

Against the grain: Recreating Dr Emoto's Rice Experiment

Aim: To provide further data points to the SE2KB's recreation of the famous rice experiment.

Abstract: The likelihood of rice 'going bad' is more likely due to what other organisms enter the container holding the rice during the experiment than anything said to it.



Method: 1kg of uncooked Sunrice Australian Calrose Rice was mixed with 5 cups of tap water and cooked for 30 minutes. One cup of cooked rice was then added to each of four previously prepared sample jar, rinsed and washed (thanks to a workplace that requires sample jars for investigations of rivers and waterways). One cup of water was then added to each sample jar.

The jars were labelled A,B,C and D.

Each morning at 6am each jar was removed from the kitchen, taken into my bedroom, the lid removed completely (so the rice could 'hear' clearly) the contents smelt and observed. The jar would then be spoken to for 11 seconds timed on my smart phone.

Jar A was read the alphabet

Jar B was told it has hated, despised, disgusting and informed that it would die, alone unloved, unmourned and unnoticed.

Jar C was left to stand for the time (ignored in Dr Emoto's experiment)

Jar D was told it was brilliant elegant excellent glittering impressive outstanding, transcendent glorious noble majestic. Easy adjective to come up with since I just imagined I was describing our dreams of space flight.

Day One

Here are all the samples



In the above photograph the samples have the lids screwed on. In Dr Emoto's experiment I saw he had used open beakers to hold his samples. I realised why on day two.

Day Two

In containers B and C I saw bubbles working their way up through the rice. No bubbles were observed in containers A, or D. I decided to leave the lids only on the jars loosely in future since I had no desire to see the jars explode due to fermenting rice.

Day Three

Bubbles can now be observed in all the jars.

Day Four

Sample A has begun to smell a weak sour odour, like very dilute vinegar and piss. Not unlike some of the cask wine I drank at university. Gods what a memory! The other samples seem to have no odour.

Day Five

All the samples continue to bubble but sample B now has an odour like a poorly maintained share house toilet with whiffs of sulphur.

Day Six

All the samples continue to bubble, all seem to have an odour. Sample A the strongest with a sour vinegar/piss, and the others more smelling of sulphur with sample B the strongest odour.

Day Ten



The samples continued to bubble and smell. Sample D was found to have a small grey green mold/fungus on the surface which I photographed later in the day when there was more light.

Under a light microscope I attempted to identify the organism but other than describing it as ripe, I was unable to identify the type

of organism not even if it was a spore, mold or fungus.

Day Fifteen

The samples continued to bubble, but at a reduced rate and the odours only continued to get more unpleasant. When I went to collect the samples over night sample B had become discoloured. It seemed to be a



clear orange stain spread out from the top of the sample. Under the microscope the supernatant appeared yellow, but I could see no particles or other matter which would produce the colour. Taking only the clear, yellow supernatant I poured 5mls into an evaporating dish and allowed it to stand for two weeks in an attempt to isolate the agent producing the colour but only obtained a white flakey film which cracked when I attempted to collect it.

Day Twenty four

Bubbling had ceased in Sample A and B. I no longer smell the jars because I almost threw up the previous day when I attempted to smell them.

Day Twenty six

Bubbling had ceased in Sample C

Day Twenty eight

Bubbling had ceased in Sample D

Day Thirty

Overnight what looks like the same orange contaminate appeared in Sample D. The Spore/Mold/Fungus also has spread across the surface of the rice.



So what can we say about these results.

1. They are another set of data to add to the study
2. Don not try to use odour as a measure or if you to get a machine to do it
3. Contamination as observed in my experiment and in Dr Emoto's Rice Experiment I believe is more likely to have come from the air rather than a product of any emotional waves. I base this on the fact that in both mine and the doctor's case the samples were open to the air but in Ms Carrie Poppy's experiment where she kept the samples closed no such contamination was observed.

Over to you gentlemen.