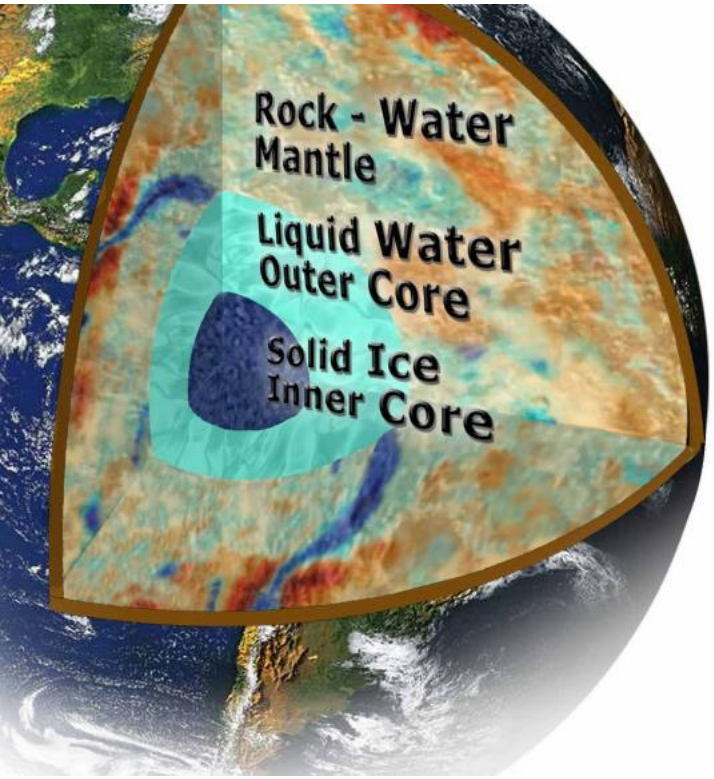
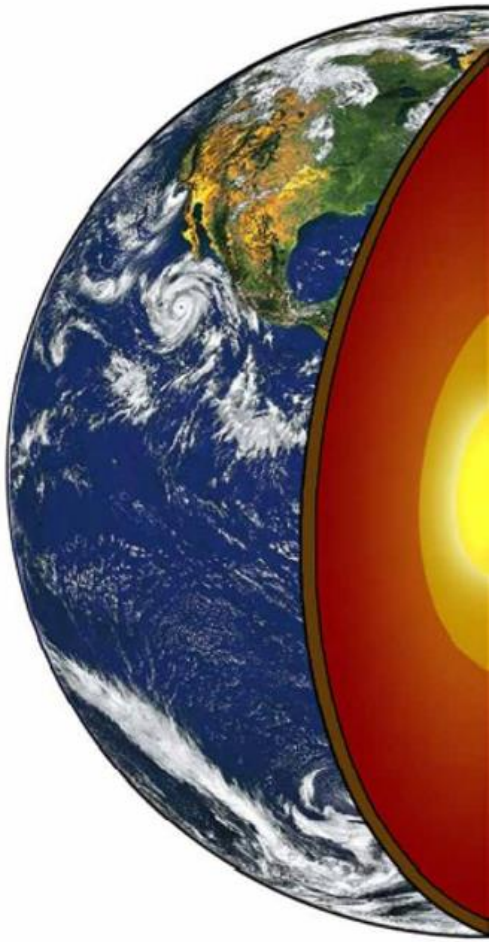
Water vs. Fire



Universal Model Takes on the **Geological Foundations of Godless Science**

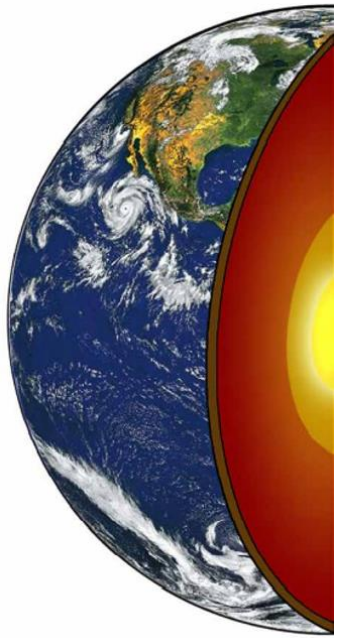


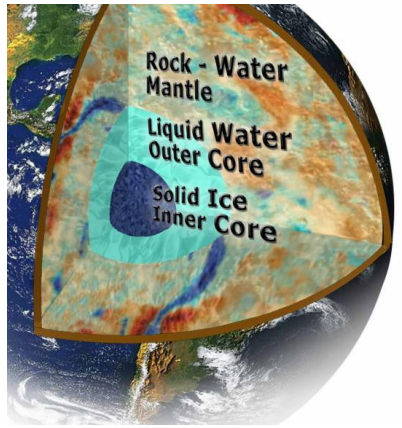
Arranged & Presented by
Nate Richardson, Science Teacher

1st Presidency Statement:
We want demonstratable science!

"Our religion is **not hostile to real science**. That which is **demonstrated**, we accept with joy; but vain philosophy, human theory and mere speculations of men, **we do not accept** nor do we adopt anything contrary to divine **revelation** or to good **common sense**. But **everything that tends to right conduct, that harmonizes with sound morality and increases faith in Deity**, finds favor with us no matter where it may be found."

(from "WORDS IN SEASON FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY": Deseret Evening News December 17, 1910, part 1 p.3)
(excerpt from the BYU packet on evolution http://biology.byu.edu/DepartmentInfo/EvolutionandtheOriginofMan.aspx.)

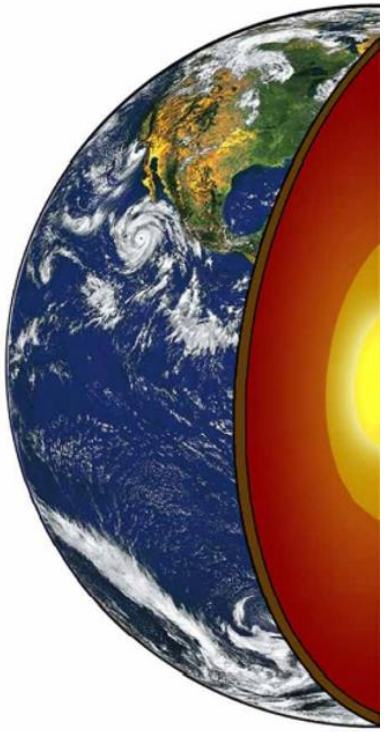


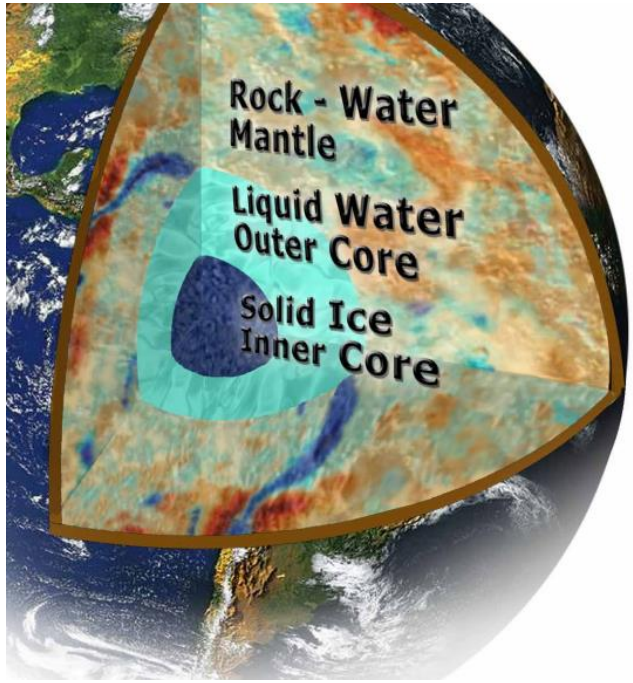


Water God?

"Hutton completely ignored the Bible and the Deluge, and as a result he was unable to **clearly see** what rock formations told him." Bib 154 p4

Fire God vs Water God





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

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

Why Fake Magma Matters for Religion

- *Atheism needs Evolution*
- *Evolution needs Old Earth*
- *Old Earth needs Radiometric Dating of melted rocks*
- *Radiometric Dating needs Magma Formation of Earth*

"Hutton completely ignored the Bible and the Deluge, and as a result he was unable to **clearly see** what rock formations told him." Bib 154 p4

1. The Earth's 4.5 billion-year age estimate ***is based on*** the radiometric dating of igneous rocks.
2. The radiometric dating of igneous rocks ***is based on*** the existence of magma because the radiometric 'clock' is reset when rocks are melted.
3. There is no empirical proof that magma exists, and the Magma Pseudotheory chapter demonstrated that there ***is no magma in the Earth***.
4. Therefore, the radiometric dating of igneous rocks ***is based on a false premise***.
5. A scientific revolution ***will occur*** when the unfounded radiometric dates are removed from modern science.

Geology is a mother science:

The "deep time" based on an old earth influences biology, astronomy, cosmology, physics, etc.

One of the primary reasons magma remains so firmly entrenched in the theoretical framework of modern science is that **the existence of magma is the foundation for dating the Earth.**

Scriptural Symbol of Water

- **Living water "is a representation of the Lord Jesus Christ and His gospel. And as water is necessary to sustain physical life, so the Savior and His doctrines, principles, and ordinances are essential for eternal life." –Elder Bednar, "Living Water" 2007**
- "**The scriptures contain the words of Christ and are a reservoir of living water** to which we have ready access and from which we can drink deeply and long.

  'Living water' - Church News (thechurchnews.com)

- Let's wake up to what the scriptures have to say about science to help us combat atheism and save souls.

Scripture Pattern: Born by Water Moses 6:59, Gen. 1:2

- **59** That by reason of transgression cometh the fall, which fall bringeth death, and **inasmuch as ye were born into the world by water,** and blood, and the spirit, which I have made, and so became of dust a living soul, **even so ye must be born again into the kingdom of heaven, of water,** and of the Spirit, and be cleansed by blood, even the blood of mine Only Begotten; that ye might be sanctified from all sin, and enjoy the words of eternal life in this world, and eternal life in the world to come, even immortal glory;

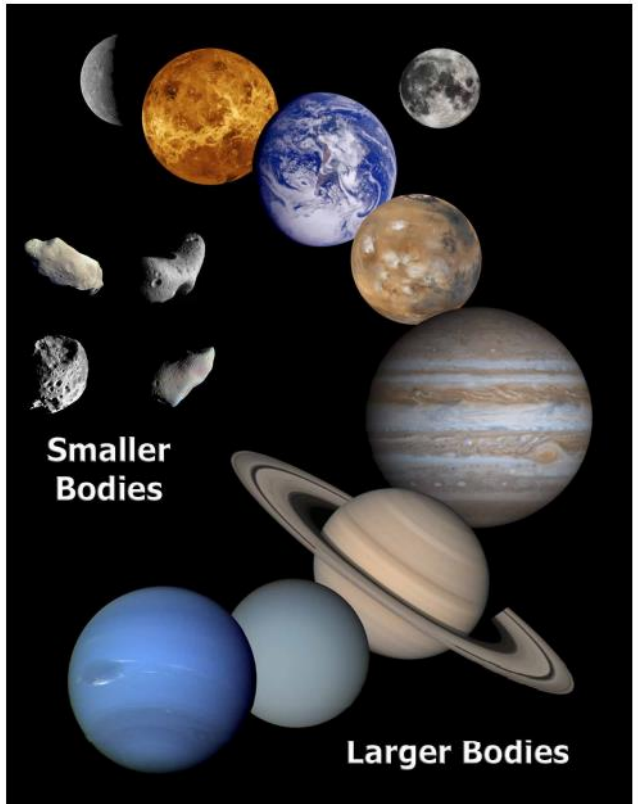
Egyptians, Indians, and others have creation legends of earth **starting out as water**, and land rising from the water (precipitating out).

Fig 14.3.1 – The Apollo 8 astronauts (above left to right: James Lovell, William Anders, Frank Borman) were the first humans to experience the Earth as a 'whole' planet when they saw the entire Earth as they flew around the Moon. This famous photo of the Earth rising over the Lunar landscape was taken about the time the crew recited the first few verses of the Bible during the most-watched broadcast in television history. Little did they know that the Biblical description they read of the Earth's formation from water was *scientifically* correct.

Earth's Beginnings Remain Mysterious to Science

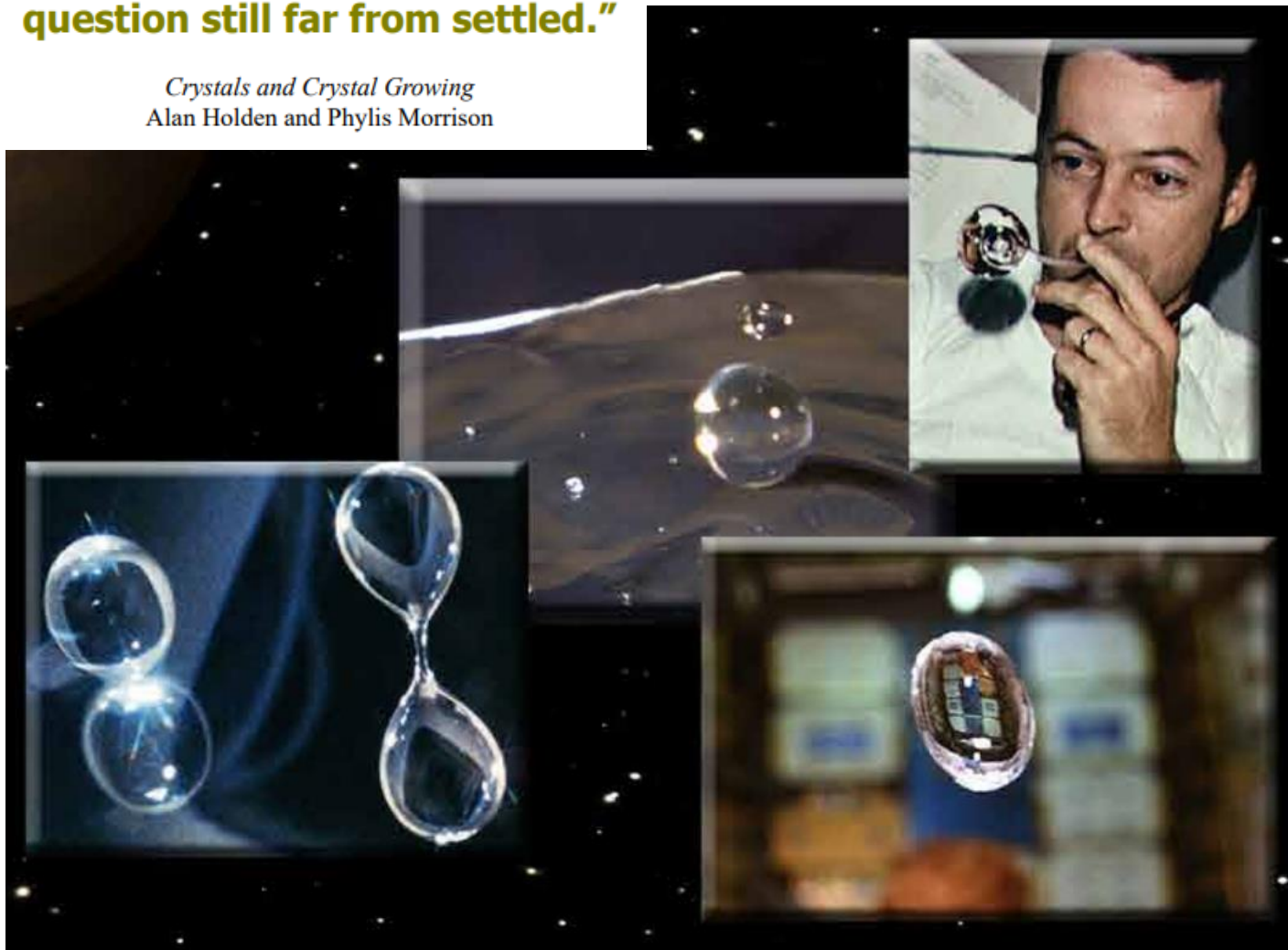
"The history of how Earth's interior evolved, and how it accounts for many aspects of our planet's behavior, remains largely unwritten. Taking **water** into account could well help to explain a great deal more."

David Stevenson



"Just how the earth arrived at the form in which we find it is a question still far from settled."

Crystals and Crystal Growing
Alan Holden and Phylis Morrison



Can there be Liquid Water in Space?

- At different pressure temperature combinations, you find water in solid or liquid when it otherwise wouldn't be.
- Liquid water can and does exist in space. In a **vacuum** on earth, water **boils**. In cold space, the distant star radiation heat (a few degrees above 0 Kelvin) is enough to make water a liquid at that pressure.
- No magma has been observed in space.

Water in Space:
Clouded Satellite Lens

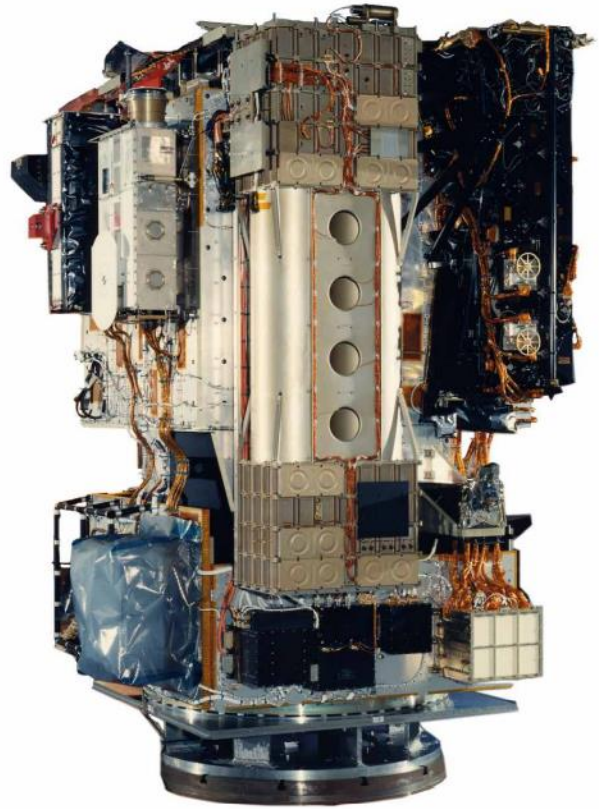


Fig 7.2.6 The SOHO satellite, designed to take images of the Sun, is in orbit about 1 million miles from the Earth. The telescope was severely impaired because of water accumulation on its optics. Performance improved after temporary loss of control of the spacecraft turned the telescope in such a way that the frozen water was melted away. This serendipitous event proved there was water in space.

Radiometric Dating is on a Flawed Premises: Magma Formation of Earth

Radiometric Dating

Although our advanced technology can measure fine amounts of matter with great precision - the value of the data is only as good as the theory that uses it.

Fig 10.4.1

PS – The Dates aren't Even Consistent…

A quick review of Tenoumer crater's "***absolute***" dates based on melt rock as provided by researchers:

1.9 **billion** years – Sr^{87}/Sr^{86} method
2.5 **million** years – K/Ar method
21.4 **thousand** years – Fission Track method

Historical & Scientific Earth Ages

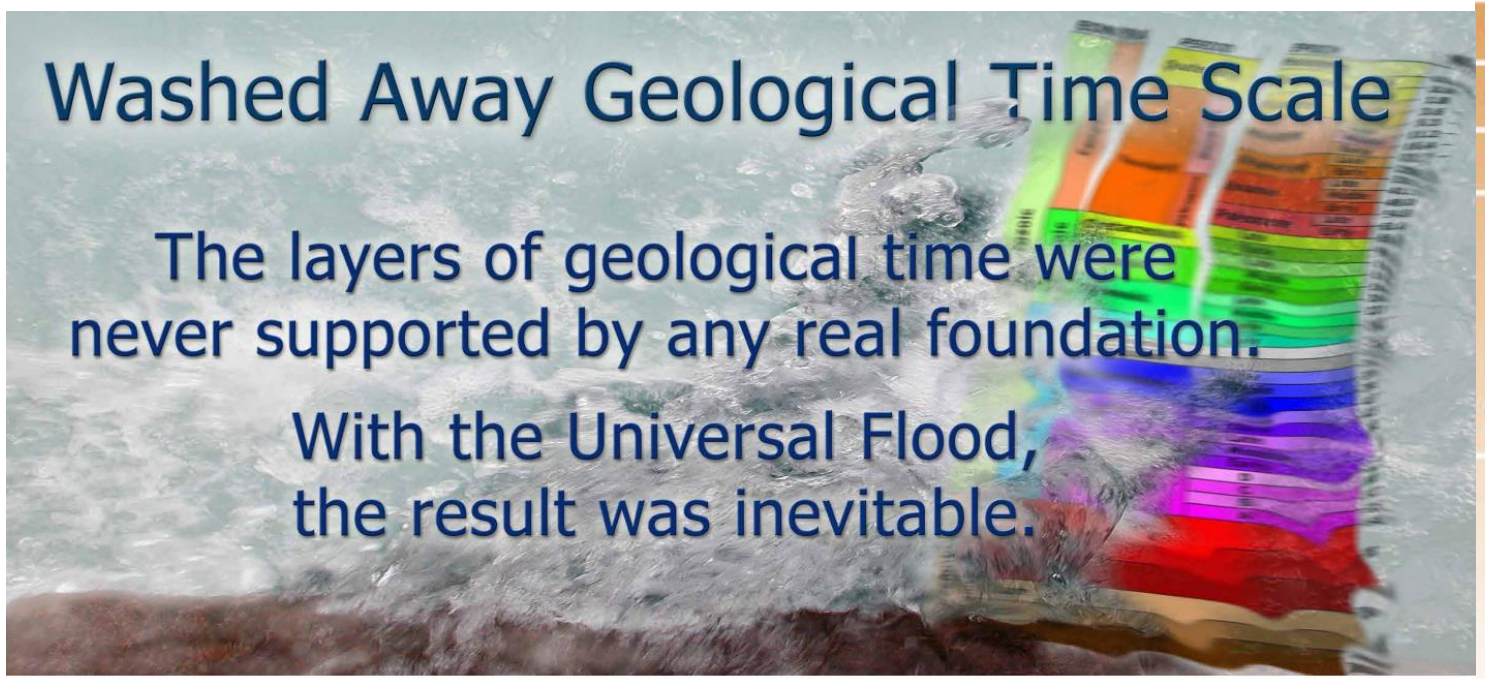


Fig 10.3.3 – The Geological Time Pseudotheory has been washed away by the Universal Flood Model. The UM completely replaces the Dark Age of Geology and the Magma and Rock Cycle Pseudotheories with the Hydroplanet Model and the Universal Flood Model. The theory of "geological time" that was woven through all of the modern geology pseudotheories cannot survive scientific scrutiny and must give way to an era of true dating based on empirical, demonstrable evidence.

History of Dating Table

Methods of Calculation	Time of Estimate	Age of Earth (years)
Historical		
Creation of the Earth (Genesis 1 & 2 - 7 days of creation 2 Peter 3:8 - 1 day of the Lord is 1,000 years)	Biblical Chronology	7,000
Human Family History (Approx. 4,000 years BC and 2000 AD - see World History Model)	Biblical Chronology	6,000
Total		13,000
Sea Level	1748	> 2 billion
Temperature		
Cooling of Earth	1774-1917	75,000 - 1.3 billion
Cooling of Sun	1856-1899	4.4 million - 500 million
Orbital Physics	1871-1940	10 million - 3.7 trillion
Ocean Chemistry	1876-1943	25 million - 2.3 billion
Erosion & Sedimentation	1879-1917	3 million - 5 trillion
Radioactivity		
Decay of U to Pb	1921-1943	1.6 billion - 8 billion
Pb Isotopes in Earth	1942-1949	1.3 billion - 3.9 billion
Decay of K to Ca	1937-1938	3 billion - 10.6 billion
Decay of Rb to Sr	1938	< 15 billion
Arizona Hydrocrater 'Meteorite' Used Decay of U to Pb (Clair Patterson)	1953-1956	4.5 billion

"So it is time for scientists to respect history as a science and for historians to test their historical hypotheses by the comparative method and other techniques."
Michael Shermer, *Scientific American*, May 2010

Sources
Historical - *King James Bible*
Scientific - *The Age of the Earth*, G. Brent Dalrymple, 1991, p14-17, (Bib 133)

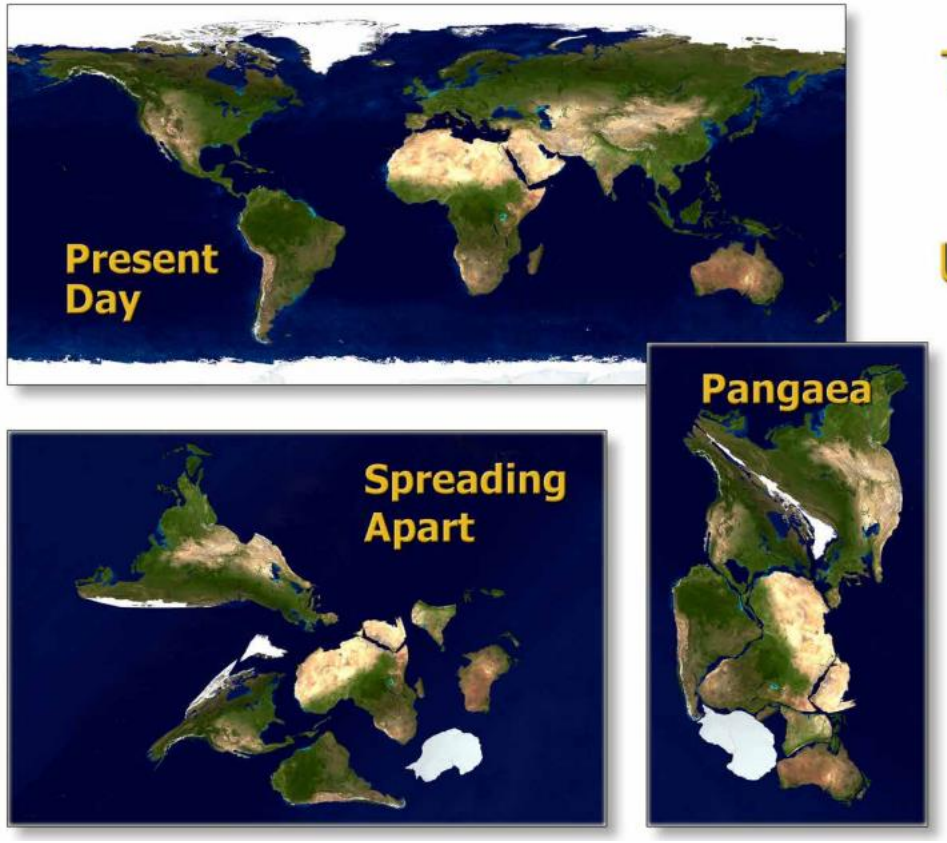
Fig 10.3.6

UM Ch. 5
The Magmaplanet Pseudotheory

What Causes Plates to Move if Not Magma?
Flood Comet & Tidal Forces

The flood triggering **comet** came near the earth to disrupt balanced forces acting on the earth making major disruption, breaking up Pangea.

Continued **tidal forces** acting on the earth continue to creation some movement of plates. It is NOT magma oceans moving things around arbitrarily.



The Peleg Drift Mechanism is the Universal Flood

Fig 14.5.1 – It isn't difficult to imagine how the continents once fit together into one supercontinent and a multitude of evidence confirms this was the case. The Universal Flood mechanism powered the Peleg Drift that divided that great single continent known as Pangaea into its present day condition.

Perhaps before the flood there wasn't much volcanic activity or mountains due to a coherent plate system.

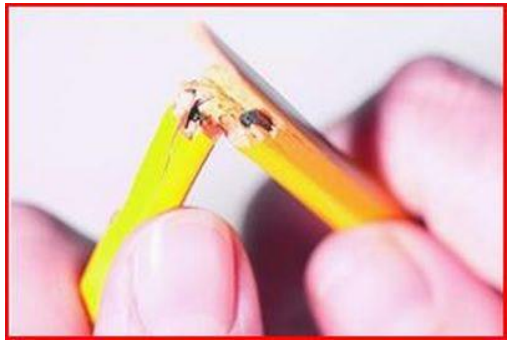
Basic Premise of Volcanology: Magma or Water?

