Matter, Formative Forces and Etheric Energy: What Can We Learn from Viktor Schauberger?

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Having to present Schauberger's work on radio without the help of visuals felt like a big challenge. However, it was the avenue to force myself to condense to the essentials. Overtime it became something more: a way to sum up what I placed in various chapters of the book *The Living Climate* and come as close as possible to the archetypes, to distill and render more understandable the relationship between enlivened water and etheric energy—between bringing water to its "ur-state"—and producing etheric energy, proposition that lies at the center of Viktor Schauberger's work.

Schauberger's revelations lead us to a general understanding of Earth ecology. His work confirms much that anthroposophical researchers have amply demonstrated and illustrated: the Earth does not function as a closed system in which conservation of energy is the norm. Nothing like it in fact. Conservation of energy is true of mechanical systems and engines, not of living beings.

The heart of this article lies in deepening an understanding of Schauberger's work beyond what was done in the book *The Living Climate*, in articulating the forming of matter out of the matrix of the ethers and the release of etheric energy from substance, in Hauschka's terms "materialization" and "dematerialization." In doing this the basics of homeopathy will often serve us as an analogy. This is why we will start with the alchemy of formation of matter in the seed and with the process of potentization as phenomena and images of materialization and dematerialization. In what follows we will introduce some of Schauberger's terminology and, as much as possible, translate it into more familiar terms. This is so because the Austrian researcher covered new ground for which there weren't preexisting expressions.

From Ethers to Matter and Vice-versa

Doctor Rudolf Hauschka came across the forgotten work of Otto Philipp Albrecht von Heerzele, who wrote *The Origin of Inorganic Matter* and conducted several hundreds of highly original experiments between 1875 and 1883. Hauschka set out to replicate them himself and report on them in his *The Nature of Substance: Spirit and Matter*. Von Heerzele's experimental setting consisted in seeds germinating in distilled water, placed in porcelain bowls covered with glass bells. To complete the sterile environment the air was filtered and all dust present in it removed. Hauschka repeated the experiments decades later with an even more stringently sterile milieu.

Theoretically, according to the law of conservaton of matter and energy, the seed could only externalize in the sprout what was initially present within it, since nothing came to it from the environment. Von Heerzele repeated the initial experiments replacing the distilled water with particular saline solutions. In both instances he burned the initial seeds and the sprouts and analysed what was present in the ashes. As the seed sprouted and grew he noticed an increase in all chemical elements.

The results were truly surprising. A phosphorous solution provided to the seed showed a marked increase of sulphur content in the ashes, leading him to formulate the idea that phosphorus could transmute into sulphur. Other results were equally surprising: a calcium saline solution led to higher amounts of sulphur; a magnesium salt solution showed an increase in calcium. The overall results showed the following sequence of conversion CO_2 (or HCO_3) → Magnesium → Calcium → Phosphorus → Sulphur.[1] The results of the experiments challenge the idea of Nature as a closed system, even in the most artificially closed-off setting.

Pushing things a step further, Hauschka's experimental setting cold also exclude atmospheric gases from reaching the seeds. In his 1934 to 1940 experiments he was able to confirm that "[von Heerzele's] findings must therefore be extended to the statement that plants not only generate matter out of a non-material sphere, but under certain circumstances again etherealize it."[2] Hauschka also recorded situations of decrease of weight/disappearance of matter, most often during the new moon phase (see figure 1).[3] After confirming the work of his predecessor, Rudolf Hauschka went on to perform equally remarkable experiments in the realm of homeopathic solutions.

Samuel Hahneman, the founder of the homeopathic method, wrote his first version of the "Organon of Medicine"—the foundational text of homeopathy in 1810. He first hit upon the idea, already known to ancient Greeks, that "similia similibus curantur" (like heals like), that the same substance that causes a symptom can cure that symptom when used in much smaller doses. To that end he proceded to dilute the healing substance by repeated dilutions of one to ten. In order for the healing effect to manifest, however, he realised he needed to "succuss" (shake) the solution in between each

[1] Rudolf Hauschka, *The Nature of Substance: Spirit and Matter*, 13-15.
[2] Rudolf Hauschka, *The Nature of Substance: Spirit and Matter*, 15.
[3] Rudolf Hauschka, *The Nature of Substance: Spirit and Matter*, Chapter 3: "New Ideas on the Primality of Spirit."

dilution. This was the beginning of homeopathy; since then the succussion has been replaced by more sophisticated methods of rhytmic potentization.

