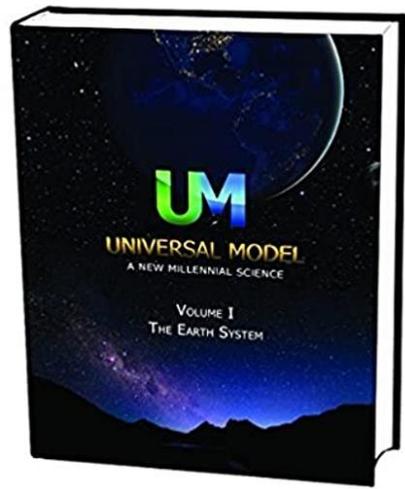


Proof of Noah's Worldwide Flood

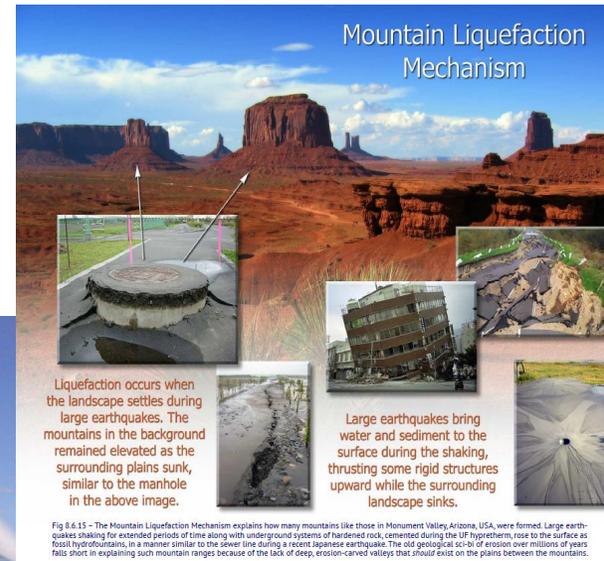
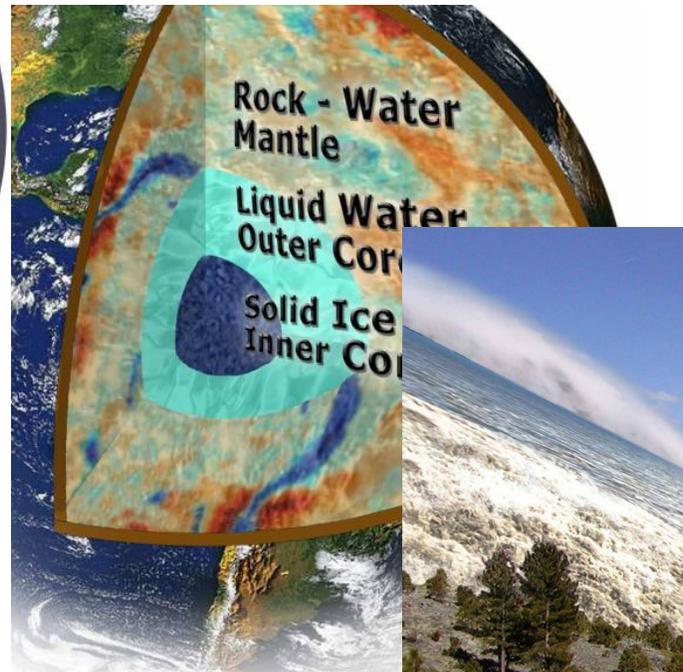
Geology of the Universal Model

Arranged & Presented by Nate Richardson



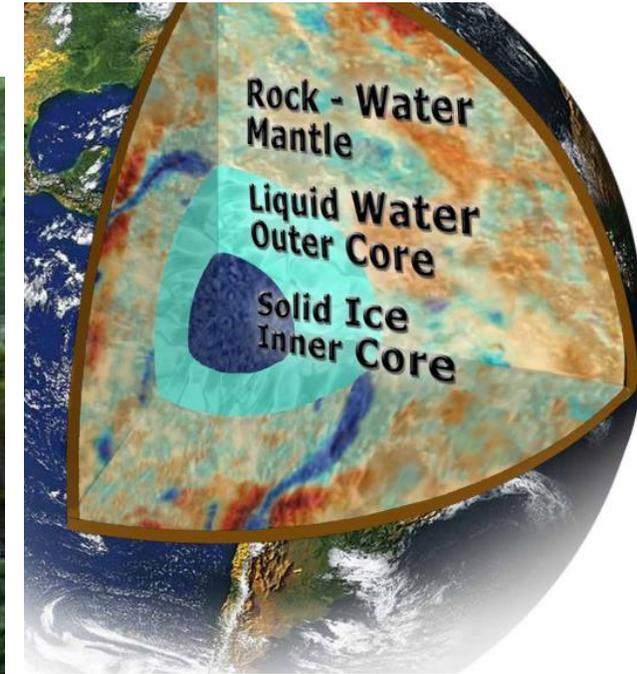
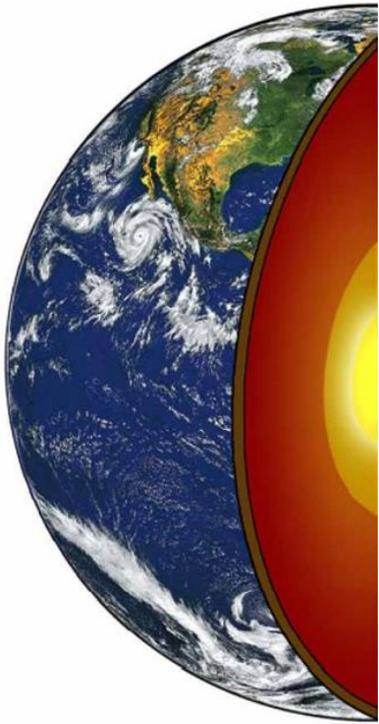
"The present condition of the earth can not be assumed to be the only 'normal' one in earth history."

W. G. Woolnough, Geologist



along faults and plate edges

Fire God vs Water God



- Magma Earth, No Possible Worldwide Flood
- Old Earth, Radiometric Dating
- Evolution, Accident, Human Insignificance
- No God, No Christ
- Death, Eternal Entropy
- Fairy Tale Theoretical Science

- Water Earth, Easy Flood
- Young Earth, Bible Dating
- Creation, Purpose
- God, Christ
- Life, Resurrection
- Demonstratable Science

Magma: The New “Caloric”

- **Caloric** was thought to be a special substance that makes things hot.
- A young thinker experimenting (true) scientist Humphry Davy in the early 19th century proved that heat is made by **friction** as he rubbed ice blocks together to melt them (no external heat added). The idea of “caloric” was thrown out as fake.
- Today we have a new “caloric” to explain heating processes. We say a magical chamber of heat supply exists, and we just turn on the faucet to get some when we want it. It’s “**magma**”.
- But again, magma for a heat source isn’t needed when we understand how **friction** in earth’s crust (generated by interplanetary tidal forces) can create lava etc. It’s time to throw out “magma”!
- Also phlogiston and Lavoisier



The Flood of Noah Covered the Whole Earth:

- **Genesis 7:18-24:** “18 And the waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters. 19 And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and **all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered.** 20 Fifteen cubits upward did the **waters prevail;** and **the mountains were covered.**
- 21 And **all flesh died that moved upon the earth**, both of fowl, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man: 22 All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died.
- 23 And **every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground**, both man, and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth: and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark. 24 **And the waters prevailed upon the earth** an hundred and fifty days.”

Mauna Kea is the tallest mountain from base to peak at more than 33,500 feet (~5.6 miles)

Using this estimate (30,000 ft), Dean was able to simulate the pressure needed to form fossils successfully.



Where Did the Flood Water Come From?

Water Planet Makes it Obvious

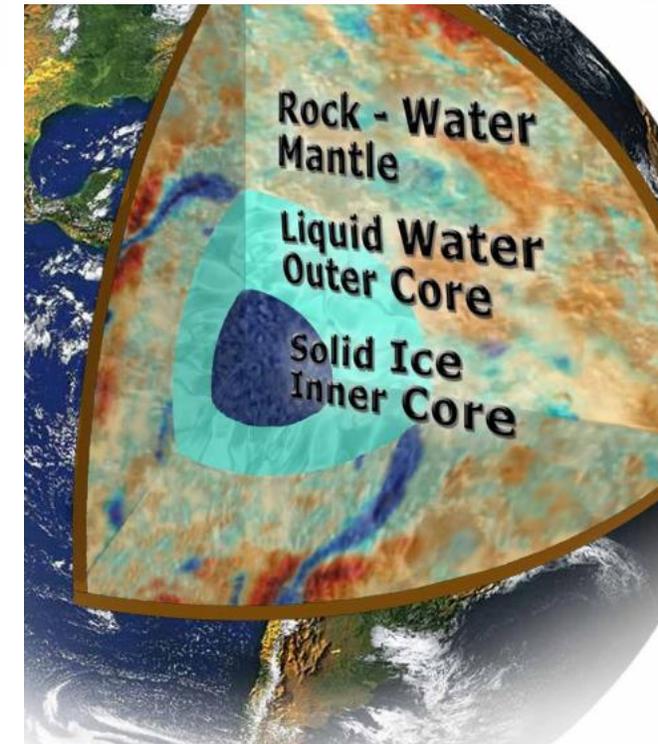
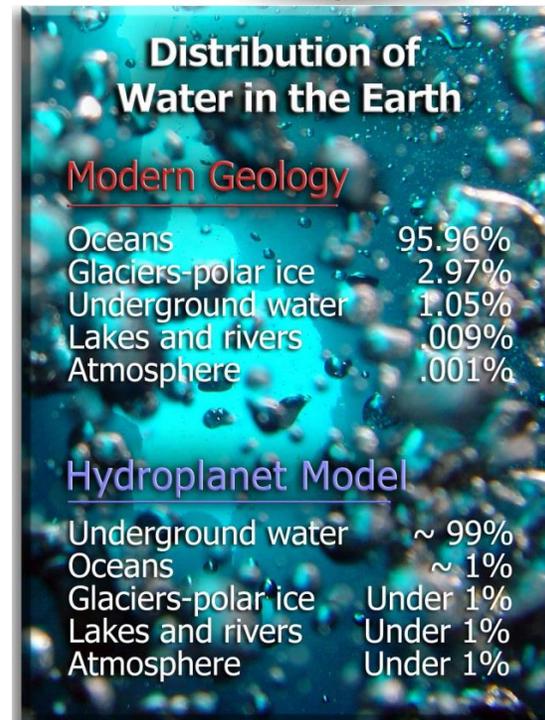
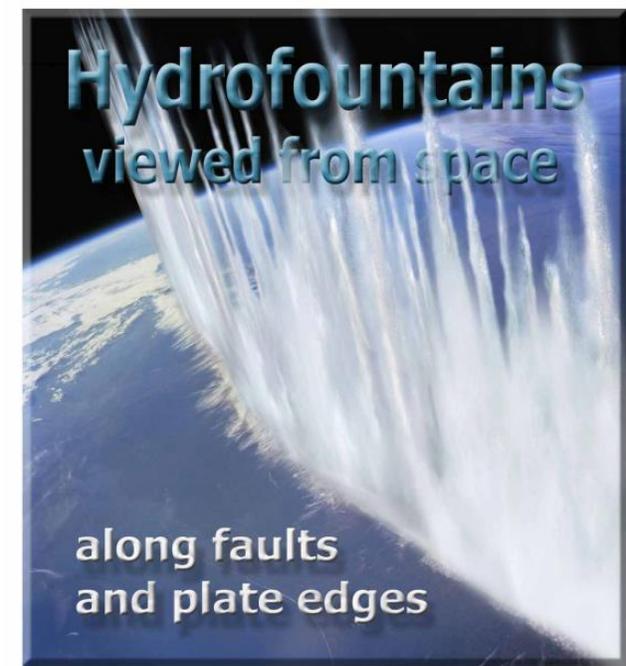
Not Just Rain!

“If all of it [the water vapor in the atmosphere] abruptly fell as rain, the 3,100 cubic miles of water would cover the earth with barely an inch.” Bib 13 p39

Fountains Below:

“In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.” Genesis 7:11, KJV Bible

Earth as a Geode



What's that doing up here...?

- the Alps, Mt. Timpanogos, Everest, Himalayas
- NO Evidence of Gradual Mountain Rising
- We think of a classroom globe with bumps on it for mountains; if that were truly to **scale, you wouldn't feel any bumps** – that's how small the mountains are in comparison to the whole earth.
- Remember mountains were made at the creation, it's likely these were a similar height during the flood.



Pillow Lava

Only Formed Under Water

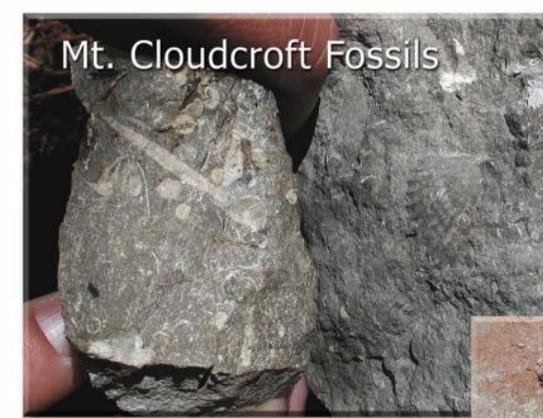
Fig 8.2.1 – These rounded objects are actually pillow lava that formed off the Hawaiian coast. This type of lava forms in shallow water, demonstrating that the tallest mountains in the world were once covered with water because they have pillow lava deposits high on their slopes. Courtesy of NOAA.

“At Kathmandu, Nepal, nearly a mile above sea level, **fossilized sea shells** are sold as souvenirs in open-air markets. They come not from the coast, 500 miles away, but **from the Himalaya Range to the north.**” Bib 112 p50

“Even the summit of **Mount Everest** displays yellow bands of limestone that were formed underwater out of the remains of **countless marine organisms.**”

Bib 112 p55

“Pillow lava is a familiar phenomenon. It can be seen in shallow water off Hawaii and even **in the Alps...**” Bib 112 p46



Mt. Cloudcroft Fossils

If mountains are not rising, how did oceans cover them?



Mt. Timpanogos Fossil

Sea Shells and Fossils on Mountain Tops

Fig 8.2.2 – Fossilized seashells are found near the summits of Mt. Timpanogos, Utah, USA and Mt. Cloudcroft, New Mexico, USA, both over 9,000 feet (2,700 meters) in elevation with no evidence they are rising. Since such fossil formations could have only formed in an ocean, it is clear that water once covered these and other mountains around the globe. The real question is *how were they covered?* Geologists have relied upon uniformitarianism—but this theory has failed, leaving modern geology with no real mechanism to answer this question. The Universal Flood Model finally identifies the mechanism explaining how a universal flood covered the entire surface of the Earth, including all of its mountains.

“Mount Makalau on the border of Nepal and Tibet is nearly 27,800 feet (8,500 m) high, only marginally lower than the tallest mountain in the world – Mount Everest – which stands to the west of it. **On its crest lie the youngest rocks and the ancient seabed of the primeval Tethys Ocean.**” Bib 113 p45

Mountains Aren't Going Up At All (They Were Covered in DEEP Water)

“Uplift occurred over a relatively short and distinct time. Some earth process switched on and created mountains after a period with little or no significant uplift. This is a deviation from uniformitarianism.” Bib 141 p303

So what triggered this ‘deviation in uniformitarianism?’

“We do not yet know what causes this short, sharp period of uplift, but at least the abandonment of naive mountain building hypotheses might lead to further realistic explanations.” Bib 141 p303

- Maps show horizontal continental drift, but NO vertical change, & no submerged continents!

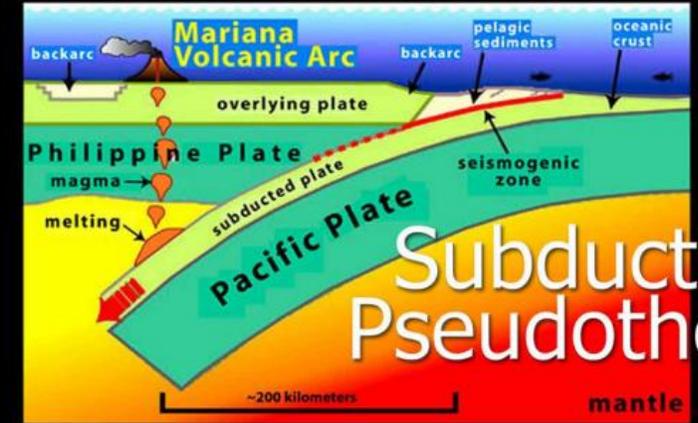
“The real problem with subduction is that it can do everything. Plate collision may be invoked ‘to explain uplift (making mountains), or subsidence (making deep trenches). It may make folds by compression, but makes backarc basins by tension. The fact that the subduction hypothesis can account for both uplift and subsidence, compression and tension, means that it has too many degrees of freedom. It can account for opposite effects and is not testable.” Bib 141 p300

“...the horizontal position of Everest seems to be moving steadily and slightly northeastward—between 6 centimeters (2.4 inches) a year,” but “no measurable change in the height of Everest” has been observed!

Bradford Washburn – Head Researcher

“Nobody has observed subduction...”

The Origin of Mountains, C. Ollier and C. Pain, 2000, p306



Subduction Pseudos Theory

“...there is no possibility of subduction”

The Origin of Mountains, C. Ollier and C. Pain, 2000, p271

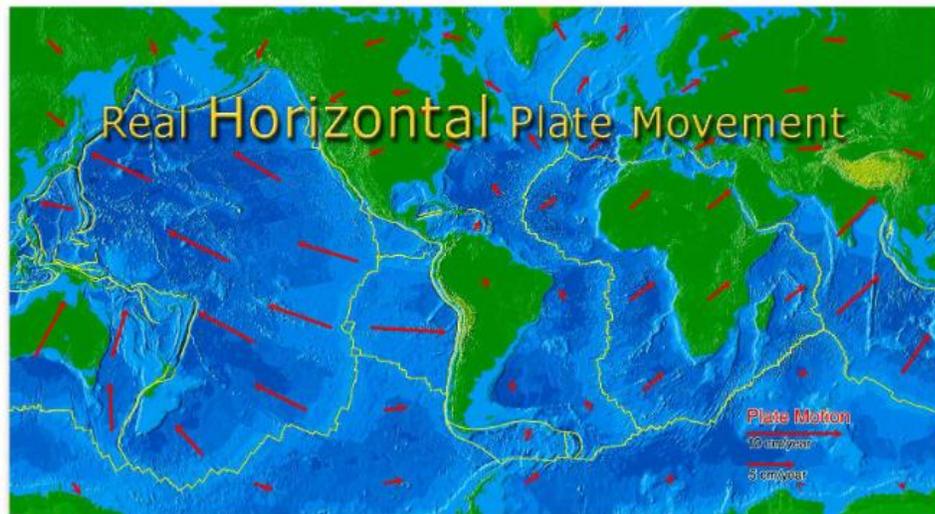


Fig 5.13.1 - World map of actual horizontal plate movement in centimeters per year. Modern technology makes it easy to measure the small horizontal movements of the plates. Courtesy of USGS.



Fig 5.13.2 - Where is the world map of vertical plate movement? A real

Oceanic Limestone Mountains

Dolomite is a limestone from the ocean.

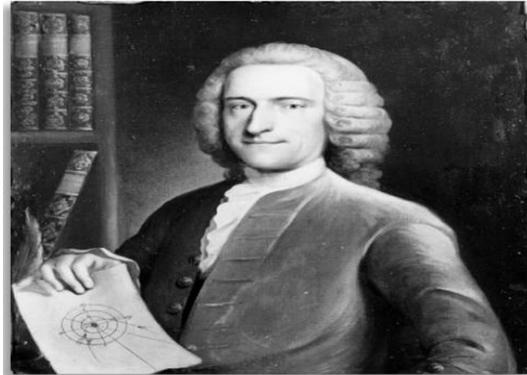
There's no evidence of these mountains gradually rising.

They were covered in water!

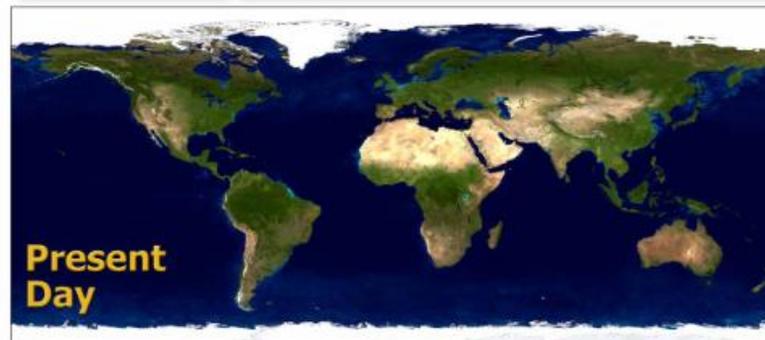


What Triggered the Fountains?

UF Comet Passes Close to the Earth



- William Whiston, 1600s, scientist ridiculed for suggesting a comet triggered the flood of Noah.



1. Two Forces hold Earth's Crust in Equilibrium
Centrifugal Force Gravitational Force

2. Comet Passes Close to the Earth
Earth's Motion Disrupted

3. Earth's Rotation Rate is Reduced
Less Centrifugal Force Same Gravitational Force

4. Crusts Collapse, Continents Submerge
Continental Crust Oceanic Crust

5. Hydrofountains at Plate Boundaries
Continental Crust Oceanic Crust
Water from below is forced through cracks in the crusts

6. Hyprethermal Conditions
Water Pressure
30,000 ft. = 13,395 psi
Frictional Heat
350°-400°C (650°-750°F)

7. Rotation Rate Increases, Flood Waters Recede
Increasing Centrifugal Force Same Gravitational Force

8. Two Forces Came Back into Equilibrium
Centrifugal Force Gravitational Force

Two Forces Hold Earth's Crust in Equilibrium

The Earth is spinning like a top and it has a **relatively thin crust floating on its internal water**. Fig 8.3.2 shows a metal paperclip 'floating' on the surface of the water because of water's surface tension. To understand the thinness of the Earth's crust, imagine shrinking the 8,000-mile-diameter Earth to the size of a **basketball**; the crust can be represented by a **single sheet of paper**. This crust is kept floating on the surface by surface tension and by the centrifugal force created by the Earth's spin. Centrifugal force is the same force that holds a rock in a sling as we swing it about our head. **Stop the motion of the sling and the rock will fall.**

Where did the Water Go?

Rotation Rate Increases, Flood Waters Recede

It's still here in the oceans, and under the continents.

The restored axial spin increased the centrifugal forces acting on the Earth's thin crustal plate, bringing the crust back up, allowing the waters to recede.



Fig 8.3.2 – Although this paperclip is several times denser than water, it is floating because of surface tension, which causes the water to behave like an elastic sheet, holding the heavier metal on its surface. The force of surface tension and centrifugal force, which is caused by the Earth's rotational spin, cause the Earth's crust to 'float' on the surface.

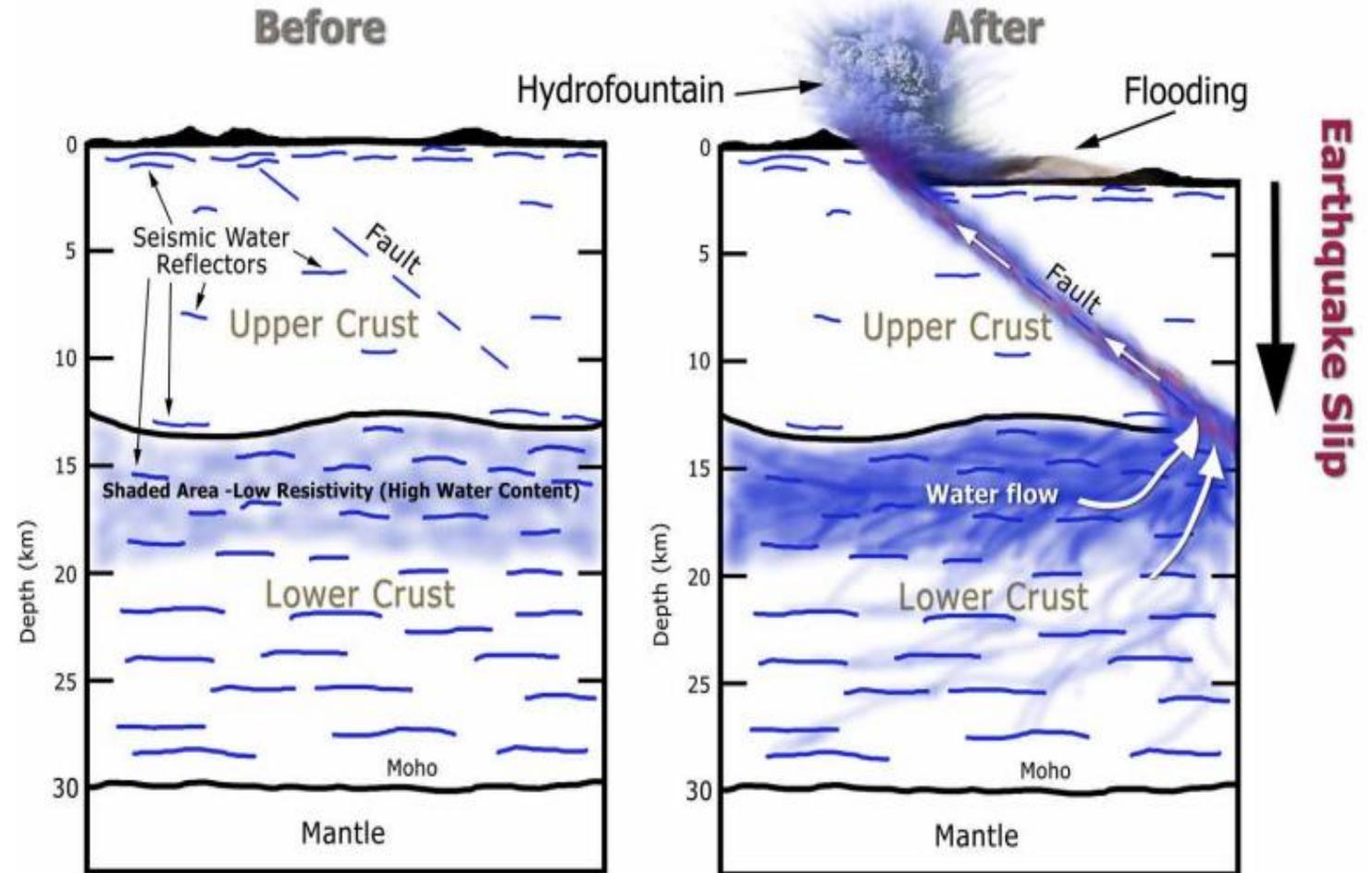
Earth's Rotation Rate Reduced

When the Earth's **crusts began to collapse** as the **rotational rate slowed**, water flowed along fault lines as shown in the diagram on the right.

Rapid movement of **pressurized fluids** from the **Lower Crust**, **heated as it moved** along fault lines toward the surface, flooding Earth.

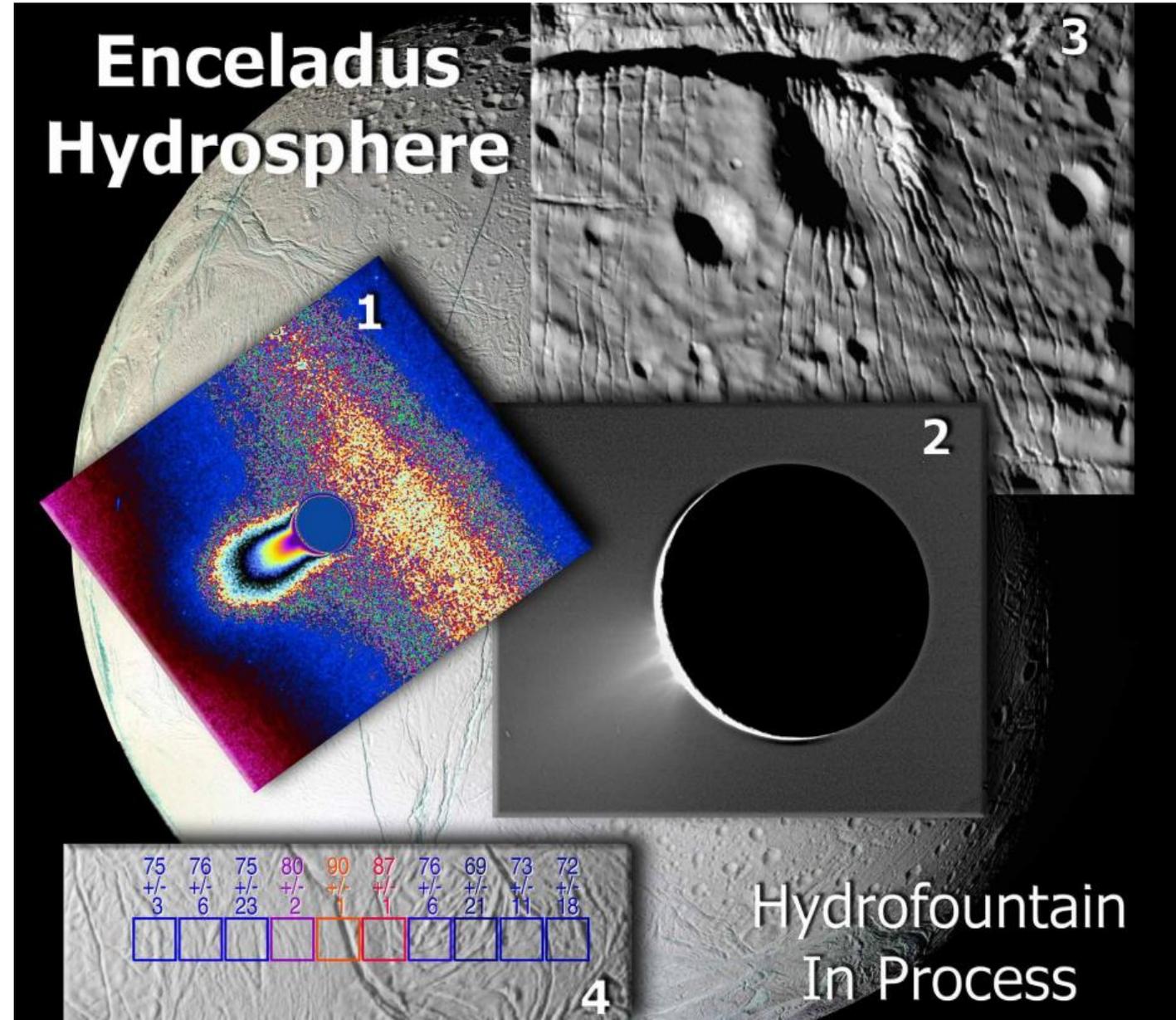
Because so much water resides in the lower crust, **only minor slippage** need occur relative to the **crust's total thickness** for the universal flood to occur.

