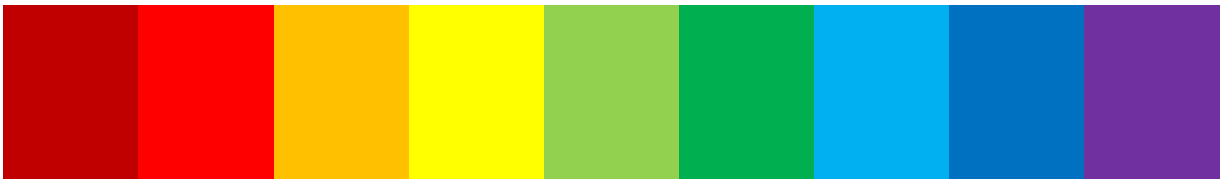
The use of colors in ECOintention



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Introduction

ECOintention is a method to improve the energy in projects. This is done, for example, by the use of informers, such as the use of color. If a color is needed this is tested and then a colorbalancing takes place. Certain colors feel better than other colors. How, when and which colors are used in ECOintention?

The purpose of this article is to research these questions explorative based on a short literature study, a number of expertinterviews and the results of an inquiry of 34 study projects of students.

More specifically, my research questions are:

- At which average energyvalues is a color applied for the first time?
- Is there a match between the color tested for the first time and the energyvalues of the project?
- After how many tests was color for the first time tested and at how many tests was a color needed in a project?

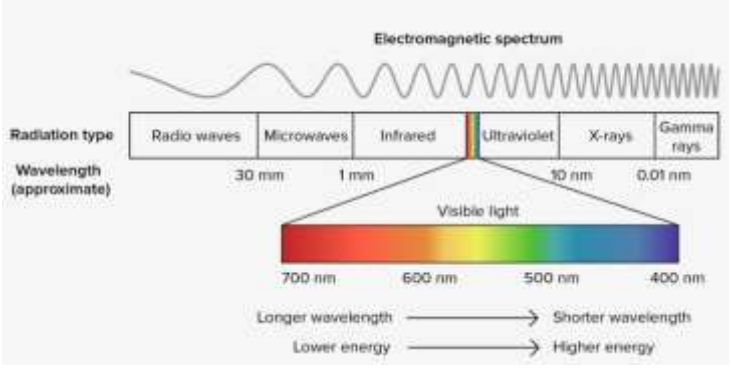
My research questions are first answered by conducting a literature study on what is color and what is the quality/ meaning of a color that you can use for a balancing.

This is followed by a practical research based on expertinterviews with the current study supervisors of the second and third years students. Their experiences, with the application of color, were discussed. We also look at the results of 34 projects of students when and what color was applied.

Related Work

Many studies have been done on the effect and meaning of colors. Both in physics, biology and psychology, colors are used for different purposes *(Chandu, 1976).*

What exactly is color? Isaac Newton (1672) discovered that (white) light consists of different colors *(Hehenkamp 2008).* Each color has its own frequency that is part of the electromagnetic spectrum that



Electromagnetic spectrum

we can see *(Chandu, 1976).* The electromagnetic spectrum is a collection of all electromagnetic frequencies, their wavelength and photonenergy. *((2021) https://gezondcelpotentiaal.nl/ frequenties-and-gezongheid/).* Everything what has a frequency is seen as energy, color is a form of energy of light *(Syllabus Esogetische Kleurenpunctuur, 2021).* Because of the frequency/ vibration that colors have, colors possess a certain form of information. According to Causse (2014), the information of color has a healing effect on your body. It has been examined that color has a positive effect on our health, from this fact also color therapy or chromotherapy is originated. Colors are used in ECOintention, as part of the energetic homepharmacy *((2021) https://www. ECOintention.com/ wat_is_ECOintention/energetische_huisapotheek.htm).*

Several books have been written about the meaning and the effect of colors. Below a short summary:

Color	Characteristics	Meaning, stands for
Red	Increases physical energy	Generating, power, warmth, passion
Oranje	Stimulates creativity, productivity	Cheerful, alert, warm-heartedness, party, humor, result
Yellow	Increases fun, humor	Optimism, creative, energy, joy, innovative
Green	Supports balance, harmony	Harmony, humor, quiet, nature
Turquoise	Improves well-being and spiritual harmony and strength	Insight, wisdom, pure, clean, structure, truth
Blue	Increases calmness, peace	Honest, organized, slow
Violet	Stimulates intuition	Unconsciousness, wisdom
Pink	Symbolizes beginning en belongs to the soul	Friendliness, gentleness, accessible

characteristics and meanings of colors

Method practical research

In the second year, twenty study projects (2018:2, 2020:6 and 2021:12) and in the third year, fourteen study projects (2019:6 and 2021:8) were examined. A total of 34 projects were examined on average energyvalues (BOVIS, poa, orgone and grounding) when a color was needed, for the first time, for balancing. We also looked at which color was needed for the first time and examined whether there is a relationship between the color in question and the corresponding energyvalues. Finally, for each project, we looked at which test form a color was tested and on how many test forms a color was indicated for the first time.

In the second year, the concept level was not tested, this was only the case in the third year. The fourth year was not investigated because there were no projects where color was applied. As shown by the

interview with supervisor 1: *"In recent years it has been shown that the more parameters you test, the less you have to balance and therefore the fewer colors are applied".*
The only exception in the fourth year was the use of color(s) to brighten up the balancing field. These values are not measured.

Results and discussion

If we look at which average energyvalues color is applied the first time, supervisor 2 indicates that first is started by grounding the projects. *"By grounding, there is more 'realism' in the project, so that goals are quickly adjusted (the BOVIS decreases). Due to more grounding, there is also more 'tranquility'. If the BOVIS is too high, you first act on the poa, because this is usually too low. You increase the poa by using an informer, for example a color. The values are coherent, because the project is a wholeness".*
Supervisor 1 indicates that the grounding must be above 40% before you can use something else than a grounder.

In figure 1, the average energy values, at realization level, are visible when the first time color is tested. In the second year, the average BOVIS is 20,900, the poa averages 48% and orgone averages 24%. The grounding is almost 80%.
In the third year, at realization level, the BOVIS is 16,200, the poa 54%, orgone 27% and the grounding above 90%. At the concept level, color was used at an average value of BOVIS 18,000 a poa of 53% an orgone of 26% (figure 2).

In both years the BOVIS is still high, namely above 16,000. The poa and orgone are in the right proportion to each other (orgone is half of the poa) and the grounding is above 40%. This confirms the statement of supervisor 1 and 2 that there is a connection between the values and grounding. By adding information to the project, the poa will increase and there will be a view on the achievements of the goals. Color can help with this.

It should be noted that in the third year, seven of the fourteen projects at realization level needed a color for the first time. The other seven projects needed a transformer. These values have been left out of this study, perhaps there was also a coherence of values to be found.

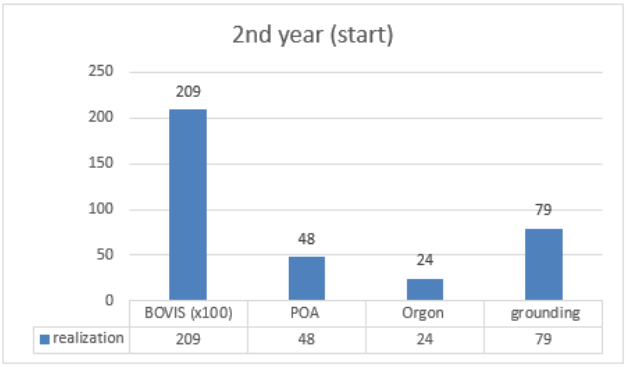
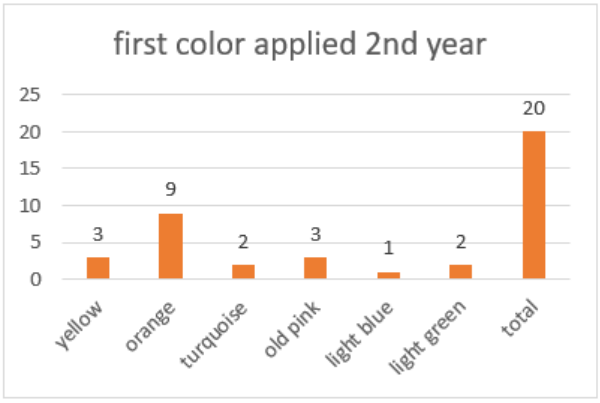


Figure 1: average energyvalues first time color was used

Figure 2: average energyvalues first time color was used

Next we wanted to know if the color, first tested, matched with the relevant energyvalues.

