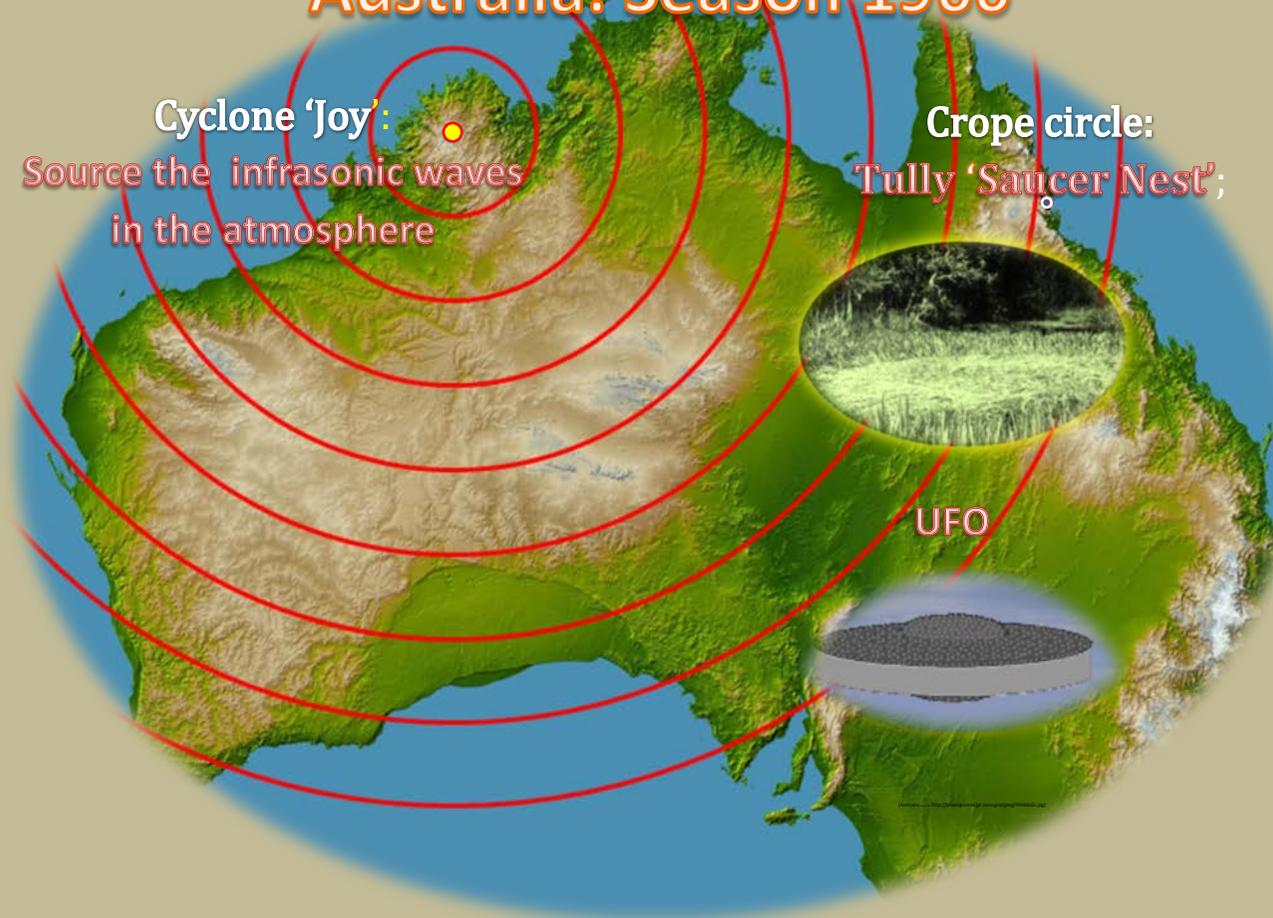


# CROP CIRCLES OF AUSTRALIA: TULLY 'SAUCER NEST', CYCLONE 'JOY', UFO

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## Australia: Season 1966



Was investigated the process of emergence in Australia **UFO** and Crop Circles «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» in January **1966** in the reeds in North Queensland.

It is shown that the appearance of **UFOs** and Crop Circles «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» is a consequence of the resonant oscillation of reed stalks under the influence of infrasound.

Cyclone '**Joy**' was source of infrasound.

The distance from the Crop Circle «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» till Cyclone '**Joy**' is almost two thousand kilometers.

*Keywords:* Crop Circles, «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», **UFO**, Cyclone, '**Joy**', infrasound, resonance, waveguide, a temperature inversion, the temperature of the atmosphere, the foam, the silt, the reed stalk, the natural frequency.

Рассматривается возникновение в Австралии **НЛО** и Круга на полях «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» в январе **1966**г. в зарослях тростника Северного Квинсленда.

Показано, что возникновение **НЛО** и Круга на полях «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» - следствие резонансных колебаний стеблей тростника под воздействием инфразвука.

Источник инфразвука - **Циклон 'Joy'**.

Расстояние между Кругом на полях «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» и **Циклоном 'Joy'** почти две тысячи километров.

*Ключевые слова:* Круги на полях, «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», **НЛО**, циклон, '**Joy'**, инфразвук, резонанс, волновод, инверсия температуры, температура атмосферы, пена, ил, тростник, стебель, собственная частота.

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## 1. EVENTS IN THE LOCALITY *Horseshoe Lagoon*

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**January 19, 1966** at **9:00 am** local time (**January 18** at **23.00** hours on **GMT**) in sunny, calm weather from the basin, overgrown with reeds, in the locality *Horseshoe Lagoon* (the area on the coast of **Australia** in **North Queensland**, to the south of **Tully**, to the west of **Euramo**) flew, rotating light gray, hissing, **Unidentified Flying Object (UFO)**.

Approximate size of the basin in the locality *Horseshoe Lagoon*, from which flew a **UFO** [1]:

Across  $\approx 12,20$  m; Along (from west to east)  $\approx 27,5$  m.

**UFO** appeared as two, stacked one on another, saucers, the upper of which has been turned upside down.

The approximate dimensions of the **UFO**:

The diameter  $\approx 7,5$  m; The vertical  $\approx 2,4$  m

On the surface of the basin after the departure of the **UFO** appeared "**Crop Circles**", which became known worldwide under the name «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» [2].

Australian **UFOs** researcher **Keith Basterfield** said - «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» it is only single case the trace **UFO**, what he could not unravel [38].

In the locality of *Horseshoe Lagoon*, January - summer month - part of the "wet season".

From **10** to **17 January 1966** local time (**14.00 pm. 16 January** until **14.00 pm. Jan. 17, 1966** by **GMT**) near *Horseshoe Lagoon* was rain (Fig. 28.), and from **18** to **21 January 1966** on local time (**14.00 pm.17 January** until **14.00 pm. Jan. 21, 1966** by **GMT**) there was no rain. [3].

Departure **UFOs** and the emergence of the crop circle «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» watched farmer **George Pedley** (Bruce Highway Tully) [4],[5]. About it **George Pedley** has notified an owner of *Horseshoe Lagoon* - **Albert Pennisi** (Rockingham Road **Euramo**) [6] and police [7].

**George Pedley**, within **4-15** seconds watched on the vertical take-off **UFO** and subsequent rapid disappearance **UFO** in the south-west [8], [9].

Among dense thickets of plants, after the disappearance of the **UFO**, **George Pedley** found a place of departure **UFO**.

A place of departure **UFO** had the form almost the circular surface, on which clean water was rotated and was free from reed and other plants.

The approximate diameter of the area  $\approx 9,0$  m [10]. The approximate depth of water in the area  $\approx 1,8$  m [11].

During inspection of a place of departure **UFO**, **George Pedley** found no ignition of grass or trees, he felt no a burning smell.

Later, **George Pedley** stated, that he could smell the sulfur (the smell of sulfur dioxide  $\text{SO}_2$ ) immediately after the vertical take-off of the **UFO** [12]. The report **George Pedley** does not mention smells of other gases.

By **George Pedley**, a few hours later (around noon), during re-inspecting the place of departure **UFOs**, were found a saucer-like object consisting of flattened in clockwise, green stalks reed. Stalks reed are twisted (by vertices) in a clockwise at a pattern «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» [13].

The outer edges in the saucer-like object was located (on **1,2 m**) above the water level in the basin.

After eight hours, stalks reed in saucer-like object acquired a brown color.

Typically, stalks reed acquire a brown color after three days after they were removed from the soil [14].

Examining the bottom of the basin under the saucer-like object, **Albert Pennisi**, had not found roots or other parts of the reed in the bottom ground [15], [16].

Three hours earlier, on January **19** at about **6:00** am local time (January **18** at **20 pm GMT**), **George Pedley**, was passing at a distance of **3,66 m** from the place of departure **UFO**, and did not notice anything unusual in dense thickets of reeds and other plants in the basin [17], [18].

**Albert Pennisi** said that on January **19** about **5** hours and **30** minutes in the morning local time (January **18**, **19** hours and **30** minutes on the **GMT**) his dog was behaving strangely.

His dog suddenly seemed to go out of its mind.

Dog was howling like a mad thing and raced off towards the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» [19], which is located approximately **1,0 km** away [20] to the west of his home.

Subsequently, during the inspection of a small piece of land between the «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» and closely spaced plowed field discovered traces of drop-shaped (length **7,62-10,16** see, width **5.08 cm**) located in a straight line at a distance of **30,48 cm**, refer to one another.

The tracks were sent from «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» in the direction of the plowed field [21].

In tropical coastal areas (**Tully, Euramo**) in January in the morning and evening temperature inversions are possible in the atmosphere (Fig. 3.):

In the morning, from **5** to **9** am local time (from **19** to **23** hours **GMT**);

In the night, from **17** to **21** pm local time (from **7** to **11** am **GMT**) [22].

Sometimes, layer the temperature inversion in the atmosphere may have thickness till three kilometers from the surface of the earth.[23]

(Temperature inversion in the atmosphere - the air temperature increase with the height in a certain layer of the atmosphere instead of usual temperature lowering).

## 2. A REED AND SILT

A reed is herbaceous perennial plant belonging to the family of grasses.

A reed forms large thickets in coastal waters with a small depth, not more than **2** m, on the bottom of which there are large deposits of silt. In the silt are contained decomposition products in the absence of air plant and animal organisms: nitrogen, phosphorus, iron, sulfur, methane, hydrogen, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, saponins and other substances.

Microbiological transformation of sulfur compounds - a source of sulfur dioxide (**SO<sub>2</sub>**) in the silt.

When shaking water solutions containing saponins and other substances with surface - active properties is appearing resistant dense foam.

Saponins affect the permeability the cells of plant, it is due to their surface - active properties.

Saponins are toxic to cold-blooded animals (frogs, fish, worms and etc.).

Long reed rhizomes are constantly growing and branching in the silt. Long reed rhizomes captured large areas.

The bulk of the reed rhizome located in layer of silt thickness up to **0,5** m.

The hollow reed stalk is so flexible, that the stalk is only bent by the wind, and almost never breaks.

The approximate characteristics of a hollow, cone-shaped reed stalk in the saucer - like object: length  $h \approx 2,4$  m, the external diameter of the base  $D \approx 1,28$  cm, inner diameter of the base  $d \approx 1,16$  cm, elastic modulus reed stalk  $E \approx 3,328$  GPa, the average mass per unit length of the stalk  $m \approx 0,35$  g/cc.[24], [25], [26].

To estimate the deformation mechanics of reed (and other cereals) are used model [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], which characterizes the stalk as a rod with a circular cross-section, the outer diameter  $D_c = D/(3^{1/2})$ , the height  $h_c = h$ , the mass per unit length of the rod  $m_c = m$ , elasticity modulus of stalk (Young's modulus)  $E_c = E$ , the moment of inertia of the cross section of the rod relative to the neutral axis of the cross section perpendicular to the bending plane

$$J_c = \pi \cdot [(D_c)^4 - (d_c)^4] / (64), \text{ where } d_c = d / (3^{1/2}).$$

Stalk reed is capable done natural transversal oscillations.

The smallest natural frequency  $\nu$  ( $\Gamma u$ ) natural transversal oscillations of the stalk equivalent to the smallest frequency  $\nu_{\min}$  ( $\Gamma u$ ) of natural oscillations of the vertical rod, that fastened at a bottom base of rod and is not fastened at a top base:

$$\nu_{\min} = [(3,52 / (2 \cdot \pi)) / (h_c)^2] \cdot (E_c \cdot J_c / m_c)^{1/2}.$$

In Fig.1. are shown the change of the smallest natural frequency  $\nu_{\min}(h_x)$  reed's stalk, depending on the length  $h_c = h_x$ .

The smallest natural frequencies **4,7-0,07** (Hz) of stalks length **0,5-4,0** m, which are doing its own transverse oscillations, lie in the infrasonic frequencies below the threshold of human hearing.

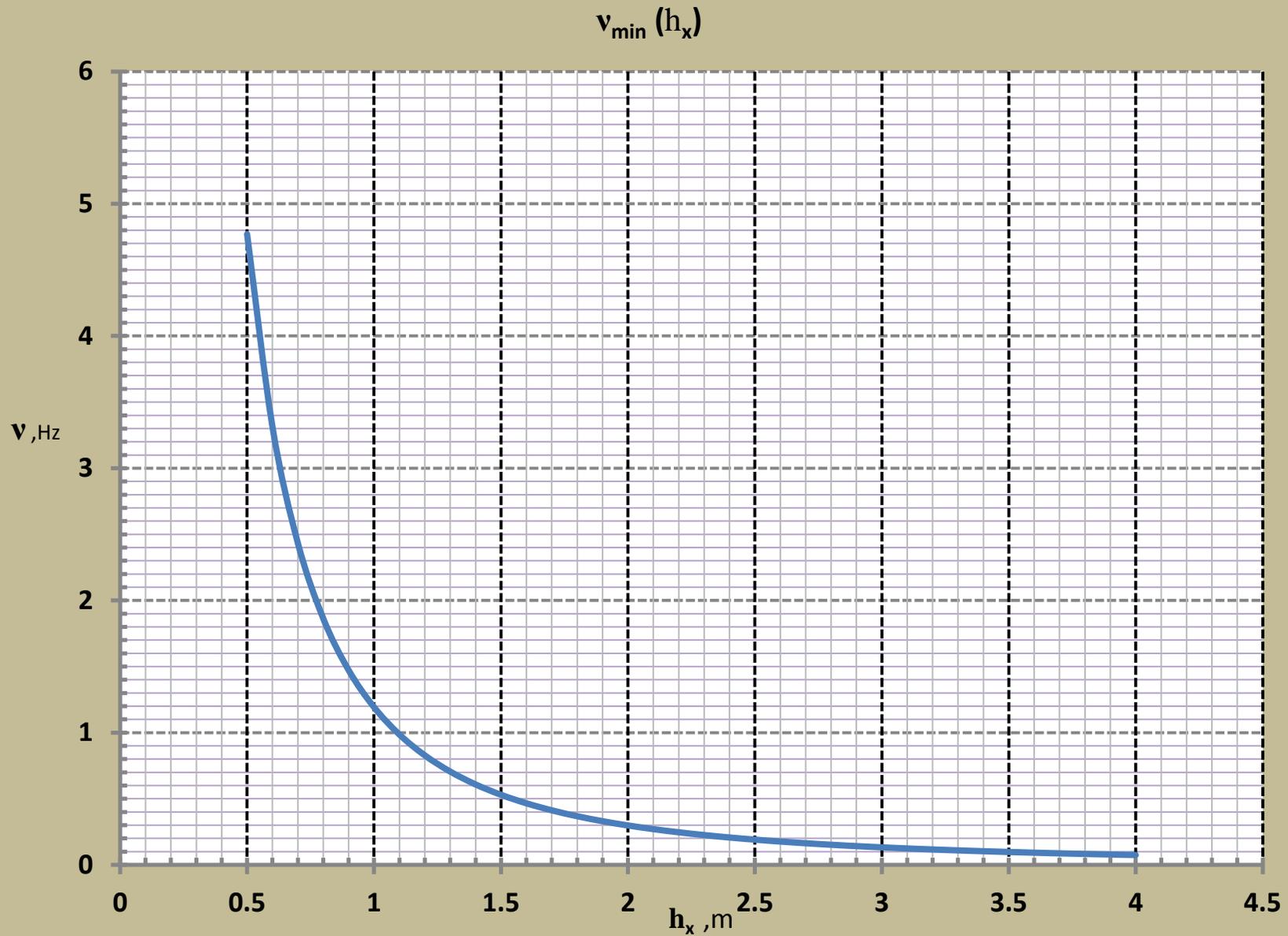


Fig. 1. Changing the smallest natural frequency  $v_{\min}(h_x)$  depending on the length of a reed stalk  $h_x$ .

### 3. INFRASOUNDS AND A WAVEGUIDE IN ATMOSPHERE

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The infrasound poorly absorbed by the atmosphere, and therefore can be spread in the atmosphere over long distances.

The acoustical channels exist in atmosphere.

These channels it is waveguides, along which, without touching the ground, are spread infrasonic rays.

The length of **S** (km) of the waveguide can be several thousand kilometers.

In atmosphere modification temperature  $T^0$  (K) with height **H** (km) is such (Fig. 2.), that, in accordance with Snell's law [34], the waveguide is curved in a vertical plane (Fig. 4.).

Some part of the atmospheric waveguide can touch or can overlap with nearly three-kilometer layer of temperature inversion (Fig. 3.) in the atmosphere above the earth.

If a grounds of one from several troughs of waveguide have touch to layer inversion temperature in the atmosphere or is crossed with this layer (Fig. 3.), - that in this case, part of the waveguide during the intersection (or during touching) of layer of inversion temperature may deviate down and may to have intersections with the plot of earth's surface (Fig. 5.).

Infrasonic rays are propagating along the waveguide, which have crossing with the plot of earth's surface, are affected on vegetation, growing on this plot of earth's surface.

At coincidence of the smallest natural frequency of transverse vibrations of reed's stalk (or other plants) with a frequency infrasound (which acting with a little disturbing force on the stalk) are appearing a phenomenon of resonance.

Amplitude of the oscillations of the reed stalk is increasing during the resonance.

According to Fig.1., at a length of reed stalk **2,40** m, the smallest natural frequency of transverse oscillations of the stalk is **0,2** (Hz).

Natural disasters - earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, cyclones, etc. - are natural sources of infrasound, including are natural sources of infrasound with frequency of **0,2** (Hz) [32].