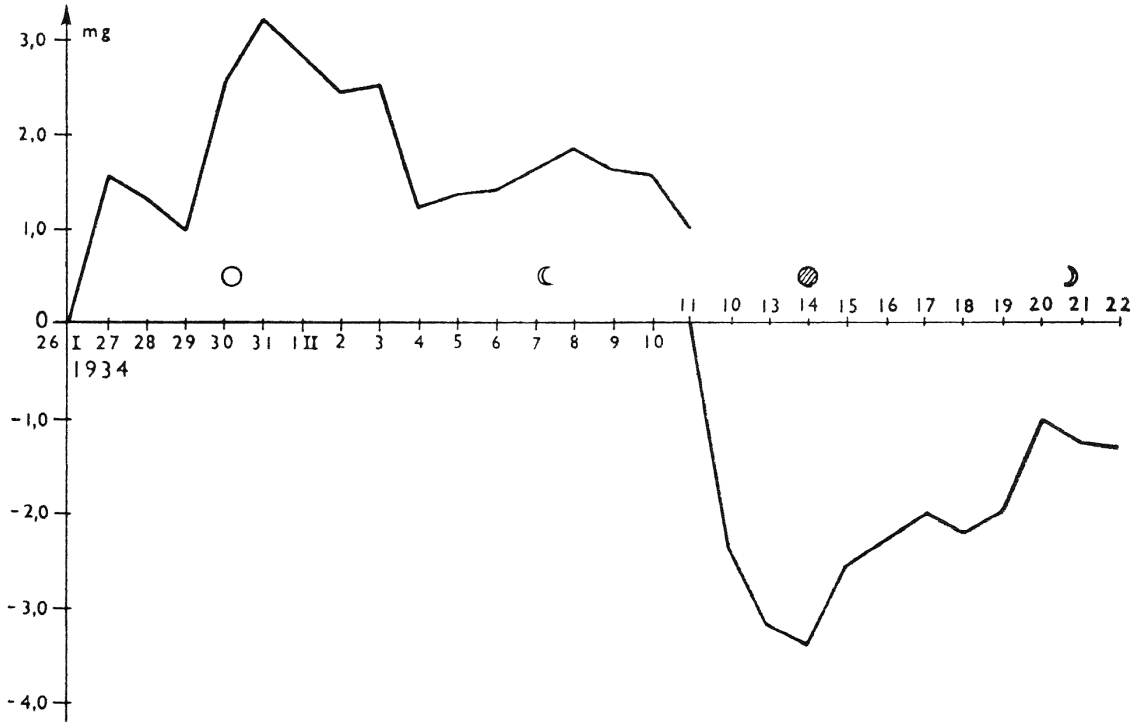

Figure 1: Weight changes of sprouting seeds in a closed system

Experimentally, homeopathy researchers can plot "potency curves" of the substance in question by measuring the result of the given dilution (potency) of mineral, plant or animal substances in relation to the desired effect, or an effect measured in an experimental setting. The first dilution is called D_1 (diluted by 10), the second D_2 (diluted by 10 X 10), the second D^3 (diluted by 10^3), etc. When plotting the measured effects of a substance the potency curve shows an alternation of maxima and minima.

Experimentally we can thus compare the results obtained by a substance that is diluted and potentized with the same substance that undergoes the dilutions but without the potentization in between. While the effect of the unpotentized substance disappears after a few dilutions, the potentized substance can continue to display healing properties long after there's any statistically detectable substance in solution. That is the case for D_{15} and further solutions. No substance to speak of is present and yet the remedy is potent, meaning active.

Rudolf Haushcka went a step further in showing the reality of the etheric in an experimental setting. He wanted to show the different effects of a substance according to its origin. To this end he took two kinds of benzoic acid, one extracted from benzoic resins and purified, the other synthetically produced. The two are chemically impossible to differentiate. He then tested the effects of progressive dilutions upon the production of carbonic acid by yeasts. He plotted the H_2CO_3 production in relation to progressively potentized dilutions.

The results may not have been that surprising, though they may be so for anyone unacquainted with notions of the etheric. In the case of the synthetic substance there was no longer any effect on H_2CO_3 production beyond the fifth solution as can be seen in figure 2; the solution acts exactly like the distilled water used as a control. The natural substance showed the minima and maxima typical of a potency curve, extending to very high dilutions. Hauschka concludes "in the second realm [synthetic substance] the laws of physical atomic and molecular chemistry prevail. In one case we are dealing with organisms, in the other with mechanisms. Hence the law of the conservation of matter is entirely valid in the mechanical realm, but not in the organic."[4]

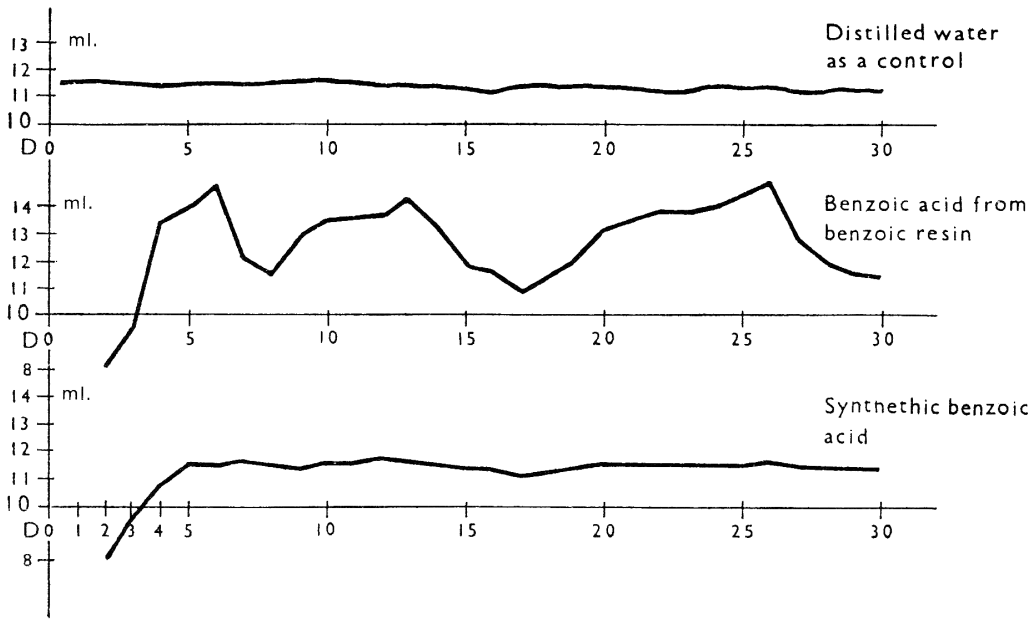

Figure 2: Potency curves of natural and synthetic benzoic acid

[4] Rudolf Hauschka, *The Nature of Substance: Spirit and Matter*, Chapter 17: "High Dilutions and Their Effectiveness."

We presently know that the two substances can be identical and still display a different molecular configuration; one is a mirror of the other. In scientific terms the two benzoic acids may be so-called "isomers," more exactly "enantiomers"—"their molecules are mirror images of each other and cannot be made to coincide only by rotations or translations—like a left hand and a right hand.".[5]

Hahneman showed that he had isolated a healing principle independent from matter. In anthroposophical terms he had isolated the etheric formative principle present in and working through the substance. He had dematerialized the substance, gone backward in the process of materialization, a complementary picture to what von Heerzele had demonstrated in his experiments illustrating the work of formative forces, and with it some steps of materialization naturally occurring in the seed.

