is equivalent to a sudden change in climatic conditions and is accompanied by several additional negative factors.

Firstly, moving any plant from one place to another causes it great stress, especially to the root system, which, even with the most careful treatment of the roots, is seriously damaged during digging.

Secondly, on our property, the plants were planted in the worst soil for any plant - limestone and red clay. Such soils **are** simply **NOT compatible with** the growing conditions of many of the plants planted in our park and garden!

So all these factors only reduced the chances of survival for many of the plants that were planted in our park. Even without these additional factors, from an academic point of view, many plants should have died very quickly. In the articles from "**Source of Life" 1-5**", I provided reference data for each of the plants I wrote about. And almost every reference indicates that limestone and red clay **are** absolutely **NOT suitable for the growth of** these species! The climatic conditions are also unsuitable for the majority of plant species growing in our country. Frossts, sometimes down to -18...20° Celsius, summer heat from -18°...20° Celsius, and summer heat from -18°...20° Celsius.

+45° without precipitation, south-westerly winds blowing in one direction for 6-8 months of the year. And on top of all that, constant rain for 5-6 months of the year - these are just the main climatic surprises that nature presented during the five years of operation of the psi field generator.

It is even surprising that it was during these five years of the psi-

There were so many extreme natural phenomena caused by the generator that it seemed as if nature was "trying" to create the most difficult conditions for testing the device. During these five years, there were so many extreme natural conditions that could not be expected even in several hundred years. For example, the summer heat in 2003 was the same as it was two hundred years ago. Frosts of -18...20 degrees Celsius **have NEVER BEEN IN THE VALLEY OF THE QUEENS.**

It has never rained for months on end, nor have the winds blown in the same direction for six to eight months.

On the one hand, nature created extreme conditions for testing the psi-field generator from the very beginning of the creation of this device, thus placing the psi-field generator in critical testing conditions. In principle, the psi-field generator in our French domain was the first device of this type that I created. You could say that it was the first experimental model! And even this first psi-field generator proved to be very effective! Since the dark matter generator was created by the same

"I was able to quickly and easily modify it, adding new capabilities and properties that were not originally included in it. So, in practice, I was able to demonstrate almost unlimited possibilities for modifying the device itself! And that's not all!

Thanks to the fact that nature offered such extreme conditions during these five years, as well as the fact that our French possessions had the worst soil for plant growth, where these plants from different climatic zones were planted, these five years of perfecting the psi-field generator **are equivalent to several hundred years of research into the operation of the device under normal conditions!**

As for the adaptation of plants from the tropics and subequatorial climatic zones to such natural conditions, there is no time analogue, and **nothing similar has ever existed in nature throughout the entire existence of life on EARTH!**

Such phenomena include several results obtained only with the help of the psi-field generator. For example - non-freezing of tree sap in evergreen plants.

in tropical and subtropical climate zones during severe frosts. Evergreen plants in these climate zones would inevitably die in such frosts, which last more than 24 hours! But these plants not only do not die, but their leaves and ripening fruits continue their life activity, only all processes proceed much more slowly than under their usual natural conditions.

Another example is the synthesis of water by the plants themselves, which has never happened in nature! The creation of the ability of plants to synthesise water themselves under the influence of a psi generator has allowed most plant species not only to survive during the incredible heat for several months, when there was practically no rain or irrigation, but also made it possible for water lilies - *arum lilies* - to "come out" onto dry land and settle on limestone! The lilies did what amphibians did in their time or even before them - the first plants in shallow waters and swamps. Unlike their former conquerors, the water lilies have not changed their appearance at all - they look exactly like their aquatic counterparts!

Other consequences of the psi-field generator's impact on flora and fauna include the incredible growth rate of plants, which is 5-8 times higher than the growth rate of plants in the most optimal conditions for them! And the growth rate increases every year, despite the fact that the conditions for plant growth on our estate are the worst for most species! To this we must add the incredible growth and size of the leaves, flowers and fruits of the growing plants.

Another important consequence is the almost continuous flowering and fruiting of plants, when instead of one harvest per year, at least three or four are harvested, and in many cases even more! And this is despite the fact that the plants are not depleted, but on the contrary, they become healthier and stronger every year, and this happens on **calcareous clay** and **red clay**, without any fertilisers and without watering! On the contrary, under the influence of the psi-generator, the soil is transformed into **fertile** soil that is optimal for the growth of the plants that grow in it.

They grow! And all this is not fiction or fantasy, but an objective reality that cannot be denied, but can only be **DENIED**, which is observed!

We could continue to list the incredible things that have happened and continue to happen in our French possessions under the influence of the psi generator or the "dark" matter generator or the primary matter generator, but I think it's time to move on to the new facts of objective reality...

And I will begin my facts with the most beautiful thing about plants - flowers, with blooming plants! In other articles.

[The "Source of Life"](#) has repeatedly mentioned that the size of the flowers in our area is several times larger than anywhere else in Midgard Earth. And even without this, the already huge magnolia flowers have become gigantic in our estate, in some cases reaching a diameter of more than half a metre! The idea that flowers could be this big immediately seems fantastical! And suddenly it turns out that this is not fantasy, but reality! Most of the magnolias in our magnolia garden belong to the *Magnolia-caduc* type. The caduc type includes all types of plants that shed their leaves during a certain season! Magnolia-caduc are also distinguished by the fact that their flowers appear in early spring, before the leaves! When buds begin to bloom on the branches of trees and shrubs in spring and a wonderful fragrance spreads around, it is a true miracle of nature, a real fairy tale, especially if the flowers are huge, the likes of which simply do not exist in nature! You can read more about this in "[The Source of Life-2](#)".

This article does not even focus on the size of magnolia flowers, but on a phenomenon that has never been observed in *caduceous* plants before! In caduceous magnolias, as mentioned above, flowers appear on the branches first in spring, followed by leaves!

In 2008, everything was going well for the magnolia caducas. In spring, as it should be, huge flowers appeared on the still bare branches, which was not unusual for us. It seems that after everything that has already happened, nothing can surprise us if another miracle does not happen in mid-July! Another miracle happened on the branches of the magnolias, which had huge flowering leaves!

Several times larger than they should have been, buds suddenly appeared ... buds. Buds that, as buds should, bloomed as if nothing had happened, even though it was the second half of July, and there were leaves all around, and even the seeds were already filling with energy after the first bloom this year!

It's unbelievable that in the middle of July, among the huge leaves of *Magnolia Soulangiana "Lennei"*, **for the SECOND time this year**, equally huge **flowers** appeared! The combination of leaves and flowers on the magnolia caduca is simply **INCREDIBLE (Fig. 1)!** Looking at such "disgrace", someone might find a "reasonable" explanation for what happened - well, a magnolia "went crazy",

It "got the idea" to bloom for the second time at the wrong time, and that's all!!! Of course, some people will want to "reassure" themselves in this way, but that won't help!

The whole point is that not just one magnolia has "gone mad", but **PRACTICALLY ALL THE MAGNOLIA CADUCEUS IN OUR MAGNOLIA GARDEN ARE BLOOMING FOR THE SECOND TIME**
SECOND TIME THIS YEAR!

The regal magnolia Soulangiana - hybrid 'Verbanica' is also blooming for the second time in a year, as if nothing had happened! Just look at the photo of this magnolia in bloom in mid-April (unfortunately, the photo is only from 2003, as there was no need to photograph the same bloom in 2008) and in mid-July 2008 to understand the fundamental difference between these blooms ([Fig. 2](#) and [Fig. 3](#)).

This imperceptibly leads us to think about attention and visual memory tests... you have to find... you have to find... **THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO PHOTOS!!!** And the difference is... and they differ... in that one **has no leaves around the flowers**, and the other has ..., and the other has ..., and the other has ..., and the other has ... **Each flower is surrounded by a crown of huge leaves**, and this one and this one ... **MAYBE NOT**

POSSIBLE!!! Of course, the secondary bloom does not have as many flowers as the first, but ... the second bloom cannot be in principle!!! It cannot be, but **IT IS!!!** And this shows that the action of the psi-field generator dramatically affects plants and all living beings. And this influence **is not NEGATIVE in nature**, like radiation, for example! And this influence has **a COMPLETELY DIFFERENT NATURE**, not only different from that of

radiation, but also from all other types of radiation known to modern science. But we will talk about that below, and in the meantime, let's continue to analyse the facts...

In 2004, the magnolias in our garden were very small trees. It is enough to look at the photo from **2004** with a bud of *the magnolia 'Yolante'*, which shows not only the huge bud on the still weak branches of the seedling, but also the seedlings of other magnolias in the background of the photo ([Fig. 4](#)). Now, we only need to look at the photo taken **on 21 July 2008** to see not only that the caduceus magnolias are blooming for the second time in the second half of July, but also that **in the FOUR YEARS** between these two photos, **the small magnolia seedlings have turned into huge trees ([Fig. 5](#))!!!!**

In principle, based on the "usual" ideas about the growth rate of plants, in this case trees, it is impossible to imagine that such a thing is possible! In **FIVE YEARS**, the magnolia seedlings planted in pure limestone have grown into such huge trees! To date, these magnolias have certainly not yet reached the maximum height that trees of this species can reach! But... the maximum height of "our" magnolias has been reached after many decades of growth on the best soils for growth, under optimal climatic conditions! Meanwhile, in our garden, the magnolia seedlings were planted in the worst soil, in the worst climatic conditions, and yet, under the influence of a psi-field generator, in just five years the seedlings turned into real trees! For example, in 2003, *the magnolia 'Susan'* was planted as a small seedling ([Fig. 6](#)). When the magnolias were planted in almost pure limestone, it was amazing that they even took root and began to bloom, but even more amazing were the sizes they grew to in such conditions in five years, especially the magnolia '*Susan*'!

In five years, the "seedling" of this magnolia has turned into a tree **Almost FOUR METRES HIGH and SIX METRES WIDE ([Fig. 7](#))!!!** In this photo, Svetlana's friend Emma, who is 190 centimetres tall, looks like a teenager at best! By the way, this photo was taken on 6 July 2008, and at she has no not a single flower, magnolia densely covered with

with huge leaves that you cannot see through. Only 23 days have passed since this photo was taken and ... in that time, less than a month, this magnolia has grown both upwards and outwards, and now it is showing buds of a "second age"!

In the photo from 29 July 2008, *Magnolia 'Susan'*, which has grown significantly in such a short period of time, and Emma again in front of it for comparison ([Fig. 8](#))!!! Among the huge leaves and their enormous number, the buds and flowers of this magnolia are almost invisible. Therefore, in order to see them well, it was necessary to photograph the buds from a close distance ([Fig. 9](#) and [Fig. 10](#)). In these photos, the buds of the magnolia are clearly visible, and although there are not as many flowers among the huge leaves as during the first flowering, it is nevertheless abundantly clear that the second flowering is not accidental, that this is not an isolated case of flowering, and that this is not a bud that has been dormant for unknown reasons and has suddenly "woken up" after six months and started to catch up.

The flowering of magnolias in July is an incredible event that has never happened before in the world, or at least such a phenomenon has not been recorded anywhere! But to have simultaneous budding and seed ripening on one tree, which formed after the first, normal flowering, is already fantasy in fiction. But this fiction within fiction is absolutely real. And to be sure of this, it is enough to look at the blooming flower of *the magnolia*

"Verbanica" ([Fig. 11](#)) and how the seeds on another flower of the same magnolia are ripening after the first flowering this year, 2008 ([Fig. 12](#))!!!! With all this incredibility, I would like to draw special attention to the leaves. In all the photos, you can see that the leaves of the magnolias are huge in size and numerous! But besides that, the leaves are unusually dense, even resembling "skin" on the outside, only "made" of green "skin"!

The same can be said for another magnolia cadus - *Magnolia "Ricki"* - a hybrid of *Magnolia liliiflora "Nigra"* and *Magnolia stellata "Rosea"* ([Fig. 13](#))! Incredibly, this can **ONLY** be seen **IN OUR LANDS**: a magnolia flower bud at the very beginning of its formation, when it is still covered with a delicate light green "fuzz", a blossoming bud and ripe seeds.

after the first flowering ([Fig. 14](#))!!! It is unusual to observe phenomena that are considered impossible when you see everything with your own eyes and it does not seem incredible to you, but quite ordinary!

In this regard, I remembered my first experiment on the effect on plants. It was in late January - early February 1990 when someone gave me a leaf from some plant and advised me to put it in water. When the leaf took root in the water, I transplanted it into a pot with soil and decided to experiment a little. I decided to increase the biological efficiency of the covered plants from 10% to 30%!!!! I decided and... I tried! The leaf planted in the pot took root in the soil, and many new leaves appeared, which were much thicker and larger than the one I had placed in the glass of water! In May, this plant developed a bud, which bloomed, and should buds. Nothing.

From my point of view, nothing "unusual" had happened. And so it remained until a woman who turned out to be a biology student visited me and, after giving me the Latin name of the plant, was surprised that it had bloomed. When I, unsuspecting, told her that three months ago this flowering plant had been just a leaf that I had put in water, she was shocked by my words!

"That can't be true," she said, "this plant blooms once every five years and only under certain conditions!"

It was only by chance that I realised that my experiment in biological efficiency had been more than successful. In **THREE MONTHS**, this plant had undergone an evolutionary journey of **FIVE YEARS**! And so, incredible phenomena are only realised when there is something to compare them to. This is the case with what is happening on our property. What is happening is incredible and fantastic when you compare it to what is happening in the rest of the world! For the plants growing on our property, what is happening to them is the only norm that exists for them! They live their lives and do not know that in this way **they are PRACTICALLY CONTRADICTING ALL THE LAWS OF LIVING NATURE!** For them

this is the only life they know. And nothing more. Plants certainly do not know what could be or could not be! They simply

alive!

Almost all of the magnolias in our magnolia garden are blooming for the second time. At the same time, the flowers of the "second round" magnolias are no smaller in size than those of the "first round"! For comparison, just look at the colour of the "*Betty*" magnolia from 2006, which bloomed, as caduce magnolias should, in April. The flower bloomed when the buds on these trees had swollen and had just shed their protective "shells" to reveal the still very delicate small leaves that are still clinging together ([Fig. 15](#)). Now look at the bud of *the 'Betty' magnolia*, which has begun to bloom in its 'second round', among the now huge leaves, compared to which the bud itself does not seem so huge. And only Svetlana's fingers in the frame, both in the 2006 and 2008 photos, allow us to conclude that the flowers of the "second round" are not smaller in size than the flowers of the "first", usual round ([Fig. 16](#))!

To get a complete picture of what is happening in our area, let's turn to the "miracles in a sieve" that are happening with queen magnolia-caducea - *magnolia sulangiana* - *hybrid*

"*Iolannthe*". In the article "[Source of Life-1](#)", much attention was paid to this magnolia - not only its flowers were described and compared, but also its leaves, which even then were much larger than those of its "colleagues" outside our domain. In 2005, the psi-field generator had been in operation for only two years, and during those two years, many incredible things happened as a result of its impact on the plant and animal world! The flowers of *Magnolia Soulangiana - hybrid "Iolannthe"* in 2005 reached a diameter of 32-38 cm. ([Fig. 17](#))!!! The flowers of the "second edition" of this magnolia in 2008 look no smaller, and even larger than they were in 2005 ([Fig. 18](#)).

To understand this, it is enough to compare the size of the flowers and the size of the leaves of this magnolia. Each of the petals of the *Magnolia Soulangiana - hybrid "Iolannthe"* flower **can be compared to the leaves of this magnolia!** Now it is enough to get an idea of the size of the leaves to understand what size the leaves themselves have reached and what is the size of the flowers of this magnolia. The size of the leaves is very easy to measure, but not the size of the flowers. Back in 2006, the leaves of *Magnolia 'Iolannthe'* reached a size twice that of the leaves growing outside the tree.

in our possession ([Fig. 19](#) and [Fig. 20](#)). That alone was incredible! But in 2008, three years later, the leaves of the same magnolia became even **larger than** those in 2005 and **reached 28 cm in length** ([Fig. 21](#))!

So, comparing the leaves and the size of the petals of this magnolia, we see that the magnolia flowers have become larger, not smaller! Thus, it is clear that the new properties and qualities of plants acquired under the influence of the dark matter generator **do not disappear**, but only become more pronounced! What is happening with the leaves and flowers of *Magnolia Soulangiana - hybrid "Iolannthe"* is no exception and is not even the most incredible thing! To convince yourself of this, it is enough to compare it with similar changes in *Magnolia "Lotus"!!!!* As early as 2005, the leaves of *Magnolia "Lotus"* were 3-4 times larger than "normal" and reached a size of 44-52 cm. ([Fig. 22](#)). In 2008, the leaves of the magnolia did not become smaller, but on the contrary, they even "grew" a little more - almost all of them are up to 60 cm long. ([Fig. 23](#)!). At the same time, the leaves became even thicker and acquired a peculiar waxy coating. The ripe seeds of the '*Lotus*' magnolia look no less impressive than the leaves, and to see this for yourself, just look at the photo ([Fig. 24](#))! The leaves of the aforementioned *Soulangiana 'Lennei'* magnolia are also comparable in size to the leaves of other magnolias ([Fig. 25](#)).

The leaves of almost all magnolias on our property are also comparable in size! This is easily seen by looking at the leaves of other magnolias in our magnolia garden. According to reference data, the leaves of *Magnolia Soulangeana* outside our park are obovate in shape and reach 10-18 cm in length and 5-10 cm in width, while on our property the leaves of this magnolia **are 30 cm long and 18 cm wide** ([Fig. 26](#) and [Fig. 27](#))!!!! And For example, the leaves of *Magnolia 'Atlas'* are not only incredibly large, but also change shape ([Fig. 28](#) and [Fig. 29](#))! The leaves of this magnolia **are 26 cm LONG and 18 cm WIDE** and grow much faster in width than in length! The leaves are "thick" and not only grow faster in width, but have also become much denser and have acquired a waxy coating that reduces water loss through evaporation from such a huge surface area

leaves! At the same time, leaves of this size absorb much better the sunlight falling on the surface of the Earth Midgard and synthesise much more plant biomass!

The leaves of every tree or plant are natural "factories" for plant biomass, which convert carbon dioxide (CO_2) into oxygen, and the leaves are the lungs of the planet. That is why their resistance to changes in climatic conditions cannot be overestimated, their endurance in conditions of temperature differences that are unbearable for any individual species, as well as their ability not only to survive but also to develop fully, and not only to develop fully but also to grow 5-6 times faster on soils that are absolutely incompatible with these plants. At the same time, they produce several harvests per season without any fertilisers and do not deplete themselves or the soil, not least because the soil has nowhere else to deplete. In this way, the plants produce increasingly rich harvests year after year, several harvests per season, and all this is directly related to the condition of the leaves! So, the leaves are the "head of the plant"!

Therefore, observing how leaves, in particular magnolia leaves, change under the influence of the psi-field generator (the "dark" matter generator), one cannot help but wonder about the prospects for harmonious interaction between humans and nature, when there is a real opportunity to solve all food problems without harming nature itself. Observing how plants react violently to the influence of the psi-field generator, even if you expect and know that such a thing must exist, still, when you see all this with your own eyes, when you see that the practical results exceed even the most fantastic theoretical assumptions, **it is simply impossible not to be** amazed! And what is important is that all of the above does not happen to individual leaves or plants, but to all the plants growing on our property!

This is not a random effect — it is a pattern, **the construction of new laws of nature that were not invented by nature itself.**

NATURE!!! This is the salvation of humanity — in the search for harmony between man and nature based on an understanding of nature itself and its laws. And so, looking at the branches and young shoots.

magnolias, it becomes very clear - what is happening is not a coincidence or "madness" of a single plant, what is happening is **a NEW REALITY, created on the basis of understanding the laws of nature and as a result of the creation of new laws And**

CONTROL THEM!!! To see for yourself that this is indeed the case, just look at the branches of trees, in this case magnolias ([Fig. 30](#))!

But it is not only the leaves of magnolias that grow so quickly and become so large! The young shoots are not far behind the leaves! For example, the young shoots of *the magnolia 'Iolannthe'* have grown **by a whole TWO METRES** in one month ([Fig. 31](#))!!! And in just the last month, the new shoots have grown to a height **of TWO METRES!** Under the best natural conditions, these magnolias grow **10-20 cm PER YEAR!!!!** And here - two metres in one month! This cannot happen in principle, but it is a fact and is the result of the psi-field generator on our property! And so that you have no doubt that these are real results, just look at the photos in which Svetlana's friend Emma, who is 190 cm tall, standing next to the "milky" shoots of *the magnolia "Betty"* ([Fig. 32](#))!!!! And a young shoot of *the magnolia "Atlas"* magnolia has grown **2.5 metres in one month** ([Fig. 33](#))!!!! These photos **were taken on 29 July 2008!** IN ONE MONTH

Magnolias grow on our property in a way that in other places these trees **grow in 10-15 YEARS!**

But that's not all! Only two weeks have passed since the photos [in Fig. 32](#) and [Fig. 33](#) were taken, and the young shoots have grown even more! In these **TWO weeks**, they have **grown almost twice** as much! Just look at the following photos ([Fig. 34](#) and [Fig. 35](#))! Such incredible growth is not limited to the magnolias listed. Practically all magnolias (and not only) are "behaving" in the same way. The record for such growth was set by *the "Lotus" magnolia*, whose young shoots have **grown a full THREE METRES** from the ground in the last month and a half ([Fig. 36](#))!!!! Last year's and earlier shoots of this magnolia, all of them, are at least twice as small as those that have grown over the last month and a half. To see this for yourself, just look at the colour of the bark of this magnolia's shoots in the photos ([Fig. 37](#) and [Fig. 38](#)).

The bark of last year's and earlier shoots has **a greyish tint**, while the bark of **this year's shoots is light brown-green in colour!**

So, this is

this is not an assumption or an attempt to mislead, but a **REAL** and **UNPROVEN FACT!** Everything that happens on our property is **REAL** and **CONTINUOUS proof of ACTION.**

And the action **is not accidental or spontaneous**, but **the action of the GENERATOR in accordance with the programmes included in it!**

When Professor *Gérard Chartier* saw such incredible growth in magnolias in such a short time, he said in amazement: *"This cannot be! Such growth simply cannot happen! This is IMPOSSIBLE!!!"* This man has dedicated his life to studying the plant world. He is unaware of the existence of a psi-field generator that performs all these "miracles in the sieve," and such a statement from him, especially for those who know him well, means a lot! An independent and impartial observer, a professional observer, is in complete amazement at what is happening on our property! In a very short period of time, **the impossible has become POSSIBLE** before his very eyes! And he said these words when the young shoots of the magnolias were no more than a metre tall! Just **THREE WEEKS AFTER** he said these words, the height of the young shoots, which had shocked him so much, **had grown to THREE METRES**, as can be clearly seen in the photos....

These results give hope that there is a real chance to restore the forests destroyed by the barbaric actions of modern "civilisation" on Earth, to compensate nature for the damage caused to it by humans, and at the same time not to harm the interests of humanity as a whole. These results **give HOPE, HOPE** that **future generations will not inherit a poisoned planet with a completely damaged ecology and destroyed nature.**

What is happening with the magnolia caduceus in our properties **SOMETHING**, but already can say, **LAWRENCE!** Everything

What is happening is a consequence of the targeted action of the psi field generator. It **is NOT a coincidence, a CAPRICE OF NATURE or an IMPULSE of "SPECIAL" MICROCLIMATE**. What is happening in nature has never happened anywhere else! Even in the places where the Source of Energy emerges, which are mentioned in the Slavic-Aryan Vedas, **there is ONLY unusual growth of** plants that grow in these special energy zones. In the areas where the Source of Power emerges, no qualitative changes have been observed in plants, which is natural, since the Slavic-Aryan Vedas mention a Source of Power that has a completely different purpose. The psi-field generator installed in our possessions has a targeted effect on the plant and animal world, as a result of which plant and animal organisms possess properties and qualities that Mother Nature has not been able to create throughout the entire existence of life on Midgard Earth.

In this way, **UNDERSTANDING the true laws of the microcosm and macrocosm** allows us **not only to improve what nature has created, but also to create**

WHAT NATURE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO CREATE! But not only to create something fundamentally new, but **also not to disturb the natural harmony**. And with all this, it allows almost all problems related to human activity to be solved.

But let us return to the "miracles in a sieve" that occur in our possessions and continue to analyse what is happening with the magnolias. Under the influence of the psi-field generator (dark matter generator), the magnolias have changed not only the size and shape of their leaves and flowers, not only the multiple blooming of the caduce magnolias, which in itself has never happened in the world, but also the incredible growth of these plants. And on top of all that - **resistance to frost, self-sufficiency**.

SYNTHESIS **water,**
non-freezing of tree sap, etc.

All these factors ultimately led to magnolias "catching" an unprecedented "fever" of growth in flowers, leaves and shoots. When you look at magnolias, you get the impression that you are seeing a jungle - a jungle of magnolias! Such a phrase is incredible in itself, but it is enough to look at the photos and everything falls into place ([Fig. 39](#)). And among

In this incredible kingdom of magnolia leaves, like precious stones, buds that have not yet bloomed glisten here and there, and their beauty is no less amazing. The huge leaves and huge buds of this magnolia are amazing! But just as amazing is the fact that the leaves of the same magnolia tree have different colours. The leaves exposed to direct sunlight ([Fig. 40](#)) have changed colour compared to the leaves that are not so exposed to sunlight ([Fig. 41](#)). This fact indicates a change in the biochemistry of the leaves, which in itself speaks volumes. But now is not the time to talk about the biochemistry of the leaves - it is, in any case, a consequence of the changes that have occurred under the influence of the psi-field generator (the "dark" matter generator).

Amazing changes are also clearly visible, even in individual plant species. For example, nowhere else in the world is it possible to see ripe seeds, buds and blooming flowers on a magnolia caduca at the same time ([Fig. 42](#)). One may ask: "What is the benefit of large leaves, huge flowers and incredibly fast growth of plants, especially magnolias?" And the answer to this question is obvious! The number and size of leaves determine the amount of photosynthesis per unit area. This means the amount of biomass created by plants per unit area, which means additional oxygen for the atmosphere of Midgard-Earth, in principle - several times more plant biomass per unit area! And this is the solution to the food problem without any chemicals and without increasing the areas cultivated by humans to feed themselves. And this means that humans **do not need to destroy the plant and animal world.**

on **the PLANET** in order not to die of hunger! And that means.

STOP self-destruction HUMANITY and

LIFE on Earth in Midgard! The possibility of multiple harvests or a continuous fruiting season is a direct solution to the food problem!

The possibility for plants from almost all climatic zones to grow and bear fruit in one place - again has the most direct relevance to solving the problem of feeding the entire human race! Incredibly fast plant growth - possibility to restore the destroyed forests on

Midgard-Earth in a very short period of time and at the same time not impose restrictions on the consumption of wood for the needs of man himself! This list could be continued even further, but even these possibilities of the psi-field generator are enough to leave any malicious person without arguments!

At the same time, to achieve all this, it will not be necessary to take anything extra from nature, it will not be necessary to build new factories, it will not be necessary to spend huge amounts of money on this, new resources on the planet, which humanity has already been diligently using for a hundred or two hundred years! So what is happening on our property is a real way out of the impasse, perhaps even the only one!

For now, let's continue the story. Before we move on to other "miracles in a sieve" on our property, I would like to draw attention to another fact that happened again with a magnolia tree. A *magnolia "Butterflies"* seedling was planted along with all the other magnolia seedlings, took root and even began to bloom. In the second year after planting, the flowers of this magnolia even acquired a more intense yellow colour, which is not typical for this magnolia ([Fig. 43](#)). This was described in more detail in the article

["Source of Life-2"](#), but now the conversation is not about the exceptional richness of the colour of this magnolia. The whole point is that later, a slightly older seedling of the *"Butterflies" magnolia* was transplanted to a new location and, for unknown reasons, did not take root in the new location, unlike all the other magnolia seedlings that were moved to a new location.

This magnolia is very rare, and when, after another winter, the buds on the branches of this magnolia did not swell with spring vitality, everyone was upset. *The "Butterflies" magnolia* seedling, which no longer showed signs of life, was transplanted, just in case, into a separate box and... it was decided to see what would happen. The psi-field generator was equipped with a programme, if I may say so, or more precisely, to write, for the "resurrection" of plants. Due to the unbearable summer heat in 2003-2004, and then due to the winds that blew in the same direction for a long time, many plants began to die - both young seedlings and two-hundred-year-old trees. When this began to happen and when many trees were officially declared by experts to be

I introduced a new programme into the work of the psi-field generator to restore the vital activity of nearly dead plants. I had to take care of reviving dead and dying plants myself. For this purpose, I even postponed the felling of trees that had already been marked for felling. It was particularly unpleasant when, as a result of the above-mentioned reasons, two hundred-year-old sequoias, the jewels of our park, died. Then I told Svetlana that it was not worth trying, but that we could always cut them down. And although some of the dead trees had already been cut down, the rest remained untouched!

As a result of my direct actions and the action of the psi-field generator, almost all the trees intended for felling **came back to life!** The results of the idea to "resurrect" the dead trees exceeded all expectations. But let's not rush, let's go back to the dead *magnolia* sapling "*Butterflies*"... In the spring of this year, the buds on the branches of the dead *magnolia* "*Butterflies*" remained dead, this magnolia showed no signs of life and continued like this until the beginning of August. It seems that the process of regeneration of life had slowed down somewhat, and when the accumulating effect of the psi-field generator reached a certain critical level for this plant... a small miracle happened! **IN THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST, ON THE BRANCHES OF THE DEAD MAGNOLIA SEEDLING.**

"BUTTERFLIES" BUTTERFLIES BUTTERFLIES!!! Let and with

It took a while, but this magnolia came back to life!!! And at the most unlikely time for it to do so – in August!!! Seeing buds bloom in August is like seeing lilacs bloom in January in northern countries. But the fact, however incredible it may seem, remains ([Fig. 44](#)). In the background of the photo, there is a bright orange pumpkin that does not "fit" with the buds of the "*Butterflies*" *magnolia* ([Fig. 45](#)). When you look at the light green fluff on the buds of this magnolia, ready to open ([Fig. 46](#)), you involuntarily forget that it is August, not April! The fact that the "*Butterflies*" *magnolia*, which **no** longer **shows any** signs of life, **has "resurrected" is incredible** in itself, but **it is equally incredible that this "resurrection" took place in AUGUST!!!**

Planted in 2003 ([Figure 47](#)), the young magnolia seedlings have grown into huge trees in the five years since they were planted.

The bushes ([Fig. 48](#) and [Fig. 49](#)) are certainly huge for magnolias, and that does not mean that there are no magnolias anywhere in the world that are taller and larger than ours. Of course there are! But that is not the point. The point is that our magnolias have reached this size **in just five years!** And if you compare the size of all other magnolias with the size of the reborn "*Butterflies*" magnolia seedlings, the incredible growth rate of these trees becomes very clear. In the end, the "*magnolia* seedling **"dropped out"** of the "team" of magnolias that were planted in the ground at the same time and were almost the same size in just **a year and a half**. But now the sizes of all the other magnolias and *Magnolia*, which "dropped out" of the race for a "good reason".

"The Butterflies are AMAZING!!! A year and a half delay - and such incredible differences in the size of the trees!!! And what they will be in the next five, ten, twenty, etc. years can only be guessed at based on the trends already observed. And this incredible growth has been achieved in magnolias on soils that are considered unacceptable for magnolias and most other plants - limestone and red clay!...!

It seems, what other miracles can be expected from magnolia caduceus, after all of the above? It seems nothing, but it turned out that this is not the case! Miracles "in a sieve" under the influence of the generator of life, and I did not intend to stop! It so happened that for a number of reasons I had to postpone work on this article for a while, assuming that I would return to it in the near future! That "near" future happened three months later! At first, I was disappointed that I didn't finish my article quickly, as planned from the very beginning! But, as they say, everything that doesn't happen happens for the best! I can't say that everything in my life has happened according to this saying, but in regarding the completion of this article this I say myself.

has "lived" to three hundred percent! In the three months that I have been writing this article, so many things have happened on our property that it is unbelievable! I will start by continuing to describe the ongoing "miracles in the sieve" with the magnolia caducous!

It has been over a month since the magnolias in our garden bloomed for the second time this year, but the miracles did not end there! At the end of August 2008, more and more buds continued to appear on the magnolias! And the most interesting thing is that

some of the magnolias have sprouted... for the third time in a year! Just look at the photo from 23 August 2008 to see that this is indeed the case ([Fig. 50](#))! This is the third "run" of *the Verbanica magnolia*'s flowering in 2008! Here, one cannot help but remember the saying - God loves threes!!! But you can see that this state of affairs in the folk saying obviously does not "suit" this magnolia, because... *The magnolia "Verbanica"* decided to bloom once again, and among the huge leaves of this magnolia, for **the FOURTH time this year, BUDs appeared ([Fig. 51](#))!!!!**

And this miracle happened **for the FOURTH time at the end of September 2008!** In the photo from 27 September, *the* still unblossomed *magnolia "Verbanica"* **BUTON** is next to **the** already **ripe seeds!**

Such a combination – ripe seeds and a bud that has not yet bloomed – is truly incredible! When the buds appeared for the second time, it was incredible, but we, already got used to it.

We weren't surprised by the "miracles in the sieve" on our property, but... when the incredible happens for the third time, and then for the fourth - that shocks even us, who are already used to such surprises! And all four blooms of *the "Verbanica" magnolia* were "frozen" in time step by step with the help of photography, which allows us to view all these "frozen" fragments of time simultaneously... When the buds appeared on the magnolias for the second time, the seeds of the magnolia *"Verbanica"* were still completely green, both literally and figuratively (see [Fig. 12](#)).

During the third flowering, the ripe seeds had already turned slightly red, and during the fourth flowering, the seeds were fully ripe and their "houses" opened, revealing bright red fruit seeds peeking out from their burgundy shells! And this is not a random "crazy" bud that has overslept its time, not at all, there are many such buds at the very end of September on the branches of *the magnolia "Verbanica"* among the huge and succulent leaves. But besides buds, there is also a whole "conveyor belt" of seeds on the branches of the magnolia ([Fig. 52](#))! On the same branch, there are already ripe seed fruits from the first flowering and ripe seed fruits from the next flowering. All that remains is to wait for the seeds-fruits from the flowering at the end of September to ripen! One wonders whether the seeds-fruits from this flowering will ripen or not, because the seeds from the next flowering will ripen at the beginning of the flowering.

In October, night frosts occurred in Royal Vale, and at the end of the month they were quite severe - down to **EIGHT degrees below zero!**

With all these incredible buds and ripening seeds, the leaves of *Magnolia 'Verbanica'* are just as striking! In the photos taken in July, August and September, the leaves look as if they have just appeared! The leaves are succulent, green as salad and, on top of that, incredibly large! Only young leaves can be this colour, not those that have just appeared in spring! And leaves of this size, thickness and texture should not exist at all... but they do, and they are real! The rate of plant growth we are observing can only be found in books, and even then only in **science** fiction books! And nature itself could not create such a thing even in a billion years of development of life on land! And to see that this is so, we need only look at the photos of magnolias taken in July, August and September!!! Magnolias that bloom four times a season are an incredible, impossible phenomenon both from the point of view of Nature and the concepts of modern science! The multiple flowering of magnolias (and not only) is a unique phenomenon due to the fact that magnolias - caducous trees - bloom in nature and in botanical gardens **ONLY BEFORE the appearance of leaves!!!** And this phenomenon has never been observed before, at least no one has reported it! Such an "anomaly" has also occurred with other magnolias, including the "*Star Wars*" magnolia. The buds of this magnolia appear among the lush green leaves for the second time in July, then for the third time a month later, in the twenties of August ([Fig. 53](#)) and, finally, for the fourth time in mid-September ([Fig. 54](#))!!!! On the twentieth of September, the huge flowers of the *Star Wars magnolia* began to bloom, revealing their beauty and fragrance to the Sun and the whole world ([Fig. 55](#)).....

The "Resurrection" programme, which I introduced into the psi-field generator, had the most unexpected manifestations. Not only dying or dead trees were subjected to "resurrection" or, more precisely, renewal, but also those that had no intention of dying and felt perfectly fine. *Sequoias* (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) have been growing in our park for over two hundred years, whose bark layer formed long ago and represents a layer of long-dead trees.

cells ([Figure 56](#)). Over time, the dead cells in the bark layer of the redwood have turned to dust, which is perfectly normal! But in our *Sequoia Sempervirens*, under the influence of the "resurrection" effect of the psi-field generator, something quite **INCREDIBLE** happened.

... the old, two-hundred-year-old bark of these trees **was renewed** ([Fig. 57](#) and [Fig. 58](#))!!! It is enough to look at the unchanged and renewed bark to see these qualitative changes in the two-hundred-year-old sequoias ([Fig. 59](#) and [Fig. 60](#)). The new bark layer also differs in its qualitative structure from the bark layer that these sequoias had before, and this can be seen, as they say, with the naked eye.

The renewal of the bark layer of *Sequoia gigantea* shows not only the renewal of this layer, but also the complete renewal of these trees. The old and new bark differ significantly from each other, which is incredible ([Fig. 61](#)). It is also incredible that trees of this age, under the influence of a psi-field generator, have been renewed after growing in natural conditions for more than two hundred years. It took only five years of exposure to the psi field generator to renew trees that had grown under normal natural conditions and had long since left the "baby" and "child" stages of development.

"Overall, the fact that many tree species, including redwoods, are very sensitive to sudden climate change, strange as it may seem at first glance, has played a positive role! In general, the fact that many tree species, including redwoods, have proven to be very sensitive to sudden climate change, strange as it may seem at first glance, has played a positive role. And here's why...

Recently, the climate of the entire planet has been changing rapidly, and not because of "global warming". But that is a topic for a separate "conversation", and such "sensitivity" of many plants to sudden temperature differences, cold, heat, lack of moisture, to the condition and quality of the soil, and all this together, necessitates saving these plants from death. And... as a result of all this, a psi-field generator was created, and with the emergence of certain critical situations, new programmes were created and introduced into this generator, thanks to which it became possible to solve problems that were previously considered **UNSOLVABLE**!!!

Among other things, this led to some very unexpected results. The two-hundred-year-old sequoias not only renewed their old bark, but also... something else! But first... Seven years ago.

one of the twin sequoias was struck by lightning. Needless to say, the lightning-struck twin sequoia died and... it was cut down. At that address, "the only thing left to remember it by was a stump! And now, seven years after its death and five years after the installation of the psi-field generator, the stump of the sequoia killed by a lightning strike... came back to life (Fig. 62)! Came back to life ([Fig. 62](#)!!!

Interestingly, the surviving twin sequoia renewed its bark in 2008, and the stump of its sister sequoia, killed by lightning seven years ago, has sprouted **young shoots**! The dead bark of the sequoia has been replaced with new, living bark, and at the same time, this renewal has revived what remains of the dead sequoia! And if this tree had not been cut down hastily, it would have come back to life completely! And this is not an assumption or a working hypothesis, but a fact. But first...

The two-hundred-year-old sequoias and chestnuts, as well as many other coniferous and deciduous trees, proved to be very sensitive to sudden temperature changes when the air temperature changed very sharply from forty-five fifty degrees Celsius to twenty degrees Celsius and back again in just a few days. The sharp temperature difference of twenty or thirty degrees on either side causes many trees to experience a kind of "cold shock". They become very weak, which leads to mass tree diseases, so plants have almost everything in common with humans! As I wrote earlier, winds that blow in one direction for a long time also have a similar negative effect on plants and trees. And all of the above has been more than enough over the last decade. "Reasonable" human activity has also been involved.

The United States' games with weather control, or rather the testing of meteorological weapons on its own allies, have led to several years of unbearable summer heat in Europe. The US's main base for weather weapons is located in Alaska. The powerful special emitters at this station, using "peaceful" satellites for "television broadcasting" and "mobile communications" located in synchronous orbit, have created a huge ion lens over Europe. The ion lens is another way of creating an ozone hole, but in a clearly defined space, when an ozone hole can easily be created anywhere on the globe , not just in the Antarctic region,

which appeared as a consequence of humanity's thirty-year "space age". But before we continue, we need to clarify the concept of a geostationary orbit. A synchronous orbit is an Earth orbit of a satellite in which the satellite's speed of rotation around Midgard-Earth coincides with the speed of rotation of Midgard-Earth itself around its axis, i.e. a geostationary orbit. In this case, the satellite hangs above a single point and does not move relative to the planet's surface. Such

"peaceful" satellites create a honeycomb-shaped network over the entire Midgard-Earth, or rather, each satellite is located at the nodes of the honeycomb network. Each of these "peaceful" satellites, in addition to television or telephone receiving and transmitting equipment, also has other receiving and transmitting equipment.

By pumping this receiving and transmitting equipment with powerful radiation from the station in Alaska, the Americans create the aforementioned ion lens in the right place in the planet's atmosphere - a gap in the ozone layer of Midgard-Earth, through which strong cosmic radiation falls on the unprotected surface of the planet, burning everything on the surface. As a result of these actions, in 2003-2004, Europe experienced an incredible heat wave - up to 60 degrees Celsius in the shade! This led not only to the destruction of crops, but also to the death of many thousands of people from heatstroke. With these actions, the Americans are trying to "prove" to the whole world the legitimacy of the idea of "global warming", behind which lies the desire to control the whole world, and at the same time to finally bring the European Union to its knees, so that the countries of this union do not even think of having their own opinion.

The destruction of European agriculture is necessary in order to impose genetically modified foods, whose mass production began in the United States, first in Europe and then throughout the world. This is to create, in a way that is very veiled to the majority, an artificial food shortage in Europe, in order to force these countries to allow them to provide "aid" in the form of these genetically modified food products. This is done to make them buy their products and... cause the disappearance of the population of Europe, most of which still consists of white people.

Experiments conducted on mice show that as early as the second or third generation, when fed genetically modified products, mice starve to death. And although the results of these experiments irrefutably prove what the consumption of such products does to people, the media **are in no hurry to inform the world about it.**

SOCIETY, as they themselves like to put it. The calculation of social parasites is simple - when people have nothing to "eat", they will devour genetically modified products, especially if the masses do not know what the consequences of consuming these products are.

"Life-saving" foods.

Cloned animal meat has the same effect on humans... here such here things to do!!! And so what, all these "games" with "global warming" and climate change have very real causes. And one of these reasons is the creation of artificial famine in Europe using modern methods in order to impose **genetically** modified products created in the USA, which are essentially **GENETIC WEAPONS** aimed at destroying **the WHITE RACE!**

And so, after the destruction in 2004 of the system creating an ion lens over Europe, the media spread the information that the ozone hole over Europe had shrunk! The facts speak for themselves - in 2003, for example, in August in France, the air temperature reached 60 degrees Celsius in the shade! And after the destruction of this system, even in the hottest month in Europe - August, the temperature very rarely rises to even 40 degrees Celsius. For example, in the last few years, it has been raining constantly in France in August, which hardly ever happened before, and the temperature very rarely rises above thirty degrees Celsius. For example, on 14 August 2008, the weather was rainy and the temperature did not exceed 15-16 degrees Celsius (this is the data for the Royal Valley) during the day, and by nightfall the temperature had dropped to 7 degrees Celsius! And this is in the middle of August, which in France is traditionally considered the hottest month of the summer, when 45-50 degrees in the shade is considered almost normal. All these facts clearly show a significant reduction in the level of ultraviolet radiation from the Sun falling on the planet's surface. And the level of ultraviolet radiation, as well as

hard cosmic radiation, directly depends on the state of the ozone layer above a given surface.

But despite this, sudden temperature changes are occurring, only now in the direction of lower temperatures, which is very difficult for many plant species and they begin to get sick and die. One of our *redwoods* (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) died for these reasons. It shed all its needles and thus stood out sharply with its "skeleton" against the background of the other trees, which nevertheless managed to survive the rather difficult ordeal. And now, under the influence of the psi-field generator, whose programme was changed accordingly, this *Sequoia Sempervirens* came back to life the year after its death ([Fig. 63](#) and [Fig. 64](#))!!!! It is covered from bottom to top with new light green needles, unlike all its other "friends," whose needles are dark green from top to bottom, with the exception of the needles on this year's young shoots. Just look at the photo ([Fig. 65](#)) to see that this is indeed the case. This photo clearly shows the bright green needles of the "resurrected" sequoia and the dark green needles of the others, which have not undergone "resurrection". In addition, the "resurrected" sequoia is older than the neighbouring sequoias, whose needles are dark green.

At the end of June - beginning of August 2008, there was a sharp rise in temperature, initially by twenty degrees, and a few days later - down again. *The redwoods* (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) reacted to this double jump in temperature over such a short period of time with a new reddening of their needles, which corresponds to the stress state of these plants. These majestic trees turned out to be delicate. Therefore, in order to avoid having to constantly "resurrect" dying trees, in the near future, an adjustment will be made to the working programme of the psi-field generator, the purpose of which will be to qualitatively change *Sequoia Sempervirens* in order to neutralise this weakness. In other words, another attempt will be made to create fundamentally new abilities in plants, in this case *Sequoia Sempervirens*, which will allow these and other plants to easily withstand even such climatic fluctuations that are unbearable for these species. It is precisely practical necessity that is the source of ideas for making new changes, for creating new programmes for the psi-field generator...

The introduction of new corrective programmes into the psi-field generator made it possible to neutralise the effect of the sharp temperature difference. It is enough to look at the photo of the same sequoias taken on 1 November 2008 ([Fig. 66](#)). In this photo, the "resurrected" sequoia still has bright green needles, and neither it nor the other sequoias have almost any red needles, so that both the "resurrected" sequoia and all the other sequoias have endured the destructive, sudden, significant temperature changes without serious consequences for themselves.

Even at the beginning of November 2008, the "resurrected" sequoia (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) continues to stand out among its fellow sequoias with its light green needles and continues to grow very quickly, despite everything, as, incidentally, all other redwoods and other inhabitants of the plant kingdom ([Fig. 67](#))....

And there is another "strange" behaviour of *Sequoia Sempervirens* that I would like to mention. This summer, these very old trees - over two hundred years old, after all - "decided" to experience an "acceleration" in growth! In less than two months (July-August), these slow-growing trees, which in their prime grew 10-20 cm per year, grew by **TWO METRES** ([Fig. 68](#))!!!! The tops of these sequoias have "burst" upwards so quickly that they look like foreign "attachments" to the tree, so much so that they stand out against the background of the whole tree. The distinctive are also their own.

"tenderness" and fragility that are so characteristic of young shoots. But redwoods don't just "spray" upwards - their branches and legs keep up with their rapid growth and stretch their young shoots sideways, as if "telling" their neighbours - this is my place under the sun!

Cedars are not lagging behind the old sequoias in their growth. These trees, "blue cedars," literally and figuratively, are breaking all world records for growth this year, even their own. In my article "[Source of Life-5,](#)" I already wrote about the "incredible adventures" of *Cedrus Atlantica f. Glauca* (blue cedar) and *Cedrus Deodara*. A little over a month has passed since I last mentioned these trees, as they have once again surprised us. Even newer, younger shoots have appeared on the new shoots of the blue cedar. This is the fourth generation of this year's shoots ([Figure 69](#)). In mid-July, the first shoots of the blue cedar began to appear on the branches of the blue cedar.

pine cones, whose number grew and grew, and now, in mid-August, the branches of *Cedrus Atlantica f. Glauca* (blue cedar) hang under the enormous number of pine cones ([Fig. 70](#)). And although the buds on the branches are not yet ripe, but already now they are significantly larger. "normal" size and they are still growing and growing ([Figure 71](#)).

Thus, our cedars break records not only in terms of growth rate, but also in terms of cone yield. *Cedrus Deodara* has so many shoots and they are so large that the immature shoots hang down under their own weight and one has the feeling that one is not looking at a cedar, but at a weeping willow that has bent its arms and branches all the way down to Mother Earth ([Fig. 72](#)!). And again, all this has the most practical significance. Cedars are highly valued for their wood and are therefore mercilessly cut down all over the world. The incredibly rapid growth of these majestic trees makes it possible not only to stop their further destruction by humans, but also to quickly restore what has already been destroyed by human greed. Yes, and the incredible yields of cedar cones are very valuable. Cedar nuts, cedar oil, etc. are the most valuable food products for humans, containing a unique combination of substances that are so necessary for humans to maintain and restore their health! So, no matter whose side you are on, the results of the psi field generator's impact have the greatest, most direct practical significance. And this practical significance has no analogue in the world.

Incredible things are happening with *Araucaria araucana* (*Araucaria chilea*) since the last mention of this tree, and yet a little more than a month has passed! The "miracles in a sieve" with these trees were described in detail in the article "[Source of Life-5](#)", so I will focus only on the new miracles! *Araucaria araucana* (*Araucaria chilea*) has coniferous branches arranged in tiers ([Fig. 73](#)), and each tier has four branches arranged transversely. This is how they grow in their native habitat and in botanical gardens around the world. And now, quite unexpectedly, in August 2008, *Araucaria araucana* (*Araucaria chilea*) in our possession, at the level of each level of the branches, appeared... new branches ([Fig. 74](#) and [Fig. 75](#)). New branches appeared not only on the upper floors, but also on the lowest ones, on

those that are "the oldest" in these trees ([Fig. 76](#)). So the effect of the psi-field generator affected not only what grew after the trees came into our possession, but also what these trees had before. In other words, everything in the plants changes under the influence of the psi field generator, regardless of the conditions under which the plants grew before they came within range of the psi field generator.

Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis (paulownia) continues to change. Back in 2005, its leaves became enormous ([Fig. 77](#)), but in the following years, the paulownia leaves not only did not become smaller, but also acquired new properties and qualities. They became larger in both width and length. The leaves became **26 cm or more in width and 36-38 cm in length ([Fig. 78](#))!** But in addition to increasing in size, the leaves also became denser and acquired an unusual velvety texture. But that's not all! In 2005, the seeds of *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis* (paulownia) **were 3-4 times larger than "normal"** and were numerous ([Fig. 79](#)). But in 2008, the still unripe fruits are already larger in size, and the yield of paulownia fruits is many times greater, it is even difficult to give any specific values! To understand why, just look at the photo ([Fig. 80](#))!!! This year, the paulownia has so many fruits that the young branches cannot bear their weight and break ([Fig. 81](#)).

The inflorescences of *the tree of heaven - Ailanthus altissima* (tree of heaven) are unusually bright this year ([Fig. 82](#)). One gets the impression that the trees of paradise are engulfed in tongues of flame, but when you get closer, it becomes clear that it is the orange-red inflorescences of this tree, which are numerous this year, swaying in the wind and creating the illusion of living flames ([Fig. 83](#)).