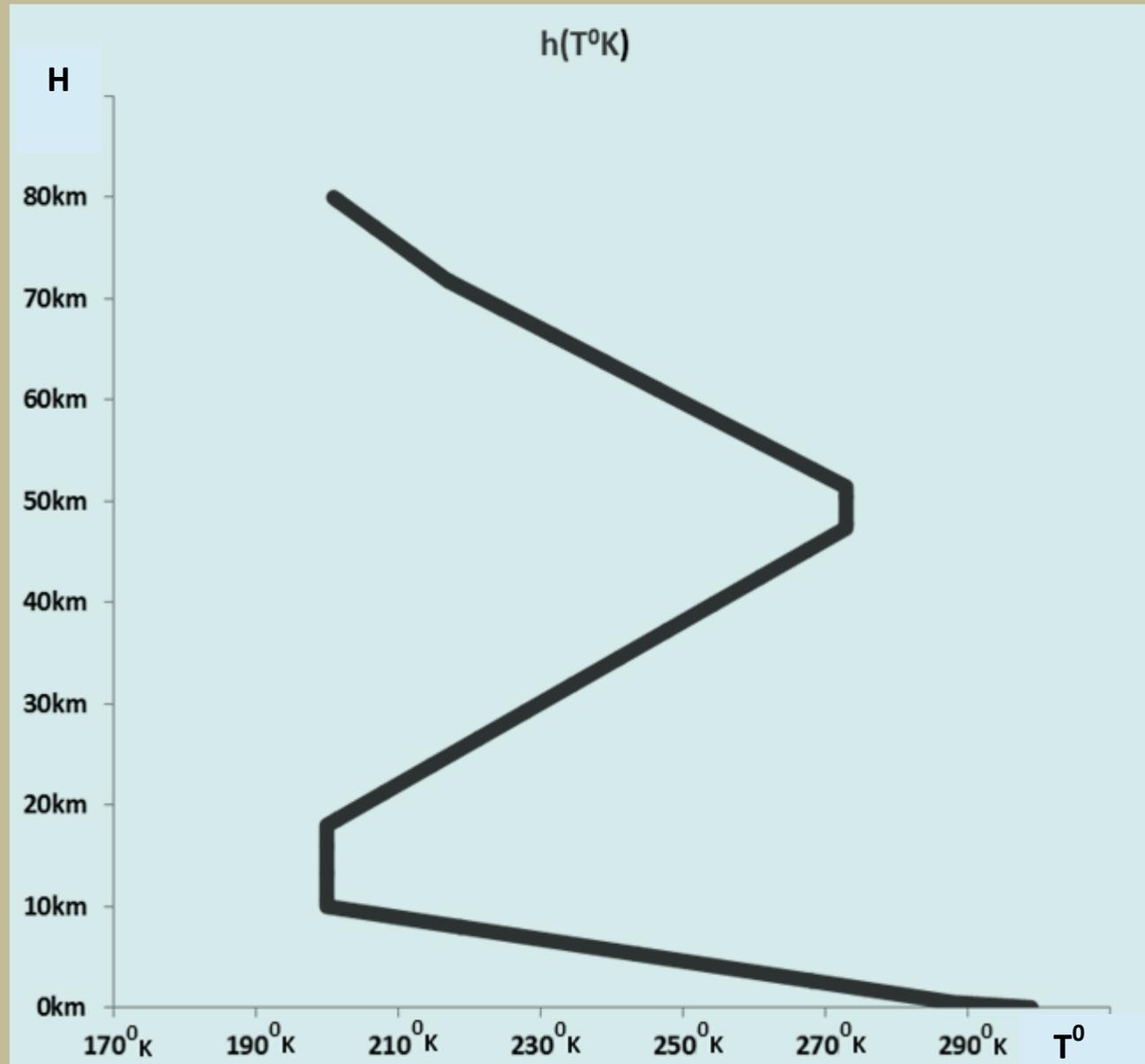
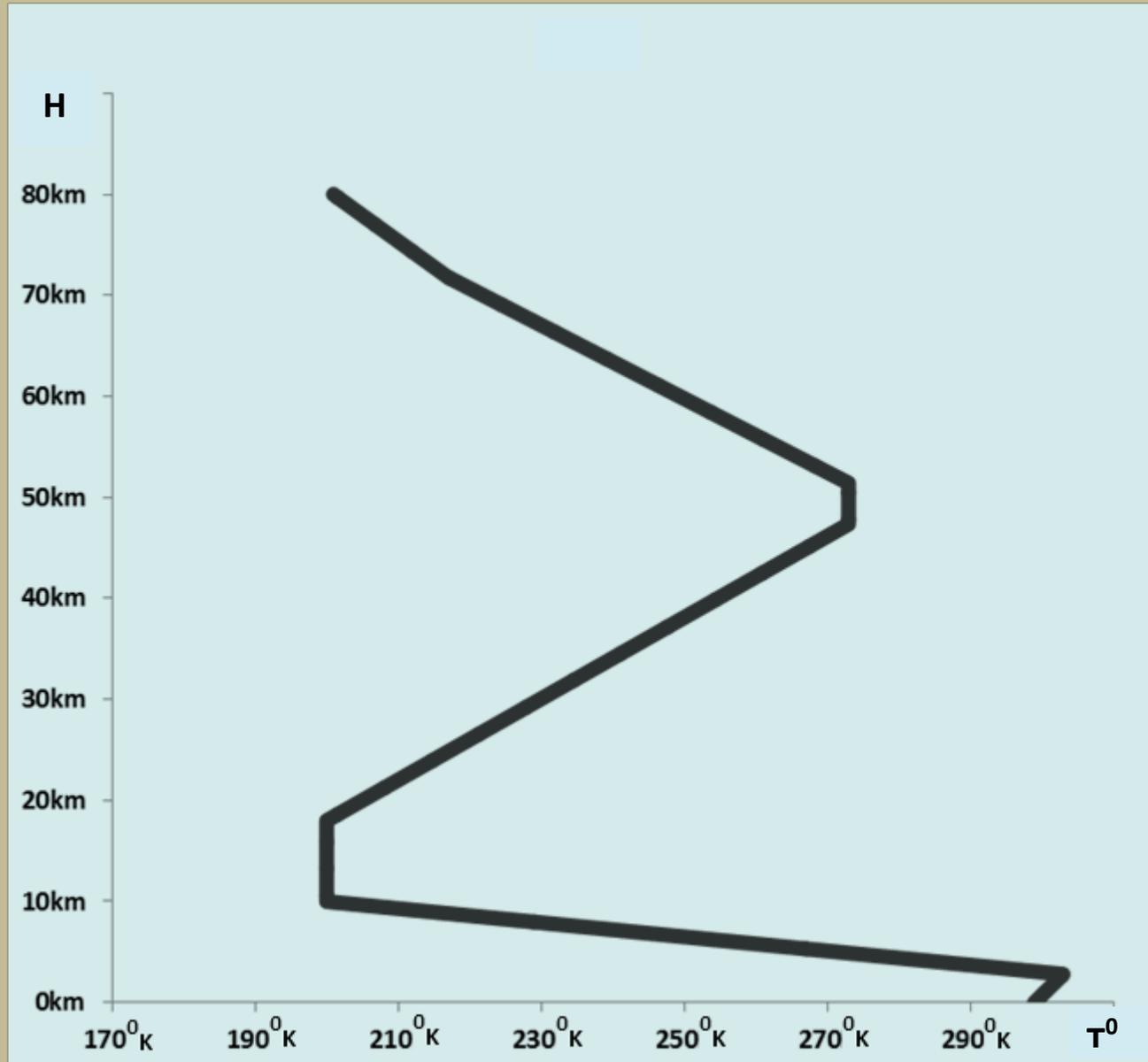
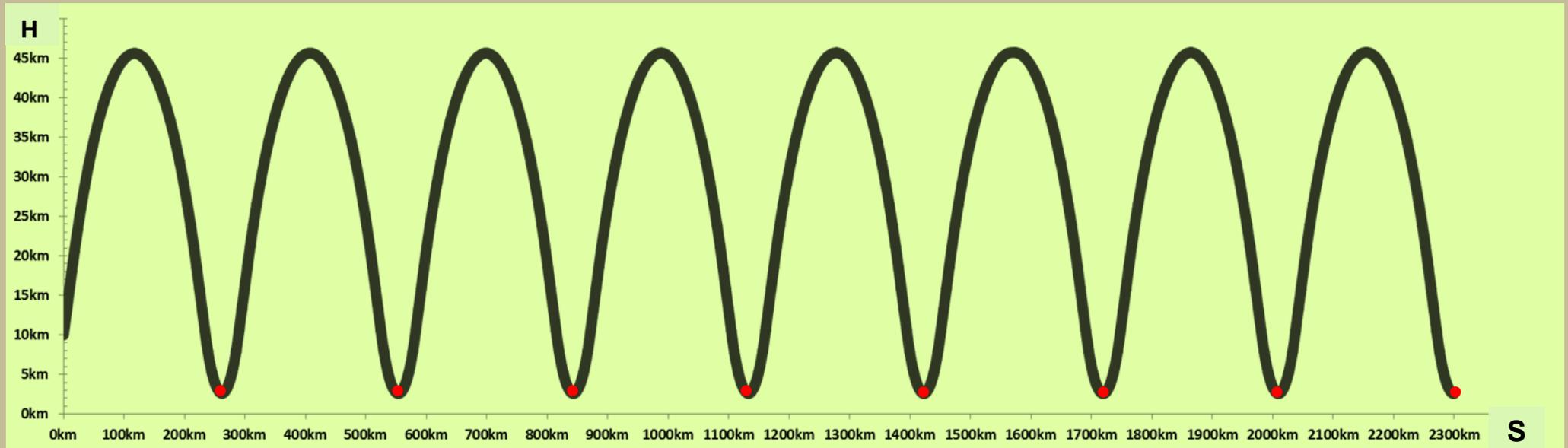


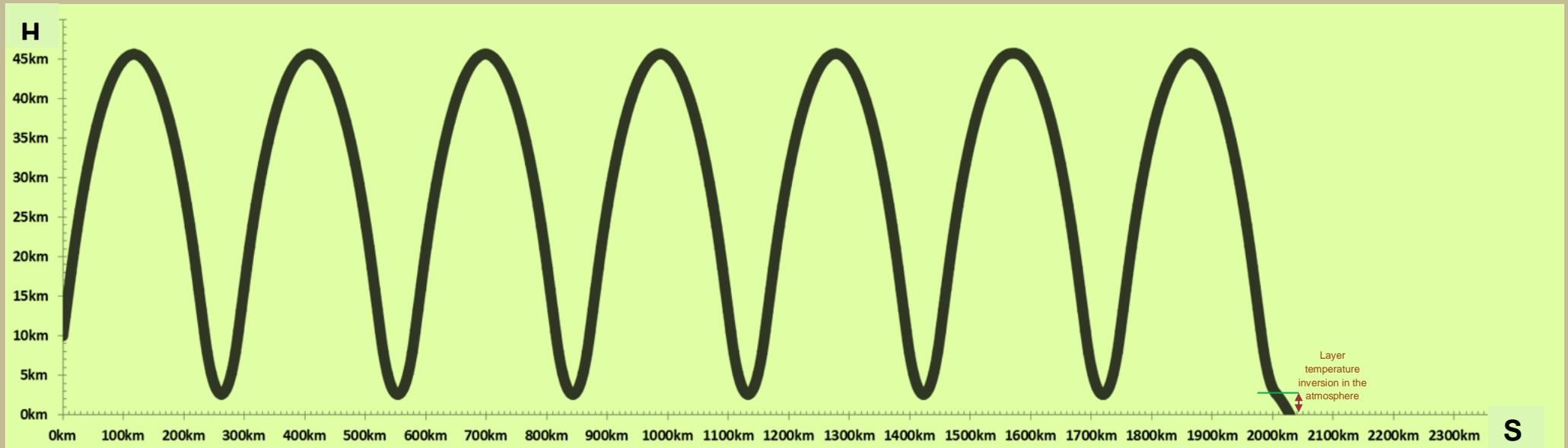
Fig.2. Change (relatively height H) of the temperature  $T^0$  of the atmosphere



**Fig.3. Inversion (up the height 3 km.) temperature ( $T^{\circ}$ ) along the height (H) in the atmosphere, during morning or evening time**



**Fig.4. Acoustic waveguide along which, without touching the ground, propagated infrasonic rays**  
 (The grounds (bottom) of each troughs waveguide marked with a red dot.)



**Fig.5. Deviation to the ground of the waveguide (Fig. 4.) during the intersection the temperature inversion layer**

## 4. A TROPICAL CYCLONE 'Joy' AND HIS MOVEMENT RELATIVELY OF POSITION Crop Circle «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»

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At **2000** kilometers west of the position of **Crop Circle «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**, with **00** hrs. January **16** till **00** hrs. January **20, 1966** (time in **GMT**) was moving on Australia (Fig. 6) tropical cyclone '**Joy**' - a possible source of the infrasound's radiation, including with frequency of **0,2** (Hz) [33].

The infrasonic rays, emitted from tropical cyclone '**Joy**', propagate along the waveguide.

Every of horizontal concentric circumferences, which situated concentrically around the cyclone, consists of the grounds troughs of the waveguide (Fig.7.-Fig. 24.).

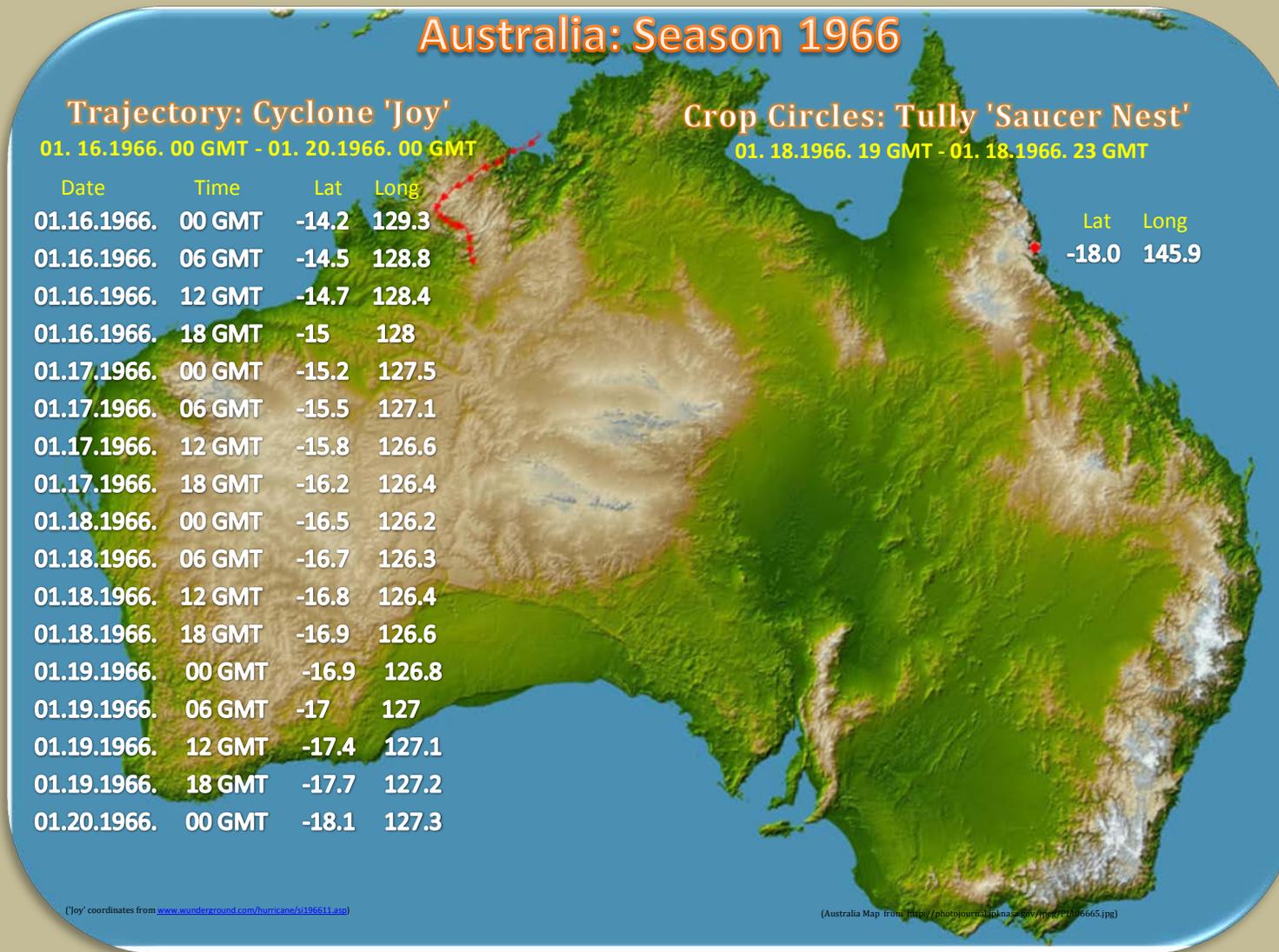
When moving cyclone '**Joy**' (Fig. 7. - Fig. 24.) he were changing his location relatively of position