In what follows, homeopathy will serve as a useful *simile*, as an analogy. What we see in the alchemy of homeopathy captures what happens in Nature: the steps between materialization and dematerialization. Homeopathy is able to return matter to its nascent stage. In the homeopathic dilution we take the reverse step of physical manifestation: it's as if we move backward in time from the potential to the nascent, from the physical to the etheric. The more we dilute and potentize a substance and the more we discard its physical aspect, the more its energetic/etheric aspect comes to the fore. We could say that the formative force that brought substance into being can even work separately from matter.

The work of Schauberger allowed me to see homeopathy at work in Nature, as it were, in fact not so great a leap to take. And what makes it possible to understand this are Schauberger's key discoveries of the water's temperature gradient and of its kinds of motion. In short when water has an opportunity to move according to natural laws—according to what Shauberger calls "planetary motion" —then, under the right conditions, matter can be "ennobled," or refined, and [etheric] energy will be released. In fact the Austrian genius pursued both ends separately, then realized how one is tied to the other. In the attempt to purify and reenliven water for drinking purposes—which is bringing water back to its nascent stage, similar to spring water—he realized he was freeing etheric energy. In reversing the purpose—and rendering continuous an originally discontinuous process—a

[5] From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isomer.

very similar technology was used to produce energy from the one that originally delivered high quality water. In the first instance high-quality, "original water" was the desired result and etheric energy the by-product. In the latter instance energy was the primary aim and high-quality water a by-product. Here the reader may sense an amplified homeopathic process.

What made Schauberger's results possible were various factors, some of them beyond those with which we are most immediately concerned in this article, those of temperature gradient and type of motion. In addition to these the Austrian genius had recourse to the influence of materials—e.g., copper is much more friendly to water than iron—and form—his vessels often took on the primal form of the egg and he had recourse to vortex formation.[6]

Water's Temperature Gradient and Planetary Motion

Water has been studied in its phenomenology by scientists such as Theodor Schwenk and affiliated scientists at the Institute for Flow. This knowledge has also been applied in the work with flowforms by John Wilkes and colleagues.[7] In the flowforms the lemniscate movement in the basins enhances and enlivens water properties.

Water has amazing properties which single it out from all other related chemical molecules, starting from its high thermal inertia, its response to form and how it affects its motion, the very unusual quality of its meandering movement, the capacity to dissolve the largest amount of elements in solution, the unusual expansion of volume from the liquid to the solid state to name but a few.

To the above we can add the capacity to imprint the qualities of substances, sounds, words, even intentions. This has been popularized in the work of Masaru Emoto, who has shown how water imprints the etheric information of pollutants even when it has been chemically purified to legal standards.[8] Water reacts to the quality of sounds and shows it in its ability to crystallize or not. It is quite striking to see how differently it reacts to kinds of music

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[6] These interrelated matters are explored in Luigi Morelli, *The Living Climate: Computer Models or Planetary Harmonics?* Chapter 3, A Holistic Understanding of Water and Rivers, available at https://millenniumculmination.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/chapter-3-a-holistic-understanding-of-water-and-rivers.pdf

[7] See for example Jochen Schwuchow, John Wilkes, Iain Trousdell, *Energizing Water: Flowform Technology and the Power of Nature*.

[8] Masaru Emoto, *The Hidden Messages in Water*.

(positively to classical, much less so to hard rock), to words (positively to love and similar words, negatively to hate and related ones) and finally even to intentions (Emoto has shown the positive effect of prayer on water's etheric field). What we owe to the work of Schauberger is the discovery of the interrelated effects of temperature gradient and motion.

We already know about water's unique phenomenon of its greatest density preceding the forming of the solid state. Instead of reaching its highest density in ice, water is at its most compressed condition at +4°C (+9°F). That it is densest at this temperature is accompanied by the fact that it can dissolve the largest amounts of substances in solution and gases. In forming ice, contrary to all other substances, water expands again.

The temperature gradient, as we will see in detail, expresses whether water moves toward or away from +4°C. Schauberger discovered the importance of the temperature gradient in relation to the behavior of rivers. Modern hydrology, pushed to the extreme, thinks about the river as the body of water that goes from A to B. Under this lens it makes sense to change its course, straighten it, strengthen the bends with concrete channels, dredge its riverbeds if needed, create dams and reservoirs, etc. In its hubris humankind has come to remedy to the river's supposed deficiencies through 'clever' interventions. Why allow the river to spend so much time meandering, when we can move the water from A to B much more efficiently in a straight, or at least shorter line? In effect all of this seems to make sense because of what is not visible other than through prolonged observation. And here Schauberger comes to our help.

River hydrology only makes sense when we see the whole of the river. A river ecosystem is precisely what meets the eye: not the body of water alone, but that water united with its particular watercourse, its meandering pattern.

Water's enemies are heat and too strong direct light exposure. Water is at its best when it's cool and protected from direct sunlight. This is exactly what a river does, when left to its own, by shading its course with trees upstream and resorting to turbidity in its lower reaches. This means that a river is more than its meandering body of water; it also includes the ecosystem that shades its course.

Something else takes place when we modify the course of the river and its ecosystem environment: the water is often hindered from fully percolating in the ground and replenishing the groundwater, especially where the ground on either side of it has been exposed to the sun and overheated. Now we are expanding our views even more: the river is that ecosystem

that exchanges not only with its living ecosystem of trees but with the soil and the groundwater. There is in fact no clear boundary to this living system.

It is here that Schauberger offered his best understanding on how to preserve, or if need be restore, the health of the river: the understanding of the role of the water gradient, to which we will turn shortly. In short, his mantra for river management consisted in preserving as much as possible a positive temperature gradient (moving toward +4°C): control the river not through the management of the riverbed (classical hydrology) but through the preservation of a positive temperature gradient. Let us see what this means.

