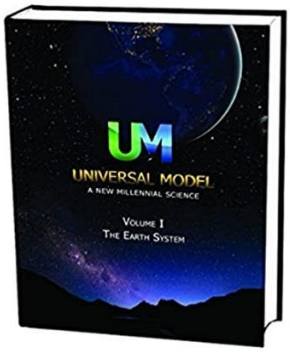
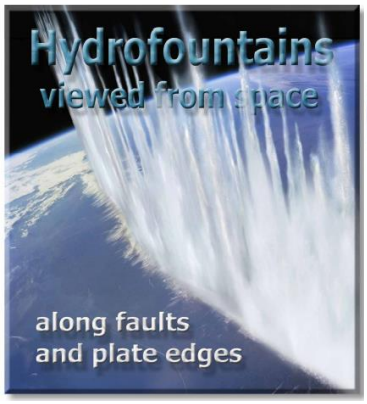
Universal Model Book Summary

Ch. 8 The Universal Flood





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

W. G. Woolnough, Geologist

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 hyprethermal 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.

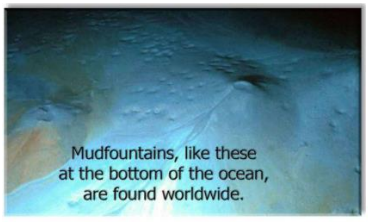


Fig 8.4.8 – Mudfountains are very important element of the UF because much of the sediment on the continents that geologists thought came from eroded mountains actually came from mud-fountains, sandfountains, and rockfountains. Mudfountains are a truly worldwide phenomenon.

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Contents

Introductory Note on Heat Sources: "Magma" is 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** can create **lava** etc. It's time to throw out "magma"!

Image: Humphry Davy - Wikipedia

The "phlogiston" which Lavoisier is disproved is a similar case.

Image: Antoine Lavoisier - Wikipedia

Chapter 8.1 The Universal Flood History

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

W. G. Woolnough, Geologist

p.475

[“No Scientific Evidence for a Universal Flood”]

[Universal Flood Defined]

[The Dark Age of Geology]

[Modern Science and the Universal Flood ‘Myth’]

[Why Does Modern Science Refuse to Consider the Possibility of a Universal Flood?]

Something’s changed. We can’t explain what we see in geology based on a **slow continuous uniform** theory.

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

p478

“limited DOCTRINE of uniformity”

[The Universal Flood Chapter Outline]

[Chapter 8.2 The Acknowledged Flood]

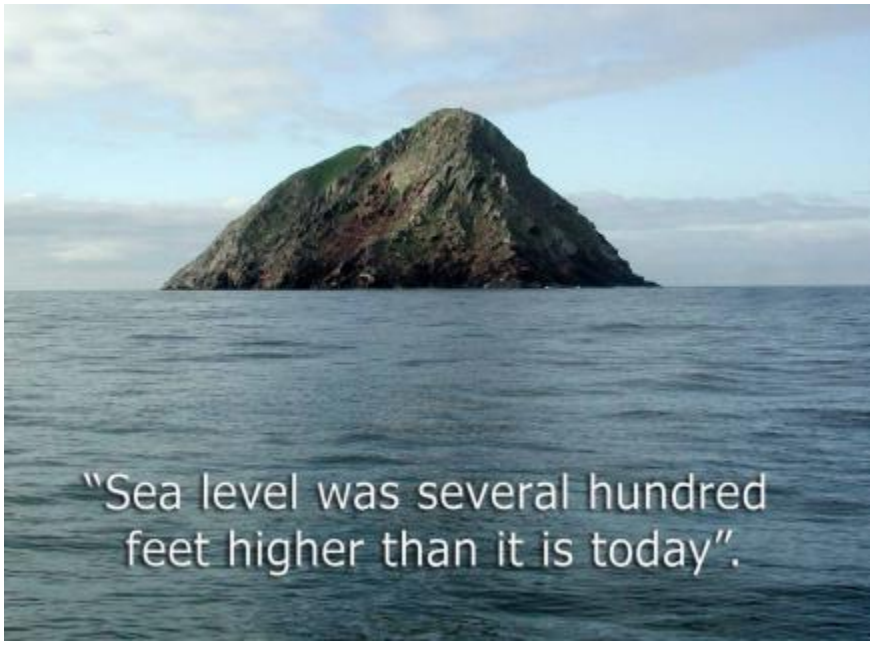
[An Acknowledgment that All Continents Were Flooded]

A typical statement is:

"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

p479

If America was covered thus, what about the other continents?



UF Proven to be a Single, Global Event

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

p479

Many researchers point to **boiling seas linked to mass extinction**.

What was this major event of boiling seas that killed most animals?

What Really Happened to the Dinosaurs?

Some claim it is 'common knowledge' that dinosaurs died by an impact comet, we will see this is an old idea which many researchers are abandoning.

P481

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

Catastrophic inundation = major flood!

"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

No predators, no children, all oriented the same direction, bones snapped in half? The adults outran the children from a sudden powerful sweeping flood.

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

"The Great Dying"

We see the fossil record shows a mass extinction.

In the first decade of the 2000s, **paleontologists finally** jumped on the catastrophe band-wagon, admitting that **fossils proved there was a time of "Great Dying"**:

The Great dying required an abrupt catastrophic event:

"'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 P482

p.482

"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 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 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

All Mountains Covered by the Sea

Pillow Lava Mountain Formations

Seeing these is evidence of flood waters around the world and on the tall Alps mountains.

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.

p.483

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

p.483

(The Alps – Image Wikipedia) 2016 1129 KL1556 Monte Rosa Matterhorn - Alps - Wikipedia

Sea Shells and Limestone on Mountain Tops

The flood waters were so high that they covered mountains, and fossilized things on those mountain tops.

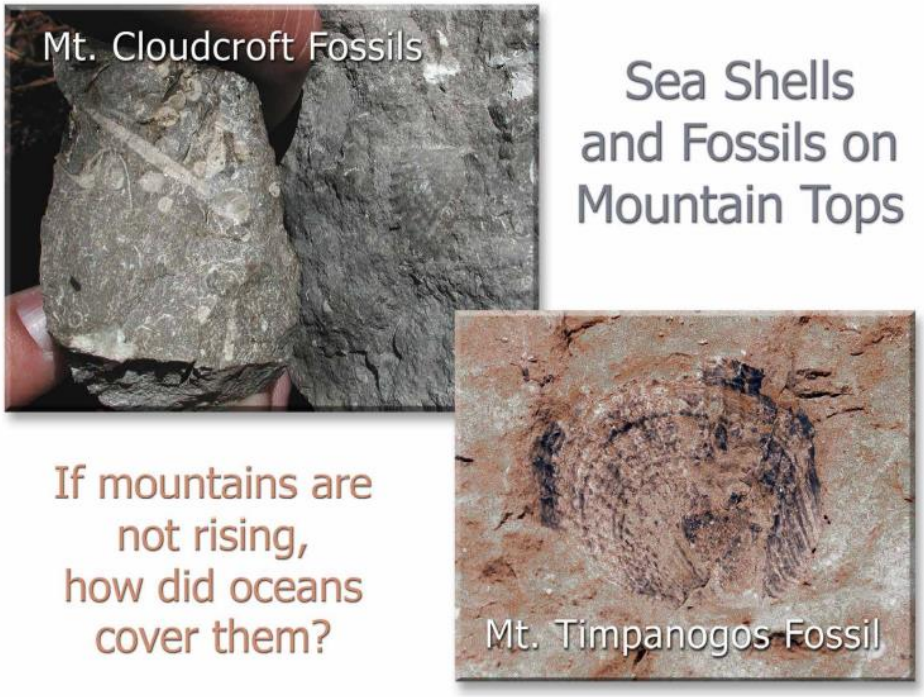


Fig 8.2.2 – Fossilized seashells are found near the summits of Mt. Timpanogos, Utah, USA and Mt. Cloudcroft, New Mexico, USA, both over 9,000 feet (2,700 meters) in elevation with no evidence they are rising. Since such fossil formations could have only formed in an ocean, it is clear that water once 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. p.483

These mountains were covered in water!

"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 p.484

"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 p.484

"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 p.484

Limestone found in oceans but here it is as a mountain:

Fig 8.2.3 – The Dolomites are a series of mountains in northeastern Italy that get their name from the dolomite mineral of which they are comprised. Dolomite is a form of limestone known to come from oceans. Although fossils such as starfish, center inset above, are found in these mountains, no evidence of gradual uplift or subsidence over 'geologic time' is found. To understand how the Dolomites formed and how they came to include oceanic fossils requires knowledge of a previously unknown mechanism of seawater inundation capable of covering whole mountain ranges.

p.484

Dolomite is a limestone from the ocean. There's no evidence of these mountains gradually rising. They were covered in water!

The Plate Tectonic Uplift Deception

Although the public may be generally unaware of the evidence showing that all the mountains were once covered by ocean water, most geologists are. To make sense of this evidence, which includes pillow lava, seashells and limestone, they turn to the sci-bi of plate tectonics:

"Most of the fossils are not new discoveries. Early in the nineteenth century, their presence in these mountains was cited as proof of Noah's flood, **but a more persuasive explanation lies in the processes of plate tectonics**." Bib 112 p55

The *horizontal* movement of the Earth's crustal plates is both observable and quantifiable, but geologists have mingled this truth with the Uplift Deception. It is a 'deception' because of how it came to be a part of the modern science theology. Early researchers, including James Hutton and Charles Lyell, first proposed the uniformitarian concept of continental uplift overlong periods of time two centuries ago.

"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 there's Ocean Remnants on Mountains. Did Mountains Raise, or Were Waters High? Remember: **Mountains aren't rising**. Maps show horizontal continental drift, but NO vertical change, & no submerged continents!

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 map showing continental uplift does ***not*** exist because modern geology has no data showing uplift exists. This is important because the Uplift Pseudotheory is continually taught in the classroom and found in scientific literature.

"...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

[insert Everest height pic]

"**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

p.485

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

p.485

So the old theory of gradual mountain building needs to be abandoned.

The Sinking Subduction Myth

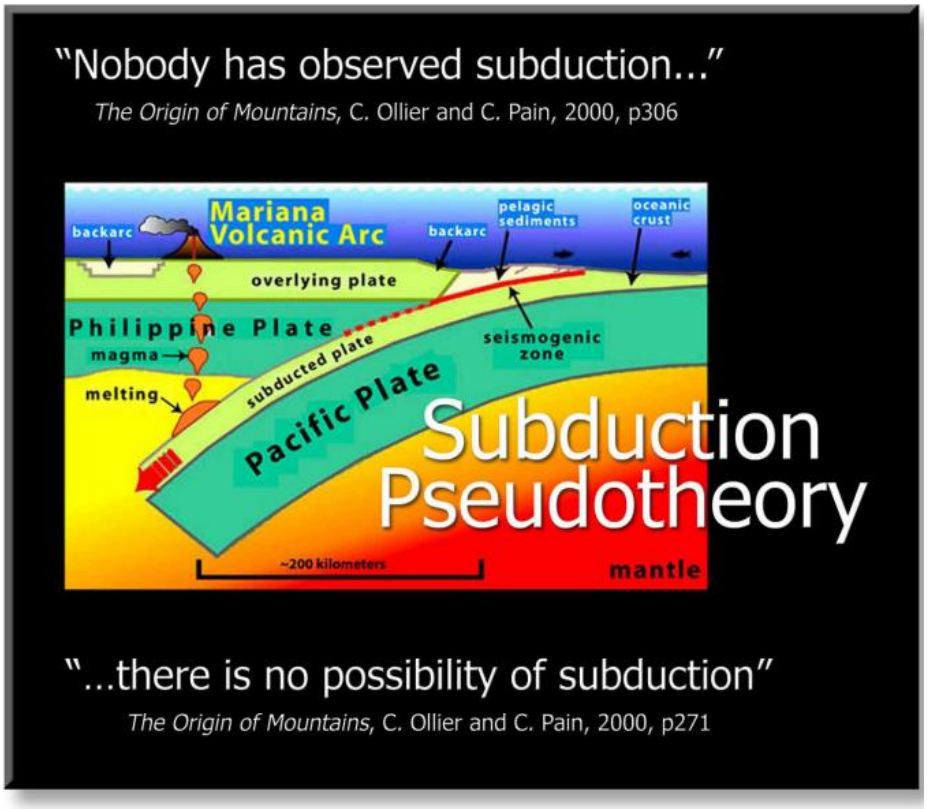


Fig 8.2.4 – Subduction is taught as though it is fact in almost every geology textbook in schools today. However, researchers have shown that the subduction hypothesis "is not testable" and therefore not proven. Without subduction, modern geology has no explanation for most of the acknowledged worldwide floods. In the colored NOAA diagram above, melted and rising magma is shown as though it is generated when the subducted plate sinks into the hot mantle of the Earth. In actuality, melted rock that shows up in volcanoes is generated by *friction*. Friction-induced lava (extrusive lava) has become more accepted in some geological circles because researchers finally realized there are earthquake generating faults below all volcanoes. Those faults move rock that is under great pressure, melting it where it can rise to the surface as lava.

p.485

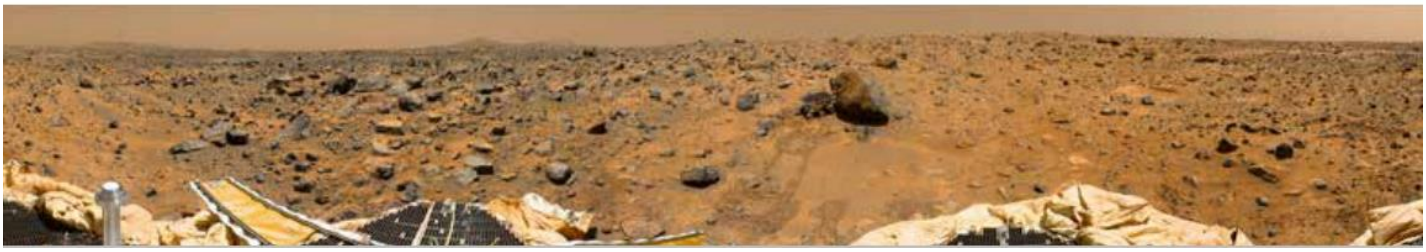
[insert pic of local plate collision lava]

"**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

p.485

Megaflood Evidence on Mars

Fig 8.2.5 – This panoramic image from the Mars Pathfinder spacecraft was taken in 1997. Pathfinder landed in Ares Vallis, which from space, had the appearance of a large flood plain. As it turned out, "Scientists were right about the flood. The hallmarks of an ancient deluge appear as far as Pathfinder's imager can see." The large boulders on the flat plain were direct evidence that floodwaters had passed through there. The Martian landscape preserves a number of evidences of its own Universal Flood, which was very similar to the Earth's. However, on Earth, vegetation, a thicker, more active atmosphere, and more extensive erosion forces have concealed some of the Earth's own Flood evidences. According to researchers, the Martian Flood was so immense that "the deluge would have made the combined flow of the Mississippi, Amazon, and Nile rivers look like a trickle, and could have filled the Mediterranean Sea overnight."



p.486

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.

Global Evidence of Water on Mars

Earth's Megaflood Evidence

English Channel Megaflood Evidence

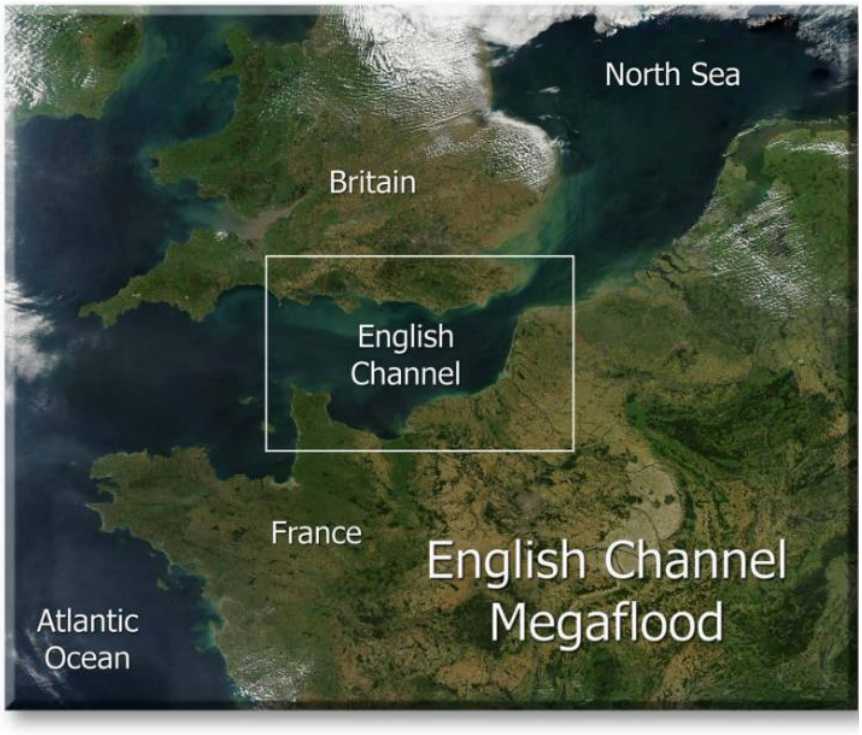


Fig 8.2.6 – Evidence of the English Channel Megaflood lies under present-day ocean waters between Britain and France. Modern science has never seen or recorded a megaflood of this magnitude, demonstrating that although geological evidence exists, the flood event was unknown to mankind. The evidence for 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.

p.488

"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

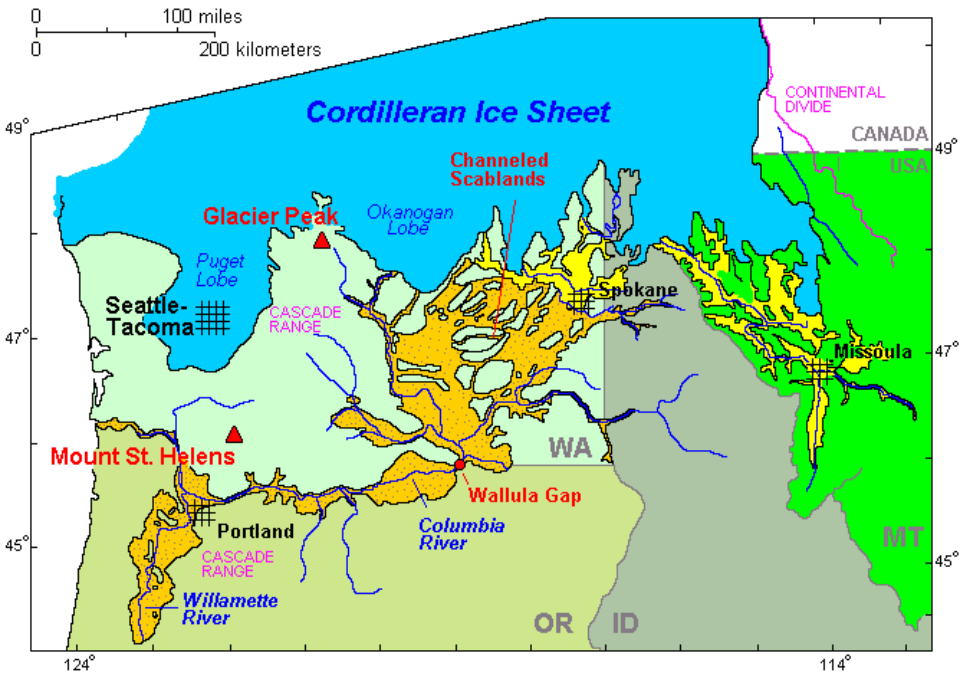


Image: Map missoula floods - Channeled Scablands - Wikipedia

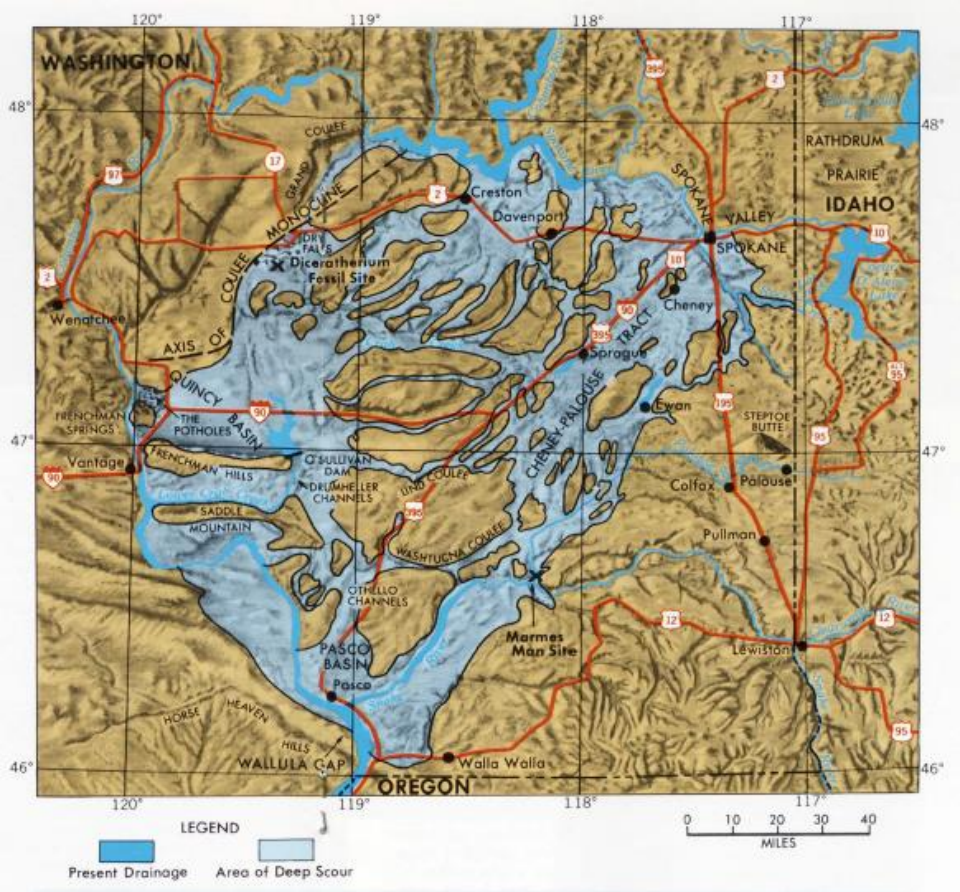


Image: Map of the Channeled Scablands - Channeled Scablands - Wikipedia

Image: Park Lake Side Canyon 0306 - Channeled Scablands - Wikipedia

"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

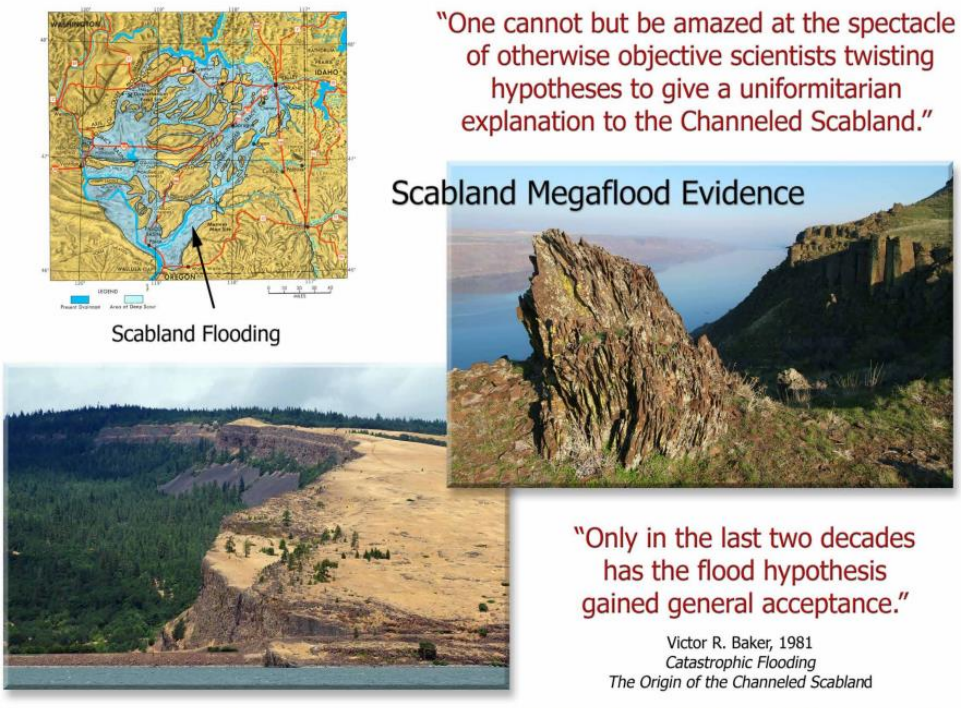


Fig 8.2.8 – The Channeled Scabland Megaflood area illustrated in the map above covers most of the eastern side of the state of Washington. Almost a century ago, when the evidence for this flood was first presented, modern geologists dubbed it an "outrageous hypothesis" and emphatically resisted the empirical evidence of the megaflood. 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

157 p1 p.491

"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

Floodwaters would have formed large continental lakes and natural dams. Eventually, dams broke causing rapid erosion over a very short period. The Scablands of eastern Washington, USA, and English Channel Megafloods are areas **already acknowledged by researchers as being formed by a massive flood event.** 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.**

Where does all the water for the flood come from? 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

So where does the water come from? Once you know the earth's interior, worldwide deep flooding becomes a possibility.

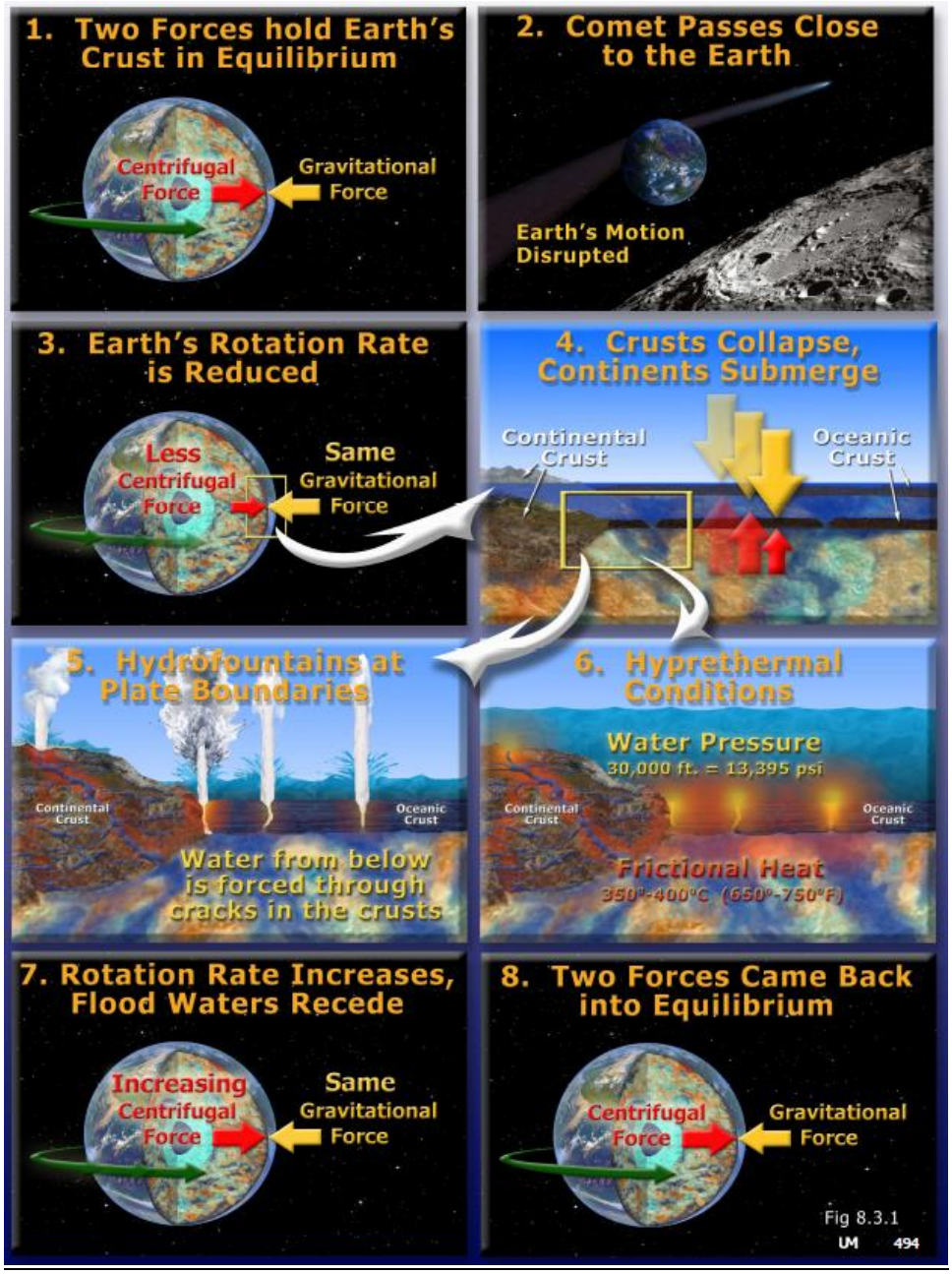
Chapter 8.3 The Universal Flood Mechanisms

Origin of Floodwaters

"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

Hydroplanet Earth Origin

Universal Flood Mechanism Diagram



Two Forces Hold Earth's Crust in Equilibrium

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.

p.495

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.**

UF Comet Passes Close to the Earth

This idea of a near-passing comet to trigger the flood by unbalancing the earth isn't new: This idea of a near-passing comet to trigger the flood by unbalancing the earth isn't new:

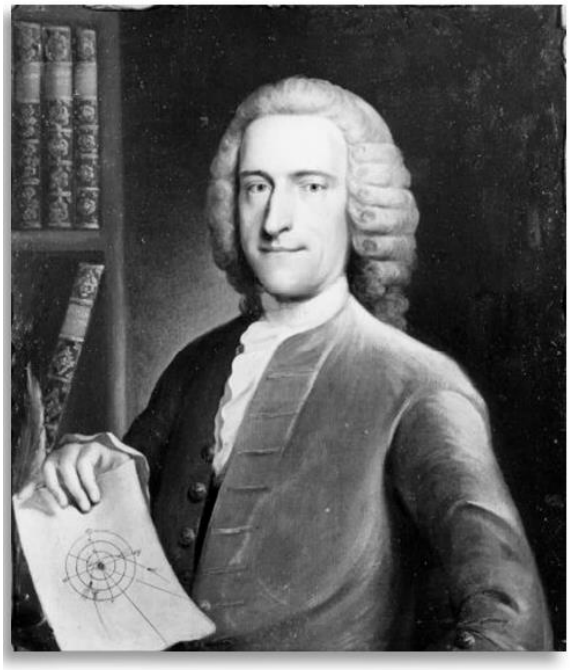


Fig 8.3.3 –William Whiston (1667-1752) advocated the existence of comets and believed they were predictable objects that orbited the sun. Whiston was also a noted historian and scientist and explained how a comet could have been the cause of the Universal Flood. Although ridiculed for his beliefs, the scientific evidence of both comets and the Universal Flood is a reality today.

Earth's Rotation Rate Reduced

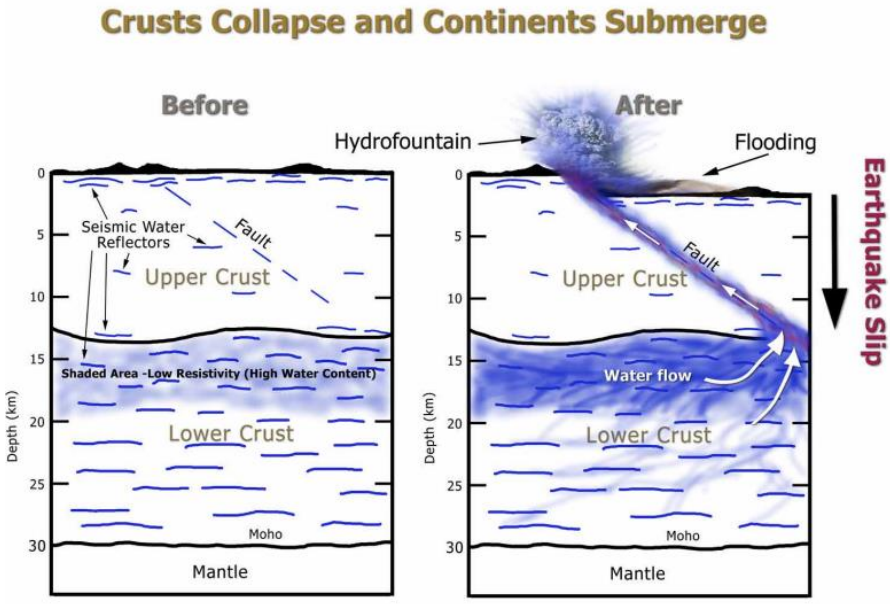


Fig 8.3.5 – This is an expanded view of the events that occurred during step 4 of the Universal Flood Mechanisms. The diagram on the left represents the Earth prior to the UF event, as adapted from D. Ian Gough's journal article in *Nature*, discussed previously in the Hydroplanet Model Chapter 7.6. Seismicity, Resistivity and actual borehole observations have established water's presence in the continental crust approximately as shown in the left illustration. 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. This stylized diagram illustrates the events that took place during that tumultuous period, showing rapid movement of pressurized fluids from the Lower Crust, heated as it moved along fault lines toward the surface, flooding the Earth. Because so much water resides in the lower crust, only minor slippage need occur relative to the crust's total thickness for a period of universal flooding to take place.

p.497

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, Continents Submerged

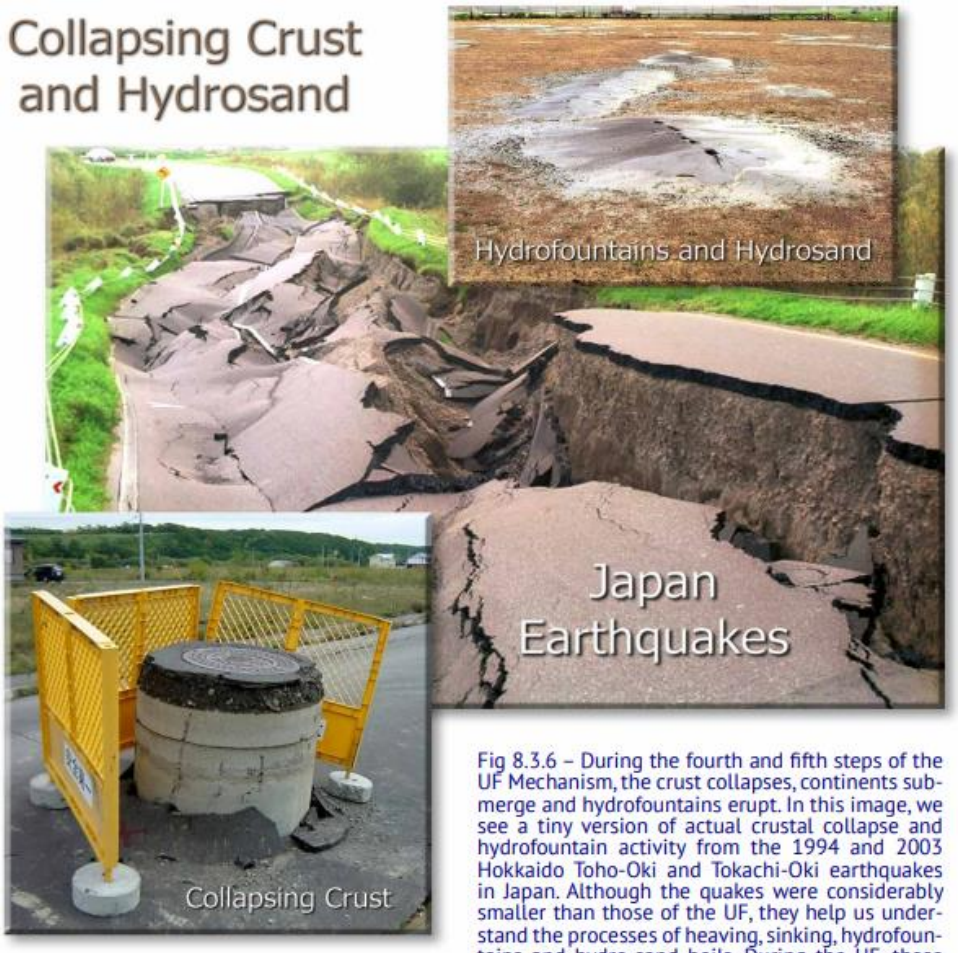


Fig 8.3.6 – During the fourth and fifth steps of the UF Mechanism, the crust collapses, continents submerge and hydrofountains erupt. In this image, we see a tiny version of actual crustal collapse and hydrofountain activity from the 1994 and 2003 Hokkaido Toho-Oki and Tokachi-Oki earthquakes in Japan. 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.

p.497

The crust collapses, continents submerge and hydrofountains erupt. There were processes of heaving, sinking, hydrofountains and hydro-sand boils.

Hydrofountains at Plate Boundaries

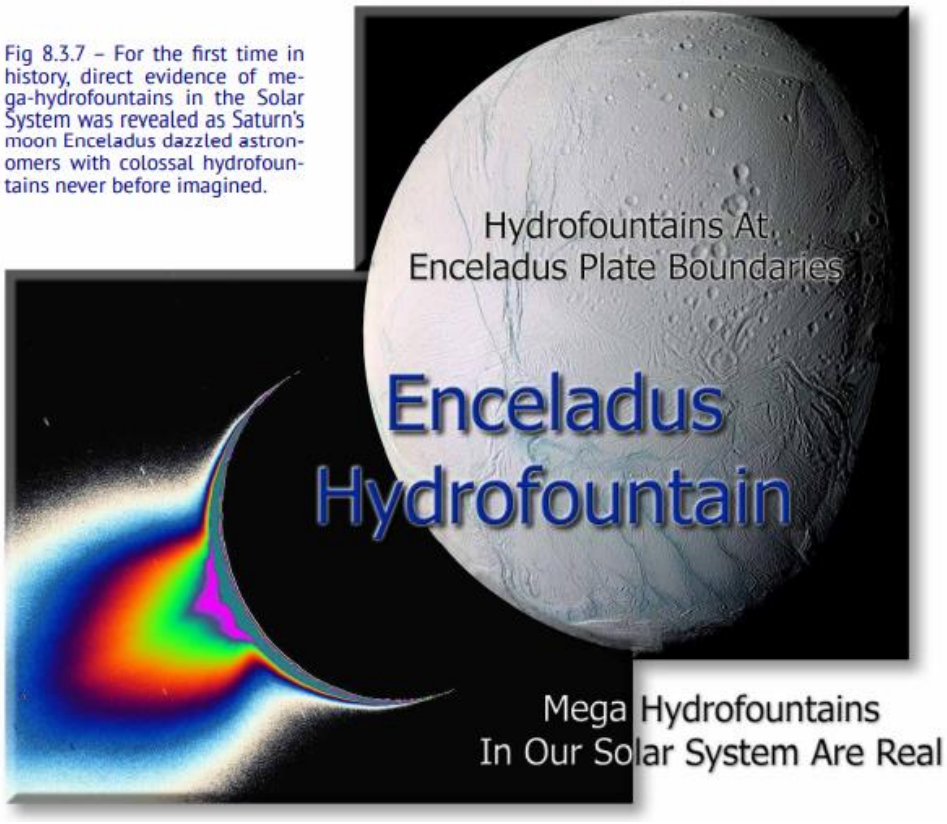


Fig 8.3.7 – For the first time in history, direct evidence of mega-hydrofountains in the Solar System was revealed as Saturn's moon Enceladus dazzled astronomers with colossal hydrofountains never before imagined.

p.498

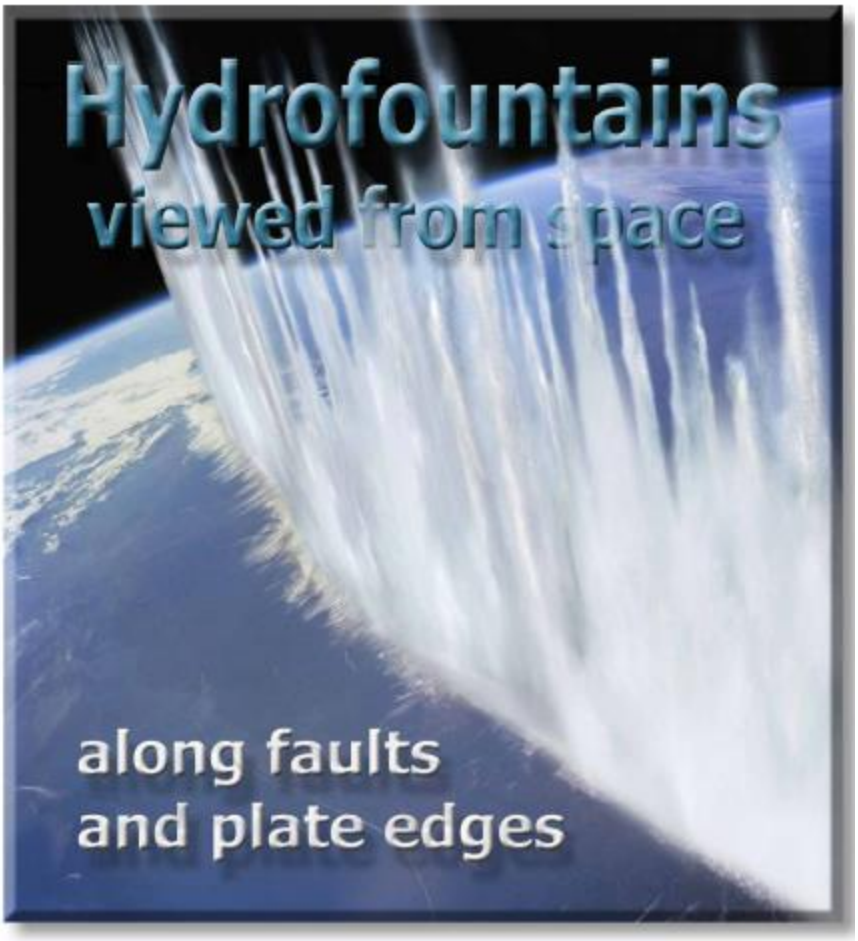


Fig 8.3.8 – Until recently it was nearly impossible for mankind to visualize the scope of the catastrophes that impacted the whole world. Only since the 1960's, during the advent of the era of space exploration have we been able to view what the whole globe looks like. Perhaps the hydrofountains of the 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.

