The Effect of the FLFE Service on the Yield of Organic Red Wheat: Phase 2 Study with Wecker Farms

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Keywords

Plant Vitality · Plant Growth · Organic · Wheat · Focused Life-Force Energy · FLFE · Crop Yield
Experimental Plant Program · Food · Sustainability · Blinded Design

Abstract

Healthy food production is facing challenges across the world. Finding innovative solutions to support growing organic and healthy foods is vital to our existence. Focused Life-Force Energy (FLFE) has developed a consciousness-raising service that focuses on enhancing the environment in which humans, plants, and animals can thrive. This Phase 2 double blinded study examined the effects of the Standard FLFE service and the Experimental Plant Program developed by FLFE on the yield of organic red wheat in a large commercial farm setting. A 22.88% increase in the yield of the crops was observed for FLFE-activated areas of the field.

Introduction

Agriculture significantly impacts the environment due to three key factors: the requirement of large amounts of fresh water, greenhouse emissions, and land use that often results in a loss of natural habitat [1]. Finding new ways and methods or rediscovering old ways and methods of growing food efficiently and organically, is crucial as humanity is facing ever increasing food prices, inflation, and potential food shortages [2-3].

Focused Life-Force Energy (FLFE) has developed a consciousness-raising service that, among many effects, is aimed at enhancing the environment in which humans, plants, and animals can thrive (https://www.flfe.net/). Its effects and mechanisms of action are not yet fully understood. This research study aims to provide evidence in a commercial farm setting of the benefit of FLFE's high-consciousness field for plant growth and vitality.

Background

The success of a plant depends on multiple factors that can affect seed germination, plant growth, and overall plant vitality.

Factors that affect seed germination [4] may include specific seed traits [5] and seed dormancy [6]. Environment also plays a major role on seed germination, and factors such as soil texture [7], soil moisture [8], soil pH [9], soil salinity [10], oxygen [11] as well as light, temperature, pathogens, and quality of water can have substantial effects [4]. Primary factors that affect plant growth and vitality include water, temperature, light, humidity, and nutrients by influencing growth hormones in the plant [12-13].

There are other factors that may influence the growth and vitality of plants: sound waves [14-15], electrical grounding (i.e., electroculture) [16-17], and human intention [18-19]. While these factors may not be considered 'mainstream', evidence suggests that they can have a positive effect on plants.

Many countries are facing rising prices of food among those of other necessities [2-3]. Finding creative and affordable solutions for increasing the production of healthy, organic, whole foods will be essential.

FLFE is a Canadian company offering a consciousness-raising subscription-based service for a property or around an object. The FLFE system is designed to focus available life-force energy and to activate a high consciousness field at a specified location (i.e., legal address or geographic coordinates) or around a personal object (i.e., mobile phone). The higher-level

Note: The Introduction and Background sections across all white papers on the topic of FLFE's effects on plant growth and vitality are very similar. This was done to ensure that all relevant information is included in each white paper and that each white paper acts as a standalone publication when read individually.

consciousness field, in combination with other enhancements, is intended to increase the beneficial nature of the local environment for everyone and everything in that environment, including humans, animals, and plants. Specifically, both the Standard FLFE service as well as FLFE's Experimental Plant Program are intended to create an environment where life force can be harnessed by the plants, thus increasing plant vitality.

One of the main effects of the FLFE service, spontaneously reported by FLFE's customers, is increased vitality and overall health changes of their plants (https://www.flfe.net/ces-results/).

The FLFE service claims are extraordinary [20] in terms of mainstream science and a number of experiments, such as the one detailed in this paper, have been conducted to explore the effects of the purported beneficial environmental changes and their effects on human, animal, and plant life. FLFE's experimental philosophy is to first explore the effects (i.e., *'Is something happening?'*) and then, when possible and practical, explore the mechanisms of action (i.e., *'How is it happening?'*). For more information, please refer to the FLFE Gold Standard of research (for more information, see https://www.flfe.net/research).

Methods

Our hypothesis was that an FLFE activated higher level of consciousness area within a farmer's field would increase germination, yield, and the vitality of the plants.

FLFE conducted an experiment with Wecker Farms, located in Saskatchewan at the time, using organic red wheat as the target crop. The independent variables were:

1) FLFE Standard (i.e., Flagship) Service. An FLFE Property service was activated within a defined section of the farm experimental area. This is the full FLFE service environment at the Level of Consciousness (LOC) of 560 (at the time) using the theory and method created by Dr. David Hawkins [21].
2) FLFE Experimental Plant Program. An enhanced FLFE high-consciousness area designed for support of plant growth was activated within a defined section of the farm experimental area. This experimental FLFE environment is designed to specifically support plant growth and vitality. Targeted high-consciousness fields of up to 850 LOC were applied and additional support for the soil biodiversity was provided.
3) Control. No FLFE service was activated within a defined section of the farm experimental area (i.e., the Control acres were at their usual LOC).

The dependent variable was volume of the yield of the crop (i.e., bushels per acre). This is calculated by the combine, which is calibrated every minute and adjusted for moisture content.

The experimental area, including the Control, FLFE Standard, and FLFE Experimental Plant Program were contained within the entire farm field. The farm field was a contiguous location of 640 acres that had consistent terrain and shading. Water supply was consistent throughout the farm field.

Each acre within the farm field acted as one datapoint in the experiment. During harvesting, the combine measured the yield for each acre in the farm field and produced a map at the end of the day, information for which was logged on the Wecker Farms account of myjohndeere.com service. The farm field was divided into one-acre increments. Each one-acre increment was 45 feet wide (a full-cut of the combine) and 968 feet long. Each one-acre increment was reported on the map. The Control section consisted of 375 acres or 375 one-acre datapoints. The FLFE Standard Service section was in two 15-acres plots, separated from each other in the farm field. This resulted in 30 datapoints. The FLFE Experimental Plant Program section was in three 15-acre plots, in a continuous line, resulting in 45 datapoints. Each section was assigned a letter code of "A" or "B". The farmers did not know the independent variables assigned to each grid section. Planting occurred in the first week in May and harvesting was done in late August of 2021.