**Crop Circle «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**.

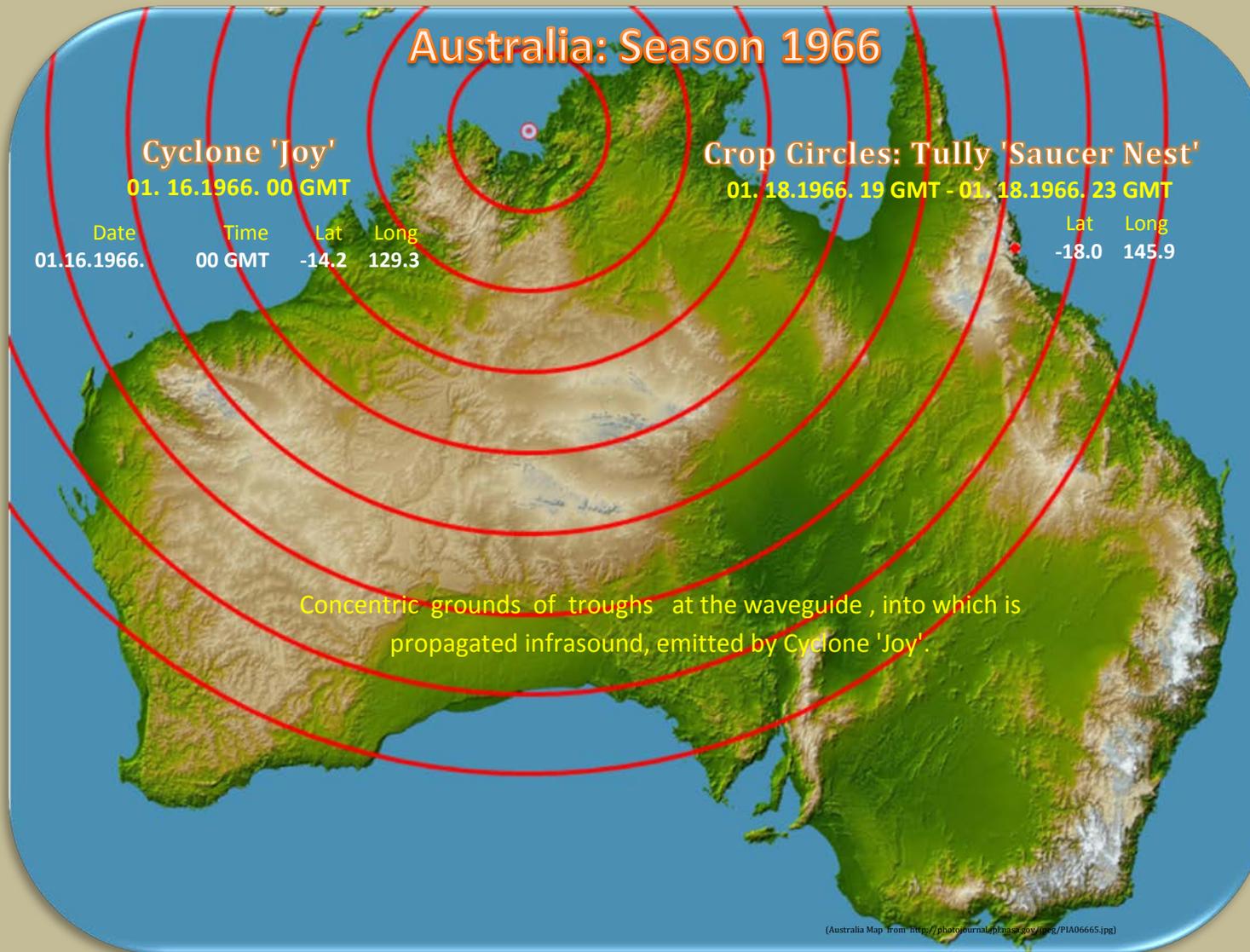
When some part of a concentric circumference have a crossing with the temperature inversion layer in the atmosphere above the earth, the rays of infrasonic , which propagating through this part of concentric circumference of the waveguide, deflected to the earth's surface (Fig. 19) (or sea's surface (Fig. 23.)).

At this case the rays of infrasonic are acting, with small disturbing forces, onto the reed and other objects on the earth's surface (or sea's surface (Fig. 23.)).

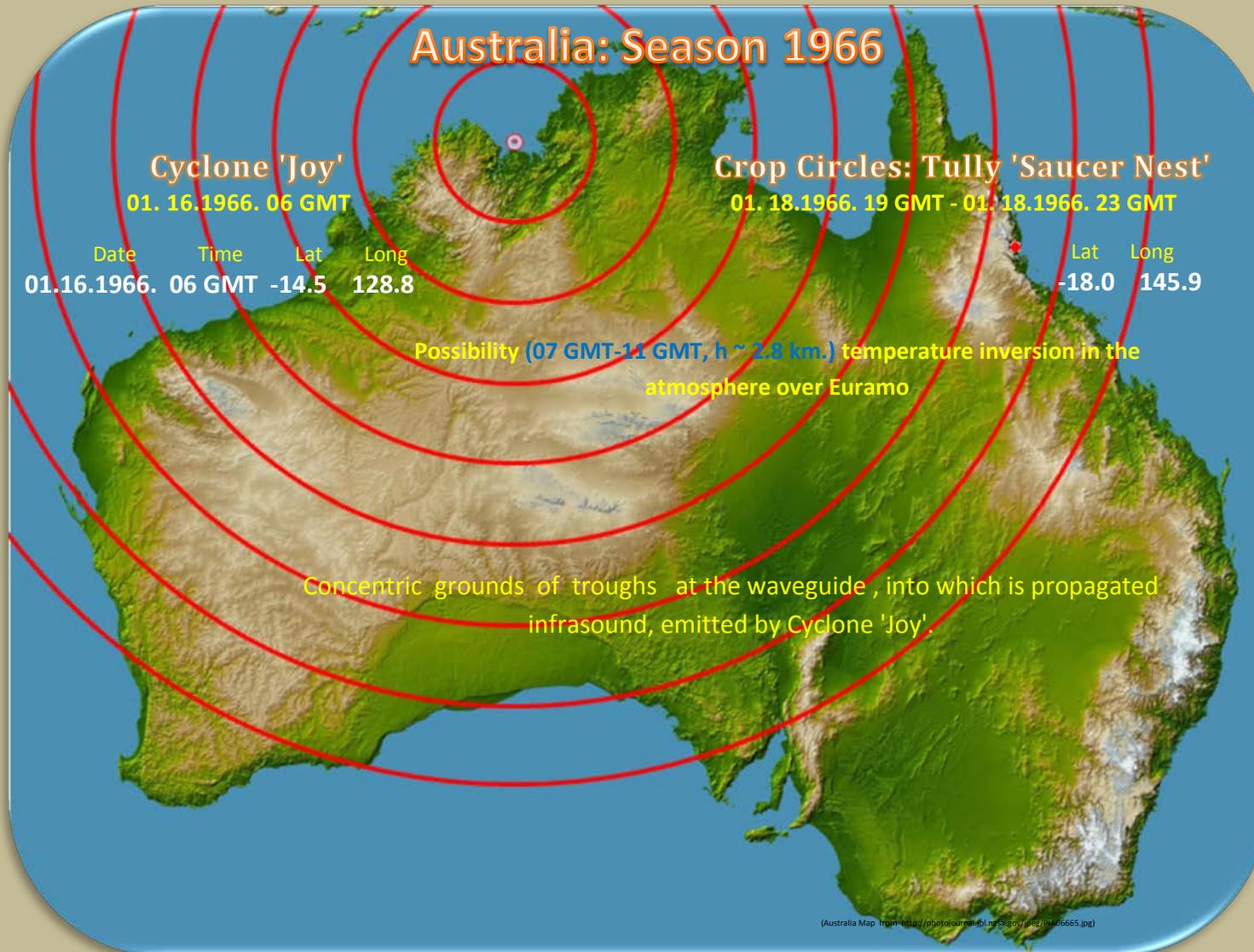
After the destruction of the temperature inversion layer in the atmosphere above the ground are recovering the geometry of the waveguide, that existed before the crossing part of the waveguide with the temperature inversion layer, and are ceased the impact of infrasonic rays on plants and other objects on the ground or at sea.



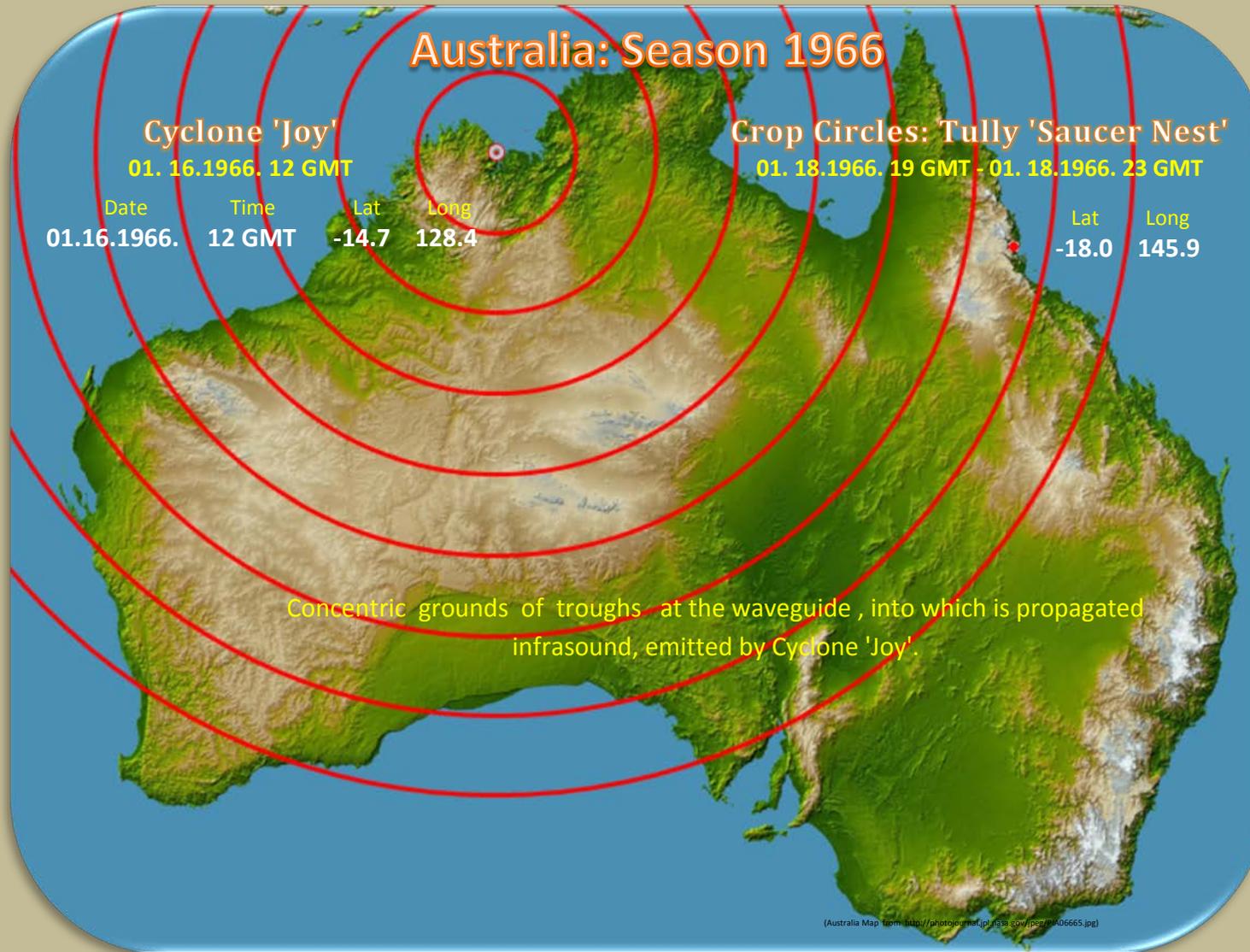
**Fig.6. Trajectory of movement of Cyclone 'Joy' and the position of Crop Circle «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



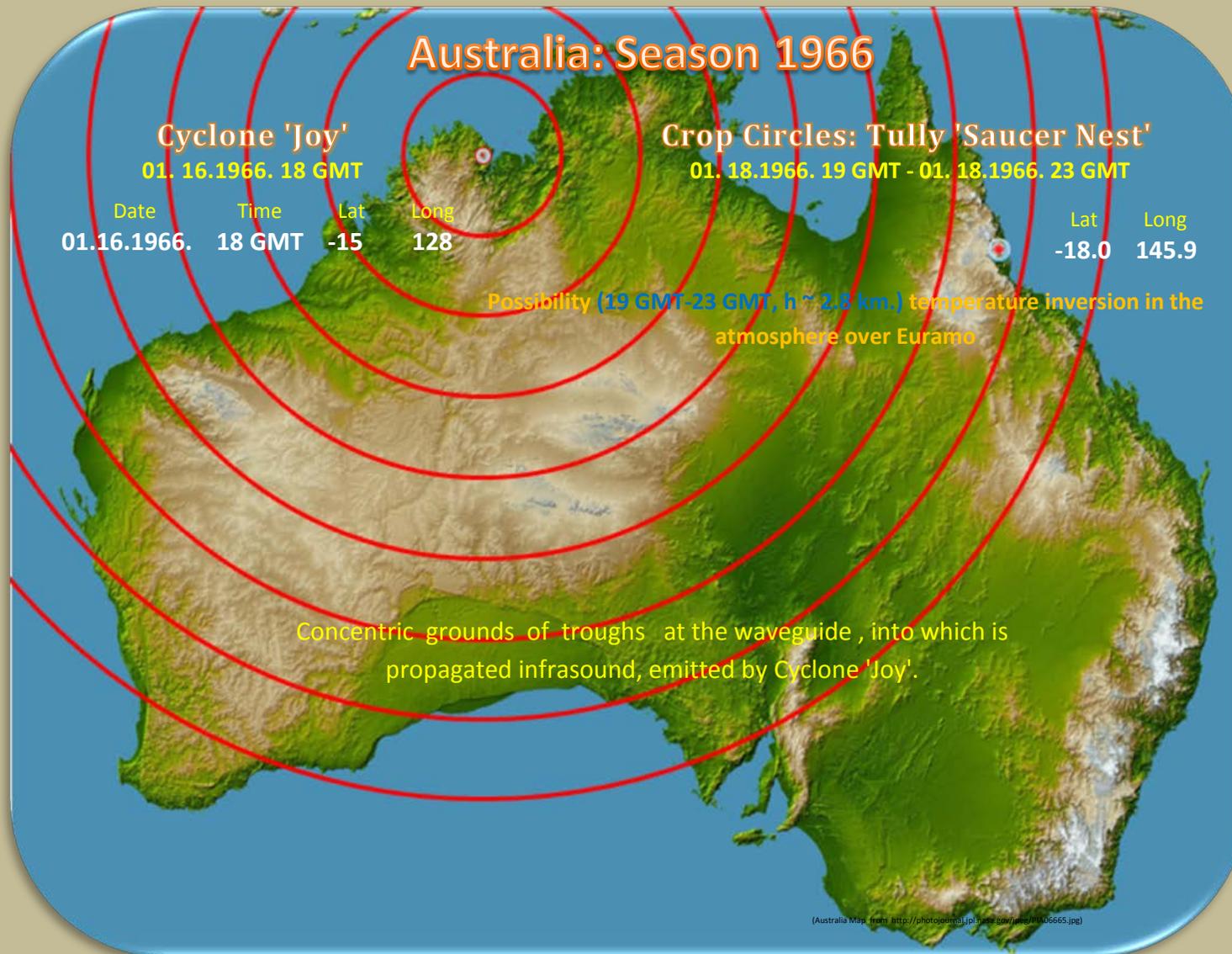
**Fig.7. Location at 00 hrs January 16, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



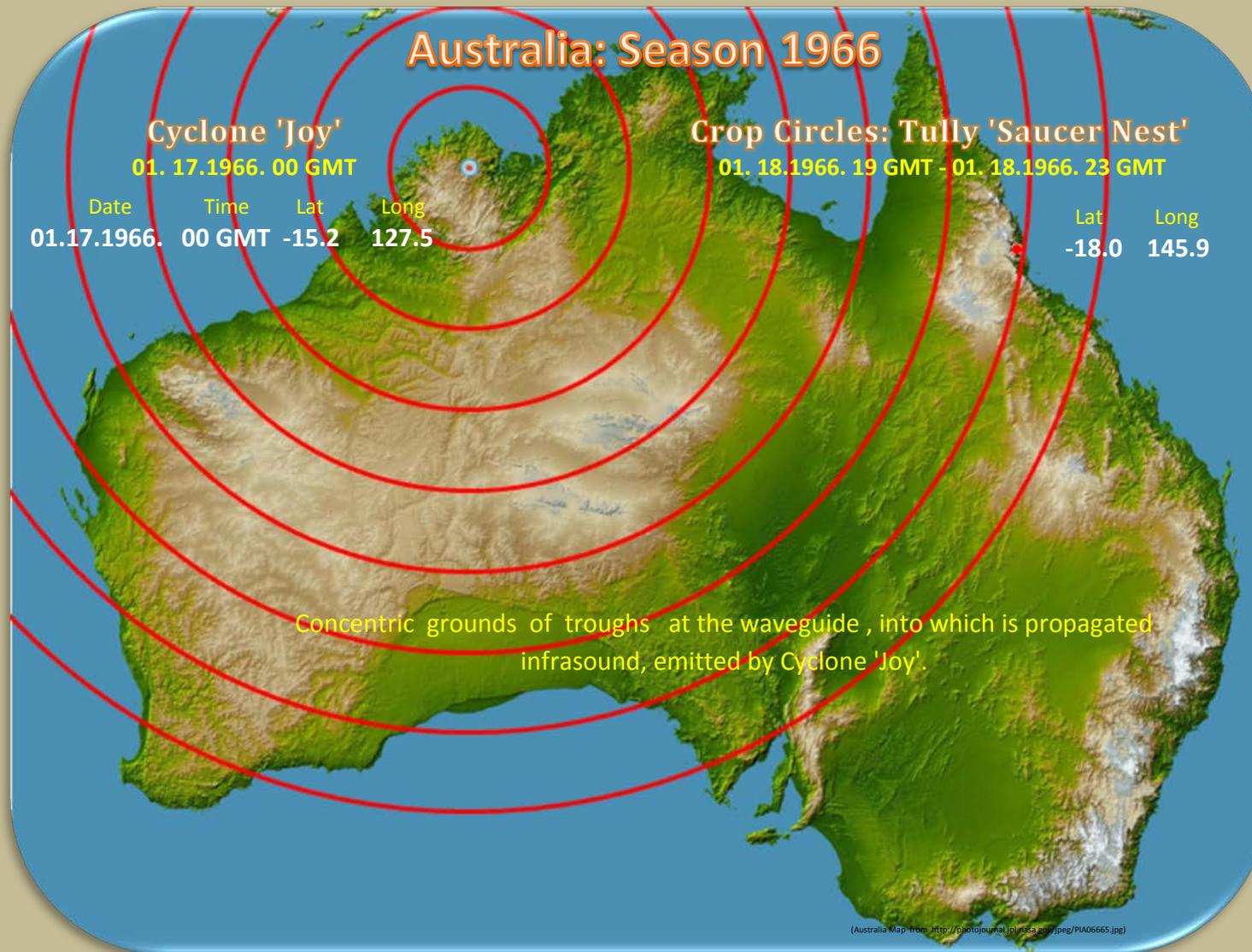
**Fig.8. Location at 06 hrs January 16, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