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.

Hyprethermal Conditions

Note from the fossil chapter:

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! The 30,000 ft. flood (5.68mi) would hardly be visible from space. A jumbo jet at this height is barely discernable. An astronaut viewing the flood would've seen the green and grown become white and blue, but otherwise it wouldn't look much different. The continents broke and went down (inward) from not having as much centrifugal force (which keeps the continents floating on the surface of the earth). **Earth's crust is 1/1000th** the diameter of the Earth, comparable to a sheet of paper on a basketball. To submerge the continents wouldn't take much. This 5 mile deep flood would cover earth's mountains (which it did, we see the seashells on mountaintops and so on, and there were mountains made in the creation, not just in the flood). 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. We've talked about rain not being enough to flood earth, but with the understanding that Earth was made from water, and to this day is primarily made of water (just like our bodies!), we see that if the continents were somehow submerged, even slightly, it wouldn't be such a stretch to be completely covered by water.

We even have other planets and moons which scientists acknowledge were at one time covered completely by water, but they're stubbornly resisting this about our Earth because it sounds so much like the ever present religious legend of the flood of Noah. If the flood is real, the bible is true, and God does have laws which if we break, we will be judged and consequences will be given.

Rotation Rate Increases, Flood Waters Recede

Where is the water from the flood? 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.

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.

Here are 2 pictures from the magma pseudotheory chapter on crust differences:

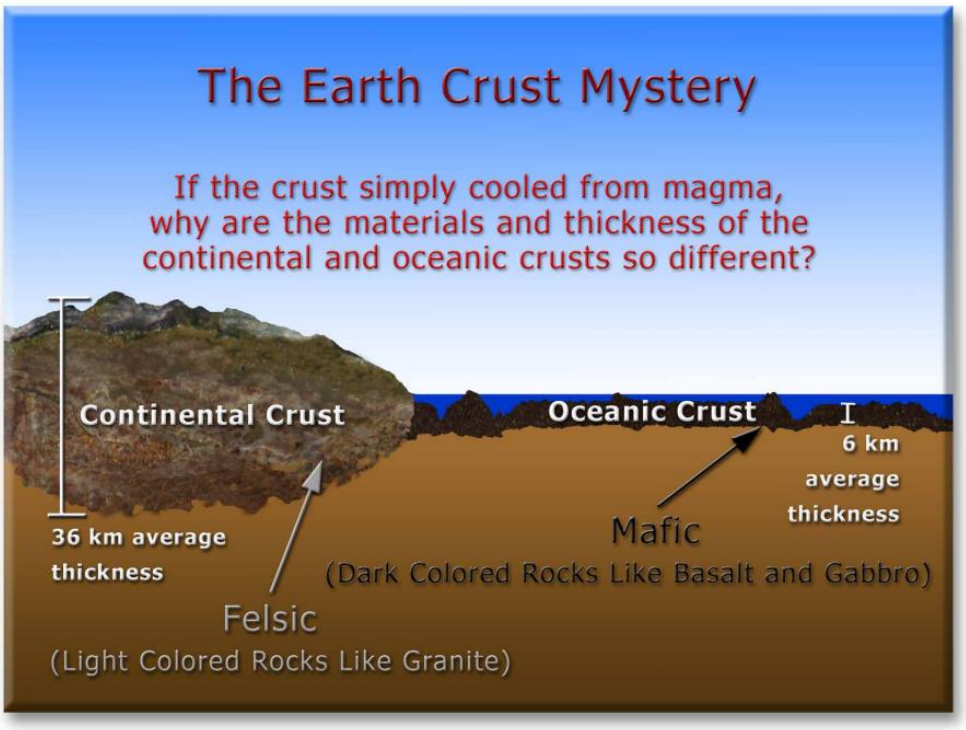


Fig 6.12.1 – The Earth's outer shell is made of two distinctly different types of crust. The continental crust is significantly thicker, lighter colored and consists of primarily felsic rocks, whereas the oceanic crust is much thinner and made up of darker mafic rocks. Within the Rock Cycle theory there is no clear explanation for why this is. What is the true origin of these two strikingly different crusts?

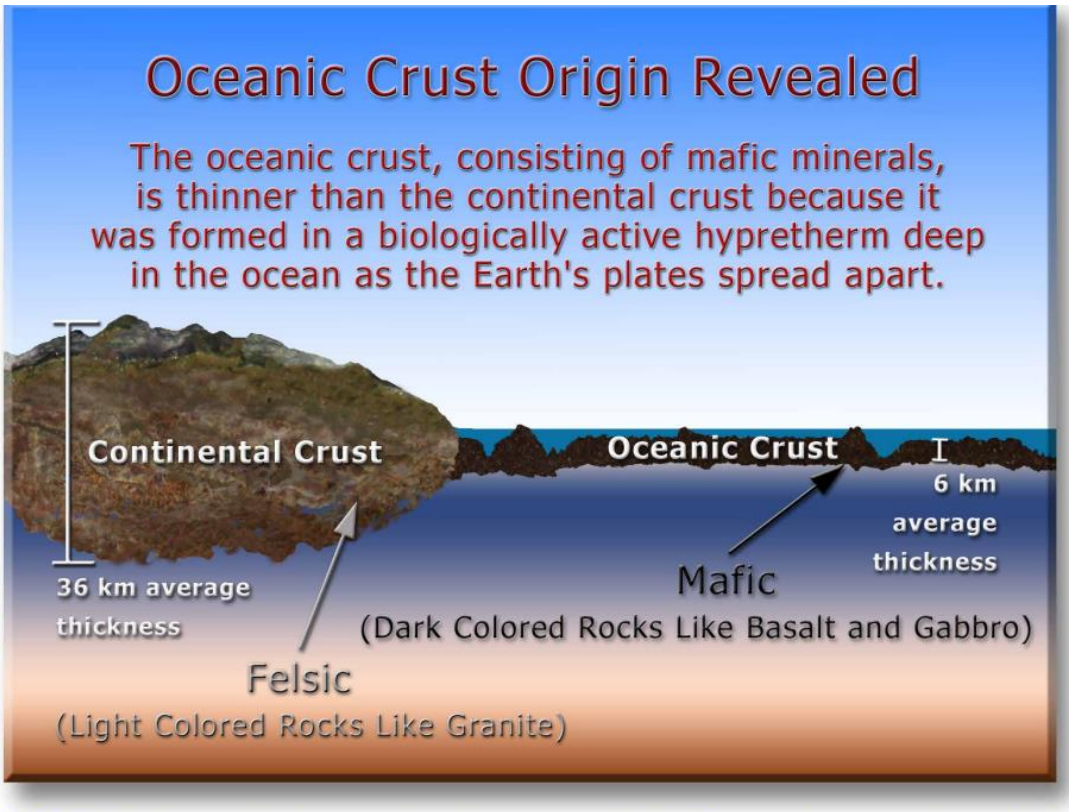


Fig 8.7.12 – Modern geology has no explanation to account for the differences between continental and oceanic crusts. However, the UF makes it possible to comprehend the biogenic nature and rapid formation of oceanic basalt crust. As floodwaters drained quickly off the continental landmass, very little basalt had formed on it. As the Pangaea supercontinent broke into several large landmasses, each moved rapidly apart, creating frictional heat and hyprethermal conditions at the quickly spreading plate boundaries. This stimulated prolific biomineralization in the deep ocean, forming the Oceanic Basaltic Crust. In contrast, the *original* (pre-Flood) continental crust was formed during Earth's primeval watery hypretherm. This occurred prior to life's arrival, so it did not include biogenic processes.

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.

P.579

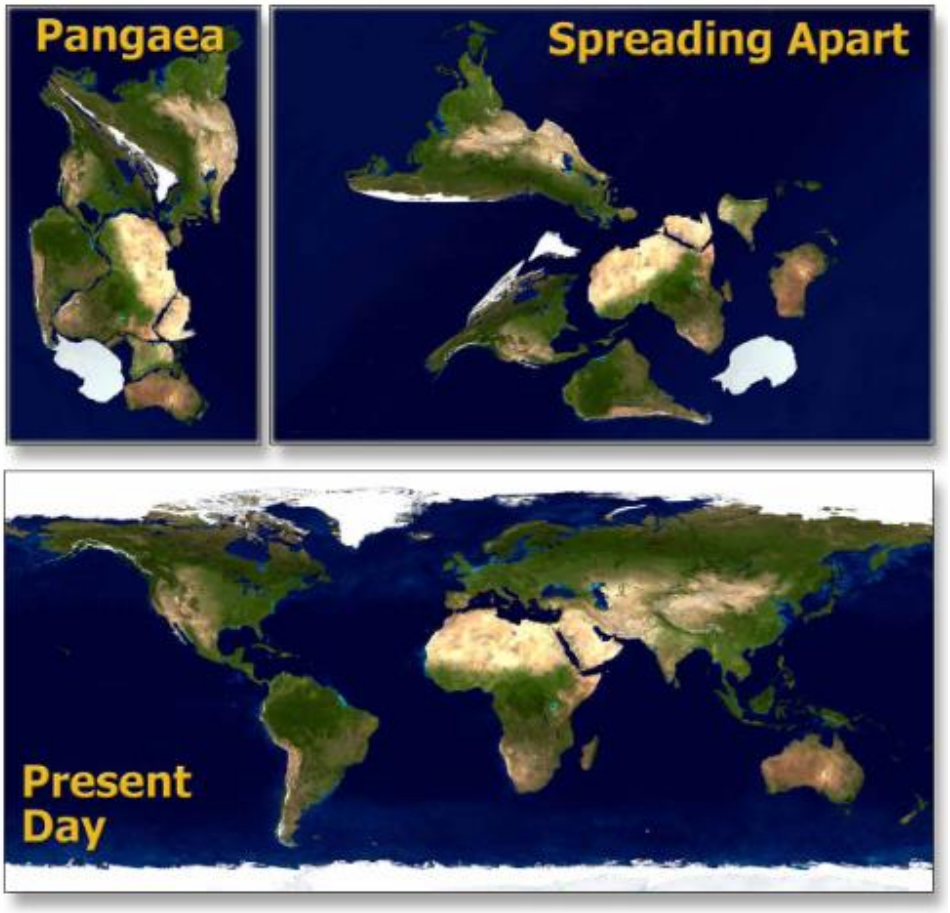


Fig 8.3.9 – Geology has never had a correct mechanism to explain the breakup of the Pangaea supercontinent into the drifting continents of today (No magma—no mechanism for breakup). On the other hand, the UF Mechanism easily accounts for the breakup of Pangaea, the mechanisms for the creation of the basaltic oceanic crust, and a host of other anomalous phenomena.

p.500

Fig 8.7.5 – The centrifugal force pulling these amusement ride chairs apart is increased as the rotational speed of the ride is increased. The same force pulled the plates of the Earth apart, forming new basaltic crust under the ocean after the UF, as the rotational speed of the Earth returned to its former velocity.

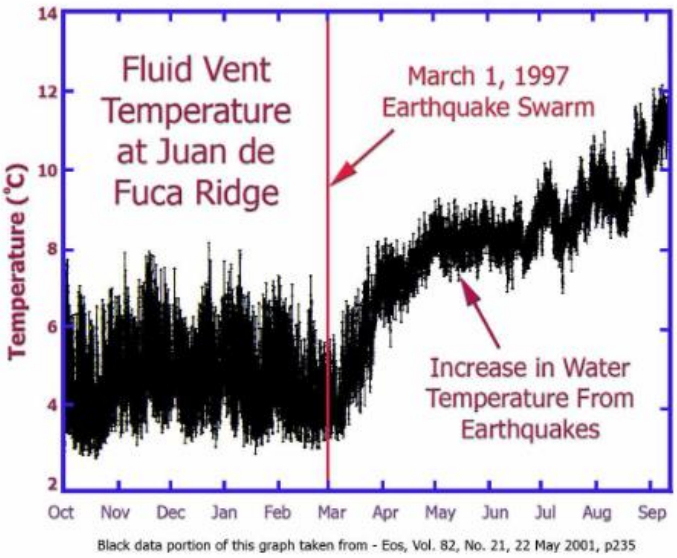
p.568

The centrifugal force pulling these amusement ride chairs apart is increased as the rotational speed of the ride is increased. The **same force pulled the plates of the Earth apart, forming new basaltic crust under the ocean after the UF**, as the rotational speed of the Earth returned to its former velocity.

When the **ride slows down, the chairs go down**, like how earth's crust went down into the water.

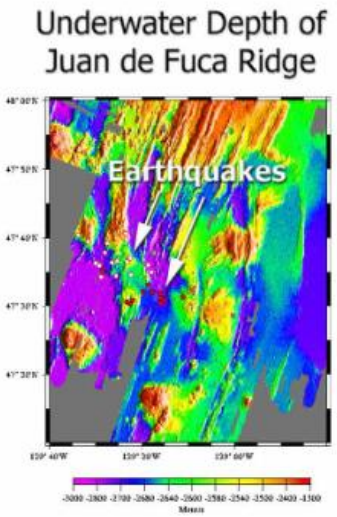
Geological Events Supporting UF Mechanisms

The Juan de Fuca Ridge Events



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 hyprethermal conditions. During the UF, these happened on both oceanic and continental crust surfaces, because of the enormous volume of water.



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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 earth- quakes 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 hyprethermal conditions. During the UF, these happened on both oceanic and continental crust surfaces, be- cause of the enormous volume of water.

"...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 sand hydrothermal circulation**." Note 8.3e

Grand Canyon's Earthquake Origin (6 Points)

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 t**wo 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**.

"Yet later analysis revealed that the magnitude 9 shock raised a 1,200-kilometer stretch of seafloor by **as much as eight meters** in some places..." Note 8.3g

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.

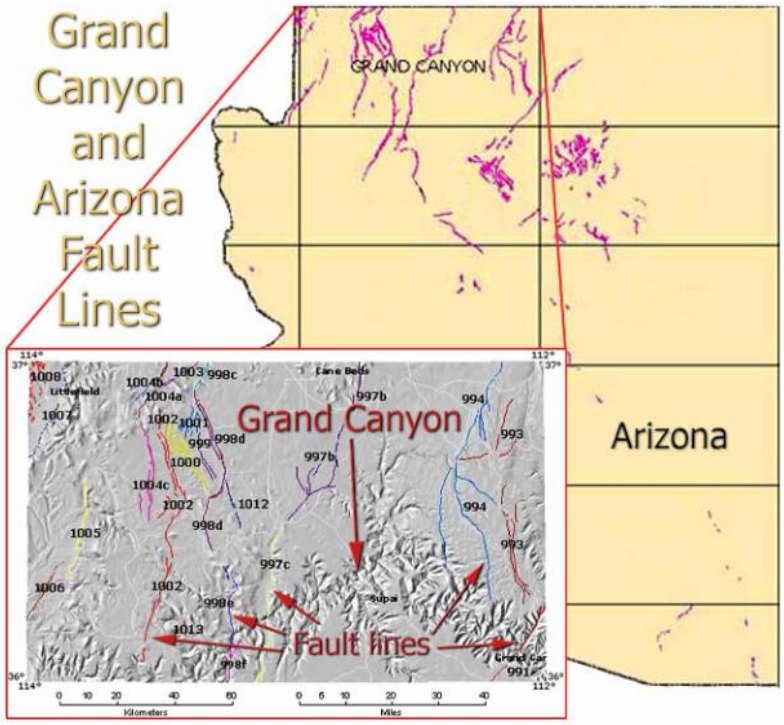
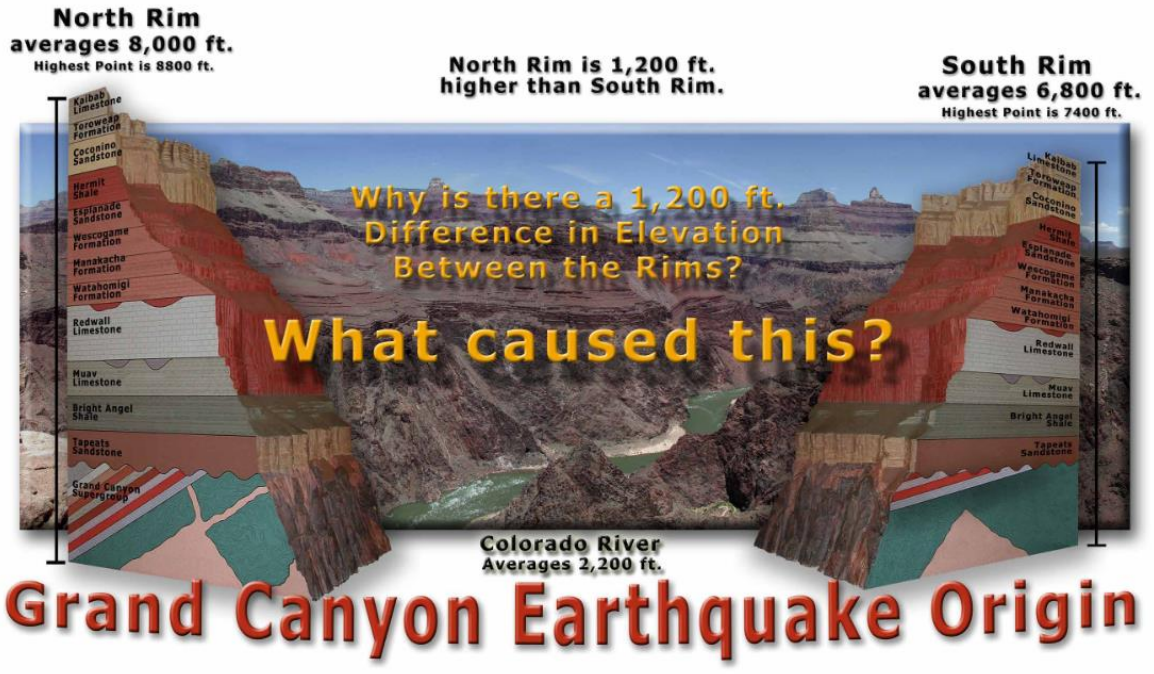


Fig 8.3.12 – These maps from the USGS show Arizona's fault lines; however, Arizona's largest fault of all has been overlooked. It is the Grand Canyon itself! The direct evidence of this massive fault is the north and south canyon rims, which are respectively 8,000 and 6,800 feet. The matching vertical 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.

p.501 p.501b

The biggest fault is the canyon itself! The matching layers show the canyon used to be joined.



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.

p.502

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

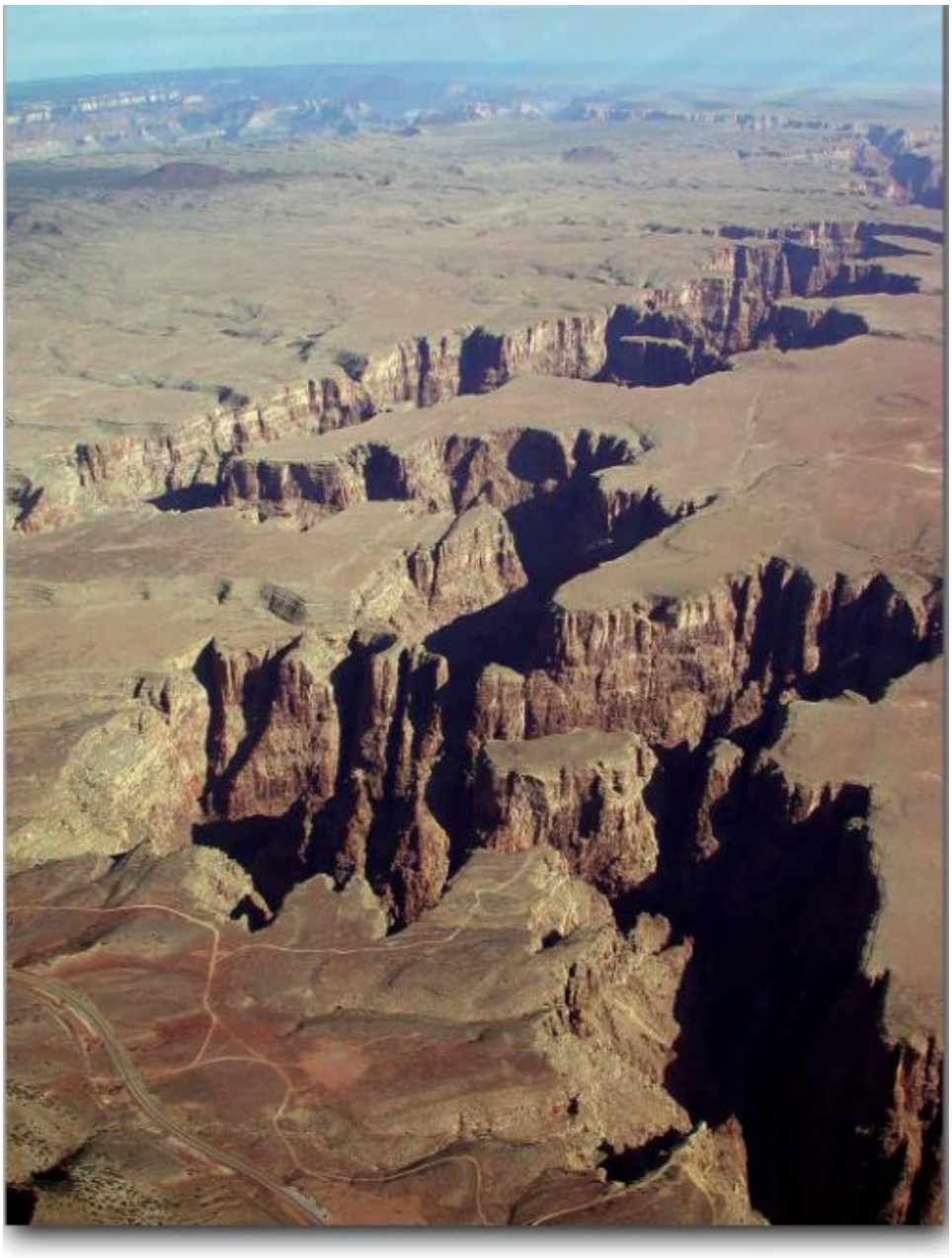


Fig 8.3.14 – From the air, this section of the Grand Canyon, the Little Colorado River Canyon looks like a crack in the Earth's crust—because it is. Notice the two small hills in the background; these are volcanic, formed by earthquakes. The edges of this canyon are sharp, indicative of only a few thousand years of erosion, not millions of years as taught in geological textbooks.

p.503

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.

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:

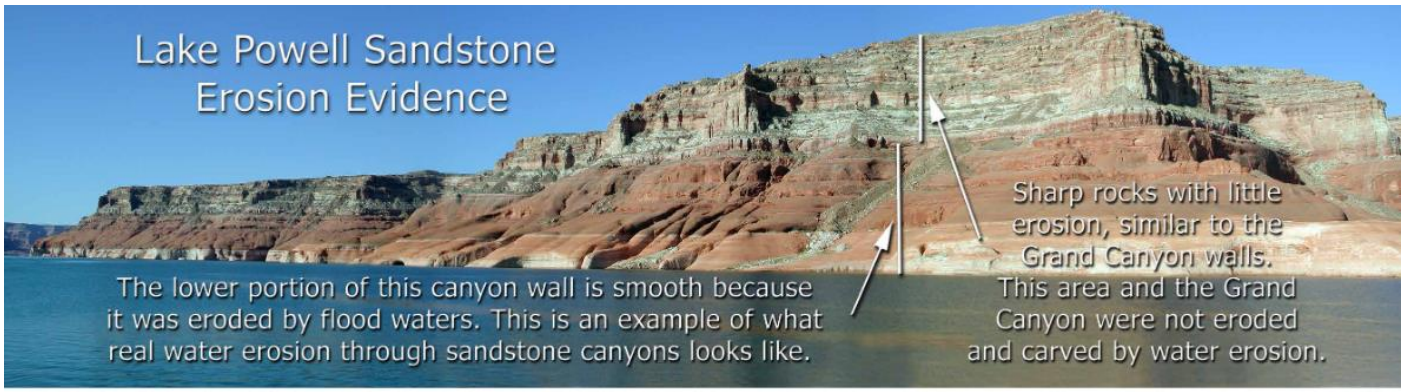


Fig 8.3.15 – The mountains surrounding Lake Powell on the Arizona/Utah border show a clear distinction between layers exposed to heavy erosion and layers showing almost no erosion. The smoothed and well worn lower areas are strong evidence of a megaflood in this area. It would have been similar to the 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.

p.504

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Compare: the Lake Powell erosion vs the Grand Canyon erosion. **The GC shows little to no erosion, yet it's supposedly millions of year old.**

The Waimea Canyon Evidence

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.

p.506

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 an**d 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

Environmental Conditions

1. Global **hyprethermal conditions on the Earth's surface**
2. Massive **worldwide bacterial** and algal blooms
3. Unprecedented **global landform creation, including sand and rock formations, and mountain building**
4. Massive, **global ore and fossil fuel creation** and deposition
5. **Worldwide, short-time-period erosional** events

Chapter 8.4 The Hydrofountain Mark

Hydrofountain History

Geyser Hydrofountains

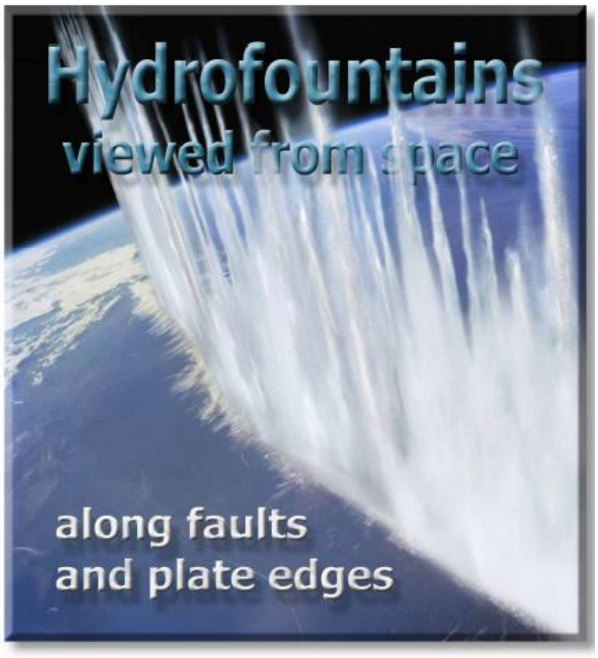

Fig 8.3.8 – Until recently it was nearly impossible for mankind to visualize the scope of the catastrophes that impacted the whole world. Only since the 1960's, during the advent of the era of space exploration have we been able to view what the whole globe looks like. Perhaps the hydrofountains of the 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.

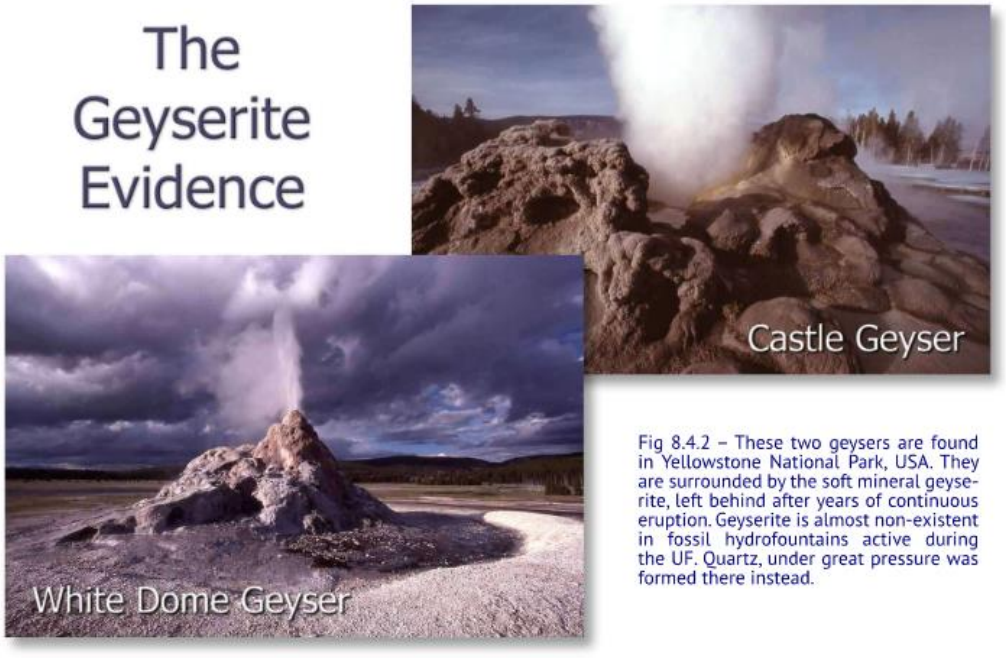

Fig 8.4.2 – These two geysers are found in Yellowstone National Park, USA. They are surrounded by the soft mineral geyserite, left behind after years of continuous eruption. Geyserite is almost non-existent in fossil hydrofountains active during the UF. Quartz, under great pressure was formed there instead.

p.507 p.507

Fig 8.4.2 – These two geysers are found in Yellowstone National Park, USA. They are **surrounded by the soft mineral geyserite**, left behind after years of continuous eruption. **Geyserite is almost non-existent in fossil hydrofountains**

active during the UF. **Quartz, under great pressure was formed there instead**. This is being made now in low pressure, when there was **high pressure, Quartz was made instead**. But the process is similar.

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 hyprethermal 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.

p.508 Geysers are small hydrofountains.

These are small depictions of hydrofountains erupting on earth's surface.

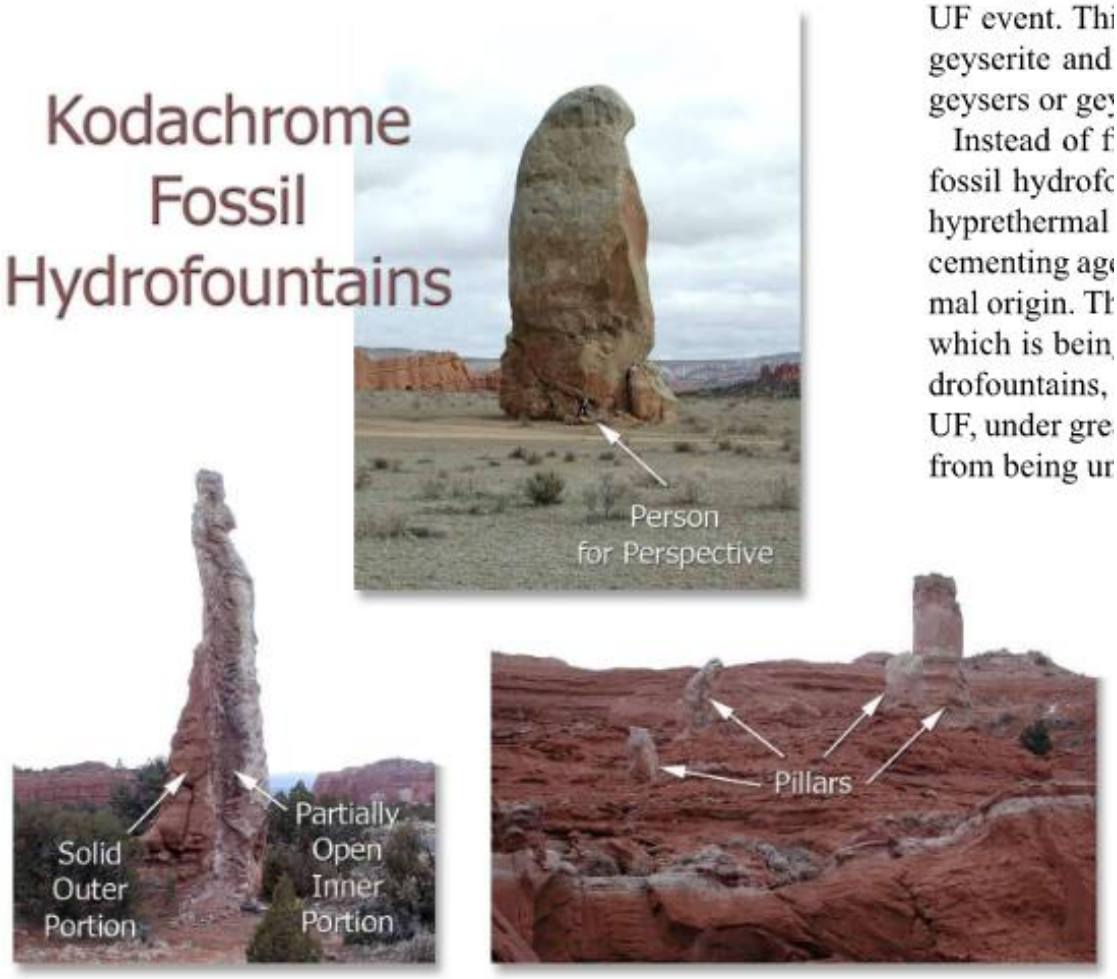

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Fig 8.4.4 – The pillars in Kodachrome Basin, Utah, USA are excellent examples of how sandstone across the entire Colorado Plateau was cemented. Instead of just geological time (which never cemented anything), these pillars were conduits that brought frictionally heated water from below while the Earth was being covered with Flood waters. Notice the pillars are generally formed of a sandstone whiter than the surrounding rock. This is because the material that formed them was from a different location. See also Fig 8.4.5 for a diagram of how these rock pillars formed.

p.508

The pillars in Kodachrome Basin, Utah, USA are excellent **examples of how sandstone across the entire Colorado Plateau was cemented**. Instead of just geological time (which never cemented anything), these pillars were **conduits that brought frictionally heated** water **from below while the Earth was being covered with Flood waters**. Notice the pillars are **generally formed of a sandstone whiter than the surrounding** rock. This is because the **material that formed them was from a different location**. See also Fig 8.4.5 for a diagram of how these rock pillars formed.

p.510

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.

The “Fluidization” Evidence

p.509

Rock Pipes Found Worldwide

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.

p.511 We don’t have the temperature pressure water for these to form today.

Mudfountains Are a "World-Wide Phenomenon"

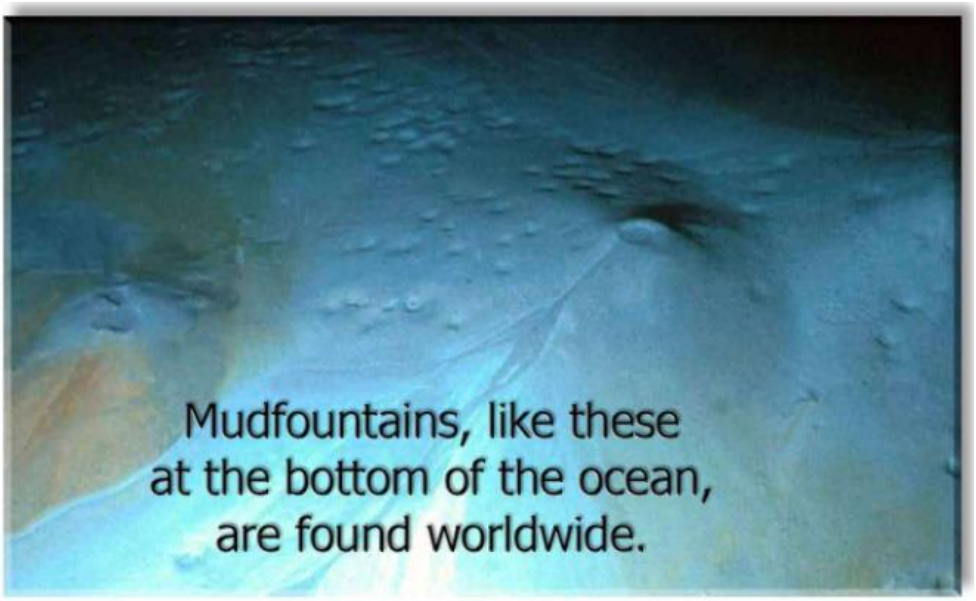


Fig 8.4.8 – Mudfountains are very important element of the UF because much of the sediment on the continents that geologists thought came from eroded mountains actually came from mud-fountains, sandfountains, and rockfountains. Mudfountains are a truly worldwide phenomenon. p.512

Continent sediment came from fountains below, not from erosion.

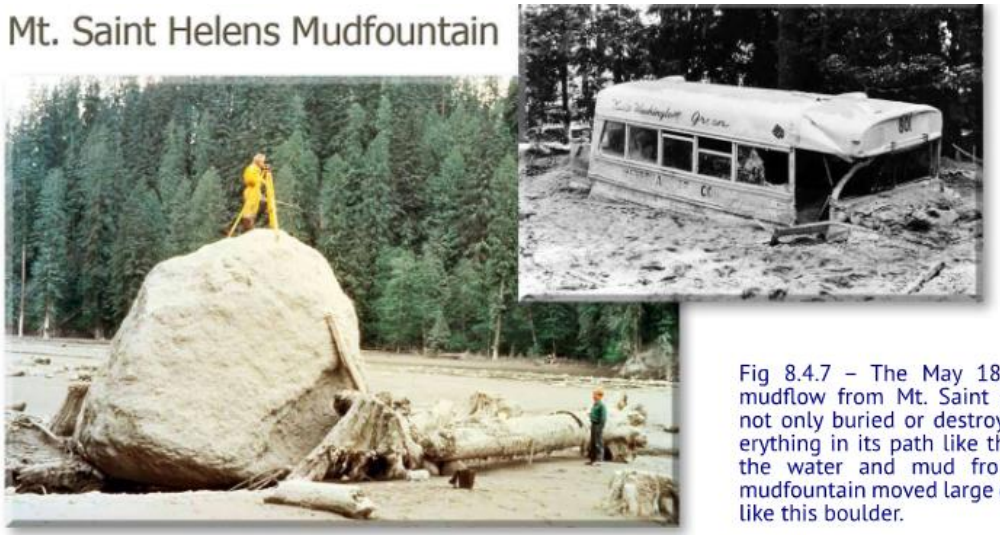


Fig 8.4.7 – The May 18, 1980 mudflow from Mt. Saint Helens not only buried or destroyed everything in its path like this bus, the water and mud from this mudfountain moved large objects like this boulder. p.512

The mud moved the boulder.