Wecker Farms invited FLFE to be a partner in myjohndeere.com and shared the data so that we could subdivide the Control and FLFE acres. Subdivisions were created using the tool on the website. There was a total of 6 FLFE subdivisions: FLFE1, FLFE2, and FLFE3 subdivisions had Standard FLFE Service while FLFE4, FLFE5, and FLFE6 had the Experimental Plant Program. There

were also 26 Control subdivisions. The first Control subdivision, C1, was adjacent to and immediately below the lowest FLFE subdivision, FLFE6. C2 was adjacent to and below C1 and so forth for all 26 control subdivisions. Each subdivided section, as well as the FLFE sections, are the width of the field. Please see Appendix A: Control Acre SubdivisionKeywords for the entire field including FLFE1-FLFE6 subdivisions and C1-C26 subdivisions.

Results

Since the number of FLFE subdivisions was too small (3 per each FLFE condition) to analyze by themselves, combining them (n=6) permitted statistical comparison to controls (n=26).

The yield of the FLFE acres of organic red wheat (FLFE Standard and Experimental Plant Program combined) was 22.01 bushels per acre, while the yield of the control acres of organic red wheat was 17.91 bushels per acre resulting in 22.88% increased yield for FLFE acres (see Figure 1; $t(30)=7.70$, $p<0.0000001$).

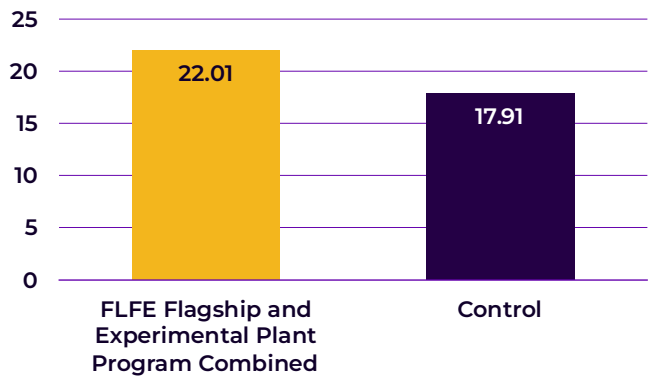

Figure 1. Bushels per acre: FLFE Flagship and Experimental Plant Program combined versus Control.

Limitations

A low number of FLFE acres may have contributed to the percentage of differences observed between the yield of the FLFE acres and control acres. A larger number of FLFE acres may result in smaller or larger difference in the yield and would allow for a more detailed comparison among the three conditions (FLFE Flagship Vs. Experimental Plant Program Vs. Control).

Conclusion and Future Directions

Given the promising results of this and previous studies on the effect of FLFE on plants, the idea that the FLFE service could be used to increase food production and, possibly, the vitality of the plants, would be an important contribution to humanity and the planet itself.

Future studies on this topic may include not only replication and extension studies that would have larger numbers of FLFE-activated conditions, but also explore the effects of FLFE on plants and food in terms of the nutrients available in the food as well as the ability of humans to absorb those nutrients more effectively and efficiently.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix A: Control Acre Subdivision

The entire field image is below (Figure 2). The markers at the top are the boundaries of the FLFE areas. The FLFE subdivisions are inward from the top edge of the field. The final control subdivision at the bottom, section C26, was also positioned in from the bottom edge of the field.

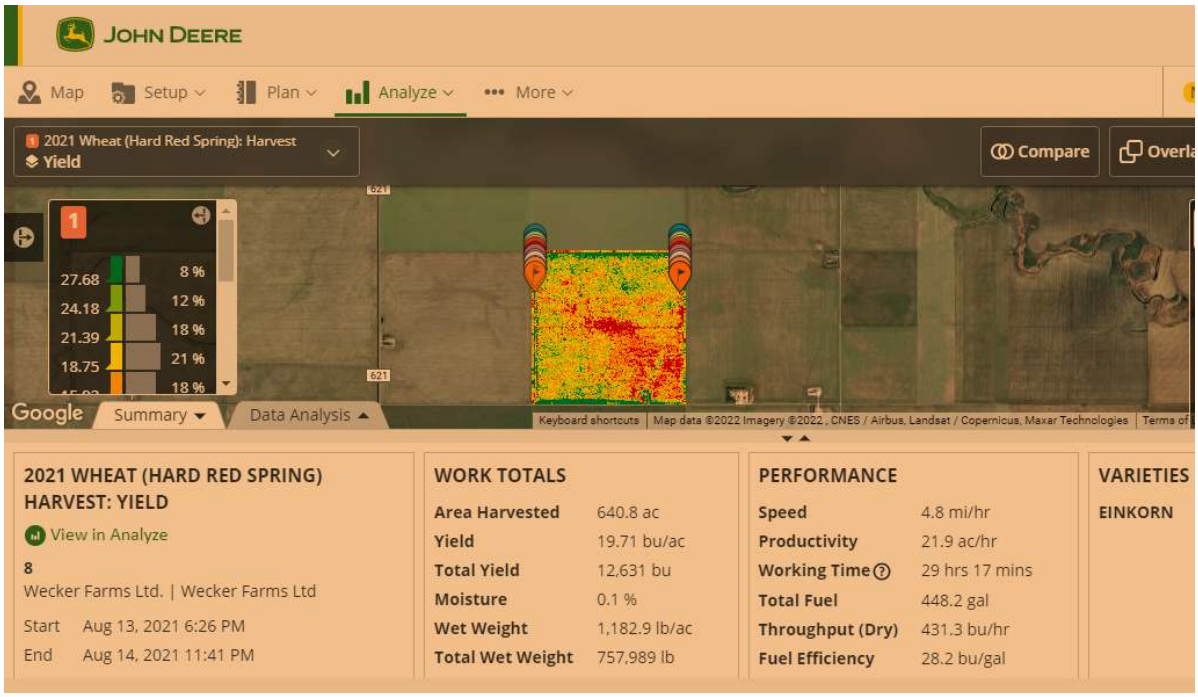


Figure 2. The Entire Field Image indicating the FLFE subdivisions. Control area is also in this image, but it is not specified.