Crusts Collapse and Continents Submerge



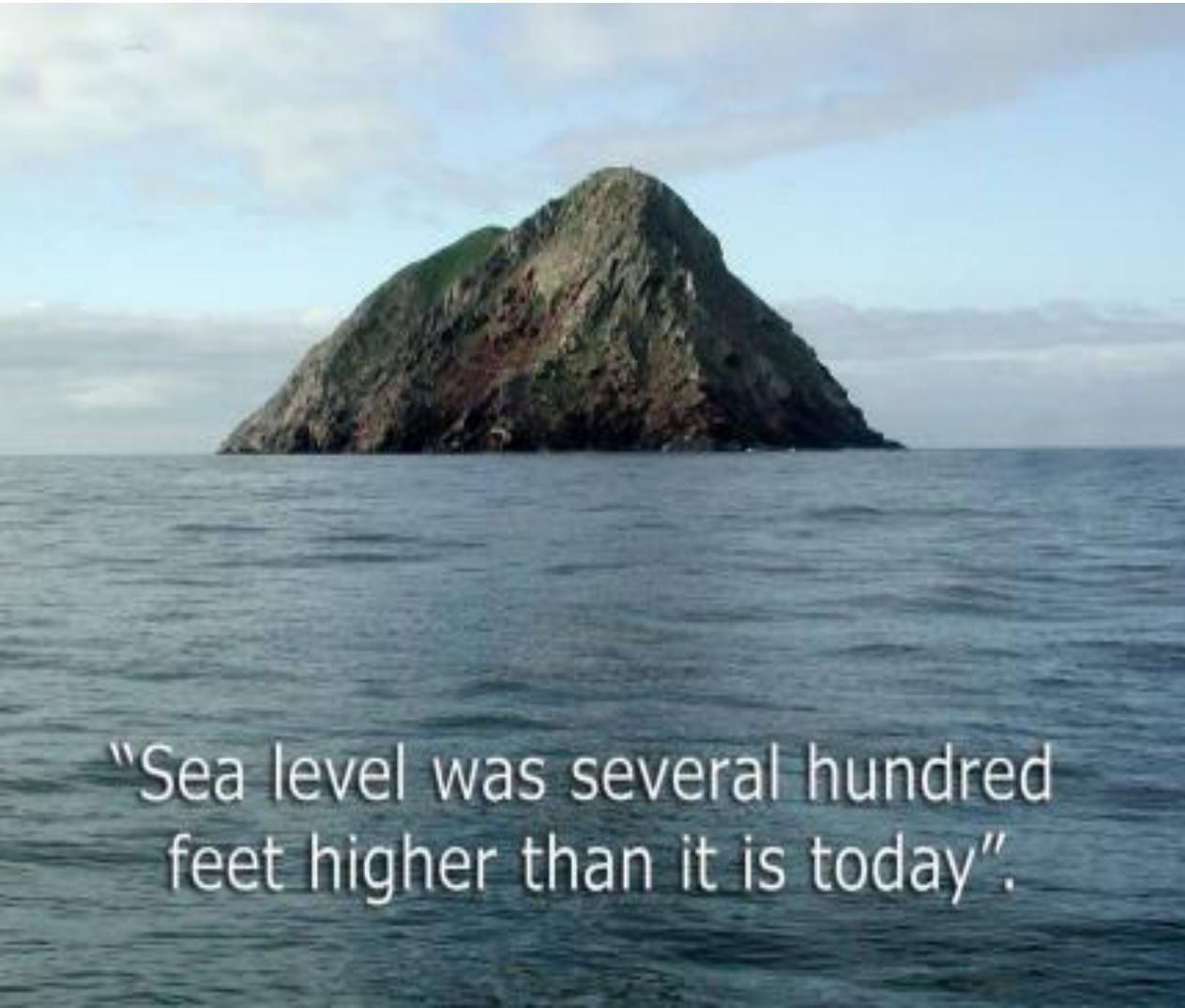
Water Explosion

- 1, 2: Real Time Eruption seen by Cassini spacecraft
- 3: Large canyons from previous ruptures
- Contributes to Saturn's water rings
- 4: Hottest Near Surface Cracks (Faults)
- Density $\sim 1.5\text{g/cm}^2$, just more than water.



Admission of Major Flooding

We can't explain what we see in geology based on a slow continuous uniform theory. North America flooded, everywhere else would have too.



“Sea level was several hundred feet higher than it is today”.

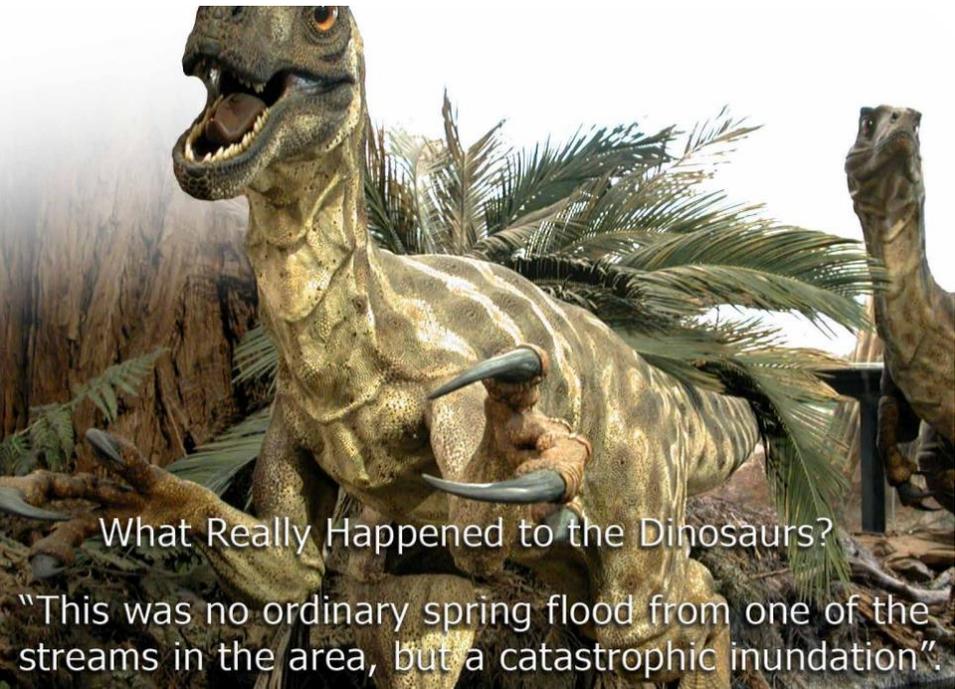
Woolnough quotes a geologist; “...the fundamental conception that **all geological processes in the past are not fundamentally different** from those which are still active at the present day...”, and then adds his own commentary:

“Such statements, perfectly correct in their immediate context, represent the explicit statement of the limited Doctrine of Uniformity, and **do not suggest a complete admission of the possible existence, in past geological periods, of sets of conditions vastly and fundamentally different from those prevailing at the present time.**” Note 8.1c

“In fact, the interior of North America was flooded, all across the Great Plains, from the Gulf of Mexico northward through Canada. **Sea level was several hundred feet higher than it is today.**” Note 8.2a

Mass Extinction: A Single Event

Comet theory is on it's way out; flood theory is in.



"This was no ordinary spring flood from one of the streams in the area, but a catastrophic inundation".

Many researchers point to boiling seas linked to mass extinction.

"I think paleontologists are now coming full circle and leading the way, saying that the extinction was **extremely abrupt**," Becker notes. "Life vanished quickly on the scale of geologic time, and it takes something **catastrophic to do that**." Note 8.2g

"This was **no ordinary spring flood** from one of the streams in the area, but a **catastrophic inundation**." Note 8.2e p131

Paleontologists have been puzzled for a long time as to why so many of the Earth's species disappeared at the same time. In a *Nature* August 2003 article *Boiling seas linked to mass extinction*, one Harvard paleontologist concluded that "there's no consensus as to what happened:"

"Up to **95% of Earth's marine species** disappeared at the end of the Permian period. Some **70% of land species**, including plants, insects and vertebrates, also perished. 'It's arguably the single most important event in biology but there's no consensus as to what happened,' says paleontologist Andrew Knoll of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts." Note 8.2c

"Life was flourishing on the Earth about 250 million years ago, then during a brief window of geologic time **nearly all of it was wiped out...**

"The terrible event had been lost in the amnesia of time for eons. **It was only recently** that paleontologists, like hikers stumbling upon an unmarked grave in the woods, **noticed a startling pattern in the fossil record: Below a certain point in the accumulated layers of earth, the rock shows signs of an ancient world teeming with life. In more recent layers just above that point, signs of life all but vanish.**

"Somehow, most of the life on Earth perished... Scientists call it... **'the Great Dying.'**" Note 8.2f

The Great Dying



“The existence at any time or place of the *unbalanced assemblage* of organic forms is **proof positive of serious disturbance of equilibrium, points to definite abnormality of conditions, and demands explanation.** Such explanation may require the postulation of permutations and combinations of **factors not anywhere operative at the present day.**” Note 8.2h

“What could such a deposit represent? **None of the bones we found had been chewed by predators.** But most of the bones were in a poor condition. They were either broken or damaged some other way, some broken in half, some apparently sheared lengthwise. **They were all oriented from east to west, which was the long dimension of the deposit.** Smaller bones, like hand and toe bones, skull elements, small ribs and neural arches of vertebrae, were rare in most of the deposit. At the easternmost edge of the deposit, however, these bones were the most common elements. All the **bones were from individuals ranging from 9 feet long to 23 feet long. There wasn't one baby in the whole deposit.** The bone bed was, without question, an **extraordinary puzzle.**” Note 8.2e p129

The Dinosaurs Died:

Tsunamis and fast-moving water swept away whole herds of animals trying to escape the rising water; this is one reason thousands of animals are found in common flood-sediment graves today.



Science Begins to Agree

Cambrian Explosion = Mass Extinction @ Flood

- “The burst of animal life 540 million years ago was so sudden that paleontologists came to call it the Cambrian explosion. In just a few million years, a hiccup in geological time, the oceans filled with representatives of almost all modern phyla— the forebears of clams and crabs, starfish and snails, and even animals with the hint of backbone. Going from the lifeless Precambrian rocks to the fossil-rich layers of the Cambrian was like walking past an empty lot on Tuesday and finding a fully furnished house in the same place on Wednesday.” (Life Grows Up, Richard Monastersky, National Geographic, April, 1998, p111)



Tuesday - No House

Wednesday - Finished House



- 1) 95% of Earth’s marine species disappeared.
- 2) 70% of Earth’s land species disappeared.
- 3) The mass extinction is linked to Boiling Seas.
- 4) The event was the single most important event in biology.
- 5) There is no consensus as to what happened.

(The flood mass extinction is what gives the “Cambrian explosion” of fossils. Fossils only formed in the flood hypretherm. Sudden mass deposits of fossils are evidence of the flood.)

Compare their fossilization to ours

The average temperature and pressure on the Earth's surface does not contribute to silica saturation much above 6 ppm in typical groundwater. **At such low concentration, only microscopic quartz crystals could form**, which are not even large enough to cement silt or sand grains into stone.



Fossilization Process



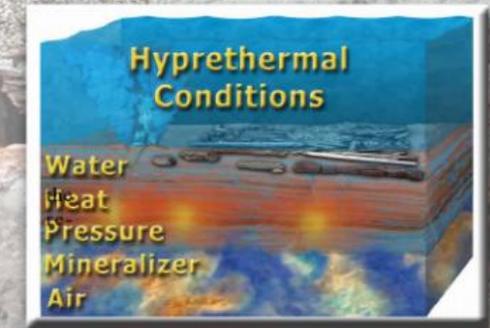
1. Pre-Flood



2. Flood begins



3. Burial



4. Fossilized

**Anywhere You See a Fossil,
The Flood Was There!**



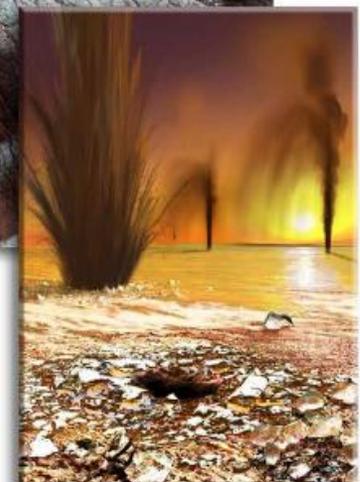
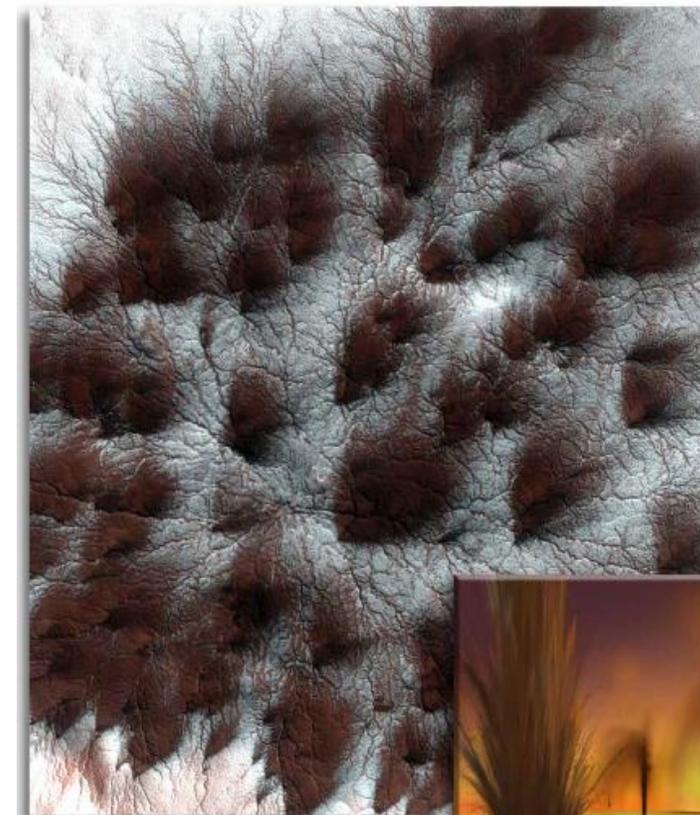
Mars Mega-flood (Why Not Earth?)

The large boulders (which include **rounded pebbles** and cobbles as are formed in water) on flat plain are direct evidence of floodwaters passing. From space this looks like a large floodplain. It was said that this Martian flood was so big it would make the combined stream flows of the Mississippi, Amazon, and Nile rivers to look like a trickle, and could have filled the Mediterranean Sea overnight. So why isn't flooding as obvious everywhere on earth? **On Earth, vegetation, a thicker, more active atmosphere, and more extensive erosion forces have concealed** some of the Earth's own Flood evidences.

“How could the water have disappeared so fast? **Where did it go?** Maybe some was lost for good when it evaporated and rose high in the atmosphere, where radiation split it into atoms that escaped to space. Some of it remains on Mars, frozen at the poles. And much may be **hiding underground**, possibly **in glaciers buried beneath the dust.**” Note 8.2q

“Perhaps the layers in the Surveyor images represent the only record of the erosion of landscapes long gone because the **processes that created them no longer operate on Mars.** ‘Craters the size of Washington, D. C., were completely filled and then exhumed,’ says Edgett. ‘Unbelievable amounts of material were **moved around in ways that just don't add up.**’” Note 8.2s p38

As we see, the waters covering Mars which resulted in the erosion floodplains we see today aren't there anymore, and are perhaps frozen below the dust.



Mars
Geyser
Hydrofountains

English Channel Mega-Floods Acknowledged

“The theory that Britain became an island during a **catastrophic flood—rather than through the course of normal erosion**—was first proposed in the 1980s. The new study [2007], outlined in the scientific journal Nature, used high [higher]-resolution sonar data that were previously unavailable to produce three-dimensional, high-quality imagery of the region.” Note 8.2t

“The first was probably **100 times greater than the average discharge of the Mississippi River,**’ said Sanjeev Gupta, a geologist at Imperial College London and co-author of the study. ‘But that’s a conservative estimate—it could have been **much larger.**’” Note 8.2u

“He explained that **erosion by river or ocean also can’t account for the underwater valley, because it is too wide and has structures characteristic of a major flood.** “The valley cuts across a large number of rock types, simply ignores the different layers,’ he said, explaining that **only a rapid, enormous and powerful flood** can account for such bedrock-scouring features.” Note 8.2u

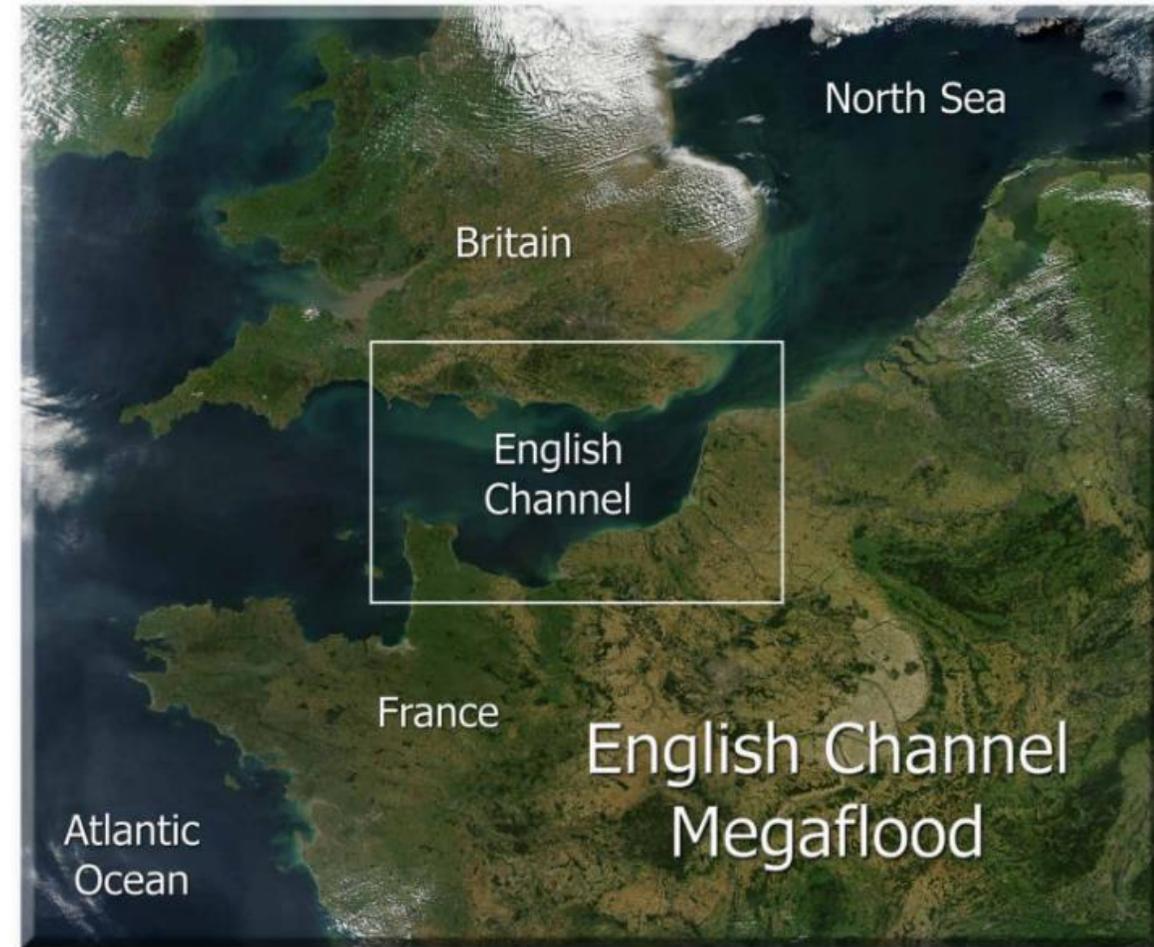


Fig 8.2.6 – Evidence of the English Channel Megaflood lies under present-day ocean waters between Britain and France. Modern science has never seen or recorded a mega-flood of this magnitude, demonstrating that although geological evidence exists, the flood event was unknown to mankind. The evidence for the catastrophic flood that carved out the English Channel did not become available until 2007 when the channel topography was revealed using new underwater mapping technology.

Scabland Megaflood Acknowledged

“As a hypothesis, substantive **uniformitarianism evolved** as an **alternative** geological explanation to assumptions of special creations and **interferences by Divine Providence.**” Bib 157 p4

Of the channeled Scablands: “**Only in the last two decades has the flood hypothesis gained general acceptance.**” Bib

“The Channeled Scabland emphatically **did not form by a continuous** progression of processes that were similar to those we observe **in action today.**” Bib 157, p5



Scabland Flooding



“One cannot but be amazed at the spectacle of otherwise objective scientists twisting hypotheses to give a uniformitarian explanation to the Channeled Scabland.”

Scabland Megaflood Evidence



“Only in the last two decades has the flood hypothesis gained general acceptance.”

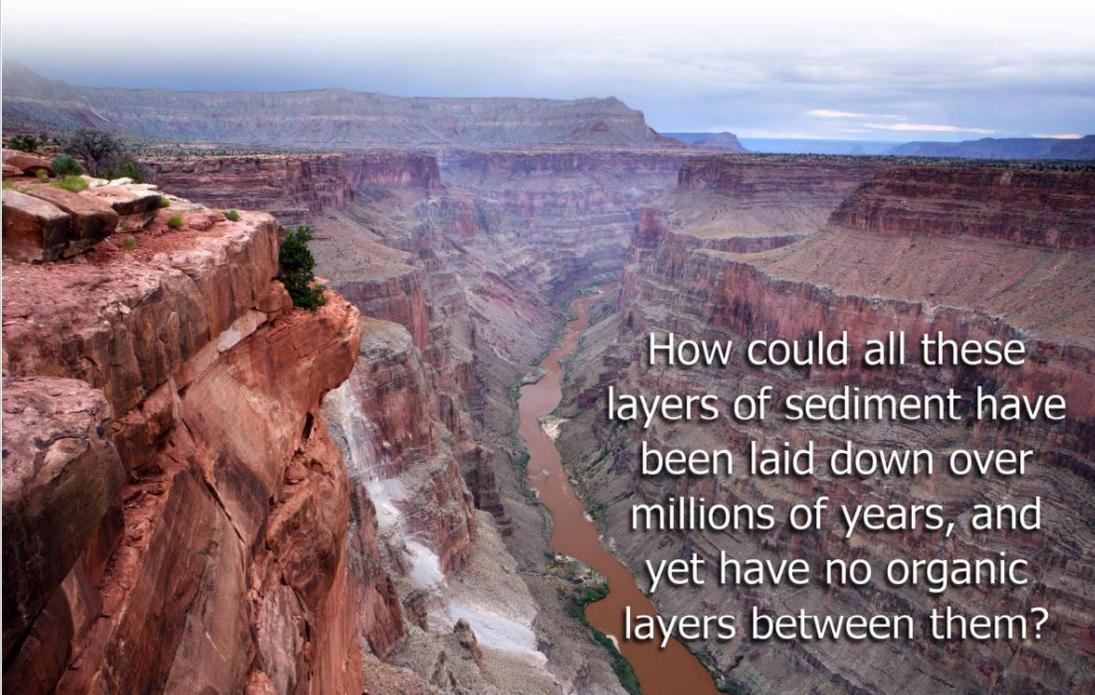
Victor R. Baker, 1981
Catastrophic Flooding
The Origin of the Channeled Scabland

Fig 8.2.8 – The Channeled Scabland Megaflow area illustrated in the map above covers most of the eastern side of the state of Washington. Almost a century ago, when the evidence for this flood was first presented, modern geologists dubbed it an “outrageous hypothesis” and emphatically resisted the empirical evidence of the megaflow. How could they have missed for so many decades the evidence of such a huge geological event lying right in their backyard? No one had ever seen such a large flood and according to Hutton’s uniformity principle, the past was presumably a continuous progression of events still seen today. However, researchers now acknowledge “The Channeled Scabland **emphatically did not form by a continuous progression of processes that were similar to those we observe in action today.**”^{Bib 157, p5}

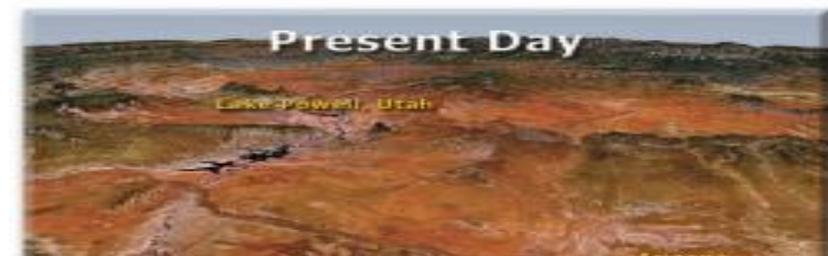
Swift Erosion Colorado Plateau

Major flooding, not gradual erosion

Floodwaters would have formed **large continental lakes** and **natural dams**. Eventually, dams broke causing **rapid erosion** over a very **short period**.



How could all these layers of sediment have been laid down over millions of years, and yet have no organic layers between them?



Mt. St. Helens: Happened So Fast

The modern day Mt. Saint Helens eruption provided another example of rapid erosion and deposition of many layers of differing sediment, which geologists had previously thought impossible over such a short period of time.



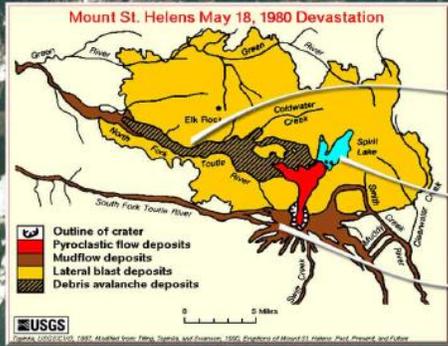
Mt. Saint Helens 1980 Eruption Mudflow

Compare this with
Yellowstone, which did
have hyprethermal
conditions

1. Are any of these buried tree trunks being preserved?
2. Is any of the wood becoming silicified?
3. Is there bright colored sediment found associated with the wood deposits?



Mount Saint Helens Mud Flows



March 19, 1982 Mud Flow

Where Did the Water for the Mud Flows Come From?

Mt. St. Helens

Fig 7.7.11 – Why does geology describe volcanic plumes as being “ash”? What about all the steam? While most large eruptions contain ash and small sediment, many small eruptions are mainly **water vapor**. What was the origin of the water that produced numerous steam explosions before, during and after the primary Mt. Saint Helens eruption? These represent a small fraction of the many steam explosions that occur regularly on a worldwide basis. Amazingly, geologists have done little to quantify the water content of the plumes.

Fig 7.7.9 – A NASA satellite image of the Mt. Saint Helens area shows the scope of the devastation from the May 1980 eruption. Inset diagram on the left identifies different parts of the post-eruption landscape, including the mudflow of 1980. The photo is of the mudflows that took place in 1982. Mudflows have a consistency similar to concrete and require significant water. Millions of cubic yards of glacial ice and snow was lost during the initial blast of 1980, but the 1982 mudflow was less violent, leaving most of the snow and ice intact. Where did the water originate for either flow? The answer can be found in the Hydroplanet Model—it originated from inside the Earth.



Left: Mt. Pinatubo

Hydrovolcanoes are another evidence for the vast amount of water that lies within our planet.



Mt. Saint Helens Steam Eruptions

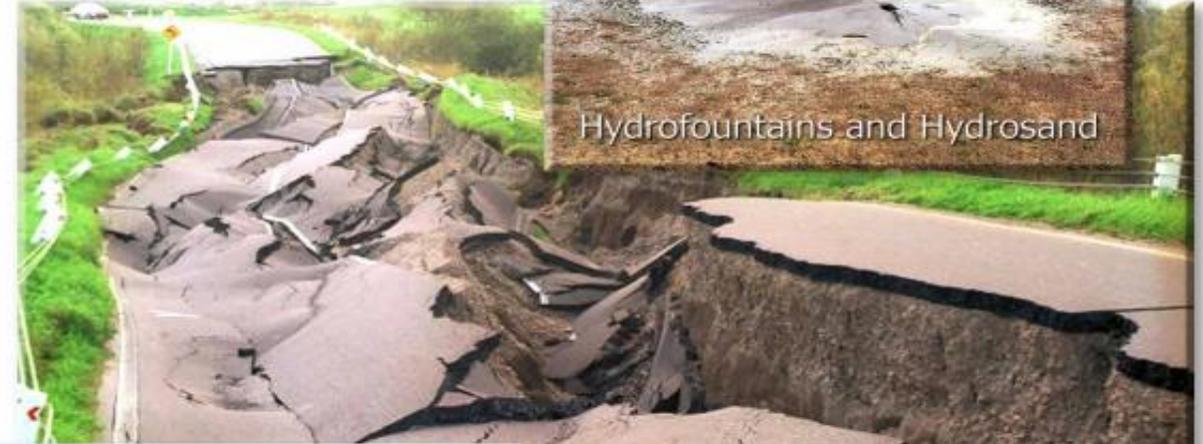
Crusts Collapse, Continents Submerged

The crust collapses, continents submerge and hydrofountains erupt.

There were processes of heaving, sinking, hydrofountains and hydro-sand boils.

Water under continents would make the land covered when the crust went down.

Collapsing Crust
and Hydrosand



Hydrofountains and Hydrosand



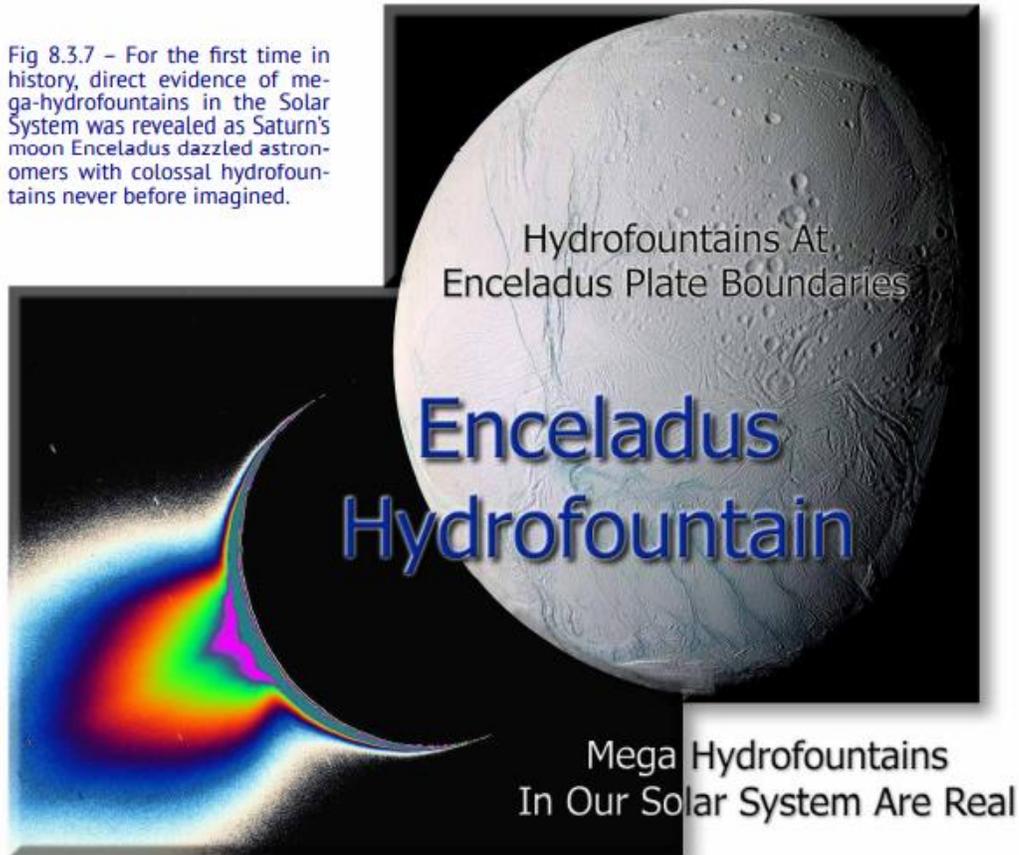
Collapsing Crust

Japan
Earthquakes

Fig 8.3.6 – During the fourth and fifth steps of the UF Mechanism, the crust collapses, continents submerge and hydrofountains erupt. In this image, we see a tiny version of actual crustal collapse and hydrofountain activity from the 1994 and 2003 Hokkaido Toho-Oki and Tokachi-Oki earthquakes in Japan. Although the quakes were considerably smaller than those of the UF, they help us understand the processes of heaving, sinking, hydrofountains and hydro-sand boils. During the UF, these processes were thousands of times more powerful, almost incomprehensible to mankind.

Hydrofountains at Plate Boundaries

Fig 8.3.7 – For the first time in history, direct evidence of mega-hydrofountains in the Solar System was revealed as Saturn's moon Enceladus dazzled astronomers with colossal hydrofountains never before imagined.



Since the 1960's due to space exploration, we now have an idea of what these eruptions would look like on our earth, a peek into how powerful the flood was.

Water expands 1700x when converted from liquid to gas almost instantly, which pushes things very quickly.