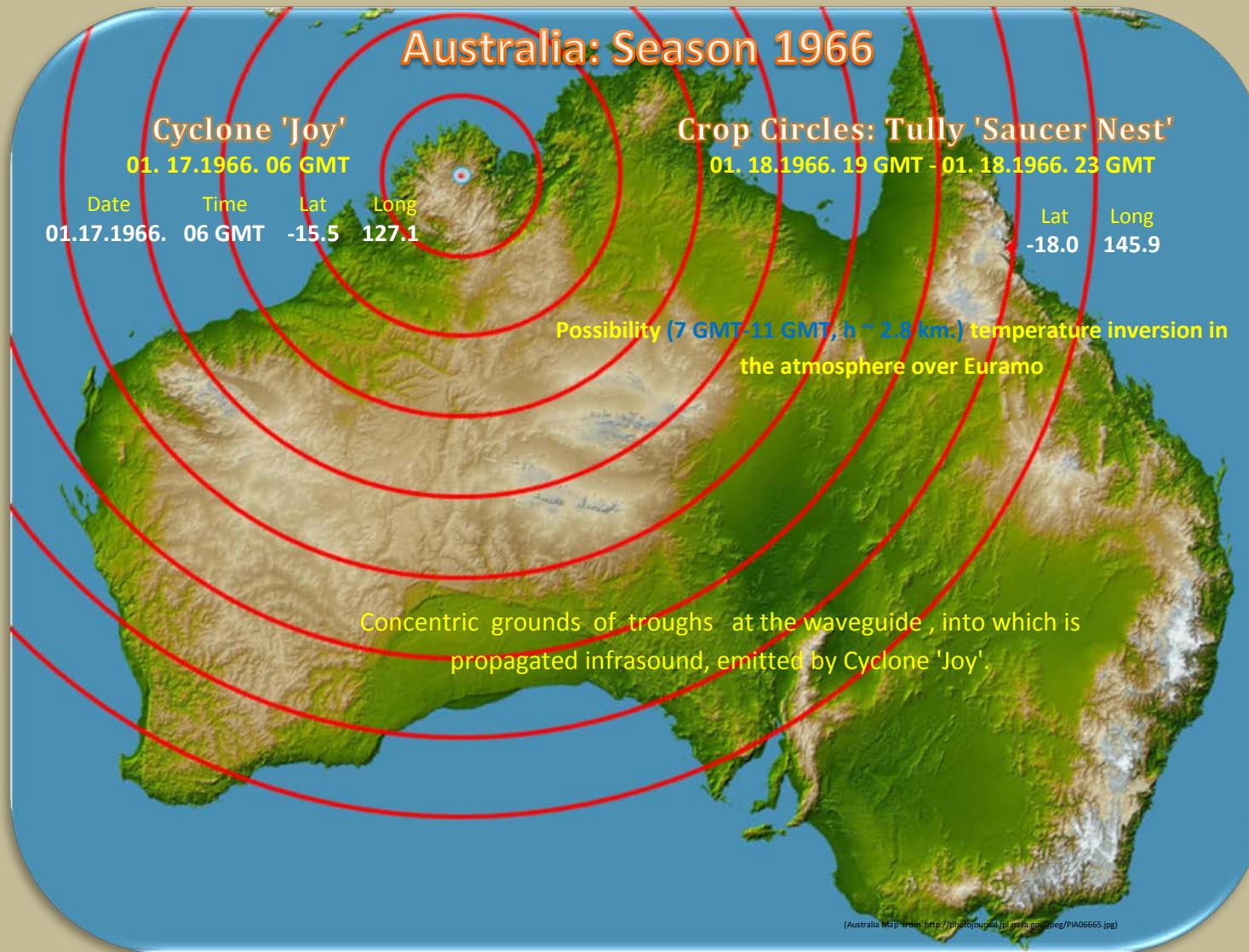
**Fig.9. Location at 12 hrs January 16, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



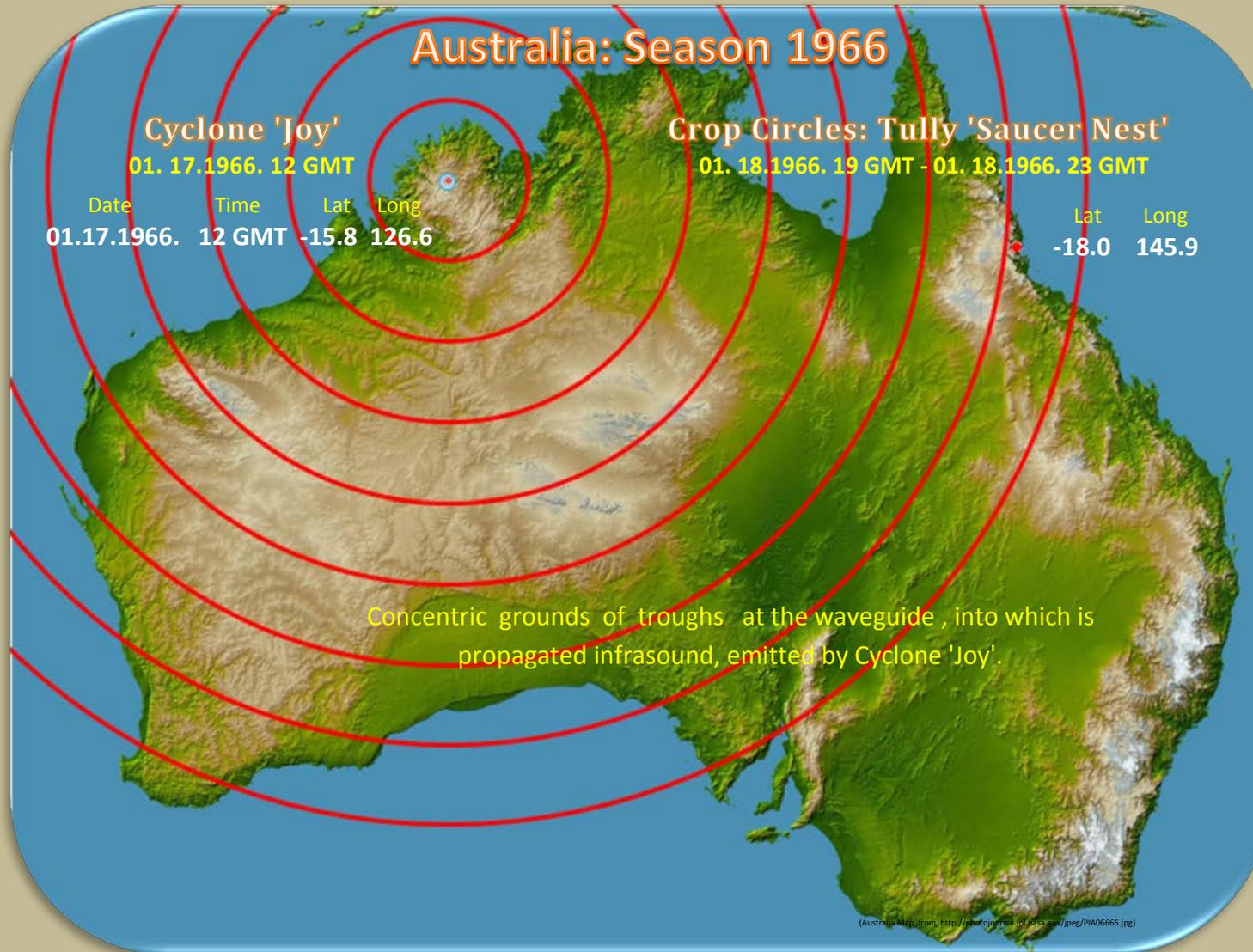
**Fig.10. Location at 18 hrs January 16, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



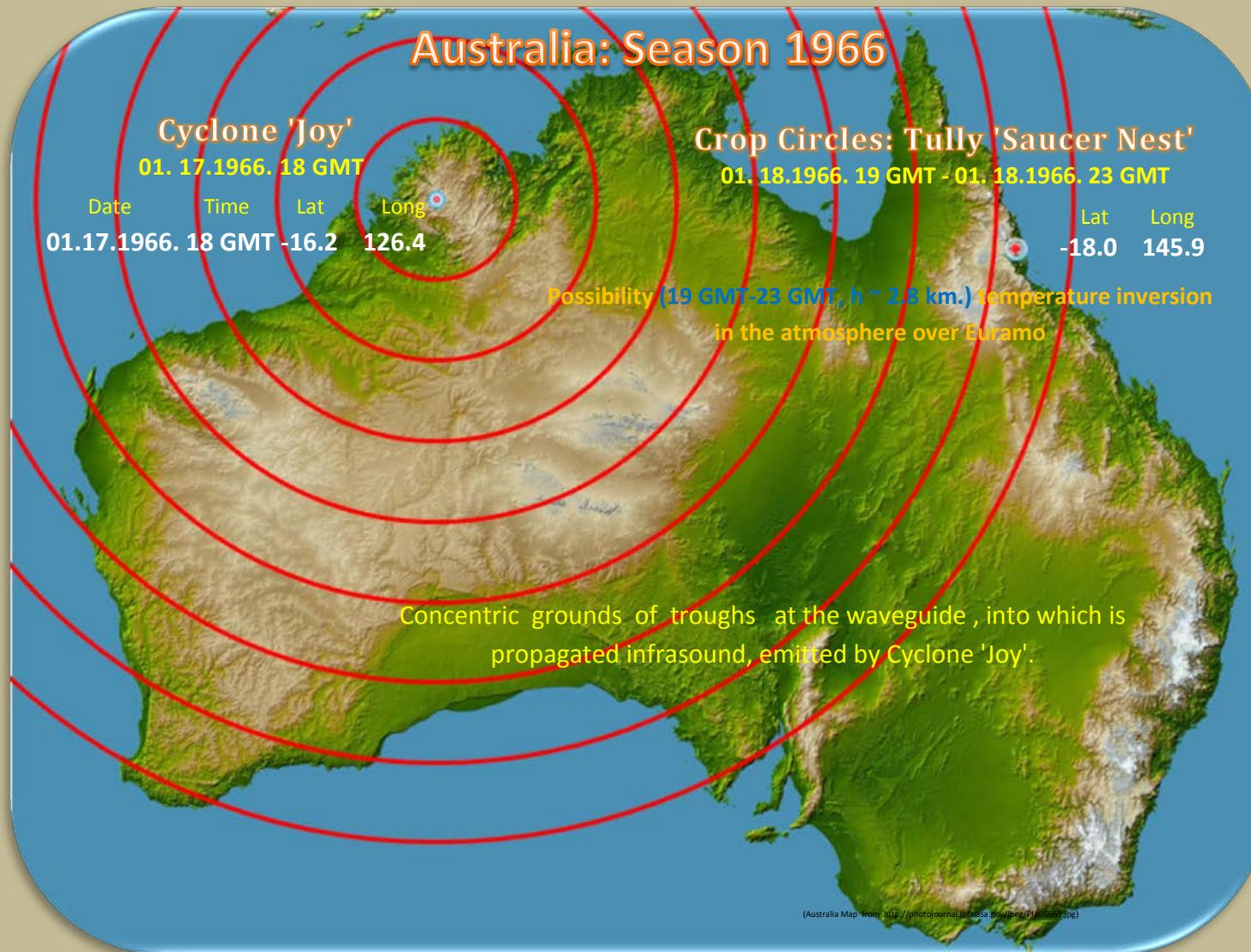
**Fig.11. Location at 00 hrs January 17, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



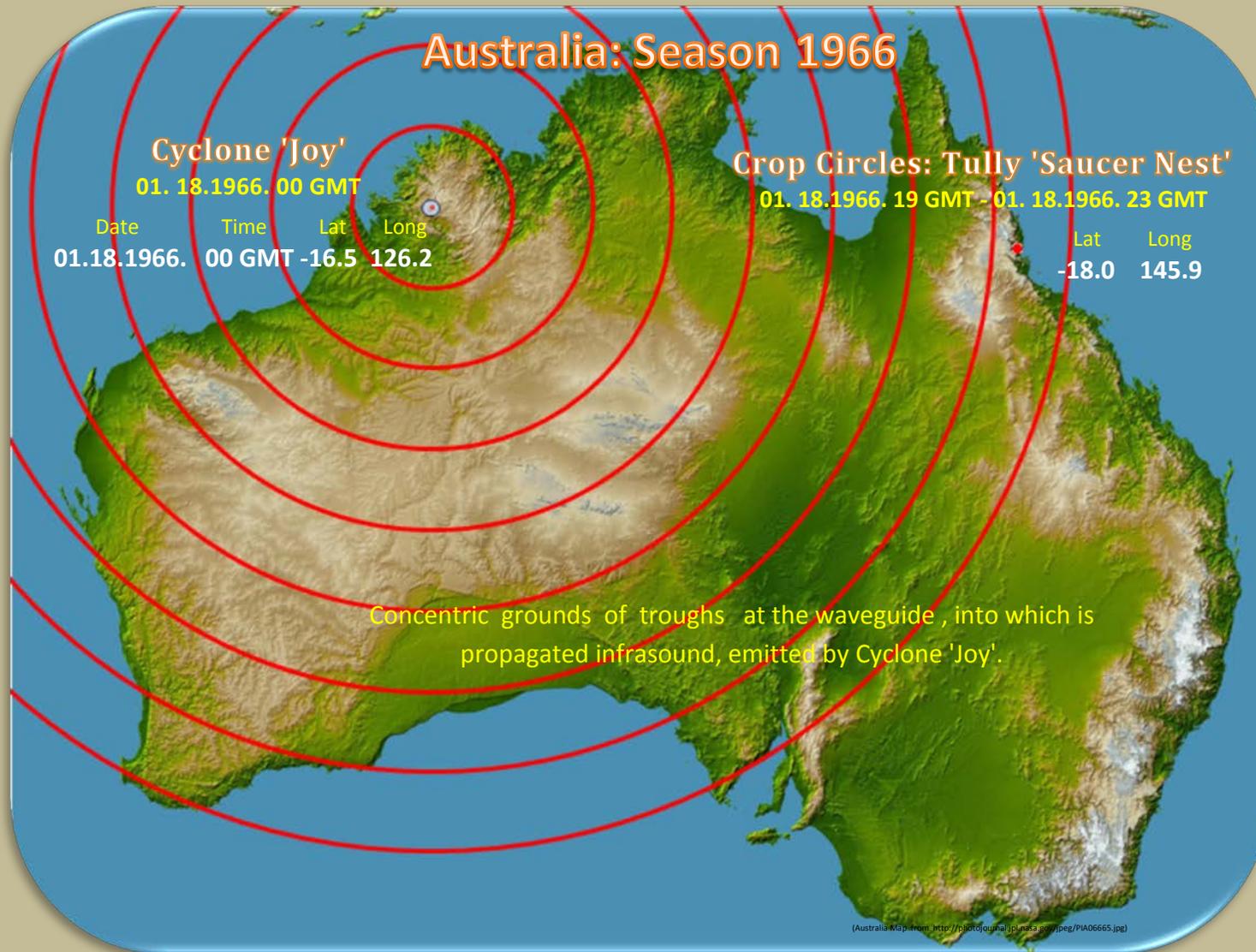
**Fig.12. Location at 06 hrs January 17, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



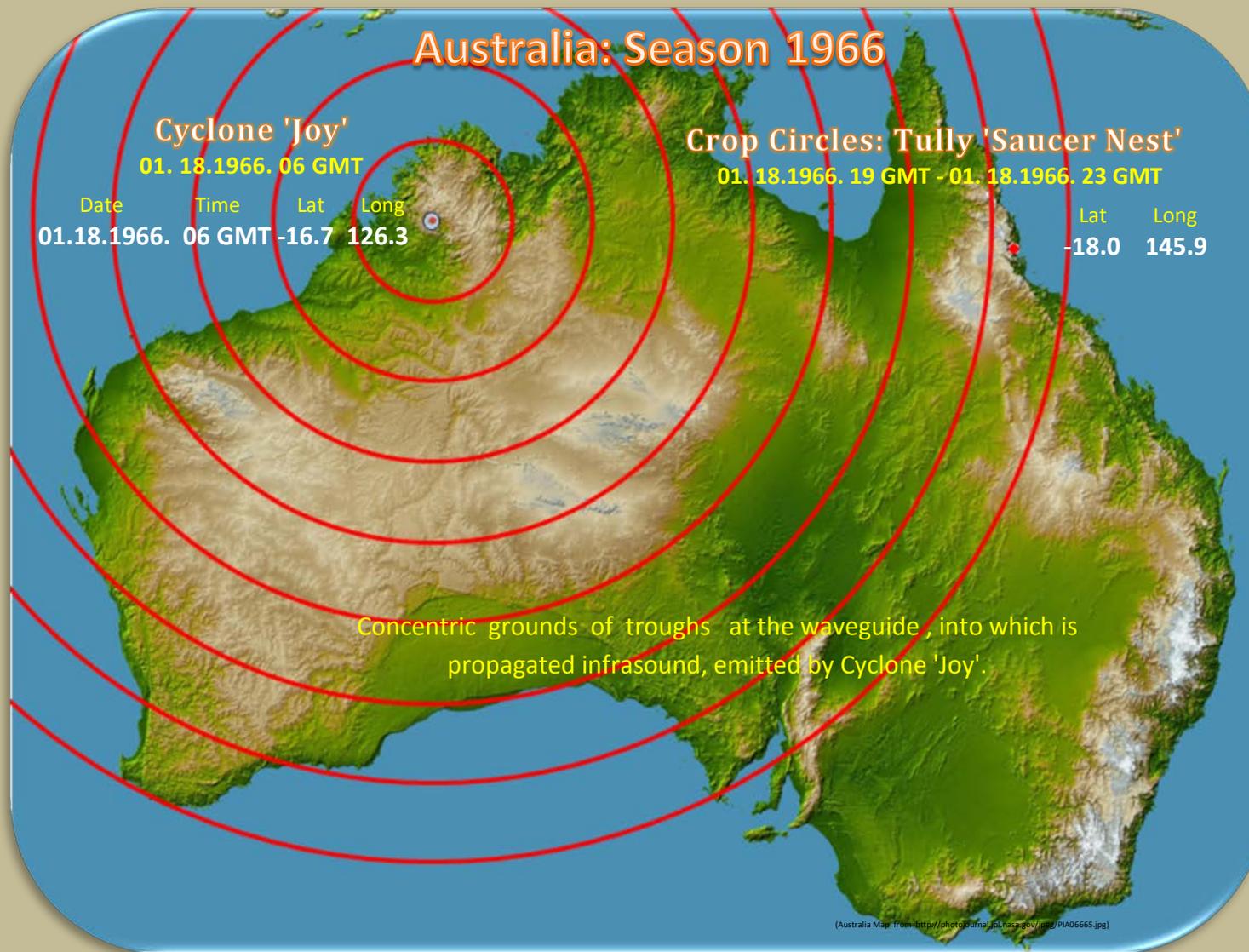
**Fig.13. Location at 12 hrs January 17, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