Figure 3. Control Subdivision 1.

Figure 4. Control Subdivision 2.

Figure 5. Control Subdivision 3.

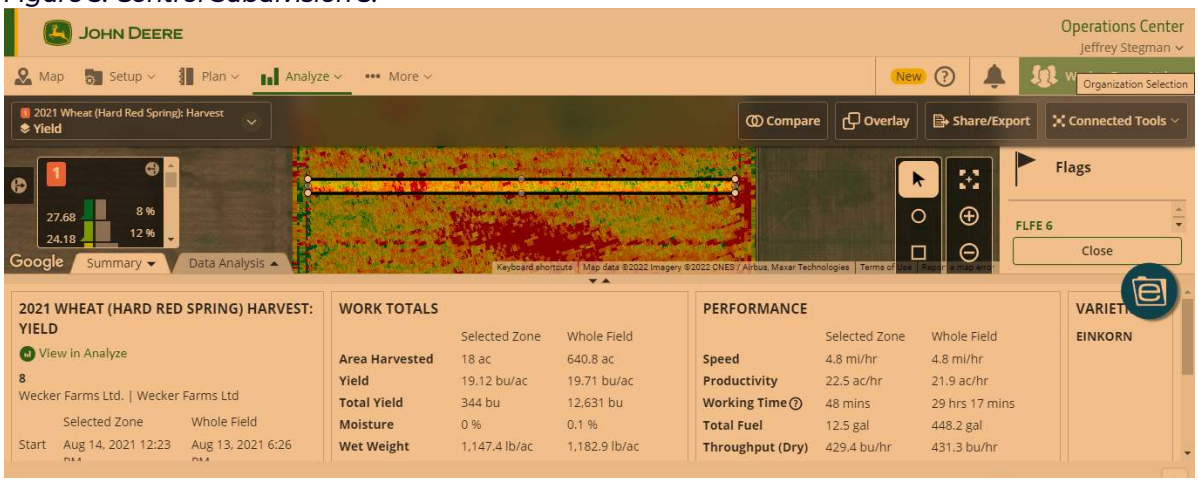


Figure 6. Control Subdivision 4.

Figure 7. Control Subdivision 5.

Figure 8. Control Subdivision 6.

Figure 9. Control Subdivision 7.

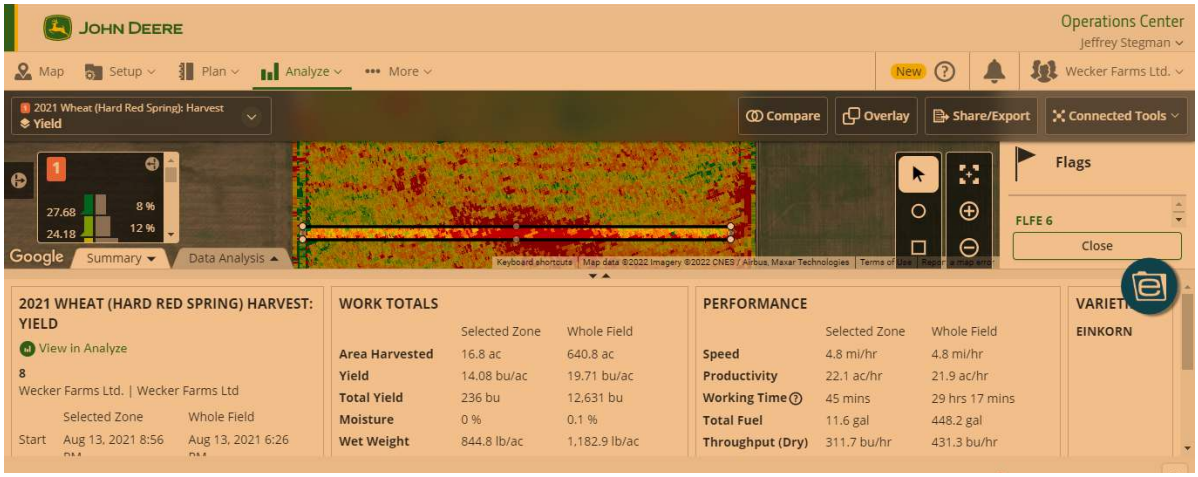


Figure 10. Control Subdivision 8.

