

Gray, Washington County, Tennessee May 15, 2015



Investigation Results

Jeffrey Wilson

Independent Crop Circle Researchers' Association

www.iccra.org

Photo: Jeffrey Wilson

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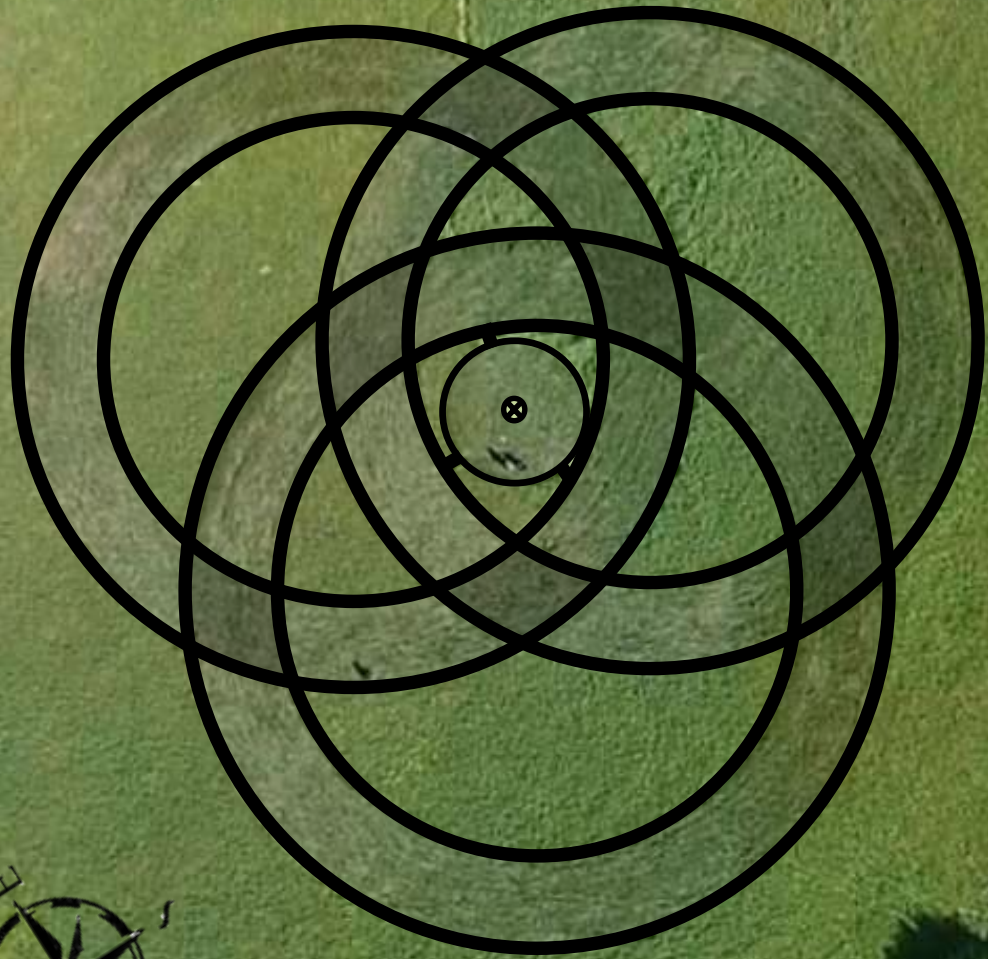
Photo: Jeffrey Wilson

- The crop pattern was first observed by the landowner Connie Osborn at approximately 6 A.M. on the morning of May 15, 2015 through her kitchen window (see photo above for view through the window). Connie Osborn did not enter the barbed-wire-enclosed field to visit the pattern until after she returned home from work later in the afternoon on the 15th.
- There was a light, misty rain and fog throughout the night of May 14/15, 2015.
- Connie Osborn called to notify members of the ICCRA on the morning of the 15th, and the ICCRA on-site investigation began within 48 hours on May 17.
 - Tests conducted: plant analysis for growth node elongation (L-NEAT), radiation, electric and magnetic field changes, radio/microwave emission.
 - Crop pattern was in a mixed-grass pasture field with primarily fescue grass and clover
- John Meyer took his drone photos on May 16.

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Here, in this diagram overlay, the rings have been drawn to match the crop circle formation.

Note the three interior short pathways that connect the interior circle (one for each of the three rings)



*Photo courtesy of: John Meyer
Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson*

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L-NEAT Results

(Representative species = Meadow Fescue, Festuca elatior).

MINIMUM TOTAL OF SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS FORMALLY RECORDED IN FIELD AND ON-SITE LABORATORY:

- Nodes Measured = 304
- Node Angles measured = 304
- Specimen Length, (Height) = 88
- Vegetative Developmental Stages = 88
- Reproductive, (Bloom) Stage Observations = 88
- Total Recorded On-Site Data Points Analyzed Statistically = 876.

SUMMARY of RESULTS: After identifying the proper control samples based on comparable growth and developmental stages in identical species in the field, No qualifying statistically-enlarged nodes or node-elongation was found to be present in the crop pattern. No expulsion cavities were found in any of the samples.

Sample Collection and Measurements: Dr. Charles Lietzau, Tammi Lee Maranville (Volunteer), Connie Osborn (Landowner, Volunteer, Hostess), Blake Sonke (Volunteer), Roger Sugden (ICCRA Board Member)