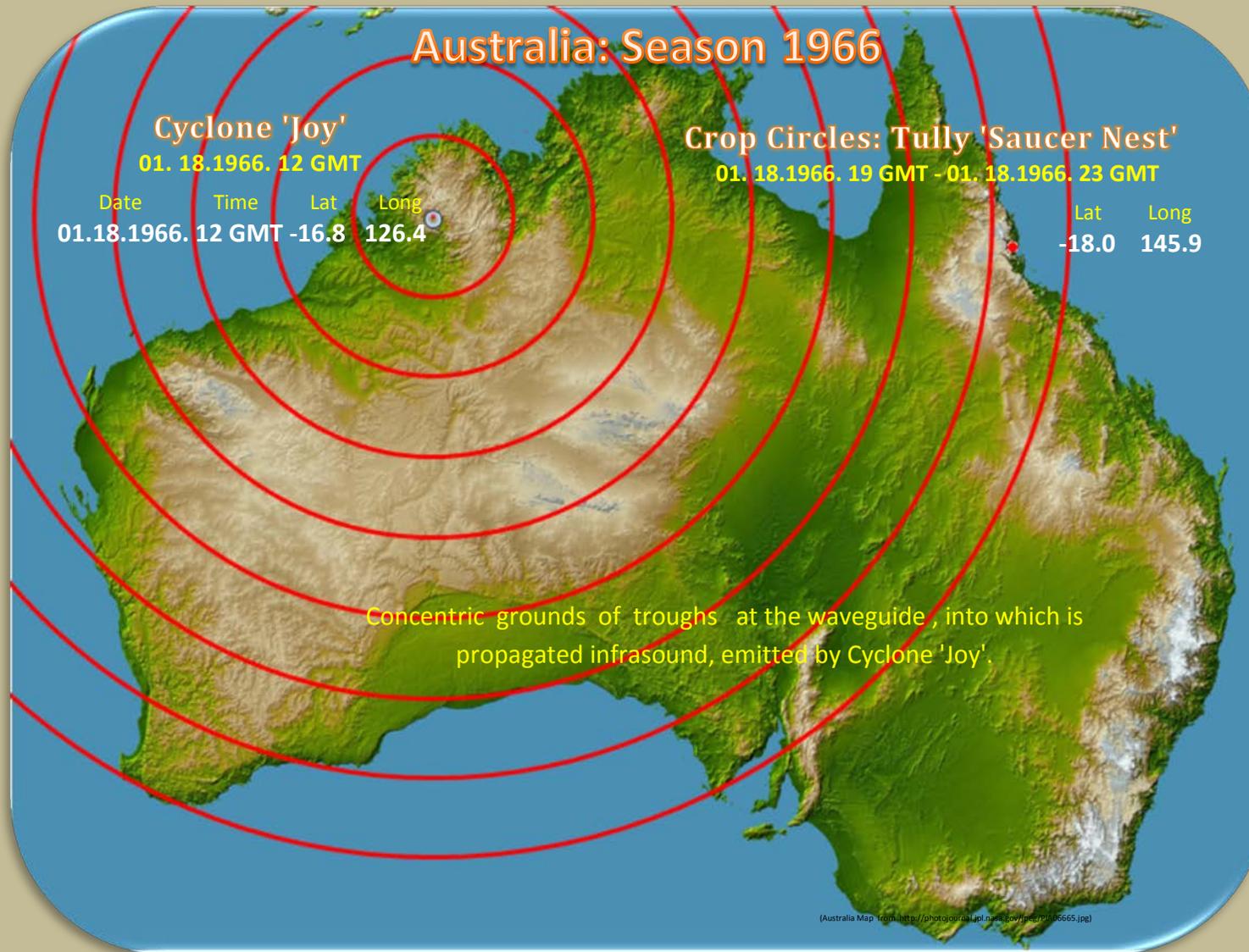
**Fig.14. Location at 18 hrs January 17, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



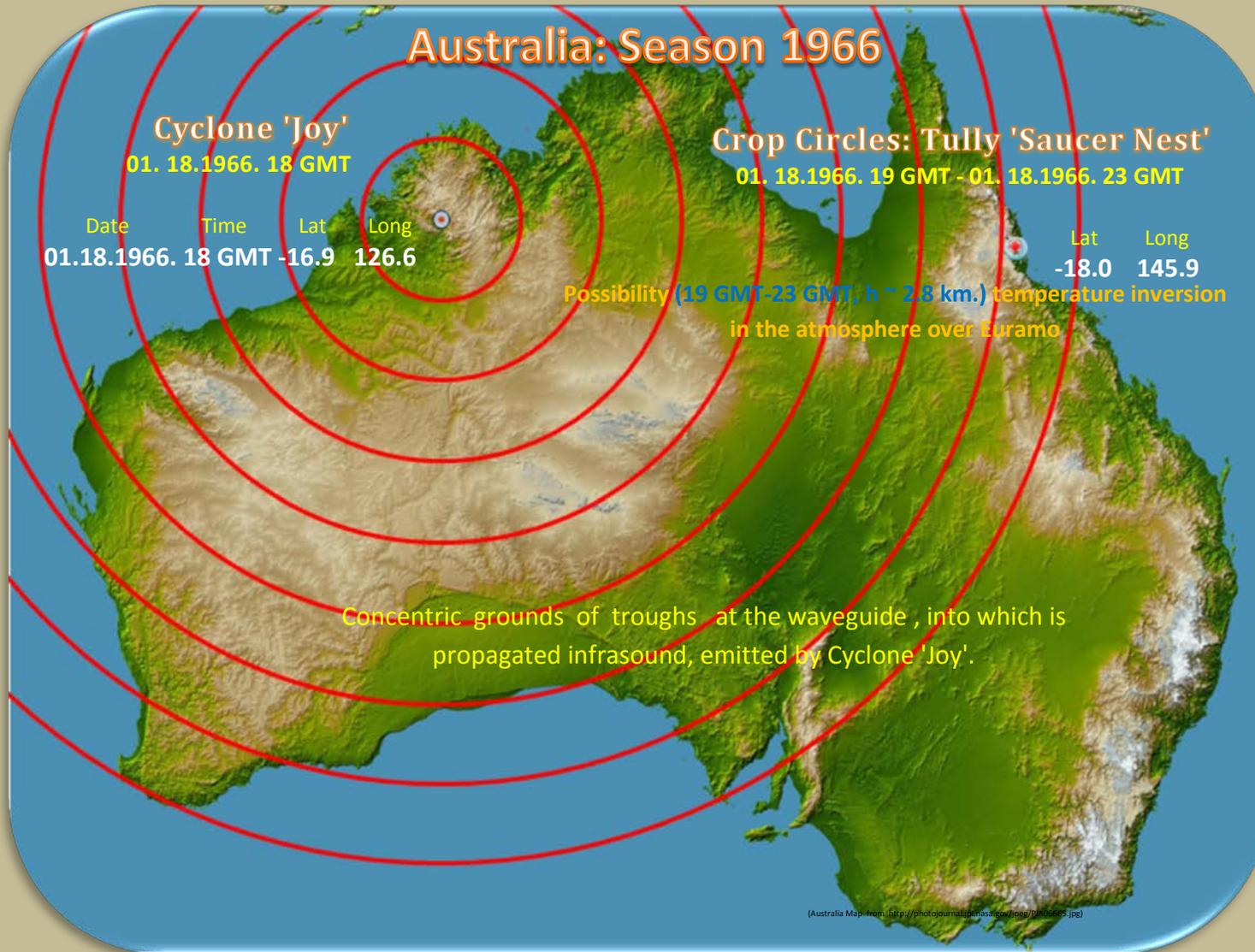
**Fig.15. Location at 00 hrs January 18, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



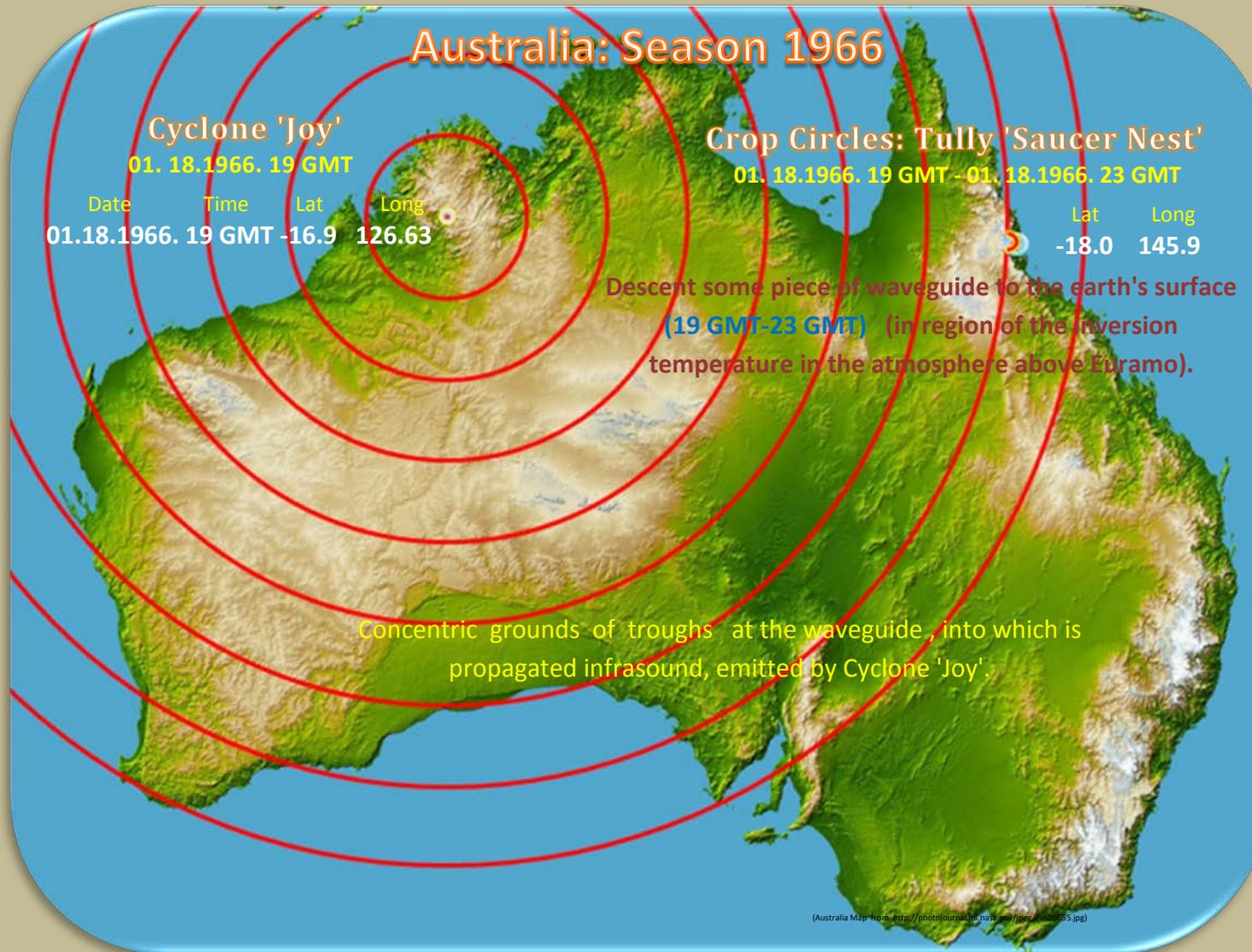
**Fig.16. Location at 06 hrs January 18, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



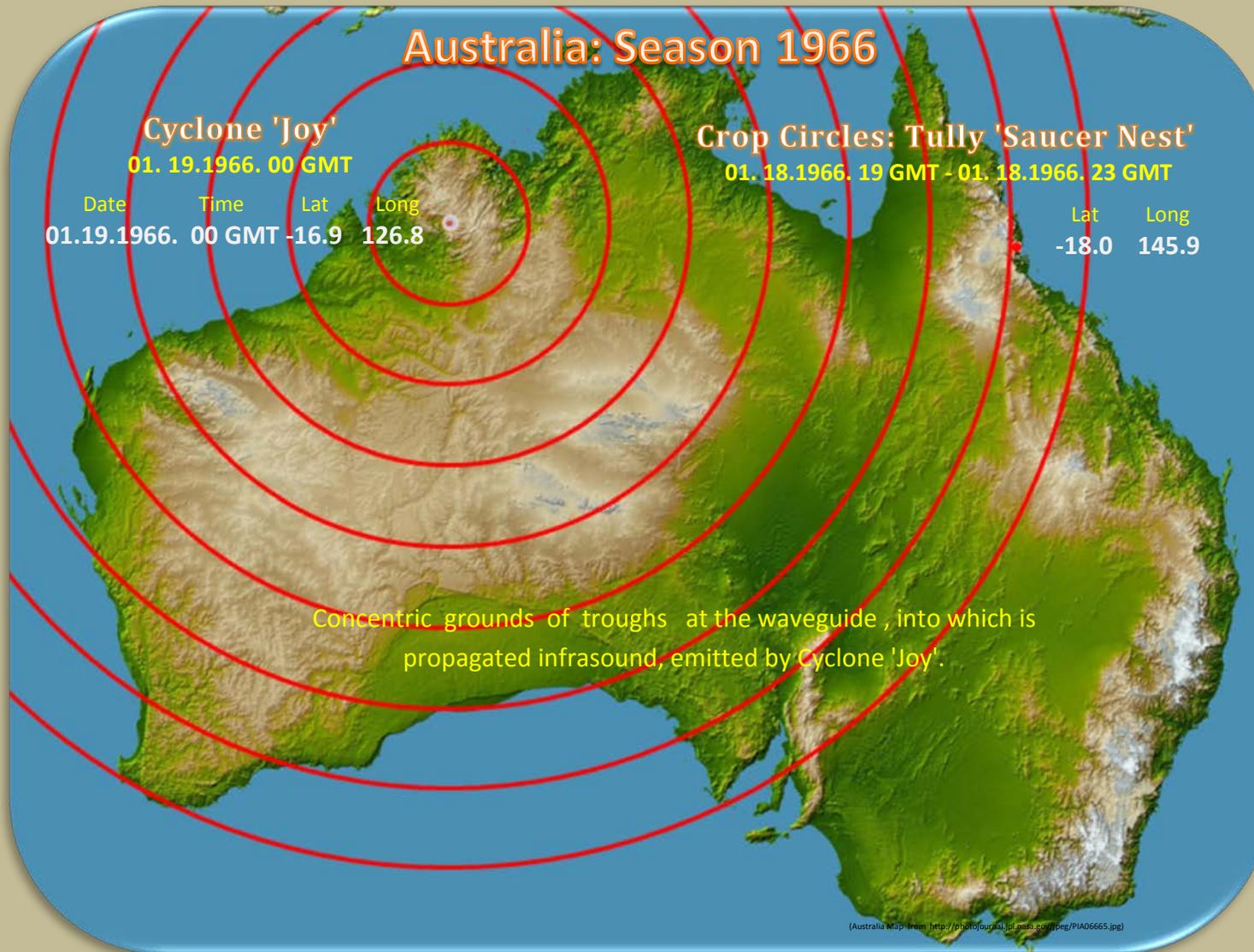
**Fig.17. Location at 12 hrs January 18, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



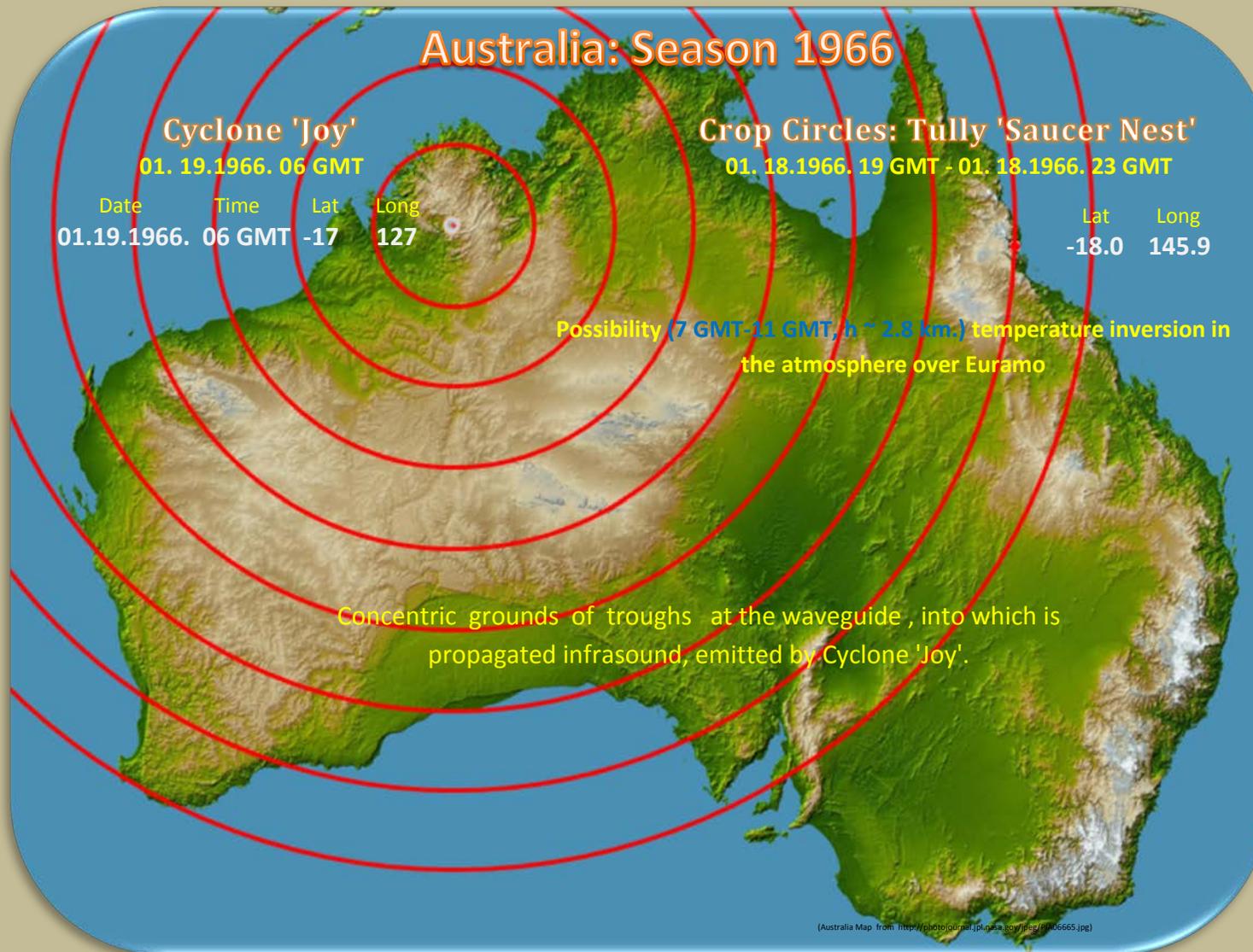
**Fig.18. Location at 18 hrs January 18, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