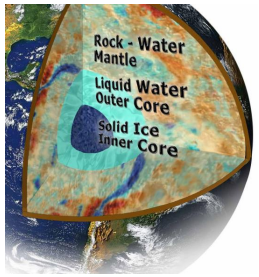
What are Tectonic Plates?

- Egg shell analogy
- The crust of earth is a series of ‘plates’, and they move.
- Plates broke in the flood by a comet disrupting balanced forces of gravity & centripetal force.
- Plate movement is supposedly from **magma** pushing things.
- Real continued movement of plates caused by **tidal** forces pulling on earth.

What is an Earthquake? Where is Lava From?

- **Pressure, Bend, Snap, Shake/Quake**
- Like Breaking a Pencil
- Rocks in earth bend and break, shaking from pressure buildup is released.
- Supposedly magma oceans exist under the crust & supply volcanoes.
- This breaking involves extreme pressures, which liquify rock, creating local lava.





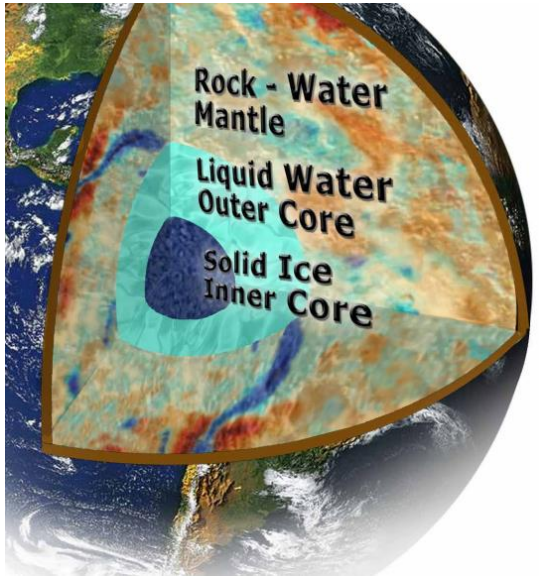
Dense Iron Core? No & No.

- Cavendish' 1798 density calculations had fatal assumptions. **We aren't in space, so the experiment was restricted by the air and influenced by earth's gravity**.
- The attraction of the objects in his apparatus should have been measured in a **vacuum, in low gravity**.
- Air is a denser medium than the vacuum of space, and the attractive gravitational force of Earth additionally **slowed the balls' oscillation** rate, resulting in incorrect density calculations.
- **True density is around 2.3g**/cm^3 (UM1 p. 107, & more detail in UM3).
- As crustal density is 2.7g/cm^3,
- **whatever is in the earth is LESS dense than rock!**
- **Water's density is 1g/cm^3 (ice water even a little less).**
- **Iron** density was suggested due to a discrepancy between Cavendish's 5.52g/cm^3 density calculation, and the 2.7g/cm^3 known average crust density.
- Pure iron is 7.87g/cm&2, but pure iron doesn't exist in nature. There is NO common mineral assemblage with a density greater significantly greater than 5.52g/cm^3 (UM1 p.107-8)

"So let us make the tentative hypothesis that the core of the earth is made mostly of iron... Remember, however, that it is still tentative, and should we discover facts with which this model cannot be reconciled, it will have to be discarded."

O. M. Phillips

Water Ice Doesn't Melt When Under Pressure



We know through seismic waves that the Earth's core has both liquid and solid components. We also know that ***H_2O ice*** proved in recent experiments that ice forms a stable crystalline structure under high pressure, says *Reviews in Mineralogy*:

"The prototype system is **H_2O ice**, where **recent experiments have shown** that a symmetric hydrogen-bond state of **ice forms at 60 Gpa, and persists to at least 210 Gpa.**" Note 5.9b p628

At these high pressures, ice did not melt even up to 50° C

Iron Stable Under Pressure? We Don't Even Know

phase diagram. Just as liquid water becomes solid ice or gaseous steam at certain temperatures and pressure, so does iron. What did researchers from the Mineralogical Society of America find?

"To the extent that the inner core consists of pure, or nearly pure iron, its crystalline structure is determined by the iron phase diagram. While there has been considerable progress in experimental determination of the phase diagram at pressure approaching the inner core, **the stable phase of iron at inner core conditions cannot yet be uniquely identified on the basis of phase equilibrium measurements.**" Note 5.9a

Another report states:

"The stable phase of iron at inner core conditions is **unknown.**" Note 5.9b

It is "unknown" because as far as anyone knows, it does not exist! Although stable iron phases exist at ***low*** pressure, empirical evidence from actual experiments proved that at high temperature and pressure, iron is not stable:

"[We]…find **no evidence for phases other than those long known from low pressure work**…" Note 5.9b p273

Heat Destroys Magnetism: Magma Doesn't Work

"Unfortunately, although a good description of the magnetic field can be given if we assume a permanent magnet at the center of the Earth, this model has **a fatal defect**. Laboratory experiments show that **heat destroys magnetism**, and materials lose their permanent magnetism when temperatures exceed about 500° C. Material below depths of about 20 or 30 km in the Earth, therefore, **cannot be magnetized because the temperatures are too high**." Bib 59 p498

A heated iron core does not make a magnetic field. Heat annihilates magnetism, it does not facilitate it.

"Considerable uncertainty still shrouds the outer core and inner core from our complete understanding."

No one has seen magma, it isn't necessary to explain nature, so it probably doesn't exist!

"Magmas properly belong to the realm of **theoretical petrology**."

Eric K. Middlemost (petrologist)

"Because so much is known about planets that are light-years away, one might assume that science has unearthed everything worth knowing about the one beneath our feet. **To the contrary, Earth's innermost reaches remain, in many ways, as mysterious as the cosmos at large**.

"**The question of where the magma comes from and how it is generated are the most speculative in all of volcanology**. We cannot see to any appreciable depth below the surface of the earth and have few direct measurements of the nature of the materials in the earth's interior."

Note 5.1b

Heat Destroys Electric Nature of Quartz

Fig 5.8.2 – The blue arrow is pointing at the quartz oscillator in a quartz watch, which uses the piezoelectric effect to keep time.

"**Any growth process for quartz must be effective below 570°C**, the α→β quartz transition, if it is to produce the piezo-electrically useful alpha phase. The melting point of silicon di-oxide is above 1700°C, **ruling out melt growth.**" Note 5.8a p33

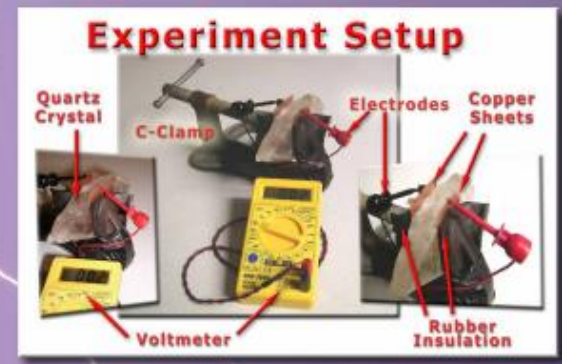
At WW2 with the extra need to make watches, they found out how to make quartz in a lab: by water, not by melting.

"**Quartz cannot be grown from a melt** because the **piezo-electric phase** necessary for formation of electronic crystals is **not stable at the melting point**…" Note 5.8a

"At a temperature of approximately 573° C, quartz transforms from **Alpha to Beta quartz**. During the transformation, most of the piezoelectric characteristics are lost, **rendering Beta quartz unsuitable** for the manufacture of crystal units." Note 5.8b

Electric nature of quartz also explains the magnetic field around earth. Earthtide generates this field daily. Again, no magma or iron core needed.

Piezorock Experiment



Quartz based rocks are shown to create electricity when mechanically stressed.

Piezoelectricity from the earthtide creates the geofield.

Easy enough for gradeschool students to demonstrate.

Piezorock Experiment Results

Order	Rock Type	Average per 1/4 turn
1	River Rock	10.8 mV
2	Chert	9.7 mV
3	Jade	7.8 mV
4	Quartz	6.4 mV
5	Moss Agate	6.0 mV
6	Sandstone	5.6 mV
7	Ocean Jasper	5.5 mV
8	Petrified Wood	4.9 mV
9	Quartz Cube	4.3 mV
10	Glass	2.6 mV
11	Gallena	0.0 mV
12	Copper (control)	0.0 mV

Piezorock Experiment Results

Order	Rock Type	Average per 1/4 turn
1	River Rock	10.8 mV
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8	Petrified Wood	4.9 mV
9	Quartz Cube	4.3 mV
10	Glass	2.6 mV
11	Gallena	0.0 mV
12	Copper (control)	0.0 mV

Fig 9.5.3 – Piezoelectric film is made with quartz. It is used in many electronic applications. The film produces electricity when it is mechanically stressed. A light bulb is connected to the piezo-electric film to show the flow of electricity. By flexing the film, electricity is generated, turning on the light. The piezoelectric mechanism is the basis of both Planetary Piezofield Laws, which will be presented shortly.

Without Iron Core, How Energy Field? **Electric Rocks**

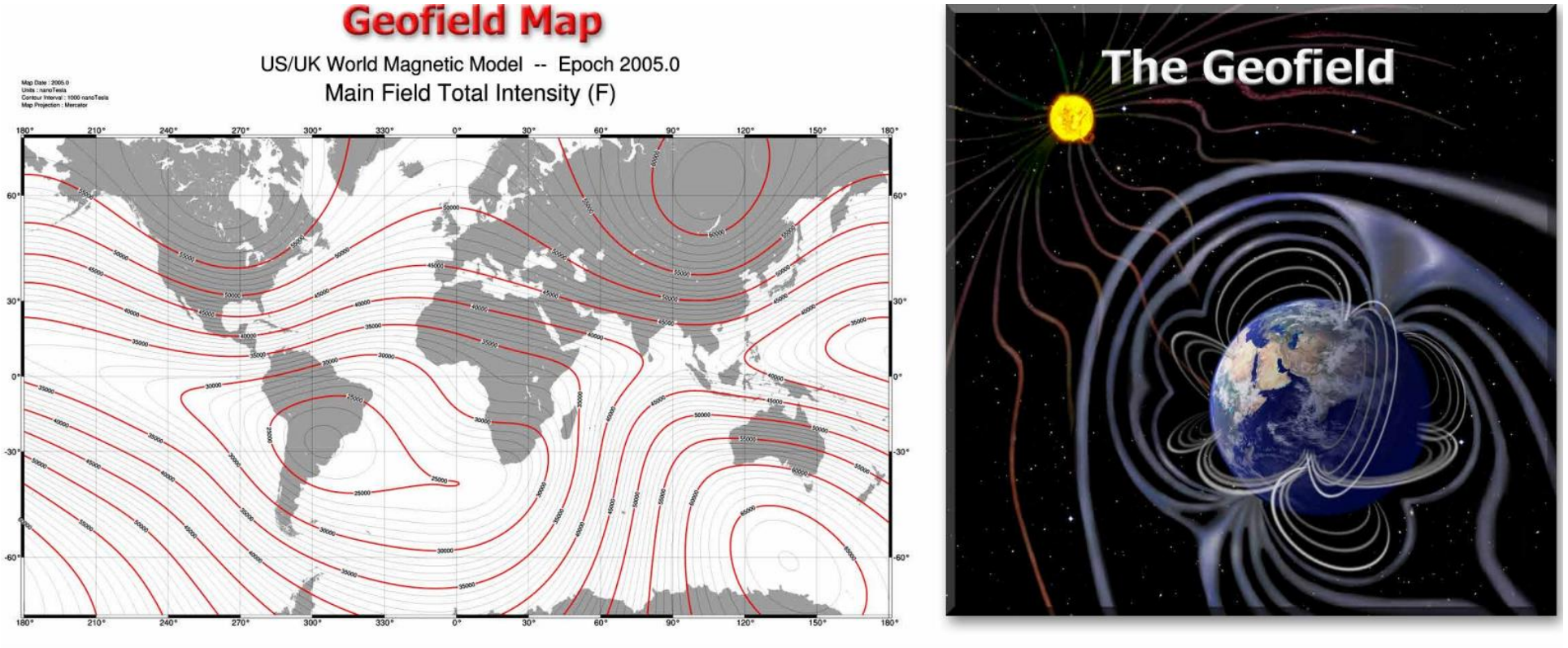


Fig 9.5.5 – The Geofield Map (left) shows measured energy field intensity lines around the globe. These were used to model the Geofield illustrated on the right. The Geofield illustration on the right is different from the traditional magnetic field diagram (seen in Fig 9.5.1 and in most textbooks). This illustration shows the north and south dipole far from the Earth's surface, and shows the multiple poles that appear on the continents as lunar and solar tides tug and release the Earth's crust, squeezing the minerals and creating a piezoelectric field. The concentric areas on the Geofield Map represent high and low areas of the energy field that are similar to the highs and lows of atmospheric pressure systems—which are also generated by earthtide. This is the first time the multiple fields of the Geofield have been explained with a clear mechanism for their origin. As we explore the evidences of the Geofield in the next subchapter, we will see how this piece of Nature's Puzzle fits with the other pieces of the Earth science puzzle previously revealed in the UM.

"The generation of planetary magnetic fields is an unsolved problem that has been with us for a long time."

Margaret G. Kivelson
Astrophysicist

Fig 9.10.2 – 'Magnetic fields' in the solar system are called magnetospheres by modern science. However, because the energy fields are not coming from magnets or magma dynamos, researchers have failed to predict when or why they occur. With the Piezofield Model, planetary energy fields are predicted to occur where the tidal forces of planets and moons interact.

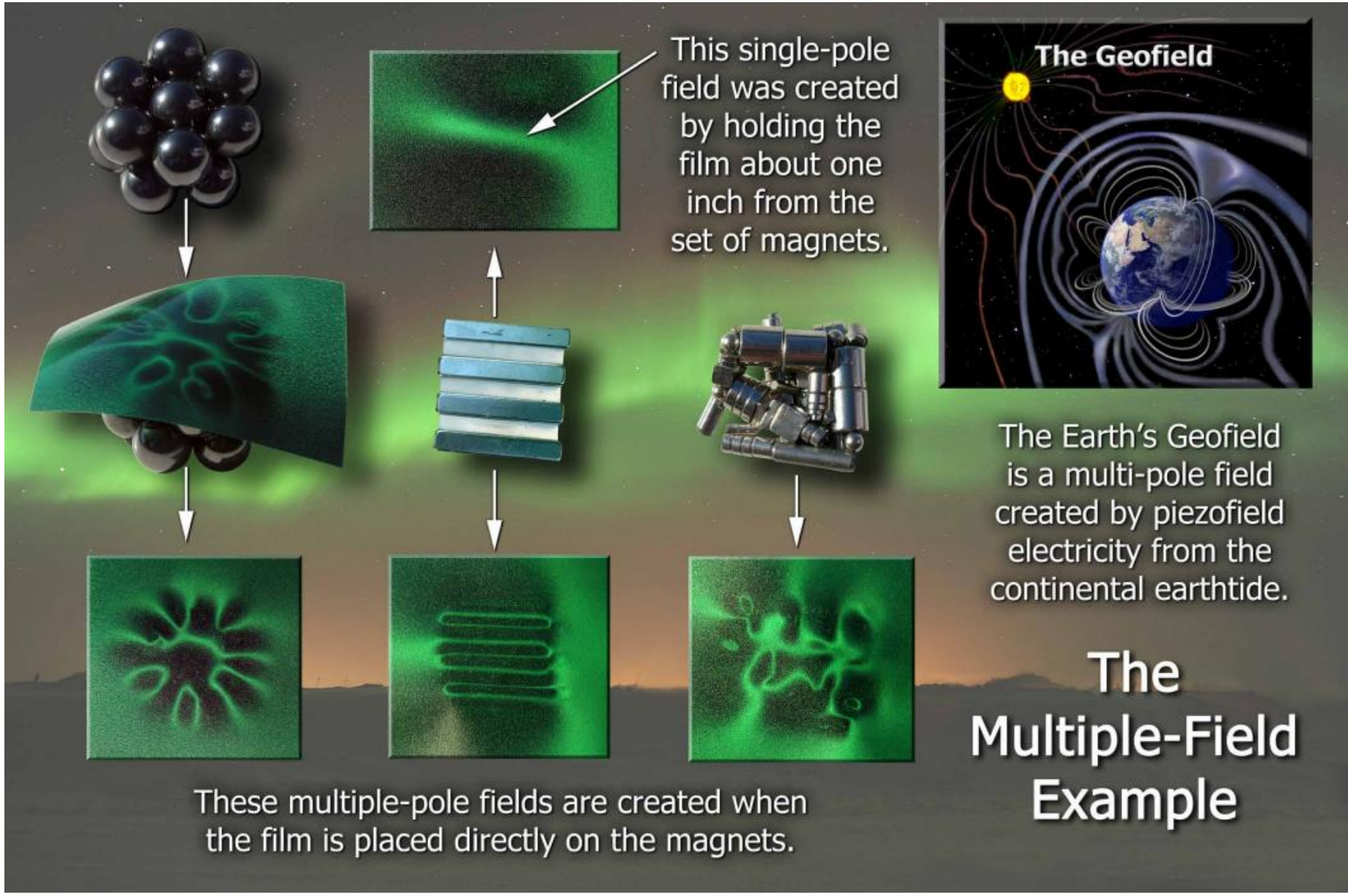
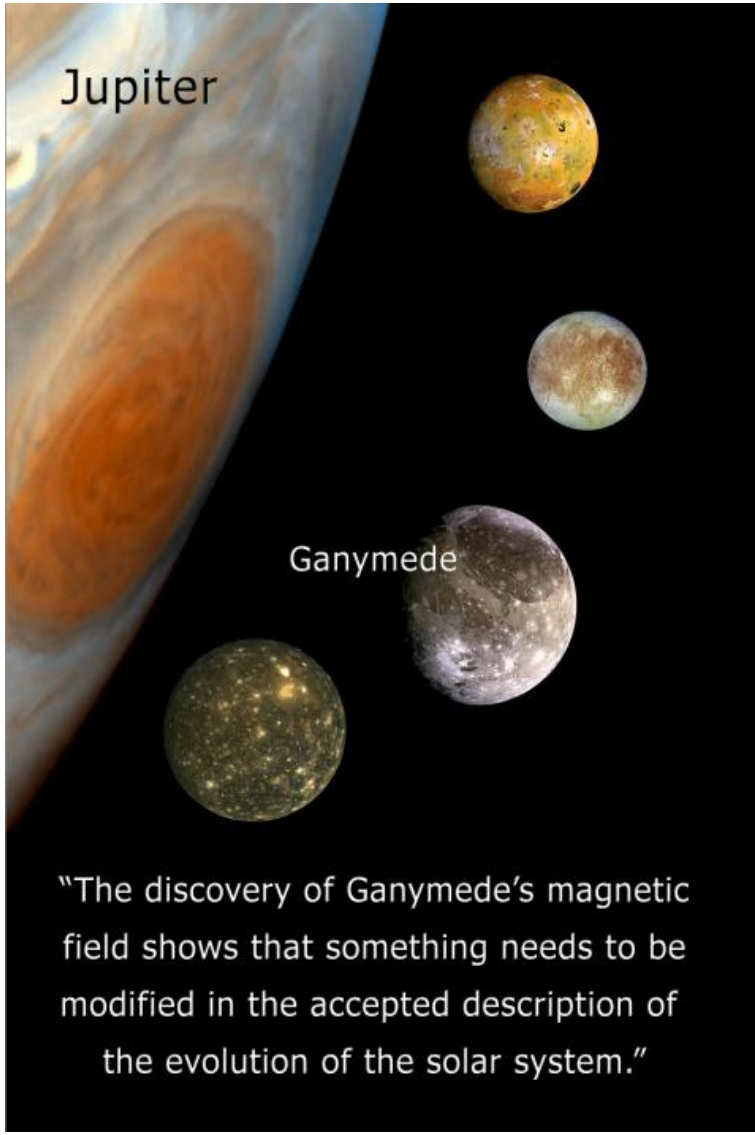


Fig 9.7.5 – The Earth's multi-lobed geofield is easily illustrated by using groups of magnets and a special green, magnetically reactive film. When the film is placed directly over the magnets, we observe multiple fields, which can be seen in the three bottom inset images. The Earth's multiple energy fields and their origin have been a mystery since the Earth's Geofield was first discovered. They are formed by the gravitational stressing of piezoelectric continental rocks caused by the effects of the Moon and Sun. The familiar single-pole field, shown in the top (center inset) image, is found in most textbooks, but does not represent the true multi-lobed nature of the Earth's energy field.

Magnetic Field's Due to Tidal Forces

Venus has no moon and therefore has a very weak energy field!

Tidal forces "charge" piezoelectric crustal rocks, generating an electric energy field.



This is a diagram of the Earth's magma dynamo and movement of the energy field's north pole as envisioned by NASA.

The problem is that the "ocean of iron" shown in orange and the direction of the pole movement are **incorrect**.

Fig 9.6.10 – This NASA diagram is from an article titled, "Earth's Inconstant Magnetic Field." The article states that, "Earth's magnetic field comes from this ocean of iron, which is an electrically conducting fluid in constant motion." However, if the heat is "about as hot as the surface of the Sun," it would destroy the energy field. Moreover, the circular motion of the field's north pole is also incorrect. The correct movement can be seen in the previous figure, Fig 9.6.9.
Diagram accessed 9.2.09 and adapted from:
http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/Y2003/29dec_magneticfield.htm

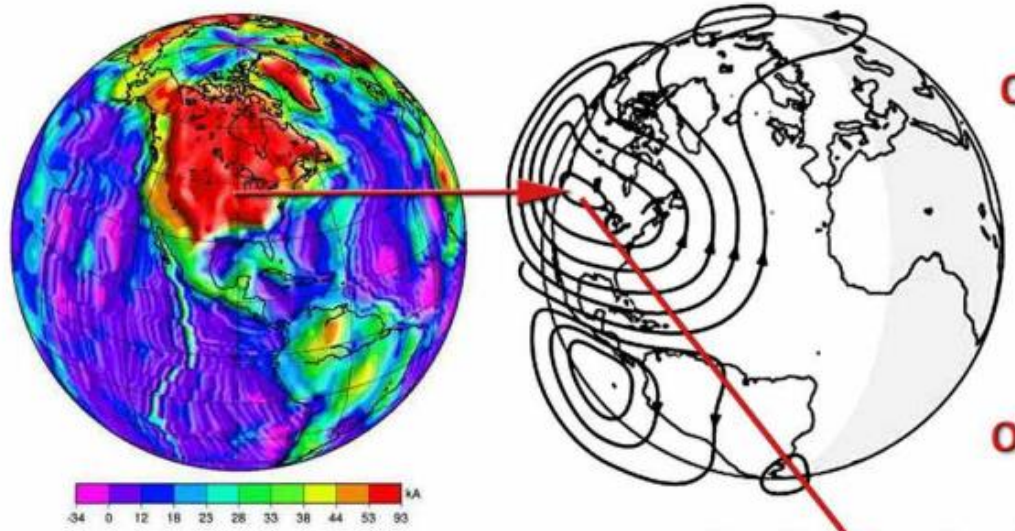
Coastline Aurora Evidence

One fascinating piece of evidence supporting the true creation of auroras is the Coastline Aurora Evidence in Fig 9.7.2. Three investigators from the University of Iowa evaluated approximately 9,000 images taken by the Polar Visible Imaging System satellite in 1997. They found the following:

"Humans are not alone in showing a preference for coastlines.

Fig 9.7.4 – This diagram illustrates high and low areas of the geofield on a global basis. The images and map are from the USGS and NASA; they show field strengths during 2000. The areas of highest strength (red in the upper left globe) are over the landmasses of North America, Russia and an area south of Australia, whereas the area of low strength is circled in yellow. The area of lowest field strength corresponds to the area **lowest in continental landmass**. This is not a coincidence. Large landmasses produce the planet's piezofield because of elevated concentrations of piezoelectric rocks in the crust.

The Geofield-Continent Connection



The increased strength of the Earth's energy field over large land masses is not a coincidence.

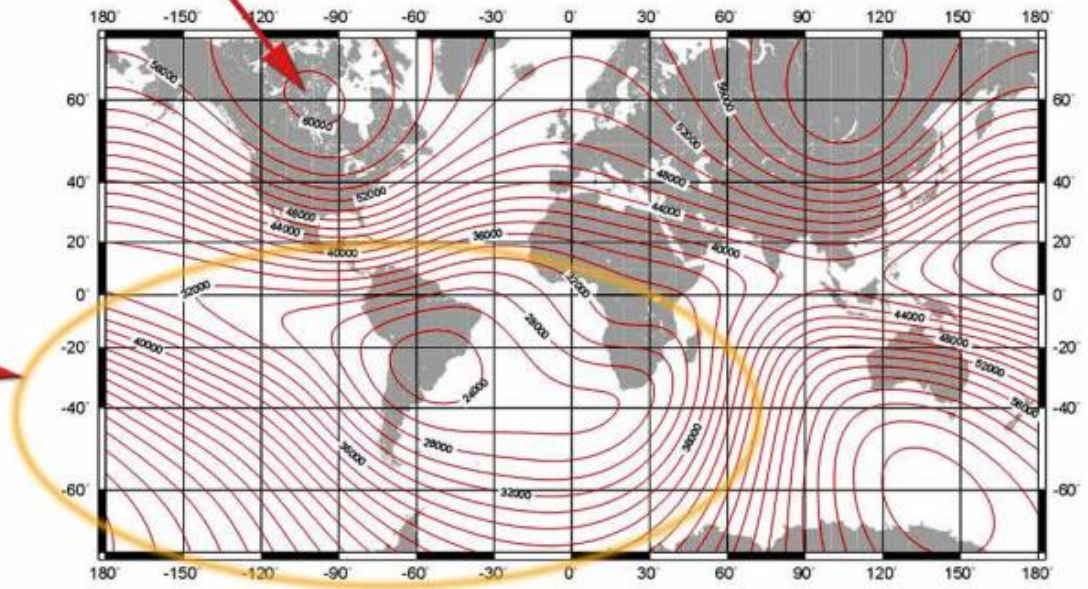
It is a direct result of the piezofield nature of the Earth's energy field.

Where are the lowest concentration of continents on the surface of the Earth?

Here

Where are the lowest energy field strengths found on the Earth?

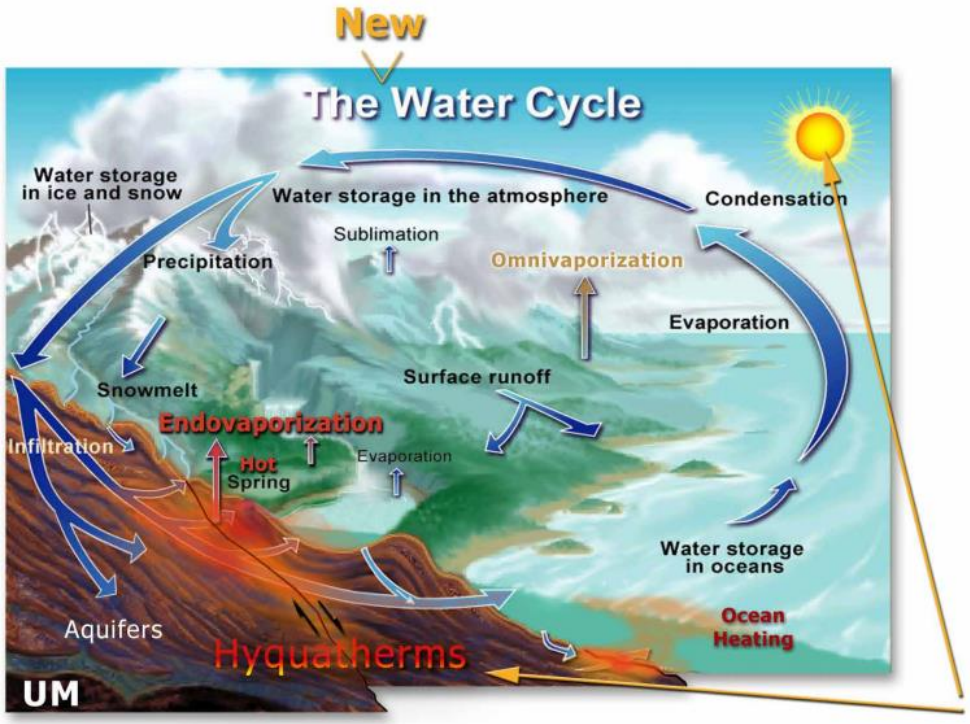
In the same place.



