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The Trivedi Effect® (Blessing/Biofield Energy Treatment): A Novel Approach to Boosting Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*) Crop Development and Harvest Yield

Dahryn Trivedi[1], Tejas Bapu Gaikwad[2], Vivek Dattaram Kadam[2], Nikhil Rajendra Phutankar[2], Sambhu Mondal[3] and Snehasis Jana[3]*

[1]*Trivedi Global, Inc., Research and Development, Henderson, Nevada, USA.*

[2]*Shree Angarsiddha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's College of Agriculture, Dept. of Horticulture, Sangulwadi, Mohitewadi, Maharashtra, India.*

[3]*Trivedi Science Research Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., Research and Development, Thane (W), Maharashtra, India.*

***Correspondence:**

Snehasis Jana, Trivedi Science Research Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., Research and Development, Thane (W), Maharashtra, India.

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ABSTRACT

Background: *In the pursuit of sustainable and high-yield agriculture, conventional methods frequently rely on chemical inputs that pose long-term ecological risks. This study explored a non-invasive, biophysical intervention known as the Trivedi Effect® (Blessing/Biofield Energy Treatment) to evaluate its impact on the growth, development, and overall productivity of Muskmelon (Cucumis melo).*

Methods: *The research was conducted using a randomized complete block design, where a population of Cucumis melo seeds and the corresponding plots were divided into two distinct groups. A control group and a treated group defined as control muskmelon group (CONMUMG) and Blessing Energy Treated muskmelon group (BTMUMG), respectively. Standardized agronomic parameters, including germination rates, phenotypic characteristics, and yield were monitored throughout the crop cycle.*

Results: *Phenological parameters such as plant vine length, number of nodes, and internode length were significantly increased by 48.78% ($p = 0.007$), 40.28% ($p \leq 0.001$), and 36.42% ($p \leq 0.001$), respectively, in the BTMUMG compared to the CONMUMG. The BTMUMG showed a substantial gain of food weight, seed length, seed width, and seed thickness by 42.74% ($p = 0.020$), 90.57% ($p = 0.007$), 118.75% ($p \leq 0.001$), and 90.91% ($p \leq 0.001$), respectively, compared to the CONMUMG. Further, total fruit yield (tons per hectare) was increased by 47.96% in the BTMUMG compared to the CONMUMG.*

Conclusion: *In conclusion, data showed that spiritual blessing (biofield) energy treatment (SBET) significantly improved vegetative growth and yield of muskmelon. Therefore, SBET served as a highly effective intervention for maximizing muskmelon cultivation.*

Keywords

Muskmelon, Spiritual blessing, Prayer, Morphology, Phenology, Yield.

Abbreviations

SBET: Spiritual Blessing Energy Treatment, CONMUMG: Control Muskmelon Group, BTMUMG: Biofield Energy-Treated Muskmelon Group, SSP: Single Super Phosphate, MOP: Muriate of Potash.

Introduction

Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.) is a globally significant horticultural crop, valued for its high nutritional profile, distinct flavor, and substantial economic impact in both open-field and protected cultivation systems. In leading production regions such as China's Shandong Province, which accounts for over 15% of national output, maintaining high yields is a critical priority for agricultural sustainability [1]. However, conventional intensification practices have historically relied on the excessive application of chemical fertilizers, which has increasingly led to soil degradation, reduced fertilizer use efficiency, and a plateauing of fruit quality and harvestable yield [2]. Recent advancements in molecular breeding and genomic characterization have sought to address these challenges by identifying the genetic architecture governing fruit size and development. For instance, the identification of OVATE family proteins has revealed complex regulatory modules, such as the CmOFP6-19b–CmKNOX16 pathway, which acts as a negative regulator of fruit enlargement [3]. While molecular breeding provides a foundation for long-term improvement, the immediate need for sustainable, non-invasive methods to boost development and yield remains paramount [4].

The limitations of traditional chemical and genetic interventions have prompted the exploration of non-conventional complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) approaches like Spiritual Blessing (Biofield) Energy Treatment (SBET). These novel methods aim to optimize the physiological and metabolic potential of the plant without the ecological drawbacks associated with synthetic inputs. One such emerging SBET approach is the Trivedi Effect®, a spiritual blessing (biofield) energy treatment (SBET) reported to influence the structural and physical properties of living organisms at the atomic and molecular levels. Given the sensitivity of *Cucumis melo* to environmental and subtle energy shifts, investigating this novel approach offers a potential paradigm shift in enhancing crop development and harvest yields. This study evaluated the impact of the SBET (Trivedi Effect®) on the growth parameters and final yield of muskmelon, positioning it against established horticultural benchmarks for sustainable production.