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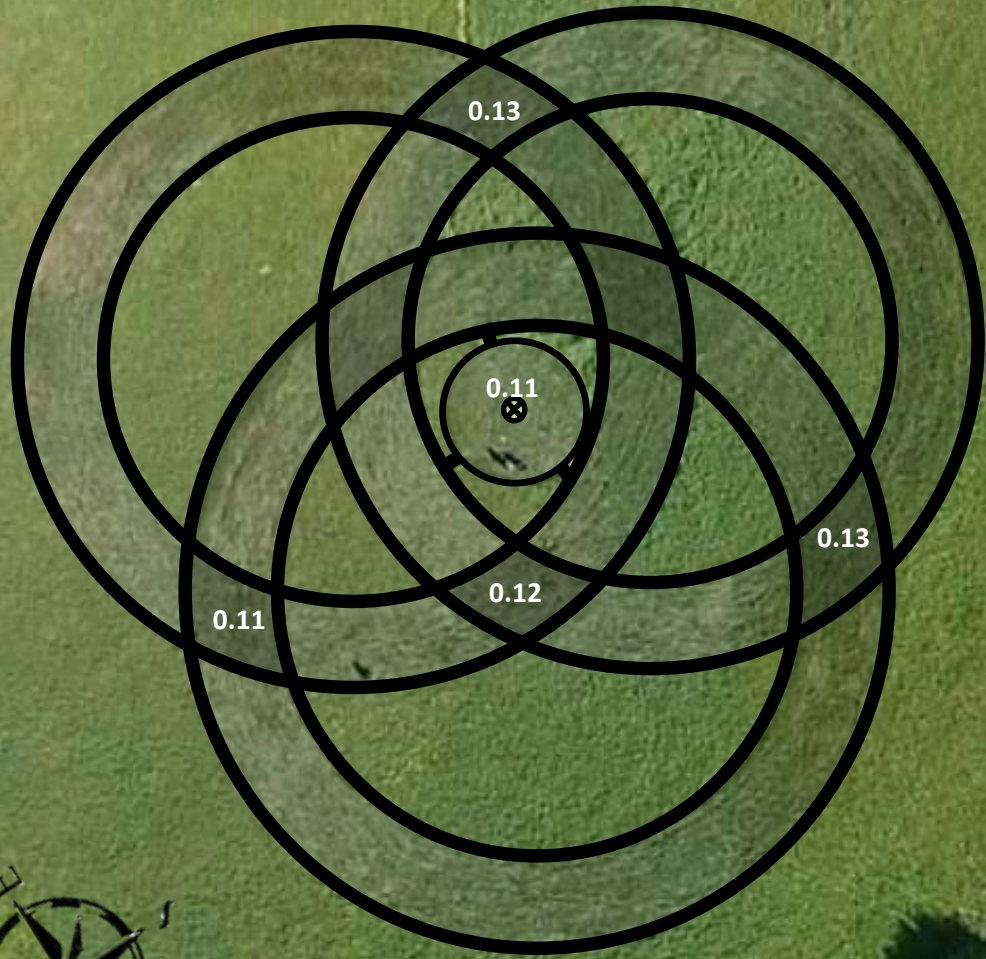
There was no statistical increase in the radiation level inside the crop pattern.

GammaScout Radiation Readings (AVG μ Sv / h)

*80 formation measurements
45 control measurements*

Note: All measurements were taken within 60 hours of the crop circle being discovered and are within the normal range of background radiation. There is no statistical difference between the radiation measurements taken inside the crop circle vs. the control measurements taken outside the crop circle.

	200' Rad	100' Rad	50' Rad
5/17/2015	Contols	Controls	Controls
AVG	0.12	0.13	0.12



*Drone photo courtesy of: John Meyer,
Ground photo: Roger Sugden
Measurements and Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson*

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Natural Tri-Field E-M Readings

Magnetic Field (0-100 Microteslas)

SUM (The SUM setting adds together the electric and magnetic fields and detects if either field changes.)

Electric Field (0-1000 V/Meter)

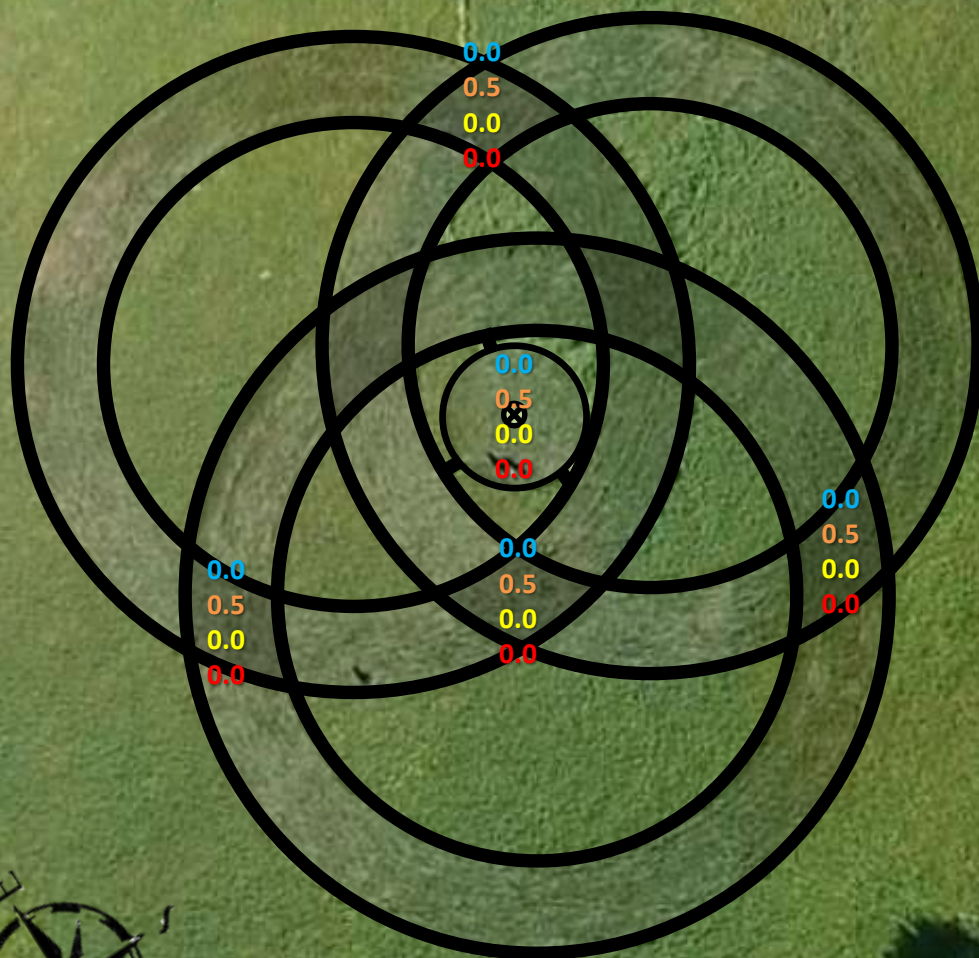
Radio/Microwave (mw/cm³)

Note: All measurements were taken within 60 hours of the crop circle being discovered. There is no statistical difference between the E-M measurements taken inside the crop circle vs. the control measurements taken outside the crop circle.