But it is not only the paradise tree that has delighted everyone with its beauty this year. *The catalpa (Catalpa bignoides)* has brought no less joy. This year, the catalpa began to bloom in early June, which in itself is much earlier than it should ([Fig. 84](#)). This in itself was surprising (see [Source of Life-5](#)). Usually, the flowering of *Catalpa bignoides* (catalpa) begins much later - at the end of July, mid-August, and lasts a maximum of 20-25 days, according to reference data. This early flowering can be explained by the very hot spring and warm weather.

winter, but... both the winter of 2008 and the entire spring were very cold in France. In May, there were even night frosts, so there was no question of a hot spring. Secondly, according to experts, *Catalpa bignoides* (catalpa) blooms for a maximum of 7-10 days! Thirdly, *Catalpa bignoides* (catalpa) blooms **ONLY IN OUR LANDS** at this time. And this in itself is curious, and already, as they say, "even a hedgehog understands" that everything that happens in our domain is the result of the action of the psi-field generator (psi-field generator). The reason for this is that before the creation of this generator, nothing similar, or rather nothing unusual, **had happened** in our area for centuries! And this is the most objective fact that **cannot be denied or refuted!!!**

Now back to the catalpas! After beginning to bloom in early June ([Fig. 84](#)) following an unusually cold spring, *Catalpa bignoides* (catalpa) bloomed throughout June ([Fig. 85](#)). It seems that after a whole month of flowering, *the catalpa (Catalpa bignoides)* "decided" not to settle for the French "record" for flowering and "risked" going for the world record! In any case, the flowering of *Catalpa bignoides* continued until mid-July ([Fig. 86](#)) and then ... until the very end of July! Thus, the continuous flowering of *Catalpa bignoides* lasted **TWO MONTHS**, which in itself is **INCREDIBLE!**

Of course, this does not mean that the same inflorescences of the catalpa bloomed for two months. "Simply" instead of the bloomed flowers, other flowers bloomed, and instead of them, the next ones bloomed! After a strong wind, there was "snow" from fallen catalpa flowers under the trees, and new and new flowering inflorescences appeared on the branches of this tree. And thanks to this continuous flowering of this plant, it was possible to **observe simultaneously the flowering inflorescences of CATALPA BIGNOIDES and the ripening of clusters of fruits (fig. 87)!!!**

The flowers of the catalpa, especially from a distance, appear small! The reason for this is not that they are small, but "simply" that the leaves are very large! A single catalpa leaf is simply very large.

"small" dimensions - **30 centimetres In width And 30**

centimetres (Fig. 88 and Fig. 89)!!! Practically round leaves and ... on the branches of the catalpa, all the leaves are exactly like that, no less, and that is why the inflorescences and individual flowers of the catalpa look small in comparison with them. And such "small" leaves actually grow on the branches themselves (Fig. 90)!!!!

This **simply cannot happen in principle**, but in once again, the reality of the psi-field generator proves that **it is IMPOSSIBLE**, in principle, **is not** exists!!!!

Of course, not everything needs to be changed, not everything impossible needs to be made possible. The goal should not be action for action's sake, the impossible should not be made possible and... nothing else. The goal should be to make the fairy tale come true, so that man can escape from the "labyrinth of the Minotaur" into which he has been led by deception and cunning social parasites. So that man ceases to be the destroyer of Mother Nature, ceases to be the enemy of his own mother, does not "cut the branch on which he sits", but restores harmony with her without harming himself! It is not necessary for man to return to a primitive way of life in order to preserve this harmony with Nature! Man can and must be in harmony with Nature, and what is happening in our French possessions under the influence of the psi-field generator is **REAL proof of** this.

So, what is impossible from the point of view of the traditional scientific approach and from the point of view of what nature itself has been able to create **does not mean that it is impossible in PRINCIPLE**, but it is already a fact, and this is the most important thing that proves what is happening in our field! And isn't it wonderful to make a fairy tale come true, not an abstract one, but a real one? When hunger disappears from the planet, when children stop starving and dying of hunger, and not at the expense of taking a piece of bread from other children, as has almost always been the case in the past. When man's victory over hunger does not turn into a Pyrrhic victory over Mother Nature, which will ultimately lead to the death of man himself along with the "defeated" nature! When it will be possible to increase the harvest many times over without destroying the soil on which it is grown. When, with incredible harvests, the soil will not be depleted, but on the contrary, with such huge harvests, the soil will only be enriched! And this is not a fantasy, but **the** very **truth**.

REALITY, FACT!!! However, as unbelievable as this may seem to most people, let's return to it....

In July 2008, *Catalpa bignoides* presented a surprise. Suddenly, Catalpa bignoides began to shed its leaves, and instead of the old leaves, new ones appeared in July, which after a while reached enormous sizes, and the new leaves differed from those that *Catalpa bignoides* had shed. Thus, the catalpa not only broke the record for continuous flowering, but also renewed its leaves twice in one season! No one has ever seen this before! But now everyone can see it by looking at the photo ([Fig. 90](#))....

In my article "[Source of Life-1](#)," I described the changes that had occurred in the hazel tree. Back in 2005, the changes in this plant under the influence of the psi-field generator were incredible ([Fig. 91](#))! Three years ago, the size, shape and density of the leaves of *Corylus Colurna* (Turkish walnut) were incredible, but... only three years have passed and the previous records of this plant now seem "childish"! And these are not just words, but to see for yourself that this is so, you only need to look at the photos from this year, 2008! The leaves of the hazel have reached incredible lengths - **53-54 centimetres ([Fig. 92](#))**, and with such a length, their width is also impressive - **47-48 centimetres ([Fig. 93](#))!!!!** The book of the Slavic-Aryan Vedas looks like a small notebook next to it! And this is not the only "abnormal leaf"; in the current year of 2008, the hazel tree has all such leaves. To get a better impression of the size of the hazel leaves, just look at the "leaf" in Svetlana's hands ([Fig. 94](#)) and the huge dog - our Ramses, a diving breed ([Fig. 95](#))!!!!

The fig leaves did not disappoint this year either! The fig leaves reached an incredible size in 2008, just three years after these trees were planted in the ground! The fig tree is also known as the fig tree, fig, fig tree, wine tree - a subtropical broad-leaved ficus. I have already written about this plant in my articles "[Source of Life-4](#)" and "[Source of Life-5](#)", so I will not provide reference data about this plant that I have already given in those articles, and will move on straight to the point^{http://....} The leaves of the fig tree under the influence of the dark matter generator are simply

huge! Just one look at such a "leaf" is enough to surprise you, to say the least! When you look at such a leaf, it seems that it is not the leaf that is so huge, but the hand that is so small! Of course, Svetlana's hand is not huge, but very delicate, yet it is not a baby's hand ([Fig. 96](#))! To convince yourself of this, just look at the size of the fig leaf.

"leaf" measured with a metre ([Fig. 97](#)). Forty-eight centimetres speaks for itself! Just think about it! A fig leaf measuring **48 centimetres**! This is not a leaf, but a whole blanket! Just look at the photo, where this fig leaf-blanket almost completely covers the head and neck of an adult female northern bernard Cori, who is calmly nibbling on a crust of bread ([Fig. 98](#))!!!!

This year, figs "decided" to show themselves not only by surprising us with the size of their leaves! It was not the size of the leaves that surprised us, but the size of the fruit and the number of harvests!!!! But let's not get ahead of ourselves. Let's start with the first surprises this year, the surprises that this plant brought us... Let's start with the fact that the fig ovaries appeared on the branches in the last ten days of April ([Fig. 99](#)). And in April, and even in May, there were night frosts, and during the day the sun did not shine on the ground frozen for the winter, or rather - limestone and red clay, because such "rich" soils are found in our French possessions. Figs in France ripen very late in the open air, at the end of summer, and only some of the varieties. You can read more about this in the articles "[Source of Life-4 and 5](#)", so I will move straight on to the surprises that figs brought this year, 2008.

First, the size of the figs was several times larger than usual for each variety! Second, the figs ripened unusually early - earlier than the first fruits in the greenhouses! The fruits of the "Mojsson" fig variety ripened in June, as I already wrote about in the article "[Source of Life-5](#)". So I will move straight on to the other varieties. At the very beginning of July, the honey figs also ripened ([Fig. 100](#)). The size of the fruits themselves can be judged by comparing them to Svetlana's fingers, which are clearly visible in many of her photos ([Fig. 101](#))! Both the size of the figs and their early ripening were a surprise, but a surprise that expected, if can so it is said. But that that

What happened to these plants a little later turned out to be a real surprise! On some fig trees, a new ovary appeared on the unripe fruit ([Fig. 102](#))! According to reference data, under favourable conditions, fig trees can bear fruit twice a season - in July-August and at the end of September! But this is only under favourable conditions and not for every variety. And under the conditions in which the figs grow in our garden, it is surprising even to see them ripen once a season, because only once a season do those varieties of figs that grow outdoors and have good soil for their life bear fruit!

At the same time, the most curious phenomenon is observed! On still very young fig trees of the same variety.

"Mouason", planted at the same time, in the same soil, etc., **not** even the first ovary **has** appeared ONCE!!!! This means that each fig seedling of the same variety **has REACTED TO THE EFFECT OF THE PSYCHIC GENERATOR.**

THE FLIGHTS ARE INDIVIDUAL!!! And this is confirmation of the existence of individuality in plants! And although the dispersion of individuality in the reaction of the figs of the "Mouason" variety was not huge, but ... but at the same time there were clear differences in the reaction of different seedlings of the same variety to the same impact of the dark matter generator. You can see this for yourself by looking at the photos of different seedlings of the same variety taken on the same day <http://!!!!> It is enough to compare the state of ripeness of the fig fruits on one seedling (see [Fig. 102](#)) and another ([Fig. 103](#)) to see this with your own eyes. At the same time, one of the seedlings of the 'Maison' variety showed only the first ovary of the fruit on 5 July ([Fig. 104](#)). But the most interesting thing is that another seedling of the 'Maison' variety had the following three fruit ovaries on one branch.

"GENERATIONS"

**THREE
fruits at**

the same time ([Fig. 105](#))!!!

A single tree does not bear two "generations" of fruit at the same time, and a single branch does not bear three "generations" of fruit – this is pure fantasy in fiction! And on the same day, 5 July 2008, the ovaries of the "Zlatna" fig variety ([Fig. 106](#)) and the ovaries of the "Meden" fig variety ([Fig. 107](#)) were discovered on the branches of the fig tree! After about ten days, the first generation of figs

"Zolotisty" figs was almost ripe ([Fig. 108](#)), and at the same time, the first ovary of another seedling, carefully observed by a grasshopper, appeared ([Fig. 109](#)). And with all this, the fruit grew unusually fast and reached impressive sizes in a very short time. By 21 July 2008, the branches of the "Zolotisty" fig trees are simply strewn with ripening fruit, and the most curious thing is that the size of the fruit on each tree is different ([Fig. 110](#), [Fig. 111](#), [Fig. 112](#) and [Fig. 113](#)). On 23 July 2008, the ovaries of the "Med" figs reappeared on the branches ([Fig. 114](#) and [Fig. 115](#)), and on the same day, three generations of "Med" figs were found on another tree.

"Med" on a single branch ([Fig. 116](#))! On the same day, three generations of fruit were also observed on the branches of the "Maison" fig variety, only in the ripening phase ([Fig. 117](#)!). A kind of natural conveyor belt appeared, which started in mid-April and shows no sign of stopping! This is not a maximum of two harvests per year, as stated in the reference books, but at least **NOT MORE THAN TEN YEARS PER SEASON!** And the season is still in full swing, as you can see for yourself at by looking at a photo of figs of the

"Golden" from 23 July 2008 ([Fig. 118](#)), and on the same day on another tree the fruit is just beginning to fill with vitality ([Fig. 119](#))!!!!

It is amazing how plants react to the influence of the psi-field generator; they react individually and each plant in its own way. Even though they are plants of the same variety and are planted in the same calcareous soil and at the same time! A similar picture can be observed in August. In August, several generations of figs can be seen on the branches at the same time ([Fig. 120](#)). The ripe fruits are significantly larger than their "counterparts" outside our property ([Fig. 121](#)). But it is not only the figs of the "Zolotisty" variety "reached" August. In August, not only figs continued to ripen, but also other fig varieties - "Honey" and "Moisson".

"Golden" ([Fig. 122](#))!!!

Strange as it may seem, the fig marathon did not stop in August! In mid-September, the fig conveyor belt was working as well as in previous months. On the branches of the fig trees you can see several generations of fruit.

at the same time ([Fig. 123](#)). It is enough to read the date of publication of the French newspaper ([Fig. 124](#)). In mid-September, a new ovary appeared on a fig of the "Med" variety ([Fig. 125](#))! At the end of September, the fig tree's fruiting activity is not over yet! Once again, ripe fruits can be seen on one branch of the tree, which are ripening and are still completely green ([Fig. 126](#))! I wonder where it gets so much vitality, practically living in pure limestone, to give such a large harvest per season, especially after the cold spells in late September - early October, which occurred almost every night? But no, even in October, the branches of the fig trees are full of ripe and still completely green fruits ([Fig. 127](#))!!! And not only "Maison" figs, but also very delicate "Med" figs ([Fig. 128](#)). Their fruits continue to ripen as if nothing had happened ([Fig. 129](#)). And despite all this, in just a few days, with increasingly severe night frosts reaching -8 **degrees Celsius**, the "Med" figs ripen on the branches ([Fig. 130](#))!!!!

For your information: **none of the fig varieties** planted **on** our property **are frost-resistant**! At the same time, there are some special gentlemen "hiding" among these varieties. But I will talk about them below, and now I will return to the familiar heroes, because their heroism is not over yet! At the end of October, the night frosts intensified, and in the morning the raindrops on the leaves and fruits turned into natural frost.

"diamonds" that sparkle in the rays of the rising sun, but unfortunately melt away. Some fig trees came to their senses and shed their leaves, and on the shamefully bare branches, no longer hidden from prying eyes, the ripe and mature figs continued to show themselves ([Fig. 131](#)). The fruits of the honey fig are not only huge for this plant, but also completely normal and do not look frozen, as if there had been no frost and not so little cold during the night! The photo shows frozen water droplets on the web, but the fruit itself is not affected!! The possibility of fruit ripening at sub-zero temperatures at night can only be realised if **the sap of the trees - the blood of the plants - does not freeze!**

Fig trees do not have a thick layer of bark to protect the living tree from freezing. Nor do the fruits have such a protective layer. Temperatures of -8...10° Celsius at night should have frozen the sap in these trees, as well as the ripening fruit. This is only possible in one case - when **the sap CANNOT freeze!** And this is only possible when the structure of the water molecules that form the basis of the sap and fruit juice is qualitatively changed. And this happened under the influence of the dark matter generator after the relevant changes were made to it. I wrote about these changes in the psi-field generator programme in the articles "[**Source of Life-3**](#)" and "[**Source of Life-4**](#)"! And so, it was thanks to the changes made to the operation of the psi-field generator, whose purpose was to protect the tropical and subequatorial plants in our park and garden from freezing to death, that the plants did not freeze. As a result of these changes in the operation of the dark matter generator, the water molecules forming the tree sap created clusters (conglomerates of water molecules) that prevented the tree sap from **freezing even at 8...20 degrees Celsius!** And this adjustment in the operation of the psi field generator led to all other plants acquiring these new qualities, including heat-loving fig varieties! After all, only the "Maison" fig variety originates from southern France, while all other fig varieties have, literally and figuratively, Spanish roots! And all these very heat-loving fig varieties calmly tolerate sub-zero temperatures and at the same time continue to bear fruit as if nothing had happened, paying no attention to the seasons. Even after some figs have shed their leaves, three generations of fruit can be seen on the bare branches, even though it is already November on the calendar ([**Fig. 132**](#)).

Some fig trees, after shedding their old leaves, decided to grow new ones in late October - early November, despite the cold and the fact that spring is still far away ([**Fig. 133**](#)). And this is not an isolated phenomenon: after shedding their old leaves, new leaves also appeared on the "Honey" fig tree ([**Fig. 134**](#)). When you look at the new fig leaf, which is the colour of lettuce, it is somehow difficult to imagine that this young leaf came into the world when

night-time temperatures were below zero, and in November daytime temperatures were sometimes below zero! Similarly, the still very green fruits of the "Honey" fig are just as striking.

And to make sure that what is happening is not a joke, it is enough to look at the photo from 9 November 2008, which shows ripe honey figs against the background of the newspaper from 9 November 2008 ([Fig. 135](#))! The last photos of ripening figs were taken by Svetlana on 11 November 2008 ([Fig. 136](#) and [Fig. 137](#)), but that does not mean that this year's fig harvest is over! Observation of what is happening The "miracles in a sieve" continue! But before I put an end to the fig marathon for 2008, I would like to mention two more heroes of this marathon. Both heroes are "Spanish"! The first of them is the Spanish black. This fig variety differs from its French counterpart "Moisson" both in the dense black colour of the fruit and in its shape ([Fig. 138](#)). In 2008, this fig variety bore fruit "only" twice, like all its counterparts outside our property, and therefore this "Spaniard" did not become one of the main heroes of the fig marathon. But the very fact that this fig variety simply survived in these conditions speaks volumes! And the fact that this year the young seedlings produced two full harvests also is an incredible phenomenon!

But the biggest surprise was not this variety of figs, but another "Spanish" one - *Blood figs*. These figs were planted in 2005 along with all the other figs as an experiment. The purpose of the experiment was to see if this variety would take root in our country, despite the fact that the blood fig is a very heat-loving plant. In its homeland, this plant grows **at a temperature of no less than +18 degrees Celsius!**

At temperatures below +18°, these delicate plants die. So it is another "miracle" that this heat-loving plant does not die in frosts of -18° Celsius. Because we have had exactly such frosts in the Royal Valley in recent years, which I have written about in detail in the articles "[Source of Life-2, 3 and 4](#)". But despite these frosts, the blood figs did not die, and at the right time, leaves even appeared on the trees, but... there were no fruits during all those years. And only this year, 2008, did the trees bear fruit.

But the most interesting thing is that the fruits of the blood fig appeared for the first time... at the end of October!!! And that was when there were already night frosts of up to 8 degrees Celsius ([Fig. 139](#))!!!! And despite all this, the fruits ripened completely and reached larger sizes than in their homeland under optimal conditions ([Fig. 140](#)). The photo clearly shows that the blood fig fruits are fully ripe and no traces of frost damage can be found even upon the most thorough analysis! This shows that subtropical plants **do not react to frost at all**!!! The structure of the blood fig fruit **is** absolutely **NOT destroyed**, which should happen when the juice freezes! The juice of the fruit, as well as the juice of the tree, MUST freeze at such sub-zero temperatures! And this **DID NOT HAPPEN**, which, among other things, is **evidence of** the change in the structure of water in plants under the influence of the dark matter generator!

But at the end of October, it wasn't just the blood figs that brought a surprise! The Japanese plum (*Photinia japonica* from the *Rosaceae* family. *Japanese plums*), a resident of the tropics, already well known to the reader, surprised us.

I have already written about these delicate leaves in the articles

["Source of Life-3 and 4"](#) and so I will get straight to the point! In the second half of October this year, 2008, during severe night frosts, the Japanese plum **blossomed** ([Fig. 141](#))!!!! It seems that the Japanese plum tree really "loves" to bloom in October and bear fruit in winter! And again, despite the rather severe night frosts I wrote about earlier, the buds of the Japanese plum blossom even "without noticing", its leaves are dense and juicy and they don't care about the frost either ([Fig. 142](#))!!!! And the flowering of the Japanese plum did not end there, despite the constant night frosts and quite often daytime frosts. Almost a month later, the Japanese plum continues to bloom as if nothing had happened, with many flowers on the branches among the green leaves, which are not affected at all by the now quite severe frosts. More and more Japanese plum buds are opening up to the almost winter sun and spreading a wonderful fragrance around them ([Fig. 143](#))!!!!

Another native plant from Southeast Asia has delighted us this year with its beautiful flowers - *Nelumbo nucifera* "alba".

The white lotus is becoming increasingly rare in the wild, and in Western Europe it grows in heated botanical gardens. On our property, the white lotus grows, like all other plants, under the open sky and did not die after the severe frosts of recent years, which is also amazing in itself! But under the influence of the psi-field generator, this delicate plant with its wonderfully beautiful flowers bloomed profusely this year ([Fig. 144](#))!!!! One only has to look closely at these truly beautiful flowers to understand why this plant is called sacred ([Fig. 145](#)).

But it is not only the lotus that shocks with its beauty and unusual behaviour under the influence of the psi-field generator. The next hero of this story is a plant called **PASSIFLORA SAYONARA**, a hybrid obtained by French breeders by crossing two species, **PASSIFLORA CAERULEA** and **PASSIFLORA AMETHYSTINA**. The seedling of this vine was planted in the ground in 2006, and in 2008 this exotic plant surprised even me and Svetlana, who were seemingly already accustomed to the "miracles in a sieve" that occur under the influence of the dark matter generator on our property. But before we move on to the miracles associated with this plant, it is necessary to shed at least a little light on this hybrid and its parents. The need for such an approach will become clear very soon, and such careful attention to the "parents" of the hybrid is related to an incredible phenomenon that appeared this year. But everything is fine...

The first "parent" originates from Brazil and Peru, with all the consequences of this fact. This plant grows very well, and even if it is killed by frost, a new vine often emerges from the roots, although it is advisable to avoid this, especially in the first year after planting the cuttings in the ground, when the root system is not yet strong enough.

PASSIFLORA CAERULEA - *blue passionflower, as its Latin name translates into Russian, is a perennial herbaceous vine that can reach 6-9 metres in height. The stem of this plant is smooth, rounded, with regular, long handles, leathery, deeply trifoliate leaves, green on top and greyish underneath. The flowers are on long stems, 5-7 cm in diameter, regular, with double*

perianth, petals pale purple, the stamens are numerous, strongly raised, the pistils are numerous. Between the corolla and the stamens there are two rings of long, thread-like floral fringes, which give the flowers a unique beauty ([Fig. 146](#)). The fruits are edible, yellow-orange, with black seeds ([Fig. 147](#)). The blue passionflower blooms in July-August, but in South America, under natural conditions, it can bloom almost all year round.

The second "parent" of our hybrid is *Passiflora amethystina* (*Passiflora*) *Tocaja*.

PASSIFLORA AMETHYSTINA - *Passiflora amethystina*, native to Brazil, has purple flowers ([Fig. 148](#)). The fruits of this passionflower are oval in shape and purple in colour ([Fig. 149](#)). The fruits reach a size of 5-6 cm. This passionflower can only grow in Europe in closed, well-heated rooms. In general, the fruits of the amethyst passionflower only acquire a purple colour when grown in subtropical conditions.

Now that the "pedigree" of **PASSIFLORA SAYONARA** is clear, it is time to return to the essence of the question. Cuttings from the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid were planted outdoors in 2006. The vine cuttings of this plant were about twenty centimetres long and, despite the cold winters, they took root excellently in limestone, which in principle is also impossible, because it can never be! Nevertheless, the seedlings took root, strengthened their roots in the limestone and... began to grow strongly. *Passiflora Sayonara* bloomed back in 2007, but nothing special happened with this plant, and no one paid much attention to it, as there were enough other "miracles in the sieve". But, obviously, this plant became "bitter" and "offended" because no one paid attention to it. And our *Passiflora Sayonara* "decided" to draw attention to itself, and in such a way that even Svetlana and I were surprised! This year, 2008, *Passiflora Sayonara* began to bloom at the end of May, even though May this year was very cold and rainy. Outwardly, the flowers of *Passiflora Sayonara* differ from those of *Passiflora blue* and *Passiflora violet*, but are closer to those of *Passiflora blue* ([Fig. 150](#)). Each flower blooms for

10-12 days, after which the fruit ovary forms. Our *Passiflora Sayonara* began to bloom at the end of May and shows no signs of stopping.

I was drawn to the cosmic beauty of these flowers when they opened their blue and white "sun" to the real Sun. Once again, this plant caught Svetlana's attention when she saw the ripe fruits of *Passiflora Sayonara*, and it happened... 26 July 2008. ([Fig. 151](#)). Interestingly, the fruits were much larger than those of *Passiflora blue* and even *Passiflora amethyst*! And the colour of the fruit was brownish-purple and, on top of that, very tasty, according to Svetlana, who, as a true experimenter, tries everything on herself! And then, and then... the "miracles in a sieve" began, which are only possible in our region! When Svetlana turned her attention back to *Passiflora Sayonara*, its ripening fruits were already dark red and larger than before ([Fig. 152](#)). And this event happened as early as 4 September 2008! It seemed that *Passiflora Sayonara* was in no way possible.

to "decide" what the size and colour of its fruit would be! In October, *Passiflora Sayonara* continued to bloom as if nothing had happened, despite the night frosts, which are generally incompatible with the growth and survival conditions of this subtropical plant ([Fig. 153](#)). The flower of *Passiflora Sayonara* on grass seems, like the most real order, surrounded by with "diamonds" of frozen raindrops ([Fig. 154](#))! It seems that after such night frosts in late September and early October 2008, not only the flowers but also the vine itself should have died.

- *Passiflora sayonara*. But... it didn't happen!!!

And at the end of October, with even stronger night and even daytime frosts, this subtropical plant continues to bloom, paying no attention to the frosts ([Fig. 155](#))!!!! The blooming *Passiflora Sayonara* against the backdrop of frozen cobwebs looks at least a little "unusual"!!!! But what makes this photo even more exotic is that it shows two completely different types of leaves on the same *Passiflora Sayonara*!!!! The first type of leaves are light green, and the second are dark green! But the leaves differ not only in colour, but also in shape and size. This is especially impressive when you see a completely healthy, unaffected by

Frost damage to this subtropical plant and its **VARIOUS** LEAVES on the same vine, surrounded by frozen grass, indicating quite severe night frosts ([Fig. 156](#))!!!! However, frosts of

8...10°C did not kill *Passiflora Sayonara*, nor did they prevent the fruit from ripening. What is more, both dark red and brown-purple fruits can be seen on the same vine at the same time ([Fig. 157](#)). It seems that *Passiflora Sayonara* cannot "decide" what colour and size its fruits should be! But despite this uncertainty, the dark red ([Fig. 158](#)) and brown-purple ([Fig. 159](#)) fruits ripen peacefully on *Passiflora Sayonara*. And that's when it's November, the ninth day of the year! And that's not all!!! On 14 November 2008, *Passiflora sayonara* is full of ripening fruits, but this time they are all the same colour - brownish-purple, and next to these ripening fruits there is a newly bloomed flower and... a new bud ([fig. 160](#))!!! And to make sure that it really is mid-November, just look at the photo with the newspaper ([Fig. 161](#)).

But the surprises associated with *Passiflora sayonara* do not end there. The *Sayonara* passionflower seedlings were planted simultaneously in the soil around the perimeter of the front garden. But seedlings from the same hybrid reacted differently to the influence of the psi-field generator. This is because the influence of the dark matter generator on our properties is the same, but... the terrain itself **is DIFFERENT!!!** The structure and qualitative composition of the soil, the depth and composition of the groundwater, the density and direction of dark matter (primary matter) flows, its qualitative composition, and much, much more are all different!!!! As a result of all this, even plants of the same species or hybrid, as in the case of *Passiflora sayonara*, react differently to the psi-field generator. This is especially true in places where the combined effect of all the above factors on one surface differs significantly from that on another. In this case, it is not the size of the area and its location that matters, but only the properties and qualities present in a particular section of the surface. It is this factor that has led to the fact that *Passiflora sayonara* seedlings

seedlings planted in the soil at the same time react differently to the impact ([Fig. 162](#)).

The leaves of *Passiflora Sayonara* from two different seedlings differ greatly from each other!!! Looking at these two stems of *Passiflora Sayonara*, one cannot say that they are from the same hybrid! The leaves differ in size, shape, colour, structure and oil coating. It is obvious that the biochemistry in these leaves is completely different, and you don't even need to do a biochemical analysis to be convinced of this, just look closely at the leaves themselves ([Fig. 163](#)). At the same time, the leaves differ greatly in shape. Leaf No. 1 differs from Leaf No. 2 in all parameters, as it differs from Leaf No. 3, and the latter, in turn, from Leaf No. 4 ([Fig. 164](#)). So, the future will show what will come of all this, but for now, let's return to the other characters.

The next character is the red gooseberry (*Ribes vulgare Lam*). This year, 2008, red currants ripened unusually early, despite the cold spring, especially in May. Red currants yielded their first harvest in the first half of June, and even then the fruits were larger than usual ([Figure 165](#)). The article "[Source of Life-5](#)" has already written about this phenomenon, but... as it turned out, it did not end there, but only began. Two weeks later, the red gooseberries yielded a second harvest, and the yield was... incredible! When you look at the second harvest of red gooseberries, you get the impression that you are looking at a large pile of... grapes, but for some reason they are red. The fruits of the red French grape are simply huge, and the bunch itself is of incredible size ([Fig. 166](#)!). And this is not a random whim of nature; in fact, every bunch of red French grapes from the second harvest is just as huge ([Fig. 167](#)). Each red gooseberry berry **is MORE THAN A CENTIMETRE in diameter**, and the largest ones are 1.5-2 cm in diameter ([Fig. 168](#)!). The fruits of the red gooseberry are 1.5-2 centimetres in diameter! This is, to say the least, **INCREDIBLE!**

But it is not only the fruits of red currants that are huge, the red currant clusters themselves are also of astonishing size. The length of the clusters **is fifteen hundred centimetres** or more ([Fig. 169](#)). At the end of June, they are also ripe, but they are also huge! If the fruits of the red French currant are 1.5-2 centimetres in diameter, they are 1.5-2 centimetres long.

The cherry fruits look like Gullivers next to them! The cherry fruits are at least three times larger than the red currant fruits, each of which is 1-2 centimetres in diameter ([Fig. 170](#)). But that was not the end of the red gooseberry odyssey in 2008. At the end of September 2008, our red gooseberry bore fruit for the third time ([Fig. 171](#))! A third harvest of red gooseberries in one season!!! Isn't that incredible! But this harvest was not the last! At the end of September, the red gooseberry bushes yielded their **FOURTH harvest** for the season, with the red gooseberries again measuring over one centimetre each, and each bunch **was TWENTY CENTIMETRES** long ([Fig. 172](#) and [Fig. 173](#))!!! And although the September red gooseberry clusters are not as lush as they were at the end of June, the clusters and fruits are still huge!!!!

But it was not only the fruits of red gooseberries and cherries that reacted to the influence of the psi-field generator. Blackberries reacted to the influence no less violently than the plants already listed. And although ripe blackberries appeared at the end of July, beginning of August 2008, no one expected anything extraordinary from this plant [\(Fig. 174\)](#).

And it is obvious, for nothing! July

The "revolution" of plants under the influence of the dark matter generator did not leave this berry plant alone! The ripe blackberry fruits grew larger and larger ([Fig. 175](#)). It was almost like Pushkin, who wrote in his "Tale of Tsar Saltan": "*And the child grows there not by days, but by hours...*"! And if in Pushkin's fairy tale this refers to a child, in our case it refers to blackberries, in particular <http://!!!!> The fruits of this bush increased in size as if some unknown force was "inflating" them from within. And this "unknown" force was the dark matter generator, under the influence of which the blackberries began to increase in size so rapidly. The berries became larger and larger, and their size also increased ([Fig. 176](#)). In September 2008, the blackberries became "indecently" huge ([Fig. 177](#) and [Fig. 178](#))!!!!

The diameter of the ripe blackberries is **THREE to FOUR centimetres!!!!**

The blackberry fruits continued to ripen in October and mid-November, despite the severe frosts at night and during the day ([Figure 179](#)). And to make sure that the blackberries are really

huge, just look at the next photo ([Fig. 180](#))!!! Overall, in 2008, all the fruits decided to beat all

"world records" among berries, both in terms of their size and the duration of continuous fruiting. As mentioned earlier, after five years of operation of the psi-field generator, a qualitative leap in the response of almost all plants has been observed.

Another fruit - raspberries - did not lag behind! And although red and yellow raspberries this year cannot compete with the size of blackberries and red gooseberries, but ... nevertheless, they also proved themselves to be heroes!!!! Let's start with red raspberries, or *Rubus daeus* in Latin. In 2008, raspberries ripened in mid-June ([Fig. 181](#)). The ripe fruits delighted with their size, yield and duration of fruiting! But let's not rush. The red raspberry (*Rubus daeus*) bore fruit continuously in June ([Fig. 182](#)), July ([Fig. 183](#)), August ([Fig. 184](#)), September (no photos), October ([Fig. 185](#), [Fig. 186](#), [Fig. 187](#), [Fig. 188](#)) and November ([Fig. 189](#), [Fig. 190](#), [Fig. 191](#)). From the end of September through October and November, there were night frosts, and the further away, the stronger they were. That is why there are so many photos of red raspberries in October and November, to provide sufficient evidence that red raspberries, even with the intensifying night frosts, continued to bloom, their fruits formed quite normally, despite the cold, lack of sunlight, and almost constant rain!

As you can see in the photos, by mid-November, not only are the raspberries ripening normally under such conditions, but young, completely healthy leaves are also appearing on the raspberry bushes, even though by mid-November the night frosts reach 10 degrees Celsius! It is entirely possible that the red raspberries will continue to bear fruit for some time, but... even today, **after six months**, there is **continuous flowering and fruiting**.

RED RASPBERRIES!!! And all this on the worst possible soil and **without any chemicals**! And on top of that, the red raspberries are much larger than ordinary berries!

But it is not only the red raspberry that turns out to be another "marathon runner" in terms of fruiting duration, but also its sister - the raspberry

The yellow raspberry (*Rubus ellipticus*) was not bad either! The yellow raspberry also began to bear fruit in early June ([Fig. 192](#)). This raspberry variety

- *Rubus ellipticus* is a delicate variety, demanding in terms of growing conditions and temperature, and therefore anything could be expected from *Rubus ellipticus*, but not what happened! And this is what happened. In mid-August, the yellow raspberry continued to bear fruit as if nothing had happened ([Fig. 193](#)). But this could also be considered "normal" if it weren't for one "but"! Yellow raspberries are very heat-loving, and at the end of September, the night frosts began, which have already been mentioned many times. And so, the yellow raspberries bore fruit at the end of September ([Fig. 194](#)), in October ([Fig. 195](#)), and in **early NOVEMBER** ([Fig. 196](#))!!! At night **Cold spells DOWN TO -10**

And the heat-loving yellow raspberries continue to bear fruit as if nothing had happened! What is also interesting is that the leaves of the yellow raspberries in September, October and early November are completely untouched by frost and look as if they have just left their spring "homes" - the buds! It is as if there had been no night frosts at all. Even quite heavy night frosts **have NO EFFECT on the ripening of the berries or on the leaves!** Tree sap - the blood of plants **DOES freeze any in plants!!!**

And this happened under the influence of the psi-field generator, after a special programme was introduced into the dark matter generator a few years ago to structure the sap so that it does not freeze. And within three years of the creation of this programme, more and more **plants became resistant to freezing!!!**

Thus, the fruiting period of yellow raspberries this year is more than **fifty** months.

But the undisputed record holder among berry crops was the strawberry, or rather the garden strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*)!!! This berry bloomed in April ([Fig. 197](#)), which is much later than in previous years, due to the very cold spring this year and the lack of sunlight. As a result, the strawberries ripened in the second half of May ([Fig. 198](#)) and from then on, flowering and fruiting did not stop. But at the same time, this strawberry compensated for its "delay" with the size of the fruits and their abundance ([Fig. 199](#)). And at the same time, in the immediate vicinity of

In July 2008, the strawberries in the garden are still flowering and fruiting at the same time ([Fig. 201](#) and [Fig. 202](#))! When you look at these magnificent fruits and realise that there is not a drop of chemicals in them and that these fruits are not a little chemicals

are "woven" by living nature from light - there is confidence that man will be able to overcome the technocratic crisis of his development without destroying nature! Of course, this also applies to everything else that has already been written about, but... these fruits, saturated with the Sun, simply scream about it ([Fig. 203](#))! In August, ripe fruits are compared to freshly bloomed flowers ([Fig. 204](#)). And the fruits themselves are simply bursting with vitality ([Fig. 205](#)) and never become slimy after a few days in the refrigerator, as is usually the case with "strawberries" grown with chemicals and in greenhouses! September was as rich in fruit as all the previous months of the year, and the size of the fruit was by no means smaller, if not even larger (see [fig. 178](#)) than the first. Nothing changed in October, despite the severe night frosts. Every morning, the next batch of strawberry flowers opened their petals

"face" towards the Sun, except that the Sun did not peek through the autumn clouds every day ([Fig. 206](#)). Ignoring the intensifying night and day frosts, garden strawberries continue to bloom and bear fruit even in mid-November ([Fig. 207](#)).

Unexpectedly, there were many surprises this year, mushrooms and even mushrooms... that no one had heard of in a long time! But first, I will start with the *shiitake* mushroom, which has been cultivated in Southeast Asia for more than a thousand years. Shiitake is the most popular **tree mushroom** in Japan! This means that this mushroom grows on rotting wood. And so, on our property, the tree mushroom (*shiitake*) grows on ordinary meadows, on almost pure limestone ([Fig. 208](#))! So the tree fungus grows on an ordinary meadow where there is no wood, neither growing nor rotting! And yet shiitake (and this is shiitake) grows peacefully on a meadow, even on limestone! Those who want to convince themselves that this is shiitake can look at the photo, which clearly shows the structure of the cap of this mushroom, which cannot be confused with any other ([Fig. 209](#)). Shiitake mushrooms are much larger than usual and

look much fleshier than their relatives ([Fig. 210](#)). They are so fleshy that our Saint Bernard Cory would like to eat them herself, while everyone else is still thinking about it ([Fig. 211](#))!!!! The July offensive of the "Japanese" was by no means the last. During August, these mushrooms, after making numerous

"digging", again turned into a "psychological" attack ([Fig. 212](#) and [Fig. 213](#)). This year, the area occupied by shiitake mushrooms is much larger than last year - a sure sign that the mushroom **grows in limestone!** Not in wood or wood chips, but in limestone, which is basically **IMPOSSIBLE**, but it's a fact...!

The appearance of **the royal mushroom** or **black mushroom** ([Fig. 214](#) and [Fig. 215](#)) was a complete surprise to all of us. It was a surprise because at first no one could figure out what kind of mushroom it was. The reason for this was that this mushroom... disappeared from the meadows of the Royal Valley more than a hundred years ago! Black trumpet mushrooms used to be found in the Royal Valley and were even the favourite mushroom of Louis XI, who lived in the valley, as well as other French kings before and after him. This is why the valley is called the Royal Valley, and many royal castles (châteaux) have survived there to this day. And only in the forests and meadows of this valley can the Royal Mushroom or Black Mushroom be found! Louis XI liked this mushroom so much that he paid for it in gold by weight!!! But gradually, the Black Mushroom disappeared completely. The legend of the Royal Mushroom appeared quite by accident when the first Black Mushroom was discovered. This mushroom was no longer mentioned in special reference books, but when an old French neighbour was shown the mushroom, he remembered how his grandfather had told him the legend of the Royal Mushroom, which one day disappeared without a trace from the meadows and forests of the Royal Valley. No one ever understood the reason for the disappearance of this mushroom, and one had to think about it. And it's not even about the mushroom itself, but about the reasons why it disappeared from the meadows. But everything falls into place, and now let's continue the story about the mushrooms in our park. The black mushroom began to make up for lost time. More and more of these mushrooms were breaking through the grass ([Fig. 216](#) and [Fig. 217](#)). And this was not only in July, but also at the end of September, so there were two

of black mushrooms in one season. A question arises: Why did this disappearing mushroom appear in our area, while nowhere else is it found yet, at least not in the Royal Valley?

First, it is necessary to understand why this mushroom disappeared. And this mushroom disappeared when there were no sudden changes in natural conditions, but only the growing influence of human technocratic activities on nature. In other words, when environmental pollution reached a certain level for this fungus, the species disappeared, we can say - vanished! Or at least the fungi and spores of this fungus went dormant until better times. After all, fungi, and especially fungal spores, can remain alive for a very long time without dying. This is a natural survival mechanism for living organisms, especially fungi. This explains why these fungi disappeared from the Royal Valley. Now we need to understand why these fungi have reappeared, and only in our area! These fungi disappeared due to environmental pollution and... They could only reappear if the reason for their disappearance had disappeared - in other words, if the ecological condition of the habitat used by this fungus had returned to the limits acceptable for the normal development of the black fungus! And now it remains only to determine the reason **why the ecological condition has been restored at this particular moment, and WHY!?**

The favourable natural environment for the black fungus has been restored **ONLY IN OUR COUNTRIES** and **ONLY ONLY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF GENERATOR DARKNESS**

MATERIALS!!! And the fact that the reason for the appearance of black mushrooms is the restoration of the natural conditions necessary for the growth of these mushrooms follows, at the very least, from the fact that no one even knew about these mushrooms and that they disappeared more than a hundred years ago! After all, the psi-field generator does not work by itself! In order to obtain any effect from the action of the psi-field generator, or, in other words, the dark matter generator, it is necessary to input a corresponding programme into it and to carry this programme through to the end! But no one has ever done this, and the appearance of

black mushrooms is nothing more than a side effect of the generator. And one of the main programmes for purifying water, soil, groundwater and air from all types pollutants is included in the of the generator. And so, after five years of operation of the psi-field generator, the purification of natural conditions reached such a degree that the dormant fungi and spores of the black fungus awoke and appeared on the surface!!! And if we take into account that the natural conditions favourable for the growth of this mushroom disappeared more than a hundred years ago, this means that under the influence of the psi-field generator in our domain, the ecology has been restored at least to the level of the 19th century <http://!!!!> And if we take into account the fact that these mushrooms appear after a long period of time. "It is entirely possible **that** natural conditions to be restored to their state during the time of Louis XI in the 15th century AD, which **is** already very far from our time.

MORE

**THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANET'S ECOLOGY, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE TO RESTORE WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DESTROYED
BY "INTELLIGENT" HUMAN ACTIVITY!!!**

This means that it is possible to stop the extinction of many thousands of plant and animal species and to return at least many extinct plant species to the nature of the Middle Yard-Earth. And that such a thing is possible is evident from what happened with the black fungus in our region. Of course, depending on the degree of environmental pollution in different places, it may take more than five years for the dark matter generator to work. It may take decades of continuous operation of the psi-field generator to restore other species of plant life!!! But that is not important, what is important is that such a thing is possible, and it is practical, and it does not require any chemicals or anything else, but it is enough to create a psi-field generator or, in other words, a dark matter generator, which will structure space in such a way that all environmental pollution will disappear, even radioactive pollution!! And this generator does not need petrol, coal, wood or electricity. The psi field generator provides for itself, thanks to the same same structuring of space, in which **does NOT**

Harmony in nature and the fabric itself are disrupted.

FROM THE SPACE!!! How this will happen is another question, but the main thing is that something similar to what is happening in our area can be done for the whole of Midgard, only it will happen when the right moment comes! And for now, this is happening in our area... And this is happening not only with black mushrooms, but also with other extinct or endangered mushrooms! And mushrooms are just the first "swallows" and the first "devourers" because mushrooms are the oldest surviving living organisms, and they live inside the soil and depend most heavily on its condition!!!

Moving on to other mushroom wonders, I would like to finish my story about mushrooms. A wide variety of mushrooms live peacefully within our borders. The white mushroom, so familiar to almost everyone, feels great here, but white mushrooms grow on our property in meadows and in natural conditions, which is very different from the ones in shops, which are produced with the help of chemical fertilisers, with all the consequences that entails! Of course, not everyone can grow mushrooms in natural conditions, and it is not necessary! It is only necessary to grow mushrooms and other fungi, and not only mushrooms, without any chemicals and even on an industrial scale with the help of the same psi-field generator! And there is already practical confirmation of this. For now, let's return to our "sheep" and think about how white mushrooms feel on calcareous soils in our possessions!

A

how they feel in such seemingly terrible conditions.

... completely normal, if not beautiful ([Fig. 218](#))! Overall, this year was full of surprises from the mushroom kingdom. Suddenly, mushroom caps appeared from the ground that were either very rare or had already disappeared from the French countryside. Some of these mushrooms grew only in France, while others were local subspecies. Either way, a mushroom "revolution" in the full sense of the word had taken place! The caps of the so-called epiphytic mushrooms, or *Amanita Strobiliformis*, or *Amanite "pomme sapin"* in French ([Fig. 219](#)), broke through to the surface. They are still very young, but can already be recognised by their caps

brown growths that resemble cone-shaped scales, which is probably the reason for the mushroom's strange name.

In fact, I had never seen mushrooms with such a textured cap in my life and had never come across any descriptions of anything similar. Of course, I have almost no experience as a mushroom hunter, as there were few mushrooms in my native region. So, as a mushroom hunter, I have only a little experience in picking mushrooms in the forest belts of the Salin steppes and in picking birch, aspen and white mushrooms in the forests near Moscow. But back then, I had to read a lot about mushrooms growing in the Soviet Union, and I had never come across descriptions of mushrooms with such a strange shape as the stone mushroom. But this mushroom was not the only surprise of this kind this year. This year, an absolutely incredible mushroom appeared in the meadows of our park, which is also edible and has the highest taste rating among edible mushrooms. The mushroom with such a high taste is called *Coprinus comatus* in Latin, *Coprin chevelu* in French, *Hairy Coprin* in English and *Hairy Coprin* in Russian.

- Hairy manure mushrooms ([Fig. 220](#))! The name of the mushroom is far from aesthetically pleasing, but... that does not change the fact that it is one of the most valuable edible mushrooms! It is not recommended to confuse this mushroom with another of its relatives - *Coprinus atramentarius* - a deadly poisonous mushroom! But *Coprinus comatus* - the hairy jungle - is a completely harmless mushroom in this respect! As for its unfamiliar name, we can only say that, at least in our area, this name does not suit it at all, not least because these mushrooms appeared in a park meadow, on limestone, and there was no manure anywhere nearby! And a leaf that fell on a mushroom makes it look like a royal musketeer in a fashionable hat, doesn't it!?!?

Another inhabitant of the Japanese islands, *the asparagus mushroom* ([Fig. 221](#)), has decided to "apply" for a residence permit in our region. This mushroom has some peculiarities that gourmets should be aware of before consuming it. In Japan, this mushroom is highly prized for its taste,

but... the parable about the tops and roots of this mushroom is directly related to it, albeit in a slightly modified form, and that is why... The asparagus mushroom has a very tasty stem, but its cap is very tasty and cannot be used for... it is poisonous!!! So you should always keep this in mind and it is preferable not to confuse what you can eat and what you cannot! In addition, this mushroom resembles an alien from another planet, so unusual is its shape ([Fig. 222](#)). It is interesting that these mushrooms also appear in November, when the cold weather is not only at night but often during the day, especially in the second half of November ([Fig. 223](#)). But lovers of this mushroom have one consolation (given the poisonous nature of the mushroom's cap) - its edible and very tasty stem is very tall and fleshy! So the presence of the small poisonous cap on this mushroom can be overlooked, except when this cap is on the same plate as its stem ([Fig. 224](#))!

Another mushroom has settled in our area, which has a sinister folk name - **witch's mushroom** or snake mushroom ([Fig. 225](#)). This mushroom has received such an unattractive name because of its strangeness. The cap of this mushroom secretes the fruiting bodies of its mushrooms on the surface, which form a perfect circle. It is this fact that causes people to have such dark associations. In fact, the witch's or snake mushroom is *Boletus Luridus* or, in Russian, **Dubovik obiknoven**, a mushroom that is edible and very tasty if properly cooked, but poisonous when raw.

The amazing thing about all this is that under the influence of the dark matter generator in our area, mushrooms from completely different climatic zones began to grow, and mushrooms that had already disappeared were resurrected. In addition, mushrooms appeared that had never grown in the Royal Valley before, and on top of that, the mushrooms appeared at a time when no one expected to see them, and at temperatures at which they had never appeared before, and much, much more. On top of everything else, the mushrooms appeared and continue to appear in large numbers, which in principle does not happen in reality, but only in fairy tales... and mushrooms were obviously invisible there! The size of the mushrooms, their number, several fruiting periods in one season, growth in conditions that are absolutely unacceptable for growth, if we proceed from their natural conditions, etc., are also surprising.

The next hero of the mushroom revolution is *the oyster mushroom*, or *Pleurotus Ostreatus*, according to its Latin name. Again, under normal natural conditions around the world, the oyster mushroom grows on living or dead wood. However, in the rest of the world, including our region, this mushroom grows on grassy areas among grass and flowers on limestone ([Fig. 226](#))! And this is not a random "crazy mushroom" or a misinterpretation of the species. There is no mistake - these are oyster mushrooms ([Fig. 227](#) and [Fig. 228](#))!!! In the last photo, the shape of the mushroom almost exactly replicates the shape of the mollusc that unknowingly appeared among the grass in the meadow! Sometimes one is surprised by the whims of nature when a mushroom completely replicates the shape of a sea creature! What will you not find in the creations of Mother Nature! In only one place did the oysters remember their usual "apartments" and tightly surrounded a stump of a felled tree ([Fig. 229](#)). This is even a different species of oyster, which is very clear when comparing the shape, colour of the caps, etc. **The boletus mushrooms**, or *Boletus badius* in Latin, also appeared in our possession ([Fig. 230](#) and [Fig. 231](#)). **The Pepper mushroom**, a resident of coniferous forests, also made its way through the grass. The Latin name for this mushroom is *Chalciporus piperatus* from the *Boletaceae* family, which in Russian-language literature often refers to the genus **Maslenok** (*Suillus*). This inhabitant of coniferous forests feels great in the meadow too ([Fig. 232](#)). And it "tells" its mates about it, who immediately start developing a new living space ([Fig. 233](#)). As if nothing had happened, **the olive-brown oak** or *Boletus luridus*, a mushroom of the genus **Boletus** (Latin: *Boletus*) from the *Boletaceae* family, sprouted among these inhabitants of the coniferous forest. This sturdy mushroom stands firmly on its stem, even though it has only one ([Fig. 234](#)). **The chestnut moss mushroom** or *Xerocomus badius*, better known as the **field mushroom** ([Fig. 235](#)). The white mushroom **Podbereozovik** or *Leccinum holopus*, which is quite impressive ([Fig. 236](#), [Fig. 237](#)). Not far away is the common boletus or *Suillus luteus*, better known in France as *Bolet jaune* ([Fig. 238](#)). **The famous white mushroom** or *Boletus edulis* - another one famous **mushroom**.

A representative of the *Boletus* genus (Latin: *Boletus*), one of the first to settle within our borders. This king of the autumn forest has already been mentioned in the articles "[Source of Life-1](#)" and "[Source of Life-5](#)."