Materials and Methods

Description of study site

Experimental trials were situated in the Bhandarwadi region of Sindhudurg, Maharashtra (15°37’–16°40’ N, 73°19’–74°13’ E), at an elevation of 26 m above mean sea level. Representative of the Konkan agro-climatic zone, the study site was characterized by a tropical thermal regime, with pre-monsoon maxima typically ranging from 39°C to 41°C. High spatiotemporal rainfall variability in this tract often elicits severe soil moisture stress, which may detrimentally impact plant physiological stability during sensitive phenological stages.

Description of seeds and experimental regimen

Muskmelon seeds (*C. melo* cv. ‘Sweet Moon’), sourced from Namdeo Umaji Agritech (India) Pvt. Ltd. (90% genetic purity, Lot No. NUU-5022305), were assigned to either a control group (CONMUMG) or a Biofield Energy Treated group (BTMUMG) *via* Spiritual Blessing Energy Treatment (SBET). Experimental variables were strictly controlled by maintaining uniform irrigation, nutrition, and pest management across both groups to ensure that observed differences were attributable solely to the treatment.

Plot allotment

The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) comprising two primary treatments and three replications. Each experimental unit (plot) measured 5.0 m × 4.0 m (20.0 m²), with a 0.5 m buffer zone maintained between plots and blocks to mitigate edge effects. Sowing was performed at a planting density of 0.5 m × 0.5 m. During land preparation, the site was cleared and received a basal application of NPK fertilizer at rates of 50, 100, and 50 kg ha^{-1}, respectively. These nutrients were mechanically incorporated into the soil profile prior to sowing.

Spiritual energy treatment (blessing/prayer) strategy

This study employed a randomized comparative design to evaluate the effects of a biofield energy intervention on muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*) seeds and soil. Samples were divided into a control group (CON) and an experimental group (BT). The BT group received a standardized 4-minute external spiritual blessing (biofield) energy treatment by an experienced (more than 12 years) practitioner, Dahryn Trivedi at a distance of 0.5 m to prevent physical contact or confounding mechanical variables. Environmental conditions were maintained at 28 ± 2°C with a relative humidity of 65 ± 5%. Following treatment, both groups were cultivated under identical agricultural parameters. Phenotypic and physiological markers were monitored post-intervention to assess the impact of the treatment on the agricultural matrix.

Soil properties

To establish baseline soil characteristics, composite samples were collected from the 30 cm depth profile of each plot using a systematic five-point sampling strategy. Following collection, samples were air-dried, passed through a 2-mm sieve, and stored at 4 °C. Soil particle size distribution was qualitatively determined according to Richer-de-Forges et al. [5], while pH was measured in a 1:2 (w/v) soil-to-distilled water suspension using a calibrated electronic pH meter.

Plantation of seeds and its management

Following direct sowing, experimental plots were manually irrigated for 7 days to ensure uniform germination before transitioning to a surface drip irrigation system. The system featured pressure-compensating emitters spaced at 0.5 m with a discharge rate of 3 L/h. Mineral fertilization was administered at a total rate of 50:100:50 kg/ha of N, P, and K, respectively. The entire doses of phosphorus (as single superphosphate; SSP) and potassium (as muriate of potash; MOP), alongside 50% of the total nitrogen (as urea), were applied as a basal dressing. The remaining 50% N was side-dressed at 21 days after sowing (DAS). To maintain uniform phytosanitary conditions, pests were managed *via* foliar application of a chlorpyrifos 50% + cypermethrin 5% premix (Hamla 550, Gharda Chemicals Ltd., Mumbai, India) at a concentration of 2 mL/L.

Plant growth parameters

At eighty days after sowing (DAS), five plants were randomly selected from each plot for comprehensive agromorphological characterization. Phenotypic evaluation encompassed both qualitative and quantitative descriptors. Qualitative vegetative traits, including cotyledon and leaf blade dimensions, leaf morphology (shape, margin), and foliage color, were assessed alongside reproductive and carpological attributes such as fruit shape, rind and flesh coloration, and seed characteristics. Quantitative growth dynamics were quantified by measuring vine length (m), primary branch and node counts, internode length (cm), stem diameter (cm), and total leaf number. Phenological and yield-related parameters included days to 50% flowering, fruit weight (g), longitudinal and transverse fruit dimensions, prolificacy (fruits per plant), mesocarp thickness (cm), and total yield (t/ha). Additionally, seed morphometrics, specifically length and width (cm), were recorded.

