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A Review On Under Ground Water Dowsing Phenomenon

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ABSTRACT

The Underground water presence can be detected by Dowsing techniques, the current article provides details regarding such techniques, reason for the same and how these help in finding out the regions of water bearing. Perturbations on the earth's magnetic field may coincide with the existence of groundwater. The suggestion is also made that water dowsers may get a dowsing reaction as a result of entering a change in magnetic gradient.

Keywords-*Water dowsing, underground water, techniques of dowsing*

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of mankind civilization, the availability of fresh water has direct impact with the welfare of the people in the world. As the water supply becomes less, efficient means of locating the groundwater reserves has become very crucial.

In reviewing the ways of locating of wells, the good old question of water dowsing arises. If the method worked, nothing could be more efficient or require less equipment. Dowsing by dictionary definition, means "water divining" or use of a divining rod to find water.

In the search for a principle by which a dowser response can be based, several facts can be presenred: (a) Several ways exist in which the presence of groundwater can cause a change in the earth's magnetic field. (c) Slight hand motion could cause a instantly observable mechanical output. If the body, muscles, nervous system, etc. can be shown to be influenced electrically by magnetic field perturbations, then this could be the prime reason for existence of the dowsing reaction.. (c) An electrical conductor cutting a magnetic field generates a small voltage which can produce a subsequent current flow.

In the case for dowsing, the body serves as the electrical conductor and as this moves through the earth's field small electric potentials are generated. The main: Is the magnetically induced potential sufficiently large to cause an unconscious hand motion sufficiently large enough to cause the dowsing reaction.

Historical background

Tromp (1949) estimates that the divining rod is some 7000 years old.

The first account of the use of the stick for dowsing is contained in a book put forward by Agricola (1556 AD). The account describes the use of the device for locating metals around a mining area in Bohemia. This book contains illustrations of men using the forked stick, clearly depicting the same type of device used today. The divining rod became a subject of considerable interest near the end of the 16th century.

Dowsing techniques

A standard method for dowsing for water is not in existence. There are many techniques for obtaining these dowsing reactions. Most of the

dowsers have their own recommendations for better dowsing results

Dowsing device

There are various dowsing techniques, and numerous devices used in the practice. No one device has obtained universal acceptance. The traditional dowsing device first described in the literature is the forked stick made from peach, willow. Other devices are fabricated from both conducting and nonconducting materials such as: metal wire, wood, plastic, etc. The materials are fabricated into various shapes depending on the preference of the dowser. No matter what kind of material is used, or what its shape may be, when the device dips, turns, twists, or otherwise changes shape, the dowser can indicate that a reaction has occurred.

The dowsing device most commonly used was made from wire clothes hangers. The wire was cut to approximately 10 inches in overall length, then bent into an "L" shape. Two such wires were held in a manner shown in Figure 1.

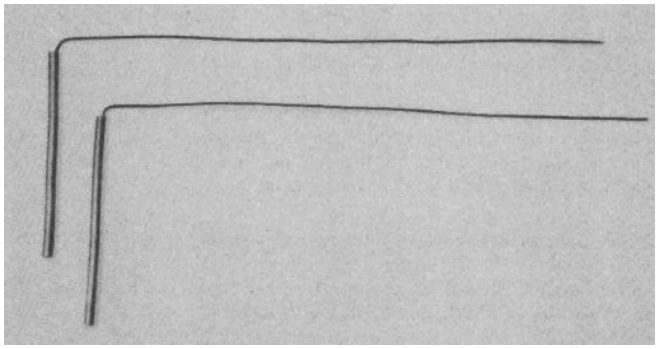

Figure 1

The experienced dowsers hold the device in such a manner that it acts as a high gain mechanical amplifier. Consequently, slight involuntary hand motion can cause a large mechanical output. In the case of the "L" shaped rods, the center of gravity (CG) of the rod is above the point of contact with the hand, and the rod is loosely held near the point of zero stability.

Fork Stick Method

When the stick is held, if it is flexed by the hands such that forces are applied by the hands at points represented by the arrows as shown in Figure 2. If these forces are maintained exactly in a plane represented by the plane of the paper, no turning moment is experienced. If the hands twist slightly out of the plane of the paper, possibly as a result of a induced muscle potential, they give a turning moment to the system. The fingers gripping the stick can restrain rotation to some extent but if this misalignment becomes appreciable the torque is greater than is the restraining torque caused by the grip of the fingers.

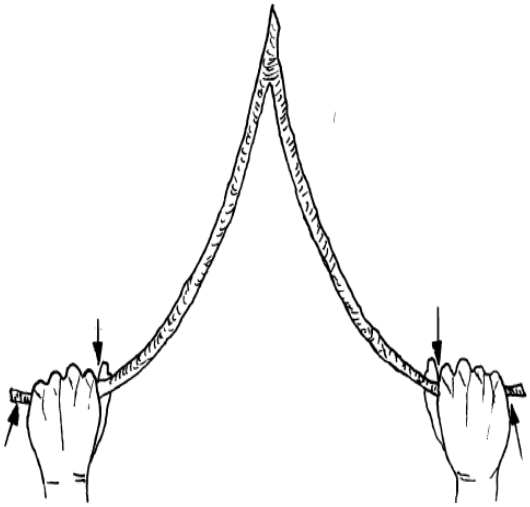

Figure -2

The geophysical field

A number of natural fields existing in and about the earth are grouped into what can be called the overall geophysical field (Tromp, 1949). A few of these fields are enumerated as follows:

(a) The gravitational field.

(b) The magnetic field.

(C) The geochemical field.

A variation in one or more of the fields may have some detectable effect on man, and it is to be noted that a dowser may react according to one or more of these changing force fields. The magnetic field of the earth's crust as it might affect a dowser was the main reason. The effect of a changing magnetic field was chosen because it is one of the most pronounced fields and it can be readily altered by. artificial means.

Correlation between magnetic gradient and dowsing reaction

In attempting to correlate the magnetic field gradient change with the dowsing reaction, some difficulty is encountered. The problem centers around three factors. The first problem is one of selecting a criteria for the magnitude of gradient change that may cause a dowsing reaction. This is complicated by the variations of

sensitivity existing between dowsers and also variations a single dowser may experience periodically. Possibly, as some dowsers have indicated, sensitivity can depend on dowser fatigue, physical comfort, ambient temperature, wind conditions, etc.

A second factor to consider in studying definitive correlations between the dowser and the magnetic field present.

The third factor concerns the possible influence of extraterrestrial magnetic influx.

CONCLUSIONS

The presence of groundwater, while theoretically affecting the earth's magnetic field in several ways, can be calculated to manifest only one way in which the magnetic field might be altered sufficiently in amplitude to measure reliably with magnetic equipment. By a knowledge of this phenomenon, coupled with careful magnetic surveys to be done ,these could be helpful in determining the location where the best water bearing material can be found.

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