



Aconcagua

Water Management
Water Research



Vision

The vision of Aconcagua is the collaboration of water availability and water research with permaculture, biogeometry in combination with architecture and clay building and renewable energy. This vision includes the cooperation with indigenous peoples.



Main Focus

- u Availability of Water
- u Water Research



Water Veins

The Blood of the Earth

28.07.2008



Summary of his Theory

- u The world is not in crisis about water resources, but more in a crisis about the understanding of the origin and the dynamics of the global water system and the energies intrinsically tied to water.
- u His theory states that there is a whole network of veins of water running beneath the earth.
- u In these veins there seems to be a considerably larger water resource than the surface water in rivers and lakes as well as all the fresh water known to us.

We can locate these water veins at every place in the world in the vicinity of 200 meters: in deserts, on mountain tops and on the smallest of islands



Theory

The world is not in crisis about water resources, but more in a crisis about the understanding of the origin and the dynamics of the global water balance/system and the energies intrinsically tied to water. Apart from the water cycle, which is already well understood in science, there seems to be an unlimited supply of fresh water in the earth, according to the theory of our water finder, which has been backed up by hundreds of drilled holes successfully finding water.

His theory states that there is a whole network of veins of water running beneath the earth. They lie on the North-South and East-West axis. It is already known to science that enormous water cascades sink thousands of metres, where cold water comes into contact with warm water to the East of Greenland. Thus 17 million cubic metres of water from the North Atlantic strive towards the bottom of the ocean there; this is 20 times more than all the rivers of the world together.



Theory

One can imagine that the water is partly desalted from the enormous pressure on impact, sinks into the earth, and is dispersed through up to now unexplained forces. Whoever has read some of Viktor Schauberger's works, the ingenious Austrian water researcher from the beginning of the 20th century, will be aware of the force water can develop at its anomaly point of 4 C° Celsius under pressure and in complete darkness.

The water veins running on the axis are trapped in hard rock and are under constant pressure through the connection to the oceans, whereby the water loses its remaining salinity. The drillings show that this fresh water reacts like the tide does and perhaps also other forces of levitation and that the veins never run dry.



Theory

The volume of the water available in these veins seems to be a considerably larger water resource than the surface water in rivers and lakes as well as all the fresh water known to us.

Our water finder adds a new aspect to the current scientific understanding of the water cycle with this conception. His theory (Sea ► Water veins ► Sea) has been substantiated by over 300 successfully drilled holes of water veins in the last 28 years.

He can locate these water veins at every place in the world in the vicinity of 200 meters: in deserts, on mountain tops and on the smallest of islands with the result: in almost 100% of the drilled holes, there is fresh water flowing under pressure.



Theory

His positioning of the veins and the measurements of depth and yield need only a few minutes, in doing so he works like a "bio computer". He scans the landscape with his eyes and employing his subconscious and his dowsing rod, finds water in the seemingly most impossible and exiguous places.

He is capable not only of finding this water on site but also of indicating the right place on maps or photos from home. The distance is of no importance. Even in places which were declared by geologists and hydrologists as totally unsuitable for locating water, he has found water.



Some of his Drilling Sites

When he was looking for water in Eritrea for a Swiss charity helping the desperately needy population, and he let the drilling begin in the place he designated, one of the geologists, who was hired by the Swiss TV team there, said: "There is definitely no water here. This is a very unfavourable place. Drilling a hole here is a waste of time and money. If he finds water here, I will change my profession."

When the boring was successful and the drinking water came bubbling up, he couldn't believe it. (But as far as we know, he hasn't changed his profession!)



Some of his Drilling Sites

The same thing happened to a team of geologists that completely ruled out any chance of success when our water finder insisted on drilling at the top of the mountain, Hörnli at 2,540m above sea level. This was right next to the mountain station by the cable car, because they needed fresh water there. There too, the geologists' astonishment was considerable when the water came up.

He also proved his theory when he started drilling for fresh water on a tiny Pacific island. The island was too small to have any ground water. Against all scientific reason, he found drinkable water there as well – to the delight of the fishermen. Now they no longer have to transport water onto the island.



Some of his Drilling Sites

Up to now, his greatest achievement was for the “untouchables” in the Thar Desert ((Rajasthan, India): thanks to 9 successfully drilled holes, 40,000 people from 35 villages are now provided with sufficient drinking water. He has realised what was written 2,500 years ago in the Vedas: “One day, when everything seems hopeless, the blood of the earth – the water veins hidden in stone – will save mankind.”



Vision

Our vision: to vegetate deserts. Technically this is easily possible. There is more than enough water around. When plants and trees begin to grow, the water cycle, and the interconnected life cycle, is put into motion again through the evaporation that occurs naturally. Through the then emerging rainfall, the necessary preconditions for a stable environment for flora and fauna are created.