Water is the liquid which has the greatest capacity to store heat; it absorbs it and releases it slowly. It also behaves abnormally in relation to temperature; it contracts to a maximum at +4°C (39 °F), then expands again upon freezing. At this anomaly point turbulence is also at a minimum, whereas it accelerates the more we move away from +4°C. At the anomaly point, water attains its highest density, which also means its highest energy/life-force content. The layer at +4°C is so important that is has been called the "boundary layer," the "anomaly layer" and with good reason the "temperature-less layer."

It is no wonder that the ocean waters are most productive at these temperatures, as is the case off the coasts of Peru and Chili, thanks to the cold Humboldt Current. Schauberger also observed that moss and plants that grow from spring water that flows downhill display a puzzling behavior. Whereas you would expect them to orient themselves downstream, you will see the stems standing at right angles with the direction of the stream. The etheric current contrasts with the physical current and shows its strength this way, at least if the watercourse is maintained in the shade by the tree cover. Remove the trees and the effect is lost.

Schauberger finetuned his observations of the role of the water gradient and its effect on the movement of water. He called a positive temperature gradient one that approaches the anomaly point of +4°C from higher or lower temperatures; we will consider from now on the one from above. A negative temperature gradient moves away from the anomaly point to warmer temperatures. Water that moves toward the anomaly point breathes in—acquires more gases and substances in solution; it condenses. It can also carry more sediments downstream, it has a greater 'tractive capacity.' Water moving away from the boundary later breathes out its gases and substances, it drops its sediments. The positive temperature

gradient is accompanied with reduction processes, the negative temperature one with oxidation.

In the forest ground the temperature gradient has an important effect on nutrient uptake. In a natural forest, with the soil protected from direct sunlight, the soil will be cool at the surface and will cool further as the water moves down through it, until it will hit a +4°C water horizon. This is a concrete illustration of the contribution of a positive temperature gradient. If the forest grows back from clearcutting, the ground will heat up and its temperature will be warmer than the incoming rain. We have here a negative temperature gradient, which greatly inhibits water and nutrient deposition in the soil and uptake by plants.

In the soil, under a positive temperature gradient, usually under the shade of trees, all the various nutrients and salts are deposited well below the ground surface as the water cools to +4°C. In the case of a negative temperature gradient, however, due to heat evaporation and little penetration, the lowest quality nutrients are precipitated at the surface, which not only has dire consequences for soil fertility, but also for the proper formation of trees.

Another important difference due to the temperature gradient is the resulting, prevailing kind of water motion: laminar or turbulent. Laminar motion is that in which layers of water stratify and slide over each other down a slope. Conventionally this is said to be the case with low speeds and in liquids of high viscosity. Schauberger, however, also identified the role of temperature. Laminar motion is highest around the boundary temperature of +4°C, even at high speeds. In this instance water, protected by shade, accelerates but little. Turbulence, which is attributed to mechanical effects alone, increases under the influence of rising negative temperature gradients.

The Polarity between River Flow and Dew Formation

Water's movement can best be understood in relation to the movements of the Earth, which it mirrors: the Earth's rotational movement, which gives us day and night, and the orbital movement around the Sun, which gives us the seasons. A river will thus meander and its core water will also display a longitudinal vortex, as we will see shortly. In mathematical terms the latter corresponds to a "cycloid space curve," which in Schauberger's terminology became "planetary motion."

The river meanders and the core waters rotate on their own longitudinal axis. In a healthy river the core waters, in the middle of the stream, flow in longitudinal vortices which have a cooling effect (see figure 3). The movement alternates between clockwise and anti-clockwise, as the river meanders from right to left and back to the right.

Let us look more closely at the formation of the longitudinal vortex in a healthy river's core waters. Let us envision the scenario of a shaded side and a sunny side of the river. The factor influencing the formation of bends is the difference of temperature due to the fact that on one side the water is more shaded and therefore cooler. When it is exposed to the sun (right side from top to bottom) it becomes more turbulent and decelerates compared to the core-water. The water flowing on the opposite, shaded bank, which is cooler and faster overtakes the slower moving water and curls around it, eventually creating a bend. The colder water removes sediment on the side it approaches, while on the other side sediment is deposited. Where the colder water flows the channel grows deeper.

