Working with morphic fields for nature conservation

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Introduction

Working intuitively with morphic fields is the core of the ECOintention method.
Information from a morphic field can be received intuitively by using a resonator of a specific morphic field or by inviting or inviting this morphic field onto your palm. Applying this method to questions that cannot be answered in the regular way got my interest during the training, because it turned out that we can receive answers from nature in this way. This can shed new light on issues within nature conservation.
For this article, I conducted a research to develop a protocol that can be used for such issues, so that this method can be applied on a larger scale. This research consisted of investigating three issues which, after evaluation, each led to the intended protocol. The protocol has therefore been drawn up in close interaction with the issues examined. The issues themselves as well as the main insights obtained from them as well as the final protocol are described in this article.

Aim

The aim of this research is to develop a protocol to be able to investigate nature conservation issues on a large scale by making contact with morphic fields.

What is a morphic field?

According to Sheldrake, every living system has a morphic field that contains information about what the system is striving for and how to achieve it. In other words a blueprint and a script: the what and the how. A morphic field is self-organizing and has consciousness, it has its own vibration. The contact with the morphic field is via resonance. With the help of our intuition we come in tune to this vibration and thus obtain information about the state of a system. (Andeweg 2014)

The interaction between two morphic fields

When two fields are related, the vibrations of both fields react to each other. This can be intuitively perceived in several ways; they can weaken or reinforce each other to a greater or lesser extent. In the latter case, they are in resonance. In addition to this, the physical terms 'out of phase' and 'in phase' respectively create additional clarity for the vibrations.

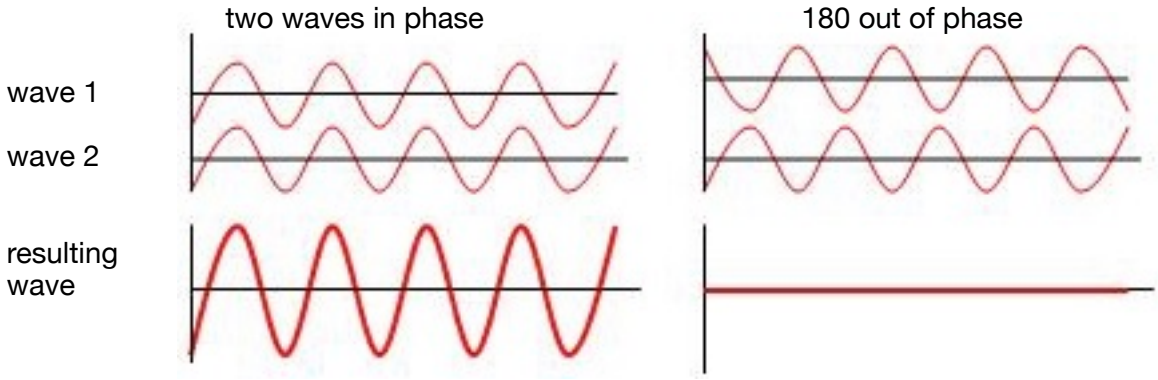

Fig 1 Source: https://quantum revolution.wtnschp.be

Method

The protocol was established step by step on the basis of the following four cases:

- The basis was the Wild Pig case from the ECO intention training: In 2019 there was an unexplained death of apparently well-fed Wild Pig on the Hoge Veluwe (the Netherlands). Using factual information about the possible causes of this, the group arrived at a possible new cause that was later tested in practice and judged to be correct. The approach consisted of inviting the morphic field of the Wild Pigs on one handpalm and successively the morphic fields of the prepared possible causes on the other handpalm. It was observed whether these fields resonate with each other or not, and a possible cause emerged. I have put this method in writing and applied it to three of my own cases: 1)

- Case 1. What is the effect of laying a high-voltage cable right through the eastern part of Schiermonnikoog, the Wadden Sea and the North Groningen coast have on the virgin nature of this area?

  Conclusions: not only the disruption to this nature reserve was great during the construction of the cable but also it would leave a painful scar even seven years later.

  An alternative route was experienced as less disruptive.

  As a result of this case, two elements could be added to the protocol:

  - Observing long-term effects

  - Quantifying effects of human intervention with the ECOintention parameters.

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1) The research reports of the three own cases can be requested from the author of this article.

Some illustrative information is added in the appendixes.

