Ecuador Energies

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In August 2013 during an Ecuadorian expedition we had a chance to measure energy in different places using two BioWell instruments with Sputnik sensor. Data were collected at different times of the day as every morning we were travelling to new and interesting places. We started our trip in Quito at the altitude 2600 m above sea level, and then in two weeks we traveled through all the country from North to the South reaching altitudes up to 5000 m. Our trip ended at the Galapagos Islands, at sea level. In parallel with Sputnik measurements practically every day we recorded the level of energy for 14 members of our expedition to monitor their level of health. Fig.1 presents the graph of energy in different days together with the graph of the altitudes where data were collected. Fig.2 presents the graph of standard deviation of the Bio-grams area.

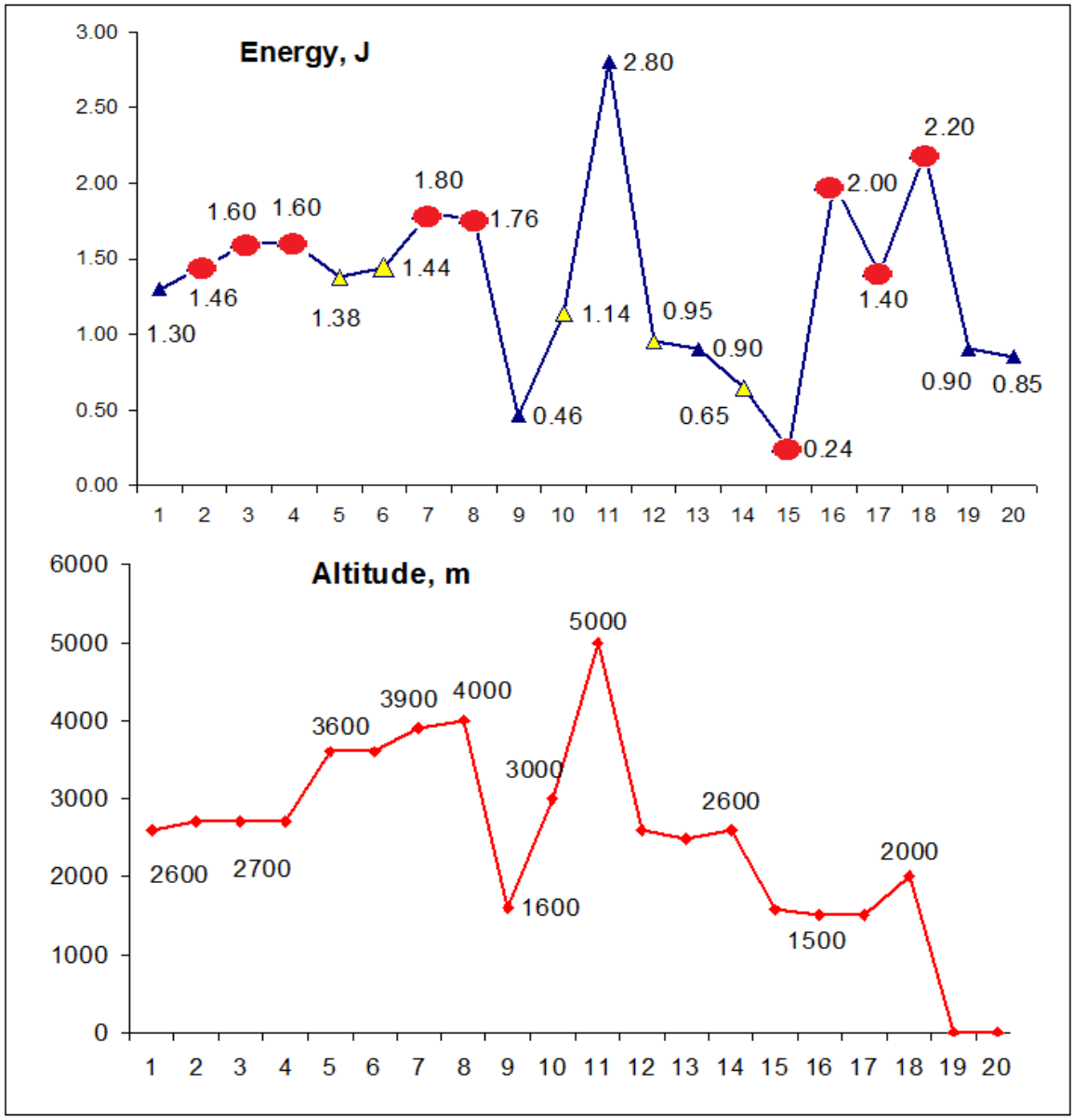

Fig.1. Energy measured in different days together with the graph of the altitudes where data were collected. By the red dots marked data collected in the same area.
Numbers correspond to the following conditions:

№	Date and time of data collecting and a place	Energy, J	Altitude, m	Altitude, ft	Pressure, Torr