Total intensity (*F*) at 2000.0 from the World Magnetic Model (WMM2000). Contour interval is 2000 nT and projection is Mercator. This is an example of an isodynamic chart.

Weather Influenced by Crustal Friction Heating

Atmospheric weather begins with earthquake heating in the crust.



Water Cycle

Hyquathermal processes create new storms and weather patterns.

Vaporization can be a slow **or** a rapid processes.

Two Heat Sources

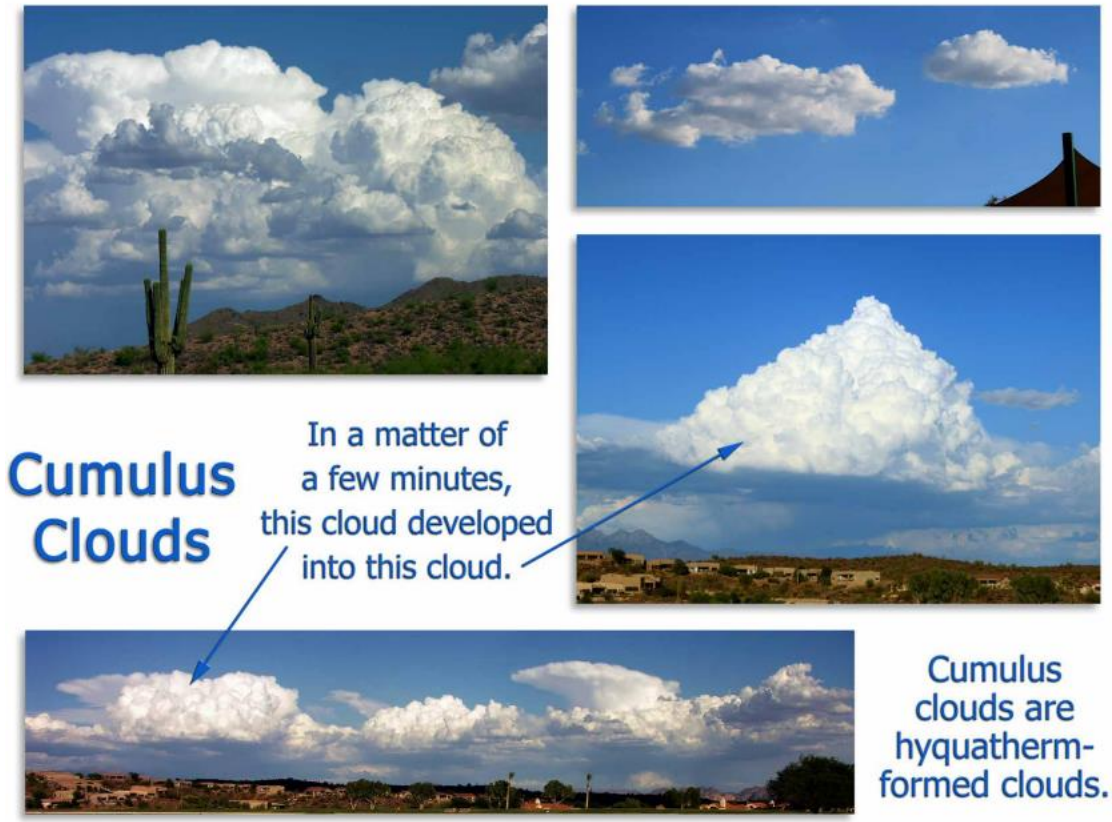
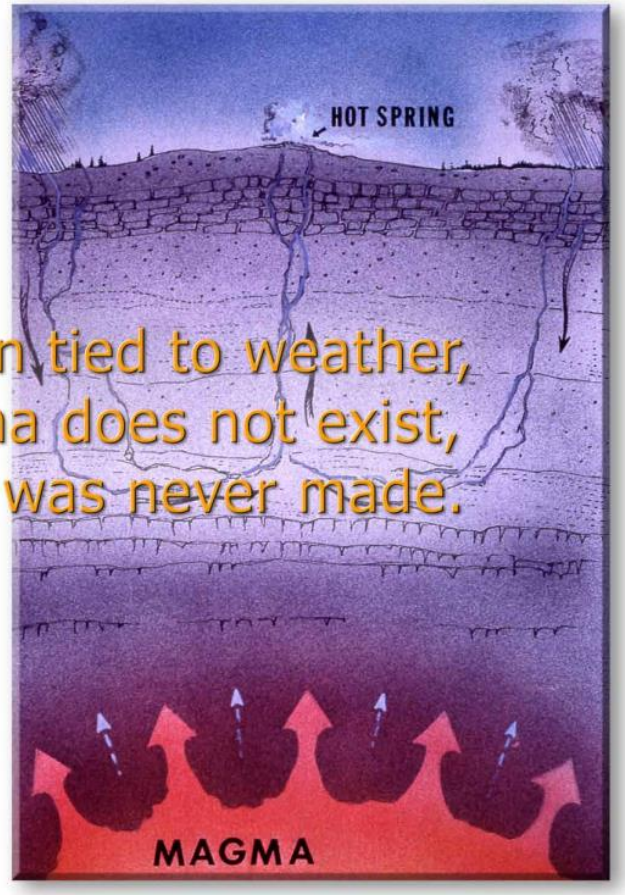


Fig 9.3.6 – The puffy cotton ball, or cauliflower-like cumulus clouds are one of two main types of clouds. They form primarily over the land and often have flat bottoms because of their rapid development as vaporized water condenses once the air mass reaches an altitude where pressure is reduced. Cumulus clouds are not evaporative clouds; they are endovaporization clouds that formed from hyquathermal activity. This is why they form and change rapidly, often within minutes. Gravitational friction from earthtide and other seismic events produce cumulus clouds by vaporizing and releasing water from underground aquifers.

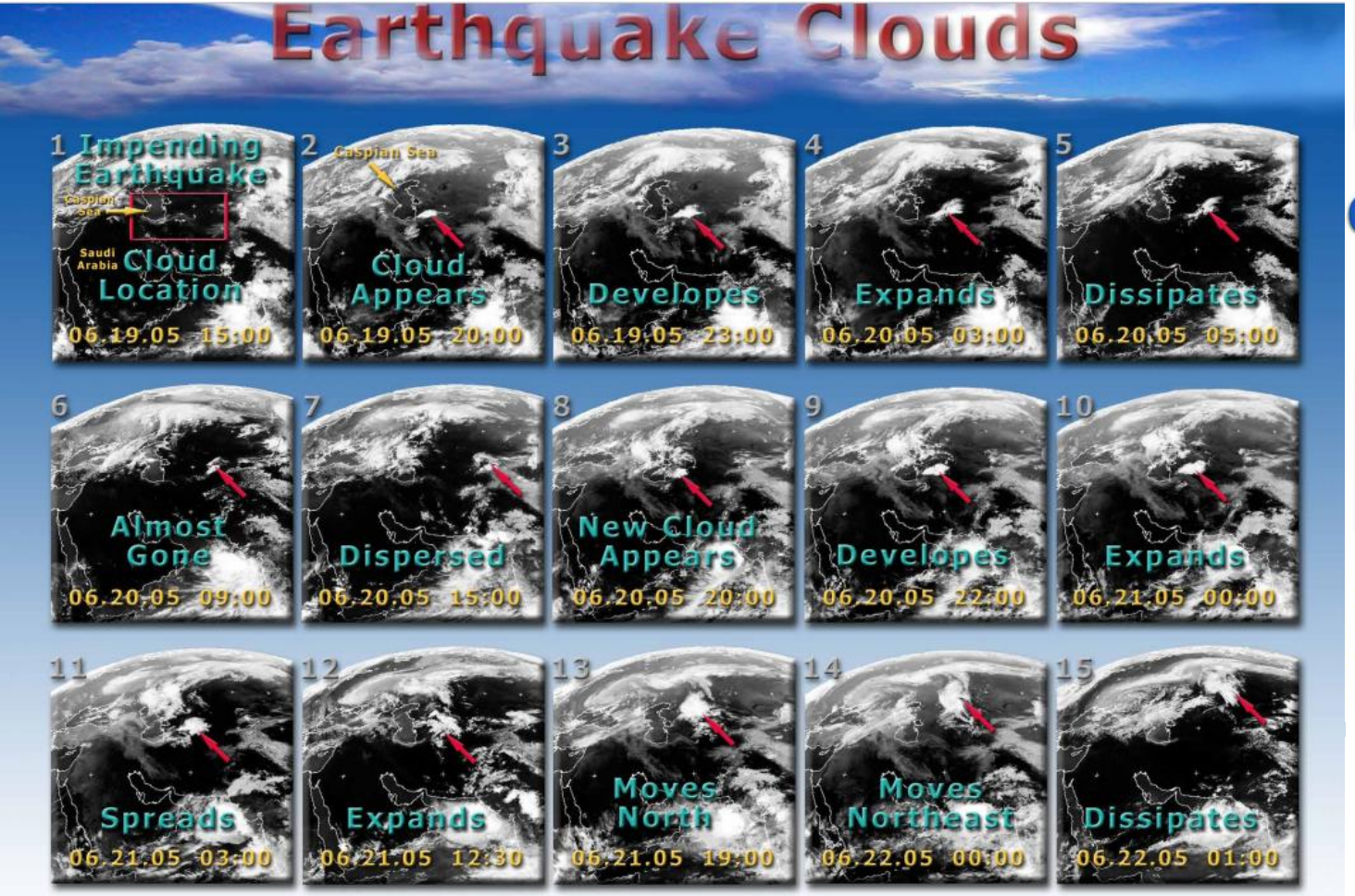
If magma existed,
it *should* have been tied to weather,
but because magma does not exist,
such a connection was never made.



The First Law of Weather
The Earth's weather is
changed by hyquatherms.

The Second Law of Weather
Hyquatherms are changed by
gravitational-astronomical cycles.

The Third Law of Weather
Earthtide-atmospheric pressure
and the Geofield are directly connected
through gravitational-astronomical cycles.



Figs 9.3.2 – Earthquake Clouds develop as water vapor created by earthquake heating is released. Zhonghao Shou, a retired chemist, successfully predicted dozens of large earthquakes, sending his predictions to the USGS before they occurred. Based on earthquake cloud formation that was seen to appear on two separate days, Shou predicted, on 24 June 2005, that an earthquake would strike just east of the Caspian Sea in Iran with a magnitude greater 4.0 within 103 days. Just 42 days later, on 31 July 2005, a 4.8 magnitude earthquake erupted, precisely where it had been predicted.

In photo #1 above, the area indicated is free of clouds. Five hours later, a cloud appears. The sequence shows the development, expansion, and dissipation of a cloud over a day's time. A day later, the entire cycle is repeated. During this period, swarms of small earthquakes heated underground water, vaporizing it in a hyquatherm, increasing humidity and forming the earthquake cloud. These clouds are notably different from typical evaporative clouds that take a long time to form. From kes for the cloud to form, predictions can be made about earthquakes in the near future.

Images adapted from the NEO ng Station data.

Cumulus Clouds

In a matter of a few minutes, this cloud developed into this cloud.

Cumulus clouds are hyquatherm-formed clouds.

Fig 9.3.6 – The puffy cotton ball, or cauliflower-like cumulus clouds are one of two main types of clouds. They form primarily over the land and often have flat bottoms because of their rapid development as vaporized water condenses once the air mass reaches an altitude where pressure is reduced. Cumulus clouds are not evaporative clouds; they are endovaporization clouds that formed from hyquathermal activity. This is why they form and change rapidly, often within minutes. Gravitational friction from earthtide and other seismic events produce cumulus clouds by vaporizing and releasing water from underground aquifers.

Evaporative Clouds:
Cirrus and stratus clouds formed from evaporation.

Earthtide Clouds:
Cumulus clouds formed from **minor** endovaporization.

Earthquake Clouds:
Clouds formed from **major** endovaporization.

Intervals in Tidal Forces
Cause Interval Manifestations in Weather

"Scientists still do not know the exact mechanisms by which most tornadoes form."

Why would both these tornados occur in May, during 1981 and 1999 in Oklahoma, USA?

Fig 9.3.7 – Tornado's origins have long been anomalous for modern meteorologists. Why do they seem to occur in the same locations at the same time of year? Why are they associated with cumulus clouds, and why do they have a strong vertical uplift? To answer these questions we need more than modern meteorology can offer—we need the concepts in the new UM Weather Model.

Radioactive Elements At Surface, Not Hot, & No Radioactive Lava

4.5 billion years, they say earth's core is "still" "hot" due to radioactive magma convection.

- Where do we find 'hot' uranium, **in nature**? We don't.

Fig 5.6.1 – 'Hot' radioactive uranium ore sets a Geiger counte buzzing, but is no hotter (temperature wise) than any other rock

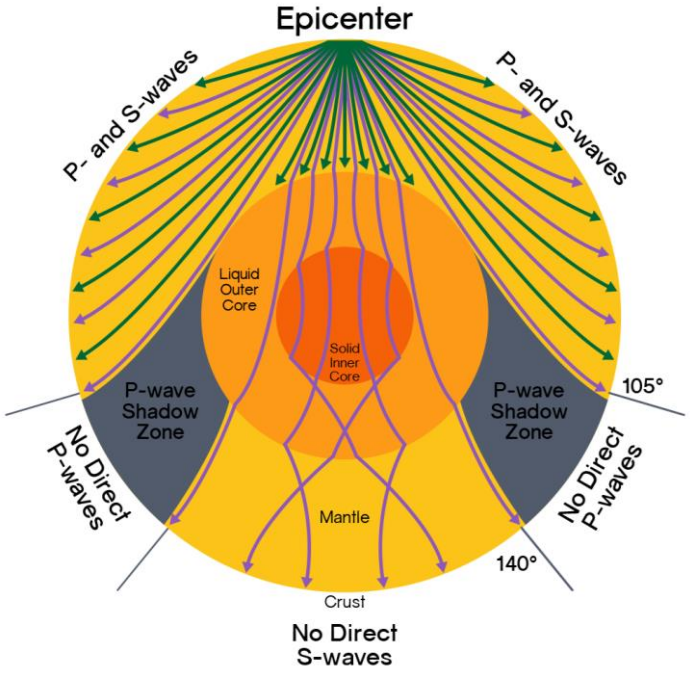
"Again, **why *should* the radio-active materials be concentrated in the surface layer?** The elements involved are very dense; if the earth cooled from a liquid mass, one would expect them to settle to the center. **But no: they are apparently found almost entirely at the surface—why?"** Bib 63 p151

Liquid, but What Liquid?

early 1900s. Quoting from a 1911 encyclopedia:

"The **old idea** of a **universal magma**, or continuous pyrosphere, **has been generally abandoned**." Note 5.2b

"In discussing the cause of vulcanicity **two problems demand attention**: first the **origin of the heat** necessary for the manifestation of volcanic phenomena, and **secondly the nature of the force by which the heated matter is raised to the surface and ejected**.



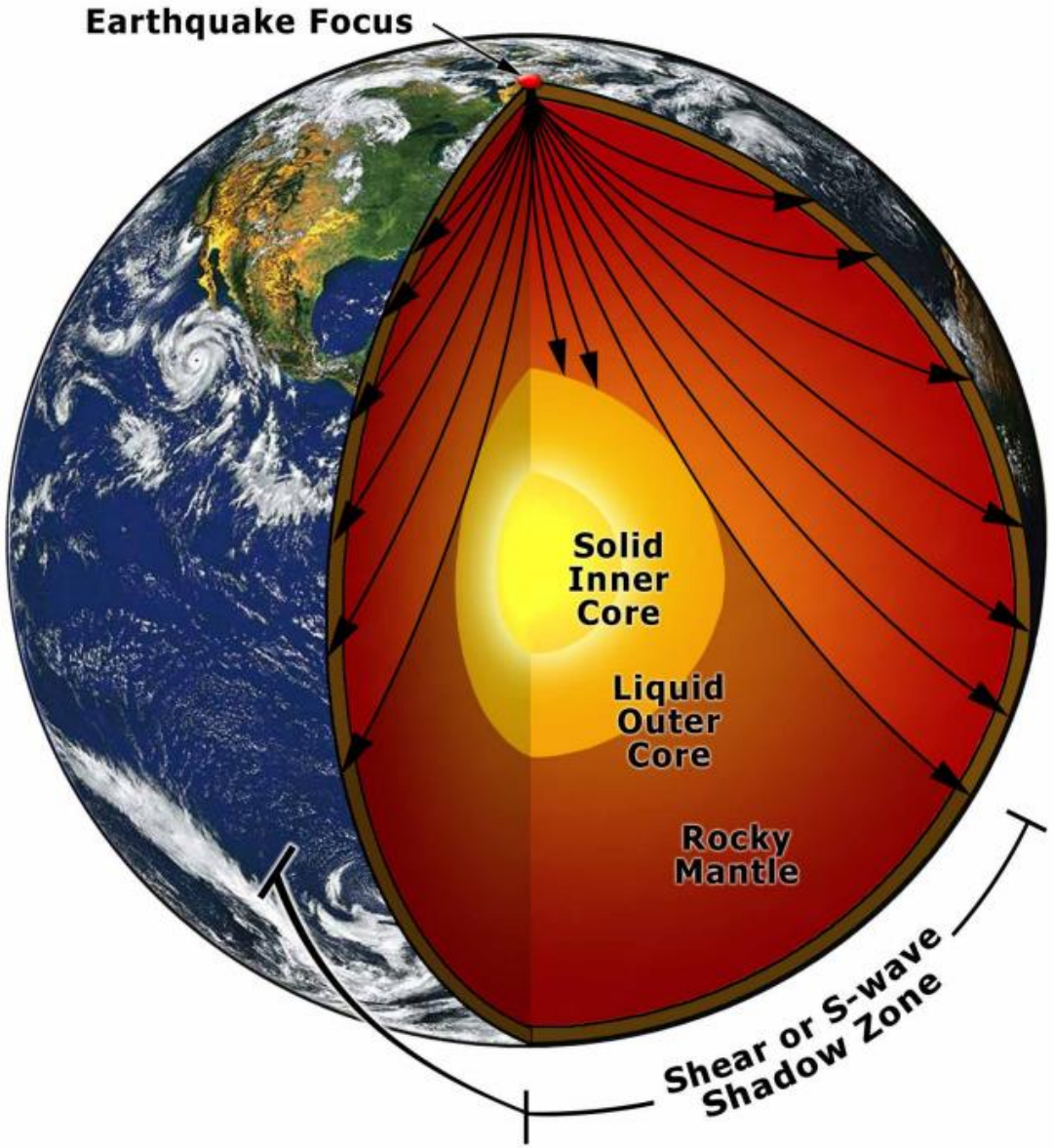


Fig 5.2.2 – Seismic S-waves create observable sound patterns as they travel through the Earth. Because these wave patterns travel differently through solids than they do through liquids, it is known that there is a liquid outer core and a solid inner core. However, the type of liquid is unknown, but science *assumes* that liquid is magma because of the theoretical high temperatures at the core.

Friction at Faults Makes Lava

Does magma cause earthquakes or do earthquakes cause lava?

"It is now believed that the number and sizes of observed earthquakes can be explained with a fairly simple **friction law.**"

Peter Cervelli

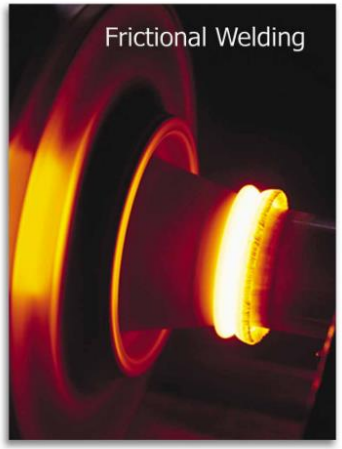


Fig 5.3.6 – Modern 'frictional welding' welds dissimilar metals with frictional heating in a fraction of a second. Courtesy of American Frictional Welding, Inc.

"…**frictional melting can occur** if the **stresses involved in faulting are sufficiently high**. Despite these studies, frictional melting is not generally regarded as an important process during earthquake faulting because of uncertainties in the stress levels…" (quote p80) However, we've seen things get much hotter than is required for melting of most (silicate) rocks. The Bolivian quake was said to have upwards of **52,000 C, and only 1,700 C is needed to melt** most silicate rocks.

- Vaporized sub-surface waters expand 1,700x, pushing the gases up to the surface.

"The possibility of frictional melting during faulting has been suggested by several investigators." (quote p80)

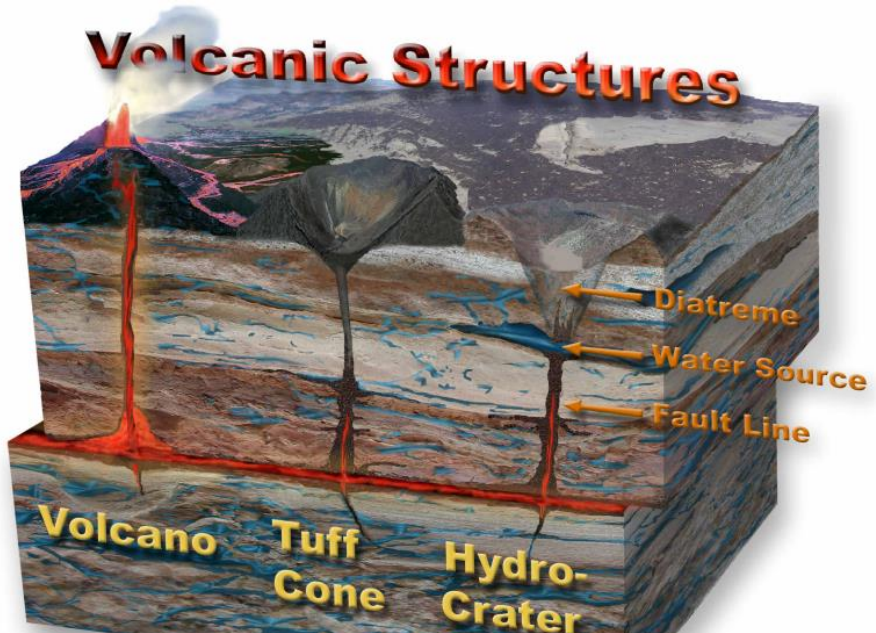


Fig 5.3.7 – This diagram illustrates different types of Volcanic Structures resulting from frictional heating. The most recognizable structure, volcanoes are not the only example. Tuff cones and hydrocraters remain less known due to a lack of viewable eruptions in modern times. Large earthquakes in the past caused massive steam explosions, which formed the various craters, and mountains.

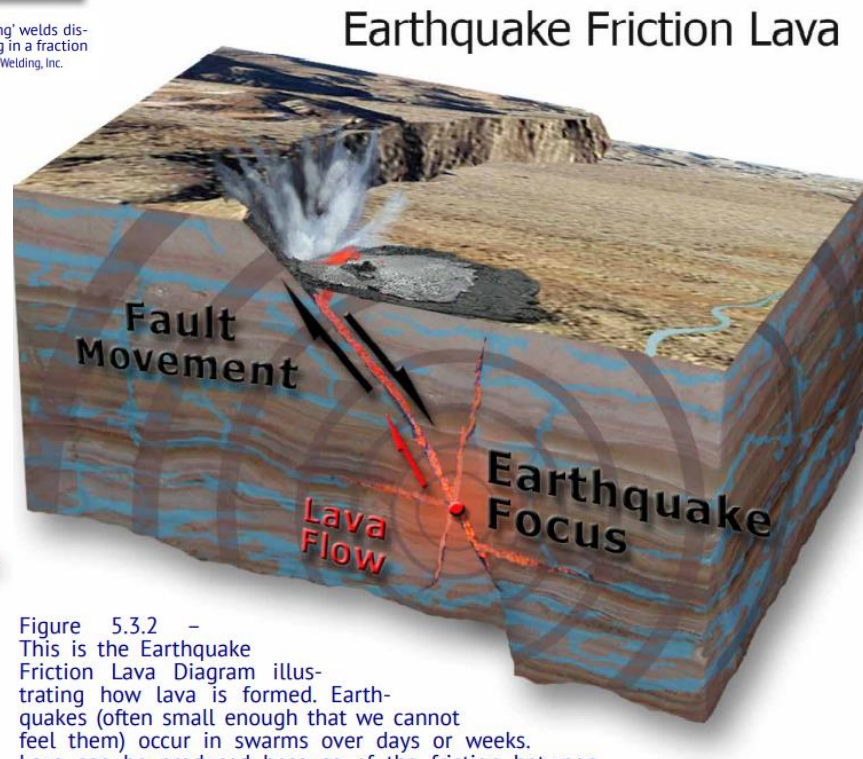


Figure 5.3.2 – This is the Earthquake Friction Lava Diagram illustrating how lava is formed. Earthquakes (often small enough that we cannot feel them) occur in swarms over days or weeks. Lava can be produced because of the friction between the plates, which rises to the surface through fault lines.

Tidal Source of Volcanology

As NASA states it:

"Solid tidal bulges on Io are about **100m high**, taller than a 40-story building!" Note 5.3ai

"All this bending causes heat to build up inside Io. Io gets so hot inside that some of the material inside melts and boils and tries to escape any way it can. So it blows holes in the surface! **That's what volcanoes are**. Some on Io have shot their hot gas plume 300 kilometers (about 200 miles) into space!" Note 5.3aj

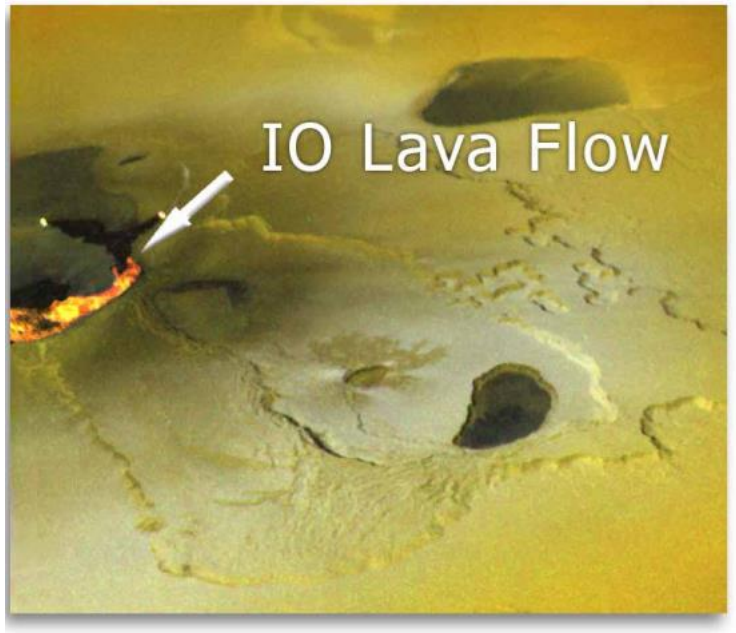


Fig 5.3.16 – Actual lava flows on the surface of Io, one of Jupiter's four largest moons. The lava comes not from magma, but from the Gravitational Earthquake Friction Mechanism. Courtesy of NASA

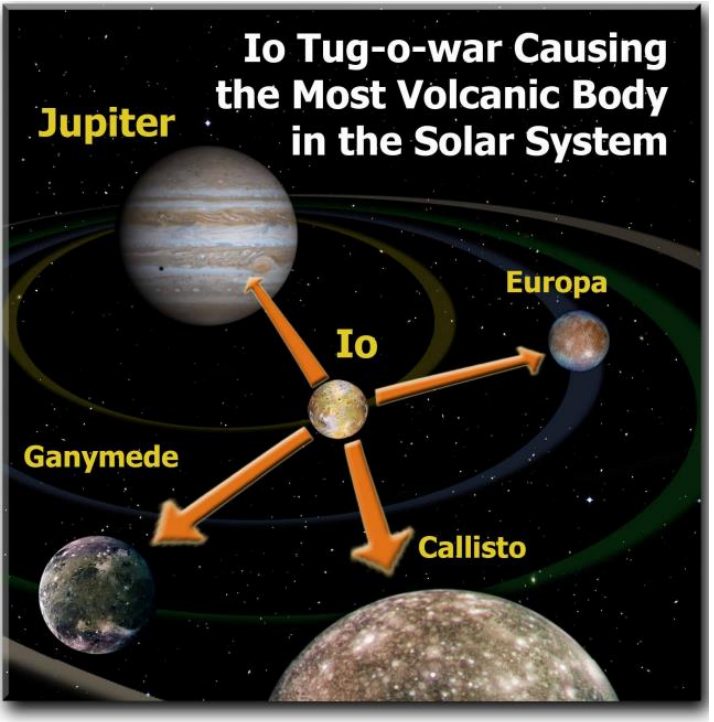


Fig 5.3.17 – Gravitational tidal forces act on Jupiter's moon Io, pulling it like a football, causing the greatest amount of volcanism in the Solar system.