- Case 2. What is the cause of the massive mortality of Porpoises in the North Sea above the Wadden Islands at the end of August 2021?
  Conclusion: the sonar system with which a Porpoise search for its food and communicates with other members of the population has become 'broken'. The Porpoises seem to have become entangled in a network of vibrations (sound, sonar, radar) caused by an underwater event. This suggests seismic investigation or the detonation of explosives on the seabed.
  During the period of the mass deaths, a naval exercise took place in the area during which 15 naval ships detonated explosives placed on the seabed. I have not found other events of vibratory violence.

  This case produced the following results for the protocol:
  - Criteria for a good resonator (Rijk Bols)
  - Insight: in order not to overwhelm the population, one person asks the questions, the others receive the answers. (Rijk Bols)
  - Insight: to let everyone receive their own answers heart connections are not made and the playing fields are not connected. (Rijk Bols)
  - Realization: contact with deceased animals and their causes of death requires a specific approach. (still to develop)

- Case 3. Why is the Hen Harrier declined so sharply and how can we support the remaining population?
  Conclusion: The remaining population of Hen Harrier (about 10 breeding pairs) seems to want to leave the Wadden area. The birds experience the Wadden area as restless and limited. The habitat is too crowded with agricultural machinery, people and large grazers. A varied, structured, open landscape with a living soil is missing. The quality of the food has decreased mainly due to pesticides. Food competition has increased. The Hen Harrier's morphic field was not very receptive to contact with humans.
  Possibly because humans have acted for so long without caring about the animals, they are not very willing to open up now.

For the protocol, this case yielded the following results:

- Insight: For the purest observations, use the preferred method of observing panel members.
- Insight: Empathy with a questionnaire to be commuted (closed questions) works well and provides clear answers. Although this does not give rise to completely independent observations, because of the concentration of the energy with empathic connection, the answers seem more convincing than if they had been commuted by one person.
- Insight: You don't just make contact with a population to gather information and to work it out and implement it unilaterally. It requires a more equal and respectful approach based on living together.

In this way, each subsequent case has led to further development of the protocol. The end result is described below.

The Protocol

The protocol developed consists of five steps:

1. Research question

Formulate a research question by the client, for example:

- What is the main cause of the decline or increase of a certain population of plants or animals?
- What is the effect or impact of a particular or situation or human intervention on a particular animal or plant species?

2. Supplying information by the client:

The client provides:

A. Substantive information about the species itself, namely the key factors for a population in equilibrium of this species.

B. Visuals that well represent both the species itself and the habitat of the species.

C. Information about factors that disturb the equilibrium of a population, if known. Natural disturbances (diseases, predation, etc.) as well as disturbances due to climate change and disturbances due to human actions.

3. Process information and prepare research meeting by contractor

The contractor formulates:

A. Summary of background information on a maximum of 3/4 A4

B. Three series of questions that match the research question, for example:

1. Open questions for a first qualitative contact with the population.

2. Series of questions to commute:

- ECO parameters of population under study
- Population numbers
- Closed yes/no questions about disruptive factors and/or control measures.

3. Continuation:

- Open questions in response to answers to the first and second series.
- Commuting of effects of control measures on population numbers over time.

For each series of questions it should be clear:

Which morphic field is addressed exactly at which location?

What can the found answers lead to?

C. Matching Resonators: A resonator of the population under study consisting of images of as many copies of the population in question as possible.

D. Matching Registration Forms.

E. Research Panel.

- Forming a panel of approximately 10 ECOintention Practitioners.
- Set dates and times for multiple research meetings.
- Provide information from points A to D to panel members at least one day in advance.

4. Research meeting

A. Introduction: introductions by panel members, explanation by the contractor, inventory of personal preferences: qualitative observation or commuting.

B. Meditation: building up the playing field, five-point meditation, cleaning your own space, grounding the computer, placing resonators closed in the playing field.