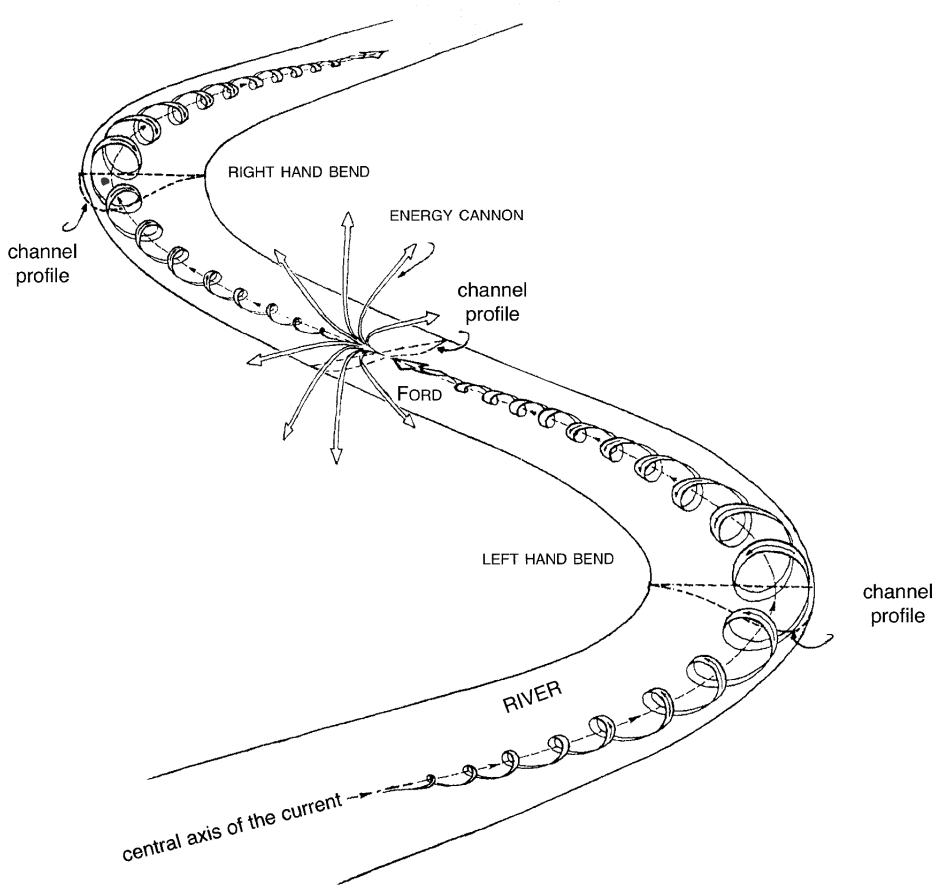

Figure 3: longitudinal vortex and generation of energy in riverbeds

The cold water will end up flowing on the opposite side of the channel (shaded side) leading to the formation of a bend in the opposite direction to the first, the whole forming the familiar pulsating rhythm. At the bends rocks and stones are ground down, delivering what Schauberger called the "river bread" with vital nutrients moving into the groundwater table or into the main longitudinal vortical flow, as long as there is a positive temperature gradient.

Through longitudinal vortexing matter becomes denser and levitational energies are produced. The energies produced when water cools off and the oxygen becomes passive, are released on a plane perpendicular to the axis of the vortex.

As the water moves away from a river bend, the speed of flow of the core waters tends to decrease. Here the waters will be shallower and natural fords arise. Whereas rocks and soil are ground and carried by the stream, at the fords some of these will be released. The cooling, condensing, refining effect of the planetary motion of the core waters, will also occasion the release of levitational energy, giving rise to the phenomenon that Schauberger calls the "water cannon."[9] The vortexing of planetary motion has a cooling, reductive (polar to oxidation) clearing, purifying and energizing effect on water. In this kind of movement friction is reduced and suction increases: speed and energy increase automatically. This motion is what Schauberger calls "inwinding"—it "narrows towards a point," an infinity within. It is an upbuilding kind of motion, which brings water and its nutrients back to a nascent state.

The core water of the river has acquired highest speed at the bend and decelerated toward the middle of the straight stretch. At the ford the speed has greatly decreased and the water cannon has been released. After this the core waters accelerate again but this time in the contrary direction from the incoming waters. If the core waters were moving clockwise before the ford, they will resume their course counterclockwise, and vice-versa. The alchemical homeopathy of the meandering river is replicated in small in the preparation of homeopathic remedies, in the rhythmic oscillations of a flowform or in the stirring of biodynamic preparations 500 or 501.

What happens in the river's core waters at the fords is a refinement of substance—"densation" in Schauberger's termimology—and a release of etheric energy. It corresponds in Hauschka's terms to a process of dematerialization. We can now look at a complementary phenomenon of

[9] Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden Nature: The Startling Insights of Viktor Schauberger*, 143.

materialization. It is a process familiar to all of us, though Schauberger's observations cast a new light over it.

The dewdrop is formed early in the morning when the temperature reaches, or approaches, the anomaly layer of +4°C. When the temperature is at its coldest at the tips of the blades of grass is formed what Schauberger calls a "protoplasm-like tensile form," similar to a soap bubble. In Schauberger's words "When the first rays of the rising sun encounter this *u*r-egg, the *ur*-fertilization of its contents and the *genesis of crystal clear water* takes place, filling the sack by about two thirds. The remaining space is filled with a noble gas, which holds the dewdrop erect until it is eventually demagnetized by the increasing influence of heat."[10] The miracle of the dewdrop, of which Steiner does not tire to speak about, is here enriched from another perspective. According to Schauberger, new water (juvenile water) is formed during the phenomenon.

With the sun rising and the temperature increasing, gravity enters into effect, the blade bends, and the sac bursts and releases juvenile water. Schauberger gathered from old farmer folklore that subjecting seeds to this water renders them able to germinate vigorously. Likewise, wading through dewdrops bare-feet has a recharging effect.[11]

The phenomenon of the dewdrop, like that of the river's core waters, rises once more through the effect of a positive temperature gradient. Here instead of dematerializating, as does the river at the ford, Nature materializes.

We can expand our understanding of what generates the dewdrop—which did not enter Schauberger's considerations—by turning to the work of Guenther Wachsmuth concerning the breathing of the ethers.[12]

The ethers originate from the periphery of the cosmos and penetrate the Earth organism and the human being in the formation of her etheric body. They are the warmth ether, the light ether, the tone or chemical ether and the life ether. In evolutionary terms the warmth ether is the oldest, the life ether the youngest. The later ethers, more evolved, contain the attributes of the older ones. The light ether includes the warmth ether; the life ether encompasses all the ethers.

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[10] Viktor Schauberger, Callum Coats, Editor, *The Fertile Earth: Nature's Energies in Agriculture, Soil Fertilisation and Forestry*, 24-25.
[11] Viktor Schauberger, Callum Coats, Editor, *The Fertile Earth: Nature's Energies in Agriculture, Soil Fertilisation and Forestry*, 25, 117.
[12] Guenther Wachsmuth, *The Etheric Formative forces in Cosmos, Earth and Man.*

Warmth is nonspatial and is the only element that dies away; it brings things into existence, helps them transform and dissolve. Light is essential for the appearance of space. Through it borders and distances appear. The light ether is active as a centripetal force that pulls away from earth. The tone or chemical ether finds its earthly reflection in the form of tones and music. Music is only possible through division and separation: intervals, distances, what appears simultaneously or in sequence. Audible music becomes the musical relationships of chemical elements. It is wellknown that regular intervals separate and relate chemical elements in the Mendeleev periodical table. Substances combine with each other according to laws of measure and number. Finally, the life ether animates what is solid and fixed; it gives it inner mobility. It creates living bodies and orients them through space, enlivening and individualizing them as unities.

