

PYRAMIDS AND THEIR SHAPES EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

Vast unpublished popular literature and text books are available on Egyptian pyramids. However, the literature about the scientific aspects of pyramids is scanty. Here study had been undertaken to find out if a fiberglass pyramidal structure and its shape have any influence on the emergence, radical emergence and seedling vigor in terms of emergence and length of fenugreek. Two models were used, one of square base and other of octagonal base with both of fiber glass material. The control sample was kept in open air. Results indicated that there is a positive influence of pyramid on the emergence, radical emergence in terms of length and seedling vigor in terms of length and square pyramid structure is more effective than octagonal pyramid structure.

Keywords: Pyramids, Emergence, Radical Length, Seedling Vigor, *Tantra, Yantra*

INTRODUCTION:

The word pyramid is drawn from two Greek words *Pyro* and *Amid*. *Pyro* means fire and *Amid* means from the centre. Pyramids are strong structures, the polygonal base and sloping triangular sides meeting an apex. In Indian scriptures the triangle represents the element fire, or *agni*, which is the fire of supreme sacrifice. The triangle also conveys a feeling of aspiration towards the heaven, raising the spirit of the beholder. The word pyramid is mention in the *Rgveda* as a structure to perform *vedic* rituals and it evolved into *stupas* of sacred temple architecture, the house of the Lord, depicting the macrocosm^[1].

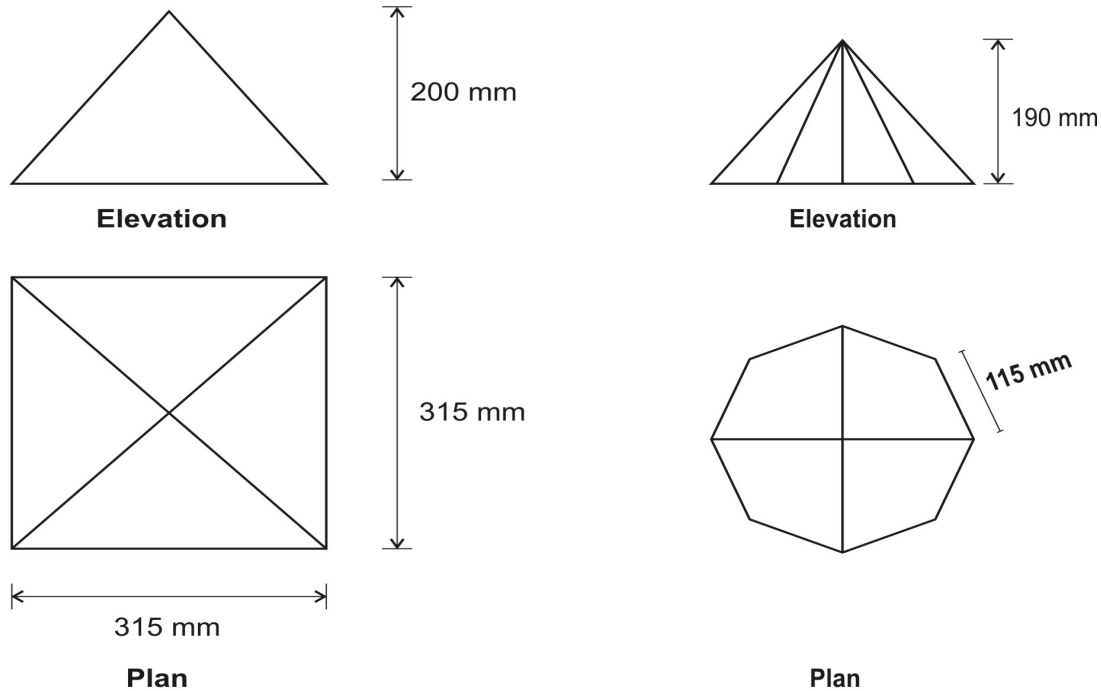
The triangle shape represents the universal energy and the inverted triangle represents *yonis*, the process of creativity or regeneration. When these two forces, the universal energy and nature combine, then the process of creation starts. Nature contains the five basic elements - earth, water, fire, air and ether. Pyramid shape 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 ether to form a centre of power generator that combines the universal energy with the nature^[2].