Yield parameters

Fruits were harvested at physiological maturity, and morphometric characteristics (length and diameter) were quantified using digital calipers. Individual fruit mass was measured *via* a precision electronic balance. Total yield, assessed from five randomly sampled plants per net plot, was recorded and converted to tonnes per hectare (t/ha) for standardized comparison.

Data analysis

Data are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM). Statistical comparisons between two independent groups were performed using an unpaired, two-tailed Student's *t*-test. All analyses were conducted using SigmaPlot (v14.0), and statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$.

Results

Soil properties analysis

Pedological characterization at baseline confirmed a sandy loam texture with a pH of 5.01, correlating with low cation exchange capacity and suboptimal nutrient dynamics. Quantitative post-harvest analysis showed that SBET treatment neutralized soil acidity to a pH of 5.90. This shift suggests a robust modulation of the soil's chemical matrix, potentially driven by an increase in buffering intensity or a reorganization of ionic concentrations, which together counteract the detrimental effects of high soil acidity on nutrient cycling.

Morphology of muskmelon plants

The morphological characteristics of muskmelon was documented through systematic observations at different intervals. This study tracked from the initial germination, seedling phase vegetative growth stage, floral phase, fruit growth stage, and final harvest stage (Figure 1).

Morphological attributes

The morphological observations of the qualitative descriptors of muskmelon vegetative growth are presented in Table 1. The observed qualitative traits varied in cotyledon length and width, vine length, stem diameter, and leaf, fruit, and seed characteristics. The cotyledon length and width in the BTMUMG was longer than CONMUMG, which was medium. Plant vine length was longer for the BTMUMG and medium for the control group (CONMUMG). More numbers of branches per vine was observed in the BTMUMG, while medium in the CONMUMG. Thicker stem diameter was observed in the BTMUMG and the CONMUMG was medium. Long and narrow leaf blade length and width were found in CONMUMG, and long and broad leaf blade observed for BTMUMG. Leaf blade margin was strongly incised in the BTMUMG and weekly incised in the CONMUMG. Green leaf blade colour was observed for CONMUMG, whereas dark green colour was found in BTMUMG. The colour of the muskmelon skin fruit was dark green in the BTMUMG group, and CONMUMG had light green fruits. The flesh fruit colour was dark orange in the BTMUMG and it was orange yellow in CONMUMG. Rind colour was dark green in the BTMUMG and green in colour in the CONMUMG. The fruits shape was medium elliptic in the CONMUMG, while broad elliptic in the BTMUMG. The CONMUMG group had light brown seed colour, and the BTMUMG had dark brown seed colour.