The two younger ethers can be contrasted to the two older ones:

- warmth and light ethers work centrifugally, toward the cosmos; they are radiating, expansive, and act primarily in the gaseous atmosphere of the earth.
- Chemical and life ethers act centripetally toward the earth; they work through concentrating, suctional forces and operate on the liquid and solid masses of earth.

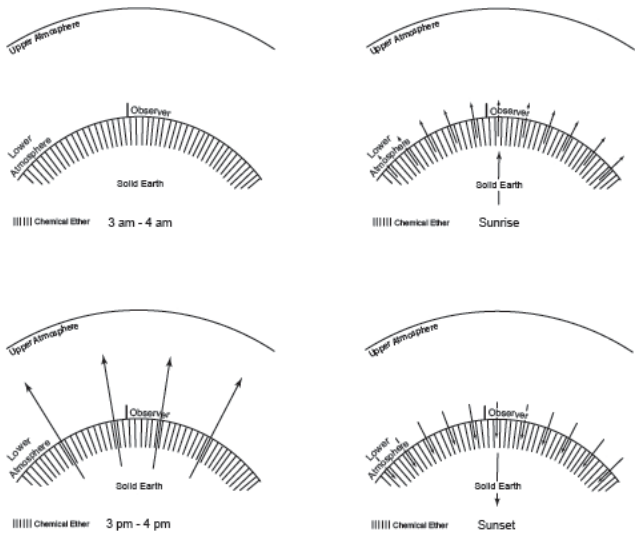

Figure 4: Daily Breathing of the Ethers

Guenther Wachsmuth has researched the action of the ethers throughout the rhythms of the day and the year. In the daily rhythm of the Earth the

chemical ether is exhaled in the morning into the light ether; it is inhaled and brought back toward the earth in the evening. Around sunrise and sunset we have maximum barometric pressure in the lower atmosphere and maximum humidity in the soil (Figure 4).

What happens in the day is mirrored in the seasonal rhythm of the year throgh a larger exhaling and inhaling of the chemical ether into the light and warmth ethers. When exhalation occurs at the beginning of the spring water starts to rise in plants and trees. It reaches its apex at the height of summer with the culmination of plant growth. In the fall the chemical ether is gradually inhaled back, reaching its highest contraction at the time of winter. Water starts to descend toward the plants' roots and the formative forces penetrate the body of the earth (Figure 5). Dew formation occurs primarily during the periods of exhalation of the chemical ether in the morning and in spring and summer.

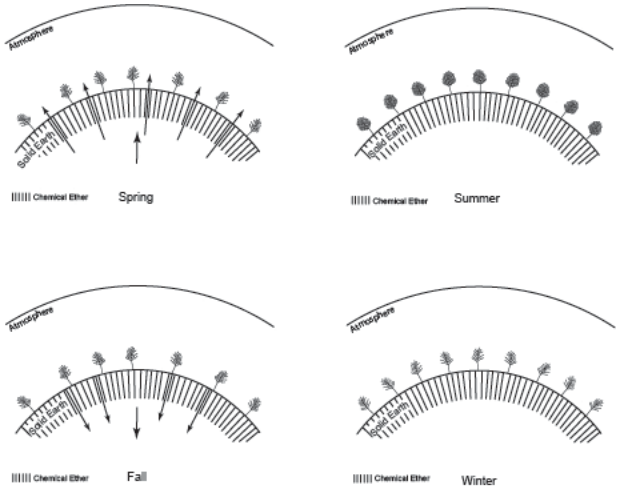

Figure 5: Yearly Breathing of the Ethers

It is no wonder that Dr. Edward Bach had recourse to the process of dew formation in extending the homeopathic method to new frontiers. In the Bach flower remedies the breathing of the ethers is used to potentize the forces present in the flowers. The water for the preparations is taken from flowers in a bowl exposed to the sun in the early morning at the times of the year in which dew naturally forms. No rhythmic dynamization is necessary; the Earth and the cosmos provide the needed rhythm. It is as if the Bach flowers were water directly gathered from the dew that forms on the flowers.

We now offer another example of the alchemy of Nature, the case of the forest, among others that could be explored. Here Schauberger the forester returned to his first love.

Homeopathy at Work in Trees

Trees cannot adapt to rapid change; among plant organisms they are the least adaptable. This is why they need the cover of the forest canopy to thrive in growth and health. The movement of the sap is determined most of all by the temperature gradient between air and soil and between bark and core. What is said below applies primarily, or exclusively to multi-species forests, where trees are selectively culled, maintaining a continuous canopy cover, rather than clearcut.

In a conventional modern forest trees and soil are exposed to direct heat and the prevalence of negative temperature gradients with devastating effects on soil, water circulation and deposition of nutritional substances. This also affects the patterns of tree growth, such as enlarged tree rings, spongy, cancerous growth, conical rather than cylindrical trunk shapes, lateral branching close to the ground. In addition we will encounter rising of salts to the surface, sinking of the ground water, disappearance of springs, etc.

Without levitational forces there would be no circulation of sap. This is not raised mechanically, but 'sucked up' by levitational forces, which move fluids according to planetary motion within the tree capillaries. The refinement of substance due to planetary motion is not a phenomenon limited to physical space alone. Matter is raised into a spaceless condition; it is etherealized.

During the day in the rising of the sap the coarser elements are deposited first into the tree structure, especially at the base. As the capillaries become smaller the sap rises up during the day and down at night. As the sap rises or descends in spiral motion, the finer particles deposit toward the leaves or roots. They are accompanied with what Alick Bartholomew calls the "most highly potentiated homeopathic resonances and amounts of barely structured matter." At the furthest tips of growth on the tree crown, "energy radiates into the environment, a process of life giving life, while at the root zone the energetic polarity seems to be that of life seeking life."[13] Here it is pointed out that growth takes place, not because of the deposit of

[13] Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden Nature*, 197.

substance, rather, through the meeting of polar formative forces, such as those coming from the atmosphere and those rising through the Earth.

