The Morphic Field and Inheritance in Biology

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Abstract

Viewed as an ontological reality in physics, the biological morphic field—whose existence has long been hypothesized in biology—is interpreted as a structural template for matter. In this context, for a living organism, this field acts as the ontological counterpart to its physical body in an energy resonance state. Through the organism's mental activities, the field and physical body interconnect to interact with the external environment. Moreover, if we can assume that the life cycles of organisms are a natural process selected through evolution to help them adapt to changing environments, the genetic data inherent to both this field and the physical body should be passed down to subsequent generations.

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Introduction

The concepts of morphic fields and morphic resonance have been debated for decades, pioneered by biologist Rupert Sheldrake (1; 2). While these ideas may seem unorthodox and fall outside mainstream natural science—which is rooted strictly in materialism—they cannot be dismissed as complete nonsense. Indeed, Sheldrake provides numerous examples demonstrating the insurmountable limits of contemporary theories in biology to explain certain biological phenomena. By introducing morphic fields, he offers a comprehensive framework for these otherwise inexplicable events. Unfortunately, this concept lacks supporting theoretical frameworks, and no corresponding mechanisms have been identified within other major fields of natural science, such as physics and chemistry.

However, an ontological similarity to biology's morphic field can be found in physics' 4-D complex space model. This model was introduced to comprehensively understand physical theories, from classical to modern physics. In fact, it was motivated by a desire to understand the nature of the wave function in quantum mechanics. Now, we can interpret the morphic field in biology using the 4-D complex space model in physics. (3; 4)

Regarded as a pseudoscience by mainstream standards due to a lack of empirical evidence, the biological morphic field—much like 4-D complex space in physics—is vital for a comprehensive understanding of natural phenomena. We can interpret the ontological reality of the spirit, Ki, and various spiritual events by considering the subtle-spin-string-wave resonance of vacuum particles surrounding a physical body, alongside their interactions in vacuum space (5; 6). Similarly, we can identify the ontological reality of the morphic field within the framework of 4-D complex space model in physics, even though this morphic framework lacks strict empirical backing.

When reviewing natural processes in general, we might consider that the life and death of living organisms are parts of a natural mechanism for active adaptation to the environment. This is not a new creation of life, but a regeneration to fit into a changing environment. With this premise we can re-evaluate the heredity of living organisms.

Once again, this is not a scientific argument strictly based on empirical evidence, but a suggestion to view natural phenomena through a new paradigm.

Resonance in Physics

The resonance in physics is a wave phenomenon when a constructive interference is made between waves, which causes to transfer energy and accumulate it in a system.

We can find easily phenomena related to the resonance in classical physics; for example, blowing a tube closed at one end, swirling a whirly tube, or simply making a string vibrate with a constant frequency, etc. If there is no dissipation process to maintain an equilibrium state, the energy in the system keeps growing and it can result in a big disaster in natural phenomena, such as Tacoma Bridge Collapse in 1940.

On the other hand, physical interactions such as gravity and electromagnetism are interpreted as to be originated from vacuum particle distribution with the first principle in 4-D complex space model (3; 7) which means that the wave function in quantum mechanics is the manifestation of vacuum particle distributions corresponding to a physical object; hence, quantum mechanics can be considered, in fact, as a wave mechanics.

Now, let's take a simple example in quantum mechanics such as the electron in a hydrogen atom and for its ground state, in which a negative electron is moving around a proton under the electromagnetic interaction between them: according to the classical electromagnetism, the kinetic energy of electron should be getting smaller due to the radiation energy loss because the electron is accelerating under the influence of electric field, and thus it should be finally crushed into the nucleon. Nevertheless, the electron is not clashed into the core, and instead it has been described as the electron is in a stationary state for its ground state.

Now, we can explain what the stationary state is, which means how the electron is stable inside the hydrogen atom without radiating electromagnetic energy as following: In 4-D complex space model, the kinetic energy of a physical object is actually carried by vacuum particles in the vacuum space, those of which are distributed for the physical object with the first principle in the space and participate in physical interactions, which means, it is not a case of charged particle accelerating in an open system, but in a closed system—inside the atom—the kinetic energy of physical object is confined in the system with a state of resonating by the vacuum particles, those of which actually carry the kinetic energy.

According to the first principle in 4-D complex space, vacuum particles are attracted toward an inorganic physical object with mass. This creates a dense distribution of vacuum particles near the object, distinguishing it from its surroundings. If the object is a living organism, we can go further: the distribution of vacuum particles near the organism is not only distinguishable from its surroundings but is also actively maintained by the organism itself in a state of subtle-spin-string wave resonance (hereafter, subtle-energy resonance). (5; 6)

Parts and the Whole

In natural processes, the most fundamental principle is maintaining harmony and balance through the actions and reactions of all elements in nature. For inorganic materials, it means minimizing potential energy in a gravitational field or reaching the ground state in quantum mechanics, both of which are passive reactions to the surrounding environment. However, for living organisms it means adaptation to optimize conditions for their survival, which involves active reactions with their ontological reality and physical bodies.

While Western medicine relies on a localized, analytical view, Eastern medicine adopts a holistic approach. Based on this premise, consider the following scenario: the subtle-energy resonance of a living organism consists of multiple sub-resonance systems. These systems are not separate or independent. Instead, they are organically interconnected to form a unified, hierarchical whole.