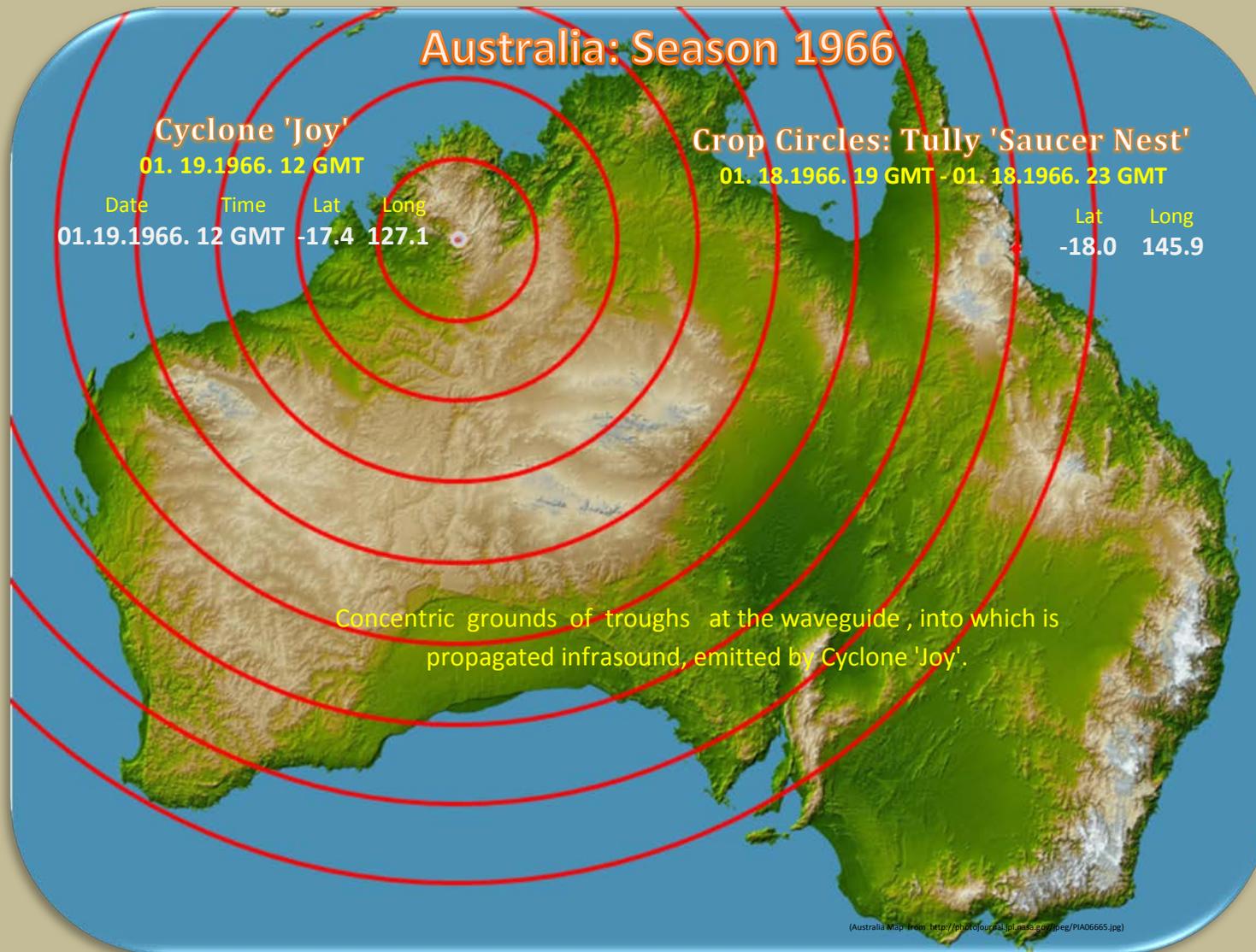
**Fig.19. Location at 19 hrs January 18, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



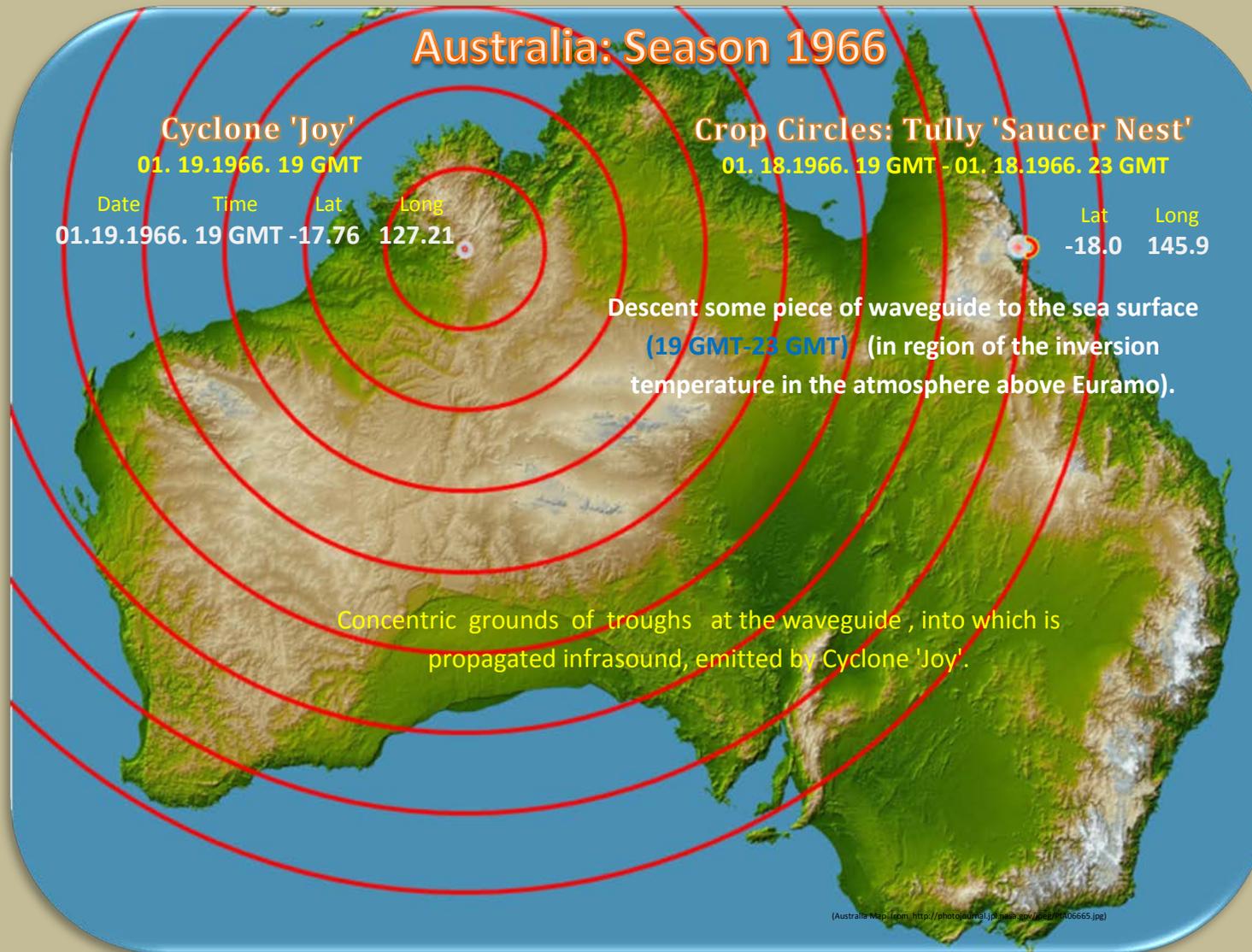
**Fig.20. Location at 00 hrs January 19, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



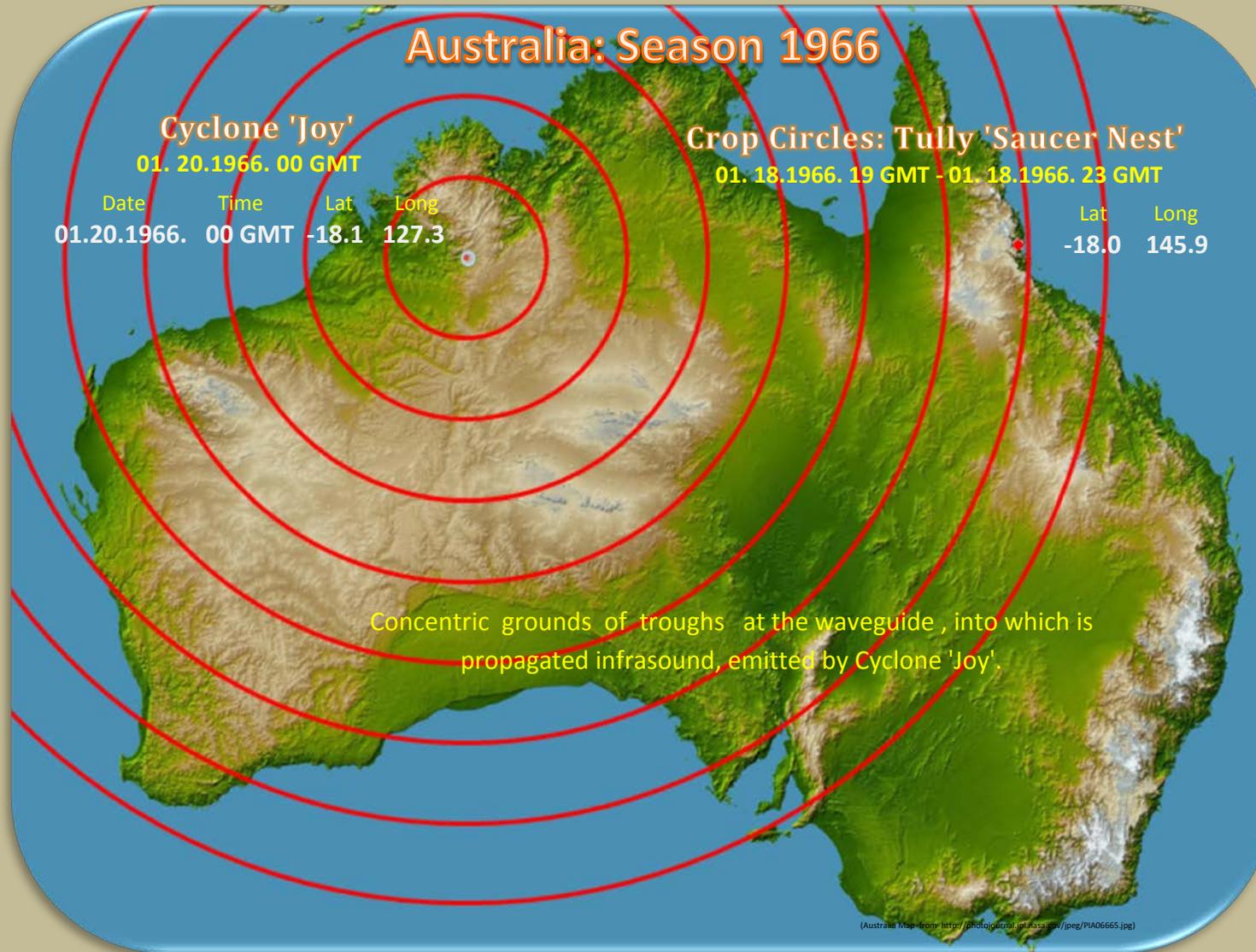
**Fig.21. Location at 06 hrs January 19, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



**Fig.22. Location at 12 hrs January 19, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



**Fig.23. Location at 19 hrs January 19, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



**Fig.24. Location at 00 hrs January 20, 1966 (time in GMT) the grounds troughs of the waveguide relative to the Cyclone 'Joy' and «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**

## 5. A WAVEGUIDE, IN WHICH THE INFRASONIC RAYS, EMITTED BY THE CYCLONE 'Joy', ARE PROPAGATED IN THE DIRECTION «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»

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In **Fig. 25.** at the vertical plane are shown the acoustic waveguides, in which, without touching the ground, propagated infrasonic rays, emitted at an altitude of **10 km.** source of infrasound.

The angles between the vertical line and direction of emission of rays: **58,85<sup>0</sup>; 58,95<sup>0</sup>; 59,64<sup>0</sup>; 60,00<sup>0</sup>.**

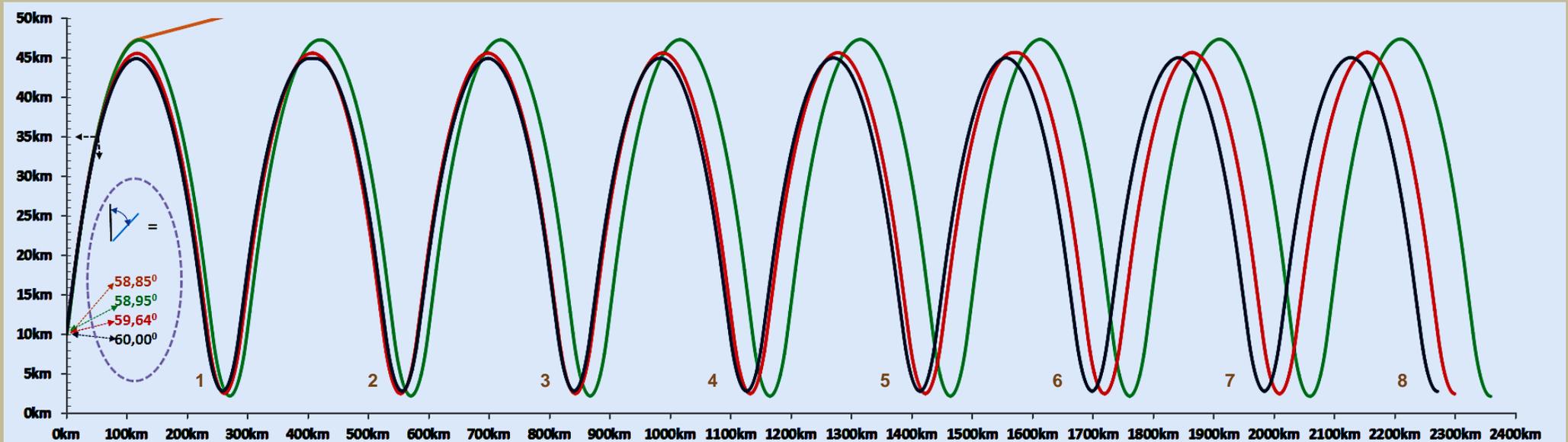
Waveguides, along which are propagated the infrasonic rays emitted by the source at an angle of less than or equal to **58,85<sup>0</sup>**, rushes up (**Fig. 25.**) to the mesosphere and are not contacted with, nearly, three-kilometer layer of temperature inversion in the atmosphere above the earth.

The grounds troughs (bottoms) of waveguides, along of which propagate infrasonic rays emitted by the source at angle more than **60,00<sup>0</sup>**, are located above than the three-kilometer layer temperature inversion (**Fig. 25.**) in the atmosphere above the earth.

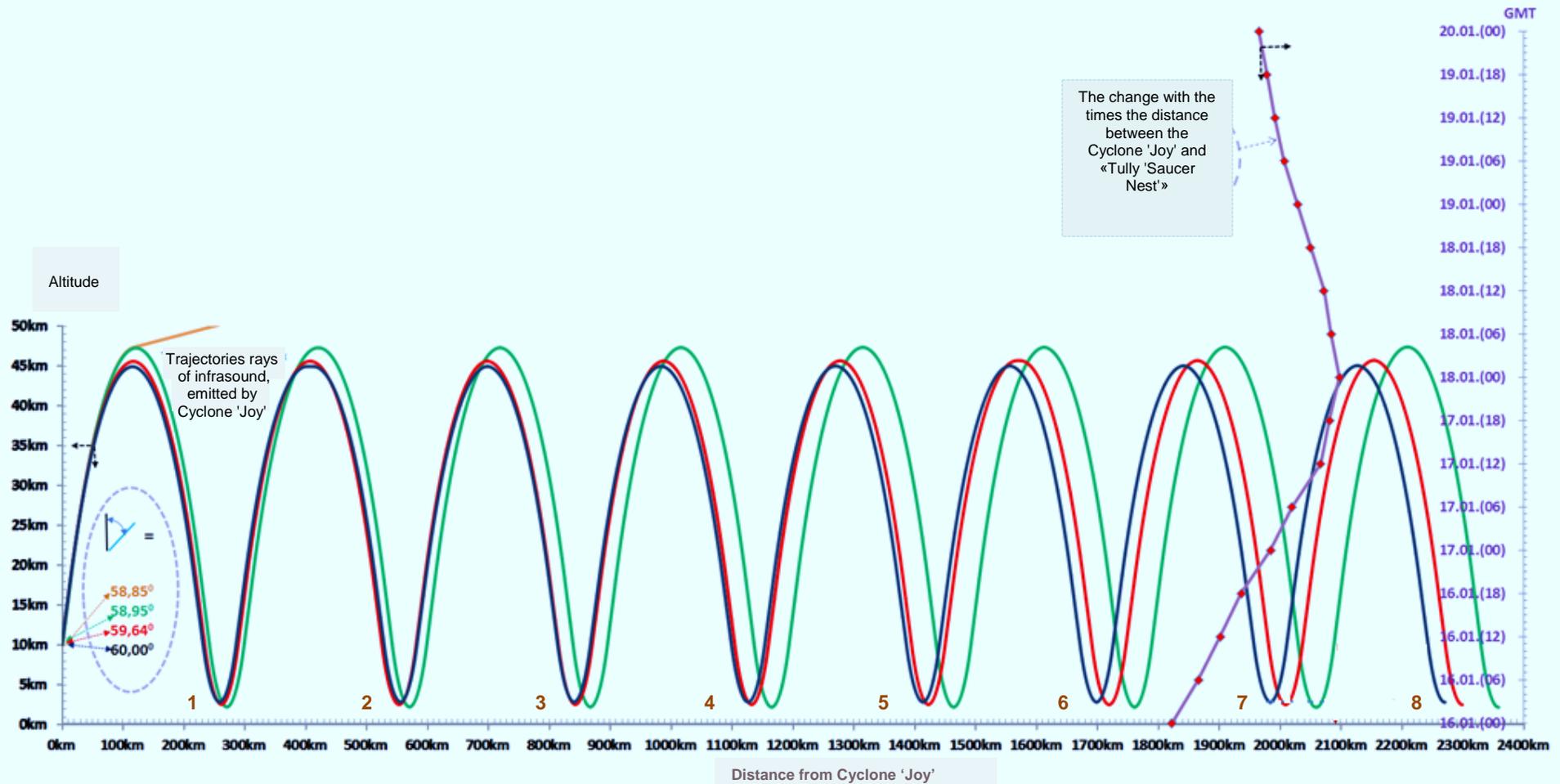
In the absence of, nearly, three-kilometer layer temperature inversion in the atmosphere near or over the position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», waveguides, along which are propagated the infrasonic rays emitted the cyclone '**Joy**' (the cyclone '**Joy**' are moving relatively to «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**») (**Fig. 26 .**) are not crossed with the earth's surface.