NATURAL E-M Tri- Field Meter	200' Rad Controls	100' Rad Controls	50' Rad Controls
MAG	0	0	0
SUM	0.5	0.5	0.5
ELEC	0	0	0
R/M	0	0	0



There was no statistical increase in the E-M levels inside the crop pattern.



Drone photo courtesy of: John Meyer,
Ground photo: Delsey Wilson
Measurements and Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

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Circle Measurements - Diameters (Feet)	N/S	E/W
NE Ring- inside edge	94	93
NE Ring- outside edge	129	128
South Ring- inside edge	93	93
South Ring- outside edge	128	128
West Ring - inside edge	102	103
West Ring - outside edge	137	134
Interior Circle	28	27
NE Ring Width x2	35	35
South Ring Width x2	35	35
West Ring Width x2	35	31

Note that the West Ring is 10 feet larger than the NE and South Rings (as compared to both the inside and outside edges).

Note that the Ring Widths are generally all the same (35 feet) when adding the widths of both sides of the rings together and averaged out across the entire ring.

The thickness of the rings corresponds to the inside and outside edges being flattened first, then the rest "backfilled".

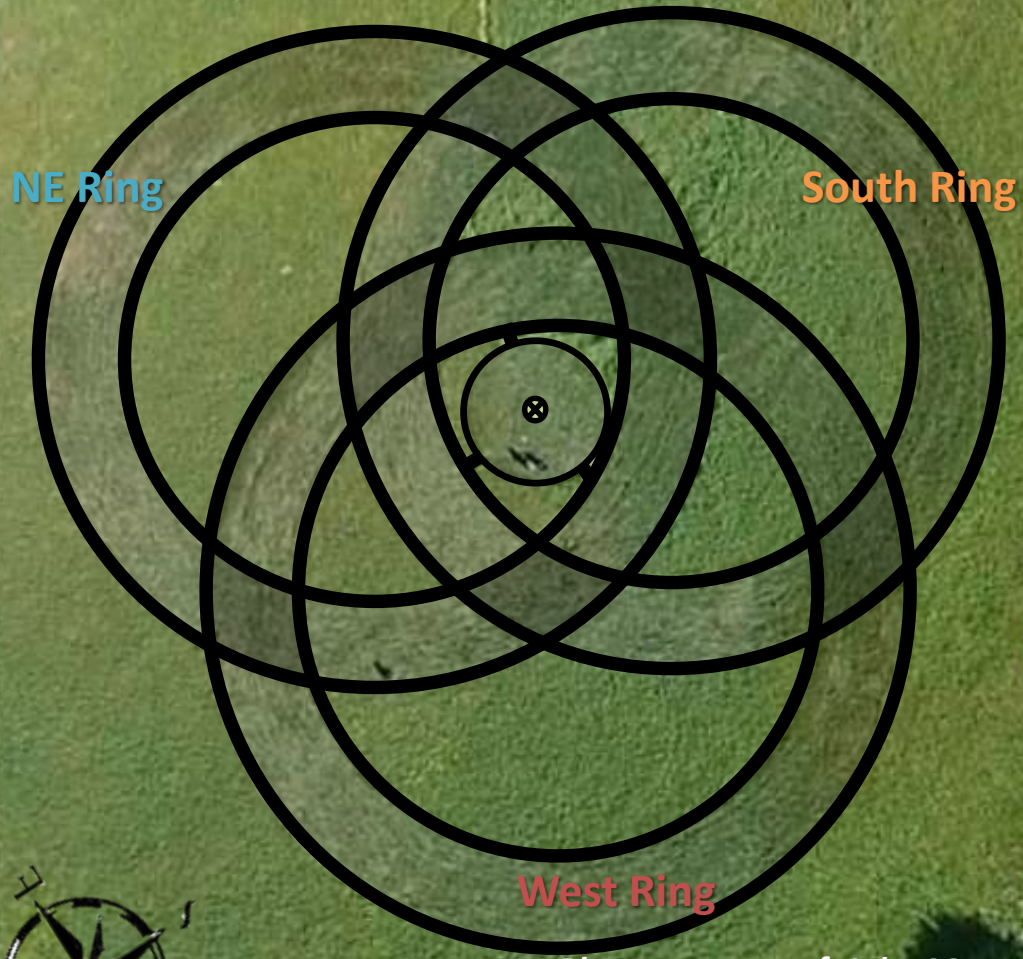


Photo courtesy of: John Meyer
Diagram and table: Jeffrey Wilson
Measurements: Delsey Wilson, Elaine 'Stormy'
Gribbins, Roger Sugden, Jeffrey Wilson

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Here, in this diagram overlay, the rings have been drawn to match the crop circle formation.

Note the three interior short pathways that connect the interior circle (one for each of the three rings)