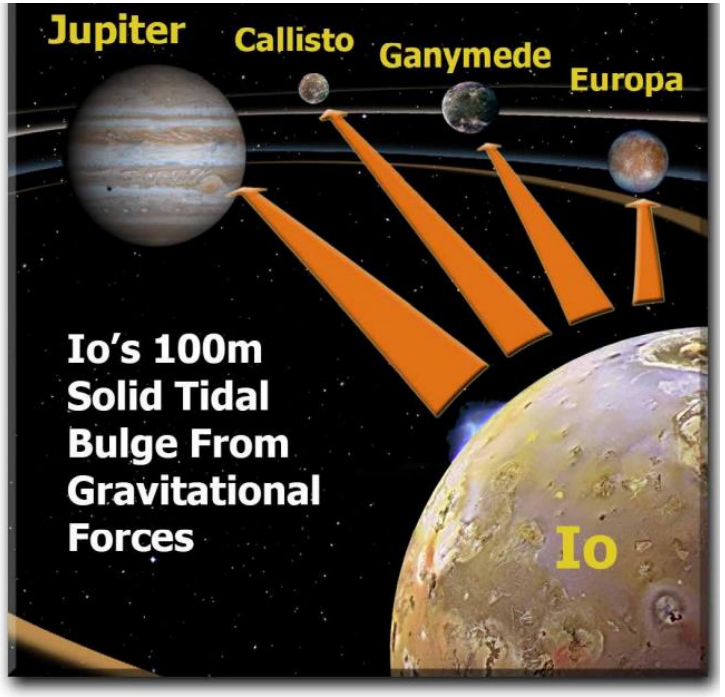


Fig 5.3.18 – Jupiter's moon Io experiences a 100-meter tidal bulge (vertical crustal movement) each day during its daily rotation and orbit around Jupiter. This is direct, empirical evidence of how the Lava-Friction Model works.

A **model** of Io's core:
"heated from the **outside, by tidal flexing** of the layers around it, **rather than** being heated from the **center**."

Margaret Kivelson, Astrophysicist

Earthquakes & Volcanoes: Plate Boundary Collisions

"Only about 10 percent of the world's earthquakes occur along the oceanic-ridge system, and they contribute only about 5 percent of the total seismic energy of earthquakes around the world. In contrast, **earthquakes occurring where plate boundaries converge, such as at the trenches, contribute more than 90 percent** of the world's release of seismic energy from shallow earthquakes, as well as most of the energy from intermediate and deep-focus earthquakes." Note 5.3ad

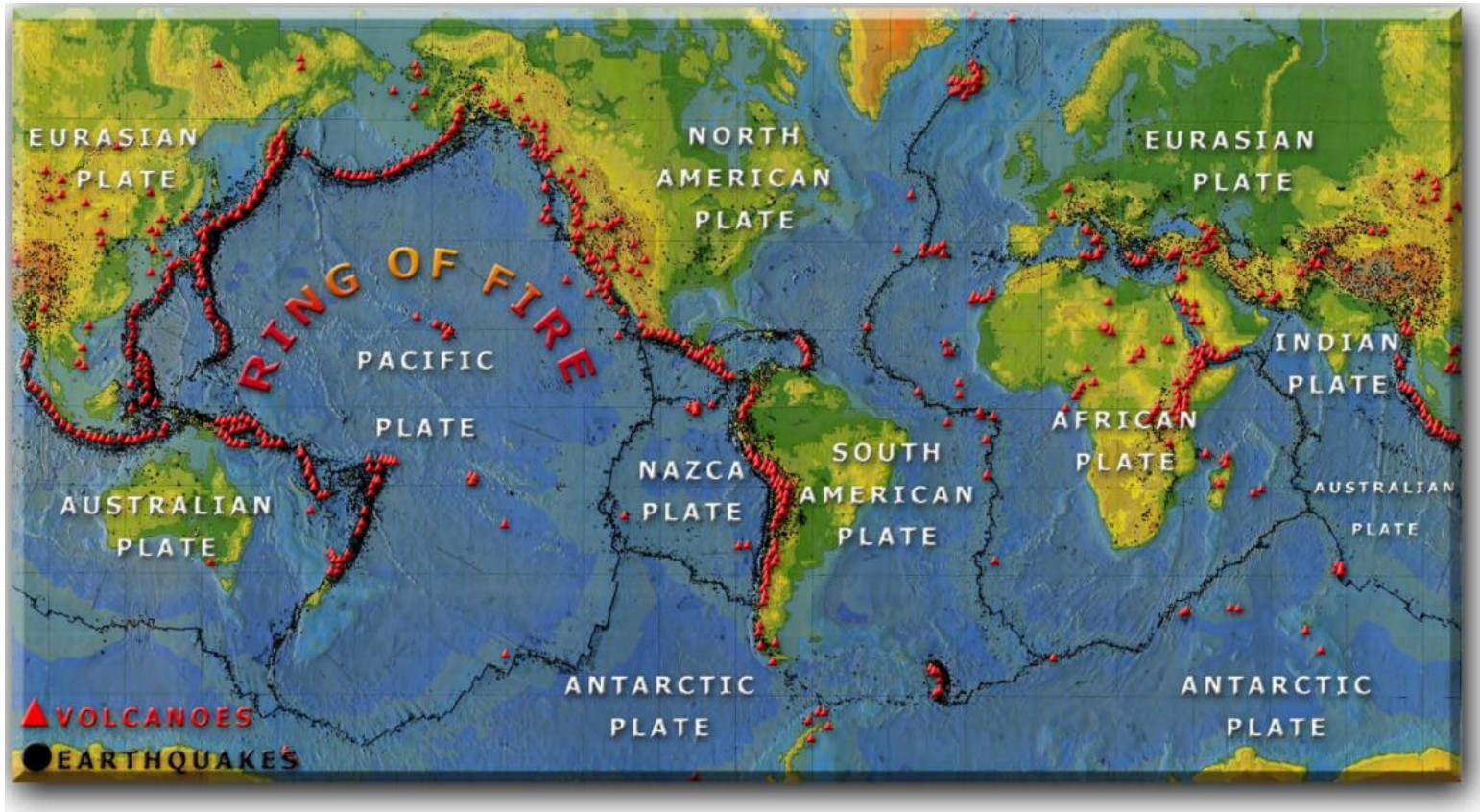
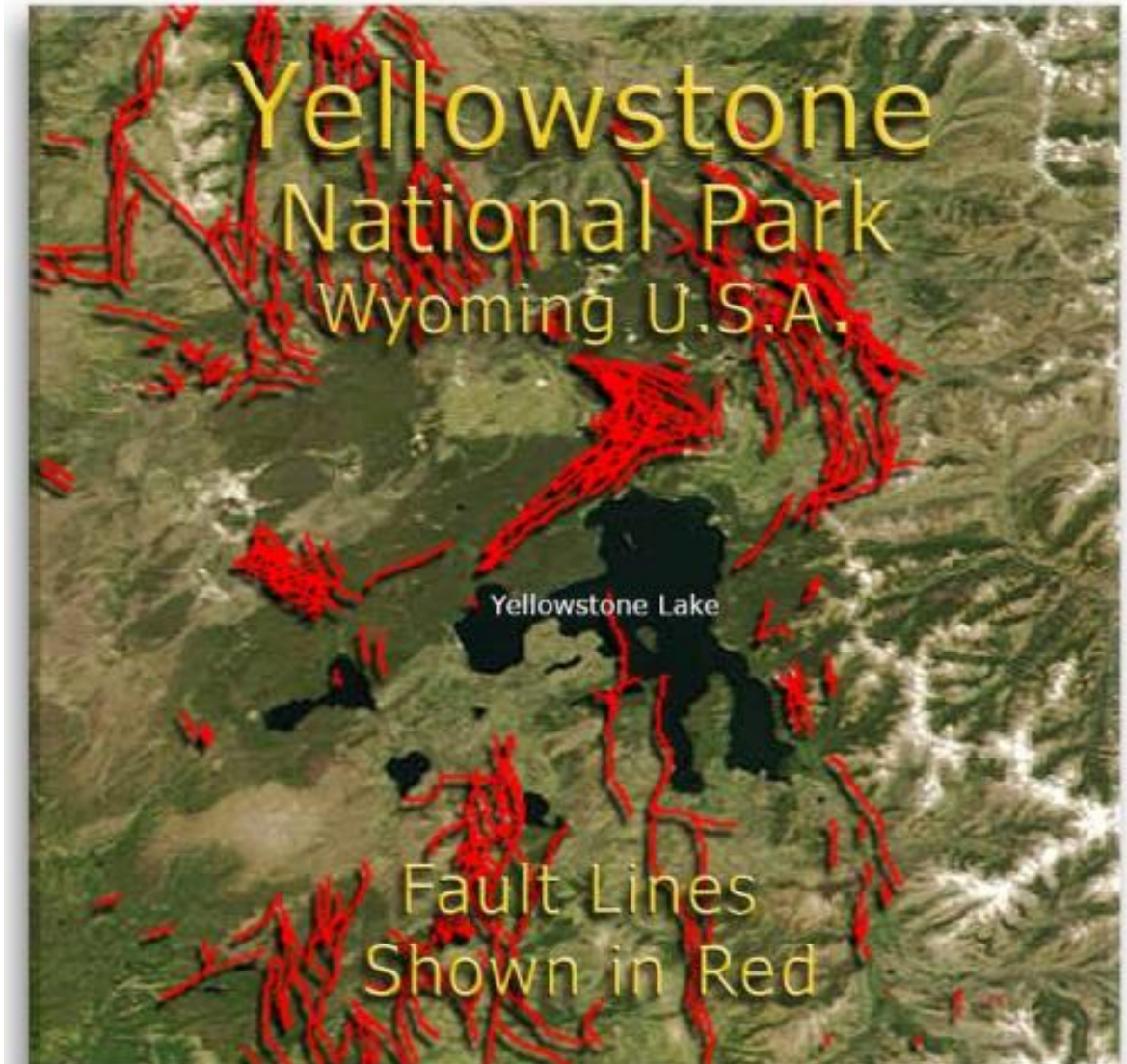


Fig 5.3.14 - The 'Ring of Fire' is a ring of earthquakes and volcanoes along Pacific Ocean plate boundaries. The lines are actually thickly clustered black dots, which are major earthquakes, the red triangles are volcanoes, both occurring where most of the friction takes place—along the plate boundaries, marked out by the lines of seismicity. It is there where the greatest daily rubbing of the daily Earthtide takes place.

Crustal Heat 100's Of Miles From A Plate Boundary

No plate boundary crack to allow "magma" up from mantle!

Sure it's hot, but why?
Fault Lines.



Deep Earthquakes Can’t Happen in Fluid Magma

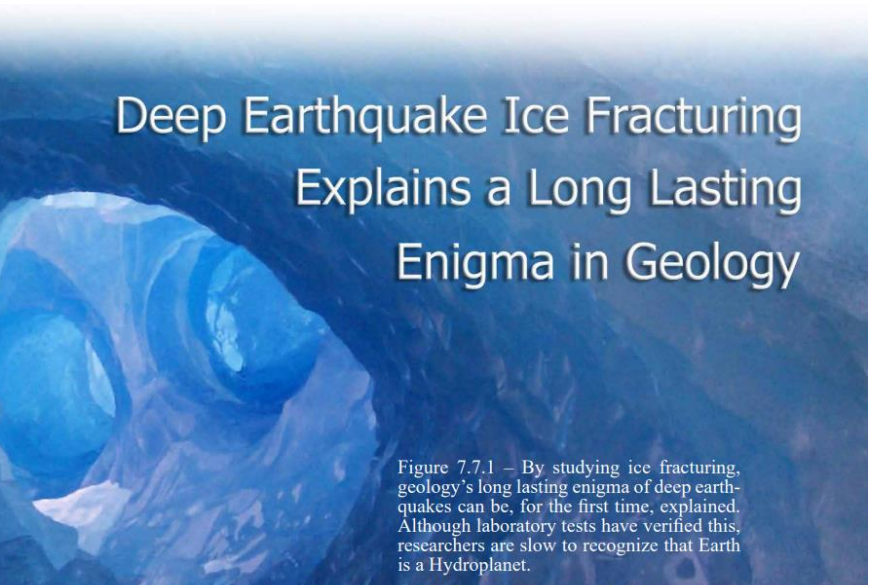
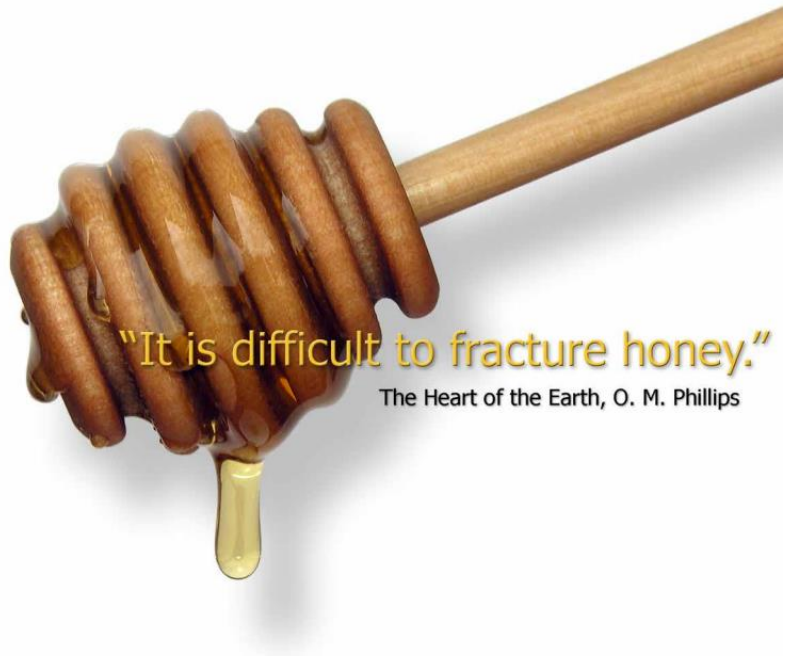
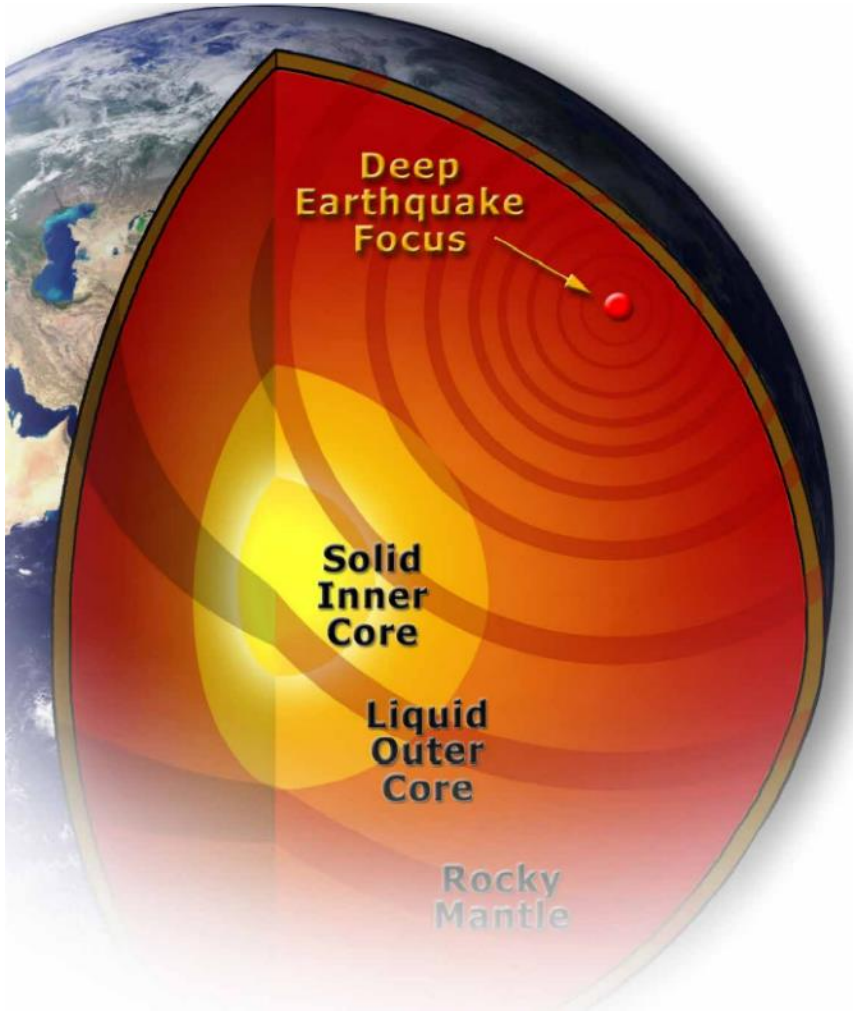
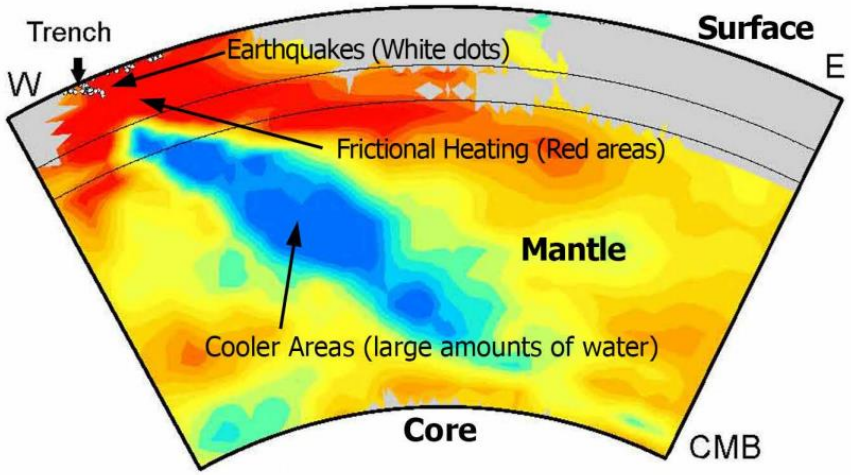


Figure 7.7.1 – By studying ice fracturing, geology’s long lasting enigma of deep earthquakes can be, for the first time, explained. Although laboratory tests have verified this, researchers are slow to recognize that Earth is a Hydroplanet.





Tomography of Central America



Cross Sectional View
Across Central America

Fig 7.6.7 – This is a crosscut view of the Earth’s Mantle. In the Magma Pseudotheory, tomography evidence proved to be a ‘smoking gun’ showing that magma could not exist because

“At present the **mechanism** for these very deep focus earthquakes remains **speculative**…” Note 5.10b

Try Drilling to Find Magma

"The Phase 3 science studies to date **provide no evidence for a hydrothermal system or magma from which heat can be exploited within the central part of the resurgent dome of the Long Valley caldera.**" Note 5.11d

The researchers continue:

"The **observed temperatures** favor a model in which **there is no massive magma chamber in the upper 10 km**…" Note 5.11d

"The more we drill, the more we find out how little we know."

Alfred Duba

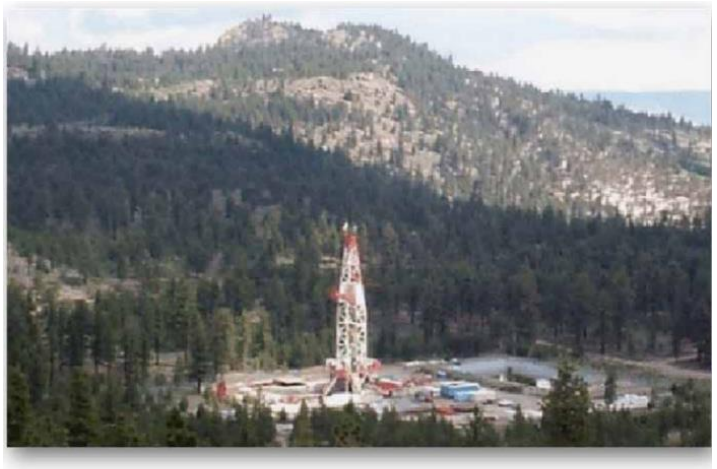


Fig 5.11.1 The Long Valley California, USA, borehole. An attempt to reach a magma body and exploit the heat of magma for energy production failed. No magma was found.

"The other attraction seemed to be an opportunity to drill through the buried boundary between two tectonic plates that collided 320 million years ago to help form the present Eurasian plate. But the suture, first predicted to slant under the KTB site at a depth of about 3 kilometers on the basis of surface geology, **failed to show up at 3 kilometers, or at 5 kilometers as later hoped**. And at 7.5 kilometers, researchers still 'haven't seen any sign of a dramatic change' that would mark the boundary between the two plates, according to Jörg Lauterjung of the KTB project." Note 5.14j

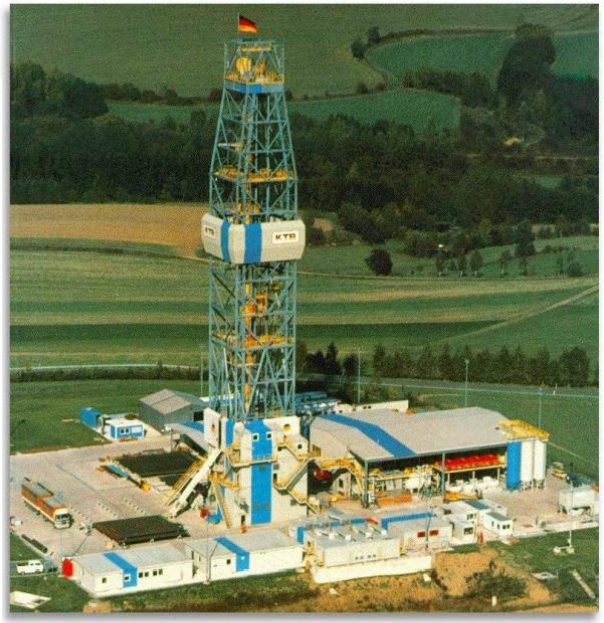
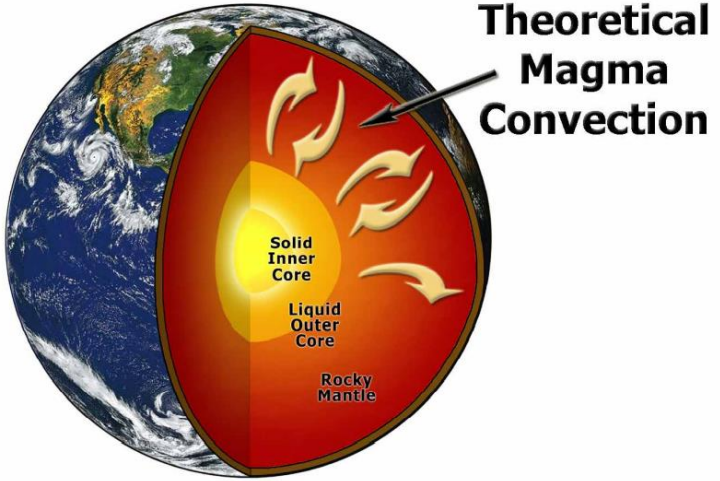


Fig 5.11.4 – This is the site of the German KTB 9 km deep borehole Scientific drilling project carried out 1987-1995.

Faults Line, Not “Hot Spot Plumes”



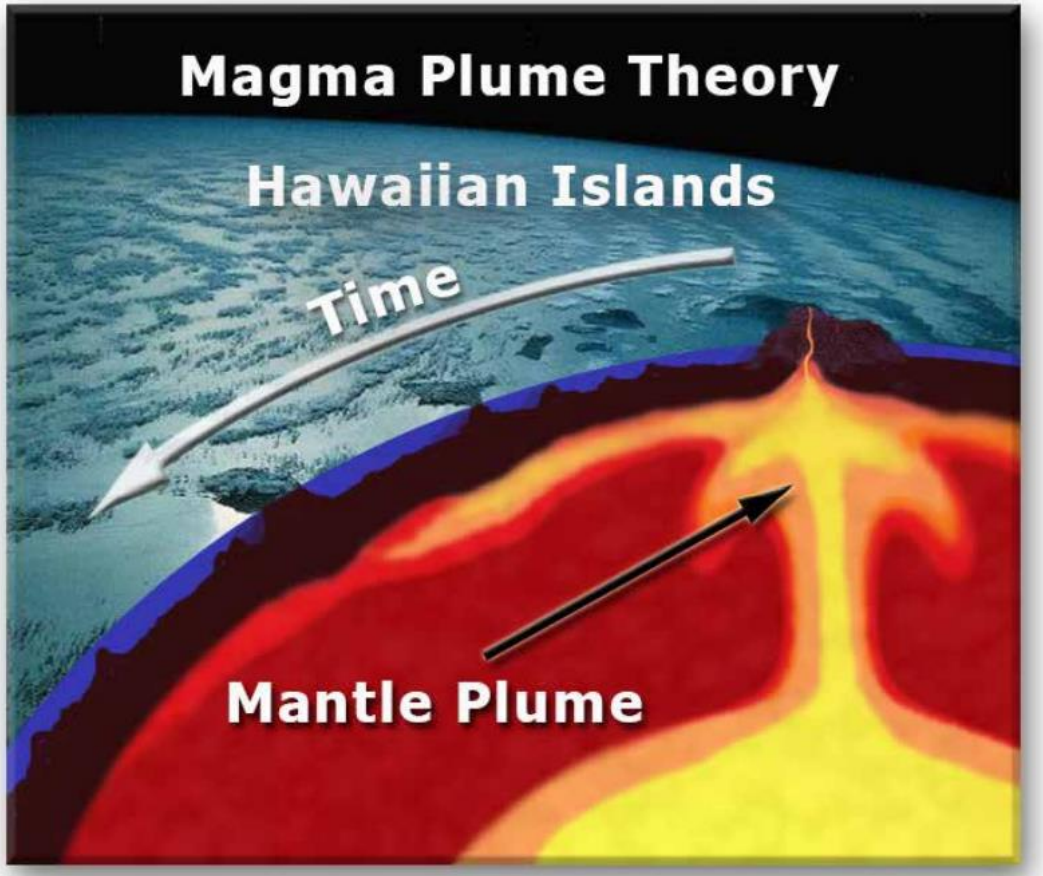
“It seems that **we must abandon** the convenient concept of **fixed hotspots** as reference points for past plate motions.” Note15.14f

In another science journal, *Tectonophysics*, an article had this to say about mantle plumes in 1999:

“Hypothesized mantle plumes do not appear responsible for most large igneous provinces; instead, their very existence is questionable. **No geological evidence of any kind – geochemical, petrological, thermal, topographic – requires mantle plumes**.” Note 5.14g

In an uncommon challenge to an important aspect of the magma theory, this particular article emphasized a position of outright abandonment of the theory:

“All the evidence that has been used so far to support the plume model – geochemical, petrological, thermal, topographic – is equivocal at best, if indeed not contrary. **The plume idea is ad hoc, artificial, unnecessary, inadequate, and in some cases even self-defeating, and should be abandoned**.” Note 5.14g p23



Hot Spots Don't Work

- "One of the more damning pieces of evidence against mantle plume theory:

tle plume theory is that regions of the crust above suspected mantle plumes **don't actually appear to be hot**—despite the fact that huge fountains of magma from the hot **core should be rising directly beneath**... In Hawaii, however, they found the temperature below the sea floor to be much the same as everywhere else—**there is no anomalous heat flow**." Note 5.14h

To make the false plume theory work, scientists concede:

"'You just have to keep **making up excuses and modifications to make plume theory work**,' says Foulger." Note 5.14h

Perhaps geologists finally see that what they thought they knew may be wrong after all:

"And there are no samples of the inner Earth being spat out of the Hawaiian volcanoes as **we once thought. Everything is up for grabs**.

"'**We'll have to acknowledge we know far less about the centre of the Earth than we thought we did**,' says Foulger."