In 2008, the first white mushrooms appeared in mid-June, which in itself is unusual ([Fig. 239](#))! In August, this king of the autumn forest reappeared, apparently deciding to become the king of the summer forest as well ([Fig. 240](#)). And perhaps this is because, as king of the autumn forest, he is being stubbornly "pushed out" by foxes^{http://....} Yes, yes - exactly those foxes, only not quite ordinary foxes, but foxes from our region! Strange as it may seem, these mushrooms "press" with their mass both literally and figuratively ([Fig. 241](#)). **The true chanterelle** or *Cantharellus tubiformis*, which has very well assimilated new spaces for itself. The size of our chanterelle alone is truly royal. But even among chanterelles there is a struggle for supremacy. Several chanterelles have decided to challenge the royal title of the White Mushroom. Another rival *chanterelle*, *Cantharellus cibarius*, is in no way inferior to its rival ([Fig. 242](#)). Each contender fox "came" with an entourage, as befits its [""](#) ([Fig. 243](#)). Each fox in this "entourage" is enormous ([Fig. 244](#))! It is enough to compare the size of the fox with that of the fallen maple leaves to understand that this is not a matter of shooting from a close distance! You can read more about the size of the maple leaves in the article "[Source of Life-1](#)". And for those who are too lazy to do so and do not want to believe your words, it is enough to look at the photo to make sure that no one is even trying to deceive anyone ([Fig. 245](#)). But it was not only their size and shape that surprised the foxes this year. Unexpectedly, a mushroom appeared on our property that cannot be found in reference books. And this mushroom cannot be found in reference books for one simple reason - this mushroom has long since disappeared from the meadows of the Royal Valley. This mushroom is also a *Cantharellus* with a very unusual colour. The caps of this *Cantharellus* are brown-red, with a very unusual shape and... enormous size ([Fig. 246](#) and [Fig. 247](#)). Two varieties of this fox have even returned from the past. The second subspecies of the extinct and resurrected brown-red fox is characterised by rounded caps ([Fig. 248](#) and [Fig. 249](#)).

The missing **black opiates** ([Fig. 250](#)) also reappeared on our property. They grow again on living or dead wood, but in our area they thrive in grassy areas, among grass and on hard limestone. But could it be that the resurrected black opiates have been up to something after their long winter sleep? Apparently not – the other mushrooms, which never died and could not have been up to anything after their long sleep, are nevertheless growing on the same grassy areas. **The real honey mushroom**, or *Armillaria mellea*, is found peacefully among the grass in the meadow ([Fig. 251](#)). And yet the size of the mushroom is much larger than that of its counterparts. Not without **the winter honey mushroom** or *Flammulina velutipes*, which grows everywhere on the stumps and trunks of broad-leaved trees, and in our area - in the meadows ([Fig. 252](#) and [Fig. 253](#)). It is true that the winter varieties do not differ in size from their counterparts, except that these winter counterparts grow in meadows, on pure limestone, rather than on tree trunks or stumps. The only species that has not changed its habitat is **the meadow mushroom** or *Marasmius oreades* ([Fig. 254](#)). Not without **the summer hedgehog** or *Kuehneromyces mutabilis* ([Fig. 255](#)). The summer butterfly cannot boast of its size as well as the meadow butterfly, but unlike the latter, the summer butterfly has acquired new habitats for itself - meadows! It is no longer necessary to destroy living trees or settle on dead trees or stumps, as its other counterparts do. And so, within the boundaries of our possessions, all butterflies have colonised the meadows and thrive on limestone. This is only possible under the influence of the psi-field generator, which has created this opportunity in mushrooms (and not only). But what is curious about the example of the mushrooms is that summer, meadow, real, winter and black mushrooms appear in the meadows almost simultaneously, as if there were no natural seasons, as the names of the mushrooms suggest. All seasons and climatic zones have mixed within our borders. Plants from distant warm countries feel no worse in our territory than in their homeland, paying no attention to the severe frosts, intense heat, incessant rains and winds blowing in the same direction month after month. The psi-field generator makes the impossible possible, makes possible what

no one dared to imagine even in fairy tales and which even science fiction writers did not think of.

But before I put the final full stop in this article, I wanted to add a few more interesting facts that have become known by the time this article was completed. So here, despite the cold, the rain and all the rest.

The "delights" of late autumn, more suited to Russian soil than to France, especially the famous Valley of the Kings, the "miracles in the sieve" do not stop. As if nothing had happened, the strawberries continue to bloom, even though it is already 25 November! And on the strawberry bushes, among the juicy green leaves of this perennial plant, new flowers are blooming ([Fig. 256](#)). There is a young ovary among the blooming strawberry flowers, but the frost has not disappeared, and there is no sign of a thaw! We just have to wait a little longer for the new fruits to ripen, and then we can talk about almost a year of continuous flowering and fruiting of strawberries. But *Passiflora Sayonara* is not lagging behind strawberries either. The ovaries from the beginning of November have turned into ripe fruits. At the same time, both the brown-purple fruits ([Fig. 257](#)) and the dark red skin of the fruits ([Fig. 258](#)) ripened. And although these fruits are smaller than their older "counterparts", they are still almost twice as large as their counterparts outside our farms. Not to mention that at this time of year, these fruits should not be there at all, and the *Passiflora* plants themselves should have died from frost several months ago. But no - these plants continue to bloom and bear fruit, as well as produce ripe fruits of different colours on the vines ([Fig. 259](#)). And new fruits continue to ripen on the *Passiflora Sayonara* vines, even though it is already 25 November ([Fig. 260](#)).... And on 26 November, it is expected to freeze to -12 degrees Celsius and... snow. These are such "piti", "baked" in our domain under the influence of the psi-field generator or dark matter generator [http://....](#)

Nikolai Levashov,
26 November 2008

Part 7. New Year's Surprises

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

It seems that after mid-December there was no reason to expect anything extraordinary in our French domain. Despite the incredible changes in the plants in our park and garden, as well as in the garden in front of the house, December is December. What's more, in recent years, winter in France has been more like winter in the Russian Middle Mountains: temperatures of -20 degrees Celsius, snow, ice on the rivers and lakes... Such weather, especially for the Royal Valley, is, to say the least, incredible! Well, what can we say about : global "warming" is here "global" warming!

In 2008, the night frosts began at the end of September, and in October and November, sub-zero temperatures were very common not only at night but also during the day. I have already written about this in detail in "Source of Life - 6". Several consecutive months of weather incompatible with the living conditions of so many plants from the subtropical, tropical, subequatorial and equatorial climate zones growing in our domain, not only did they not destroy these plants, but they also did not prevent these heat-loving little ones from blooming, bearing fruit, producing new, delicate leaves... In short, to behave as if they were growing in the best natural conditions for themselves!

But... despite all the improbabilities I have written about in articles prior to "Source of Life 1-6", ultimately the sap **of ALL PLANTS** at such low temperatures should move more slowly and, accordingly, all life processes **MUST** slow down! This is true if we approach what is happening from the usual positions based on thousands of years of practical experience!

influence of a psi-field generator psi-field

However, under
or

This millennia-old experience of the "dark matter" generator **no** longer **works!!!** Based on "common sense", in order for an ovary to form from a fruit, and then for this ovary to turn into a fully ripe fruit, plants must have maximum biochemical activity. And this level of biochemical activity **is IMPOSSIBLE** at low temperatures! That is why fruits ripen mainly in summer, not in winter! But this is in the whole "right" world, and in our "wrong" park, garden and vegetable garden, all this is possible! I have already written how throughout the winter of 2007-2008, the fruits of the Japanese plum were filled with vital juices and ripened completely in the spring. It was incredible, but the fruits ripened more slowly than usual (for more details, see "Source of Life" 3-4).

But what happened to ***Passiflora Sayonara*** is nothing short of a New Year's surprise! ***Passiflora Sayonara*** became one of the heroes in "Source of Life 5 and 6," where you can read more about this tropical vine, which in Europe can only grow in botanical gardens! Not only did **OUR *Passiflora Sayonara*** survive the severe frosts and bear fruit during these frosts, but its seedlings reacted to the influence of the psi-field generator (the "dark matter" generator) **in a NON-uniform way!** A combination of many factors caused the seedlings of the same plant, the tropical vine ***Passiflora Sayonara***, to react in an incredible way!

The seedlings of ***Passiflora Sayonara***, planted along the garden fence, are separated from each other by several metres to several tens of metres! And this is enough for the seedlings of the same plant to find themselves in slightly different conditions! Conditions resulting from the influence of the psi-field generator on the natural qualitative structure of the surface. Let me remind you that ***Passiflora Sayonara*** is a hybrid obtained by crossing two species of tropical vines:

Passiflora Caerulea, as its Latin name is translated into Russian, is a perennial herbaceous vine that can reach 6-9 metres in height. The stem of this plant is smooth, rounded, with regular, long handles, leathery, deeply trifoliate leaves, green on top and greyish underneath. The flowers are on long stems, 5-7 cm in diameter, erect with a double perianth, petals pale lilac,

the stamens are numerous, strongly raised columnar, the pistils are numerous. Between the corolla and the stamens there are two rings of long, thread-like floral fringes, which give the flowers a unique beauty. The fruits are edible, yellow-orange, with black seeds. The blue passionflower blooms in July and August, but in South America, under natural conditions, it can bloom almost all year round.

Passiflora amethystine (*Passiflora*) **Tocaja** - *Passiflora amethystine*, native to Brazil, has purple flowers. The fruits of this passionflower are oval-shaped and purple in colour. The fruits reach sizes of 5 to 6 cm. This passionflower can only grow in Europe in closed, well-heated rooms. In general, the fruits of the amethyst passionflower only turn purple when grown in subtropical climates (for more details, see "Source of Life - 6").

Thus, **Passiflora Sayonara** is a hybrid of the tropical vine **Passiflora Caerulea** and the subequatorial vine **Passiflora amethystine**, which differ significantly not only in their optimal growing conditions, but also in the shape and colour of their leaves, as well as in the shape and colour of their flowers and fruits. But the most interesting thing about all this is that the hybrid carries half a set of chromosomes from both of its "parents," which means that the hybrid differs from both of its "parents"! This is because the **Passiflora Sayonara** hybrid, like any other hybrid, has half a set of chromosomes from each of its parents. This means that when these chromosomes combine into one, a new gene relationship arises in which some genes become dominant and others

- recessive (passive). Therefore, the shape of the flowers, their colour, the shape and colour of the leaves, the shape and colour of the fruits, etc. in the hybrid depend on which gene or genes responsible for this in the new combination **turn out to be DOMINANT!**

This slight deviation from the basics of genetics is necessary to explain what happened on our property under the influence of the psi-field generator (the "dark" matter generator). The seedlings of **the Passiflora Sayonara** hybrid were planted around the front garden fence at the same time and were taken from the same place. This clarification is very important, as all seedlings of the **Passiflora Sayonara** hybrid had the same "parents" and were **COMPLETELY IDENTICAL** at the genetic level!

And so, genetically identical seedlings of *the Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid fall within the field of action of the psi-field generator, whose action is superimposed on **the NATURAL STRUCTURE of** the place, which has its own effect on the living biomass, just like any other place on the surface of Midgard-Earth. Let me remind you that before the installation of the psi-field generator on the grounds of our Castle, no "miracles in a sieve" had been observed for many centuries of the Castle's existence. And now... the natural structure of this place is superimposed on the action of the psi-field generator! In this case, not only are new qualities and properties acquired by plants and animals observed, but... a **UNIQUE** phenomenon is observed, the understanding of which will allow another, fundamentally new qualitative leap in the possibility of harmonious interaction with Nature, when man will cease to barbarically interfere in genetics, mechanically interfering in what has been created by Nature! And the key to such a qualitatively new approach to human interaction with Nature is provided by practice! His Majesty - chance! Yes, yes - it was chance that offered a fundamentally new method of real interaction with Nature! And this hint was made by the seedlings of the hybrid *Passiflora Sayonara*! And here's what...

The seedlings *of Passiflora Sayonara* behave very strangely after being planted in the ground! The superposition of the action of the psi-field generator on the qualitative structure of the terrain led to the fact that the seedlings of *Passiflora Sayonara*, located a few metres or tens of metres apart, behaved very, very unexpectedly!! Both the *Passiflora Sayonara* vines and their leaves began to look completely different ([Fig. 1](#))!!! Leaves appeared on the vines of the same *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid that differed from each other like heaven and earth in size, colour and waxy coating! Two types of leaves can be distinguished that appear on the vines *of Passiflora Sayonara*.

The first type of leaves on the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid are light green, deeply divided leaves! I remind you that one from The "parents" of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid - *Passiflora Amethystina Tocaja* (*Passiflora amethystina*) - have light green, **deeply** TRIDECIMAL leaves ([Fig. 2](#)), while the other "parent" - *Passiflora Caerulea* (*Passiflora blue*) - has long stems, leathery, **deeply** TRIDECIMAL leaves, green on top and greyish underneath ([Fig. 3](#))! It is interesting that both "parents" have deeply divided leaves

leaves!

Whereas the leaves of our *Passiflora Sayonara* vines are either deeply five-lobed or **deeply** seven-lobed!!! The only thing that the leaves of the first type of our *Passiflora Sayonara* have inherited is the light green colour of the leaves of *Passiflora Amethystina Tocaja* - *Passiflora amethystina* and ... ALL!!!! There is nothing else in common between the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid and its parents! Of course, the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid remains a plant of the *Passiflora* genus, but the leaves, fruits, their shape, size, colour and ability to bear fruit almost continuously in European conditions under the open sky at sub-zero temperatures - all this has changed under the influence of the psi-field generator! In "Source of Life - 6" there is a lot of material about the "miracles in a sieve" that happened to the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid under the influence of the psi-field generator.

But now I would like to focus more on another aspect of this phenomenon - *Passiflora* leaves!!!! The second type of leaves of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid differ not only in their shape - **deeply divided into five parts** ([Fig. 1](#)), but also in the dark green colour of the leaves themselves! This colour does not exist and has never existed in any of the "parents" of this hybrid! In addition to their colour, the leaves of the second type are also distinguished by a thick waxy coating, which is incomparably more pronounced than that of one of the "parents" - *Passiflora Caerulea* (*Passiflora* blue)! But that's not all! The size of the leaves of the second type is five to six times larger than the size of both the leaves of the "parents" and its twin with leaves of the first type ([Fig. 4](#)). It is interesting that the shape of the leaves of the second type is also different. Among the leaves of the second type, there are leaves that are **deeply five-lobed**, deeply **three-lobed** and even deeply **two-lobed** ([Fig. 5](#)). At the same time, all leaves of the second type are simply huge compared to the leaves of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid of the first type. The vines of *the Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with leaves of the second type were not given special attention in "[The Source of Life](#) - 6" because, apart from their large size, nothing special happened to them until mid-November 2008, while the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with leaves of the first type, with small leaves of the first type, surprised with its size, shape, colour and duration of fruiting. You can read more about this in "[The Source of Life - 6](#)".

Initially, created even impression, that has hybrid *Passiflora Sayonara* with leaves of the second type, as they say, all the power

The changes "went" into the leaves! But it turned out that this was not the case, the vines of *the Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with leaves of the second type were simply "preparing" a surprise for everyone! And such a surprise that we ourselves were surprised first of all. The *Passiflora Sayonara* vines with leaves of the second type did not even show flowers throughout the summer and autumn, which is quite normal for other second-year seedlings growing outside our French domain.

Imagine Svetlana's surprise when, in mid-December, she discovered ripe fruit on the vines of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with second-type leaves ([Fig. 6](#))!!!! And at the same time, these vines were producing fruit from two generations at once! Unfortunately, the flowering of these vines went unnoticed, as no one expected them to bloom in December, but the fruit on these vines speaks for itself ([Fig. 7](#) and [Fig. 8](#))! Looking at the fruits and leaves of the tropical and subequatorial vines, it is difficult to imagine that it is the second half of December, that the cold is biting both at night and during the day, that just a few days ago there was a daytime temperature of -16 degrees Celsius, and the next day there were above-zero temperatures and winter rain, and at night there were again frosts below ten degrees Celsius! During the day, the difference between one side and the other was more than **THREE TIMES THREE DEGREES!!!**

And the leaves and ripening fruits don't care - green and ripe, as if nothing had happened, and this is a very heat-loving plant! But that's not all! At the same time, the vines of *the Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with leaves of the second type are producing new shoots with young leaves ([Fig. 9](#) and [Fig. 10](#))!!!! And here's another very interesting fact! Every reference book on *the amethyst passionflower* (*Passiflora amethystine Tocaja*), native to Brazil, states that the fruits only turn purple in their native habitat and even in greenhouse conditions outside their natural habitat, the fruits **NEVER turn purple!** But... even in December, outdoors and in severe frosts, the fruits of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with second-type leaves ripen completely and turn purple ([Fig. 11](#) and [Fig. 12](#))!!!! And the fruits of *the Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with second-type leaves ripen without any signs of frost or icing. When brought indoors, they look exactly like fruits ripened in the summer. But the ripe fruits not only do not turn into icicles in frost, but also ripen completely, which, from the point of view of modern ideas, **CANNOT BE!** It cannot be - but nevertheless it is!!! And in

This ripe fruit is 9-10 centimetres long and 6-7 centimetres wide ([Fig. 13](#) and [Fig. 14](#))!!!! In the photo from 27 December, there are two fruits next to each other - one is fully ripe, and the other is a young fruit in the process of ripening. So the unripe fruit of the hybrid itself has the maximum size that the fruits of the "parents" of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid can reach, according to the reference data<http://!!!!> And the ripe fruits of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with leaves of the second type look just like Hercules! So the December birth of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid's fruits did not affect either their size or their fullness as fruits. Both the appearance and taste of these fruits meet the highest standards

- The main expert was Svetlana, who was able to compare the taste of summer fruits with that of winter fruits.

But it is not only the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid vines with the second type of leaves that bear fruit in December. Of course, this was the first fruiting for the vines with the second type of leaves, and it was different, first of all, because flowering and fruiting began in December. Meanwhile, the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid vines with first-type leaves began to bear fruit at the end of July and... have not stopped bearing fruit since then. The fruits of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid vines with first-type leaves also ripened in December, albeit a little earlier than their "lazy" twins - in the first ten days of December ([Fig. 15](#)). And these fruits, too, despite the cold weather, ripened calmly by mid-December ([Fig. 16](#)). What's more, the fruits of two December generations ripened simultaneously on the vines, with only a few days separating their ripening ([Fig. 17](#) and [Fig. 18](#)). Looking at the leaves and ripe fruits of *Passiflora Sayonara*, it is even difficult to imagine that all this is happening in December in the northern hemisphere, but to convince ourselves of this, it is enough to look at the background of the photo, where a magazine dated 12 December 2008 is "drawn", even though the photos were taken by Svetlana on 14 December. There are simply not enough magazines for every day of the week, and it is not so important what the magazine number is - 12 or 14, the important thing is that it is December 2008, and there can be no doubt about that.

But obviously, the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid vines with leaves of the first type have "decided" not only to retain their leadership in terms of fruiting duration, but also to "win" the leadership in winter fruiting, winning this title from the vines of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid with leaves of the second type! And so that no one could ever dispute this title! And I must say that they succeeded.

Look at the ripening fruits of ***Passiflora Sayonara*** on 7 January at a daytime air temperature of -14 degrees Celsius and heavy snow around and on the leaves - it is really almost **IMPOSSIBLE** to "overtake" such a fruit ([Fig. 19](#))!!!! The ripening of the fruits of ***the Passiflora Sayonara*** vine hybrid with leaves of the first type in the first ten days of January shows that flowering took place in December, after the December fruits had already ripened! The flowering, egg-laying and ripening of the fruits of the ***Passiflora Sayonara*** hybrid with leaves of the first type occurred during night and day frosts in December, and now also during day frosts in January 2009, not to mention night frosts! And again, this is not a random phenomenon! The vines of ***the Passiflora Sayonara*** hybrid with first-type leaves, like Christmas decorations, are hung with fruits that, in their snowy caps, really resemble Christmas garlands ([Fig. 20](#))!!!! And at the same time, the fruits are ripening fully under **FORTY DEGREES OF FROST** and **heavy snow**, and some of them are already ripe in such "ideal" conditions ([Fig. 21](#))!

But... vines of the ***Passiflora Sayonara*** hybrid with leaves of the second type. It "decided" not to "give up" its "palm of superiority" and "gave birth" to its fruits by 9 January 2009 ([Fig. 22](#))!!!!!! Among the huge dark green leaves of the second species, ***Passiflora Sayonara***, an equally huge purple-brown fruit has ripened! All the leaves and fruits are full of vitality and do not react in any way to **the TWENTY frosts** and **the fallen snow!** The snow fell on 5 January 2009 and **has not melted** since! The snow cover thickened with each passing day, and the cold became stronger and stronger! So the objection of every sceptic is refuted by nature itself! For more than four days, there were sub-zero temperatures around the clock, and the cold grew stronger and stronger every day, and when it was -18 degrees Celsius during the day, on the vines of the hybrid ***Passiflora Sayonara***

- a subequatorial plant, it was as if nothing had happened: the fruits were ripening, the succulent leaves were green, and young leaves were "popping out" of the buds ([Fig. 23](#)) - even in the fairy tale "The Twelve Months" this **has never happened!** At minus twenty degrees, the leaves are... alive, completely undamaged by the frost. It is unusual to see lush green leaves, glistening in the sunlight, surrounded by ice and snow, shining in the same rays of the winter sun ([Fig. 24](#))! To make the "picture" completely "clear", we only need to look at the photos of the real winter that came to the Royal Valley in early January 2009 ([Fig. 25](#), [Fig. 26](#), [Fig. 27](#)),

Figure 28, Figure 3029,)....

So, having obtained fruiting in all seedlings of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid vine, we can now draw some conclusions. The combination of the action of the psi-field generator (dark matter generator) with the natural factors of the area on the seedlings of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid led to the fact that **different** genes began **to DOMINATE** in the seedlings of the same hybrid! Ultimately, every point on the surface is penetrated by streams of primary matter ("dark" matter), with the intensity of these streams varying from place to place, as does the ratio of primary matter in these streams. It is these parameters that determine the influence of the so-called positive and negative geomagnetic zones, also known as geopathogenic zones. The proportional ratio and intensity of the streams of primary matter can vary within very wide limits, even within a few metres or tens of metres. This is exactly the case with the seedlings of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid, when the streams of primary matter penetrating the surface are overlaid by the influence of a psi-field generator (a generator of "dark" matter).

His Majesty Chance allows us to discover a fundamentally new method of genetic engineering, previously unknown to anyone, when under the influence of a psi-field generator, it is possible to achieve the dominance of those genes that were previously suppressed by others and were not always the best. This is the first time this has been done! And secondly, this can be done not at the embryo or pollination stage, but in fully formed young (and not only young) plants or other living organisms! In the past, under the influence of the psi-field generator, fundamentally new qualities and properties of plants and animals have been created, which they have never had in nature, which is also quite possible, fixed at the genetic level of the plants in our possession, but this assumption requires verification. In the case of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid seedlings, everything is already very clear^{http://....}

Therefore, there is a real possibility, not in some distant future, but today, without creating genetic monsters, to awaken dormant genes in existing species that carry positive properties and qualities, and to create in them new properties and qualities that they have never had by nature^{://!!!!} And as already written in the previous "Sources of Life 1-6", to create in living organisms properties and qualities, which have them.

IT HAS NEVER HAPPENED IN NATURE!!! And these are not theoretical assumptions, but very real facts, such as the non-freezing of tree sap at temperatures even below **TWENTY-THOUSAND DEGREES FROZEN** in tropical and subequatorial evergreen plants! Or the synthesis of water from plants, which **has NEVER been created by Mother Earth herself.**

Nature can render an invaluable service to humans in solving almost all problems related to agriculture and nature restoration! And in the seedlings of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid, a change in the dominance of certain genes is observed, as well as the acquisition of the above-mentioned properties and qualities. Such properties and qualities as the non-freezing of tree sap at temperatures down to minus 20-22 °C, and it is entirely possible at lower temperatures, but **there is no PRACTICAL DATA for** lower temperatures. But this is just a small "sketch" and food for thought, and now let's get back to the New Year's surprises.

Figs (*Ficus*) also brought a New Year's surprise. At the end of November, ripe figs could still be found in some places on the bare branches of fig trees that had completely shed their leaves ([Fig. 31](#)). Although the ripening of figs at the end of November is an event in itself, it was clear that the 2008 fig season was over. And for two weeks, there were indeed no fruits on the bare branches of the fig trees. But... unexpectedly, at the end of the first ten days of December, new fruits appeared on the same bare branches of the fig trees ([Fig. 32](#)). After "resting" for a few weeks, the fig trees "decided" that they had rested enough and it was time to start "working" again, i.e. to bear fruit, and they did so very well, despite the cold weather during the day and at night, and despite the fact that there were no leaves on the branches!

And this was not a single heroic act. Other young fig trees (*Ficus carica L.*) produced golden figs, which began to grow vigorously ([Fig. 33](#)). During the night of 13 to 14 December, the weather warmed up sharply, and throughout the day on 14 December, everything around was covered in a milky fog through which almost nothing could be seen. But Svetlana managed to see ripe figs in this fog, and they were quite impressive in size. Unfortunately, she only had the diary from 12 December 2008 at hand, but this slightly outdated diary still serves as irrefutable proof that the figs ripened on the branches during the second ten days of December 2008 ([Fig. 34](#))!!!!

This in itself is an incredible fact, especially considering the severe night and day frosts that began in late September 2008 and have not stopped since, but have only become stronger. The December fruiting of *Ficus carica L.* was so pleasing to the golden fig that this advanced "experiment" in winter fruiting of this fig variety continued into January 2009! The ripening figs look particularly piquant during snowfall, when huge snowflakes, whirling in a circular dance, descend on the ripening fig fruits, and these fruits probably try snow-white snow caps for the first time ([Fig. 35](#) and [Fig. 36](#))!!!! If you look closely, under the snow cap hides a completely normal fig fruit, full of vitality, which is not afraid of either snow or cold ([Fig. 37](#)). And this miracle of nature revealed itself to the White World, both literally and figuratively, on 5 **January 2009**, when snow fell for the first time this winter in the Royal Valley, and quite heavily at that!!!

But... the improbabilities on New Year's Eve on our property did not stop there! It turned out that it was only the beginning...

As if nothing had happened, the cones *of Araucaria araucana* (monkey tree) form on several floors at once (you can read more about this exotic tree in the articles

["Source of Life 5 and 6"](#)). And these are full of life juices, obviously wanting to set a new Guinness record among their relatives both for the number of yields per year from one tree and for the ripening of the cones under critical natural conditions at the very end of December 2008. ([Fig. 38](#))!!!! In early January, the cones of *Araucaria araucana*, although not yet fully mature (), were but very carefully.

"fattened" with winter "bread" ([Fig. 39](#))!!!! Despite the winter, the young trees *of Araucaria araucana* not only bear fruit like winter cherries, but also continue to grow calmly ([Fig. 40](#) and [Fig. 41](#)). Obviously, the example of the Japanese plum inspired such a feat!

Speaking of these Japanese plums! After opening their buds once again in mid-November 2008, these sub-equatorial trees have obviously decided to sign up for the "morgues" because, for the second year in a row, with the onset of winter, they already have ovaries on their fruit! And this ovary begins to fill with vitality under the "crackling" of the cold and the circular dance of those same snowflakes. It is obvious that the sight of falling snowflakes strongly warms the blood, or rather the sap of these eastern trees! If you look closely at the condition of the leaves *of Photinia Japonica* in

In mid-November 2008 ([Fig. 42](#)) and the condition of the same leaves in early January 2009 ([Fig. 43](#)), it is easy to see that neither frost nor snow are a problem! The huge leaves of ***Photinia japonica*** on our property, with their thick waxy coating, dark green on the outside and light green on the inside, reliably protect both the inflorescences and the fruit buds from wind and snow!

The leaves of ***Photinia japonica*** are so strong that they can easily withstand the weight of quite impressive snow caps ([Fig. 44](#)). No frost or snowfall can harm the huge leaves of the Japanese plum. The leaves of this evergreen subequatorial tree are unaffected by either the severe frosts that last for several days in a row or the weight of their snowy "caps" — they shine with their waxy coating and rich dark green colour, as if nothing had happened ([Fig. 45](#))! This is how "hot blood" flows in the vessels of this evergreen plant! "Blood" that "does not want" to freeze and thus refutes all the laws of physics, according to which the sap of trees should have frozen long ago and turned these very leaves into dry, dead plant matter... But this same plant matter, "for some reason," does not want to turn into dead, frozen matter, even though since the beginning of January there have been frosts day and night — and not just mild frosts — and snow and ice all around! Still, the ripe fruits of ***Photinia japonica*** will have to wait a while longer, but that's another matter! But this was no longer a surprise, at least for us!

It was a complete surprise for both Svetlana and me when we found a rather large mushroom in one of the corners of our park... ***Grifola frondosa* (Maitake)** from the family Albatrellaceae, genus *Grifola*!!!! Here is what we managed to find out about this mushroom:

"...The Japanese name maitake comes from its shape, which resembles a dancing butterfly. The origin of the name maitake

There is still debate about the "dancing mushroom" (mai-dance, take-mushroom), but according to one version, people who were lucky enough to find this mushroom danced with joy, because in feudal times this mushroom was worth its weight in silver, and according to another, before picking this mushroom, it was necessary to perform a certain ritual dance, otherwise the mushroom would lose its properties. Sometimes the mushroom is called more earthly - "chicken tail" because of a certain resemblance. Sometimes maitake reaches gigantic sizes - over 50 cm in diameter and up to

weighing 4 kg. It is therefore not surprising that maitake is one of the most valuable and expensive mushrooms in Asia.

Maitake is widespread in northeastern Japan and China. For hundreds of years, this rare and delicious mushroom has been valued in traditional Chinese and Japanese medicine. Kenneth Jones, author of books on medicinal mushrooms, writes that "hunters jealously guard their gathering areas. These gatherers went one by one and hid the locations of their finds. A mushroom patch with more than 10 kg of mushrooms was considered a real "treasure island" and its location was hidden even from the family. The maitake hunter could take his secret location to the grave or whisper it to his son before his death." Indeed, until the mid-1980s, maitake was collected exclusively in the wild..."⁽¹⁾

What a surprise, so unexpected! One of the most valuable and medicinal mushrooms, the ginseng mushroom, has appeared in our park. A wild mushroom appeared, and this is a wild mushroom that has always been valued in China and Japan, but today it is almost impossible to find the maitake mushroom in natural conditions! The most interesting thing about all this is that Svetlana found a rather large mushroom... on 6 December 2008! Not so long ago, there was nothing there, and no one expected that something would grow in December, and so quickly. When Svetlana first discovered the maitake mushroom, it was already quite large ([Fig. 46](#)). When Svetlana measured the mushroom on 9 December, it was already quite impressive. The maitake mushroom was **73 centimetres long** ([Fig. 47](#) and [Fig. 48](#)) and **58 centimetres wide** ([Fig. 49](#))! Everyone

As I wrote earlier, there were severe frosts at night, and it often froze during the day. But the maitake mushroom "felt" completely normal despite its icy "shirt" ([Fig. 50](#)). were no exception, but rather the norm, just as the icy "shirt" had become the norm "coat", as can be seen from the photo of the mushroom taken on 10 December 2008 ([Fig. 51](#)).

But despite this icy "jacket" and freezing, the mushroom continued to grow and on 10 December 2008 it was already **80 centimetres long** **In LENGTH** ([Fig. 52](#) and [Fig. 53](#))!!! And 14 December the mushroom was already **87 centimetres long** under the same conditions ([Fig. 54](#) and [Fig. 55](#))!!!! As can be seen from the same photos, the maitake mushroom grew in width, but its length grew quite curiously.

¹ <http://product.moy.su/publ/3-1-0-19>

only on one side, and as it grew, it looked more and more like a stingray with a sharp tail!

At the same time, the ice "shirt" of the maitake mushroom was also growing, as can be seen in the photo from 24 December 2008 ([Fig. 56](#)). The maitake mushroom was something unusual, although in principle everything that happened on our property was of the same category. Another difference with the rapidly growing maitake mushroom in the hard, cold limestone was that it grew in the limestone rather than on a stump or dead tree, which made it even more unique. Every mushroom in this fungal "metropolis," despite the freezing temperatures and icy coating, was completely healthy, with no signs of frostbite or freezing. This can be clearly seen in the photo of this mushroom taken on 25 December 2008 against the backdrop of the newspaper from 23 December ([Fig. 57](#)).

At the same time, the mushroom "metropolis" of the maitake grows not only in length and width, but also in height, gradually becoming multi-storeyed ([Fig. 58](#)). By 25 December, the maitake mushroom with its "tail" **had** reached **a length of 100 cm** ([Fig. 59](#) and [Fig. 60](#)) and **a width of 68 cm**.

CENTIMETRES ([Fig. 61](#))! With all this, the mushroom "metropolis" began to spawn its own "satellite cities" ([Fig. 62](#))! On 1 January 2009, Svetlana discovered that the maitake mushrooms had also taken over their usual habitat - tree stumps! And there were six such newcomers!!! Of course, the new "The mushrooms have not yet had time to settle in properly, but, as they say, they still have everything ahead of them ([Fig. 63](#) and [Fig. 64](#)). And on 5 January 2009, the mushroom "metropolis" was covered with snow, like all European cities ([Fig. 65](#))!

By 9 January 2009, the metropolis of maitake mushrooms was covered with snow "from above," so Svetlana barely managed to dig it out of the snow. The main difficulty for Svetlana was that the maitake mushroom was completely invisible under the deep snow, and she did not want to accidentally step on this mushroom metropolis ([Fig. 66](#))! Now we have to wait for the mushroom "metropolis" to reappear from under the snow, and we can only guess what size it will reach in its development under the snow...!

But the other Japanese mushroom had no intention of giving up its pioneering position! In December, *shiitake* mushrooms become even larger,

"The meadow is literally covered with these mushrooms, and they are so fleshy that any "local" Japanese would die of envy! The "fluffy" shiitake mushrooms presented their delicate brown and cream caps, huge for this mushroom, to the December sun ([Fig. 67](#)). And these are not specially selected miraculous giants, but practically every shiitake mushroom we have is the same size ([Fig. 68](#)). At the same time, every mushroom is free of worms, and the structure of its cap clearly shows the health of the mushroom and its accumulated vitality ([Fig. 69](#)).

The days passed, and our shiitake mushrooms did not diminish, but grew larger and larger ([Fig. 70](#)), and it was already 10 December! The the nights grew longer, the shiitake mushrooms became "meatier" and their number continued to grow ([Fig. 71](#))! Along with the cold weather, the health of the mushrooms also improved, as the regular hardening exercises were not in vain ([Fig. 72](#))! At the end of December, the fruiting bodies of the shiitake mushrooms were still in perfect shape. The mushroom caps were dense, the stems were clean, the gills were even and white in colour... A n y o n e who has ever encountered shiitake mushrooms would be surprised by all this, considering the size of the mushrooms themselves, the weather

and meteorological conditions, in which these fruit bodies . "sprouted" in the White Light and grew, all of which places the event in the category of the incredible!!! The newspaper from 23 December 2008, against which the photo of the shiitake mushrooms from 25 December was taken, turns all this incredible into an objective fact.

But the incredible, especially with shiitake mushrooms, does not end there! Despite everything and all the laws of nature, shiitake mushrooms continued to grow quietly in the frozen soil, as did many other plants in our area. Within a few days, the fruiting bodies grew even more, and their size surprised us more and more ([Fig. 73](#)). As the fruiting bodies grew, so did the night frosts, which were increasingly less "hidden" by the sunlight during the day. One cannot believe one's eyes when one sees a completely **unfrozen mushroom fruiting body and green grass in freezing conditions**

([Fig. 74](#))!!! This could be explained in some way if this photo from 27 December 2008 was taken immediately after the frost!

But this is not the natural version of rapid freezing of herbs and mushrooms. Frozen mushrooms do not grow, frozen plants do not bloom, and frozen plants do not bear fruit, which, as it should be, appears from the ovary after flowering! Frozen trees and vines do not

produce new leaves, etc.

The snowfall in early January 2009 and the twenty-degree frosts did not change the situation. The fruiting bodies of the Shiitake mushroom (as well as all other mushrooms) "went underground", or rather into the snow, and are difficult to find (Fig. 75). But

the "captured" partisan mushrooms are still strong in spirit and body (fig. 76)! And the more snow fell, the better the mushrooms hid and the harder it was to "capture" them. But persistence and hard work will overcome everything! To be more precise - Svetlana's attention! And here is another "captured" partisan mushroom, caught by Svetlana. Even the snow camouflage did not help the partisan mushroom (Fig. 77).

The noble royal mushroom Frenchman decided not to give in to the Japanese, especially on his native soil, and although this mushroom only a little "awoke" after several hundred years of sleep, but obviously its "blood" had not "cooled" during such a long slumber! The royal mushroom (*Agaricus black*) decided to

" and threw out a large group of "landings" on the surface on 25 December 2008 (Fig. 78)! And although the "French" have not yet managed to "settle" with their fruiting bodies in the territories where the alleged "illegal" Japanese were "discovered," nevertheless, the "depth" of the fruit legs and the elegance of the caps.

"royal musketeers", they say, the young "French" have every chance of development (fig. 79)!!!! And strong friendly support only for them

"at hand" (fig. 80)! Their "personal documents", apart from the nobility of their origin, show that they arrived at the "place" on time (fig. 81)! The newspaper from 23 December is proof that they all returned from "dismissal" at time, despite the fact that that that they

"but a healthy organism always has "healthy sleep" - it is not their fault that the natural alarm clock "rings" after a few hundred years, and even then, after a major overhaul!!!

But it's not just these "guys" who have decided to show their "Scandinavian" character! The delicate and refined mushrooms, despite their name *Coprinus comatus* (hairy beetle), decided to show and , that them "court attire" does not mean that "they have no powder in their powder pots"!

Coprinus comatus decided to show off its summer clothes

"clothes" at the end of November (Fig. 82). The "somewhat" cold weather made the "well-dressed" modern man slightly overweight, but this

"courtier" survived until mid-December (Fig. 83). The chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*), however, felt good in such conditions (Fig. 84)! Throughout December and at the very beginning of January, the chanterelles

just enjoying the freedom and sunshine ([Fig. 85](#) and [Fig. 86](#))!

The delicate oyster mushrooms (*Preurotus ostreatus*) also survived until December, and their wet caps could be seen in the meadows as early as 30 November ([Fig. 87](#))! But the winter mushrooms (*Flammulina velutipes*) obviously decided to look forward to summer. Unlike the others, they are well acquainted with winter and took a "vacation" until spring, "appearing" for the last time at the end of November 2008 ([Fig. 88](#)). "When I heard" "about such a big "At the end of November, the red bolete or *Leccinum scabrum* ([fig. 89](#)) appeared for the first time!

We could go on like this for a long time, but the main purpose of this article is to pay tribute to the main characters of the events. But let's put an end to all ***the "ands"*** and remind ourselves of the characters from previous publications! It has already been a year since the palm trees have been on friendly terms with frost and snow ([Fig. 90](#))! The snow cap "for warmth" on the palm tree looks quite good. And the magnolia *caducifolia* in the new year 2009 have obviously decided to set another record! At minus twenty degrees, buds began to swell on the bare branches of the magnolia *caducifolia*, and light green fluff has already appeared on the young leaves, ready to open ([Fig. 91](#) and [Fig. 92](#)). You can see for yourself that everything is fine with the swelling of the buds ([Fig. 93](#)).

And I would like to conclude this article about New Year's surprises with strawberries... yes, real strawberries, in the true sense of the word! Because the strawberries we all know have become real record-breaking heroes! In 2008, strawberries bloomed and bore fruit for **NINE MONTHS!** The ripe fruits could be picked as early as mid-December, as confirmed by the photo on the cover of the magazine dated 12 December 2008. ([Fig. 94](#))! This photo shows not only the ripe strawberries, but also the new ovary and the newly bloomed flowers, which have not yet had time to shed their white petals. The surprising thing about all this is that there are many new, emerald green leaves that are denser and stronger than their older counterparts! And the most curious thing is that the delicate and cold-sensitive strawberries peek out from under the leaves, ripe and completely unfrozen ([Fig. 95](#))! Anyone who wishes can see this up close ([Fig. 96](#))! From the same close distance, you can see that not only are the strawberries completely healthy, but also that the leaves and stems are not damaged by the frost and ... everything is LIVE....

P.S. The article really turned out to be about New Year's Eve, but the old New Year's Eve, whose meaning is understandable only to Russians and all those who have lived and live on the territory of the Russian Empire! In the rest of the world, such a holiday and even the concept simply do not exist.

New Year's surprises continue

All photos were taken by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

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The first two weeks of the New Year 2009 in France were snowy and frosty. Everything was covered with snow, and the cold reached **TWO THOUSAND!** It was like a Russian New Year, but unexpected for the French, as well as for the Spanish, Italians and others. It was a real Russian winter ([Fig. 1](#))! There was a lot of snow, and the cold was "just right"! But on Old New Year's Day — a holiday that no one in the world understands except the inhabitants of the former Soviet Union — suddenly there was a thaw and all the snow melted, and the cold "went away" to celebrate its holiday!

And Svetlana, armed with her camera, set off to investigate with curiosity

. And unexpectedly very close to The castle took The first "tongues" that approached the "headquarters" were photographed. The first ones to be "photographed" were mushrooms, but mushrooms of impressive size, despite their young age. Taking advantage of the snow cover, the reconnaissance mushrooms managed to get so close because **no one expected** them to appear from under the snow ([Fig. 2](#))! The scout mushrooms only had time to show their caps, camouflaging themselves with bright green grass and "hiding" behind the leaves of the flowers. But this did not "save" them from being photographed in the "photo strip", and some were even luckier - they ended up in the frying pan! But before I continue with the description of the interrogation of the "captives," I would like to draw your attention to the fresh, green grass and the dense young leaves of the plants! It is somehow difficult to imagine that the photo was taken on 15 January 2009 ([Fig. 3](#))! But that's exactly how it is! And to dispel any remaining doubts, it is enough to look at the photo, which has a newspaper dated 14 January 2009 as a "witness" ([Fig. 4](#)).

The leaves of the plants attract attention with their lush green and waxy coating, as well as their size. Photo taken on 15

January 2009, and on the night of 13 to 14 January there was snow and frost! On top of that, the ground itself is still frozen and nothing should be growing in it... but it is growing, and very quickly! After all, the mushrooms are still very young, because the fruiting body of the mushroom has not yet formed a stem, and the cap of the mushroom has not yet unfolded its umbrella! And the size of these babies is impressive - the diameter of the caps **is 12-14 cm (Fig. 5)!** Beautiful "babies", we can only imagine what size they will be when they grow up! And again, I want to draw attention to the fact that these babies "sprouted" from the frozen ground in mid-January!

As you can see in the photo, the fruiting body of the mushrooms is firm and dense, the stem is clean and strong, as if there had been no twenty-degree frost, snow and ice on everything and everyone around, including the ground! Winter mushrooms are very tasty, dense, fleshy, if you can say that about mushrooms! (Svetlana was also the first to taste the winter mushrooms). But it's not just the mushrooms

we want to draw attention to in these photos.

The grass surrounding

the mushrooms is emerald green, completely not damaged at all after

freezing, frostbite and snow! When the snow cover melts under the warm rays of the sun, the sea of grass is washed with icy dew! For those who want to compare, here is a photo of a pistachio tree from June 2008, also surrounded by grass ([Fig. 6](#)). And strange as it may seem, the January grass looks greener and juicier than the June grass, even though June 2008 did not see the usual heatwave in France, and the whole month of May was cold and rainy. You can read more about this in "[Source of Life-5](#)", from which, incidentally, the article is taken from this photo! So that's it. Those who wish can compare the photos.

The photo [in Fig. 6 of](#) this article corresponds to the photo in [Fig. 53](#) articles "[Source of Life-5](#)". So ... everything is in

strict chronological order!

It seems that such a thing cannot exist, but no, it is there, real, material, which should reassure even the most ardent sceptics. And in the January photos with mushrooms, the grass is not yet at its most lush and green. In the meadows, the January grass, just emerging from under the snow cover, looks even more impressive ([Fig. 7](#) and [Fig. 8](#))! The leaves of the perennial grass are not only undamaged by the frost, but also in "perfect shape"! The leaves are lush, bright emerald green and, most importantly - very lively ([Fig. 9](#)). The raindrops falling on the ground after a snowfall look natural on these leaves, but ... the incredible thing about the whole this is that that this photo was taken

By Svetlana **on 17 January 2009**, just a few days after the snow melted and the twenty-degree frosts "went away"!

I would like to remind you again that during the two weeks of severe frosts in early January 2009, the soil froze quite a bit and has not yet had time to thaw. Furthermore, even though the cold spell is over, it will be another two or three months before it really warms up! This means that the grass has been growing in soil that is still frozen! And the length of the grass blades indicates that they either grew very quickly in the two or three days after the snow melted and the temperature changed abruptly from severe cold to above freezing, or they grew under the snow at twenty degrees below zero! Both of these things are **UNBELIEVABLE** in themselves!!!

Emerald grass is growing all over our property! Just a few days ago, everything was covered with snow, but now everything is green! Only the lack of flowers and leaves on the magnolia tree tells us that it is not yet spring or summer ([Fig. 10](#))! But it is not only around the castle itself that the grass is green - it is green everywhere on our property ([Fig. 11](#))! Anyone looking at these photos could grasp at straws and say that this is not only happening on the grounds of our castle, but is entirely possible in the rest of France as well! Who knows what is happening in France? And what is happening in this very "France" is the same as what happens in Russia in autumn and winter, especially after cold weather and snow - the leaves on the grass die and dry out, acquiring the familiar dull light brown colour! "But these are just words," sceptics and ordinary people will say, so reluctant to acknowledge a new phenomenon, clinging to their objection as if it were another straw!

But even this "straw" will not save you! The fact is that bright emerald grass in January does not grow throughout France, but only in our region ([Fig. 12](#))! After all, the action of the psi-field generator (dark matter generator) extends only to our domain, and outside of it, everything happens as usual! Our domain is separated from our neighbours' domain only by a fence, behind which last year's dried grass is clearly visible! And such a gloomy sight stretches before our eyes all the way to the horizon! What's more, the division is so sharp that the dry grass begins right behind the dividing net ([Fig. 13](#))! Not only is the grass dry outside our area (i.e. outside the range of the psi field generator), but there is not a single patch of green in the sea of last year's dry grass!

Words, as they say, are superfluous - it is better to see once than to hear a hundred times! Such is the saying, but in this case it does not fully reflect the essence. Even a thousand, a million words cannot convince a person that such a thing is possible! In this case, **ONLY a "picture"**, or rather **a PHOTOGRAPH**, can convince any sceptic! Because it is simply **IMPOSSIBLE** to believe your words!

But it's not just the happy green grass that has emerged from under the snow! Wild strawberries (*Fragaria vesca L.*) have already boldly, without fear of anyone or anything, sprouted their New Year's leaves from the still frozen ground, literally and figuratively, in the meadows of our property ([Fig. 14](#)). Here is what the reference books say about wild strawberries:

...A perennial plant of the Rosaceae family, up to 30 cm tall, with a short horizontal or oblique rootstock, densely covered with dead leaf debris. The leaves are root leaves, trifoliate, on long petioles, and, like the entire plant, covered with dense silky hairs. Above-ground vegetative shoots (runners) and generative flowering stems grow from the axils of the root leaves. The vegetative shoots are long (up to 70 cm) and creeping. The flowering stems are erect and leafless. The flowers are white, ovoid, with a double calyx, gathered at the top of the stem in a multi-flowered corymbose inflorescence. The fruit is a false red berry, consisting of an elongated conical stalk and numerous seeds (true fruits) on it. It propagates by seeds, shoots and division of the bush. It blooms in late May-June, and the fruits ripen in late June-July. It is widespread in the European part of the CIS, Western and Eastern Siberia, the Caucasus and Central Asia. It grows on fresh clayey and sandy soils in pine, mixed and broad-leaved forests, in meadows, clearings, edges, among bushes, on hillsides. It bears fruit particularly abundantly during the first two years in fresh meadows... "(¹)

It is only 17 January, the snow has just melted and the frost has disappeared, and the strawberries look like May strawberries, but it has only been two days since the snow melted, and then spring did not come! Instead of snow, the same water fell from the sky, but not frozen in the wonderful beauty of snowflakes - the creations of the Snow Queen and Santa Claus, but in the form of the familiar drops we usually call rain. But summer rain and winter rain are not the same thing!!! Winter rain still carries the cold of the Snow Queen and Santa Claus.

¹ Dictionary "Medicinal Plants", authors Putyrsky I.N., Prokhorov V.N. Publishing House "House of Books", 2005.

Queen, because winter rain is nothing more than melted snowflakes that melt during flight before reaching the ground. So, together with the frozen soil, the picture is not at all May-like! But the leaves of the wild strawberries are emerald green and their vitality simply "bursts" ([Fig. 15](#)).

A few days after the snow melts, the strawberry bushes are already as big as mature plants ([Fig. 16](#)), which means that flowering will soon be possible, in January or even February, which is also incredible in itself! But our strawberries bore fruit until mid-December, and now... only a month has passed... and the hard-working strawberries are already preparing for a new season, now 2009 ([Fig. 17](#))! And you can't tell from the strawberry bushes that they are "tired" of bearing fruit during the 2008 season for **TEN MONTHS!**

Iris germanica, commonly known as buttercups or irises, showed off their sharp, knife-like leaves! This is a perennial plant, familiar to many people, which almost everyone recognises just by looking at its beautiful colour ([Fig. 18](#))! And these folk names are still alive, even though since the second half of the 19th century, the name Iris has become "modern". And in Bulgaria, Serbia and Croatia, the iris is still called Perunika today.

- In honour of the Slavic god Perun².

Of course, the five-fingered flowers have not yet bloomed, but even the fact that in mid-January the iris bulbs sprout leaves with blades is incredible in itself ([Fig. 19](#)). The iris cannot tolerate low temperatures, and even in spring frosts of $-1\ldots-3^{\circ}\text{C}$, its leaves die, while in summer it blooms, and if the summer becomes colder, the iris flowers die. So the iris that grew in the still thawed soil on the second day after the snow melted and the severe frosts left is already a miracle in itself!

The melting of the snow does not mean that spring has arrived; although temperatures are not below zero, they are still very low at night, as the frozen ground still retains the cold. And that is why the appearance of knife-like leaves in the bulbs is already incredible in itself! And yet, in this same frozen ground, iris leaves continue to grow ([Fig. 20](#)).

Jasmimum primulinum (Japanese jasmine or jasmine primrose), which inhabits the tropics and subtropics of Asia, also surprised me. This rather heat-loving evergreen plant requires a temperature of $+16\ldots18^{\circ}\text{C}$ in winter! There are about 200 species in the world.

² *Wikipedia*. The free encyclopaedia.