1.	2013-08-01 15_45 Quito	1.30	2600	8500	553
2.	2013-08-02 13_49 00 Meridian	1.46	2700	8860	553
3.	2013-08-02 15_58 00 Meridian North	1.60	2700	8860	553
4.	2013-08-02 16_25 00 Meridian South	1.60	2700	8860	553
5.	2013-08-04 18_58 Cotopaxi night	1.38	3600	11800	495
6.	2013-08-05 07_02 Cotopaxi morning	1.44	3600	11800	495
7.	2013-08-06 10_52 Quilotoa lake	1.80	3900	12800	478
8.	2013-08-06 12_33 Quilotoa lake restaurant	1.76	4000	13100	472
9.	2013-08-07 14_19 rio Berde	0.46	1600	5250	632
10.	2013-08-08 13_55 Pueblo	1.14	3000	9850	534
11.	2013-08-08 12_32 GLACIER	2.80	5000	16400	417
12.	2013-08-09 12_07 on the way	0.95	2600	8500	559
13.	2013-08-11 05_22 Cuenca	0.90	2480	8200	559
14.	2013-08-11 13_07 Saraguro	0.65	2600	8500	563
15.	2013-08-12 09_19 Vilcobamba hotel	0.24	1575	5200	634
16.	2013-08-12 11_36 Vilcobamba Podocarpus Park	2.00	1500	5000	634
17.	2013-08-12 15_58 Vilcobamba Agua De Hiero	1.40	1500	5000	634
18.	2013-08-13 10_50 Vilcobamba Mandango Pick	2.20	2000	6500	600
19.	2013-08-15 11_00 Galapagos Tortuga Bay	0.90	00	00	760
20.	2013-08-18 15_00 Galapagos river	0.85	00	00	760

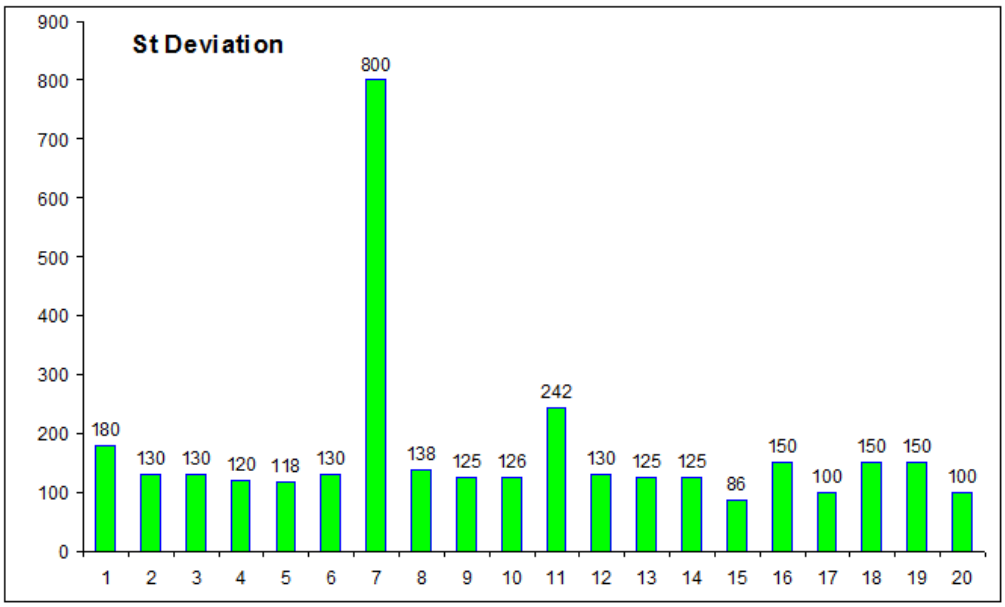

Fig.2. The graph of standard deviation of the Bio-grams area in different days.