Note 5.14h

"Most aren't convinced that mantle plumes should be dumped entirely. But they're willing to admit that the geological community is **standing on the brink of a radical shift in thinking that could completely change our ideas about the inner workings of the Earth**." Note 5.14h p34

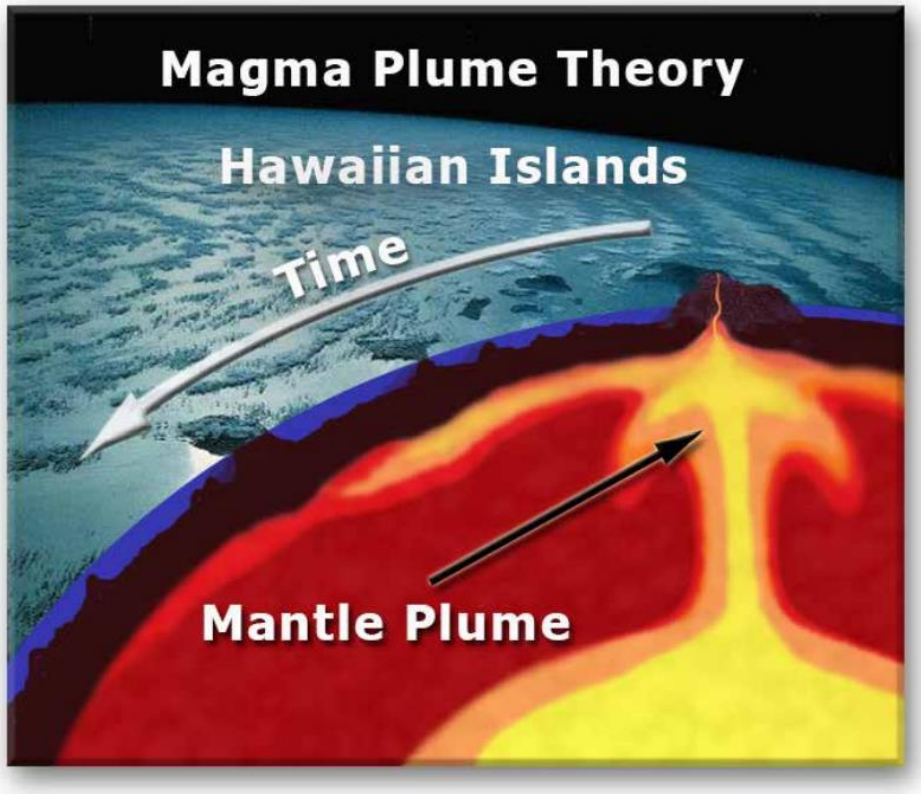


Fig 5.14.2 – For many decades, geologists held to the idea that the Hawaiian Islands formed over a Mantle Plume. Now the mechanism that supposedly brought "magma" to the surface is "gone with the wind" say researchers. They acknowledge that geology was "making up excuses and modifications to make plume theory work".

Earthtide & Quakes in Regular Cycles

What causes lava and the heat in the crust?
Answer: the daily Earthtide.

"Geophysicists have traditionally shied away from making such connections." (quote p83)

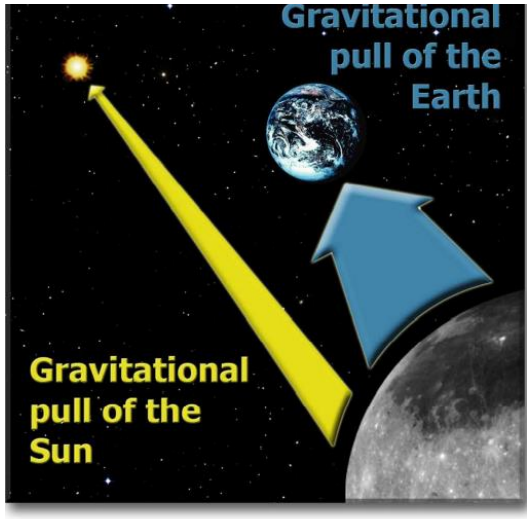


Fig 5.3.9 - The gravitational tug of Earth and Sun, not magma, causes 'moonquakes' on the Moon.

in the world, which is in Hawaii. In 1988, scientists announced in the *Journal of Geophysical Research*:

"Between 1967 and 1983, four earthquake **swarms** occurred on Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii, with durations ranging from 68 to 156 hours. Plots of the number of events per hour **show a remarkable modulation having diurnal and semidiurnal periodicities**…tidal influences appear to be **the best explanation for the modulation of the activity**." Note 5.3n

"Earth has solid ground tides too, but they amount to less than 20 centimeters (about 8 inches)."

NASA

Earthtide: The daily tidal movement of the Earth's crust.

"Now, some suspect that **Earth is also 'breathing,'** compressing its crust and extending it once each year. This **cycle** is most evident in Japan, geophysicists told the meeting, where it may be responsible for that country's **'earthquake season.'** Elsewhere, it may lead some volcanoes to erupt **almost solely between September and December**." Note 5.3s

"…the discovery of **silent earthquakes** is forcing scientists to reconsider various aspects of fault motion…One **curious** feature of these silent earthquakes is that **they happen at regular intervals**—so regular, in fact, that scientists are now predicting their occurrence successfully." Note 5.3r

Moon Quakes (at Repeated Intervals)

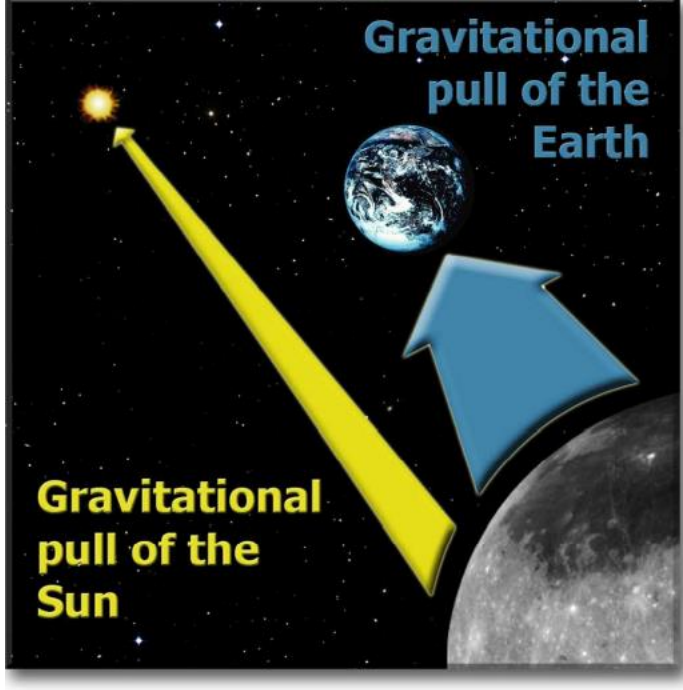


Fig 5.3.9 - The gravitational tug of Earth and Sun, not magma, causes 'moonquakes' on the Moon.

Moon has little or no remaining internal heat:

"The Moon, a body much smaller than the Earth, **lost its internal heat relatively early in its history**. As a result, **it ceased to be an internally active planet about a billion years or more ago**." Bib 133 p193

There are no volcanoes or active lava flows on the Moon—but there are moonquakes, therefore, if the Moon has no internal heated magma to cause quaking, why do they exist? From the book, *Melting the Earth,* the author states that the Moon is "dead" inside, and that "tidal forces exerted by the Earth" cause cycles of moonquakes:

"When the Apollo 12 seismometers detected the first moonquakes in November 1969, scientists got a direct confirmation that **the Moon is 'dead' inside, harboring no volcanic energy**. Moonquakes, it was found, originate about 600 to 800 km (375 to 500 mi) below the surface, are highly localized, and **occur at intervals of about fourteen days. Apparently they are triggered by the tidal forces exerted by the Earth**." Bib 136

Moonquakes, as first observed by Apolo 12 seismometers in 1969, "occur at intervals of about fourteen days. Apparently **they are triggered by the tidal forces exerted by the Earth**." (quote p83) We admit moonquakes due to tidal forces exerted by the earth, why can't we apply this to our earth's quakes too?

1. Lava originates from frictional heat (The Frictional-Heat Law) generated by movement within the crust.

2. Crustal movement is attributable to the solar and lunar cycle's diurnal effects. (The Gravitational-Friction law)

3. The resulting melted rock moves along paths of least resistance, including faults, subjecting the rising melted rock to further decompressional melting.

"The possibility of frictional melting during faulting has been suggested by several investigators." (quote p80)

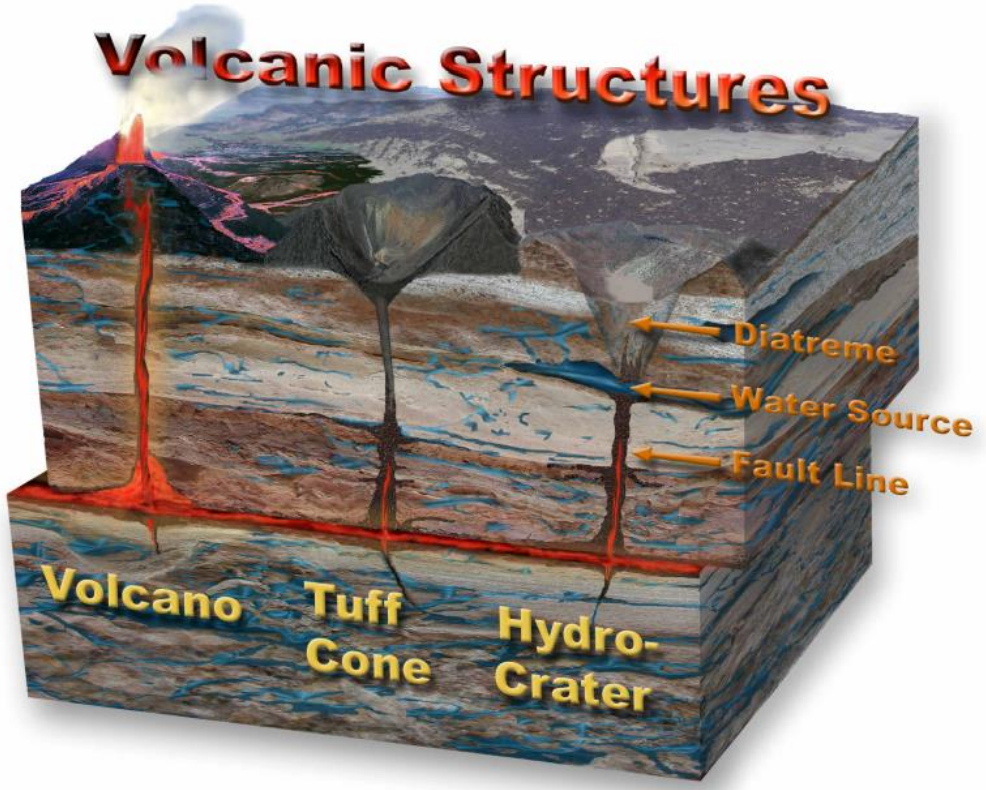


Fig 5.3.7 – This diagram illustrates different types of Volcanic Structures resulting from frictional heating. The most recognizable structure, volcanoes are not the only example. Tuff cones and hydrocraters remain less known due to a lack of viewable eruptions in modern times. Large earthquakes in the past caused massive steam explosions, which formed the various craters, and mountains.

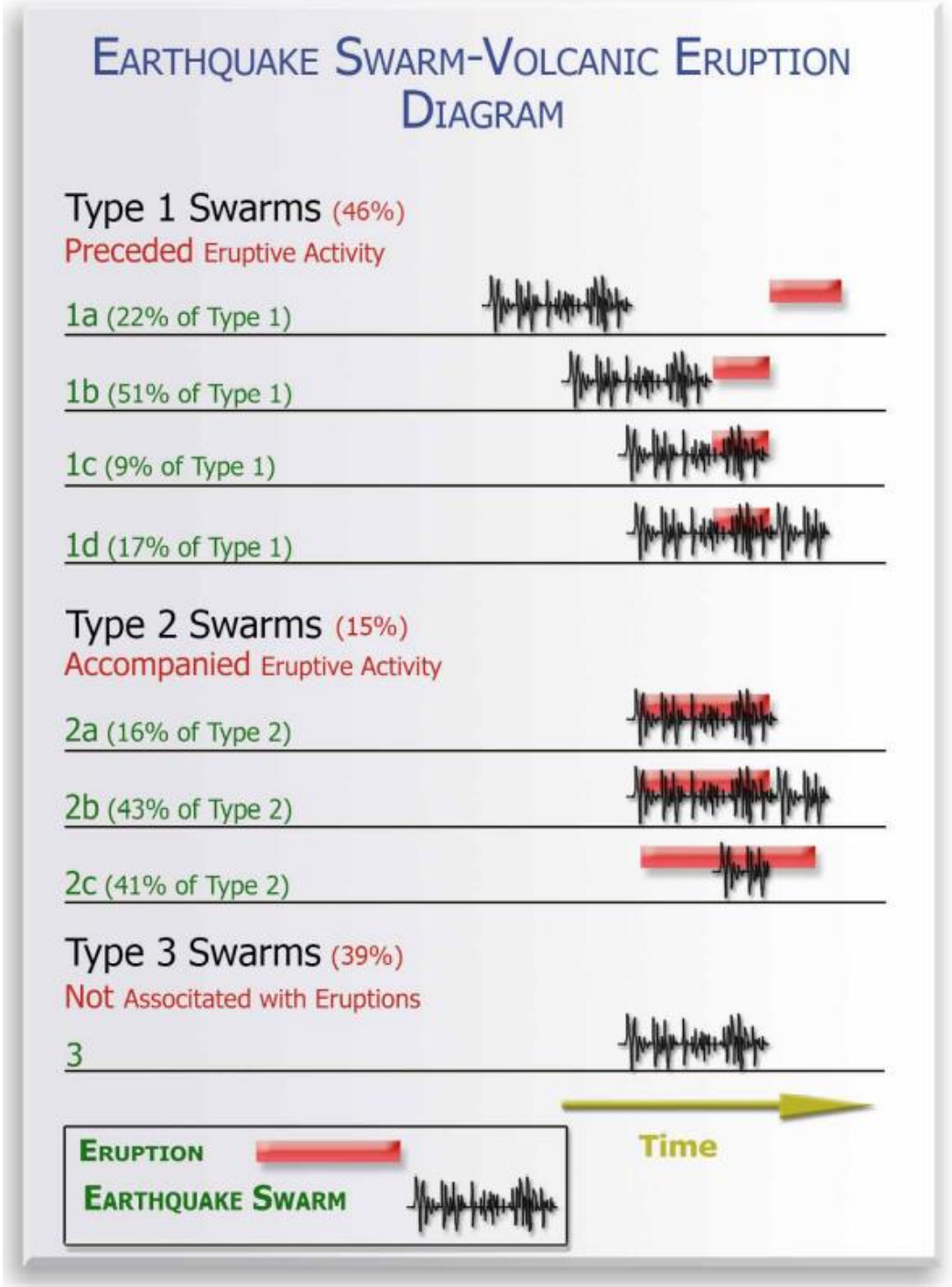
Quakes Precede Lava

Every swarm that accompanied a volcanic eruption preceded the eruption, or occurred during the eruption. **No earthquake swarms started immediately after volcanic eruptions.**

We've also detected gases before eruptions. Obviously, the earthquakes release the gases!

The Gravitational-Friction Law

Frictional heating in the crust of celestial bodies is caused by the gravitational pull and release of the crust by other celestial bodies.



Earthquake Geyser Coincidence?

"Exactly what caused these eruptions is **difficult to say**…"

Bib 134 p15

(NOT SO DIFFICULT…)

(They insist on magma causing all volcanism)

At 11:37 P.M. on the night of August 17, 1959, a large 7.5 earthquake rocked Yellowstone. The earthquake and the tremors following it caused hundreds of geysers to erupt:

"One of the greatest and longest-lasting **reminders of the quake** was its effect on the geysers and hot springs. On the night of the tremors and within the next few days, **hundreds of geysers erupted**, including many hot springs that had not previously been known as geysers." Bib 134 p14

Subduction Not Melting Plates in Magma

"**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

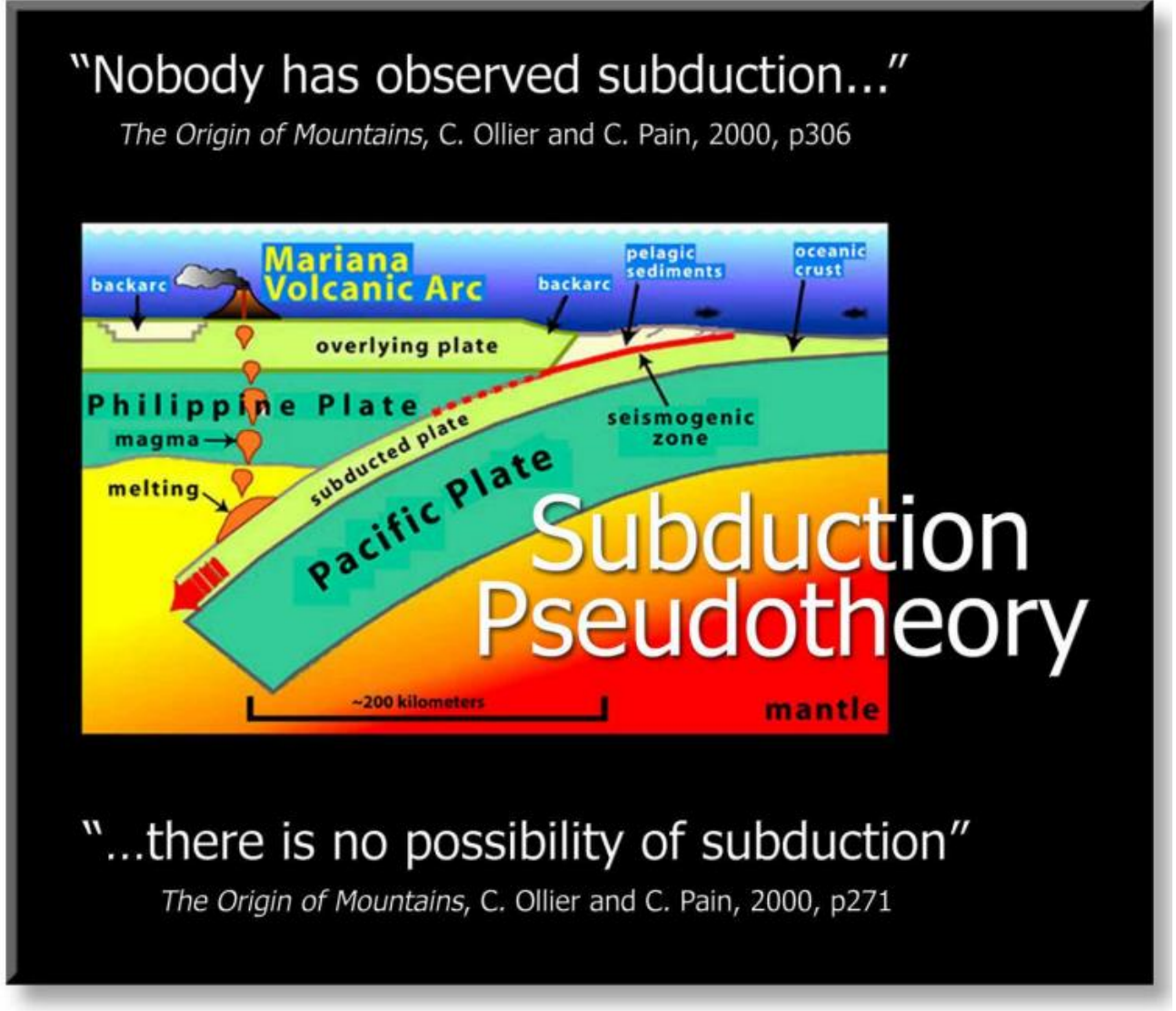


Fig 8.2.4 – Subduction is taught as though it is fact in almost every geology textbook in schools today. However, researchers have shown that the subduction hypothesis "is not testable" and therefore not proven. Without subduction, modern geology has no explanation for most of the acknowledged worldwide 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.

Plate Boundary Volcanology
Magma Chamber Replaced by Friction

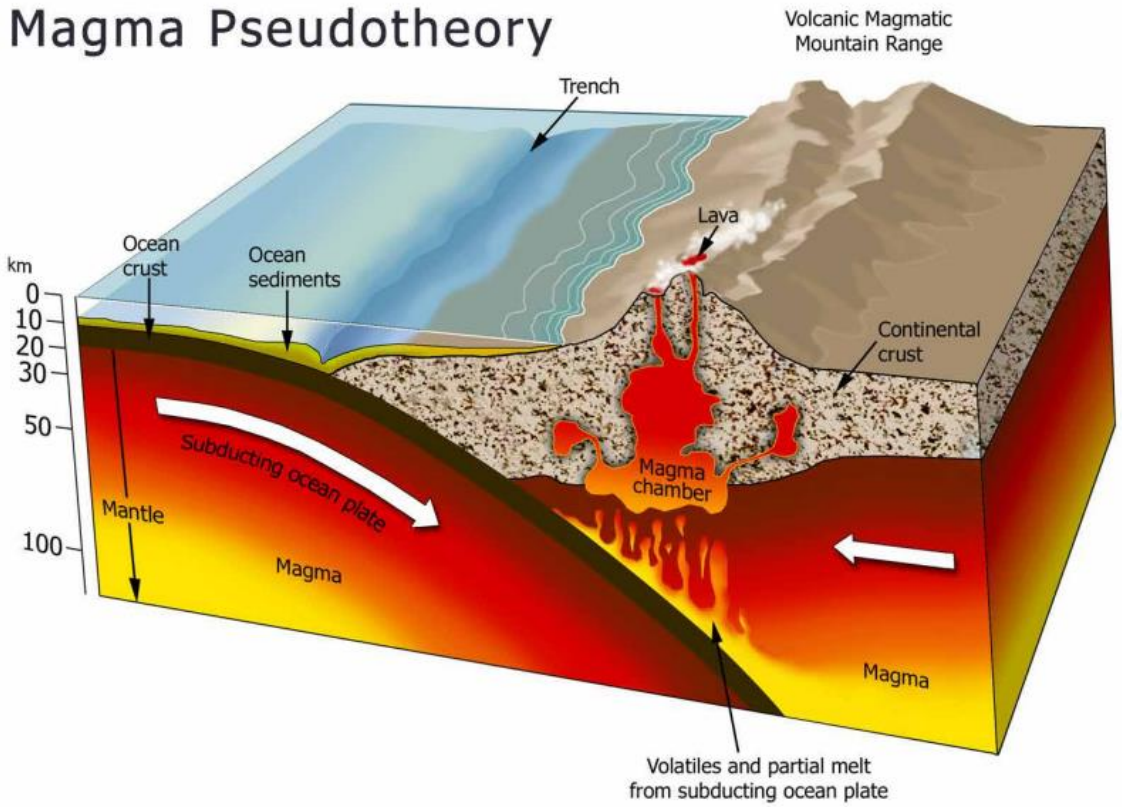


Fig 5.2.1 – This diagram depicts the modern science Magma Pseudotheory. Scientists believe observable surface lava comes from magma far below.

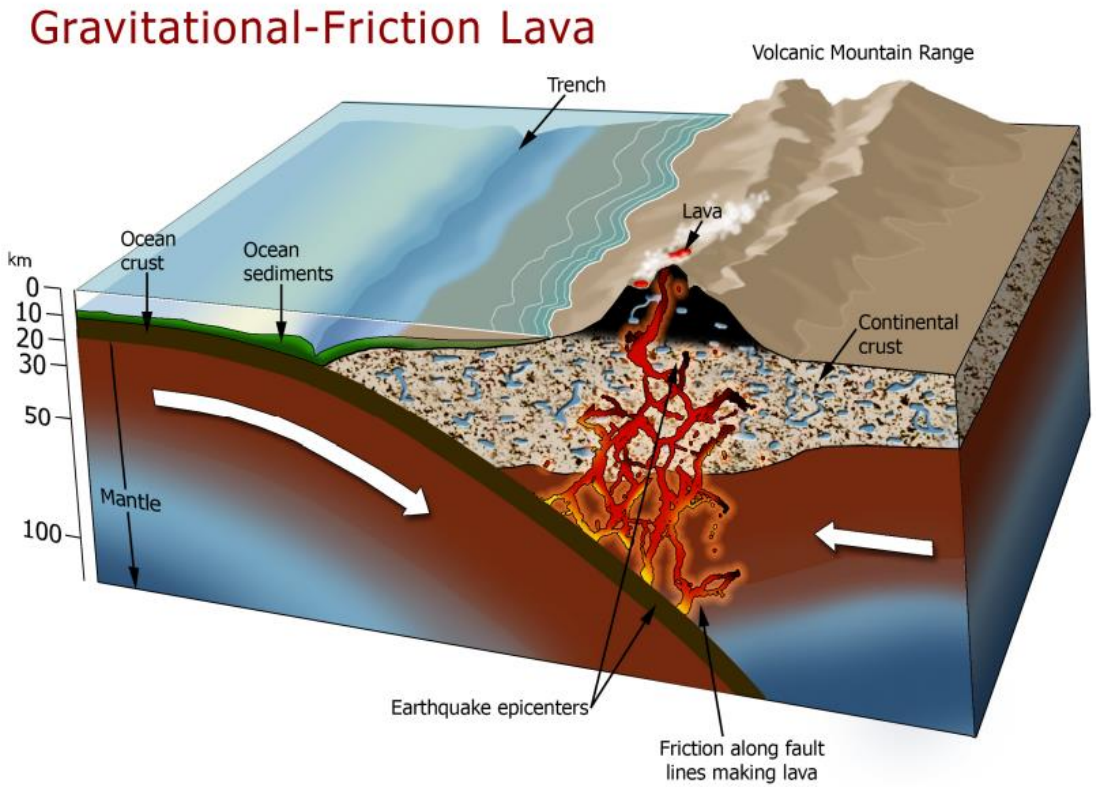
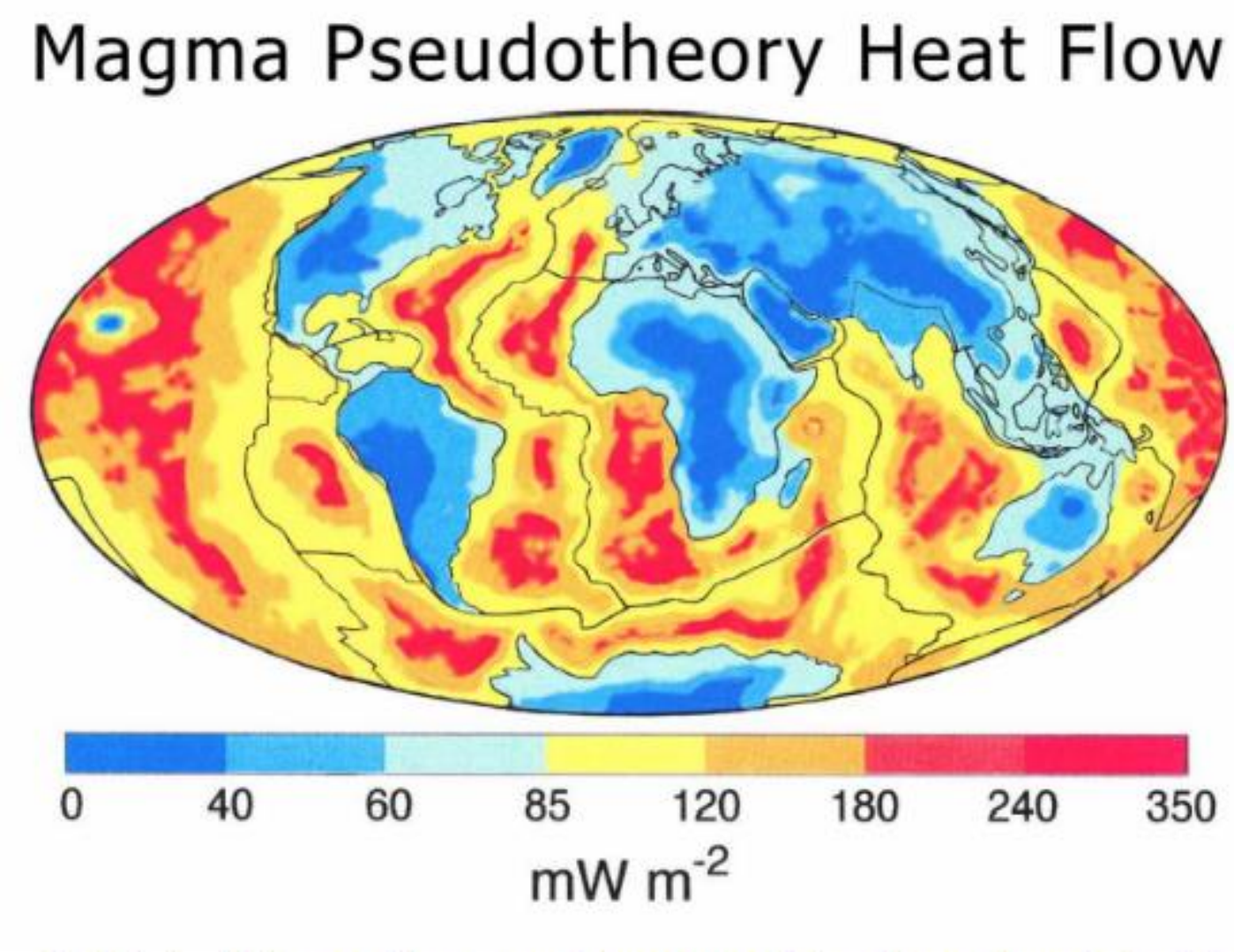


Fig 5.3.13 – This diagram illustrates lava formation resulting from friction between continental plates, not from magma deep inside the Earth. Although magma has long been theorized as the source of lava, researchers are beginning to recognize that Earth's tidal forces cause frictional heating, and that heating is producing lava beneath volcanic centers.