In this case, the infrasonic rays, emitted by the cyclone '**Joy**', do not have impact on plants and other objects on the ground or at sea or in the vicinity of the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

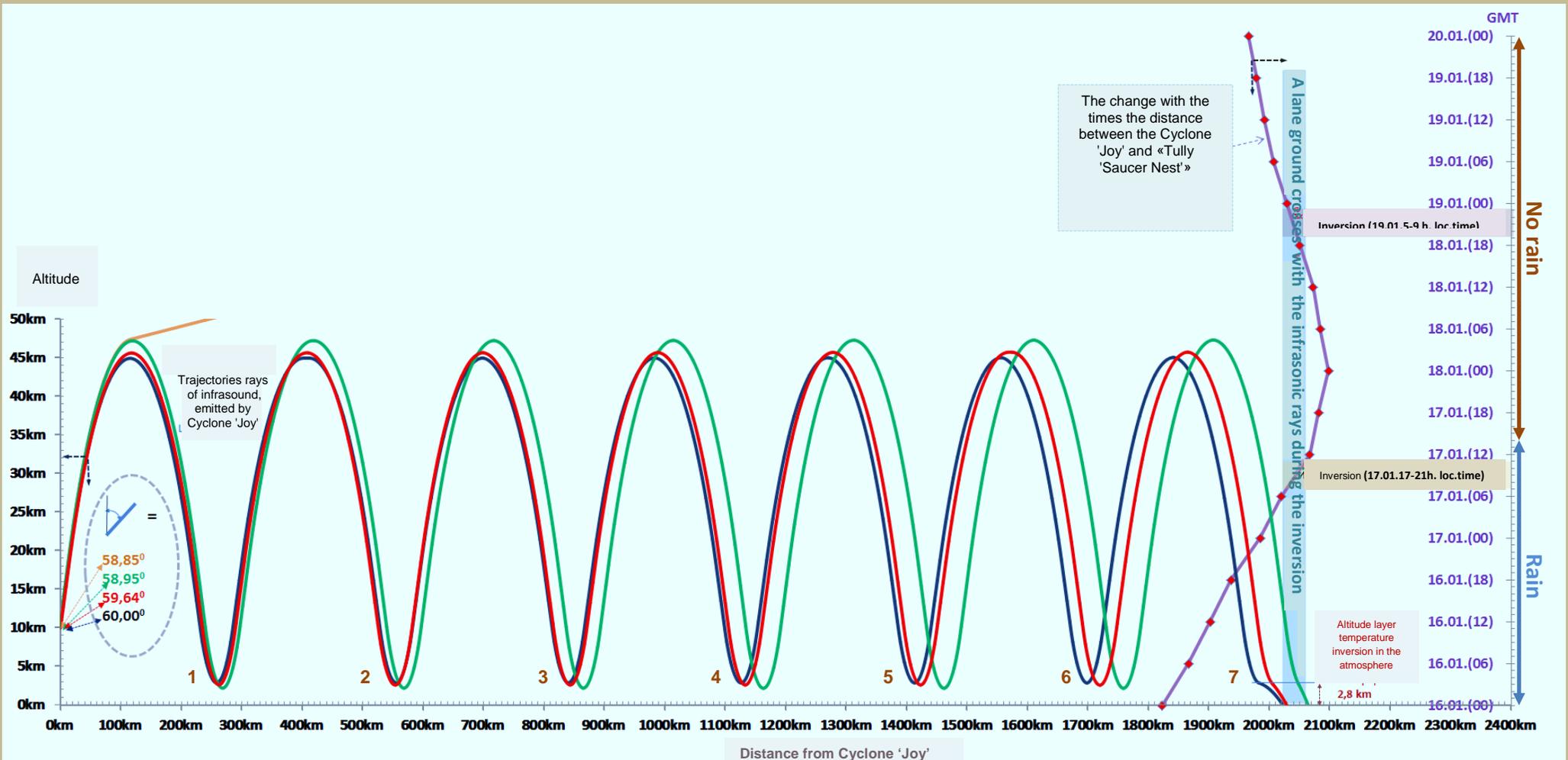
The grounds troughs (bottoms) (with the **1st to 8th**) in waveguides, along which propagate infrasonic rays emitted by the source at an angle from **58,95<sup>0</sup>** to **60,00<sup>0</sup>**, may intersect with three-kilometer layer temperature inversion (**Fig. 25.**) in the atmosphere above the earth.



**Fig.25. Acoustic waveguides along which, without touching the ground, propagated infrasonic rays, emitted from the source of infrasound at height 10 km. The angles emission of rays relatively the vertical to earth surface:  $58,85^{\circ}$ ;  $58,95^{\circ}$ ;  $59,64^{\circ}$ ;  $60,00^{\circ}$ . Group from 1-st on the 8-th grounds of troughs (bottoms) waveguides.**



**Fig.26. Change of the reciprocal position «Tully 'Saucer Nest'» and 7-th group grounds of the waveguides, along which are propagated the infrasonic rays emitted by a moving Cyclone 'Joy', in the absence of the temperature inversion layer in the atmosphere**



**Fig27. A lane the earth surface, which the infrasonic rays emitted cyclone 'Joy', intersects when entering 7-th group grounds of the waveguides into the layer (height 2,8 km) inversion temperature in the atmosphere above the earth. Dates and hours of possible the temperature inversions, during which the waveguides are moved along the ground through the location «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**

When take place crossing parts of waveguides with a temperature inversion layer in the atmosphere above the ground (height **2,8** km. above the earth's surface), that stretches for about **50** km. west of the position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», the infrasonic rays, which propagate along this part of waveguides, are rejected to the earth's surface (Fig.27., Fig.19.) and are impacting (with a small disturbing force) on plants and other facilities in the position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

When take place crossing parts of waveguides with a temperature inversion layer (height **2,8** km. above the earth's surface) in the atmosphere over a position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», the infrasonic rays, which propagate along this part of waveguides, intersects the surface of the earth and the surface of the sea east of the position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» (Fig. 23.) and did not impact on plants growing in a location « **Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

On Fig.27. is shown a lane of earth's surface .

This lane of earth's surface traverse the infrasonic rays (emitted cyclone '**Joy'**), in cases when take place crossing **7**-th group grounds troughs of the waveguide with layer (height of **2,8** km. above the earth's surface) inversion temperature in the atmosphere above the earth.

According to Fig.27., waveguides could intersect with the earth's surface at the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» only during the two possible temperature inversions in the atmosphere above the earth's surface (height **2,8** km.):

January **18, 1966, 19 - 23** pm **GMT** (January **19, 1966, 05-09** am local time);

January **17, 1966, 07 - 11** am **GMT** (January **17, 1966, 17-21** pm local time) .

Rain on January **17, 1966** (Fig.28.) did not contribute to the emergence of **17** January **1966** layer of temperature inversion in the atmosphere above the ground (height **2,8** km. above the earth's surface) in the vicinity of the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

Consequently, in the period from **10** to **21** January **1966**, only in January **19, 1966** from **05** to **09** am local time (January **18, 1966**, from **19** to **23** pm, accordingly GMT) a lane surface of the earth at the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» (Fig.27., Fig. 19) are crossing the waveguides, along which propagate infrasonic rays emitted by the cyclone '**Joy'**.

One after the other the waveguides moves (Fig. 27.) on a lane of earth's surface in a location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

The speed moving of the front waveguides on earth's surface through location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» equals **3,54** km/h.

A front line of waveguides covered a distance from location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» till home **Albert Pennisi** in **17** minutes.

After that, it took another **5-10** minutes to a dog in the house of **Albert Pennisi** felt the effects of infrasound on her body.

## 6. A LODGING OF REED STALKS UNDER INFLUENCE INFRASONIC RAYS EMITTED BY THE CYCLONE 'Joy', NASCENCE THE UFO AND «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»

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Along the waveguides, which are moving on the land through location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», are propagated the infrasonic rays, that periodically (with a frequency of **0,2 Hz.**) are impacting (with a small disturbing force) on reed stalks, that are grow (Fig. **29.**) at the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

The smallest natural frequency of transverse oscillations of reed stalk, that grew in the locality «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», was **0,2 (Hz)**.

During the periodic exposure to infrasound frequency of **0,2 (Hz)** on reed stalks, which grow up in the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», are having resonant oscillations of stalks (Fig. **30.**).

During of resonance, amplitude of transverse oscillations of reed stalks gradually increased from small to large value.

The reed stalks with a height stalk low or high, compared with the height of **2,40 m**, which grow around the position of «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», did not commit resonance oscillations.

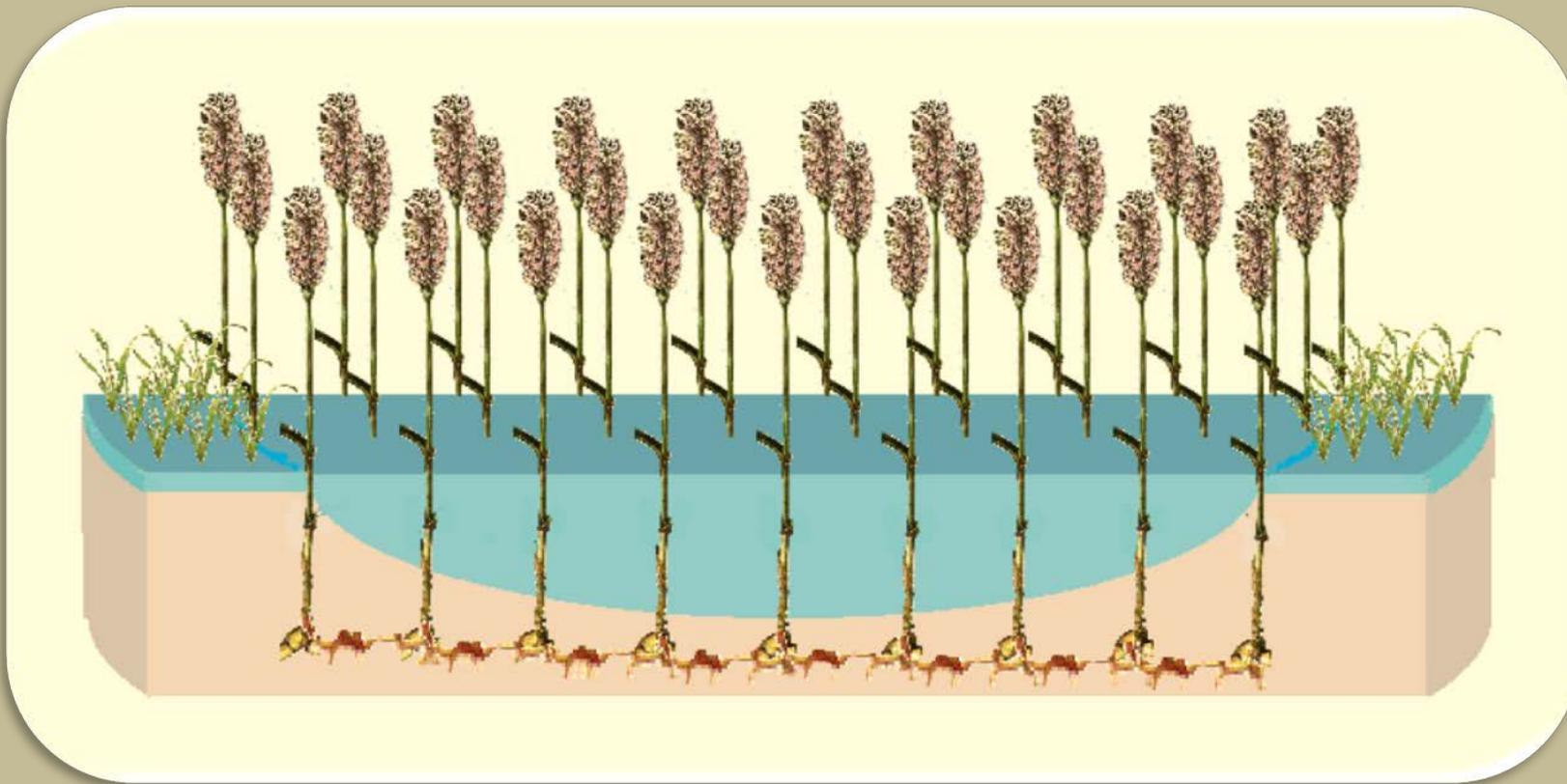
In the initial stage (January **19, 1966, 05-06** am local time) because of the small the initial amplitude the resonant oscillations of reed's stalks, their oscillations can go unnoticed, when man is viewing the thicket reed.

With the growing amplitude oscillations of stalks reed: arise an agitation of aqueous medium; vibration to rhizomes with layer of silt around them.

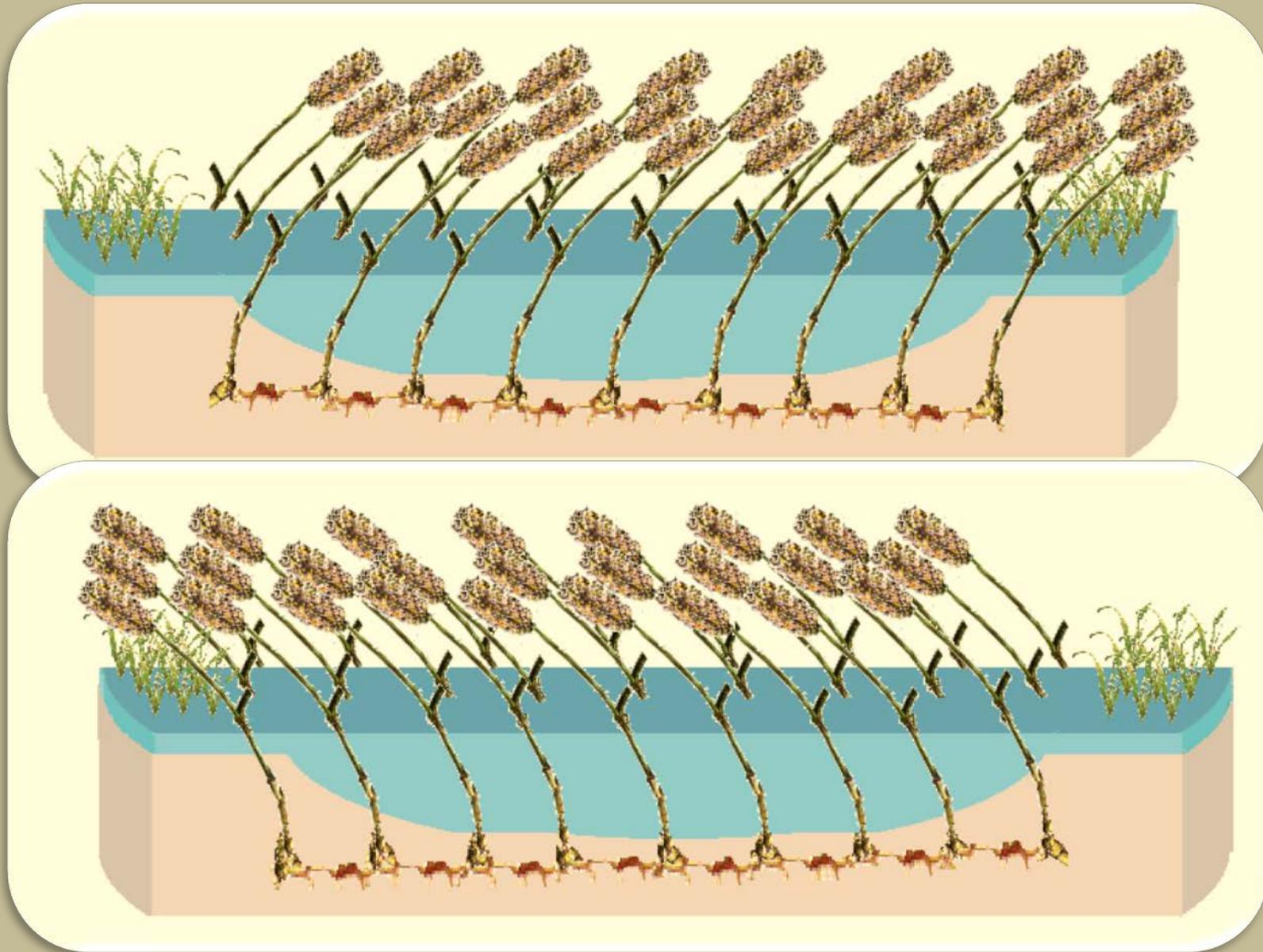
Vibration liquefies the silt (thixotropy) and moves material from the silt into an aqueous medium (Fig. **31.**).