The triangular shapes are also used to diagrammatic representation in *Tantra sastra*. Like *vedic* rituals in *Vedas*, the *Tantra sastra* contains *Tantric* rituals to achieve desired results of materialistic as well as spiritualistic. The word *Tantra* is derived from the root *tan*, to spread. The major components of *Tantra* are *Yantra* and *Mantra*. The *Mantra* is the sound form of the deity. The *Yantra* is a geometrical designs involving points, lines, triangles and squares represent energies in various modes on which various *Mantras* are inscribed, through which the deity and the *Mantra* are visualized and internalized^[3].

Research says that unusual influence of the great pyramid on animate and inanimate objects of nature may be associated with the special field in the pyramid, the field is called *inerton*^[4]. There are hardly any investigations, which have found a place in scientific journals 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. Study done on the effects of a model pyramid of Egyptian type on plants, aqueous solutions and solids and it was found that a pre-sowing holding of dry barely seeds in the pyramid stimulated the growth of the plants^[5]. In another study on the effect of pyramids on microorganisms says that there is a noticeable influence of the pyramid shape on the rate of growth of microorganisms in milk samples kept inside the pyramids^[6]. The study on Influence of pyramids on germination and growth of fenugreek shows that pyramidal structures exhibit a positive influence on the growth of radical emergence and seedling vigor in terms of length as well as on germination compared to control sample. Wooden pyramidal structure is more effective than plywood structure^[7]. The present investigation was undertaken on a scientific basis to study whether pyramids and its shape have any influence on the emergence and growth of fenugreek.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This experiment was conducted to compare the conditions of seeds kept in a pyramid with a control seeds kept outside and also to compare the effects of shapes of the pyramid on fenugreek seeds emergence and its growth. Two following pyramids were used for the experiments, a fiber glass square pyramid (FGSP) with a square base of length 315 mm and height 200 mm; a fiber glass octagonal pyramid (FGOP) with a polygonal base of length 115 mm and height 190 mm. line drawings of these pyramids with plan and elevation views are shown in figure 1.



The fenugreek seeds were procured from Seed Technology Information Center, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore. Pyramids and control samples were kept inside the same room. The pyramids were kept with one of the sides being oriented in the magnetic North-South direction.

The earth spins around its North and South axis and North and South Pole of earth acts as magnetic bi-polar so contour of magnetic forces are along the magnetic bi-polar and thus it is the centre line of energy force^[8]. Studies on the Great Pyramid state that it is orienting towards true length^{[9], [10]}. On the above basis one of the sides of the pyramid models are kept parallel to North-South direction.

Total of 120 seeds were used for each pyramid and control. Seeds are selected randomly from pool of seeds, soaked in distilled water for 30 minutes and cleaned to remove toxic materials. Seeds are not stored in the pyramids prior to start of the experiment. Seeds are 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^[11]. Total of 18 rolls are made with 40 seeds in each roll.

Six rolls were kept on the base of each of the two pyramids and another set of 6 rolls kept outside as control. Here seeds are kept to measure the emergence and growth of fenugreek and not to measure the storage potential of the seeds.

Seed emergence was determined on day 2 by taking three rolls at random or six rolls from both the 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 and fresh and dry weight of the radical recorded.

On day 4, remaining three rolls were taken out from each of the two pyramids and as well as from control and measured seedling vigor in terms of emergence count and its percentage, length was measured, fresh and dry weight of the seedling recorded.

The temperature is recorded at every four hours interval in inside the pyramids and outside for all the four days.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1 contains day 2 parameters: emergence count in terms of percentage, mean, standard deviation and Mann-Whitney test results of radical length, fresh and dry weight of radical in gm and average temperature.

Graph 1 shows the trend of radical emergence in length in cm of all the 120 seeds kept in side of each pyramids and of control.

