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Part 2 - 2009 Canadian Crop Formations: Stettler, Alberta and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

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"I was amazed that I found entire stems coming from the ground flattened that were perfect without breaks, cracks or creases."
- Donald Tash, M. S., Retired Science Teacher, Stettler, Alberta

Return to **Part 1**

October 5, 2009 Stettler, Alberta, Canada - The Cropcircleconnector.com lists 93 crop formations worldwide for 2009. The list includes: Belgium - 4; Czech Republic-1; United Kingdom-51; France-2; Germany-10; Italy-7; Netherlands-9; Norway-1; Poland-1; Russia-1; Slovakia-2; Switzerland-1; USA-1 (Wilbur, Lincoln County, Washington, July 23, 2009) and Canada-2.

2009 Canadian Formations:

Stettler, Alberta, Reported August 25

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Reported September 19



Stettler is 62 miles east of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada (far left red circle).
Moose Jaw is about 150 miles southeast of Stettler in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan.

The most recent Canadian crop formation was reported September 19, 2009, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The farm owner, Mr. Hicke, was impressed enough with what he found in his field on Saturday, September 19, to show his family, but then proceeded to combine the wheat. Before the formation was harvested, Kenn Thomson of Moose Jaw was in his plane and took photographs of the pictogram-type wheat formation similar to English patterns in the early 1990s.



Wheat formation reported September 19, 2009, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. Largest circle estimated at 60 feet in diameter of flattened crop. Three other circles varied in size, the largest estimated at 12 feet in diameter. Aerial image © 2009 by Kenn Thomson, DiscoverMooseJaw.com.



Ground shot looking across circles in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, wheat formation reported September 19, 2009. Image © 2009 by *Moose Jaw Times Herald*.

Almost a month before and some 150 miles northwest in Stettler, Alberta, on August 25, 2009, at 7 PM, Colby Squires was running his sprayer to desiccate the wheat farmed by Gordon and Brenda Smith. See **Part 1**.



Discovered on August 25, 2009, at 7 PM MTN by Colby Squires while spraying a wheat field to dry it out before combining in Stettler, Alberta, Canada. The field is farmed by Gordon Smith, who decided to harvest around the wheat formation. September 9 aerial image © 2009 by Mustafa Eric, *Stettler Independent*.



Green, shallow, slough behind wheat formation. Aerial image © 2009 by Rob McNeill.

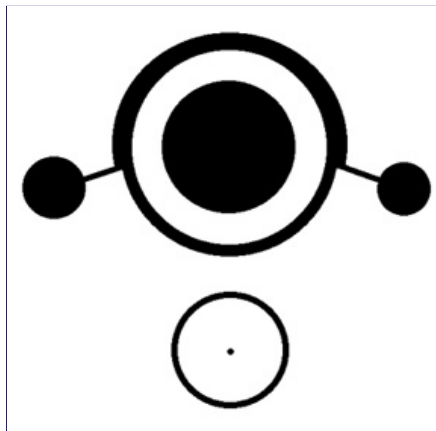


Diagram © 2009 by Paul Anderson, CCCRN.

Gordon Smith and Colby Squires agreed not talk about the wheat pattern until they had combined most of the field. The two men figured people would want to see the unusual wheat formation, so Gordon Smith combined around to preserve the circles and rings.

Gordon did talk about the wheat mystery with Donald Tash, M. S., a general science teacher in the Stettler high school for twenty-nine years from 1967 until his retirement in 1996. Don Tash decided to go see for himself on September 7. He was so impressed that he went back for measuring equipment and returned to draw a diagram superimposed over an aerial photograph © 2009 by Dwayne Sutton.



From the southwestern edge of the ring on left that measures 33 feet diameter (downed wheat forming ring was 3 feet wide), Don Tash's measurements include 12 feet between that ring and the big ring that measured 5

feet in diameter to the southwest, but enlarged to 10 feet in diameter from the red marks northeastward. The standing ring around the bull's eye measured 17 feet in diameter and the bull's eye, or central flattened large circle, measured 38 feet in diameter. The northwestern smaller circle was connected to the large ring by a 14-foot-long narrow pathway of about 12 inches and that circle measured 21.5 feet in diameter. The southeastern smaller circle was connected to the large ring by a 16.5-foot-long narrow pathway of about 12 inches and that circle measured 16.5 feet in diameter. Measurement diagram by Don Tash.