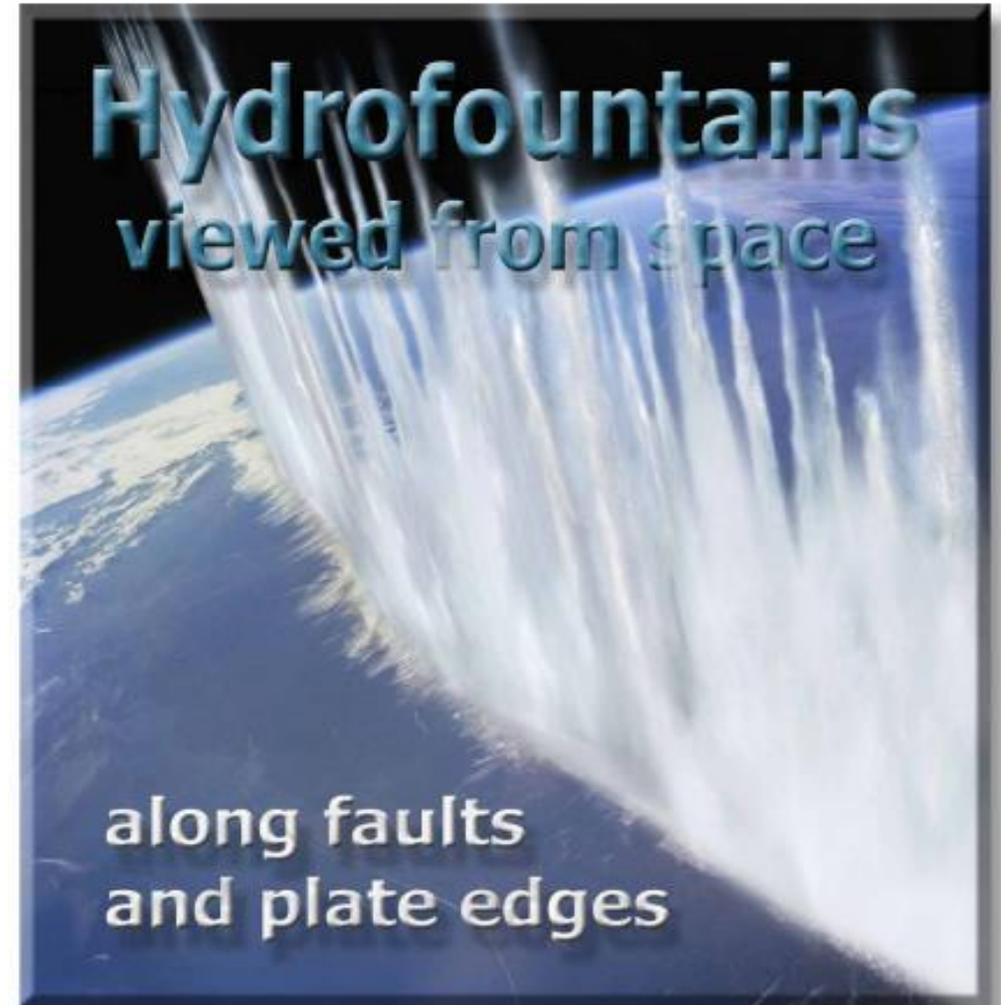


Fig 8.3.8 – Until recently it was nearly impossible for mankind to visualize the scope of the catastrophes that impacted the whole world. Only since the 1960's, during the advent of the era of space exploration have we been able to view what the whole globe looks like. Perhaps the hydrofountains of the UF event would have looked like those shown in the artistic rendering above. The dramatic effect hydrofountains had on the surface of our planet will be outlined in this chapter.

Why are the 2 crusts so different?

- they were formed at markedly different times and in very different environments. All minerals are entirely dependent upon the hyprethermal environment in which they were formed, as they crystallized into the different types of minerals and rocks we find today. The 36km-thick continental crust was formed during the Earth's original formative period, before organisms were present, which allowed the predominantly granitic continental crust to grow without the influence of biogenic minerals. On the other hand, the oceanic crust is thin because it formed more quickly. The heat necessary for oceanic basalt growth was produced by friction between slowly moving masses of underwater rock. The heat was coupled with pressure, making a hypretherm which lasted until the Earth's axial velocity increased during its return to equilibrium. The **oceanic rocks between the continents are dark basalt for the same reason black smokers emit black sediment, forming dark minerals at the bottom of the ocean today**; they are rich in iron, manganese and other mafic minerals, which come from the microbes that live in the hypretherm environment

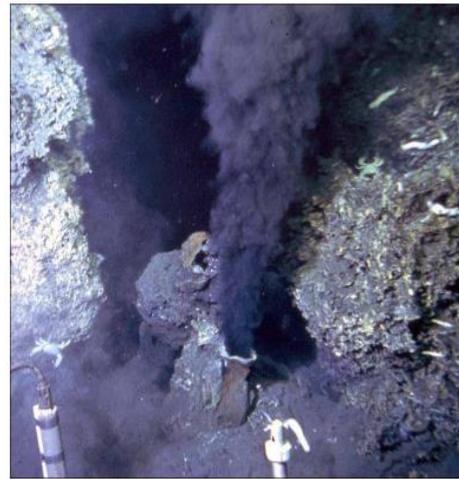
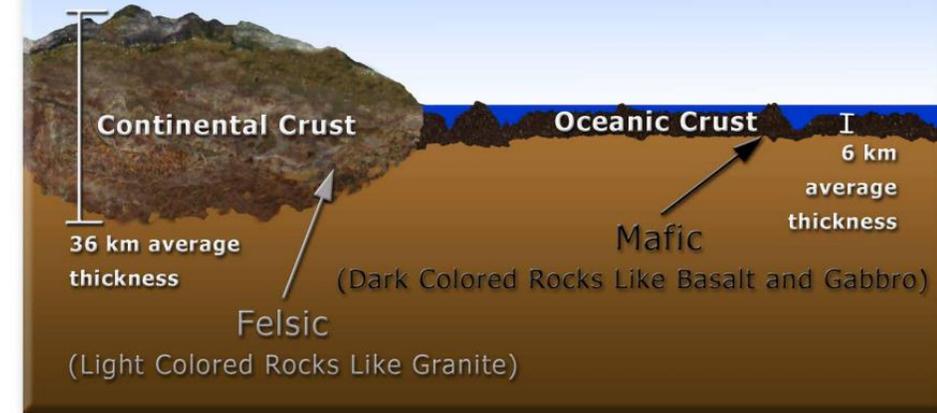


Fig 8.8.3 - Black smokers were first observed along the mid-oceanic ridge where the oceanic plates are in constant motion, producing frictional heat that supports an endobiosphere thriving with microbes dependent on heat, pressure, and unique chemistry to survive.

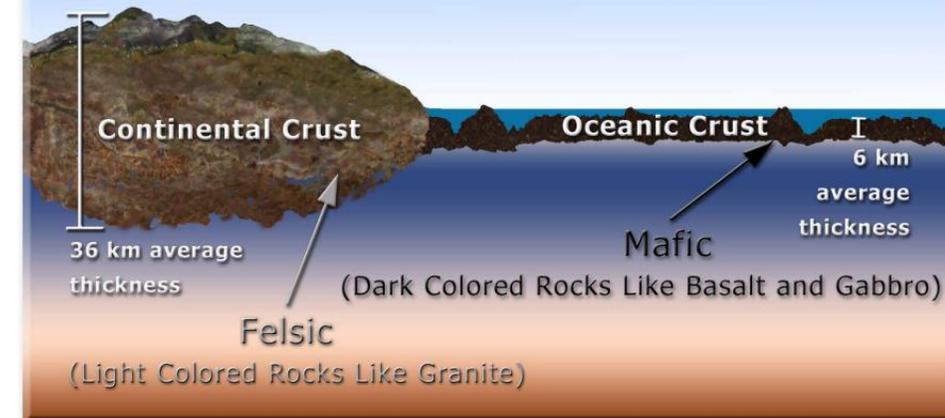
The Earth Crust Mystery

If the crust simply cooled from magma, why are the materials and thickness of the continental and oceanic crusts so different?



Oceanic Crust Origin Revealed

The oceanic crust, consisting of mafic minerals, is thinner than the continental crust because it was formed in a biologically active hypretherm deep in the ocean as the Earth's plates spread apart.

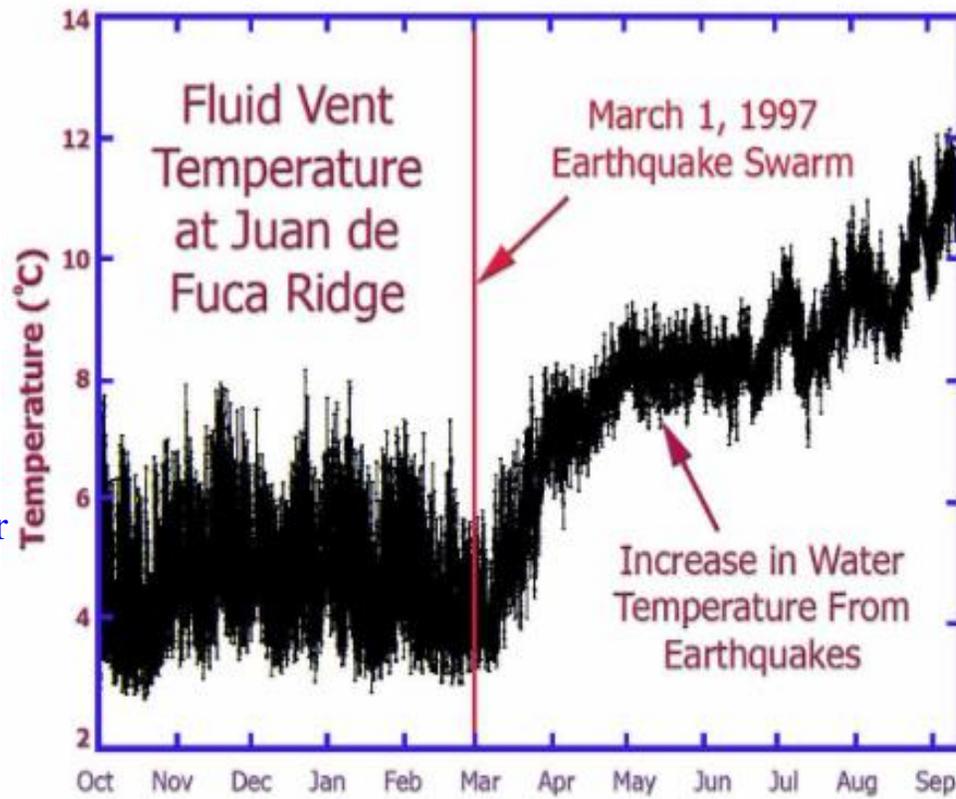


The Juan de Fuca Ridge Events

“...earthquakes generated by **non-magmatic, tectonic movements** along normal or strike-slip faults are also **frequent** in the northeast Pacific...” Note 8.3d p174

“Examination of earthquake activity and time-series vent fluid temperature from historical records on the Juan de Fuca Ridge **have added new weight to the proposed association between earthquake and hydrothermal circulation.**”

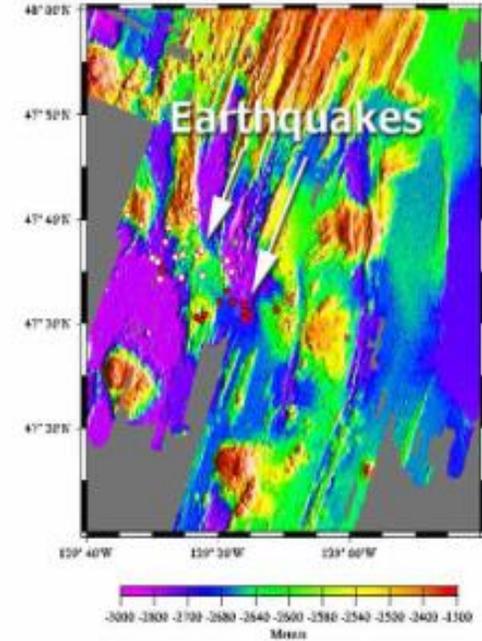
Note 8.3e



Black data portion of this graph taken from - Eos, Vol. 82, No. 21, 22 May 2001, p235

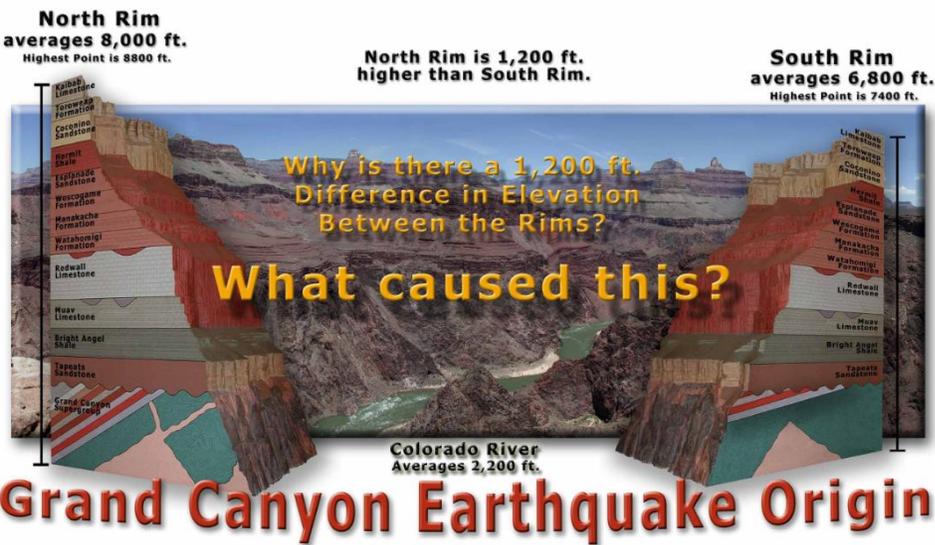
Fig 8.3.10 - The graph at left represents the earthquake-induced increase in fluid vent temperature of the Juan de Fuca Ridge off the NW USA coast. The location of the earthquakes is identified by red dots at right. This was the first time researchers recognized that an earthquake swarm was responsible for the increase in ocean water temperature instead of a magma source. This is direct evidence of the UF Mechanisms we have been discussing, where large earthquakes are able to increase water temperatures and create hyperthermal conditions. During the UF, these happened on both oceanic and continental crust surfaces, because of the enormous volume of water.

Underwater Depth of Juan de Fuca Ridge



The graph at left represents the **earthquake-induced increase in fluid vent temperature** of the Juan de Fuca Ridge off the NW USA coast. The location of the earthquakes is identified by red dots at right. This was the **first time** researchers recognized that an **earthquake swarm was responsible for the increase in ocean water temperature instead of a magma** source.

Grand Canyon's Earthquake Origin



Grand Canyon Earthquake Origin

8.3.13 - The Grand Canyon Earthquake Origin diagram illustrates the 1200-foot difference in the two rims of the world's most famous canyon. Geologists have apparently overlooked the physical evidence of the Grand Canyon's origin. They have never seen an earthquake shift anywhere near the size of the shift produced by the Grand Canyon Earthquake. Grand Canyon data - <http://www.nps.gov/grca/parkmgmt/statistics.htm>.

Seismicity of Arizona 1990-2001



Fig 8.3.11 - The Seismicity of Arizona is revealed as red dots mark earthquake locations. Notice that the majority of them are located near the Grand Canyon. USGS source.

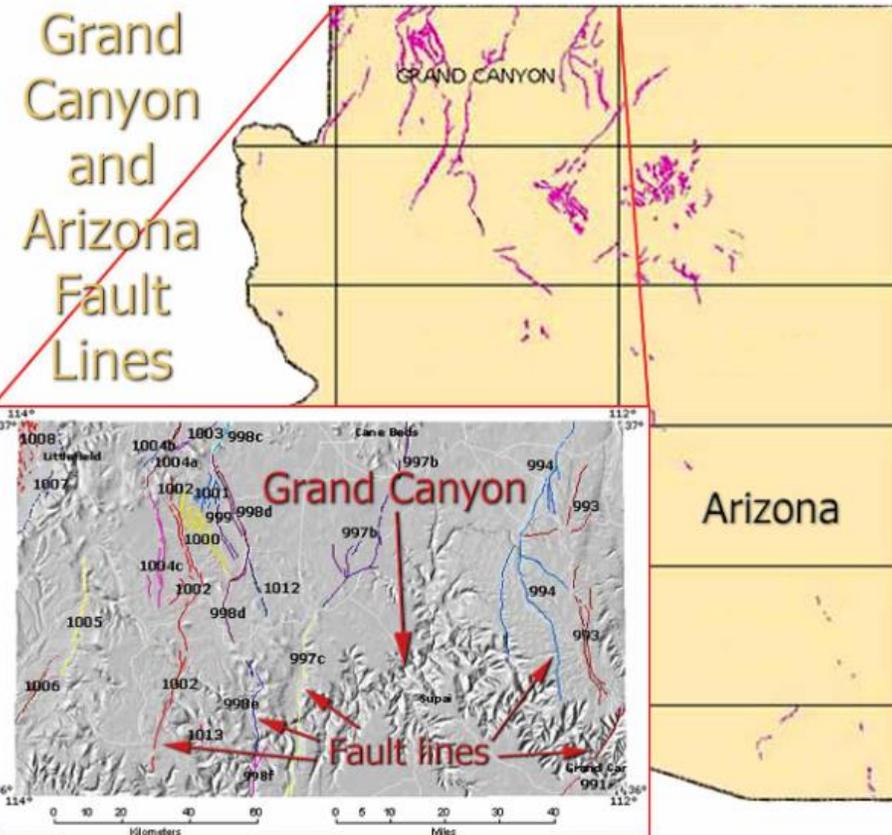


Fig 8.3.12 - These maps from the USGS show Arizona's fault lines; however, Arizona's largest fault of all has been overlooked. It is the Grand Canyon itself! The direct evidence of this massive fault is the north and south canyon rims, which are respectively 8,000 and 6,800 feet. The matching vertical patterns in the layers revealed in both sides of the canyon prove they were once connected. However, the South canyon rim is now lower than the North rim by 1,200 feet, and the only thing that could have done that was a massive Grand Canyon Earthquake. Diagram adapted from <http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/qfaults/az/index.html>.

What is the only known mechanism for large areas of the Earth's crust to drop quickly? Earthquakes!

Overview of Grand Canyon's Earthquake Origin:

1. The Grand Canyon is Arizona's **most active earthquake area**.
2. **Dozens of faults lie** within and just outside the Canyon.
3. There is a massive **1,200-foot elevation difference** between the South Rim and the North Rim of the Canyon.
4. There were **two primary earthquake events, first a lowering event and then a raising event**.
5. The Cardenas Lava lies at the base of the Grand Canyon.
6. The Canyon was **not formed by erosion**.

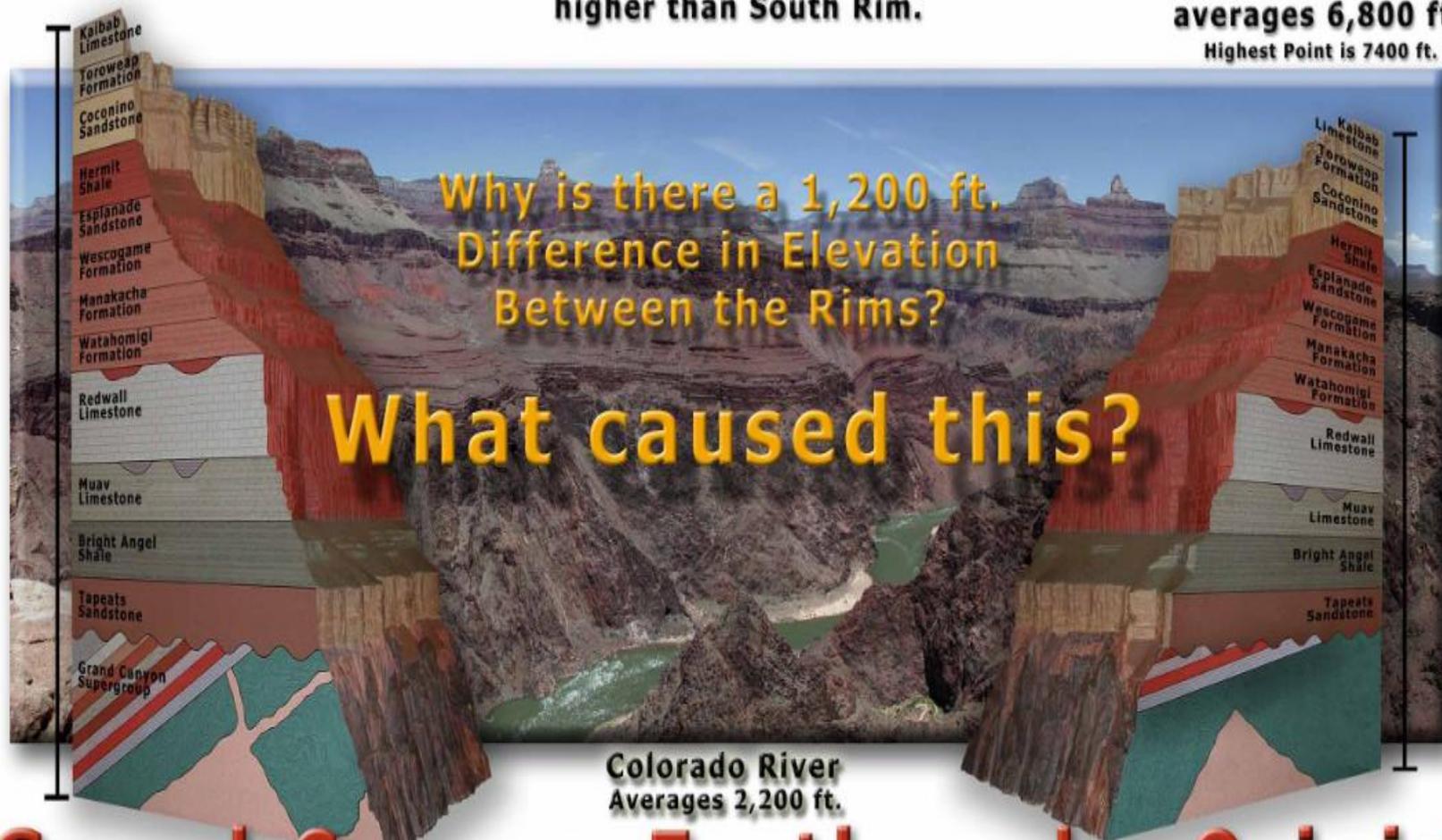
From the air, this section of the Grand Canyon, the Little Colorado River Canyon looks like a **crack in the Earth's crust**—because it is. Notice the **two small hills in the background; these are volcanic, formed by earthquakes**. The **edges** of this canyon are **sharp**, indicative of only a few thousand years of erosion, not millions of years as taught in geological textbooks.



**North Rim
averages 8,000 ft.**
Highest Point is 8800 ft.

**North Rim is 1,200 ft.
higher than South Rim.**

**South Rim
averages 6,800 ft.**
Highest Point is 7400 ft.



Grand Canyon Earthquake Origin

What is the only known mechanism for large areas of the Earth's crust to drop quickly? Earthquakes!

“Normal and reverse movement along Butte Fault is thought to have first dropped the Super group by about 5000 feet on the fault's west side prior to its burial by the Paleozoic column. This fault was later reactivated with the block on the west side moving back up about 2700 feet, warping the overlying Paleozoic column and creating the East Kaibab monocline in the process.” Note 8.3h

The Waimea Canyon Evidence

Waimea Canyon on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, U.S.A., is known as the **Grand Canyon of the Pacific**. The canyon's acknowledged **"enormous fault"** and a **"big collapse"** of part of the island is anecdotal evidence further confirming the **earthquake origin** of this canyon and **Arizona's Grand Canyon**.

“Geologically the canyon is carved into the tholeiitic and post-shield calc-alkaline lavas of the canyon basalt. The lavas of the canyon provide evidence for **massive faulting and collapse in the early history of the island**. The west side of the canyon is all thin, west-dipping lavas of the Napali Member, while the east side is very thick, flat-lying lavas of the Olokele and Makaweli Members. **The two sides are separated by an enormous fault along which a large part of the island moved downwards in a big collapse.**”

Note 8.3i



Fig 8.3.17 – Waimea Canyon on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, U.S.A., is known as the Grand Canyon of the Pacific. The canyon's acknowledged **"enormous fault"** and a **"big collapse"** of part of the island is anecdotal evidence further confirming the earthquake origin of this canyon and Arizona's Grand Canyon.

Here we see the Grand Canyon wasn't eroded by water, or it would look like the lower portion of this sandstone at Lake Powell:

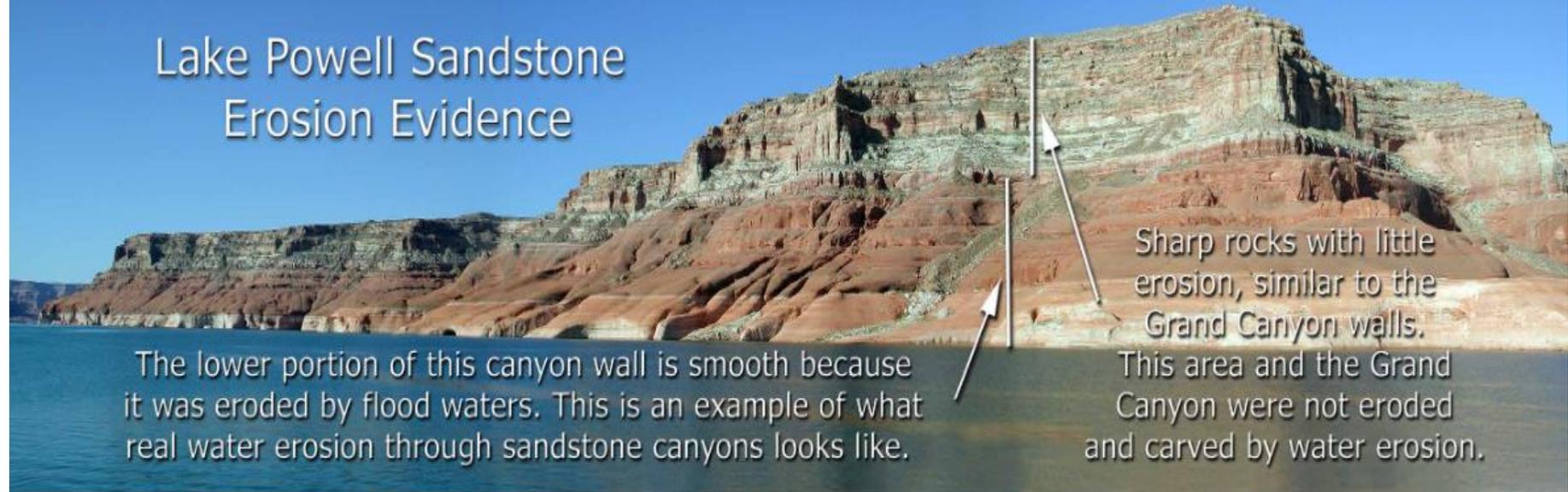


Fig 8.3.15 – The mountains surrounding Lake Powell on the Arizona/Utah border show a clear distinction between layers exposed to heavy erosion and layers showing almost no erosion. The smoothed and well worn lower areas are strong evidence of a megaflood in this area. It would have been similar to the Channeled Scabland Megaflood in Washington and the English Channel Flood, yet there is no mention of such an event in the geological literature. The modern man-made Lake Powell's water level does not cover the smoothed sandstone rocks. Because so little erosion has occurred since the walls were smoothed, the megaflood event that shaped them must have been within the last several thousand years. There are many areas that show similar flood-worn rocks lying in areas where little water exists today. When the significance of the UF event is realized, the origin of places like this will finally be known.

From the air, this section of the Grand Canyon, the Little Colorado River Canyon looks like a **crack in the Earth's crust**—because it is. Notice the two small hills in the background; these are volcanic, formed by earthquakes. The **edges** of this canyon are **sharp**, indicative of only a few thousand years of erosion, not millions of years as taught in geological textbooks.

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Geyser Hydrofountains

High pressure quartz made in flood

Vs low pressure Geyselite from years at Yellowstone



The Geyselite Evidence



Fig 8.4.2 - These two geysers are found in Yellowstone National Park, USA. They are surrounded by the soft mineral geyselite, left behind after years of continuous eruption. Geyselite is almost non-existent in fossil hydrofountains active during the UF. Quartz, under great pressure was formed there instead.

Fig 8.4.3 - Some hydrofountain formations occurred on dry land spewing water and sediment onto the surface, forming a wide variety of landforms still visible today. Large craters are the result of a massive eruption; vast quantities of underground sediment, previously crystallized in hyperthermal conditions were ejected. One type of present-day hydrofountain—geysers—are common, but are very small in comparison to the large eruptions in the past.

Rock Pillar Formation

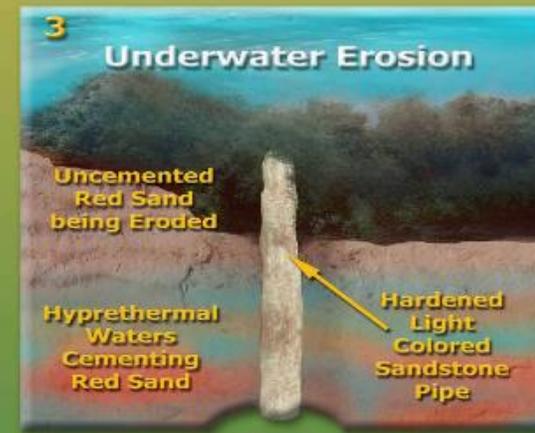
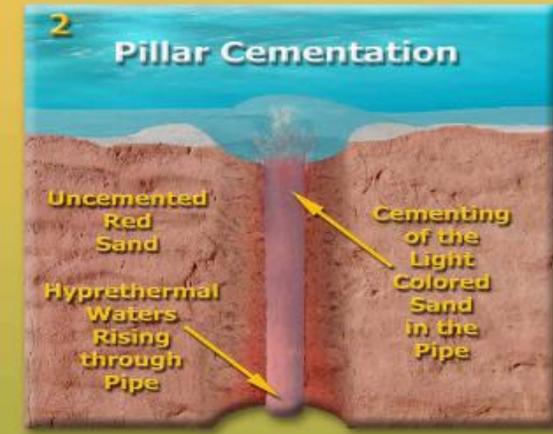


Fig 8.4.5 - This diagram illustrates how sandstone rock pillars were formed in a hypretherm during the UF. Sand was pumped up from below as crusts shifted and sank. This continued as floodwaters inundated the area, piling layer upon layer of sand and sediment. An underwater eruption of white sand from lower layers heated by frictional heating created a hypretherm, in which the column of white sand became hardened from the heat and pressure of the hypretherm that existed in the column. Underwater flood erosion carried away loose sediment layers exposing the hardened column of white sandstone and the semi-hardened underlying red sandstone. The lower layers of sand were hardened as hyprethermal waters from faults allowed the cementation and growth of interstitial quartz crystals. Plate 5 is an actual pillar in Kodachrome Basin, Utah, U.S.A. today.

Without the UF hydrofountain and hypretherm mechanisms, modern geology has been left with only erosion to explain such landforms, despite its inability to account for how such tall, fragile columns withstood millions of years of weathering. Neither can it explain why there are no present-day processes forming any new columns.

How such tall, fragile columns withstood millions of years of weathering? There are no present-day processes forming any new columns.

Sand was pumped up from below as crusts shifted and sank. This continued as floodwaters inundated the area, piling layer upon layer of sand and sediment. An underwater eruption of white sand from lower layers heated by frictional heating created a hypretherm, in which the column of white sand became hardened from the heat and pressure of the hypretherm that existed in the column.

Underwater flood erosion carried away loose sediment layers exposing the hardened column of white sandstone and the semi-hardened underlying red sandstone. The lower layers of sand were hardened as hyprethermal waters from faults allowed the cementation and growth of interstitial quartz crystals.

Rock Pipes Found Worldwide

We don't have the temperature pressure water for these to form today.



Monument Valley
Arizona Rock Pipes
“Neglected Geological Anomalies”

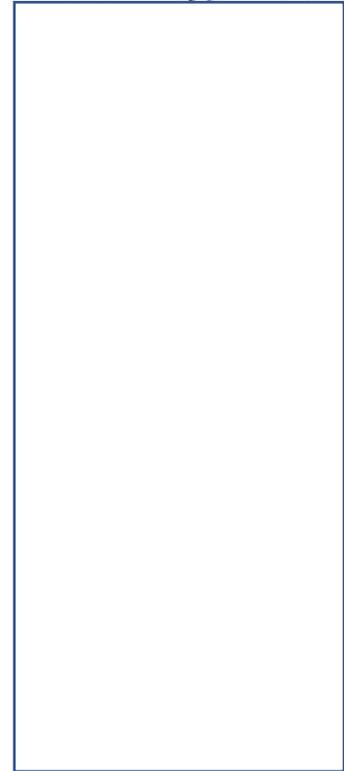
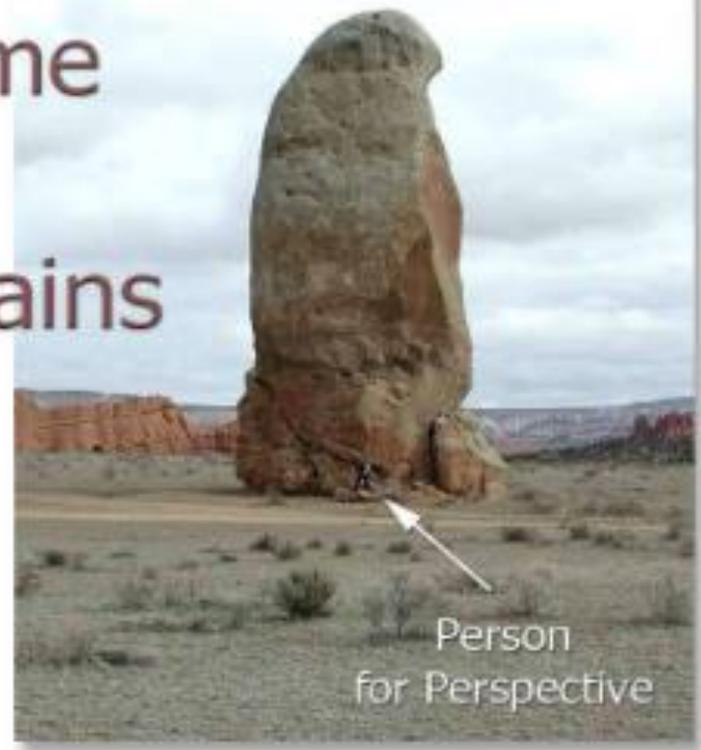
Fig 8.4.6 – For the first time, a real scientific mechanism can explain the formation of Rock Pipes—the hypretherm of the Universal Flood. They are connected to the worldwide event that formed them under increased pressure and temperature that does not exist anywhere on the continents today.

