

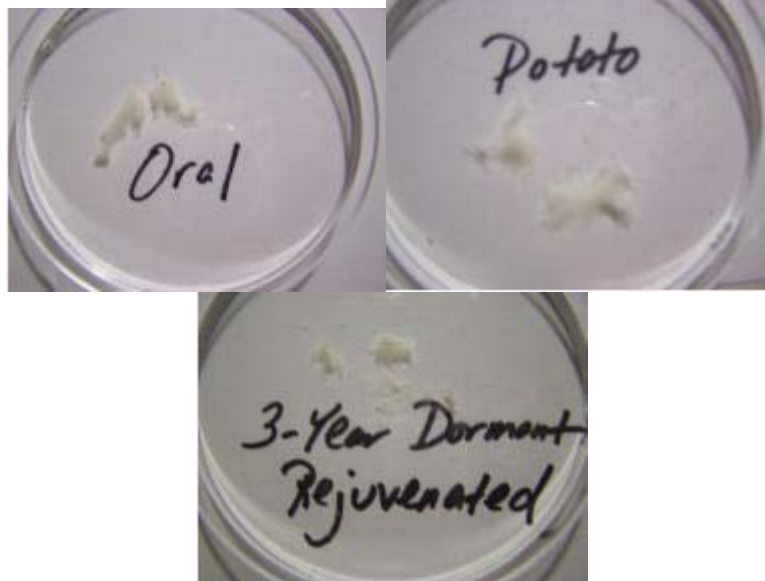
The New Biology

Clifford E Carnicom Jan 18 2014

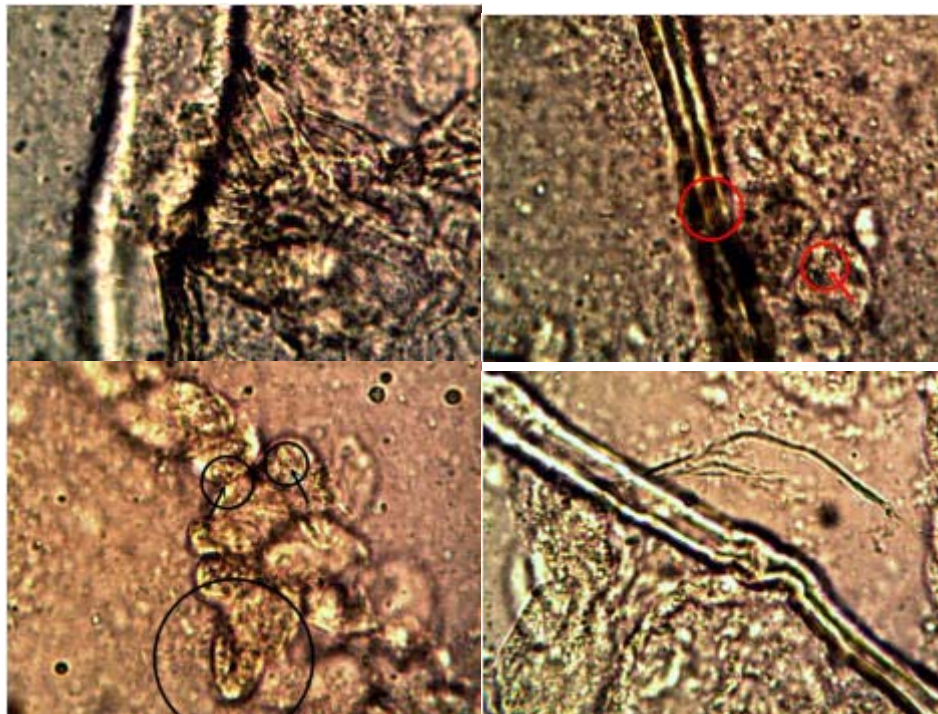
It is generally perceived that the so-called "Morgellons" issue is primarily, if not exclusively, a human condition. It is not. It will be found that this condition actually represents a fundamental change in the state and nature of biology as it is known on this earth. The evidence now indicates and demonstrates that there is, at the heart of the "condition", a new growth form that transcends, as a minimum, the plant and animal boundaries. The precedent for this argument was made some time past in the paper entitled "[Morgellons : A New Classification](#)" (Feb 2010); the central theme of that paper remains valid at this time. The very classification of the domains of life is central to that paper. Readers may also wish to refer to the papers entitled, "[Animal Blood](#)" (Jan 2010) and "[And Now Our Children](#)" (Jan 2008), where additional precedents were established. The August 2011 video presentation, "[Geo-Engineering & Bio-Engineering : The Unmistakable Link](#)" is also relevant here. It is to be accepted that this growth form appears to be ubiquitous in the environment, food supply, plants, and animals and that the reference frame for its existence must be fundamentally changed to be in accord with this reality.