Interview:

Donald Tash, M. S., retired science teacher, Stettler, Alberta, Canada: “ I walked in from the north side, the highway side where Highway 12 runs east and west there. The grain had been flattened in a ring and if you walked on through the ring into the very large center, or ‘bull's eye,’ that was completely flattened (38 feet diameter). Then to the northwest, there was a little circle that had been totally flattened (21.5 feet diameter). Also, in the southeast, there was a smaller circle that had been totally flattened (16.5 feet diameter). Then to the southwest, there was another ring (33 feet diameter).

A FLATTENED RING AROUND STANDING CROP.

Yes, everything that you see on that diagram I sent you, all the wheat is standing except the two smaller circles and the big bull's eye and then the larger ring and smaller ring. Everything else is standing, very cleanly and clearly delineated from the flattened wheat. I could not see anything in the standing wheat to suggest any part of it had ever moved.

COLBY SQUIRES SAID WHEN HE FOUND THE FORMATION AT 7 PM ON AUGUST 25, 2009, FROM 16 FEET UP ON TOP OF HIS SPRAYER, HE COULD NOT SEE ANY TRAILS AROUND THE FORMATION.

Right. In fact, if you look at the diagram I made, the only alternative tracks to anything from the formation are Colby Squires' high-clearance sprayer tracks.

Counterclockwise and Clockwise Directions in Stettler Formation

COULD YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN THE CLOCKWISE AND COUNTERCLOCKWISE DIRECTIONS OF THE WHEAT?

Counterclockwise

In the diagram that I sent you, let's start with the bull's eye, the big flat circle I measured at 38 feet in diameter. The wheat was totally flattened. That wheat is going counterclockwise.

If we envision the big ring around the bull's eye, let's take the first 5 feet all the way around that bull's eye in that big ring. All of that is also flattened counterclockwise.

The little ring to the northwest that is approximately 21.5 feet in diameter, that is also flattened counterclockwise.

Clockwise

Now, let's go to the small circle in the southeast (16.5 feet diameter), it was exceptionally flat. It was flattened as if you had taken an iron and flattened it so smooth, it was quite something to see. The wheat was put down *clockwise* in that circle.

SO THAT'S THE ONLY PIECE OF THE FORMATION SO FAR THAT WAS PUT DOWN CLOCKWISE?

Right, that's the only piece so far that was clockwise, but let's go back to the large ring around the bull's eye. If you look at the two small circles in the northwest and southeast, there are little 12-inch-wide paths leading from the circles to the ring around the bull's eye. Extending northward from each of those connecting paths is an additional 5-foot-diameter section added to the 5-foot-ring, making that northern part of the ring around the standing crop and bull's eye 10 feet in diameter.

SO IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THAT RING AROUND THE BULL'S EYE, IT IS TWICE AS WIDE ON THAT HALF THAN THE REST OF THE RING.

Correct.

WHAT IS THE DIRECTION OF LAY IN THAT ADDED SECTION?