The Pedestal Evidence



Fig 8.6.7 – The Pedestal Mystery of the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter becomes the Pedestal Formation evidence of the UF because of their hydrofountain origin. The Hypretherm explains how hardened pedestals and pillars are formed as high temperature silica and calcite rich waters seeped up through sediment under high pressure, forming the ubiquitous pedestals. Hydrofountains created the vertical structures above, some of which show a hardened crust on the top, indicating that they are of recent formation without much erosion. Some pillars even exhibit open fountainheads, clearly establishing that they are Hydrofountains. The curious absence of erosional debris beneath the pillars is indicative of the scouring action of water after they were formed, and also their youthful age, being only several thousand years old. Clockwise from upper left, these pedestals are in Cappadocia Turkey, Balanced Rock, Utah, Nambung Australia, Grand Canyon area (2 images) and a tall pillar from Kodachrome Basin, Utah.

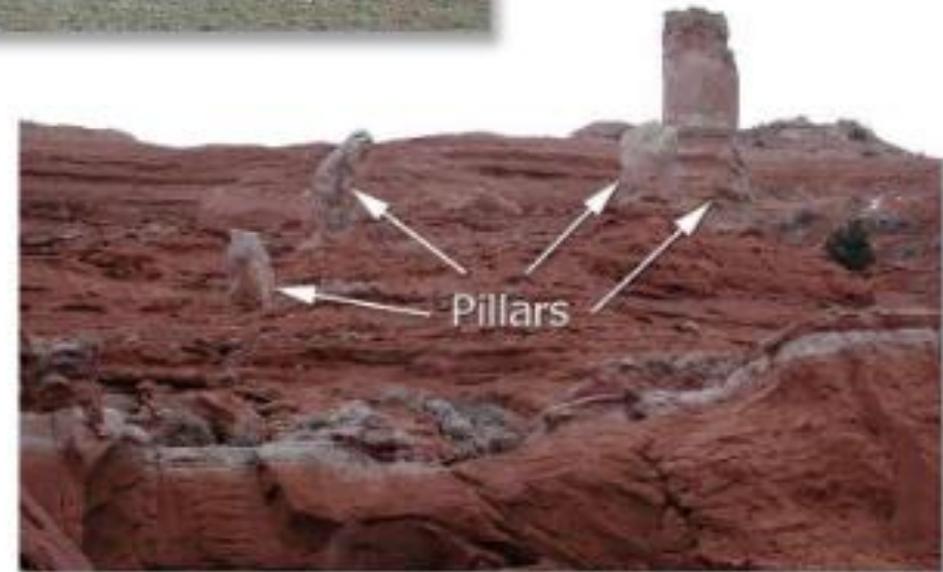
Kodachrome Fossil Hydrofountains



examples of how sandstone across the entire Colorado Plateau was cemented

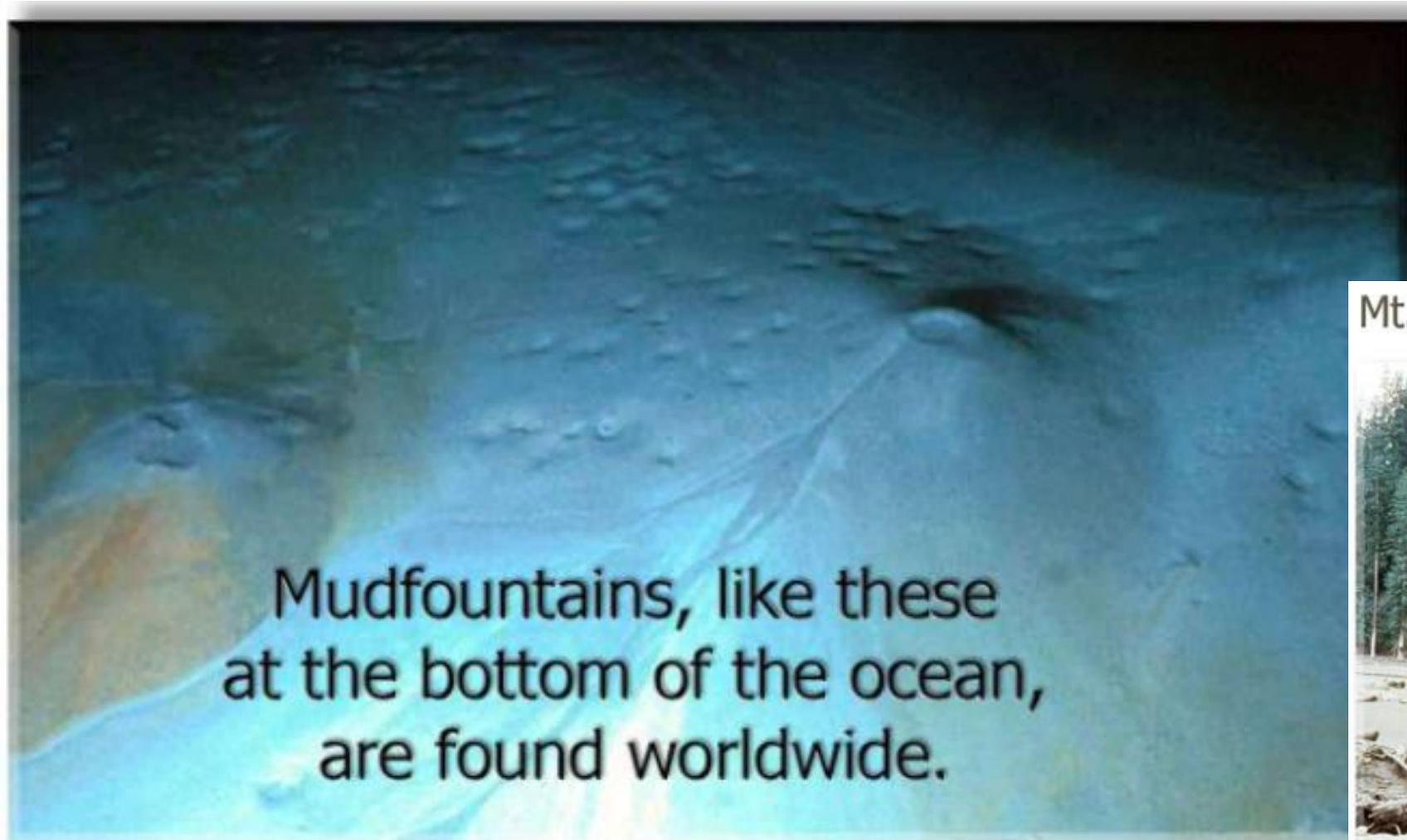
conduits that brought frictionally heated water from below while the Earth was being covered with Flood waters

formed of a sandstone whiter than the surrounding rock

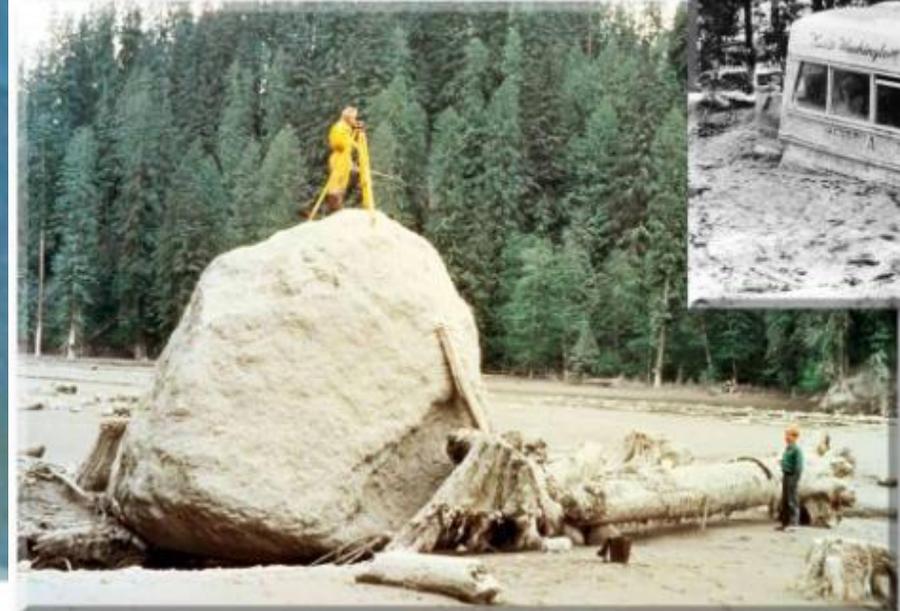


Mudfountains Are a “World-Wide Phenomenon”

This is where sediment on the continents is from.



Mt. Saint Helens Mudfountain



Mudfountains

“**Mud volcanism is a world-wide phenomenon, both on the seafloor and on land.** Since its discovery on **Java** in the early 19th century (Goad 1816), it has been described by numerous workers (e.g., Abich 1863), **but until recent improvements of marine geophysical data acquisition its significance has not been fully acknowledged.** As a result of the tremendous efforts and submarine drilling and sampling during the last few decades, however, some light has been shed on the mechanism of mud extrusion as well as the source of the components involved.” Note 8.4c

“Mud volcanoes can root **several kilometers below the seafloor**” Note 8.4e

“... penetrates to the depth of **9 km...**” Note 8.4f

“Based on published data and 65 new determinations of He isotopes in gases from mud volcanoes of the same regions, Lavrushin *et al.* (1996) concluded that **mud volcanism is independent from mantle magmatism** and the absence of mantle-derived helium in natural gases... **unambiguously implies the crustal source for hydrocarbons and all other components.** The exception is provided by methane exhalations of mud volcanoes of Georgia and Sakhalin where the presence of a mantle component is possible.” Note 8.4h



Recently displaced 10,000 Indonesian families.

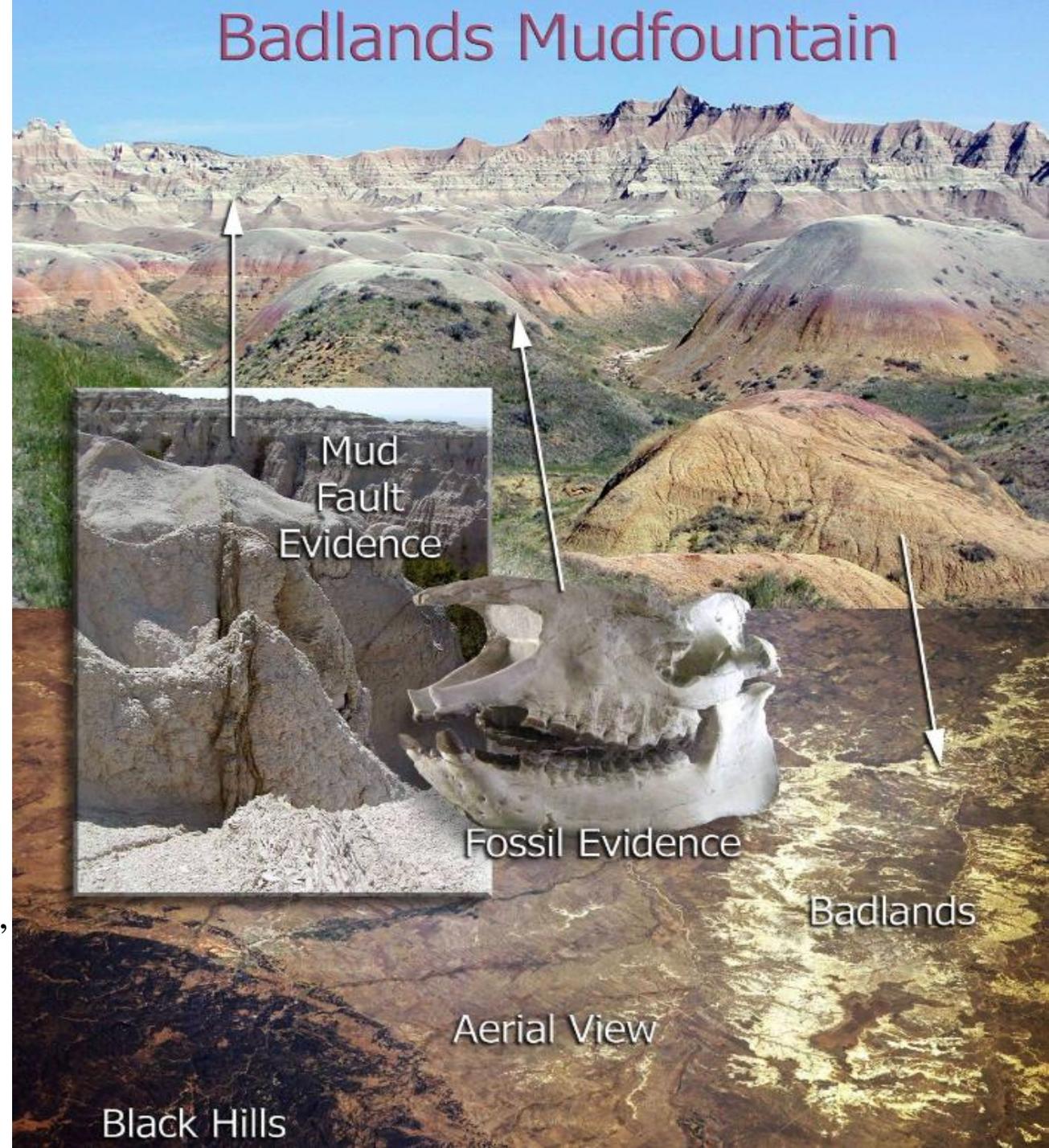


The Badlands Mud Evidence

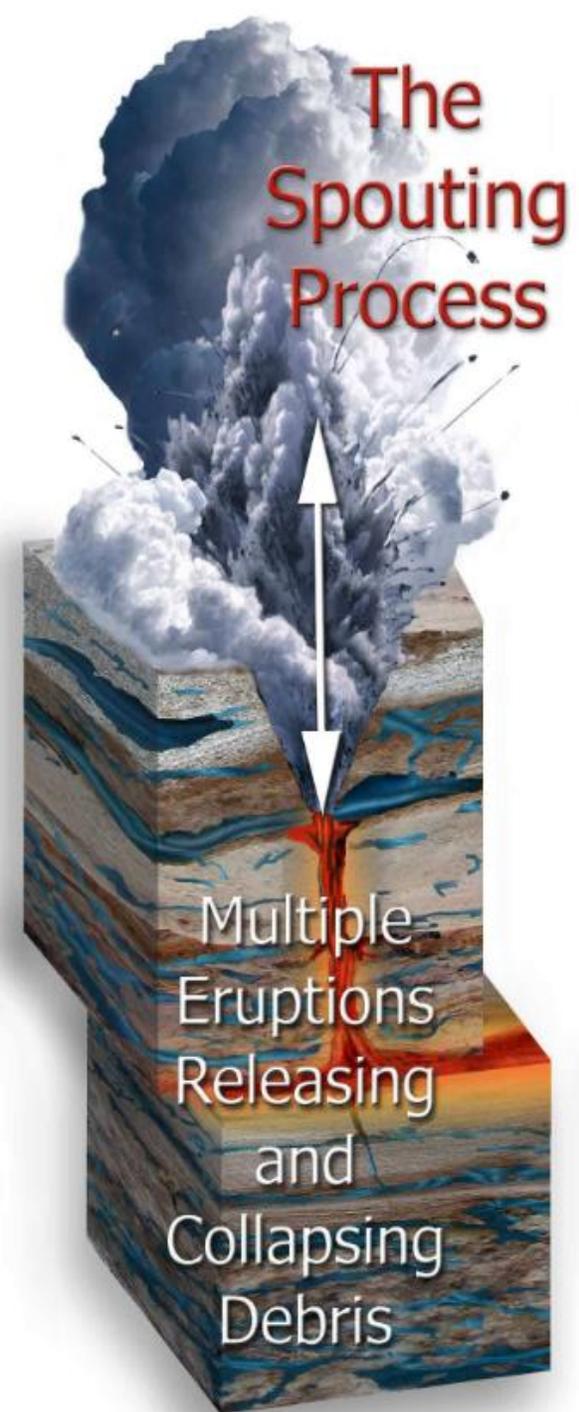
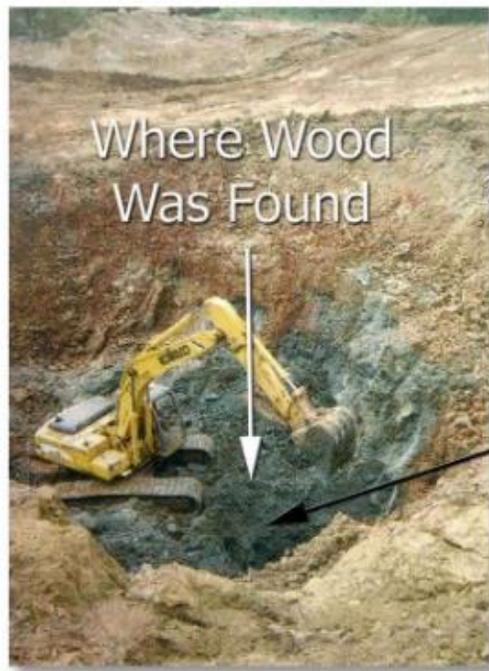
- Where did 79 miles of sediment go if the erosion rate is 1" annually? We see it can't be 5 million years old as they claim.

The Badlands did *not* come from the Rocky Mountains. There is **no trail of sediment** from the western Rocky Mountains to the Badlands, and there are *no volcanoes in the area* to account for the supposed "volcanic ash."

Nowhere on Earth is the crust *79 miles thick*, especially not eroded sediment. Alternatively, if the thousand-foot thick Badlands sediment came from mudflows about **4,000 years** ago, during the UF event, the total erosion would be about 4,000 inches, or just over **300 feet**—**an amount very close to the actual eroded landscape** that exists at the Badlands today.



Finding Wood in the Arkansas Diamond Diatreme

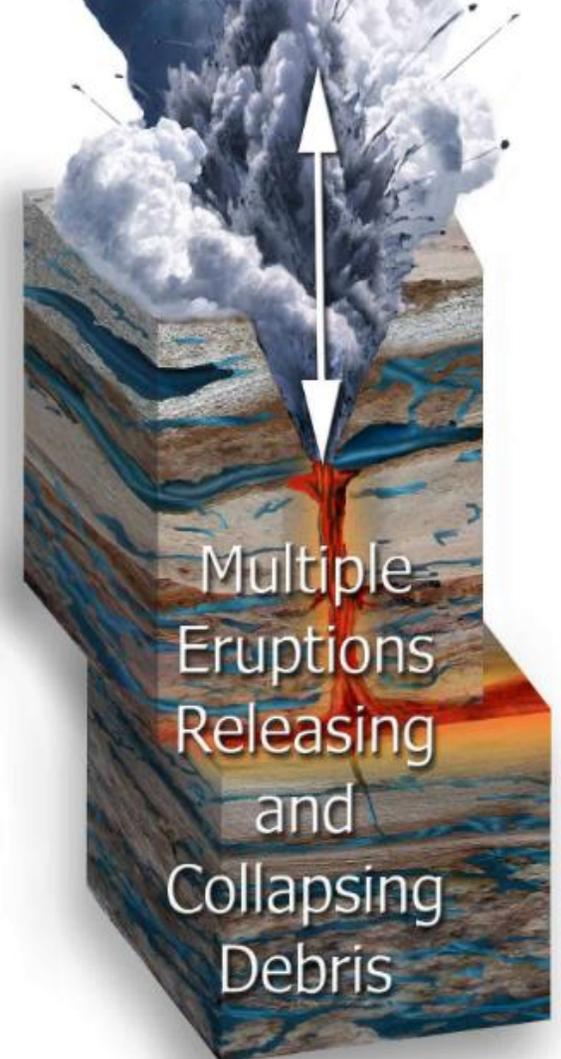


A few fossils aren't shallow. Here's why.

Still made in the 1 time flood, but fountain sprouting threw things up, and things fell in.

- The sprouting process demonstrates how the wood and other fossils get buried 400m (1300ft) and deeper within hydrofountain pipes.

The Spouting Process



- They know **surface materials are being found below** the surface:
 - “The presence of fragments of **surface or near-surface materials** such as the **large slab of Mancos Shale** that occurs in the Mule Ear diatreme, Utah, **1,500 m below its original stratigraphic horizon** (Stuart-Alexander et al., 1972)
- They **admit water** in the creation of diamonds & volcanism in general:
 - “The probable **importance of fluidization in the formation of kimberlite pipes** has been emphasized by Dawson (1962,1971), McGetchin (1968), Woolsey et al. (1973, 1975), Clement(1975), McCallum (1976), and others, and a host of workers either stress or allude to **the role of a fluidization mechanism in the genesis of a variety of diatreme and volcanic pipe structures** (e.g., Shoemaker and Moore...) There is **little evidence to suggest that similar features observed in many ore-bearing breccia pipes and in various non mineralized diatremes and volcanic pipes were not generated by essentially similar processes.**” Note 8.4r p1527-8

Artists Palette Evidence

There is little erosion near these deposits.

Eruptions forming these have been dormant since the flood.



Fig 8.4.15 – A hydrofountain deposit known as Artists Palette in Death Valley National Park, California, U.S.A. Very little erosion at this site verifies that this hydrofountain sediment, along with many others in the valley is of recent origin. Eruptions that formed them are not seen in modern times because they have, for the most part been dormant since the UF event.



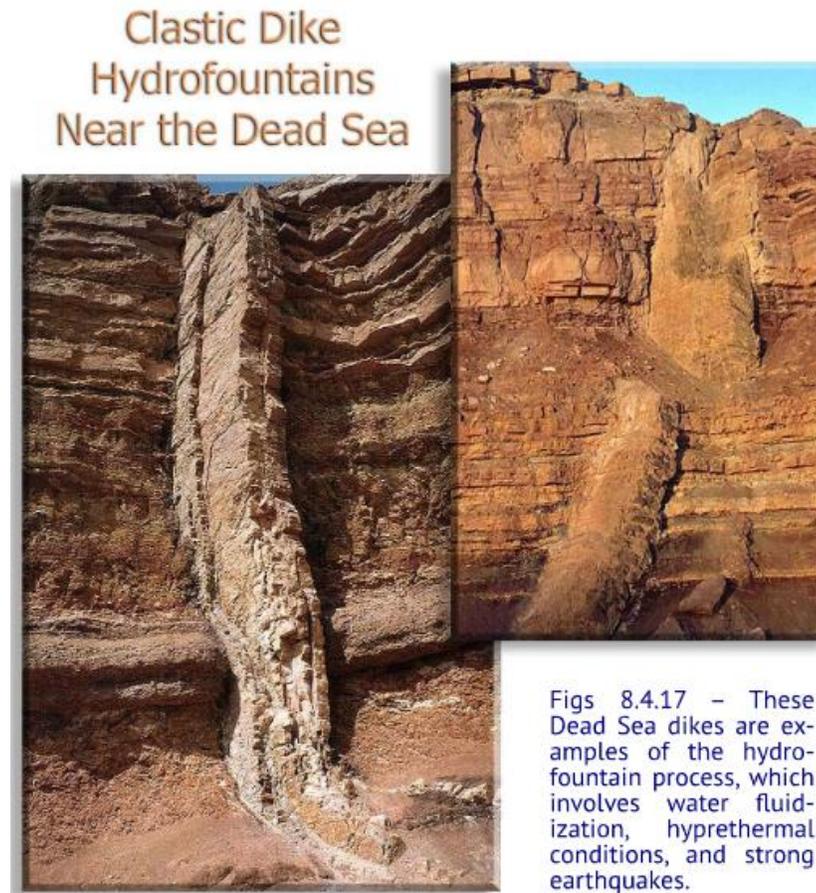
Artists Palette Hydrofountain

Many Dikes are Hydrorock Fountains

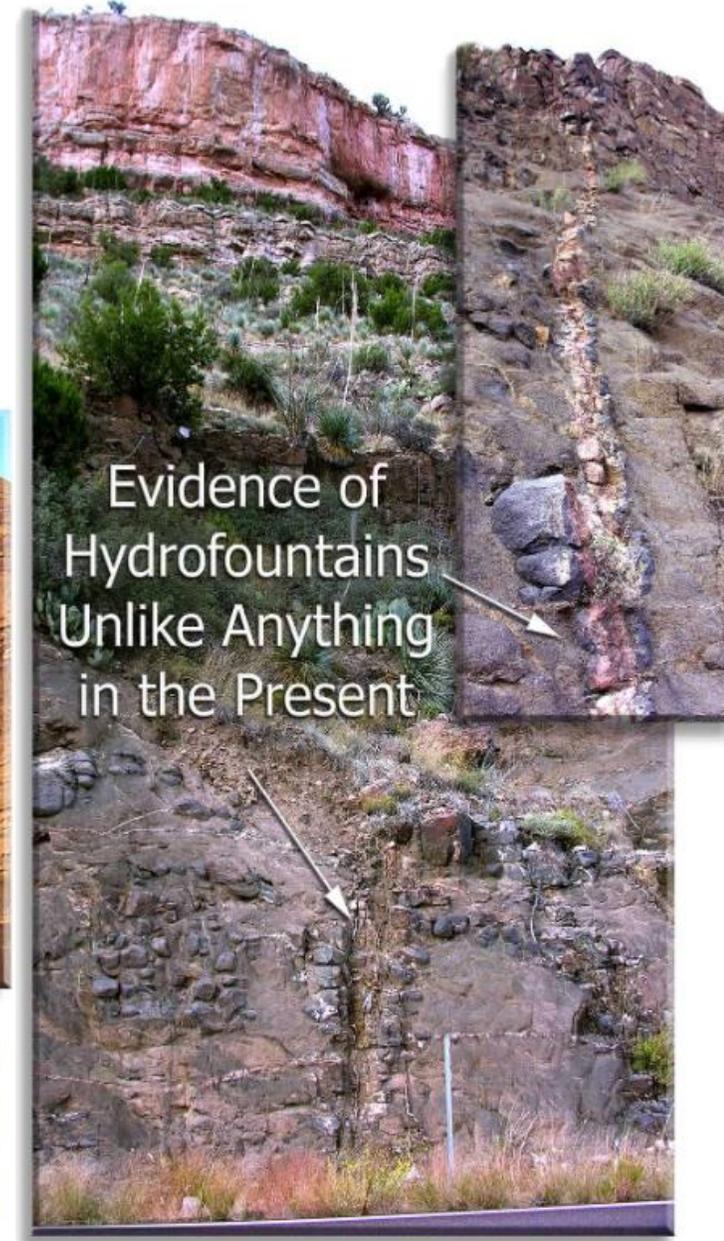
Evidence of dikes not being from molten rock:

“**Most geological dikes are of igneous origin**, formed by intrusion of molten rock along fractures in older rocks. These dikes, however, consist primarily of pumice fragments including some **sand, pebbles, and smooth, rounded cobbles like those in the fluvial gravel that caps the cut.**

Geologists call this type of dike a clastic dike. Most clastic dikes form when mobile material, typically **slurries of sand and rock fragments, intrude from the side or from below.**” Bib 128 p231



Figs 8.4.17 - These Dead Sea dikes are examples of the hydrofountain process, which involves water fluidization, hyprethermal conditions, and strong earthquakes.



Dikes aren't from melted rock



Fig 6.4.8 – This is a dike in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at Yosemite National Forest. How did this dike form from an igneous molten source and not melt the outside walls next to it?



Fig 6.4.9 – Melted rock at the surface like this lava in Hawaii does not look like many dikes which are said to be melted igneous rock.

Igneous melted rock would have melted the surrounding walls.

“Geologists long thought the boulders had moved from Boulder Mountain in Ice-Age glaciers and streams that carried the rocks down valley. Studies show that the glaciers were small and the streams lacked the power to move boulders nine feet or more in diameter such as those found around Fruita. Many of the boulders are angular in shape, whereas rocks rolled by streams become rounded.” Note 8.4v

Imagine a time when a flood laid boulders *on the top of hills but not in the valleys*, yet this is exactly what is seen in the above image.

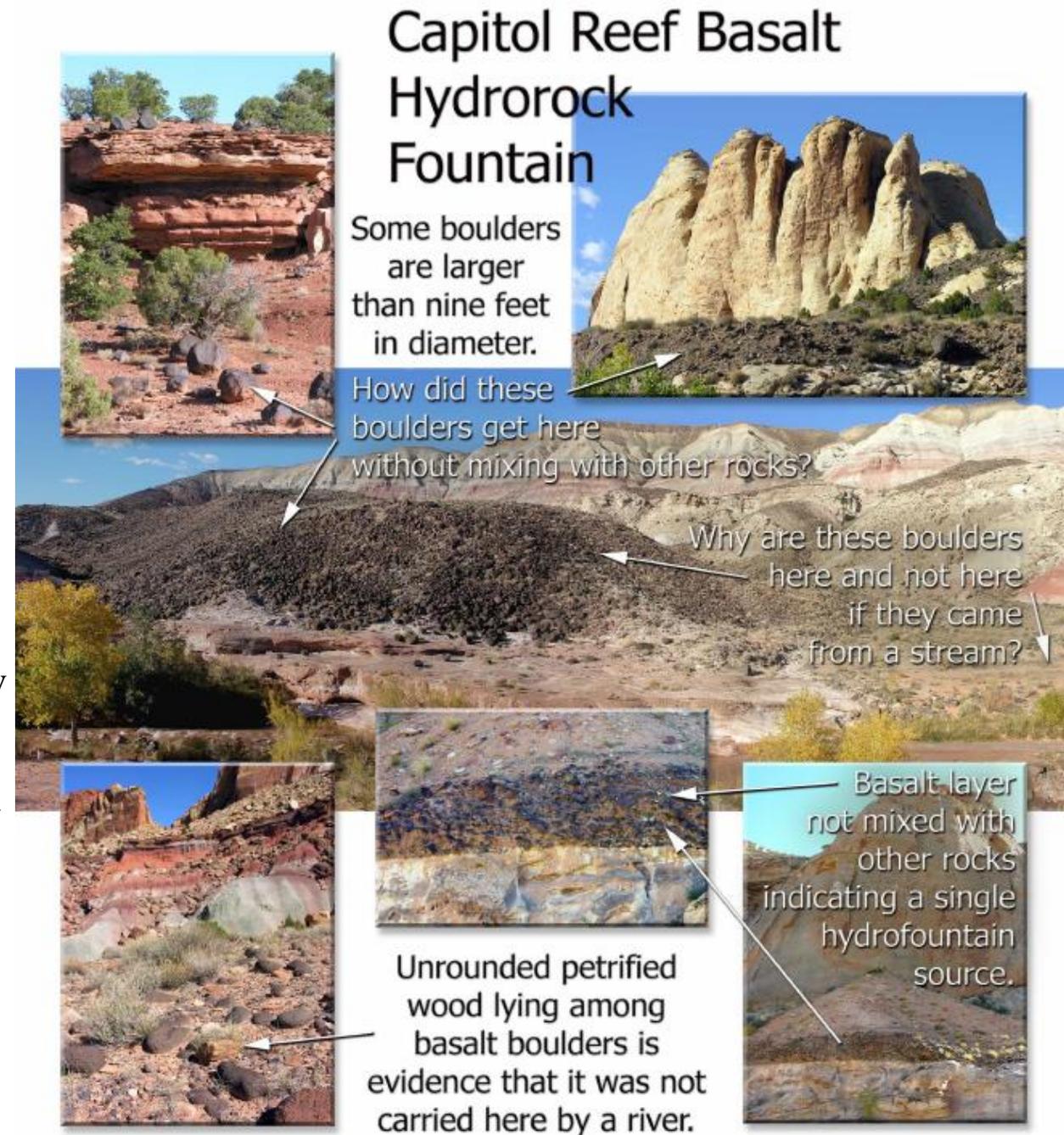


Fig 8.4.21 - These basalt boulders are "strikingly out of place" as researchers have indicated. Although ice-age glaciers were once used to explain their out of place location and origin, this theory no longer explains the boulder's lack of erosion and their location on the tops of hills and not being in valleys. Only the UF Hydrofountain can succinctly explain their origin.

- Dissolved preexisting silica from quartz-based rocks provided the material required to start the crystallization process of silica sediment.

