Trees are Affected by Electromagnetic Radiation

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Laboratory testing Negative Impact on Plant Health

An initial lab tests of the effects of electromagnetic radiation on the growth of plants, indicates that the radiation might negatively affect the health of plants. The research was carried out by Wageningen University, part of Wageningen UR. Ash trees in the urban environment are increasingly suffering from growth disturbances were found in a growing cell with so-called WiFi access points discoloration and dieback of leaves changing. Although the effects of multiple radiation sources and several trees were found, the researchers found it desirable to repeat the test and preferably for a longer period and on a larger scale.

In other reports erroneously reported that TU Delft and TNO in this research involved.

Trees in urban areas in recent years show an increasing number of damage such as cracks, bumps, discoloration and various forms of tissue necrosis. In the past, whether these phenomena are caused by biological factors such as pests and diseases. To date, that investigation no clear cause identified.

Wageningen University was commissioned by the municipality of Alphen aan den Rijn how the increasing number of sources of electromagnetic radiation, such as masts, could play a role in the deteriorating health of the trees. It was a growing cell the effect of radiation of known WiFi access points on small Esboompjes investigated.

The notes were exposed for more than three months to six sources of radiation with frequencies ranging from 2412 to 2472 MHz and a power of 100 mW EIRP.

Browse a distance of about 50 cm from the radiation source after a few months showed a metallic luster appearance, a discoloration of the leaves that appeared to result in the disappearance of the outer cell layer of the leaves. The metallic luster was followed by desiccation and death of a portion of the leaf.

An association between the studied WiFi radiation and the wide range of symptoms in adult trees can not be explicitly placed on the basis of the present study.