

WATER'S ENERGY

A SNAPSHOT OF
VIKTOR SCHAUBERGER

BEHYDROWISE.COM





Who Was Viktor Schauberger?

1. Viktor's background

Viktor Schauberger was an Austrian forester born in 1885 in Holzschlag, Upper Austria. He was a son in a long line of family foresters (guardians and administrators of the forest). Unlike his brothers, and against the will of his father, Viktor refused to enroll at the university and be a part of the orthodox ways of learning, as he believed that by doing so his own way of thinking and learning would be altered and changed by the teachings of the time. His mother always encouraged him to learn from nature and in times of despair always advised him to go deep into the forest and sit by a stream. He did attend forester school and graduated. He was a hunter and as such he spent most of his time observing and learning from nature and its events during the winter and all the seasons. Viktor was among many other geniuses or special gifted scientists who have lived and died, Sir Isaac Newton comes to mind. A man we all remember the story of how he observed the fall of an apple and was inspired to write the Law of Gravity, or so we were taught.

Likewise, Viktor's theories, research and development of devices using implosion technologies came to him through observing the movement of water along rivers, springs and water falls as well as water temperatures and its impact around it.

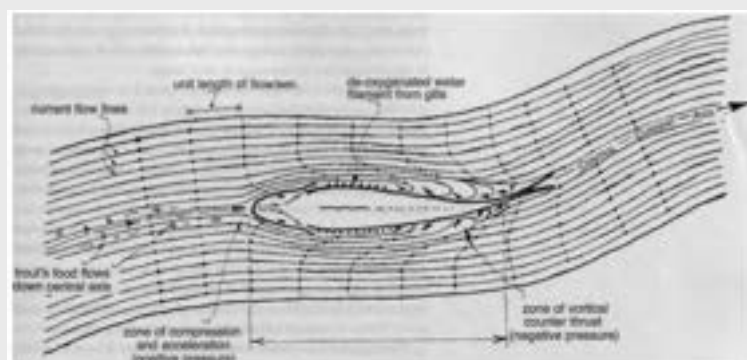
Nature was his teacher and his inspiration. He anticipated how deforestation was going to change the natural ecological cycle of water and bring about floods. Among other things Viktor was aware of how unnatural water treatments will bring about instability and further introduce pollution to the environment. He was ahead of his time on forecasting our current environmental issues which are probably cause by our own doing.

2. Nature's teachings

This section is a summary of some of Viktor's ideas and inspiration. He implemented or tried to implement them at a time in which some of his theories were against the science and teachings. I will focus mainly on the ones that relate to water and implosion.

A. How a Trout remains still, swimming against a strong water flow in the opposite direction?

This was part of a key observation which taught Viktor about vortexing and levitation energies. As the story goes, one day Viktor took a friend and colleague, who was very interested in his ideas and research. They went to a water stream deep in the forest to observe how a big trout remains still, motionless against a strong water flow at the top of the stream. Viktor had already learned by observing the flow of water, how it moves in a downward swirl movement to the right and left in a stream creating small vortices as well as longitudinal vortices with the strongest ones being in the center or deepest part of the stream. We all know that the strongest part of a tornado is towards the center, right? Ok, let's think of the movie the Wizard of Oz and how Dorothy's house was swept away. Well, this is the same energy or force within water in a vortex. What Viktor explains is that the trout is swimming right at that core point of the stream where the water is the coldest and the flow of the stream creates small vortices at the end of the fish tail which pushes the trout or keeps the trout still. Anything which disturbs the stillness of the trout, as simple as a shadow of a stick over it, will propel the trout upstream. Why? Because when the trout moves its gills it accelerates the vortices in its tail pushing the trout upstream.



See fig. 1 – Motionless trout

B. Viktor's Log Flumes

As a forest warden and while working for Prince Adolf von Schaumburg-Lippe, the owner of the Brunnenthal estate in Steyrling, Upper Austria, timber needed to be move from the virgin forest heights to the lower valley. Transporting timber in those days and from that area was not an easy or a simple task. Prince Adolf needed to sell the timber to raise money to continue his lifestyle which included going to Monte Carlo. The Prince had a contest to collect suggestions and ideas from the scholars for the best solution to transport the desired lumber down to the valley. Viktor joined the contest and presented his idea. He was ridiculed and withdrew from the contest as the organizers considered his idea unthinkable. It so happened, all the ideas presented in this contest by hydrologist, forest engineers, and others were not accepted by the Prince as they did not meet the requirements either by cost or design. Later, and by fate, Viktor's idea was presented to Prince Adolf. After his review, he accepted the proposed chute if Viktor would initially cover all the expenses. If his proposal worked, the Prince would pay for all the work.