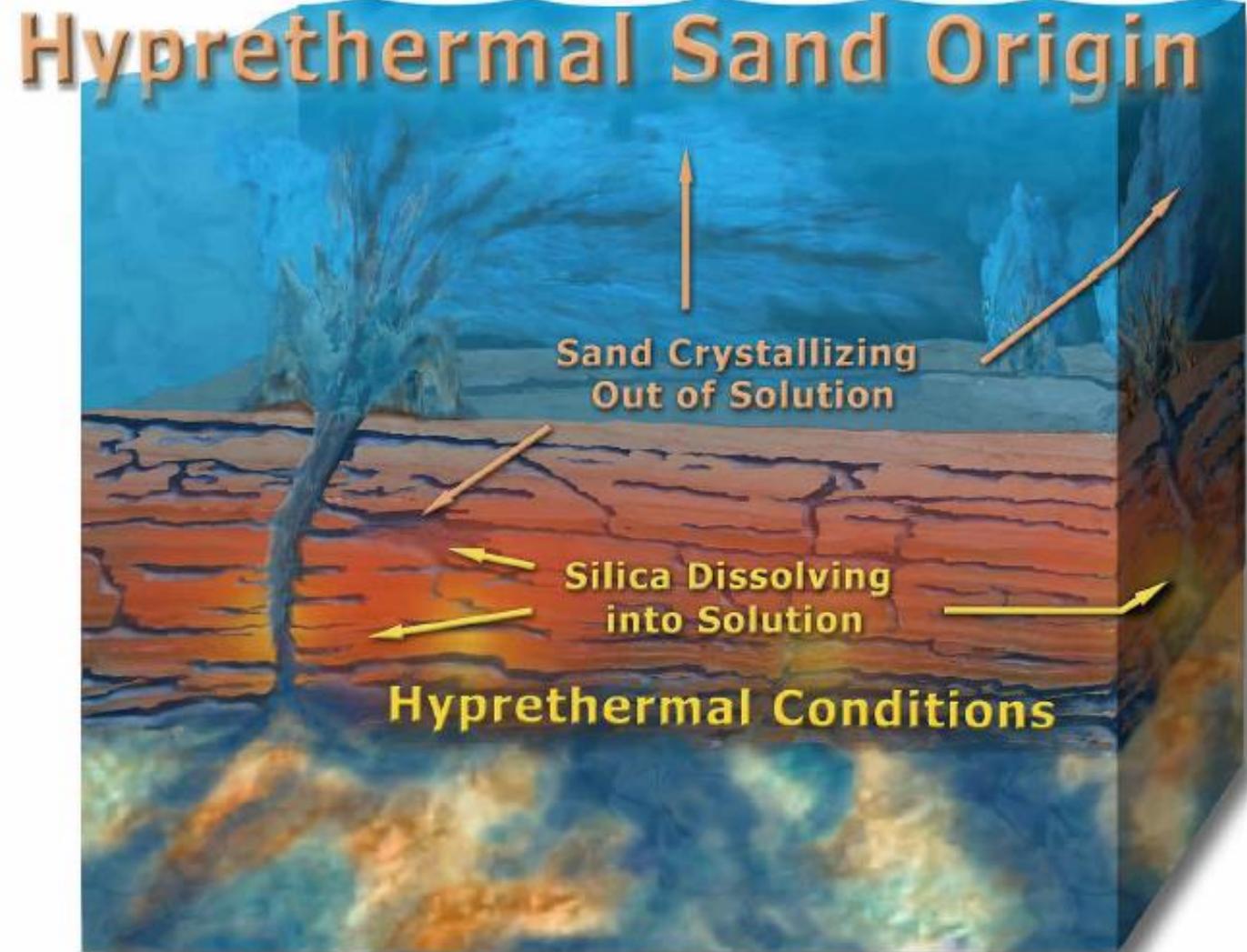


Fig 8.5.2 – This diagram depicts the Hyprethermal Sand Origin, which is the origin of much of the Earth's sand. During the UF, the entire surface of the Earth was covered with water heated by frictional earthquake heating; areas on or within the crust of sufficiently high heat and pressure experienced hyprethermal conditions. Dissolved preexisting silica from quartz-based rocks provided the material required to start the crystallization process of silica sediment. Some of the sediment formed in the water above the crust and fell to the ocean floor of the Flood, whereas the quartz sand crystallized beneath the surface and was ejected through hydrofountains over vast areas, such as the Badlands in South Dakota, USA.

The Hyprethermal Sedimentation Model

1. Surficial Erosion did not form the majority of sand, silt and clay sediment.
2. The Missing Pebble and Sand sizes were not formed in the first place.
3. The majority of all sediments prethermated from a hyprethermal solution.

“In addition to the weathering process, **some clay minerals are formed through hydrothermal activity.**” Note 8.51

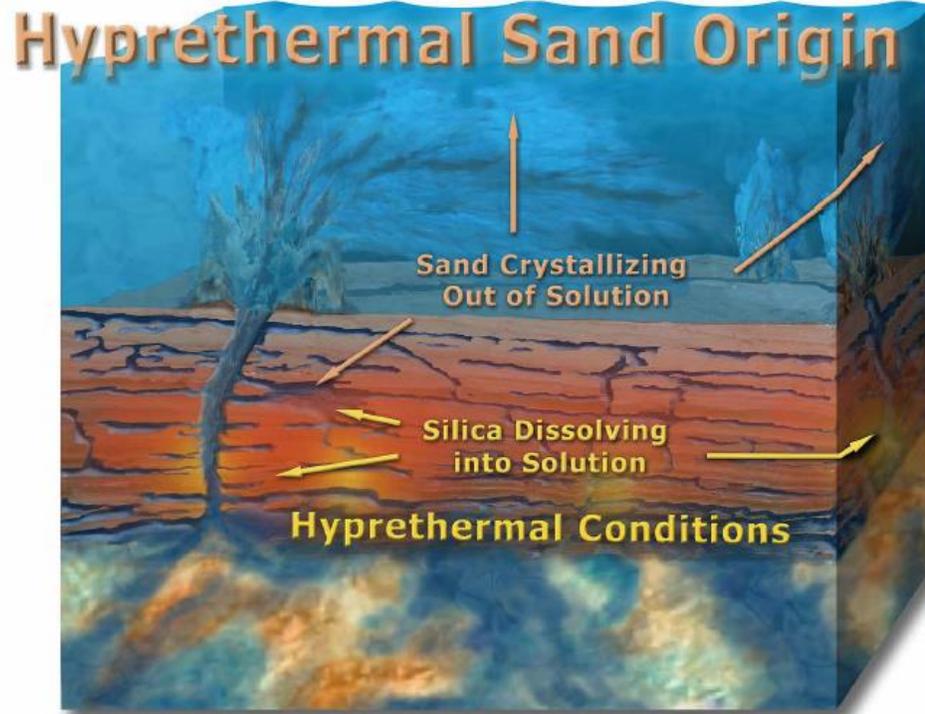


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- If quartz sand did not come from **erosion** on the surface or beneath the crust, what was the source of this truly abundant sediment? There were two locations where hyprethermal sand and other sediments formed:
 - **1. Subcrustal Hypretherm**—sediment formed underground is carried to the surface through hydrofountains where it is deposited.
 - **2. Surface Hypretherm** – sediment forms in hot, turbid ocean waters above the surface where it drifts down, being shaped by the influence of active water movement.
- “Crystallization in these hydrous systems can be promoted by **temperature lowering, pressure lowering, or pressure increase.**” Note 8.5b

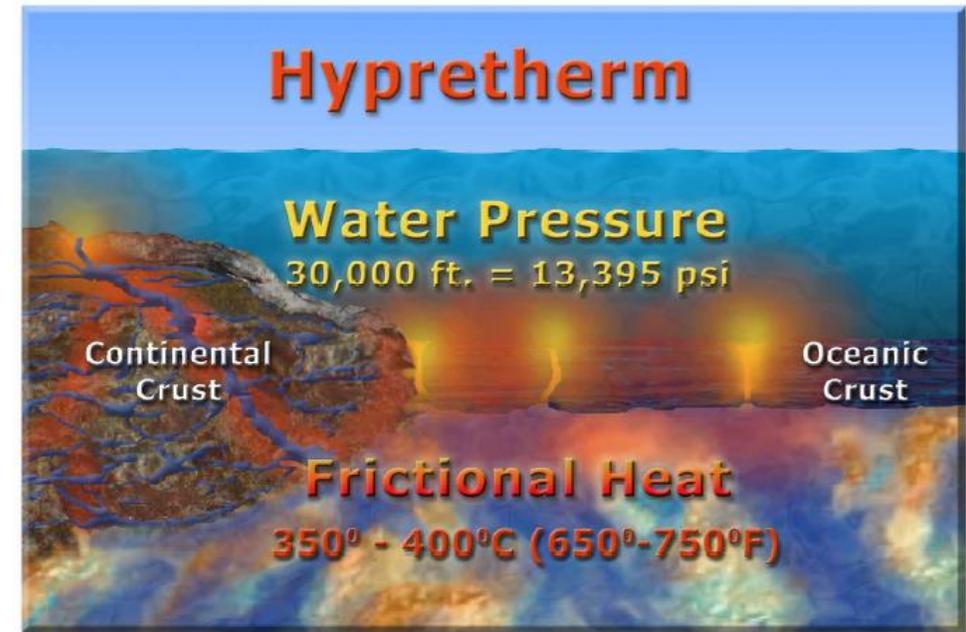


Fig 8.5.1 – The Hypretherm is created when water is under high pressure and high temperature. Today, hypretherms exist at the bottom of the ocean in areas where frictional heating supplies the necessary temperature, in places such as plate boundaries. The most extensive Hypretherm since the Earth’s formation was the UF Hypretherm, when water covered entire continents to great depths, perhaps exceeding 30,000 ft (9000 Meters). Great land movements generated tremendous frictional heat needed for the Hypretherm environment.

They weren't eroded

Fig 6.10.5 – This Sediment Size Table has been adapted from the Wentworth Scale and includes Universal Model related comments. The table illustrates the different size categories of sediments and identifies two missing segments that are not accounted for by modern geology. We identify these segments as Missing Pebbles and Missing Sand. They are missing from observed river and aeolian sediment deposits. This mystery must be accounted for by any geological model that is to be held as scientific truth.

SEDIMENT SIZE TABLE			
Size Range (metric)	Size Range (inches)	Sediment Name	Rock Cycle
> 256 mm	>10.1 in	Boulder	Real Eroded Sediment
64-256 mm	2.5-10.1 in	Cobble	
32-64 mm	1.26-2.5 in	Very Coarse Gravel	
16-32 mm	.63-1.26 in	Coarse Gravel	
8-16 mm	.31-.63 in	Medium Gravel	
4-8 mm	.157-.31 in	Pebble	Missing Pebbles (1-8 mm)
2-4 mm	.079-.157 in	Small Pebble	
1-2 mm	.039-.079 in	Very Small Pebble	
.5-1 mm	.020-.039 in	Coarse Sand	Sand of unknown origin
.25-.5 mm	.010-.020 in	Medium Sand	
.12-.25 mm	.0049-.010 in	Fine Sand	
.06-.12 mm	.0025-.0049 in	Very Fine Sand	Missing Sand
.004-.06 mm	.00015-.0025 in	Silt	
< .004 mm	<0.00015 in	Clay	Clay of unknown origin
< .001 mm	<0.000039 in	Colloid	

If all sediments come from erosion, why are these sizes scarce or missing in nature?

Double terminated crystals made in suspended hyprethermal solution, called “floaters”

vs typical single terminated crystal buildup on a rock.

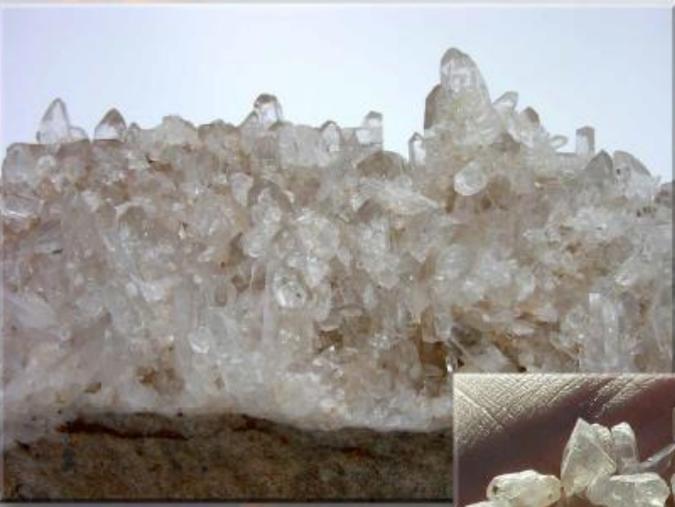


Fig 6.4.13 (left) – Quartz crystals generally grow from a surface rock. When crystals are broken off the base, the broken end is rough and fractured and does not exhibit the clean geometric habit of the unattached end.



Fig 6.4.14 (right) – These quartz crystals were found near Quartzite Arizona. Like most crystals found in nature, these were broken from off the base they grew from.



Fig 6.4.15 (left) – These quartz crystals from China are referred to as Double Terminated quartz crystals. It can be clearly seen that these specimens have no contact point where they were attached to a base rock. They exhibit the geometric growth pattern at each end of the crystal. This establishes that these crystals did not grow while attached to another rock. How were they formed? Modern geology does not have an answer.



Fig 6.4.16 (right) – Double Terminated crystals can form from a variety of minerals and in a variety of orientations. These multi-terminated or twinned quartz crystals remain a mystery in modern geology. There is not a clear explanation for their origin in current scientific literature.

Double Terminated Quartz Mystery Solved



Modern geology has no idea how these double terminated crystals, sometimes called “floaters” among mineral collectors, formed. In some locales, they are relatively common among various surface sediments. **If a crystal shows no attachment point on any of its faces, it must have formed while *suspended in solution*.** Small clay sized or silt-sized crystals take only minutes to grow under the right conditions and are light enough to remain suspended for long periods. Quartz crystals are two and a half times heavier than water, so larger crystals sink quickly, which indicates that large double terminated crystals **formed in a solution that was *moving upward* to offset the force of gravity.**

There are no known instances in modern times or in recorded history that such crystals are being formed naturally.

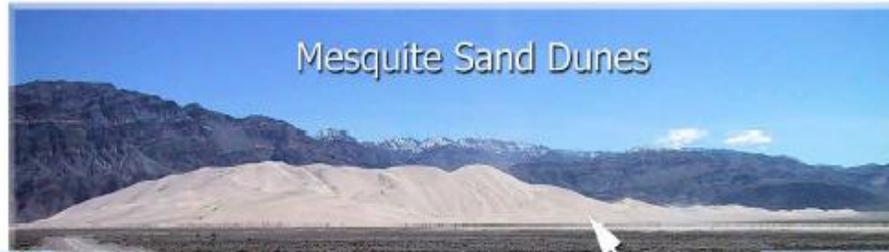


Fig 8.5.3 – These naturally double terminated quartz crystals from China average about 1cm. They were formed in a hypretherm while suspended in solution in a hydrofountain with a flow great enough to suspend the crystals during their growth period. Once they were too large to remain buoyant, they fell out of the precise crystal-forming hypretherm. Many quartz sand deposits were formed in a similar prethermation process during the UF.

Fig 8.5.4 – Herkimer Diamonds are beautiful quartz crystals from New York. In the background image, a diamond is shown in situ, as it was found in a pocket, partially attached to the surrounding rock. In the foreground, a double terminated crystal with a water enhydro is shown.

Death Valley Sand Dune and Clay Evidence

Sand and clay deposits like these originate from hydrofountains.



Death Valley Sand & Clay Evidence



Does this clay look like it came from the surrounding mountains?



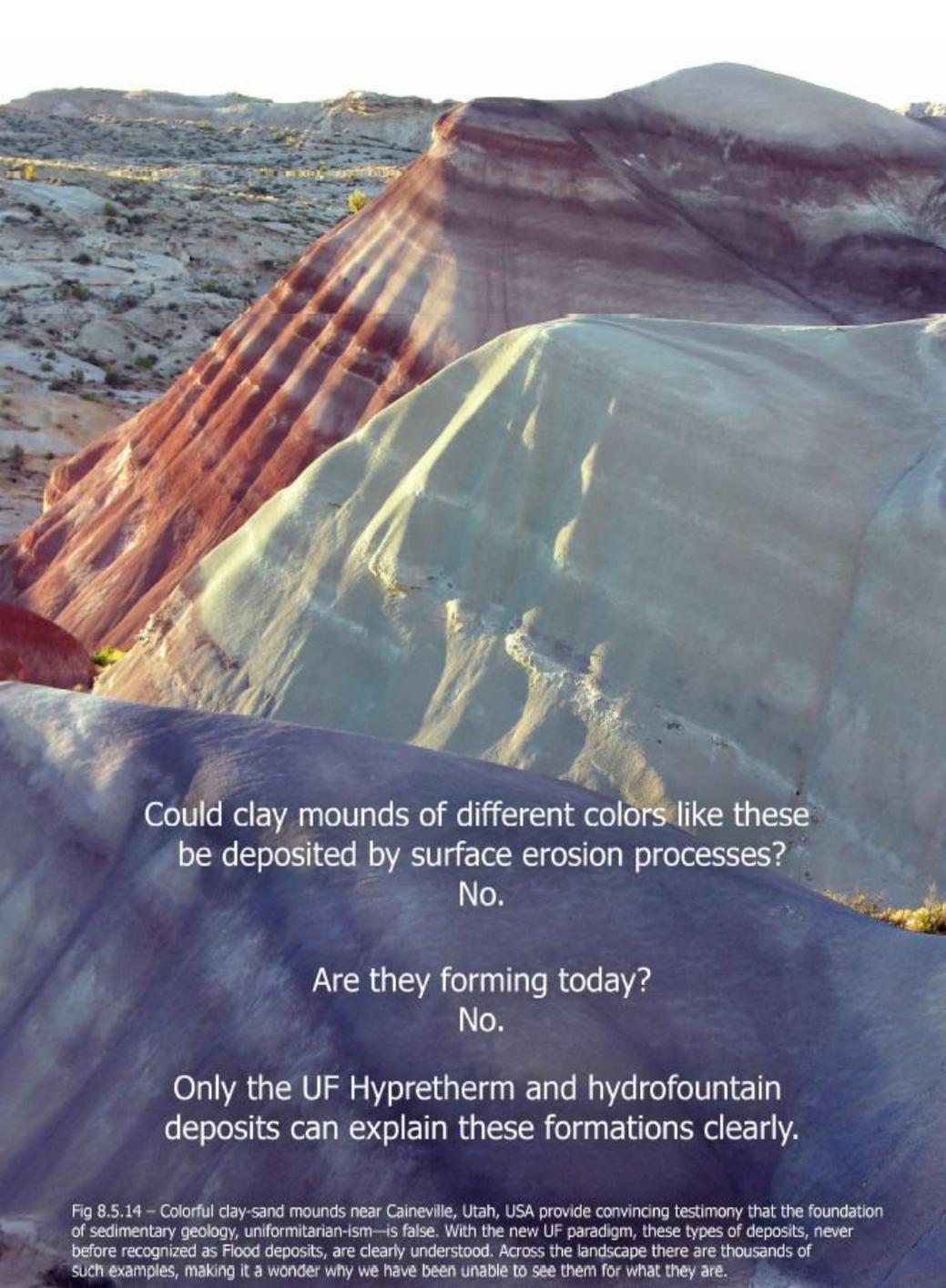
Does this sand look like it came from the surrounding mountains?

There's no white mountains for these piles to have eroded from.

They're from underground hydrofountains.

Fault lines run through the area, evident by lava extrusions, showing earthquake friction made fountains erupt spewing clay and sand onto the surface.

Fig 8.5.12 – In the false color Landsat satellite image of Death Valley, California, a variety of mineral deposits are apparent. Notice the two patches of white, which are Racetrack Playa Clay and Mesquite Sand Dunes. There are no 'white' mountains around them from which weathered or eroded material appears to have come. Apparently, this was overlooked by geologists, which is understandable since they had no knowledge of hydrofountains and their landscape-changing role, especially during the Flood. Fault lines run right through this area, evident by the lava extrusions in the vicinity, which testify to the earthquake friction that was generated here, which caused hydrofountains to erupt and spew clay and sand onto the surrounding surface.



Where did these
different colored clays
come from?

Not erosion.

Could clay mounds of different colors like these
be deposited by surface erosion processes?

No.

Are they forming today?

No.

Only the UF Hypretherm and hydrofountain
deposits can explain these formations clearly.

Fig 8.5.14 – Colorful clay-sand mounds near Caineville, Utah, USA provide convincing testimony that the foundation of sedimentary geology, uniformitarian-ism—is false. With the new UF paradigm, these types of deposits, never before recognized as Flood deposits, are clearly understood. Across the landscape there are thousands of such examples, making it a wonder why we have been unable to see them for what they are.

Most erosion is fast & due to single events. .



The Origin of Sandstone

There's no mountain this could have eroded from. This is homogenous sand, not mixed with sediment from rivers or wind.

“**Quartz** is the most common **cement** in sandstones.” Note 8.5o

“**Quartz** is a major porosity-destroying cement in many **sandstones**. Despite its simple chemistry and crystallography, it is the **source of many conflicts and disagreements** within the petrographic community about practically **every aspect of its genesis**.” Note 8.5p

“The problems of *how* and *when* sands become cemented and the source of the cementing material **are still unresolved**. There has been renewed interest in these problems in recent years.” **...the silica content of ground water was very low**. On the average there is only 1 part of silica to 50,000 of water. **To cement a cubic mile of sand** (with average porosity of 26 per cent) **would require 130,000 cubic miles of average ground water**.” Note 8.5q

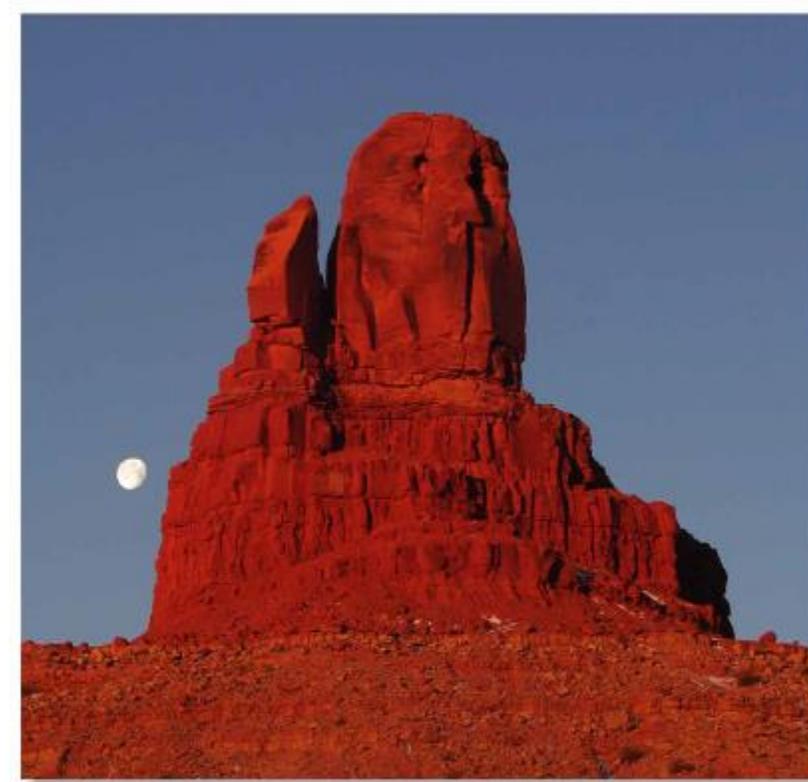


Fig 8.5.14 – Monument Valley, Arizona, USA, is famous for its red sandstone spires that rise majestically into the sky. These landforms are comprised of a continuous series of layers of homogeneous sand unsullied by sediment and materials from rivers or wind-borne weather phenomena. Moreover, there is simply no mountain source from which the sand could have eroded. The true source of the sandstone is the UF hypretherm.

This process is **not happening** anywhere in the world **today**, which is why forthright geologists must acknowledge they **do not know** “how or when” the world’s sandstone deposits formed.

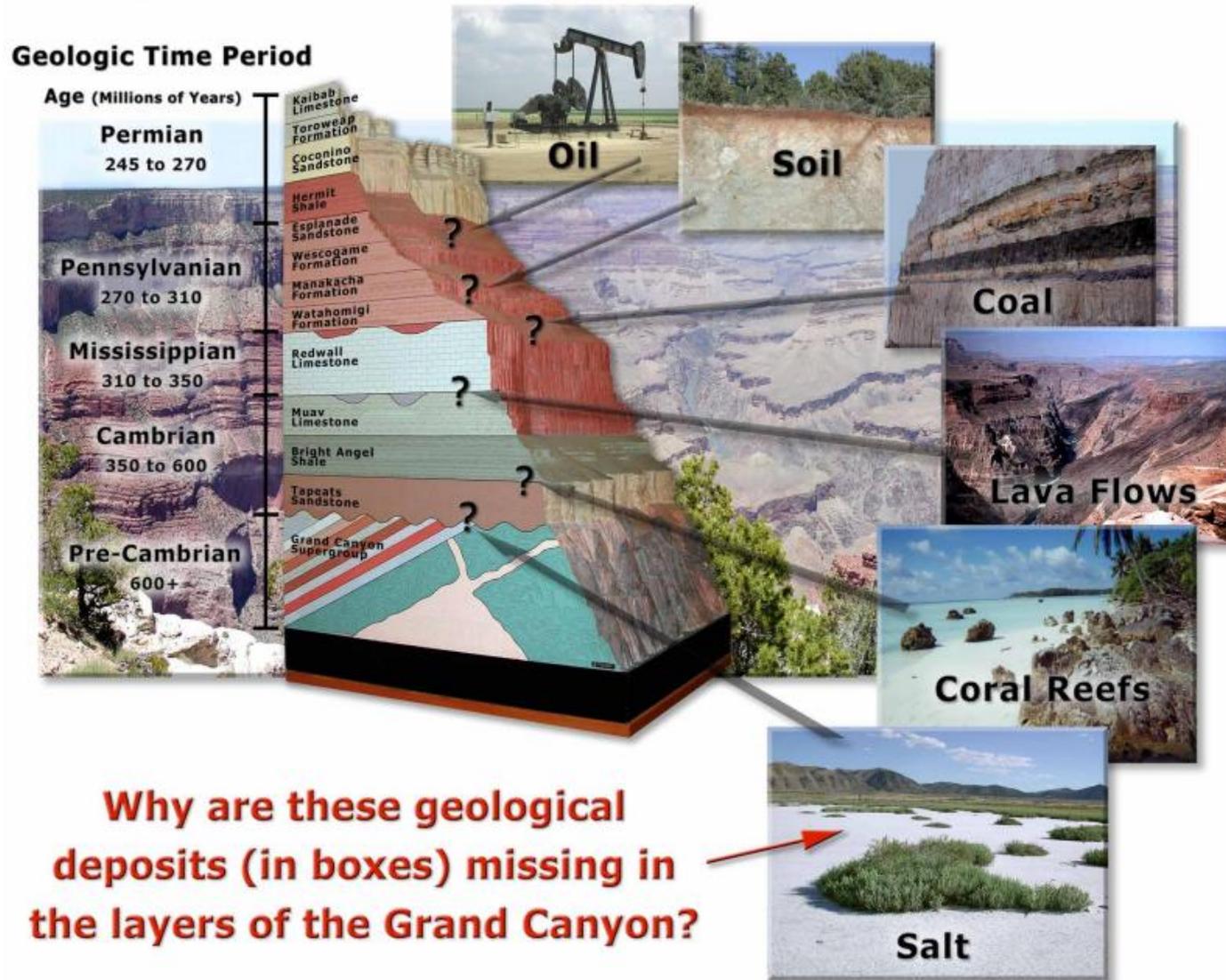
Why would vast areas of sandstone contain no fossils?



SOLVED:

Grand Canyon (and Colorado Plateau, etc.) layers formed quickly from upwelling hydrofountain flood sediment & were revealed in a massive earthquake.

Grand Canyon - Missing Layers

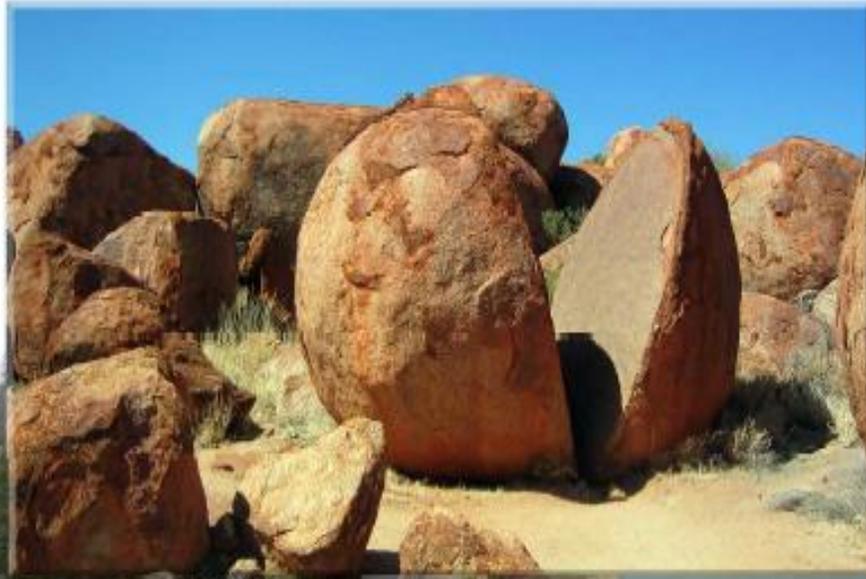


Why are these geological deposits (in boxes) missing in the layers of the Grand Canyon?

Fig 6.12.3 – This diagram illustrates *missing layers* within the Grand Canyon Series that should be there *if* the Canyon was formed over millions of years, as geology has claimed. The missing layers of the Grand Canyon are another mystery of the Rock Cycle Pseudoscientific theory that has either been overlooked or not recognized by modern geology. Most geologists have never even asked why these missing layers are not present. The implications are profound. These missing layers should be present in the Canyon, unless of course, the Canyon was not formed as science has supposed.

Granite Boulder Evidence

Granite Boulder Evidence



There are no piles of decomposed granite under these boulders because they were not shaped by surface erosion.

These were carried up here to mountaintops, but NOT by glaciers

& there's no evidence of slow erosion!

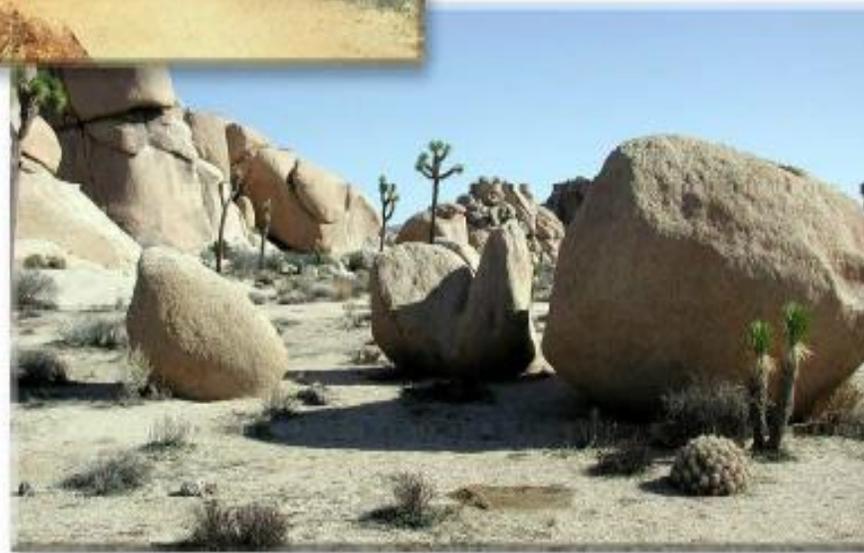


Fig 8.6.2 – Granite boulders like these are found all around the world in all sorts of environments. They did not come from the rafting of glaciers, yet they were placed where they are today only very recently which is clear because of the lack of erosion debris beneath the boulders. Without ice movement, there simply is no other mode of transportation outside the mechanisms active during the Universal Flood that carried giant boulders even to the tops of the mountains.

The Arch Formation Evidence

The debris are gone, washed away, but no rivers or carved out channels show where.