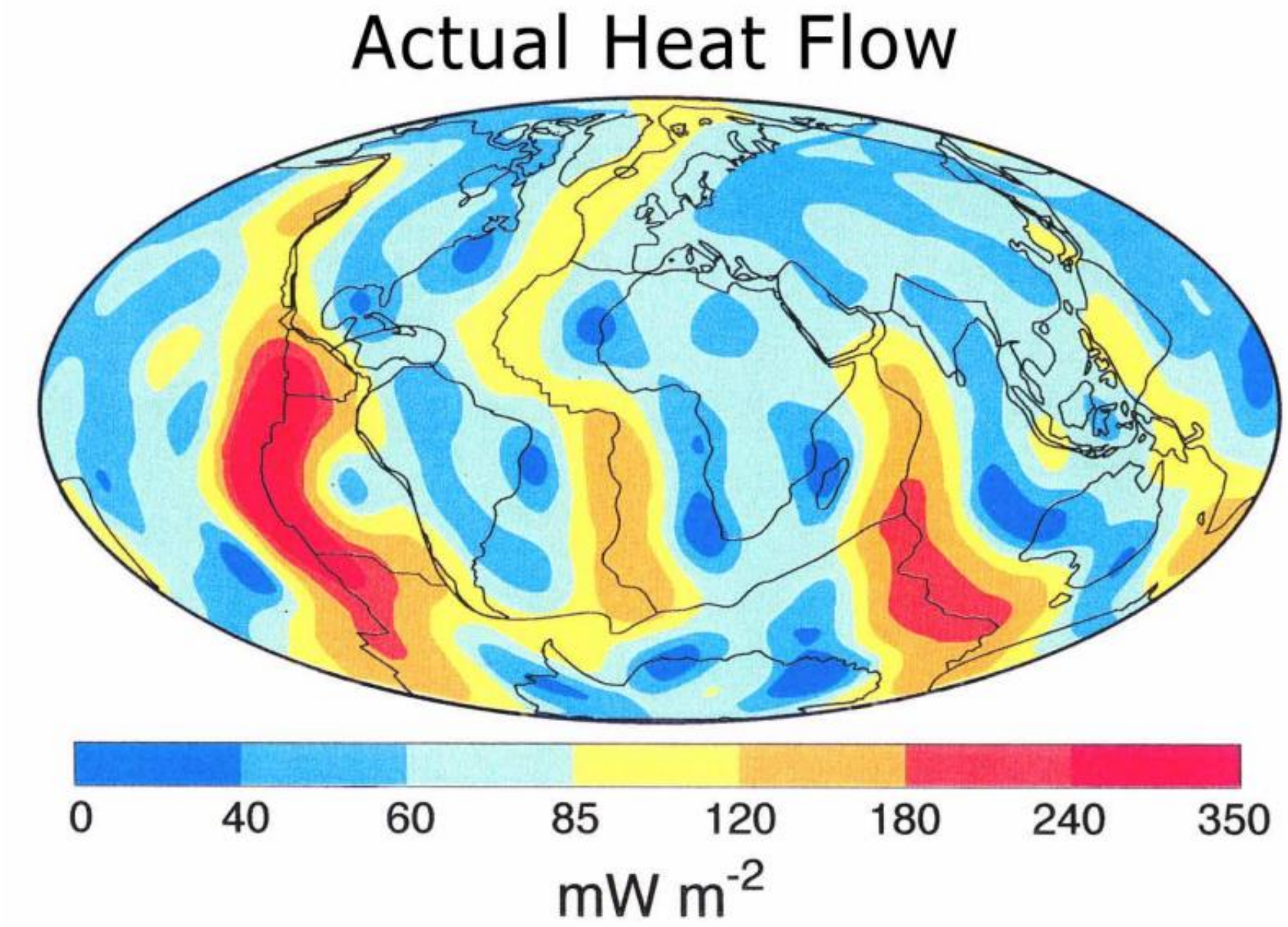
If there's magma:

Hot over oceans from thinner crust allowing more magma heat transfer



Real data:

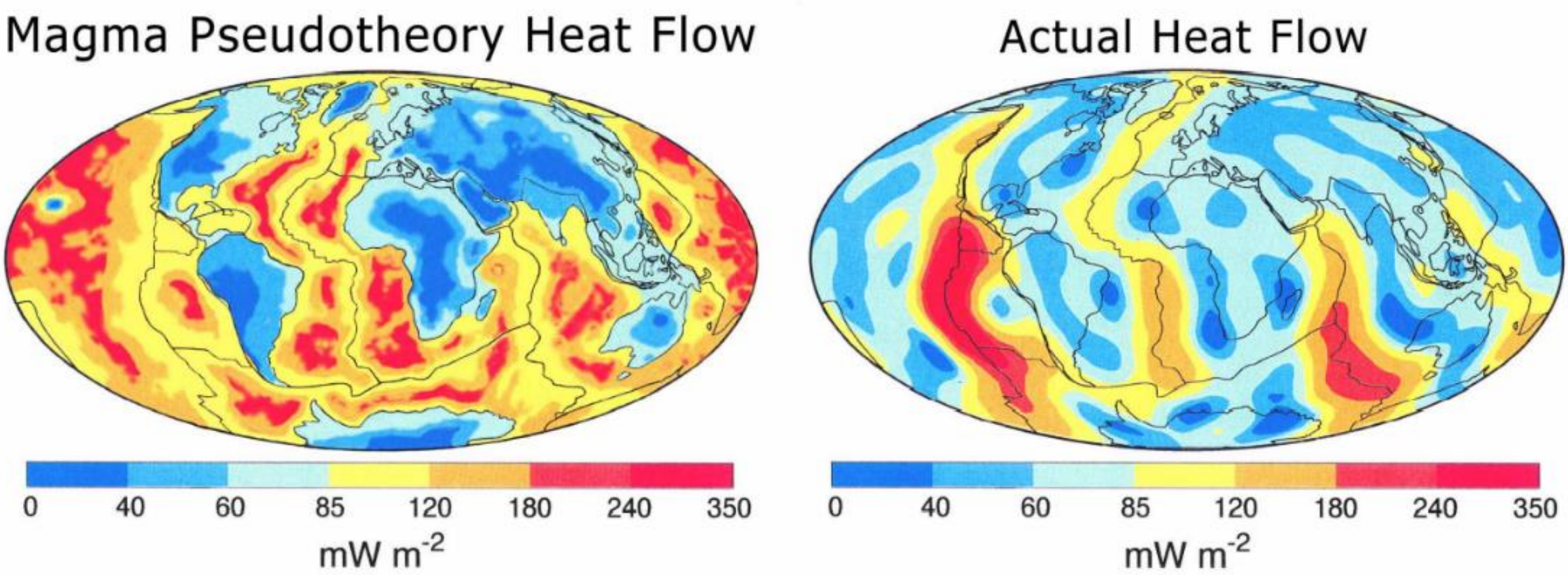
Hot at Faults and Plate Boundaries from Friction



Heat Coming Through The Crust Supports Friction, Not Magma

Thermal history of the Earth—
a problem of "enormous difficulty"

O. M. Phillips



Magma vs Real Thermal Records

"...the geological community is standing on the brink of a radical shift in thinking that could completely change our ideas about the inner workings of the Earth."

Nicola Jones

As far back as 1901, scientists recognized a problem with the origin of the Earth's heat, recorded in the 1901 book, *Lessons in Physical Geography*:

"The **fact** that while the temperature of the earth-crust increases downward, the temperature of the sea **decreases** in the same direction, constitutes **one of the most interesting problems of oceanic geography**." Bib 142 p252

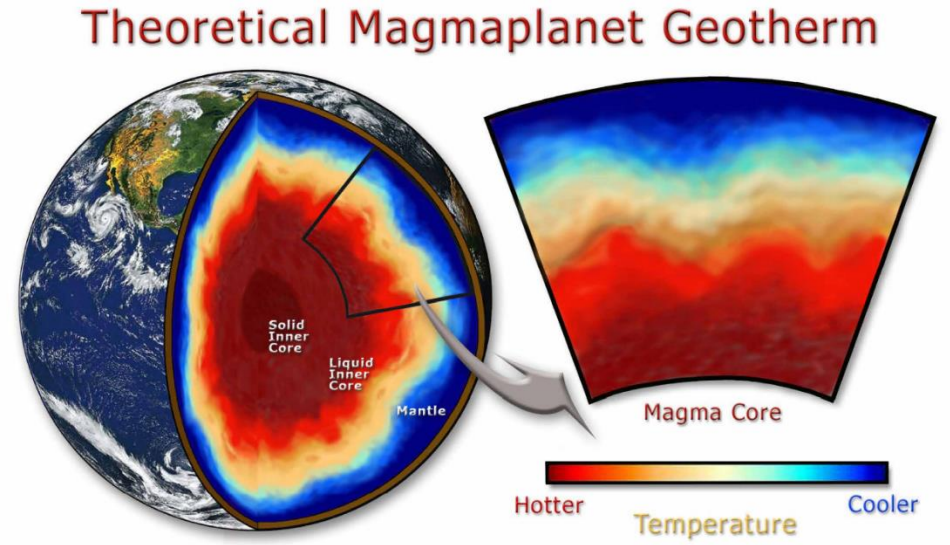


Fig 5.15.2 – This *theoretical* Magmaplanet Geotherm shows a cross-section of Earth with a hotter interior (red) and cooler (blue) areas in the outer mantle of Earth. The inset section on the right shows colder temperatures with a gradient towards a hotter interior. If the Earth's heat comes from the molten core, this is what the tomographic evidence should reveal. See Fig 5.15.3 for the ***actual*** geotherm of the Earth as derived from the seismic tomography.

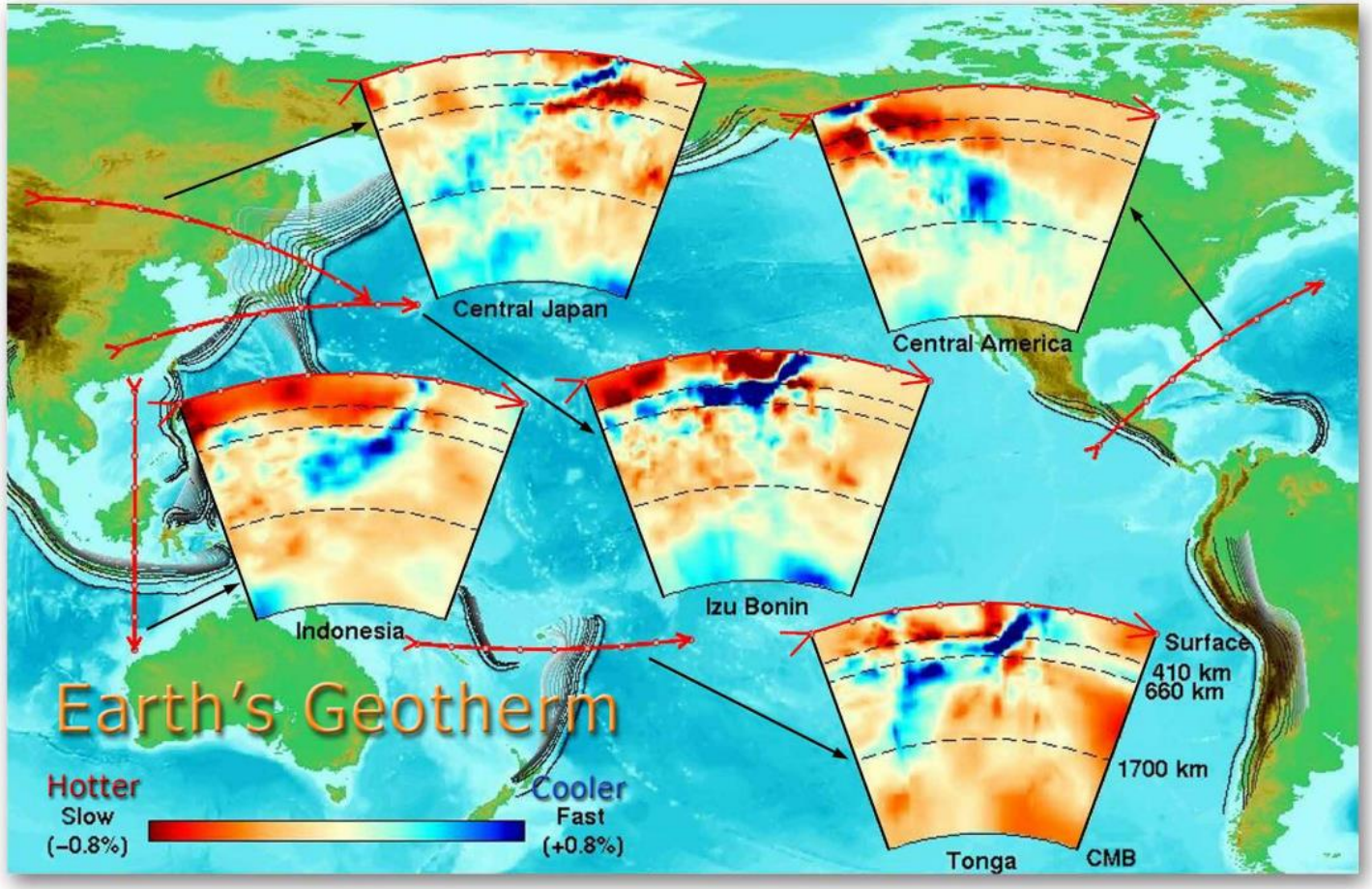


Fig 5.15.3 – This diagram portrays several cross-sections corresponding with the curved red arrows. Compare this chart to the Theoretical Magmaplanet Geotherm in Fig 5.15.2. These ***actual*** geotherm profiles are *complexly opposite* the predicted profile. Instead of the hotter areas being at the base of the cross-sections as displayed in the theoretical Magma Geotherm, the red areas are at the ***top*** of these profiles where frictional heating occurs, clearly near plate boundaries. Look, for example, at the Central American profile. The area showing the hottest is at the top left of the cross-section, exactly where the corresponding arrow crosses the Central American continent and plate boundaries, and right where earthquakes and frictional heating happen. Courtesy of and adapted from the work of Rob Van der Hilst at the MIT.

Satellite Measurements of Heat Flow Through Crust

*An "**anomaly**"; "**missing**" Conductive Heat Flow*

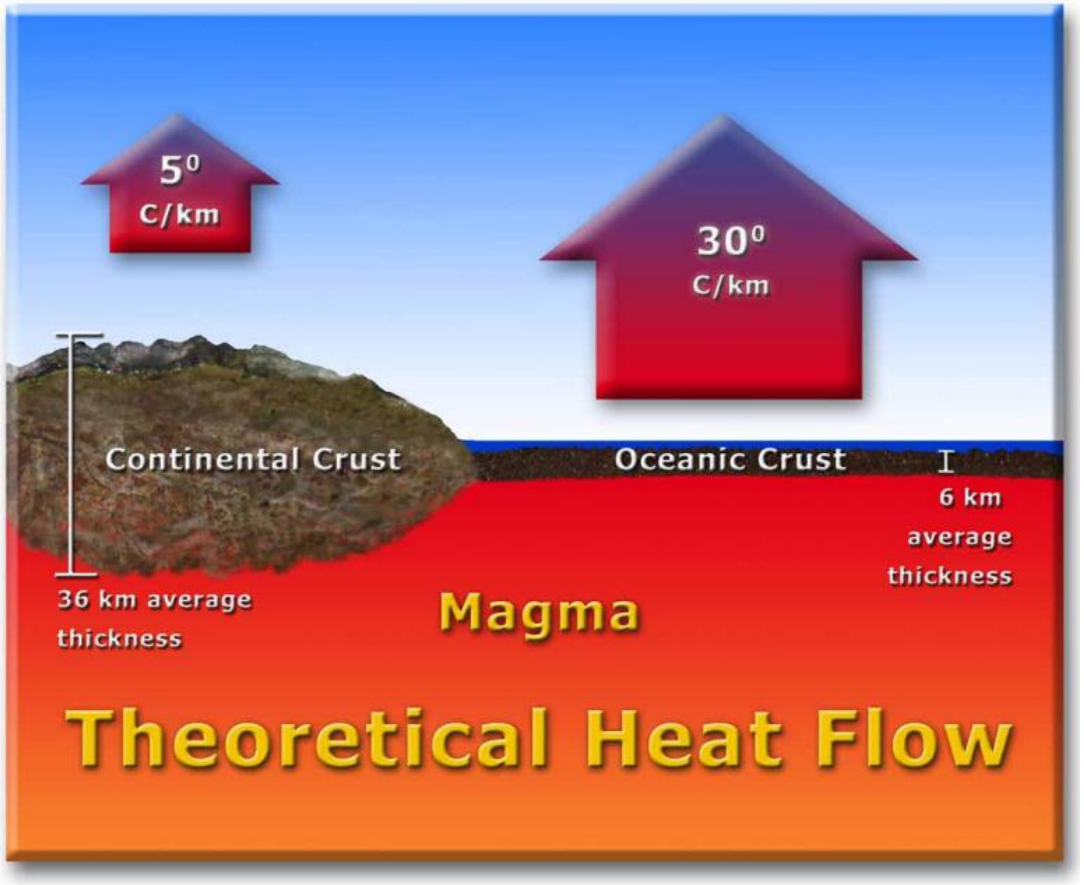


Fig 5.4.6 – This theoretical Heat Flow diagram illustrates a ***Hypothetical*** flow six times higher through the thin oceanic crust versus continental crust. This is what should take place if the heat source below the crust was magma. The thicker continental crust should act as an insulator as compared with the thinner oceanic crust, which should shed heat six times faster than the thicker continental crust.

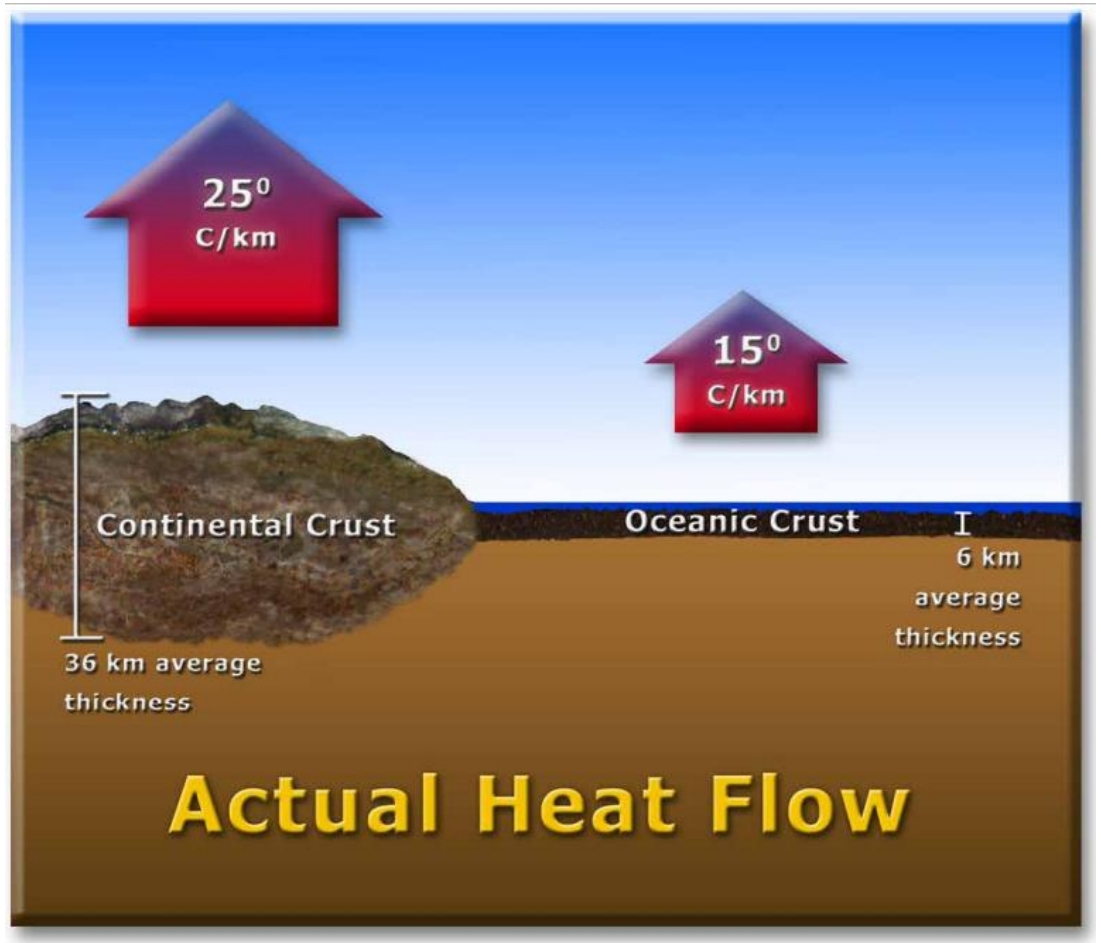


Fig 5.4.7 – The ***Actual*** Heat Flow Diagram shows how heat flows through the crust; oceanic heat flow is less than continental heat flow, contrary to magma theory. Thicker continental crust allows for increased *gravitational frictional heating*, which is confirmed by measured actual heat flow numbers.

Why Ocean & Continent Crust Different if from Melt?

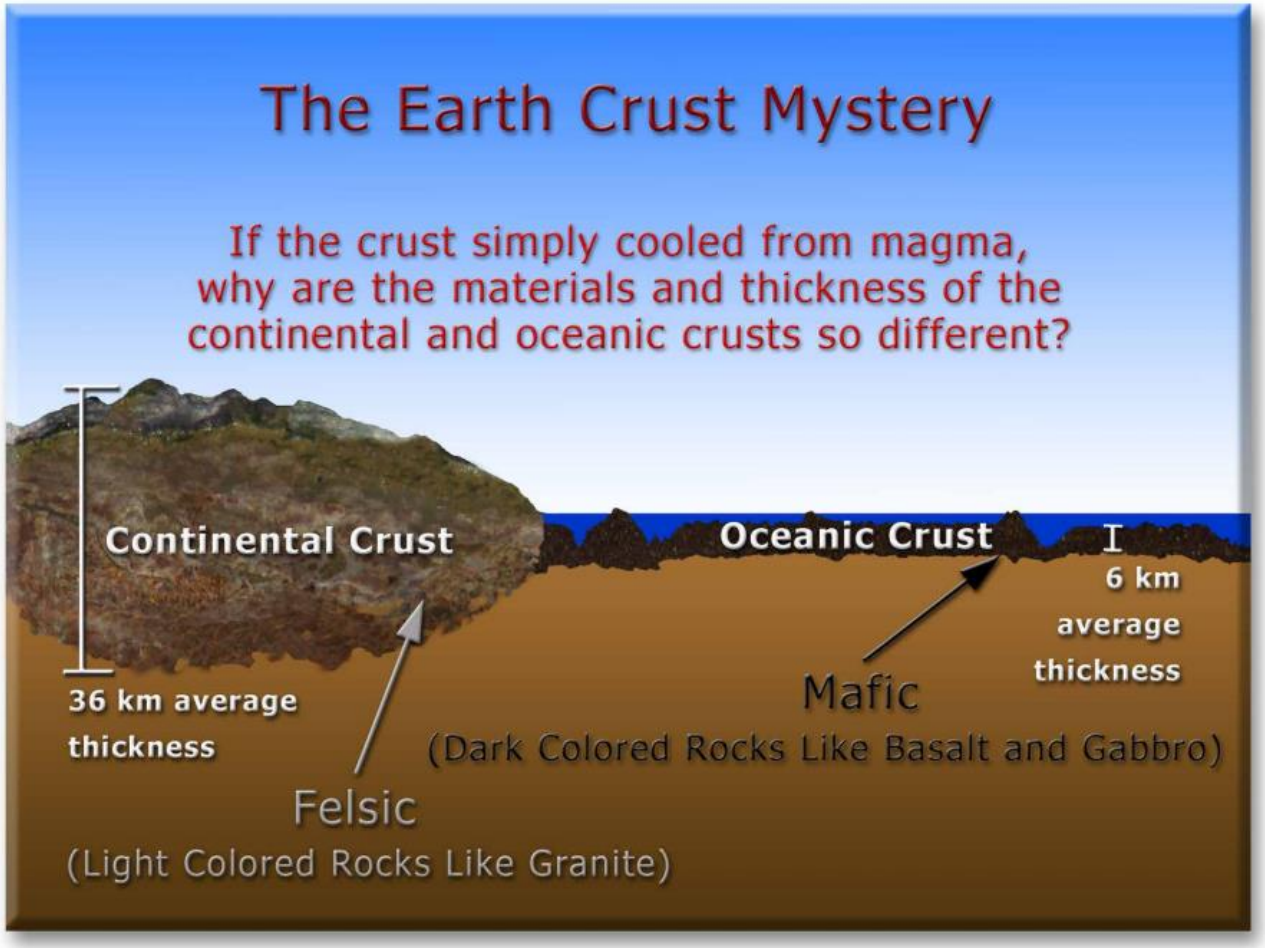


Fig 6.12.1 – The Earth's outer shell is made of two distinctly different types of crust. The continental crust is significantly thicker, lighter colored and consists of primarily felsic rocks, whereas the oceanic crust is much thinner and made up of darker mafic rocks. Within the Rock Cycle theory there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

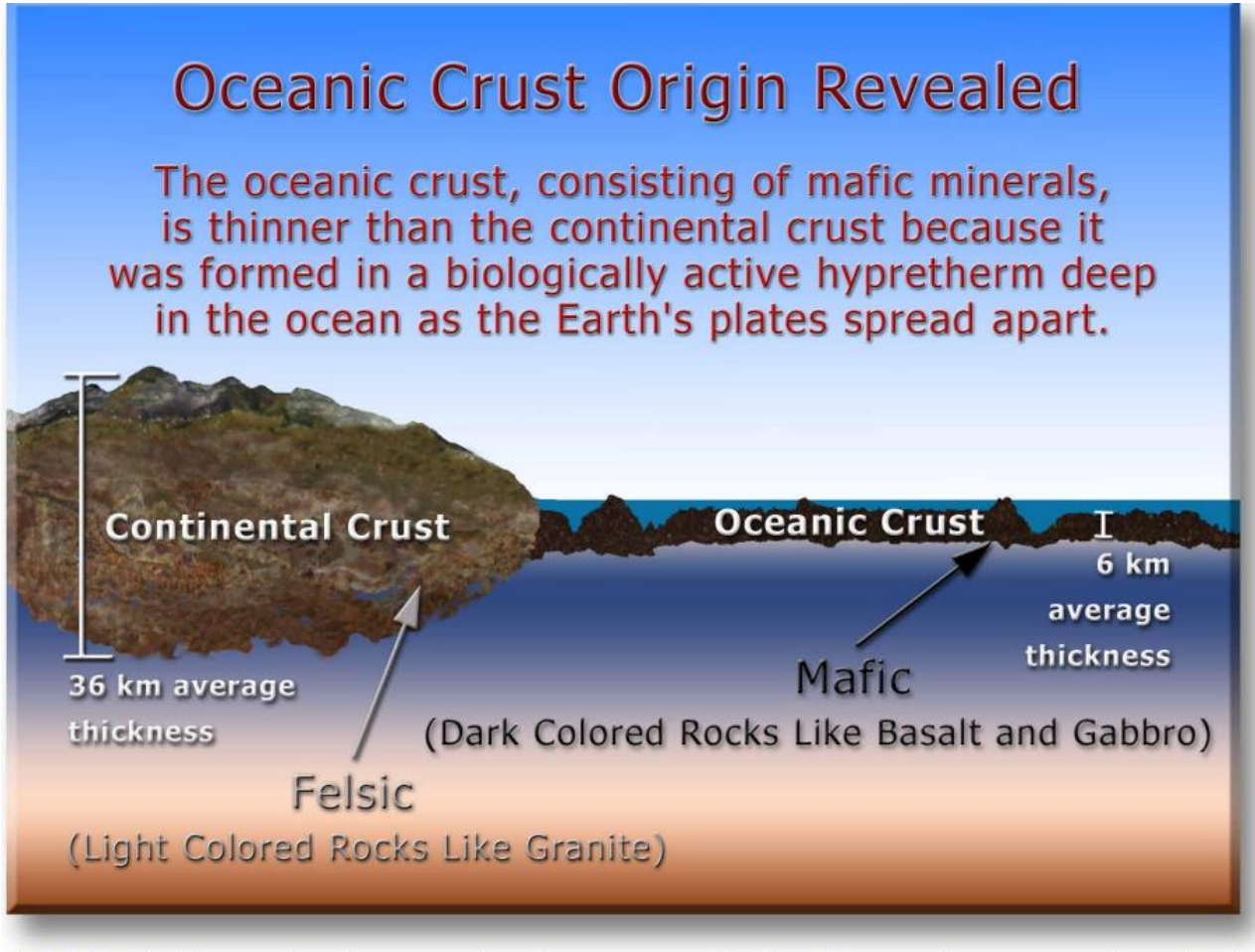


Fig 8.7.12 – Modern geology has no explanation to account for the differences between continental and oceanic crusts. However, the UF makes it possible to comprehend the biogenic nature and rapid formation of oceanic basalt crust. As floodwaters drained quickly off the continental landmass, very little 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.