"**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

The figure of several kilometers is actually only the beginning of what new technology has revealed. Because it is a new field of study, technology is rapidly increasing the depth which can be analyzed. One researcher, using the CMP profile reported the depth of a mud fountain in the South Caspian Basin: "… 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

Lusi, the Java Mudfountain

Fig 8.4.9 – Lusi, the modern mudfountain on the island of Java in Indonesia was responsible for displacing more than 10,000 families over the past several years because of its unstoppable heated mudflow and steam eruptions. These types of geological catastrophes appear "bizarre" because we are not used to seeing them. However, they were prevalent in the past, during the UF, leaving behind their distinctive Mark of the Flood.

p.513

The Badlands Mud Evidence

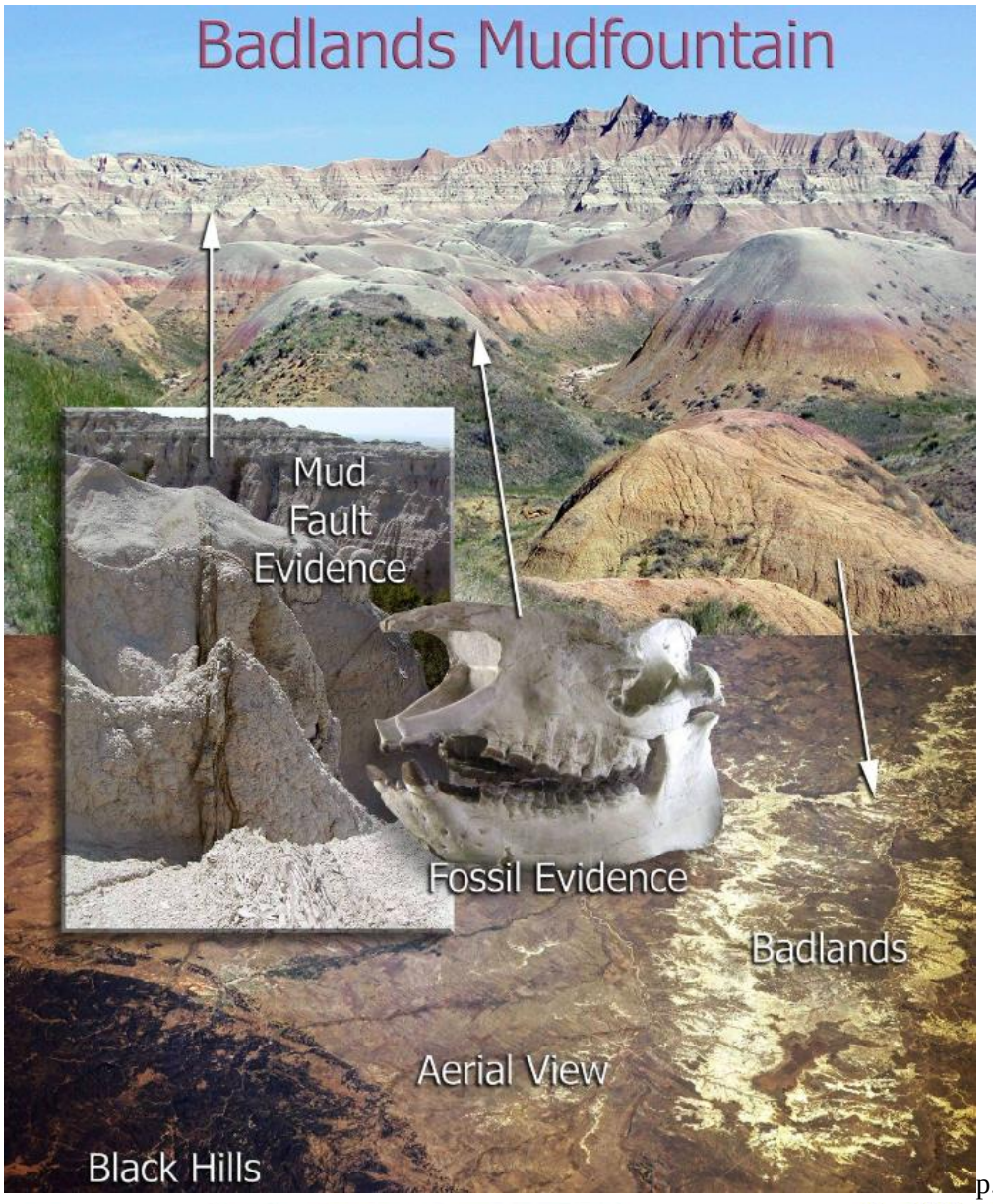
If the present-day ocean floor is littered with mudfountains, why wouldn't the continents have had mudfountains when they were covered with oceans? They would and here is an example.

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.

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.

The scientific evidence that the Rocky Mountains rose 75 million years ago is lacking, but more importantly, the light colored sediments of 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." Ash can usually be traced back to its source by examining the fallout path to its volcanic origin—but *there is no* ***ash fallout source*** for the Badlands sediment. It is incredibly unscientific to have ever designated erosion or ash fallout theories as an origin for Badlands sediment.

Moreover, the Badlands mud sediment is of a **completely different composition than the Rocky Mountains or the Black Hills**. The Badlands' multicolored layers were laid down similar to the colored layers identified beneath the Odessa Crater (Fig 7.12.9), which were formed by hyprethermal waters in the diatreme.



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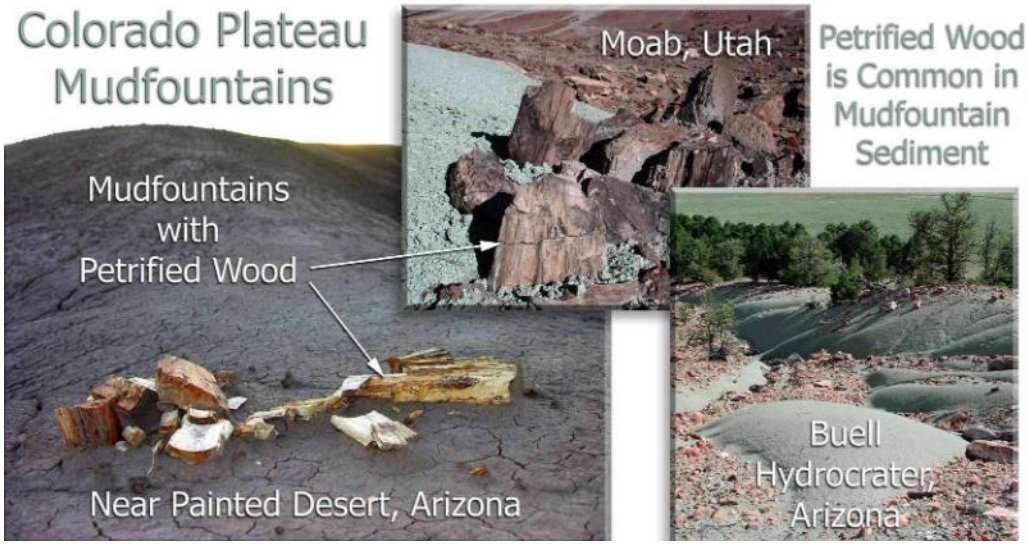


Fig 8.4.11 – These Colorado Plateau Mudfountains are examples of mudfountains found around the world—but they are not erupting today. Such mudfountains are not erupting for the same reason we do not find buried wood turning into rock today. Both of these worldwide phenomenon required tremendous earthquakes unlike any ever seen by mankind and the creation of hypretherm minerals and fossils through processes also unknown. Many mudfountains exhibit minerals similar to the kimberlite minerals found in Buell Hydrocrater, which are found only on or near the surface, a testament to the Universal Flood event.

p.516

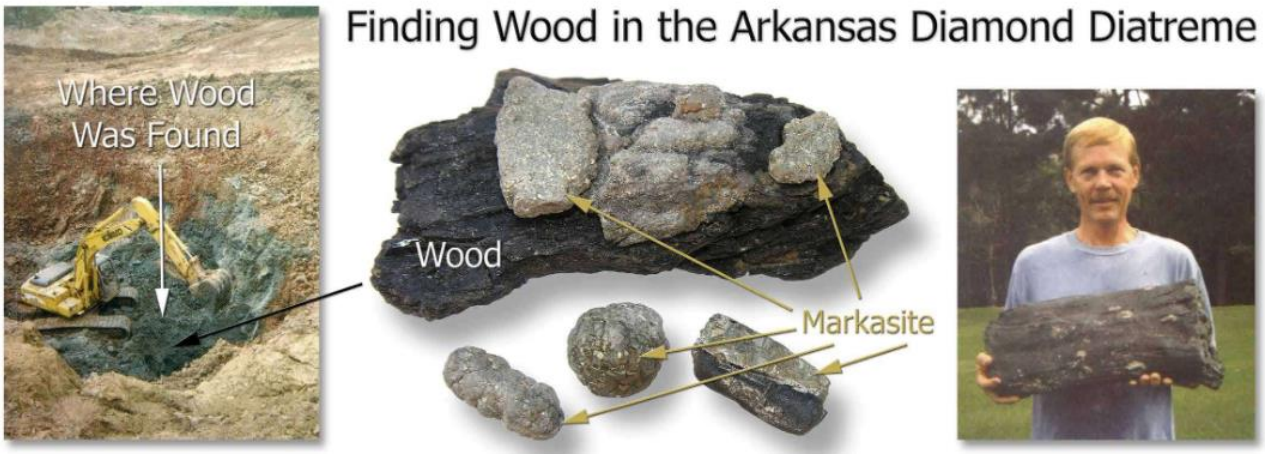
Kimberlite Hydrofountains

Buell Hydrofountain Evidence

America's Diamond Rush

Arkansas Diamond Diatreme Wood Evidence

Fig 8.4.14 – How does wood become buried 200 feet in a diamond bearing diatreme, which supposedly came from magma deep in the upper mantle? Obviously, the wood did not come from magma, but neither did the diamonds or the marcasite minerals found with the wood (below center). Glenn Worthington worked the commercial mining operations at the site and is shown holding some of the coalified wood found in the grey lamproite deposit being excavated. Neither the wood, nor the marcasite, nor the overlying tokio gravel come from typical volcanoes, leaving the Arkansas diamond diatreme, like the diamond diatremes in Africa, an unsolved mystery for modern geology but direct evidence of the Universal Flood.



p.519

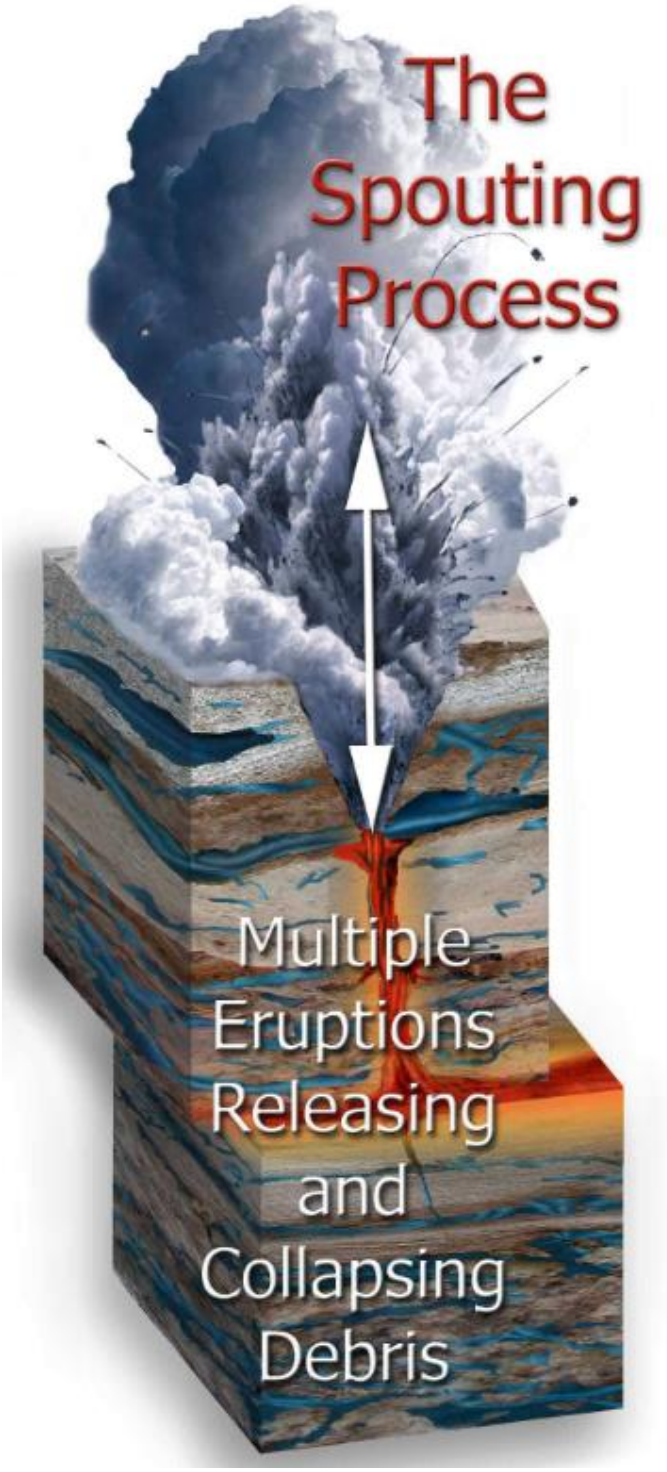
"It is now practically certain that the areas of this **diamond bearing Kimberlite**… represent two or more 'Pipes 'or 'Vents' filled from the great depth of the earth's interior by volcanic action, somewhat resembling a '**mud volcano**'; in as much as little or **no metamorphic effects are observable on the inclusions of the soft shales and other minerals that would naturally be partially or wholly** destroyed if the great heat of flaming gases and molten lava characteristic of the volcanoes of the ordinary kind had been present. **From this we reason**, that while the explosive vapors undoubtedly accompanied the eruption, the action was due **to hydrothermal rather than igneous agencies**.

The Spouting Process Evidence

There are rare occasions when we have non-shallow fossils. The sprouting process demonstrates how the wood and other fossils get buried 400m (1300ft) and deeper within hydrofountain pipes.

"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)

"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



p.520

Artists Pallet Evidence

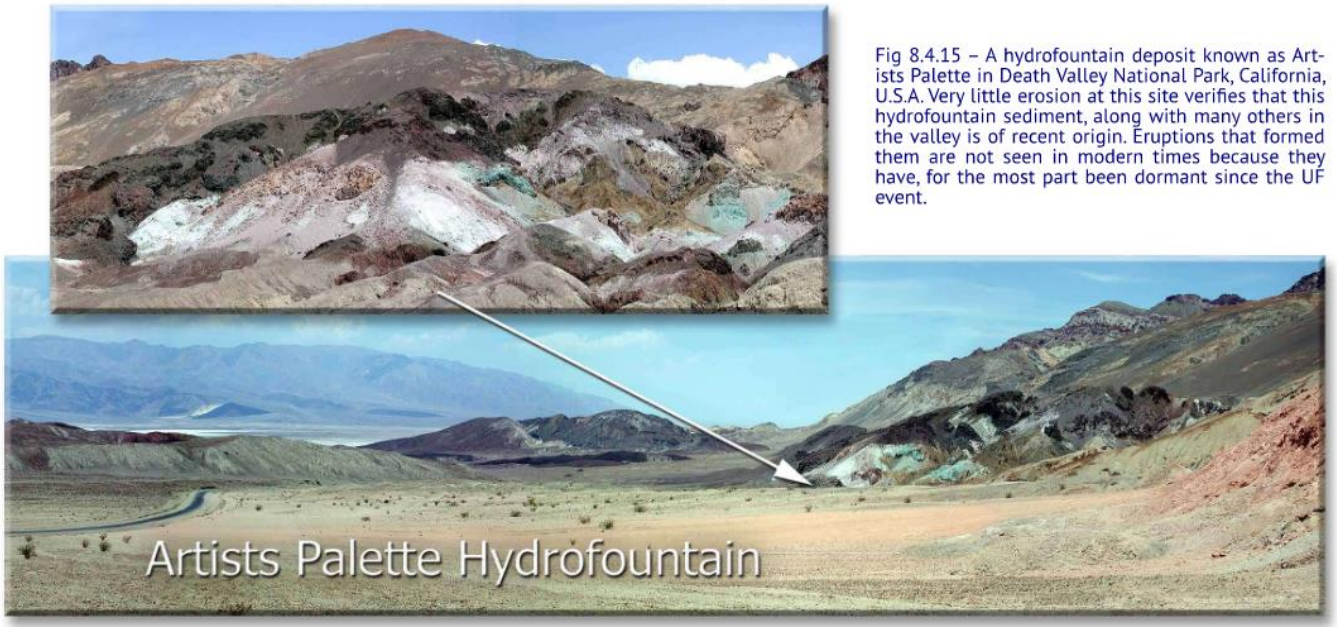


Fig 8.4.15 – A hydrofountain deposit known as Artists Palette in Death Valley National Park, California, U.S.A. Very little erosion at this site verifies that this hydrofountain sediment, along with many others in the valley is of recent origin. Eruptions that formed them are not seen in modern times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

p.521

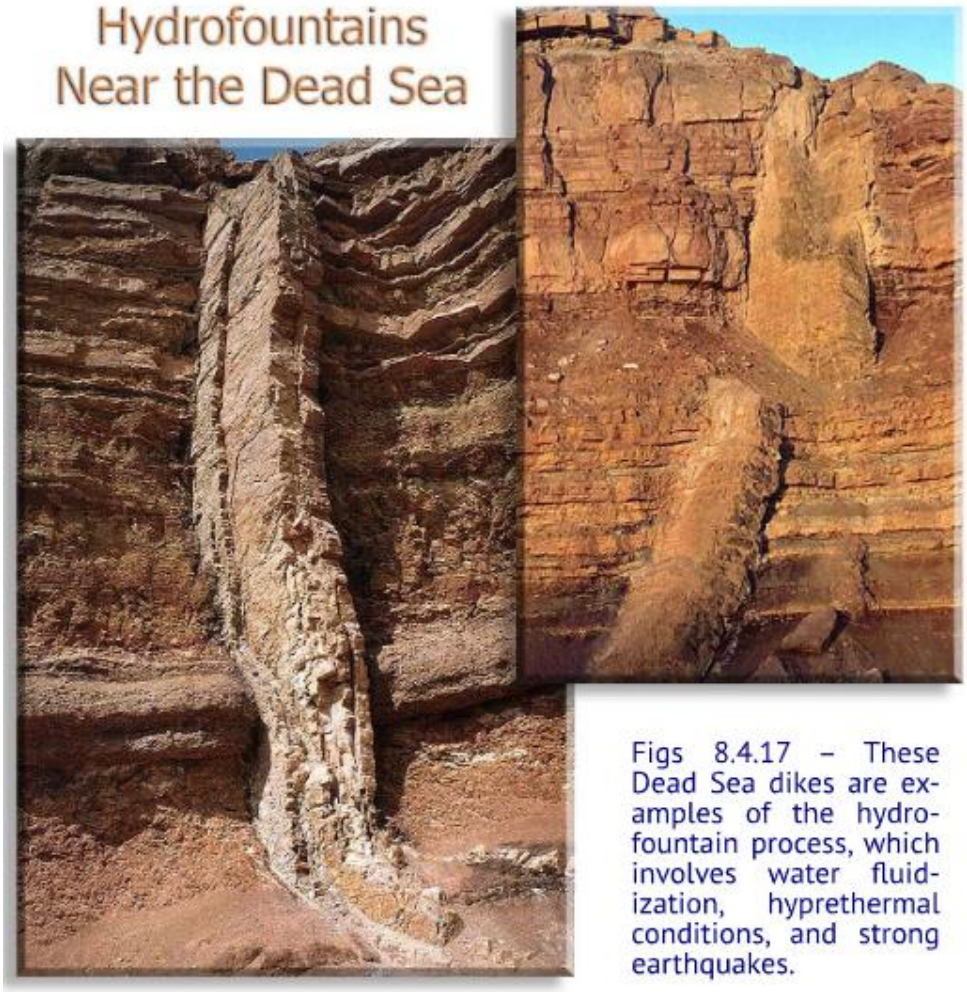
There is little erosion near these deposits. Eruptions forming these have been dormant since the flood.

Hydrorock Fountains Evidence

"**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

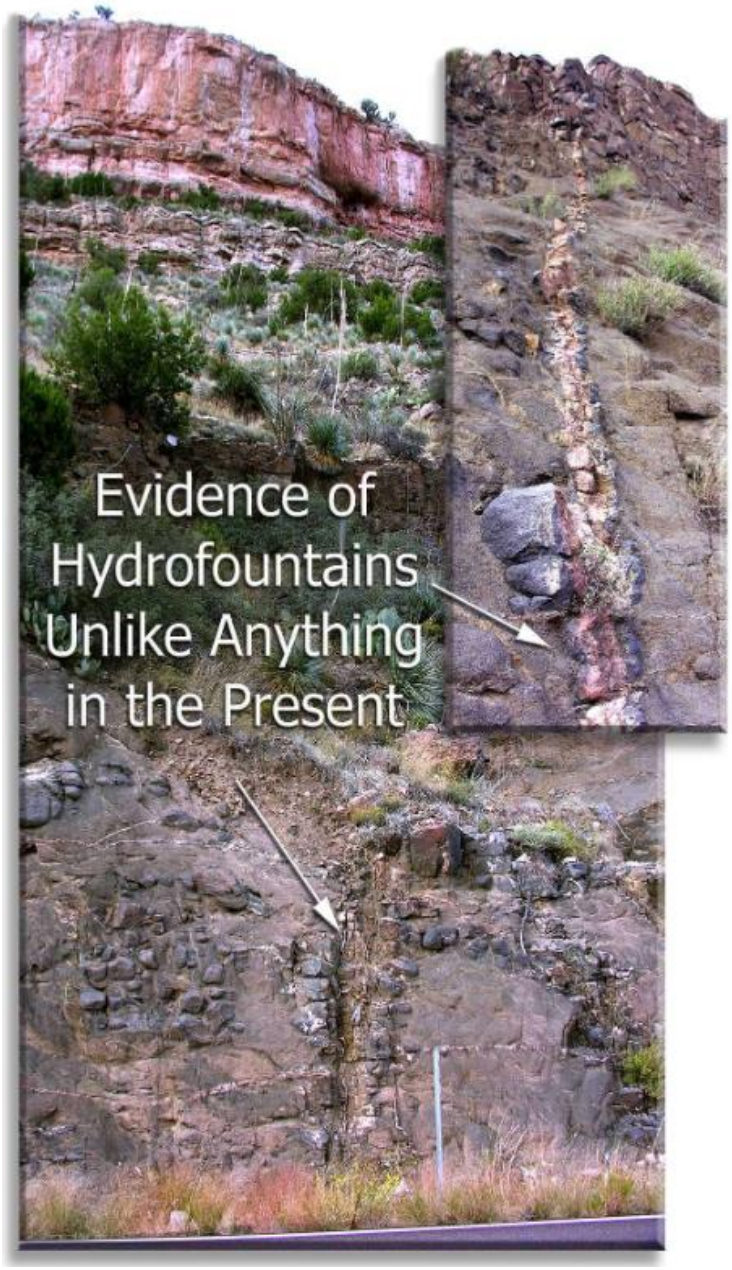
The word "water" doesn't appear in this statement or anywhere else in the chapter on this subject. The closest the authors come to acknowledging the effects of water is the comment "slurries of sand and rock," but no discussion of where the water in the slurry might have originated. In the minds of geologists dogmagma has kept the Earth a dry, desert interior, leaving many clastic dikes and other hydrofountain features unrecognized.

Many Dikes are Hydrorock Fountains:



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

p.523


Evidence of
Hydrofountains
Unlike Anything
in the Present

p.523

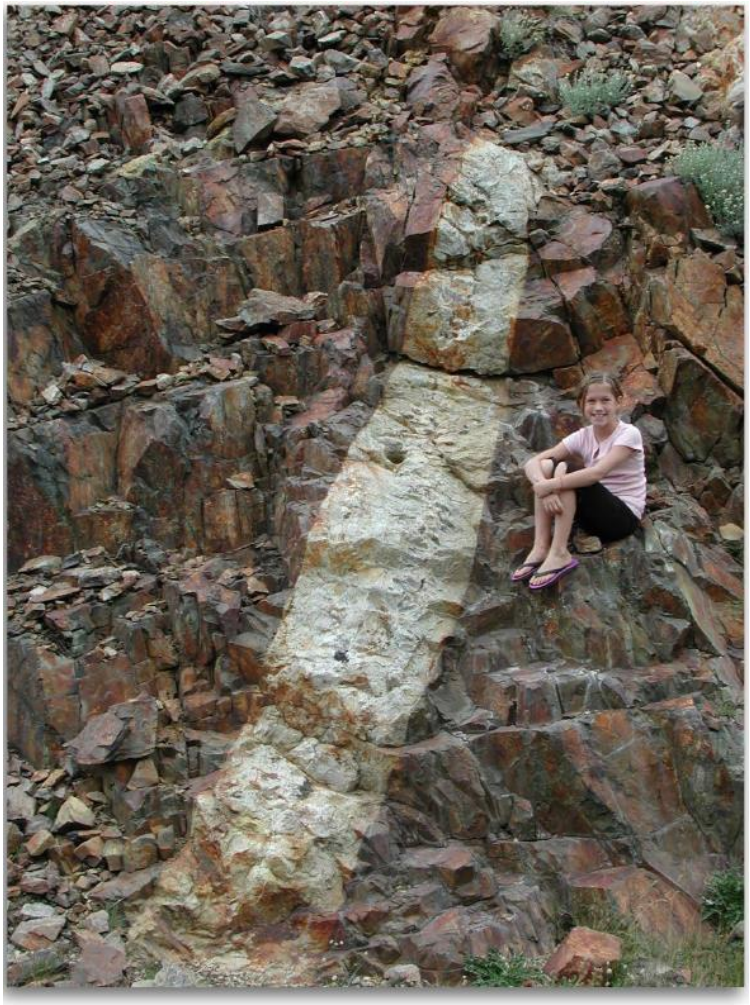


Fig 6.4.8 – This is a dike in the Sierra Nevada Mountains at Yosemite National Forest. How did this dike form from an igneous molten source and not melt the outside walls next to it? p.164

Igneous melted rock would have melted the surrounding walls.

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. p.164

Vertical ore columns prove rising material:

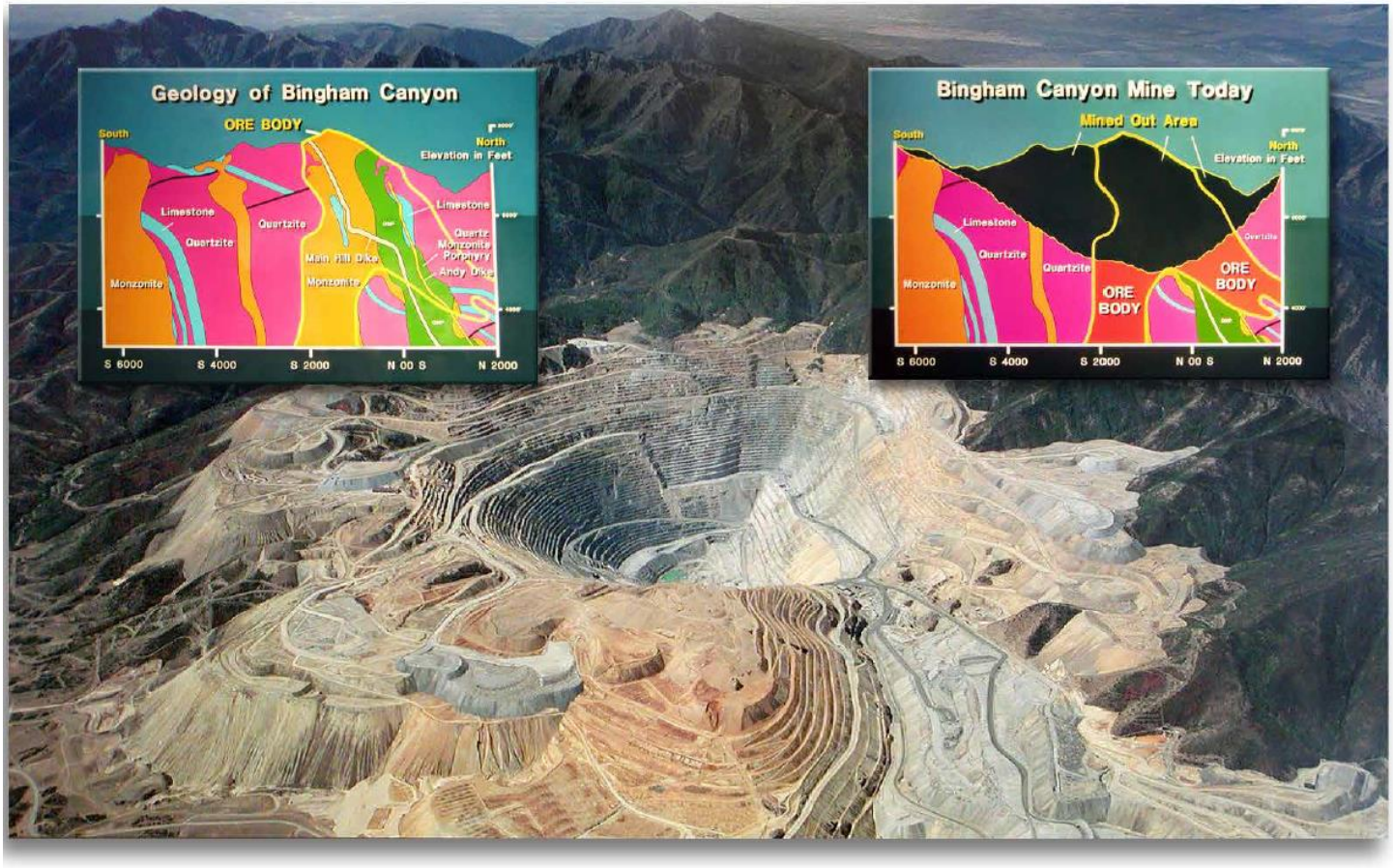


Fig 6.8.3 – This is the Kennecott Copper Mine as seen from the air. Quite literally, an entire mountain has been removed. The insets are cross-cut diagrams illustrating a vertical view of the ore layers—before mining on the left, today on the right. Notice the ore bodies are in vertical or near-vertical orientation, showing they had to have formed from rising material. If this material was not magma, what was it? How did ore bodies like these really form?

p.182

And it wasn't magma rising…

We also have horizontal flood-made sediment deposits over large areas with sharp edges:

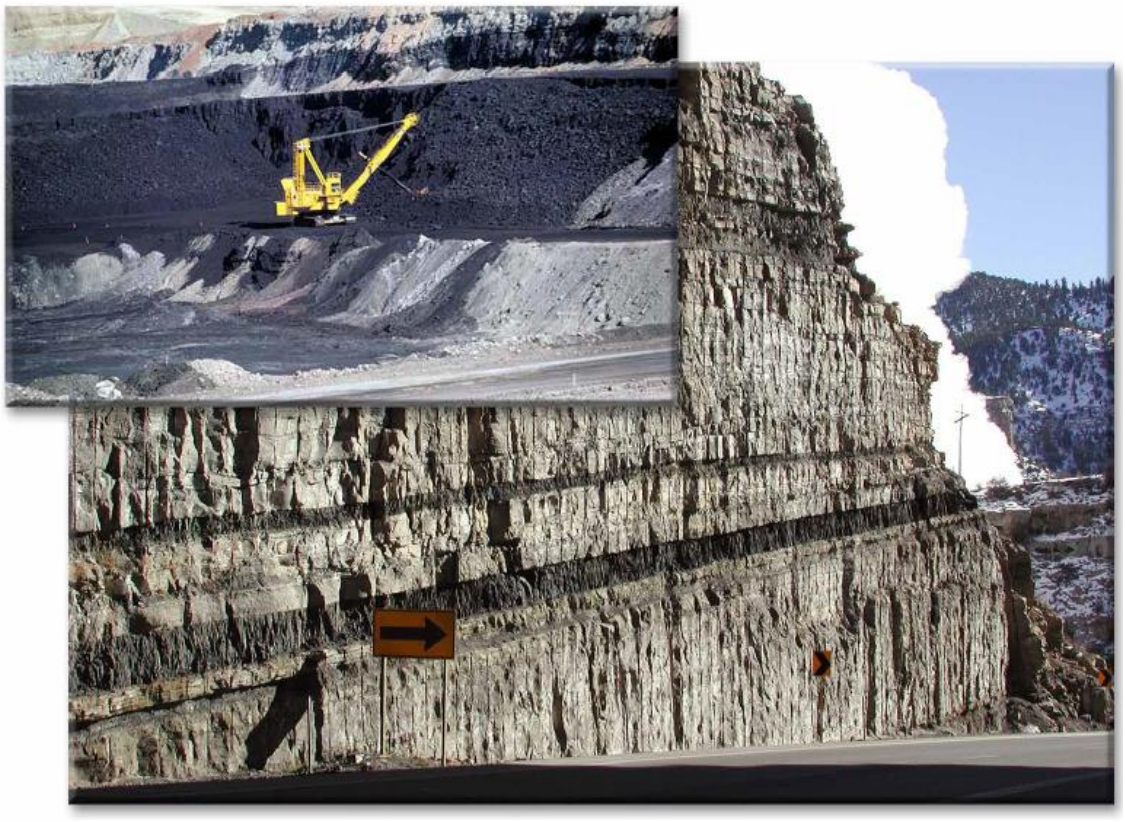


Fig 6.12.8 – The coal deposit seams with the arrow sign are near Price Utah, USA, and an open coal mine with the loader is in Wyoming, USA. Notice the "knife-sharp" sediment contact above and below the coal seams. How does sediment from a river "quickly" make such "knife-sharp" level layers of sediment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

p.224

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

Rivers would not deposit sediment with sharp edges and boundaries.

Skipperock Hydrofountain Evidence

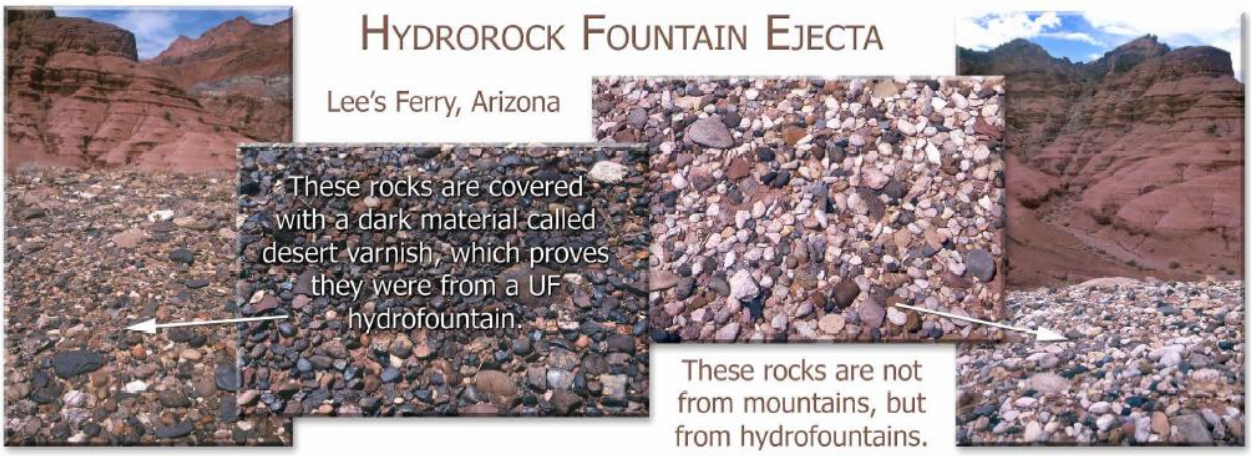


Fig 8.4.20 – Hydrorock Fountain pipes are hard to identify because they are usually underground, but the ejecta brought to the surface by them is easily observed, especially in areas where there is no mountainous source for the rocks. In this example, piles of fluvially eroded rock line the tops of mesas at Lee's Ferry, near the Grand Canyon, Arizona, USA. Some piles show off the lighter color of the natural minerals, other deposits are darkened by desert varnish, a biogenic manganese/iron coating that grew on the exposed surfaces of the rocks after being ejected from a hydrofountain. Desert varnish is another key piece of evidence of the Universal Flood.

p.525

"The **minimum fluidization velocity which would be required** to emplace blocks of the size and density found within the breccia pipe is found to be **10-110 m/s [22-246 mi/hr]**."Note 8.4u p356

That is, the largest blocks required a fluid movement of at least 246 miles per hour; no less than the speed at which geysers erupt. Now we have to ask another FQ: FQ: How were the pipe's contents consolidated and cemented while erupting at a velocity of up to 246 miles per hour? It is interesting that the researchers did not even consider this…

Even though clay or mud could also have thickened the fluid in the pipe, thickening alone does not account for the formation in the Bushveld pipe because clay and mud do *not become **cemented*** with silica outside a hypretherm.

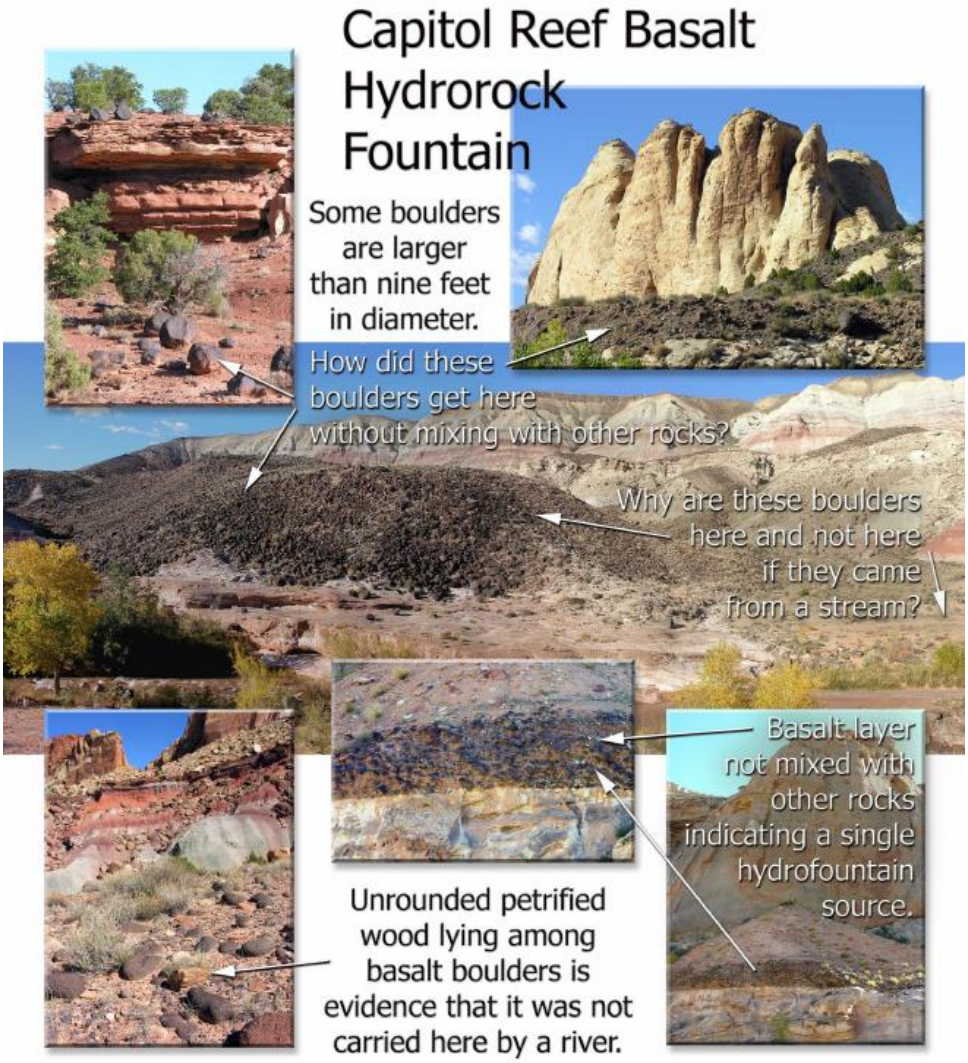


Fig 8.4.21 - These basalt boulders are "strikingly out of place" as researchers have indicated. Although ice-age glaciers were once used to explain their out of place location and origin, this theory no longer explains the boulder's lack of erosion and their location on the tops of hills and not being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

p.526

"**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.