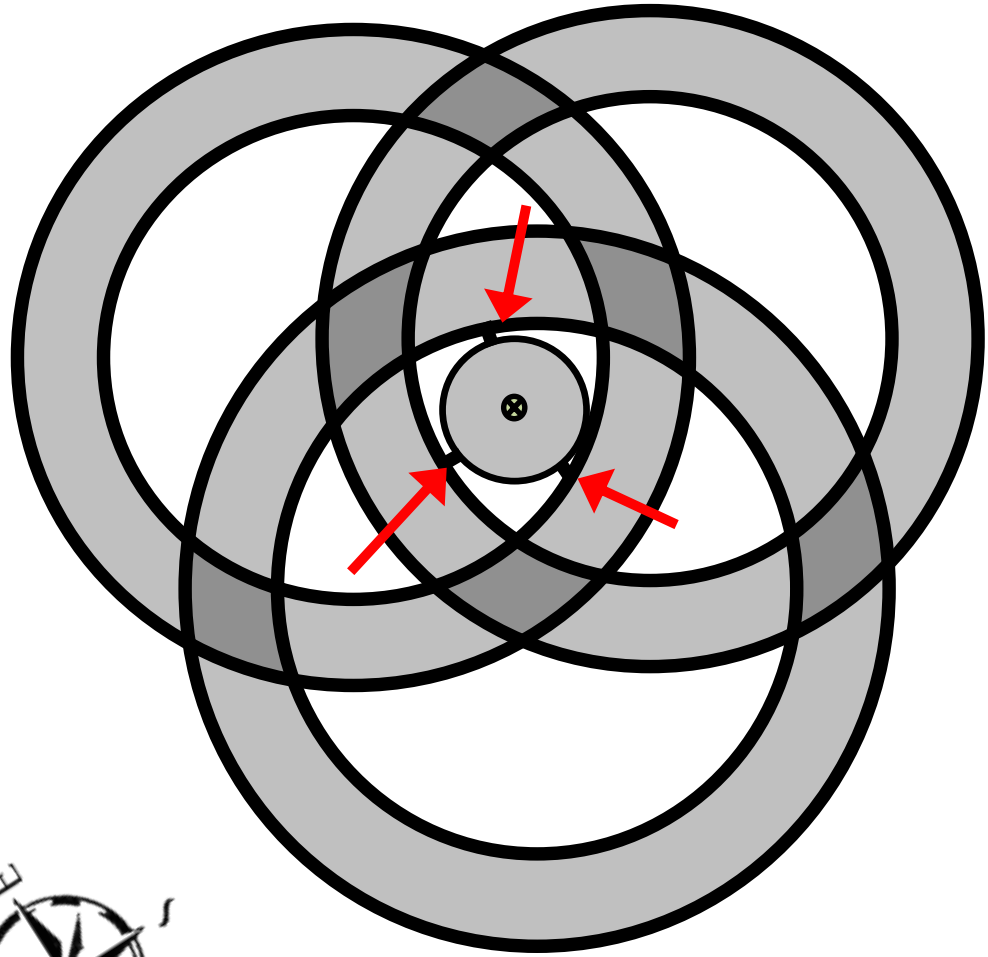


Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

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The rings were flattened clockwise;
the interior circle counterclockwise.

The sequence of construction was:

- 1) The North Construction Line
- 2) The South Ring
- 3) The SW Construction Line
- 4) The NE Ring
- 5) East Construction Line
- 6) The West Ring
- 7) The interior circle

The evidence for this was in the lay of the flattened grass. No grass is interwoven at any of the intersection points of the three rings. (For Example: The flattening just stops at the intersection points of the NE and SW rings where it meets the South Ring and picks up on the other side.)

Note that the three construction lines intersect exactly three feet north of the central swirl of the interior circle.

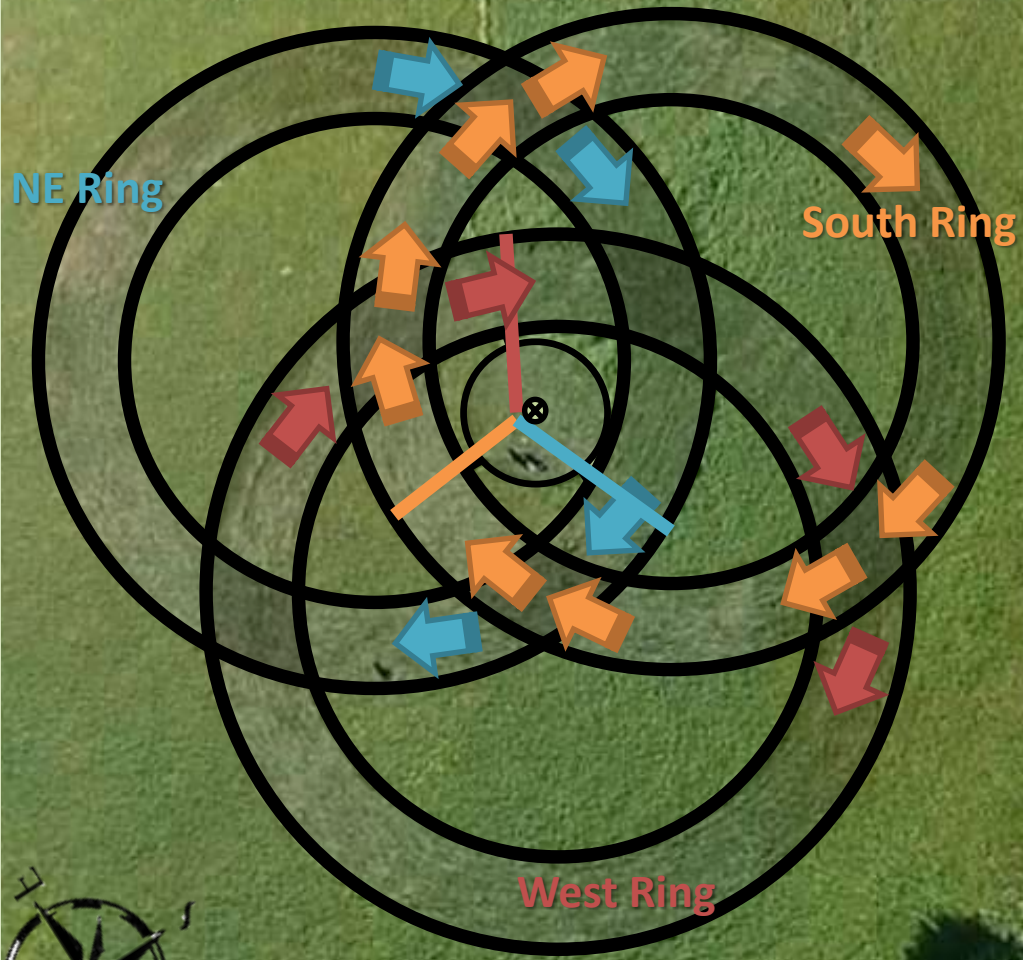


Photo courtesy of: John Meyer
Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

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The pathway leading into the circle and the three construction lines have flattened grass underneath the main lay of the rings and circle.

Note that the main pathway from a gate to the circle leads into the central circle – underneath the lay of the formation, crossing the standing grass in-between.

