



International Feng Shui Federation

國際風水專業學會

Definition of Scientific Feng Shui (Chinese Geomancy)

In around 250 A.D., a scholar called “KWOK Po (郭璞)” wrote a book called “The Book for Burial (葬經)” in which he described the shape of various auspicious mountain and water configurations in the landscape which could have powerful energy and are suitable for burying ancestors.



In this Burial Book, Master KWOK Po (郭璞) described an auspicious site in a very important sentence:

“The energy of the dragon will be dispersed by wind, and will stop at the boundary of water (氣乘風則散，界水則止)”

The above sentence from Mr. KWOK mentioned the “wind” and “water” as two key factors in determining an auspicious landscape. Since then, the subject was commonly known as “Feng Shui” – meaning “wind and water”.

Feng Shui is an Ancient Science of Chinese Geomancy. The practice of Feng Shui may be defined as the science of putting human habitats and activities into



harmony with the visible and invisible world around us, and it was at one time universal.

There are various definition of Feng Shui. Literally “Feng (風)” means “wind” and “Shui (水)” refers to “Water”.

Feng Shui (風水) means “**Wind and Water.**” In its literal sense this refers to the topography of the earth, mountains, valleys, and water courses, in which their shape and size, direction and levels are created by the continuous interaction of these two powerful forces of nature.



Actually “Feng (風)” does NOT merely refer to “wind” and “air”, but also to an abstract and intangible energy. Winds travels along the contour of the landscape and dissipates in water. If this energy is positive, it will interact with water to give “Sheng Qi (生氣)” (i.e. positive and constructive energy field), or benign energy. In contrast, “Sha Qi (煞氣)” (i.e. negative and destructive energy field) travels in straight lines and is detrimental because it “kills” your luck.

Wind carries energy into our house through doors, windows, chimneys and air vents. In the modern world, “Shui (水)” includes water NOT just in rivers and seas, but also in man-made reservoirs, pipes and drains.

In modern cities, “Shui (水)” also refers to roads, streets, highways, underground transmit, and railway lines. Thus it encompasses the tangible, physical aspect of our environment.

The traditional Chinese had discovered that wind and water carry the invisible life energy (they named it as “Qi”(氣)). These natural forces exist in our surroundings and have a significant impact on our habitat. These abstract forces move dynamically to a predictable pattern. They can influence us in positive and negative ways.