Jasmine, and all of them inhabit the tropics and subtropics of Asia, Africa and South America! Jasmine leaves are pinnate or trifoliate, rarely simple! It's only been two or three days since the snow melted, and there are no twenty-degree frosts! And the leaves of Japanese jasmine in our domain shine with their waxy coating, as if nothing had happened ([Fig. 21](#))! And these leaves are not young, but "adult"! It is enough to look at the newly appeared leaves of Japanese jasmine to understand that the large leaves **did NOT grow in the two or three days since the snow melted ([Fig. 22](#))!**

This means that the Japanese jasmine in our area has retained all its leaves both under the snow and in the twenty-degree frosts that prevailed in the Royal Valley during the first two weeks of January 2009! *Jasmimum primulinum* (Japanese jasmine or jasmine primrose) is another evergreen inhabitant of the tropics and subtropics, which, under the influence of a psi-field generator, not only does not die in severe frosts, but even its leaves calmly withstand severe frosts and after the snow and these very severe frosts, they (the leaves) look like new and even washed!

Speaking of evergreen plants from the tropics and subtropics. Another "*Photinia japonica*" (Japanese plum) has again undergone winter "procedures" and its leaves look younger and fresher after the severe frosts during the two weeks of the New Year ([Fig. 23](#)). The fruit egg of the Japanese plum has begun its journey towards winter ripening! All this is already becoming the norm, although outside our area, outside the psi-field generator (the "dark" matter generator), this norm

is considered impossible. In the famous fairy tale "The Twelve Months", snowdrops bloom on New Year's Day, but only after each month has been in effect for some time. Under the influence of the psi-field generator, the seasons do not change quickly one another, the natural order is not disrupted, and "Only" plants from almost all climatic zones live, thrive and bear fruit almost all year round!

Some plants have already put out their flowers, not to mention their leaves ([Fig. 24](#)), while others have leaves in amazing condition ([Fig. 25](#) and [Fig. 26](#))! After two weeks of severe day and night frosts, there should not be **a single living leaf** left! And they are not only alive, but also in perfect condition; the leaves of these evergreen plants do not always look so healthy even in their natural environment.

Evergreen plants are really starting to live up to their name! It is curious that almost all the evergreen plants on our property have become "everlasting" in the full sense of the word — these heat-loving shoots feel, grow and bear fruit at sub-zero temperatures as if nothing had happened.

Indeed, there are many things that can surprise you! Isn't it amazing that in severe frosts, the fruits of Passiflora ripen and the fruits on the vines are not freshly frozen, but fresh in the true sense of the word. Fresh tropical fruits ripen on the vines at twenty degrees below zero. It is interesting that caduceus plants, or, as they are often called, larch trees, shed their leaves in autumn, as their counterparts should do. And only the evergreen plants of the tropics, subtropics, sub-equator and equator, which do not shed all their leaves in autumn in their native habitat, have allowed the creation and observation of a phenomenon that **is IMPOSSIBLE** in nature!!! Thus, critical natural conditions allowed for the creation of fundamentally new qualities and properties in plants, which in Mother Nature herself could only exist under certain climatic conditions, and only under those conditions!

But it was not only the evergreen plants that became the heroes of the "winter fairy tale" of miracles on our property! As soon as the snow melted, the buds of other plants swelled very quickly and they unfurled their new leaves to greet the winter sun ([Fig. 27](#)), even though it (the winter sun) was in no hurry to show itself!

The maitake mushrooms survived the snow cover and severe frosts very well. Even before the snow cover covered the ground and the severe frosts hit at the very beginning of the New Year, the first mother maitake mushroom had time to create its small daughter mushrooms (this was described [in "Source of Life-7"](#) and see [Fig. 62](#)). And now these very small daughter mushrooms were exposed to quite deep snow and severe frosts! When the snow melted two weeks later, **seven new maitake mushrooms** appeared from under the snow ([Fig. 28](#), [Fig. 29](#), [Fig. 30](#), [Fig. 31](#), [Fig. 32](#)!). And the most interesting thing in this case is that on almost pure limestone, maitake mushrooms grow much faster than on their traditional base - on stumps and dead wood! In this way, terrestrial maitake mushrooms have adapted to a fundamentally new environment for growth. They no longer need to parasitise dead organic matter such as wood to a certain extent, but rather

They grow excellently and very quickly on practically pure limestone, on which mushrooms, and especially maitake, **should not grow** at all.

After the snow melted, the appearance of real snowdrops was another pleasant surprise ([Fig. 33](#)). After the snow melted, the weather was sunny for only a few days, and on 17 January it started snowing again.

"with full" winter rain. The air temperature from that moment on "was around zero degrees Celsius and... it rained almost around the clock. The rain was accompanied by strong winds, mainly from the southwest. The strong winds were replaced by hurricane-force gusts, and on the night of 24 to 25 January, a powerful hurricane struck the coast of Western Europe, particularly France. Near our possessions, the hurricane lost its strength and caused no damage. The in area

of our demper damper system Unfortunately, the hurricane affected many people and caused significant damage to Western European countries. It rained for almost two weeks and almost everything was flooded, so one extreme weather event was followed by another!

Although limestone does not retain water, there is a layer of clay at the groundwater level, and when water fills all the microcracks throughout the entire thickness of the limestone layer, it begins to accumulate in any low-lying areas. And if we take into account that our castle stands on a hill above the river, then it becomes clear how much water must have fallen from the sky in recent years for the limestone to become "waterlogged" ([Fig. 34](#), [Fig. 35](#), [Fig. 36](#))!

What is curious, however, is that under such extreme conditions, **EIGHT HUNDRED MAITAKE MUSHROOMS** appeared in two weeks ([Fig. 37](#) and [Fig. 38](#))! Not only did such a large number of new daughter mushrooms appear under these meteorological conditions, but the individual mushrooms in these daughter mushrooms were also **NORTHERNLY larger in size than** the individual maitake mushrooms in the mother mushroom ([Fig. 39](#) and [Fig. 40](#))! It is interesting that the mushrooms of some daughter mushrooms acquire a different colour, becoming light cream ([Fig. 41](#)). It is entirely possible that there are maitake mushrooms of this colour somewhere, but we have never seen such mushrooms in our area!

Clitocybe aurantiaca or the false chanterelle has also appeared on the stumps, but not at the "right" time ([Fig. 42](#), [Fig. 43](#), [Fig. 44](#))! Under normal conditions

Under natural conditions, the false fox mushroom appears in July and is beautiful until the end of August, but... no reference book mentions that this edible mushroom can appear in mid-January! In this case, as in all other cases, there can be no question of "deception" of the biological clock of plants. And this cannot be the case, not least because the entire first half of January in France was covered with snow and there was a severe cold spell, and after the snow melted, the weather was not warm. Cold rains, air temperatures around zero during the day, with light frosts at night and sometimes during the day, so all this together is by no means the summer heat of July-August!

Another plant, whose name has not yet been determined ([Fig. 45](#)), is clearly not bothered by the January weather. This plant is definitely not a royal bluebell, but reality is reality! In the ten days since the first photo was taken, the inflorescences have become even larger, each individual bud on the inflorescence has enlarged and acquired (albeit not yet completely) a delicate lilac colour ([Fig. 46](#)). And most likely in the near future, these buds will open and reveal to the whole world the beauty of their small but amazing flowers!

The other evergreen trees that appeared from under the snow did not. In less than ten days, they not only grew in all directions ([Fig. 47](#)), but their leaves also became much larger ([Fig. 48](#))! Pushing aside the leaves from the previous year, which had been shed by the caduceus, other plants appeared, whose names have not yet been established ([Fig. 49](#), [Fig. 50](#), [Fig. 51](#)).

The well-known strawberry bushes reached considerable sizes in a short period of time after the snow melted ([Fig. 52](#)). And on the bare branches of the fig tree, the fruits reappeared, which by 25 January had already reached quite impressive sizes and will soon be ripe ([Fig. 53](#))!!!!

With each passing day, more and more new surprises are discovered, both "old" familiar ones and completely unknown ones that disappeared hundreds of years ago. So the "miracles in the sieve" do not stop, but most likely are just beginning.

Nikolay Levashov, 28 January 2009

P.S. Testing continues

January presented unexpectedly surprises. Firstly. the first two

It snowed for a week and it was twenty degrees Celsius! On New Year's Day, it warmed up sharply and it rained almost constantly for two weeks. And the rains were cold, winter rains! During the last week of January, storms broke out in Europe, accompanied by gusts of wind. At the beginning of February, it got cold again, so the raindrops froze before they hit the ground, covering the green leaves and branches of trees, bushes, etc. in the Snow Queen's icy clothes. The icy coating covers the branches of the fig tree, on which the fruits continue to ripen ([Fig. 54](#)).

On the night of 1st to 2nd February, the temperature changed from **PLUS FIVE DEGREES CELSIUS to MINUS SIXTEEN!!!!** In In January 2009, after the snow "cover" was removed, the figs continued to ripen in the weak daylight that broke through the thick leaden clouds pouring cold streams of water onto the ground. And despite all this, the figs continued to ripen slowly but surely on the bare branches. Nature had decided to To "experiment" with sweets, I created a new delicacy - figs in ice! An almost ripe fig of the "Golden" variety was completely covered with ice glaze ([Fig. 55](#)).

Thanks to the sudden, sharp cold snap, there was a unique opportunity to see not only ripe figs in ice glaze in January, but also the evergreen leaves of Japanese plum trees with **icicles** hanging from them ([Fig. 56](#))! An icy coating covered the branches of *Photinia japonica*, and icicles hung from the green leaves ([Fig. 57](#)). Obviously, there had been heavy rain and... suddenly a cold snap hit, and the raindrops froze before they could drain from the leaves to the ground! But for the leaves of the Japanese plum, the six-degree frost is still a resort, while the twenty-degree frosts for two weeks are still a little stronger, so the Japanese plum continues its winter ripening of the fruit!

The branches of the redwoods and cedars look incredibly beautiful, with miniature icicles hanging from them. You don't see a sight like this every day, or rather

- it is almost impossible to see such a picture! The water freezes on the tips of the branches, as if Father Frost had hung a large diamond of "pure water" on each of them ([Fig. 58](#)). The only pity is that these "diamonds" of pure water will melt at the first warming ([Fig. 59](#), [Fig. 60](#), [Fig. 61](#)). It is just as incredible to see a monkey tree in icicles ([Fig. 62](#), [Fig. 63](#))!

The frosty weather has also affected the buds of the magnolia caduca, which have just begun to swell with vitality ([Fig. 64](#)). Delicate

The fluff on the magnolia buds seems unreal, but that's the way it is, whether we like it or not. It seems that the Snow Queen does not want to accept the fact that during her "reign" the leaves are green, the flowers are blooming, the grass is green! And she sends her faithful servants to stop the "disgrace" by covering everything around with an icy glaze that brings death to all living things ([Fig. 65](#)). From the way the water has frozen, it is clear that the Snow Queen's icy breath has taken nature by surprise! The raindrops that had gathered in small streams froze very quickly, as the water froze seconds before the huge drops of moisture broke away from the branches and leaves... but they never broke away! The same fate befell the buds of the Japanese maple *Acer Palmatum Dissectum*, which had begun to swell ([Fig. 66](#))!

The evergreen shrubs, whose inflorescences were about to open their flowers ([Fig. 67](#)), as well as the oysters, which had just shown their caps ([Fig. 68](#)), also suffered from the deadly breath of the Snow Queen! No matter how much they hid among last year's leaves, the icy breath still caught up with them! The same was true for the maitake mushrooms, which had grown rapidly by 31 January. During the last week of January, the maitake mushrooms grew incredibly! Where two or three mushrooms had sprouted a week ago, there are now quite powerful daughter mushrooms ([Fig. 69](#)). And where there were small daughter mushrooms, there are now quite solid ones ([Fig. 70](#) and [Fig. 71](#))! In January, life was also booming in the evergreen magnolia *Grandiflora*. Not only did it survive the twenty-degree frosts in the first half of January and the heavy snow cover, but it also produced young shoots and huge young light green leaves in the second half, which are clearly visible against the background of their older dark green brothers ([Fig. 72](#) and [Fig. 73](#))!

The "enemy's" attack was sudden and swift, but in practice it led to nothing!

The icy shell melted the next day and... it was as if there had been no icy glaze at all! On 3 February, the Japanese plums showed their evergreen leaves to the sun! Their leaves are made of icy shells

"hatch" even greener and juicier, become even stronger and are now resistant to ice ([Fig. 74](#) and [Fig. 75](#)), with not only some leaves surviving in this icy captivity, but almost all of them ([Fig. 76](#)). The grass also successfully repelled the icy attack. It remained lush and green in the meadows after the almost solid ice shell melted ([Fig. 77](#))! The leaves of the evergreen shrubs,

whose buds ready to open never thought of withering after the frost melted ([Fig. 78](#)).

Oysters even grow immediately after getting rid of their icy shells ([Fig. 79](#)).

The false mushrooms on their stumps did not even notice the ice bath, so they did not climb onto the stumps in vain ([Fig. 80](#))... just like all the other plants in our area!

Nikolay Levashov, 4 February 2009

P.P.S. Our park after the ice age.

Photos of figs in ice glaze, juicy green leaves of evergreen plants in ice shells, magnolia buds shining through transparent ice... this and many, many other things were in themselves a completely incredible phenomenon, which we all witnessed together thanks to Svetlana's photos. This phenomenon was revealed to the world in the first days of February 2009. Of course, this phenomenon is very unusual in itself, especially considering that the fig tree, the magnolia buds and everything else froze on the night of 1 to 2 February! But it is no less important to understand what happened to all this afterwards... When it warmed up, the "ice age" ended and everything melted. There had been frosts before, but never such freezing, where literally everything was covered with ice. And this fact made the situation even more unique!

If early frosts surprise the buds of *Magnolia caduca*, the buds that have already begun to form die, and new ones quickly appear in their place, as happened at the end of January 2007 ([Fig. 81](#)). But this year, even after the frost, as soon as the ice glaze melted, the buds of *Magnolia caduca* continued to form as if there were no ice coating on them ([Fig. 82](#)!). Simply incredible! The delicate and very cold-sensitive buds of *Magnolia caduca*, as if nothing had happened, are full of vitality and the beginnings of petals can already be seen emerging from the fluffy outer shell ([Fig. 83](#) and [Fig. 84](#)).

The icy shell melted the next day, 3 February, and one would expect that all living creatures caught in such an icy prison would surely perish! But... they would have perished anywhere else, but in this case, within the range of the psi-field generator, such an extreme natural phenomenon as freezing, which is destructive to all living creatures, did not have its deadly effect at all! And the manifestation of such a change under the action of the psi-field generator

The most obvious reactions of tropical and subequatorial plants, such as the Japanese plum (*Photinia japonica*). A week after the frost, if it had any effect on our plants, the leaves of the Japanese plum undoubtedly showed the consequences ([Fig. 85](#)). And it wasn't just the Japanese plum that should have reacted to the frost! All evergreen plants (and not only them) should have turned black and dried up, but... nothing like that happened to any of the other plants in our park and garden! They continued to show themselves under the winter sun as if nothing had happened, continuing to be full of vitality. The cumulative effect of the psi-field generator (dark matter generator) had already reached such a level that almost all plants had acquired new qualities that

They NEVER existed in nature!

And the fact that plants assimilate these new qualities so well shows that the potential for the development of plant forms is far from exhausted, but only limited by purely natural factors and the absence of independent consciousness in nature – intelligence, as people often like to say these days! If Nature, at least within the confines of one planet, had a **SOCIETY**, plants would long ago have possessed **non-freezing tree sap**,

self-sufficient WATER SYNTHESIS, etc. The lack of these properties and qualities in plants speaks of a blind method of selection in nature, which in no way belittles nature itself, but clearly shows the absence of a rational principle in it.

But let's get back to our "sheep", i.e. plants!!!

The evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) continues to delight the eye with its lush, huge, dark green leaves, and looking at these leaves, it is impossible to even imagine that a week ago they were covered with ice ([Fig. 86](#)). Similarly, the leaves of the Japanese jasmine are quietly turning green and have already "forgotten" that not long ago they were in icy captivity ([Fig. 87](#)). The inflorescences of the shrubs ([Fig. 88](#) and [Fig. 89](#)) continue to be full of vitality, acquiring an increasingly delicate light purple colour!

In early February, the familiar *thyme* (*Thymus vulgaris L.*) "decided" to start blooming. This semi-shrub shows not only its dark green wedge-shaped leaves at the very beginning of February, but also the light purple buds that appear on its arrow-shaped branches ([Fig. 90](#))! In fact,

according to reference data, *Thymus vulgaris L.* **blooms from MAY to AUGUST!** Parsley - *Petroselinum neapolitanum* ([Fig. 91](#) and [Fig. 92](#)), whose curly leaves delight the eye with their emerald green colour and juiciness, flourishes in the beds of the vegetable garden. *Spanish sorrel*, whose young leaves are already green in the beds next to the parsley bushes ([Fig. 93](#)). And the strawberries have already produced their first ovaries, even though it is still only the first half of February ([Fig. 94](#)).

In early February, the "Spring primrose" or "Shepherd's purse" also bloomed, but according to reference data, *Primula verus L.* begins to bloom in **APRIL-JULY** ([Fig. 95](#)). But February is not April, and especially not July! Nevertheless, the shepherd's purse blooms and "knows no sorrow"! It is not lagging behind the "Spring Flower" and

"Field Daisy" ([Fig. 96](#))! And in the rest of the world, according to the same reference data, the daisy blooms in **May-August**! And again, the flowering of the daisy does not "fit" into the laws of nature, but that does not make the daisy warmer or colder, or rather - a little colder, but that does not matter either to the daisy or to many other plants in our park and garden!

The frost did not affect the most common grass, which remained green and lush, even though it should have suffered more than any other plant, as the continuous rains during the week before the frost turned the entire area into meadows flooded with water, and when this standing water freezes at night, the grass suffers the most. Before the frost, the entire area had turned into meadows full of water, and when this standing water freezes at night, the grass literally freezes into solid ice! But... the ice melted, and the grass remained alive and unharmed ([Fig. 97](#))! What's more, the thawed grass was not only undamaged, but became even more lush and strong ([Fig. 98](#))! And for those who doubt and think that everything described in this article happens everywhere in the neighbourhood, I recommend looking at the photo from 8 February 2009, which shows that outside our property there is still last year's dead grass and nothing is even thinking of blooming, let alone turning green ([Fig. 99](#))!

Outside our property, almost nothing **has changed** in the nearly one month since the last photo was taken on 17 January 2009 (see [Figure 12](#))! It is still the same dead winter landscape! So what is happening on our property **is NOT**

Rather, it is the opposite - everything that is happening is sharply and radically different from what is happening in nature in the Loire Valley, in France, and anywhere else in the world! So the sceptics will have to stick with their "broken trough"; facts are stubborn things - they do not disappear or change at the whim of sceptics! The only thing they can do is keep quiet about what is happening, but that will not help them much in opposing **the TRUTH!** And now, from the sceptics, I will return to the events and facts that annoy them so much...

In early February, the mushrooms sprouted from the ground and ... densely and thickly, as if competing with other mushrooms with their massiveness ([Fig. 100](#)). Again, words from a fairy tale involuntarily come to mind... and the mushrooms there are visibly invisible! Within two or three days after the mushrooms "sprouted" on the surface, they reached very impressive sizes ([Fig. 101](#))! The very young mushrooms are huge and have not yet outgrown the mushroom "kindergarten age" ([Fig. 102](#)). Nevertheless, the young mushrooms are completely healthy, without worms or other fungal diseases. The mushroom body is very dense and juicy, and in terms of taste - a real pleasure ([Fig. 103](#))!

However, the "Japanese" are in no hurry to give up their lead! The maitake mushrooms (*Grifola frondosa*) continue to appear here and there! In each new maitake mushroom, each individual mushroom grows to ever larger sizes ([Fig. 104](#))! And these new maitake mushrooms continue to appear both on the ground and on tree stumps ([Fig. 105](#)). Speaking of tree stumps! The moss that grows next to the maitake is also very unusual, mainly because of its size and location ([Fig. 106](#))! *Sphagnum nemoreum* Scop. or sharp-leaved sphagnum is a marsh plant belonging to the class *Bryopsida*, which usually grows in marshes and wet areas ([Fig. 107](#))! And this is, to put it mildly, the exact opposite of what we have on our property! Our castle is located on a hill above the Loire River, on almost solid limestone, so there are no lowlands or marshes on our property! The marsh mosses have settled on the stumps, far from the marshes and swamps. Of course, there is plenty of moisture on the hill in winter, but rainwater drains very quickly through the limestone, yet it seems that it is not only water lilies (*Arum lily*) that have decided to explore new spaces! Now let's get back to the maitake mushrooms,

which, in practice, every week
present new

surprises...

The shape, size and colour of maitake mushrooms change almost like in a fairy tale

- not by the day, but by the hour! Just look at the neighbouring maitake mushrooms to see for yourself ([Fig. 108](#), [Fig. 109](#), [Fig. 110](#), [Fig. 111](#), [Fig. 112](#))! The variety of colours, shapes and sizes of maitake mushrooms is amazing! The colour of the caps of maitake mushrooms varies from dark brown, almost black, to light cream with a greenish tinge in the centre. It is amazing to see such a variety of maitake mushrooms in such a short time, and the most surprising thing about all this is that such diversity has appeared in such a small area, under almost identical natural conditions! Such rapid speciation was only possible under the influence of a psi-field generator or dark matter generator! Just like all the other "miracles in the sieve" of our possessions.

On the night of 8 to 9 February, hurricane-force winds suddenly appeared in our park. All night long, the wind howled, tearing bricks from the chimneys, and the crackling of branches and trees breaking under the force of the wind could be heard. This hurricane was created artificially with the help of American meteorological weapons (for more details, see the article "Hurricanes in the USA").

["Taming the Rebellious"](#)) and caused serious damage to France and other countries that it "caught". The main force of the hurricane was extinguished, but... what remained was more than enough to "break wood" in the literal and figurative sense of the word. But the two-hundred-year-old sequoias, standing on the hilltop and having a very large canopy, with a shallow root system in limestone, were not damaged at all. These gems of our park remained intact, with only a few branches torn off by the gusts of wind. But they were the ones most at risk.

A few years ago, just to protect myself from hurricane-force winds, I made some adjustments to the psi-field generator to prevent the death of two-hundred-year-old giants with weak root systems, and... everything worked even better than expected! Now it is necessary to extend the strengthening effect of the psi-field generator to other trees in our park, so that during hurricane-force winds they are not uprooted and their trunks are not broken, as happened to a number of trees in our park that no one even suspected could be damaged, but it was precisely these trees that were damaged ([Fig. 113](#) and [Fig. 114](#)).

New fungi that no one had ever seen before also appeared in our park.

I have never seen them before, at least not in our area. And these new mushrooms appeared in the second half of February, which is also unexpected and incredible in itself! The psi field generator continues to cleanse and restore the soil, groundwater, microflora and microfauna in the area, returning the natural environment to its state hundreds of years ago, and as a result, more and more new plant species are returning from their "lethargic sleep"! The most representative in this regard are mushrooms, whose spores have been waiting for hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of years for conditions favourable to their growth to reappear. And it is for this reason that more and more new species of fungi are appearing in our lands, which no one has ever planted, even in the immediate vicinity.

Some of the new mushrooms resemble the honey mushroom, but differ from it in shape and colour, such as the mushroom *Plicaturopsis crispa* ([Fig. 115](#)), while other new mushrooms do not resemble any of the mushrooms that have already appeared in our country. Among them are the mushroom *Polyporus tomentosus* ([Fig. 116](#)) and the mushroom *Lentinellus cochleatus* ([Fig. 117](#)), as well as the mushroom *Daedalea quercina* ([Fig. 118](#)), which is not edible. These are the mushrooms that have already been identified, but there are many others that have not yet been identified, yet are very interesting and unusual in their shape and colour ([Fig. 119](#) and [Fig. 120](#)!). However, all identified mushrooms (except *Daedalea quercina*) are edible and even belong to the highest categories in terms of taste among mushrooms! And with all this diversity, new species of mushrooms appear almost every day, or already known mushrooms bring surprises.

One of the surprises was shown by maitake. On 20 February, two new maitake daughter mushrooms appeared next to each other, but... they are drastically different ([Fig. 121](#) and [Fig. 122](#)). These two maitake daughter mushrooms differ quite drastically from each other, which in itself is incredible. This cannot be possible in principle, according to the known laws of living nature that have existed for four billion years! It cannot be, but it is, like many other things that happen in our area under the influence of the psi-field generator^{http://....}

And the most interesting thing is that new types of mushrooms appear almost every day! Increasingly rare types of mushrooms are appearing, which are increasingly difficult to recognise ([Fig. 123](#), [Fig. 124](#) and [Fig. 125](#)). But no

The "old" ones are also lagging behind the newcomers! More and more chanterelles are showing their caps in the rare rays of the February sun ([Fig. 126](#)), and not just caps, but huge caps! To see this for yourself, just look at the "baby" mushroom, on whose cap last year's oak leaf looks very small ([Fig. 127](#))! Let me remind you that under normal conditions, mushrooms appear **ONLY in spring and summer**, but never in December, January and February! And within the borders of our country, mushrooms grow all year round, despite the cold, snow, etc.

Now it's time to return to the other characters in the story!

In February, many late spring and summer flowers appear from the ground, such as primroses or "spring flowers", daisies, irises, etc. With each passing day, for example, daisies become larger and brighter ([Fig. 128](#)). So the flowering of chamomile, as well as all other plants, is not a random phenomenon, when this or that plant "confuses" the flowering time and "unexpectedly" blooms during an unexpected warming, as some sceptics would say! Well, first, there was no "unexpected" warming, rather we can say there was "unexpected" cold snap! And secondly, although there is no snow left in the fields and meadows, night frosts occur almost every day. So, if there were any "crazy" plants, they would have suffered during the night frosts and that would have been it... But no, instead of blooming, the daisies are showing their round faces in the February sun.

"New and new daisy flowers, and this is happening all over our territory ([Fig. 129](#))! And outside of them, everything is still as dull and dead as nature intended for this time of year in France!

But it's not just the daisies that "decide" to bloom in February! Here and there on our property, clusters of *eastern hyacinth* (*Hyacinthus orientalis L.*) have appeared, wild hyacinths whose bulbs had overwintered in the ground **at TWENTY degrees Celsius**, under snow and with the soil completely frozen ([Fig. 130](#)). And one more thing... Hyacinth flowers usually appear only at temperatures of +18-25 degrees Celsius, but not at night ([Fig. 131](#)). In such cold weather as we had this winter, the hyacinth bulbs should have died in completely frozen ground, but for very clear reasons this **did NOT happen** ([Fig. 132](#))!

Not far behind the hyacinths are the tulips, whose bulbs also

have overwintered outdoors and sprouted their leaves as early as February, and some of the tulips have already sprouted buds, which, however, have just appeared, "wrapped" in their "cloaks" - the leaves ([Fig. 133](#)). According to reference data, the growth and development of tulips continues for 80-120 days, from the beginning of April to the end of June. This, of course, applies to tulips growing outdoors, as in our case. So in February there simply should not be any tulip buds, but there are! Just as the daffodil bulbs, which also overwintered in soil that froze very deeply during the severe frosts and still remains frozen, should not have survived this winter! According to reference data, daffodil bulbs are planted in fertile soil at a temperature of +10-12 degrees Celsius and at an air temperature of at least +15 degrees Celsius ([Fig. 134](#))!

Nettles (*Urtica dioica L.*) have also appeared. According to reference data, nettles bloom in June-July, and their fruits ripen in August-September! Therefore, even the appearance of nettle bushes in February is an incredible phenomenon ([Fig. 135](#)) from the point of view of normal perceptions, but normal perceptions must be forgotten when we talk about the phenomena that occur in our domain under the influence of the psi-field generator!

Another unprecedented fact is that in the second half of February, the cone-shaped fruits of the monkey tree or *Araucaria araucana* ripened for the second time in a year ([Fig. 136](#)). What is more, despite the harsh winter, the cone-shaped fruits ripened completely ([Fig. 137](#)), while the cone-shaped fruits did not ripen at all "Monkey trees ripen in February only in their native South America! But it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere and winter in the Northern Hemisphere! And the ripening of the fruit neck in France in February indicates fundamental changes in the "monkey tree" under the influence of the psi-field generator, as a result of which fruiting occurs both in summer and in winter, **regardless of natural conditions!**

No less surprising is the fact that in the second half of February, buds appeared on the branches of *Paulownia tomentosa*, which will soon open and the branches of these trees will be covered in blue ([Fig. 138](#))! But the flowering of paulownia trees has not started earlier than mid-May even within our property in previous years. And this once again confirms the fact that every year, under the influence of the psi-field generator, practically all plants acquire new properties and qualities that become stronger, and these new properties and qualities are now

become **the NEW NORM!** Properties and qualities that **are IMPOSSIBLE** under normal natural conditions become the new norm! And this is precisely the acquisition of new properties and qualities, not mutations, because the plants remain the same but acquire new properties and qualities!

The buds of chestnuts (*Castanea vesca Gaerth*) have also swollen, which in itself is also unprecedented. It is precisely for chestnuts that autumn and spring frosts are most dangerous, not to mention the temperature surprises in February 2009. When the small positive temperatures during the day were often replaced by sudden night-time cold spells, so that rainwater instantly turned to ice on the branches, leaves and buds before reaching the ground. And in such weather conditions, the buds on the chestnut trees swelled in February (**Fig. 139**)!

More and more buds on *Magnolia caduca* (**Fig. 140**). The delicate, still unopened buds were unaware of the February frosts, which occurred not only at night but also during the day (**Fig. 141**). And literally with each passing day, despite the still very cold weather, when not every day the air temperature has risen above zero, the buds of *Magnolia caduca* are slowly but surely preparing to show the world their beautiful colours, which are still hidden in their fluffy covers (**Fig. 142**). And with each passing day, the fluff of the buds, swelling with vitality, becomes fluffier and whiter, which means... that very soon the miracle of nature will appear - the flowering of *Magnolia caduca* (**Fig. 143**)... and not only that!

Nikolay Levashov, 1 March 2009

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Part 8. The Magical Island

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

The awakening of life in spring is always a miracle of nature! The sun is just warming up and... the seemingly dead nature awakens from its winter sleep, and everything around literally bursts with the life force of nature. And although such a miracle happens every year, it still amazes us again and again! So the spring awakening of life is already a miracle in itself, but what happens in our French possessions can only be called a miracle within a miracle! Our possessions are nothing less than It is simply **impossible to** call **it** a "magical island"; in modern Russian, there is no other word to describe what is happening there!

And although there is no magic in what is happening, what is happening in our region under the influence of the psi generator (dark matter generator) looks like magic! It looks like magic if you compare what is happening in our area with what is happening in the natural environment not only in France, but throughout Midgard Earth! Despite the richness and diversity of nature, it (nature) still **ACTS POSSIBLY**. As I have already written, nature **has no CONSCIOUSNESS!** And this conclusion follows from the fact that plants **from one** climate zone are absolutely **UNSUITABLE** for the climatic conditions of **another!** Once plants from one climate zone find themselves in the natural conditions of another climate zone, they die. Not to mention plants from distant climatic zones, such as plants from equatorial and temperate climatic zones. Transferring plants from one climate zone to another with the corresponding changes in climate parameters leads to the very rapid death of these plants. And this is completely understandable: if there is a change in climate, plants from one climate zone die, and plants from another climate zone appear in their place.

in the climate zone corresponding to these climatic changes! This is exactly what has happened during the four billion years of life on our Earth in Midgard! If nature itself had **a SOCIETY**, then during these billions of years of its intelligent development, it would have come to the conclusion that in order to preserve the life of plant organisms during a sharp cold snap, it is necessary to ensure **that the sap of trees (the blood of plants) does not freeze at NEGATIVE TEMPERATURES!**

If nature had **a mind**, it would have created a way for plants to synthesise **WATER** themselves! After all, during a drought, the lack of water quickly leads to the death of most plants and, as a result, to the death of the entire ecological system. If Nature had **a MIND**, it would have transformed soil that is unfavourable for plants into better soil, or it would have created conditions in which plants from all climate zones could grow on any type of soil, including soils on which they should not grow (e.g. limestone). If Nature had **a Mind**, it would create conditions in which plants **could create themselves everything that they want for themselves.**

OPTIMAL LIVING CONDITIONS! Because plants **are not animals** and **cannot go** where there are better living conditions!

Similar reasoning could continue, but it is already clear that **nature itself has no meaning!** This in no way belittles Nature, everything created by it, but it **has no DEADLY BEGINNING!** Charles Darwin was wrong about many things, but... he was not wrong about the driving force of **NATURE being NATURAL SELECTION.** Plants adapt to their natural growing conditions. Plants that **are** unable to adapt to changing climatic conditions simply die and are replaced by those plant species for which these conditions are acceptable. In other words, **PLANTS ADAPT TO NATURAL CONDITIONS.**

CONDITIONS, NOT THE OTHER WAY AROUND! At the same time, each individual plant species has very limited ability to adapt to changing natural conditions. Once natural conditions exceed the limits for a given species, the plant species is unable to adapt to the changing natural conditions

IT DISAPPEARS!

All this shows that the processes taking place in nature **are NOT intelligent!** And the fact that everything mentioned above about plants was solved with the help of the psi-field generator (dark matter generator) shows that the above-mentioned and many other problems **can be solved with the help of intelligence and understanding of the nature of living matter.** **THIS IS IRREFUTABLE PROOF OF THE ABSENCE OF INTELLIGENCE IN NATURE, OF THE ABSENCE OF PLANETARY INTELLIGENCE OR LOGOS!!!!**

And this is as true as **2 plus 2 equals four** when equal values are added together. Despite all the expediency inherent in nature, our Middle Earth **has no mind!** The self-regulating mechanisms of the ecological system existing on Midgard-Earth **have nothing to do with intelligent actions!**

And when the Mind compensates for what **Nature has not done**, true miracles of Nature occur, which have always been considered **IMPOSSIBLE!** But reason, intelligent life, is a creation of Nature itself, so Nature, albeit not directly, solves these problems indirectly through the bearer of reason, which it itself has created! This is the triumph of Nature, of living matter, of reason! When the developing mind reaches the level of understanding Nature itself, its mechanisms and principles, especially living Nature, the bearer of reason becomes a creative force and they begin to complement each other, creating beautiful harmony! And it is precisely this harmony that is the only way in which the development of intelligent life should proceed, regardless of what form it may take.

And we hope that the results achieved in our domain with the help of the psi-field generator will serve as **proof that such a path is possible.**

Now it is time to return to this proof...

In principle, this evidence consists of material from all seven

¹For more information on this subject, see "[The Last Appeal to Humanity](#)," Chapter 3: Psi Fields in Nature and the Evolution of Mind

The Source of Life," and the most interesting thing is that in these articles one can observe the very process of such harmonious interaction between mind and nature. The psi-field generator or dark matter generator was created almost six years ago as an attempt to save plants that had fallen into extreme, extreme natural conditions from death.

And during these six years, it was necessary to introduce new and new programmes into the already working psi-field generator in order to solve new and new problems that nature presented during this time. For Midgard-Earth, six years are just a moment, but... during this moment on a cosmic scale, it was possible to solve problems of fundamental importance to living Nature, which Nature itself **could NOT** solve even over billions of years of development of life on Midgard-Earth! This is the advantage of a rational approach over a blind natural approach. It is thanks to this that, with the help of the psi-field generator, it was possible to achieve **the NON-FREEZING** of plant sap, the synthesis of water and many other substances necessary for their optimal development. we achieved the survival of plants from the equatorial, subequatorial, tropical and subtropical climate zones under the open European sky in the temperate climate of Central France. But all these plants not only survived in the worst or generally unacceptable soils, but also grew 5-10 times faster than in the best conditions for them, according to reference data! But that's not all that was achieved with the help of the psi-field generator and its built-in programmes!

Under the influence of the psi-field generator, the groundwater and soil were cleansed of pollutants, and the ecological environment on our estate returned to the state it was in several hundred or even thousands of years ago, when human activity had not yet caused any damage to the environment that was destructive to all living creatures! As a result, plant organisms that had disappeared several hundred years ago reappeared within our domain! It is possible to list many more achievements that are incredible from the point of view of modern science, but at this point it would be much better to move on to the following facts confirming these conclusions: <http://....>

As soon as the sun warmed up a little more, everything on our property began to bloom! The plants bloomed simultaneously,

which normally cannot bloom at the same time! By mid-March, the hyacinths were in full bloom ([Fig. 1](#))! And when the inflorescences revealed their colours to the sun, it turned out that the *Blue Topaz* hyacinths had sprouted in February. The flowers in the hyacinth inflorescences are not only an unusually bright blue colour, but also very large, even for this variety. What is unusual in this situation is that the pink-purple hyacinths bloom much later than the blue hyacinths, and by mid-March they still had not bloomed ([Fig. 2](#)). Only a few days later, the buds of the pink hyacinth flowers began to timidly open ([Fig. 3](#)). However, the inflorescences of the pink hyacinth cannot compete with the splendour and beauty of the inflorescences of the blue hyacinth ([Fig. 4](#)).

As mentioned earlier, hyacinth bulbs are stored in a dry place at a temperature of at least +15 degrees Celsius and are planted in the soil when it warms up to 10...12 degrees Celsius! No one has ever dug up hyacinth bulbs and replanted them in the soil, as should be done according to the reference data. First, Svetlana has never planted hyacinths in our garden and park! No one even knew that they grew on our property, as Svetlana first noticed these plants only two or three years ago when they bloomed. Most likely, they were planted in the ground by the previous owners of the Castle, but it is still unclear who they were! But the interesting thing about all this is that we have owned the Castle since the end of 1999, i.e. for nearly ten years, and Svetlana only recently saw hyacinths blooming on our property for the first time! This raises the question: why were there no blooming hyacinths for 7-8 years, and only recently did they reappear? And every year, the bulbs of both the hyacinths and the tulips had to be dug up and stored in a dry and warm place! But no one ever did that!

Since 2003, climate surprises have begun, and it is for this reason that in 2003, the psi field generator was created on our property. And in the last six years, France has experienced winter cold spells of twenty degrees Celsius, snowfall ([Fig. 5](#) and [Fig. 6](#)), repeated icing and freezing, and in addition, over the last few years, it has rained almost continuously throughout the autumn, part of the winter and spring, and everything has been literally and figuratively flooded with water ([Fig. 7](#) and [Fig. 8](#))! But the same reference data for hyacinths, for example, tell us that their bulbs **DO NOT AIR**.

HIGH HUMIDITY!

They cannot tolerate it, and that's all there is to it! And they rot quickly, so the fact that hyacinth bulbs not only **do NOT freeze** at such sub-zero temperatures, but also **do NOT rot** with such amounts of rainfall, suggests that this can **ONLY** happen under the influence of the psi-field generator! So the appearance of the hyacinths themselves after six years (and perhaps more) is already incredible in itself, and if we take into account that all hyacinth bulbs **MUST** have died from freezing or rotting, then the appearance of blooming hyacinths can be considered as nothing less than another A "miracle" created by a psi field generator!

Of course, no one has developed special programmes to make this happen to hyacinths. The point is not even that, but the fact that the set of programmes I have laid down in the psi-field generator or dark matter generator basically solves almost all situations that almost any plant may encounter, regardless of the climate zone in which that plant was originally formed! The ability to grow plants from different climatic zones together solves many of the food problems facing modern humanity. And the ability to obtain multiple harvests without any chemicals and without depleting either the soil or the plants themselves opens up virtually unlimited possibilities for agriculture. Not to mention that a 5-10-fold acceleration in plant growth, especially trees, particularly valuable slow-growing species, will not only stop the deforestation of Midgard Earth, but also restore the planet's lost lungs in the shortest possible time. And finally, research into the practical results of using the psi-field generator shows that the growth rate of plants, especially trees, increases, and this happens on the worst soils for the growth of most plants - limestone and red clay, on which many plants should **NOT grow at all** ([Fig. 9](#) and [Fig. 10](#))!

But let us return to what is happening in our lands! A few more days passed and the pink hyacinth blossoms were in full bloom, exposing the delicate pink petals to the sun and the still very cold wind ([Fig. 11](#)). Just as unexpected and for the same reasons was the appearance of tulips and daffodils. As early as February month 2009

the leaves of the tulips appeared. Unexpectedly, the leaves of the tulips appeared in various places among the trees in the park, where no one had ever planted them. And now, in mid-March, despite the still cold ground and night frost, here and there among the green grass appear bright spots, brightly coloured tulips that have not yet opened ([Fig. 12](#)).

The flowers themselves are much larger than their counterparts. Compared to the flowers, even the not-so-small tulip leaves look tiny! But tulip leaves are not small in themselves; it is the size of their buds that creates the impression of "small" leaves.

Daffodils, despite their "narcissism", do not want to lag behind hyacinths and tulips, and although they fail to overtake hyacinths, they clearly will not yield to tulips and therefore "hurry" to bloom before the tulips manage to open their buds to the sun ([Fig. 13](#) and [Fig. 14](#)).

The cowslip or spring *primrose* (*Primula veris L.*) began to bloom in early February and shows no signs of stopping! In the meadows of our park, they are becoming more and more numerous with each passing day ([Fig. 15](#)). The buttercups are also not giving up, and more and more of their bright yellow flowers are blooming "faces" in "clusters" of snow-white petals can be seen in our meadows and fields ([Fig. 16](#)). At the beginning of March, a large number of dog violets - *Viola canina L.* appear. It is difficult to imagine such a quantity of violets ([Fig. 17](#) and [Fig. 18](#)), and they bloom everywhere! The flowers of these wild violets are not a rare dark blue colour, but they are much larger in size than all other wild violets ([Fig. 19](#)). Incidentally, according to reference data, the dog violet blooms from April to June, but definitely not - not in early March! At the same time, dog violets grow on **dry, MINERAL-rich soils!** At this time of year, the soils on our property cannot be called dry, let alone mineral-rich, even with the best will in the world! Neither red clays nor limestones are known for their mineral content. They are practically the poorest soils!

This year, the chestnuts behaved very unusually! The chestnut buds began to swell in February, and by mid-March, young leaves the colour of light salad appeared ([Fig. 20](#)). According to reference data, the chestnut

This edible plant produces leaves in April-May and blooms in **June-July**! In other words, first, lanceolate leaves 10-25 cm long appear, and only then, after a month or two, do spiky inflorescences 10 to 35 cm long appear! This is according to the reference data! This is exactly what happens on our property under the influence of the psi field generator!

When the young leaves of the chestnuts, which continued to grow rapidly, began to turn slightly to the side, **SOCS** appeared through the thin silky covering of the buds ([Fig. 21](#))! In chestnuts, as in most other plants, this cannot happen, but it is not an optical illusion! From the opening buds of the chestnuts *Castanea verca Gaerth* **CURRENTLY, along with the young leaves, appear** **SOCIE** ([Fig. 22](#))!

A

This **miracle** happens in mid-March, which is impossible because at that time even the leaves of the chestnut tree should not yet appear, let alone **the flowers**, which should appear **only a few months after the leaves**! In our area, the leaves and blossoms of chestnut trees appear **from the buds at the same time in March**! Some may even think that I have made a mistake and that, not being an "expert" has simply "confused" the leaves that appear from the buds with the inflorescences! You still can't see anything clearly! But I have to disappoint such "unbelievers"! And I don't have to do anything about it, nature will do everything for me! Only a few days have passed and... the buds of *Castanea verca Gaerth* have fully blossomed and revealed both the young leaves and the young inflorescences in all their glory, without any "curtains" ([Fig. 23](#))!

I can't believe that only two days have passed since the photo of the bud in the opening phase was taken, and the new photo already shows quite large light green young leaves and a fully formed inflorescence ([Fig. 24](#))! Once again, we are observing a phenomenon that, in principle, cannot be, but is! And you don't have to be a "cool expert" to understand - in the photo, the young chestnut leaves and the inflorescence have appeared simultaneously from one open bud! And this momentous event happened in mid-March! That's how it is!

A few more days have passed and it is now clear to everyone that along with the unusually fast-growing young chestnut leaves

the inflorescences were forming quickly and rapidly ([Fig. 25](#)). This is not happening with just one "crazy" chestnut bud, but with all of them, which shows that this is **a FUNDAMENTALLY NEW phenomenon in the life of *Castanea verca* Gaerth**. It is amazing to see young chestnut leaves with delicate fluffiness next to the inflorescences. This is certainly a picture that no one has ever seen before! Although not all chestnut buds have opened yet, there is no doubt what will emerge from them under the warm sunlight on another sunny day, despite the cold and piercing north wind ([Fig. 26](#)).

Under the influence of a psi-field generator or a dark matter generator, truly incredible phenomena occur! And the most curious thing about all this is that it is not young chestnut saplings that react in this way to the action of the psi-field generator, but mature trees that are more than ten years old! And these trees had previously behaved in exactly the same way as all their counterparts around the world - first the buds appear, then a month or two later the flowers appear!

And here, right before our eyes, **the EVOLUTION of plant species** is taking place! And these changes are becoming the **NEW NORM** for plants. This is confirmed by the sensation of autumn 2008 - *Blood figs*! This variety of fig is grown in southern Spain. In its homeland, this plant grows **at a TEMPERATURE NOT LOWER than +18 degrees Celsius!** At

At temperatures below +18°, these delicate plants die. That is why it was another "miracle" that this heat-loving plant did not die during the frosts of -18° Celsius that have been observed in winter for the last few years in a row. The second surprise of this delicate fig variety was that for the first time the fruits of this tree ripened at the end of October, when there were night frosts down to -8° Celsius ([Fig. 27](#))! But the heroics of the delicate Spaniard did not end there. After the snowy, frosty winter of 2008-2009, following the February "ice age", the branches of *the Blood Fig* ripened again in mid-March 2009 ([Fig. 28](#))! The ripening of figs on the branches in winter, when everything around is covered with snow and the cold is so hard to imagine, is a real miracle, and the ripening of the Blood Fig in such conditions is a miracle **within a miracle**!

Nevertheless, incredible things can be achieved when nature and

the capabilities of the mind, when the spontaneous violent force of nature is overlaid with an understanding of that very violent force, its nature, and the resolution of those problems that nature itself could not resolve due to objective circumstances. And the reason for these objective circumstances is that Nature itself creates **ONLY**
ONLY IN CLIMATIC BOUNDARIES.

CLIMATIC ZONES! All plant species from each individual climatic zone **are APPLICABLE ONLY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THEIR ZONE!**

They adapt to temperature fluctuations, seasons, soils, the presence or absence of moisture, both seasonally and throughout the year, the strength and direction of the winds, etc. And the main reason for all this is that

- Plants **cannot move themselves from one place to another!** Their seeds are dispersed by animals and birds living in the same climate zone, and if, for one reason or another, the seeds end up in different climatic conditions, even after sprouting, they almost always die in different climatic conditions!

The limitation of nature's creative potential is primarily due to the fact that plants **are immobile**, because once they take root in one place, they spend their entire lives there! It is precisely the "settling down" of plants that serves as the main limitation on the creative potential of Nature itself! In addition, in order to prevent the sap in plants from freezing when the water around them freezes, it is necessary to deliberately and consciously influence the water molecules that form the basis of the sap in plants! The same can be said about the synthesis of water by plants, the multiple acceleration of plant growth, etc. Only **SOCIETY** is capable of seeing these tasks and, with the necessary properties and qualities, is capable of solving them! A mind that is capable of abstracting itself from particular tasks and rising above reality to see new horizons! And the blind force of Nature cannot do this in principle, which confirms the absence of **PERCEPTEBLE ACTIONS of Nature itself and the absence of its PLANETARY PERCEPTION**, for which such tasks should be obvious.

So, despite all the grandeur and beauty of nature, it has no intelligence, whether anyone likes it or not! This fact does not diminish what Nature has done, but rather the development of ecological systems throughout time.

The existence of life on Earth in Midgard did not happen according to a plan created by the Mind of Nature, but precisely because of the chaotic, uncontrollable development of life in the conditions created by Nature itself. Some natural phenomena, in which some researchers try to see **the Mind of Nature**, are related not to the rationality of Mother Nature's actions, but to the ignorance of those who **DO NOT UNDERSTAND AND DO NOT KNOW THE NATURE OF LIVING MATTER...!**

And now, after such "philosophical" considerations, let us return to the "wrong land" and continue to examine the real facts that confirm these "philosophical" conclusions!...

This year, the common cherry (*Prunus cerasus L.*) began to bloom unusually early, and although cherry trees are cold-resistant plant species, such early flowering is still unusual ([Fig. 29](#) and [Fig. 30](#)). Not only have the cherries not yet bloomed anywhere nearby, but the cherry trees in the entire neighbourhood have not even budded! A week after the first flowers opened, the cherry trees were covered with an incredible number of unusually large flowers ([Fig. 31](#) and [Fig. 32](#)). It is almost impossible to see the sky and the branches through the dense canopy of cherry blossoms! I have never seen such cherry blossoms, even though I was born and raised in southern Russia, where cherry trees are commonplace, and cherry trees in bloom could be seen not only in gardens, but also along roadsides and in forest plantations! So the flowering southern cherry is a familiar tree from my childhood, but I have never seen such a colour, especially in mid-March, even though I was born much further south than where the cherries bloom in our area.

But it wasn't just the cherry trees that started blooming so profusely! The entire magnolia garden on our property turned into a blooming kingdom! Buds began to bloom in the magnolia garden! And these buds began to bloom in mid-March, from the very buds that had endured the January frosts and snow, the February ice, and then... huge, wonderful buds appeared towards the Sun! The size of the magnolia buds is incredible. The incredible size of magnolia flowers is nothing new in our region, but... even so, the first bloom of magnolia flowers is larger than ever! The fluffy and warm outer protective petals of the buds have opened... and from them

delicate and amazingly beautiful buds have appeared. The huge buds of *Magnolia Soulangeana* appeared in mid-March ([Fig. 33](#) and [Fig. 34](#)), and on 21 March these buds, even larger, began to open ([Fig. 35](#))! As has become customary, the buds of the *Magnolia Soulangeana 'Iolanthe'* hybrid are stunning in both size and beauty ([Fig. 36](#))! The actual petals of the flower have long been nestled in the protective bud casings, and they are literally and figuratively bursting out of their narrow casings towards the sun! At the same time, a young magnolia leaf stretches towards the light from the flower bud of this magnolia, which is also impossible in principle! The bud's leaves, having "felt" their freedom, "rushed" towards the light and in just a few days became several times larger than the protective shell that now confines them ([Fig. 37](#)).

The buds of *Magnolia 'Wada's picture'* ([Fig. 38](#)) also broke through their protective casings, and these poor buds had to shrink into relatively small protective casings that did not allow the delicate buds to die during the cold and frost! And again, after breaking through the protective casings, the delicate petals of the buds, standing upright, begin to grow vigorously under the rays of the still cold March sun ([Fig. 39](#)). Every day, in the truest sense of the word, the buds of the '*Wada*' magnolia are getting bigger and bigger and are ready to show the whole world their fragile, delicate beauty ([Fig. 40](#)).