In a naturally growing forest, during the day there is a positive temperature gradient from the air to the inner sap, which rises and brings up the nutrients and energies required for the most active quality growth. The sap towards the outside of the trunk warms up and expands; it squeezes the cooler sap in the center, which helps the rise of the fluids.

In a naturally growing tree, shaded by the forest canopy, in the upward movement of the sap the capillaries at the top of the tree become extremely small, so that only the finest substances with the highest nutritive qualities remain, the coarser have been left behind to build up the structure of the lower part of the tree. This refinement of the energy at the leaves, with increased homeopathic potency, receives the highly energized drops of falling rainwater. Here takes place an immediate transfer of pure energy or life force, and therefore growth takes place.

Armed by the years of observations Schauberger gathered from forests and rivers, he had all he needed to figure out how to refine water and produce etheric energy.

Production of Juvenile Water and Etheric Energy

To look at how Schauberger improved water's quality or produced machines able to free etheric energy, we must complete the picture of two polar kinds of motion in Nature. The first is the one which we have just explored and called "planetary motion," which is upbuilding and refining. It preserves the health of rivers and its original flora and fauna and brings about growth in plants. It is centripetal (infinity within) and can only be apprehended through Goethean/phenomenological, or spiritual science.

The complementary to this one fosters the phenomena of decay and the creation of the building materials upon which the first kind of motion can operate. We see it at work in the forest ground or in the compost heap. Here centrifugal forces (infinity without) are at work.

The second kind of motion is mimicked in our technology, but with a major difference. Whereas processes of decay take place in Nature at low temperatures, pressures and expense of energy the reverse is true in human technology. The latter operates opposite to what happens in Nature: it generates heat, friction and entropy, oxidation products, many of which are toxic and polluting, and is noisy. This is why Schauberger referred to centrifugal motion and decay processes as "technological motion" in contrast

to "planetary motion." Obviously he referred to the human, not the natural realm. It is this contrast that we will see below, most of all in the production of etheric energy.

Parallel to his work on forests and river management Schauberger developed a technology, which we could qualify as "etheric technology" since it worked in the polar way to prevailing, industrial technology. Schauberger's machine were silent, operated at cool temperatures and worked at ennobling matter. We could say here was "ectropic" technology, leading to the release of energy, rather than entropy. Through cooling, rather than warming processes matter is refined ("densated" in Schauberger's terminology) and etheric energy is released. The machines operate without friction, dissipation of energy, oxidation and pollution. They work silently.

In Schauberger's words, relating to the transport of nutrients upward in the tree: "The relation between the material, energetic and more subtle worlds should be perceived as a pyramid, wherein coarser, less energetic matter occupies the lower portion. As the volume reduces with height, the proportion between matter and energy gradually reverses until at the very apex [of the tree] all that is left is extremely fine matter or energies in a subtle or etheric state, above which the biological vacuum begins."[14] Therefore, key to the development of all his implosion machinery was creating the conditions for planetary motion and the rise of a biological vacuum. The latter bears little resemblance to a physical vacuum.

In the machines that produced a biological vacuum, Schauberger used the balance between centrifugal and centripetal motions set on a common axis. This is achieved by spinning the gas or liquid at high speed so that the initial centrifugal motion is transformed into a vortical, inwinding, planetary motion. The centrifugal force was used to lead the gas or liquid toward a central point, an effort which would naturally cool the medium, reduce friction and free energy. As to how the latter was possible, here are some indications.

Implosion technology rests on the observation that for every degree centigrade of cooling the volume of a gas is reduced by a factor of 1 to 273. In air containing water vapor the compression of air to water amounts to a factor of 816 to 1.[15] The biological vacuum is the result of the immense reduction in volume; it is an ideal and environmentally harmless source of

[14] Viktor Schauberger and Callum Coats editor, *The Fertile Earth: Nature's Energies in Agriculture, Soil Fertilisation and Forestry*, 22-23.
[15] Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden Nature*, 249. One liter of water at 4°C weighs 1 kg, whereas one liter of air weighs 0.001226 kg.

motor power. While gases are converted into water, energy is released. Matter, spatially compressed, gives rise to immaterial energy.

Schauberger experimented for a long time on how to improve water's quality. We know that physical and chemical treatments can produce better water. However, this water still holds the imprint of the original pollutants; it is clean but hardly alive. We also know from the work of John Wilkes and others that only "vigorous swirling" (as is done in flowforms) or temperatures above +400°C can erase the imprint of the original substances.[16] Unlike heating, however, potentizing treatments improve water quality at the same time. So did Schauberger's specially devised machines.

Much of what Schauberger claims to have discovered, reported below, will have to undergo closer scrutiny, partly because of observations that seem to stem from direct spiritual perception that would need to be confirmed with analytical or image-based means. For myself, a sense of confirmation has emerged from cross-referencing the result of his pure observations with that of his machines, which could deliver the desired results based on the former. Below I offer a brief historical overview of the technological applications Schauberger devised.

From 1930 to 1933 the researcher devoted himself to producing the equivalent of high-quality spring water artificially. The earliest water treatment apparatus was a first rudimentary prototype, rather bulky and cumbersome. By the early 40s the inventor had designed a far more compact, egg-shaped device.

The work on water naturally verged on energy production since etheric energy was naturally released in the process, and it's not surprising therefore that in the late 30s and early 40s Schauberger developed his 'klimator' a very tight apparatus, which served as space heater/cooler and generated warm air uniformly through space, a little like a natural sun radiation. It could also be used as a conditioner. It generated *falling and concentrating heat*, and when reversed, *rising and expanding cold*, mimicking the levitational forms of heat and cold that are produced during the day, rather than the reverse common forms that traditional technology produces.