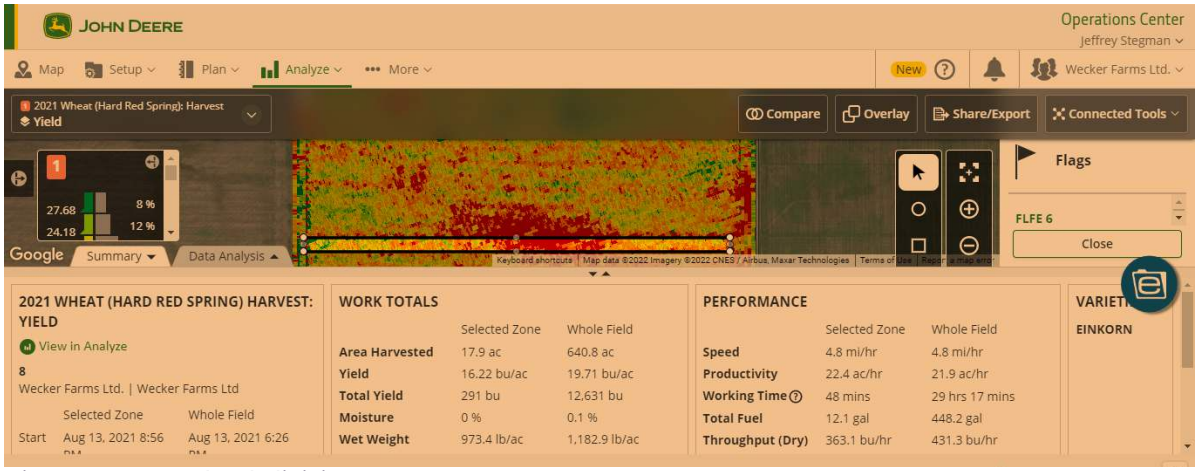


Figure 11. Control Subdivision 9.

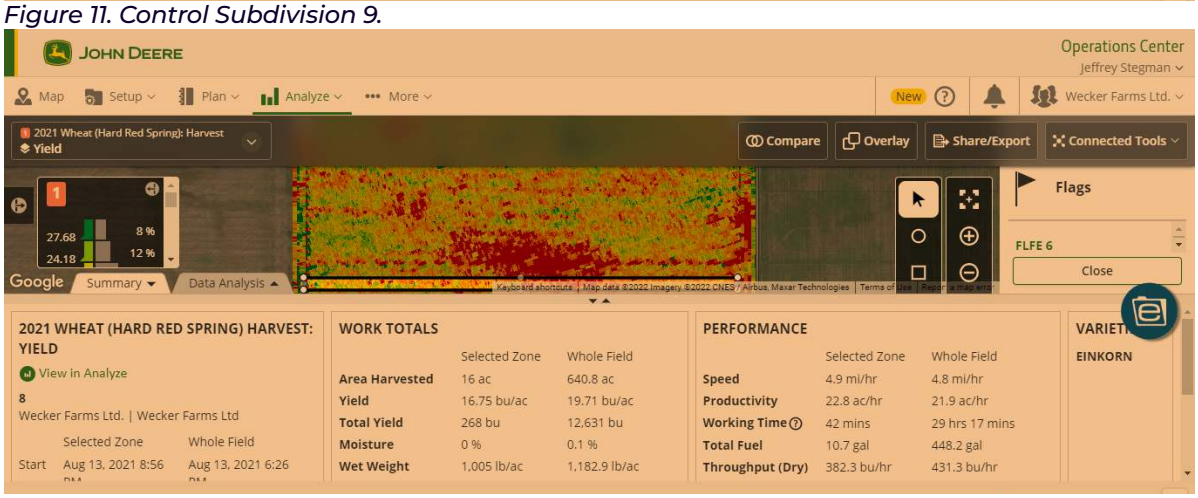


Figure 12. Control Subdivision 10.

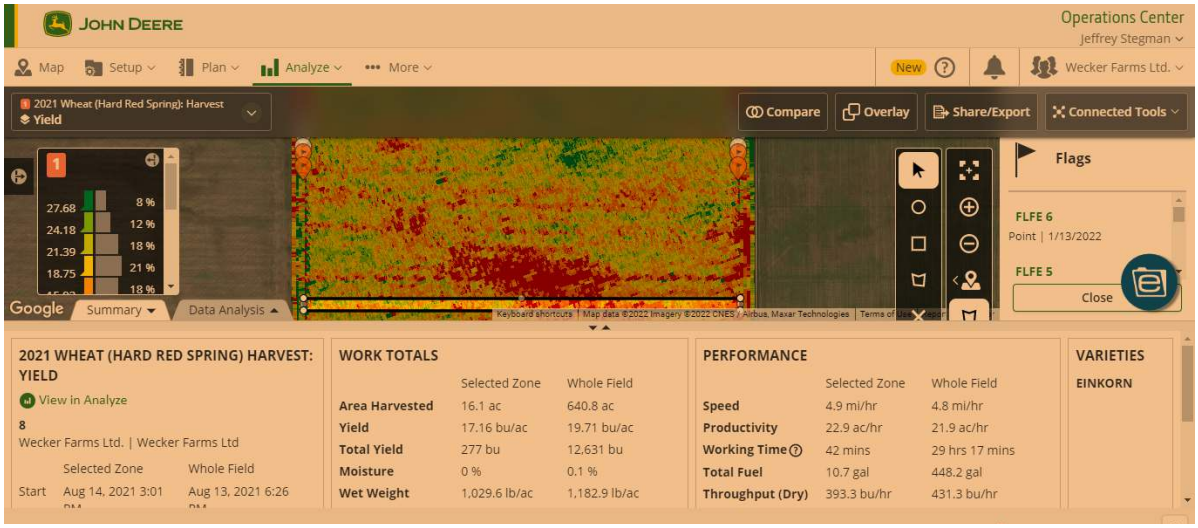


Figure 13. Control Subdivision 11.