Some of the magnolia trees seem to have missed the snow, and due to the lack of such, are covered with white buds. Trees *Magnolia "Kobus"*, *Citron*, have just been covered with white buds ([Fig. 41](#) and [Fig. 42](#)), and it's only mid-March! And here... the snowflakes of the "*Kobus*" magnolias, *Citron* are opening, and each one has its own little sun inside "snowflakes" turn out to be their own little suns ([Fig. 43](#))! The soft pink buds of the *magnolia "Loebneri"*, *Merill* ([Fig. 44](#) and [Fig. 45](#)) are also opening. And the buds of the *magnolia "Royal Crown"* not only break out of their protective shells at cosmic speed, but also try to free themselves from these same shells as quickly as possible ([fig. 46](#)). And once freed from its unnecessary protective coverings, the bud of the "*Royal Crown*" magnolia opens up to the sun with true royal elegance ([Fig. 47](#)).

The Star Wars magnolia, in keeping with its star status, is not lagging behind the others, and in some respects even tries to surpass them ([Fig. 48](#) and [Fig. 49](#)).

Although the buds of *the magnolia "Soulangeana Lenei"* are still in no hurry to open, gathering vitality for their moment of glory, they are not only majestically huge in themselves, but also have an unusually rich colour of their unopened petals ([Fig. 50](#))! Amidst all this blossoming, there is one fact that remains in the shadow of the blooming and fragrant fairy tale - **THE SATURATED COLOUR OF THE FLOWERS OF THE MAGNOLIA AND ALL OTHER SPECIES PLANTS IN OUR LAND!** Such

Breeders try to achieve colour saturation in almost all the plants we have, especially magnolias, by growing them in the most favourable conditions - the best soils, optimal temperatures, etc. In our case, the soils are the worst, the weather is unbearable, and yet the blooming magnolias are not only incredibly large, but also have unusually saturated colours that breeders cannot achieve with all their efforts!

This means that under the influence of the psi-field generator, the plants receive everything they need for such a rich colour! It is curious that the saturation of magnolia colours increases every year, and this can be seen, as they say, with the naked eye! Just look at any photo of blooming magnolia buds to see for yourself. This year, magnolia blossoming began during a period of insufficient solar activity, at a time when the soil, which is most unsuitable for magnolias, is not sufficiently warmed by the sun, and the sap of the trees is still moving quite slowly through the "vessels" of the plants... But despite this, the buds of magnolias (and not only magnolias) are literally permeated with the energy of enormous vitality! Where did this enormous vitality in plants come from under the natural conditions mentioned earlier? It comes from it from "the source of vital force", which I call .
"psi-field generator" or "dark matter generator"!

The programmes that were entered into this psi-field generator created properties and qualities in plants that **had NEVER existed in any plant** on Earth in Midgard! The non-freezing sap, the blood of plants, made all this possible, as well as other changes that meant that although they were still the same plants, the plants acquired fundamentally new qualities! The only thing that ever happened to the plants is that they are still the same plants!

The disadvantage of all this is that even non-freezing sap at low temperatures still does not move fast enough through the same "vessels" of plants. If we draw a parallel with animals, which are divided in

to cold-blooded and warm-blooded, then plants belong to For "cold-blooded" living organisms, the activity of their vital processes depends very directly on the temperature of the environment. That is why one of my next tasks is to increase the mobility or fluidity of plant sap at low temperatures, including **below zero!**

If it is possible to achieve a positive result in this direction, then plants will bear fruit in winter not in greenhouses, but outdoors! ... But this is just thinking out loud about the following tasks that we must try to solve, no matter how impossible they may seem at first glance! After all, **the tasks that have already been solved** were not so long ago either "the ravings of a madman," according to some, or "impossible fantasies," according to others, but now they are **OBJECTIVE REALITY!** Whether anyone likes it or not! You just have to keep looking for a solution to the problem and approach the task at hand creatively, outside the box. But... this is still in the future, which has not yet happened , and it is time to return from the fields of imagination to the "wrong" land to what is already happening in objective reality... And in objective

reality... in the second half of March, the blossoming of buds of *the magnolia "Betty"*, which, like all other magnolias in our are getting bigger and more colourful with each passing year, even though they seem to be going nowhere ([Fig. 51](#) and [Fig. 52](#))! The same can be said, word for word, about *the 'Heaven Scent' magnolia*, whose huge and magnificent buds are just beginning to open ([Fig. 53](#) and [Fig. 54](#))! *Magnolia 'Merill', Rosea* ([Fig. 55](#)) has almost fully bloomed buds that resemble a funny pink octopus. And here is the first "visitor" to a fully open bud of *Magnolia 'Merill', Rosea* - a bee ([Fig. 56](#))! And when we look at the already blooming bud of *Magnolia 'Merill', Rosea*, it becomes very clear what attracted this grasshopper ([Fig. 57](#))! At this time, when the ground has not yet warmed up after the winter cold, the blooming magnolia flowers already contain **NECTAR**, which the newly awakened bumblebee has come to eat. It is impossible to smell the fragrance of the blooming magnolias through the photo, but... if only...

If it were possible, everyone looking at these photos would be in a garden filled with perfume! After all, each magnolia has its own unique scent, and all these scents are mixed by the playful wind at its discretion, creating unique perfumery creations! The periodic changes in wind direction, its unexpected gusts and equally unexpected lulls create an incredible melody of scents from blooming magnolias!

Sometimes nature creates interesting compositions. Looking at this photo of *Star Wars magnolia* buds ([Fig. 58](#)), one cannot help but wonder how these buds resemble the heads of regal pink flamingos proudly strutting across the shallow waters of Lake Victoria. You look at them and expect these "flamingo heads" to turn around in a friendly manner... but this image remains just an image, and you involuntarily begin to regret that this did not happen! But as pleasant as it is to live in the world of images, it is time to return to the world of reality, which sometimes gives a 100-point lead even to the richest imagination, especially when it comes to what is created under the influence of a psi field generator! So, let's return to the real world, which amazes every imagination...!

And in the real world, created by exposure to a "psi field generator" or "In the second half of March, the magnolias continue to bloom. The flowers of *the* snow-white *magnolia "Leonard Meissel"* are now fully open, and these flowers are... huge and look simply magical in the sunlight ([Fig. 59](#)). But it is not only the magnolias that amaze with their beauty, size of flowers, etc. It is unbelievable, but it is a fact that in the second half of March, the first leaves appeared on the branches of the apple trees and... many buds, many of which have already opened ([Fig. 60](#)), even though according to reference data, apple trees **should not bloom before** the end of April or in May, and that is assuming that April and May will be warm! Once again, there are a huge number of unopened flowers on the branches of apple trees, and those that have already opened are much larger than usual ([Fig. 61](#)). No less surprising is the fact that the Japanese plum tree has produced young leaves that can be mistaken for unusual flowers from a distance ([Fig. 62](#)). Under the rays of the sun, the young leaves of the Japanese plum tree, which are the colour of light salad, look like mysterious flowers whose "petals" point upwards like arrows! And especially reinforcing the impression are the huge and dense, dark green leaves. "old" leaves. Even from a close distance, the young leaves of the Japanese tree

The leaves look more like the vertically glued feathers of some fairy-tale bird than leaves ([Fig. 63](#))!

But it is not so much the unusual young leaves that are surprising as the old leaves of this subequatorial plant, which look like new, as if there had been no autumn frosts, no severe frosts in January, no snow caps on them and, finally, as if there had been no February ice! The old leaves are still as lush, green, etc.

The emerald-green young leaves of the red raspberry (*Rubus daeus*), which appear on the raspberry bushes in the second half of March ([Fig. 64](#)), are also surprising. This in itself is already incredible, as the red raspberry blooms in the second half of June! But even more incredible is that the yellow raspberry (*Rubus ellipticus*) bushes produced not only emerald-green young leaves ([Fig. 65](#)), **but also buds**, and ultimately the yellow raspberry only begins to bloom in early August ([Fig. 66](#))! This is really surprising, especially considering that the inflorescences of the Yellow raspberry appeared at the end of March, even earlier than those of the Red raspberry!

On the bushes of red currants (*Ribes vulgares Lam.*), many of the buds on the inflorescences have already opened and are hidden under the young leaves ([Fig. 67](#)). Of course, the buds of the red currant inflorescences cannot compete with the buds of the magnolias, but... these small inflorescences are beautiful in their own way ([Fig. 68](#))! And it is still March! Blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum L.*) are not lagging behind redcurrants, whose bushes are covered with flowers full of nectar, already waiting for their first visitors ([Fig. 69](#) and [Fig. 70](#))! It is the twentieth day of March, and on the blackcurrant and redcurrant bushes, **along with the young leaves ()**, **the first inflorescences () and () appear!**

Inflorescences appear with flowers that bloom and release nectar and scent to attract pollinating insects!

Once again, another miracle is observed - not only young leaves, but also inflorescences appear from spring buds in sunlight! Both young leaves and inflorescences grow very quickly without damaging each other! This simply cannot be, but **it is** so! It is especially surprising that yellow raspberries and red gooseberries, which all experts considered delicate, appear and begin to bloom even earlier than their more resistant counterparts - red raspberries and black gooseberries! And the appearance of inflorescences in blackcurrants

red raspberries **ripen no earlier than THE SECOND HALF OF MAY**, and yellow raspberries **no earlier than THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST!** And then - in the south, and only when the weather is warm enough! In March 2009, this is not the case in France, at least not in the Royal Valley!

Moreover, the still bare branches of the fig trees are bearing ripe fruit ([Fig. 71](#))! If the figs remain on the branches for another month, then we can say that fig **trees are fertile all year round**.

TREES! As a result of the action of the psi generator, even the most delicate varieties of figs, such as the 'Blood' variety, bear fruit both in winter and summer, despite the twenty-degree frosts, snow and ice!

Mushrooms are not far behind figs. They have also "decided" to switch to year-round fruiting. Here and there, new maitake mushrooms are appearing! Maitake mushrooms still amaze with their size and variety of colours ([Fig. 72](#) and [Fig. 73](#)). Pecurki ([Fig. 74](#)) and shiitake mushrooms ([Fig. 75](#) and [Fig. 76](#)) are not far behind. The fruiting bodies of these mushrooms appear in the meadows and among the trees in the park, as if nothing had happened! The mushrooms show their caps among the emerald green grass, which remains absolutely the same after the January frosts and snowfalls and the February ice storms! And in March, it is still green and fresh, as if it had just appeared ([Fig. 77](#))! Surprisingly, for the same reasons as with other plants in our area, under the influence of the psi-field generator or the dark matter generator, the grass juice does not freeze in frost, at least not in 20-degree frosts!

The meadows are still covered with flowering cowslips (*Primula veris L.*) and they are not diminishing. These spring flowers have been blooming for almost two months now, which in itself is amazing ([Fig. 78](#) and [Fig. 79](#)). Tulips are also here and there ([Fig. 80](#)) and continue to amaze with the fact that their bulbs have been in the soil all this time, both when it rains and when the ground freezes in twenty-degree frosts, and when everything turns to ice! With all this, the tulip bulbs should have died, as should the hyacinth bulbs, but... they did not die for the same reasons - the action of the psi-field generator made the plants on our property invulnerable to both moisture and ice.

for cold, nor for heat and drought! And that this is indeed the case is confirmed by the photographs of nature outside our estate. Outside our estate, nature is in complete harmony with March. The green grass outside our estate does not even "smell" yet, both literally and figuratively – everything is still dead. Nature has not yet awakened ([Fig. 81](#))! On 16 March 2009, the fields and meadows around our property were still grey and unattractive, and not just in one place, but everywhere ([Fig. 82](#), [Fig. 83](#) and [Fig. 84](#)). It was not until 25 March 2009 that the first glimmers of young green grass appeared among the dead grass around our property ([Fig. 85](#) and [Fig. 86](#)). And at the same time, at the same time... within our property, nature continues to rage with all its might!

The huge buds of the magnolia '*Iolanthe*' are blooming more and more, and the buds are so large that the branches of the magnolia seem small in comparison ([Fig. 87](#)). In the background of the photo with Magnolia '*Iolanthe*' you can see the emerald meadows of our park. And the buds of Magnolia '*Iolanthe*', besides being huge, are simply **BEAUTIFUL** ([Fig. 88](#) and [Fig. 89](#))! When you look at the young tree of this magnolia, whose branches are dotted with blooming flowers, you get the impression that it is not a tree, but a shrub.

A "twig" on which the flowers are arranged. And this impression is created by the fact that the buds of *the 'Iolanthe'* magnolia are really **HUGE** and everything else looks small against their background ([Fig. 90](#))! And in sunlight, the buds of *the 'Yolante'* magnolia are simply enchantingly beautiful ([Fig. 91](#) and [Fig. 92](#))! Some flowers of this magnolia are already timidly revealing their "core", in which the stamens and pistil are "hidden" ([Fig. 93](#)). The petals of the "*Yolante*" magnolia flowers, despite their enormous size, have not lost their grace and delicacy, and the sunlight shining through them creates an illusion of fragility ([Fig. 94](#)). It seems that the first slight gust of wind will destroy this unearthly beauty, but... even strong and cold gusts of wind are unable to destroy this fragile miracle. In the past, however, every cold spell and cold wind caused the flowers that had already begun to bloom to wither. This year, 2009, the spring frosts and blowing winds did not do their black - Magnolia buds

"The Yolanites are still beautiful and continue to bloom towards the sun every morning

<http://.....>

This year, the buds of the magnolia '*'Soulangeana Lenei'* are unusually large, and the petals are very bright and highly saturated in colour, which should not happen on such poor soils ([Fig. 95](#) and [Fig. 96](#)). The magnolia '*'Wada's picture'*' ([Fig. 97](#)) is in no way inferior to these magnolias! In fact, in 2009, all magnolia flowers, without exception, are unusually large, even compared to the size of magnolias in previous years, although even then magnolia flowers were much larger than magnolia flowers in the rest of the world. I have already written about this in my articles [Source of Life 1, 2, 3 and 6](#). But what we witnessed this year was another surprise for us!

The buds of the magnolias, especially the '*'Picture of Wada'* magnolia, are simply beautiful! With each passing day, the buds open more and more, and it is impossible to take your eyes off their beauty ([Fig. 98](#))! The petals of the magnolia flowers are unusually bright in colour, and the contrast between the rich snow-white colour of the inner surface of the petals and their outer colouring, which gradually changes from dark brown to pure white, is particularly striking! And the rays of the setting sun, penetrating through the petals of the '*'Wada Painting'* magnolia, create the illusion that the petals are made of the finest porcelain ([Fig. 99](#)). At the same time, each bud of the '*'Picture of Wada'* magnolia is unique; it is impossible to find even two identical buds. This uniqueness is created by the fact that the petals have a wavy shape that is practically never repeated ([Fig. 100](#) and [Fig. 101](#))!

It is very difficult to describe in words what is happening in the spring of 2009 in our park and Magnolia Garden. There are not enough words to describe the state of mind one experiences when looking at the blooming magnolias. When you look at the branches covered with huge buds of the *'Star Wars'* magnolia, it is difficult to imagine that the buds are blooming not on a small bush, but on a young tree that is three or four metres tall ([Fig. 102](#))! And this impression is created by the fact that both the trunk of the young tree and its branches look so thin and small against the background of the huge buds! And this is not surprising - the buds of the *'Star Wars'* magnolia, which have not yet bloomed, promise to be more **than half a metre** in diameter ([Fig. 103](#))! Again, in the rays of the setting sun, the buds of the *'Star Wars'* magnolia look pearly and at the same time

They are velvety, which creates the impression of their "unearthly" origin ([Fig. 104](#) and [Fig. 105](#)).

The buds of Magnolia 'Royal Crown', which grow in huge numbers on the branches of this tree ([Fig. 106](#)), are also incredibly large. The buds of this magnolia are not only huge and magnificent, but also royally elegant ([Fig. 107](#) and [Fig. 108](#))! And in the rays of the setting sun, the buds of the 'Royal Crown' magnolia really do resemble a crown, justifying its name ([Fig. 109](#)). The almost fully bloomed flowers of Magnolia "Merill", Rosea resemble a small octopus with beautiful petals instead of tentacles ([Fig. 110](#)). And when such light pink "octopus" flowers are scattered like clusters on the branches of the tree, and of such size, one cannot help but admire them ([Fig. 111](#))! In general, when you look at trees covered with flowers of such size and quantity, while nothing else around has even thought of blooming yet, you feel the presence of a fairy tale, something magical, as if you were on a magical island ([Fig. 112](#))! This year's debutant was *Magnolia Soulangeana "Appolo"*, whose young seedlings began to bloom this year with unusually bright colours and enormous sizes ([Fig. 113](#) and [Fig. 114](#)). And when the dark brown buds open at the base, the snow-white inner side of the petals with purple "veins" is revealed. The flowers of this magnolia do not open immediately

- first, the first, upper layer of petals separates, revealing the next group of petals, in which the heart of the flower is hidden ([Fig. 115](#)). A few more days pass and... the last "bastion" of petals opens and reveals this very heart to the sunlight ([Fig. 116](#))!

The buds of *Magnolia Soulangeana "Galaxy"* are in no way inferior to other flowering magnolias in terms of size or beauty ([Fig. 117](#)). In general, when it comes to flowers, it is impossible to compare one flower with another! Each flower is unique and special! One can only speak of personal preferences, but... when one looks at the huge flowering magnolias in our garden, it is almost impossible to even make a personal preference! Wherever you look, it is beautiful! Of course, the flowers themselves do not differ in shape from all their counterparts outside our property, but... the incredible size of the flowers,

the richness of the colours, and the velvety texture of the petals make the magnolias blooming on our property unique! They are found nowhere else! And all magnolias (like all other plants) grow on the worst soils in nature - limestone and red clay! And such a miracle is only possible thanks to the influence of the "psi-field generator" or "dark matter generator"! This has been mentioned more than once, but the importance and unusual nature of what is happening in our area requires us to repeat it again and again so that the reader does not get the illusion of something unreal, unbelievable! No matter how fabulous, magical or impossible it may seem in principle, everything that is happening is real, material and occurs as a result of the application of knowledge that modern science has no idea about! Yes, our possessions can be called a magical island, but... only **a magical island of knowledge**, surrounded by ignorance! And it is precisely the real application of this knowledge that creates this magical island amid the ordinariness that surrounds us. And it is precisely this "magical island" that makes it possible to demonstrate in reality, in practice, the possibilities for a correct understanding of nature and its laws, as well as for creating, on the basis of this understanding, what nature itself could not create...

It is enough to look at any magnolia flower, not just the magnolia tree. That is why, after expressing your admiration for the captivating beauty of the blossoming buds of one magnolia, you move on to expressing your admiration for the equally captivating beauty of another! And... even in a language as rich as Russian, it is difficult to find words to express admiration for each magnolia individually! It is impossible to take your eyes off even the photograph, as these beautiful flowers have such a magical effect on the person looking at these pictures. It seems that the psi-field generator has "charged" them with an unprecedented gravitational force. Just look at the photos of other magnolia flowers to see this for yourself. The buds of *Magnolia Soulangeana "Galaxy"* are no exception to this rule, but just another confirmation of it! The capabilities of photos allow you to "freeze" moments in life and then contemplate those moments again and again, or simultaneously contemplate frozen moments from different time periods, encompassing with a single glance an entire layer of the past and bygone times

[Figure 118](#), [Figure 119](#) and [Figure 120](#).

Even a single frozen moment in life is just as stunning, especially when you look at a million snow-white *magnolia* petals.

"*Kobus*", citron ([Fig. 121](#)) or a frozen moment in the life of *the magnolia*

"*Georges Henri Kern*" ([Fig. 122](#)). *The magnolias "Yellow Bird" and "Butterfly"* were particularly pleasing this year, and they were pleasing because these rather rare magnolias not only took root excellently in these incredible natural conditions, but their flowers also became several times larger than all their equally rare relatives outside our domain. Firstly, and secondly, such a rich bright yellow colour of the petals of these magnolias simply cannot be seen anywhere outside our estate! The fact that the first statement is true is confirmed by the photos of the huge buds, for example, of *the magnolia "Yellow Bird"* ([Fig. 123](#), [Fig. 124](#) and [Fig. 125](#))! Compared to the buds of *the magnolia*

"*Yellow Bird*" *magnolia*, the branches of this still young tree look like thin twigs, so huge are these buds!

And the second statement is true, as confirmed again by the photos of the flowers of the buds of *the magnolia 'Yellow Bird'* and... any magnolia connoisseur will not be able to hide their surprise at the richness and brightness of the yellow colour of the buds. These magnolias have never had such a colour and, in principle, cannot have it, but they do! And even the open bud of *the "Yellow Bird" magnolia* is still bright yellow in the bright sunlight ([Fig. 126](#))!

And to understand how much the size and colour of the buds have changed, it is enough to simply compare the size and colour intensity over the years. *The Yellow Bird magnolia* first bloomed in 2004, and at that time it was considered a miracle, given the soil in which the magnolia seedling was planted. The buds of *the Yellow Bird magnolia* in 2004 had light yellow petals and small flowers, similar to those that bloom on the branches of *the Yellow Bird magnolia* all over the world ([Fig. 127](#)). The size of the buds of *the 'Yellow Bird' magnolia* can be judged by comparing them to the thickness of the branches and taking into account that the magnolia seedlings were planted in limestone only in 2003, and in the following years the magnolia trees grew several times in height, which is described in detail [in "Source of Life-6](#). In the following year, 2005, the buds of *the Yellow Bird magnolia* had already acquired a rich bright yellow colour, and the petals had become dense and

velvety texture, which is incredible in itself ([Fig. 128](#)). The buds of *Magnolia 'Yellow Bird'* in 2009 not only retained the depth of colour and density of their petals, but also increased in size ([Fig. 129](#)). And here is something else very unusual about *the 'Yellow Bird' magnolia*. It was obtained through selective breeding and is therefore a hybrid of several magnolia varieties. Therefore, when one of the young trees of this magnolia fell into the zone of some natural anomaly, on which the action of the "psi-field generator" or "dark matter generator" was imposed, this led to the fact that the same tree found itself in qualitatively different conditions. As a result, the genes of *the magnolia "Meryl"*, one of the parents of *the magnolia "Yellow Bird"*, became dominant in one part of the tree and pure white buds of *the magnolia "Meryl"* appeared, while in the other half of the tree, buds of *the actual magnolia "Yellow Bird"* appeared ([Fig. 130](#) and [Fig. 131](#)). And when the buds opened, it turned out that they differed not only in colour, but also in the shape of the flower and petals ([Fig. 132](#)!). Such a thing is incredible and impossible in principle, from the point of view of existing genetics and selection! This is another unexpected surprise from the action of the psi-field generator! <http://....>

And *the "Yellow Bird" magnolia* was no exception; another magnolia with yellow flowers, *the "Butterfly" magnolia*, acquired a true yellow colour under the influence of the psi-field generator, to the envy of all the others! This magnolia bloomed for the first time in 2004, and although the colours of this magnolia were the same as in the rest of the world, but... the yellow colours of this magnolia can be called purely conditional, although perhaps the breeders worked very long to achieve a light yellow tint ([Fig. 133](#)). But the following year, the flowers of *the 'Peperuda' magnolia* had the truest yellow colour without any pretensions ([Fig. 134](#)!). At the same time, the petals of this magnolia became much denser and grew, and now we see a completely different flower with a noble and elegant appearance. By 2009, the flowers of *the 'Butterfly' magnolia* became even more unusual, the yellow colour became more saturated and deep, and the shape of the flowers became even more beautiful and fantastic ([Fig. 135](#)).

You cannot take your eyes off the blooming *magnolia* buds.

"Butterfly" - because they are truly incredible and smell of something unearthly, cosmic, but the breeders had to name this magnolia

"Yellow Star" instead of "Butterfly" because that is how the name of this magnolia is translated into Russian ([Fig. 136](#)). Although the breeders can be understood if you look at the fully bloomed flower of this magnolia - the petals really resemble butterfly wings ([Fig. 137](#)). At the same time, the flowers of the 'Butterfly' magnolia have become simply enormous over the years, and this is especially evident when you look at the flowering tree of this magnolia from the side ([Fig. 138](#))!

For the first time this year, buds appeared on the 'Serena' magnolia and immediately turned out to be... huge. The difference in the colours of this magnolia is that each layer of petals differs in colour from the neighbouring ones and there is a striking difference in colours ([Fig. 139](#) and [Fig. 140](#)). The buds of *Magnolia Soulangiana 'Honey'* are unusually large this year, and there are many of them on the branches of the tree ([Fig. 141](#)).

The unusual saturation of the petals and velvety texture once again create a unique impression, and again and again one cannot help but feel that one is looking at a living creature. "Porcelain" ([Fig. 142](#) and [Fig. 143](#))! The buds of the "Linely" magnolia ([Fig. 144](#)) are huge and also unique, creating an incredible harmony between the shape of the petals and their colouring when they bloom. The smooth transition from dark burgundy at the base of the petal to light purple at the tip - no other magnolia has such a colour range ([Fig. 145](#) and [Fig. 146](#))! And the opening light purple huge bud of the 'Ricky' magnolia resembles a fairy-tale jellyfish diving into the mysterious depths of the ocean ([Fig. 147](#))! And when you look at the bud from above, you will be amazed at how the flower resembles a blooming rose ([Fig. 148](#)).

One could write endlessly about blooming magnolias, especially when their flowers are so numerous and so bright and vivid in colour, but... it is better to just look at the photo of the castle surrounded by blooming magnolias to convince yourself once again of the saying that a picture is worth a thousand words ([Fig. 149](#) and [Fig. 150](#)). And then, without any words, it becomes clear that a fairy tale is possible in our reality too! Because it is impossible to call what is happening in our reality anything other than a fairy tale or magic! And such "magic" is only possible thanks to **the UNDERSTANDING and KNOWLEDGE of the REAL LAWS OF NATURE!** And this is not a fairy-tale mirage, but a reality that will not disappear, no matter how much you rub your eyes and blink ([Fig.](#)

151 and Figure 152)!

But it is not only magnolias that are in bloom! The buds of *Camellia japonica* 'Shintuskasa' ([Fig. 153](#)) bloomed at the end of March! This evergreen plant is widespread in countries with a subtropical climate and grows outdoors only where there are very mild winters with high air humidity! In France, there has never been a problem with humidity in autumn and winter, which cannot be said for the "mildness" of the climate, especially in recent years, when there are quite severe night frosts in autumn and spring, and in winter - frosts of twenty degrees below zero, and when the snow stays for weeks, when the surface of lakes and rivers is covered with quite thick ice for several months! So, according to the reference data, *Camellia japonica* should die in such outdoor conditions, but... not only has this plant not died, it also thrives in this completely open terrain, even though there are no frosts or ice! This is confirmed by the leaves and buds, which are completely unaffected by this and are also much larger than those of camellias outside our area ([Fig. 154](#))!

At the end of March, the rose tree is already completely covered with leaves, despite the frost, snow and winter ice ([Fig. 155](#)). The delicate light green leaves of the tulip tree have emerged from the buds ([Fig. 156](#) and [Fig. 157](#)). The sharp-leaved maple bloomed profusely at the end of March ([Fig. 158](#)). Although it usually blooms in the second half of May, in our region it blooms as early as the end of March, which in itself is very indicative ([Fig. 159](#) and [Fig. 160](#)). Its Japanese counterparts are not far behind. Japanese finger maple

"Green Lace" (*Acer Palmatum Japonicum* "Green Lace") releases its finger-like leaves from buds at the end of March ([Fig. 161](#)). This is surprising in itself, because according to reference data, this slow-growing shrub **does NOT tolerate** calcareous soil and **will die**, while in our country this plant grows on pure limestone! Japanese maple is sensitive to frost and requires insulation or even transplanting to a greenhouse for the entire cold period. In our case, the Japanese finger maple was outdoors the entire time during the twenty-degree frosts in January 2009, under the snow, survived the February ice storm and... quietly sprouted its leaves at the end of March ([Fig. 162](#))! And according to

According to the reference data, this plant should have died 100% from limestone, frost and freezing! But instead, in March, the buds opened and released young green leaves towards the sun! And again, the "miracle" is the result of a psi-field generator or dark matter! And the maple not only released young leaves, but ten days after the buds opened, these leaves were fully formed ([Fig. 163](#)). And not a single branch of this plant was killed by frost or icing ([Fig. 164](#)). And after a spring rain, the leaves of the Japanese maple particularly strongly resemble "green lace" woven by Mother Nature herself ([Fig. 165](#)). Another Japanese maple with fingers is not far behind.

"Fire Glow" (*Acer palmatum Japonicum "Fire Glow"*). One glance at its young leaves reveals the reason for this name ([Fig. 166](#)). The tips of the palmate leaves of this plant eventually turn bright scarlet and, in the wind, really resemble a living flame. By mid-April, this "Japanese" plant has already produced its inflorescences ([Fig. 167](#))! But this Japanese maple should have died on pure limestone due to both frost and ice!

And the Lusitanian cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus L.*) not only does not lose its evergreen leaves during cold spells and icing, but also produces its inflorescences at the end of March ([Fig. 168](#))! According to reference data, in its native habitat, the Lusitanian or Portuguese laurel blooms in **June** and prefers fertile soils! In our region, for obvious reasons, it blooms at the end of March, gaining strength in early April ([Fig. 169](#)) and reaching full bloom by mid-April ([Fig. 170](#) and [Fig. 171](#))! And this is another "miracle" of the psi field generator's action...

The young leaves of the Japanese plum (*Photinia Japonica*) have grown significantly in the ten days since they were last mentioned and have become more similar to their "older counterparts," but their silvery-green colour still makes them stand out very strongly against the background of the old leaves ([Fig. 172](#) and [Fig. 173](#))!

In early April, along with the bronze-orange leaves, buds appear on the branches of the small cherry tree (Japanese) in early April.

"Kanzan" ([Fig. 174](#)). This is probably the only plant in our country that prefers calcareous soils and for , which

hard limestone is not fatal! By mid-April, the buds of this cherry tree had fully opened and the branches of the tree were covered with pink lace of flowers ([Fig. 175](#)). A distinctive feature of the flowering of the Japanese cherry "Kanzan" on our property is that the flowers of this plant are much larger than those of all other plants of this species ([Fig. 176](#)).

The wild cherry (*Prunus cerasina "Globulus"*) is in full bloom, its flowers are again very large, and one can only imagine the size of the cherries on this tree when they ripen ([Fig. 177](#) and [Fig. 178](#))! At the very beginning of April, the pear tree (*Pyrus pyrifolia* ' 'Chanticleer') (*Pyrus*) bloomed profusely.

pear "Chanticleer"), and the branches of the tree are literally covered with open flowers ([Fig. 179](#)). This pear tree should bloom in May at the earliest, and even then only under favourable conditions, but our pear tree bloomed in early April in very cold weather, and yet each individual flower is two or three times larger than it should be ([Fig. 180](#))! There are so many pear blossoms on the branches that it is almost impossible to see the leaves, and it looks as if the pear branches are covered with huge snowflakes ([Fig. 181](#) and [Fig. 182](#)).

At the end of March, young light green leaves appear from the buds on the branches of the silver linden (*Tilia tomentosa*) ([Fig. 183](#) and [Fig. 184](#)). By mid-April, the linden trees were already covered with bright green, silvery leaves ([Fig. 185](#)). By mid-April, the linden alley in our park was completely covered in silvery green ([Fig. 186](#)). Just a week after the buds of the chestnut tree (*Castanea sativa Gaertn.*) opened, young leaves and inflorescences suddenly appeared, which could not have happened, but... the facts undeniably confirm it! And time confirmed that such a phenomenon is not a natural misunderstanding. By the end of March, the young light-green leaves had become simply enormous, and the inflorescences grew simultaneously with the young leaves and formed absolutely normally, which in itself is truly incredible, and such a phenomenon has been observed for the first time in the entire existence of this tree ([Fig. 187](#)). By mid-April, the leaves had grown even more and turned emerald green, the buds of the chestnut inflorescences were fully formed, and some buds had even bloomed ([Fig. 188](#), [Fig. 189](#) and [Fig. 190](#)). And on the monkey tree (*Araucaria araucana*) in early April, **the cotyledons ripened for the THIRD time**

within a year ([Fig. 191](#) and [Fig. 192](#))!

And this is yet another miracle that happened in our area under the influence of the psi-field generator! One more, but not the last! The future will show how many more incredible phenomena will occur, but another miracle, which I only guessed at the beginning of this article, happened while this article was being written! At the very beginning of April, simultaneously with the appearance of young fig leaves from the buds, a new fruit ovary appeared ([Fig. 193](#))!

When I started writing this article (at the end of March), I only assumed that if fruit ovaries appeared on the fig branches in April, then we could talk about year-round fig fruiting! And so, less than ten days later, the assumption became reality! On the still almost bare branches, on which buds had just opened and from which young fig leaves were timidly emerging, a new fruit ovary appeared in early April ([Fig. 194](#))! And... the circle was complete! Last year, in 2008, the figs began to bear fruit in April and... did not stop bearing fruit for 12 months! Because the appearance of fruit ovaries on the branches of the fig tree in early April closed the annual fruiting cycle. Of course, in the summer of 2008, we could see three generations of fruit on the branches of the trees at the same time, but... the year-round fruiting of figs, especially the most delicate varieties, is already a miracle in itself! The fruit buds that appeared in early April began to grow very quickly, outpacing the young fig leaves! Just look at the photo from 4 April ([Fig. 195](#)) and then from 5 April ([Fig. 196](#)) to see for yourself! In just one day, the fig ovaries had visibly enlarged, which can be seen with the naked eye. Just a few days later, very delicate and small fig leaves formed from the buds ([Fig. 197](#)). Once again, a unique phenomenon was observed - the ovaries of the fig fruits appeared simultaneously with the emergence of young leaves from the buds! This has never happened before!

Given all this, it is surprising how quickly the new fig fruits are developing, because until 9 April they cannot be called ovaries. Although very small leaves have formed from the buds during this time (bearing in mind that in 2008 the fig leaves had a diameter of 48 cm), the growing fruits already look quite solid ([Fig. 198](#))! Of course, it cannot be said that fig fruits

grow "by the hour," as they say in fairy tales, but we can say without a doubt that these fruits are growing day by day and very quickly ([Fig. 199](#)). During this time, the young fig leaf has not changed much, while the fruit has grown quite noticeably ([Fig. 200](#)).

The red raspberry bushes (*Rubus daeus*) had fully formed inflorescences by the end of March ([Fig. 201](#)). The red currant bushes (*Ribes vulgare Lam.*) also had fully formed inflorescences by the end of March ([Fig. 202](#)). And in the first days of April, the flowers of the red currant bushes bloomed, showing the Sun their small but very beautiful light brown leaves, which, incidentally, appeared at least two months earlier than they should have ([Fig. 203](#)). With some delay from the red currant (which in itself is already surprising), the inflorescences of the black currant (*Ribes nigrum L.*) formed on the branches towards the end of March ([Fig. 204](#)), and by 4 April they had become full inflorescences ([Fig. 205](#)), and only by 9 April did the flowers of these inflorescences begin to bloom ([Fig. 206](#)). However, in terms of mass flowering, blackcurrant bushes easily outpace redcurrant bushes, which promises an incredible blackcurrant harvest this year, and very early, and most likely there will be more than one ([Fig. 207](#)).

At the beginning of April, the golden gooseberry also bloomed ([Fig. 208](#))! Just like in early April, the Constantinople currant (*Ribes uva-crsipa L.*) also bloomed, with each flower resembling an earring, except that there are many such "earrings" on each branch of the Constantinople bush ([Fig. 209](#)). It is interesting that, according to reference data, the roots of the gooseberry die when the temperature drops to 3...4 degrees below zero! And this winter, the temperatures were 18...20 degrees, and not just for one day, not to mention the cold spells down to -8 degrees, starting in October 2008! And again, the Istanbul grape requires rich, fertile soil, which is certainly not the case with hard limestone!

By the end of March, our strawberries ripened for the second time ([Fig. 210](#))! For the first time this year, 2009, the strawberries ripened in early March, and we had to wait a month for the next strawberry harvest, as low temperatures reduce biological activity. There is no doubt that the issue of increasing the flow of tree sap at sub-zero and low temperatures must be resolved as soon as possible. This is the only way to accelerate fruit ripening in autumn and winter.

And not just fruit! At low temperatures, all processes in plants slow down - plant growth, leaf growth, sprouting, fruit ripening! All these "problems" arose after it became possible to solve the problem of tree sap freezing! In nature itself, such problems simply do not exist, as evergreen plants simply die at sub-zero temperatures, and conifers have powerful protective bark and fall into a kind of hibernation, just like bears. And even in the event of very severe frosts, their powerful bark cannot protect them!

Ultimately, in severe frosts, the sap of trees freezes, even in conifers, and tears their trunks apart. So non-freezing sap simply does not exist in the wild, and therefore there was no "problem"! But when the problem is solved and the sap of trees of any kind does not freeze at temperatures as low as **TWENTY THOUSAND degrees below zero**, and quite possibly at even lower temperatures, "side" problems arise! This assessment is based on the fact that there have not yet been frosts below twenty degrees on our property, so we can only speak unequivocally about this. I am sure that even at lower temperatures, tree sap will not freeze, but so far we have no evidence of this! However, the fact that tree sap does not freeze at 20 degrees below zero is in itself convincing proof that this problem has been solved.

All that remains is to solve the "side" problems - to increase the flow of plant sap at low temperatures! And... if this problem is also solved, then in autumn and winter the vital activity of plants will be close to that in summer! And to understand how strongly this affects plants and their life processes, it is enough to analyse the development of this very strawberry. The first strawberry this year ripened in the first days of March, and the second crop was "ripe" around 29 March. As soon as it warmed up a little, a week later, around 4 April, new strawberries ripened, while at the same time the strawberry bushes were actively flowering and forming new buds ([Fig. 211](#)). A week later, the new crop was already ripe, new flowers were blooming, and new buds were about to appear ([Fig. 212](#)!). A kind of conveyor belt has been activated, and at the same time, with each subsequent flowering, the strawberry flowers are becoming larger and larger, just like the fruits themselves.

It is interesting to note that wild strawberries also bloom in mid-April.

in bloom ([Fig. 213](#)). What's more, all the meadows in our park were literally covered with blooming *Fragana vesca* L., and the most interesting thing is that this year the flowers of *Fragana vesca* are much larger than usual for this strawberry, which gives reason to assume that the fruits of the strawberry will be much larger ([Fig. 214](#)). A shrub, whose name has not yet been established, also bloomed profusely in early April ([Fig. 215](#) and [Fig. 216](#)). By early April, the tulips were also in full bloom ([Fig. 217](#) and [Fig. 218](#)). By mid-April, *the tulips* (*Tulipa* L.) were already in full bloom ([Fig. 219](#) and [Fig. 220](#)). It is worth noting that the tulip flowers are much larger than they should be, and most interestingly, the petals are unusually bright and vivid in colour. The tulips look particularly stunning after rain. Personally, I have never seen tulips with such bright and saturated colours ([Fig. 221](#) and [Fig. 222](#)).

By early April, all the meadows in our park were covered with blooming *Primula veris* L. ([Fig. 223](#)). The density of spring flowers is so great that it is hard to believe that no one planted these spring flowers on purpose ([Fig. 224](#)). And to make sure that this is the case, it is enough to look at the photos of the lime tree alley ([Fig. 225](#)). Dandelions also bloom just as densely in the meadows of our park ([Fig. 226](#)). Again, a unique phenomenon! Each bright yellow dandelion ball is much larger than any of its counterparts outside our property ([Fig. 227](#)). Again, each dandelion flower resembles a bright little sun, and many such suns are scattered across the meadows and lawns of our property. Daisies compete with dandelions. There are as many of them in the meadows and pastures as there are dandelions ([Fig. 228](#) and [Fig. 229](#)). No less incredible are the mushrooms among the blooming daisies in the meadows in mid-April, just as it was incredible to find mushrooms and other fungi in January, February and March ([Fig. 230](#)!). New maitake mushrooms continue to appear in meadows and on stumps in April ([Fig. 231](#)). In April, a new species of mushroom appeared in our area, whose name has not yet been determined ([Fig. 232](#)). At the end of March, almost all the trees in our park were covered with young leaves ([Fig. 233](#) and [Fig. 234](#)), and by mid-April everything was emerald green ([Fig. 235](#) and [Fig. 236](#)). At the same time, in the area of

It had just begun to turn green. Our castle is located on a small hill on the banks of the Loire River, and it is truly magical when there is such a riot of life and colour while everything around is still grey and dull.

Before concluding this article, I would like to mention one more phenomenon related to the psi-field generator in our possession. A few years ago, Svetlana selected several apricot trees from one of the fruit tree nurseries, and they have not yet been transferred to an orchard on our property. These trees **were the ONLY ones selected by** Svetlana among other absolutely identical trees!

And so, only the apricot trees (*Prunus armeniaca L.*) chosen by Svetlana bloomed in March and in the first half of April they have quite large apricots on their branches, still green ([Fig. 237](#))! The other apricot trees in the same nursery do not even have flower buds yet, as the flowering of apricot trees begins in the second half of May! By selecting some trees in the nursery, Svetlana mentally connected them with all the other plants on our property, and the "psi-field generator" or "dark matter generator" at a considerable distance from our property had a selective effect **ONLY on the selected trees**, while all the other trees in the nursery continued to "behave" as they did in the rest of the world!

In this way, the psi field generator can selectively affect any plant and most likely at any distance without affecting even neighbouring plants. All **you need** to do is connect the desired plant to the psi-field generator, and even a telepathic connection is sufficient! You just need to **KNOW** how to do it...

22 April 2009, Nikolay Levashov

Part 8 plus. The magic continues

The changes in our property are happening so fast that we don't have time to describe everything in an article. The article "**Source of Life-8**" was still being written, and interesting and sometimes incredible phenomena continued to occur almost every day. The last photos published in this article were from 14 April 2009, but a few days later something appeared that is worth informing the curious reader about! And it's not just a matter of ordinary curiosity - even in the few days that have passed since the article was written, something new has appeared that has not been observed before.

But I will not rush and will start telling you about everything when I receive the information.

To be more precise, the new information was already available when the article itself was not yet finished, but that would have been the third time I had to make additions to what I had already written, and that threatened to make the work on the article "never-ending"! To avoid this, I decided to finish the article as it was already written and then write a sequel. That's what I'm doing!

On 12 April, it became clear why one of the Japanese maples got its name "fire glow"! The finger-like leaves of this maple tree have turned a striking scarlet colour in some places, and if you imagine how the wind sways these leaves, from a distance it looks as if a flame has engulfed the entire tree, a flame that is not destructive, but alive, bringing life ([Fig. 238](#)).

The illusion of fiery radiance is absolute; it is even difficult to imagine that nature has created such a thing! It is entirely possible that this tree has frightened herbivorous animals, which, like all living creatures, fear the flame that brings death to all! The main thing is that the wind should not forget to "play" with such frightening leaves, and then few animals will dare to even approach the tree "engulfed in fire" ([Fig. 239](#)). Inflorescences have also appeared on the finger-like maple (Japanese maple)

"Green Lace", whose leaves are also already fully formed, as they should be ([Fig. 240](#)). In fact, this maple is already fully dressed in

royal robes ([Fig. 241](#))!

In fact, this year all the "Japanese" cherries are particularly supportive of each other! As early as 12 April, the branches of the small-sized (Japanese) Kanzan cherry tree had several times more buds than before! The flowers of this cherry tree are very similar to the tea rose, and this is no coincidence, as these plants are close relatives. Each flower of this cherry tree is literally filled with sunlight and air ([Fig. 242](#))! They are visible and invisible on the branches, and every day more and more buds open ([Fig. 243](#)). And by 18 April, all the buds have fully blossomed, and it seems as if someone has "wrapped" the branches of the trees in lace made of strange pink and lilac "snow," which also emits a unique fragrance ([Fig. 244](#) and [Fig. 245](#))!

In the second half of April, all the inflorescences of the Lusitanian laurel blossomed to their full potential and created a wonderful aroma ([Fig. 246](#) and [Fig. 247](#))! The brooms of the edible chestnut inflorescences are literally scattered across the branches of the trees ([Fig. 248](#)). What's more, the chestnut blossoms are so huge that the branches bend under their weight, and it seems that the chestnuts are making a slight curtsy with their branches, allowing them to maintain their dignity ([Fig. 249](#) and [Fig. 250](#))! And yet the white and pink "cuffs" of the green "camisoles" are "perfumed" with the finest aromas! Each individual flower in these unusually large inflorescences is not only amazingly beautiful, but also significantly larger in size than all its counterparts outside our region ([Fig. 251](#))!

Paulownia tomentosa Imperialis surprised me this year! According to reference data, *Paulownia Imperialis* blooms at the end of May, even before the leaves appear! Our *Paulownia Imperialis* began to bloom in the first half of April, which in itself is already incredible ([Fig. 252](#)). And every day, more and more buds of *Pavlonia imperialis* bloomed on the branches, and this merry-go-round of flowering did not stop, even though the flowering of *Pavlonia imperialis* should have lasted no more than ten days ([Fig. 253](#))! In addition to this "anomaly" - continuous flowering for a long time, *Pavlonia imperialis* presented another surprise — this year, the flowers of this plant grew to incredible sizes ([Fig. 254](#))!

According to the same reference data, the flowers of *Pavlonia imperialis* reach a maximum size of **4-5 centimetres**, while

in our possession - almost **9 centimetres** ([Fig. 255](#))! In other words, the flowers of *Pavlonia imperialis* are **TWICE** as large as in the rest of the world, and such sizes are not found in just one flower, but all the flowers of *Pavlonia imperialis* that we have are of such sizes, as you can see by looking at the next photo ([Fig. 256](#)). Towards the end of April, the first young leaves appeared from the buds on the branches of *Pavlonia imperialis* ([Fig. 257](#)), which even in the first days of May were still young leaves and smaller than the flowers ([Fig. 258](#))! In principle, such a photo is unique in itself, as it simply cannot be! Flowers and leaves on *Pavlonia* trees at the same time simply cannot exist! At least no one has ever seen such a thing before! Of course, all this may surprise a specialist or someone familiar with this plant, but the improbability of what is happening does not disappear! For *Pavlonia imperialis*, flowering when there are leaves on the branches means roughly the same as apples appearing on an apple tree before flowering!

Yes, by the way, according to the same reference data, the buds of *Pavlonia imperialis* die even in light frosts. In our case, neither the January frosts nor the February ice and subsequent night frosts had any effect on the buds of *Pavlonia imperialis*, and these same buds began to bloom in early April, even before the first leaves appeared on the branches!

Here we are

"miracles in a sieve" that will not stop!

On the contrary, these "miracles in a sieve" continue to develop. More and more buds are appearing on the branches of *Pavlonia imperialis*, and the avenue of *Pavlonia imperialis* trees is beginning to look more and more magical ([Fig. 259](#))! And if we take into account that the flowers of *Pavlonia imperialis* within our domain **are TWICE as large** as they should be according to reference data, this makes the blooming *Pavlonia* trees look truly magical ([Fig. 260](#))! And for those who doubt this, I recommend taking another look at the flowers of *Pavlonia imperialis* ([Fig. 261](#))! It is interesting to note that on 10 May there are still many buds that are just beginning to bloom, as well as some that have not yet opened ([Fig. 262](#)). The leaves on the branches have grown noticeably over the past week, which is even more surprising, as **there should NOT be** leaves and blooming flowers at the same time!

In the second half of April, the leaves of the Chinese ash (*Ailanthus altissima*) appear. The leaves of this tree are truly unusual and

its shape and colouring ([Fig. 263](#) and [Fig. 264](#)). It is interesting to note that, according to reference data, the Chinese ash tree is very sensitive to frost, and it is even more surprising that after several frosty winters, when the air temperature dropped to **MINUS TWENTY** degrees Celsius, this plant behaves as if nothing had happened!

And the next hero - *Laburnum watereri 'Vossi'* (*Laburnum x watereri 'Vossi'*), although frost-resistant, blooms, according to reference data, in late May-June! And in our area, this plant began to bloom in the second half of April ([Fig. 265](#) and [Fig. 266](#))! I would like to remind you that both March and April 2009 were far from warm, and it was only towards the end of April that the days became sunny and warm.

Calicotome villosa also blooms profusely in the second half of April, which should bloom again at the end of May, at the earliest in June ([Fig. 267](#) and [Fig. 268](#)). And the devil's tree (*Aralia spinosa*), which according to the same reference data originates from the east coast of North America, grows on moist, well-drained, rich forest soils along river banks together with other broad-leaved trees and blooms... **From the end of July to the first ten days of August!** And so, under the influence of the psi-field generator, the devil's tree released the catkins of its inflorescences in **the SECOND HALF OF APRIL ([Fig. 269](#))!** This tree blooms in the height of summer in its homeland, but in our region it blooms in the height of spring ([Fig. 270](#) and [Fig. 271](#))! The change in flowering has occurred for an entire season! It is interesting that this is how the old plants reacted to the psi generator, and that after six years of exposure to the psi generator!

And this effect is not isolated! Therefore, common sense suggests a reasonable conclusion - **the younger the plant , the faster it REACTS to THE EFFECT OF THE PSI GENERATOR!** This can be seen particularly well in the example of *Araucaria araucana* (monkey tree)! In 2005, several araucarias of different sizes and ages were planted in the ground at the same time ([Fig. 272](#)). More details about this exotic plant can be found in "Source of Life-5. Thus, the younger trees reacted first to the influence of the psi generator, while the largest and therefore oldest plant reacted last ([Fig. 273](#)).

The oldest araucaria reacted in May 2009, and it reacted very strongly! It reacted in a way that even the younger trees did not react! For the first time, this tree bloomed **ONLY IN MAY 2009** and had many blooming cones! What's more, the blooming cones on some branches are "clustered" in fours ([Fig. 274](#) and [Fig. 275](#)). On the younger araucaria, the flowering cones appeared in early April, and the cones are ripening for the third time ([Fig. 276](#) and [Fig. 277](#)).

At the end of April, the tree-like vine *Wisteria chinensis*, another inhabitant of the subtropics, blooms profusely ([Fig. 278](#)). The inflorescences of this deciduous vine are very long and hang down from the stems, forming flowering and fragrant islands ([Fig. 279](#) and [Fig. 280](#)). In mid-May, another variety of *Wisteria chinensis* - *Wisteria chinensis f. Alba* ([Fig. 281](#) and [Fig. 282](#)) - also bloomed!

