For questions: please remember the slide number so we can jump to the specific image during the discussion section

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How are these images created?

i) Place the samples on an object slide using an Eppendorf micro-liter pipette (1uL holding capacity)
ii) Allow to dry – evaporation of liquid phase
After the liquid phase evaporated .... Several factor impact the evaporation cycle
i) Surface of object slide is a crucial factor (use only EtOH-rinded slide)
i) Both environmental temperature and rH significantly affect the evaporation cycle
i) Electrostatic field and charges most likely affect this process too
i) We cannot exclude the presence of other influences such as „subtle fields“ (radiating fields of living entities)
Dark field microscopy: An annular stop is used to create a cone of oblique illumination, thus with no specimen present all the light from the condenser misses the objective entirely, giving a dark background. However, if a specimen containing reflective structures is placed into the path of this illumination, light that hits such a structure will be reflected at all angles. Some of this light will now reach the objective and so will appear bright.

Sample: characteristic Ca$^{2+}$/Mg$^{2+}$ traces (whitish dots)
magnification: 40x darkfield

Source: Tap Water – Eugendorf (Salzburg province, Austria)
Sample: One of the first observations made years ago ..... Leading to the present in-depth study of this phenomenon
   pay attention to the structured fern-like pattern
   (ferns are a prominent representative of the shrub and bush-vegetation in Austrian valleys)

Source: Rocksalt (Bad Hall, Upper Austria, Austria) dissolved in water
   magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample: Rocksalt (Bad Hall, Upper Austria, Austria) dissolved in water
magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample:
A classical observation from water samples taken above approx. 1500m sea level; this pattern is frequently found in mountain spring water samples. Apart from the “black hole”, another characteristic feature is the bluish – sky-like – hue surrounding the darker spot in the center. At these altitudes the contribution from cosmic rays is already much larger – could this promote the formation of the “black hole”?

Source: mountain spring water
(Granitzl, Mariapfarr, countryside of Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample:
Be aware of the two „dark holes“ .... This effect is often observe when working with samples collected at 1500m above sea level; This one though is a sample taken from deep below the surface!

Source: mineral water (Lower Austria, near Vienna) magnification: 100x darkfield
An interesting fact regards the liquid phase around the crystal – even after weeks it did not evaporate, but remained firmly attached to the solid phase. Could be related to the hygroscopic attraction of the super-saturated saline solution – supply from ambient humidity?

Sample: Geysir (Island)
  magnification: 200x darkfield

Maybe the nucleization core was able to generate the crystal, but stopped at some time as the lattice-energy was no longer sufficient to fuel the growth of the crystal, a kind of homeostatic equilibrium?
Source: is this Nature’s attempt to mimic an integrated circuit?

Sample: Geysir (Island)
    magnification: 200x darkfield
Sample:
A series of three images from the same source, however with different patterns of formation – this one highlights the feathery structure ....

Source: Johannisbrunnen, Styria
(spring that has been used as a kind of spa-bath for healing purposes to treat digestive problems (rich in Mg$^{2+}$/Ca$^{2+}$ content) nowadays used as mineral water
magnification: 100x darkfield
Source: Johannisbrunnen, Styria
magnification: 200x darkfield
Source: Johannisbrunnen, Styria
magnification: 400x darkfield
Sample:
What is striking in this image is the lactose which provides the colorful background.
The „rocky“ dots most likely represent the dissolved salts of the remedy – using different Schuessler samples result in different „rocky patterns“.

Source: Schuessler salt
magnification: 200x darkfield
Sample:
A striking feature her regards the „corona“ surrounding the crystal – when rotating the polarizer the hue of the colors shifts like the colors of the rainbow, in monochromatic fashion

Source: spring water (Abtenau, countryside Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 400x darkfield
sodium (Na+): 1288 mg/L
calcium (Ca2+): 739 mg/L
magnesium (Mg2+): 137 mg/L
sulfate (SO42+): 2050 mg/L
hydrogen carbonate (HCO3-): 302 mg/L
chloride (Cl-): 2050 mg/L
once used to treat digestive (intestinal) problems
Sample: pyramid-shape and the cloud-shape corona

Source: rock salt (Austria, original location-ID lost)
  magnification: 400x darkfield
Sample:
What’s striking in this image are the distinct and straight lines that create an illusion of going into or coming out of the surface layer; Just look at the pattern – there is a regularity in the drying process, i.e. the centermost dark line followed by two light lines, surrounded again by a solid line and so forth …. With the process itself not being strictly periodic 

Sample: marine salt sample (Bora Bora)
    magnification: 200x darkfield
Source: rock salt (Austria, original location-ID lost)
magnification: 400x darkfield
Sample:
A striking feature in this one is the clear inhibition zones (center right) and because it comes along with a short video clip highlighting the drying process. There it becomes obvious that the contours of the crystallization pattern is already pre-established.