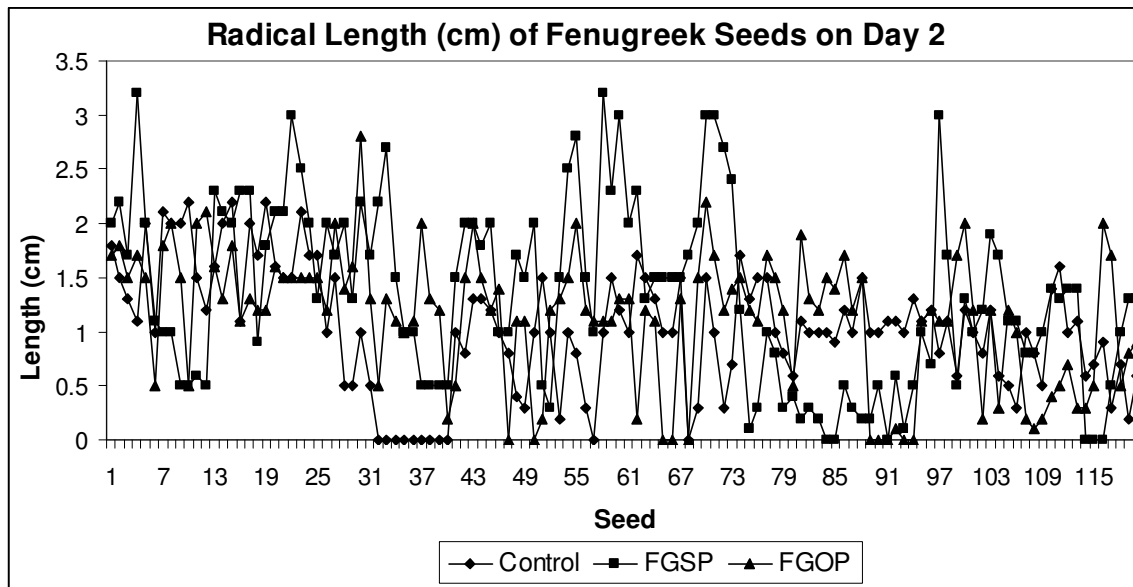
Table – 1

Emergence Count, Radical Length (cm), Radical Fresh and Dry Weight (gm) and Average Temperature of Fenugreek on Day 2

Sl .	Treatment	% Emergence	Radical Emergence			Radical Fresh Weight		Radical Dry Weight		Average Temperature
			Mean (cm)	Std Dev	Mann-Whitney	Weight (gm)	% change	Weight (gm)	% change	
1.	Control	92	1.03	0.57	-----	7.38	-----	2.01	-----	26 ⁰ C
2.	FGSP	95	1.41	2.00	0.000	7.52	1.90	2.13	4.48	31 ⁰ C
3.	FGOP	93	1.14	2.00	0.272	7.44	0.81	2.04	1.49	28 ⁰ C

LEGEND:

- Total seeds in each treatment are 120 nos.
- FGSP sample has maximum percentage germination
- FGSP shows maximum mean radical length
- FGSP shows significant radical length
- FGSP sample has maximum total fresh and dry weight



Graph 1

Table 2 contains day 4 parameters: seedling vigor in terms of percentage emergence, mean in cm, standard deviation and Mann-Whitney test result of seedling vigor measured in terms of length in cm, fresh and dry weight of seedling vigor in gm and average temperature.