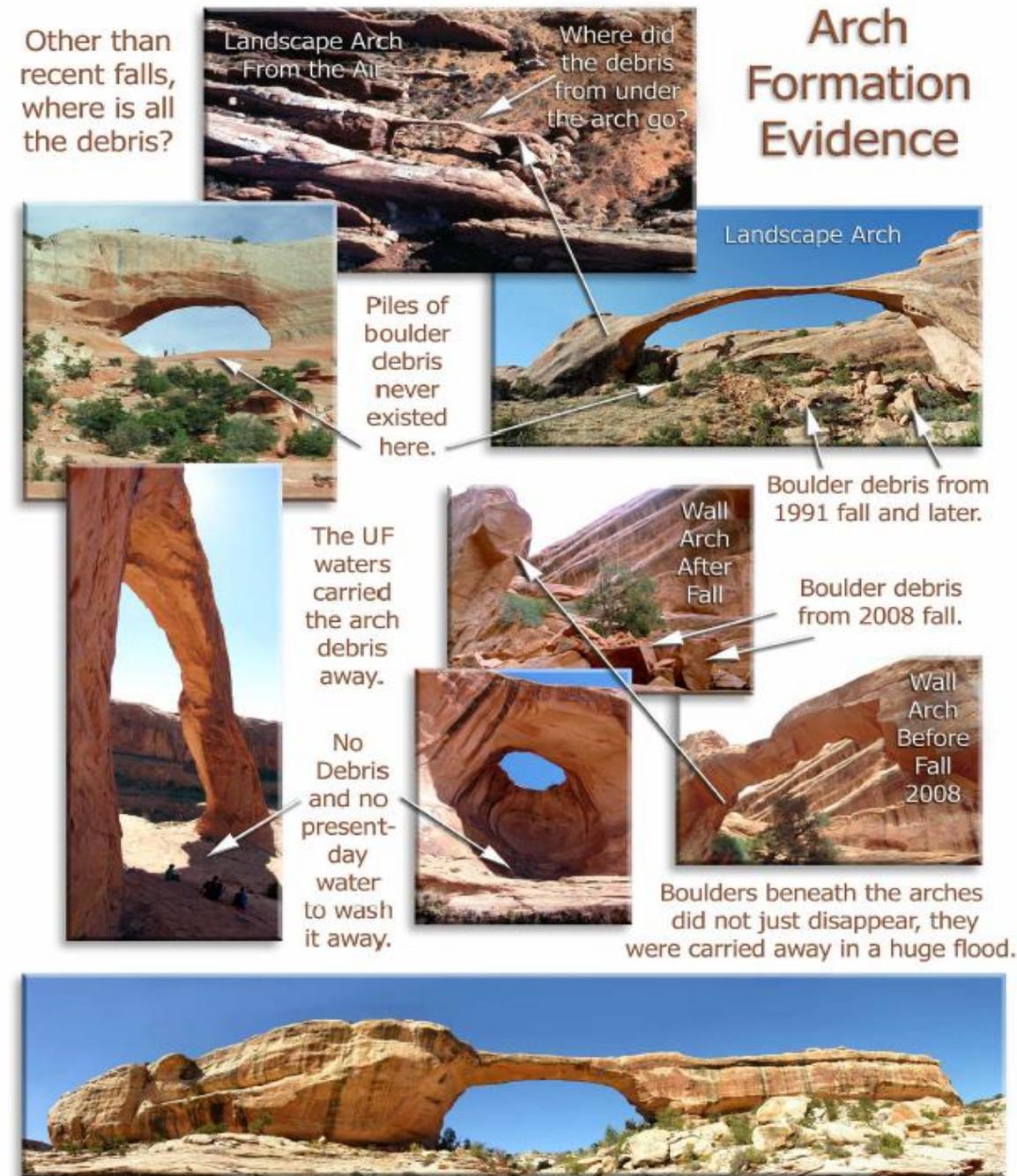
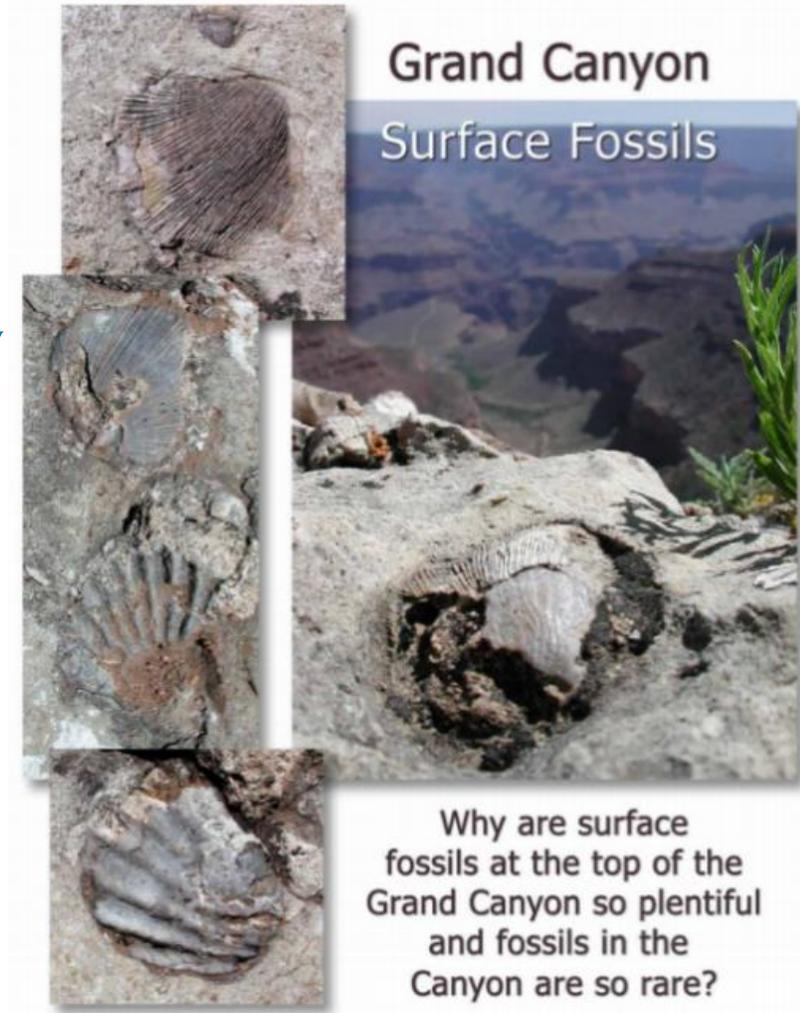


Fig 8.6.3

Most Fossils are Shallow

(Indicates 1 Time Recent Event)

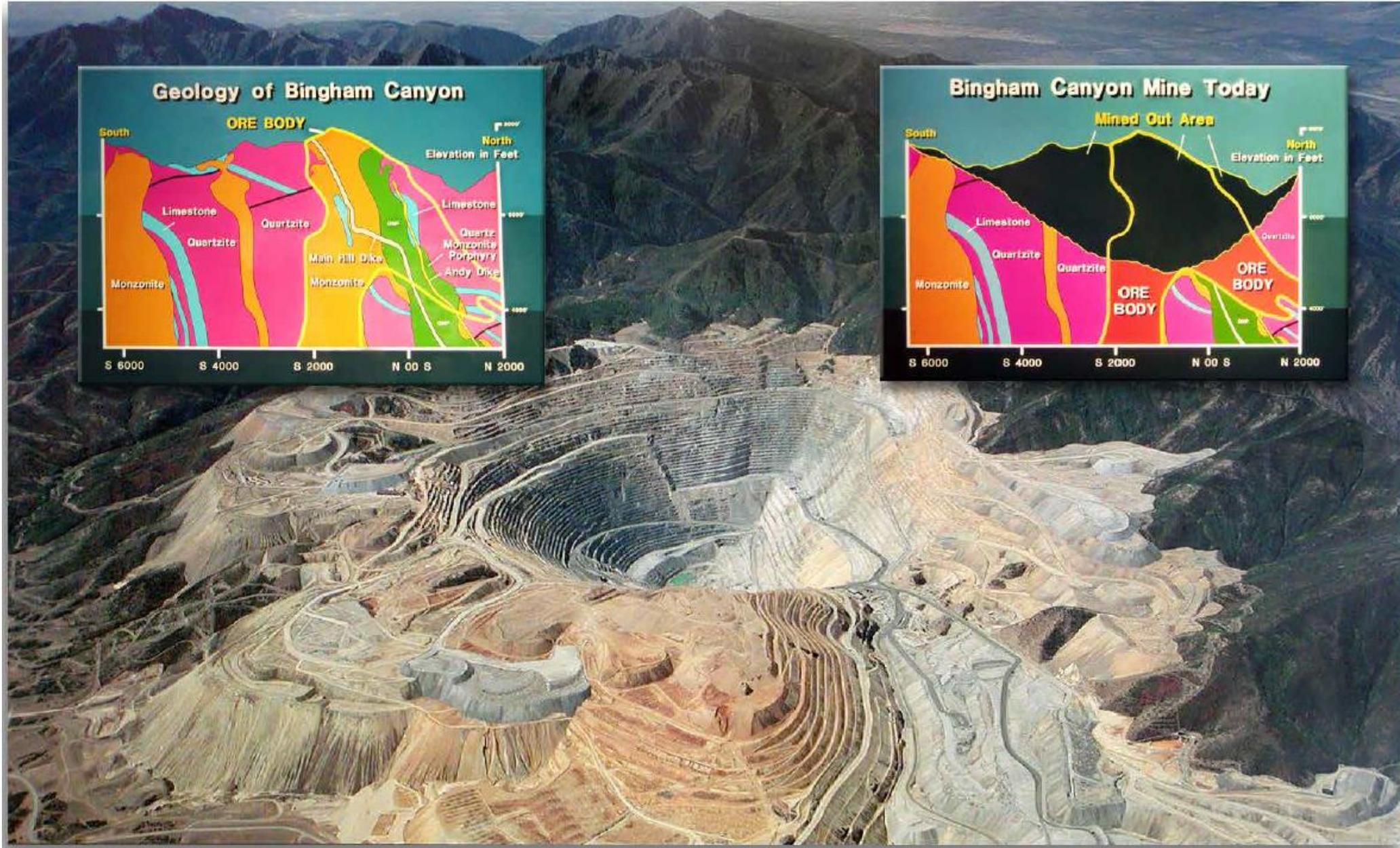
“No well preserved microfossils have yet been demonstrated unequivocally to have lived in a **Precambrian paleosol**...The existence of life on land as far back as 3000 million years thus remains not only a reasonable **speculation** but also an idea amenable to **further testing** from the fossil record of soils.” (Soils of the Past, An Introduction to Paleopedology, p366 & 371)



Kennecott Copper Mine Utah:
Fossils Found Only in Top 70 Feet
(Out of ~8,000)

Vertical ore columns prove rising material

And it wasn't
magma
rising...



Horizontal Ore Deposits Over Large Areas

Rivers would not deposit sediment with sharp edges and boundaries.

Here we have sediment laid down which came from the fountains initially.



Fig 6.12.8 – The coal deposit seams with the arrow sign are near Price Utah, USA, and an open coal mine with the loader is in Wyoming, USA. Notice the “knife-sharp” sediment contact above and below the coal seams. How does sediment from a river “quickly” make such “knife-sharp” level layers of sediment over thousands of square miles? Why can geologists not show us where this has ever been observed to happen?

The Soil Formation Evidence

“According to some of the **quantitative measurements** made at the erosion stations, nature requires **not less than 400 years to build one single inch of the topsoil** of some of our important types of farm land. This appears to be true, for example, of the very extensive soil, the Shelby loam, occurring over the rolling parts of the Corn Belt, in Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.” Note 8.6b

After identifying his “quantitative measurements,” he goes on to discuss the average depth of topsoil in the area of Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa: “Many people have the idea that the soil (as distinguished from the subsoil) is much deeper than it really is. **On examining 172 soil samples collected from 34 states** and representing, very largely, important upland types it was found that the soil depth as recorded **averaged only 9 inches**. Many of our most important types of farm land range from only about 3 to 7 inches in depth of topsoil.” Note 8.6b

A little math and Bennett’s “**not less than 400 years**” to produce one inch of topsoil derives some interesting figures. We’ll use his minimum rate of 400 years-per-inch and then compare that with a rate of 500 years-per-inch to arrive at the approximate time necessary to produce 9 inches of top soil: $400 \text{ years/inch} \times 9 \text{ inches} = \mathbf{3,600 \text{ years}}$
 $500 \text{ years/inch} \times 9 \text{ inches} = \mathbf{4,500 \text{ years}}$ A period of 4,000 years falls roughly between these two possibilities, which is supported by Bennett’s Corn Belt topsoil analysis of the central USA. In areas that are dryer, one inch of topsoil takes much longer to form. Consequently, topsoil depth is much less in more arid climates. In either case, the time frame of several thousand years for the single layer of topsoil is a tremendously simple, yet *significant* Mark of the Universal Flood.

Soil Formation Evidence

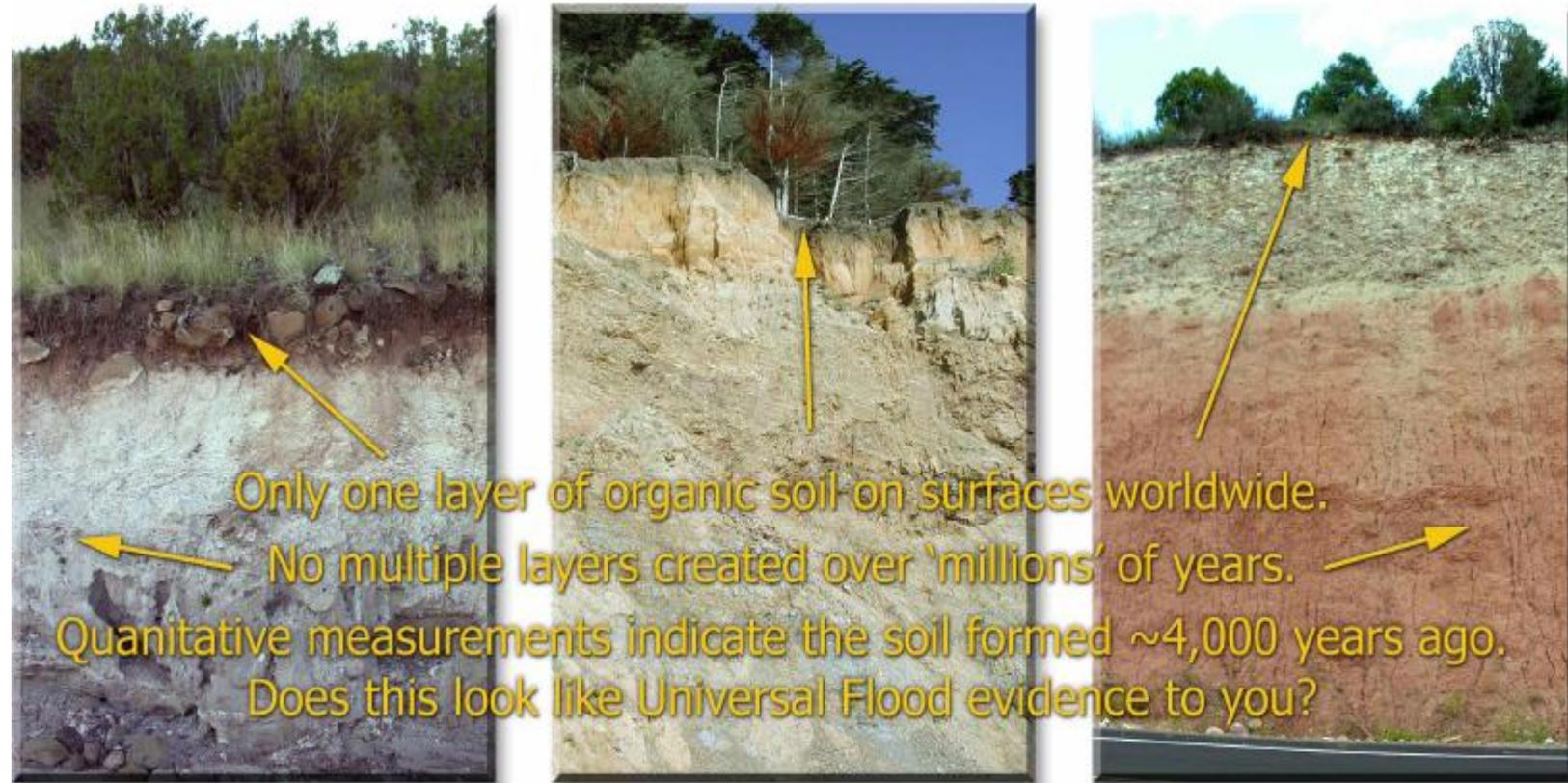


Fig 8.6.4 – Here the cross sections of topsoil layers from different climate environments from around the world show a *single layer of organic soil* at the top of the section. This defines the vast majority of the surface area on the continents and testifies of two things; first, the continents were not subducted and uplifted multiple times as modern geology claims, and secondly, the thickness of the organic soil layer on the surface identifies the time each layer took to form. Because soil formation times can be generally determined, such soil layers indicate a worldwide event took place only several thousand years ago, depositing the sediment beneath the soil layer.

Organic Soil Only on Surface – No Slow Erosion



How could all these layers of sediment have been laid down over millions of years, and yet have no organic layers between them?

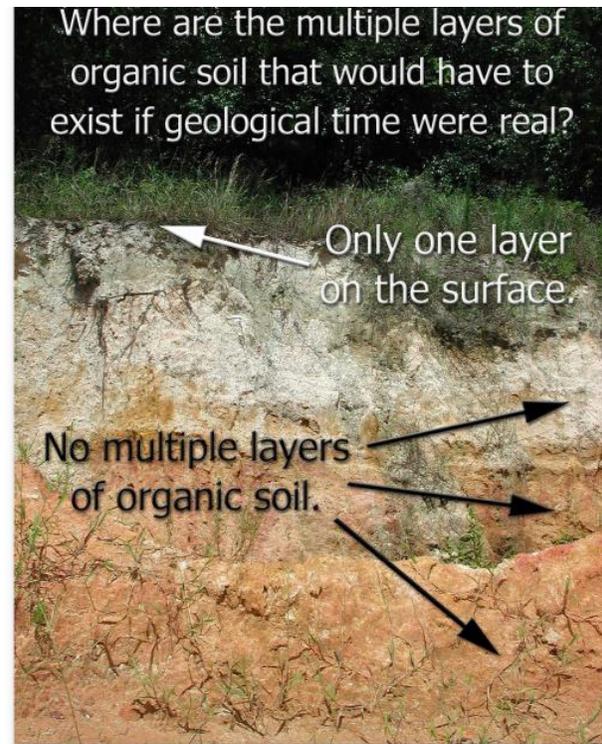


Fig 6.11.6 – Organic soil layers can be easily seen at excavation sites or at road cuts like this one in Deland, Florida, USA. Wetter environments usually have deeper and darker organic layers. In this photo, the organic layer is a thin, dark layer just at the surface. Notice there are no other organic layers in the profile. Where are they? If the environment was constantly changing as explained in modern geology, there should be many layers of tens-of-thousands of years old organic soil. They do not exist.

Grand Canyon - Missing Layers

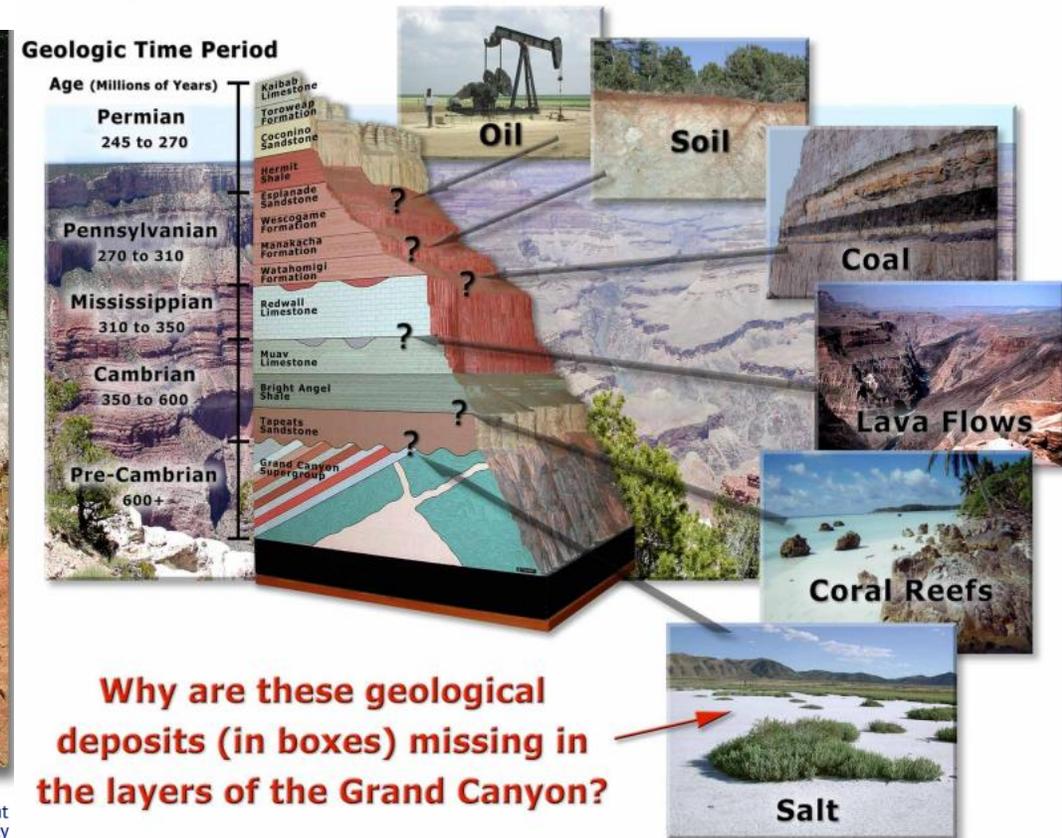


Fig 6.12.3 – This diagram illustrates **missing layers** within the Grand Canyon Series that should be there **if** the Canyon was formed over millions of years, as geology has claimed. The missing layers of the Grand Canyon are another mystery of the Rock Cycle Pseudoscientific theory that has either been overlooked or not recognized by modern geology. Most geologists have never even asked why these missing layers are not present. The implications are profound. These missing layers should be present in the Canyon, unless of course, the Canyon was not formed as science has supposed.

The Planation Evidence

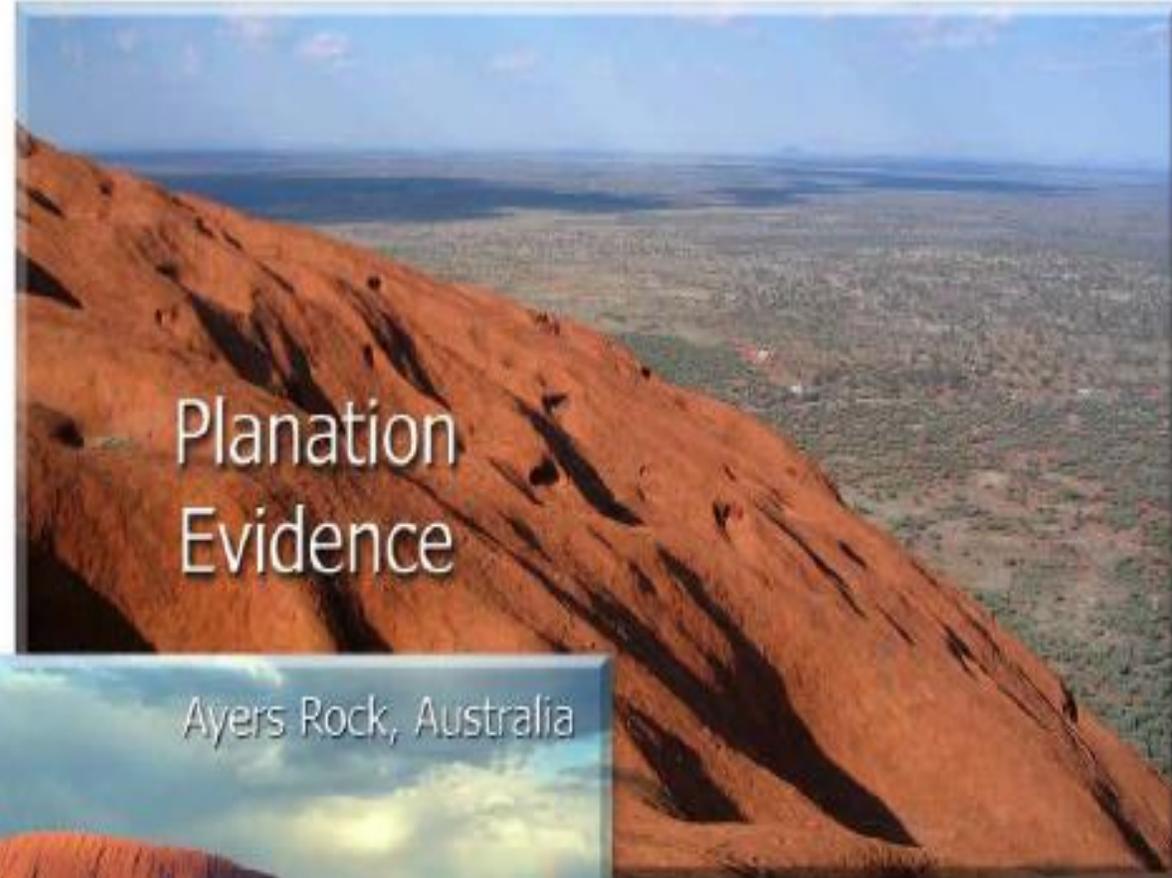
Consider the surrounding plains as having been ejected by this hydromountain once fountain!

“At present, the cause of the observed high rate of planation **remains a mystery**. “It is even more **difficult to make a planation surface if the land is rising tectonically**, yet the planation surfaces are there.” Bib 141 p302

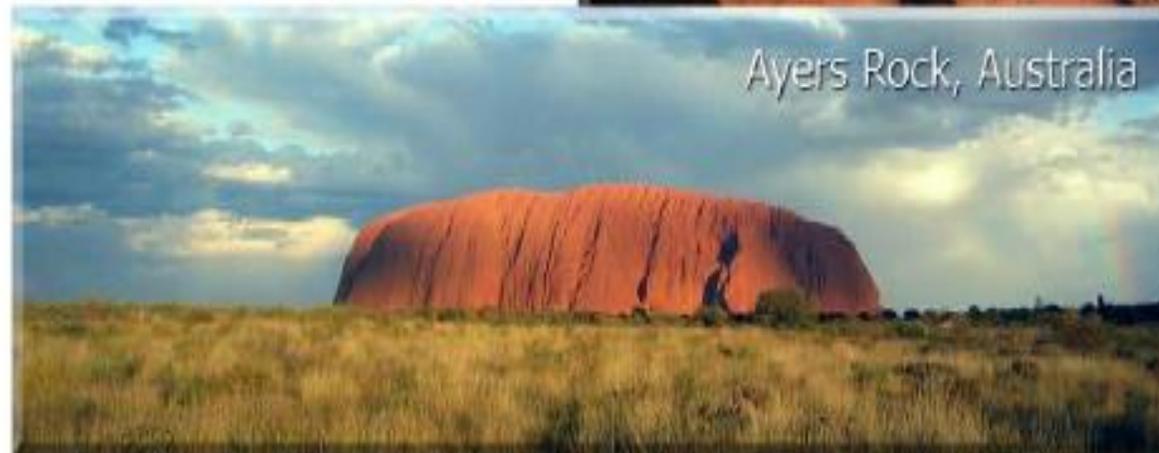
“This suggests **tectonic quiet** in many different places. **It is virtually a global tectonic quiet period**. **Why should this be?**”

Fig 8.6.6 – Ayers Rock, a fossil hydrofountain, stands in the middle of a massive flat plain that has no origin. No other explanation other than the UF can document how the vast plains were formed.

“The remarkable thing is that plains of great perfection are ever made... But they are real...”
Bib 141 p302



Planation Evidence



Ayers Rock, Australia

How could plains around the world have been created except by the UF?

The way in which Nature *really works* is that uplift and subduction do happen, but on a global scale, over a short period, not *gradually*. A very large subduction event was followed by an energetic uplift period during the Universal Flood, which can easily answer researchers' questions:

“And why should a period of tectonic quiet be followed so rapidly by a period of great uplift?” Bib 141 p302

The “great uplift” was merely the Earth’s crust returning to its pre-flood level as the Earth’s rotation increased back to its normal rate. The period of tectonic “quiet” occurred while massive areas were covered with sediment generated during the UF event.

The period of “high tectonic activity just before the planation” that researchers observed was the breakup of the crust during the early stages of the event: **“Furthermore, in many regions the planation surfaces cut structures that indicate high tectonic activity just before the planation.”** Bib 141 p302 The “high tectonic activity” included frictional heating that occurred as the crust was jostled about right before massive floodwater-created sediments were spread out over the Earth’s surface.

Fig 6.11.10 – The Grand Canyon series consists of many horizontal layers that were themselves once vast, flat plains. Planation or the process of how these plains were formed remains a mystery to geology today because of the Rock Cycle paradigm.

Flat plains suggest watery one time deposit of massive amounts of sediment.

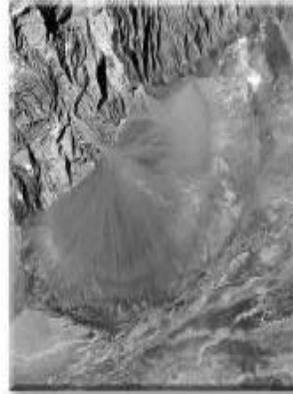
The mountain and surrounding areas went down and back up during the flood.



“At present, the cause of the observed high rate of planation remains a mystery.”

The Alluvial Fan Hydrofountain Evidence

Death Valley
Alluvial Fans



Alluvial Fan
Hydrofountain
Evidence



Real Weather Erosion

Hydrofountain Fan (darker area)



Mt Saint Helens
Hydrofountain Flows

Real hydrofountain flows
happen in minutes,
not millions of years
as seen here at Mt
Saint Helens (1980).

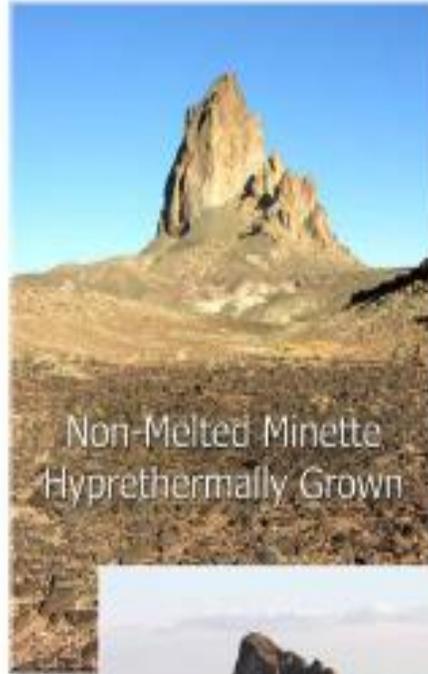
Fig 8.6.8 - The three images on the left are Death Valley alluvial fans. Actual recent weather erosion is evident by the lighter areas whereas the original hydrofountain fan is darker. The dark hydrofountain fan was not formed by any weather process known in modern times, and these types of alluvial fans are not seen forming today because the vast amount of water required to move such a volume of material does not exist. There are occasional events that give us clues though. The eruption of the Mt. Saint Helens hydrofountain in 1980 (two images on the right), produced a large flow of rock transported to their final location by a large pulse of water. Similarly, the rocks at Death Valley were ejected by a hydrofountain that included a brief, high volume surge of water. If this had been otherwise, the flow would have produced more pronounced river valleys and the rock flows would exhibit a different sediment composition.

A huge pipe rock

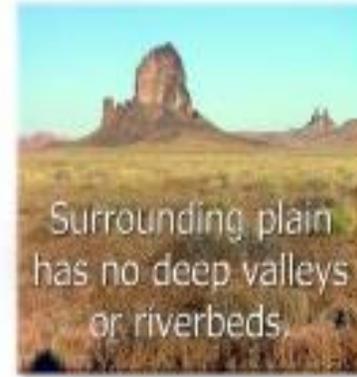
The sediment around this mountain didn't erode over a long period, no deep valleys exist for the particles to leave. Note the large open pipe shapes.

They claim these are normal volcano remnants. The differences include: no melt, no flow, no erosion exposure, no time, the colored microbe clay still there.

