

Dr. Maynard Murray's Experiments

Objective: To obtain qualitative and quantitative data on the benefits of using *Sea Solids* as a sole growth nutrient for crops grown in a variety of media/soil, indoors and out. Dr. Murray experimented extensively in order to determine proper concentrations and appropriate applications of *Sea Solids* for a variety of individual crops. Furthermore, his trials attempted to measure the nutritional and health advantages to animals and humans that consumed crops fed with *Sea Solids*.

Dates Test Conducted: 1940-1970

- Peach Trees, 1940, in soil, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Turnips, 1940, in soil, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Tomatoes, 1940, hydroponics, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Mice, Rats, Rabbits, 1954, Chicago, Illinois
- Tomatoes, 1954-1955, in soil, Northern Illinois
- Turnips, 1954-1955, in soil, Northern Illinois
- Oats, Corn, Soybeans, 1954-1955, in soil, Elgin, Illinois
- Pigs, Chickens, 1955, Elgin, Illinois
- Apples, Onions, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Radishes, Beans, Peas, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Soy Beans, Corn, 1955, in soil, Elmhurst, Illinois
- Grapes for Vineyard, 1957, in soil, Illinois
- Carrots, 1957-1958, in soil, Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Tomatoes, 1958, in soil, greenhouse, Skokie, Illinois
- Hay, 1959, in soil, Lennox, Massachusetts
- Oats & Corn, 1959, Ohio
- Oats & Corn, 1959, Illinois
- Various Crops fed to various animals, 1966, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Corn, 1969-1970, Southern Wisconsin
- Tomatoes, 1970, hydroponics, greenhouse, Ft. Myers, Florida
- Tomatoes, 1970, hydroponics, outdoors, Ft. Myers, Florida
- Field crops, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Florida

Laboratories:

- Laboratory of Vitamin Technology, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Lawrence Rosner, Lab Director
- American Research and Testing Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois. Paul W. Stokesberry, Director
- Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois

Methods: Control crops were fed with the modern NPK-based fertilizers. Experimental crops were fed *Sea Solids* in varying concentrations with supplemental amounts of NPK added for hybrid plants

Results: Growth rates and uniformity, yields, disease-resistance, water usage, and nutritional content were compared both by laboratory measurement assay and by direct observation. Crops grown with *Sea Solids* showed marked improvements over those grown conventionally, with regard to all of the above parameters.

Conclusions: Clearly, there are significant differences between the results obtained with conventional NPK-based fertilizers and those obtained with *Sea Solids*. These are outlined in the appendix to this report. By offering a buffet (full spectrum) of nutrients as provided by *Sea Solids*, the plant has the freedom (genetic engineered) to select or reject elements in order to maximize its life force potential.



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