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Effect of Pyramids and their Materials on Emergence and Growth of Fenugreek

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ABSTRACT

Investigation has been carried out to find out the influence of square pyramidal structure and its material on the radical emergence and seedling vigor. Two pyramid models were used, one made of plywood and other of fiber glass with both having square base. The control sample was kept in open air. The results have shown that there is a significant influence on the radical emergence when the seeds are kept in plywood square pyramid (PLSP) model. The higher effect was also shown in the seedling vigor growth when kept in the plywood square pyramid (PLSP) compared to fiberglass square pyramid (FGSP). There was increase in temperature by 3°C to 5°C inside PLSP compared to the other model and outside the model.

Key words: Pyramids, Radical Length, Seedling vigor, Emergence, *Tantra*, *Yantra*

Pyramids are strong structures, the polygonal base and sloping triangular sides meeting in an apex. According to Indian philosophy the primary elements of Universe are earth, water, fire, air and ether (Vasu 1974). Shape of pyramid contains four triangles joining each other at the centre, the concept of four basic *tattvas* – earth, water, fire and air are merging together with the power of the ether to form a centre of power generator that combines the universal energy with the nature (David 1999). *Tantra* is a technique to achieve materialistic and spiritual goal. The major components of *tantra* are *mantra* and *yantra*. The *Mantra* is the sound aspect and *yantra* is shape aspect. The *yantra* involving points, lines, triangles and squares represent energies in various modes to exert its influence in the desired manner. In *yantra* the triangular shape represents the universal energy and the inverted triangle represent *sakti*, the process of creativity (Venugopalan 2003).

The effects of a model pyramid of Egyptian-type on plants, aqueous solutions and solids. It was found that a pre-sowing holding of dry barely seeds in the pyramid stimulated the growth of the plants (Narimanov 1999). There are hardly any investigations to state the property of the pyramids of capturing the cosmic energy from the surroundings and in turn influence on both living and non-living matter in the pyramid. Hence, the present investigation was undertaken on a scientific basis to study whether pyramids and its material have any influence on the germination and growth of fenugreek.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two following pyramids were used for the experiments, a plywood square pyramid (PLSP) with a square of length 315 mm and height 200 mm; a fiberglass square pyramid (FGSP) with square of length 315 mm and height 200 mm (Fig 1). The fenugreek seeds were procured from seed technology information center, University of Agricultural Sciences (GKVK), Bangalore. Pyramids and control samples were kept in the same room. The pyramids were kept with one of the sides being oriented in the magnetic North-South direction.

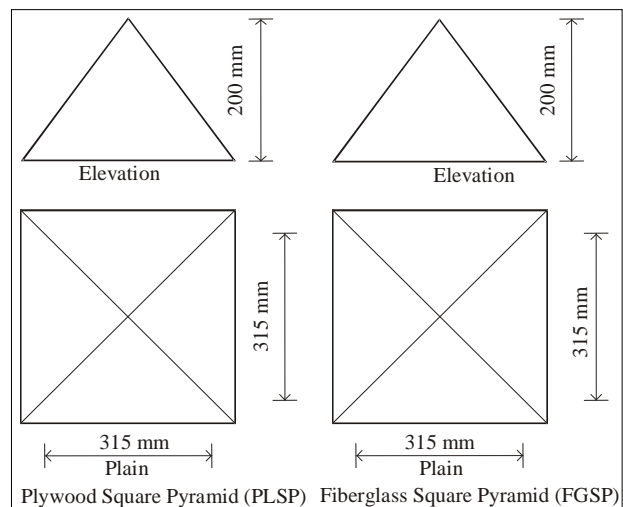


Fig 1 Pyramid models

Total of 240 seeds were used for each pyramid and control. Seeds were selected randomly from pool of seeds. Seeds are not stored in the pyramids before used