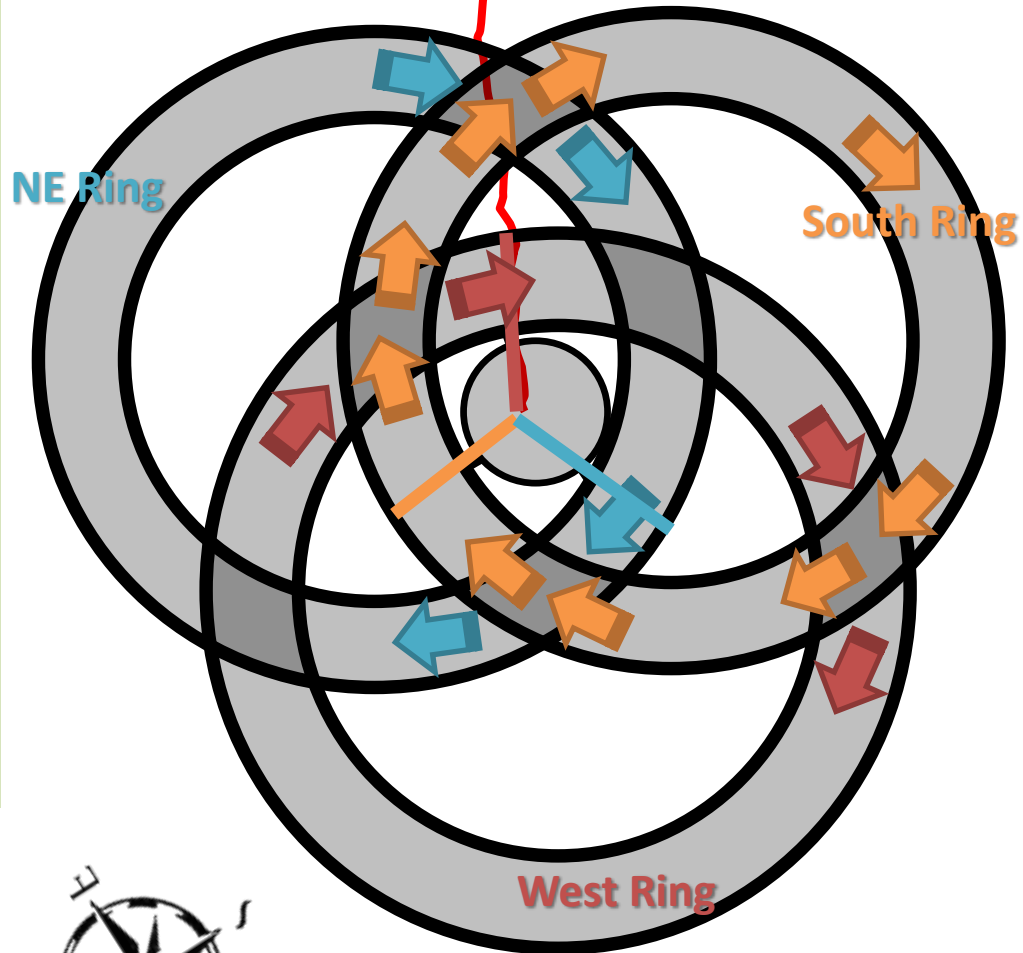


Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

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Ring flattening stops at intersection points, picks up again on the other side

Note that the rings are not interwoven – in this photo, the **South Ring** was laid down first, and the **West Ring** lay stops completely when intersecting it, then picks up on the other side.

West Ring

South Ring

*Photo: Roger Sugden
Notes: Jeffrey Wilson*

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South Ring

Photo and Notes: Jeffrey Wilson

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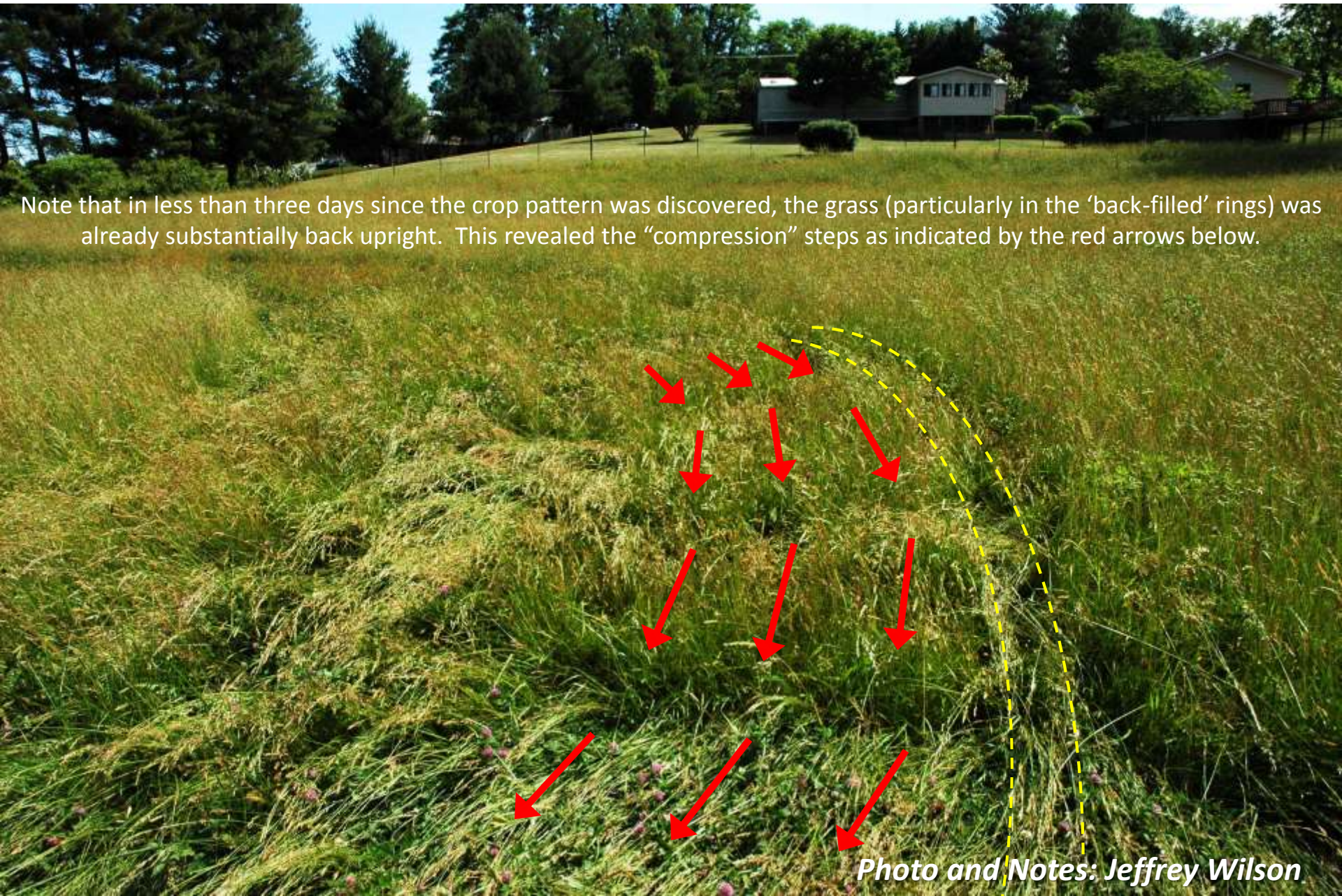
Ring outlines were constructed first, then the rings were 'backfilled'