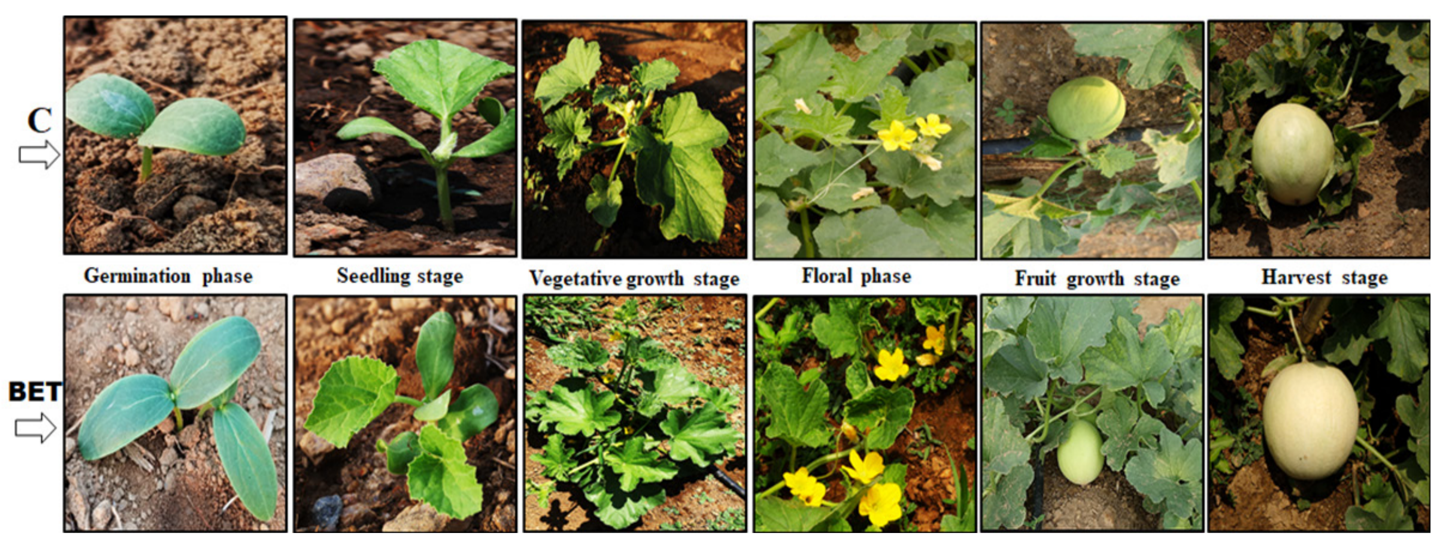

Figure 1: Representative images illustrated the changes in vegetative growth characteristics of muskmelon at different stages. C: Control group; BET: Blessing/biofield energy treatment group.

Table 1: Effects of spiritual blessing (biofield) energy treatment (SBET) on qualitative vegetative parameters of muskmelon.

Vegetative Trait	Control Group (CONMUMG)	Treated Group (BTMUMG)
Cotyledon length and width	Medium and broad	Long and broad
Vine length	Medium	Long
Branches per vine	Medium number	More number
Stem diameter	Medium thick	Thicker
Leaf blade length and width	Long and narrow	Long and broad
Leaf shape	Orbicular and pentalobed	Orbicular and pentalobed
Leaf blade margin	Weakly incised	Strongly incised
Leaf blade colour	Green	Dark green
Fruit skin colour	Light green	Dark green
Main colour of flesh fruit	Orange yellow	Dark orange
Rind colour	Green	Dark green
Fruit shape (at maturity stage)	Medium elliptic	Broad elliptic
Seed colour (at mature harvest stage)	Light brown	Dark brown

Phenology and yield traits

Compared to the control (CONMUMG), the BTMUMG group exhibited significant enhancements across all growth and yield parameters. Germination rates and plant vine length increased by 10.09% ($p \leq 0.001$) and 48.78% ($p = 0.007$), respectively. Structural architecture was similarly improved, with the number of nodes rising by 40.28% ($p \leq 0.001$) and internode length by 36.42% ($p \leq 0.001$). Photosynthetic capacity also showed marked improvement: the number of leaves, leaf length, and leaf width increased by 22.01% ($p = 0.003$), 25.41% ($p \leq 0.001$), and 28.75% ($p \leq 0.001$), respectively. Furthermore, stem diameter saw a 20.13% ($p = 0.001$) increase. Reproductive development was accelerated in BTMUMG, which reached 50% flowering approximately three days earlier than the control. Male and female flower counts per plant rose by 37.65% ($p \leq 0.001$) and 21.67% ($p = 0.028$). Substantial gains were observed in fruit metrics, with weight increasing by 42.74% ($p = 0.020$), length by 28.95% ($p = 0.002$), and diameter by 21.96% ($p = 0.004$). Seed dimensions showed the most dramatic changes: length, width, and thickness increased by 90.57% ($p = 0.007$), 118.75% ($p \leq 0.001$), and 90.91% ($p \leq 0.001$), respectively. Ultimately, these improvements culminated in a 47.96% increase in total fruit yield (tons per hectare) for BTMUMG over CONMUMG.

Discussion

The significant enhancements observed in the growth and yield parameters of muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.) following SBET in the Blessing/Biofield Energy Treatment (BTMUMG)

Table 2: Quantitative evaluation of the phenological and yield characteristics of muskmelon following spiritual (biofield/prayer) energy treatment.