Quartz (SiO_2) NOT From A Melt. **Glass** (SiO_2) is

If we do not comprehend how quartz, the most common mineral in the crust of the Earth forms, how can we explain the formation of the Earth?

Natural quartz does **not** form within 'magma conditions' (high temperature-high pressure).

By the melting temperature, it's no longer natural quartz.

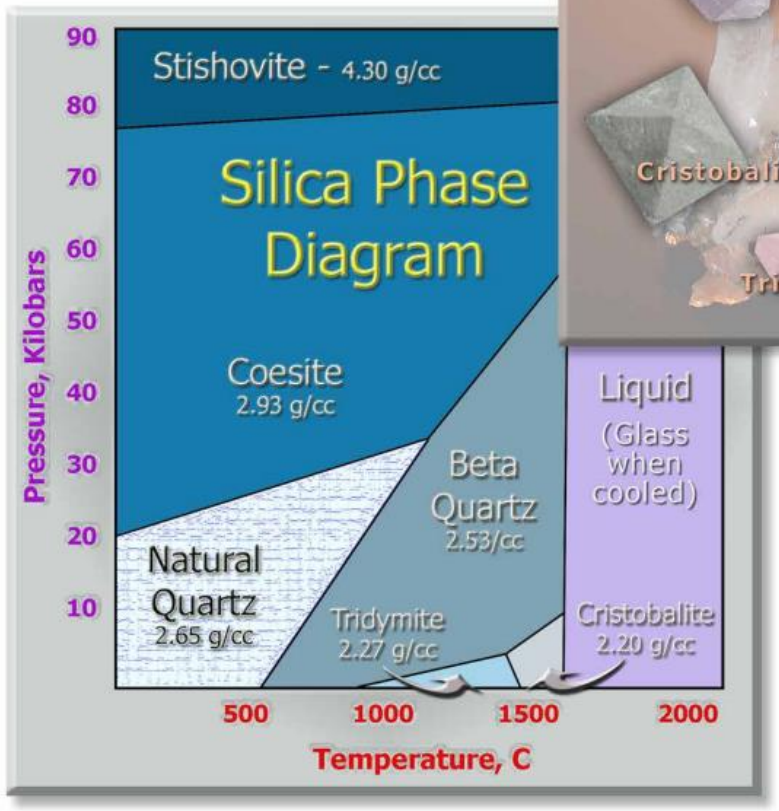


Fig 7.4.17 – Silica or SiO_2 can occur in various crystalline forms affected by heat and pressure. While Natural Quartz (alpha-quartz) occupies only a small segment of the diagram, Natural Quartz, being formed at the lowest temperatures and pressures, makes up 99.999% of SiO_2 minerals. Other high pressure or high temperature crystalline forms make up less than .001% of SiO_2 rocks.

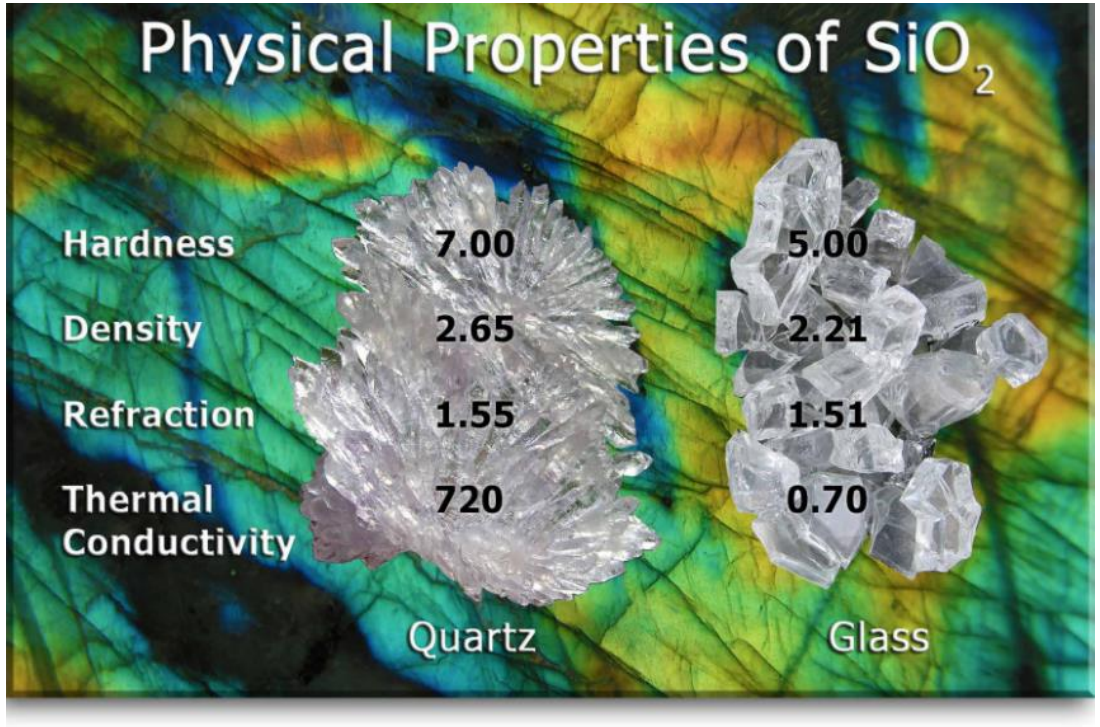


Fig 5.7.3 – These are the Physical Properties of two SiO_2 minerals, Quartz and Glass and their characteristic differences. Note 5.7b

Melted Quartz Becomes Glass

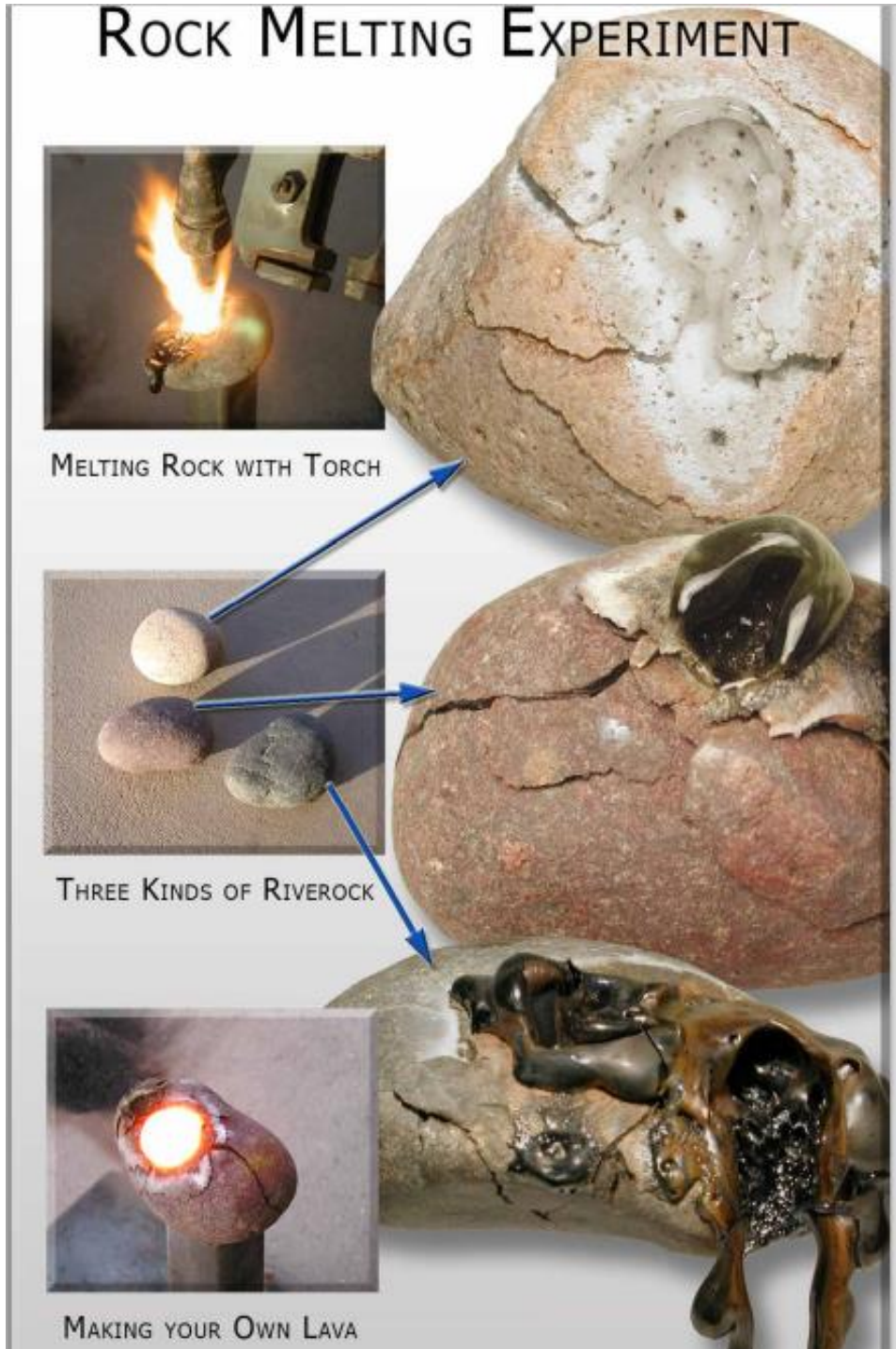
"Quartz cannot be grown from a melt … because silicon dioxide [quartz] melts are so viscous that **they form glasses rather than crystals** when they are cooled." Note 5.7d

"Although the melt growth techniques provide rapid growth and are basically simpler and easier to control than growth from solution, **there are certain materials for which melt techniques cannot be used**. This is the case when the melt is so viscous that a **glass would form, as happens with quartz**…" Bib 104 p6

Melted sand tubes; NOT crystalline structure.

Fig 5.7.5 – Natural glass tubes known as fulgurites form when lightning strikes and melts sand. Neither natural nor synthetic glass can grow into crystals like natural quartz.

Fig 7.4.16 – Flux-grown (melt) synthetic emeralds have no water in their crystal matrix, whereas all natural emeralds do. Natural emeralds grow in the same manner as quartz but higher pressures and temperatures.



Most Rocks Precipitate From Water

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

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

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

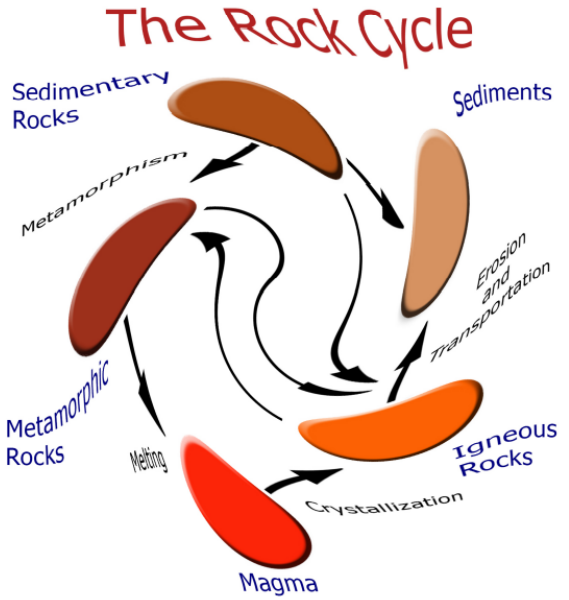


Fig 6.2.1 – Because the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory Diagram is based on magma, which does not exist, the definitions of both metamorphic and igneous rocks are incorrect and must be replaced. So too must the origins of the sedimentary rocks be more closely examined where it will become known that they did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

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

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

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

Water is How God Created Earth
Quartz (90% of all rocks) Came from Water

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

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

1. The Law of Primordial Matter:
   Water is the primordial matter in the Universe.

2. The Law of Hydrogenesis:
   All other matter originated from water.

3. The Law of Hydroformation:
   All natural crystalline minerals formed in water.

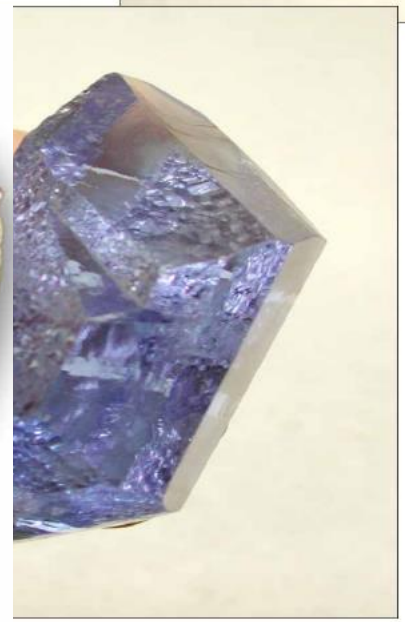
4. The Law of Hydrobiogenesis:
   All organisms are born of water.

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

Crystalline Structures are Made with Water, Not Melt

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

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



Temperatures of Earth's Interior Unknown

"Direct measurement of temperatures in the well **compels revision of ideas about the distribution and flow of heat in the earth's interior**." Note 5.4e

"**How do we know the temperature? The answer is that we really don't**—at least not with great certainty or precision. The center of the earth lies 6,400 kilometers (4,000 miles) beneath our feet, but the deepest that it has ever been possible to drill to make direct measurements of temperature (or other physical quantities) is just about 10 kilometers (six miles).

"As a result, **scientists must infer the temperature in the earth's deep interior indirectly**." Note 5.2a

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"Like the crust, the upper mantle portion of the lithosphere beneath the plateau *should* thicken as the continental plates collide, which ***should*** **make the lithospheric mantle colder** and stronger. Yet, the upper mantle in this region, in contrast, appears not only to be weak, **but is also relatively hot**, as evidenced by the uppermost Tibetan mantle and the presence of active volcanism throughout much of the plateau. **That is hardly what we would expect from thickened, cold lithosphere**.

"**This unexpected heat, common to many mountain-building regions, has been termed the orogeny paradox**." Note 5.4c

Geologists admit they have very limited information about the temperature of Earth's interior:

"At present, **all geologists can do is draw certain conclusions from the limited information they have about temperature**." Bib 59 p497

Simply said, ***geologists do not know the temperature of the mantle or of the core of the Earth.*** Because of this, researchers can only infer what the temperatures are. Here is an example from a college geology textbook:

"They combined the temperature of lava that originates in the mantle and emerges from volcanoes, laboratory data on the temperatures at which rocks and iron begin to melt, and information from seismology to **infer** the geotherm from the surface to the very center of the Earth, where they **believe** the temperature rises to between 4000° and 5000° C." Bib 59 p498

The astonishing fact is that:

All of geology has been built on the Hot-Earth belief!

The Deeper, The Colder: Heat is Local

Drillers say it is more cold and more wet the deeper you go.

As far back as 1901, scientists recognized a problem with the origin of the Earth's heat, recorded in the 1901 book, *Lessons in Physical Geography*:

"The **fact** that while the temperature of the earth-crust increases downward, the temperature of the sea **decreases** in the same direction, constitutes **one of the most interesting problems of oceanic geography**." Bib 142 p252

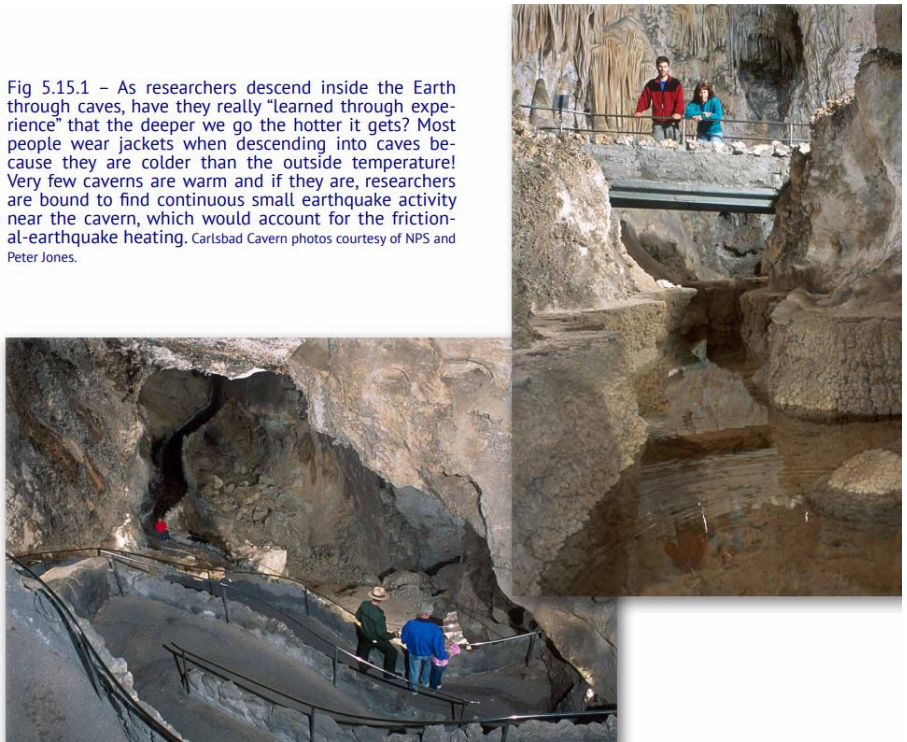


Fig 5.15.1 – As researchers descend inside the Earth through caves, have they really "learned through experience" that the deeper we go the hotter it gets? Most people wear jackets when descending into caves because they are colder than the outside temperature! Very few caverns are warm and if they are, researchers are bound to find continuous small earthquake activity near the cavern, which would account for the frictional-earthquake heating. Carlsbad Cavern photos courtesy of NPS and Peter Jones.

Wear a jacket when in a cave! Only caves near fault lines are warm.

"The model that emerges is one in which the internal temperature of the earth is governed largely by **the generation of heat in the earth's crust and possibly a little below it**." Bib 63 p150

"…the 'fire' is **not** concentrated **deep in the heart of the earth** but is an encircling **sheet near the surface itself!**" Bib 63 p149

"Despite the availability of data for the upper third of the crust, **models to predict temperatures for greater depths still contain uncertainties**." Note 5.15b

No Vertical Plate Movement to Explain Basalt on Surface, Marine Fossils on Surface, etc.

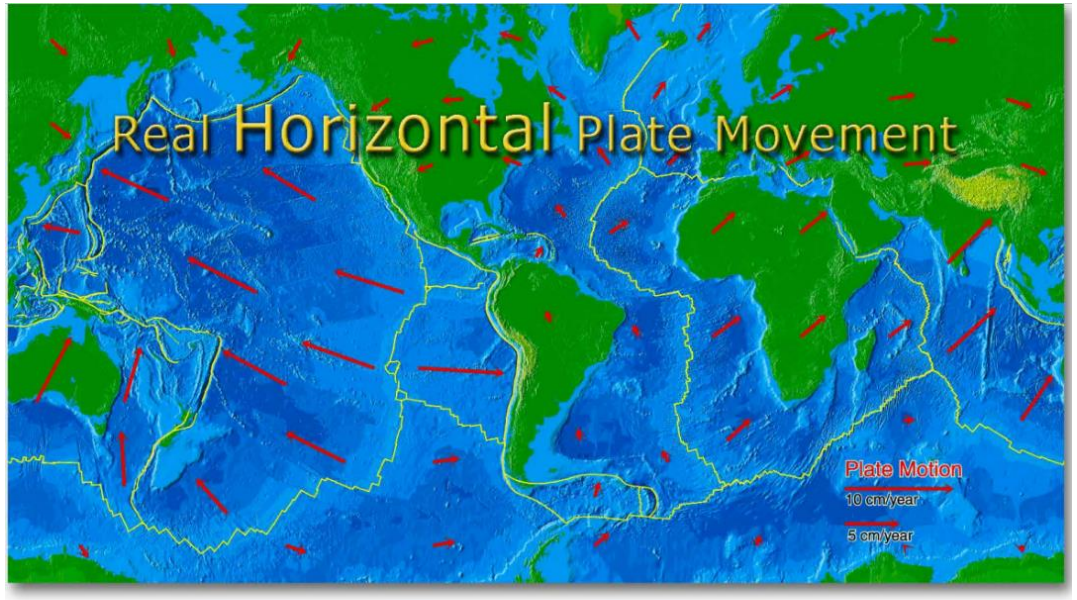
- They say these things are on the surface, on mountaintops, etc. due to a long time of uplift.
- But we have never seen uplift.
- Everest has never lifted or sunk.
- There are no sunk continents.
- Subduction, a slow downward movement, isn't happening.

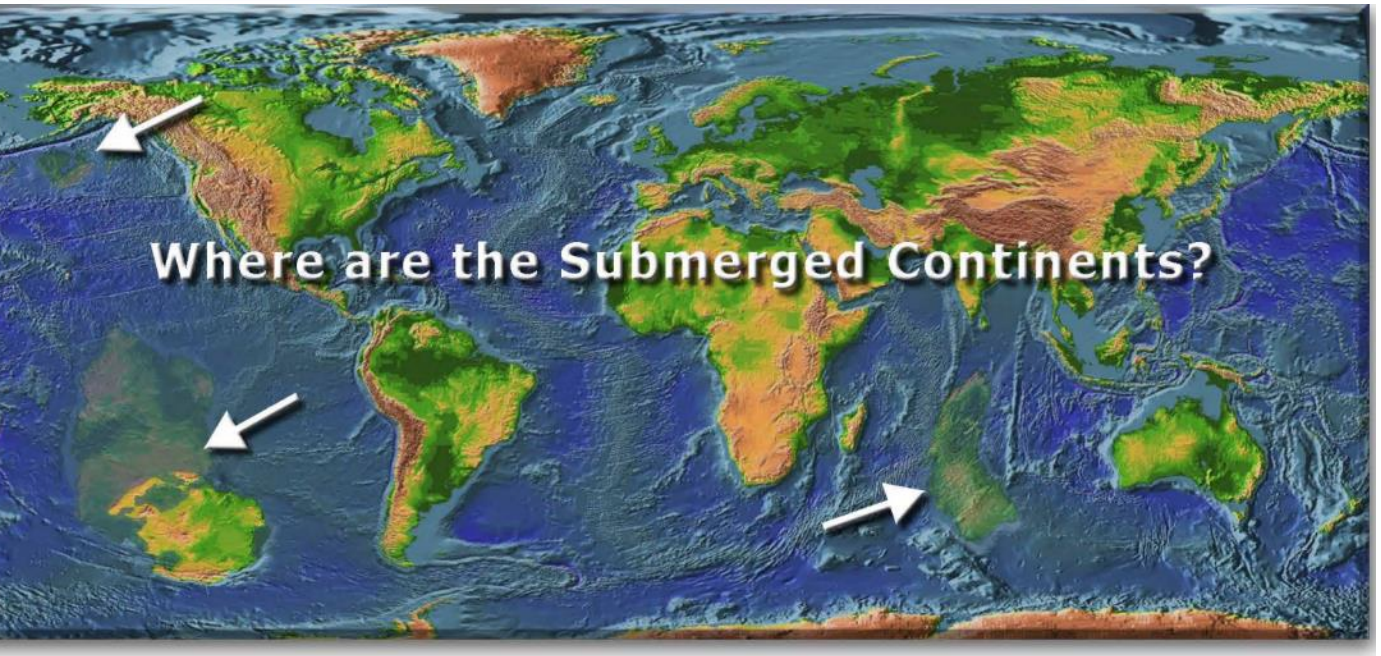
Micro-uplift: the **actual** rising or lifting of hills or mountains above the surrounding landscape over a **short** period of time.

Macro-uplift: the **theoretical** lifting of large landmasses or continents above the surrounding landscape over **long** periods of geologic time.

"However, the large-scale flow patterns involved in **subduction and exhumation** of continental crust, with preservation of the UHPM [ultrahigh pressure metamorphic] record, **remain poorly understood**." Note 5.13c

No Uplift, No Old Earth





"**Without uplift and erosion, there would be no Grand Canyon**. Up until the close of the Cretaceous Period 60 million years ago, the area that is now northern Arizona was for most of its existence a low flat-lying plain**. Sometimes it was slightly above sea level receiving deposits from rivers and wind-blown sand; at other times the area was below sea level**. It was not until this whole area was **uplifted over 10,000 feet**, then eroded and sculptured to its present form, that the Grand Canyon as we know it today, came to be." Note 5.13e

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.

No Uplift: Mt. Everest

"...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

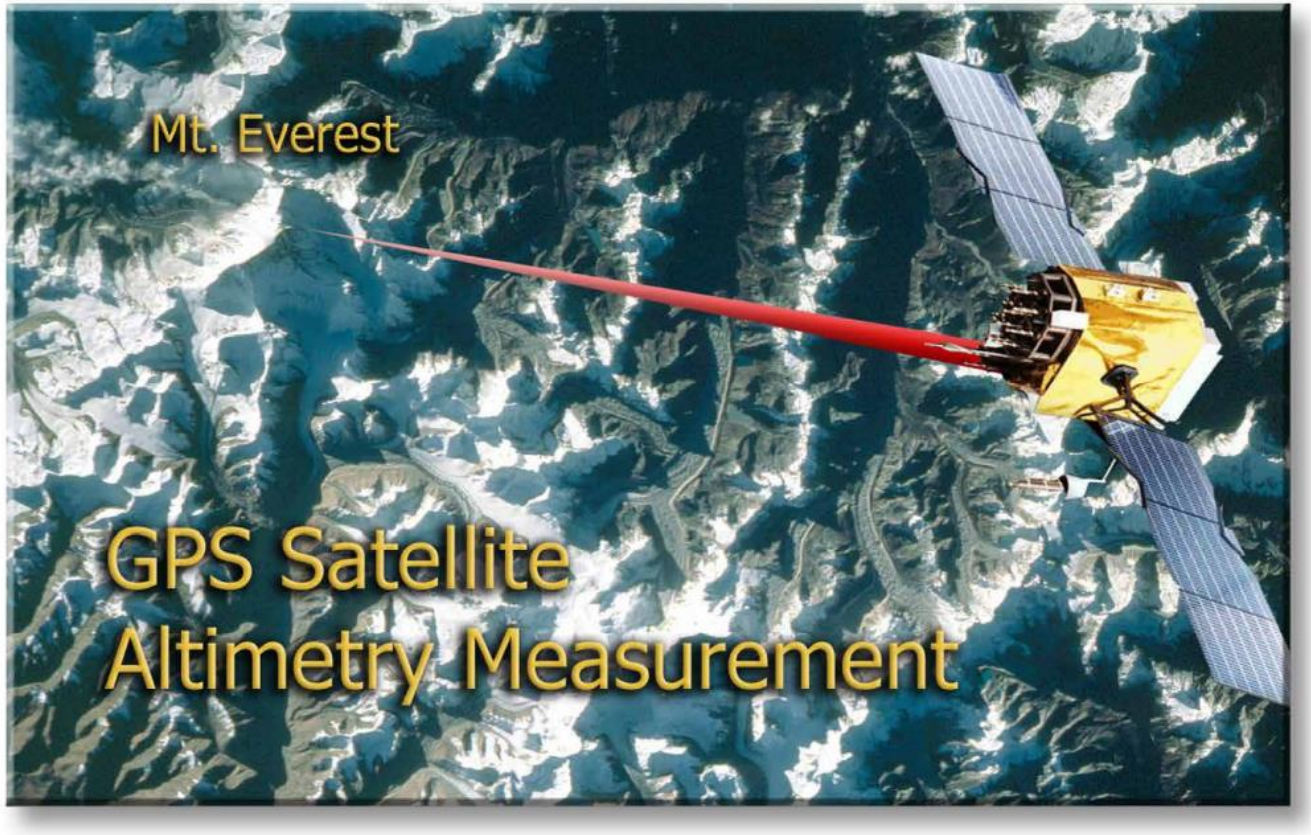


Fig 5.13.3 – Modern GPS measurements accurate to within a millimeter confirm that over the last several years Mt. Everest is not moving up or down. This direct evidence refutes the Uplift Pseudotheory but remains suppressed or ignored with no alternative in Modern Science. For the first time in history, models in the UM are able to clearly and simply explain the workings of geology where the theories of modern geology have failed.

