Divagations on plantal growing
A study on stochastic diagonalization of plantic development

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We grow a forest in a pot! Have you ever seen it before?! It’s incredible, we’re good!!

INTRODUCTION

History

In the beginning there was light... [1] then after 14.6 billion years [2] (or 6000 years [1] it’s not yet completely set) Libório started to water an empty pot with green tea. Empty? Was him crazy? Not really, because there was there a paper rose (cf. figure 1). After some time a few plants started to appear. As they seemed to come from nothing [3] and we didn’t know their species we created a scientific nomenclature for them: PNICO’s (standing for Planta não identificada com carbono e oxigénio, also inspired by the fact that the pot was in fact Libório’s penico). This notation will be used throughout the paper.

EXPERIMENTAL DATA

And then the plants grew. We kept watering and they kept growing (cf. figure 2). Then we seeded some other plants there and they grew too!! And then some fungi developed (we aren’t sure yet of their role in the equilibrium of the system, but there was a preliminary comment: "Ohhh, Nuna has fungus!!!") Some aphids appeared through an unidentified abiogenesis process[3].

The system was reaching an equilibrium when the aphids (also known in literature as plant lice[4]) appeared, through the described abiogenetical process, and started to multiply uncontrollably. These evil little animals[4, 5] started to attack the clover, covering some of its parts completely. The was an emmergency meeting to decide what to do and it was decided that MJ (Mary Jeropiga) was held responsible for bringing some lady-bugs from her yard to control the reported infestation. Many days passed and there was no signal of the lady-bugs, so we declare MJ, and MJ solely, the responsible by the agonizing death of the clover under the sharpen and malign teeth of the afids (cf figure 3), those green little bastards...

Figure 1: Original plant.

Figure 2: Forest evolution.
Table I: Experimental data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>clover</th>
<th>PNICO 1</th>
<th>PNICO 2</th>
<th>orange tree</th>
<th>aphids</th>
<th>bean 1</th>
<th>bean 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seeded</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grew</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaves are green</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>✓(but their legs are)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>produced seeds?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>not defined</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Evil aphids.

Therefore, we prove that our system was not a minimum of the ecosystem’s potential (not being excluded the hypothesis of being a saddle point) because of being out of equilibrium. We believe that that equilibrium could be reached if those ladybugs were added to the Lagrangean of the system.

Figure 4:
Top: Potential of the system without ladybugs.
Bottom: Potential of the system in the presence of ladybugs.
All the units are in pt m\(^{-2}\) (potatos per square meter).

In what appears to be a heroic desperate attempt to preserve its genetic inheritance the clover produced some seeds before dying at last.

Conclusions

Ladies are important to the stability of the system, even in bugs world! (although we couldn’t prove it rigorously due to the fact MJ (again) didn’t bring the ladybugs...)

We add a new proof to the great work of Yuri Danoyan [6] about Broken Metasymmetries in the Universe. We found that 3 plants appeared naturally in 1 pot. That’s a perfect 3:1 ratio like the ones under analysis in his most recent paper [6].

We believe our work has very solid foundations. We have some running experiments with the bean that can eventually prove that neutrinos travel faster than the light, although we don’t have yet as much precision in measurement as OPERA experiment [7]. On the other hand, we are writing our paper in \LaTeX, and not MS Word®, so our paper is much more credible.

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank the random plants that appeared by spontaneous generation (PNICO’s) and inspired all this research. Although he’s the main author we wish to thank Dr. E.C. Kunft for all the coffees he prepared, so essential to the realization of this work: Thank you Dr. We love you!

This work was financed by the TCF contracts PICO/PF/3452345/54234, CREME/PF/34563456/2012, RMST/JKFYE/2346345/23423 and CREME/PF/6558655/2013.

It was also funded by our pockets (regarding the coffee and filter recharges for Dr. Kunft), so we wish to thank them too.

We want to thank specially to crazy UFO believers, who inspired so many details of this research.