Viktor knew this much: his father used to transport a lot of lumber down the valley but he always did it at night when the water was colder and the moon shone. The men of the forest knew that when the water temperature is the coldest it is the densest, not by any means of science but by experiencing it.

This inspire him to work on the design of the chute long before it was requested by the Prince Adolf. Viktor was always interested in improving the ways of transporting the timber as the methods used either damage the timber (using the streams see fig 2B1) before it could be utilized or was harsh on the animals used to carry the timber down the valley.



Fig. 2 - Old way of transporting timber

Viktor designed a 31-mile egg-shaped flume made from wood curving down in a zig-zag manner, not in a straight line nor using the shortest distance, as would have been expected. The chute followed the contours of the valley as it was designed following the meandering of the water. The science behind it was that the water needed to remain cold or within 4°C or 39°F to be able to transport the heavy logs. He also had to implement a system to add cold water to the chute at certain intervals within the route down the valley. This would enable him to maintain the cold-water temperature. Despite Archimedes' principle which states that a heavy object will sink to the bottom. Viktor's flume was a success and he could transport 1,600 cubic meters of timber to the mill on the 1st day.

The Prince was very pleased and gave Viktor the honorary title of Master of the Wilderness, as that was the only title he could give. Viktor improved his design to carry heavier logs. He built around 17 such flumes in Hungary, Bohemia, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. These flumes were up and running for up to 20 years.

The energy of the water (induced vortex) and its motion introduced artificially in the flumes kept the wood from rotting.



Fig. 3- Log flume

C. Wood pipes and water flow

All along, what Viktor was observing and learning was water's energy and its power and how it could be used to our advantage if used right. So, in 1930 he designed a wooden pipe, the preferred material as with wood, water breathes (water seeps through). This pipe had silver-plated copper guide-vanes placed at different intervals along the wall of the pipe which caused the water movement to move toward the center and created vortices in a clockwise and counter-clockwise direction at those intervals.

Below you can see the longitudinal vortices generated within the pipe.

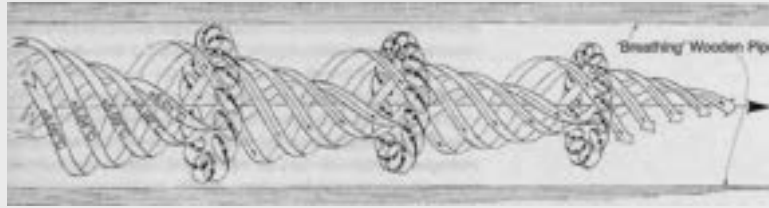


Fig. 4 - Longitudinal and vertical vortices

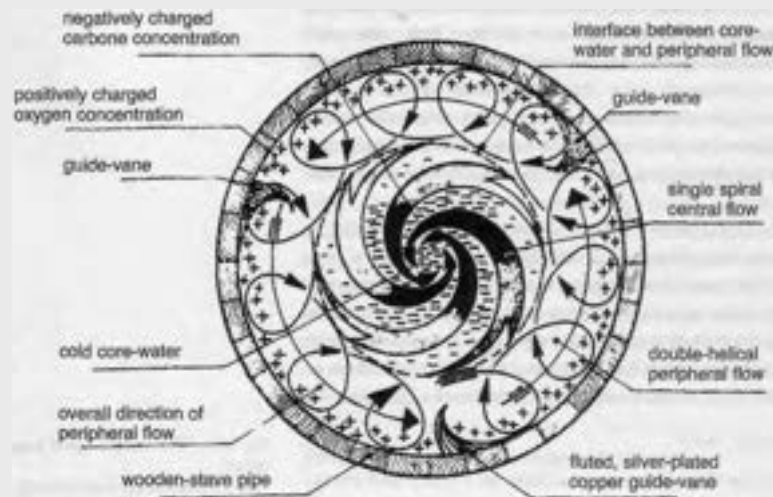


Fig. 5 - Wood pipe with guide-vanes

Years later, Viktor wanted to test some of his theories. He designed a variety of pipes whose shapes were unconventional and resemble a wavy meandering stream. He had some tests carried out by a private institution with different pipes to compare their behavior under the same conditions. The copper and glass straight pipes showed the more resistant. The pipe which produced the less resistance and faster flow was the one that was unconventionally undulated and the one which inside had a metal vane in the middle the Spiral Helicoid Copper pipe or pipe #6 below.