As shown in Figure 1, we can draw a schematic diagram for the subtle-energy resonance in a living organism, in which the resonance system of a living organism (big circle outside)

contains four sub-resonance parts (small circle, triangle, black solid circle, and a big circle—containing another resonance subsystem), and so on.

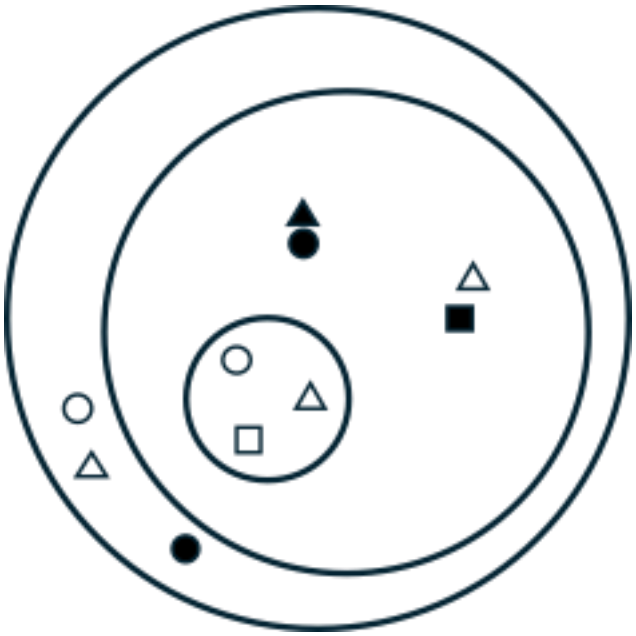

Figure 1: subtle-energy resonance system in a living organism

For example, humans have a subtle-energy resonance throughout their entire bodies. This resonance consists of sub-resonance systems (such as organs and tissues), each of which contains further sub-resonance systems (cells), down to molecules and atoms.

If a subtle-energy resonance is not transient but occurs repetitively in the same environment, it should be consistent and remain stable for a prolonged period before it dissipates. This suggests that the subtle-energy resonance is one of the fundamental states that can stably exist in that environment, similar to an eigenstate in quantum mechanics.

Now, let's consider a living organism's physical body and its subtle-energy resonance system: these two components coexist as a complementary physical and ontological identity. Just as the physical body generates its resonance system, environmental changes to that system conversely affect the body. This complementary relationship between physical and corresponding ontological entities is maintained from the cellular level to the whole organism throughout their entire lifecycles.

A composite combination with such subtle-energy resonances of all parts in a living organic system is established and managed by the living organism through its conscious and/or unconscious mental activities.

Inheritance of Living Organisms

Neo-Darwinism posits that novel genetic variation arises strictly via random mutation. However, this raises the question of whether any mechanism grounded in cause-and-effect can truly be considered random. If natural processes inherently drive toward systemic

equilibrium and ecological harmony, then adaptation is a natural outcome. Under this view—which is not teleological, though we frequently hear that everything has a reason to exist, whether it is good or bad—the concept of "random" mutation fails to account for the systematic adaptation of living organisms to their environments. Consequently, critics argue that Neo-Darwinism borders on a tautology, because natural selection retroactively eliminates non-viable traits, meaning the purported randomness of historical mutations cannot be empirically verified in present reality.

According to Life History Theory, germs, insects, and small animals are more sensitive to environmental changes, and their lifespans are shorter than those of large animals. This fact is deeply and directly related to genetic evolution; the higher mutation frequency in small animals creates more opportunities for adaptation, resulting in vastly more species of small animals than large ones.

Given the premise that natural phenomena inherently seek stability and harmony, the active adaptation of living organisms becomes a logical necessity. Hence, if this adaptation is viewed as an active reaction within natural processes, then life and lifespan can be seen as an adaptive process chosen by the organisms themselves. This implies that the history of living organisms—or Sheldrake's "collective memory"—must be integrated into their heredity to drive change. (1; 8)

Discussion

Proposed by Rupert Sheldrake in 1981, the morphic field has been widely treated as a fringe hypothesis by the scientific community. However, we demonstrate that it can manifest in physics via the 4-D complex space model. Although this is not a scientific process strictly based on empirical evidence, we provide enough reasoning to motivate systematic research on living organisms in the natural sciences.

Rupert Sheldrake pointed out dogmatism in the natural sciences in his 2012 book, *The Science Delusion* (9; 2), where he questioned whether the Newtonian gravitational constant is truly constant and proposed an alternative hypothesis. Although fundamental physical constants—including the Newtonian constant of gravitation, known as "Big *G*"—supposedly can vary on a cosmological scale under the 4-D complex space model in physics, this should not be true in our solar system or galaxy (10). Nevertheless, his skepticism is understandable, given that during the 1998 CODATA adjustment, scientists formally acknowledged that the precision of the gravitational constant was limited to just three decimal places. This realization marked the peak of the 1998 "Big *G* Crisis" (11; 12). Yet, more than two decades later, mainstream physics has failed to resolve this issue (13; 14).

The philosophy of science must remain concrete and comprehensive to truly understand natural phenomena. Otherwise, an unresolved problem in physics will cascade into other fundamental fields, such as chemistry, biology, and geophysics. Therefore, investigating the core issue surrounding Big *G* within physics is essential.

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