Figure 3 and 4 show the colors that were used at the first time in the projects: yellow-orange-turquoise-old pink-light green and light blue.



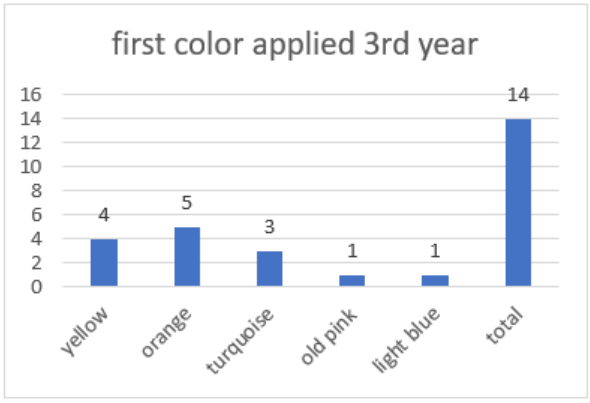


Figure 3: first color used 2Nd year

Figure 4: first color tested 3Rd year

In nine of the twenty projects in the second year and in five of the fourteen projects of the third year, orange was used for the first time in balancing. Orange and then yellow are most often used in the first balancing. These are colors with the characteristics creativity, optimism, fun and energy. *"These are light colors that refreshes the project",* according to supervisor 1. Supervisor 2 indicates that these

colors bring brightness, lightness and cheerfulness. The light colors freshen up the project and dark colors provide calmness in the project.
Because of the fact that the BOVIS is still high and the grounding is more than 70%, there is awareness that the ideas may or may not be possible to realize and because of this the project can feel a bit down, so that orange and yellow are needed to brighten up the project.

The supervisors were asked what they thought about the color, which was applied for the first time. According to supervisor 4, color is information and each color has a different quality. *"Every project needs different information".*
Supervisor 3 indicates: *"I would not have chosen the color turquoise, but because of the personal developments of this student, the quality of the color does fit".* With this statement, a link is indirectly made between the meaning of the color and the moment of application in the project. At the moment of application of turquoise, there appears to be many changes in the personal atmosphere of this second-year student. The hectic at that time meant that there was a need for structure, strength and peacefulness. The tested color turquoise ensures this. Other supervisors had insufficient knowledge of what was going on in the projects during the use of color. On the other hand, supervisor 2 indicates *"The color fits and arrives well".*

Then we examined, the 34 projects, if there is a connection with the energyvalues in which a color was tested for the first time. For the results, see figure 5.
This shows that there is practically no relation between the same energyvalues and the first applied color, in both years of study. This confirms the statement of supervisor 2, supervisor 3 and supervisor 4. The information of the applied color influences the course of the project and is not related to a particular energyvalue.