At the beginning of May, the still young leaves of the tulip tree have already reached a considerable size ([Fig. 283](#)). The cherry tree (*Cersis siliquastrum*) is also in full bloom ([Fig. 284](#)). According to reference data, the cherry tree can withstand short-term frosts of -18...-20 degrees Celsius. But this year we had such frosts for at least two weeks, accompanied by complete snow cover, and then there was complete icing! Nevertheless, all these "meteorological delights" did not have a destructive effect on this plant, and for the same reasons - the sap of the trees under the influence of the psi-field generator or the dark matter generator "simply" stopped freezing ([Fig. 285](#))! The sycamore maple also bloomed a month earlier ([Fig. 286](#)). In short, plants - trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals, from different climatic zones, from temperate to subequatorial climates - bloom almost simultaneously, bloom very profusely, and almost all plants have flowers several times larger than anywhere else! Isn't that incredible? Isn't that what turns our property into a magical island in the middle of the familiar world!!!.

The magnolias continue to delight the eye. Huge, beautiful buds appear on the branches of many young seedlings, captivating everyone with their beauty and unusualness. In the second half of April, the buds of the *Liliflora "Orchid"* magnolia began to bloom, whose flowers really resemble orchids. The petals of the flower are huge and very dense. You get the impression that the flower in front of you has come to life, carved from a fairy-tale gemstone ([Fig. 287](#))... Alongside this beauty, another scent wafts through the air.

One stunning flower is *the magnolia 'Angel Skin'*.

Its velvety white-pink petals really do resemble velvet skin, and one has to believe those who named this magnolia variety that this is what the skin of angels looks like, which I personally have never seen. Most likely, the unusual colour and shape give the impression that the flower is something unearthly ([Fig. 288](#)).

Another magnolia had a surprise this year. Last spring, *the very rare magnolia 'Elvina'* showed no signs of life. It remained that way throughout the summer and autumn. Moss had already settled on the lifeless branches of this magnolia and... in April 2009, the tree, which was already dead by all appearances, came to life and buds appeared on it, which soon bloomed ([Fig. 289](#)). Young leaves also appeared, and the most interesting thing is that the buds and leaves did not appear on young shoots, as might be expected, but on the already dead branches of the tree ([Fig. 290](#)).

Under the influence of the psi-field generator, the resurrection of the dead seedlings is very rapid. Already in the first half of May 2009, not only very unusual flowers of the Alvin magnolia appeared on the revived branches, but also very strong, juicy young leaves ([Fig. 291](#)). This is the third case of plant "resurrection" in recent times, after the psi field generator was used to regenerate the two-hundred-year-old sequoia, which had been officially declared dead, as we wrote about earlier.

The buds of *the magnolia "Ricky"* (*Magnolia "Ricky"*), whose delicate pink petals are frozen in a fairy-tale dance of life ([Fig. 292](#)). And this dance of the Sun and life for these flowers is just beginning ([Fig. 293](#)). And uninvited guests join this dance of life ([Fig. 294](#)).

The buds on the branches of *the 'Lotus' magnolia* began to awaken at the end of March ([Fig. 295](#)). By mid-April, the young leaves of Magnolia 'Lotus' had grown considerably, but were not yet fully open ([Fig. 296](#)). It was not until mid-May that the young leaves finally opened, although they were still salad-coloured with a pink tinge, which is characteristic of the young leaves of this magnolia ([Fig. 297](#) and [Fig. 298](#)). But the most amazing thing about all this is that by mid-May, the buds of the Lotus magnolia also began to bloom ([Fig. 299](#)). The buds of the Lotus magnolia in early May are already in themselves

It is incredible to think about, but... the size of the still young leaves and buds is already incredible ([Fig. 300](#))! With each passing day, the petals of the magnolia become whiter ([Figure 301](#) and [Figure 302](#)).

And every day around these magnolias, the smell of bananas and strawberries intensified, because this is the very unusual scent of the flowers of the "Lotus" magnolias. In previous years, the "Lotus" magnolia did not bloom until June, but this year it bloomed in early May, and the buds are not isolated among the very young leaves ([Fig. 303](#))! The size of these very young leaves is impressive! They are still growing, and the leaves are already **50 cm** long ([Fig. 304](#))! In mid-May, among the still-growing young leaves of the 'Lotus' magnolia, the buds of the 'second wave' appeared. And the buds of the "second wave" of the "Lotus" magnolia are much larger than the buds of the "first wave" ([Fig. 305](#))! It is interesting to note that the petals of the buds of the "Lotus" magnolia are light green, but as the bud unfolds, they gradually turn white and become snow-white by the time they open. The leaves of the "Lotus" magnolia are still young and have yet to grow, but they are growing rapidly! Their reddish-pink colour shows that they are still very young, but they are already over **half a metre long** ([Fig. 306](#))! Meanwhile, the petals of the Lotus magnolia flowers turn snow-white ([Fig. 307](#)).

In the days following the publication of "Source of Life-8," the leaves of the silver linden tree also grew significantly ([Fig. 308](#))! The change in the size of the leaves of the silver linden tree can be seen in the photos taken consecutively by day ([Fig. 309](#), [Fig. 310](#) and [Fig. 311](#)). The same photos show that the leaves of the silver linden tree are not only unusually large and fast-growing, but also have an unusually dense structure. In addition, the leaves have a specific waxy coating. When first exposed to the psi generator, the size of the leaves, the colours and the number of fruits changed dramatically, but the thickness of the leaves and petals remained the same as before exposure to the psi generator. At the same time, the half-metre-long leaves lost their strength and shape. Nature simply did not anticipate such dimensions and was not prepared for them.

Therefore, in order for the leaves, petals and branches to withstand the changed loads, an additional adjustment was made to the psi generator. The adjustment was intended to increase the thickness of the leaves and petals in proportion to their size,

to strengthen the "skeleton" of the leaves and petals, the elasticity of the branches, and... it worked! Just look at the leaves and petals of this year's flowers to see for yourself. In the past, the huge leaves and petals of the flowers could not hold up! The total biomass of the plants was more than the natural "skeleton" of the plants and petals could support. As a result of the correction, this problem disappeared! The leaves and petals, even if they are larger than before, no longer droop. At the same time, the leaves and petals of the plants and flower petals have not only become denser and healthier, but have also acquired a special waxy coating, which also significantly reduces water evaporation from the surface of the leaves!

Thus, the change in the size of the leaves and petals of the plants' flowers occurs in two stages - first, the size of the leaves and petals of the flowers increases, and then the density and thickness of the leaves and petals of the flowers increases. And since **DIFFERENT** plants reacted to the influence of the psi-field generator **NOT at the same time**, these stages occurred **INSTANTLY!** The delay in the plants' reaction to the influence of the psi field generator depended **not only** on **the SPECIES** of the plant, but also on **the AGE** of the plant of the same species!

The inertia of the reaction of plants of the same species is determined by **the age of** each plant! The older a plant is, the later it reacts to the influence of the psi-field generator! And this is natural! The older plant has formed over a certain period of time in the usual conditions for a plant and only then has it fallen into the zone of action of the psi-field generator. Young seedlings, on the other hand, have been formed from the very beginning under the influence of the psi-field generator! So older plants that have been under the influence of the psi-field generator first had to reorganise themselves under the influence of the psi-field generator, and that took time. Meanwhile, the young seedlings were formed from the very beginning in radically new conditions created by the psi-field generator or dark matter!

The fig leaves promise to be powerful and huge this year. But it is not the leaves that surprise us less, but the ripening fruits, because until now the fig fruits cannot be called ovaries! But first things first!

As already mentioned, the ovary of the fig fruit reappears in the first days of April on the branches of the fig tree, even before new leaves appear from the swollen buds. And thus the annual cycle of fruiting is complete! On fig trees

, the ovary of the fruit appears continuously throughout the year - in spring, summer, autumn and winter. The seasonal difference in fruiting was expressed only in the speed of fruit ripening and only in that! In summer, **up to three generations of fruit** could be seen on the branches of the fig tree **at the same time!** As explained earlier, the rate of fruit ripening depends on the speed at which the plant's sap moves through the plant's vessels. And this speed depends on the temperature of the external environment! So it is the temperature of the external environment that determines how quickly the fruit ripens and how many generations of fruit there are on the branches at the same time!

But... despite everything, the figs ripened on the branches throughout the year. And that in itself is incredible! I have already made an adjustment to the generator to change the fluidity of the tree sap depending on the ambient temperature. Now it remains to be seen whether the desired result will be achieved the first time around. It is entirely possible that the adjustment is already working, if we pay attention to the speed at which the figs are growing. By mid-April (14 April), young fig leaves appear from the buds, which, even in their "infancy," promise to be huge when they reach

"mature" state ([Figure 312](#)).

Only a few days have passed since then (18 April), and the young fig leaves have grown very little during this time, even though they are very dense and strong, while at the same time the fig fruit ovary has completely increased its weight ([Fig. 313](#)). The strength and robustness of this ovary are surprising. It is only towards the end of April (29 April) that the young leaves of the fig trees begin to grow rapidly and reach a substantial size, so substantial that the intensively growing ovary of the fig fruit does not appear as enormous as before. But this does not mean that the fruits are not developing well or have stopped developing, only that the young leaves of the fig trees have begun to grow even faster than the fruits ([Fig. 314](#)). The photo shows the strength of the leaves, their density, every vein that feeds the leaves with sap. At high magnification, every cell of the leaves, penetrated by sunlight, can be seen. The leaves seem to glow from within, and this alone is mesmerising to the eye.

The young leaves of the fig trees are still very few, but the ovaries of the fig fruits on the same branches are unusually numerous ([Fig. 315](#)). And these are still very young fig trees! Despite the fact that they grow 5-6 times faster than their counterparts outside the coverage area

The number of ovaries on the branches is incredible! To convince ourselves that the figs are growing at an equally impressive rate, it is enough to look at the photo from 3 May, where the still completely green fruit is simply huge ([Fig. 316](#)). And this is not the result of photographic technique, but the real state of affairs. To convince ourselves of this, it is enough to look at the next photo, which shows many fruits of this size, and through comparative analysis we can confirm what has been said, or rather written earlier ([Fig. 317](#)).

A few more days passed (9 May) and the growing and still very green fig fruit, both literally and figuratively, became even larger ([Fig. 318](#)). The photo shows the fig fruit and the young leaf quite clearly, so you don't need a good imagination to imagine imagine the size of the fruit! And there are many such "barrel-shaped" fruits on the branches of the tree ([Fig. 319](#)).

The same thing is happening with the seedlings of the "Zolotisty" variety! The young leaves are "right on the spot", and the ripe fruits are not far behind ([Fig. 320](#))! The branches of the still very young trees of the "Zolotisty" variety are simply covered with many young but already large fruits ([Fig. 321](#)). Even the most capricious and delicate of figs - the "Kervava" variety - is not lagging behind! Ripe fruits of the "Kervava" fig variety

"Kervava" figs, incredible as it may seem, were on the bare branches of this fig variety in mid-March 2009! And now, at the end of April, new fruit buds have reappeared on the branches, and at the beginning of May, new fruits have already formed from the ovaries ([Fig. 322](#)). And this ovary with fruits is very numerous on the branches and is energetically bursting with vitality literally every day ([Fig. 323](#)).

Let me remind you that the first time a seedling of the "Kervava" fig variety bore fruit was at the end of October 2008. This was a sensation in itself, as this variety of figs is grown in the southernmost part of Spain, and trees of this variety die at temperatures below **PLUS 18 DEGREES** Celsius (for more details, see

["Source of life-6"](#))! Second times ripe fruits fig varieties "Kervava" ripened in mid-March 2009, and for the third time in a year, fruit formed on the branches of this fig tree! It is entirely possible that this will not be the last time this fig variety will bear fruit in 2009. Perhaps this year this fig variety will bear fruit throughout the year. To give a positive answer to this question, it is necessary to wait until

the end of October, when it will become clear whether this variety of figs will bear fruit throughout the year!

With all this, it is amazing that three harvests of figs of the "Kervato" came in autumn, winter and early spring, and even in such natural conditions, when the seedlings of this variety should have died 300%, but instead - three harvests! We can only guess what fruit activity can be expected in the summer, when the most favourable conditions for this fig variety in France will really occur! Another fig variety, Moisson, is not far behind! By mid-May, the ripening fruits of this fig variety had also reached a considerable size ([Fig. 324](#)).

But figs were not the only surprise this spring! As already mentioned, gooseberry bushes bloomed at the very beginning of April and continued to bloom almost without interruption throughout April. As a result, by the end of April (29 April), there were already almost ripe gooseberries ([Fig. 325](#))! Ripe gooseberries at the end of April are simply unheard of! But the fact remains! At the same time, there were many fruits on the gooseberry bushes ([Fig. 326](#)). And these fruits continued to ripen one after another, increasing in size all the time! At the beginning of May (3 May), ripe fruits, ripening fruits and very young ovaries could be seen on the same branch of the gooseberry bush ([Fig. 327](#) and [Fig. 328](#)).

But it was not only the gooseberries that proved to be so "nimble". In the second half of April, the red gooseberry bushes already showed almost fully formed clusters of fruit ([Fig. 329](#)). And by the end of April (29 April), the red gooseberry clusters were already fully formed ([Fig. 330](#)). And as if nothing had happened, almost until mid-May (9 May), the fruits in the clusters of Cassis red, continuing to increase in size, had already begun to turn red ([Fig. 331](#))! The fruits of the red gooseberry have not yet reached the enormous size of last year, but... everything is still to come!

In addition, last year's huge red currants were in their second harvest, so we will have to see how these fruits will behave this year after last year's reaction to the psi-field generator! This year, the delicate red currants are superior to the black currants, but the latter are not bad either! At the end of April (29 April), the currant bushes had already produced egg-shaped fruit ([Fig. 332](#)). By mid-May (13 May), the currant fruits were fully formed and are now filling with energy and

continue to grow ([Fig. 333](#)).

At the very beginning of May, the buds of the blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus L.*) began to bloom, which does not seem particularly remarkable, considering that according to reference data, blueberries bloom in May-June ([Fig. 334](#))! Nothing special, if it weren't for one "**BUT**"! And to understand the essence of this little "**BUT**", just look at the photo! The blueberry **flowers** appear **AT THE SAME TIME as the leaves!** Young leaves have just appeared on the blueberry bushes, which are just beginning to change colour from light salad-orange to green! This indicates that the young leaves have emerged very recently from the buds and that the inflorescences have appeared simultaneously with the leaves from the buds, which in itself is remarkable!

This year, the ovary of the yellow raspberry appeared on the bushes before the ovary of the red raspberry, which is again very interesting ([Fig. 335](#))! The red raspberry, although late in flowering, compensates for this omission with vigorous flowering in the true sense of the word ([Fig. 336](#)). And the fact that the red raspberry managed to do this can be seen, as they say, with your own eyes ([Fig. 337](#)). At the same time, the still completely green fruits of the red raspberry are neighbours with newly bloomed flowers and buds that are just about to bloom! And to prevent the flowering from being "**empty**", the red raspberry is actively assisted by ground bees, if I am not mistaken ([Fig. 338](#)). So the harvest promises to be very rich!

And something incredible is happening with strawberries in general this year! After they began to bear fruit in the first days of March, the strawberries are blooming profusely and bearing fruit continuously. The last time ripe strawberries were mentioned in this article was on 9 April 2009. Along with the ripe fruits, there were also new ovaries, newly appeared flowers and blooming flowers. Therefore, on 14 April, there were already new ripe strawberries in the beds ([Fig. 339](#)). Interestingly, in mid-April, the size of the strawberry flowers increased significantly ([Fig. 340](#)). And this had its consequences!

The next fruits ripened on 18 April, just when new flowers were blooming on the strawberry bushes ([Fig. 341](#)). The new flowers on the strawberry bush became even larger. To get a better idea of the size of the strawberry flowers, just compare them to the size of the strawberry fruits ([Fig. 342](#)). Isn't the size of the strawberry impressive? And now, if we look at the blooming strawberry flowers, it becomes abundantly clear that they are much larger than

what one might expect ([Fig. 343](#))! And if you pay attention to the way the sun's rays saturate the blooming flowers, you will have the incredible feeling that in each strawberry flower the sun's rays illuminate little suns!

And from such flowers, nothing else can "hatch" but huge strawberry fruits ([Fig. 344](#)). And this is not the biggest strawberry, nor is it the only one

- all the fruits are simply **HUGE** ([Fig. 345](#))! Again, it is very easy to convince ourselves of this: just look at the photo, where a strawberry next to a box of lighters lies on tiles on the floor, so that we can compare the size of this strawberry with the box of lighters and the size of the tiles on the floor ([Fig. 346](#)). And another "tiny" strawberry in Svetlana's hand ([Fig. 347](#)) not only impresses with its size, but also begs to be eaten!

You look at this strawberry and begin to smell its aroma, which has absorbed the power of sunlight, and taste its pulp, which is sweet and pleasant at the same time, with no chemicals whatsoever! And this is clear even from the appearance of the fruit, because strawberries from greenhouses, grown with chemicals, even look dead, not to mention that after a few days greenhouse strawberries grow into some kind of disgusting slime.

And those who continue to doubt the reality of the size of the fruit can look at the "miniature" fruit next to the lemon on the same tile ([fig. 348](#))! Isn't it impressive! But this variety of strawberries, planted in the garden in front of our house, has never before been distinguished by the size of its fruit. And you can see for yourself that this is indeed the case by looking at the previous "[Sources of Life](#)" from the spring of 2005.

In previous years, the size of the strawberries has also increased from year to year, even from one harvest to another, but this year, 2009, the fruits have reached such a significant size. If this continues, under the influence of the psi-field generator or dark matter, strawberries will bear fruit throughout the year, and the size of the fruit will become even larger. The curious thing about everything that is happening with strawberries in April this year is that the strawberry fruits and flowers became so huge after another adjustment in the operation of the psi-field generator, which was intended to change the fluidity of the tree sap, or rather the plant sap! The increase in the fluidity of the plant sap at low temperatures led to such unexpected " side effects".

effects.

Ultimately, the increase in the fluidity of plant sap leads to an acceleration of metabolic processes in plant cells, with all the consequences that this entails. And these consequences can be seen not only in strawberries, but also in the development of figs, gooseberries, blackcurrants and raspberries! Such a quantity of ovaries and growing fruits has not been observed before. And you can at least indirectly see what the fruits are like if you look at the photo of one of our "small" fruits, cut in half! ([Fig. 349](#)) The photo shows that the fruit is very dense, juicy, the juice is simply gushing out and... you can almost taste this fruit in your own mouth!

Temperatures rose in May, and although it was not yet the usual May heat of 30 degrees Celsius that France is accustomed to, the ground had already warmed up. In any case, there was a strawberry boom in May! The strawberries in May were as large as those in April ([Fig. 350](#)). But never in my life had I seen such a quantity of ripe, ripening strawberries ([Fig. 351](#)). Once again, ripe strawberries are next to still completely green strawberries, both literally and figuratively! And these completely green fruits are at different stages of ripening - from the ovary to the large fruits that are beginning to redden. And next to them - newly bloomed strawberry flowers, bloomed and still unblossomed buds!

This year there are many strawberries in the meadows ([Fig. 352](#))! And the most curious thing is that the leaves and flowers of the wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca L.*) are several times larger within our property than those of all its other relatives outside it ([Fig. 353](#)). If I did not know that I was looking at a wild strawberry, I would say with great confidence that it was a strawberry! At least when I came across the strawberry, the leaves of this plant were small, and so were the flowers and fruits!

As a child, I often had to pick strawberries on the slopes at the foot of the Caucasus mountain range, where the town of my childhood, Kislovodsk, is located. The strawberries we picked as children were the size of a matchstick head, and sometimes a little bigger. And the strawberries ripened in early June, not earlier. But the city of Kislovodsk is famous for its wonderful climate and the huge number of sunny days per year. Lots of sun, lots of water - all this makes the slopes of the mountains around Kislovodsk ideal for growing strawberries, so the strawberries we picked as children were not

the most tasteless!

Of course, strawberries were obtained from wild strawberries through a long process of selection, with only those strawberry bushes whose fruits were larger than their neighbours being selected for cultivation. And so it has been for centuries, if not millennia! The amazing thing about all this is that in our area, not only a few wild strawberry plants have large leaves and flowers, but **ALL** of them! This leads to the conclusion that such significant changes in these plants have occurred under the influence of the psi-field generator, and not as a result of selection! It is entirely possible that the ripe fruits of the wild strawberry are similar in size to the fruits of strawberries growing outside our region... Because this is exactly the pattern observed in strawberries - the larger the flowers, the larger the fruits. And this assumption was immediately confirmed.

When I wrote about it, the first fruits of the Strawberry berry were ripe, and the photo clearly shows strawberries several times larger than usual ([Fig. 354](#))! But these are fruits from the first flowering (17 May), when the flowers of the Strawberry were not yet as large as they became in early May. And since the flowering of the Strawberry lasted more than a month, new strawberries ripen every few days (21 May), and they are larger than the fruits that ripened earlier ([Fig. 355](#)). The strawberries from 21 May can no longer be called strawberries because they are so large. These fruits now resemble small strawberries! One can only imagine what fruits will "hatch" from the last flowers of the wild strawberry!

The changes are happening so fast that it's hard to keep up with them! It seems like I had just finished describing what was happening with the raspberries and moved on to describing the above-ground fruits, and already there was a need to make additions to the unfinished article! By 19 May, the raspberry bushes were already showing strong ovaries with fruits ([Fig. 356](#)). And just a few days later, on 22 May, the red raspberry bushes were already showing **ripe fruits** ([Fig. 357](#))!!!

Red raspberry fruits ripened in the second half of May - it's just **incredible**! And all this is happening not in a greenhouse, but outdoors, without any chemicals and on the most unsuitable soils for growing plants that one can imagine! And the size of the ripe red raspberry fruits is incredible! The fruits have become comparable in size to the leaves of the raspberries, which are themselves significantly larger than the leaves of the raspberries.

more red raspberry leaves outside our property ([Fig. 358](#)). Unfortunately, almost all ripe fruits Raspberries red raspberries "The next day, Svetlana managed to find only one ripe fruit. And although the "caught" berry is not the largest, even its size is impressive! It was more than 3 **centimetres** in size ([Fig. 359](#))! And this is only the beginning, and the first fruits are never the largest, so we can only guess what they will be like later...

But it is not only the red raspberry that has undergone such significant changes during the writing of this article! The fruits of the red gooseberry have increased significantly in size over the past period and have become even redder ([Fig. 360](#)). The ripe fruits of the Muason fig have become simply enormous and have already begun to turn black ([Fig. 361](#)). A few more sunny days and these fruits will ripen! All that is needed is sunlight, which is not yet in abundance. Almost every day it rains, summer rain, with thunder and lightning, when a solid wall of water falls from the sky and you feel the earth begin to breathe and the air become saturated with thunderous freshness! There is an incredible amount of ripening fruit on the branches of the "Golden" fig tree. And although these fruits are still completely "green" in both the literal and figurative sense, they are already very large and radiate incredible vitality ([Fig. 362](#)). If last year the stems of the fruits could not bear the weight of the fruits themselves and sometimes broke, this year they are much stronger and can easily bear (for now) the weight of the fruits themselves ([Fig. 363](#)). I hope that the fruit stems will not fail anymore! And the ripe figs of the "Med" variety will soon resemble a barrel of honey ([Fig. 364](#)). There are also many fruits of this fig variety on the branches, and they are all large ([Fig. 365](#)) In general, after I made the last adjustment to the psi generator to increase the fluidity of the plant sap depending on the outside temperature, such interesting results appeared. And this is only the beginning of the observations.

After all, the change in the fluidity of the plant sap increases the speed of its movement through the plant vessels not only at low temperatures, but also at positive temperatures. The increase in fluidity leads to an acceleration of metabolic processes in plant cells and, as a result,

- to rapid and abundant fruiting. There is not enough data from observations to make a fundamental conclusion, but, as they say, the beginning is bad luck, and the beginning turned out to be very "good". The psi generator is gradually fine-tuned based on how it reacts.

at the factory to the changes being made.

The new leaves of the Japanese plum tree are now fully formed and differ significantly from the old ones, not only in colour. Over time, the new leaves may darken and turn dark green, but their density, size and thick waxy coating make them strikingly different from their older siblings ([Fig. 366](#))!

This year, *Pavlonia imperialis* also had an unusual reaction. This tropical and subequatorial plant usually blooms for no more than ten days, even before the leaves appear. This year, *Pavlonia imperialis* not only bloomed several times longer than nature intended, not only were its flowers two or three times larger than they should have been, but it is still blooming when the first flowers of *Pavlonia imperialis* have already borne fruit ([Fig. 367](#))! This has certainly never been seen before - on the branches of *Pavlonia imperialis*, you can see blooming flowers, leaves and ripe fruit at the same time, and that's only on 17 May ([Fig. 368](#))!

And although the tulip bloomed in mid-May, rather than in late May or early June, the flowers are remarkable for their size and brightness of colour ([Fig. 369](#)). Each flower is not only two or three times larger than it should be, but has actually become very similar to a tulip ([Fig. 370](#)). Particularly striking is the bright orange colouring of the petals at the base, and no matter what angle one looks at the blooming tulip flowers from, one cannot help but admire the elegance of their form and the unusualness of the flowers themselves ([Fig. 371](#)).

The wonders continue with *the water lily (Arumlily)*. The fact that this strictly aquatic plant emerged from the water onto land in May 2006, like the first key fish, was described in detail in in article

["Source of Life-3"](#). The only difference is that it took millions of years for the first amphibians, which are also very different from them, to appear, while the water lily came ashore immediately and did not change its appearance **at all** ([Fig. 372](#)).

It is curious that no one has ever planted water lilies in an artificially created lake or river located on our property! Moreover, water lilies have also appeared in meadows that are quite distant from these water "spaces". The only logical explanation that comes to mind is the distant past of the area itself. The calcareous soils suggest that once upon a time, this area was the bottom of the sea, which eventually turned into land.

this area was the bottom of the sea, which eventually turned into land.

In any case, before it became dry land, the area was covered with swamps and small lakes where water lilies once grew. And then came a time when the fallen seeds could not sprout the following year due to the fact that the necessary conditions for these plants to live did not exist. And these seeds remained undeveloped, dormant in the limestone, until I introduced a programme into the psi-field generator to synthesise water from the plants themselves. As mentioned earlier, the younger the plant, the faster and more actively it responded to the influence of the psi-field generator. The dormant seeds of the water lily (as well as all other plant seeds and fungal spores) are ideal for responding to the psi-field generator, and here's why. Every plant seed has the essence of a mature plant attached to it. This is already a proven fact, so I will not dwell on it in this article and will move straight to the point.

When a plant seed germinates, the developing biomass forms a new plant of a given species in the image and likeness of the plant's essence. Therefore, if changes are made to the plant's essence, the plant developing from the seed will immediately carry these changes, and the plant will bear these new properties and qualities from the moment of its birth. If the plant has already grown from a seed, it will not react immediately, but with some delay, and the older the plant, the greater the delay.

It is like building a house. If the house has not yet been built, you can build it as you wish, starting from the foundation; if the foundation has already been built, you will have to rebuild it before you can build the house you want on top of it. And if the house is already built, you will have to rebuild it entirely to build the house you want. And in each of these cases, it will take a different amount of time to build the same house. The same is true for plants - to change the nature of the plant before the seed has sprouted requires the least amount of time and effort. More time and effort are needed to achieve the same result with a young plant, and even more time and effort

to change an adult plant.

Of course, each plant species has its own characteristics and its own inertia of reaction to the influence of a psi-field generator or dark matter generator, but this is a general trend that is confirmed by common sense and practical results. The fact that last year the two-hundred-year-old redwoods reacted violently,

which are slow-growing plants (and therefore have great inertia), suggests that the psi-field generator reduces the millions of years needed to change the species to a few years. And in this way, the psi-field generator creates properties and qualities in plants that could never have appeared in their natural development. Now, after this "lyrical" digression, let us return to *the arum* and what happened to it.

The water lily first appeared on our property in early May 2006, three years after I created the psi-field generator ([Figure 372](#)). And it appeared a year after I modified the psi-field generator at the end of July 2005 to enable plants to synthesise water themselves in order to save them from dying during a severe drought! At that time, almost all the plants were saved, and in early May of the following year, 2006, water lilies appeared in the meadows, even though they had never been seen before, not only on our property, but also on the banks of the Loire River and nearby lakes.

The main reason for this is that the water lily - *Lysichiton camtschatcensis*, as it is called in Latin - is a plant from a different climate zone and does not grow outdoors in this area at all. This is further confirmation that the skunk cabbage seeds have been dormant since the time when the climate in the area was completely different!

Firstly! And secondly, the skunk cabbage has changed its properties and qualities, but not its appearance. This proves once again that it is possible to qualitatively change a plant without changing its appearance. The transformation of an aquatic plant into a terrestrial plant is the best proof of this! Thirdly, under the influence of the psi-field generator, the seeds of plants that had long since disappeared, most likely millions of years ago, came back to life in changed conditions.

The condensed "source" of life within them managed to "revive" only under the influence of the psi-field generator, which not only filled the dormant seeds of the water lily with life force again, but also created fundamentally new properties and qualities in this plant, which in the full sense of the word has been resurrected after millions of years. Interestingly, in May 2008, the water lily became much larger, but the single petal of the water lily flower became very thin, so thin that it could not even support its own weight ([Fig. 373](#)).

This phenomenon has already become a model! In all plants, in

which, under the influence of the psi field generator, increase the size of the leaves and flowers. During the first year of the change, the leaves and petals of the flowers grow very thin and only become strong the following year. In addition, both the leaves and the petals of the flowers become very dense and strong, acquiring a waxy coating that reduces water evaporation from the huge surface of the leaves and petals, which are capable of synthesising water themselves!

The water lily is no exception to this rule! This year, 2009, the petals of the water lily flowers, despite their enormous size compared to the petals of the 2006 flowers, are very strong and retain their perfect shape ([Fig. 374](#)). Not only have the petals of the water lily flowers become larger and stronger, but so has their stem ([Fig. 375](#)). And this is despite the fact that the water lily flowers have grown to more than **30 cm** in length ([Fig. 376](#))!

Unexpectedly, several species of wild orchids appeared in the meadows this year ([Fig. 377](#) and [Fig. 378](#)). No one had planted wild orchids, and until this year, no one had seen wild orchids blooming on our property. What is more, the wild orchids appeared not only in the meadows, but also in the forest ([Fig. 379](#) and [Fig. 380](#)). These wild orchids also differ in their location: some have grown in meadows, others among trees, some boldly show themselves in the sunlight, others hide in the shade of the dense tree crowns.

Wild orchids also differ in the colour, shape and size of their flowers, which indicates that completely different species have appeared ([Fig. 381](#)). To see for yourself that different species of wild orchids have appeared, just look at the photos ([Fig. 382](#), [Fig. 383](#), [Fig. 384](#), [Fig. 385](#)). And one more thing... the unexpected diversity of orchids is very interesting also because they do not grow outside our borders!

So, this is another unexpected consequence of the action of the psi-field generator, as a result of which the necessary and sufficient conditions arose for the dormant seeds of these plants to grow and bloom again into full-fledged plants. Due to the fact that under the influence of the psi-field generator, the necessary and sufficient conditions for the normal development of plants from different climatic zones are created, the seeds of plants that grew in a given area at different times and eras come back to life from their dormant state.

The next hero, which is not from a bygone era, is the iris or five-fingered flower - they should have died from the cold in recent years, but the bulbs of this

The plants do not die even in twenty-degree frosts and icing. According to reference data, the iris (*Iris germanica*) blooms in summer and the flowers die even in summer frosts. Under the influence of the psi-field generator, our irises have not only gained frost resistance in their bulbs and leaves, but their flowers have also become much less sensitive to temperature differences.

As a result, the iris buds were in full bloom by the end of April, which in itself is also incredible ([Fig. 386](#) and [Fig. 387](#)). The cold spells in April and May had no effect on the flowering of the irises, and these incredible plants continue to delight the eye with their incredible colours, which are also impressive for their unusually bright hues ([Fig. 388](#) and [Fig. 389](#)). The bright blue colour of the last flower is particularly striking. It is such an incredible combination of shape and colour that it is impossible to take your eyes off it; it seems to enchant and mesmerise.

This year, the daisy also surprised us - it began to bloom in February and continued to bloom throughout February, March and April ([Fig. 390](#)). What's more, even during this time, the size of the daisy flowers increased, which is noticeable to the naked eye. The abundance of daisy flowers is also surprising, and in some places in the meadows there are dense carpets of daisy flowers. The carpets in the meadows are created not only by daisies, but also by forget-me-nots ([Fig. 391](#)). These wild flowers always bring back memories of childhood and truly evoke a warm feeling in the soul, mixed with sadness, as if they remind us of something beautiful that remains in the past for each of us, and it is no coincidence that in several languages these flowers have the same name as in Russian - Forget-me-nots! And here are whole fields of forget-me-nots - you involuntarily sink into fond memories, and your soul is filled with gentle sadness.

And now it's time to move on from texts to... mushrooms! Yes, mushrooms, because they are the heroes of this article. New species of mushrooms, previously unknown to us, as well as familiar ones, continue to appear in the meadows and forests on our property. At the beginning of May, mushrooms appeared in the meadows, the species of which we have not yet been able to identify. The distinctive feature of these mushrooms is their spotted cap with a pearl hue, which closely resembles the shell of a sea mollusc ([Fig. 392](#)). In contrast to this strange mushroom, the next one is already well known - it is the pink mushroom, whose huge caps appeared at the very beginning of May ([Fig. 393](#) and [Fig. 394](#)).

This year, at the very beginning of May, white mushrooms appeared ([Fig. 395](#))!

Last year, white mushrooms appeared in mid-June, and at that time it was an incredible phenomenon! But this year, the white mushrooms "decided" to break last year's record and showed their caps from the ground at the beginning of May, and they decided to do it en masse ([Fig. 396](#))! And the size of the white mushrooms is already traditionally significant! Mushroom caps with a diameter of 30-40 cm are a common sight, and these are the sizes of very young mushrooms ([Fig. 397](#))!

Along with the Porcini mushrooms, the caps of Champignon mushrooms can also be seen in the meadows ([Fig. 398](#)). With their caps, the young mushrooms are just as large as the caps of the porcini mushrooms - their size speaks for itself! Towards the middle of May, another new mushroom appeared in our meadows the yellow or triumphant papaya (*Cortinarius triumphauss Fr.*). The orange-yellow large caps of this edible mushroom look very funny among the bright green of the meadows ([Fig. 399](#) and [Fig. 400](#)).

In mid-May, the caps of the true ([Fig. 401](#)) and meadow ([Fig. 402](#)) mushrooms also appear in the meadows. And so, the "miracles in the sieve" show no sign of stopping; every new adjustment in the work of the psi-field generator, every new change in its operation aimed at solving one or another task and emerging natural problems, is met with a whole spectrum of reactions from the plants on our property.

What is happening with our possessions is a fundamentally new phenomenon; no one has ever solved such problems before, even theoretically! Therefore, what is happening in our estates with plants under the influence of a psi-field generator or dark matter generator is happening for the first time, and therefore many unexpected things are happening as side effects of the main programmes. Such side effects include the appearance of species that disappeared for one reason or another hundreds, thousands or even millions of years ago! And we are yet to see what new plant species will return from their eternal sleep! <http://...>

*Nikolay Levashov,
25 May 2009*

Nikolai Levashov Source of Life

Part 9. Return to the Future

All photos are by Svetlana de Rogane-Levashova

The description of the events in our area that occurred due to the psi-field generator or dark matter generator was last provided by me in "[Source of Life](#)" [8 and 8+](#) up to the events of the second half of May 2009. Only my description of the events stopped, but not the events themselves. This long pause in reporting on the "miracles in the sieve" was due to the fact that I had to switch gears for a while to write and edit a new book, "[A Tale of the Bright Falcon. Past and Present](#)" and writing several chapters for my other books and articles, and not because the "miracles in the sieve" had ended or nothing interesting was happening anymore. On the contrary, many new and unexpected things have happened in recent months, even though it seems that we should already be used to our "miracles," if only because we had to get used to them behind these "miracles."

"Miracles in a Sieve" is the effect of the psi field generator I created.

It's great that there are photos — these real-life events frozen in time, which you can return to at any moment and visually recreate all the events that have already passed. Without photographs, it would be practically impossible to prove the reality of what is happening, since it is impossible, both theoretically and practically, to give everyone the opportunity to see everything with their own eyes. The moments of life captured by the camera solve this problem, and they solve it fundamentally. And so, thanks to photography, to the fact that Svetlana tried to record everything interesting and unusual that happened in our park and magnolia garden with her camera, I can now continue the story of the wonders on our property almost a year after the last information I covered in previous articles in "[Source of Life](#)". And during this time, not only have the "old" wonders not disappeared, but many new ones have appeared! But first...

In the second half of May 2009, all the meadows were covered with wild strawberries (*Fragaria vesca* L.). From the very beginning, the wild strawberries were very large. Instead of being the size of a pinhead, the fruits were the size of small strawberries, 10-20 times larger than wild strawberries should be! This in itself was incredible! What's more, the wild strawberry fruits in June were even larger than in mid-May ([Fig. 1](#)), and ripe fruits, ripening fruits, ovaries, blooming flowers and buds could be seen simultaneously not only in May, but also in the second half of June ([Fig. 2](#)). The fact that wild strawberry fruits are really incredibly large and that almost all ripe fruits are huge can be seen by looking at the photo ([Fig. 3](#)). The size of the wild strawberry fruit has become comparable to its leaves, which are themselves much larger than the leaves of this plant outside our region. And so that no one doubts the reality of the size of the fruits, it is enough to look at the next photo ([Fig. 4](#)), which shows that the wild strawberry fruit is larger than Svetlana's index finger!

But these are not all the surprises that wild strawberries brought us in 2009! This year, white wild strawberries also appeared in the meadows ([Fig. 5](#))! These are pure white wild strawberries, not the pinkish-white ones cultivated by strawberry breeders. I was unable to find any information about natural varieties of white wild strawberries. Several varieties of white strawberries have been obtained by breeders ("Pineapple Crush", "Strawberry Weiss Solemacher" and several others), but I was unable to find anything about wild white wild strawberries. The white wild strawberry differs greatly from its red counterpart in both appearance and taste and aroma ([Fig. 6](#)).

The fruits of the white wild strawberry have a very strong aroma and a very unusual taste, combining the flavours of pineapple, banana and orange! People began to cultivate strawberries (which were mistakenly called strawberries) relatively recently - from the end of the 15th century. The homeland of wild strawberries is East Asia, from where they eventually spread throughout Eurasia and America. So everything points to the fact that cultivated white strawberry varieties originated from the wild white forest strawberry, which then disappeared from forest glades. In the Loire Valley, the white strawberry

The wild forest strawberry disappeared about **TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO**. In all the years that we have been observing what is happening on our property, no one has ever seen white forest strawberry fruits in the meadows. And now... in June 2009, a few years after the park was cleared, white wild strawberry fruits appeared in one of the meadows ([Fig. 7](#) and [Fig. 8](#))!

This appearance of white wild strawberries on our property is only possible in one case - the seeds fell into the ground two hundred years ago and remained dormant all this time, until the psi-field generator or dark matter generator **created the necessary and sufficient conditions for** them to sprout! And this once again confirms that within the range of the psi-field generator, the natural environment has been restored! The condition of the soil, groundwater, and air has returned to the state it was in **before the pollution of the natural environment!** Under the influence of the psi-field generator, the ecology of the place is returning to the state that the planet had in the past, a hundred, two hundred, five hundred, a thousand, hundreds of thousands or even millions of years ago! And if, in some way, plant seeds or spores, or fungal spores, or fungal sprouts have been preserved in the soil in a "dormant" state, they begin to sprout or develop after a long ecological period. "Lethargic sleep"!

Thus, moving forward into the future, under the influence of the psi-field generator, the ecological environment **RETURNS TO THE MARKET!** As paradoxical as it may sound, this is a fact. This is probably the only phenomenon in which a return to the past has an entirely positive effect. And the essence of this positive effect is that over the last two hundred years, and especially over the last hundred years, humans, with their "rational" activity, have caused colossal, irreparable damage to the ecology of Midgard-Earth. And such damage that modern technocratic civilisation, built on parasitism, is unable to neutralise even partially! Only technologies based on fundamentally new knowledge and understanding are capable not only of stopping the destruction of our planet's noosphere, but also of restoring what has already been destroyed, ruined and disrupted, seemingly beyond repair.

So the psi-field generator is this "magic key",

that can do **the IMPOSSIBLE!** A "magic key" that can restore the ecology of a place, destroy all pollution "created" by human activity, especially over the last hundred years. It can purify groundwater, soil, air, restore and even create fertile soil. But that's not all! The psi-field generator or dark matter generator also creates something that **nature itself could not create!** And that is

NON-FREEZING

vegetables (trees)

juices, **continuous fruit of plants**

throughout the year outdoors, synthesis of plants from water and

other necessary for life substances, incredible growth of plants, incredible size and abundance of fruit, etc. The psi field generator not only gives plants incredible yields, but the ripe fruit is also several times larger than outside the psi field generator's area of effect.

And this is not an assumption, but a fact. The psi field generator, which I installed in one of the mushroom production factories in Moscow, led to a mushroom yield, especially *shiihake*, which is **THIRTY-TWO TIMES higher than the yield of the best similar factories.**

IN THE NETHERLANDS! And at the same time, **NO** chemicals **are used!**

The mushrooms grown are completely organic! In addition, it was achieved that shiitake and other valuable mushrooms grow not only on dead wood, but also on substrates that were considered **IMPOSSIBLE** for growing these mushrooms. All this has led to the fact that it has become possible to obtain substances that are very necessary and important for the human body, which no one has ever obtained before, including those not created by Mother Nature! In addition, the psi-field generator that I installed in this production facility changes the chemical composition of the tap water used for irrigation. What's more, harmful and unnecessary impurities disappear from the water flowing through the pipes, while elements that were lacking or **not present at all** in the running water appear. This info has been confirmed by lab tests! But this is a topic for a separate article, and mentioning this fact in this article makes it clear to everyone that what is happening in

our French possessions is the result of the psi-field generator I created, and not a "unique"

a "natural" phenomenon in our possessions! Moreover, the psi-field generator installed in the mushroom factory in Moscow solves radically different problems from the one I installed in our French possessions.

Thus, it has been proven in practice that the psi field generator solves these problems and creates conditions for plants and fungi that I consciously put into it! In addition, I made the necessary adjustments and even fundamentally new programmes in both the first and second working psi field generators! At the same time, the previously existing programmes did not cease to function, but new ones were added to the existing ones! And once again, I will explain for the less attentive readers: the psi-field generators were created by me from *the so-called Dark Matter* and do **NOT** have a physical solid carrier! Nevertheless, they have a more than real effect on plants and fungi, as well as on fish.

No experiments have yet been conducted on the effect of the generator on the growth of pets, but this is a matter for the near future. And there is no reason to believe that the effect of the psi-field generator on pets will be any different from its effect on plants, fungi and fish! Therefore, even if I wanted to, I would not be able to send the generator diagram to those who want to create it, and even if it were possible to depict the psi-field generator diagram on paper, it is unlikely that anyone would be able to understand this diagram, let alone create such a generator. And not because people are stupid or incapable of understanding, but because the operation of the psi-field generator is based on principles and laws that are completely different from those known to modern humanity, that's the first thing. And secondly, in order to create such a generator, it is necessary to possess the appropriate qualities and potential, without which it is simply impossible to create such a generator, even if one correctly understands the principle of its operation. And now it's time to return to what is happening in our French possessions [HTTP://...](http://...)

Let us return to the closest relative of the wild strawberry (*Fragaria verca L.*) - the garden strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*). In January 2009, after the twenty-degree January frosts, as early as 17 January (see "[Source of Life - 7](#)"), green strawberry leaves appeared from under the melted snow, as if nothing had happened.

garden. And at the beginning of March, the first ripe fruits appeared (see "[Source of Life - 8](#)"). And that was just the beginning, which in itself is incredible when strawberries bear fruit so early outdoors, despite the fact that the weather in April and early May 2009 was very cold, accompanied by night frosts. As I wrote earlier earlier, a several years I introduced another programme programme into the psi field generator, which was already operating at full capacity. The task of the new programme for the operating generator was to prevent the freezing of plant juices (tree juices).

The psi field generator structured the plant sap in such a way that the resulting clusters **did NOT freeze!** Nature **had NOT** created anything like this, but... it also hinted at the direction of the search. In the course of evolution, amphibians have acquired a unique quality - when frozen inside the cells of their organism, the cellular water does not form the ice crystals we are all familiar with, whose volume is greater than the volume of the water itself before freezing. As we all know, water is one of those substances that increase in volume when they change from a liquid to a solid state. Therefore, when the water in the cells freezes, the ice crystals formed tear the cell apart and... the cell dies, and consequently the entire living organism dies, all of whose cells are destroyed from within by the ice crystals. Only in amphibians, even when completely frozen, does this not happen, even though the intracellular water freezes! This gave me the idea to find a structure of water clusters in which the cellular water of plants does not freeze at all. And I succeeded! Evergreen (and not only) plants from the subtropics, tropics, sub-equator and equator **do not freeze at 20-22 degrees below zero!** It is entirely possible that plant juices do not freeze at even lower temperatures, but so far there are no such facts. After I managed to achieve the effect of non-freezing, the next one appeared, not even a problem, but a challenge. Although the sap of plants (trees) did not freeze, at sub-zero temperatures its movement inside the plants was very slow, which meant that the ripening process of fruits at sub-zero temperatures was much slower than at above-zero temperatures.

To compensate for this, a new programme was introduced into the operation of the psi-field generator, the aim of which was to increase

the fluidity of plant sap at sub-zero temperatures. In this case, it was necessary to ensure that the fluidity of plant sap in plants increased in proportion to the decrease in temperature! This was my goal after the cold spell in January 2007 in France. This was necessary in order to accelerate the ripening of the fruit in autumn and winter. And the only thing left to do is to observe the results. So now all that remains is to follow the events on our estate chronologically....

In [source 8+](#), the last mention of ripe and mature strawberries refers to mid-May. Now let's continue the story of this fruit, which has also become one of the heroes in our area. In mid-May, the leaves were still full of ripe, mature and still completely green fruits and blooming flowers of the garden strawberry, and the ripe fruits were still the same huge size ([Fig. 9](#)). From a closer distance, these ripe fruits are clearly visible ([Fig. 10](#)). And at the end of May, the next fruits of the garden strawberry (strawberry) ripened, the next ones are ripening, and the next ones are still green ([Fig. 11](#))! Let me remind you that every variety of garden strawberry, regardless of where the seedlings are planted - in the ground or in a greenhouse - blooms and bears fruit for no more than a month and a half. In greenhouses, to obtain ripe garden strawberries, plant new seedlings every two months, and only in this way will you achieve a continuous harvest of greenhouse garden strawberries! In our case, the garden strawberry seedlings were planted in limestone at the end of April 2006 and... since then, no one has planted new garden strawberry seedlings. The garden strawberry is a perennial plant and there are early, mid-early and late varieties.

The critical temperature without snow cover for the most frost-resistant varieties is -15°C , with a snow cover of 20-30 cm. $-25^{\circ}\text{C} \dots -40^{\circ}\text{C}$. The root system freezes at -8°C , and the buds, flowers and ovaries are damaged at -1.5°C ! So after the harsh winters of recent years, all the garden strawberries in our front garden should have died several times over! But they did not "think" of dying, on the contrary! But let's not get ahead of ourselves...

According to reference data, fruit formation in **ALL SOILS SOIL GARDEN** takes place during **NIGHT**

Two to three weeks, no more! In 2009, ripe strawberries appeared among the leaves as early as the beginning of March! So, according to the reference data, there should be no strawberries in our garden in April! But no matter how "strange" it may seem, the flowering and fruiting of garden strawberries continued as if nothing had happened throughout April, May, June, July, etc. But let's not get ahead of ourselves again.

A distinctive feature of the prolonged fruiting of garden strawberries in 2009 was the enormous size of the fruits themselves. Even the first fruits of the 2009 season were incredibly large, despite the cold spring with frequent night frosts until the beginning of May. The fruits of the garden strawberries reached the size of a medium-sized lemon (see [Source of Life 8+, Figure 348](#)). And the most interesting thing is that with such sizes of garden strawberry fruits, the pulp of the fruit was homogeneous and sweet throughout the entire volume of the fruit, unlike the fruits grown in greenhouses and with chemicals. For information, for the purposes of the experiment in 2006, several varieties of garden strawberries were planted in the ground and... all varieties of garden strawberries bear fruit and react to the influence of the psi-field generator in almost the same way. At least during these few years, no differences in reactions were found. Interestingly, the flowering, ovary formation and ripening of the garden strawberry fruits proceeded almost continuously! And in July, among the bright green leaves of the garden strawberry, which, incidentally, have also become much denser and more textured, ripe and ripening fruits coexist with new ovaries, newly appeared flowers, blooming flowers and buds ([Fig. 12](#))!

The full ripening of garden strawberries outdoors shows that the psi-field generator is beginning to affect the fluidity of plant (tree) juices, as expected. The ripening of strawberries at low spring temperatures and frosts was only possible if the fluidity of plant juices increased with decreasing temperature. But... it was still too early to draw a final conclusion about the success of the experiment! After the cold spring, a rather hot summer followed, and the full ripening of garden strawberries at such a time was normal. But the increased fluidity of the plant sap obviously played its part during the warm season - there had never been such a quantity of strawberries! It is interesting that the almost continuous fruiting of the berries

In previous years, especially in 2008, not only did it not exhaust the fragile plants, but on the contrary, the new leaves of the garden strawberries became larger and much denser, and there is nothing to say about the fruits - the photos speak for themselves!

The same picture was observed in August 2009. The ripe fruits of the garden strawberry were not only large but also very dense, full of sweet juice. And in early September, the ripe and ripening fruits were still hidden among the green leaves of the garden strawberry. The fruits are full and large ([Fig. 13](#))! Several years of observation of garden strawberry fruits allow us to draw certain conclusions. Every year, under the influence of the psi-field generator, the size of the fruits increases, and the associated diseases affecting the fruits have completely disappeared. No fungal diseases such as grey mould, powdery mildew, white spots, verticillium wilt and phytophthora skin rot have been observed! If in the first year after planting the seedlings in the ground some fruits died from these diseases, now all fruits are clean and healthy, without any fungal diseases, even when there is a lot of rain and excess moisture. To see for yourself, just look at the following September photo ([Fig. 14](#)). All the fruits are as good as they look, and **NO LESS THAN 5 CENTIMETRES IN DIAMETER!** AND , because

they really not specially selected fruits from a special variety that produces huge fruits! The ripe fruits are perfect in every way! There are no imperfections on the fruit, and looking at the photo, you involuntarily begin to sense the delicate aroma and taste, feel the juice on your tongue and... you immediately begin to regret that you cannot immediately pick up such fruits and immediately send them to your mouth! But... the photo will remain a photo! And the fact that these fruits are ripe and continue to ripen in our outdoor garden can be seen by looking at the next photo ([Fig. 15](#)).