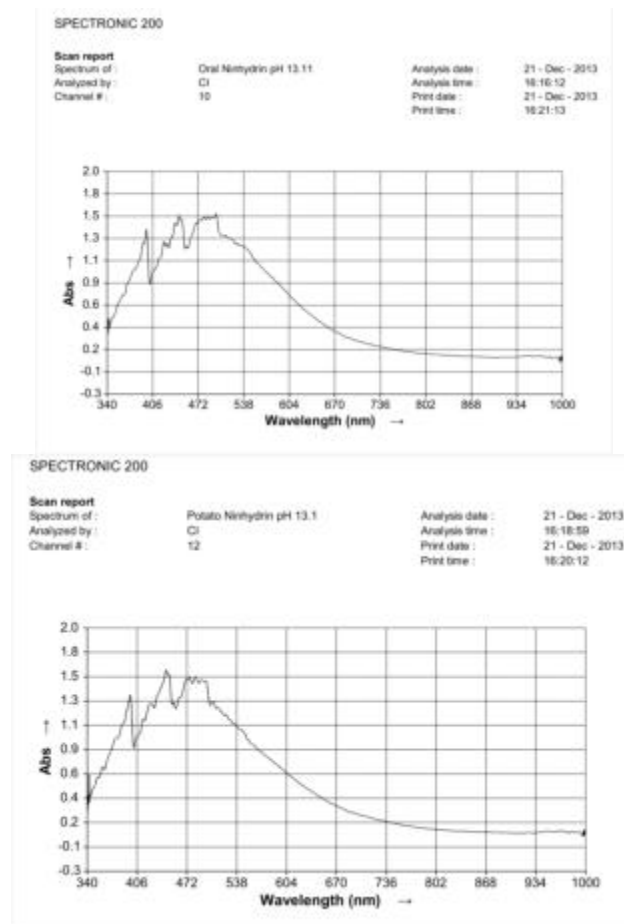
Microscopic views of the three variable culture types from above (left-oral sample culture, center- potato culture and right-rejuvenated dormant culture) under high magnification. All cultures are identical to the sub-micron level including external sheath and internal bacterial-type form. Click on photos to enlarge. Magnification : approx. 8000x.



Macro view of variable source culture growths. Human oral filament culture to left, potato filament culture in middle and to the right, the rejuvenation of a dormant culture from a three year old lye extract solution. Dormancy is established with extremes in temperature, lack of moisture, or caustic chemical environments, as reported earlier. Growth medium in all cases is a fructose and iron sulfate solution under incubation. The cultures are identical in view, structure and growth characteristics. Period of development and growth is approximately 2 weeks. Click on photos to enlarge.