Mars Geyser-Hydrofountain Evidence

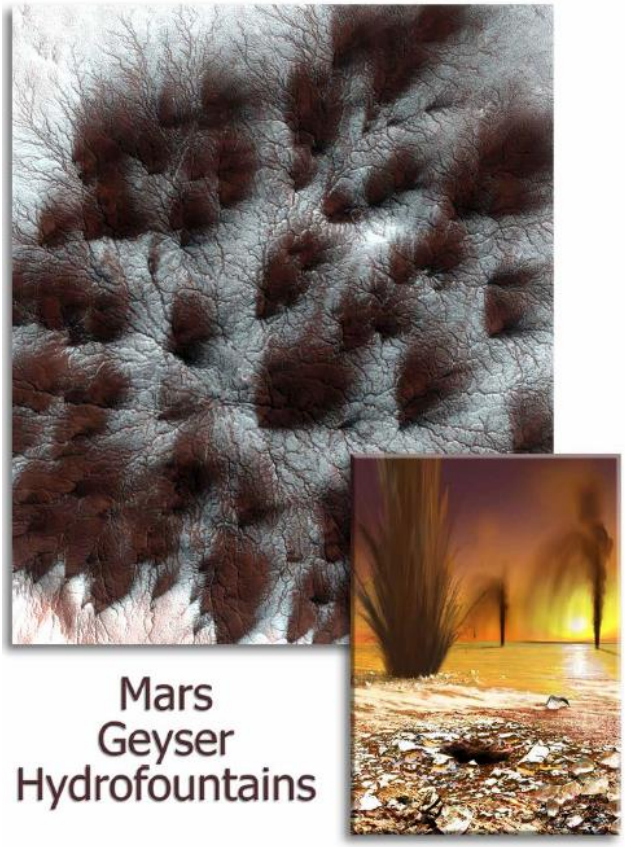


Fig 8.4.22 – The upper left image is of the Martian surface as seen from a satellite. It covers an area about 1 km (.6 mile across) and shows a dramatic array of geyser-hydrocraters. The image on the right is an artist's impression of how the geysers might look from the ground. They consist primarily of CO_2 and water vapor, forming rapidly in a matter of months or even just a few days. These hydrocraters, like many others on the planet are not geologically old, but fresh.

p.527

These hydrocraters are geologically fresh.

The Hydrofountain-Hydrocrater Connection

Chapter 8.5 The Sand Mark

The Sand FQs lead to FAs

The Origin of Sand and Other Sediments

The Hyprethermal Sand and Sediment Formation Mechanism

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 is 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

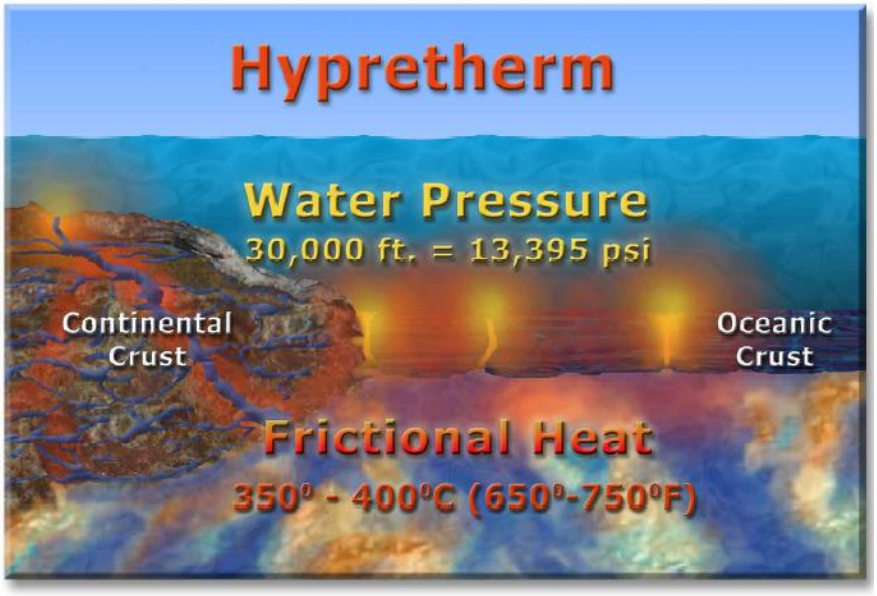


Fig 8.5.1 – The Hypretherm is created when water is under high pressure and high temperature. Today, hypretherms exist at the bottom of the ocean in areas where frictional heating supplies the necessary temperature, in places such as plate boundaries. The most extensive Hypretherm since the Earth's formation 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. p.530

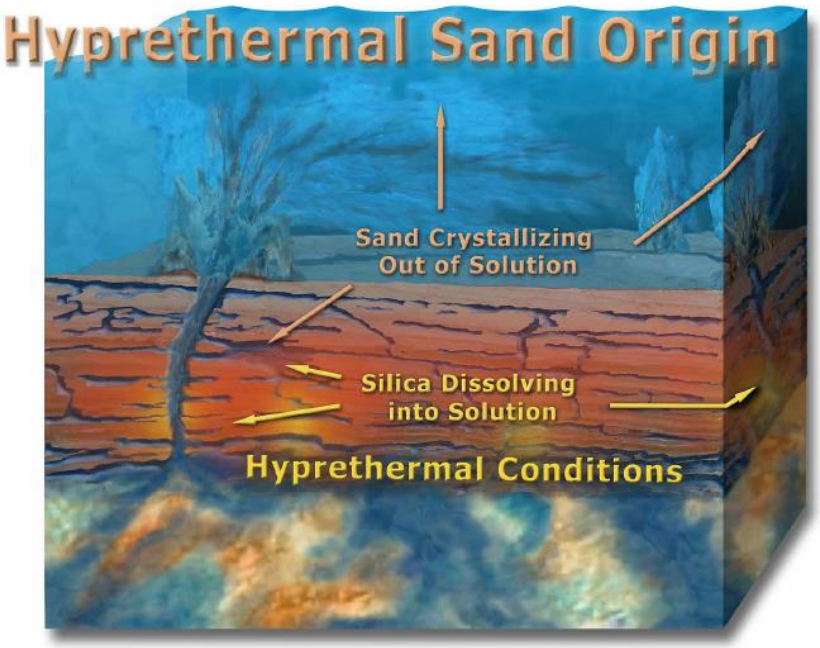


Fig 8.5.2 – This diagram depicts the Hyprethermal Sand Origin, which is the origin of much of the Earth's sand. During the UF, the entire surface of the Earth was covered with water heated by frictional earthquake heating; areas on or within the crust of sufficiently high heat and pressure experienced 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. p.531

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

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.

Double Terminated Quartz Mystery Solved

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.

p.532

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**.

[Significance of Double Termination]

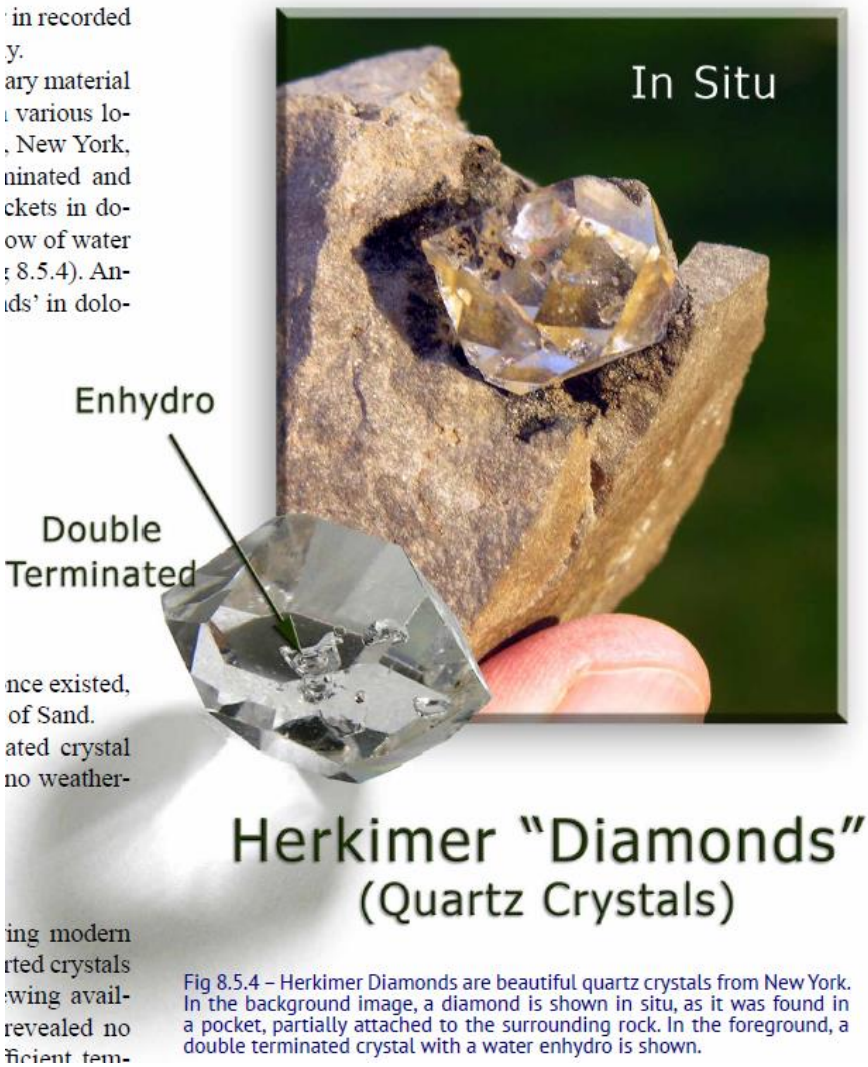


Fig 8.5.4 – Herkimer Diamonds are beautiful quartz crystals from New York. In the background image, a diamond is shown in situ, as it was found in a pocket, partially attached to the surrounding rock. In the foreground, a double terminated crystal with a water enhydro is shown.

p.533

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

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.

p.169

The Biogenic Opal Evidence

Homegrown Authigenic Quartz

The Clay Evidence

"In addition to the weathering process, **some clay minerals are formed through hydrothermal activity**." Note 8.5l

Death Valley Sand Dune and Clay Evidence

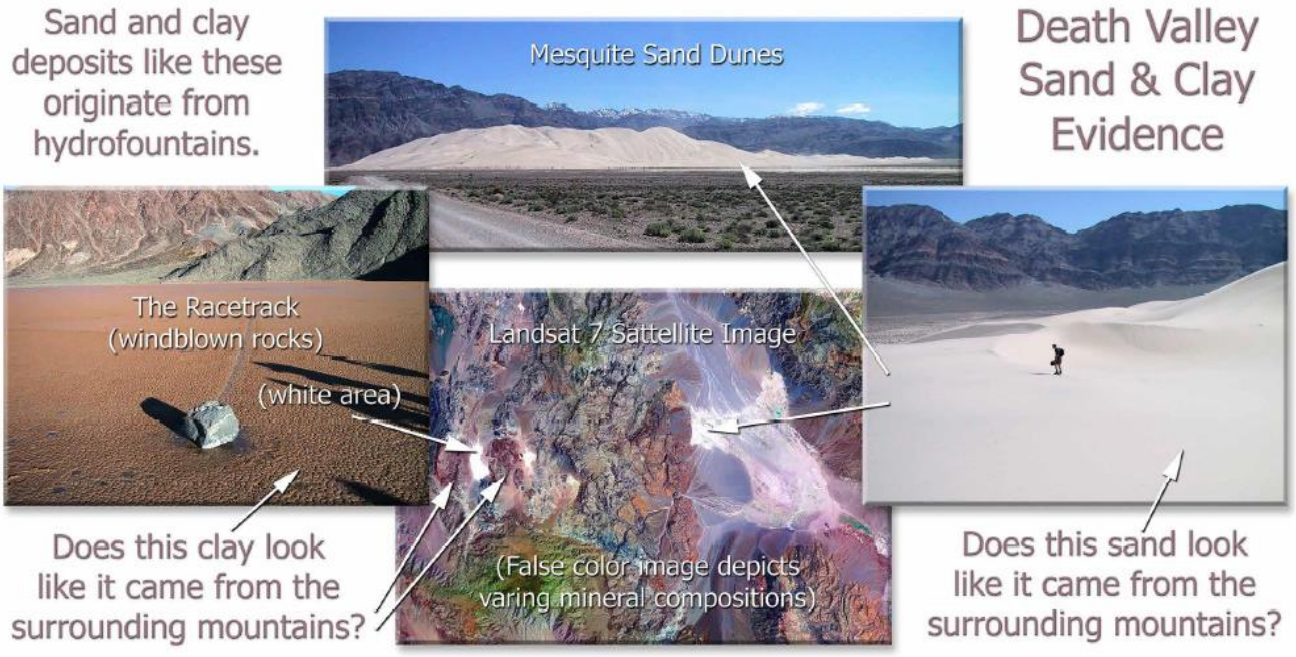


Fig 8.5.12 – In the false color Landsat satellite image of Death Valley, California, a variety of mineral deposits are apparent. Notice the two patches of white, which are Racetrack Playa Clay and Mesquite Sand Dunes. There are no 'white' mountains around them from which weathered or eroded material 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. p.538

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.

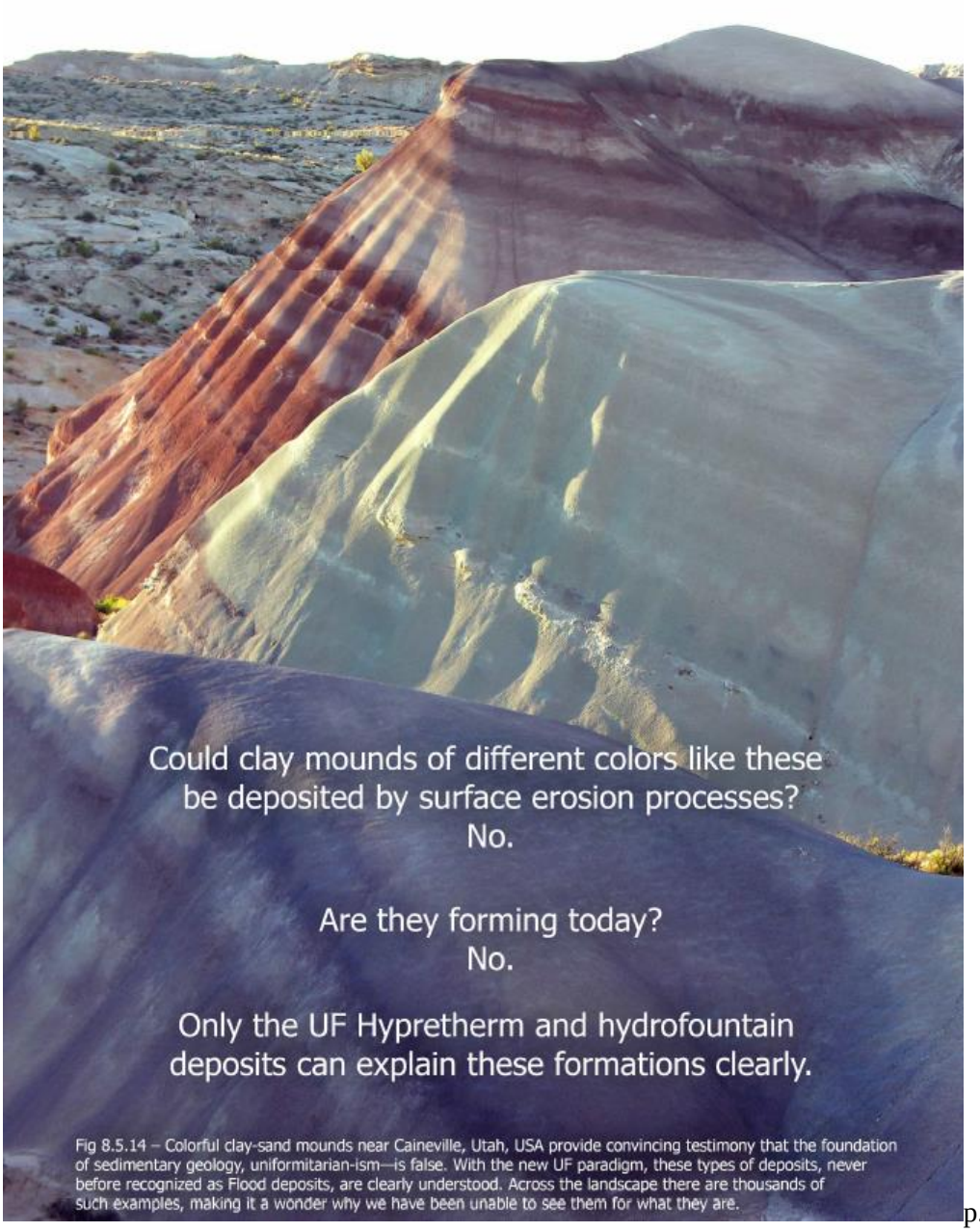


Fig 8.5.14 – Colorful clay-sand mounds near Caineville, Utah, USA provide convincing testimony that the foundation of sedimentary geology, uniformitarian-ism—is false. With the new UF paradigm, these types of deposits, never before recognized as Flood deposits, are clearly understood. Across the landscape there are thousands of such examples, making it a wonder why we have been unable to see them for what they are. p.539

These are flood deposits, not erosion deposits.

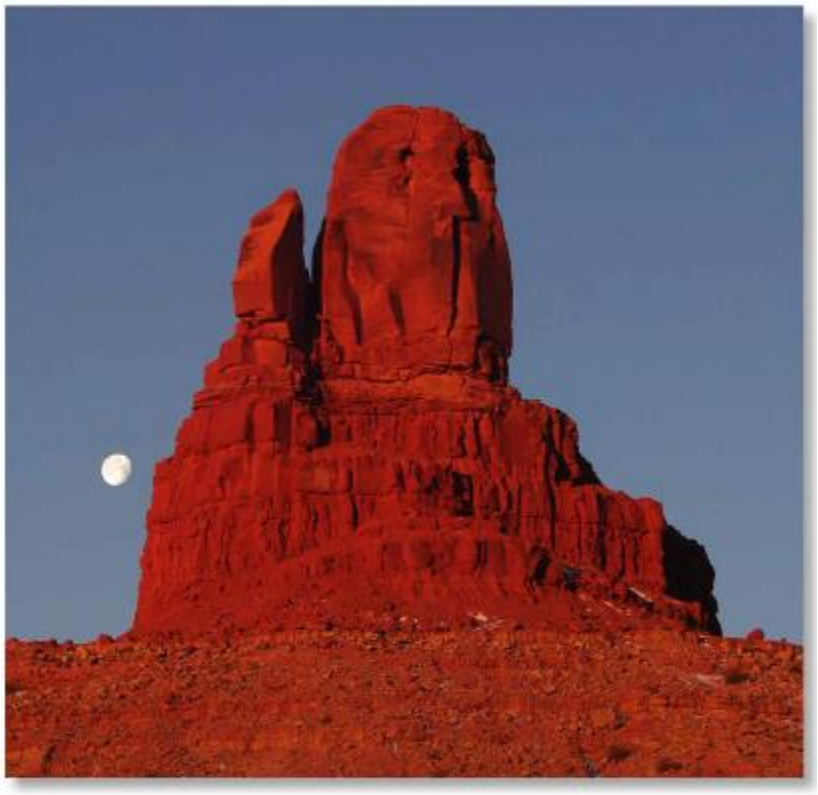


Fig 8.5.14 – Monument Valley, Arizona, USA, is famous for its red sandstone spires that rise majestically into the sky. These landforms are comprised of a continuous series of layers of homogeneous sand unsullied by sediment and materials from rivers or wind-borne weather phenomena. Moreover, there is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

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

It is hard to imagine ***130,000 cubic miles*** *of ground water*. **The highest mountain in the world is not even six miles above sea level.** The amount of ground water purported to have flowed through one cubic mile of unconsolidated sand to cement it into sandstone is 130,000 cubic miles—a ratio of 130,000 to 1, a number beyond comprehension. 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.

If the sand had been deposited **over a long period of time**, climate change, wind, and water would dictate **different patterns**, leaving behind **layered and impure sand**. Yet **Monument Valley sandstone** deposits, like many of the World's sandstones, testify that a **single, thick** layer of **homogeneous** sand was **cemented by quartz**, ***at one time***.

How to Make Sandstone

UF Sandstone Experiment

Another Sandstone Mystery Solved

The Sandstone and Limestone Connection

Chapter 8.6 The Erosion Mark

"Extreme Events Shape the Landscape"

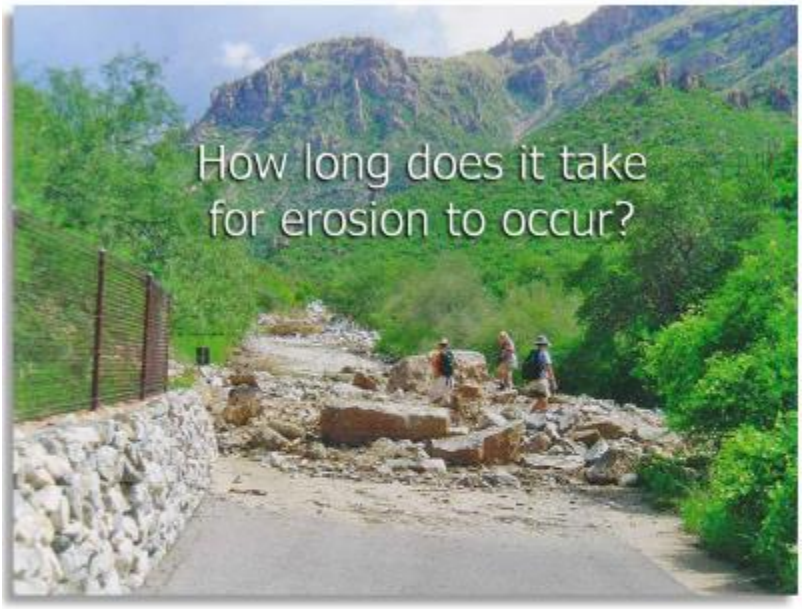


Fig 8.6.1 – Modern geology textbooks commonly expound on the 'vast geological time' that shaped the landscape we observe around us today. The reality is that, "Only minor changes occur in the landscape 99.9% of the time, but a *tremendous amount of change can occur in the span of a few hours*." In fact, this is how the vast majority of real erosion occurs. The Erosion Mark explains how erosion like this has taken place only recently, over a few thousand years.

p.547 Most erosion happens quickly. Erosion like this has taken place recently over the past few thousand years.

Answering the Unanswerable

1. Granite Boulders 2. Arch Formation 3. Soil Formation 4. Skipperocks 5. Planation 6. Pedestal Formations 7. Alluvial Fans.

The Granite Boulder Evidence

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.

p.547.

These aren't from glaciers, but were deposited. They're on mountaintops.

The Arch Formation Evidence

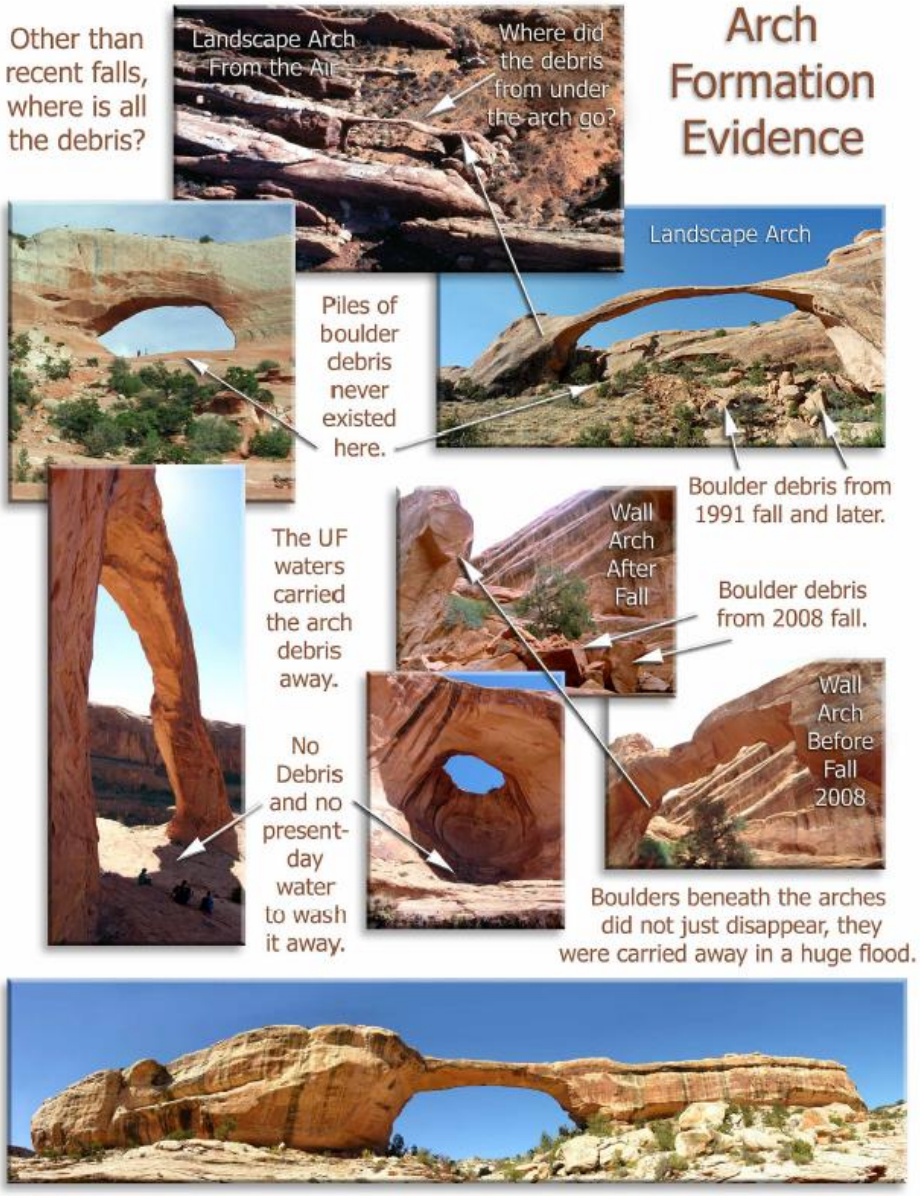


Fig 8.6.3

p.5493.

Where is the debris that fell from Double Arch or Delicate Arch in Arches National Park? (It wasn't slowly eroded, but quickly carved, and quickly swept away in the flood. The debris are gone.)

There are no large piles of debris, these were blown out quickly in the flood, & the debris were carried far away by the flood. Only minor recent erosion exists.

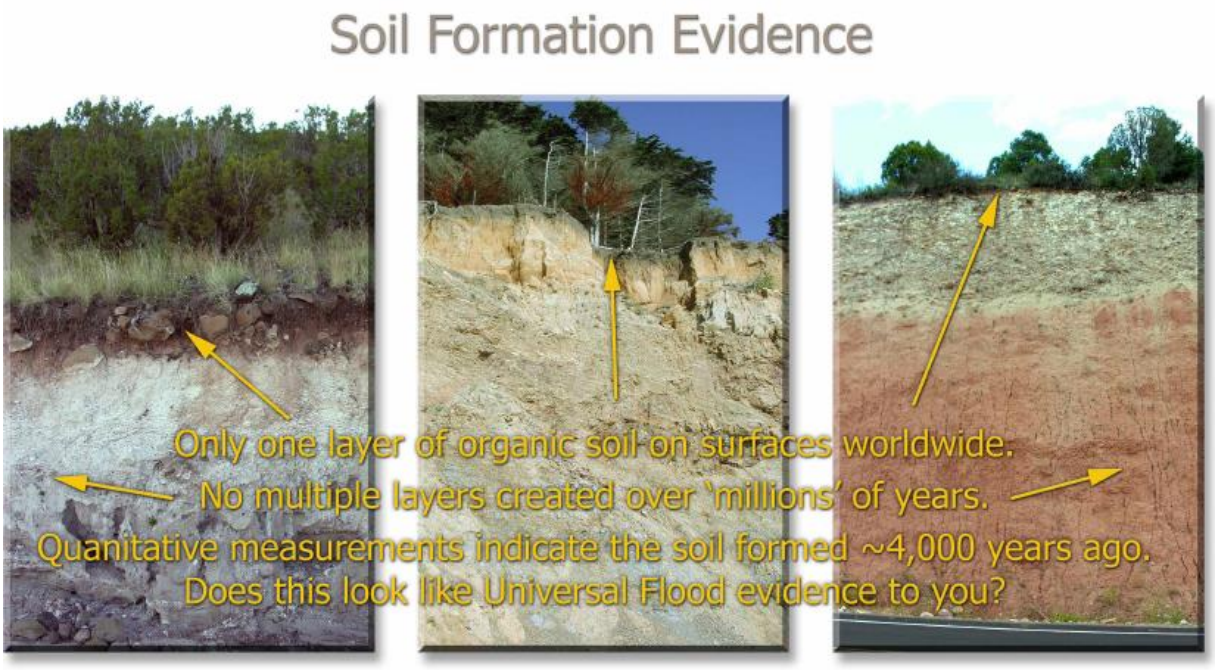


Fig 8.6.4 – Here the cross sections of topsoil layers from different climate environments from around the world show a *single layer of organic soil* at the top of the section. This defines the vast majority of the surface area on the continents and testifies of two things; first, the continents were 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.

If this earth was deposited over millions of years, there would be multiple organic layers through the soils. Studies show this top organic soil formed about 4000 years ago, which is near when the flood occurred.

"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:

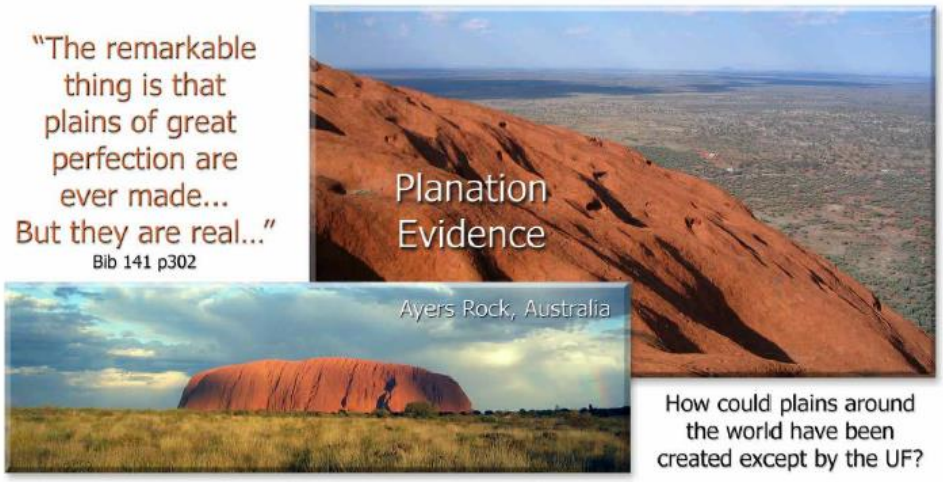
"Many people have the idea that the soil (as distinguished from the subsoil) is much deeper than it really is. **On examining 172 soil samples collected from 34 states** and representing, very largely, important upland types it was found that the soil depth as recorded **averaged only 9 inches**. Many 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 years/inch x 9 inches = **3,600 years** 500 years/inch x 9 inches = **4,500 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.

4. The Skipperocks Evidence

5. The Planation Evidence

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.



p.551

Consider the surrounding plains as having been ejected by this hydromountain which is a hardened fountain!

The Origin of Mountains book says: "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

Plains-making by uplift over geological time does not work. The modern geologist sees a "global tectonic quiet period" (no raising or lowering of plains), which also makes no sense to researchers. Ollier and Pain in *The Origin of Mountains* state:

"This suggests **tectonic quiet** in many different places. **It is virtually a global tectonic quiet period**. **Why should this be?**" Bib 141 p302

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.

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

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.

p.212

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

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.

p.552

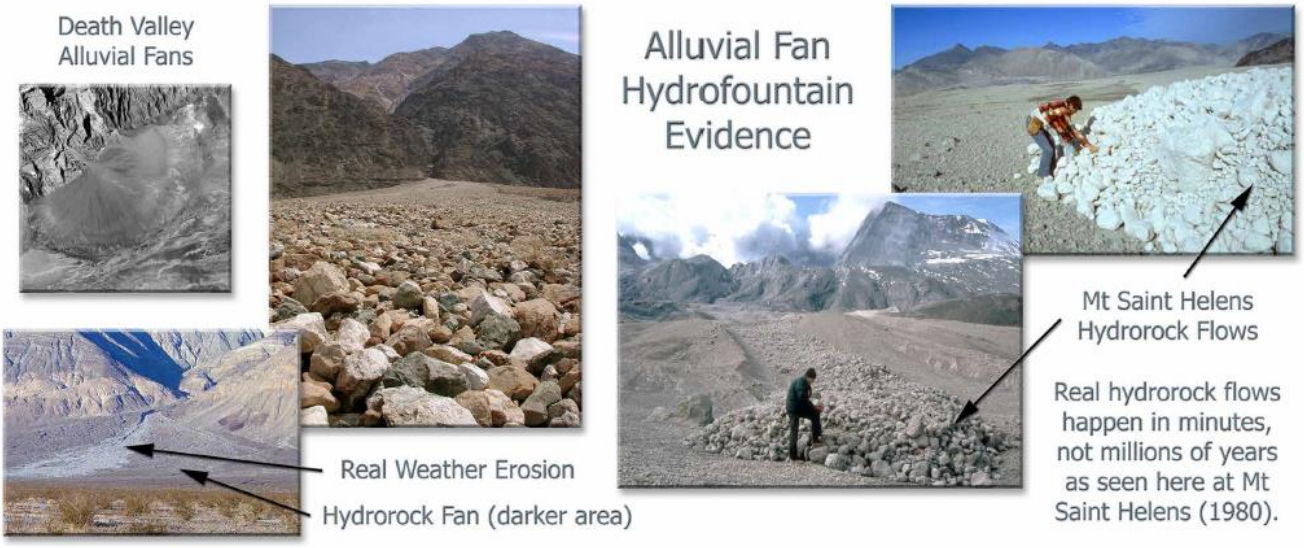


Fig 8.6.8 – The three images on the left are Death Valley alluvial fans. Actual recent weather erosion is evident by the lighter areas whereas the original hydrorock fan is darker. The dark hydrorock fan was not formed by any weather process known in modern times, and these types of alluvial fans are 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.

p.553

New erosion is lighter, original hydrorock fountain fans are darker. It wasn't rivers carrying the rocks, or there would be a river valley. Today we don't see massive water ejections causing this large scale of movement, but Mt. St. Helens (non-lava eruption) was a clue.

The Kaolinite Evidence

Fig 8.6.10 – Kaolinite is a white clay mineral containing silica and aluminum. Researchers in the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory paradigm think that kaolinite is "produced by the *chemical weathering* of alumininium silicate minerals like feldspar." In the above image from Bulgaria, the white clay was obviously laid down before the brown deposit. How did weathering and erosion from a mountain source produce a pure white deposit that was immediately afterward covered by a brown deposit? How did the kaolinite erode or 'chemically weather' from the brown deposit? One can see similarities with the Arizona Hydrocraters' white and brown deposits. Clearly, modern geology has no good answer to these questions. Conversely, the Hydroplanet and UF Models easily explain how the deposits were formed and from where the material came. Actual experimental studies reported in the 1999 journal, *Chemical Geology*, verify that kaolinite clay was made in a *hypretherm*. Furthermore, no observations of 'chemical weathering' producing kaolinite deposits have been made. Why? Because the only time kaolinite, "one of the most common minerals" on the face of the Earth was formed, was in the Universal Flood hypretherm.

p.554

Weathering & erosion cannot account for a white layer blanketed by a brown layer. Kaolinite is a common mineral, only made in the flood hypretherm.