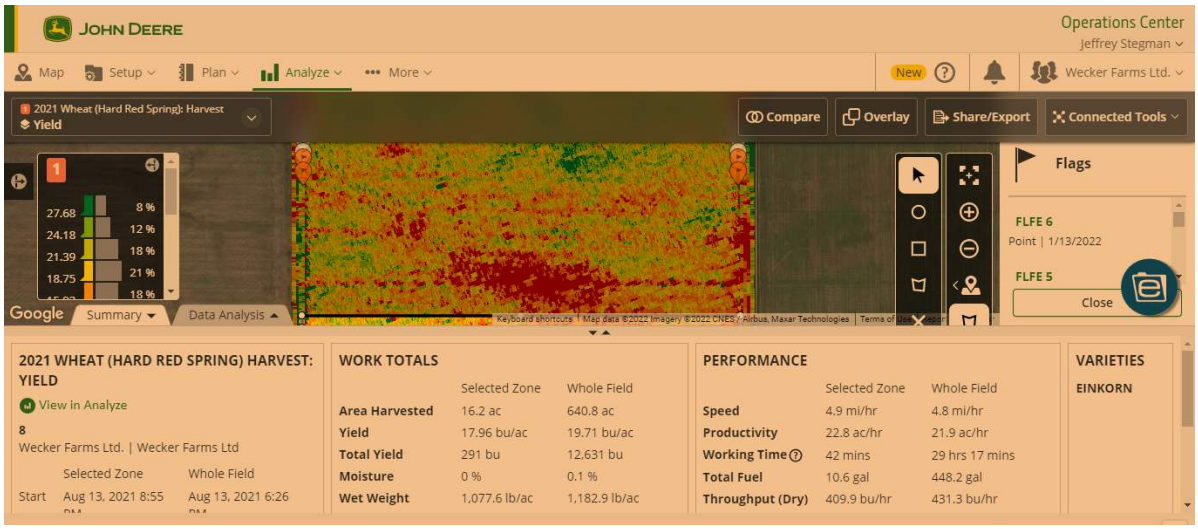


Figure 14. Control Subdivision 12.

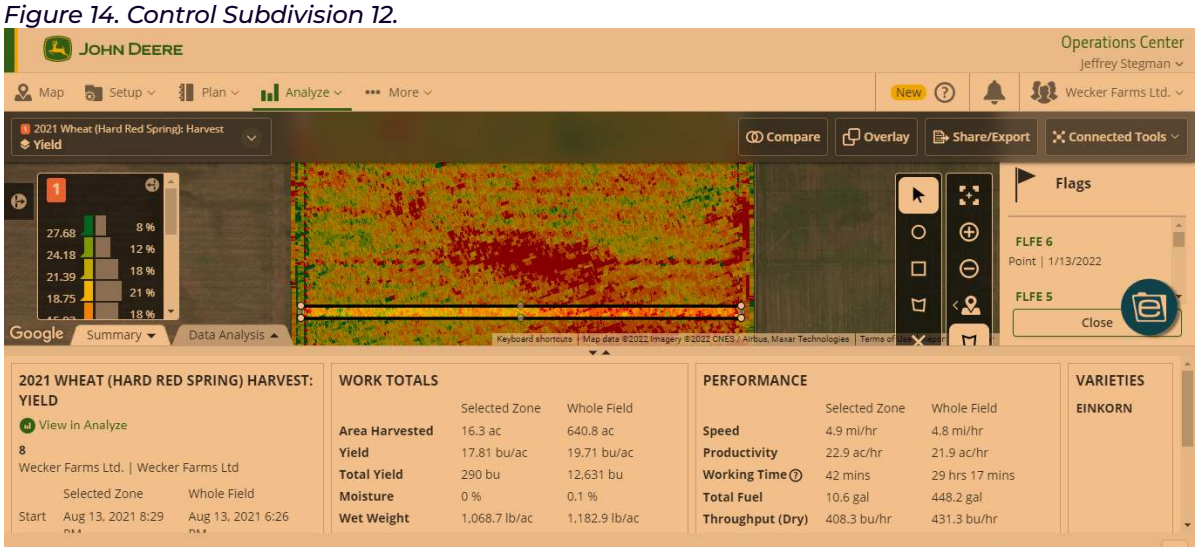


Figure 15. Control Subdivision 13.

