PERCEPTION OF OSCILLATORY MAGNETIC FIELDS BY ASYNCHRONOUS WATER POPULATIONS RESULTING IN SYNCHRONY

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Oscillatory changes in redox potential that correlate with rates of NADH oxidation measured spectrophotometrically offer an opportunity to monitor oscillations in synchronous populations of water molecules to show a 2 + 3 pattern of oscillations when measured over 1 min at intervals of 1.5 min. With pure water, the period length is 18 min. NADH oxidation was used to monitor oscillations in the redox potential of contiguous bodies of water and juxtaposed asynchronous water samples to demonstrate both water coherence over long distances and perception of oscillatory magnetic fields by contiguous water populations resulting in synchrony. Two asynchronous water samples placed adjacent to one another but separated by a thin non-metal barrier became fully synchronized in a matter of seconds. A barrier of metal foil prevented the synchronization. The corollary of these observations is that contiguous water molecules function synchronously perhaps even over relatively long distances. Two samples of water from contiguous still or flowing bodies of water collected from different locations and analyzed simultaneously were synchronous in their oscillations in redox potential measured as changes in rates of NADH oxidation. Thus far, the largest bodies of water sampled have been from Lake Ontario and from the Niagara River in New York with sampling points separated by approximately 20 miles for each. Samples from both were found to be synchronous. Our findings support the concept that water coherence translates into highly correlated water populations but to an extent much greater than that which may have been previously anticipated.