In this case, the rhizomes lose their coupling with silt, are fractured, and forsakes of the stalks without support.

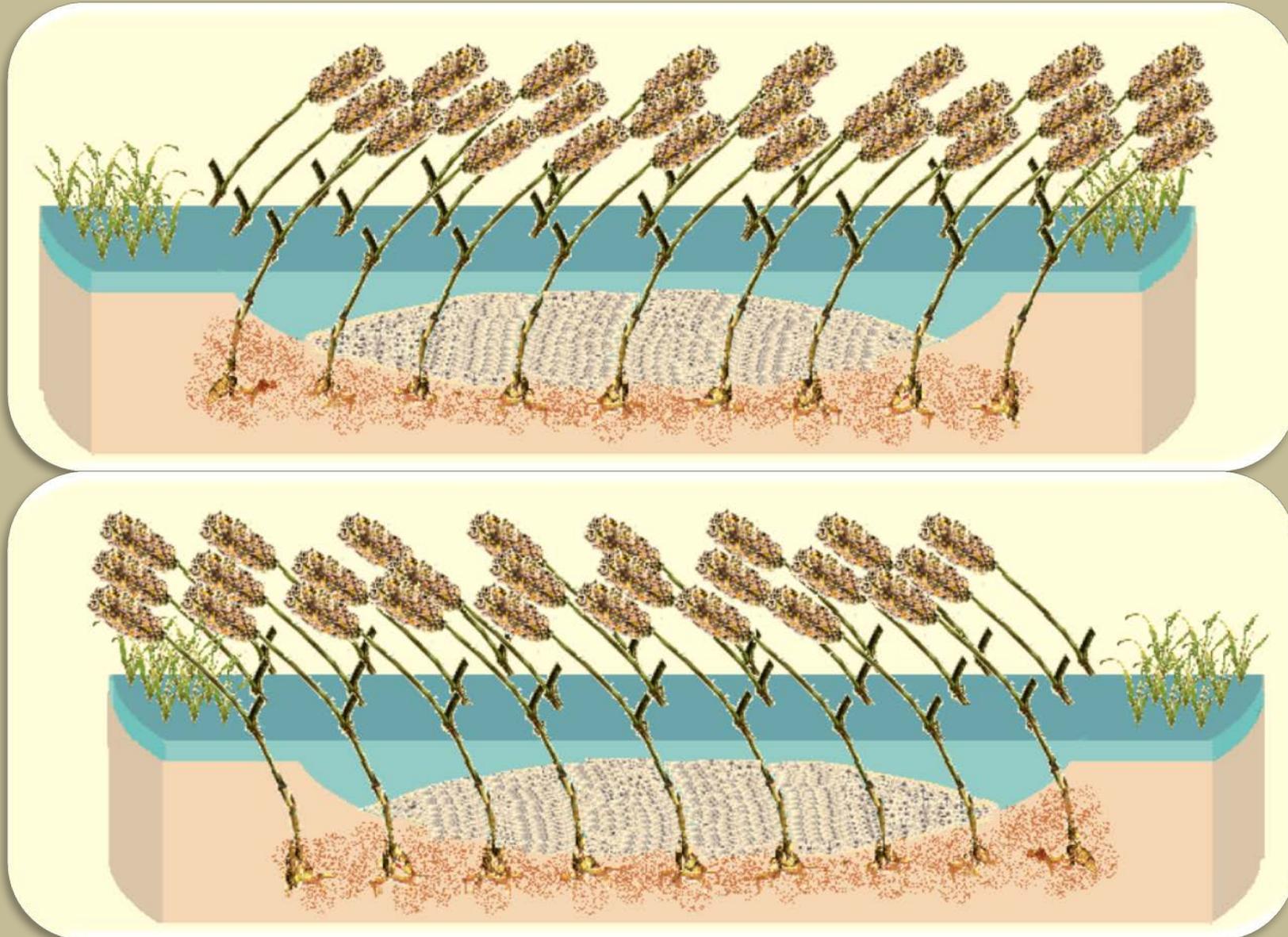
As result takes place a lodging of reed stalks (the root lodging).



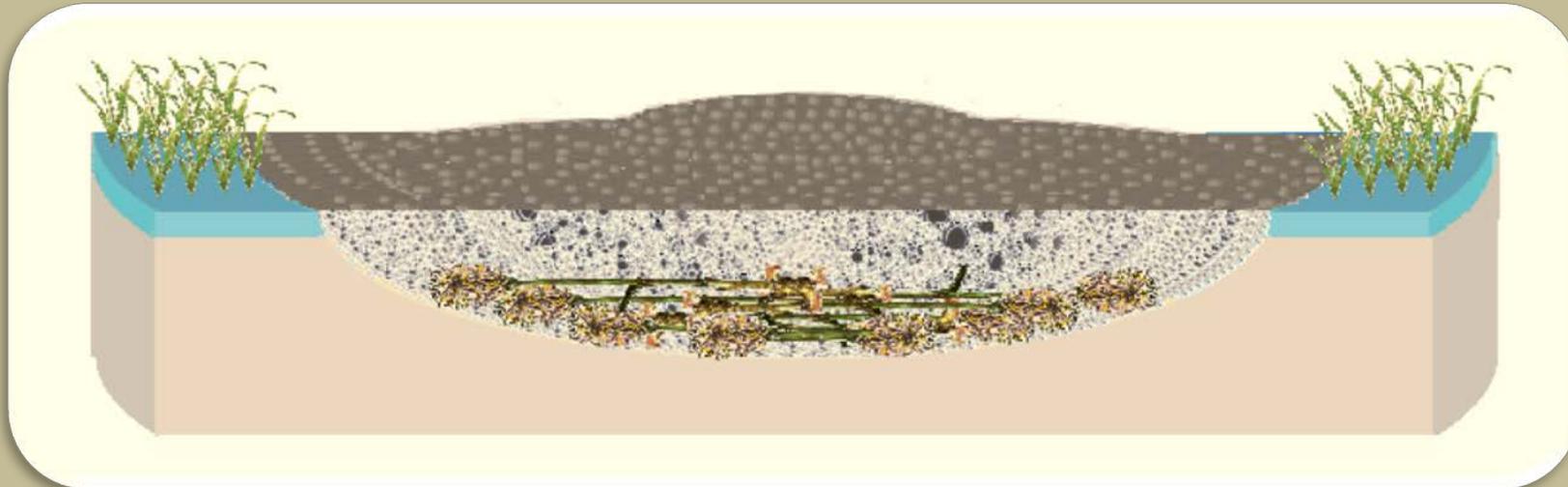
**Fig.29. Reed thickets January 19, 1966 in 5:00 on local time in the pond, from which a few hours later a UFO flew out and was, formed «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**



**Fig.30. Resonant oscillations of reed stalks under exposed to infrasound**



**Fig.31. Liquefaction (thixotropy) of layer of silt containing the rhizomes and moving out silt's substances in aqueous medium during the resonant oscillations the reed stalks**



**Fig.32. The contact between the lower surface of the cup like spheroid from the foam and a layer from sunken reed stalks, during exposed to infrasound (emitted by the cyclone 'Joy') on surface of the reservoir, from which a few hours later a UFO flew out and had been formed «Tully 'Saucer Nest'»**

The penetration from the silt into the aquatic environment (which is shaken) saponin and other substances with surface - active properties, was accompanied by the formation of a resistant thick foam in the shape of a spheroid, which ousted the water from a location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» into neighboring water.

The impact of infrasound and vibration the water (vibration with using the oscillating stalks) onto the resistant thick foam gave rise to oscillations cells (gas bubbles separated by liquid films) the foam and has increased the property the foam to interact with the environment as a sustainable pulsing (with the amplitude of the vibration water) structured system that has the properties [35] of elastic body - the pulsating spheroid.

Given the composition of gases in the silt and the mentioned report **George Pedley** regarding the smell of sulfur (sulfur dioxide), can be assumed that the cells of the foam (gas bubbles, separated by liquid films), were filled the mixture of gases (nitrogen, methane, hydrogen), which a colorless and odorless, with the addition of colorless with a pungent odor of gas - sulfur dioxide.

It can be assumed, that the density of a gas mixture in a cell of the foam, is less than density of the air.

In the foam, by which was filled the position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», the reed stalks with rhizomes were sank to the bottom (drowned), and filled the space between the bottom and the foam's spheroid.

The top surface of layer of reed stalks with rhizomes has been contacted with the bottom (cup-like) surface of the spheroid (Fig. 32.).

Similarly to, as are moved pulsating spheroid to the solid boundary [36], [37], as well as under the influence of gravity and radiation pressure infrasound, the throbbing structured system - a spheroid, consisting from the foam, be moved toward the solid boundary (the bottom) of pond, clutching a layer, consisting of the drowned reed stalks with rhizomes.

The impression of the underside surface of the spheroid has formed the cup-shaped upper surface of the object, which consists of green reed stalks.

The saponin in water forced the frogs and other amphibians to leave the pond.

The traces, which discovered near the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», could leave the frog or other amphibian, which left the aquatic environment in which takes place the spread of a saponin and other substances from the silt.

Furthermore, saponin in an aqueous environment, which are surrounded the reed stalks, affects the permeability of plant cells, what significantly are speeding up processes in plant tissues, which are causing yellowing of the reed stalks.

After the disappearance **19** January **1966** at **09** am local time of the temperature inversion layer in the atmosphere above the ground (height **2,8** km.) the effects of infrasound on the foam was stopped.

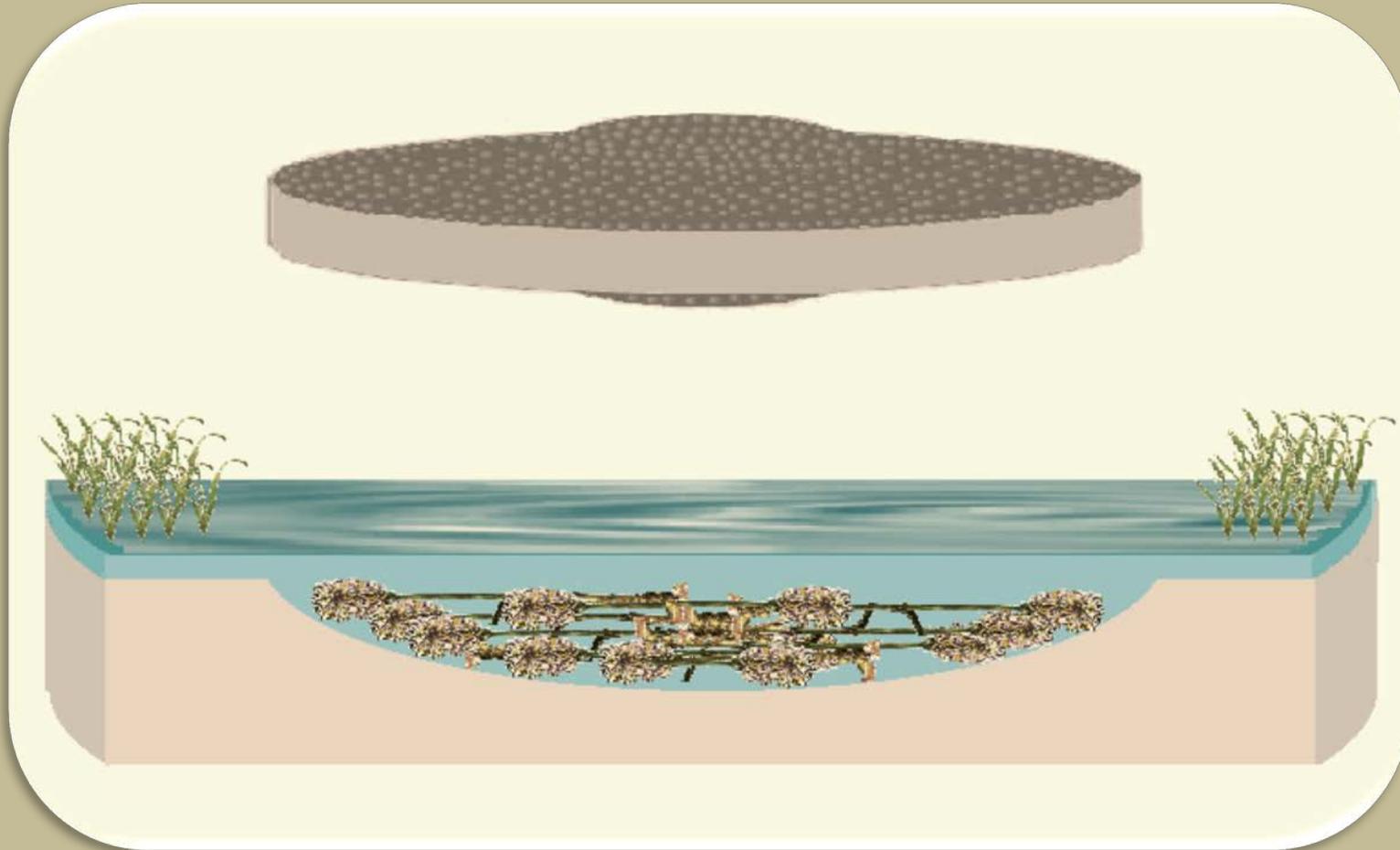
As a result, disappeared pressure infrasound radiation on the foam, pulsations of the foam was finished and pulsating interaction of foam with the environment (a bottom of a pond) was finished.

Spheroid of foam, under the influence of buoyancy force (the density of the gas mixture in the cells is less than the density of air), was starting to climb up, freeing the space between it and the layer of the reed stalks with rhizomes on the bottom of the pond in a position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**».

In the vacated space from aquatic environment from a thicket of plants, which is surrounding the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», were rushing streams of water, which filtered through a thicket of plants.

A transient maelstrom, in the position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», is able to twist both: clockwise and counterclockwise.

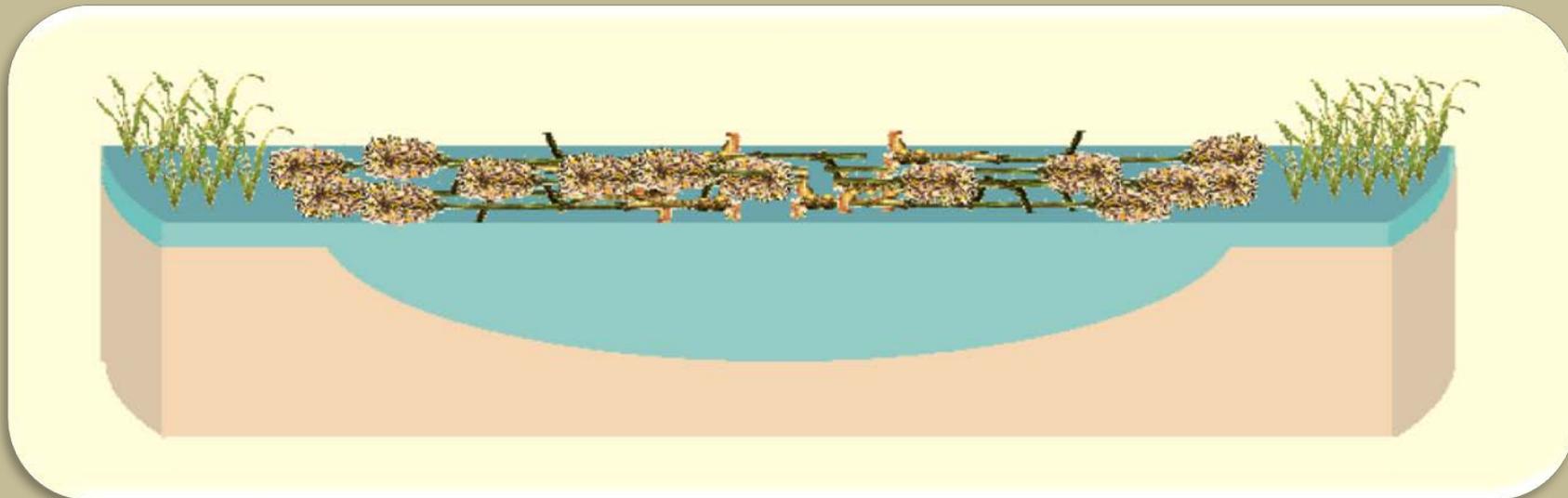
The direction of water flow in the swirl maelstrom is determined by local conditions - the terrain relief, thickets, etc.



**Fig.33. Takeoff the cup-like spheroid from the foam - UFO, from the pond in location of the «Tully 'Saucer Nest'» after finishing exposure to infrasound on the pond, at the bottom of which lies a layer of reed stalks with rhizomes**



**Fig.34. A layer of the reed stalks , pops-up from the bottom of the pond at a location of «Tully 'Saucer Nest'» after stopping exposure of infrasound and takeoff UFO**



**Fig.35. A layer of the reed stalks, which is surfaced from the bottom of the pond at a location of «Tully 'Saucer Nest'» after stopping exposure of infrasound and takeoff UFO**

Water stream in the maelstrom, between the spheroid of foam and a layer of reed stalks with rhizomes at the bottom of the pond, had laid the reed stalks in the direction of water flow.

The interaction of the rotating water streams in the maelstrom with a spheroid of foam had created a rotation of the spheroid of foam.

The rotation of the spheroid of foam maintained for some time after he flew into the air over the location «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**» (Fig. 33.).

Some of the liquid films, which separate the cells of foam on the bottom surface of the spheroid, under the influence of gravitational forces collapsed during take-off.

As a result ejection from the cells a gas mixture, comprising sulfur dioxide, to the atmosphere, odor of sulfur dioxide became available for the sense of smell. In addition, the expiration from the cells foam of the gas mixture into the atmosphere were creating the hissing sound and a reactive force moving of a spheroid of foam (**UFOs**).

Low weight, lack of friction between the surface of a spheroid of foam and the surrounding air, the flows of air in a south-westerly direction (daily breeze in the atmosphere), the emissions of the gas mixture during destruction of the cells on the lower surface of the spheroid, have created the conditions for the almost instant acceleration and disappearance of **UFOs**.

After stopping the rotation of water in the pond at a position «**Tully 'Saucer Nest'**», the cup-like object from the reed stalks floated to (Fig. 34.) on the surface of the pond (Fig. 35.).

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