*Photo: Delsey Wilson
Notes: Jeffrey Wilson*

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Ring outlines were constructed first, then the rings were 'backfilled'



Note that in less than three days since the crop pattern was discovered, the grass (particularly in the 'back-filled' rings) was already substantially back upright. This revealed the "compression" steps as indicated by the red arrows below.

Photo and Notes: Jeffrey Wilson

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Note: because of the three construction lines intersection point, the central swirl of the circle was 'offset' by three feet, causing the interior circle to be offset in the standing triangle –by exactly three feet.

Measurements taken from the intersection point to each of the corners of the standing triangle were approx. 22 feet.

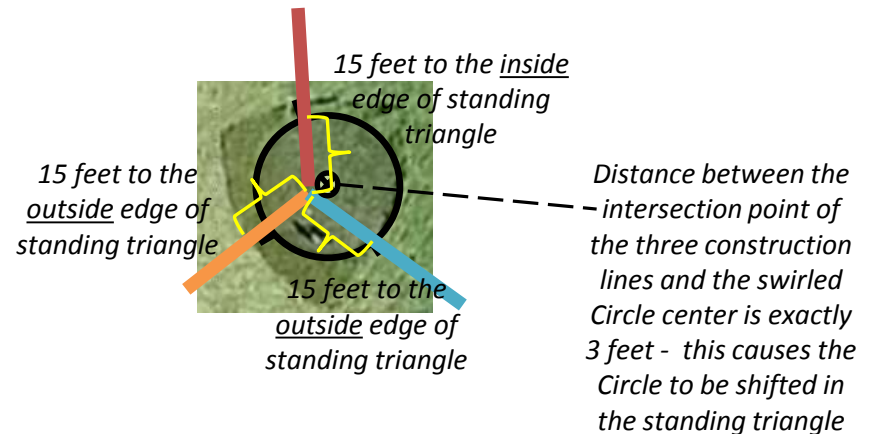


Photo courtesy of: John Meyer
Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

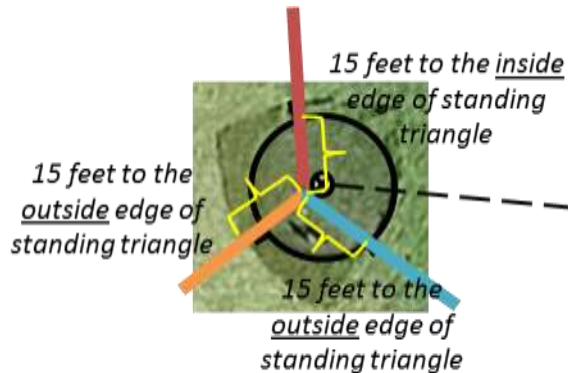
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Here, in this diagram overlay, the rings have been filled in to give us the actual design in the field.

Note: because of the three construction lines intersection point, the central swirl of the circle was 'offset' by three feet, causing the interior circle to be offset in the standing triangle –by exactly three feet.



Circle is shifted in the standing triangle



Distance between the intersection point of the three construction lines and the swirled Circle center is exactly 3 feet - this causes the Circle to be shifted in the standing triangle