Discussion

One of the questions which should have been answered by the results of this expedition was the dependence of the measured energy on the altitude: is it dictated by the physical properties of a gaseous discharge, dependent on the atmospheric pressure, or it reflects some specific properties of an environment and reaction of a human energy to these properties?

As you can see from the graphs of fig.1, at first glance, the measured energy totally correlated with the altitudes. However, careful analysis demonstrates that these correlations are quite conditional. Data of measurements at Zero meridian at the altitude 2700 m demonstrated higher values compared with subsequent measurements at the altitudes 3600 m, 3000 m and 2600 m. Also the values at the volcanic Galapagos Islands were higher than those at some higher altitudes. At the same time the highest readings were recorded at the altitudes 4000 m and 5000

m which may be related both to the high energy of these places and to physical properties of the gaseous discharge. The latter dependence is described by the so-named 'Paschen curve', which demonstrates dependence of the discharge ignition potential "U" from the gas pressure "p" and electrode size "d". Paschen curve for the air is presented at fig.3. As you can see from this graph for the range of atmospheric pressures under investigation (417 – 550 - 760 mm. Hg) the change of the potential "U" is not big and should not have very strong influence to the data. So we may conclude that acquired data really represented the values of energy at the different measured areas. It is important to mention, that the values of human energy was well correlated with the physiological condition of the most people, but not everybody in the group.

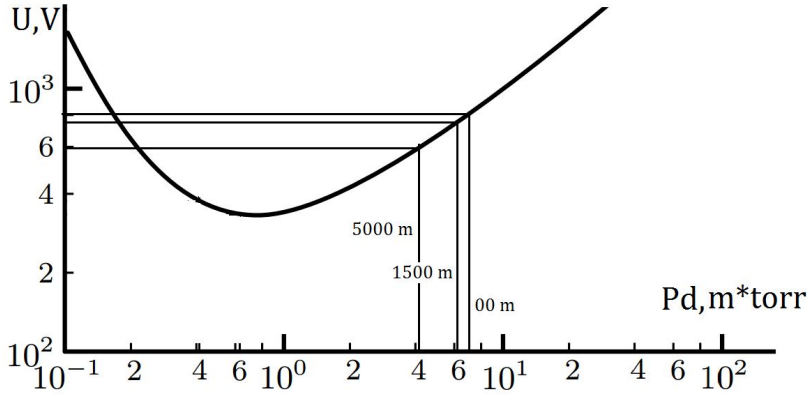

Fig. 3. Paschen curve for the air.

From the analysis of data of fig.1 and 2 we can make the following conclusions:

1. The highest energy was measured at the slopes of **Chimborazo volcano** at the altitude 5000 m (16400 ft), in the crater of the **Quilotoa volcano** at the altitude 4000 m (13100 ft) and in the **Vilcabamba** valley at the altitude 1500 - 2000 m (5000 - 6500 ft) (points 7,8,11, and 15 at the graph).
2. Energy values at Zero meridian at the altitude 2700 m demonstrated higher values compared with subsequent measurements at the higher altitudes, which may be interpreted as a specific energy condition of this place (points 3 and 4).
3. Parallel measurements with two BioWell devices on North and South sides from Zero meridian demonstrated essentially identical results.
4. In the Vilcabamba valley the energy readings in the hotel were quite low (0.24 J – point 15 at the graph), while measurements at the summit of **Mandago** mountain (2028 m – 6500 ft) demonstrated high values of energy (point 18). This mountain is considered to be a high energy place by the local people. Practically identical values were recorded in the **Podocarpus** National Park (point 16), and some lower values nearby at the spring **Agua de Hiero** (point 17), a well respected by the locals. These data support the idea that Vilcabamba valley is beneficial for life conditions which contributes to longevity.
5. At Galapagos Islands two measurements were performed at sea level, the values of energy corresponded to the data acquired at the altitudes 2500-2600 m. These readings contribute to the idea that volcanic islands have strong energy due to the joint activity of the terra and an ocean.
6. Data variability (fig.2) almost everywhere was low – at the level 2-3%. An exception was the readings in the crater of the **Quilotoa volcano** nearby the lake, where it was quite cold and very windy.