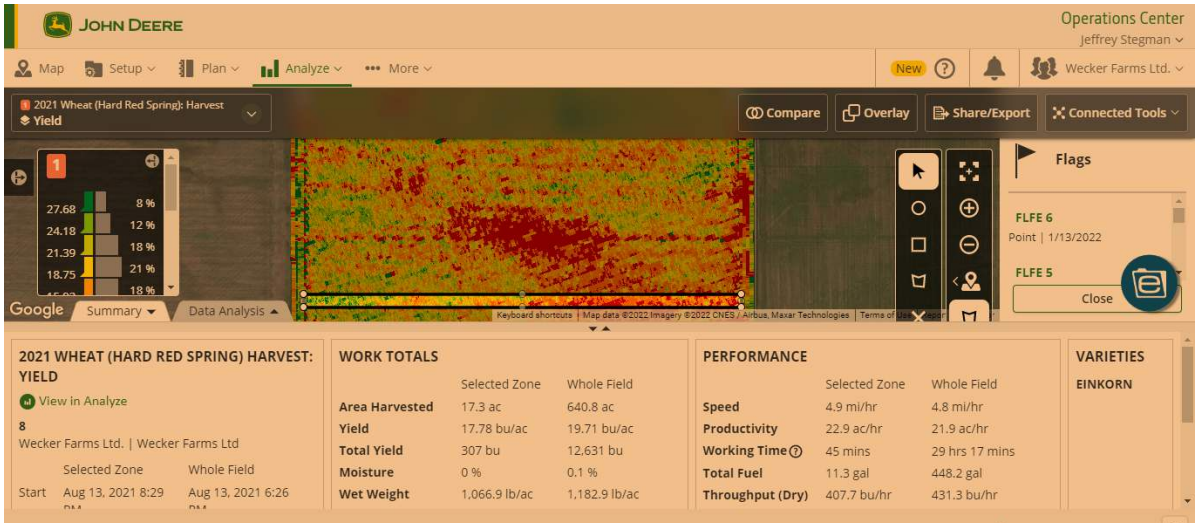
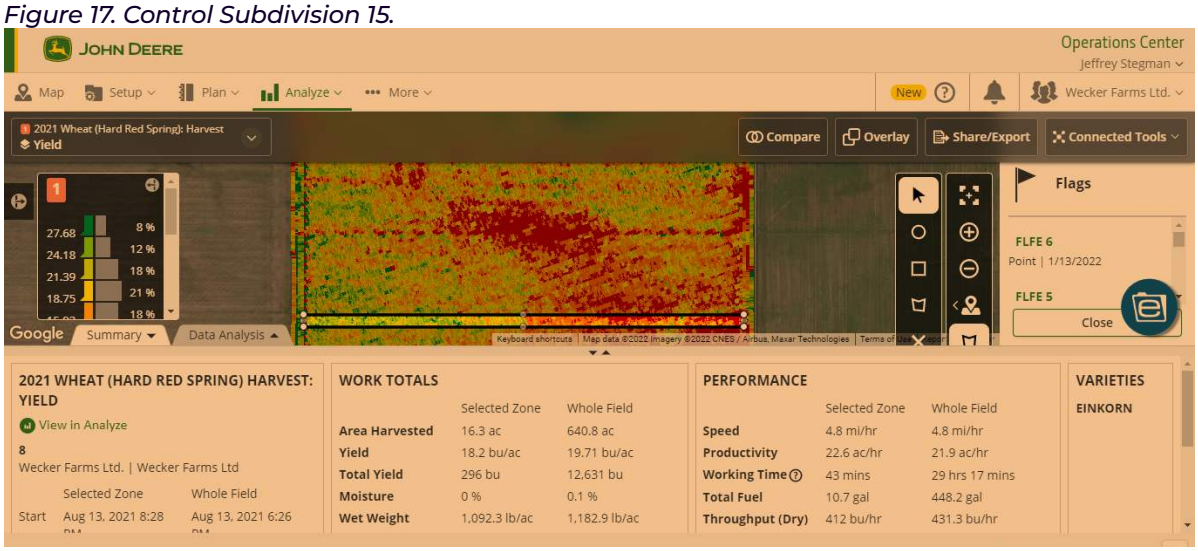


Figure 16. Control Subdivision 14.

Figure 17. Control Subdivision 15.



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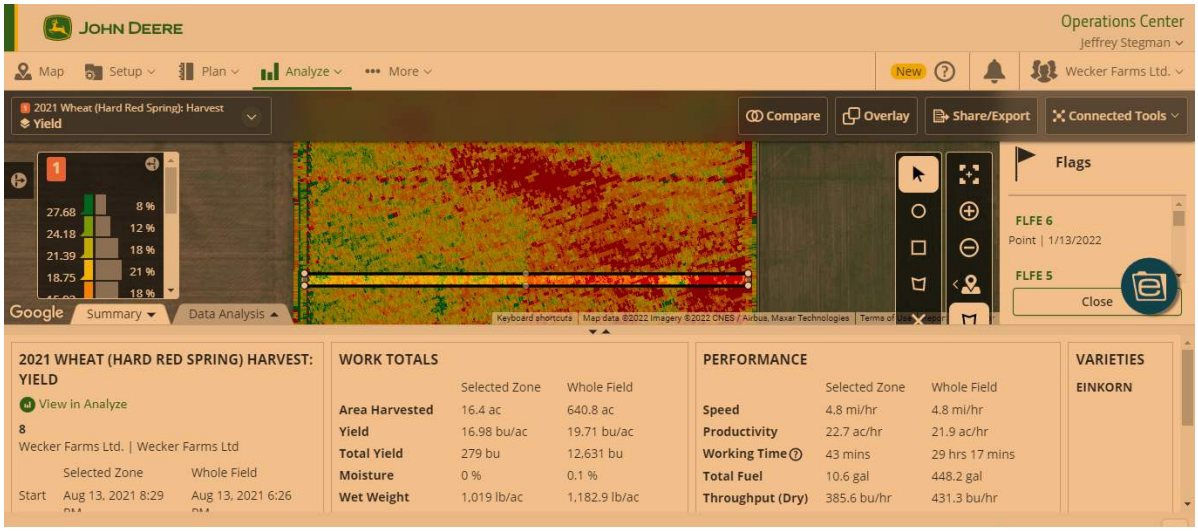
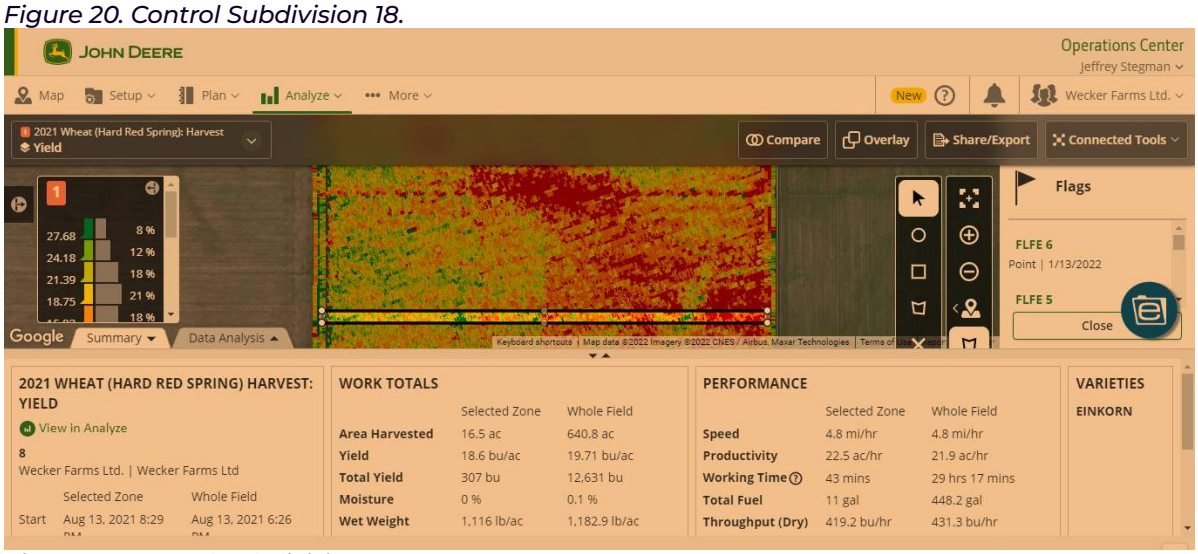


Figure 19. Control Subdivision 17.