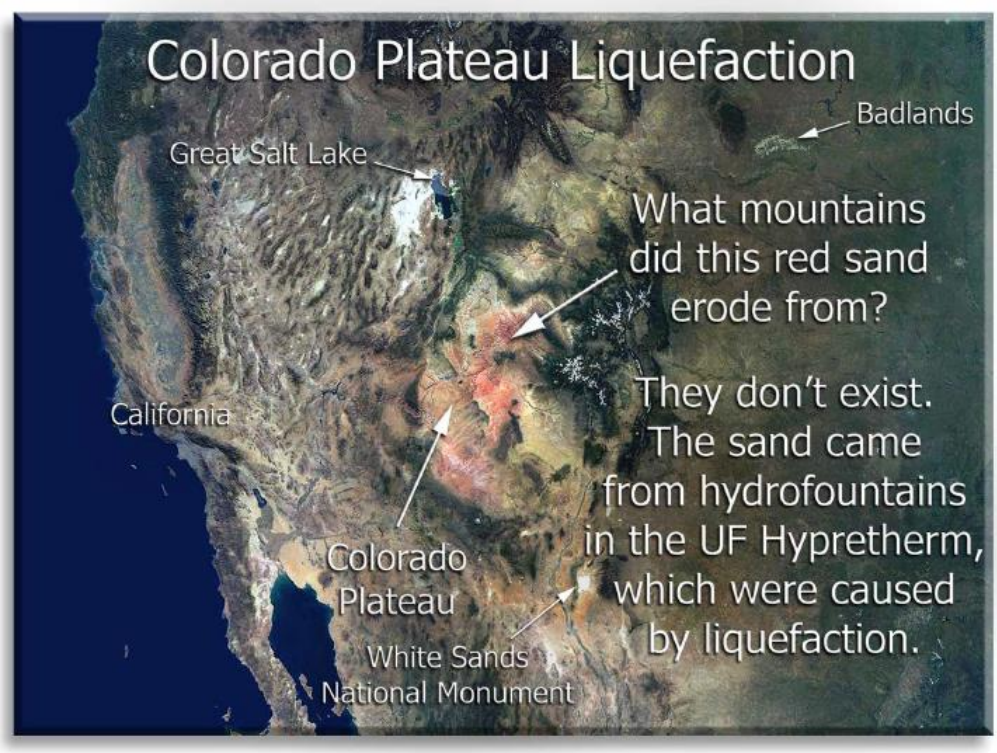


Fig 8.6.13 – This NASA image of the Western United States shows the results of the Colorado Plateau Liquefaction processes that took place during the UF. There are no red or orange mountains from which the red and orange sand and clay eroded, a fact apparently missed by modern geology. Modern day liquefaction examples prove that large earthquakes can expel tremendous amounts of clay and sand onto the surface in a manner analogous to the hydrofountains of the Universal Flood. Liquefaction was the driving force behind the final shaping of the Colorado Plateau and its characteristic plateau and valley morphology.

p.557

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 (9,320square miles)*** in India. Note 8.6h

 Image: Liquefaction - Wikipedia

“The effects of soil liquefaction, seen after 2011 Canterbury earthquake

More from that page on 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.[6] Soil liquefaction was blamed for building collapses in the city of Palu, Indonesia in October 2018.”[7]

Videos on liquefaction:

Soil liquefaction due to earthquake. UTHM GEOFEST'14 - YouTube
Footage shows Indonesian earthquake causing soil liquefaction - YouTube
6min Ground Liquefaction Caught on Video - YouTube

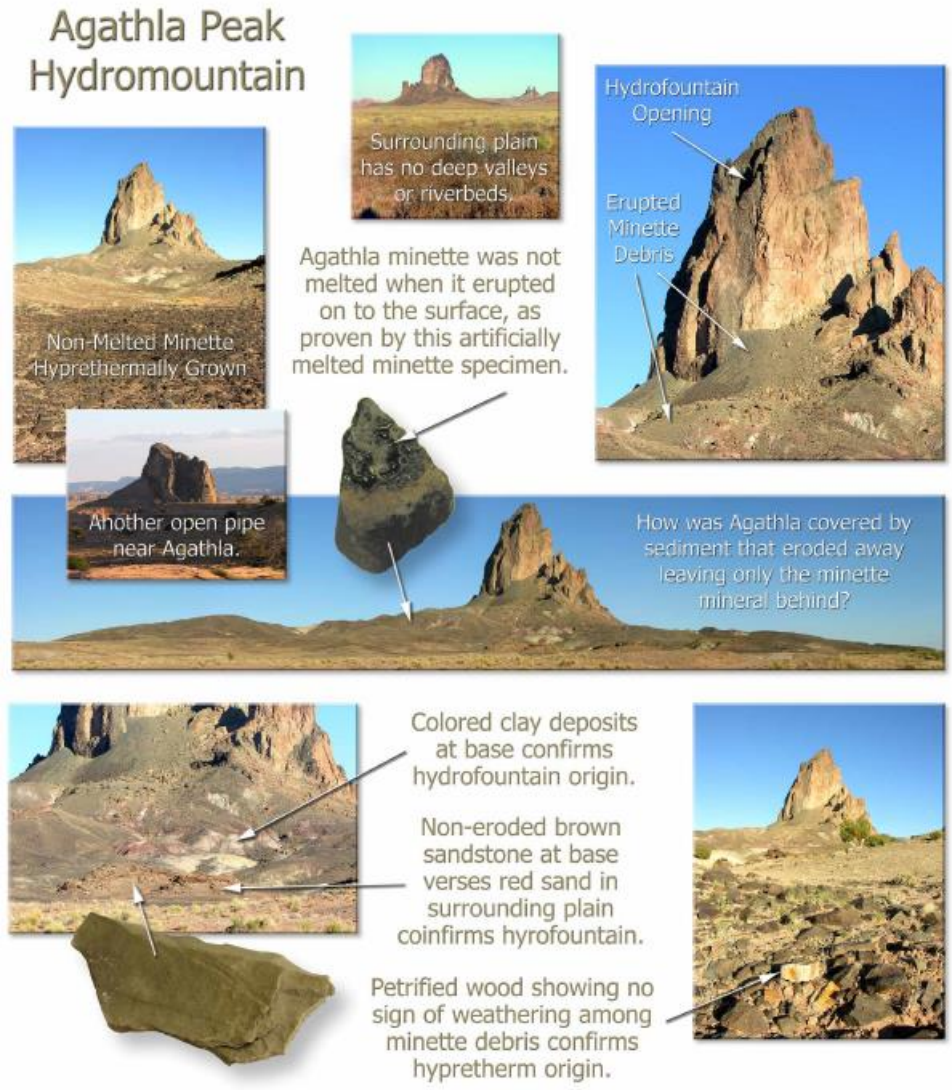


Fig 8.6.14 – Agathla Peak is a hydromountain in Monument Valley, Arizona, USA. It has an open hydrofountain pipe still evident at its peak that ejected the dark mineral minette seen surrounding the 1,500-foot high mountain. The mineral was not melted and extruded onto the surface like lava. When the minette is melted, it turns into a glass (see the melted rock in the center, above). The minette mineral was grown in a hypretherm and ejected after Agathla punched through the surface. It was deposited along with brown, lithified sand and colored clay as seen in the images. The sand and clay did not erode from the mountain or anywhere else in the area since the surrounding plain is made of red sandstone. Another evidence that this is a hydromountain formed in the UF Hypretherm is the petrified wood in the area. It is not eroded, and thus not transported, but is found with the minette mineral all around the mountain. Although modern geology claims 1,500 feet of sediment covering Agathla and other "volcanic plugs" in the area was eroded away over the last 25 million years, no deep valleys and no evidence of such extreme erosion exists around Agathla Peak to support this pseudotheory.

p.558

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.

Looking at Fig 8.6.14, there are no signs of significant erosion around Agathla Peak. Incidental surface erosion is evident, but there are no deep valleys and riverbeds that presumably carried off the billion-plus cubic feet of sediment that once surrounded Agathla. Could rain and snow erode over 1,500 feet (457meters) of sediment, leaving behind such a flat plain? Actual erosion seen in Fig 8.6.14 indicates that weathering processes could have only been at work here for no more than several thousand years.

The icing on the cake is the dark mineral, minette that erupted out of the open hydrofountain seen at the top of the mountain. It surrounds the mountain today, but ***if massive erosion had really been at work here***, the minette debris on the surface in the center panoramic image would certainly have been swept away long ago, along with 1,500 feet of overlying debris that presumably concealed the erosion-resistant plug. Clearly, this was not the case.

Mountain Liquefaction Evidence

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.

p.560

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

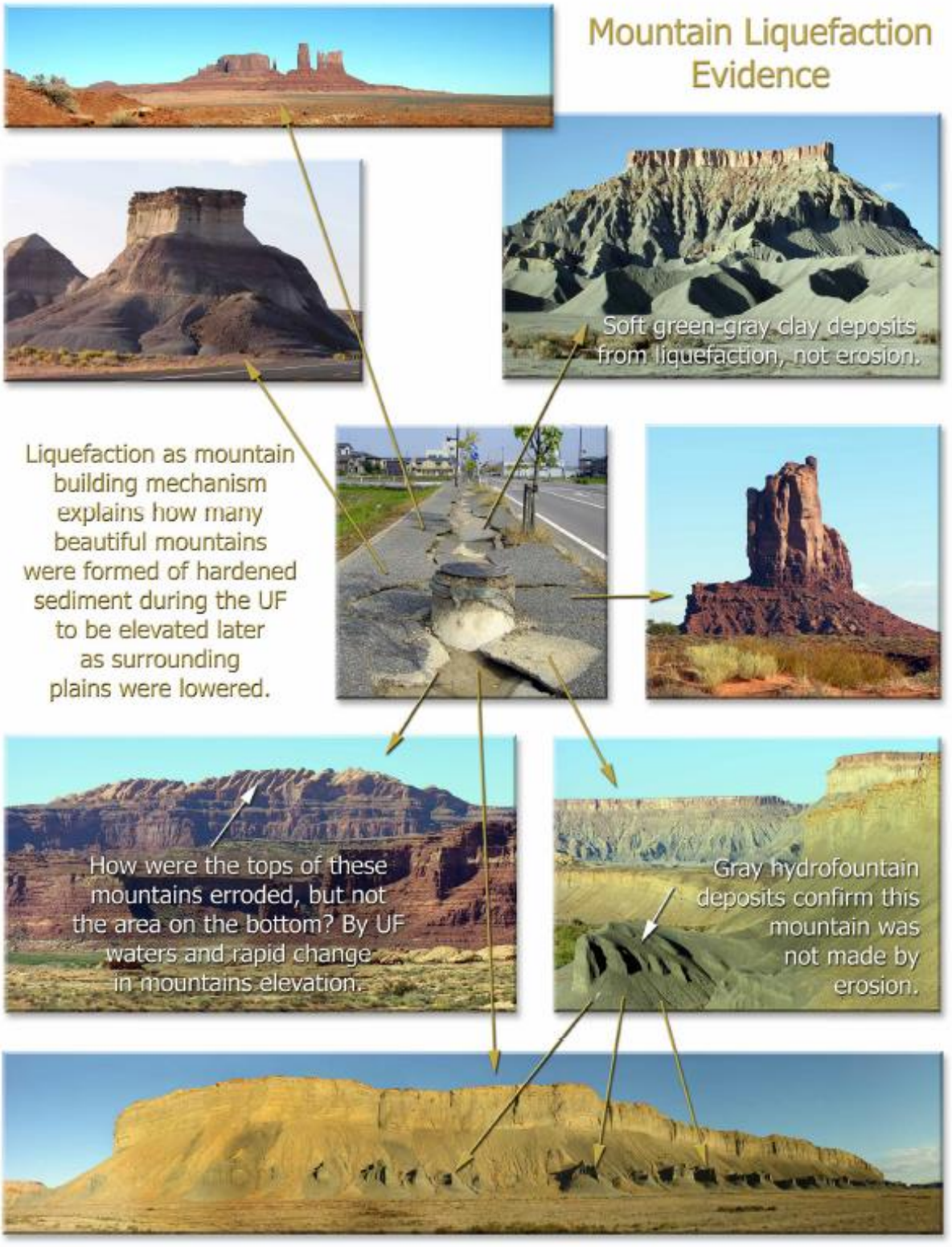
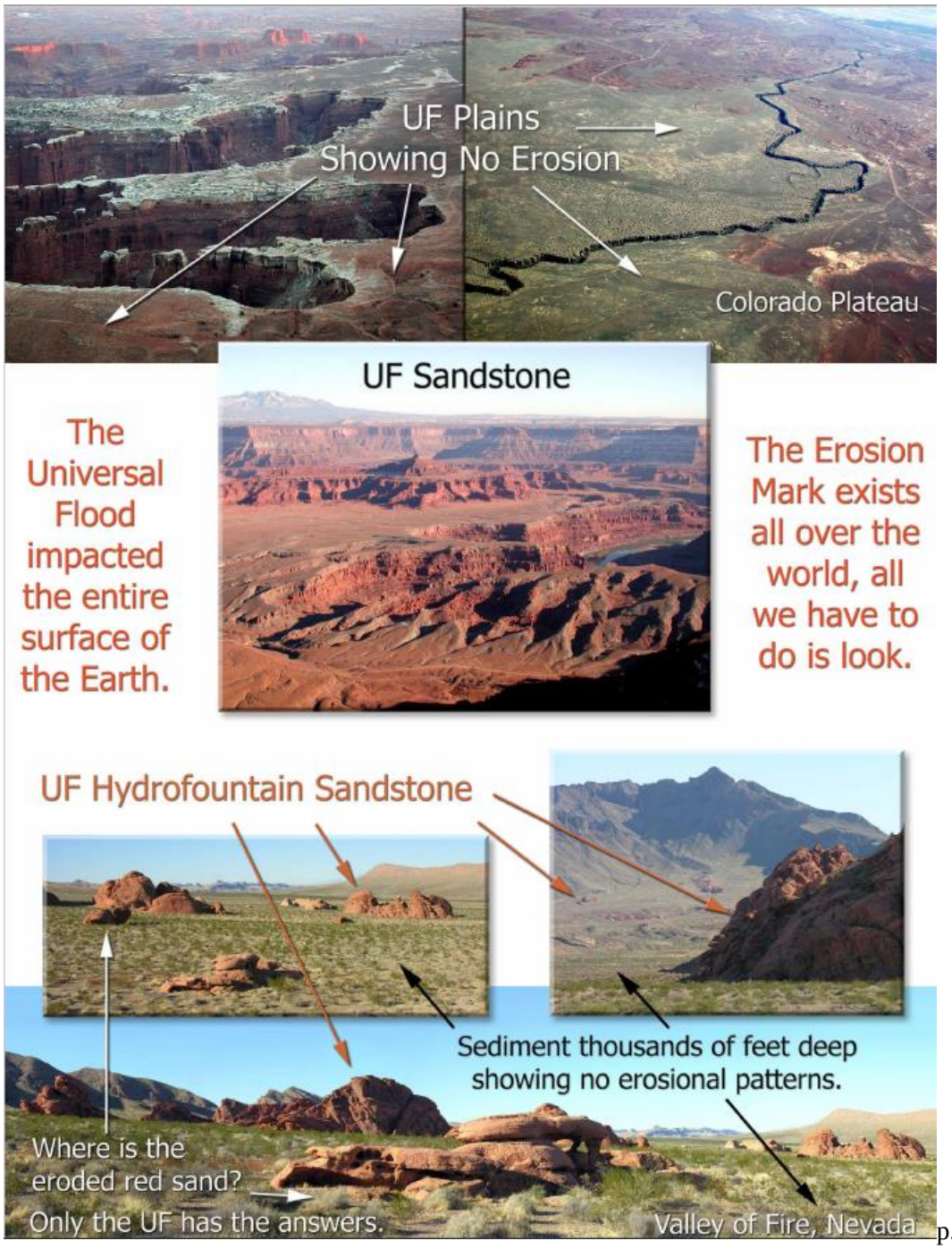


Fig 8.6.16 – Countless examples of Mountain Liquefaction Evidence, like the examples above, show up all over the Colorado Plateau. For the first time, a logical explanation describing the origin of these mountains and their features is available with the UF and liquefaction processes. The erosion sci-bi does not explain the lack of large-scale erosion between the mountains, nor does it account for the soft clayey hydrofountain sediment at their bases that would have surely washed away long ago, if traditional weathering and erosion was the real process.

p.561

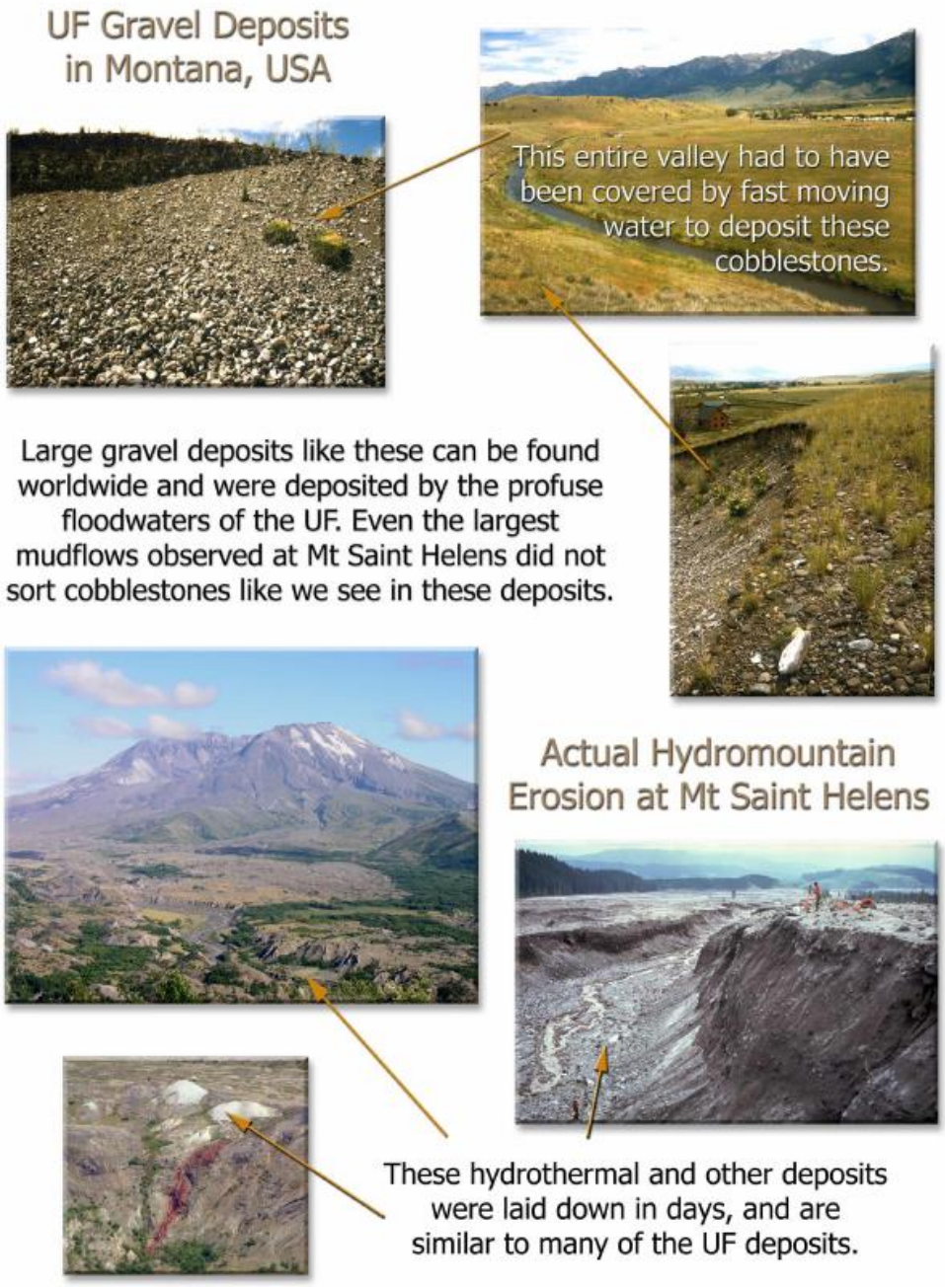
The flood hardens sediment, and later the surrounding landscape lowers. With traditional weathering the soft clay at their bases would have washed away long ago. There is a lack of large-scale erosion between these mountains.

[Endless UF Erosion Evidence]



p.562

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.



p.564

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.

A few more items on Mt. St. Helens:

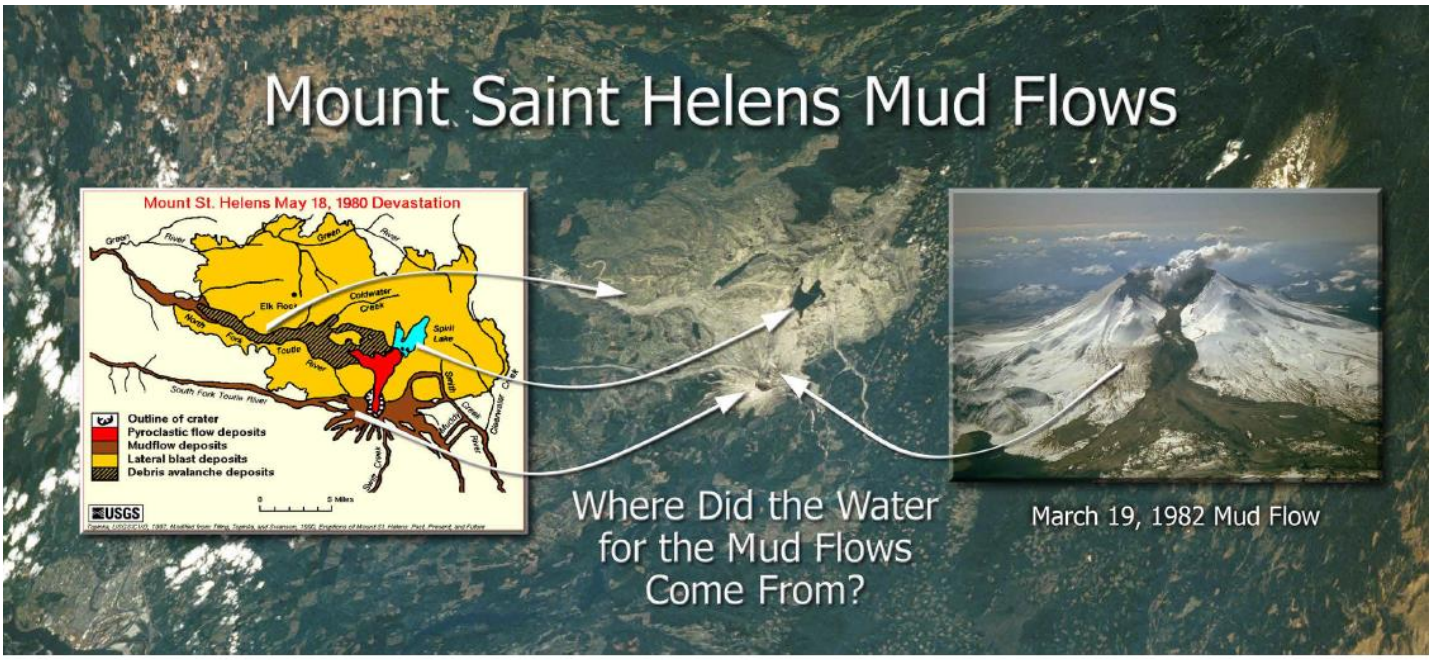


Fig 7.7.9 – A NASA satellite image of the Mt. Saint Helens area shows the scope of the devastation from the May 1980 eruption. Inset diagram on the left identifies different parts of the post-eruption landscape, including the mudflow of 1980. The photo is of the mudflows that took place in 1982. Mudflows 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.

p.296

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.

p.298

Fig 7.7.8 – The 1991 Mount Pinatubo eruption was the largest explosion mankind has witnessed in the last 75 years, including nuclear explosions. Unlike the dust from dust storms, volcanic ash can stay suspended in the atmosphere for days because of ***steam***. Until quite recently, the amount of water in volcanic emissions has been unknown. Scientists have yet to identify the source of the water emitted from hydrovolcanoes and in most cases, have not taken measurements of the water quantity. Hydrovolcanoes are another evidence of the vast amount of water lying within our planet.

p.295

Chapter 8.7 The Depth Mark

The Basalt and Obsidian Mysteries Are Solved

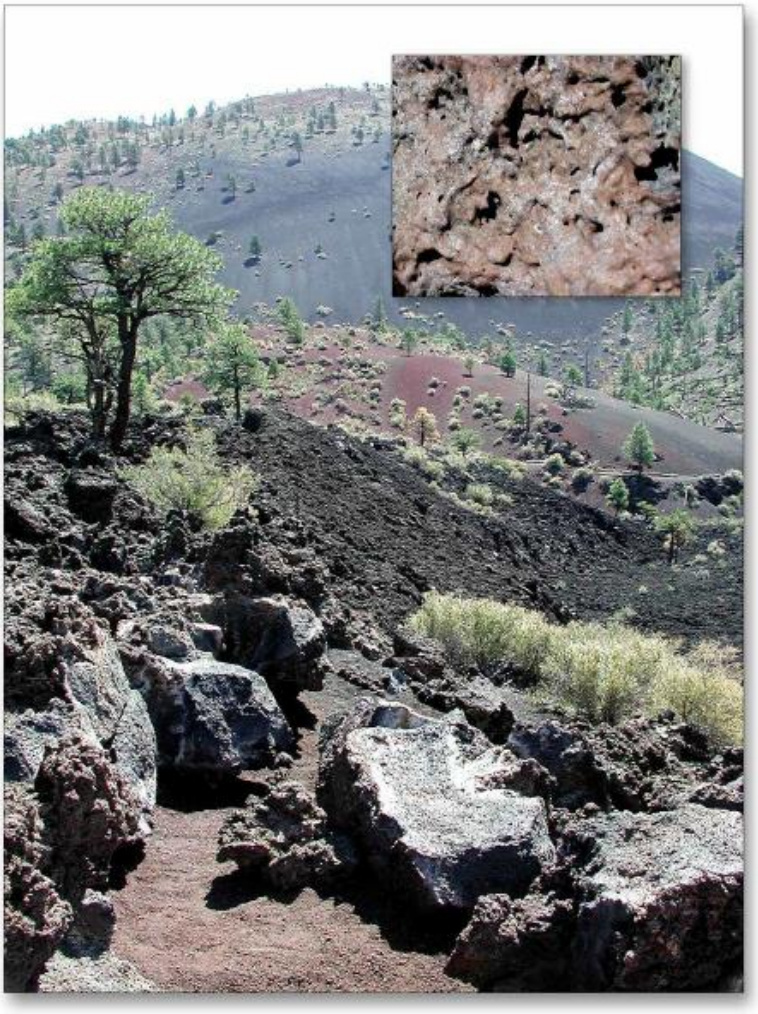


Fig 8.7.1 – This is the Sunset Crater field in Flagstaff, Arizona, USA. It is a good example of volcanoes and lava formed in the *atmosphere*, on the surface. There are no fine-grained or columnar basalts. The inset photo shows lava and the vesicles, or holes that formed when gases escaped the cooling lava—a sure sign the lava formed while exposed to the air and not under the pressure of deep water. p.565

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 Obsidian

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.

p.566

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 8.7.4 – Fine-grained basalt without vesicles does *not* come from continental lava flows, although geology has assumed it does. It would be glass, as seen in the above melted specimens of basalt. Instead, basalt must form in a hypretherm, if it has no vesicles or if it contains crystalline quartz. A longer time, measured only in days, is required for fine-grained basalt to form, as compared with obsidian, because it is normally found in a crystalline or columnar structure, observable in the way it fractures. Faster cooling times and lower pressure produce lower quality basalts, with increasingly larger vesicles.

p.567

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.

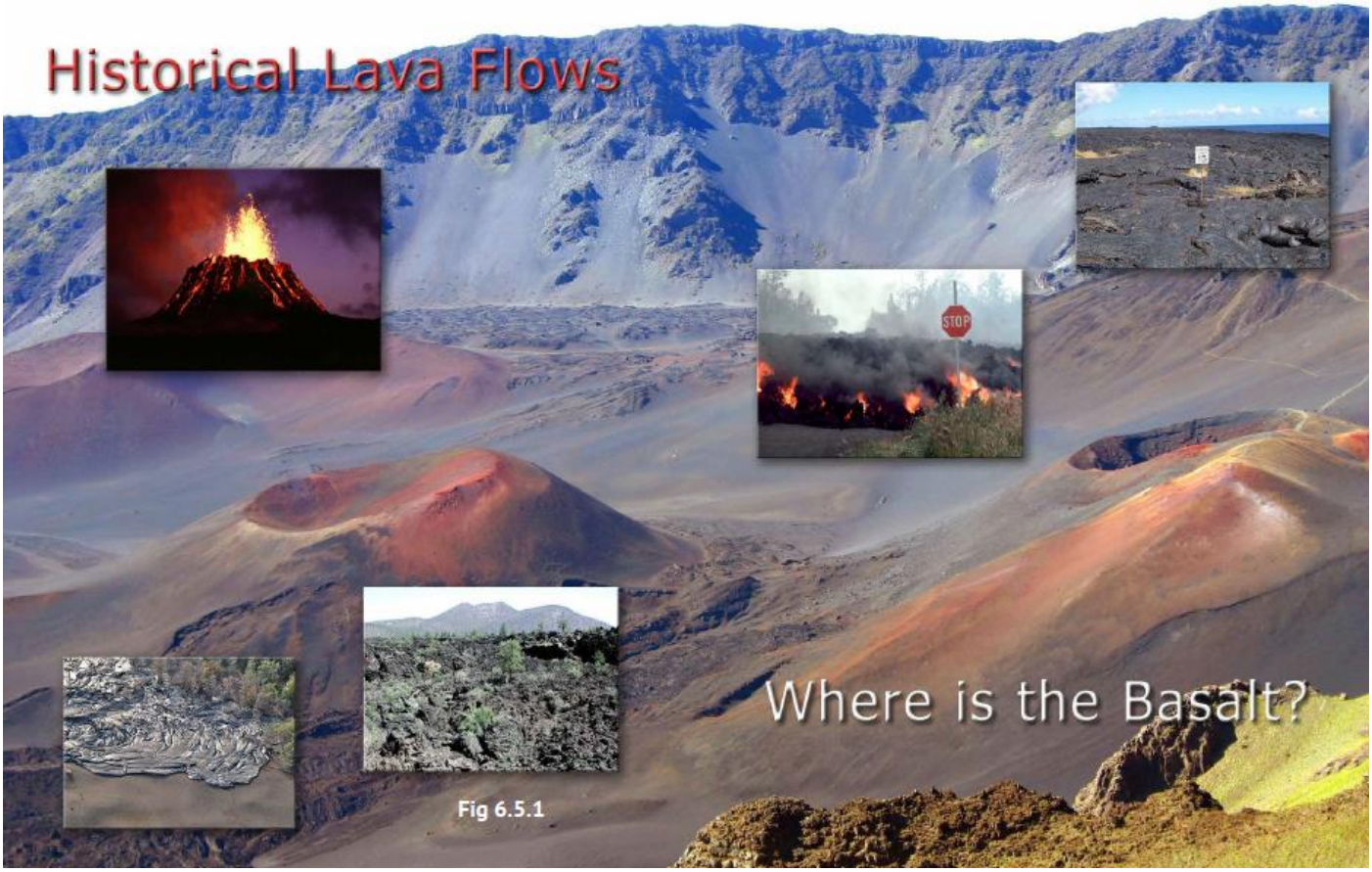


Fig 6.5.1

p.170

Fig 8.7.5 – The centrifugal force pulling these amusement ride chairs apart is increased as the rotational speed of the ride is increased. The same force pulled the plates of the Earth apart, forming new basaltic crust under the ocean after the UF, as the rotational speed of the Earth returned to its former velocity.

p.568

You'll be further from your neighbor when the centrifugal force pushes you out, just like continents, cracked from the flood and submerged with the decreased spin of earth due to the comet, so did the continents spread apart when the earth's spin rate returned to normal!

The Key—Vesicles

The Critical Depth Fundamental Answer

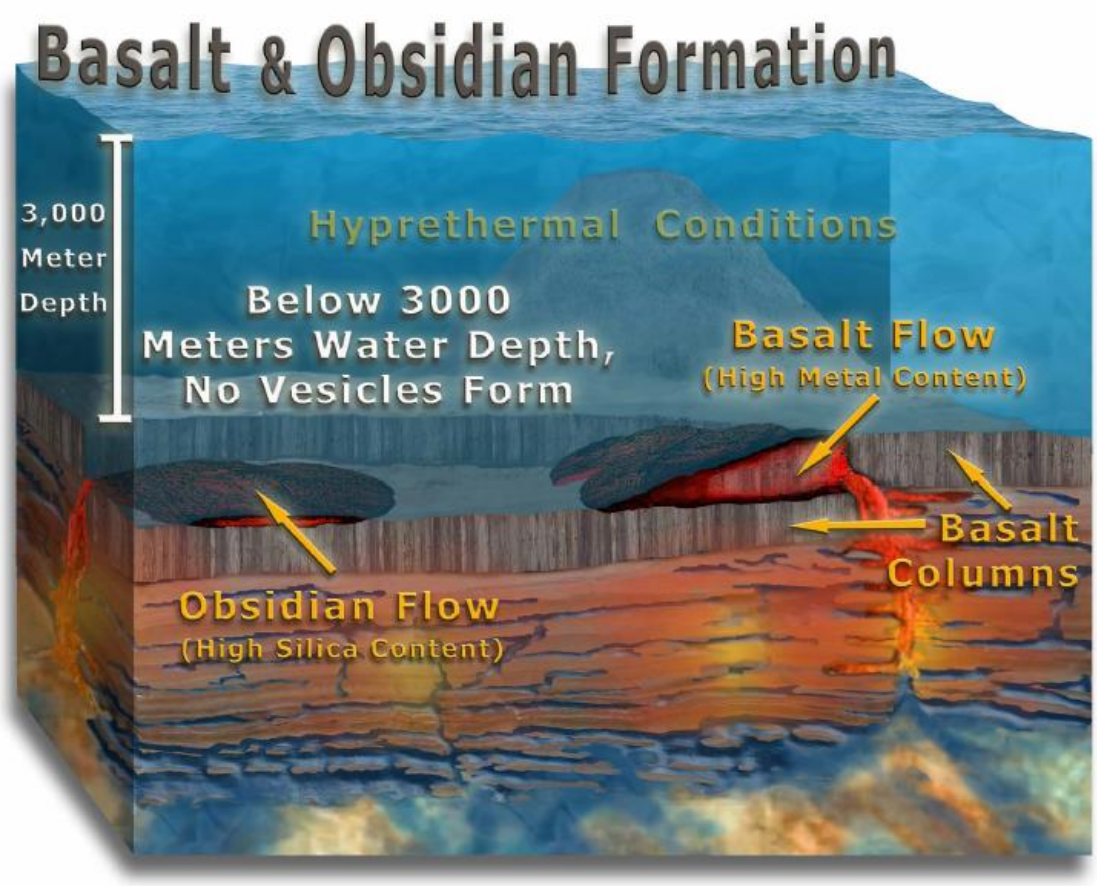


Fig 8.7.6 – This is the Basalt and Obsidian Formation Diagram, illustrating the mechanisms involved in the formation of both mineral types. To prevent the formation of vesicles in the rocks made by escaping gases, the minerals were subjected to extreme pressure, enough to prevent water from becoming 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.

p.569

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

Puna Ridge Subaqueous Basalt Columns

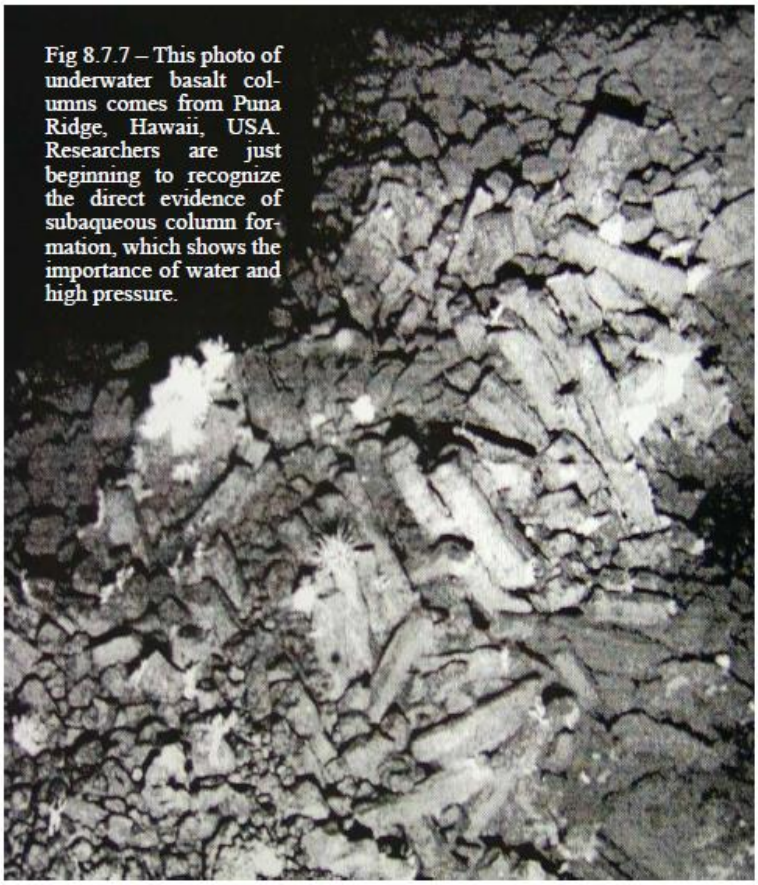


Fig 8.7.7 – This photo of underwater basalt columns comes from Puna Ridge, Hawaii, USA. Researchers are just beginning to recognize the direct evidence of subaqueous column formation, which shows the importance of water and high pressure.

p.569

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

Devils Tower Mark

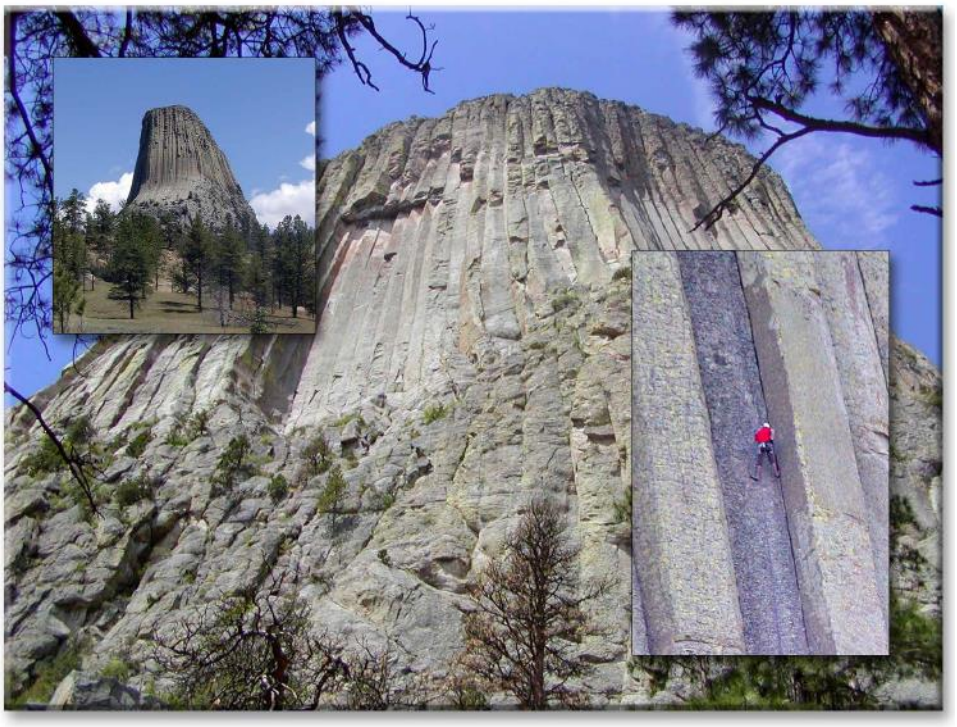


Fig 8.7.8 – For the first time, we have a mechanism that can explain how Devils Tower, in Wyoming , USA, was formed. Investigators of this magnificent Tower have identified all the geological features needed to explain the landform as a Hydromountain. The Tower lies in a crater, has a number of faults,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

p.570

On the official Devils Tower National Park web page we read:
"Devils Tower is near the middle of the **collapsed dome**." Note 8.7k

A "collapsed dome" is a 'crater' in what the park service further identifies as being a "Shallow structural basin." The first clue that Devils Tower is associated with a hydrocrater-mountain is then, evident. But there are three geological features necessary to establish a hydrocrater-mountain origin. They are a diatreme, a fault, and the presence of a water source. The tower 'intrusion' itself is evidence of a diatreme, so the first feature is a given.

Next, a hydrocrater-mountain must include *faults* for heat generation and to allow passage for underlying material to come to the surface. The Devils Tower National Park web page continues:

"Three faults were observed in the area of the National Monument." Note 8.7k

Finally, there must be adequate water for the hydromountain-hydrocrater system to work. In this case, Devils Tower sits alongside the Bell Fourche River.

Potato Starch Column Experiment

Fig 8.7.9 – An example of column formation is seen in this Potato-Starch Column Experiment. Potato starch and water were mixed and covered with a layer of water. After drying out, the columnar structure is evident on the bottom of the container (inset), and after being broken apart.

p.571

"**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

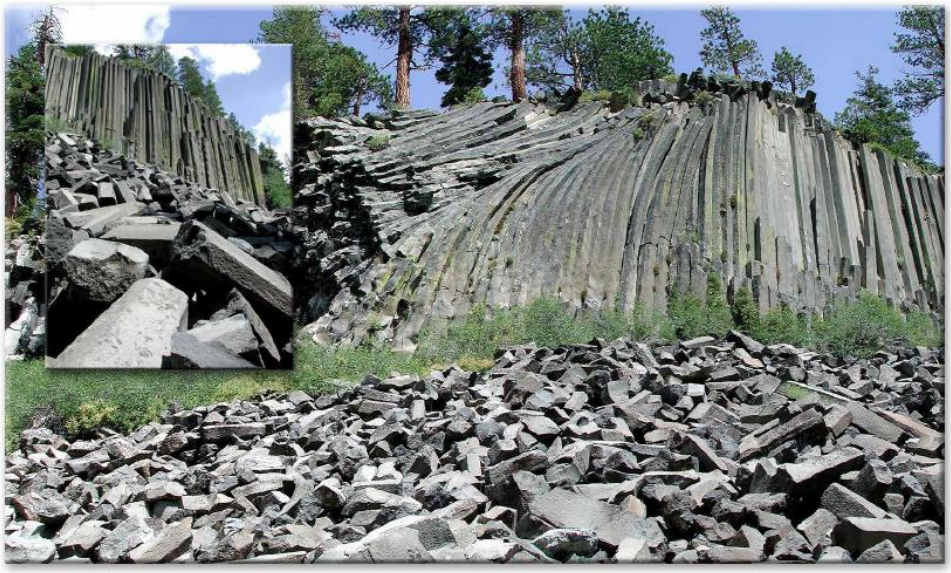


Fig 8.7.10 – Devils Postpile National Monument lies in the High Sierra backcountry in California, USA. It is one of the world's best examples of columnar basalt. Long ago, mankind looked to these 'strange' formations with awe, and geologists still do today. Whether a postpile or a tower, their true magnificence is only evident with the Universal Flood paradigm, because they tell a story about one of Earth's greatest formative periods. p.571b

Note: similar Utah's "Paul Bunion's Woodpile"

(Image: GeoSights: Paul Bunyan's Woodpile, Juab County – Utah Geological Survey)BLM says "The "logs" were formed when a lava flow cooled into orderly columnar joints having 3 to 6 sides." (Paul Bunyon's Woodpile | Bureau of Land Management (blm.gov))

That makes no sense! We've shown the true hypretherm (pressurized hot water) environment for column formation.

p.572

The Ignored Historical Basalt Evidence

The evidence of the submarine origin of basalt has been right in front of the researcher's eyes, yet generally it was ignored.