Vegetative Trait	Control Group (CONMUMG)	Treated Group (BTMUMG)	P value
Days to germination	5 to 7	5 to 6	-
Germination percentage	88.67 ± 1.27	97.62 ± 0.28	$p \leq 0.001$
Vine length (m)	1.64 ± 0.15	2.44 ± 0.16	$p = 0.007$
Internode length (cm)	10.68 ± 0.17	14.57 ± 0.09	$p \leq 0.001$
Number of nodes	16.98 ± 0.28	23.82 ± 0.86	$p \leq 0.001$
Number of primary branches/plants	7.59 ± 0.68	8.85 ± 0.13	$p = 0.106$
Number of leaves	105.17 ± 4.13	128.32 ± 3.64	$p = 0.003$
Leaf length (cm)	13.42 ± 0.58	16.83 ± 0.26	$p \leq 0.001$
Leaf width (cm)	10.19 ± 0.14	13.12 ± 0.07	$p \leq 0.001$
Stem diameter (cm)	1.54 ± 0.06	1.85 ± 0.02	$p = 0.001$
Days to first flowering	41.87 ± 0.78	40.58 ± 0.39	$p = 0.177$
Days to 50% flowering	55.13 ± 0.58	52.30 ± 0.64	$p = 0.011$
Number of male flowers	109.27 ± 3.58	150.41 ± 3.69	$p \leq 0.001$
Number of female flowers	12.37 ± 0.98	15.05 ± 0.21	$p = 0.028$
Days to fruit harvesting	80.27 ± 1.69	79.05 ± 1.65	$p = 0.619$
Average fruit weight (kg)	1.17 ± 0.14	1.67 ± 0.10	$p = 0.020$
Crop period (days)	117.62 ± 2.68	115.14 ± 2.36	$p = 0.507$
Fruit length (cm)	13.47 ± 0.84	17.37 ± 0.26	$p = 0.002$
Fruit diameter (cm)	12.57 ± 0.67	15.33 ± 0.18	$p = 0.004$
Fruit flesh thickness (cm)	2.52 ± 0.07	2.73 ± 0.06	$p = 0.052$
100-seed weight (gm)	1.14 ± 0.45	1.48 ± 0.03	$p = 0.473$
Seed length (cm)	0.53 ± 0.12	1.01 ± 0.02	$p = 0.007$
Seed width (cm)	0.32 ± 0.02	0.70 ± 0.02	$p \leq 0.001$
Seed thickness (cm)	0.11 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.01	$p \leq 0.001$
Seed count/fruit	91.24 ± 6.24	108.52 ± 5.79	$p = 0.077$
Number of fruits/plants	3.57	6.03	-
Fruit yield (kg)/plot	44.18	65.32	-
Fruit yield/sq. m plot (kg/sq. m)	0.74	1.09	-
Fruit yield/hectare (tones/hectare)	7.36	10.89	-

Data represented as mean ± SEM (n = 5); $p \leq 0.05$ *vs*. control muskmelon group (CONMUMG) using Student's *t*-test.

suggest a profound modulation of the plant's physiological and developmental pathways. The increase in germination rate and the vine length align with the importance of early vegetative vigor as discussed in the study by Tara et al. which highlights how primary growth traits form the foundation for later reproductive success [6]. Such improvements in vine length and structural architecture, including rise in node count and internode length, were critical as they provide more sites for potential reproductive axils, a correlation substantiated by Devaraju et al. [7], where node count was identified as a direct contributor to overall vine productivity. The expansion of the photosynthetic apparatus, characterized by significant increases in leaf number, leaf length, and leaf width likely facilitated higher carbohydrate synthesis and biomass accumulation. This was supported by the findings of Yang et al. [8], which emphasize that leaf dimensions and stem diameter were stable indicators of plant health and photosynthetic efficiency in diverse melon genotypes. The increase in stem diameter in the BTMUMG group further indicates a robust vascular system capable of supporting the increased fruit load [9].

Accelerated reproductive development, with flowering occurring three days earlier and significant increase in both male and female flower counts, underscores a shift toward enhanced fecundity. Similar phenological shifts and their impacts on yield were explored by Kouonon et al. [10], confirming that increased flower production and early anthesis were pivotal for optimizing the pollination window and fruit set.

The most striking impact of the treatment was observed in the fruit and seed metrics, culminating in a significant increase in total fruit yield. The dramatic increases in seed length, width, and thickness suggest enhanced embryonic development and nutrient storage within the seeds, which are detailed as critical gravimetrical properties in the work of Mirzabe et al. [11]. Ultimately, the results of this study demonstrate that Biofield Energy Treatment can effectively transcend conventional growth barriers, significantly boosting the economic yield and physiological robustness of muskmelon crops.

Conclusion

The application of SBET in the BTMUMG significantly enhanced both the vegetative vigor and reproductive productivity of the muskmelon plant. The study demonstrates a clear, statistically significant superiority over the control across all measured parameters. The cumulative effect of these improvements resulted in a lucrative increased in total fruit yield. In summary, SBET serves as a highly effective intervention for maximizing muskmelon cultivation and simultaneously boosting vegetative growth and higher agricultural yields.

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Conflict of Interests

Author DT was employed by Trivedi Global, Inc. TBG, VDK, and NRP were employed by Shree Angarsiddha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal’s College of Agriculture, Sangulwadi, Mohitewadi, Maharashtra, India. Authors SM and SJ were employed by Trivedi Science Research Laboratory Pvt. Ltd.

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