It is interesting to compare these data with human measurements.

Measurements of the human energy

Data were collected during two weeks while travelling in the mountain part of Ecuador and once at the Galapagos islands. The aim of the study was to reveal human reaction to the altitude and correlation of this process with the energy of different places.

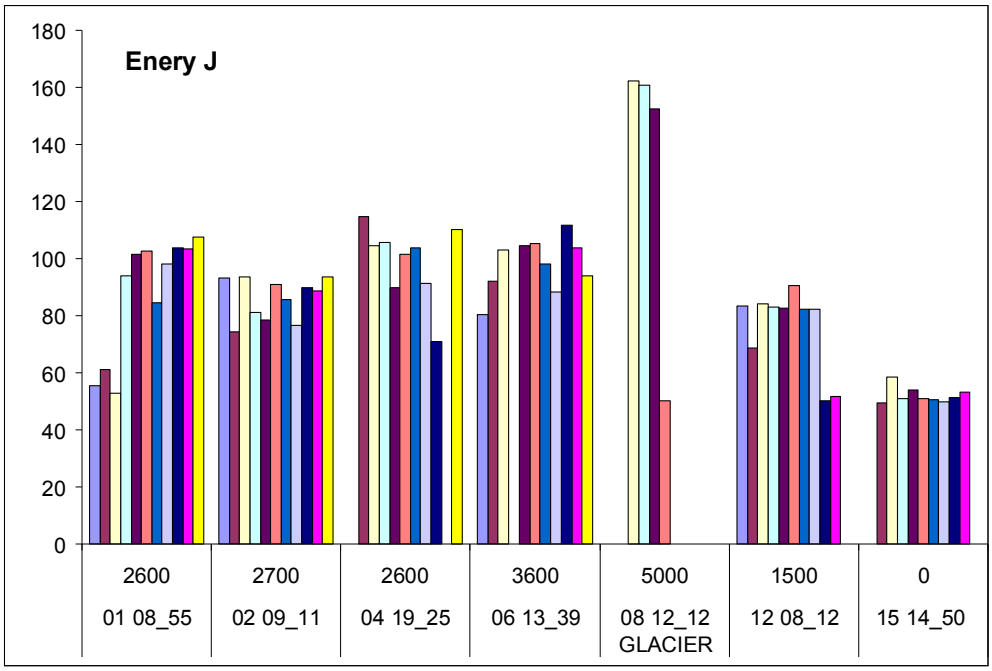

Fig.4. The values of human energy for the members of the group at different days. On the abscissa axes the altitudes in meters and the date and time of measurement are presented.

As you can see from these data for 10 people significant increase of energy at high altitudes and decrease at lower altitudes was detected. 4 people ascended to the Chimboraso glacier at 5000 m, and for 3 people energy increased significantly, while for one person energy decreased. Averages of the group readings are presented in fig.5.