"...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

Sandwiched between ocean sediments, basalt essentially proves "submarine volcanism" took place. Moreover, Sigurdsson noted that in 1802, John Murray (a Neptunist who correctly believed the Earth's minerals crystallized from ocean waters) proposed that basalt and granite formed from "a very hot chemical soup" ocean, based on his observations of geysers in Iceland:

"By the early nineteenth century, the Neptunist theory had become severly 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

In reality, the Neptunists were on the right track; *all of the evidence visible to the geologists* testified of basalt's submarine origin.

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.

p.171

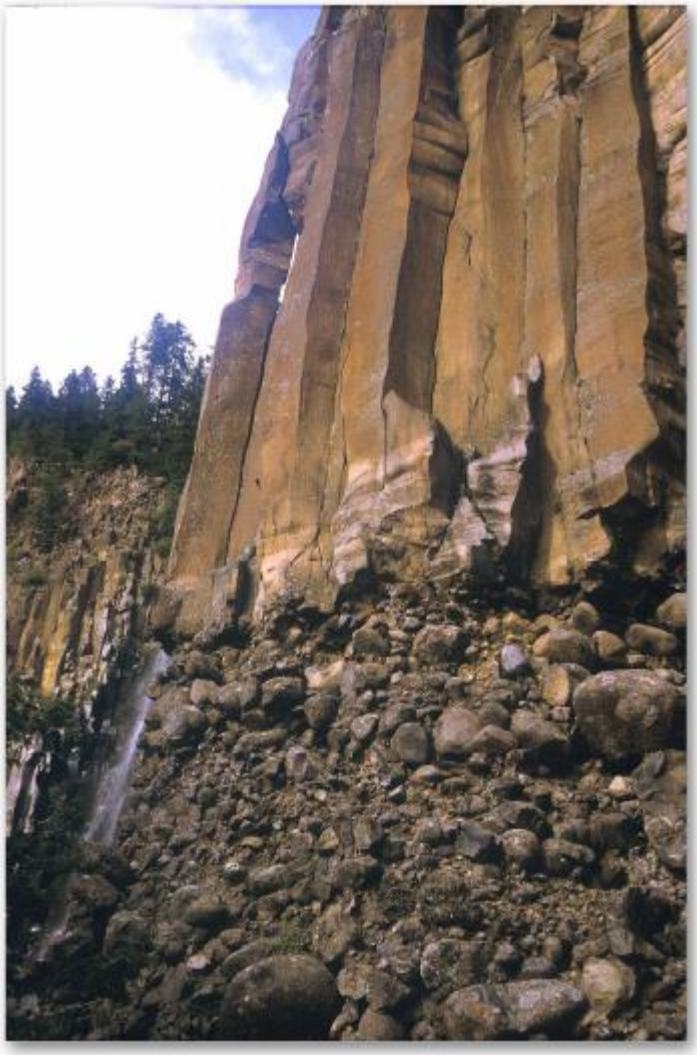
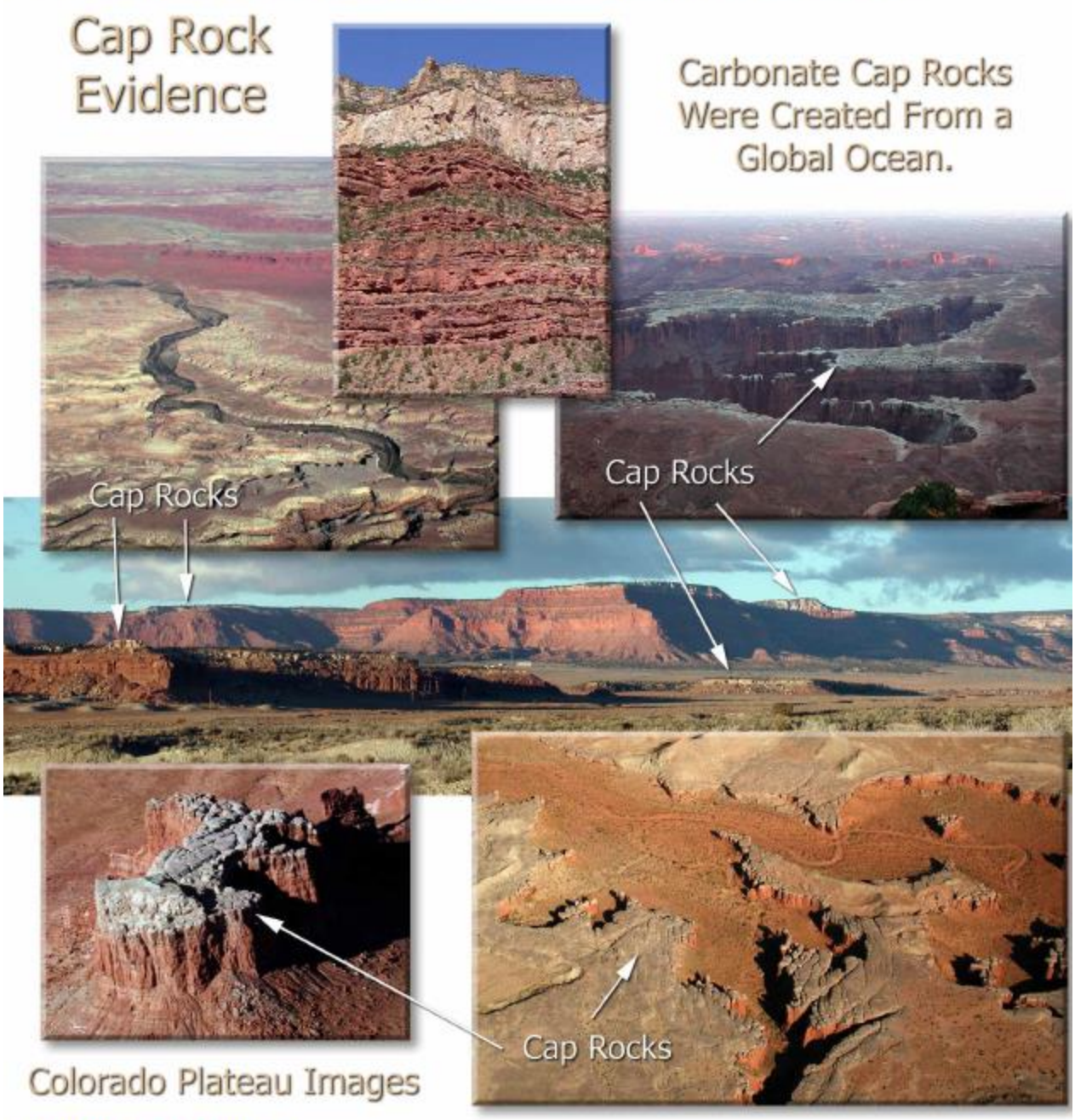


Fig 6.5.4 – Basalt columns are found worldwide. These columns of rock have been formed over sedimentary material near Bozeman, Montana, USA. Basalt columns can reach hundreds of feet high. When was the last time anyone saw lava cool and form these types of columns?

p.172

Fig 8.8.2 – Examples of Cap Rocks, seen below, are typical of a global phenomenon unexplained by modern geology with any degree of certainty. Carbonate cap rocks that exist globally on the surface today were created in an ocean, yet the type of ocean they occurred in does not exist today.



Microbe Dogma—"Was Wrong"

The Endobiosphere Evidence

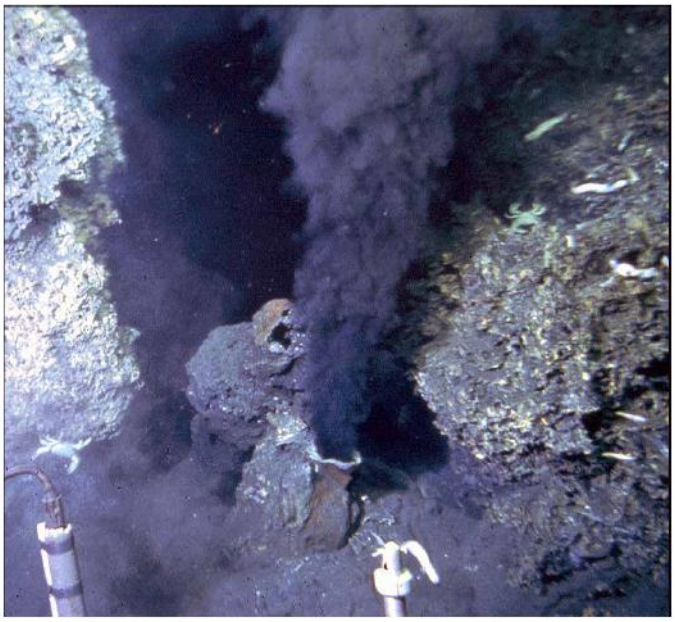


Fig 8.8.3 – Black smokers were first observed along the mid-oceanic ridge where the oceanic plates are in constant motion, producing frictional heat that supports an endobiosphere thriving with microbes dependent on heat, pressure, and unique chemistry to survive.

p.579

Carbonates Produced Experimentally by Microbes

Endobiosphere Environment Discovered

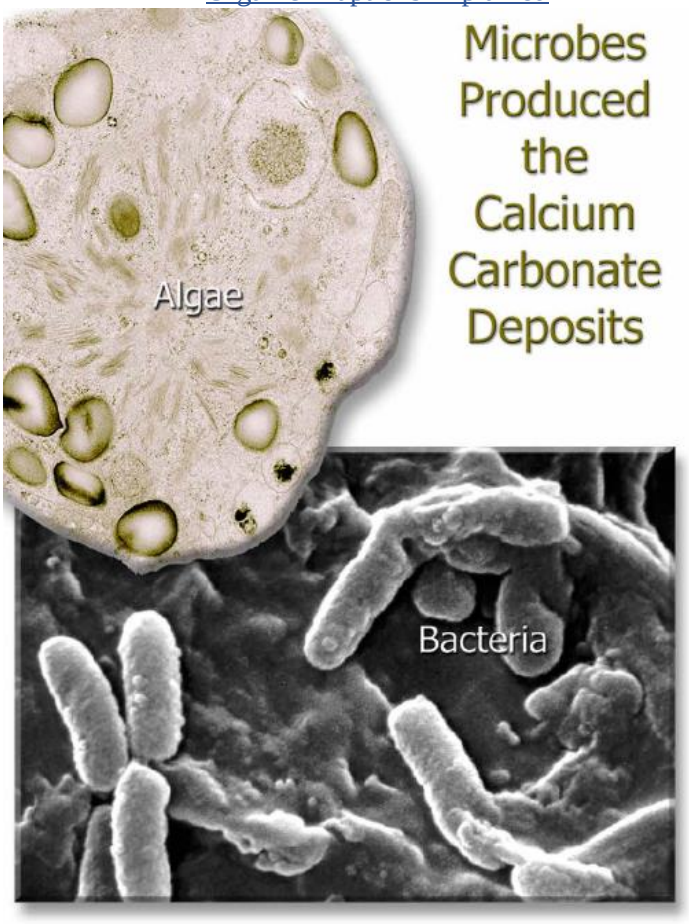


Fig 8.8.4 – Science's long-held belief is that life on Earth is fueled by sunlight, but new discoveries of microbes deep beneath the surface are changing this view. Without sunlight microbes can flourish, and it is they who are responsible for creating the massive carbonate deposits that contain over 99% of the carbon on Earth.

p.580

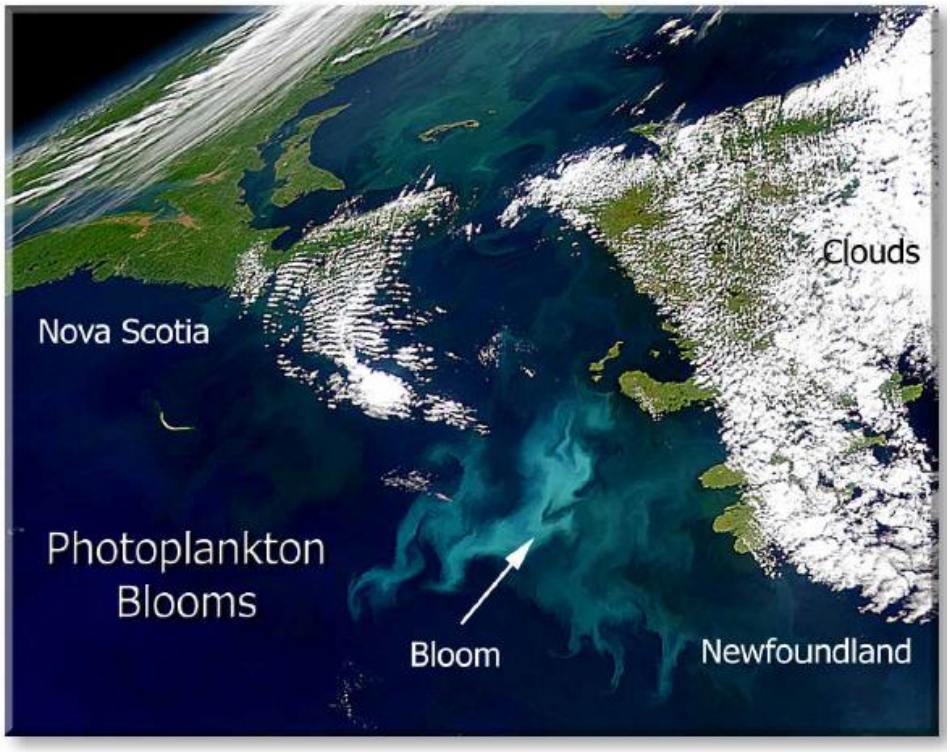


Fig 8.8.7 – Phytoplankton blooms seen from satellite are called coccolithophore swirls caused by warm waters and nutrients welling up from the ocean depths. They can occur in days but are relatively lightly concentrated in modern times. In contrast, warmer waters and increased iron available during the UF fostered much larger and denser blooms, which provided the carbonate material needed for the vast carbonate deposits found globally today.

p.582

Imagine this on a much larger scale due to much higher temperatures.

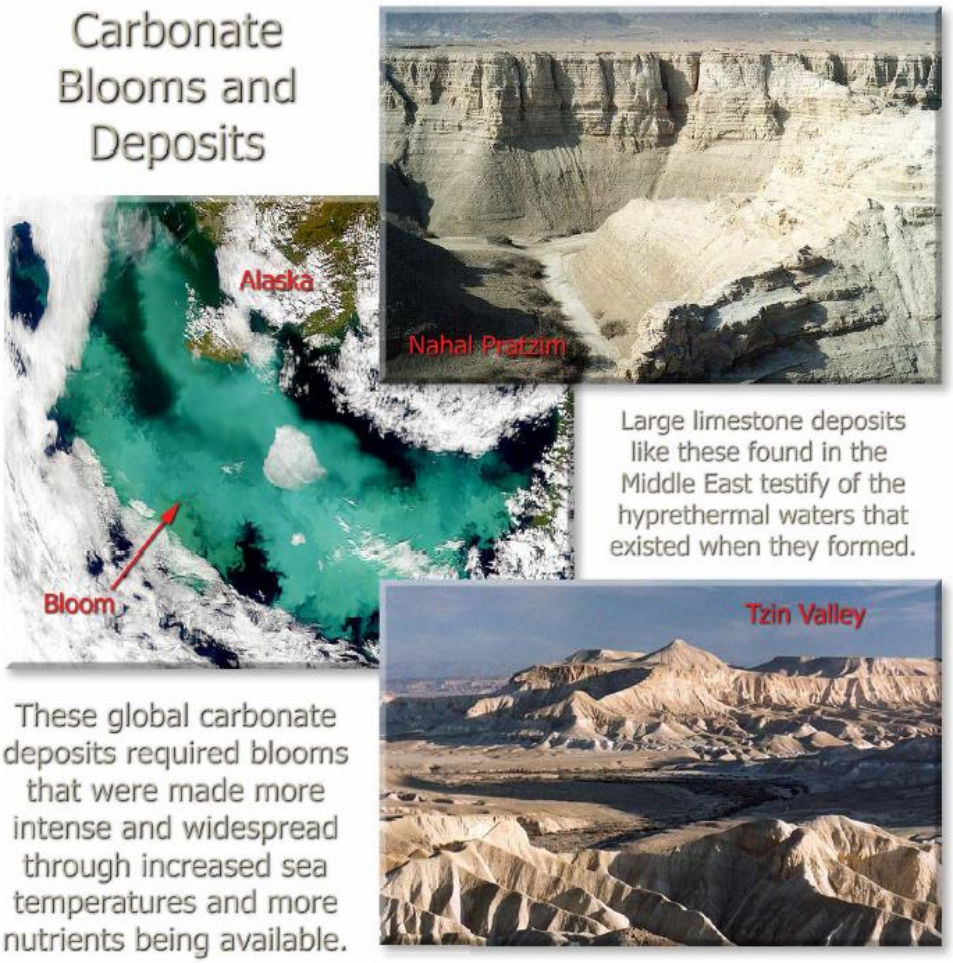
"Enigmatic" Blooms "Confounding Scientists"

Fig 8.8.8 – A Blackwater Bloom appeared in 2002, shown in this satellite image off the southern tip of Florida, USA. The bloom confounded scientists because, like many types of the rare blooms seen off the southwestern tip of Florida, they are little understood and rarely studied in detail. The unusual conditions that promote these rare blooms also existed during the Flood, but this too is not recognized despite the knowledge that the vast continental carbonate deposits came from ocean organics—which were primarily massive blooms. Future research into these types of blooms will reveal many new details about how the carbonate minerals were formed. p.584

These blooms are rare and not well understood. In flood conditions these blooms thrived. Continental carbonate deposits come from ocean organic material primarily via blooms.

Plankton Blooms Decline as Fast as Created

Oceanic Crust Earthquakes Producing Microbes Today

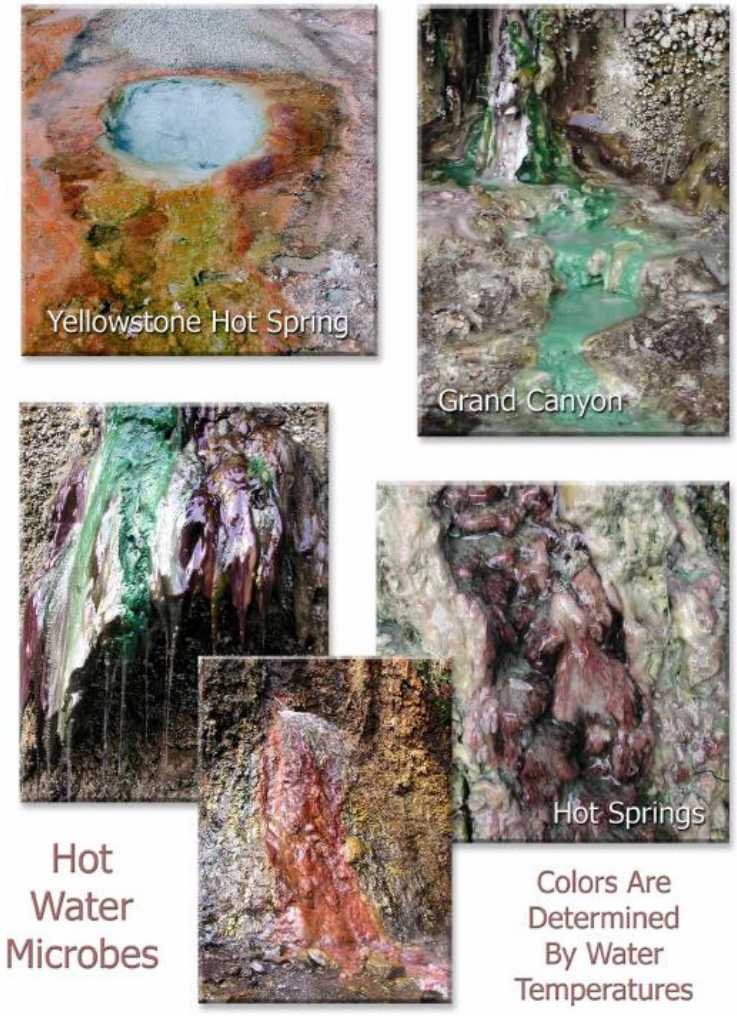


p.583

Where Mineral Deposits Get Their Colors From

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



p.585

Fig 8.8.11 – Colorful species of algae and bacteria as seen on the left are not **common in most rivers or lakes, but they are frequent inhabitants of hot springs.** Brightly colored yellow hot spring in Yellowstone National Park, and the other hot springs near the base of Hoover Dam on the Colorado River in Arizona, USA show **colors based on the microbes living there**. The **temperature and chemical makeup of the hot springs differ, each supporting a different variety of life.** The **minerals from the waste products and the remains of dead microbes during the UF left behind the great variety** of colors we see in the minerals represented in Fig 8.8.10 above. During the UF Hypretherm, unique **microbes processed existing minerals, and formed many new** ones.

Different microbes live at different temperatures, so temperature will determine water by determining which microbes exist and thrive.

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.

p.586

The microbes PRODUCE the iron and other elements!

The Limestone-Dolomite-Loess Connection

The Real Origin of Dolomite Deposits

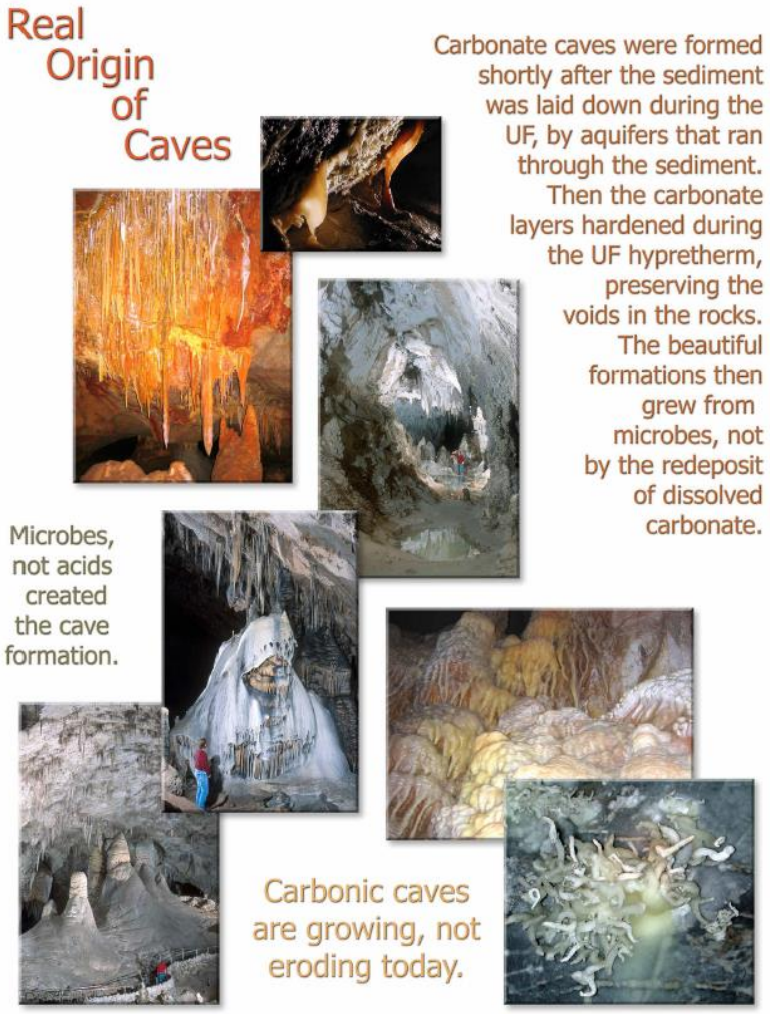
The Dolomite Mark

The Loess Mark

The Argentine Loess Evidence

The Loess Model

The Carbonic Acid Cave Pseudotheory Debunked



p.591

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.

The water is alkaline.

The caves are growing, not eroding.

Water blasting carved this cave quickly.

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

Fig 8.8.16 – Many deep pits exist in limestone deposits worldwide. Like these in Yucatan, Mexico, most are curiously ***round***. Some are so deep that thrill seekers base-jump into them with parachutes. How were they made? Carbonic acid is *not* appreciably eroding them today, and long-term erosion cannot account for the cylindrical form. These pipes are ancient hydrofountains, created during the UF, a testament of the Universal Flood that modern geology has completely missed. p.593

Carbonic acid isn't doing much erosion on this rock today, and it cannot account for the cylindrical shape of the cave. This is a hydrofountain pipe of the flood.

The Real Origin of Carbonate Caves

The Tufa Pinnacle Evidence

The Hyprethermal Marble Evidence

The Carbonate Mark Summary

Chapter 8.9 The Salt Mark

Fig 8.9.1 – The Wieliczka Salt Mine in southern Poland has been an important source of rock salt since the late 13th century. There are over 200 km (124 miles) of underground passages on nine levels, some reaching depths of 327 meters below the surface, connecting over 2,000 excavated salt chambers. Miners began carving sculptures out of the native rock salt, carving fittings and fixtures, walls and alters. These images are of the Chapel of the Blessed Kinga Poland, some 300 feet below ground in the old salt mine. Everything in the room, even the chandeliers are made of salt. This salt deposit is now a museum receiving over a million visitors per year, many of whom ask—how did all this salt get here?

p.597

9 levels and 124miles of channels connecting 2000 chambers all pure salt. How did all this salt get there? By microbes from a hypretherm.

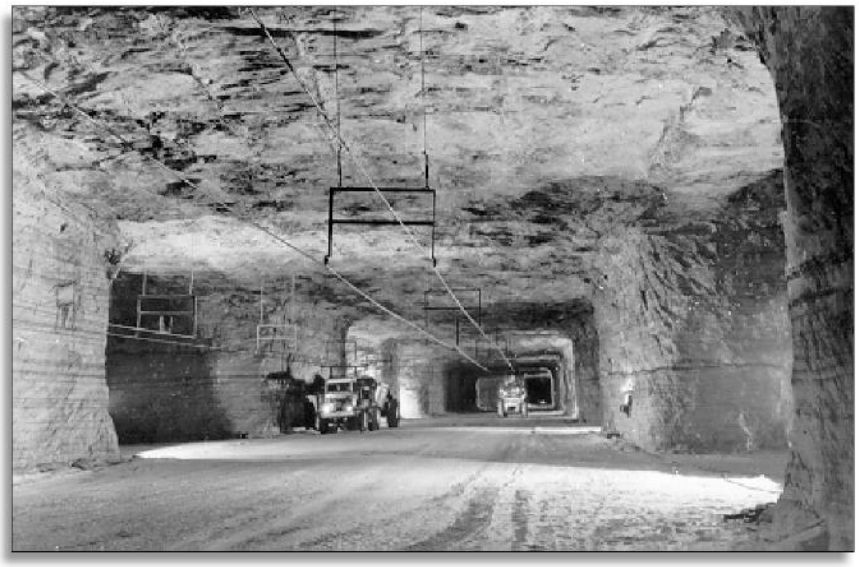


Fig 8.9.2 – This salt mine in Michigan, USA, is one of many around the world made possible because of salt created during the Universal Flood. Modern science has long denied the occurrence of a global flood, but the Salt Mark demonstrates with empirical evidence, that such salt formations could have formed only in a deep ocean in hyprethermal conditions. This is why there is no present-day analog to these ancient deposits forming today, and why geologists cannot logically explain their origin through evaporative processes.

p.598

These salt formations could only have formed in a deep ocean in hyprethermal conditions. Nothing like this is happening today.

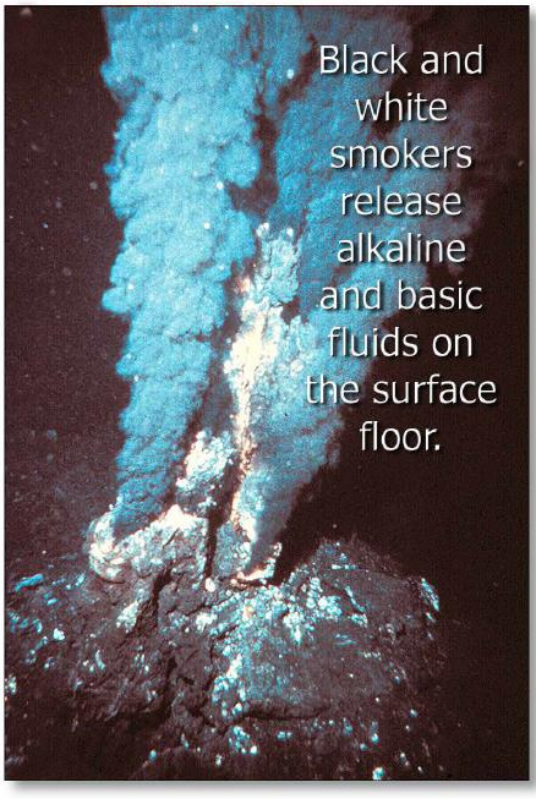


Fig 8.9.4 – The discovery of hot smokers on the sea-floor is completely changing the way science looks at mineral crystallization. We can observe salt formation 'in process' that reveals how geological salts and ore deposits were formed. It is only with acidic and alkaline fluids from microbial wastes,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

p.599

These hot seafloor fountains, pressurized from the weight of water over them, spitting out microbes from the deep whose waste are acidic and alkaline products, have all the needed ingredients for hyprethermal formation of salts and so on.

Acid-Base Biosalt Origin

Ancient Salt Deposits Are Prethermites Not Evaporites

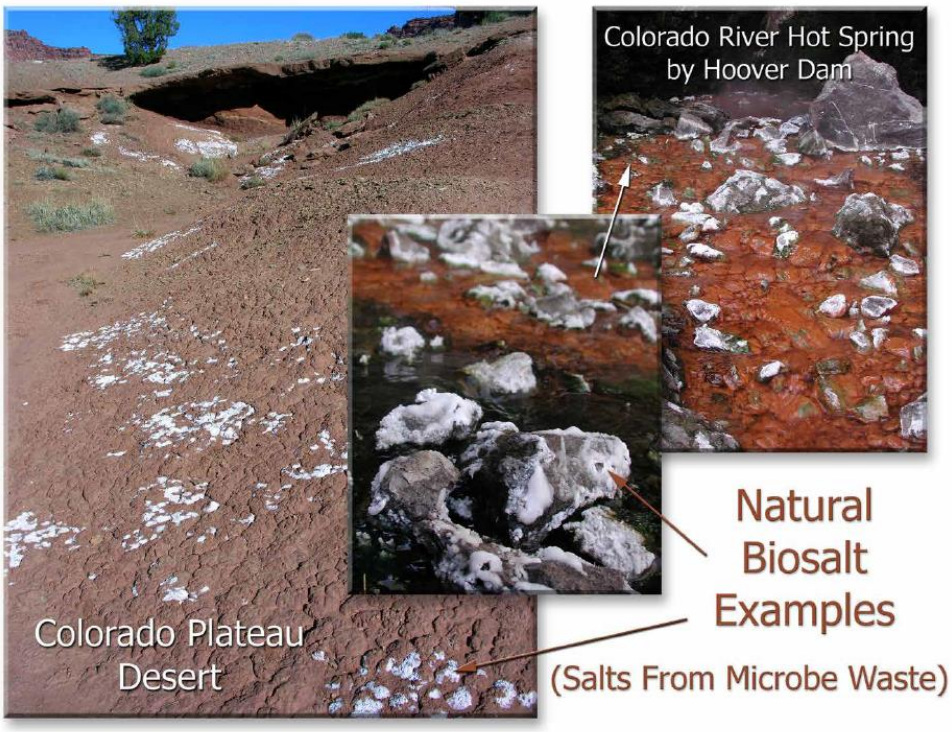


Fig 8.9.5 – These examples of Natural Biosalt are common if one looks in the right places, and at the right time. Sometimes after a rainstorm, the desert soil blooms with microbes, forming white patches of a variety of salts in a natural biosalt synthesis process. Hot springs, like those flowing into the Colorado River, exhibit different temperatures of spring water, each with a unique microbial community. When the byproducts of the microbes combine, they can form the white, salt residue seen attached to some of the rocks in the spring. In a similar fashion, in present-day, deep ocean hyprethermal conditions, microbes are making salts.

p.600

PAUSED TYPING IMAGE CAPTION HIGHLIGHTS HERE

The Norwegian Salt Formation Evidence

Hyprethermal Potash Evidence

Fig 8.9.7 – Large gypsum crystals like the ones shown above are not found in evaporation ponds and they don't form when seawater evaporates, even though scientific literature states this to be the case. They grew in hydrothermal or hyprethermal waters in soft clay deposits. The clay deposits are the same type of material in which petrified wood and other fossils can be found; geological flood formations created in the hypretherm of the Universal Flood. Most colored clay mounds are hydrofountain sediments from thermal water vents and veins active during the flood event. When conditions and mineral content were just right, gypsum crystals grew rapidly, sometimes in profusion, and sometimes to extreme sizes.

p.603

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Fig 8.9.8 – Sand "roses" are gypsum crystals found near the surface in many of the World's deserts, but they are not known to be forming anywhere in the world today. The large crystal conglomerations formed in hyprethermal conditions, which is direct evidence of the Universal Flood event.

p.604

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.

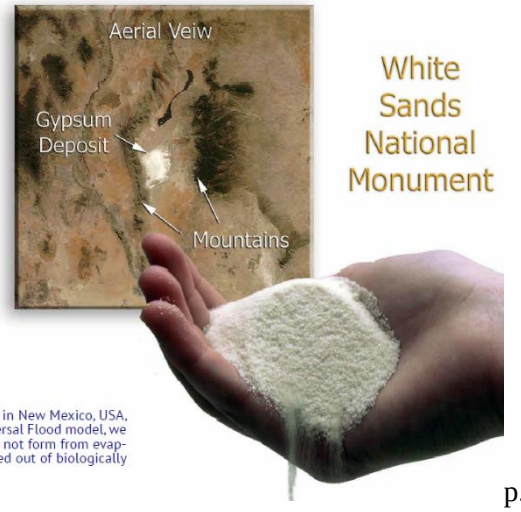


Fig 8.9.9 – The deposit of gypsum sand in the White Sands National Park in New Mexico, USA, was discussed in the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter. Now, with the Universal Flood model, we can answer FQs about that gypsum deposit. The gypsum sand crystals did not form from evaporating seawater as modern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

White Sands Gypsum Evidence p.605

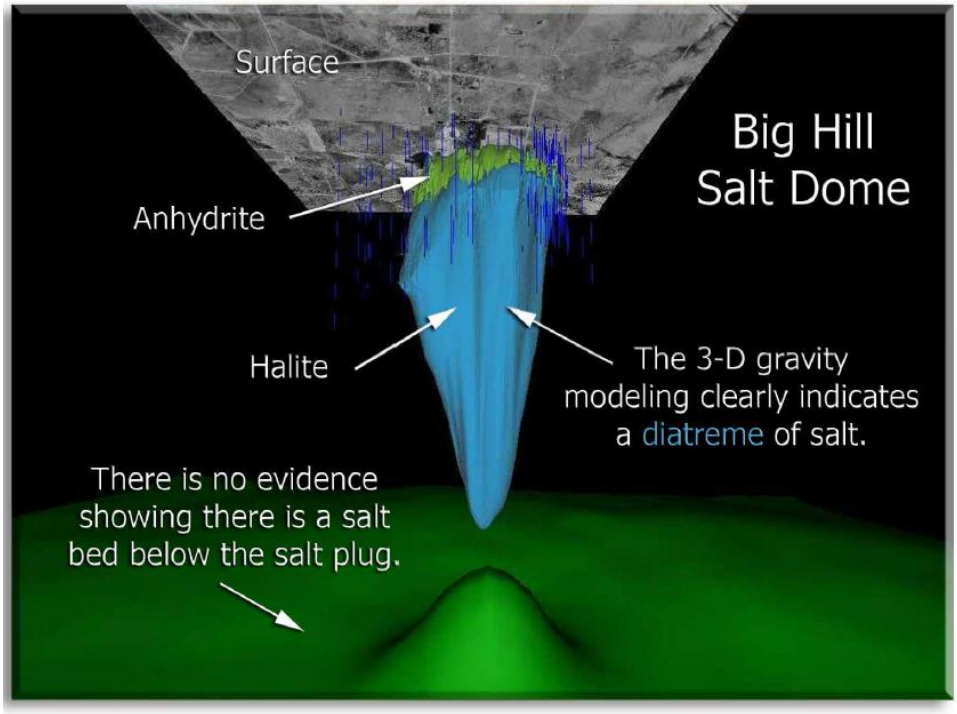
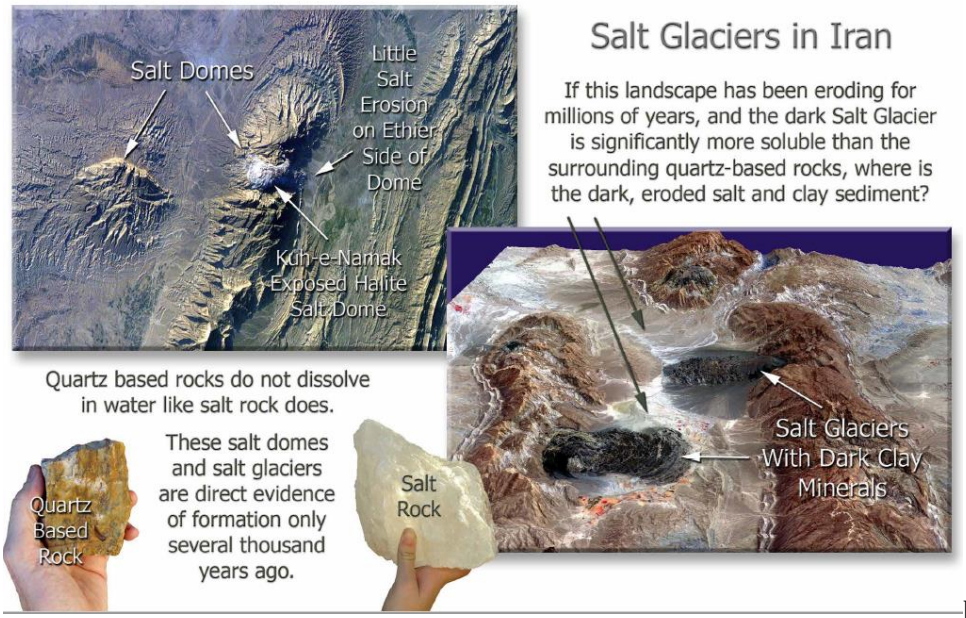


Fig 8.9.10 – The Big Hill Salt Dome in Texas, USA, is a typical *salt diatreme* that should more correctly be called a **salt plug** because the diatreme became 'plugged' with salt after pressure and temperature changed during its hyprethermal growth period. In this 3-D modeled image, the base of the plug takes on a point shape, not indicative of a "bed of salt" as modern geology had assumed. The smoking gun of this prethermite salt plug deposit is the anhydrite salt cap, shown in green at the top of the plug. Anhydrite salt is a gypsum salt that forms *only in a hypretherm*, indicating that the entire plug experienced hypretherm conditions. Moreover, the salt deposit shows no evidence of *layering or that it originated from a deep bed of salt.* p.606

Fig 8.9.11 – There are over 200 salt domes and glaciers in the Zagros Mountains in southwestern Iran. Modern geologists believe the mountains and salt diapirs were formed by evaporite deposition over geological time. However, halite–NaCl salt–dissolves and erodes thousands of times faster than the surrounding quartz-based rock. Therefore, the salt deposits of the Kuh-e-Namak salt dome and the dark salt glaciers should appear significantly more eroded, perhaps thousands of times more, than the surrounding landscape—but they are not. In reality, these salt deposits are showing off their youth, direct evidence of their formation during the UF. Satellite images courtesy of NASA.