C. Reading background information. The contractor has more information at his disposal which can be used if necessary.

D. Observe:

- The observations take place in a number of rounds. With each new round: determine the division of tasks, which resonator(s), which registration form. The questioner has the correct questionnaire.
- Contact with the morphic field starts with a respectful, careful and equal approach, then asking permission and verifying our intention.
- Questions are asked by one person.
- The energy level is monitored by one person during the whole meeting
- In qualitative observations, the playing fields are not connected and no heart connections are made. The chosen resonators are revealed in everyone's playing field. The main resonator is also shared through screen sharing. Panel members receive and record their own answers. These are exchanged at the end of the series of questions.
- In closed questions where the pendulum is used, the playing fields are connected. Only the questioner has resonators in his playing field. The commuter and questioner make a heart connection. One panelist notes the answers. All panelists make a heart connection with the 'commuter' and write down their answers where they differ from the 'commuter' answer.
After the series, experiences and answers are shared in the panel. Then leftover questions or ambiguous answers are re-examined.
After each observation round, the resonators are closed again. Contact with the field is ended, the playing field is cleaned, one's own energy is rebalanced, the energy level of the common field is checked and brought into balance.
- Depending on the observations, a choice is made how to proceed.
- Follow-up questions about the interaction between two morphic fields use the method of inviting and relating each field on one handpalm.

E. Conclusion: what was important to everyone, tips and tops

5. Results

Panel members submit registration forms, summarize their answer to the research question and provide feedback on the protocol if necessary.
The contractor summarizes the findings from the investigation in writing, sends this to the panel members and discusses this with the client. The client tests the findings in practice and provides feedback to the contractor. The contractor will update the panel members of developments.

Conclusions

- The cases examined for this article have shown that the above protocol can elicit answers and images that are complementary to what can be established with regular research and can thus provide direction for new research. It can therefore be concluded that nature conservation issues can be investigated with the protocol that has now been developed. It can be expected that the protocol will be further refined with each subsequent application.
- Knowledge of the way of life of the species is essential to formulate the right questions and to provide possible answers.
- During the process I became more and more aware that you really establish a relationship with the animals from the population under study. That has consequences: you don't just end a relationship when you have the information you want. That would reflect a one-sided and mechanistic approach, which is not in line with the holistic and energetic approach of ECOintention. We are dealing with 'sentient beings' with whom we live together. That may require a similar way of dealing with our fellow man.

Recommendations for further research

A number of points can be further explored:

- What is the effect if a permanent panel of approximately four ECOpractitioners is formed that establishes regular contact with the population for a longer period of time, builds up a relationship with it and conducts research step-by-step from there? My expectation is that a real collaboration will then be established, which can favorably influence the end result, a stable population.
- Can the character of the animal or plant species be taken into account? Does it make sense to adjust the approach accordingly?
- Every population is part of an ecosystem. How can this be better involved in the protocol?

Recommendations for further application

- The next case to which this protocol will be applied is: Case 4. What measures can we take to reverse the downward trend of the Black-tailed Godwit on Schiermonnikoog?

References

General

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Bols, R. (Center for ECOintention, 2021) Personal communication.

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For the case of Porpoises:

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- www.walvisstrandingen.nl
- Kamerbrief Actualisatie Bruinvisbeschermingsplan, Schouten C, Ministerie voor Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit, 16 nov 2020.
- https://www.omropfryslan.nl/nieuws/1084499-marine-oefent-met-mijnenjagers-noordzee-uitdagend-zeegebied

For the Hen Harrier case:

SOVON, Hen Harrier, distribution and trends, https://stats.sovon.nl/stats/soort/2610

SOVON, 'Young Hen Harriers healthier and can be followed online', https://www.sovon.nl/nl/node/10428

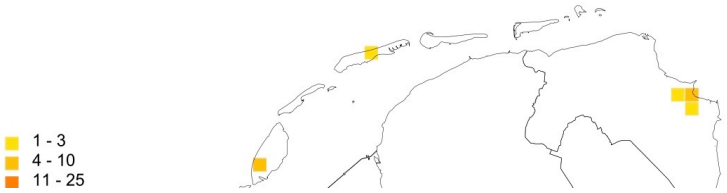
Dommerholt, G. (10 Sept 2021) Registratie Sleutelfactoren Blauwe Kiekendief GD20210910

Appendix 1 - Illustrations of the researched cases

Case 1. Preferred route High-voltage cable

Case 2. One of the deceased Porpoises

Case 3. Resonator Hen Harrier - Photos Shutterstock



Case 3. Resonator Breeding area Hen Harrier.