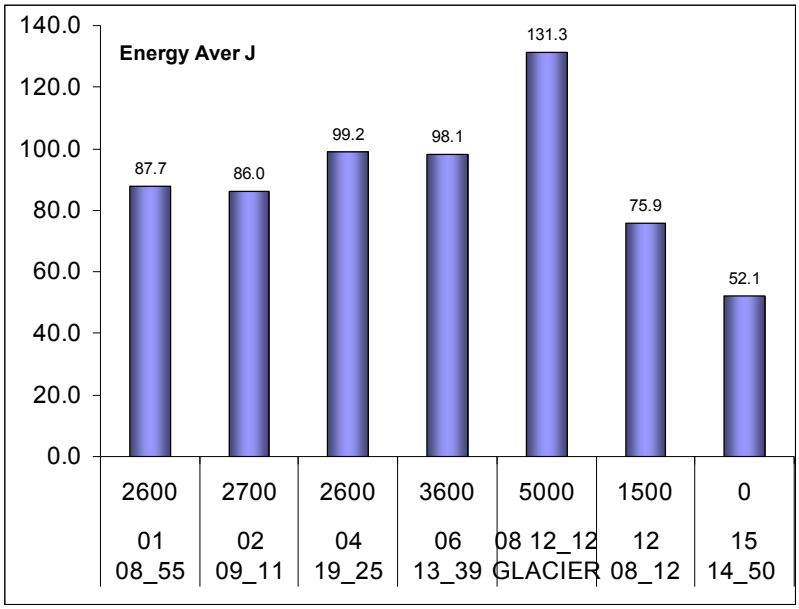

Fig.5. The averages of the group values of human energy at different days. On the abscissa axes the altitudes in meters and the date and time of measurement are presented.

At the same time for 4 members of the group the values of energy changed only slightly in the course of the expedition (fig.6). This fact signifies that measured values of energy depend on the psycho-physiological condition of a person, but not on the physical processes in the measuring system. We need to mention, that results of human energy measurements very well correlated with individual experiences: the 10 people shown in figures 4 and 5 were in a good health and mood state during all the trip, while the 4 people shown in fig. 6 struggled more with the acclimatization to the high altitudes than the other members of the group.

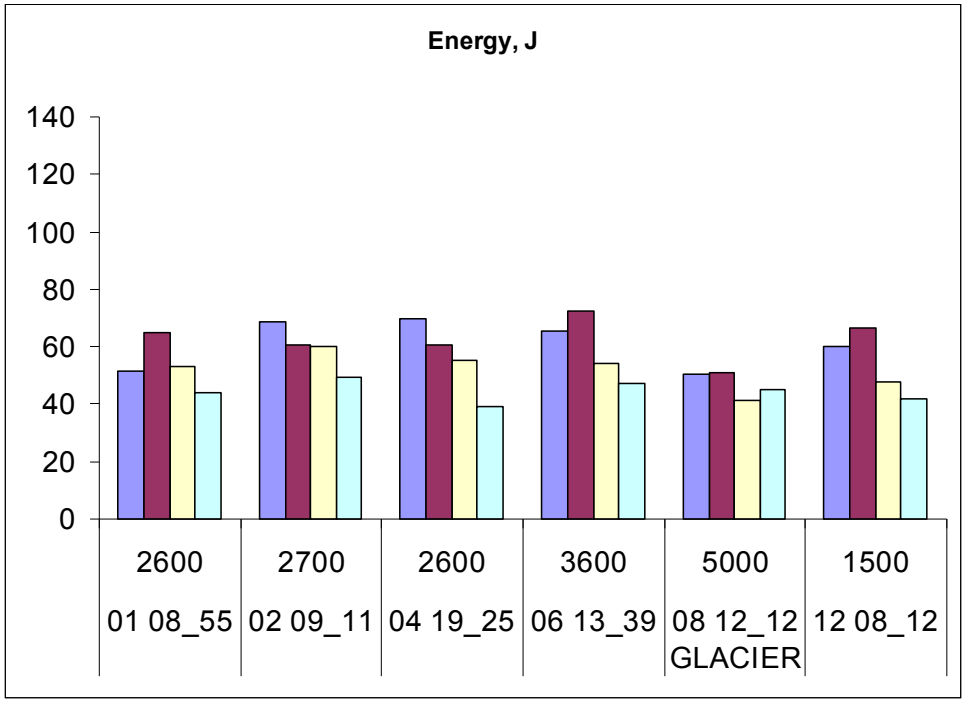

Fig.6. The values of human energy for the members of the group at different days. On the abscissa axes the altitudes in meters and the date and time of measurement are presented.