Unacknowledgments

We wish to unthank MJ for providing a terrible, agonizing death to the poor Clover.
[1] God, The Bible, 132554236512th Edition, ohh... so many publishers..., 2000 BC - 500DC, (God wrote it, but through a bunch of human beings, it's complicated, we know... Approximately the version compiled by Constantine.). URL http://www.vatican.va/archive/bible/nova_vulgata/documents/nova-vulgata_index_lt.html
Appendix A - Aphids (*Acyrthosiphon pisum*)

Aphids are one of the most intriguing creatures in the World. According to [1] they are a creature of the devil, but that data has about 3000 years, and according to recent studies (April 2010) they evolved by natural selection from a common ancestor of Humanity and fungi [8]. Apparently they appeared around 280 million years ago, in the early Permian period (which is in contradiction with [1]).

Because of all this contradictions we find the literature on this subject very inconsistent. Nevertheless this bibliography has a long existence. The first unequivocal records in literature are dated from second century BC (although most experts agree in that they are metaphorically referred in reference [1] [this affirmation was categorically left without reference. Coincidence?] and that they are amongst the first animals represented in cave walls more than 70,000 years ago (cf. figure 5) as well as being referred frequently in egyptian texts (cf. figure 6)).

![Figure 5: Ancient representation of aphids. They are highlighted in red for easier recognition.](image1)

Aphid salivation in particular has remained a mistery to science until recently. For a review in the subject confer [4]. McLean and Kinsey did a great job electronically recording those fluid exchanges.

![Figure 6: Egypt.](image2)

Up to now people knew they could reproduce asexually. In our study we prove (or at least claim) that they can do that spontaneously too. Maybe they exist in Plato’s world of ideas, otherwise we can’t understand how can they appear in so many places and be universally recognized as "aphids".

Relation to phylloxera and adelgids (text plagiarized from Wikipedia)

Aphids, adelgids, and phylloxerids are very closely related, and are either placed in the insect super family Aphidoidea, or into two superfamilies (Phylloxeroidea and Aphidoidea) within the suborder Homoptera, the plant-sucking bugs. Like aphids, phylloxera feed on the roots, leaves and shoots of grape plants, but unlike aphids do not produce honeydew or cornicle secretions. Phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) are insects which caused the Great French Wine Blight that devastated European viticulture in the 19th century. Similarly, adelgids also feed on plant phloem. Adelgids are sometimes described as aphids, but more properly as classified as aphid-like insects, because they have no cauda or cornicles.

Appendix B - Random unrelated photos

![Figure 7: Libório happy.](image3)
Scientific classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Animalia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phylum</td>
<td>Arthropoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Insecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Hemiptera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suborder</td>
<td>Sternorrhyncha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superfamily</td>
<td>Aphidoidea Latreille, 1802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II: Aphids classification[5, 9]

**Appendix C - Remarks on spontaneous generation**

This theory has a long history, being the main theory for generation of life up to XIX century, although some have tried to discredit it recently [10, 11].

According to [1] this theory is wrong, God created World in 6 days (with all it’s contents), life didn’t just decided to appear by itself. According to modern scholars this theory is wrong too (although for different reasons).

Nevertheless we prove this references to be wrong, because we could make appear by spontaneous generation at least 1 species of fungus, 1 animal species (the scrutinized aphids), and 3 plantal species (1 clover and 2 PNICO species).

Once again in this analysis we can see the 3:1 relation appearing naturally (1 fungus to 3 plants over 1 animal, cf. [6] (we are following closely his brilliant insight about proportion of energy in Universe: "Approximately DE/NM+DM=3:1"[6], being DE, NM and DM the densities of dark energy, normal matter and dark matter)). Although, our proof is stronger, because our relation is exactly 3:1 and not just approximate as the propotion of energy in the Universe.

This way we settled experimentally this issue forever-more! This is what fascinates us in science, the absolute truth! [irony?]