Table – 2

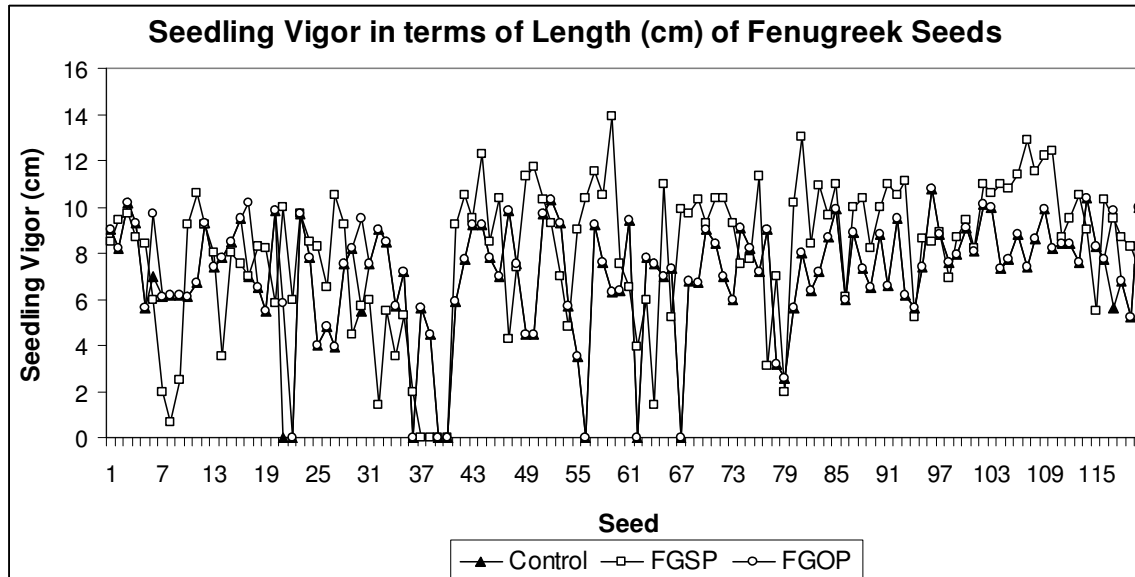
Emergence Count, Seedling Vigor in terms of Length (cm), Seedling Vigor Fresh and Dry Weight (gm) and Average Temperature of Fenugreek on Day 4

Sl .	Treatment	% Emergence	Seedling Vigor			Seedling Vigor Fresh Weight		Seedling Vigor Dry Weight		Average Temperature
			Mean (cm)	Std Dev	Mann-Whitney	Weight (gm)	% change	Weight (gm)	% change	
1.	Control	93	7.02	2.51	-----	13.29	-----	2.25	-----	27 ⁰ C
2.	FGSP	97	8.06	3.12	0.000	15.21	14.45	2.61	16	31 ⁰ C
3.	FGSP	97	7.46	2.44	0.147	13.44	1.13	2.28	1.33	29 ⁰ C

LEGEND:

- Total seeds in each treatment are 120 nos.
- FGSP shows maximum mean radical length
- FGSP shows significant radical length
- FGSP sample has maximum total fresh and dry weight

Graph 2 shows trend of seedling vigor measured in terms of length in cm of each seed which are kept inside of each of pyramid and of control.



Graph 2

Summary of result of the day 2 are given in Table 1, which shows that Fiber glass square pyramid (FGSP) sample shows 2% more emergence to control sample and fiber glass octagonal pyramid (FGOP) sample have the same percentage emergence as control sample.

Pyramid samples show greater mean radical length compare to control sample but fiber glass square pyramid (FGSP) sample show higher value ($P < 0.05$) and fiber glass octagonal pyramid (FGOP) sample show less value ($P > 0.05$) with respect to control sample as found from Mann-Whitney test. This indicates that fiber glass square pyramid is more effective than fiber glass octagonal pyramid on the radical emergence in terms of length.

Fiber glass square pyramid (FGSP) sample and fiber glass octagonal pyramid (FGOP) sample have more fresh weight and dry weight of radical emergence compared to control but FGSP sample shows higher value compared to FGOP.

Table 2 shows summary of result of the day 4 of all the three types of samples. Results indicated that pyramid samples have higher seedling vigor measured in terms of percentage emergence compared to control sample. Pyramid samples have more seedling vigor measured in terms of length in cm compared to control sample. Fiber glass square pyramid (FGSP) sample has higher mean value ($P < 0.05$) to control sample as found from Man-Whitney test but fiber glass octagonal pyramid (FGOP) sample has less value ($P > 0.05$) to control sample.

FGSP and FGOP samples have more fresh weight and dry weight of seedling vigor compared to control but FGSP sample shows higher value compared to FGOP.

Samples of FGSP and FGOP show higher percentage germination, radical emergence in mean length, higher fresh weight and dry weight of radical, higher seedling vigor measured in terms of

percentage emergence and 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 growth of radical emergence in length and seedling vigor which was measured in terms percentage emergence and length.

The higher average temperature in the pyramids as shown in the Table 1 and 2 compared to outside might also indicate that pyramid 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.

The FGSP sample accelerates significant radical emergence and seedling vigor compare to FGOP sample with respect to control sample.

CONCLUSION:

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

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