Appendix 2

Example: part of the by G. Dommerholt completed checklist Population Hen Harrier

Sleutelfactoren VogelPopulatie in evenwicht plus mogelijke verstorende factoren

Vogelsoort:	**blauwe kiekendief**	**Locatie populatie in studie:**	**Waddengebied (van duinen tot en met kwelders vastelandkust) en landbouwgebied in noord Fryslân en Groningen.**	**Datum:**	**10 september 2021**
Aanleiding:				**Betrokken organisatie:** (ingevuld door):	**Vogelbescherming Nederland v.d. Gerrit Dommerholt**
Situatieschets:	**De populatietrends van blauwe kiekendief zijn negatief: ze zijn vrijwel verdwenen uit het Waddengebied, wat overeenkomt met de landelijke trend. De huidige aantallen staan in schril contrast met de instandhoudingsdoelstellingen: het gehele Waddengebied moet ruimte bieden aan 102 paar blauwe kiekendieven, in 2019 waren dit er slechts 13.**				
Vraagstelling:	**Waarom gaat het zo slecht met de blauwe kiekendief en hoe kan hij geholpen worden?**				

Sleutelfactoren voor populatie in evenwicht (voor zover bekend)	**aantal***	**op schaal van 0 - 100%, waarbij 100 % gewenste evenwicht aangeeft***	**belangrijk cq bedreigd in deze casus 0=nee 1=ja 2=misschien/ onbekend***	**Factoren die populatie uit evenwicht brengen cq doen af- of toenemen (voor zover bekend)**	**belangrijk cq te onderzoeken in deze casus 0=nee of nvt 1=ja 2= misschien/onbekend**	**specificatie van toepassing op soort of populatie in studie**
kengetallen van de soort:			**1**	**natuurlijke oorzaken**		
- Aantal broedparen in Nederland	**13**	**10%**		ziekte	**2**	
aantal broedgebieden in NL (locaties)	**3-jan.**			ondervoeding	**2**	
dynamiek van de populatie in studie, afname /toename	**3**			predatie		
gemiddelde jaaromvang van populatie (bij trekvogels zowel broedvogels als doortrekkers)	**400-800**			**oorzaken door menselijk handelen**		
reproductie getal (aantal uitgevlogen jongen per vrouwtje)	**1,42 (+- 0,1)**			verstoring door aanwezigheid mensen	**2**	**Recreanten in broedgebied: Wetenschappelijke informatie over verstoring is beperkt. Maar er zijn aanwijzingen dat broedparen zich voornamelijk vestigingen in gebieden met weinig recreatie. Agrarisch landgebruik. Natuurbeheer: Aandachtspunt hierbij is dat de soort gevoelig is voor verstoring door grote grazers. Begraasde gebieden worden gemeden als broedterrein en foeragerende vogels houden afstand tot grote grazers. Ook de (variatie in) dichtheden van grazers is belangrijk; juist de overgangssituaties tussen kortbegraasde en verruigde delen zijn interessant voor woelmuizen.**

Appendix 3

Example: part of the commuted checklist disturbing factors Population Hen Harrier

Verstorende factoren populatie Blauwe Kiekendief 18 okt 21

Factoren die aantal broedparen sinds 2000 hebben doen afnemen	**Belang rijke factor? ja/nee**	**Zo ja:**	ja/nee	**Zo ja:**	
afname gemiddelde levensduur	ja	zo ja, wat is gemiddelde levensduur 10 jaar geleden? Idem nu?	4 jaar (GJ 6 jaar)	nu 3 jaar	
toename ziektes	ja (GJ nee)	door vogelgriep?	ja (GJ ja)	zo nee door infectie?	nee
toename predatie	ja	door toename aantal predatoren?	ja	vos? marter? overig?	havik, verwilderde kat, vervolgond erzoek
		door lager grondwaterpeil	nee	nesten bereikbaarder voor predatie?	
minder aantrekkelijk broedgebied	ja				
		grondwaterpeil te laag	nee		
		onvoldoende oppervlakte broedgebied	ja		
		toename bedreigingen / onvoldoende rust op de grond	ja	door aanwzghd mensen	ja
				door aanwzghd grote grazers	ja
				door aanwzghd landbouwmachines	ja
				door jacht/stroperij	nee
				te druk in zijn algemeen	ja
				overige factoren	ja, welke? menselijke belangen en intenties vervolgond erzoek