p.607

TAG Hyprethermal Mound Evidence

Setting the Salt Record Straight

The Salt Mark Summary

Chapter 8.10 The Oil And Gas Mark

The Oil/Gas Debate

Abiogenic Oil Verses Biogenic Oil

The Oil and Gas Model
1. Oil and Gas are microbially derived.
2. The microbes came from deep in the Earth's crust.
3. Petroleum deposits formed during the UF Hypretherm. p.612

The Oil/Gas and Salt Relationship

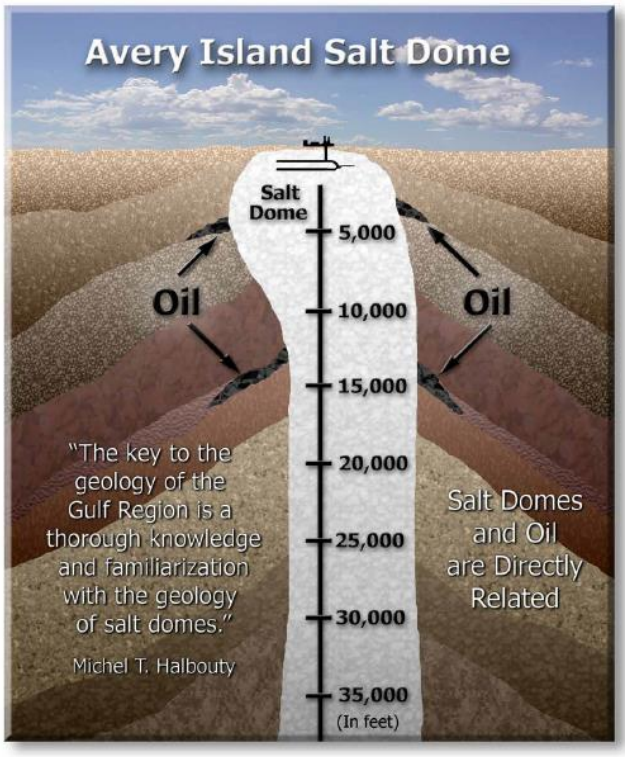


Fig 8.10.3 – There is a direct relationship between crude oil and salt domes, but the relationship's origin is largely misunderstood. Why are there so many oil deposits found on the sides of salt domes but not so often in other areas? If salt domes and oil deposits were really made on flat plains, why were they not mixed together as the salt was "pushed up"? As investigators have said, simple questions must remain unanswered until a "new process" is identified to explain their creation. Here for the first time, a new process is presented combining hydrofountains and the Salt and Oil Models of the UF. In this model, the biogenic origin of both salt and petroleum is explained. p.612

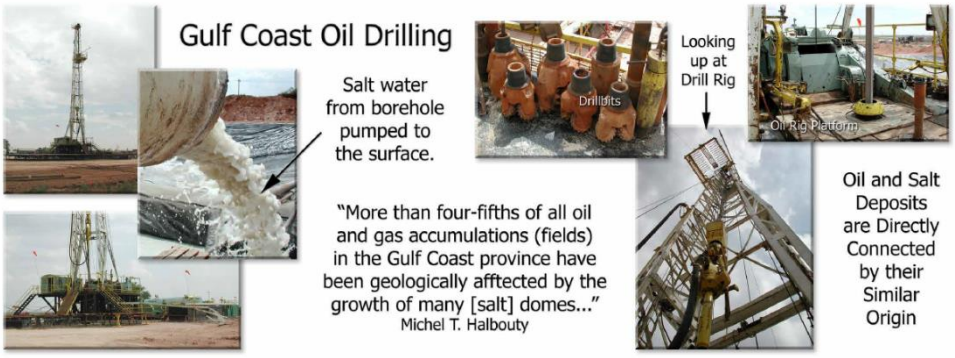


Fig 8.10.4 – Oil derricks and drill rigs like these are found along the Gulf Coast in the United States. Seasoned drillers look at salt as strong evidence for oil when exploring for productive deposits. The drill operator said that they knew they were near the oil when they started drilling through the salt. The oil and salt connection is an interesting method of predicting where the best drill sites for oil will be, but this important connection has never been fully evaluated in modern geology because geologists lack the knowledge of the biogenic origin of ***both*** salt and petroleum. Note the salt water being discharged from a pipe carrying waste pumped from a nearby borehole.

p.613

Hyprethermal Oil Experiment

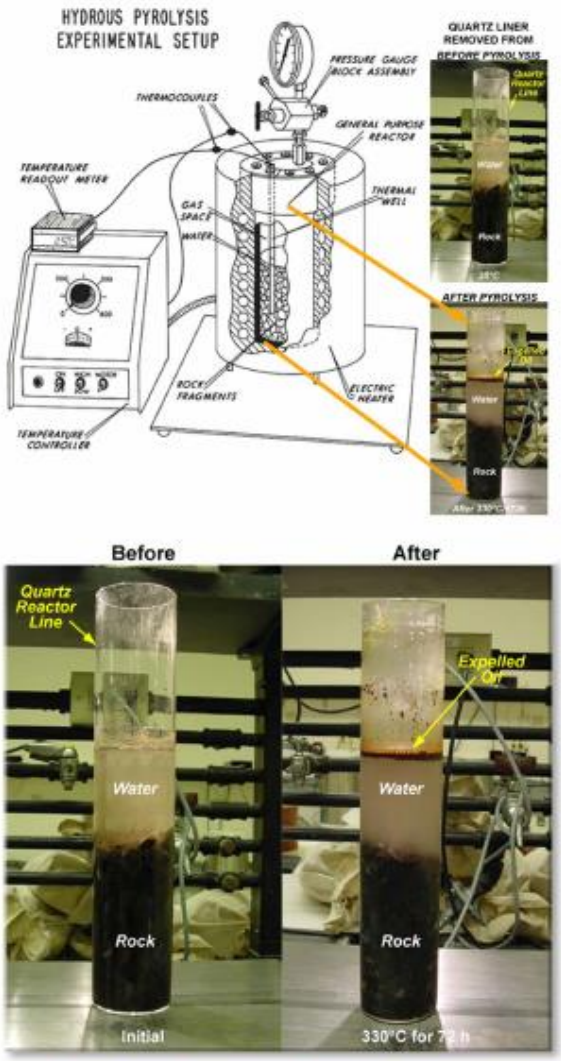


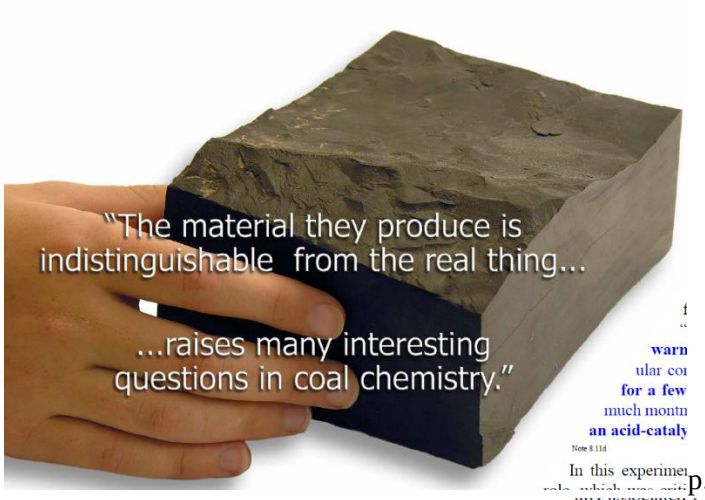
Fig 8.10.6 – Oil production experiments conducted by the USGS involving high pressure and high temperature resulted in oil similar to natural crude oil found in the ground. The oil was obtained from source rocks after only 72 hours under pressure, at 330° C in water. Researchers note that this new type of hydrothermal (hyprethermal) "oil generation should be evaluated thoroughly." (http://energy.er.usgs.gov/gg/research/)

p.615

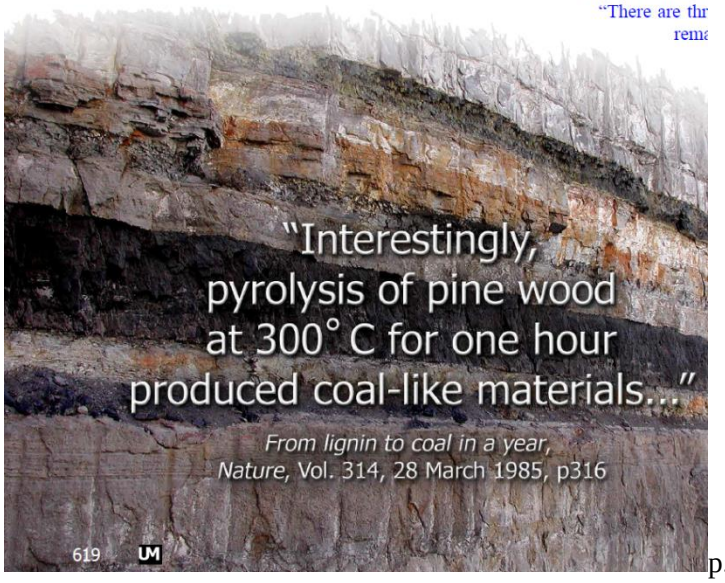
Chapter 8.11 The Coal Mark

The Coal Mystery Unveiled

The Real Origin of Coal

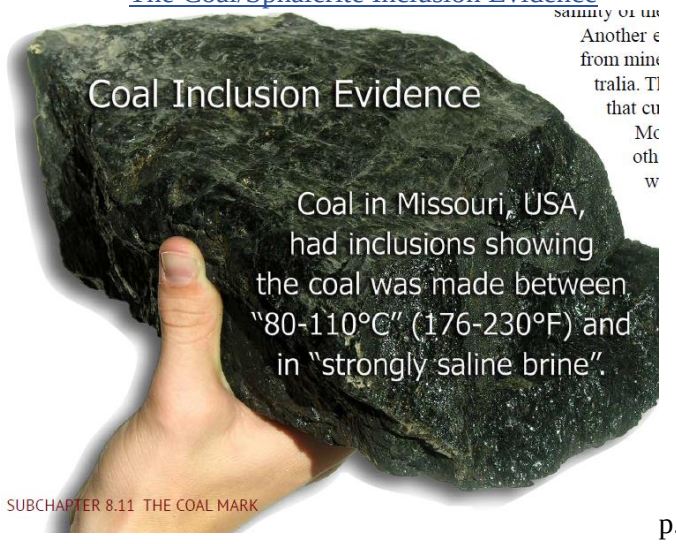


p.617



p.619

The Coal/Sphalerite Inclusion Evidence



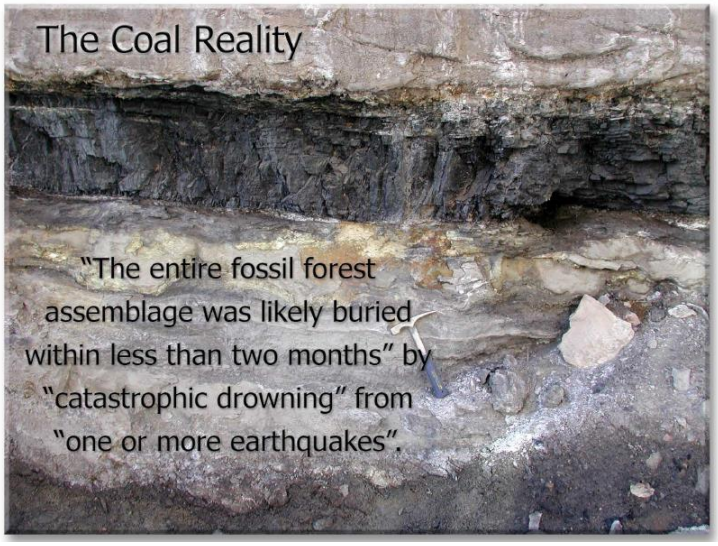
p.620

Ignoring the Coal Reality

Modern geology knows most coal deposits were buried in oxygen-free, hot, saline waters, but because this does not fit the 'theoretical paradigm' of modern science—the answer has been ignored.

"How coal was formed is still under debate."

p.621



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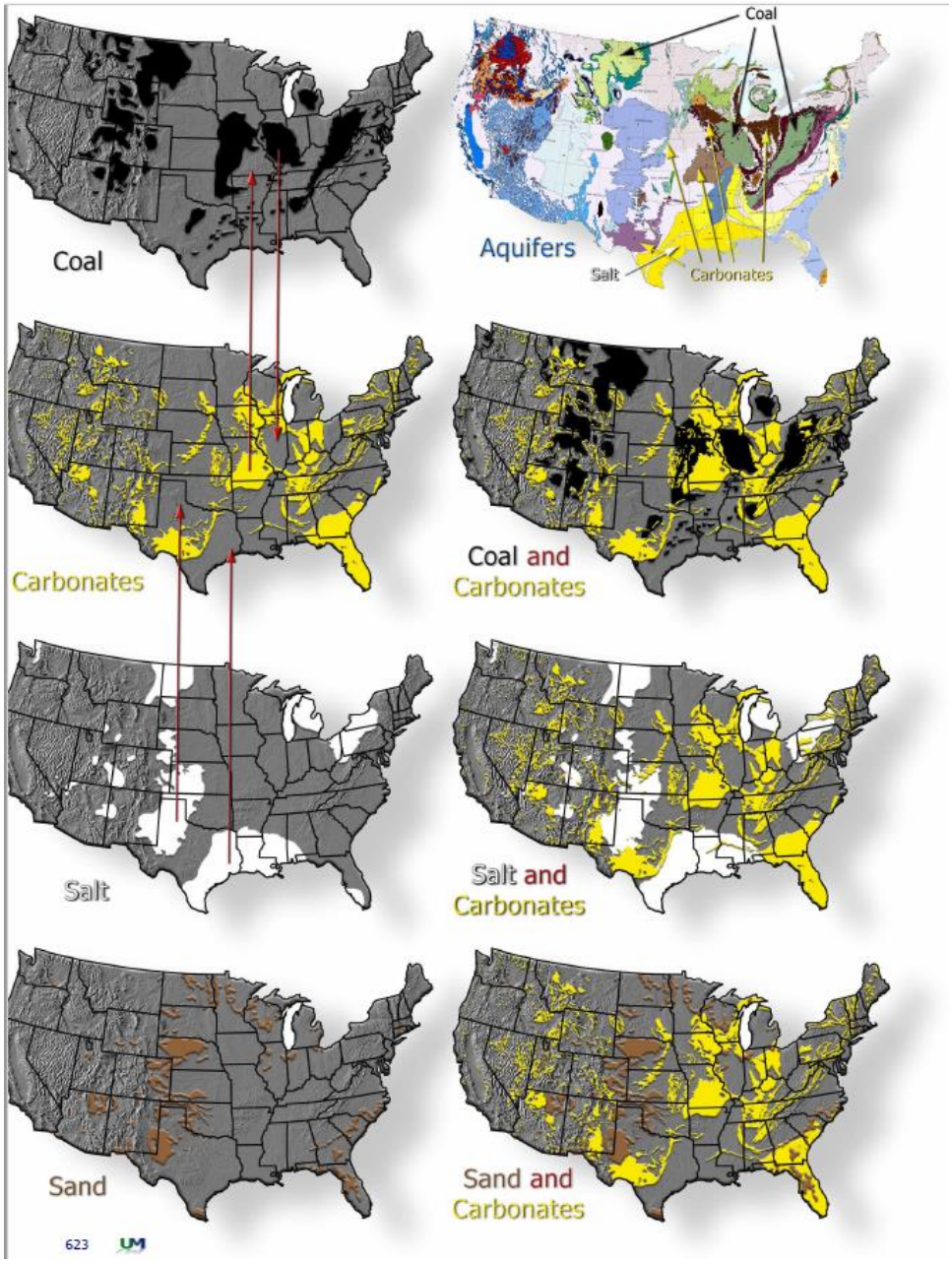
The UF Geological Map Evidence



UF Geological Maps

Are coal, carbonate, salt, sand, loess and aquifers direct evidence of the UF?

Were the deposits laid down *randomly* at different times and places, over millions of years, or were they laid down *at once*, together, like pieces of a puzzle?

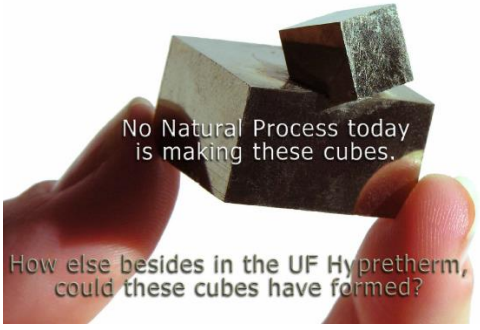
The evidence speaks for itself; maps of different deposits reveal *extraordianry relationships*.

Why are ocean carbonates connected with coal deposits? Why are carbonates and salt in seperate locations if they are both evaporites from shallow seas? Why are sand and carbonate in distinctly different areas when both are found together on present-day seashores? If loess is the product of erosion from larger sand grains, why are loess and sand found in different places?

The UF Model explains how different deposits *are formed independently* in Flood waters, through underground aquifers that exist today.

p.623 p.624

Chapter 8.12 The Pyrite Mark



p.634

[Iron, Iron, Everywhere]

[The Biogenic Meteorite Evidence]

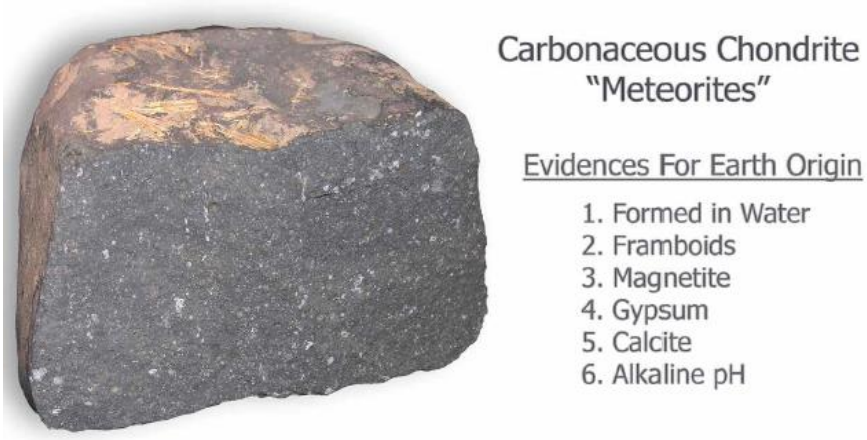


Fig 8.12.6 - This carbonaceous chondrite meteorite fell in Chihuahua, Mexico on February 8, 1969. Planetary science assumes all meteorites that fall from the sky are ***not*** from the Earth, but the physical evidence suggests otherwise. Rocks of this type are found near hydrofountains, and like the meteorites documented to have fallen from space, are known to have formed in a watery environment. They may contain pyrite framboids, magnetite, gypsum, and calcite and they may have an "alkaline pH like that of desert soils on Earth."

p.629

[The Hyprethermal Sulfur Evidence]

p,630

The Framboid Pyrite Evidence

The Pyrite Fossil Sphere Evidence

The Biomarker Evidence

The Pyrite Sun UF Evidence

Chapter 8.13 The Ore Mark

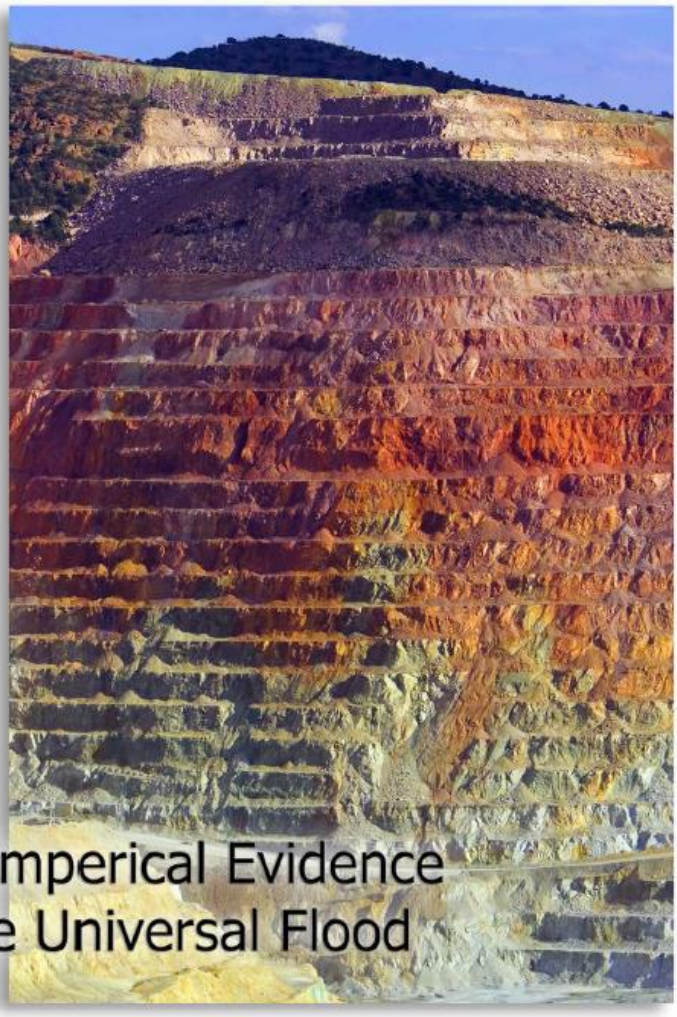


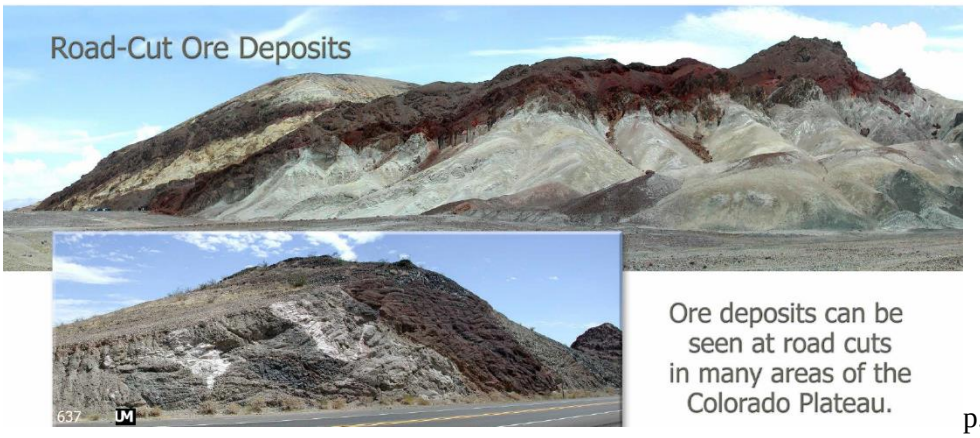
Fig 8.13.1 - The colorful layers of metal ore waste can be found in copper mines around the world. They represent powerful confirmation of the Universal Flood. Due to recent observation of "ore factories" on ocean floors, the mineral deposits on land are now considered by modern geology to be of an unusual origin; to have formed in the same environment extant during the UF event—a hypretherm.

p.636

[From Dogmagma Ore to Hyprethermal Ore]

[The Hyprethermal Origin of Ore]

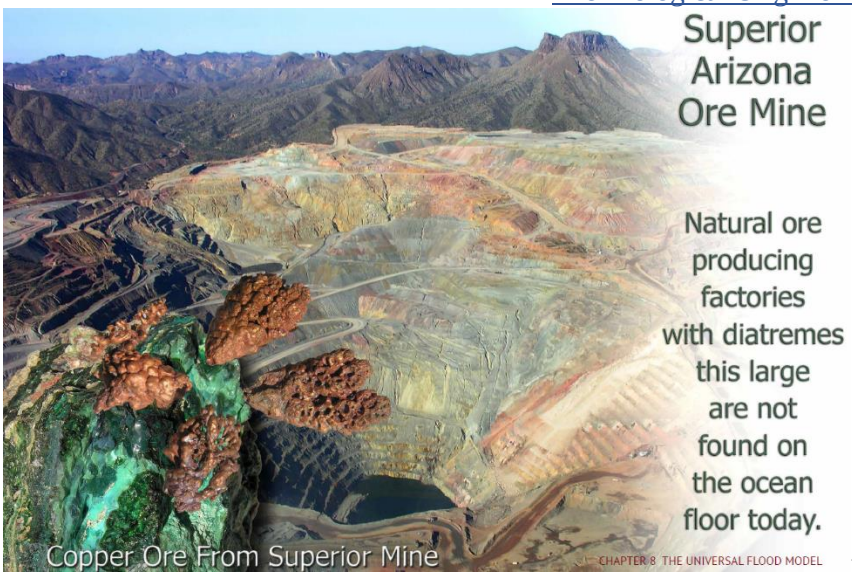
Fig 8.13.3 - Evidence of ore deposits can be found along many highways across the Western United States. They are often exposed in road cuts that reveal the vertical nature of the fossil hydrofountains associated with them. The upper image is from the Death Valley area in California; the lower image comes from central Arizona. After reading this chapter, the road cuts will take on a whole new meaning. With this paradigm-shift, many readers report enlightening experiences on their road trips as they recognized that these deposits ***became rock by microbial activity in a deep, hot ocean***. As one views these deposits, glancing up at the commercial airliner passing high overhead, cruising at an altitude approximately equal to the depth of the ocean during the Flood, the experience inspires awe, affecting the way in which we look at the entire world.



p.637

[Shallow Cold Sea Pseudotheory Overturned]

[The Biological Origin of Ore]



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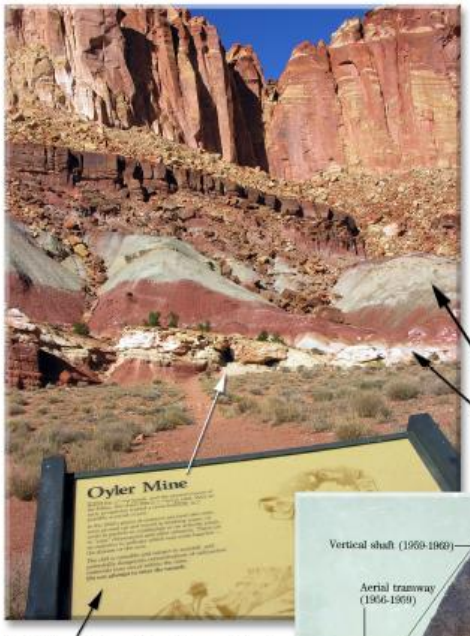
Uranium Ore Diatreme Evidence

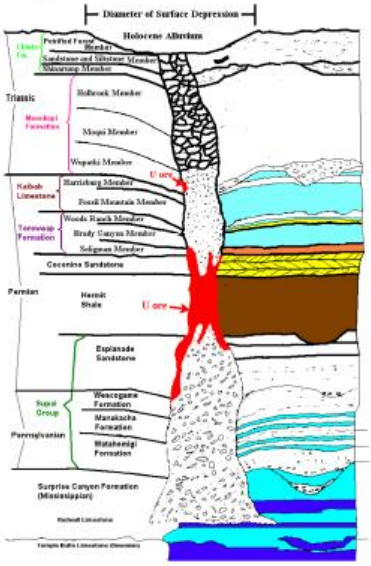


1904 Oyler Mine, Southern Utah

Over 250 hydrofountain diatremes are known in the Colorado Plateau Grand Canyon area.

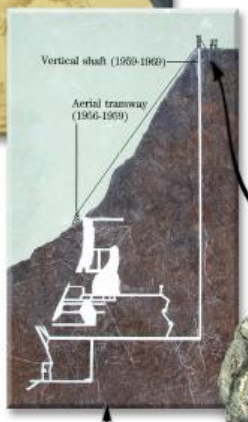
"Nearly every diatreme that contains exposed limestone is conspicuously more radioactive [contains uranium] than the surrounding rocks."

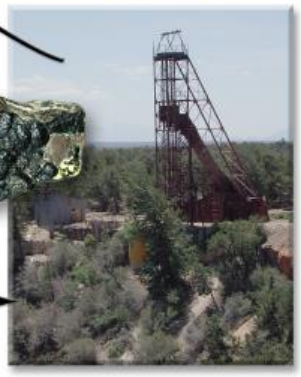
Typical Uranium Ore Diatreme



Mine Located in UF Deposits

Uranium Diatremes also contain: pyrite, quartz, hematite & carbonate minerals proving the hyprethermal connection between these minerals.





Pitchblende Uranium Ore

Grand Canyon Rim Uranium Mine

p.641

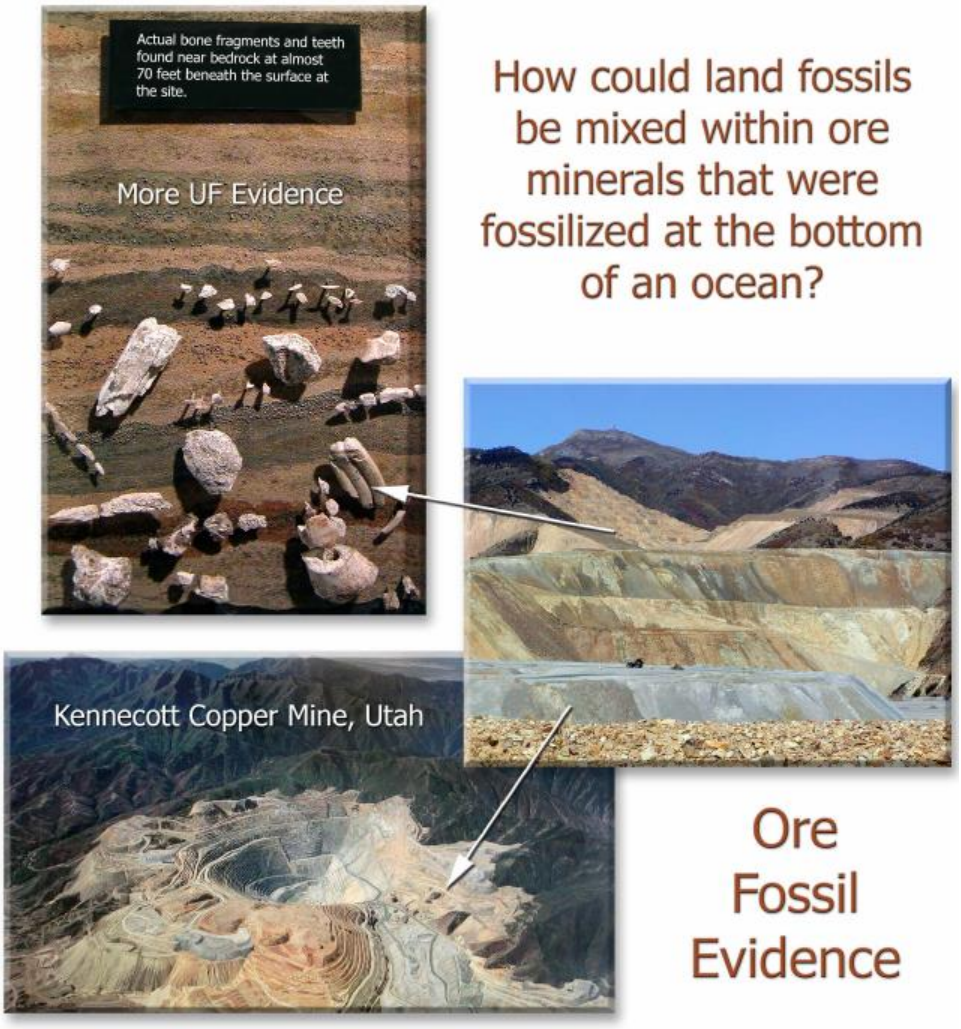


Fig 8.13.5 – Bone and teeth fossils were found 70 feet beneath the surface when excavation began at the Kennecott Copper Mine. The mine lies near the top of a mountain making it difficult to see how land-based animal bones were deposited deep in an ocean where they became fossilized, without the Universal Flood.

p.643

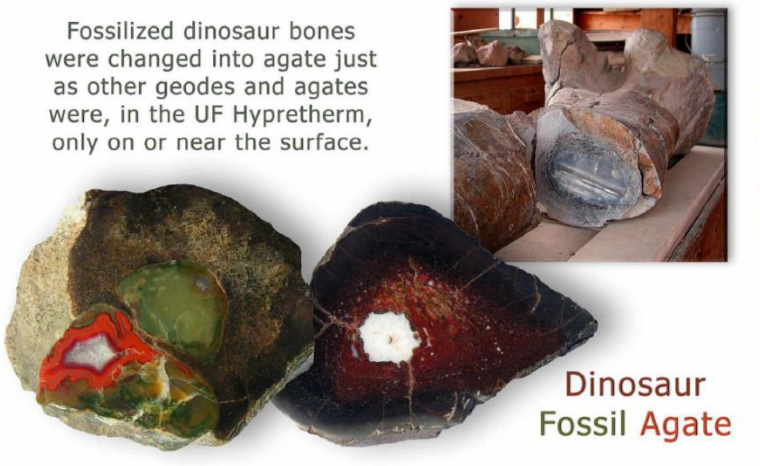


Fig 8.14.12 - These fossilized bone specimens are filled with agate. Comprised of the same material as geodes, they were both formed in a hypretherm environment at the same time. Open cavities, whether inside bones or pockets in the sediment, were filled with siliceous fluid that crystallized into agate rocks during the UF Hypretherm.

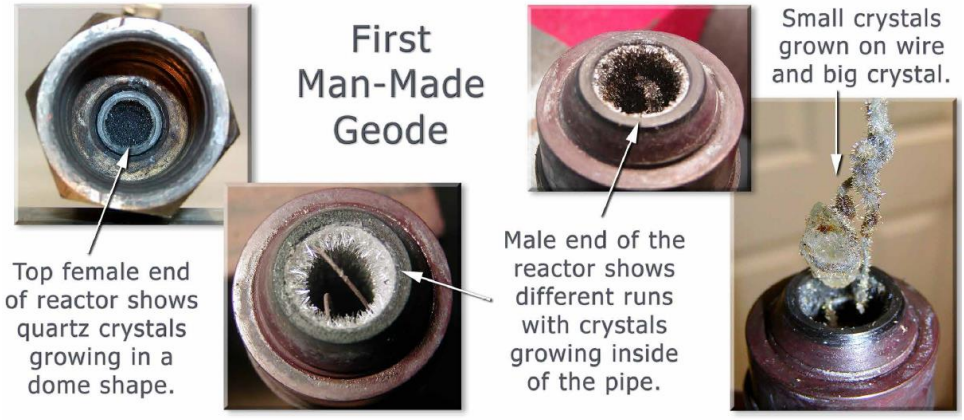


Fig 8.14.13 – These images show the interior of our quartz autoclave reactor after runs that produced geode-like results. The top-left image shows the female end cap with a dome shaped array of quartz crystals that was discovered when the reactor was opened. The two center images are of the open pipe part of the autoclave after two different runs, showing different crystal structures that grew on the inside of the pipe. The large crystal wrapped in wire was covered with tiny quartz crystals, a surprise since this had not happened during previous quartz growth experiments. What caused this nucleation of small crystals to grow throughout the inside of the autoclave? The only thing that changed was the addition of wood. These man-made geodes are the result of wood petrification experiments inside the autoclave. The disintegration of the wood in the reactor created tiny seeds that stimulated the precipitation of the quartz in solution, causing a remarkable crystallization event. More details about these experiments will be discussed in the upcoming Fossil Model Chapter.

Fig 8.14.15 - Limesurfaces are not just found in geology but have been documented in many instances, including man-made scenarios. Here we see a carbonaceous surface on the inside of an old carburetor that water and fuel had accumulated in. The picture to the right shows the effects of a man-made fountain. A continuous spray of water coated the surface, which evaporated as the limesurface grew.

p.656

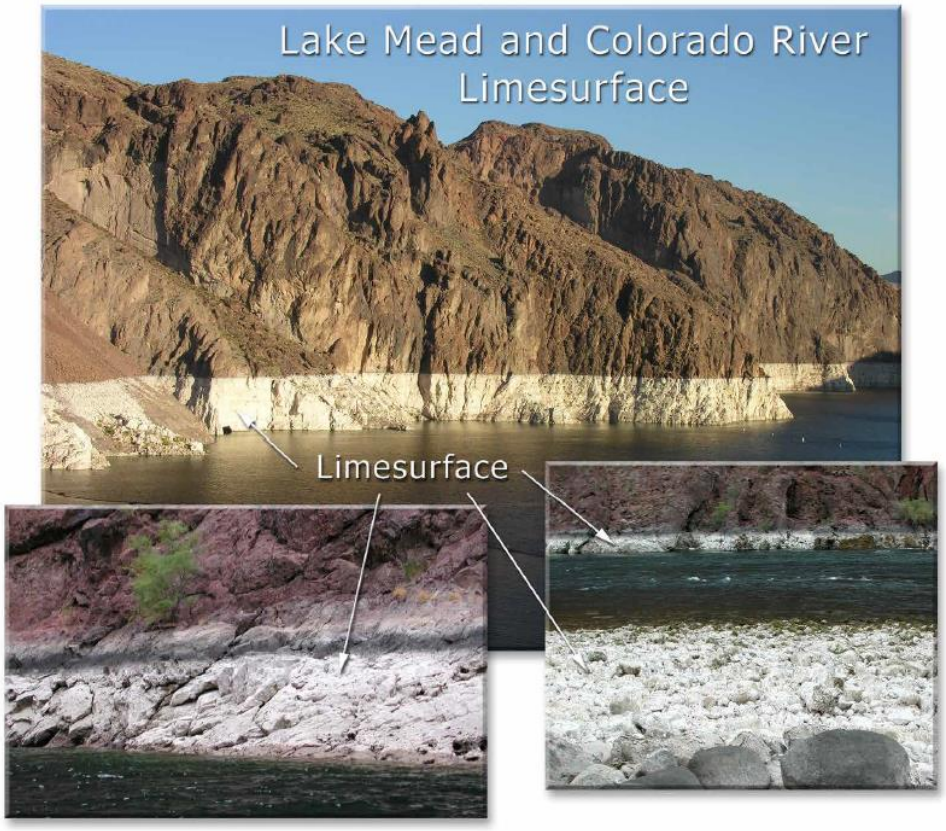


Fig 8.14.16 - These images were taken along the Colorado River and at Lake Mead, Arizona, USA. They clearly show the limesurface on the rock walls of the lake and along the river. Not all lakes and rivers have such white lines, which indicate the growth of a limesurface mineral. A well defined limesurface is usually only evident in warmer climates where the right microbes are present. The limesurface is seen when water levels change. These carbonate surfaces are not created simply because of the evaporation calcium carbonate rich water as was once believed, but are formed by a biomineralization process that does not involve the dissolution of other carbonates.

p.656.