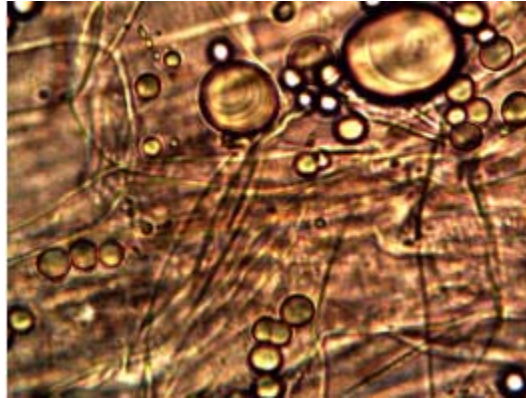


Calf liver examined. Calf liver shows presence of identical filament and bacterial-like structures. Growth forms are not unique to the human species; the food supply, animal and plant kingdoms are under equal consideration for the presence of the live form. Abundant fat cells observed embedded with countless bacterial structural form, as in top left image. Image to top right shows presence of filament form, fat cells and embedded bacterial forms in large numbers. Lower left photograph demonstrates primary filament form with secondary filament structure under development. Lower right photograph shows sub-filament structure within primary filaments. All forms and structures identical to those observed within human samples. Two separate slide preparations examined; filament structures located after extensive study of both slides. This liver sample has also rapidly produced a viable and representative filament culture growth within the span of a few days. Click on photos to enlarge. Magnification : approx. 8000x.

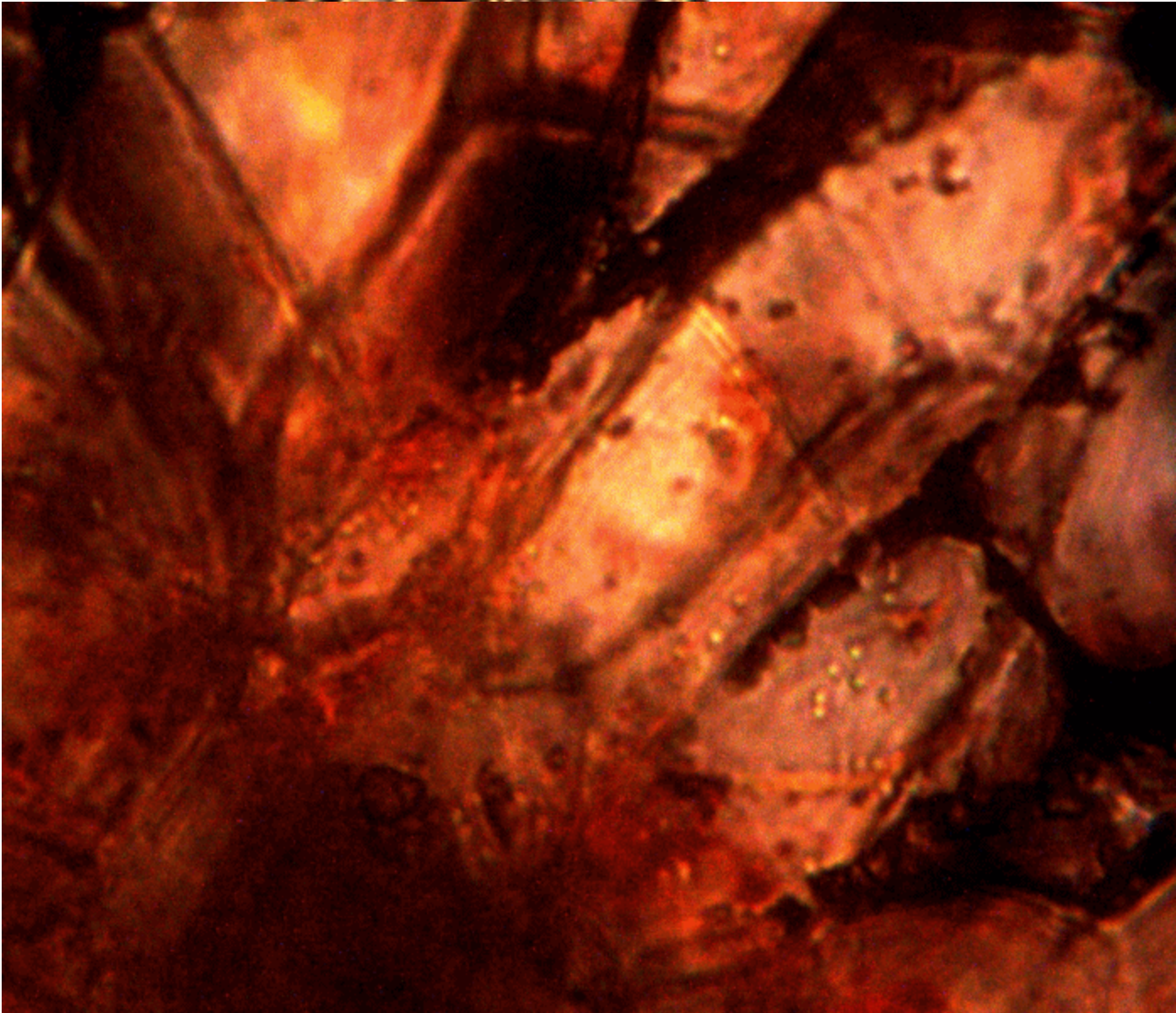
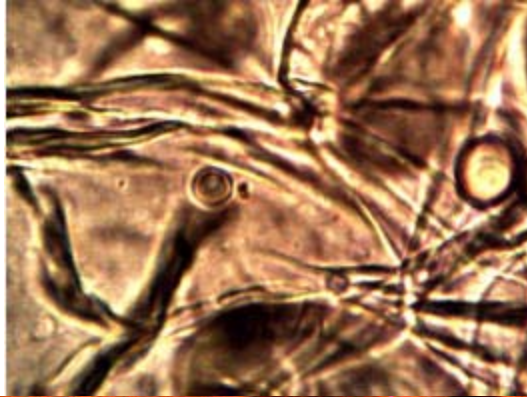