We are working with like-minded people on similar long-term projects. With the profit from commercial projects, charity development projects are to be financed in an environment oriented agriculture, in which the knowledge of permaculture (permanent agriculture) and BioGeometry is incorporated (see www.permakultur.com, www.biogeometry.com).



Related Theories

Aconcagua associates and interchanges with various groups worldwide, which pursue a similar approach with related theories. Part of which is, in our understanding, the self-evident and comprehensible assertion that water is constantly produced deep in the earth's interior and is then pushed to the earth's surface. In the process, large water aquifers are formed in depths of up to several thousand metres.

For instance, in the vicinity of Trinidad and Tobago, such aquifers are already being used profitably. A further aquifer was discovered to the magnitude of several 10,000 km² in far eastern deep-sea trenches; however it has not yet been used due to high costs.

The following is a summary and some extracts of the article: "The source and theory of primary water" from our Australian partner (Environment Research Information Consortium, Canberra, Australia):



Abstract

Primary water is water created deep in the earth, it rises towards the surface filling underground aquifers. It flows into the ocean.

The concept of primary water is uncomfortable for academically trained hydrologists because it turns their body of knowledge on its head. For hydrologists to accept that primary water exists would be to acknowledge that dowsers and water witches are right, that water does come from the center of the earth.

The processes involved are uncertain but indications suggest that they are linked to magma activity and granite rocks. It seems that the human body is the best instrument to find and assess the quantity and quality of aquifer water creation, movement and storage.



And more...

Historically, all water is believed to come only from the hydrologic cycle. Yet, a growing body of evidence suggests that water might be generated deep within the Earth in great quantity. The Riess Institute at its Totten Field Laboratory has drilled, collected and tested waters captured from great depths in a number of bore holes over the last decade. Totten well 3, at 2,000 metres, is known to be the deepest 10cm cored water research well in continental US. Results from Totten 3 now indicate some waters that may not be part of the hydrologic cycle at all, but rather from deep-seated geologic interaction within the Earth's interior.

The Riess Institute identifies the dynamics of *new* water generation deep within the Earth's interior, which, after rising to the surface, is added to the Earth's hydrosphere. This vertical component of the model is linked to the horizontal components of water distribution (i.e. hydrologic cycle and theories of watersheds). As such, the Institute is able to obtain specific water signatures which identify sources of waters originating from deep within the Earth.



Conclusion

Public science has ignored the concept and evidence of the presence of primary water (deep groundwater) and failed to account for this water as a new water production source. The understanding, location and exploitation of this water has occurred outside of the public science system for centuries, and is perhaps destined to remain that way unless public monies are expended in the assessment of this new water production source.

The public science consensus is that Earth generated water (primary water) does not exist and that all groundwater is part of the hydrological cycle and exploitation of groundwater reduces surface water supplies (i.e. flows in rivers). This science is wrong and must be challenged through the evidence...



This is despite the fact that there is no explanation from public scientist as to how water was formed on the Earth. Surely, common sense says that once there had to be a water production system that gave rise to the oceans and hydrological cycle in the atmosphere. If a water production system once existed, then it still exists and groundwater is a perpetual and new source of water...

Besides, ocean waters have increased and risen over the past 17,000 years by about 79m and the source of this water must have been from deep within the Earth, as the melting of ice could not account for this volume...

Ultimately, governments worldwide will have to access primary water to sustain water production for human and animal consumption, as this water along with atmospheric water are the only remaining new sources for thirsty populations. Undoubtedly, efforts to conserve water use should be paramount in government planning...



Further ...

A certain Stephen Riess, a Bavarian mining engineer, who emigrated in 1923 to California seemed to have the same knowledge as our partner and found everywhere the same sort of water-veins in massive rock and made himself millions in the US States in the 1930's. Riess described his rock water-veins: "the nature own pipelines, coming up from deep within the earth and obviously have nothing to do with the common scientific view of the water cycle".

The knowledge about water-veins seems to have been forgotten in modern times. Already in the Indian "Vedas" it is written that the blood of the earth - the water-veins - will once save the world. Likewise, the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle said that water was formed within the Earth, and Vitruvius mentioned in his books on architecture, published between 27 and 17 B.C., that water was best found in rocks.



Recent research

Inner Earth may hold more water than the Seas

Motohiko Murakami

Okayama University, Institute for Study of the Earth's Interior

From lab experiments, they have concluded there may be more H₂O deep underground than in all oceans, lakes, and rivers combined. Far beneath the seas, in the lower mantle, rocks exist at temperatures and pressures similar to those recreated in the Tokyo lab. The research team wanted to determine how much water might be in that region of Earth's interior, which they did by studying the nature of the chemical reactions in their tabletop mini-mantle. The results indicated that the lower mantle has a lot of water, they reported March 8, 2002 in the journal *Science*. Other research has suggested that a zone between the mantle and the crust also contain a great deal of water, the Japanese researchers noted. If so, there could be more than ten times the amount of water inside the planet as there is on its surface.