As an example we present data for one of the participants from the first group. Fig.7 demonstrates her Energy Fields just before the trip, in the mountains and at Galapagos Islands. Fig.8 represents the level of energy in those days, and fig. 9 shows the transformation of Chakras. As we see in fig.7, the overall character of the field stayed the same, but the energy level changed. This change in energy levels is shown more clearly in the bar graph in fig.8. Chakras were ideally balanced in the mountains, while in other measurements we see some misbalance (fig.9). A similar analysis was done for every member of the group. This clearly shows the positive effect of the “Places of Energy” to the condition of a person. At the same time is important to know that this effect may be achieved only if a person had substantial energy reserve. Example of four people who did not show such a beneficial response to high altitudes highlights the effect of stress on energy systems.

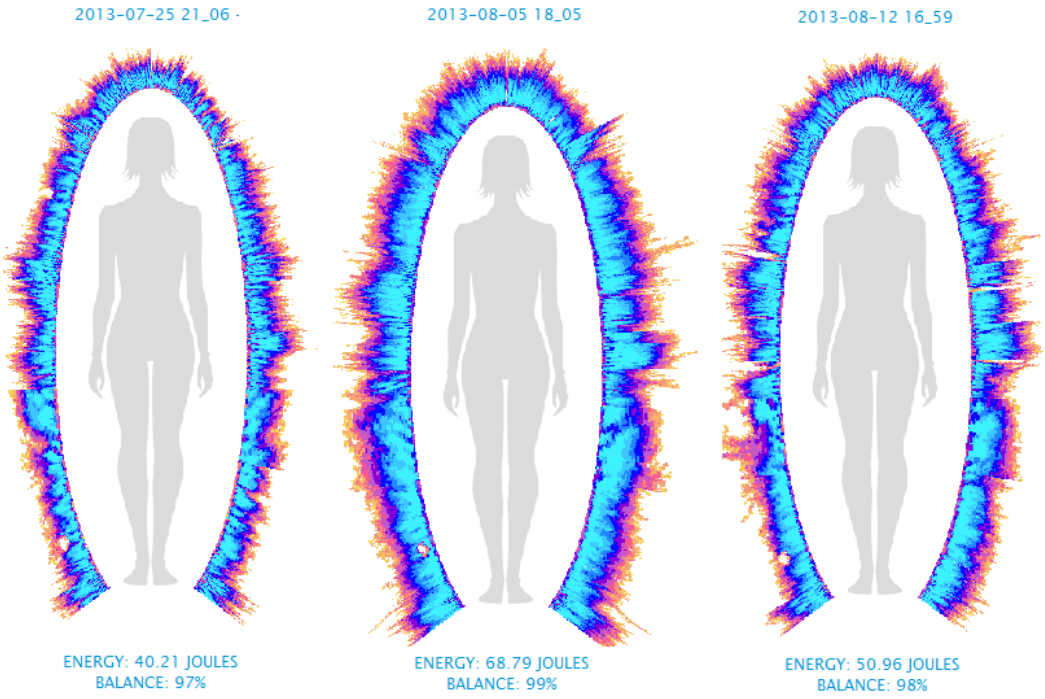

Fig.7. Energy fields of a person in different days.

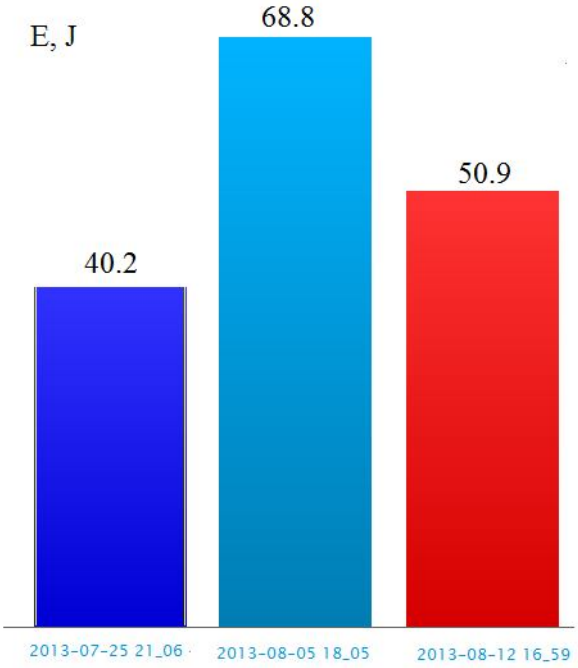

Fig.8. Graphs of energy of the person from fig.7.