Comparison of ninhydrin visible light spectrometric analysis of oral filament sample culture and potato filament culture. Results are identical to a remarkable level. Method involves: 1. Incubation of cultures for approximately 2 weeks in a fructose-iron sulfate solution. 2. Cultures extracted and placed within a sodium hydroxide-potassium hydroxide boiling water bath for approximately 15 minutes; a rich burgundy solution

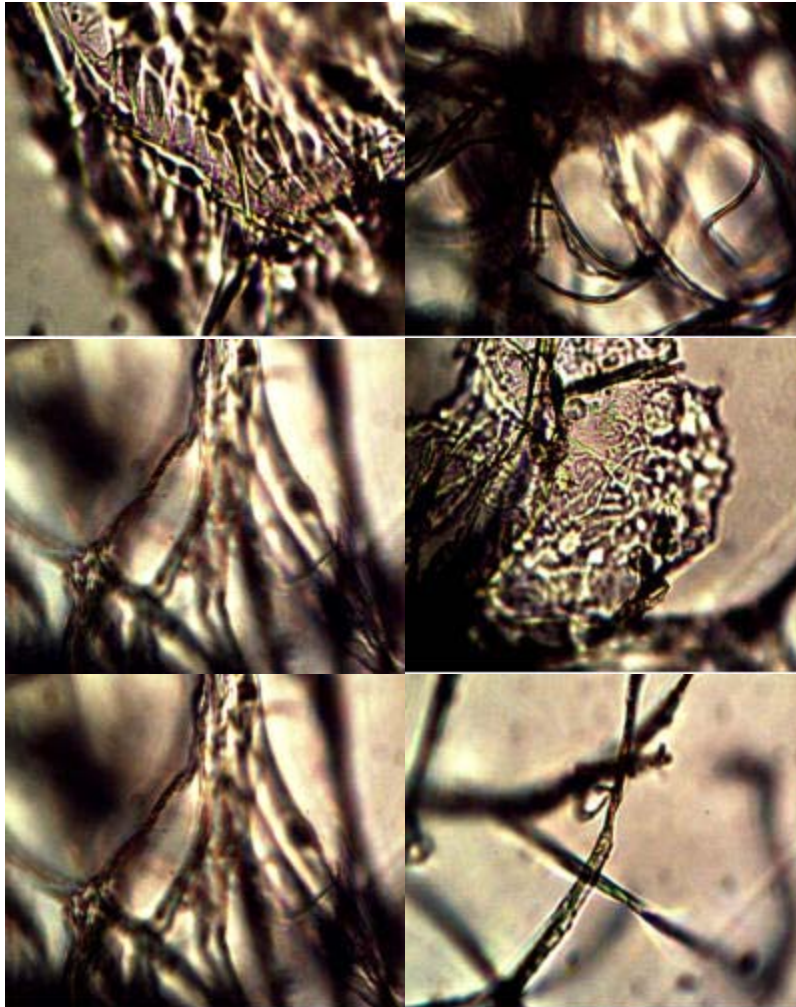
will result from the essentially colorless filament form (refer to paper entitled, "Environmental Filament Penetration, C.E. Carnicom, Jan. 2013). 3. Further extract approx. 15 drops of this colored solution into approx. 4 ml. distilled water with 5 drops ninhydrin solution added; heat again for approx. 15 minutes in hot water bath. 4. Second deep-colored reaction will occur due to amino acids present in solution; spectral analysis is then conducted at this stage. This method further substantiates the identical visual, metric, and chemical comparisons of the incubated oral and plant based filament culture forms.