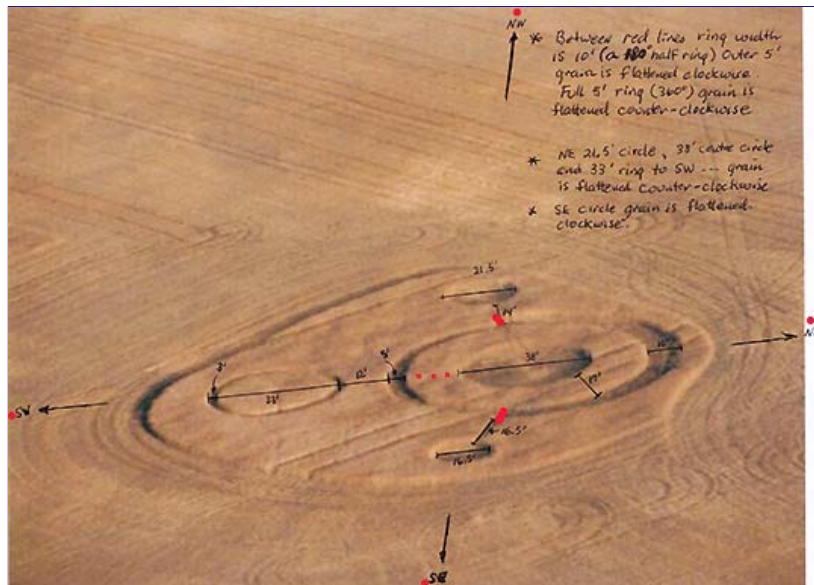
OK, I said the first 5 feet of the ring all the way around is counterclockwise. But that

additional width added to the ring on the northern side, that extra five feet that goes around from each little circle was going clockwise.

SO, CLOCKWISE AND COUNTERCLOCKWISE WHEAT WERE RIGHT NEXT TO EACH OTHER IN THAT WIDENED PART OF THE BIG RING?

Right, and it was just so perfect, so seamless. The inside 5-foot-wide ring for 360 degrees around the standing crop around the bull's eye was flattened counterclockwise and that extended part of the ring half way around on the north was perfectly flattened clockwise, no ragged edges or disturbance between the wheat stems right next to each other going in opposite directions.

Thin Section of Wheat Put Down Straight, But Covered By Upper Layer Swirling *Counterclockwise*



Red dots indicate 12-inch-wide, straight path of wheat extending straight southwest from flattened central "bull's eye" and continuing into the 5-foot-wide ring of flattened wheat going counterclockwise. Straight path formed a bottom layer to the counterclockwise ring of wheat on top.

Let me tell you something else. Let's go to the center of the bull's eye and look straight southwest along the line in my diagram. See where my line in the bull's eye stops at the edge of the standing 17-foot-diameter crop ring as I was going southwest. Well, there was a tiny path no more than 12 inches wide (red dots) going from the bull's eye through the standing wheat to the flattened ring around the standing wheat. All of the wheat in that little path was laying straight southwest along that line I have drawn right to the southwestern most edge of that big ring. And the wheat that had been flattened down counterclockwise in the flattened ring was swirled over the top of the narrow path of wheat that was laid straight out to the southwest. You could see the little path of straight wheat below the counterclockwise wheat on top.

Another Thin Section of Wheat Put Down Straight, But Covered By Upper Layer Swirling *Clockwise*

If you go to the little 16.5-foot-diameter circle in the southeast, that little 12-inch path connecting it to the big ring was 16.5 feet long and the wheat in that narrow path was laying straight out from the bull's eye ring into the flattened circle. And in that circle, the little circle's *clockwise* grain had been laid over the straight wheat coming southeast from the little path.

THOSE TWO PLACES WHERE NARROW PATHS WERE UNDERNEATH SWIRLED WHEAT ON TOP HAD TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST PLANTS PUT DOWN.

Absolutely.

Flattened Wheat Stems Uncreased and Unbroken

WHEN YOU WERE IN THE FORMATION, DID YOU LOOK AT WHERE THE WHEAT STEMS CAME OUT OF THE GROUND?

Yes, I was amazed that I found entire stems coming from the ground flattened that were perfect without breaks, cracks or creases. Gordon Smith, the farmer, and I talked about that. He said, 'This is amazing because whatever did that did not disrupt the physical nature of the stems.'

AS IF THE WHEAT HAD SOFTLY COLLAPSED ON TO THE SOIL WITHOUT WRINKLING OR CRACKING.

That's it exactly.

Rocks and Soft Dirt Clods Undisturbed On Top of Soil

Another phenomenon - there were some rocks in that large ring surrounding the bull's eye that you could easily push with your finger. By that I mean the rocks could be dislodged so easily in the very soft soil. So, if something had been dragged to make the formation, it would have dislodged the rocks and dragged them. But I did not see any rocks dislodged.