Figure 20. Control Subdivision 18.



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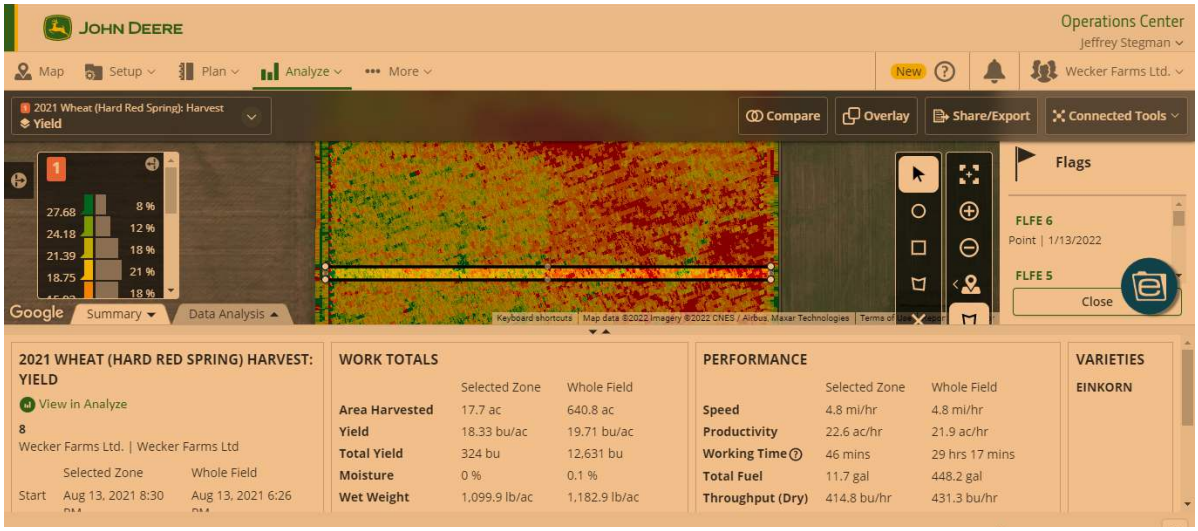
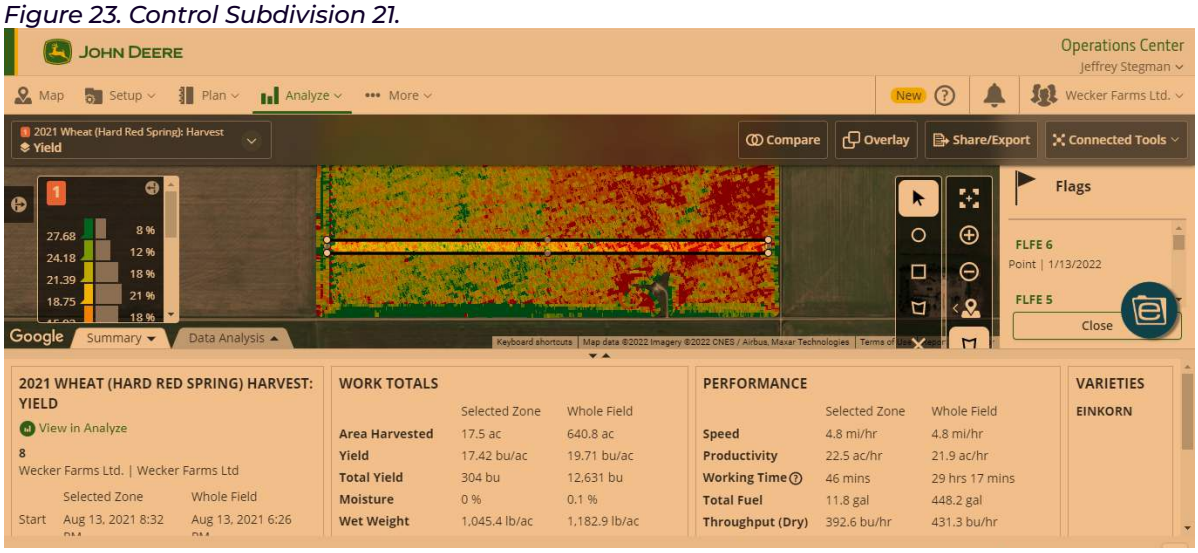


Figure 22. Control Subdivision 20.

Figure 23. Control Subdivision 21.