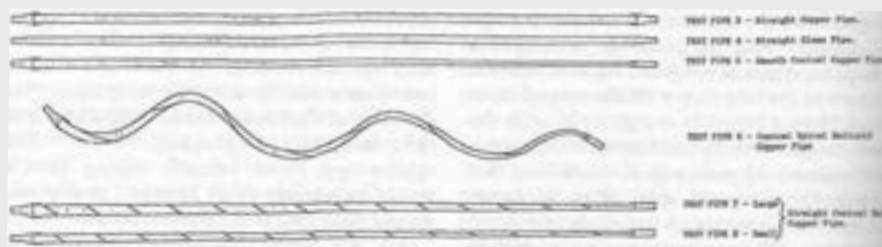


Fig. 6 - Pipes used in Stuttgart test

What was observed in these experiments/test was that pipes which were designed following the flow of water and simulating how water moves had the best results regarding speed of flow and friction or resistance. Then his motto became “Comprehend and Copy Nature”.

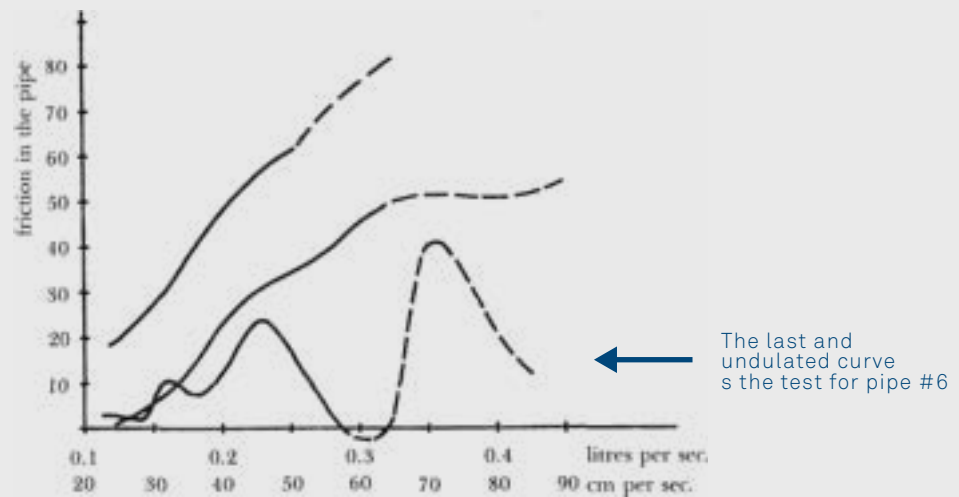


Fig. 7 - Stuttgart Test Results

3. Water cycle and how has been impacted

A. Water Cycles

We were all taught back in primary school the ecological cycle of water. Remember: water evaporates from the rivers, oceans, lakes, streams and after cooling and condensation, formation of clouds it returns into the forest, rivers, lakes, in the form of rain. The rain is then absorbed by the soil if the temperature gradient is positive which means the rain temperature is warmer than the soil. The water gets all the nutrients from deep inside the earth. Water is recharged at temperatures around 4°C or 49F, which is the temperature at which water is at its best, and the whole process starts all over again. But this was the case before deforestation, the removal of vegetation and trees around the rivers banks.

Now, we are constantly impacted by floods, big storms and lack of rain in many areas of this country and all kind of natural disasters all over. Most of these events are, per Viktor, the result of changing the natural cycle of water.

He spoke of a Half Water Cycle: almost the same as the one des-

cribed earlier with the difference being that as the trees are removed from the bank of the rivers for example, and soil is dry and erosion occurs, it is difficult for water to be absorbed after it rains. Water is absorbed by the soil if the soil is not warmer than the rain itself, otherwise it will run off to the sides.

Have you ever tried to water a plant after its soil is so dry and dehydrated that it takes many days to absorb the water? Well, this is exactly what happens when the soil has been eroded.