The other thing I saw in the soil were dirt clods where the openers and seeding equipment had opened up the soil. There were a few fist-sized dirt clods and they were totally undisturbed lying in the big flattened ring around the bull's eye. I said to Gordon, 'If this event that made this formation had pressure to it on the surface of the soil, those clods would not have been there.' They were so soft, they would have fallen apart.

THE QUESTION YOU ARE RAISING IS WHATEVER THE PROCESS WAS THAT MADE THE STETTLER FORMATION, IT HAD TO BE SO GENTLE THAT DIRT CLOUDS ON SOFT SOIL WERE UNTOUCHED.

Right. And I've never seen the wind around here ever leave a lodging signature like that wheat formation!

Scientific Study of Crop Formations

Michigan biophysicist W. C. Levensgood who did his Ph.D. graduate work at the University of Michigan, all but dissertation, and has several patents for seed development began studying crop formations with curiosity in the early 1990s. By 1999, he had examined enough soil and plant samples from crop formations in the United States, Canada, Europe and Israel to publish his research in the international botany journal, *Physiologia Plantarum* (105:615-624).

Biophysicist Levensgood wrote: "The findings reported here lend further support to a decade of research with empirical data, which suggests that worldwide crop formations involve organized ion plasma vortices that deliver lower atmosphere energy components of sufficient magnitude to produce significant bending, expansion and formation of unique expulsion cavities in plant stem pulvini (swelling at base of leaf stalk), as well as significant changes in seedling development. ... that spinning plasma vortex has a microwave component and complex lower energy ion-electron pulses" that have interacted with many formation plants he has studied.

He also asserts that the energy interaction that creates formations must occur rapidly in a few seconds. Otherwise, he would find evidence of burning or charring from the microwave heating. But he does not find such damage and the formation plants continue to live and grow until harvest.

Biochemical and biophysical changes that biophysicist Levensgood has documented in thousands of plants from crop formations include a combination of swollen and reoriented growth nodes, ruptured growth nodes, metabolism changes in plant cells and magnetic iron particles deposited over the plant surfaces and surrounding soil.

7 PM MTN, August 25, 2009

First Wheat Formation Images © 2009 by Toni Squires

Standing 16 Feet Up on Top of Spraying Machine

Stettler, Alberta, Canada

Note that thin connecting paths to little circles are not visible in these first photographs.



Central ring measured 38 feet in diameter by Don Tash, retired Stettler high school science teacher. Half of the central ring was widened by another layer of wheat flattened in the opposite direction of the wheat in the main ring.

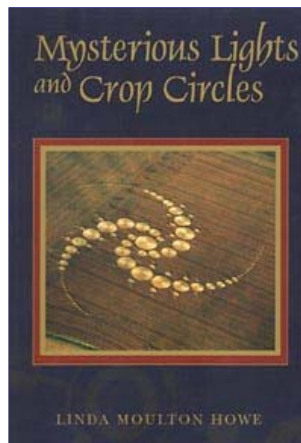




[Return to Part 1](#)

More Information:

For more scientific research by biophysicist W. C. Levegood, please see *Mysterious Lights and Crop Circles* © 2002.



Mysterious Lights and Crop Circles
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For further information about worldwide crop formations, please see [Earthfiles Archive](#) for reports (a few listed below):