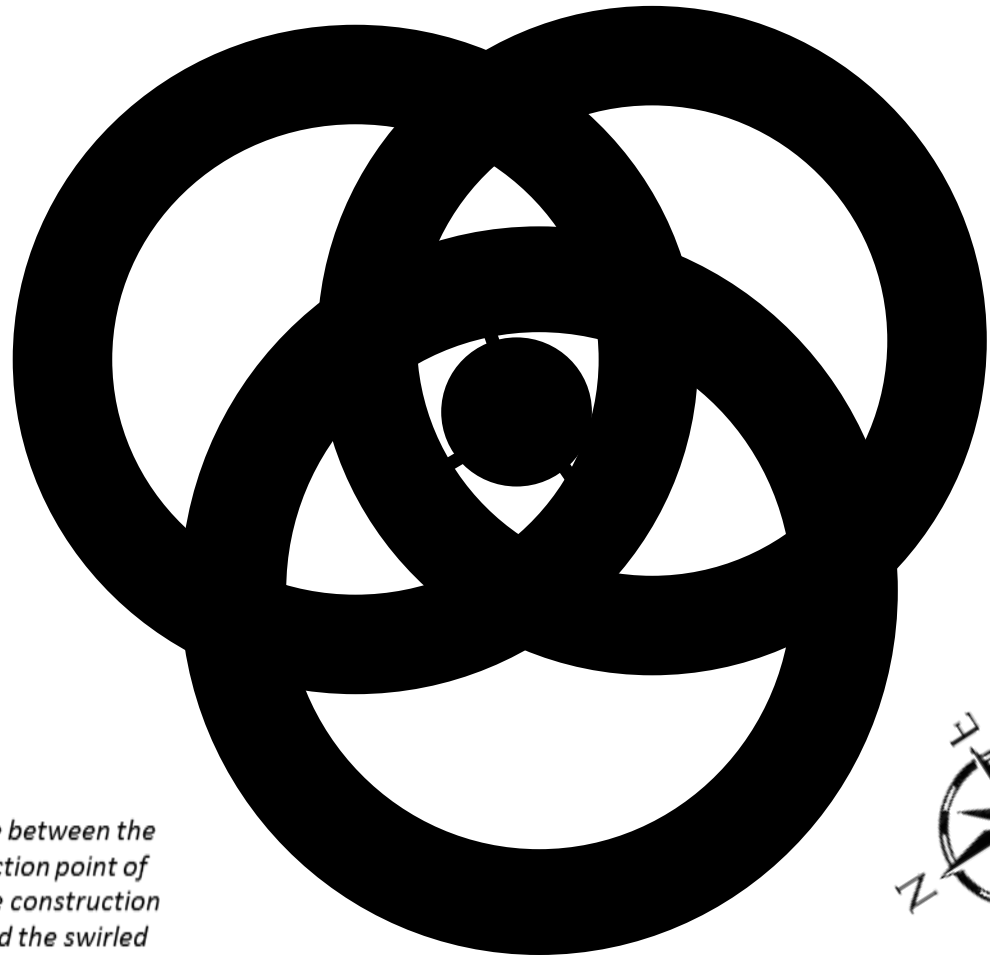


Photo: John Meyer
Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

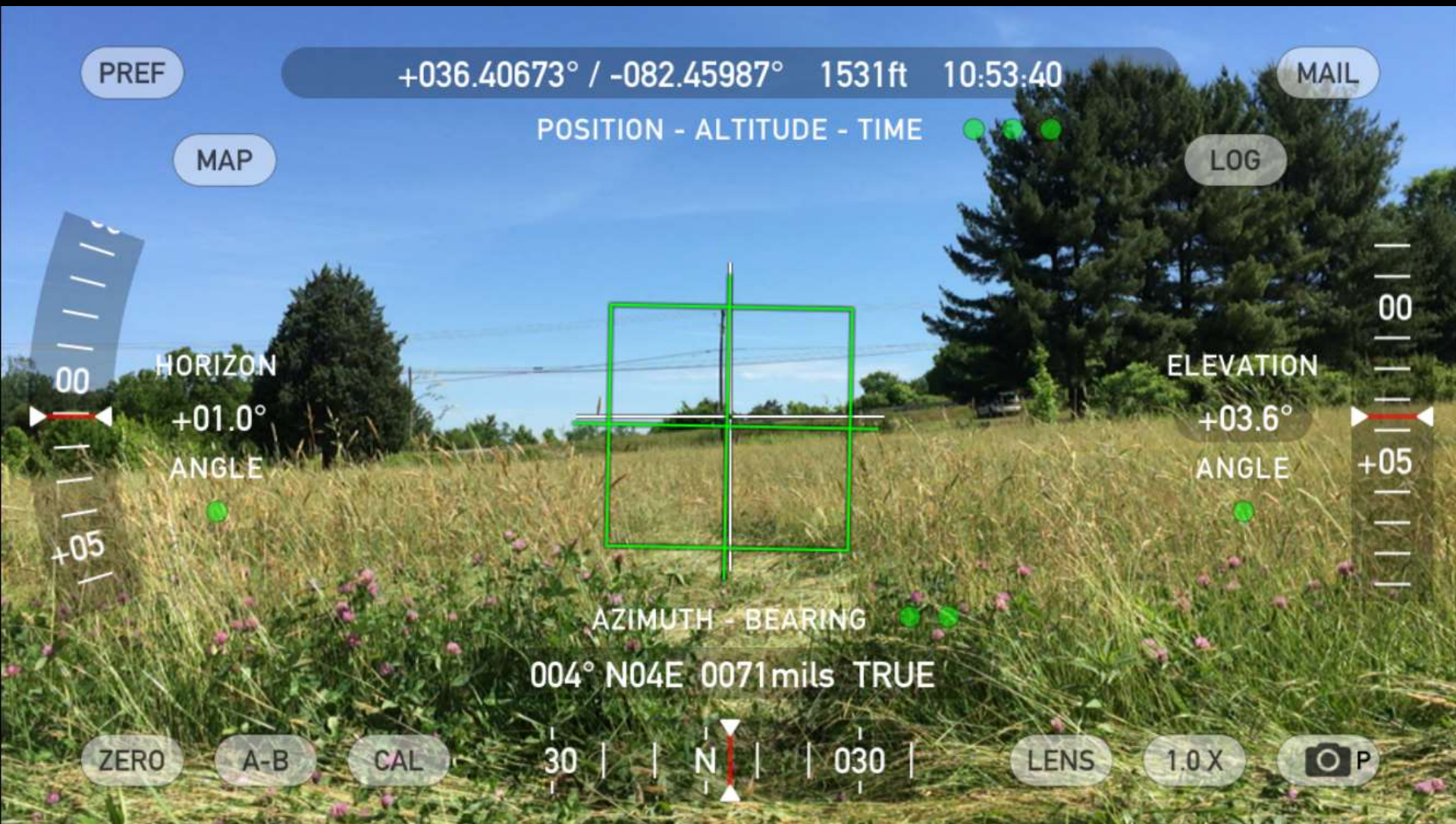
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Note that the intersection point of the three construction lines is offset from the central swirl point of the interior circle (noted by the orange flag). This shifts the placement of the circle in the standing triangle by three feet.

Photo: Jeffrey Wilson

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Note that the **North Construction Line** is centered-on and aimed directly at the nearest power-line pole, and is slightly off the North bearing.

Photo: Jeffrey Wilson

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Sequence of Construction Evidence



*Example of a flattened construction line from the interior circle towards the North across the **South Ring** – plants were flattened underneath the lay of the interior circle (flattened counter-clockwise) and the ring (flattened clockwise). Photo: Jeffrey Wilson*



*Flattened construction line from the interior circle towards the North across the **South Ring** – plants were flattened underneath the lay of the **South Ring** (flattened clockwise). Photo: Delsey Wilson*

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Here, in this diagram overlay, the rings have been made of equal size and all aligned to the top of the picture (East-southeast). The ring size is based on the NE ring.