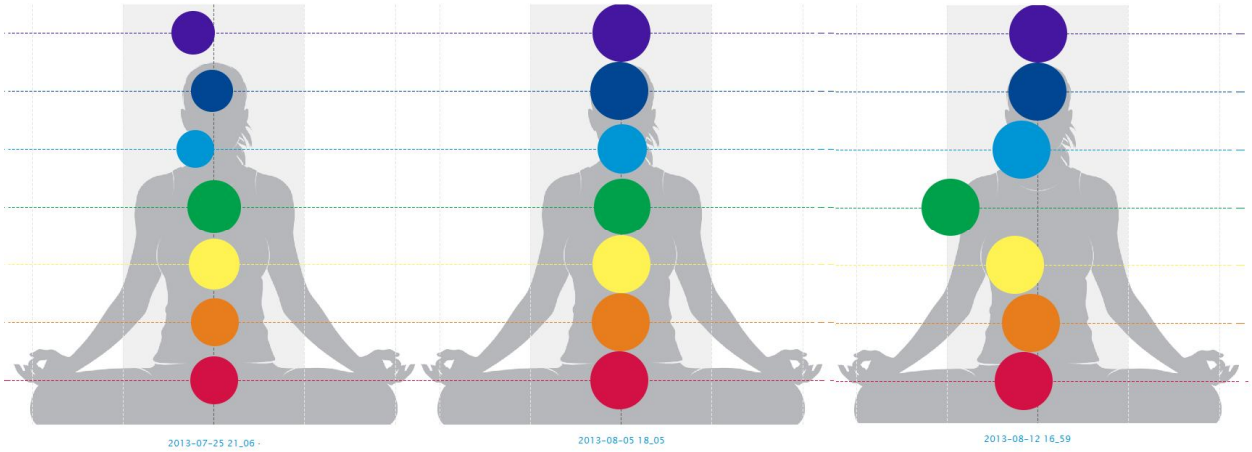

Fig.9. Chakras distribution of a person in different days.

Being in the Vilcabamba valley we were able to take readings of two elderly men: 83 and 91 years old. Their energy fields are shown in fig.10, and their Chakras in fig.11. As you can see in fig.10, the energy level is very high, though the field is quite jiggered, while the Chakras are quite scattered. It is interesting that the 91-year-old man had better readings than the 83-year-old. In comparison, fig.12 shows the Energy Field and Chakras distribution for a 101-year-old woman from Greece. As you can see, her field is weak, but quite organized and Chakras are little and scattered. But maybe when you are 101 years old the position of your Chakras is not that significant…

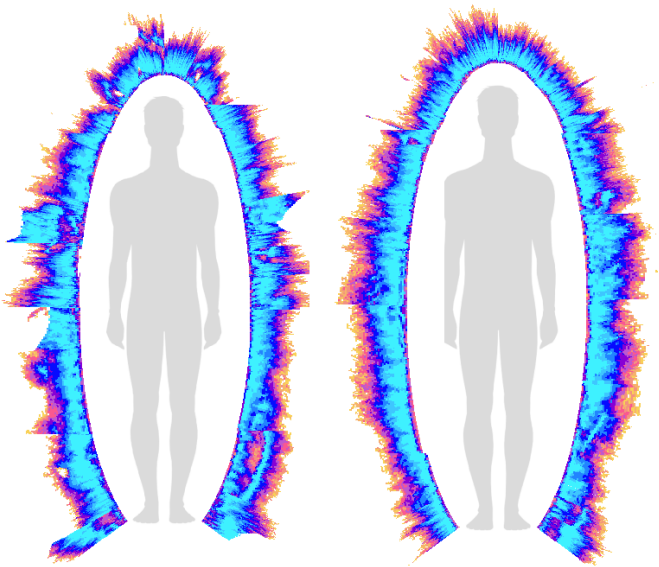

Fig.10. Energy fields for men of 83 and 91 years old from the Vilcabamba valley.