The forests are the lungs of the world we live in; they inhale carbon dioxide (CO₂) and exhale oxygen (O). But when trees are cut down to make space for new housing developments or they burn in a fire, it generates CO₂ the gas which causes part of our global warming.

Viktor was aware of the danger of deforestation in the early nineteen forties. We see what is happening now, and what do you think it is going to happen if the Amazon forest continues to be reduced in size to give way to new roads and business? Let's wait and hope for the best.

B. Water treatments: Chlorination and Fluoridation

Today's public water is treated with chlorine, among other chemicals, to treat pathogenic organisms to prevent waterborne diseases. The problem is that this disinfectant eliminates all bacteria, both the good and the bad and by doing so over a period, it weakens the immune enhancing micro-organisms in our bodies. Our bodies absorb this powerful disinfectant and it accumulates in the fatty tissue of our bodies.

This is not the only problem. When chlorine mixes with other substances such as natural organic chemicals and bromide compounds, it reacts to form hazardous byproducts such as bromate, chloride, haloacetic acid (HAAS) and trihalomethanes (TTHM). It has been stated that long exposures to these chemicals may increase the risk of diseases such as cancer, anemia, kidney and central nervous systems problems.

Fluoride was first used to treat water in the USA, back in 1945 in Grand Rapids, Michigan and from there it propagated to the rest of our cities within couple of years. The claim is that fluoride helps prevent dental cavities (caused by eating too much processed sugar in the form of candies) in children. However, very little research has proven such claims. The main chemicals used to fluoridate the public water supplies are known as "silicofluorides" (i.e., hydrofluorosilicic acid and sodium fluorosilicate). Silicofluorides are not pharmaceutical-grade fluoride pro-

ducts; they are unprocessed industrial by-products of the phosphate fertilizer industry.

The fluoridation of public water is tied to endocrine disruption in our body that can affect your bones, brain, thyroid gland, pineal gland and even your blood sugar levels.

Per Viktor's observations and research, the unnatural treatment of our water supplies result in dead water with no to very little nutrients. As our water supplies are treated with all those chemicals and human makeup being about 70 – 80% water, where do you think all those chemicals end up? Yes, in our blood, and within our tissues. it's no wonder why we live in a very sick society.

Back in the 1930's Viktor was concern about industrial pollution, as in those days the current water treatment were non-existent. He predicted that one day a bottle of water was going to cost more than a bottle of wine and today we are seeing our water bills continue to increase in value as there is a shortage of water.

C. Water Memory and its structure

The new systems of water filtration and purification can remove bacteria, most of the chemicals and metals. The vortexes generated with the natural movement of water in rivers, lakes, springs, streams energize and maintain the water in its purity state. Water is the densest at 4°C or 49F which is water at its best. The observation of how water behaves and when it is at its best, taught Viktor that water must move freely and that any unnatural way of carrying water will impact the structure of water. Water remembers where it has been and what has been done to it. There is a lot of research out there by scientists which reinforces the fact that water has memory and it will remember what it has been mixed with or what has been done to it.

To name a few, Dr. Masaru Emoto took microscopic photos of frozen water samples expose to different tools to observe the crystals formed. The French, scientist Jacques Benveniste diluted a medicine with water to the point that the medicine was not detectable in the water by any clinical means. He discovered that this dilution had the same effect on patients as the original undiluted medicine. Nobel Prize Laureate Luc Montagnier is studying the memory of water and its impact on illness such as Alzheimer, Parkinson, HIV and others. "If water has the

ability to reproduce the properties of any substance it once contained it has the ability to retain the memory of the molecules properties". Whether this controversial theory will prove to be true, we will know more in the upcoming years.

Going back to Dr. Masaru Emoto, he spent many years working with water. While conducting his research, and taking his photos of ice crystals, he found that with natural water from springs and underground rivers complete crystals were formed. He also found that water responds differently to music and to words, or in other words, to the vibrational energy of the music and words. One of his experiments he wrote words in pieces of paper and then wrap them around glasses. Then he froze these samples of water and took the photos of the ice crystals formed.