- The other two rings are not of equal size nor symmetrical placement in the design
- The West Ring is 10 feet larger as measured by the inside and outside edges compared to the other two rings
- ● = three disturbed points for the centers of the three rings

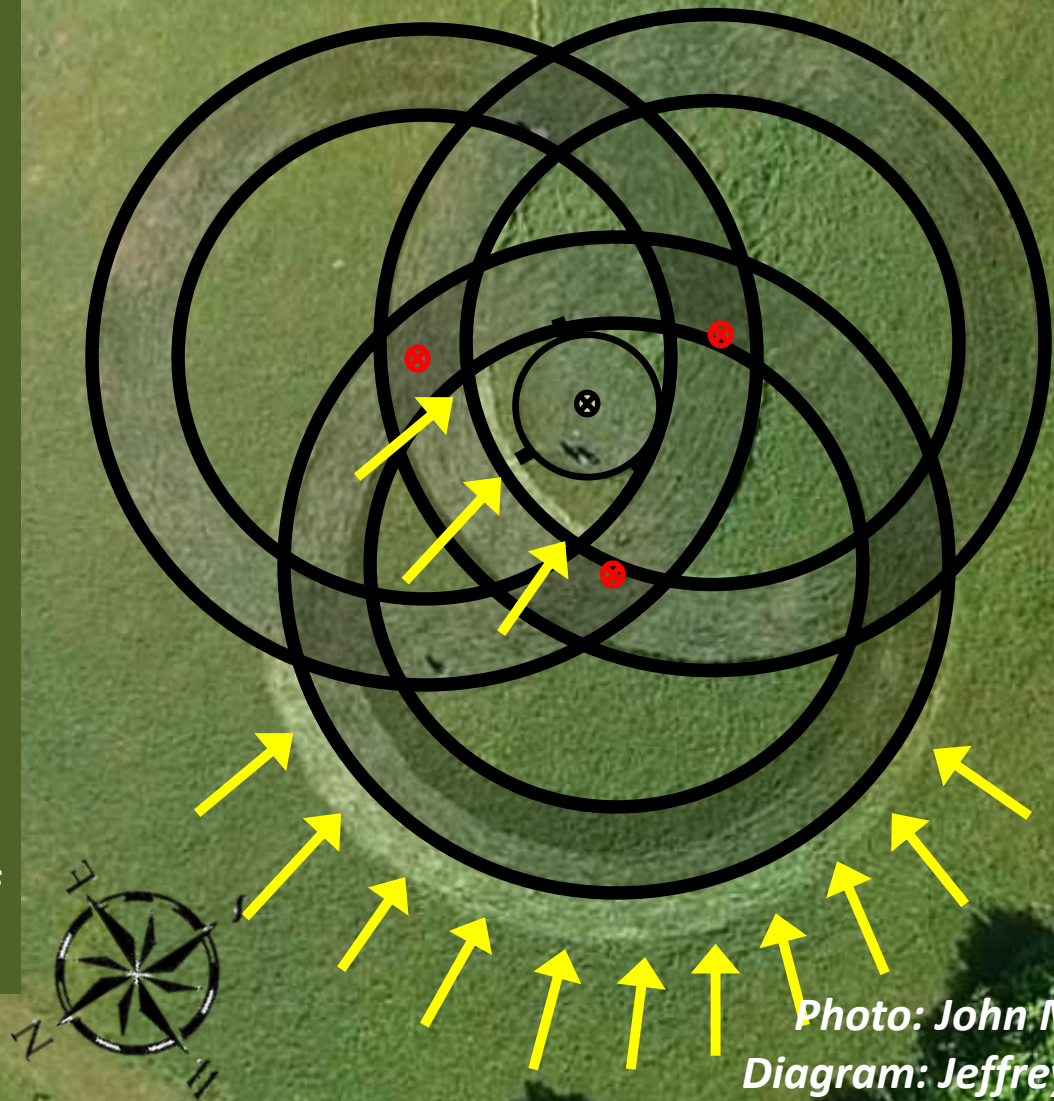


Photo: John Meyer
Diagram: Jeffrey Wilson

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Sequence of Construction Evidence



Example of a disturbed center point for ring construction. Photo: Roger Sugden



Example of a disturbed center point for ring construction. Photo: Delsey Wilson



Example of a disturbed center point for ring construction. Photo: Delsey Wilson

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Mechanical Damage Evidence



*Scrape marks and snapped stalks of Poke plants in the **North Ring** as a result of mechanical compression (likely with a board). Photo: Jeffrey Wilson*



Scrape marks and snapped stalks of various plants as a result of the typical hoaxing method of mechanical compression with a board – UPPER PHOTO: Newbury, Ohio hoaxed circle (July 2006), LOWER PHOTO: Mason, MI hoaxed circle (Nov. 2003) Photos: Jeffrey Wilson

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Summary of Results



- No evidence of elongated nodes (L-NEAT negative) or expulsion cavities, nor any other plant anomalies observed in the crop pattern.
- There was no increased levels of radioactivity in the crop pattern as compared to the controls.
- There was no increased levels of electric fields, magnetic fields or radio/microwave emission in the crop pattern or in the control areas.
- Plenty of evidence of mechanical damage and man-made construction sequence.

Results: The evidence is overwhelming that the May 15, 2015 Gray, Tennessee crop circle pattern is man-made using a mechanical-flattening method (likely board & rope method).

Thanks to all the ICCRA investigators and volunteers who helped including: Jeffrey Wilson (Director, ICCRA), Dr. Charles Lietzau (ICCRA Board Member and Scientific Consultant), Elaine 'Stormy' Gribbins (Volunteer), Tammi Lee Maranville (Volunteer), Connie Osborn (Landowner, Volunteer, Hostess), Blake Sonke (Volunteer), Roger Sugden (ICCRA Board Member), Delsey Wilson (ICCRA Board Member)