Some may counter with the example that some late varieties of garden strawberries sometimes produce a second crop in the autumn, or that the seedlings are planted in the ground late. There is a simple answer to this question. In our case, since the beginning of March, the same varieties of garden strawberries have been bearing fruit, which were planted in the ground only once - in 2006, and no one has ever planted new seedlings in the ground! So sceptics have no more

arguments, no matter how much they want to refute the obvious! Autumn fruiting was discussed in detail in the previous "[Sources of Life](#)", so, in order not to bore you with repetition, let's move straight on to winter and see how the introduction of a new programme in the psi-field generator, which increases the fluidity of plant (tree) juices at low temperatures, has affected strawberries in particular!

At the beginning of December 2009, the strawberries in our garden continued to bloom at their full potential! And even though the frosts in November and early December had already frozen the ground with their icy embrace, not only at night but very often during the day as well, among the lush green leaves of the garden strawberries, the blooming flowers continued to bloom as if nothing had happened, and the unopened buds waited their turn along with the newly bloomed flowers and young fruits ([Fig. 16](#))! And it was 5 December! This is confirmed by the magazine from 4 December 2009, against which this photo was taken. Everything is on track to turn the garden strawberry into an evergreen plant that bears fruit all year round! The leaves of the garden strawberry are slowly dying, and in their place new, succulent, embossed, dark green leaves are appearing, as you can see by looking at the same photo from 5 December. In December 2009, snow in France (at least in the Loire Valley) fell in the middle of the month ([Fig. 17](#)) and melted after only a few days. Looking at this photo, it is clear that it was not possible to photograph the garden strawberry under such a snow cover, but the photo of the monkey tree (*Araucaria araucana*) with many trees in the background gives the right impression. We will return to these curious trees a little later, but for now we will again turn our attention to a delicate plant - the garden strawberry.

The snow that fell in mid-December 2009 melted, but the cold did not stop! Let me remind you that, according to reference data, even the most cold-resistant varieties of garden strawberries suffer damage to their buds, flowers and ovaries at -1.5°C , and at -8°C without snow cover, the root system freezes! So it is perfectly clear to everyone what must have happened to the strawberry ovary that appeared after flowering in early December 2009! This must have happened in the complete absence of snow cover since the 20th century.

In the morning, the water that was poured out for the animals was frozen almost to the bottom, which means that the rainwater that irrigated the ground was also frozen! By morning, the water poured for the animals had frozen almost to the bottom, which means that the rainwater that saturated the ground had also frozen! In January 2010, thaws during the day were often accompanied by heavy rains, so the situation for strawberries in the garden was "unimaginable"! And in such supercritical conditions for garden strawberries, as well as for almost all plants, by the end of January 2010, **the fruits ripened** outdoors ([Fig. 18](#))! And what fruits ([Fig. 19](#) and [Fig. 20](#))! And to dispel any remaining doubts that the garden strawberries ripened in January 2010, which was very cold (especially at night), Svetlana took photos of the ripe fruits against the background of the same newspaper from 28 January 2010. ([Fig. 21](#)). And despite the fact that the garden strawberry fruits ripened in January, their size is not only not smaller than that of their summer "counterparts", but some fruits are even larger than them ([Fig. 22](#))! The garden strawberry fruits grew **to a length of MORE than 7 cm**, which in itself is **INCREDIBLE!** And the incredible fact that these fruits ripened outdoors during the cold, frosty month of January is even unnecessary to mention! The size of the winter fruits is truly impressive, as is the fact that the fruits ripened evenly throughout their entire volume ([Fig. 23](#))! In January, the fruits are not only fully ripe, but also full of juice, which literally and figuratively flows from every cell ([Fig. 24](#))! The cross-section of a garden strawberry allows us to see the drops of juice that have appeared at the edge of the cut, and the fact that the fleshy part of the fruit **is TOTALLY UNDAMAGED!** On the one hand, this is simply unbelievable, but on the other hand, it serves as indisputable proof that the programme for preventing the freezing of plant (tree) sap and the programme for increasing its fluidity when the temperature drops, built into the psi-field generator, **WORK**, and these programmes **work** very effectively!

It seems that the strawberries in the garden were so heroic! Ripe fruit at the end of January is already an event in itself! But... it seems that the garden strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) has "decided" that if it wants to set a record, it must do so in the most unattainable way! There was no snow for almost the entire month of January and early February, but there were frosts, especially severe at night. In early February, the cold intensified, for example on 10 February.

In the evening, the temperature was -17°C , and in the morning, the cold had intensified even more. On the morning of 11 February, it warmed up a little and heavy snow fell, and everything around was covered in a "ermine coat" ([Fig. 25](#)). But by the evening of 11 February, the cold had intensified again, and on the 12th, the temperature dropped back to -17°C ! This time, however, all the plants were covered with a blanket of snow, which provided a unique opportunity to photograph plants in the snow. After all, without a blanket of snow, it is very difficult to determine from a photograph when it was taken. Only the dates on newspapers and magazines allow the exact date of the photograph to be proven, as well as the date of the photograph itself for each frame, but... the date of the frames cannot be shown to the reader for obvious reasons.

That is why the photos showing snow cover are the most representative, even though it is precisely the lack of snow and the severe frosts **WITHOUT snow cover** that are most dramatic for plant life, but the frost cannot be seen in the photo! The entire month of January 2010 was completely snowless, but freezing cold. And yet, in the last ten days of January, Svetlana **harvested** another and **FIRST JANUARY crop of** garden strawberries (*Fragaria ananassa*). Two weeks have passed since the last strawberry harvest and already... **NEW fruits** have ripened, despite the cold and snow ([Fig. 26](#))!

On 12 February 2010, Svetlana managed to find ripe fruits under the snow! This shows that **the process of growth and ripening of the fruits** is still ongoing.

**STRAWBERRIES
AGRICULTURAL
STRAWBERRY
GARDEN**

**FRUITS
ARE PRACTICALLY**

THE SAME AS IN SUMMER! And this serves as irrefutable proof that the fluidity of plant sap **changes** at sub-zero temperatures! And it changes in such a way that the ripening rate of garden strawberries does not depend on sub-zero temperatures! Furthermore, the ripening of garden strawberries (and other fruits) indicates that the plant **is receiving water!** But **only the sap of plants (trees) does not freeze.**

Rainwater freezes in the soil, just like everywhere else! And the roots of garden strawberries cannot, either theoretically or practically, reach the groundwater, which **is** very deep below the surface of the hill!

And yet, in December-January-February, huge fruits ripen, bursting with sweet juice,

and new, very thick and juicy leaves appear! So where does **the WATER** come from in this case?! Plants **do not plant water in the soil**, etc. So where does **the water** come from?! There is no "miracle" in the literal sense of the word here! Let me just remind you that in the summer of 2003, I entered a programme into the working psi-field generator that enables plants **to synthesise water themselves!** I have already written about this earlier, and the first "swallow" in the independent synthesis of water was the water lily - *Lesichiton camtschatcensis* - **ARUMLILIA**, *Lesichiton Americanus* - **WHITE LILY!** The first, but by no means the last!

Thus, the combination of two programmes in the generator's operation – independent synthesis of water from plants and changes in the fluidity of plant juices (trees) at sub-zero ambient temperatures - led to the fact that in January and February, at fairly low ambient temperatures of -20 degrees Celsius, garden strawberries ripened and grew to enormous sizes ([Fig. 27](#)). IN **SEVEN THOUSAND DEGREES** Frost you can perfectly

"feel" not only the fruits of the garden strawberries, but also their leaves! In December, January and February, not only fruits appeared on the strawberry bushes, but also new leaves, which practically did not react in any way to the cold!

So the whole plant is completely transformed, not just part of it! At the same time, the February fruits are in no way inferior to the January ones, as they, in turn, are in no way inferior to the summer ones ([Fig. 28](#))! The February fruits of garden strawberries in cross-section show complete ripeness, no damage to the pulp of the fruit and their juiciness! The appearance of garden strawberries in February led to the fact that garden strawberries (*Fragaria ananassa*) in our area **bear fruit all year round!**

But it is not only garden strawberries that react to the new changes in the operation of the psi-field generator. *Passiflora Sayonara* reacts very unusually to the influence of the psi-field generator, which I wrote about earlier. Let me remind you that *Passiflora Sayonara* is a hybrid of the tropical vine *Passiflora Caerulea* and the subequatorial vine *Passiflora amethystine*, which have significantly different not only optimal growing conditions, but also leaf shape, colour, and the shape and colour of the flowers

flowers and fruits. In any case, this vine can **only** grow in Europe in botanical gardens and greenhouses, and even then only in very well-heated ones!

Last year, among the huge evergreen leaves in December, there were also huge fruits! The vine itself, its leaves and fruits were not only unaffected by the severe frosts, snow and ice, but did not even notice any of it! And this is a resident of the tropical-subequatorial zone! Perhaps the plant decided to bear fruit for the second time in December-January, or out of "desperation"? But it turned out that nothing of the sort had happened! This year, the same thing happened again! In December 2009, the *Passiflora Sayonara* vine again bore fruit, which again went through cold weather, snow and ice, as if nothing had happened, and in early January 2010, the huge fruits of this vine again appeared among the huge, not only evergreen, but now also frost-resistant leaves ([Fig. 29!](#))!

In 2010, the fruits of *Passiflora Sayonara* became even larger than last year, and the leaves became even larger and denser than before ([Fig. 30](#))! But that's not all! In early January 2010, young leaves appeared on *Passiflora Sayonara*, proving once again that at sub-zero temperatures, the speed of sap flow in plants (trees) increases ([Fig. 31](#)). Throughout January, *Passiflora Sayonara* continued to ripen, and at the end of the month, the vines bore huge fruits with unusual colours - the likes of which no one had ever seen on these plants before, neither on *Passiflora Caerulea* nor on *Passiflora Amethystina Tocaja*! No one even mentions that the fruits of the *Passiflora Sayonara* hybrid have ever had such colours ([Fig. 32](#))! And these unusual *Passiflora Sayonara* fruits have grown to such enormous sizes that this vine has never had, not only outside our borders, but also within them ([Fig. 33](#))!

Let me remind you that these strawberry-like fruits grew and formed again in **January 2010**, which once again confirms that the new programme introduced in the psi-field generator to increase the flow of plant (tree) juices at sub-zero temperatures, **WORKS, and very effectively!**

No less interesting is the fact that the fruits of *Passiflora Sayonara* appeared in several new colours, each of which is unusual ([Fig. 34](#)). It is enough to look at one *Passiflora* fruit in Svetlana's hand to be convinced of their impressive size ([Fig. 35](#)). And confirmation that the fruits are fully ripe and **have NOT been damaged**

JANUARY 2010, is the following photo ([Figure 36](#)).

But *Passiflora Sayonara* does not stop there! After another two weeks, the vines of this tropical-subtropical hybrid liana are already bearing the new fruits of the February harvest in the snow ([Fig. 37](#))! And these fruits are even larger in size than the January ones and no less amazing in colour ([Fig. 38](#))! In the photo ([Fig. 39](#)), against the background of the magazine from 12 February 2010, you can clearly see the huge *Passiflora Sayonara* fruits, completely undamaged by the cold, and the equally huge and also completely undamaged leaves of this exotic vine! The temperature is -17°C , and the leaves are not only very large, unusually dense and juicy green, but also alive! In the photo, you can even see the veins of the leaves, almost feel how the sap - the blood of plants - circulates in every cell of the leaves, and with good magnification, you can see the leaf cells themselves.

But that's not all! In the next photo ([Fig. 40](#)), taken by Svetlana, you can clearly see the "mature" leaves (1), the delicate, very young leaves the colour of light salad, which are only a few days old (2), and the newly bloomed flower of *Passiflora Sayonara* - the new ovary of the fruit of this vine (3)! And despite the snow and cold, there are no signs of frostbite, on the contrary - you can see with the naked eye that the leaves, the ripe fruit and the new ovary are full of life!

Young, light green leaves appear on the young vines of this vine, which form and grow at sub-zero temperatures ranging from **10 to 20 degrees Celsius!** *Passiflora Sayonara* behaved as if the cold, snow and strong wind that pierced everything in the world simply **did NOT exist!** And the fruits of this plant, ripened in February, are not only huge but also extremely delicious. Their delicate aroma fills the whole room! And not only outside, , but also and inside, the fruits were fully ripe.

and without any signs of prolonged exposure to frost ([Fig. 41](#)). The photo was taken against the background of the same magazine from 12 February, in which the photo of this fruit on the vine was taken before Svetlana picked it! So to speak, for the purity of the experiment! And looking at the next photo, one involuntarily begins to salivate and produce gastric juice, so appetising is the passion fruit, cut in half ([Fig. 42](#))! However, we will not be able to eat this fruit, but we will be able to examine in detail the internal structure of the fruit itself and make sure that the *Passiflora Sayonara* berry **is ABSOLUTELY NOT DAMAGED BY FROST!**

And so, there is more and more evidence that it is possible **for Reason** to prevail over **the chaos of Nature WITHOUT OPPOSITION, but in SYMBIOSIS WITH NATURE!** When human reason adds to the blind force of nature what it has not been able to create! And most importantly, if you correctly understand the true Laws of Nature, and not those invented by man, then everything turns out very quickly and effectively!...

Since it so happened that the first heroes of this story were forest fruits, it is worth "reviewing" all the berry crops in our possession and noting the new acquisitions and properties in this group of plants. Therefore, the next hero of this natural poem will be the blackberry (*Rubus caesius*). This berry became the hero of "[Source of Life - 6](#)" and at that time, in November 2008, the fruits of *Rubus caesius* **were three centimetres long ([Fig. 43](#))!** Even then, it seemed that the fruits of Rubus Rubinus were extremely large and seemed to have nowhere else to grow.

But it turned out that this was not the case! The following year, the same *Rubus caesius* bushes produced a lot of fruit ([Fig. 44](#)), and these fruits became even larger ([Fig. 45](#)). The fruits of the ivy also decided to "The fruits of *Rubus caesius* continued to ripen on the bushes even in autumn, and the size of the fruits did not decrease ([Fig. 46](#)). Those who wish can take a closer look at the fruit of our *Rubus caesius* in all its glory ([Fig. 47](#)). And for particularly sceptical readers who try to find a deception in everything, recommend to look at the following photos ([Fig. 48](#) and [Fig. 49](#)).

As you can see with the naked eye, in 2009 the fruits of *Rubus caesius* reached **a length of FOUR and a half centimetres!** So in one year, these fruits increased **their length** by one and a half **centimetres!** Looking at the photos, it is very clear and obvious that the fruits of *Rubus caesius* have grown not only in length but also in width, and proportionally! So we can only guess how the fruits will grow in 2010 and how long the growth of *Rubus caesius* (blackberry) will continue, and not only that. At the end of October, the new fruits were still ripening among the colourful leaves, and the ripe and ripening fruits of *Rubus caesius* peacefully coexisted with each other ([Fig. 50](#)).

In 2006, many different berry and vegetable crops were planted in our garden. *Blueberry* (*Vaccinium myrtillus L.*) was among the new plants in the spring of 2006.

This fruit was highlighted along with the others in "[Source of Life - 3](#)", but then the blueberry somehow fell out of favour and now, in 2009, it has reappeared before our eyes, and not in vain! *The blueberries* (*Vaccinium myrtillus L.*) from the 2009 harvest are quite impressive! When you look at a handful of blueberries in Svetlana's palm, you cannot help but be surprised by what you see ([Fig. 51](#))!

It is difficult to even imagine that familiar fruits can be this size, but... looking at the next photo, you begin to understand that there is no deception, including visual! **THIS IS THE REAL SIZE OF BLACKBERRIES ([Fig. 52](#))!** The diameter of the fruits of the blackberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus L.*) from the 2009 harvest reaches **TWO AND A HALF, THREE CENTIMETRES!** The contrast between the fruits from 2006 and 2009 is very **striking ([Fig. 53](#))**. **ONLY THREE YEARS** have passed since the seedlings, taken from a conventional nursery, were planted in soil that is completely unsuitable for most plants.

So there are no "special" varieties that supposedly yield such a harvest and fruits of such size, just as there is no "photomontage" that people who have no idea what the "Photoshop" ("Adobe Photoshop") programme is and how it works are shouting about. But despite this, they shout that the photos have been fabricated using this programme.

It is strange that when these seedlings were planted in the ground and the fruits of the first harvest did not differ much from the fruits and berries growing outside our property, no one cried out that the photos were fabricated! But they started shouting, without any evidence whatsoever, only when, under the influence of the psi-field generator, the events and phenomena described above, which were incredible from their point of view, began to occur. And even the fact that all the plants planted in our garden in pure limestone and red clay took root perfectly and immediately yielded a rich harvest is phenomenal in itself! But the "exposers" and screamers did not even bother to familiarise themselves with the growing conditions of all these plants I wrote about, nor do they have the slightest idea what computer graphics are and what they are used for!

At that time, it was already amazing that the plants in our park, the magnolia garden and the garden in front of the house began to grow vigorously in the hard limestone and red clay. They only started shouting about the fabricated photos when the fruits became huge and fruiting was maintained practically throughout the year! It was then that the so-called "fighters for justice" appeared! Comparing photos from different years, one can see how, from year to year, under the influence of the psi-field generator, the plants themselves, the size of their fruits and the time of fruiting change. These changes can be clearly seen in the example of raspberries (*Rubus daeus*).

In the photo ([Fig. 53](#)), the first ripe raspberries are coloured to match the first ripe blueberries (*Vaccinium myrtillus L.*). Let me remind you that this was "a long time ago" ... in 2006! Photography is a great invention after all! Thanks to photography, it is possible to preserve the necessary moments from the past, "frozen" in time, and compare them with each other at any time. So, if we look at the photo of ripe raspberries at the end of October 2007 ([Fig. 54](#)), we will find that the size of the raspberries is practically the same as in 2006!

It seems that in 2008 the size of raspberries can be expected to be the same as in previous years, but ... in June 2008, ripe raspberries are at least **TWICE as large** as in 2006 and 2007 ([Fig. 55](#)) This can be easily verified by comparing the size of raspberries with the size of garden strawberries and cherries, which are

on the same plate as the raspberries! The raspberries in 2008 were much larger than before, which in itself was very interesting ([Fig. 56](#))! Thus, **TWO YEARS AFTER PLANTING THE PLANTS IN THE GARDEN**,

Rubus daeus began to actively respond to the psi-field generator or dark matter generator! Thus, it took two years before the raspberry (*Rubus daeus*) began to respond to the psi-field generator and show changes as a plant species! Therefore, each plant species has its own individual reaction time to the influence of the psi-field generator, and this individual time depends on whether the plant species reacting to the psi-field generator is a herb, shrub or tree. In addition to this, the type of plant affected is also important. This is because plants from the same group, e.g. trees, react **INACTIVELY to the psi generator!**

The climate zone in which the plant grows also influences the plant's reaction. But that's not all! Trees from the same climate zone also react differently, with each species having its own individual reaction. But that's not all either! The younger the plant, the faster it reacts to the psi generator. And that's natural! Since the young plant is in the process of formation and is therefore most dynamic in its reaction, the psi-field generator affects the essence of the plant, in whose image and likeness the young plant is formed. And that is why the young plant **forms immediately with the changes brought about by the action of the psi-field generator!** At this time

, while an already formed plant is forced to go through a phase of transformation under the influence of a psi-field generator, since the process of forming the plant into an adult state has already been completed.

This explains **the INTERACTION** of mature plants with the influence of the psi-field generator. It is always more difficult to restore than to build immediately, as necessary! And one more thing... the speed of the plant's reaction is also influenced by the place of growth of the particular plant, since each point on the surface has its own characteristics, the so-called geomagnetic properties, which can both accelerate and slow down the speed of the reaction of the particular plant to the psi-field generator.

the influence of the psi-field generator. We could go on and on describing various nuances, but... these would be minor factors, so let's get back to our "bananas", which in this case are raspberries (*Rubus daeus*)!

Thus, two years after planting raspberry seedlings (*Rubus daeus*) in the ground, these plants reacted to the influence of the psi-field generator. The fruits of the 2008 harvest were much larger than those of 2006 and 2007, and the raspberry (*Rubus daeus*) bore fruit until late autumn ([Fig. 57](#)). Not only did the size of the raspberry fruits change, but also the size of the leaves, their density and colour. But that was only the beginning! In the following year, 2009, raspberries (*Rubus daeus*) not only bloomed unusually early, but also... the ripe fruits became even larger ([Fig. 58](#))! The ripening of raspberry (*Rubus daeus*) fruits at the end of May is in itself an unprecedented event. Yes, early ripening is wonderful, of course, but... that is not the focus of our attention, rather the size of the raspberry fruits. Having started bearing fruit at the end of May, the raspberry has no intention of stopping ([Fig. 59](#) and [Fig. 60](#)). In 2009, the ripe fruits of Malina (*Rubus daeus*) were not just larger than the fruits of previous years, but **SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER ([Fig. 61](#))!** In 2009, the raspberry fruits grew to incredible sizes!

Again, someone may try to comment on these photos by saying that they are the result of shooting from a very close distance and nothing more! Especially when you consider the fact that the leaves of the raspberry (*Rubus daeus*) have also increased in size. But... once again, I will disappoint the sceptics, as unfortunate as that may be for them! The following photos will leave no doubt in anyone's mind that the size of the fruit is indeed large ([Fig. 62](#))! In this photo from 13 September 2009, the ripe raspberry (*Rubus daeus*) fruits are **the size of a walnut!**

And walnuts **are NOT** small, but to convince the hardened sceptics, they need to look at the following photos ([Fig. 63](#) and [Fig. 64](#)).

But that's not all! The raspberries (*Rubus daeus*) continued to bloom and bear fruit thereafter. In December 2009, new ovaries with fruits formed on the raspberry bushes among **the GREEN LEAVES**, some of which had already begun to form into fruit, while others were just blooming flowers ([Fig. 65](#)). For those who doubt which month the events in the photo are from, I recommend looking at the following photo

a photo that will quickly dispel all doubts ([Fig. 66](#))! Such a photo is simply incredible! But even more amazing is what is shown in the next photo ([Fig. 67](#))! Ripe and ripening raspberries (*Rubus daeus*) **in frosty "coats" AND IN THE SNOW!**

The photo clearly shows that the ripening raspberries are covered with ice and there is snow around them. The icing means that the snow that fell earlier melted after the warming during the day, and then the melted snow froze again during the night to form icicles. This means that the sub-zero temperature at the time of shooting persisted overnight for several days, while during the day it was zero or above zero within the range of +2 or +3°C, and not for very long, otherwise the snow would have melted completely. I am describing all this to make it absolutely clear to everyone that a few days after the snowfall and a few frosty days, the ripe, maturing raspberry fruits and their leaves are completely normal and **ABSOLUTELY NOT damaged!**

Like the red raspberry (*Rubus daeus*), in 2008 the yellow raspberry (*Rubus ellipticus*) responded to the influence of the psi-field generator not only by significantly increasing the size of its fruits and leaves, but also by accelerating the ripening of its fruits. As early as mid-June 2008, ripe fruits appeared on the bushes of this raspberry species, which in itself was an unprecedented event ([Figure 68](#)). In 2009, the fruits of the Yellow Raspberry became even larger, and in addition, ripe fruits of this raspberry species were already present on the bushes at the end of May 2009 ([Figure 69](#)). In addition, the leaves of *Rubus ellipticus* increased considerably in size, so that the large fruits looked small against their background ([Fig. 70](#)). The colour of the leaves themselves is also unusual, against which the ripe fruits of the yellow raspberry look particularly impressive ([Fig. 71](#))! And to avoid any doubts about the size of the yellow raspberry fruits themselves, I recommend that you take a look at the next photo, which shows the fruits of both the yellow raspberry (*Rubus ellipticus*) and red raspberries (*Rubus daeus*), whose sizes have already been documented above ([Fig. 72](#)). Every year, the duration of fruiting, the size of the fruits and the abundance of fruits increase in almost all plants that are under the influence of the psi field generator or the dark matter generator. With each spring, the flowering of fruit and berry crops begins earlier and earlier, and accordingly, with each spring, fruit and berry crops appear earlier and earlier.

Ripe fruits - blueberries...

In the spring of 2009, the flowers on blackcurrant bushes bloomed very early. In the first days of April 2009, red currants (*Ribes vulgare Lam.*) bloomed profusely. This in itself is surprising, especially considering that March 2009 was very cold. It is surprising from the point of view of normal growing conditions, but this has already become the norm in the conditions of the psi-field generator (for more details, see "[Source of Life - 8](#)"). As a result, by the end of May, the first harvest of 2009 had ripened on the red currant bushes (*Ribes vulgare Lam.*) ([Fig. 73](#)). By mid-June, the blackcurrant bushes were already displaying clusters of this fruit, tempting and enticing with the mere sight of their huge blood-red berries ([Fig. 74](#) and [Fig. 75](#)). The huge ripe red blackcurrant berries glow from within, having absorbed and retained the sunlight ([Fig. 76](#)!). And these were only the first "swallows" of the 2009 harvest! The fiery clusters of red currants were also a delight to the eye in September ([Fig. 77](#))!

Red currants are not far behind, nor is their subspecies, white currants (*Ribes rubrum*)! In September 2009, bunches of white currants - its counterpart, the red currant (*Ribes vulgare Lam.*), surpasses it in both cluster size and fruit size ([Fig. 78](#) and [Fig. 79](#))! But the first harvest of red currants (*Ribes vulgare Lam.*) and its sister, pink currants, which also belong to the *Ribes rubrum* genus, was gathered in mid-June 2009 ([Fig. 80](#) and [Fig. 81](#)). Blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum L.*) are not far behind! At the very beginning of June, the first ripe fruits appear on the blackcurrant bushes ([Fig. 82](#)). And in the second half of June, the same bushes were already bearing clusters of blue-black berries ([Fig. 83](#) and [Fig. 84](#)). And that was only the first "wave" of the harvest! In the second half of July 2009, the second "wave" of the harvest arrived ([Fig. 85](#)). Although the fruits of blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum L.*) were no smaller than those of red and white currants, blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum L.*) still did not produce such huge clusters as the latter. These are some of the observed features of the reaction to the influence of the psi-field generator, which only confirm the existence of individual characteristics in plants not only of different species, but also in plants of the same species.

A little in what yields to other species berry crops and

Gooseberry (*Rubus uva-crispa L.*). By the end of April, the fruits of the first harvest were already formed and even the first gooseberries were quite impressive in size (see Fig. 2.1).

"[Source of Life - 8](#)"). The second wave of gooseberry harvesting occurred in the second half of June ([Figure 86](#)). At the same time, another subspecies of gooseberry ripened ([Fig. 87](#)), whose fruits exceeded the size of the fruits of the first subspecies. A month later, the third wave of the gooseberry harvest began ([Fig. 88](#))! The fruits of the gooseberry are at least **TWICE as large as** those of their counterparts, as can be easily seen by comparing the size of the fruits and the size of the leaves of the gooseberry ([Fig. 89](#)). Corn does not yet bear fruit all year round, but only for half a year, which is also quite good, considering the abundance of each wave of the harvest and the size of the fruits.

Each plant species reacts differently to the psi field generator, but... all of them react without exception! It is likely that the gooseberry plant species will need more time than other species that have been exposed to the psi field generator at the same time to respond fully to its effects. It may be necessary to individually adjust the psi field generator to accelerate all the processes described above in the Constantinople grape as a separate plant species, or to wait until the qualitative changes in this plant species reach a critical level and a qualitative leap is made! After all, everything that happens in our domain is happening for the first time, and we need to get an idea of how different plants react to the influence of the Dark Matter generator in the course of the experiment. But for almost **SEVEN YEARS** now, **thanks to the action of the PGI field generator**, we have achieved what Mother Nature has not been able to achieve in almost **FOUR BILLION YEARS** and what breeders could not even dream of!

Before moving on to describing what is happening with other heroes from our possessions, I would like to finish the story about forest fruits with the story of the new adventures of the fruits of another plant.

- INJIRA! Last year, 2009, the fig trees (*Ficus carica L.*) on our property **were fertilised for the FIRST TIME IN THE LIFE OF THIS PLANT**.

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR! Particularly surprising was the most capricious and heat-loving variety - *the Blood Fig*, from which even we did not expect such a thing (see [Source of Life 5-8](#)).

Moreover, this plant reacted to the influence of the psi-field generator with practically everything - from the leaves to the fruits. Back in 2008, the fig leaves reached a size of **FIFTY CENTIMETRES (Fig. 90)!** In 2009, the leaves became even larger and thicker (**Fig. 91**). But that's not the most important thing! The most important thing is that, as in 2008, in the summer of 2009 the fruits **of the TWO WAVES OF BERRIES** formed SIMULTANEOUSLY on the same branch of a fig tree (*Ficus carica L.*) (**Fig. 92!**)

This phenomenon is observed in all varieties of fig trees growing on our property. In the summer of 2009, the branches of the "Med" (**Fig. 93**) and "Maison" (**Fig. 94**) varieties were observed to have three generations of ripening fruits on one branch. At the same time, the fruits of all three waves were very powerful, resembling a coiled spring, and later it will become clear what happened, when internal springs of each fruit.

"recovered"! In addition, the branches of the fig trees (*Ficus carica L.*), which are still quite fragile, were literally covered with ripening fruits, which even in the ripening phase reached enormous sizes (**Fig. 95** and **Fig. 96**)! And such an abundance of fruit was observed not only in the "Zolotisty" variety, but also in all other fig varieties. It seemed that on the branches of the "Maison" fig variety, the fruits were pushing each other off in one wave

"If they had elbows, if they had any at all, they were so crammed onto one branch, mainly because of the size of the ripening fruits (**Fig. 97**)! Within a week, these fruits had already become huge, even before reaching full maturity (**Fig. 98**).

The ripening of the fruits of different fig varieties does not coincide in time, as each variety has its own "conveyor belt" of ripening fruits. If on 19 July 2009 the fruits of the "Maison" variety had grown huge but were still green, literally and figuratively speaking, the fruits of the "Golden" variety were already "on their way" to ripeness (**Fig. 99**), and the fruits of the "Krav" variety were already ripe (**Fig. 100**)! Anyone can judge the size of the ripe fruits by looking at the following photo of a fig fruit of the "Zlatolist" variety "Kravovo" (**fig. 101**)!

A few days later, on 24 July, the ripe fruits of the "Kervavi" and ripe fruits of the "Zlaten" variety (**Fig. 102** and **Fig. 103**). During these few days, the fruits of the fig variety "Kervavoto" became even larger (**Fig. 104** and **Fig. 105**)! Is it too much

or not enough!? I think it is enough, especially if we compare the size of the fruits of the "Kervav" variety in 2008 and 2009. In 2008, the apple-sized fruits of the "Kervavoto" fig variety were also impressive in size ([Fig. 106](#)), but compared to the size of the fruits in 2009, these fruits now look like dwarfs ([Fig. 107](#))! In just one year, there was such a sharp increase in the size of figs of the "Bloody" variety

"Bloody!" And despite the fact that the fruits of this variety have increased in size so dramatically, the internal structure of the fruits from 2009 looks much better than the previous year.

The fruits of other fig varieties exposed to the psi field generator are not far behind the fruits of the "Kervava" variety. The fruits of the "Golden" fig variety also do not lag behind in size and, so to speak, in their internal content, both literally and figuratively ([Fig. 108](#)). The strawberry-like fruits of the "Kervava" variety are only much more "solid" in their "waist" ([Fig. 109](#)). And the ripening of the fruits is continuous! One wave of ripening of the fruits of the fig (*Ficus carica L.*) of the different varieties is followed by the next wave, and with no less.

by "pressing"! In early September 2009, the fruits of the next wave of the harvest of the "Zolotist" variety settled and ripened on the same branches ([Fig. 110](#)).

And at the end of September 2009, the fruits of the "Krav" variety ripened again in two waves simultaneously on the branches of the fig trees ([Fig. 111](#)). Ripe figs figs varieties

"Kervava" and at the end of September 2009 are still huge and fully ripe ([Fig. 112](#)). We remind you that, that the variety figs

"Kervava" is the most capricious of all fig varieties, and the fig tree (*Ficus carica L.*) of this variety dies at ambient temperatures below +18°C! In our region, this variety bears fruit throughout the year, including in winter at sub-zero temperatures to - 20...22°C (for more details see

["Source of Life 6-8"](#)). The fig tree (*Ficus carica L.*) is not an evergreen plant species, and even the delicate variety

"Blood" variety sheds its leaves in autumn. That is why it is particularly impressive to see ripe fruit of the "Blood" fig variety against the backdrop of a huge bright yellow leaf at the end of October. It is ready to take its first and last flight from its native branch to the already quite cold and damp Mother Earth, which before winter is covered with such a colourful blanket of fallen leaves

(Fig. 113)!

The young trees of other fig varieties (*Ficus carica L.*) planted in our garden bear fruit in almost continuous waves. At the end of September 2009, the fruits of the next wave of the "Med" variety ripened on the branches [\(Fig. 114\).](#)

When it comes to autumn colours, the brightness and variety of the autumn colours of Japanese maples are unmatched! The burgundy-brown leaves of the Japanese maple "Fiery Radiance" in late October turned ruby-purple [\(Fig. 115\)](#), and the delicate green leaves of the Japanese maple 'Green Lace' at the end of October did not live up to their name, as they turned scarlet-yellow-orange with a slight green veil [\(Fig. 116\)](#). But this autumn metamorphosis only made them even more beautiful...!

Now let's return from the colourful autumn to the very beginning of summer and follow the events that happen to another character, or rather heroine, from the previous stories - the Japanese plum. Before continuing, I would like to refresh the information about this evergreen plant:

Loki-Eriobotrya, Photinia japonica from the Rosaceae family.

Japanese plums.

"...This plant is an evergreen, tree-like shrub that reaches a height of up to two metres (1.6-2 metres). The fruits of this plant reach up to five centimetres (up to 5 cm), are pear-shaped and orange-yellow in colour. The leaves of the Japanese plum are large, leathery and grooved, covered with white down underneath. The yellow-orange fruits have one or more brown-black seeds and a sweet-sour, stringy pulp. The plant was first described in 1690, but was first brought to London from Canton in 1787 and placed in the botanical garden at Kew Gardens.

The Japanese plum is widespread in the East and has recently become popular in Mediterranean countries and Florida. There are several known varieties of this plant -

"Advance, champagne and native gold. Cultivation: Grows in soils with good water permeability, in hot climate. Blooms and

only bears fruit in greenhouses or in countries with a hot climate. Outdoors, the Japanese plum thrives in climate zones 9-10.

Widely used in hot countries for landscaping parks and gardens as a tall hedge with a wonderful scent. Growing conditions: in greenhouses in spring, in summer - in case of hot summer it can be moved outdoors, and in autumn it is necessary to return it back to the greenhouse..."⁽¹⁾.

The Japanese plum (*Photinia Japonica*) is one of the first evergreen plants to react very quickly to the influence of the psi-field generator or the dark matter generator. And it reacts in a very unusual way - the Japanese plum began to bloom in autumn and winter, and this flowering is not hindered by strong, twenty-degree snowstorms, piercing cold winds, or periodic icing!

And now we can continue the story of the adventures of the Japanese plum tree on our property. In early June 2009, the young leaves of the Japanese plum gradually began to unfold from "arrows" into huge leaves ([Fig. 117](#)). The Japanese plum bloomed **at the end of September** and... the flowering continued throughout October, November and December! At the end of October 2009, among the huge leaves of the Japanese plum tree, you could see the fully bloomed inflorescences of this tropical plant and... inflorescences with buds that were just about to open and fill the surroundings with a delicate aroma ([Fig. 118](#)).

The inflorescences had not yet managed to bloom completely, but the bees were already flocking to the delicate fragrance, and it was 25 October 2009 ([Fig. 119](#))! In December, the Japanese plum tree had not only unopened blossoms among its huge leaves ([Fig. 120](#)), but also "arrows" of new, light green leaves ([Fig. 121](#))! Both the first and the second are sensational in themselves! And together - unheard of! No less surprising is the fact that in early December, bees fly to the pleasant and strong scent of the blooming Japanese plum blossoms to eat nectar that cannot be found anywhere else at this time ([Fig. 122](#))!

¹ "Vegetables, Herbs and Fruits," Illustrated Encyclopedia, p. 494. Laurel Glen Publishing, 1994, 5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, California.

Looking at the dense dark green "old" leaves and the young, unopened and still unopened inflorescences of the subtropical plant Japanese plum (*Photinia Japonica*), it is impossible to imagine that it is December and that all this is happening in... France ([Fig. 123](#))! And this is not related to "global warming", but rather the opposite! After all, in recent years, France has experienced severe frosts in autumn and winter, which have become almost the norm! In mid-December 2009, heavy snow fell for several days. And again, for the second time, the Japanese plum was wrapped in snow and... the impossible happened - there was no effect on this evergreen plant ([Fig. 124](#)). Both the frost and the snow again had no effect on this delicate and heat-loving plant.

After the snow in mid-December and the almost constant frosts from **MINUS SEVEN CITIZENS**, as well as the almost continuous winds, in early January 2010 the flowers in the inflorescences of the Japanese plum are still fragrant and unaffected by the vagaries of the weather ([Fig. 125](#))! The delicate petals, stamens and pistils of the Japanese plum blossoms were completely unaffected by the cold, snow, ice and piercing winds of autumn and winter ([Fig. 126](#)). The buds, which have not yet had time to bloom, have also remained unaffected. And so, for several years in a row now, the Japanese plum tree has continued to behave as if frost, snow, winter with piercing winds and all the other "delights" simply do not exist!

In "Source of Life 1, 5, 6 and 8," one of the characters in the story is *Paulownia tomentosa* - *Imperialis*. In 2009, this plant presented another surprise! At the beginning of April, the trees released their buds, and on 12 April, the first flowers began to bloom on the still bare branches of these plants ([Fig. 127](#))! This in itself was an unprecedented sight, especially considering the very cold spring of 2009. In 2009, Paulownia bloomed for a long time, large fruits formed on the branches, in short, everything was the same as in previous years! But... that was where the similarity in the behaviour of Pavlonia *imperialis* in 2009 ended! There was a new "dowry", and what a dowry it was! In September 2009, when these trees were usually preparing to shed their huge leaves, something incredible happened!

The inflorescences reappeared on the branches of these trees ([Fig. 128](#))! Against the backdrop of the already yellowed huge leaves of the first generation of paulownia, the young leaves of the second generation are bright green, carrying the guardians of the second generation of inflorescences with buds that have not yet bloomed. The simultaneous appearance of the second generation of inflorescences is already incredible in itself, but even more incredible is **the simultaneous appearance of new leaves and inflorescences ([Fig. 129](#))!**

Thus, for the first time on the same tree, *Paulownia tomentosa - Imperialis*, it was possible to observe simultaneously the yellowing of the old leaves, the ripening of the fruits... the second generation of inflorescences with buds and the second generation of leaves ([Fig. 130](#) and [Fig. 131](#))! It seems that Pavlonia has "decided" that it is no worse than the beautiful magnolias and also has the right to produce inflorescences and leaves a second time! Similar to magnolias, Pavlonia imperialis first has inflorescences on bare branches in spring, and only then leaves!

For several years now, we have been observing an amazing phenomenon in our magnolia garden that cannot be seen anywhere else on our planet - double, and in some species even triple, flowering in one season. Both the second and third blooms occurred when the magnolias had huge leaves on their branches, the size of which can only be seen in our magnolia garden. In this respect, 2009 was no exception for magnolias. In the spring of 2009, all the magnolias in our garden bloomed with buds on bare branches! And then, at the end of July 2009, the buds of the second generation appeared among the incredible size of the leaves. Among the huge leaves of the magnolias

"Susan" (*Magnolia "Susan"*), the second generation of buds no longer look so big ([Fig. 132](#)). And there is only one reason for this: the leaves are simply huge, and therefore the still unopened buds, which will soon turn into flowers with a diameter of up to **50 cm**, look very modest against the background of such leaves.

The picture is exactly the same with the buds of other magnolias. On the branches of magnolias, the purple-lilac buds of the magnolia are hidden among the huge leaves, surrounded by them like bodyguards.

"Lines" ([Fig. 133](#)). Hidden among the leaves are unopened buds of the magnolia "Orchid" ([Fig. 134](#)) and buds of the magnolia "Orchid" (

"Royal Crown" ([Fig. 135](#)), buds of the magnolia "Yolanta" ([Fig. 136](#)), buds of the magnolia "Nedelya" ([Fig. 137](#)) and others...

In the case of the monkey tree (*Araucaria araucana*), it has become normal for cones to appear throughout the year. Mature cones appeared on Araucaria araucana in January 2009, at the end of February, in March and at the end of May 2009. (see "[Source of Life - 7 and 8](#)"). Towards the end of June 2009, buds from another generation reappeared on the branches of Araucaria, both on female and male trees ([Figure 138](#) and [Figure 139](#)). And at the end of July 2009, these trees began to bloom again and fruit cones appeared on the female trees. The mature cones from the June generation had not yet fallen from the branches of the Araucaria trees, but in their place the fruits of the next generation had already appeared ([Fig. 140](#)). This is on female Araucaria trees. And on the male trees, pollinating cones from the new July generation appeared ([Fig. 141](#)). And again, the male cones are ready for pollination ([Fig. 142](#)).

Let me remind you that *Araucaria araucana* (Chilean *araucaria*) bears fruit **only when it is mature** (at least 75 years old) and only... once a year, and in our park the oldest tree is not even twenty years old! This coniferous plant reacts very badly even to the presence of limestone in the soil, while in our park these conifers grow in hard limestone and grow **ten times** faster than in the best natural conditions, according to reference data; and they have been bearing fruit continuously for several years! And again, neither frost nor snow are an obstacle to the continuous fruiting of Araucaria ([Fig. 143](#)). And in December 2009, another generation of cones appeared on the branches of the araucaria ([Fig. 144](#)!). One can easily verify that this is the next generation of fruiting (female) cones of Araucaria, and not "just" snow caps, by looking at the next photo ([Fig. 145](#)), which shows that under the snow caps... there really is another December generation of fruit cones!

The palms are also behaving unusually. *Yucca treculeana Carriere*, as it should be, produced an inflorescence in the summer ([Fig. 146](#) and [Fig. 147](#)). Everything seems fine, except for one "tiny" **BUT!** However, before I proceed to describe this "tiny" **BUT**, I would like to provide some reference data about this plant from the *Agavaceae* family:

Yucca treculeana Carriere originates from Mexico and the southern parts of the United States. It is a slow-growing evergreen species with a tree-like, slightly branched stem, up to 5 m high. The blue-green leaves, erect or slightly curved, are gathered in dense rosettes. The leaf blade is elongated lanceolate, leathery, more than 1 m long and about 7 cm wide, pointed at the end. In summer, mature plants form an inflorescence of panicles, up to 1 m high, with many hanging bell-shaped flowers with creamy-white petals, sometimes tinged with purple².

First, according to the reference data, Yucca Trecula, like all other Yucca species, is an evergreen subtropical plant (subtropics of North America). Second, it blooms in summer, and only mature plants do so.

But as you can see in the photo, our Yucca Trecula has produced an inflorescence of panicles at a very young age. The inflorescence is larger than the yucca palm itself! This in itself is unprecedented! But that's not all! **In mid-November**, the subtropical Yucca Trecula palm produced its second panicle inflorescence ([Fig. 148](#))! **FIVE MONTHS** later, the Yucca trecula palm bloomed **for the SECOND time within ONE YEAR!** For particularly stubborn sceptics, the photo of the blooming Yucca Trecula palm tree from 17 November 2009 was taken against the backdrop of a magazine dated 13 November 2009! The photo shows that not all the flowers on the inflorescence have fully opened yet and that the inflorescence of this subtropical evergreen plant in November is worse than the inflorescence in June 2009, and in November the temperature at night fell below zero almost every night! In December 2009, the cold spells were not only at night. In mid-December, everything was covered with snow for several days, and this blanket covered everything, including the Yucca Trecula palms ([Figure 149](#)).

But it wasn't just the subtropical evergreen Yucca trecula palms that "decided" to bloom for the second time that year. The roses, which bloomed profusely in June and July, also "decided" to bloom again. At the beginning of June, the royal roses bloomed, surrounded by their thorny defenders ([Fig. 150](#), [Fig. 151](#), [Fig. 152](#), [Fig. 153](#), [Fig. 154](#) and [Fig. 155](#)). And although the roses themselves were beautiful, there was nothing unusual about that. But... the unusual thing about our roses began then,

² [FloralWorld.ru Encyclopedia of Plant Care](#).

when buds appear on the bushes among the thorn guards at the very beginning of December ([Fig. 156](#), [Fig. 157](#), [Fig. 158](#)). And despite the increasingly severe night frosts, the buds bloomed and new ones appeared ([Fig. 159](#), [Fig. 160](#), [Fig. 161](#)). Even in the few days between the photos taken between 5 and 9 December, changes can be seen. The buds opened and new ones appeared, and this process continued even when it snowed! It is unusual to see roses in the snow! For example, a bud on a yellow and scarlet rose that had just formed on 9 December ([Fig. 162](#)) had turned into a beautiful rose by 17 December ([Fig. 163](#)). There is something magical about seeing the bright yellow petals of the rose with scarlet edges in the snow, surrounded by a blanket of snow, and the photo shows that both the petals and leaves of the rose are in good condition, despite the cold and snowy conditions ([Fig. 164](#)).

In early December 2009, *Calendula suffruticosa* bloomed profusely, which is also incredible in itself ([Fig. 165](#)). In addition to the unusual winter blooms, there was no less magical summer blooming. In mid-June 2009, incredibly beautiful flowers, whose name I have not yet been able to discover, bloomed among the dense, dark green leaves of the evergreen plant ([Fig. 166](#)). The hundreds of stamens on long stems make this unusual flower look like a jellyfish and hide all its beauty. But you only need to look at it from the right angle and... then its true, regal majestic beauty is revealed to the observer ([Fig. 167](#)).

In 2009, two new species of wild orchids appeared that were not present last year. The names of these new species have not yet been determined; it is possible that I have not searched deeply enough or that species that have already disappeared are appearing ([Fig. 168](#) and [Fig. 169](#)). One could list almost endlessly everything that happens under the influence of the psi-field generator, but then this description would never end. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasise something unusual and new and to describe the results of the fundamentally new qualities and possibilities in plants that are created by the psi field generator.

And now it's time for mushrooms!

The most violent reaction to the influence of the psi generator

The kingdom of fungi occupies a special place in the world of living organisms. Although mushrooms are similar to plants in appearance, they are not plants. First of all, because the basis of the living organism of mushrooms is not the fruiting body of the mushroom, but the mushroom itself! And the mushroom almost always lives and develops below the surface of the earth. The fruiting bodies that we call mushrooms are nothing more than the fruits of the organism called the mushroom, just as apples are the fruits of the apple tree. And the purpose of the fruiting bodies that appear above the surface of the mushrooms is the same: reproduction. The mature fruiting bodies of fungi release hundreds of thousands, and sometimes millions, of spores that are carried by the wind and, once they land in a new place, germinate and give life to a new, daughter fungus.

The vast majority of people do not know or forget all this and... think that the mushroom is just a fruiting body. The fruiting body is only the tip of the mushroom's "iceberg", the main part of which almost never appears above the surface and therefore remains unnoticed. Only in rare cases, when the fungus is very strong, does it risk sticking its "head" above the surface to see the daylight and "look around". In such cases, the fungus resembles a cautious turtle, which, in a moment of danger, sticks its head out from under its shell, where it has hidden it.

And in December 2009, Svetlana discovered a unique and rare phenomenon - the maitake mushroom (*Grifona frondosa*) sticking its "head" out and sticking it into the stump of a felled tree ([Fig. 170](#)). Thus, the "head" of the maitake mushroom formed a rather decent "neck". And such a "neck" that, as befits a royal neck, has a luxurious, openwork "necklace" ([Fig. 171](#)). When you have a nice "clothing" in the form of hemp, neither the cold, nor the ice, nor anyone's harsh footsteps are scary.

After a month, despite the snow, there is still the same frost and ice, but the "head" of the maitake mushroom has grown significantly ([Fig. 172](#))! But the other maitake mushroom, which also intended to stick out The "head" obviously had bad luck - someone accidentally stepped on it and the fragile "bones" of the "head" of the maitake mushroom collapsed. Despite its "royal" origin, its "head" was unceremoniously pierced in the truest sense of the word ([Fig. 173](#)). Without good "armour," even the royal "head" is difficult to protect.

to preserve itself! Now the "heads" of two maitake mushrooms appeared above the surface! This means that one unique phenomenon is superimposed on another, showing that the psi-field generator — the generator of life — has indeed created unique conditions, restoring the ecology of our territory to the pristine purity that existed before the beginning of "rational" human activity!

Well, and where the maitake mushrooms have not yet "dared" to show their "heads" above the surface, an invisible number of maitake mushrooms (fruit bodies) are growing: small and large, both in meadows ([Fig. 174](#) and [Fig. 175](#)) and on stumps ([Fig. 176](#) and [Fig. 177](#)). And in the park there are more and more places where the meadows and stumps are covered with wonderfully beautiful, openwork cities of maitake mushrooms (fruit bodies), both light brown and dark brown, almost black, on which the light cream-coloured edge looks particularly festive ([Fig. 178](#) and [Fig. 179](#)). At the beginning of January, the next "ice age" proved completely impossible not only for the maitake mushrooms, but also for the dense leaves of evergreen plants and mosses ([Fig. 180](#)). Even under the snow in the cold, the maitake mushrooms (and not only them) feel great and continue to grow ([Fig. 181](#) and [Fig. 182](#)).

But it is not only maitake mushrooms (*Grifona frondosa*) that thrive in snow and ice, even in severe frosts. The Japanese pioneers in our region, *shiitake* mushrooms, are still holding their own. They have completely taken over the meadows and stumps and are no longer interested in dead wood. Shiitake mushrooms are even larger and denser than they were last year ([Fig. 183](#), [Fig. 184](#) and [Fig. 185](#)). At the same time, the caps of these mushrooms appear not only in spring, summer and autumn, but also in winter ([Fig. 186](#)). Despite the cold, snow and other delights of winter, Shitaka mushrooms grow rapidly even during this period and are as large as summer mushrooms ([Fig. 187](#)).

And the most interesting thing is that the photos do not show frozen mushrooms, as some readers may think, but completely fresh and healthy ones ([Fig. 188](#))! To convince yourself of this, just look at the structure of the cut mushroom. The fruiting body is unusually dense and shows no signs of frost damage ([Fig. 189](#)). But these mushrooms grew outdoors, in temperatures as low as -17° Celsius, in completely frozen soil,

more precisely - in limestone! And despite all this, the fruiting bodies - the mushrooms - grow just as quickly and to the same size as in summer! This means that under the influence of the psi generator, mushrooms do not freeze mushroom juice for the same reasons as plants. This means that in fungi, the fluidity of the mushroom juice increases as the temperature decreases and that they also synthesise water! Thus, in the winter of 2009-2010, three previously unsolvable tasks were realised simultaneously for the first time in practice:

1. A change in the structure of water quality, as a result of which plant and fungal juices **do NOT freeze** at sub-zero temperatures (at least down to -22°C).
2. Increased fluidity of plant and fungal juices at lower temperatures, as a result of which **the speed of movement of juices** in plants no longer depends on the temperature of the external environment.
3. Plant and fungal organisms **SYNTHESISE WATER**, and as a result, plants and fungi continue to grow, bloom and bear fruit in autumn and winter.