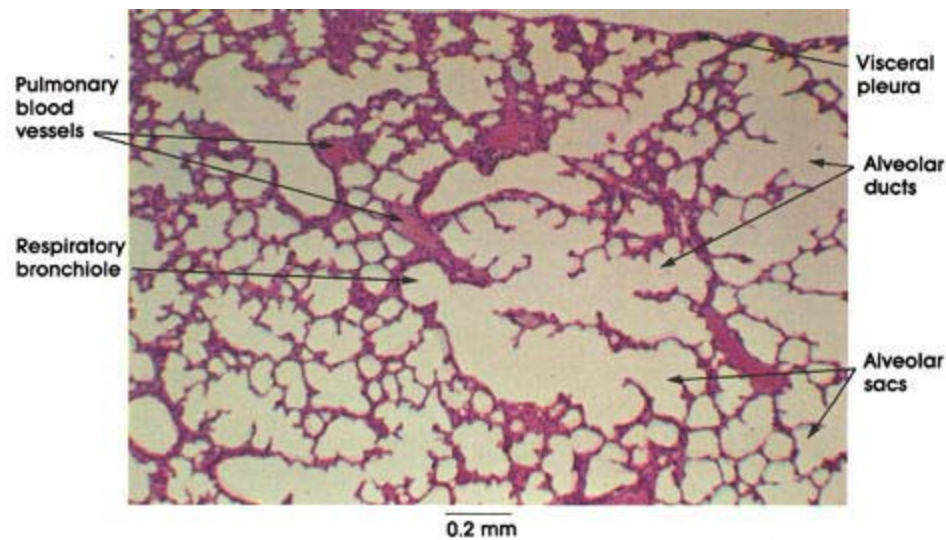
Examination, to the left, of thin ("organic") potato slice showing background cellular structure and several starch cells in the upper right quadrant. Notice presence of **intermeshed filament structure** overlaying or crossing cell wall boundaries. Microphotograph to right demonstrates equally the presence of an internal sub-micron filament network. This photographic examination prompted the more thorough investigation of plant and food supply issues, and the development of alternative cultures for comparison to human sample cultures. Click on photos to enlarge. Magnification : approx. 8000x.



Time lapse microscopic views of carrot cells. Motile bacterial-like structures are especially visible and evident in cell in lower right quadrant. Click on photos to enlarge. Magnification : approx. 8000x.



Microscopic views of dried swine lung sample. Extensive filament network exists within sample; the filament forms are identical in structure, form and size to plant, human and animal samples. The pig lung also rapidly produces a viable and identical filament culture within the sucrose-iron fluid environment. Click on photos to enlarge. Magnification : approx. 8000x.



[Reference prepared slide](#) of lung tissue from www.anatomyatlases.org. No extensive filament network visible at this level of magnification or known source for its existence in a control photograph.

This work demonstrates that the “Morgellons” *situation* has been completely understated and underestimated in its significance and distribution. It is no longer to be considered as unique to any life form or species. The term itself, as commonly interpreted to represent a condition or disease, is inadequate to encompass the scope of impact to the biology of the planet. The nominal attention to classification and nomenclature of the life form by the scientific community is also long overdue, and this community will soon be forced to enter into that review process. It is recommended that such nomenclature capture the true nature of this life form, as it is now known to cross the domains of biological existence on this planet.

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