Source: rock salt (Austria, original location-ID lost)
magnification: 400x darkfield
Sample:
During the sanctification ritual, the priest adds a huge amount of salt – probably to suppress bacterial growth when many fingers dip into the basin – the cross in the middle seems very accidental ....

Source: holy water (Eugendorf near Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 100x darkfield
Sample: Again, the concentric circle during the drying process are most evident, yet fade out towards the center of the dried sample .... Is this the result of a triggered Belousov–Zhabotinsky reaction? Yet with a major difference in that it just proceeds in one direction and come to a halt once the solutes have precipitated.

Source: beer (Stiegl beer from Salzburg Austria)
 magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample:
The image shows the entire drop with the crack-like pattern – according the George these are protuberances emerging from the surface of the dried droplet.
In relation to the boundary layer of the droplet, the protuberances are fairly close to 90° in orientation and point towards a virtual center – like in a cytoskelet. The insert dramatically illustrates this effect even better.
Maybe the charges at the droplet boundary are a major driving entity promoting this orientation.
George postulates that this is indeed tortured water as during the manufacturing process the system presses pure oxygen through the liquid phase!

Source: energy drink (ist not the blue can that most of you are familiar with!) which has been enriched with $O_2$.
magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample:
Again the concentric ring with an irregular drying pattern – resembles much Newton's rings, with a major difference tough – the Newton's rings are obtained using a 3D-interference of a concave lens, whereas this one is obtained from a 2D dried sample .... Just as witnessed with a Fresnel lens.

The droplet also dries in asymmetrical fashion – probably due to slanting table surface or irregularities in object-slide thickness. Towards the end of the drying cycle the rings become completely circular.

Comment: during sampling the droplets sometimes literally “jump” from the plant specimen onto the object slide .... Opposite charge attraction?

Source: dew drop
(taken from meadow in Eugendorf near Salzburg, Austria) magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample: Apart from the feather-like propagation there are crystals placed in regular order among the main branches of the pattern.

Source: detail from dew drop
(tanken from meadow in Eugendorf near Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 200x darkfield
Sample: cyclic evaporation pattern visible as concentric rings around the outer perimeter – whereas towards the center the regularity fades off towards a more gradual pattern with the characteristic bluish shade.

Source: dew-drop from a meadow
(Eugendorf, near Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample:
Now a series of three images highlighting the same sample.
The most surprising feature in this image is the enveloping layer surrounding the droplet, containing the meandering capillary ....

Source: dew drop taken from a blade of a grass
(in Eugendorf near Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample:
Apart from the meandering capillary, there a particle-free band surrounding the core of the drop – probably a byproduct of the exclusion zone while the droplet was still in its liquid phase.

Source: dew drop taken from a blade of a grass
(in Eugendorf near Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 200x darkfield
Source:
The capillary in a close-up revealing the fractal pattern of formation – strong primary branch along with a weaker secondary branch that becomes truncated as the boundary layer limits its growth ....

To show that it is indeed a capillary, I would like to confront you with this short video clip where you can see the vapor of George’s breath condensing within the tubes.

The insert above shows the etched traces into the object slide after cleansing (probably due to pH-shift towards 1). In the bottom right corner one can see a freshly added droplet .... This was the EUREKA-moment of George regarding the “etching properties” of normal water.

Sample: dew drop taken from a blade of a grass
   (in Eugendorf near Salzburg, Austria)
magnification: 400x darkfield
Sample: There are other features that may be obscured by the prominent “eye” .... Look at the inhibition zone of the particulate inclusions ....

I don’t want to add anything else one only that .... In terms of how we deal with nature, we are somewhat “under observation” in almost every aspect – both positive as well as negative. The solution may be hidden in subtle manifestations of that what we call reality.

Source: mineral water (Lower Austria, near Vienna)
magnification: 40x darkfield
Sample: George's Blood sample
  magnification: 500x darkfield
  (additional 5x from camera objective)

During the drying phase Red blood cells (RBC, each 8µm in diameter) group together to form a hexagonal network – a process well-known to healing practitioners, but very rare to see.

The hexagonal network remains in place even when the entire cluster moves (tilting the object slide)

The pictures is very interesting for Jerry. in the main part I would not integrate, I just can not explain why suddenly produced the 6-dimensional. I was even able to even see that the 6 - shape remains very stable, even though the entire erythrocyte „cluster" was in motion!
Sample: George’s Blood sample
magnification: 1000x darkfield
Sample: marine water sample from Borokay, Phillipines
Sample: marine water sample from Borokay, Philippines
Source: marine water sample from Bora-Bora, French-Polynesia
Sample: rock-salt with rotating polarizer
Sample: rock-salt
Sample: Evacuant-1
Sample: Evacuant-2
Source: Johannisbrunnen, Styria
(spring that has been used as a kind of spa-bath for healing purposes to treat digestive problems (rich in Mg\(^{2+}/Ca^{2+}\) content) nowadays used as mineral water magnification: 100x darkfield
Source: Volvic-table water .... Detail from the EZ
Source: homeopathic eye drops – probably D6
Sample: probably a dew drop?