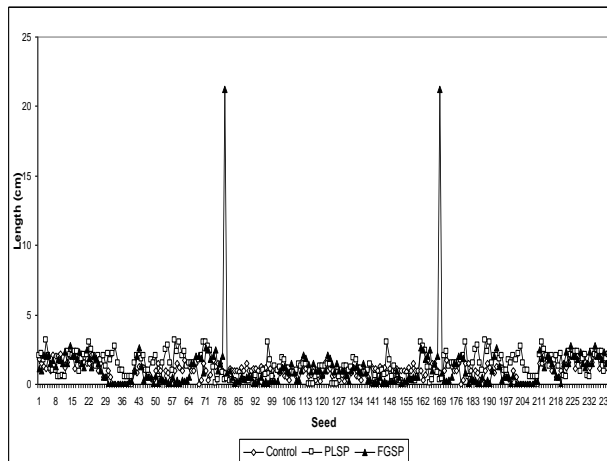


Fig 2 Radical length (cm) of fenugreek on day 2

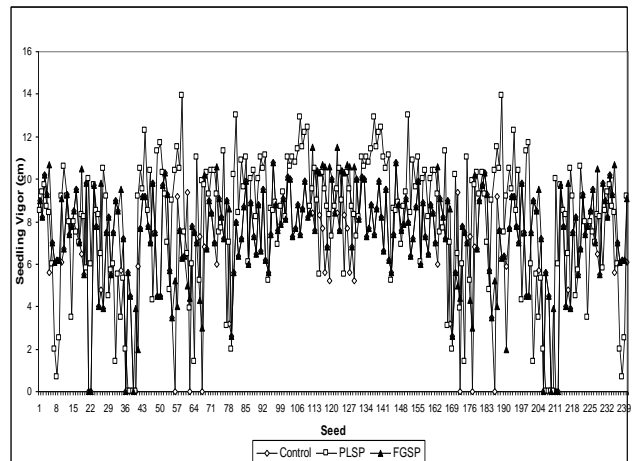


Fig 3 Seedling vigor in terms of length (cm) of fenugreek on day 4

for testing and here seeds are used to find out the effect of pyramids and their materials on its emergence and growth. Seeds were soaked in distilled water for 30 minutes and placed on germination paper wetted with distilled water and sandwiched with another wet paper and covered top and bottom with plastic sheet and made into rolls. Total of 18 rolls were made with 80 seeds in each roll. Six rolls were kept at the base of each of the two pyramids and another set of 6 rolls kept outside as control. Seed emergence was determined on day 2 by taking three rolls at random from each of the model pyramids and three rolls from control; counted number

of seeds showing emergence and percent emergence calculated. The radical emergence was measured by taking the length of the radical, fresh and dry weight of the radical recorded. Emergence was recorded and determined seedling vigor on day 4 with remaining three rolls from each of the two pyramids and as well as from control. Counted number of seed showing emergence and percent emergence calculated. Seedling vigor determined in terms of length, fresh and dry weight of the seedling recorded. The temperature was recorded at every four hours interval both inside and outside the pyramids.

Table 1 Influence of pyramid model on root emergence in fenugreek on day 2

Treatment	% Emergence	Radical Emergence			Radical Fresh Weight		Radical Dry Weight		Average Temperature
		Mean (cm)	Std Dev	Mann-Whitney	Weight (gm)	% change	Weight (gm)	% change	
Control	92	1.03	0.57	-	7.38	-	2.01	-	26°C
PLSP	95	1.36	0.84	0.000	7.86	6.50	2.13	5.97	31°C
FGSP	93	1.15	2.01	0.147	7.44	0.81	2.04	1.49	28°C

Total seeds in each treatment are 240 nos.; PLSP sample has maximum percentage emergence; PLSP shows maximum mean radical length; PLSP shows significant radical length; PLSP sample has maximum total fresh and dry weight

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The pyramid samples show greater mean radical length compared to control sample but PLSP sample shows significant difference and FGSP sample shows non-significant difference with respect to control sample as found from Mann-Whitney test. PLSP and FGSP samples have more fresh weight and dry weight of radical emergence compared to control but PLSP sample shows higher value compared to FGSP (Table 1).

The pyramid samples show higher percentage emergence compared to control samples. PLSP sample shows 4% more emergence to control sample and 3 % more to FGSP sample. Results indicated that pyramid samples have higher seedling vigor measured in terms of length in cm compared to control sample. PLSP

sample has significant mean value to control sample as found from Man-Whitney test but FGSP sample has no significant mean value to control sample (Table 2).

PLSP and FGSP samples have more fresh weight and dry weight of seedling vigor compared to control but PLSP sample shows higher value compared to FGSP. Samples of PLSP and FGSP show higher percentage emergence, radical emergence in mean length, higher fresh weight and dry weight of radical, higher seedling vigor measured in terms of length, higher fresh weight and dry weight of seedling vigor compared to control sample, this indicates that pyramidal shape has an influence on these parameters and can be speculated that pyramidal shapes are effective in capturing cosmic radiation and manifest as life energy, which helps to accelerate the emergence, in

Pyramids and their Materials on Emergence and Growth of Fenugreek

Table 2 Influence of pyramid model on germination and seedling vigor on day 4

Treatment	% Germination	Seedling Vigor			Seedling Vigor Fresh Weight		Seedling Vigor Dry Weight		Average Temperature
		Mean (cm)	Std Dev	Mann-Whitney	Weight (gm)	% change	Weight (gm)	% change	
Control	93	7.02	2.51	-	13.29	-	2.25	-	27°C
PLSP	97	8.09	3.11	0.000	15.21	14.45	2.61	16	31°C
FGSP	94	7.46	2.43	0.040	13.44	1.13	2.28	1.33	29°C

Total seeds in each treatment are 240 nos.; PLSP sample has maximum percentage emergence; PLSP shows maximum mean radical length; PLSP shows significant radical length; PLSP sample has maximum total fresh and dry weight

growth of radical emergence in length and seedling vigor which was measured in terms of percentage emergence and length (Kumar *et al.* 2010).

The higher average temperature in the pyramids as compared to outside might also indicate that pyramids' shapes create a different energy field inside which is different from outside which may cause in accelerating the growth of radical and higher seedling vigor compared to control sample (Table 1 & 2).

The PLSP sample accelerates significant radical emergence and seedling vigor compared to FGSP

sample and with respect to control sample, this may be because of PLSP has an opaque surface and not allowing to dissipate energy field created inside but FGSP is of transferring surface. This indicates that pyramid made out of plywood material is more effective in creating energy field in the pyramid space.

This investigation shows that pyramidal structures exhibit a positive influence on the emergence, growth of radical emergence and seedling vigor in terms of length compared to control sample. Plywood pyramidal structure is more effective than fiberglass structure.

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