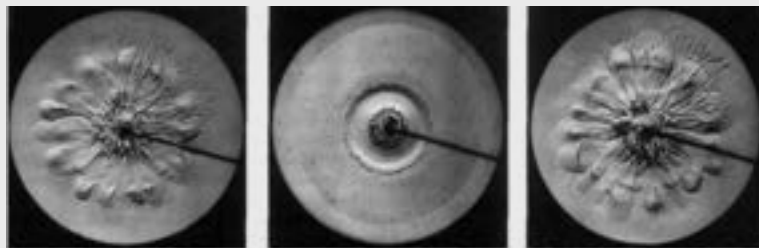


Fig. 8 – drop pictures, the first is of living spring water with its structure complete; the second downstream after domestic sewage and industrial effluents, with a trace of rudimentary development, but no formative capacity; a third taken from further down the stream will show how it has, through its natural spiraling movement, rebuilt the water's structure.

Below are some photos of the crystals formed and word or piece of music the water sample was exposed to.

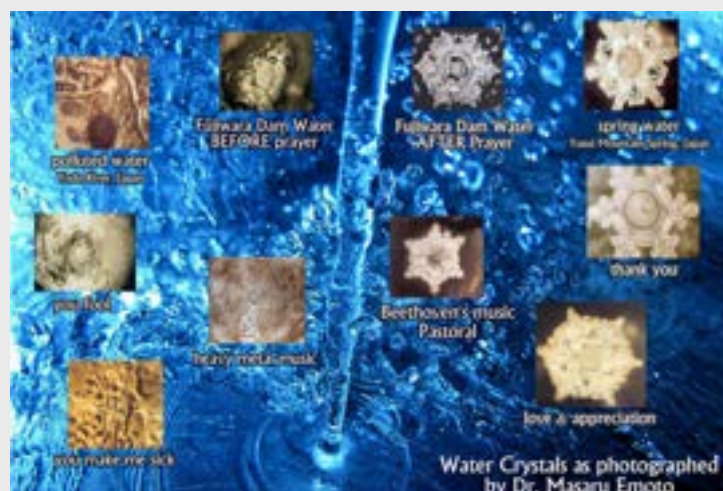


Fig. 9 - Water Crystals by Dr. Masaru Emoto

4. Implosion

A. What is implosion?

The easiest way to explain is the force or energy that you feel when placing your hand over an outlet of water in a bath tub. That suction effect is generated when the water going down the drain moves in a spiral or swirling. It is a centripetal force that is created, to be more technical: a force that acts on a body moving in a circular path and is directed toward the center around which the body is moving. In contrast with centrifugal force which is equal and opposite to the centripetal force, drawing a rotating body away from the center of. Implosion is the opposite of explosion, all the energy is created within instead of out, such as when there is a fire or a combustion engine which burns or explodes gasoline.

Viktor created some devices to prove his design such as the repulsator and the implosion motor. These devices used some of the pipes he designed earlier in his career.

There are still some of these implosion devices existent today which are part of the continuous research by a group of scientists who follow Viktor's teachings.



<https://goo.gl/gL9qae>

5. Conclusion

This was just a quick look at the life and legacy of the Austrian forester and scientist Viktor Schauberger. He experienced so many things for us to think about. Who could imagine that back in the 1930's someone was so aware of the teachings of nature. Water, such precious liquid that we all take for granted can teach us about life and even what to say and what not to say. Our planet is changing very rapidly as we are continuously evolving or creating all these new explosive technologies. But if we could just try to stop and be more aware of our surroundings maybe we can also learn about some other natural processes. We are all so involved with life that we do not notice what is happening or how things are changing around us. All forms of energies contain spiral shapes, that alone should teach us something. Our DNA, our galaxy, a tornado, a hurricane, a snail, all have in common that spiral shape.



Fig. 10 – Vortex in nature

The structure of water is altered by the vibrational frequency of words, music, how profound is that?

It is our intention that this simple book can instigate in our readers the curiosity that will lead them to further reading on the topics discussed here.

Who knows maybe one of our readers will make Nature its teacher.

6. References

- A. Hidden Nature, The Startling Insights of Viktor Schauberg-er- Alick Bartholomew
- B. Living Water, Viktor Schauberg-er and the Secrets of Natural Energy - Olof Alexandersson
- C. Living Energies, Viktor Schauberg-er's Brilliant Work with Natural Energy Explained - Callun Coates
- D. The Hidden Messages in Water – Masaru Emoto

7. Resources

[A. behydrowise.com](http://behydrowise.com)

[B. Water's Memory – Luc Montagnair](#)

[C. Vortex Explained - Hydrowise](#)