The creation of these new qualities in plants with the help of the psi-field generator has made it possible for many plants and fungi, which I have already written about, to bear fruit all year round. Of course, strange as it may sound, I never even imagined that I would have to solve such problems. In this case, the saying, "If it wasn't for luck, it was misfortune that helped!" is appropriate! In 2003, I created a psi-field generator or dark matter generator on our property in France. The summer of 2003 was incredibly hot and dry. The hot Sun turned from a life-giving Sun into a life-taking Sun. The newly planted tree seedlings began to die, as did the old trees, some of which had survived several hundred years of activity from the same Sun that in 2003 became its opposite.

In order to save the plants from dying, as the drought had almost dried up the wells at that time, I decided to introduce a programme into the psi-field generator that would allow the plants to synthesise water themselves. As they say, it's worth a try! After all, no one had ever thought of such a thing! Since childhood, all kinds of priests have hammered into people's heads the idea that God created everything (including nature) and that he himself is perfection, and therefore

man (also his creation) cannot create anything more perfect. On the other hand, vulgar materialists hammer into the heads of others that nature is God, who can be defeated, but nothing better than what nature has created can be created! Nothing can oppose the billions of years of evolution of life and natural selection! And that is true, but... it is still Nature.

A blind force, and despite billions of years of evolution, it could not in principle solve such problems, one of which is the synthesis of water by plants themselves.

One of the reasons for this is that plants from one climate zone simply could not reach other climate zones, especially if they were located at considerable distances from each other. And even if birds or animals carried plant seeds from one climate zone to another, the seeds could not take root in completely new conditions and died. Only humans were able not only to transport plants from one climate zone to another, but also to create conditions close to natural ones in greenhouses and hothouses, but... they could not, or rather did not even try, to create fundamentally new qualities in plants that they did not have before. The creation, with the help of a psi-field generator, of conditions in which plants synthesise water themselves led to an unexpected result. The water lilies came out of the water and began to grow on land, and most incredibly, they began to grow on pure limestone, which does not retain water at all ([**Fig. 190**](#)).

Another surprise came from nature in the winter of 2005-2006, when temperatures in Royal Valley dropped to

-22°C. The cold spell lasted quite a long time, everything was covered with snow, and the rivers, lakes and reservoirs were covered with thick ice! The Royal Valley had never seen such a winter! Of course, such a winter did not come on a nice or not so nice day. As early as the autumn of 2005, there were night frosts, and quite severe ones at that. When the first frost came, there was a danger that almost all the evergreen plants in our park and even many broad-leaved plants from the subtropical, tropical and subequatorial climate zones would die. In order to save the plants from freezing to death, the idea arose to create a non-freezing plant sap for them.

And again, it's not worth trying! If you do nothing, all these plants will die 100 per cent, but if you try something

The solution is quite simple: it is necessary to create a high-quality structure of plant sap — the blood of plants — that does not freeze at sub-zero temperatures. And the solution was quite simple - it was necessary to create such a high-quality structure from plant sap - the blood of plants - that would not freeze at sub-zero temperatures. Water, which is the basis of all life, has an amazing property. Water molecules form so-called clusters - separate groups of molecules connected to each other. Thanks to these special clusters, even completely frozen amphibians come back to life under the rays of the sun. This happens because the intracellular fluid of amphibians forms tiny ice crystals when frozen, whose volume does not increase when the water freezes, and therefore the cells of amphibians are not destroyed by these "ice floes" at the cellular level.

It was this fact (which I wrote about earlier) that prompted me to look for a solution for non-freezing water in general, only in plant cells. The new programme was placed in the working psi-field generator and... all that remained was to wait for the result of this experiment. Once again, it was possible to immediately obtain a positive result, which confirmed the correctness of the chosen strategy and tactics. This, of course, was gratifying and served as indisputable proof of the correctness of the understanding of the nature of life in particular, and the nature of the Universe in general! As a result, evergreen plants from the subequatorial, tropical and subtropical climate zones did not die even during prolonged severe frosts.

As a result, another **IMPOSSIBLE** thing became possible, the second in a row. The Japanese plum (*Photinia japonica*) bloomed in late autumn, and in the new year 2008, despite the cold and snow, at the end of January, among the dark green, vibrant leaves at an ambient temperature of -22 °C, fruit ovaries formed on the branches of this tree-like shrub, native to the tropics ([Fig. 191](#)).

A few weeks later, in mid-February, when the snow had melted and the cold was only felt at night, the same branches still showed completely green, but already quite distinguishable Japanese plum fruits ([Fig. 192](#)). And only when the sun warmed up did these fruits ripen completely by mid-June ([Fig. 193](#)).

It seems that everything worked out, and 100% at that, so what more could we expect? It seems that nothing, but... solving the problem of plant sap freezing prompted, one might say, "led by the hand" to the solution of the next problem. Under the influence of the psi-field generator, the plant (tree) sap stopped freezing, but... the speed of sap movement through the plant vessels at sub-zero temperatures is very low and becomes even lower as the ambient temperature decreases. As a result, the ripening of Japanese plum fruits was delayed by almost half a year! So, solving the problem of plant sap freezing led to the need to solve another qualitative task - to increase the activity of vital processes in plants at sub-zero temperatures! In summer, when the ambient temperature is above zero, the ripening of fruits in plant organisms proceeds quite quickly. Japanese plum fruits, in particular, ripen in one, maximum two months!

In other words, fruits ripen 3-4 times faster in summer than in winter. This is due to the fact that at temperatures from

At temperatures from +20°C to +40°C, the speed of plant sap movement through the plant vessels is several times higher than the speed of movement at sub-zero ambient temperatures. The reason for the problem of prolonged winter ripening seems clear, but... how can we increase the speed of plant sap movement through the vascular system of plants? It seems that thinking about this problem shows that it is unsolvable! But this is only true if we approach the solution to this problem (as well as all other problems) in a formulaic way! If we look at the problem from the other side, freeing ourselves from the usual ideas that we have known since the first days of our lives and that most of us accept as the ultimate truth, it is always possible to find a simple and elegant solution.

It is clear that it is impossible (and even unnecessary) to heat the sap in plants to above-zero temperatures. It makes no sense and is impossible to create warm-blooded plants, but... it is possible to solve the problem in another way and by another method - to create a changing liquid of plant sap with the help of a field generator! And in such a way that the fluidity of the plant sap increases when the outside temperature drops! The lower the outside temperature, the higher the fluidity of the plant sap! And then, even at **TWENTY DEGREES.**

The sap in plants will flow at almost the same rate as in summer, when temperatures are above zero!

It was done! As a result, figs began to ripen all year round! The subequatorial vine *Passiflora Sayonara* began to bear fruit several times a year! Strawberries ripen continuously throughout the year, including in January, when strawberries ripen even under the snow! This is how the surprises and unexpectedness of nature literally pushed us to create new properties and qualities in plants and fungi with the help of the psi-field generator! Thus, **IMPOSSIBILITY** became a stimulus for the search for fundamentally new solutions that made the impossible possible! ... And now it's time to return to the results of both the new changes in the psi-field generator and the results of the generator itself.

The first appearance of white mushrooms (*Boletus edulis*) in 2009 was in May (see [Source of Life-8](#)). At the beginning of June, the meadows were still full of the first wave of white mushrooms ([Fig. 194](#)). Why the first? Because a few weeks later, the second wave of white mushrooms appeared among the grass ([Fig. 195](#), [Fig. 196](#) and [Fig. 197](#)). At the end of September, another subspecies of the white mushroom appeared ([Fig. 198](#)). Of course, at the end of September, one cannot be surprised by the White mushroom, but... even the "baby" mushrooms, which were only a few days old, turned out to be quite impressive in size ([Fig. 199](#) and [Fig. 200](#)). And the most interesting thing is that there are many "baby" White Mushrooms everywhere, and most of them are gathered in groups ([Fig. 201](#)). And to make sure that the "babies" of the White Mushrooms are really solid "babies", just take a look at the next photo ([Fig. 202](#)). Even from the photo, you can see that the young White Mushroom is, we can say, completely healthy!

They are not far behind the white mushroom (*Boletus edulis*) and the common butter mushroom (*Suillus luteus*), which for some reason also prefer to "The asparagus mushrooms that reappeared in 2008 (Asparagus mushroom) in 2009 became even stronger ([Fig. 205](#)) and even expanded their territory ([Fig. 205](#)). Resurrected in 2008 in the true sense of the word, *the asparagus mushrooms (Asparagus mushroom)* became even stronger in 2009 ([Fig. 205](#)) and even expanded their territory ([Fig. 206](#)), which shows

that the resurrected mushrooms are actively developing! The real mushrooms feel more and more confident, despite the fact that they have decided to

They show their faces to the world in November-December and feel very well despite the severe night frosts ([Fig. 207](#) and [Fig. 208](#)). In 2009, edible russulas (*Russula verca Fr.*) also appeared in the meadows, which are also doing very well ([Fig. 209](#)). As is the first resurrected mushroom of the genus of the king mushroom or black mushroom ([Fig. 210](#)).

In fact, 2009 turned out to be particularly fruitful for resurrected mushrooms. This is understandable – mushroom spores, even those that fell to the ground a long time ago, are very unpretentious and could wait hundreds, thousands, or perhaps even millions of years until they encounter optimal conditions and germinate. Within a few years, the psi field generator had cleaned up and restored the ecological condition of our property to such an extent that in 2009, mushrooms began to resurrect en masse. There are so many resurrected mushrooms, and many of them are so unusual, that it will take some time to identify them, assuming, of course, that the resurrected mushrooms are included in mushroom reference books. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to devote separate attention to mushrooms and describe all the mushrooms that have reappeared in an appendix.

Solving practical problems arising from the vagaries of nature and unreasonable human interference in nature through meteorological and climatic weapons prompted me to solve problems that I would hardly have solved if it weren't for the above-mentioned reasons. And thanks to this, new horizons opened up and problems that everyone thought were unsolvable were solved!

Nikolay Levashov, 24 May 2010

Dedicated to the memory of Svetlana

The events in our area that are happening under the influence of "The last time I looked at the 'psi field generator' or 'dark matter generator' was in 'Source of Life-9'. Only my reflection on what is happening has stopped, but not what is happening. Such a long break in reporting on the "miracles in the sieve" was caused by the fact that since May I had to be mainly engaged in military operations against parasites. Since the end of May 2010, the parasites have simply gone berserk and started inflict almost uninterrupted blows on me and Svetlana in all possible ways and at all levels. Svetlana was particularly badly affected. After one of the blows to her brain, Svetlana was bedridden for more than a month, during which time I restored her memory, which they wanted to destroy. The parasites did not succeed. After recovering slightly from the blow, Svetlana began working on the chapters of her book, preparing new books for publication, and collecting a huge amount of material for them.

Her first book and the future books that were almost ready were more dangerous to the parasites than nuclear bombs. She just had to transfer everything to paper and... new chapters from her autobiography and chapters from new books would appear. She was in a great hurry to finish everything, she did not spare herself, she had not yet recovered from such a blow. And the parasites did not stop their attacks, on the contrary, seeing that one of the blows had almost reached its target, they intensified their attacks. However, Svetlana found time between all this to take pictures for another "Source of Life". So nothing disappeared anywhere, as the ill-wishers and trolls of all kinds were probably hoping. And again, at that time, many new and unexpected things happened, even for us, although it seems that we should already be used to our "miracles" by now, if only because behind these "miracles in a sieve" lies the influence of the "psi-field generator" I created.

And again, I want to emphasise that it is still wonderful that photographs exist — these real-life events frozen in time, to which you can return at any moment and visually recreate all the events that have already passed. Without photographs

It is practically impossible to prove the reality of what is happening, as it is impossible, both theoretically and practically, to give everyone the opportunity to see everything with their own eyes. Moments of life captured by the camera solve this problem and resolve it fundamentally, thanks to photography, thanks to the fact that Svetlana, with her camera, tried to record everything interesting and unusual happening in our park and magnolia garden **ALREADY at such a difficult time for** her. Thanks to this, I can now continue the story of the wonders in our garden, following the latest information I covered in previous articles in Source of Life. Unfortunately, after Svetlana's death, I was only able to take photos on our properties when I had the opportunity to visit our castle in France. My travels were necessitated by a slightly different kind of need, and so many key moments of what was happening could not be "frozen" in time! And during that time, not only did the "old" miracles not disappear, but many new ones appeared! But first things first...

Last year, in 2010, the magnolia buds began to bloom in mid-April, as the winter was very cold and long, as mentioned earlier in Source of Life-9. Svetlana took only a few photos of the buds that were blooming at the time. So much has been written about magnolias that there is no point in repeating the same thing over and over again, nothing disappears or is lost, all the incredible changes in magnolias under the influence of the "psi-field generator" are recorded year after year. The petals of the buds, despite their enormous size, are becoming denser and denser, which shows that this condition is becoming the norm. But despite all this, I couldn't resist and decided to publish the wonderful photos of blooming magnolia buds taken by Svetlana. These are the last photos taken by Svetlana of her beloved magnolias ([Fig. 1](#)). As can be seen from the photos, the buds are still huge, but the petals are much denser and thicker. This has become a pattern, with both the petals and the leaves first increasing in size and then thickening and becoming denser! The petals of the buds have become very dense, thickened and have acquired a special pearly sheen.

Expanding buds of Magnolia Soulangeana

"Galaxy" have become similar to pearl shells, which have

a pearl coating not only on the inside, but also on the outside ([Fig. 2](#)). At the same time, however, the petals of the magnolia have retained their transparency. One cannot help but admire the beauty and perfection of the forms.

The flowering red currant *Ribes vulgare Lam* ([Fig. 3](#)) surprises with the richness of the colours of its inflorescences and the size of each individual flower ([Fig. 4](#)). In the photo, you can compare the size of the flowers on the inflorescence and the leaves, which, by the way, are also larger than usual! And the petals of the flowers on the inflorescence of red currants are very dense! No wonder such huge fruits grow from such flowers! But it is still a long way off before the fruits of the red currant are ready - its inflorescences have just bloomed! How beautiful nature is! Its harmony and perfection of form are incredible! Blackcurrant *Ribes nigrum L.* is ready to open its inflorescences to the light. The flowers in the inflorescences of blackcurrant have already begun to open to the sun ([Fig. 5](#)). White currant *Ribes rubrum* ([Fig. 6](#)) is not lagging behind, like everything else!

Hyacinths (*Hyacinthus orientalis L.*) bloom a little earlier ([Fig. 7](#)). The inflorescences of hyacinths are not only beautiful but also huge, and they were not planted by us but appeared after several years of exposure to the psi-field generator. Someone planted them once, but then they did not appear from the ground for some time until favourable conditions arose. By mid-April, all the meadows were covered with spring *primroses* *Primula veris L.* ([Fig. 8](#)). Among the blooming spring primroses, there are also many specimens with unusual colours ([Fig. 9](#)). In my childhood, we called these spring flowers "baranki" and often went to pick them on the slopes of Zmiyska Mountain, so these flowers are well known to me, although I have never seen such a colouring of the inflorescences before. The small meadows among the trees are simply dotted with blooming violets ([Fig. 10](#)).

In spring, everything blooms... nature rejoices in spring and warmth, in the triumph of life in this eternal confrontation between life and death, withering and renewal. The psi-field generator has finally put an end to this struggle - life has won forever. The harmonious impact on nature has created conditions in which it is possible not only to stop the destruction of more and more species of plants and animals by humans, to stop the poisoning of the soil, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans as a result of "rational" human activity, but also to restore,

if not everything, then a large part of what has already been destroyed, to purify what has already been poisoned and killed! And this is not a fantasy, but an objective reality, and what is happening in our French possessions is direct confirmation of this. The "miracles in the sieve" are not disappearing anywhere, but new ones are appearing every year, and the "old" ones are only gaining strength. This experiment began in 2003, continues and will continue as long as the psi-field generator is active! <http://...>

On the still bare branches of the fig tree *Ficus carica L.* ([Fig. 11](#)), the next generation of fruits began to form again. Much has already been said about our fig trees - they should not grow at all on limestone and red clay in such climatic conditions! But these plants did not just grow, under the influence of the psi-field generator they became fertile throughout the year and bore huge fruits. And again, there is still no hint of leaves, but fruits have already appeared from the buds on the branches, and they are quite impressive in size, even though these fig ovaries are only a few days old! Looking at this "ovary," we can only imagine how large the ripe fruits will be. But it is still too early to talk about ripe fruits.

By the end of May 2010, the branches were simply strewn with huge green fruits of the golden fig variety among huge fig leaves! Against the backdrop of **fifty-five-centimetre leaves**, the fruits, gathering vital juices, did not look so impressive, but we should not jump to conclusions about their size until they ripen and can be measured ([Fig. 12](#)). It is also interesting that the new qualities and sizes acquired are not only not lost later, but continue to develop. The leaves and petals of the flowers become not only larger but also denser and thicker every year, the fruits become larger, and it is difficult to say when this process will reach a certain equilibrium and harmony.

Just take a look at still green figs varieties "Muason" to see for yourself ([Fig. 13](#)). Not only the size of the leaves and fruits of the fig tree is striking, but also the number of fruits on the branches of very young plants ([Fig. 14](#)). Although the branches of fig trees are not very thick at this time, they can easily support the weight of so many fruits! And this means another adjustment to the operation of the psi-field generator,

the need to strengthen the branches of trees, including fig trees, works perfectly! The branches do not bend even with so many ripening fruits, as was the case in 2009! Not only have the branches of the **fig** trees ([Fig. 15](#)) become stronger, but so have the stems of the fruits. They no longer bend and break under the weight of the huge fruits, as was the case before.

In summer, several generations of ripe fruit can still be seen on the same branch ([Fig. 16](#)). All these wonders become the norm, although this norm is valid **ONLY** within the range of the generator. The fact that the ripening figs are truly enormous can be seen in the photo showing Svetlana's hand holding a branch of the fig tree ([Fig. 17](#)). The pile of new ovaries is also striking ([Fig. 18](#)). The ovaries of the fig fruits are so densely packed that the fruits sometimes even interfere with each other. And the ripe fruits are simply astonishing in size. Just look at the ripe figs of the "Kervava" and "Medena" varieties in Svetlana's hands to see that the fruits are truly enormous ([Fig. 18](#) and [Fig. 19](#)). If anyone thinks that this is due to Svetlana's small hands, I have to disappoint them! Of course, Svetlana's hands are not huge, but they are not like a baby's either. And to convince yourself of this, not just with words, just look at the photos ([Fig. 20](#), [Fig. 21](#) and [Fig. 22](#)).

By the end of May 2010, the fruits of the Japanese plum *Photina Japonica* were fully ripe ([Fig. 23](#)), although their ripening took much longer than that of their "normal" counterparts. This is explained by the fact that the Japanese plum blossomed at sub-zero temperatures, and the ovary developed during significant frosts. Under normal conditions, this **is IMPOSSIBLE!** The trees themselves should have died long ago, not to mention flowering and fruit formation at sub-zero temperatures. But two weeks after the first harvest, the second generation of fruit was already appearing among the huge leaves of the Japanese plum, which is many times faster than the ripening of the fruit of this plant under normal conditions ([Fig. 24](#)). The second generation fruits not only ripened incredibly quickly, but were also much larger than their ordinary counterparts ([Fig. 25](#)). And we are not talking about a few individual fruits that are a little late in ripening; the branches of the Japanese plum tree are simply covered with ripe fruits from the second generation ([Fig. 26](#)).

Unfortunately, the first generation of fruit is much smaller, as there is simply no one to pollinate the blossoms of the Japanese plum tree during the winter months. Only the wind was able to partially replace the bees and other pollinating insects that hibernate during the winter.

By mid-June 2010, the meadows were once again covered with very large fruits of the wild strawberry *Fragaria vesca L.*, which could even be described as huge wild strawberries ([Fig. 27](#))! But not only wild strawberries can be picked in the strawberry fields, but also... white mushrooms *Boletus edulis* ([Fig. 28](#))! Such a combination is simply incredible, but it is a fact! And it is not that one mushroom has "confused" autumn with spring, so that we can call this phenomenon an anomaly. The strawberry meadows are full of white mushrooms. Here is a whole large family of white mushrooms, cosily nestled among the ripe fruits of the wild strawberry ([Fig. 29](#)). Some white mushrooms decided to hide from prying eyes, but [Svetlana](#) found them anyway ([Fig. 30](#)). Other white mushrooms also turned out to be not big fans of wandering around in plain sight ([Fig. 31](#)), but that did not save them. At least they stood before Svetlana, armed with a camera, and thanks to that, they became part of the chronicle of the extraordinary things happening under the influence of the psi field generator in our French possessions ([Fig. 32](#)).

The king of the autumn forest - the White Mushroom - once again decided to assert his right to the throne at the very beginning of summer, as confirmed by the following photo taken by [Svetlana](#) ([Fig. 33](#)). All these improbabilities are now becoming commonplace, something natural. But this is only within the range of the psi field generator; outside this range, everything continues as before - no changes!

At the end of May 2010, new mushrooms appeared that had not been seen on our property before. It is unusual to see the bright yellow caps of the yellow *Russula claroflava* ([Fig. 34](#)) among the bright greenery. Here is the reference data for this mushroom:

The YELLOW HUNTER (Russula claroflava) is recognisable by its cap, which is hemispherical, then almost flat and finally funnel-shaped, 5-10 cm in diameter, smooth, dry, with a smooth edge and peeling skin, intensely yellow. Initially, the edge is more or less curved, then smooth and blunt. The flesh

with a sweet smell, white, turning grey when broken and finally black, inedible or slightly edible when young. The gills are white, then pale yellow, turning grey when damaged and ageing. The stem is always white (never reddish), smooth, cylindrical, greyish at the base, dense. The mushroom is edible, classified in the third category. This mushroom can be eaten fresh and salted. The mushroom is characterised by a pure yellow colour, non-fibrous, greyish flesh and yellowish spores. It grows frequently, but not abundantly, in moist birch, pine and white pine forests, on the edges of sphagnum bogs from July to October.

According to the description of this mushroom, it grows in damp places, along the edges of bogs from July to October! In our case, the yellow cheese mushroom appeared at the end of May on top of a limestone hill where no water is retained at all! And yet, the mushrooms themselves are completely healthy and worm-free, as anyone can see from the photo taken by Svetlana ([Fig. 35](#)). In 2010, another mushroom appeared - the pink oyster mushroom *Pleurotus djamor* ([Fig. 36](#)). Here is the reference data for this mushroom:

Pleurotus species grow on various types of wood and agricultural waste, which distinguishes them from all other mushrooms. Under artificial conditions, they grow on wood processing waste - wood shavings, sawdust, bark from coniferous and deciduous trees, paper, waste cellulose; they grow on agricultural waste - straw from cereal crops, corn cobs and stalks, sugar cane waste, coffee waste (husks, stalks and leaves), husks, reeds, sunflower husks and other cellulose-containing materials. The colour of oyster mushrooms covers the entire colour spectrum: white, blue, grey, brown, golden and pink. Of all of them, *Pleurotus pulmonarius* is the most resistant to high ambient temperatures and the easiest to grow. *Pleurotus citrinopileatus*, the golden oyster mushroom, and *Pleurotus djamor*, the pink oyster mushroom, have the widest colour range.

Pleurotus ostreatus is the most widespread mushroom in all the forests of the world and in all climatic zones of the globe. *Pleurotus ostreatus* (*Pleurotus ostreatus* Kum) is a wood-eating edible mushroom that belongs to the ecological group of xylophytic mushrooms. As

It uses weakened and dead trees, dead wood and dead material as organic substrate. It prefers to colonise broad-leaved trees, less often conifers. Oyster mushroom fruiting in the European part of Russia lasts from late April to November, with a peak in September-October. The mushrooms are not afraid of cold weather at all and tolerate sub-zero temperatures well. The common oyster mushroom is a fairly large mushroom. The cap of the mushroom has a diameter of 5-15 cm. The surface of the cap is smooth and bare. If the mushroom grows in humid conditions, there is often mycelial growth on the cap. The colour of the cap is dark brown, grey, dark grey, dark grey, bluish-black, sometimes with a bluish or violet tint. The hymenophore of the mushroom is lamellar, with a low course. The plates of the hymenophore are more or less densely arranged, white or whitish in colour. The surface of the mushroom stem is smooth or fibrous. Sometimes the mushroom stem is missing.

The flesh of the mushroom is white, juicy and fibrous with age. The mushrooms form clusters of up to 30 or more carpophores (fruit bodies). The mycelium of the mushrooms has a high rate of organic substrate decomposition and rapid growth. Under favourable conditions, the growth rate of the mycelium reaches up to 0.5 mm/day. Different microclimatic conditions are required for the different phases of the oyster mushroom life cycle. The optimal temperature for the growth and development of the mycelium is +20° C - +22° C, and the air humidity is 95-100%. Excess CO₂ (with a concentration of up to 28%) has a favourable effect on the growth rate of the mycelium and promotes the formation of aerial mycelium. Lighting is not necessary during the growth period of the mycelium; on the contrary, darkness promotes the growth of the mycelium. During the formation of the fruiting bodies of the mushrooms, the optimum air temperature is +12⁽⁰⁾ C - +15⁽⁰⁾ C, and the air humidity is 85-100 %. The CO₂ content should not exceed 0.1%. The lighting is 920 lx for an 8-hour light day. Oyster mushrooms are suitable for all types of culinary processing.

The pink oyster mushroom appears for the first time, albeit at the usual time, but again the purity of the mushroom is surprising. The ant scouts found very tasty food for their colony ([Fig. 37](#)). In a few years, so many previously unseen mushrooms appeared in our area that their description alone would fill many pages. However, a circumstance arose that is very difficult to fulfil.

elimination. The problem is that many types of mushrooms cannot be identified. Neither my and Svetlana's research nor the mushroom reference books that Svetlana ordered yielded any results. It is entirely possible that narrow specialists who deal with mushrooms will be able to determine what these mushrooms are! But that is not the most important thing! The main thing is that these mushrooms did not exist before and appeared after the psi-field generator was installed on our property.

A the action of the on psi-field does stop to surprising! The forest fruit *Rubus caesius*, familiar to many people, has been one of the heroes of the natural poem for several years. This berry first became a hero in "**Source of Life-6**", but it obviously liked the "fame of the hero" and "decided" to maintain a special interest. And this berry managed to do so, and in this

nothingnothing surprising if you you with the presentation of the "award" of hero! More in 2008 , the fruitsof Bramble Berry surprised us with their size ([Fig. 38](#)). But in the following year, 2009, the size of these fruits became even larger! In 2008, **the fruits were** about **THREE CENTIMETRES long**, but in 2009, they were **more than FOUR** ([Fig. 39](#))! It seems that there is more to it than that! But it turns out there is a way, and how!

In 2010, Bramble berries got even bigger! A single berry almost completely covers half of Svetlana's palm ([Fig. 40](#))! And so that sceptics would not refer to the small size of Svetlana's hand, which is, of course, much smaller than mine, Svetlana took a photo of the berries next to her mobile phone ([Fig. 41](#))! And to counter the sceptics' objections that this phone is "small," I asked Svetlana to take photos of elderberries up to a metre away ([Fig. 42](#)). The photo clearly shows that in 2010 the fruits of the ivy were already **MORE THAN FIVE CENTIMETRES IN LENGTH!** But , that most surprisingly, these fruits turned out **to be more than four centimetres in diameter** ([Fig. 43](#))! I think comments are unnecessary! And all this happens without chemicals, on the poorest and most unfavourable soils - limestone and red clay!

Due to a number of circumstances, these photos of Ezevik are the last ones Svetlana took. All her photos are filled with the light and warmth of a person who feels and loves life. Svetlana managed to capture in her lens moments from the surrounding nature that most people are not even able to

notice. For six years, Svetlana kept a photographic record of what was happening in our French possessions under the influence of the psi-field generator I installed in 2003. The need to create such a generator was dictated by the critical climate situation in Europe, which arose as a result of the use of climate weapons by the United States against a stubborn Europe that did not want to switch to American GMOs (genetically modified organisms) under any circumstances. And in order to force the Old World to kneel, an ozone hole was created over Western Europe, reducing the thickness of the ozone layer by **MORE THAN 40 PERCENT!**

After the destruction of the satellite equipment creating the ion lens over Western Europe, "for some reason" the ozone hole over it disappeared, which was officially announced. A similar ozone hole appeared over Central Russia in the summer of 2010, which also disappeared after the destruction of the corresponding satellite equipment over Russia (for more details, see the articles **Anti-Russian Anticyclone-1** and **Anti-Russian Anticyclone-2**). It was the use of US climate weapons and the need to save the plants in our park and garden from death that prompted me to create a psi-field generator. More precisely, Svetlana prompted me to do so when there was a danger of death to unique trees in the magnolia garden and in our park. Svetlana asked me to do something to save the unique trees that were dying from the heat and lack of water.

Incidentally, the magnolia garden is unique and the only one of its kind in Europe, as Svetlana has collected unique varieties of magnolias, many of which grow in Europe only in the garden created by Svetlana. In a very short time, Svetlana has become a top-level plant specialist. According to Professor *Gérard Chartier*, she knows as much about plants as he does, having devoted more than forty years of his life to this subject and becoming a recognised authority in his field! Svetlana studied the nuances and creation of Japanese gardens and invented a fundamentally new type of tree - bonsai. At the same time, Svetlana became a great specialist in art history. She studied the works of the great masters of the Renaissance - Titian, Rembrandt, Raphael and others, reading books about their work in Latin, Italian, French and English, as well as original documents

from the time in which they lived. She has read more than six hundred books on Titian's work alone! And she is still working on the book. "Revelation", collecting material for several others and many, many more.

And against the backdrop of all this, observing and photographing what is happening in our French domain^{http://}.... many thousands of photos, and what photos! Practically every photo

- a work of art! Svetlana had a keen sense of nature and her photographs were vivid. But there was another pursuit to which she devoted her life and for which she was so viciously murdered after numerous unsuccessful attempts. This activity took a lot of time and effort, it was very stressful, but it brought joy, the joy of doing everything in your power, of burning brightly rather than smouldering, of flying rather than crawling, of working not for your own benefit but for others who do not even suspect what is being done for them, and doing it not for gratitude but because you cannot do otherwise. That's exactly how Svetlana was and still is... Even after losing her physical body, she continues to fight and save others... but that's a topic for another story... And part of her soul continues to live in the park and garden with magnolias on our French property...

My first visit to the Castle did not bring me joy, but only bitterness and pain from the loss. For some time, I did not have time for photos... I do not think it is necessary to explain why. Only in the last few days before my return to Moscow did I take my camera and go to explore the property. The time of my arrival was determined not by me, but by the sad circumstances of Svetlana's death. The end of November is not the most suitable time for photography. Many plants were in an intermediate phase. The previous fruiting season had ended, and the new one had not yet begun. So we had to make do with what we had. But even at this time of year, there was something to see!

At the end of November 2010, the hairy mushroom *Coprinus comatus* ([Fig. 44](#)) could still be found in the meadows. The name of the mushroom speaks for itself, but

... there is no manure in our park, and these mushrooms grow in meadows whose soil base is the same limestone ([Fig. 45](#), [Fig. 46](#) and [Fig. 47](#)). And these mushrooms grow among young grass and fallen leaves that have already lost the brightness of their golden autumn colours. And yet, the end of November is the end of

November, and December, the first month of winter, is already knocking on the door. *The asparagus mushroom - asparagus* - is not far behind *the hairy mushrooms*. These mushrooms try to prove their superiority over hairy mushrooms with their slender "figure" and tall stature.

"growth" ([Fig. 48](#)). The oyster mushroom, *Pleurotus ostreatus*, also showed its cap in the meadow ([Fig. 49](#)).

Champignons are at their best, as always, their beautiful caps can be seen in February and November ([Fig. 50](#)) and practically throughout the year, as long as they don't forget to water the ground, and when there is no problem with rain - the kingdom of mushrooms all year round! It is difficult to imagine such a variety of mushrooms in one place, especially mushrooms from different climatic zones and different eras. But the facts are a serious matter; they cannot simply be dismissed, no matter how much opponents who are foaming at the mouth try to deny the obvious. Only one question arises: who is behind them, who benefits from the fact that the technology that allows for incredible yields and incredible conditions without any chemicals is not available to people! And it is only profitable for those who impose **genetically** modified products on everyone, which translates into **GENETIC WEAPONS** that kill future generations simply by not allowing them to be born.

I unexpectedly discovered violets blooming in the meadows among the dry autumn leaves at the very end of November ([Fig. 51](#) and [Fig. 52](#))! It may not seem like a big deal, but violets at the end of November are still an unusual sight. If there had been a sudden warming and nature had been deceived, then everything would have been understandable. But the whole of November in France was cold, with night frosts and not only at night, so nature could not have been "deceived" about the arrival of spring. So again, it was not nature, but the psi-field generator with all its programmes and capabilities. But it was not only violets that bloomed at the end of November. The rose bushes had buds; unfortunately, the bud is not in focus in the photo, but... the fact remains. At the very end of November and the beginning of December, I didn't take many photos and didn't review the footage, so when I realised that the buds were out of focus, it was impossible to correct anything ([Fig. 53](#)).

At the end of November, the Japanese plum tree - *Loquats-Eriobotria Photina Japonica*

- blooms again ([Fig. 54](#)). The Japanese plum - *Loquats-Eriobotria Photina Japonica* - blooms again (Fig. 54).

Once again, this very heat-loving tree blooms just in time for winter. Among the buds and already blooming flowers of the Japanese plum, the winter ovaries of the fruit could be seen ([Fig. 55](#)). Once again, something incredible has happened to this extremely heat-loving plant, something that, as they say in such cases, **CANNOT BE, BECAUSE IT CANNOT BE!** And although the winter

2010-2011 in France was not as cold as the previous few years, there were still night frosts and centimetres of ice on puddles and ponds even during the day when temperatures were above zero. Even in such "mild" conditions, the Japanese plum tree should simply die, not to mention that these trees can bloom and bear fruit in such conditions!

This amazing phenomenon also occurs in coniferous tree species. Gymnosperms are characterised by relatively slow growth, as already mentioned in previous issues of "Sources of Life". To see this for yourself, just look at the branches of coniferous trees. Fresh branches differ in colour from older ones. Young shoots can range from light green to simply light green against the dark green needles of older shoots. Reference data on optimal growing conditions and growth rates are provided for each species. For many conifers, especially redwoods, limestone is the worst option for growth. The reference data provides information on the annual growth rate under the best climatic conditions for each species and on which soils the species can grow. There is no need to describe all this again. Anyone who wishes to can read about it in [Source of Life-5](#), [Source of Life-6](#) and [Source of Life-7](#).

The growth of coniferous trees in our park has not only not decreased, but has increased. It seems incredible, but it is a fact. Accelerating the growth of coniferous trees by 5-6 times turned out to have no limits. For many people, these figures do not mean much, but if we reveal the meaning of this data a little, it will become clear to everyone. Forests, especially coniferous forests, are being destroyed on our planet. After deforestation, even if these clearings are planted with young trees, it will take **HUNDREDS of years**, if all goes well, for a new forest to grow. But if you have a psi-field generator, **a NEW forest will grow in fifty-thirty-twenty years, MAXIMUM!** And if

the trend of accelerated growth under the influence of the generator continues, and then even accelerates. The most important thing in all this is that the generator can cover millions of square kilometres at once

For the curious reader, I will provide reference data only for those coniferous trees that have not been mentioned earlier:

Wallich pine or Himalayan pine - *Pinus wallichiana* A.B. Jackson (*P. excelsa* Wall. ex D. Don; *P. griffithii* M'Clelland (I. Jackson (*P. excelsa* Wall. ex D. Don; *P. griffithii* M'Clelland)⁽¹⁾). East Asia: Himalayas, Eastern Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Northern Burma, China (Yunnan Province, Southeast Tibet), Northeast India. A fast-growing tree, reaching a height of up to 50 m in its native habitat, with a pyramidal crown; when free-standing, the branches emerge directly from the ground; the bark is dark ash-grey, wrinkled, torn by plates; the branches are horizontal, spreading, the upper branches are raised; the young shoots are bare, slightly resinous, darkening with age. The buds are cylindrical to keg-shaped, 6-8 mm long, without scales or resin. There are 5 needles, which remain on the branches for 3-4 years; on young shoots they are more often erect, on older ones they are drooping, thin, 15-20 cm long, sharp, bluish-silvery with a softly pointed tip, with white stomatal lines on the inside; green on the dorsal side; there are resinous channels on the epidermis, the scales are

18 mm long, soon falling off. The cones are 2-5 cm long, initially upright, later hanging, light brown, 30 cm long, often with resinous streams. Cold-resistant in Germany; needs abundant light and free space. One of the most beautiful coniferous trees. Known in cultivation since 1823, in the Botanical Garden of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences since 1858, repeatedly restored in the collection. First mentioned by E. L. Regel in "Russian Dendrology" (1870) It is interesting for dendrological collections if planted in the most protected areas and well maintained. Well-developed specimens that regularly form cones can be found in the arboretum of the Forestry Academy.

This is a reference to another inhabitant of our park.

- Himalayan pine ([Fig. 56](#)). The young needles on the young branches, which are light green in colour, stand out clearly against their older counterparts, making it very easy to see which branches are newly grown and which have already lived their lives ([Fig. 57](#)). On the next

¹http://flower.onego.ru/conifer/enc_5888.jpg

In the photo of a free-standing cedar tree, it sprouts unusually long young shoots that rush upwards towards the sun. Moreover, the shoots rose not only at the top of the tree, but also from the lower branches. The young shoots grew so fast that the young branches did not have time to harden and retained their flexibility. That is why all the young shoots grew upwards and not sideways, as is usually the case ([Fig. 58](#), [Fig. 59](#), [Fig. 60](#) and [Fig. 61](#)). This does not happen in nature, but it does happen in our park. And it happens with all coniferous trees. Just look at the young shoots of the Deodar cedar to see this for yourself ([Fig. 62](#) and [Fig. 63](#)). At first glance, one might think that one is looking at the branches of a weeping willow, and only the needles convince one that these are coniferous trees.

Unfortunately, after Svetlana's murder, there is no one to constantly monitor what is happening in our French region. Out of necessity, I came to my Castle at the end of December 2010, just before New Year's Eve. I spent New Year's Eve alone in my castle, just as Svetlana used to do. We never managed to celebrate New Year together in our castle. Last New Year, we met on Skype, first in Russia and then in France. This is a bit of a sad and lyrical digression, but the point is not only that observing what was happening became a periodic activity and many interesting things that happened in the park and the magnolia garden remained and remain unrecorded by the camera.

Svetlana's rare talent as a photographer has enabled so many people to see the incredible in every respect, even if they are far from France. She has taken thousands of photos, hundreds of which have been seen by people, and even the provocateurs were forced to stop their attacks against my articles about The Source of Life, accusing me of photo manipulation. Everyone understands that it is **IMPOSSIBLE** to make so many fakes, even if you wanted to, not to mention that there has never been any photo manipulation, and anyone can see that for themselves. All that was needed was to enlarge each photo to such a size that the individual dots of the image, of which the image itself consists, could be seen. With any manipulation of the digital photo, with any photo montage, the dots of the image would not match!

The provocateurs, of course, knew this, but deliberately kept quiet, while the vast majority of readers of their works had no idea about it. So this was also a feat for Svetlana. She had to take photos in pouring rain and twenty-degree cold, dig strawberry bushes with ripe fruit and shiitake mushroom caps out from under the snow in January, and much, much more...

The New Year in the Royal Valley was very warm. For the first time in ten years, the winter of 2010-2011 was without snow and severe frosts. At the end of December and beginning of January, it was even warmer than in November. And although the air temperature dropped below zero at night, during the day it was above zero. In the first days of January, daytime temperatures rose to plus 14 °C.

The beautiful blue cedars - *Cedrus Atlantica f. Glauca* - continue to thrive on hard limestone ([Fig. 64](#), [Fig. 65](#) and [Fig. 66](#)). This is even more surprising because, according to reference data, they do not tolerate even the presence of lime in the soil, but in our case they grow excellently and quickly on hard limestone! The presence of lime, not to mention limestone, is detrimental to most plants growing in our park and garden. In principle, many plants should die in such soil, but not only do they not die, they grow dozens of times faster than under the best conditions, as indicated in the reference data. Even in the month between my first and second visits to France, young shoots appeared ([Fig. 67](#), [Fig. 68](#) and [Fig. 69](#)). And the tops of these cedars stretched upwards in an unusual way ([Fig. 70](#))!

In general, all coniferous trees in our park, including the sequoias, continue not only to thrive on limestone, but also to grow incredibly, fantastically fast from the point of view of modern science ([Fig. 71](#), [Fig. 72](#), [Fig. 73](#), [Fig. 74](#) and [Fig. 75](#)). The action of the psi field generator creates conditions for the life and growth of plants (and not only) that do not exist in Nature itself and have never existed before. For all its grandeur, nature has no mind and cannot create what the mind can create, taking into account many nuances.

The power of nature is blind — natural selection over hundreds of

million years has led to the formation of the plant forms that exist today in climatic zones that have not changed instantly or over a very short period of time. Abrupt changes in climatic and other conditions have led to the demise of the vast majority of plant forms, which simply **DID NOT HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OR TIME TO APPLY NEW CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**

CONDITIONS! And if they had had the necessary time to gradually adapt to the changing natural conditions, as a result of this adaptation, **the original plant species would have changed into something UNKNOWN!** What Knowledge of the laws of nature and the nature of living matter allows us to achieve incredible results in crop yields and plant growth under conditions that are completely unacceptable for most of them, **WITHOUT CHANGING THEM.** Knowledge of the laws of nature and the nature of living matter allows us to achieve incredible results in plant yields and growth under conditions that are completely unacceptable for most of them **WITHOUT CHANGING**

themselves **plants** **organisms!** And experience from observation of the of the for more than seven years confirms this in

psi field practice!

Incidentally, redwoods and cedars were recently planted in our park, and many of them were already mature trees before being transplanted into the park's limestone soil. Not only did they tolerate being transplanted to a new location with less favourable conditions, but they also began to grow incredibly quickly in these conditions. The largest of the transplanted trees was a redwood, *Sequoia Sempervirens* ([Figure 76](#)). Before we purchased the site, only scrawny pines grew here. Incidentally, the only reminder that it was still winter in the Royal Valley in January was the temperature difference. The photos taken at three o'clock in the afternoon gave the impression of summer, while the photos taken at eight o'clock in the evening on the same day ([Fig. 75](#) and [Fig. 76](#)) gave the impression of late autumn - a striking contrast.

The next day was sunny again, and the daytime temperature was again 14-15 degrees Celsius. The sunny weather turned out to be more comfortable than ever, and thanks to it, we were able to take clear photos of the tops of the cedars. The photos show the growth rate of these conifers. Fortunately, some trees are not so tall, and the camera allows to capture these trees.

unusual phenomena ([Fig. 77](#) and [Fig. 78](#)). The light green colour of the young bark on the huge shoots and the light green colour of the newborn needles are irrefutable proof of what is happening in our domain under the influence of the psi field generator or the dark matter generator.

I remind you that I duplicate my name on the life generator with this term because it has been introduced by official science and it denotes **TWENTY PERCENT OF THE MATTER IN THE UNIVERSE**, about which this same official science has not the slightest idea about, as it officially and publicly states! Considering that the psi-field generator or life generator **CONTROLS EXACTLY THESE BEST DARK AND I MYSELF AM MADE OF IT!** It is true that I call Dark Matter "Primary Matter," which creates our Universe and not only it, but that is a topic for a separate conversation^{http://....}

Such sharp temperature changes during the day allowed us to capture an unusual phenomenon - dew in January ([Fig. 79](#) and [Fig. 80](#)). The dewdrops on the needles sparkle like diamonds made of pure water, because it is not for nothing that the purity of diamonds is compared to pure water, because pure water is more beautiful than any diamond, not least because water is the basis of life and without it life is impossible.

Araucaria chilea continues to grow and bear fruit in the truest sense of the word! And it does so throughout the year, which in itself is incredible. Once again, I would like to remind you that *the araucaria (Chilean araucaria)* bears fruit **ONLY when it is mature** (at least 75 years old) and only... once a year, and in our park the oldest tree is not even twenty years old! At the same time, this coniferous plant reacts very badly even to the presence of limestone in the soil, while in our park these conifers grow in hard limestone and grow **ten** times faster than in the best natural conditions according to reference data, and they bear fruit continuously for several years! One can see that Araucaria chilea is indeed a young tree by looking at the photos ([Fig. 81](#), [Fig. 82](#) and [Fig. 83](#)). And this is considering that these saplings have grown a lot in the few years since they were planted in our park.

Leaf needles from Araucaria chilea in excellent condition and

It is difficult to imagine that this plant would dry out quickly even from the presence of lime in the soil, not to mention the pure limestone on which these plants grow ([Fig. 84](#) and [Fig. 85](#)). Incredibly fast growth, perfect condition of Araucaria chilea, fruiting throughout the year, even young Araucaria chilea, which are several years old - well, they do not look like dying and dried-up trees! In January, both male and female cones appear on the branches of Araucaria chilea ([Fig. 86](#) and [Fig. 87](#)). Thus, Araucaria chilea continues to bear fruit throughout the year, and this has become the norm!

Maitake mushrooms (*Griflona frondosa*) have already settled on the stumps and trunks of the felled trees! The dark brown fruiting bodies of this rare and very valuable mushroom lie under the rays of the January sun ([Fig. 88](#), [Fig. 89](#) and [Fig. 90](#)). The pink bushes are once again showing buds ready to bloom ([Fig. 91](#) and [Fig. 92](#)). Although there were no severe frosts in January 2011 (except for a few nights) and daytime temperatures reached plus 14 degrees Celsius, and the ground was not covered with snow and no ice crust formed on the trees and bushes, the appearance of pink buds outdoors is an unusual phenomenon! Just like the rapid growth of strawberry bushes ([Fig. 93](#)). However, all these "unusual" things happen **ONLY** within the range of the psi-field generator or the life generator!

I returned to Moscow, covered in snow and cheered up by severe frosts. Necessity brought me back to France only in March 2011. I would have liked to come to the castle in early April, but necessity demanded otherwise. Nevertheless, I was fortunate enough to see the buds appear on the still bare branches of the magnolias. The beginning of the magnolia blossom has always been Svetlana's favourite time of year. The huge, almost unbelievable buds and flowers of these beautiful plants always brought her joy, and amid this beauty she could temporarily forget about the problems our "friends" kept creating for us.

Long before we bought the castle and Svetlana created her unique magnolia garden, when we lived in San Francisco, we would go to *Golden Gate Park* every spring and admire the magnolias in bloom. Of course,

the size of the flowers in that park was not comparable to that of the magnolias in our magnolia garden, but magnolias are magnolias! In addition to the beauty of their flowers, the blooming magnolias were also amazing for their delicate and varied scents. Moving from one tree to another, we entered another world of scents. And now, buds have reappeared on the bare branches of OUR magnolias, and for the first time, Svetlana cannot breathe the air filled with the delicate scents of blooming magnolias..... and for the first time I see magnolias in bloom in our garden... and for the first time I breathe in their delicate scent... We never managed to do it together...

And now I walk alone among the magnolias and photograph the magnolia blossoms that are beginning to bloom. Here, the bud of the magnolia "*Photo of Vada*" has powerfully freed itself from its protective shell and is growing vigorously ([Fig. 94](#)). The magnolia is not far behind.

"*Star Wars*" - its buds resemble rockets ready to take off at any moment ([Fig. 95](#))! These "rockets" will impress anyone who comes within their reach with their beauty and unusually delicate scent. Almost all magnolias have branches covered with buds that grow very quickly, and a miracle begins to unfold on the branches ([Fig. 96](#), [Fig. 97](#), [Fig. 98](#), [Fig. 99](#) and [Fig. 100](#)). While the magnolias were just beginning to bloom, the cherry trees were already in full bloom, so much so that the tree itself could not be seen behind the flowers ([Fig. 101](#) and [Fig. 102](#)).

The first ground flowers also appeared. *The spring primrose* (*Primula veris L.*) once again lived up to its name ([Fig. 103](#)). *Violets* (*Viola canina L.*) are once again the queens of the meadows, which are literally dotted with them ([Fig. 104](#) and [Fig. 105](#)). *The blue hyacinth* (*Hyacinthus orientalis L.*) has also bloomed and once again impresses with its pearly flowers ([Fig. 106](#)). The inflorescences of the pink hyacinth (*Hyacinthus roseus*) have already opened their eyes ([Fig. 107](#)). The first field daisies have shown their white heads here and there ([Fig. 108](#)). Flowers whose name I could not find even after hours of searching on the Internet, but the name is not so important, what is important is that they are there and blooming, delighting with their beauty ([Fig. 109](#)).

Spring... spring. All living creatures are quickly awakening to life! Only a few days have passed, and the buds on many magnolias have already become huge ([Fig. 110](#)), and some of them have almost bloomed ([Fig. 111](#) and [Fig. 112](#)). At the same time, as

Some magnolias are just shedding their protective casings ([Fig. 113](#)). The awakening of life is always unique, no matter how many times one observes it — this phenomenon always evokes joy and admiration for nature, especially if this awakening is as beautiful as the blossoming flowers of the 'Yolanta' magnolias ([Figs. 114, 115](#)). And if the buds of the 'Yolanta' magnolia have only just revealed their inner beauty to the world, the branches of the 'Kobus' magnolia are already in full bloom ([Fig. 116](#), [Fig. 117](#)). And this process of awakening life can no longer be stopped, just like a snow avalanche. The flowers of the Royal *Crown* magnolia are fully open, and as always, they are not only beautiful but also huge ([Fig. 118](#) and [Fig. 119](#)). The flowers of the Galaxy magnolia are in no way inferior to other magnolias ([Fig. 120](#) and [Fig. 121](#)).

In principle, each of the magnolias in the garden created by Svetlana is unique and inimitable, and the flowers of each of them are unique for many reasons. Svetlana has always loved and continues to love these amazing plants, created by nature, human labour and love, which, under the influence of the generator of life, have become truly magical ([Fig. 122](#), [Fig. 123](#), [Fig. 124](#) and [Fig. 125](#)). No words I could write could convey their beauty and perfection, so it would be better to simply admire their beauty and remember that each of these flowers contains a particle of Svetlana's soul and that she was, is and will always be beautiful, both inside and out.

4 September 2011