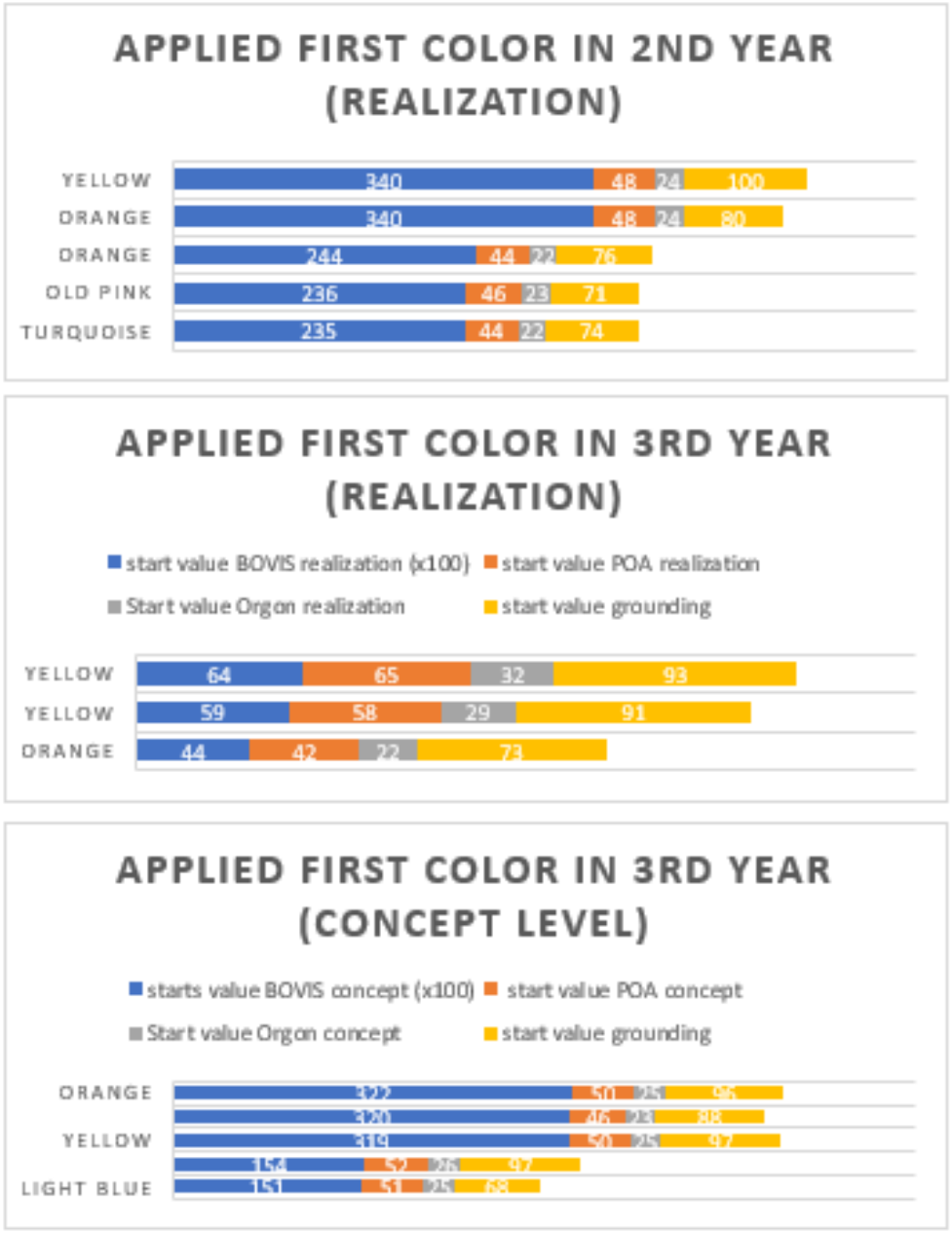


Figure 5: the average energyvalues when the first time a color is needed for balancing

Finally, we examined: In how many tests a color was tested and in which test this was for the first time? Figure 6 shows the number of times a color was needed in a test.

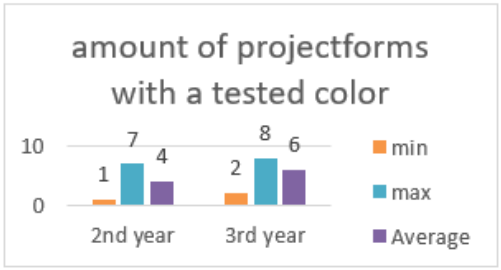


Figure 6: number of times a color was tested

At an average of four times (second year) and six times (third year) a color was tested for balancing.

My own experience is that by the 5th test a color was needed, this was also the case with the projects of supervisor 3.

The number of times a color has been applied is higher in the third year than in the second year. While the BOVIS is lower and the poa and orgone are higher in the third year than in the second year. A comparison between the second and third year is difficult to make because fewer projects were investigated in the third year and the concept level was included. You would expect that less color is needed in the third year, because supervisor 1 indicates that more parameters are being tested. Later in the third year we tested more, because of the introduction of stepvalues. This deserves further analysis.

Conclusion

Literature studies show that colors have a certain form of information. Because of this information, colors have a meaning that can be applied to an ECObalancing. In this study, we wanted to investigate how colors are applied. First we wanted to know at which average energyvalues a color is applied for the first time.

Both the interviews with supervisors and the results of the research, shows that if the grounding is more than 40% and the values poa and orgone are linked to each other, a balancing is needed other than a grounder. In this case, this was an informer. In this study the BOVIS was high, the poa was around 50%, orgone was around 25% and the grounding above 40%. An analysis of the use of a transformer has not been done. It is possible that a correlation with values can also be found here.