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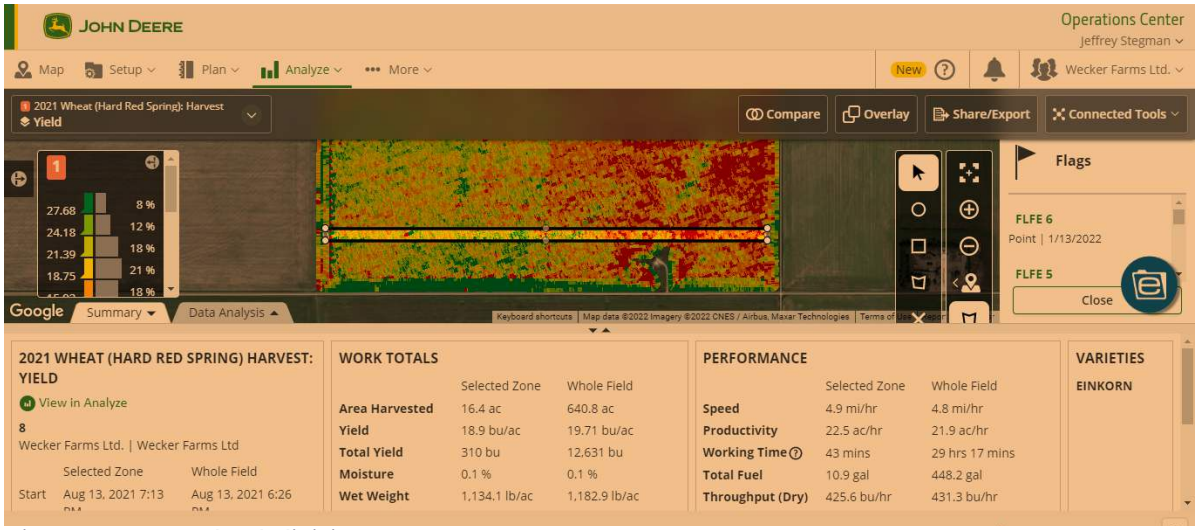

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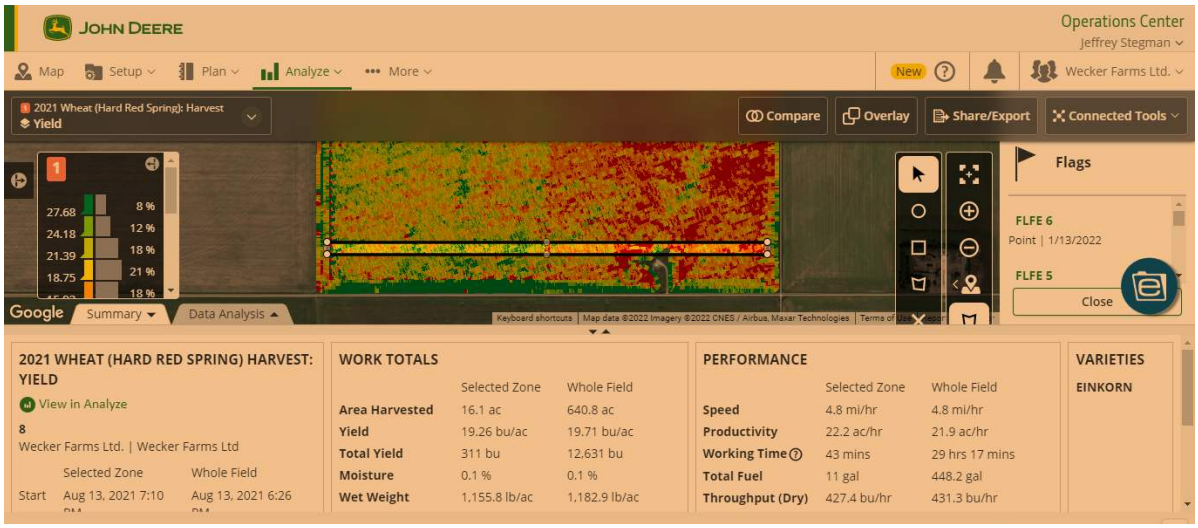

Figure 26. Control Subdivision 24.

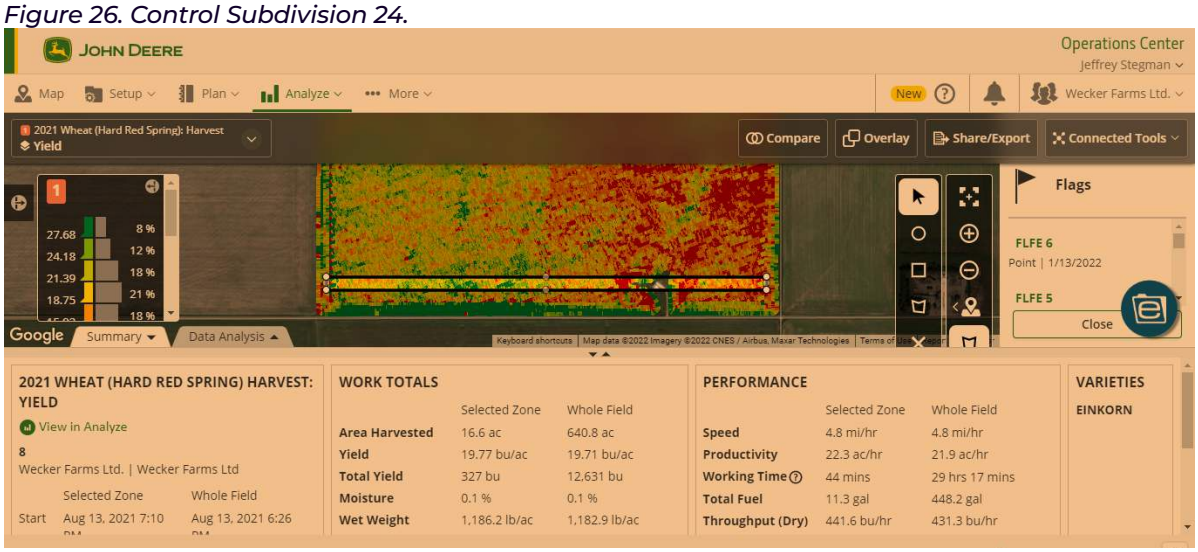

Figure 27. Control Subdivision 25.

Figure 28. Control Subdivision 26.