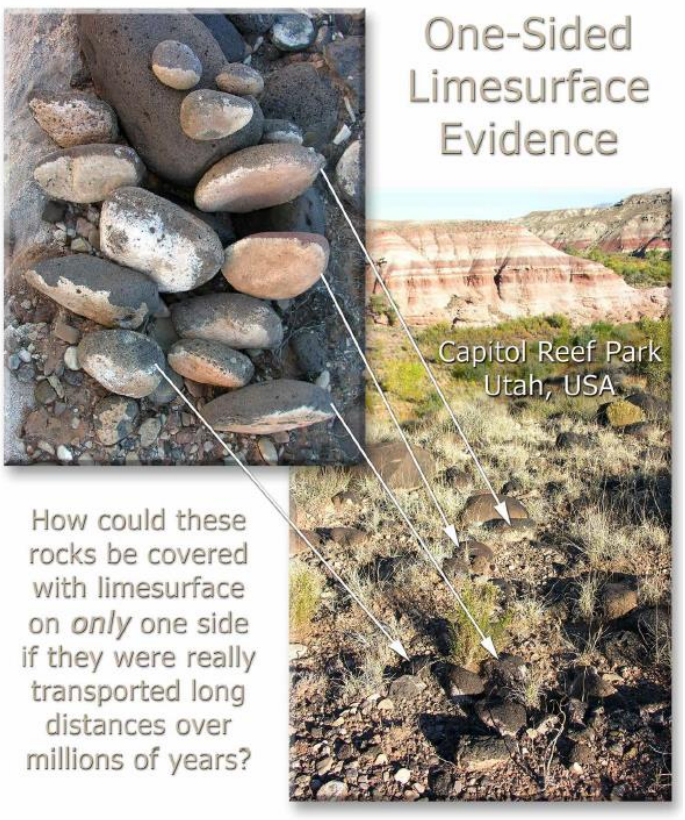


Fig 8.14.19 – Why do these limesurface rocks from Capitol Reef Park, Utah, USA, not look like the limesurface rocks from Rock Canyon in Fig 8.14.18? After millions of years, there has been plenty of time for erosion to turn the rocks so that the limesurface could grow on all sides of the rocks. Why hasn't this occurred? Why is the limesurface on only one side? Answers to these questions have eluded modern geology.

p.658

p.659

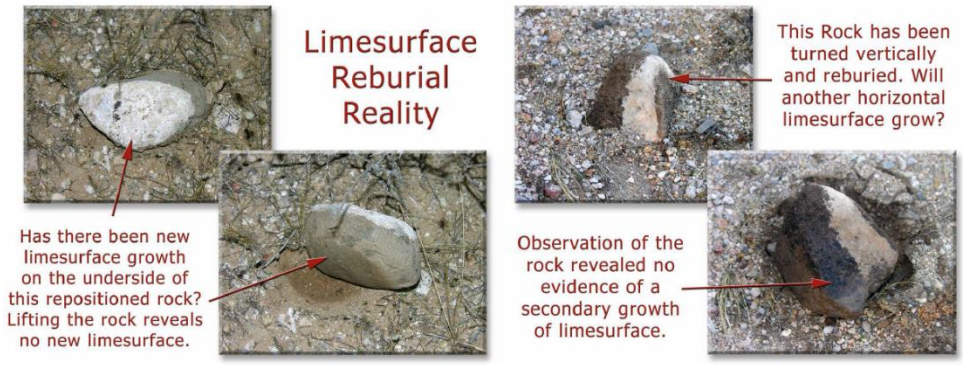


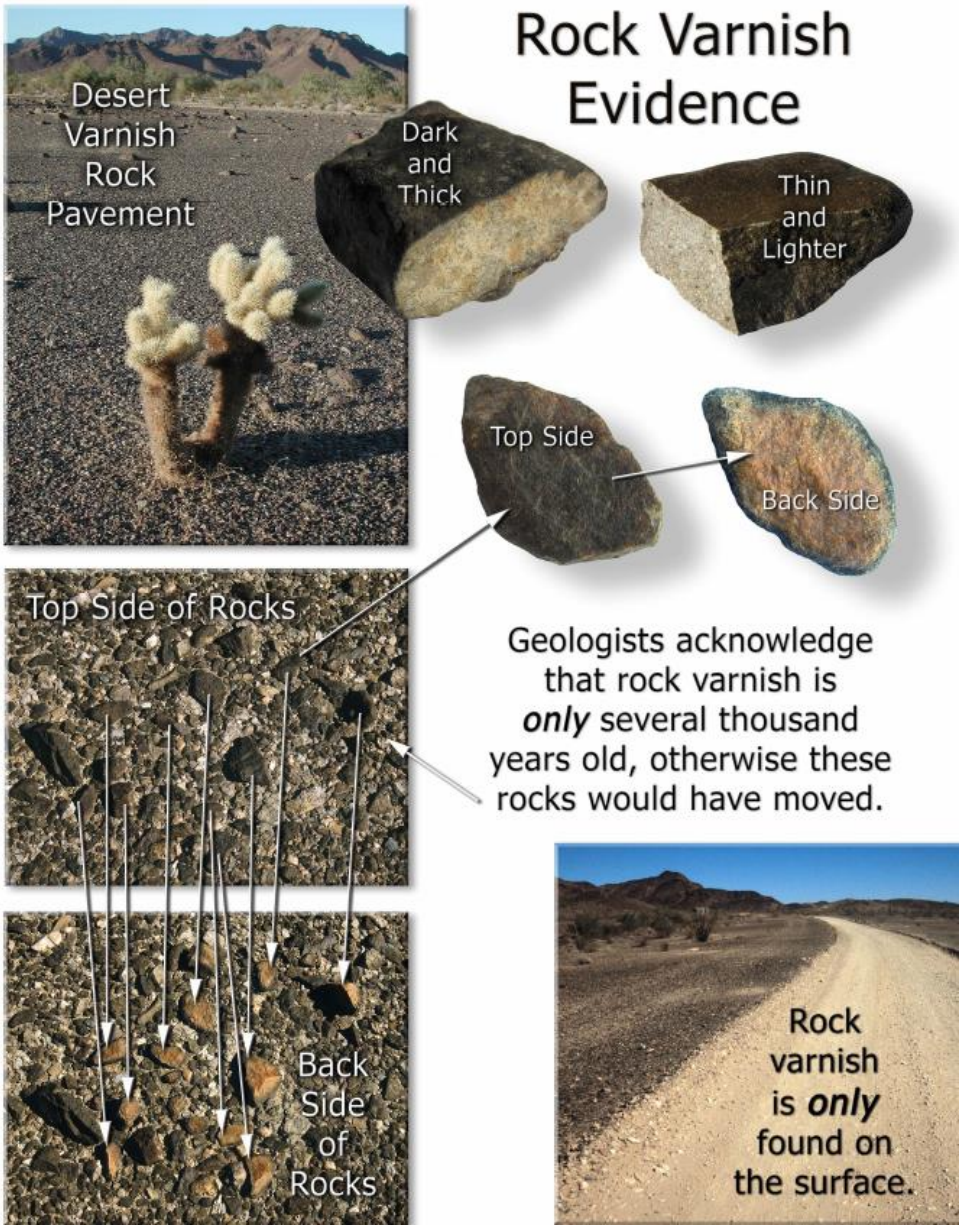
Fig 8.14.22 – These examples of Soil Limesurface Reburial were found near Wickenburg, Arizona, USA, but similar examples can be found worldwide. As these rocks confirm, new limesurface is ***not*** growing on the rocks after they were repositioned and reburied. The rocks showed no evidence of multiple planes of limesurface that should have been evident if the process was ongoing. This indicates there was a single-limesurface event that took place not long ago because the weathering on the limesurface rocks is minimal. Soil Limesurface is the fourth verification (surface chalcedony, geodes, and caliche being the other three) of the unique mineralization process that took place near the end of the UF event on the Earth's surface. Each of these Surface Marks has only one simple clear explanation—the Universal Flood.

p.660

Fig 8.14.25 – This is a microscopic view of the Great Salt Lake sand from Utah, USA. The sphere and cylindrical shapes form as wave action moves the grains while they grow from carbonate produced by the microbes in the water. If these grains of sand are growing today, where are the smaller and larger grains? To be in-process, much smaller grains should be present in the sand deposits, but they are not. These grains were formed in an environment considerably different from today's environment.

p.662

[Rock Varnish Defined]



Rock varnish forming in vein, showing hydrothermal source.

How could something so simple as the dark coating of rocks found only on the surface, not be understoood?

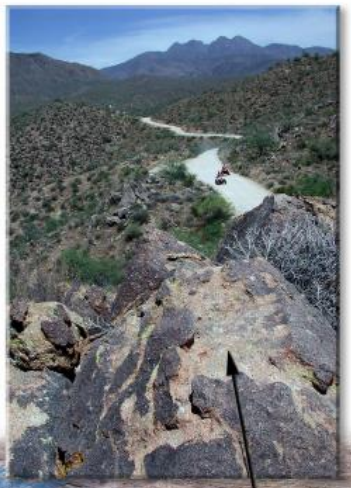
"However, despite decades of study, the nucleation and growth mechanisms of rock varnish ***remain a mystery***."

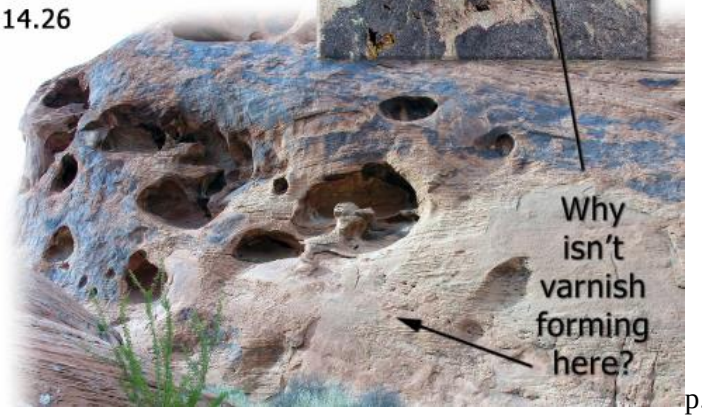
Applied and Environmental Microbiology, Vol. 72 No. 2, February 2006, p1708

Why don't we find rock varnish in any layers of the sediment below the surface?

Because the varnish was only formed one time at the end of the Universal Flood.

Fig 8.14.26

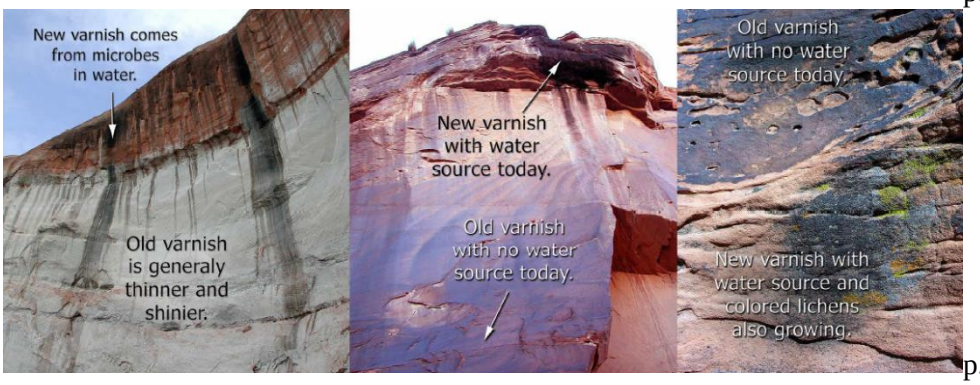




p.665 p.666


New and Old
Rock Varnish
Evidence
New
varnish
with a
water
source.
Old varnish
with no water
source today.
Old varnish
with no water
source today.

p.669


New varnish comes
from microbes
in water.
Old varnish
is generaly
thinner and
shinier.
New varnish
with water
source today.
Old varnish
with no water
source today.
Old varnish
with no water
source today.
New varnish with
water source and
colored lichens
also growing.

p.670

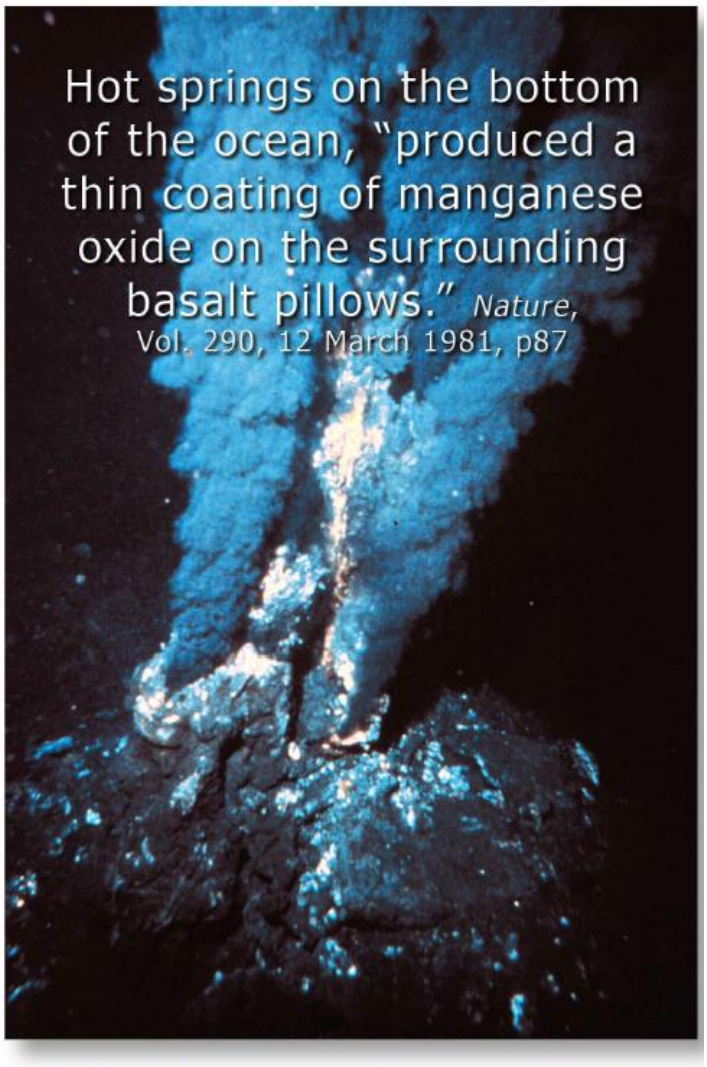


Fig 8.14.30 – Hyprethermal waters containing a variety of biogenic minerals are released in ***hot springs*** at the bottom of the ocean. In 1977, the submersible Alvin found the "first direct observations" of hyprethermal springs. Although more than three decades have passed since this discovery, modern geology has not seen the connection between manganese rock varnish on land and the manganese varnish being produced today on the floor of the oceans until they gain an understanding of Flood Geology.

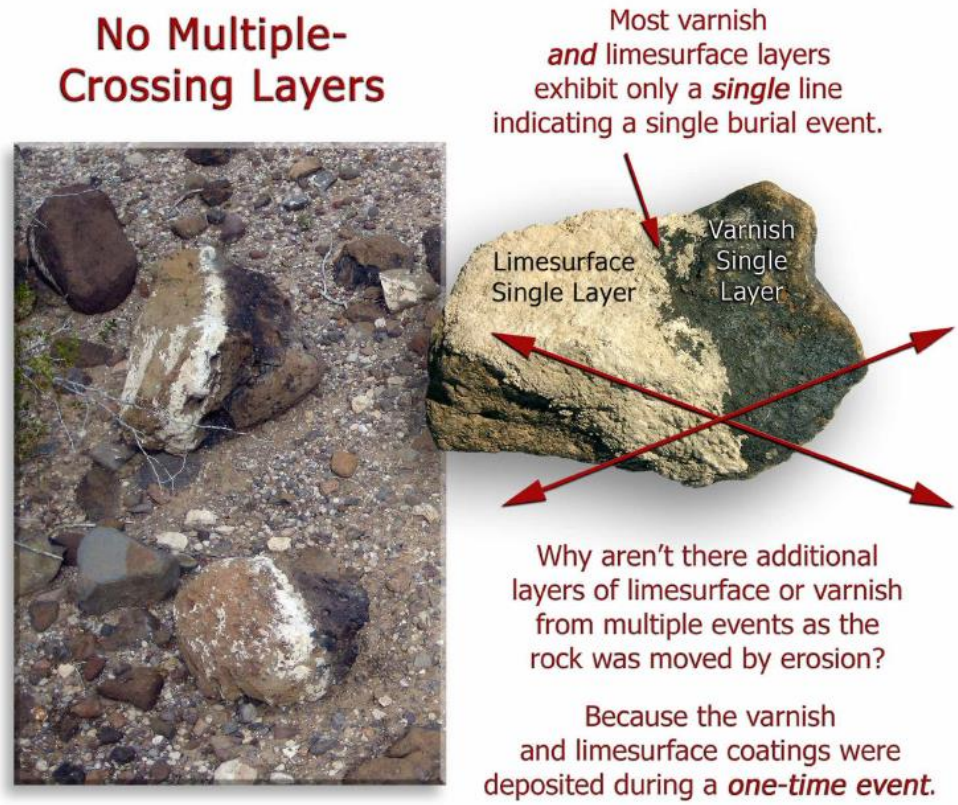


Fig 8.14.33 - Rock samples with dark, varnished topsides and limesurface encrusted bottom sides number in the millions in rock varnish areas. They each contain a single layer of rock varnish and limesurface, often leaving some of the original rock exposed. If the varnish and limesurface mechanisms were actively occurring today, many rocks would be overturned by erosional forces, and over time, would show multiple-crossing layers of varnish and limesurface. It is very rare however, to find anything but a single layer of varnish and limesurface on the rocks, verifying that a recent, one-time global hydrothermal event created them.

p.672 p.675

[The Rock Varnish Trace-Element Smoking Gun]

[Endless Flood Varnish Evidence]

[Why No Previous Rock Varnish Theory Works]

1. Unmoved varnished rocks establish a time frame of ***only*** **thousands of years** from their genesis.
2. The young age indicates that **the present conditions** (desert environment) are a key to the past.
3. Today, rock varnish exists in **many different environments**, globally, with no source for varnish ingredients.
4. No source for the **manganese** in the varnish.
5. Manganese is known to be biogenic—however **manganese microbes are not present** on the varnished rocks today.
6. No source of silica or mechanism for the **silica glaze** in thevarnish.
7. No source for **coal** in varnish, and no explanation to reconcile coal and charcoal dates with varnish dates.
8. No source for the traces of rare Earth **elements** in the varnish.
9. No explanation why there are **no multiple or crossing layers** of varnish (similar to lime surface rocks).
10. No explanation for the absence of varnished rocks in the **deeper sedimentary layers**.

[Universal Flood Rock Varnish Model Summary]

1. Rock varnish was precipitated in the same manner observed today on the bottom of the ocean.

2. Hydrofountains rich in manganese, iron and rare-earth biominerals contributed to rock varnish zones toward the end of the Flood.

3. UF Hydrothermal acidic waters **saturated with silica**created the siliceous “varnish” coating during a **one-timeevent**.

4. Coal particles and other organic matter suspended in UF waters were entombed as fossils in the varnish.

5. The one-time UF event explains why there are no **multipleor crossing layers** of rock varnish.

6. Only the Universal Flood Model **clearly and accurately explains** the instances of global rock varnish that existstoday.

Why the UF Rock Varnish Model Works

The Nodule Surface Mark

Fig 8.14.35 – Colorful chert (silica) nodules surrounded by lighter limestone are found worldwide in limestone deposits. Obviously they grew in a seawater environment because limestone comes from the ocean. Geologists however, declined to say just how this happened because they know the seawater would *have had to be* saturated with silica. But they have also said, "seawater is seldom saturated with silica" (Bib 172 p131). Silica saturated seawater exists only in hyprethermal conditions, i.e. the Universal Flood. Although the origin of the chert nodules escapes modern geology—they are easily explained with Flood Geology.

SUBCHAPTER 8.14 THE SURFACE MARK

p.676

Moqui Marble Nodule Evidence

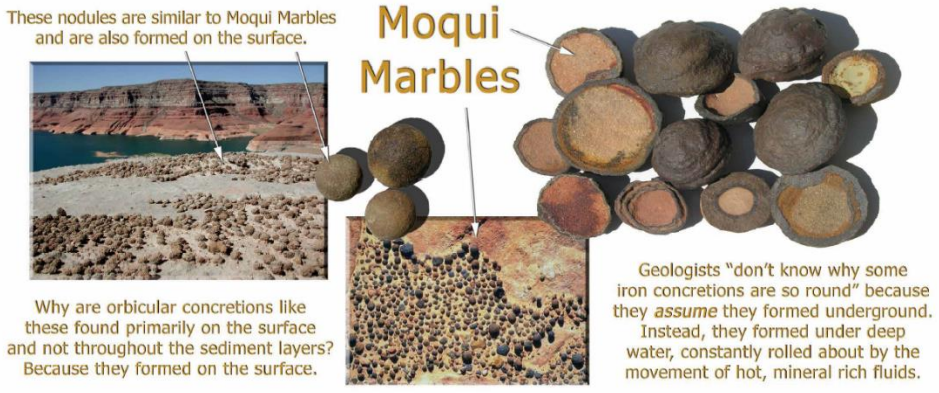


Fig 8.14.36 – Moqui Marbles are a common nodule on the Colorado Plateau. These are from around Lake Powel, Utah, USA, area. Similar nodules, some attached and some not, share the rounded shape of Moqui Marbles. No rational explanation for the origin of the nodules exists in modern geology because they occur only on or near the surface and because they are not forming today. With Flood Geology, Moqui Marbles are another example of the Surface Mark, corroborated by the Manganese Nodules found in extraordinary numbers on the seafloor today (see Fig 8.14.37).

p.677

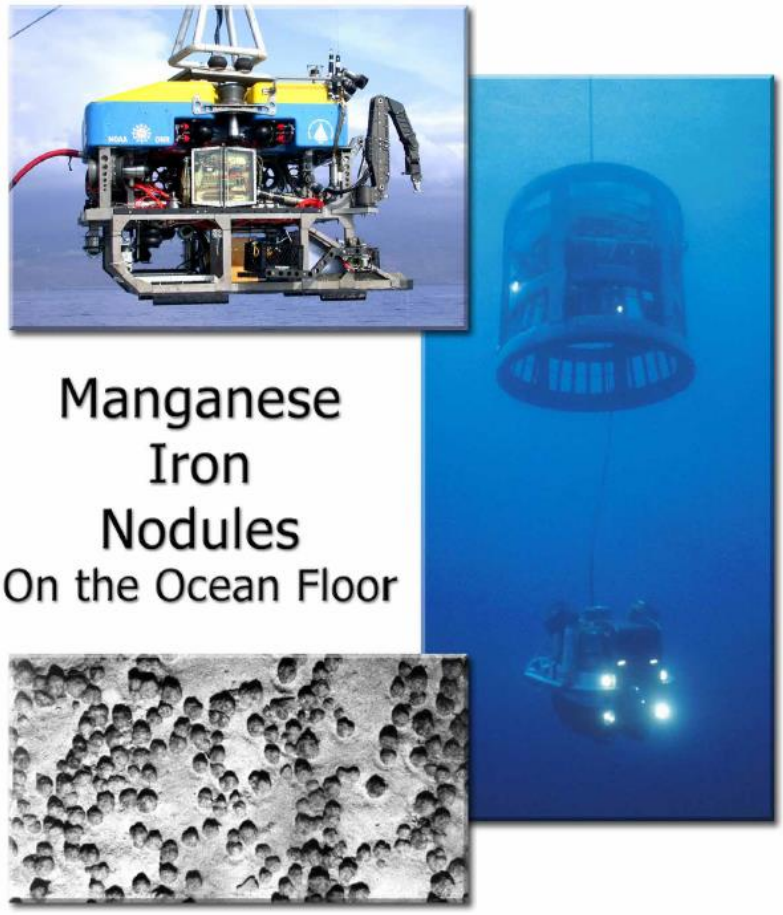


Fig 8.14.37 – Deep on the floors of world's oceans lies a particular nodule that has mystified researchers for decades. These relatively uniformly sized Manganese Iron Nodules are found right on the surface of the seafloor, but it seems to have eluded modern science as to how they came to be there. Further adding to the mystery is that belts of nodules lay along the sea-floor along dormant "fracture zones." Once, when earthquakes heated the water and seamounts spewed abundant biominerals, the growth of these nodules proliferated. But that time has passed, and they lay quietly as a testament of a once violent, heated past.

p.678

[Equatorial Band Evidence]

[More UF Nodule Evidence]

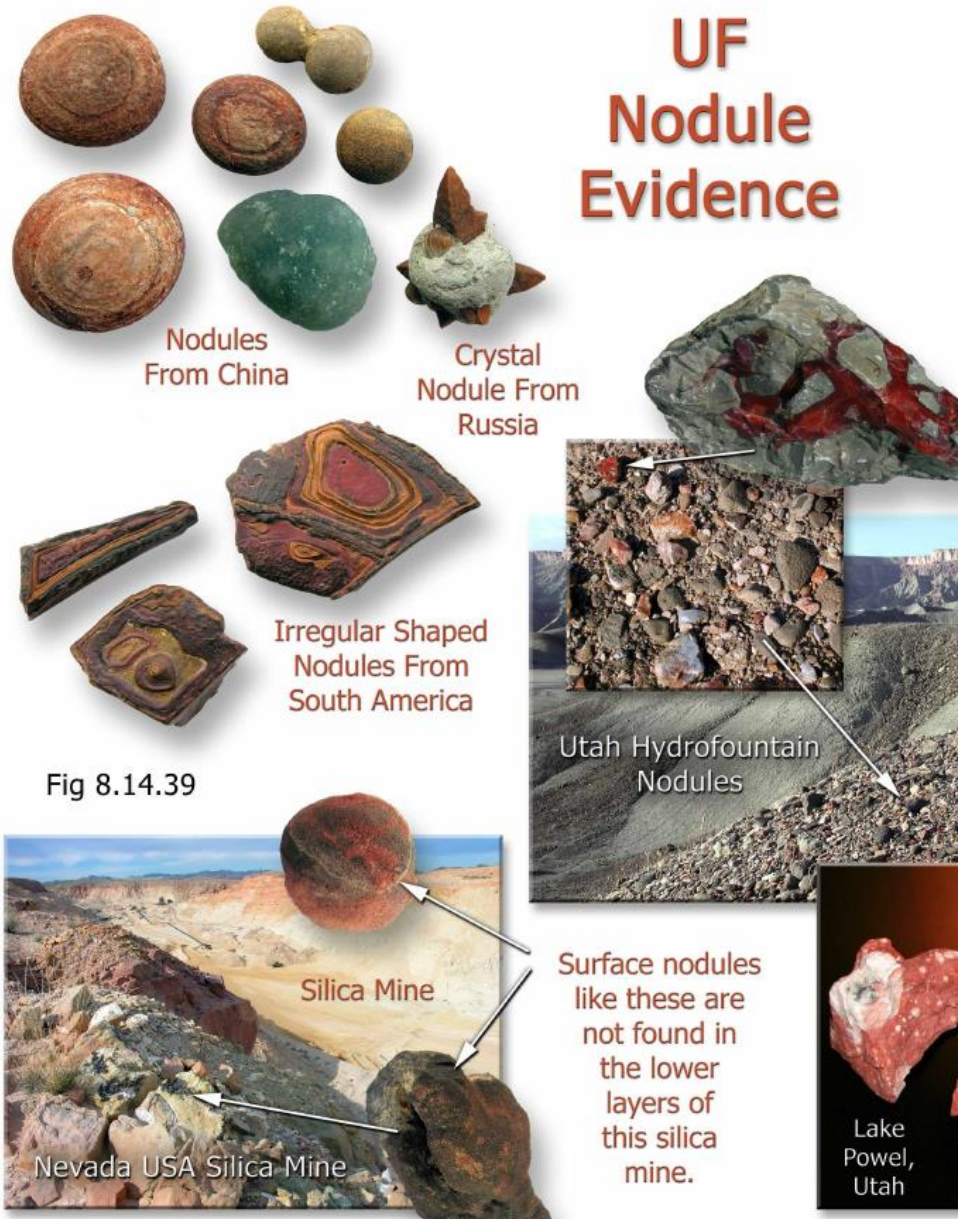
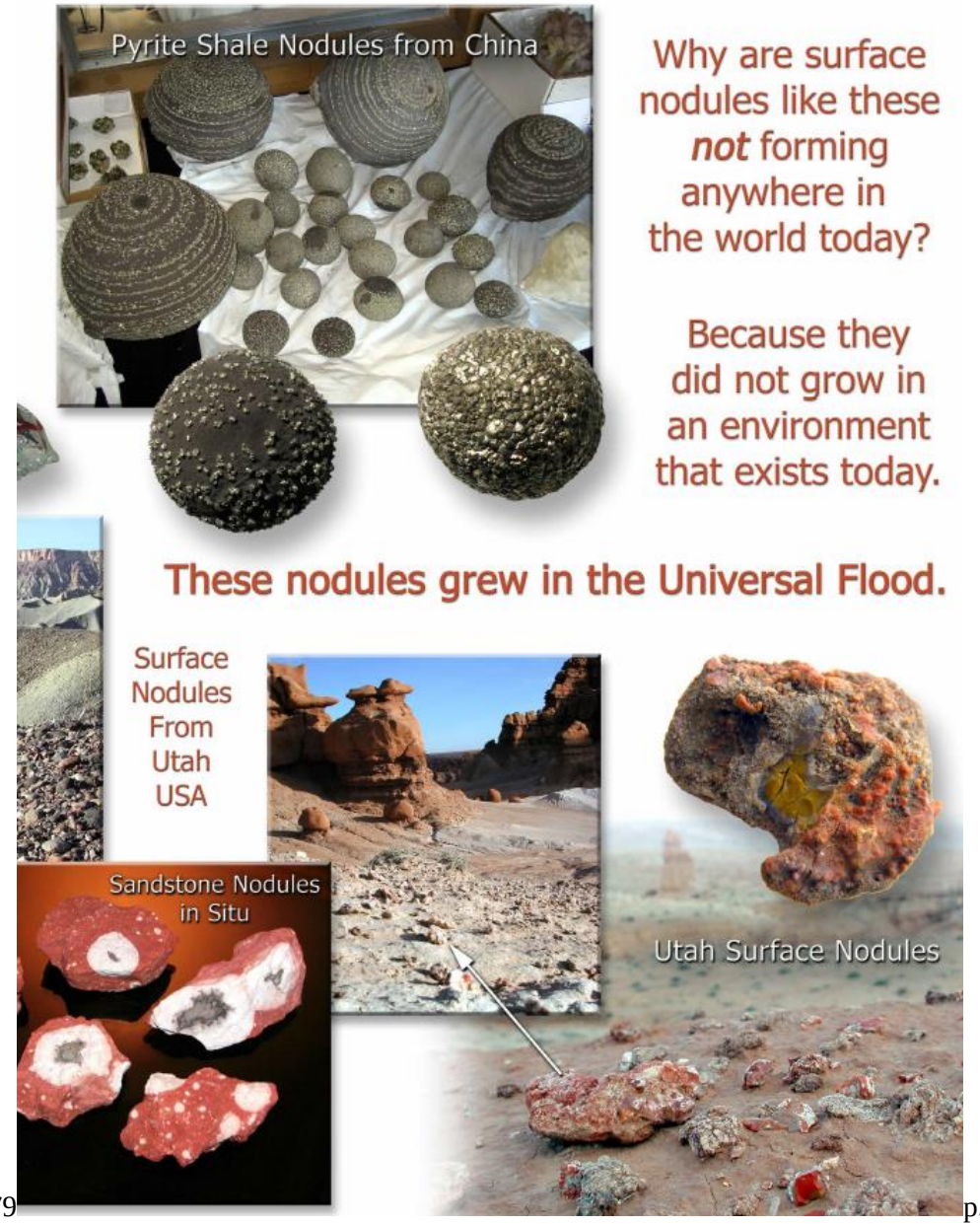


Fig 8.14.39



p.679 p.680

[Why Nodules Remain a Mystery or are Misinterpreted]

[Universal Flood Nodule Model Summary]

1. Nodules follow the Law of Hydroformation; they are **precipitated**out of water.

2. The **UF Hypretherm** and/or hydrofountains provided thenecessary minerals and environment for nodule formation.

3. Nodules precipitated out of hyprethermal waters on or nearthe surface during a **one-time event**.

4. Rolling on the surface underwater formed the **extremelyround and oval shaped** nodules—they were not formedin burial.

5. Only the Universal Flood Model **clearly and precisely explains**the global nodule phenomenon on the Earth today.

Chapter 8.15 The Diamond Mark

Fig 8.15.2 – Prior to cutting, many natural diamonds are in the shape of an octahedron or a cubic shape. These two natural diamonds come from Russia and Congo respectively. For many decades, diamonds were seen as evidence that rocks moved from the mantle to the surface, but new technology has proven they were made on an ocean floor. Then again, if both the Uplift and Subduction Pseudotheories are incorrect, how could diamonds have come from the mantle at all? The answers locked in the diamonds crystalline structure testify of the momentary intense hyprethermal environment that was once on the surface of the Earth.

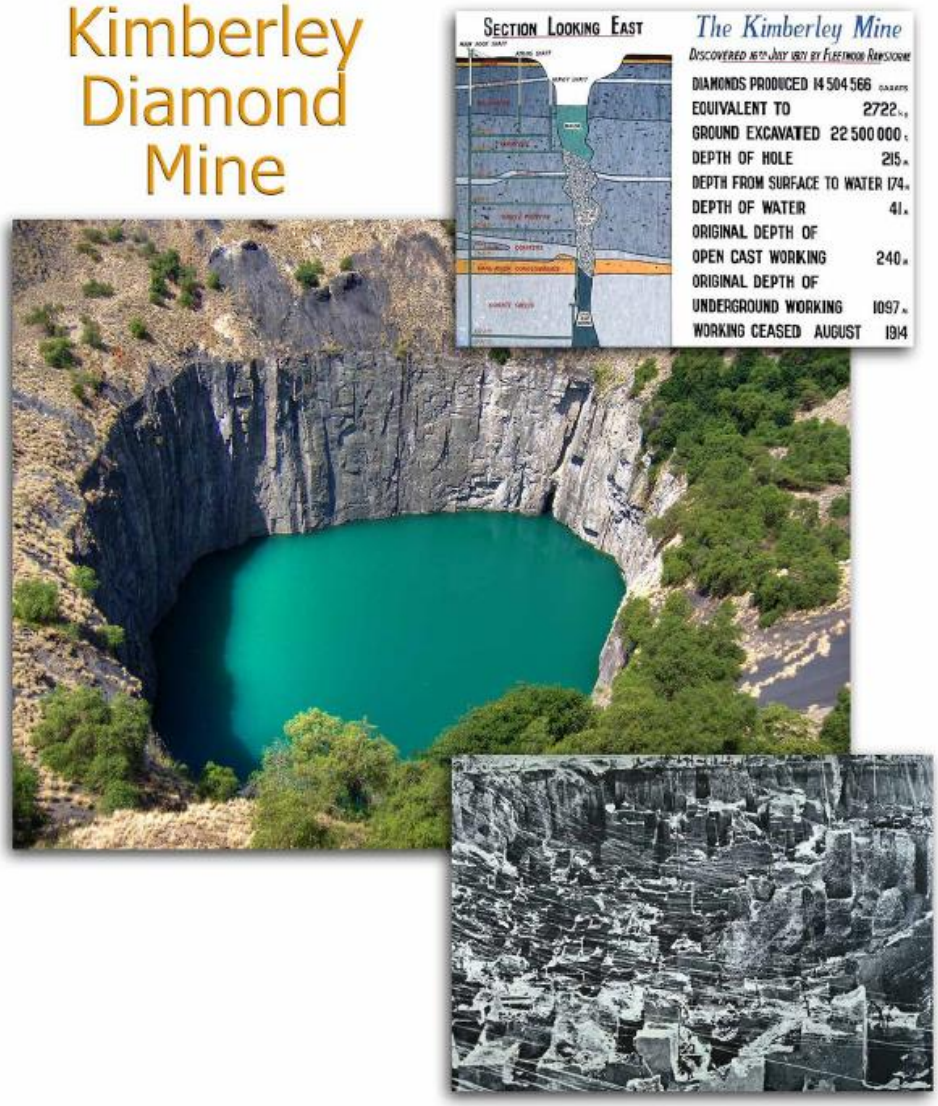


Fig 8.15.13 – Discovered in 1871, the Big Hole in Kimberly, Africa is the largest hand-dug excavation in the world. The mine, located in a geologic structure called a Kimberlite Pipe, of which this was the first discovered, produced over 2,720 kilograms (6,000 lbs.) of diamonds from 1871 to 1914 . The black and white image taken during the mid-1870s (inset right) shows the spider web of cables used to service the mining claims. Contrary to modern science pseudotheory, the Big Hole's minerals did not come from a molten magma core and they did not originate from a mass of melted rock. The crystalline diamonds for which this mine is famous formed in hyprethermal conditions created when this UF hydrofountain was active.

p.686 p.686

Chapter 8.16 The Inclusion Mark

mantl
such
o
na
Roe

Fig 8.1
bubble p.687

Gas-water air inclusion. Brazil.

Inclusions Defined

 p.692

The Methane Inclusion Evidence

Fig 8.16.2 – Inclusions in enhydros contain more than water; they include the remains of microbial activity in the form of gases. Carbon dioxide and methane are common gases found in inclusions formed on or near the surface of the Earth's crust. Conversely, recycled (uplifted and subducted) igneous surface rocks, *theorized* to have formed deep in the mantle, have as Roedder observed, "essentially zero methane." This is direct evidence that "mantle materials of various sorts" lacking methane, were never subducted or uplifted, but were created in a lifeless (Earth's early creation) hydrothermal environment.

"Such inclusions **provide a sample of the growth environment** by entrapping solution of the density and mineralizer concentration present at the time of crystallization."

p.688
p.689

The Japanese Alps Granite Inclusion Evidence

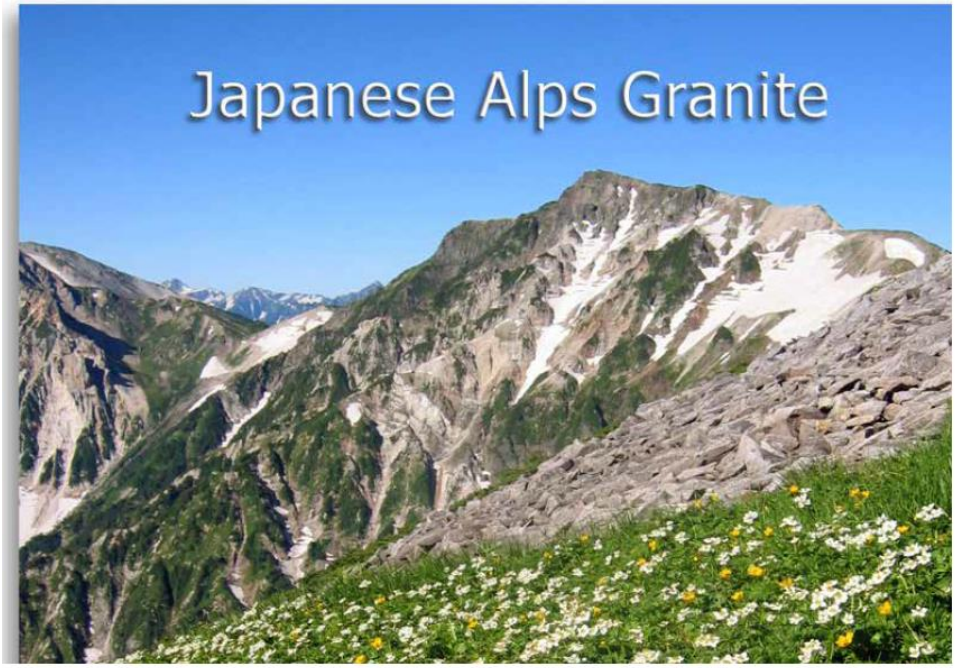


Fig 8.16.3 – The Japanese Alps Granite includes cracks filled and sealed with crystalline quartz minerals that grew in a hypretherm. The temperatures and pressures of the hypretherm that formed the quartz in these fracture zones corresponds to the UF Hypretherm introduced at the beginning of this chapter.

p.689

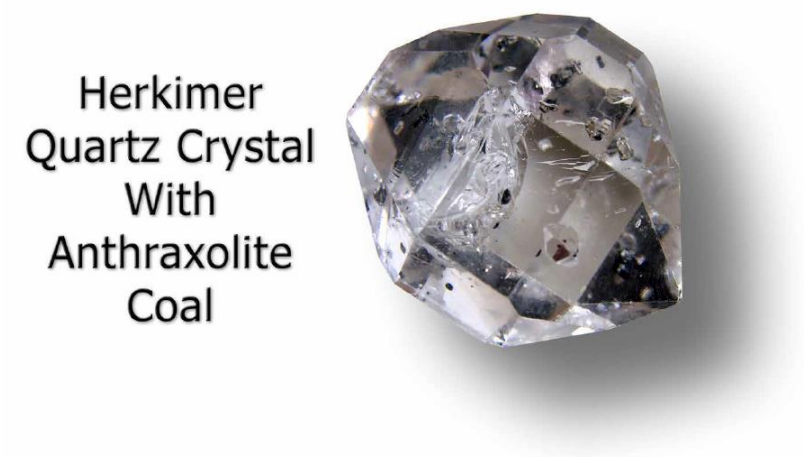


Fig 8.16.6 – Herkimer "Diamonds" are remarkably clear quartz crystals from New York, USA. Many are prized for their inclusions. Some crystals contain water and a surprising, unexpected black substance—coal. Since these crystals are found only near the Earth's surface, how did coal end up in this inclusion; unless it was formed during the Universal Flood?

p.692