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Dear All:

I showed in the attached, that EMFs act in plants very similarly to how they act in diverse animals cells -- namely by activating the voltage sensor in channels in the plasma membrane in plants, producing a large influx of calcium ions into the plants, with most of the biological effects being produced by excessive [Ca2+]i.

It is my belief that the EMFs act in plants to make them very highly flammable.  It is also my belief that the fires we are already seeing are produced primarily due to the action of dirty electricity producing impacts on plants adjacent to buildings and powerlines.  I agree that 5G will probably make this vastly worse, due to the extremely high levels of pulsation and high intensities that 5G will entail.

I am going to describe a very important mechanism that I think produces this high level of plant flammability -- this is NOT the only mechanism that I think is involved but I don't have time to get into the other parts of this.

Elevated [Ca2+]i can produce very large increases in the production of terpenes/terpenoids in the plants, with these highly volatile and flammable compounds making the plants behave as if they were sprayed with a light spray of gasoline.  The terpenes/terpenoids are produced in this way in diverse dicot and monocot plants.  The terpenes/terpenoids also act to spread this response to other plants.  The response of other plants to exposures to these compounds can be a rapid increase in terpene/terpenoid synthesis, but more often is a sensitization to activation of this response, such that lower [Ca2+]i elevation can easily produce large increases in terpene/terpenoid production.  It is my view that the most important plants involved in producing this high level flammability are plants spreading out from buildings and powerlines where the heavy terpene/terpenoid vapors can concentrate near the ground, spreading this response.

In the normal physiology of plants, this response is produced by insect predation, helping to make the plants resistant to insect predation.  However EMFs can activate this response in diverse species of plants, whereas insect predation is often limited to a single plant species.  This breadth of species response can make this mechanism much more dangerous in producing very high level flammability.

Let me ask you to keep this confidential.  Secondly, if any of you wish to be co-authors and paper, I will consider this.  I am currently focusing on two other papers, concerning EMF effects in humans and other animals.

Martin L. Pall