Agathla Peak Hydromountain

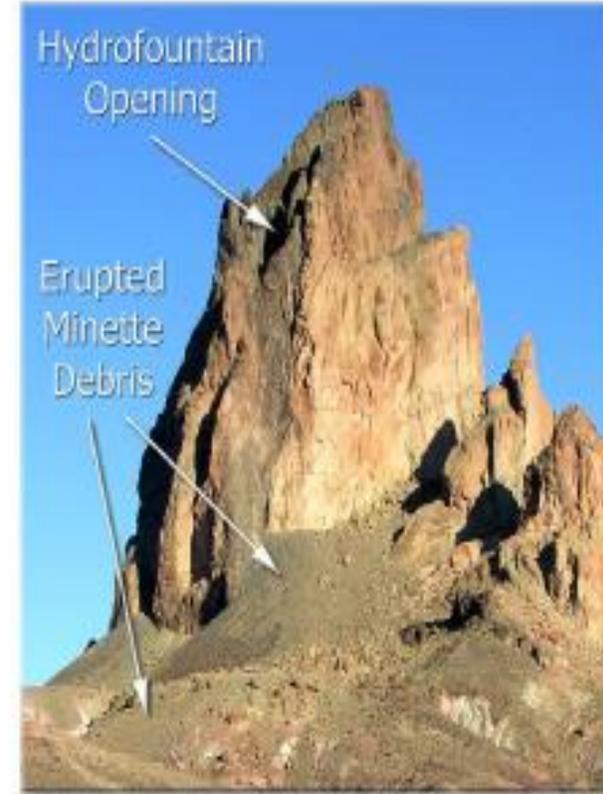


Non-Melted Minette
Hyprethermally Grown



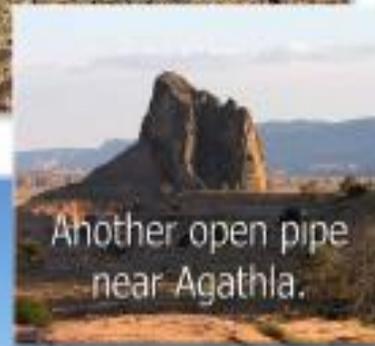
Surrounding plain
has no deep valleys
or riverbeds.

Agathla minette was not melted when it erupted on to the surface, as proven by this artificially melted minette specimen.



Hydrofountain
Opening

Erupted
Minette
Debris



Another open pipe
near Agathla.



How was Agathla covered by
sediment that eroded away
leaving only the minette
mineral behind?

Liquefaction

“In geology, soil liquefaction refers to the process by which water-saturated, unconsolidated sediments are transformed into a substance that acts like a liquid, often in an earthquake.”

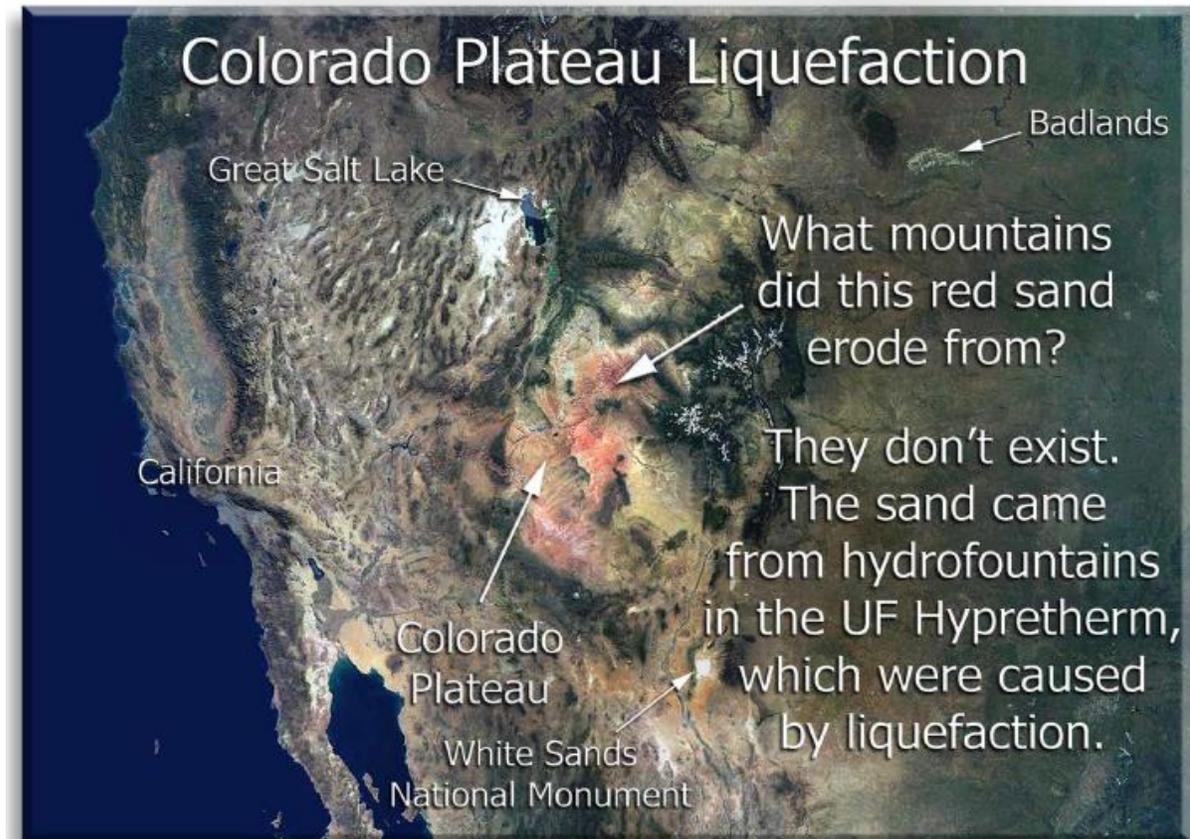
-Wiki

Liquefaction caused a tremendous amount of sand and clay to come to the surface, similar to hydrofountain eruptions.

The process of **liquefaction**, where **loose sediment acts like a liquid during intense earthquake shaking**, was responsible for bringing to the surface much of the Earth’s sediment.

“Survivors of the **New Madrid earthquakes** reported not only intense ground shaking and land movement, as would be expected during an earthquake, but also an **unfamiliar phenomenon: water and sand spouting up through fissures, or cracks, in the Earth’s surface.**” Note 8.6g

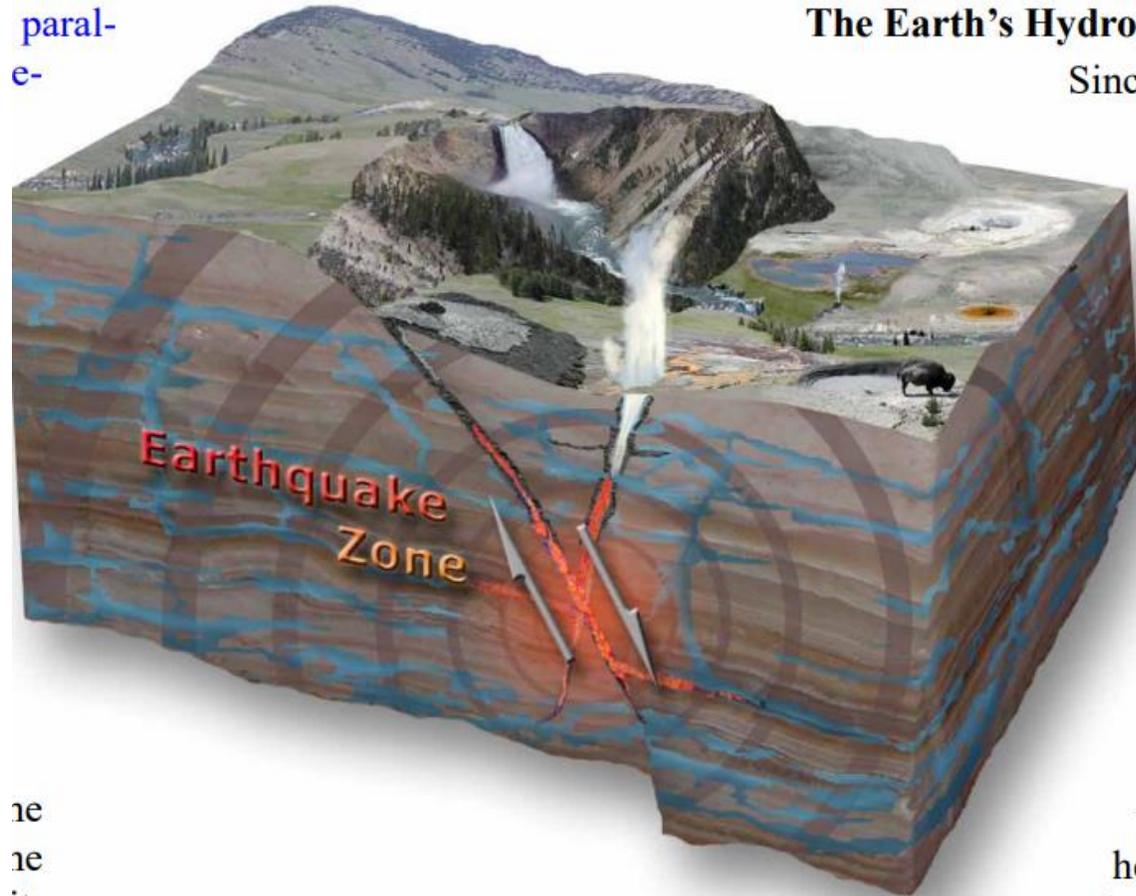
The other example, as reported by *Earthquake Spectra* occurred on January 26, 2001 in Bhuj, India. This large earthquake initiated **liquefaction, triggering hydrofountains** that spouted sand over an area **greater than 15,000 km² (9,320 square miles)** in India. Note 8.6h



Crustal Water Triggering Dangerous Hydrocrater

paral-
e-

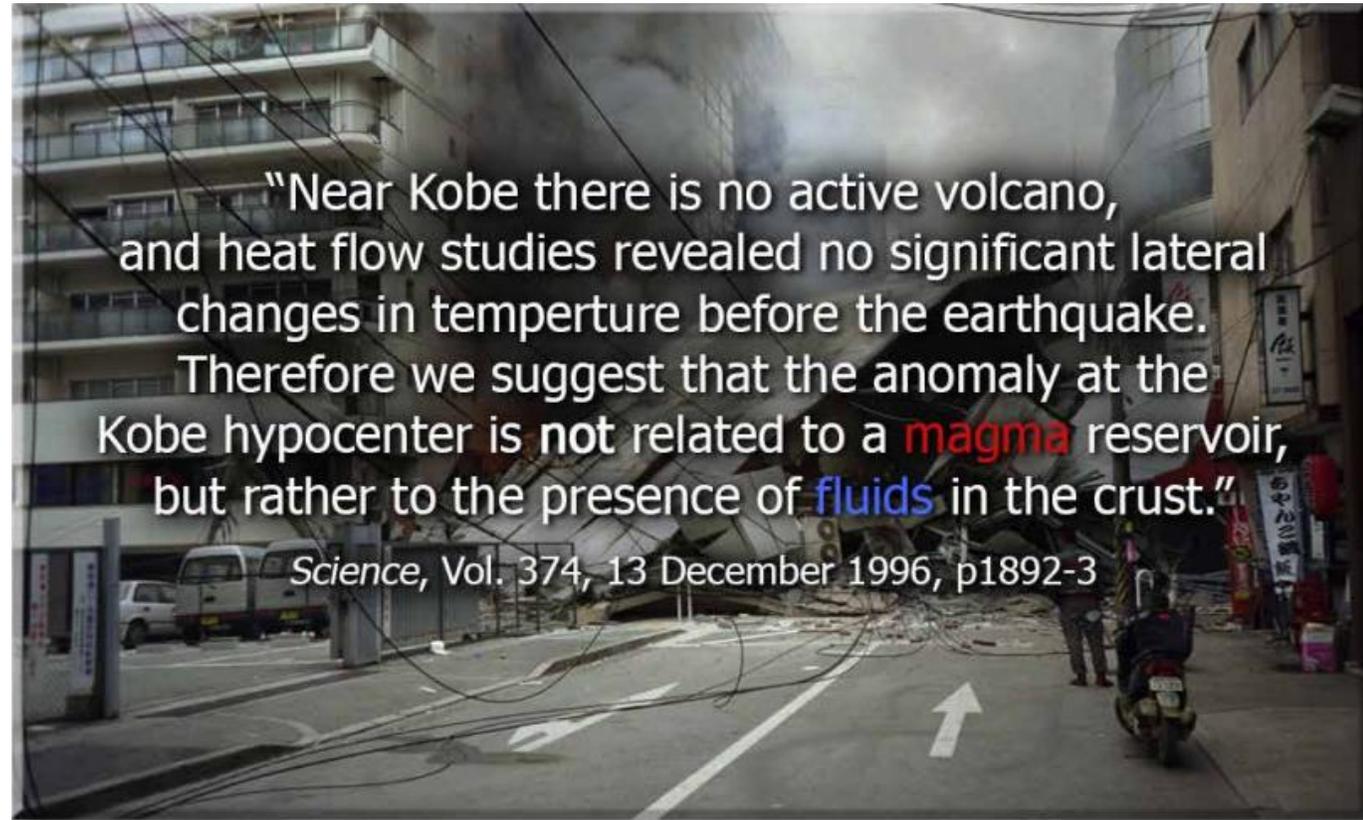
The Earth's Hydro-
Since



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ne
its
sts
out
for

7.7.2 – The earth has a hydroplumbing system that is influenced by earthquakes that occur throughout the crust. Yellowstone Park in Wyoming is a good example of how frequent earthquakes heat subterranean and produce geysers. There are many examples like this, worldwide.

to
he
thro
rapid
apparent
geothermal
of time. *Sci*



“Near Kobe there is no active volcano, and heat flow studies revealed no significant lateral changes in temperature before the earthquake. Therefore we suggest that the anomaly at the Kobe hypocenter is not related to a magma reservoir, but rather to the presence of fluids in the crust.”

Science, Vol. 374, 13 December 1996, p1892-3

Geologists have a code word for water of “fluids” when they don’t want to openly admit water.

Water Based Volcanology Disasters

Chi-CHI
Earthquake
1999



"The ground seemed to explode as huge boulders were flung into the air..."



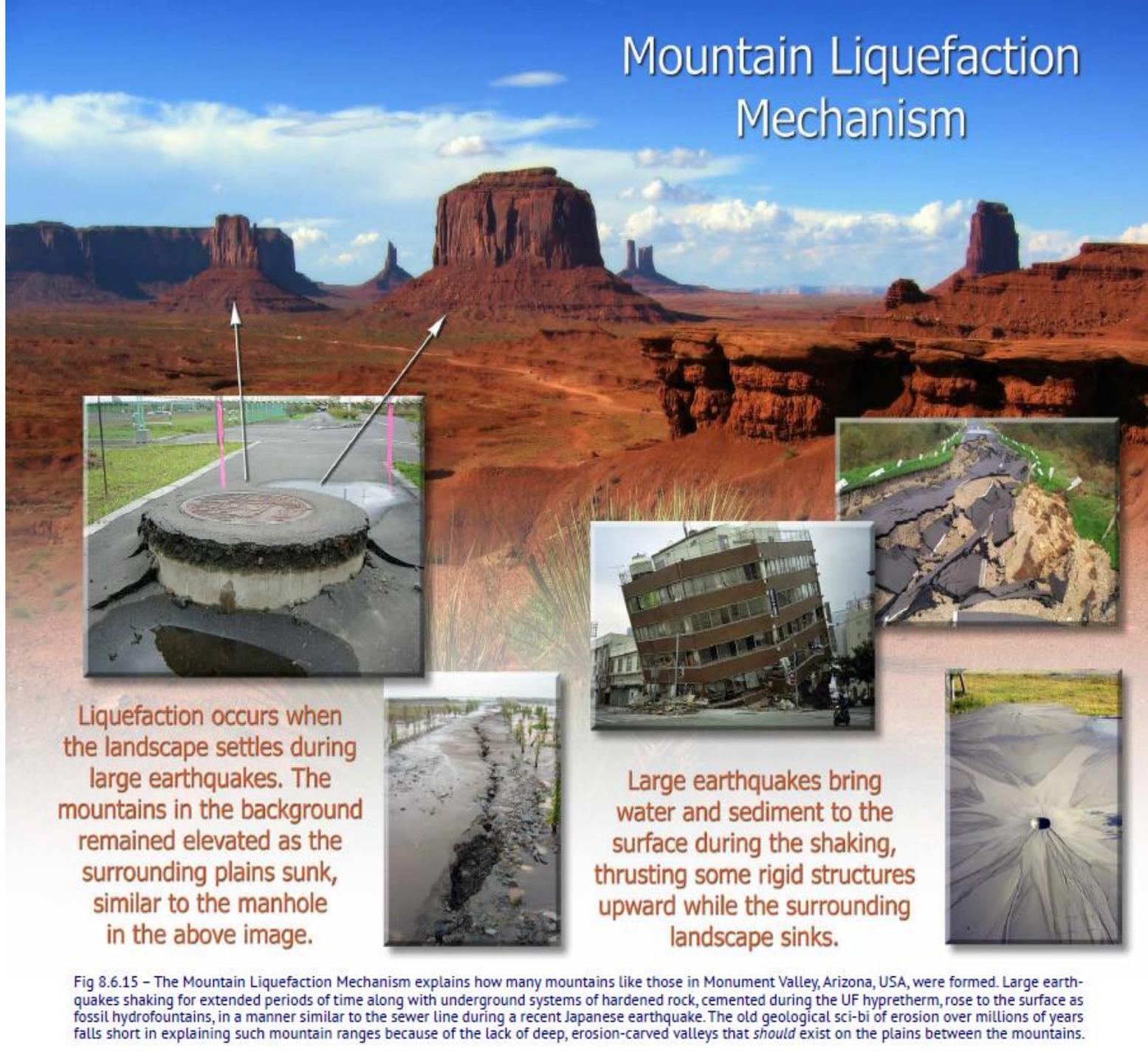
Hydrorock
Fountain
Evidence



Without
Volcanic
Eruption

Mountain Liquefaction Mechanism

Some firmly attached things go up and the landscape goes down.

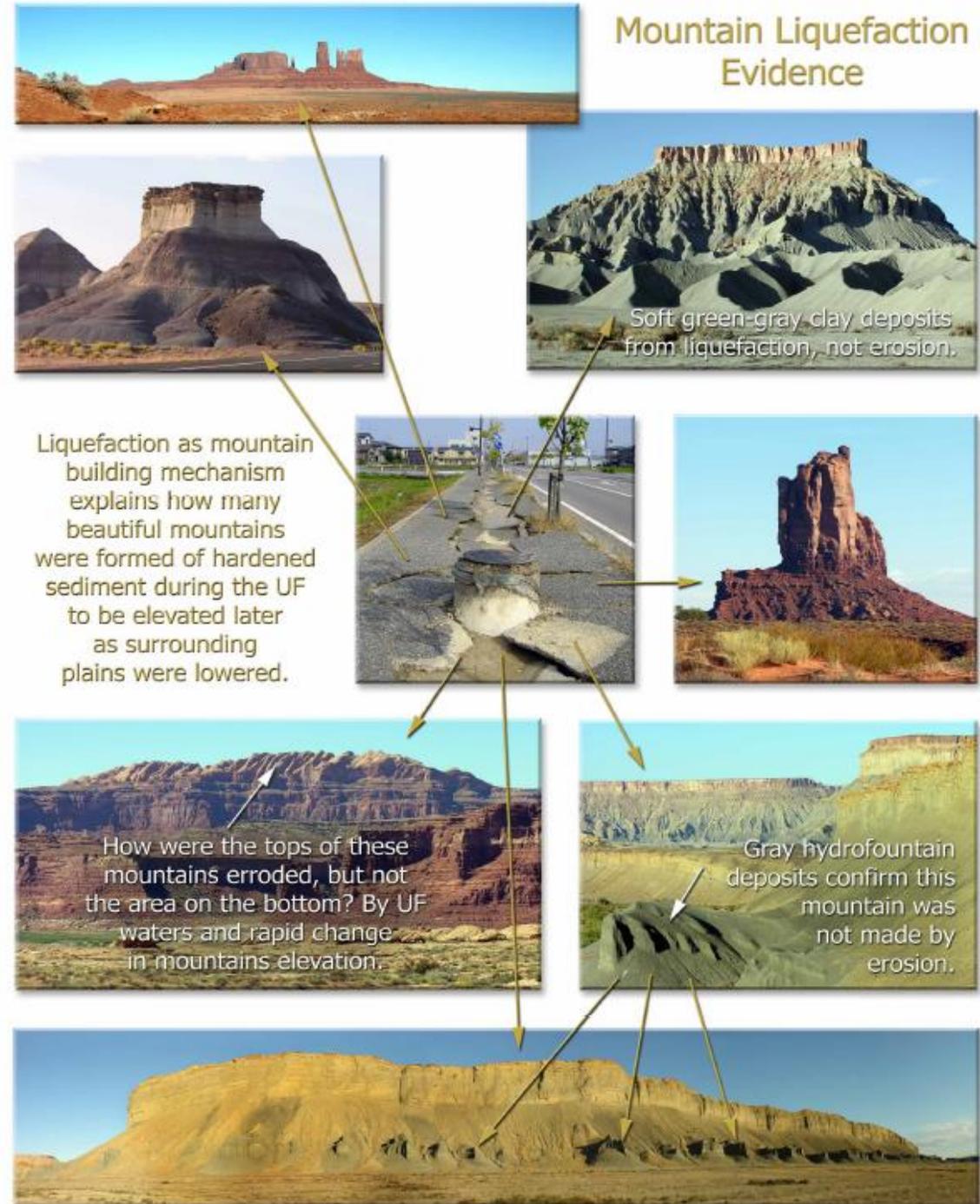


Liquefaction occurs when the landscape settles during large earthquakes. The mountains in the background remained elevated as the surrounding plains sunk, similar to the manhole in the above image.

Large earthquakes bring water and sediment to the surface during the shaking, thrusting some rigid structures upward while the surrounding landscape sinks.

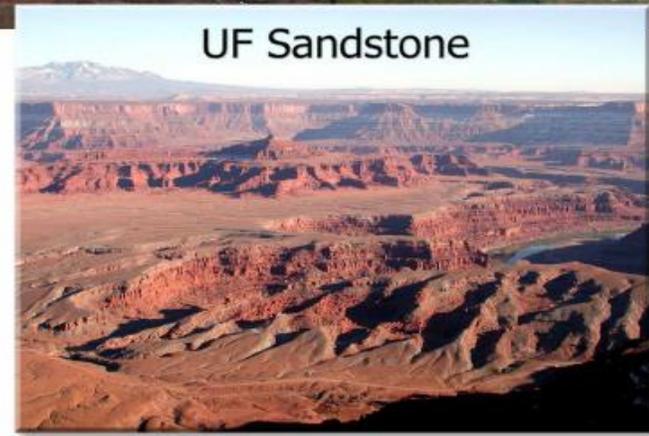
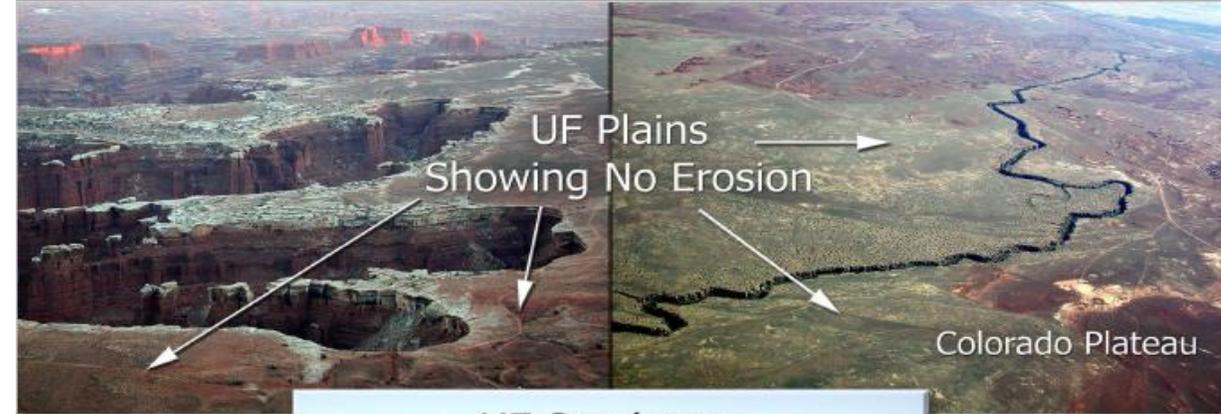
Fig 8.6.15 – The Mountain Liquefaction Mechanism explains how many mountains like those in Monument Valley, Arizona, USA, were formed. Large earthquakes shaking for extended periods of time along with underground systems of hardened rock, cemented during the UF hypretherm, rose to the surface as fossil hydrofountains, in a manner similar to the sewer line during a recent Japanese earthquake. The old geological sci-bi of erosion over millions of years falls short in explaining such mountain ranges because of the lack of deep, erosion-carved valleys that *should* exist on the plains between the mountains.

The flood hardens sediment, and later the surrounding landscape lowers. With traditional weathering the soft clay at their bases would have washed away long ago. There is a lack of large-scale erosion between these mountains.



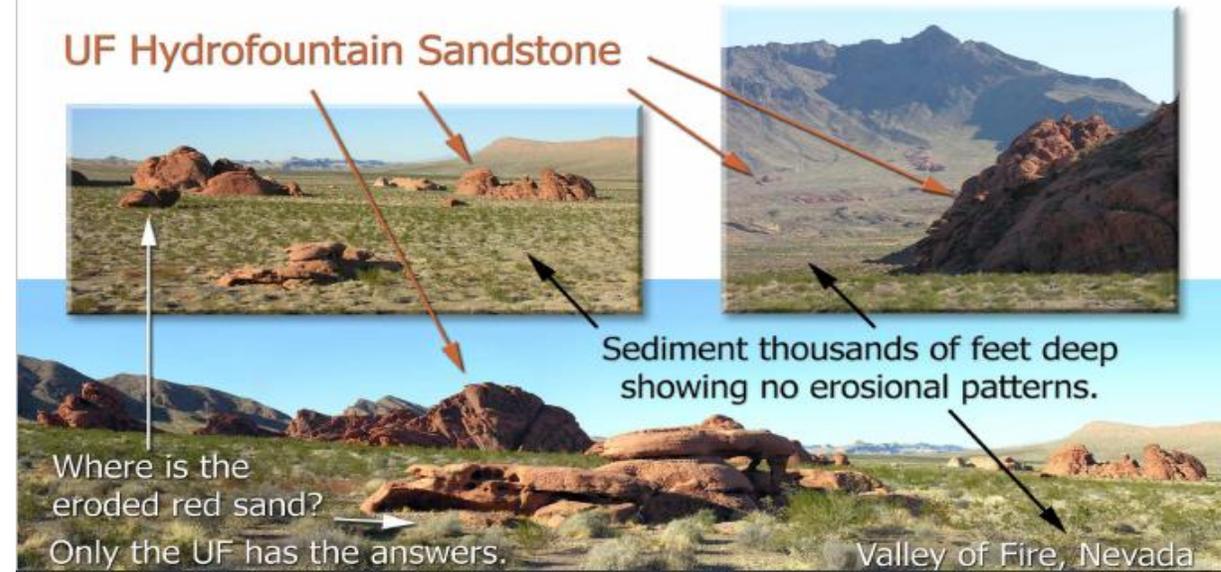
Sediment thousands of feet deep showing no erosional patterns is explained when we know that it was all deposited in the flood event.

We see no red sand eroding from these.



The Universal Flood impacted the entire surface of the Earth.

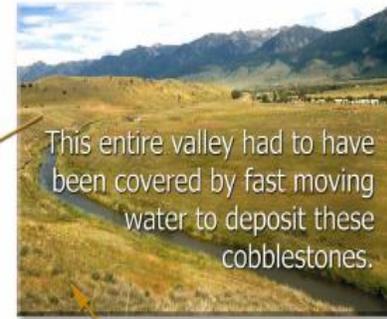
The Erosion Mark exists all over the world, all we have to do is look.



The entire valley was covered by fast moving water to deposit the cobblestones.

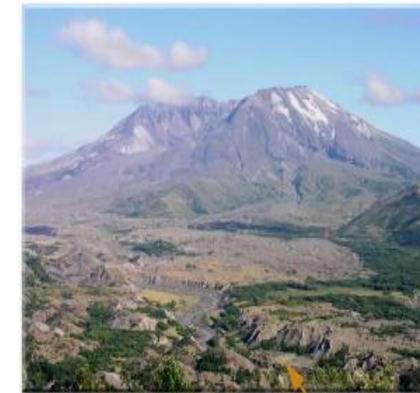
Even Mt. St. Helens eruption didn't sort stones like that. We see many deposits which arrived suddenly.

UF Gravel Deposits in Montana, USA



This entire valley had to have been covered by fast moving water to deposit these cobblestones.

Large gravel deposits like these can be found worldwide and were deposited by the profuse floodwaters of the UF. Even the largest mudflows observed at Mt Saint Helens did not sort cobblestones like we see in these deposits.



Actual Hydromountain Erosion at Mt Saint Helens



These hydrothermal and other deposits were laid down in days, and are similar to many of the UF deposits.

Most Rocks Precipitate From Water

The Rock Cycle

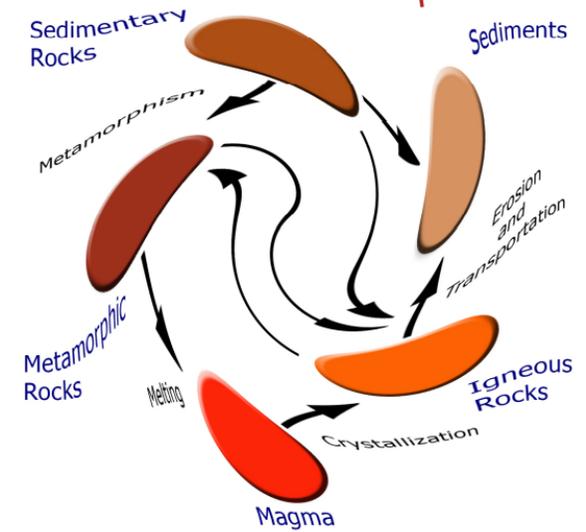


Fig 6.2.1 – Because the Rock Cycle Pseudoteory Diagram is based on magma, which does not exist, the definitions of both metamorphic and igneous rocks are incorrect and must be replaced. So too must the origins of the sedimentary rocks be more closely examined where it will become known that they did not all come from erosional processes as we know them today.

We see a “precipitate” isn’t limited to a chemical reaction, but a physical change in temperature or pressure can also trigger precipitation.



Fig 7.4.2 – These are sugar crystals formed on strings suspended in super-saturated sugar water. As water is heated, sugar will dissolve more readily into solution until it becomes ‘supersaturated.’ As the high-temperature, saturated-sugar solution is cooled, sugar crystals precipitate out of the water onto the strings. Blue dye provides added color. This is the process for making this tasty ‘rock candy’ treat. It is essentially by the same process that massive, natural salt formations are formed.

Technologists Make Rocks in Water. Why do we think all rocks came from magma?

James Hutton said the granite is also from a melt but it has quartz crystals inside it.

Hutton says rocks don’t dissolve in water so aren’t from water, but past conditions aren’t manifest. **Rocks will dissolve in water at the right temperature & pressure.**

Today **scientists deny** that quartz cannot come from a melt, despite demonstrations of engineers.

Crystalline Structures are Made with Water, Not Melt

Hyprethermal Quartz Growth



Fig 7.4.13 – This diagram illustrates the hyprethermal quartz-growth process. The word **hyprethermal** is a merger of the words "hydro" (water), "pre" (pressure), and "thermal" (heat). A combination of these three physical properties creates a pressurized thermal environment in which quartz crystals can grow. In this diagram, a hanger holding quartz crystal seeds is placed in the high-pressure reactor. A water solution is added to the reactor and it is placed in an oven and heated until the solution reaches 350-400° C. Compare the images of the crystal before growing and after growing. The crystals experienced a rapid growth rate approximately doubling in size in **one day**, not over millions or even thousands of years.

Fig 7.4.14 – This is a man-made quartz crystal grown for technological purposes. The clear strip seen in the bottom photo is the quartz 'seed' while the blue material is the grown quartz. The addition of the element chromium is responsible for the blue color.



Water is How God Created Earth

Quartz (90% of all rocks) Came from Water

Earth was created in water. Later at the worldwide flood, water again created many new rocks, reconfiguring the entire surface of the earth.

The four **Universal Laws of Water** as described in the Air-Water Model upon which the Hydroplanet Model is based are:

1. **The Law of Primordial Matter:**
Water is the primordial matter in the Universe.
2. **The Law of Hydrogenesis:**
All other matter originated from water.
3. **The Law of Hydroformation:**
All natural crystalline minerals formed in water.
4. **The Law of Hydrobiogenesis:**
All organisms are born of water.