We then looked at whether there is a relation between the color first tested and the energyvalues of the project.

The expertinterviews and the results of the studyprojects showed that there is no relation. At approximately the same values, other colors are needed. As supervisor 2 also indicated *"the color fits and arrives well".* The statement of supervisor 3 also indicated that at that moment in the project the color with the associated qualities fitted well with the developments of the project. The statement of supervisor 4: *"Every project needs different information"* is also confirmed.

Finally, we looked at the quantity a color was tested and when this was for the first time.

The results of the studyprojects showed that a color was tested at the fifth test. The average that a color was tested was four times in the second year and six times in the third year. You would expect that colors were tested fewer times in the third year, because more parameters were tested than in the second year. Perhaps this has to do with the nature of the projects but also that the average is based on six projects less than in the second year. This needs further analysing.

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Interview

The names of the supervisors are available on request

Attachment

The average energy values at which a color were first tested and ends.

project	year (2018 t/m 2021)	start value BOVIS realization (x100)	start value POA realization	Start value Orgon realization	start value grounding	1e color applied	color ends value BOVIS realization	color ends value POA realization	color ends value Orgon realization	color ends value grounding
1	2de	83	57	28	99	orange	76	67	33	99
2	2de	67	67	33	100	orange	76	74	33	100
3	2de	100	53	25	10	orange	90	56	29	100
4	2de	340	48	24	80	orange	270	62	31	100
5	2de	150	48	24	84	yellow	100	65	32	100
6	2de	340	48	24	100	yellow	310	54	27	100
7	2de	330	49	24	83	orange	270	67	33	100
8	2de	250	49	24	90	yellow	200	65	32	100
9	2de	235	44	22	74	turquoois	144	73	36	98
10	2de	72	69	34	100	old pink	74	73	36	100
11	2de	244	44	22	76	orange	223	60	30	100
12	2de	340	38	19	68	light green	281	66	33	100
13	2de	339	40	20	73	light green	320	60	30	100
14	2de	89	46	23	94	orange	85	61	30	100
15	2de	264	43	22	95	old pink	202	69	34	100
16	2de	189	44	22	64	light blue	142	69	34	100
17	2de	314	47	23	70	orange	231	69	34	100
18	2de	92	45	22	70	orange	82	67	33	100
19	2de	114	44	22	80	turquoois	84	70	35	100
20	2de	236	46	23	71	old pink	162	66	33	100
average		**209**	**48**	**24**	**79**		**171**	**66**	**32**	**100**

project	year (2018 t/m 2021)	start value BOVIS realization (x100)	starts value BOVIS concept	start value POA realization	start value POA concept	Start value Orgon realization	Start value Orgon concept	start value grounding	1e color applied	color ends value BOVIS realization	color ends value BOVIS concept	color ends value POA realization	color ends value POA concept	color ends value Orgon realization	color ends value Orgon concept	color ends value grounding
1	3de	59	92	58	59	29	25	91	yellow	73	78	72	73	36	37	100
2	3de	64	64	65	65	32	33	91	yellow	72	71	70	73	36	37	100
3	3de	119	322	49	50	24	25	96	orange	96	279	60	61	30	30	100
4	3de	193	73	70	72	35	36	99	orange	173	77	75	76	37	38	100
5	3de		87	53	55	26	27	98	orange	62	83	61	62	30	31	100
6	3de	44	53	42	47	22	25	73	orange	82	84	81	83	40	41	100
7	3de		320		46		23	88	turquoois		146		69		34	100
8	3de		154		52		26	97	turquoois		97		71		35	100
9	3de		101		47		23	94	old pink		71		66		33	100
10	3de		325		51		25	99	turquoois		197		69		34	100
11	3de	319	319	49	50	24	25	97	yellow	174	174	69	70	34	35	100
12	3de		115		41		20	91	yellow		65		64		32	100
13	3de	339	339	48	49	24	24	89	orange	227	227	65	66	32	33	100
14	3de		151		51		25	68	light blue		97		77		38	100
average		**162**	**180**	**54**	**53**	**27**	**26**	**91**		**120**	**125**	**69**	**70**	**34**	**35**	**100**