During WWII the Austrian researcher worked at the generation of energy from so-called "implosion models," producing what amounts to etheric energy. In 1944 he worked on a high voltage generator then on a machine to biosynthesize hydrogen among other things. Let us look, first of all, at the

[16] Jochen Schwuchow, John Wilkes, Iain Trousdell, *Energizing Water: Flowform Technology and the Power of Nature*, 14, 84.

refinement of water, then at energy production and finally to their mutual interaction.

In his most perfected water improvement models Schauberger had recourse to a highly insulated egg shape vessel—to preserve the low temperatures and promote planetary motion—and to an inner casing of copper, or copper-coated, with some surfaces silver-plated, because copper and silver preserve water's vitality much more so than iron or steel. Within the egg-shape water was brought into circulation through pipes in an inwinding motion toward a center. The centrifugal movement impulse created by a small engine generated a centripetal motion, with all the characteristics we have seen in the planetary motion of the core waters of a healthy river. This means, cooling, condensing, reductive processes, which ennoble water and release etheric energy. Centrifugal motion was only needed up to the point in which the machine would overcome conditions of friction, after which the machine would keep working on its own and even witness self-acceleration.

By rendering the system continuous, instead of the discontinuous process used for water, the cooling effect can reach the threshold of phase change (gas to liquid or liquid to solid) and enhance a biological vacuum with subsequent implosion. This change of phase, equivalent to about 800 to 1 reduction of volume generates the implosion with subsequent release of energy. The effects were so dramatic that the initial vessels would literally levitate and therefore needed to be firmly anchored to the ground.

Beside the techniques referred to above, the formation of a biological vacuum is achieved with specially designed rotating, inwinding whorl-pipes, similar to the horn of a Kudu antelope (figure 6). The pipes have a slightly modified egg-shaped cross-sections. To the spiraling form of the pipe is added the longitudinal vortexing motion inside the pipe, mimicking the movement occurring in the core waters of a river.

Figure 6: polished kudu horn (source: Olve Utne; see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kudu#/media/File:Jemenittisk_sjofar_av_kuduhorn.jpg)

By regulating the rotational speed in the specially shaped and alloyed container, a biological vacuum can be reached in proximity to the anomaly point T (+4°C) and maintained almost constantly. At this temperature the oxygen becomes inactive. In absence of friction the centripetal movement accelerates the speed of rotation. In other words, the process self-accelerates. The speed of the water in absence of friction reaches up to 1,290 m/sec, or four times the speed of sound. At this speed the water comes out of the machine in a solid state according to eye witnesses who saw it at work.[17] If, instead of water, air is used in the machine, this liquefies.

The centrifugal motion used in modern technological motion generates heat and decomposes. It fragments, creates chaos, noise and heat, in essence it increases disorder/entropy. What happens in controlled manner in Nature at moderate temperature and pressure in processes of decomposition is accentuated in technology at far higher temperatures. With centrifugal motion and the prevalence of oxidation one obtains over-acidification, leading to products of emulsion like fatty acids bound by oxygen. At temperatures above +40°C (+104°F) a spark will cause immediate combustion.

In centrifugal/technical motion the resistance to movement (friction) increases by the square of the velocity, whereas there is no friction in planetary motion. Here, Schauberger claims the resistance falls "by the square of the velocity of a falling heat gradient", defying the law of conservation of energy. The lack of friction is due to the strengthening of the longitudinal vortical movement in the core-body of water and the release of substances from the walls of the pipes.[18]

Materialization and Dematerialization

The machines designed by Schauberger use the combination of both kinds of motion, technical and planetary, on a common axis, in order to produce a biological vacuum. The whole is made possible, as a precondition, by the egg-shaped form and the use of preferred metals (mostly copper and silver). Obviously the suctional forces must have the upper hand over the forces of pressure. The ratio of each force is important and set at around 96% suctional forces (planetary motion) to 4% forces of pressure (technical motion). Only 4% of the original formative forces are therefore lost. The reverse ratio takes place in the technical motion of our combustion engines. Professor Felix Ehrenhaft, who helped Schauberger in this part of the

[17] Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden* Nature, 254.
[18] Viktor Schauberger, Callum Coats editor, *The Energy* Evolution, 74.

research, figured out that the suction power of implosion machines is some 127 times higher than that of explosion machines.[19] Consider that implosion carries no negative side effects!

In centrifugal motion levitational forces act as the resistance. In the implosion motor the reverse is true; the resistance comes from gravity. In technical motion the resistance/friction to movement increases by the square of the velocity, creating a dissipation of energy into heat. In planetary motion, using centripetal motion to kick off the process, friction is overcome and movement can sustain itself after an initial impulse of centrifugal energy. In some of Schauberger's machines the initial impulse could be given mechanically with a few cranks of a manual handle.

Closing the circle on everything we have seen so far, it isn't surprising that we come back to the beginning outlined in the research of Rudolf Hauschka about materialization (seed experiments) and dematerialization (homeopathic experiments) or the contrast between the movement of the river's core waters and dew formation.

The release of energy in Schauberger's biotechnology is accompanied with formation of juvenile water endowed with great levitational energy, which can dissolve a great amount of salts and substances. This is no wonder, since high quality water is what Schauberger originally produced with similar machines before he retooled them for the production of energy. Overall, we have here a reverse process to nuclear fission. The disappearance of matter to release energy (nuclear fission through explosion) can be contrasted with the release of energy that facilitates, or calls forth, the formation of new substance, the juvenile water. Schauberger called this second process "cold fusion."[20]

The above are claims that definitely need further investigation, even though Schauberger's observations align coherently with the results he obtained experimentally. In other words he mimicked in his machines the processes he had first observed in Nature. However, another consideration must precede the renewal of this research. The production of such abundant and clean energy must be weighed against moral imperatives, as it opens the doors to the use of new forces and can lend itself to abuse.[21]

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[19] Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden Nature*, 249.
[20] Alick Bartholomew, *Hidden Nature*, 251.
[21] This question is explored at length in Luigi Morelli, *The Living Climate: Computer Models or Planetary Harmonics?*, Chapter 5: Ethers and Generation of Energy, heading The Moral Question.