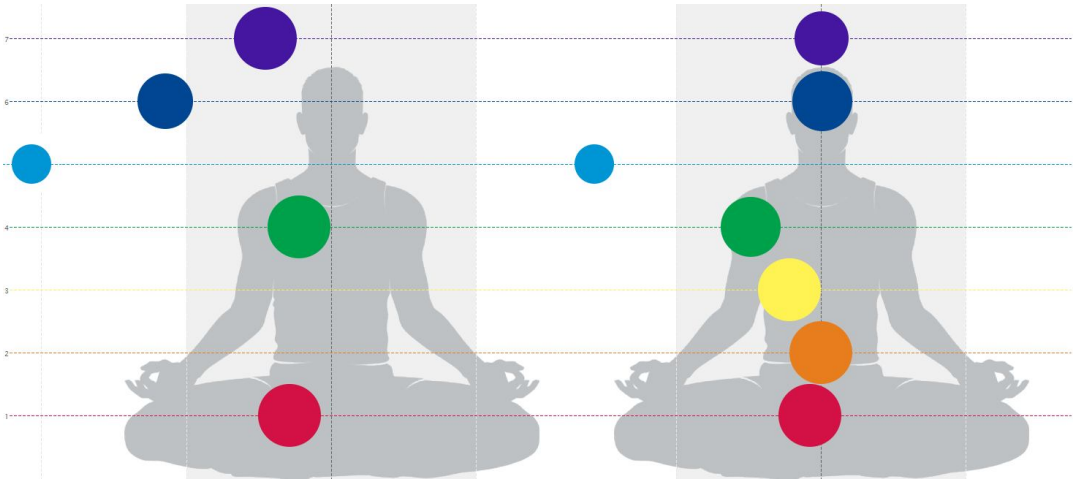

Fig.11. Chakras distribution for men of 83 and 91 years old from the Vilcabamba valley.

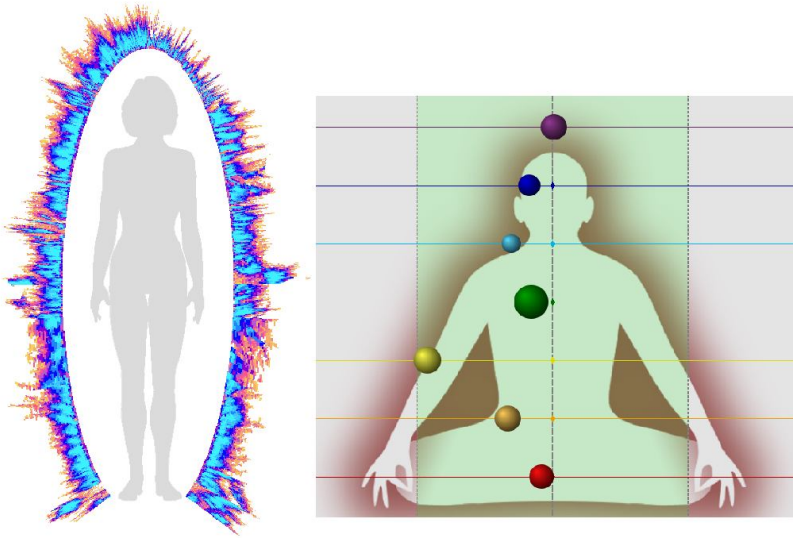

Fig.12. Energy field and Chakras for a 101 years old woman from Greece.

Conclusions

Our conclusions following data analysis:

1. Measured values of environmental energy really reflect the energy variations at different altitudes in the land of volcanoes. These values were found to be much higher than in most of our investigated locations.
2. Visiting places of high energy caused increase of human energy for some people, but this effect depended on the individual properties of a person and for people not well acclimated to the altitudes this effect was not strong.
3. Hence, to study effect of "places of power" on the human condition one needs to take measurements for a relatively large group of people (increase sample size to increase the power of the study).
4. It would be interesting to repeat this type of study in other mountain areas with a larger sample size.