- 08/18/2009 — Part 3: Silbury Hill “Quetzlcoatl Headdress” First Filmed At Dawn
- 08/17/2009 — Part 2: Windmill Hill and West Overton After Rains
- 08/12/2009 — Part 1: Windmill Hill Pattern Near Ancient Avebury Came in Rain
- 08/05/2009 — Extraordinary Details in New Silbury Hill Formation Destroyed by Farmer
- 08/03/2009 — “Settlement” Wheat Formation Inside Ancient Celtic Settlement
- 07/31/2009 — Silver Disc Videotaped Near Barbury Castle
- 07/31/2009 — Infrared Video of Light Flashes, Moving Darknesses - and Entity?
- 07/30/2009 — Inside the 12-Armed Ogbourne St. George Wheat Formation
- 07/16/2009 — Part 2: Silbury Hill “Quetzlcoatl Headdress” and Mysterious Tall Blonds
- 07/15/2009 — Part 1: Silbury Hill “Quetzlcoatl Headdress” and Mysterious Tall Blonds
- 07/14/2009 — 2-Stage Cannings Cross Wheat Formation Scene of Farm Arrest
- 07/12/2009 — Mysterious Aerial Lights Mimicking Stars in Texas and Oregon
- 07/11/2009 — Update Podcast: Is Sudden Solar Intensity of July 5 - 7 What U.K. Spring Crop Formations Forecast for Oddly Quiet Sun?
- 07/06/2009 — UK “Quetzlcoatl Headdress” and “Sixth Sun Tzolkin”?
- 07/03/2009 — UK “Nazca Hummingbird” - Astronomical and Mayan Counting
- 07/03/2009 — Part 3: “Alien Symbols” in Milk Hill and South Field
- 07/02/2009 — Part 1: “Alien Symbols” in Milk Hill and South Field
- 07/02/2009 — Part 2: “Alien Symbols” in Milk Hill and South Field
- 06/09/2009 — Update Podcast: Aerial Lights That Mimic Stars, Helicopters and Airplanes
- 05/12/2009 — Part 3: Astronomical Information in U.K. 2009 Crop Formations?
- 05/10/2009 — Part 2: 800-Foot-Long Pattern in U. K. Oilseed Rape - A Sigil Someone Wanted Destroyed?
- 05/09/2009 — Part 1: 800-Foot-Long Pattern in U. K. Oilseed Rape - A Sigil Someone

Wanted Destroyed?

- 10/01/2008 — Cross and “Bar Code” At Avebury Down Near Avebury, Wiltshire.
- 07/16/2008 — Astronomical Data in July 2008 U. K. Crop Formations?
- 07/12/2008 — Updated - Part 2: Roswell Rock Matches August 2, 1996, U. K. Crop Pattern
- 07/11/2008 — Updated - Part 1: Roswell Rock Matches August 2, 1996, U. K. Crop Pattern
- 06/27/2008 — More Military Sightings of UFOs in U. K.
- 06/12/2008 — Barbury Castle Pi Formation: “Perfectly Clean” in Muddy, Rain-Soaked Field
- 06/08/2008 — 2008 Barbury Castle Pattern is Pi to 3.14159265358
- 11/02/2007 — Mysterious Orbs - Emanations from A Divine Field?
- 10/21/2007 — Viewer Comments About Big Triangles and Lights - In Conflict?
- 10/19/2007 — Updated: Huge, Silent, Black Triangle Craft Over Youngstown, Florida
- 10/04/2007 — 070707 East Field Wheat Formation: Lab Analysis
- 08/25/2007 — Woodborough Hill Wheat Pattern Made for Rock Band Video
- 08/21/2007 — More News About August 2007 Woodborough Hill Formation
- 08/17/2007 — Latest 6-Fold Wheat Geometry in Wiltshire, England
- 08/13/2007 — Another U. K. Wheat Formation in August 18th Countdown
- 08/06/2007 — Crop Circle Research and Photography by U. K.'s Lucy Pringle
- 07/27/2007 — Updated: Part 1: 1,033-Foot-Long East Field Wheat Formation "Happened Within 90 Minutes."

Websites:

Canadian Crop Circles, CCCRN: <http://www.cccrn.ca/>

English Crop Circles, Current and Archived: <http://www.cropcircleconnector.com>

Silent Circle Information Center, Calne, U.K.: <http://www.silentcircle.co.uk/Avebury.23.04.09.html>

Lucy Pringle: <http://www.lucypringle.co.uk/>

Andreas Mueller Crop Circle Science: <http://www.kornkreise-forschung.de/>

Frank Laumen: <http://www.VisibleSigns.de/>

American Crop Circles, ICCRA: <http://www.cropcirclenews.com/>

Dutch Crop Circles, DCCA: <http://www.dcca.nl>

“Isaac” and CARET Document: <http://isaaccaret.fortunecity.com/>

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