Fig 7.4.12 – These colorful natural rocks are mostly quartz based and were all grown in a Hypretherm. This is a new word developed with its definition in mind. Minerals in nature are crystalline and require a water (hydro) solution to grow. The rocks also require pressure because most of the rocks seen here are quartz based. The harder the rock the higher the pressure required to grow the crystal. Diamonds are one of the hardest minerals and require the highest pressure to be grown. Salts are considerably softer and dissolve quite readily in water. Unlike most of the rocks seen here, the salts did not grow under pressure. Finally, these rocks require around 350°C – 500°C temperatures (thermal) for the silica to dissolve in the water solution to enable them to crystallize. Putting the words together gives us hy-pre-therm, the environment in which these minerals grow. The hyprethermal environment emphasizes a higher pressure to grow the harder minerals that most of the Earth's crust is made of. Additionally, a mineralizer and a gas are generally involved for the crystal growing process to take place.

Basalt Origin

Historical Lava Flows



Where is the Basalt?

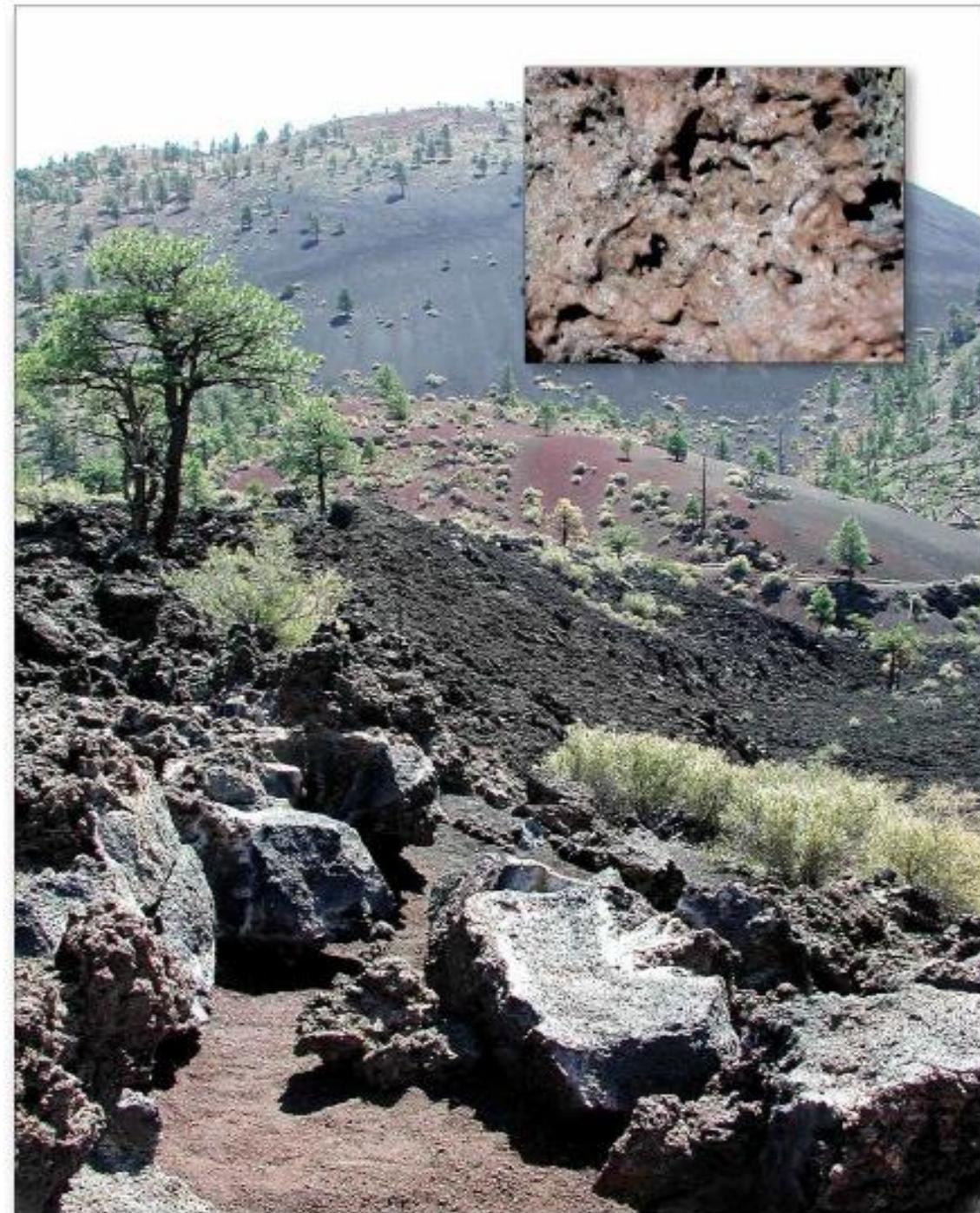
Fig 6.5.1

The Basalt and Obsidian Mysteries Are Solved

This is regular surface cooled lava rock.

When the lava is exposed to the air at atmospheric (regular) pressure, we see vesicles/holes where gasses escape the cooling lava.

A **very different rock** is formed when this is underwater and pressurized, wherein we would see fine-grained and **columnar** basalts.



The Origin of Basalt

Melting this basalt turns it into glass, so it wasn't made in a melt. It has crystalline quartz and no vesicles and is fine grained, further proof of being made in pressurized water.

Basalt Origin

Basalt has not been seen to form on land because it is only grown in a hypretherm.



The Origin of Obsidian

Below 3,000 meters of water vesicles will not form.

Melt obsidian and you'll see this wasn't made in a melt, it wasn't formed in air. It was formed in alkaline water. Obsidian flows are made at the bottom of an ocean hypretherm. It has no vesicles as it was formed under pressure.

“Initial activity was **submarine**, but later the volcano gradually built up to sea level.” Note 8.7d

Fig 8.7.2 – Obsidian is incorrectly defined as a silica melt that was quenched quickly in air. If this were true, it would be easily reproducible by melting and re-cooling obsidian. however, as soon as a torch is put to the mineral, it explodes as the internal pressure of heated water becomes steam. Obsidian must be formed in a hypretherm; it cannot be formed in air. Moreover, obsidian was formed in a pressurized, alkaline water environment. Evidence for this comes from obsidian specimens like the one in the top right corner of this figure. The lime rocks imbedded into the obsidian are partially dissolved, which occurred after the obsidian was formed as the waters became acidic. The dissolving action and acidic environment will be discussed in detail in the Surface Mark, later in this chapter.

OBSIDIAN ORIGIN



Obsidian has no vesicles because of the pressure it formed under.

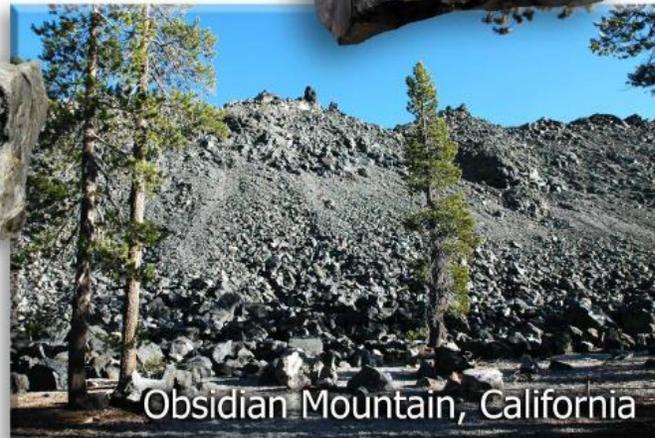
Obsidian flows have never been observed because they formed at the bottom of an ocean in a hypretherm.



Formed in an alkaline water environment.



Apache tears are nodules that formed in place.



Obsidian Mountain, California

Neptunists were Right

Sandwiched between ocean sediments, basalt essentially proves “submarine volcanism” took place

“...In 1784 he showed that marine limestones in Sicily contain numerous layers of dark volcanic ashes **and basalts**, and proposed that submarine eruptions were discharging volcanic products at the time when the limestones were accumulating on the ocean floor. He was the first to demonstrate that basalts sandwiched between sediments need not be derived solely from igneous intrusion, as proposed by Hutton (who referred to them as ‘unerupted lava’), but could equally be the products of submarine volcanism.” Bib 136 p137

Rocks won’t dissolve in water, but they weren’t created in normal water.

“By the early nineteenth century, the Neptunist theory had become severely weakened and was encountering increasing opposition, especially when it was shown that the silicate minerals that compose crystalline rocks such as basalt and granite are **insoluble** in aqueous solutions **at normal temperature**. Few adherents remained but John Murray (1802) attempted to rescue the theory from this trap by pointing out that **silica is found in solution and precipitated from the high-temperature waters and exhalations of the geysers of Iceland**. He also proposed that the primordial ocean was a very hot chemical soup that dissolved alkalis and silica, and was filled with the ‘saline, early and metallic matters.’” Bib 136 p123

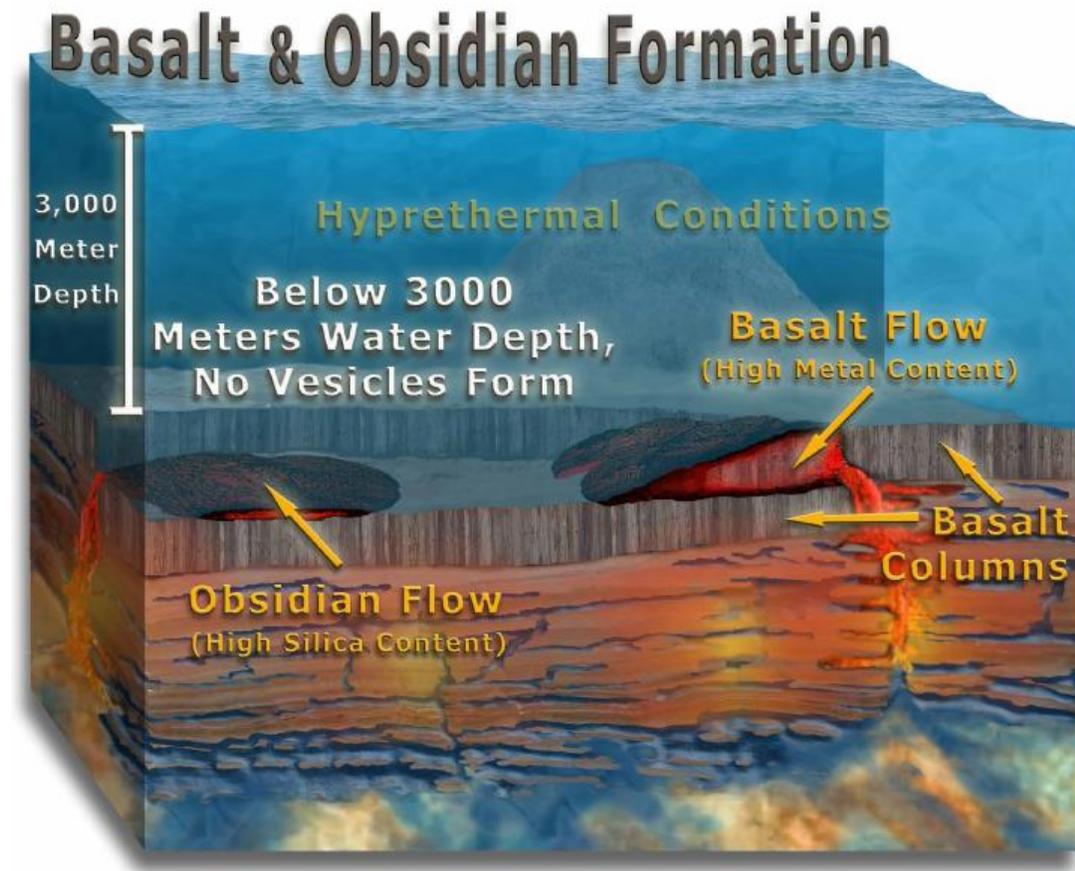


Fig 8.7.6 – This is the Basalt and Obsidian Formation Diagram, illustrating the mechanisms involved in the formation of both mineral types. To prevent the formation of vesicles in the rocks made by escaping gases, the minerals were subjected to extreme pressure, enough to prevent water from becoming gas and expanding. Most researchers recognize 3,000 meters (1.9 miles) of ocean water as the critical depth below which vesicles do not form.

Columns

Puna Ridge Subaqueous Basalt Columns

Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

Potato starch + water + water on top →
dries into columns

Fig 8.7.7 – This photo of underwater basalt columns comes from Puna Ridge, Hawaii, USA. Researchers are just beginning to recognize the direct evidence of subaqueous column formation, which shows the importance of water and high pressure.

“**Basalt cooling and starch desiccation are similar processes**, because they are diffusive. In both cases the resulting contraction is strong enough that contraction stresses exceed the material strength. As a consequence, **the crack systems in both media are basically very similar**, in spite of extreme differences in microstructure and elastic properties.” Note 8.7m

Potato Starch Column Experiment



Water and high pressure are becoming the accepted method for column formation.

Devils Tower: A hydromountain-hydrocrater system

There are three geological features necessary to establish a hydrocrater-mountain origin. They are a diatreme, a fault (for heat), and the presence of a water source.

The tower 'intrusion' itself is evidence of a diatreme, so the first feature is a given.

“Devils Tower is near the middle of the **collapsed dome.**” Note 8.7k

“**Three faults** were observed in the area of the National Monument.” Note 8.7k

sits alongside the Bell Fourche River

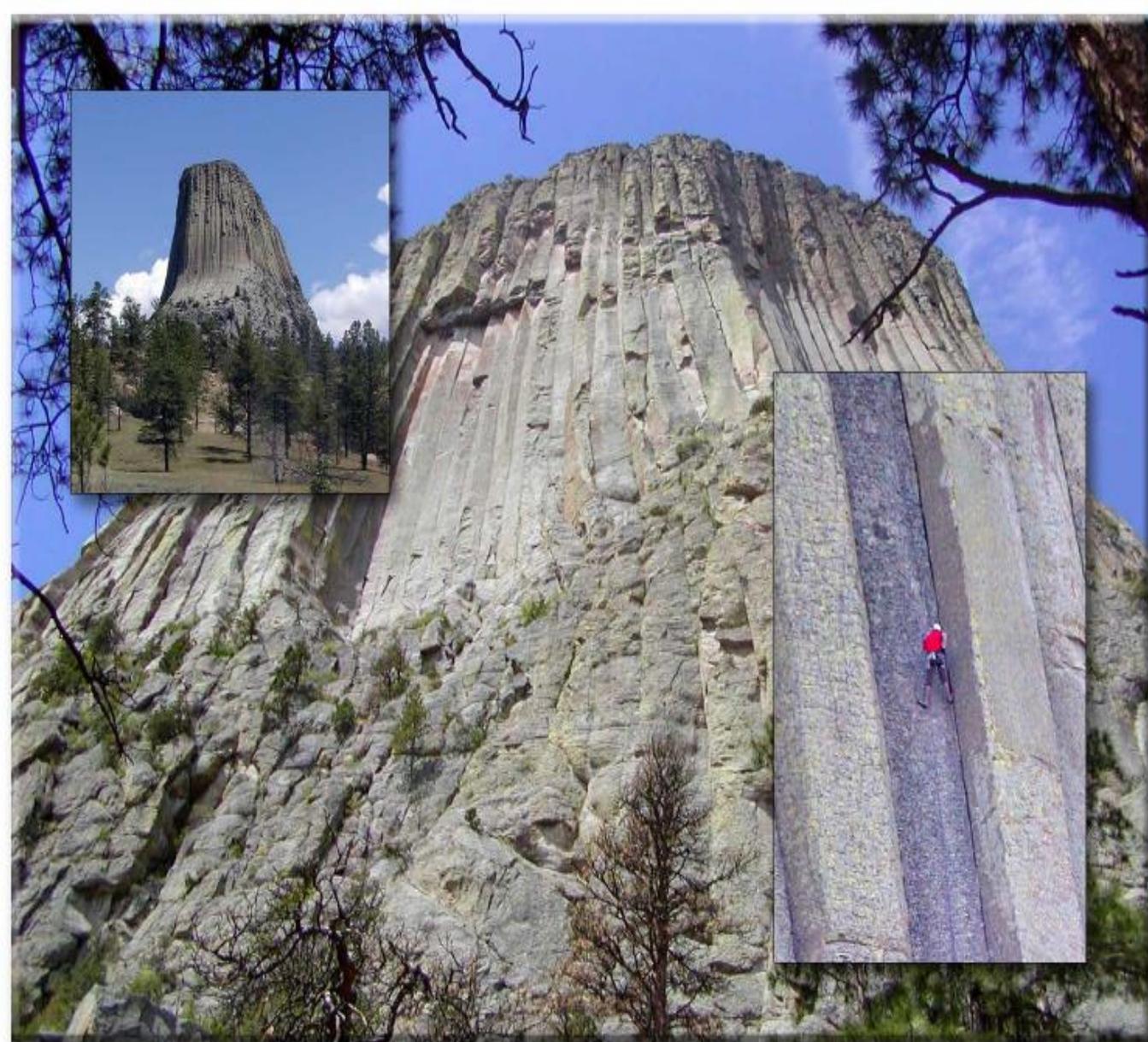


Fig 8.7.8 – For the first time, we have a mechanism that can explain how Devils Tower, in Wyoming, USA, was formed. Investigators of this magnificent Tower have identified all the geological features needed to explain the landform as a Hydromountain. The Tower lies in a crater, has a number of faults, and a source of water. A diatreme must also be present for this mountain to be an intrusive feature of the landscape.

More Subaqueous Column Formation

Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

“Paul Bunion’s Woodpile”



Giants Causeway
Ireland



“Devil’s
Postpile”

Lava doesn't cool to form these basalt columns!

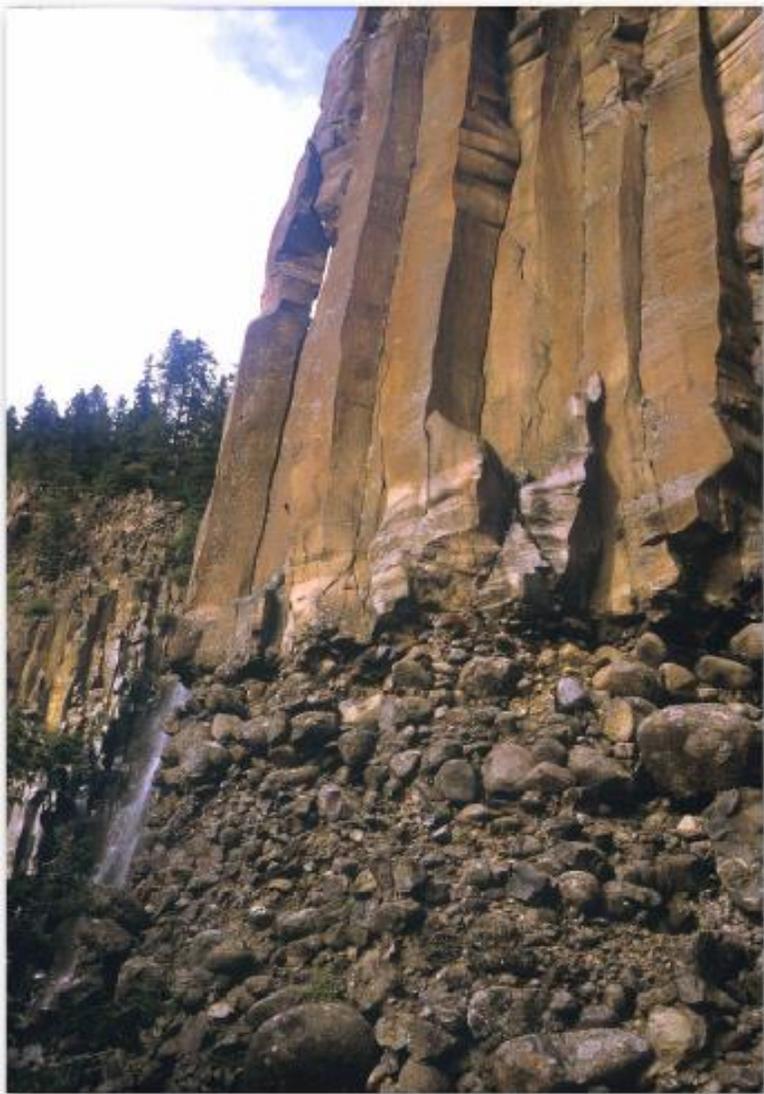


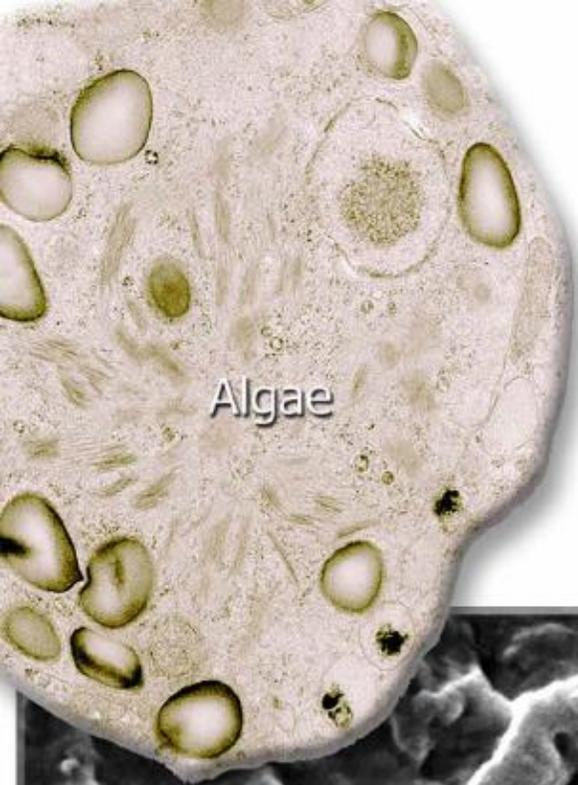
Fig 6.5.4 – Basalt columns are found worldwide. These columns of rock have been formed over sedimentary material near Bozeman, Montana, USA. Basalt columns can reach hundreds of feet high. When was the last time anyone saw lava cool and form these types of columns?



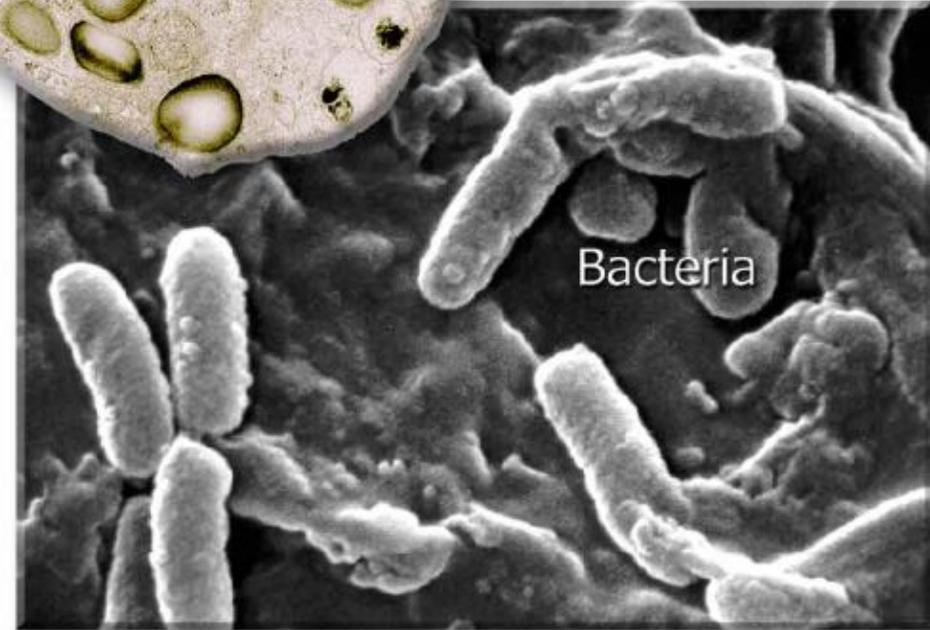
Fig 16.5.2 – This basalt rock deposit formed above red clay and sandstone near St. George, Utah, USA. Note the fine grained texture and sharp, distinct fracturing typical of basalt.



The Endobiosphere Evidence



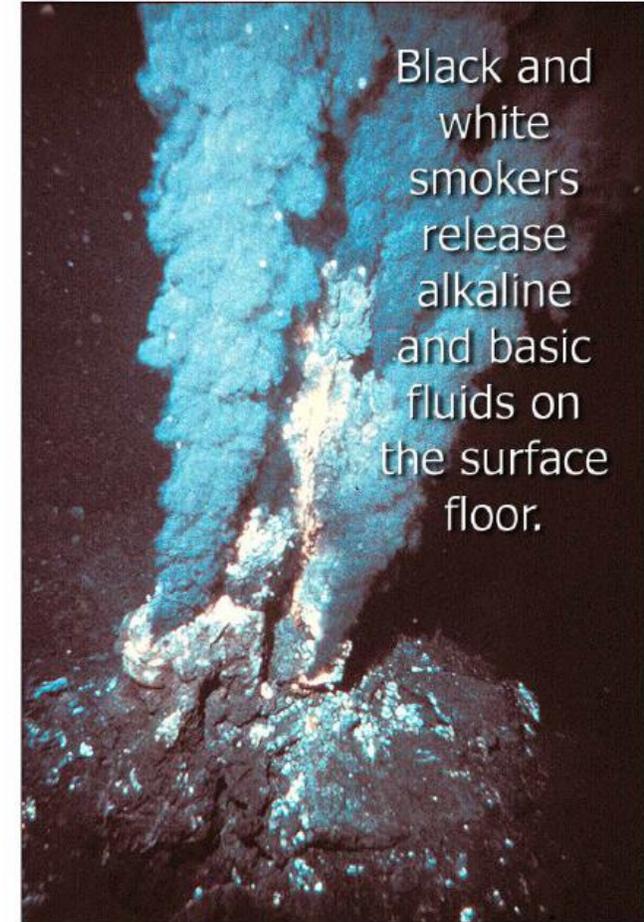
Microbes
Produced
the
Calcium
Carbonate
Deposits



Bacteria



Fig 8.8.3 – Black smokers were first observed along the mid-oceanic ridge where the oceanic plates are in constant motion, producing frictional heat that supports an endobiosphere thriving with microbes dependent on heat, pressure, and unique chemistry to survive.



Black and
white
smokers
release
alkaline
and basic
fluids on
the surface
floor.

Fig 8.9.4 – The discovery of hot smokers on the seafloor is completely changing the way science looks at mineral crystallization. We can observe salt formation 'in process' that reveals how geological salts and ore deposits were formed. It is only with acidic and alkaline fluids from microbial wastes, in a hypertherm environment that salt minerals form. There are many unknown aspects of the smokers that are awaiting millennial scientist's discovery.

Fig 8.8.4 – Science's long-held belief is that life on Earth is fueled by sunlight, but new discoveries of microbes deep beneath the surface are changing this view. Without sunlight microbes can flourish, and it is they who are responsible for creating the massive carbonate deposits that contain over

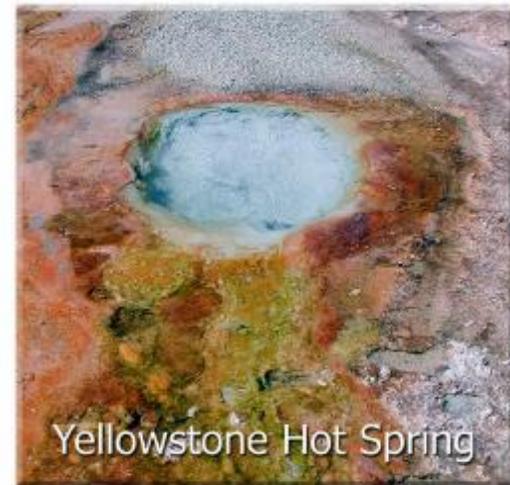
Where Mineral Deposits Get Their Colors From: **Microbes!**

- Pure quartz, like pure diamond is clear, but most minerals have their own distinctive color...It is assumed that the added elements just happened to be in the solution when the mineral crystallized. However, this is only part of the story. *Microorganisms* contributed much to the colorization and banding of Nature's handiwork.
- "You can tell the approximate temperature of a stream by the color of its cyanobacteria. If there are no cyanobacteria, the temperature must be greater than 167°F (75°C). If the bacterial mat is bright yellow, the temperature is around 160°F(71°C); brilliant orange, about 130°F (57°C); and pure green shows up at around 120°F (50°C) and below." Bib 134 p19



The microbes **PRODUCE** the iron and other elements!

Fig 8.8.12 – The beautiful Havasupai Falls in the Grand Canyon flow over carbonate deposits that are enigmatic to geologists. For the first time, the color of the red sandstone and limestone layers can be explained by iron producing microbes present long ago.



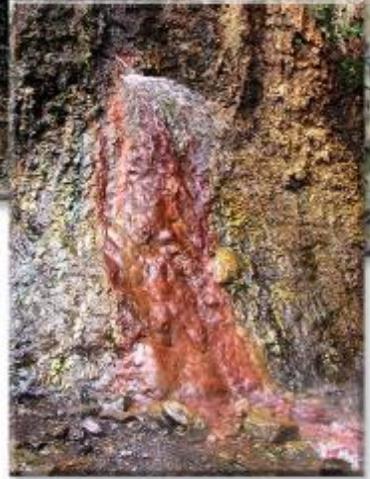
Yellowstone Hot Spring



Grand Canyon



Hot Water Microbes



Hot Springs

Colors Are Determined By Water Temperatures

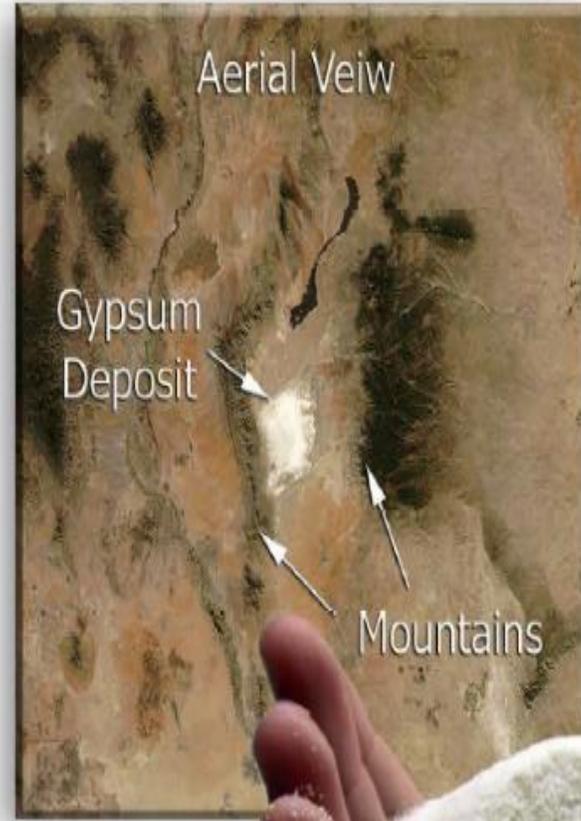
White Sands Gypsum

FQ - Where are the rivers transporting the gypsum sand from the mountains?

FA - They don't exist because the salt crystals came from a hyprethermal mineral deposit created in the Flood.

FQ - Rain over millions of years would have dissolved the gypsum sand crystals. Why do they still exist?

FA - Because the gypsum sand formed only several thousand years ago in the Flood.



White
Sands
National
Monument



Fig 8.9.9 - The deposit of gypsum sand in the White Sands National Park in New Mexico, USA, was discussed in the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter. Now, with the Universal Flood model, we can answer FQs about that gypsum deposit. The gypsum sand crystals did not form from evaporating seawater as modern geology has claimed; instead, they precipitated out of biologically active hydrothermal waters during the UF.

The Carbonic Acid Cave Debunked

The water is alkaline.
The caves are growing, not eroding.
Water blasting carved this cave quickly.

Aquifers running through freshly laid down flood sediment formed these caves. Flood hypretherms hardened the layers preserving the voids as rocks. The formations grew by microbes, not redeposit of dissolved carbonate.

PS – it's cold when you get deep into earth, not hotter! (No magma)

Real
Origin
of
Caves

Carbonate caves were formed shortly after the sediment was laid down during the UF, by aquifers that ran through the sediment. Then the carbonate layers hardened during the UF hypretherm, preserving the voids in the rocks. The beautiful formations then grew from microbes, not by the redeposit of dissolved carbonate.



Microbes,
not acids
created
the cave
formation.



Carbonic caves
are growing, not
eroding today.



Review

- The flood of Noah was worldwide and **covered all** of earth including mountains.
- **Fossils**, including quartz sand, dinosaurs, etc., all witness the flood, and were a 1-time event, not occurring today.
- A comet induced the flood via **slowing earth's spin & sinking** continents into water from beneath.
- Water mud and rock **fountains** spewed materials dramatically changing the landscape, creating vast plains. Hardened hydrofountains all around the world attest to this.
- Quartz (most) **rocks** were made in hot (fault/quake) pressurized (deep) water.

Special Thanks to Dean Sessions
Author of Universal Model
UniversalModel.com

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