UM Ch. 7
The Hydroplanet Model

Overview of Water Earth Evidences

- Water in vacuum vs in space
- Water spherical behavior
- Water precipitating crystals
- Water blocking satellite
- Water in planets, moon, sun, comets
- Water in rocks & enhydros
- Water quartz vs melt glass

Water On Planets

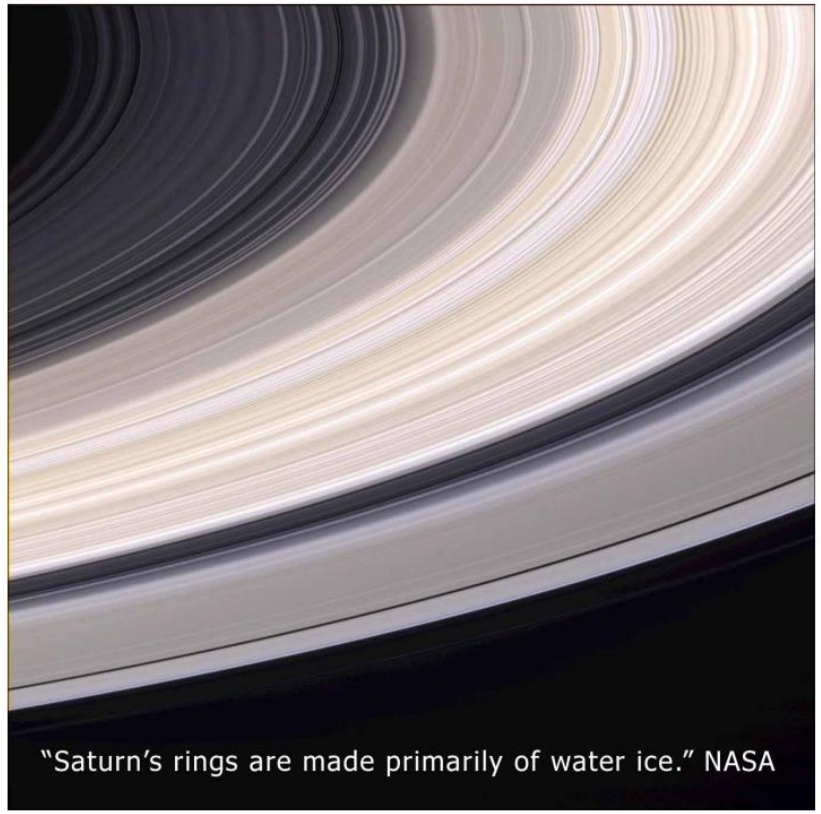


Fig 7.2.4 – The rings of Saturn as seen in this image taken by the Cassini-Huygens' spacecraft are truly magnificent. They are made primarily of water ice from hydrofountains found on Saturn's moons, which will be covered more in depth later in this chapter.

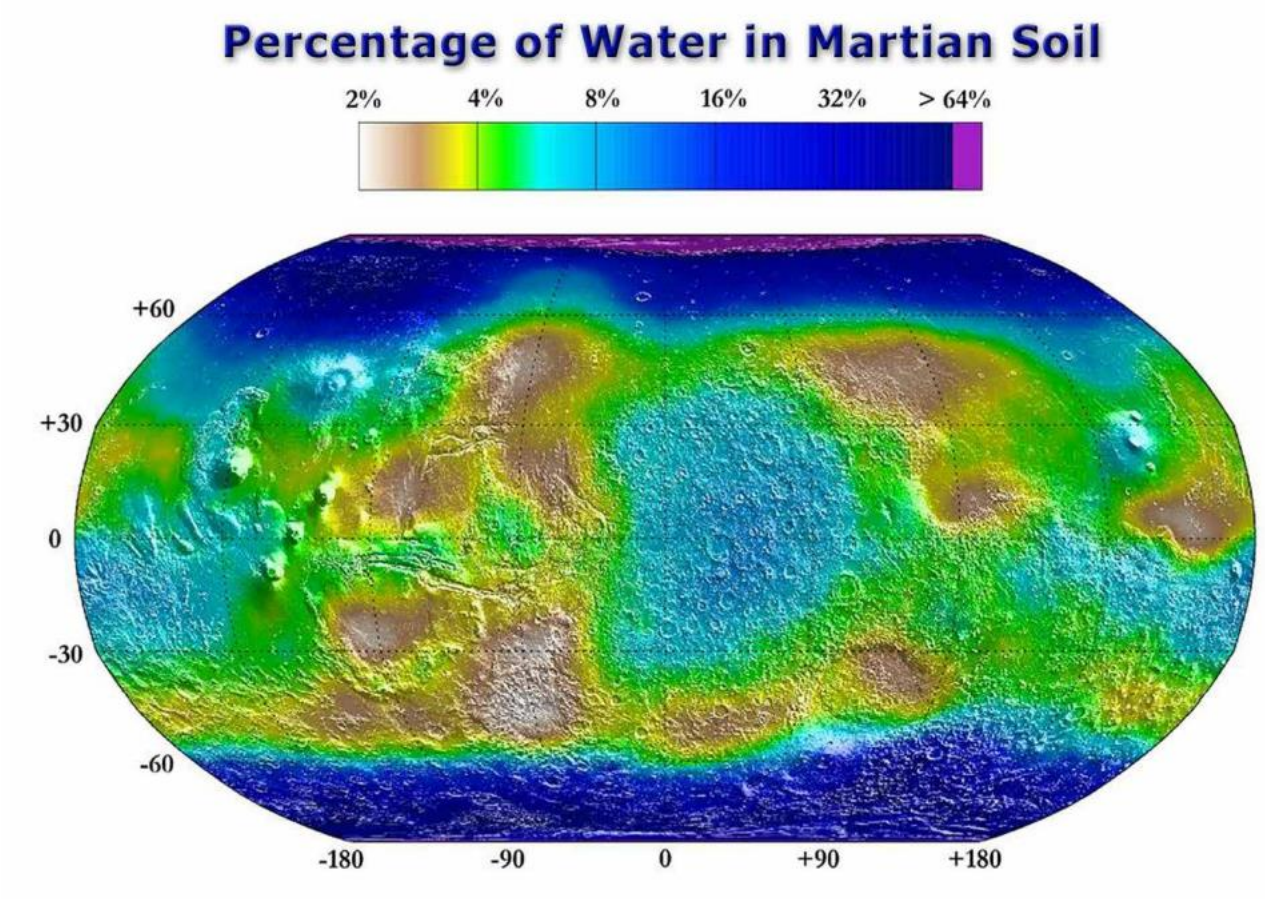


Fig 7.2.5 – This is a map of the surface of Mars illustrating the abundance of water in the topmost meter of Martian soil. The key represents the percentage of water in the soil by weight. Data for this map came from the neutron spectrometer onboard the Mars Odyssey spacecraft in 2003. The blue areas have enormous amounts of water. Courtesy of NASA/JPL.

Water in Stars & Nebulas

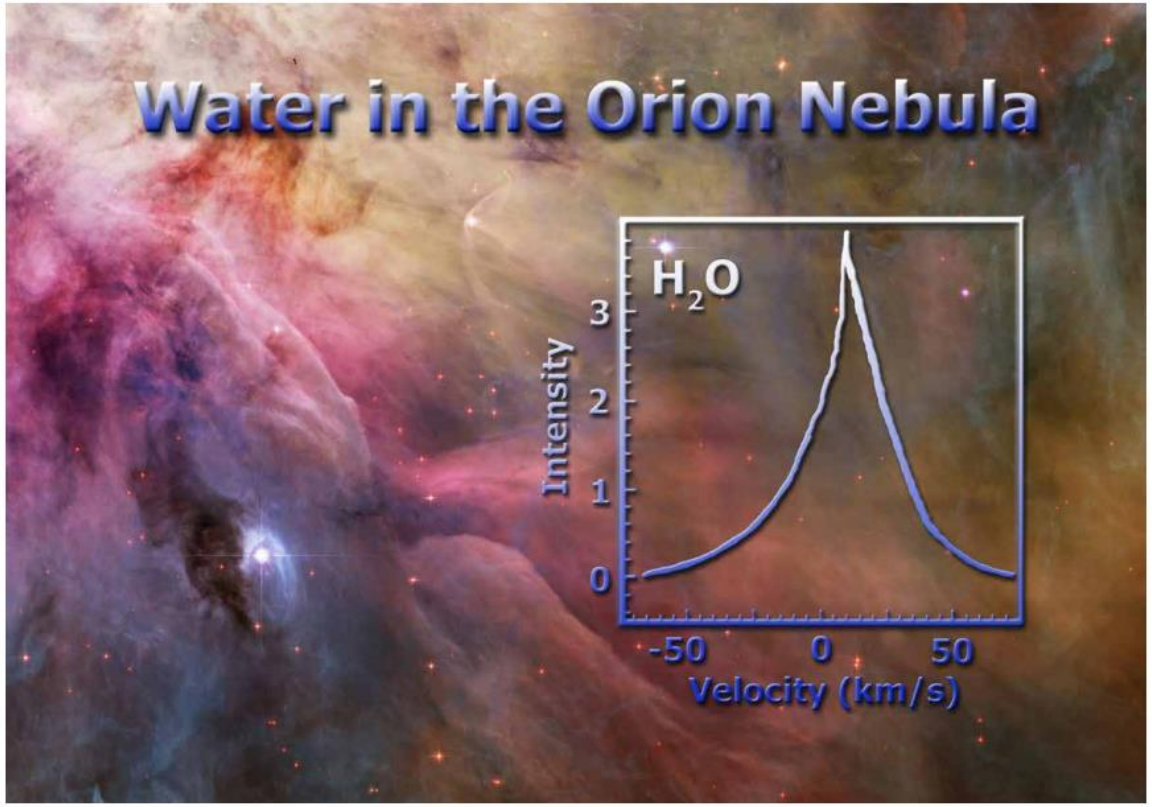


Fig 7.2.2 – When researchers looked for water inside the Orion Nebula, one of them declared, "It must be raining in Orion." This was due to the strong water line found with the maser. This water signal was stronger than elemental hydrogen, the 'supposed' most abundant substance in the universe.
Image and graph courtesy of NASA HST and SWAS.

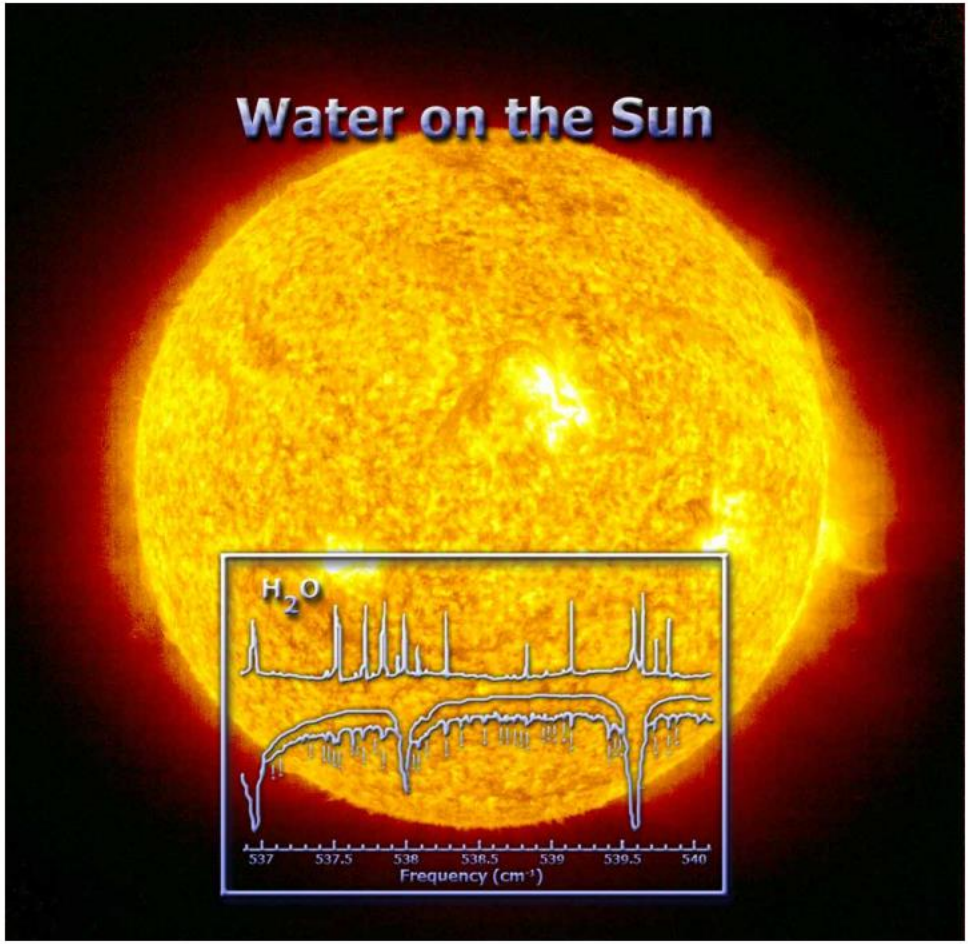


Fig 7.2.3 – The last place one would expect to find water would be on the Sun—but there it was. Researchers confirmed this discovery by comparing water emission spectra from hot water in the lab to those observed on the Sun. Graph is courtesy of Peter Bernath.

As a gas, or even liquid. Water ice and liquid exist in hot conditions when temperature is high.

Water on Moons, Asteroids

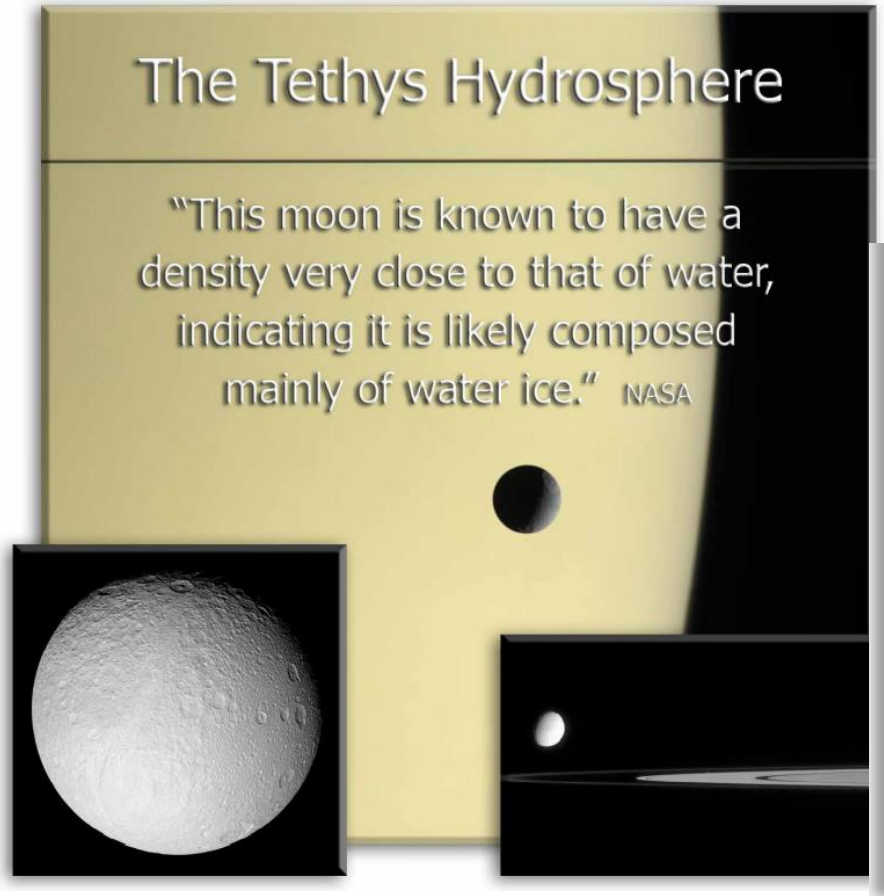


Fig 7.3.2 – The Tethys Hydrosphere. Tethys is one of Saturn's moons acknowledged by researchers to consist primarily of water ice. Perhaps the only thing to surpass the beauty of Saturn and her moons is the understanding that celestial bodies formed from the most abundant substance in the Universe—water. They did not form from melted rock.

Fig 7.15.6 – The latest image of Ceres, the largest near-Earth asteroid (590 miles/950 km diameter) traveling around the Sun. Scientists now estimate Ceres has at least a 77 mile/124 km mantle of ice that represents one quarter of its mass. Ceres is truly a hydroid by definition. Courtesy of NASA, HST.

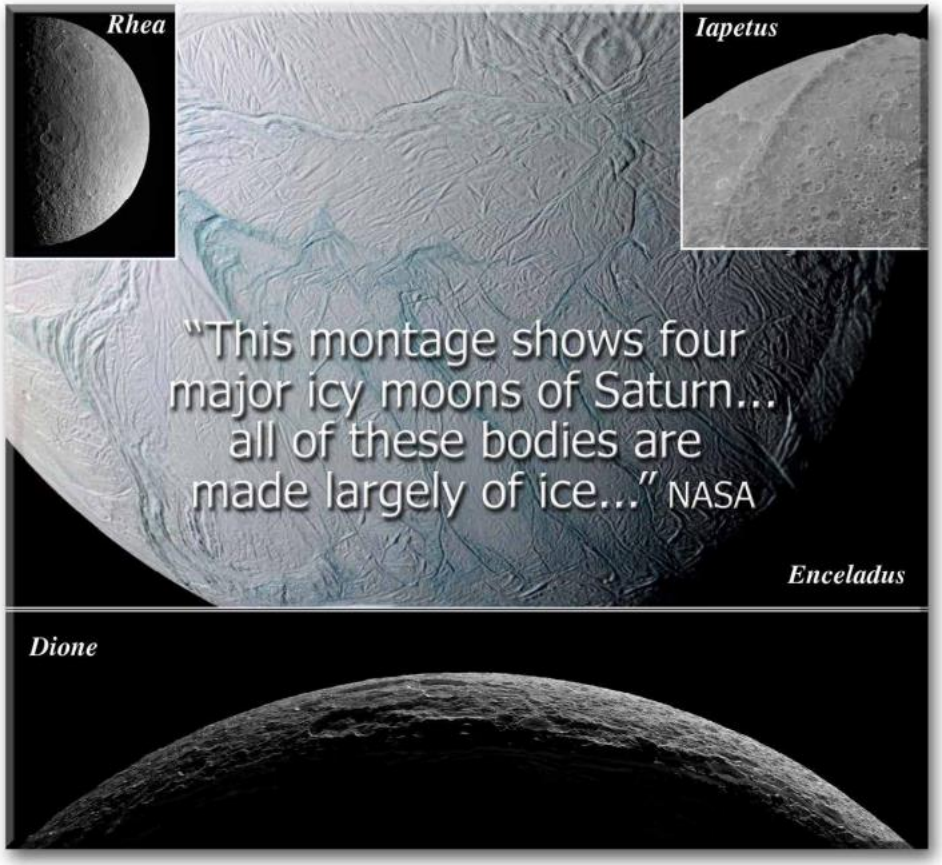


Fig 7.3.5 – In this image are four celestial bodies NASA describes as being "four major **icy moons** of Saturn." Icy bodies like these are not the exception in the solar system. As we look further from the Sun, there is an abundance of bodies "made largely of ice." As we extend our reach into depths of space, one substance consistently shows up, everywhere we look, and that is water.

Water Moons

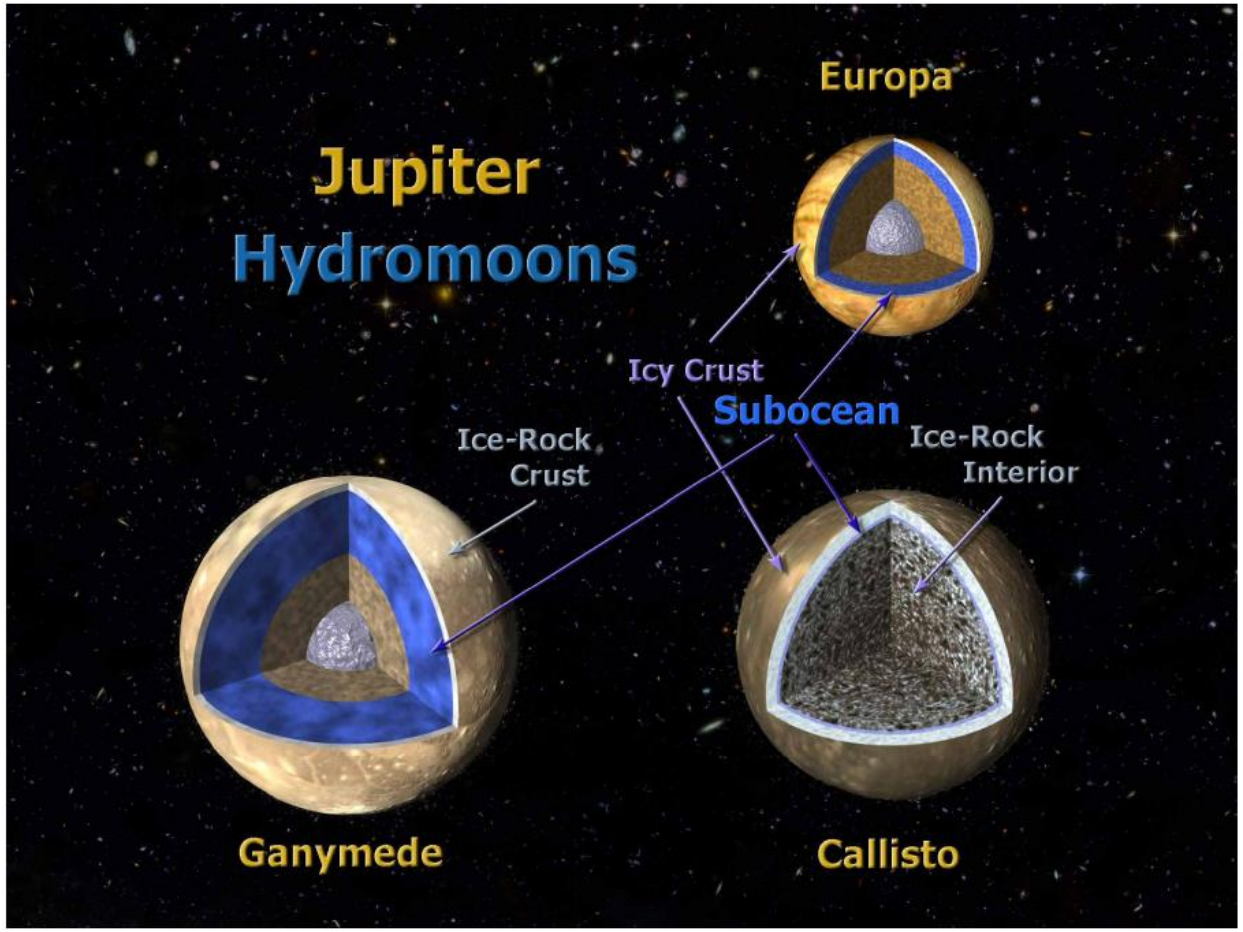


Fig 7.3.7 – Three hydrospheres, also known as Hydromoons, orbit Jupiter. These Hydromoons each contain large amounts of water. From drawings adapted from NASA, each sphere is shown representative of how much water each hydrosphere is thought to contain. The amount of water researchers discovered in the moons is massive. The percentage of water they hold is even higher than is proposed for the Hydroplanet Earth Model in this chapter. Image adapted from NASA/JPL

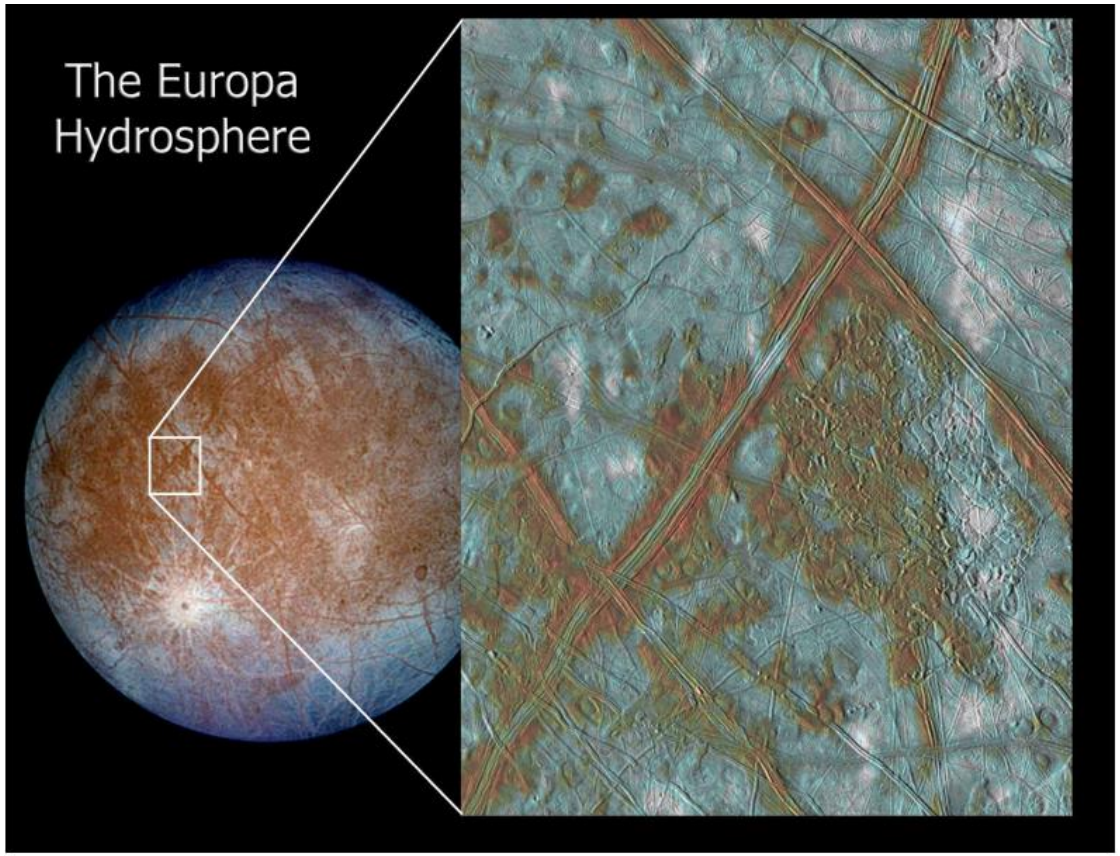


Fig 7.3.10 – The Europa Hydrosphere offers amazing evidence of the Hydroplanet Model. Planetary scientists calculate that Europa—smaller than Earth's Moon—holds an ocean 150 km (93 miles) deep! (The Earth's oceans average only 4 km (2.5 miles) deep). The enlarged section of Europa's crust shows an icy surface that has been broken and fractured by the tidal action of the Moon's nearby parent, Jupiter. Brown areas are sediments blown onto the surface by steam and water, carried from below the surface. They are an important part of the 'hydro-fountain' concept introduced in this chapter.

Water Moons

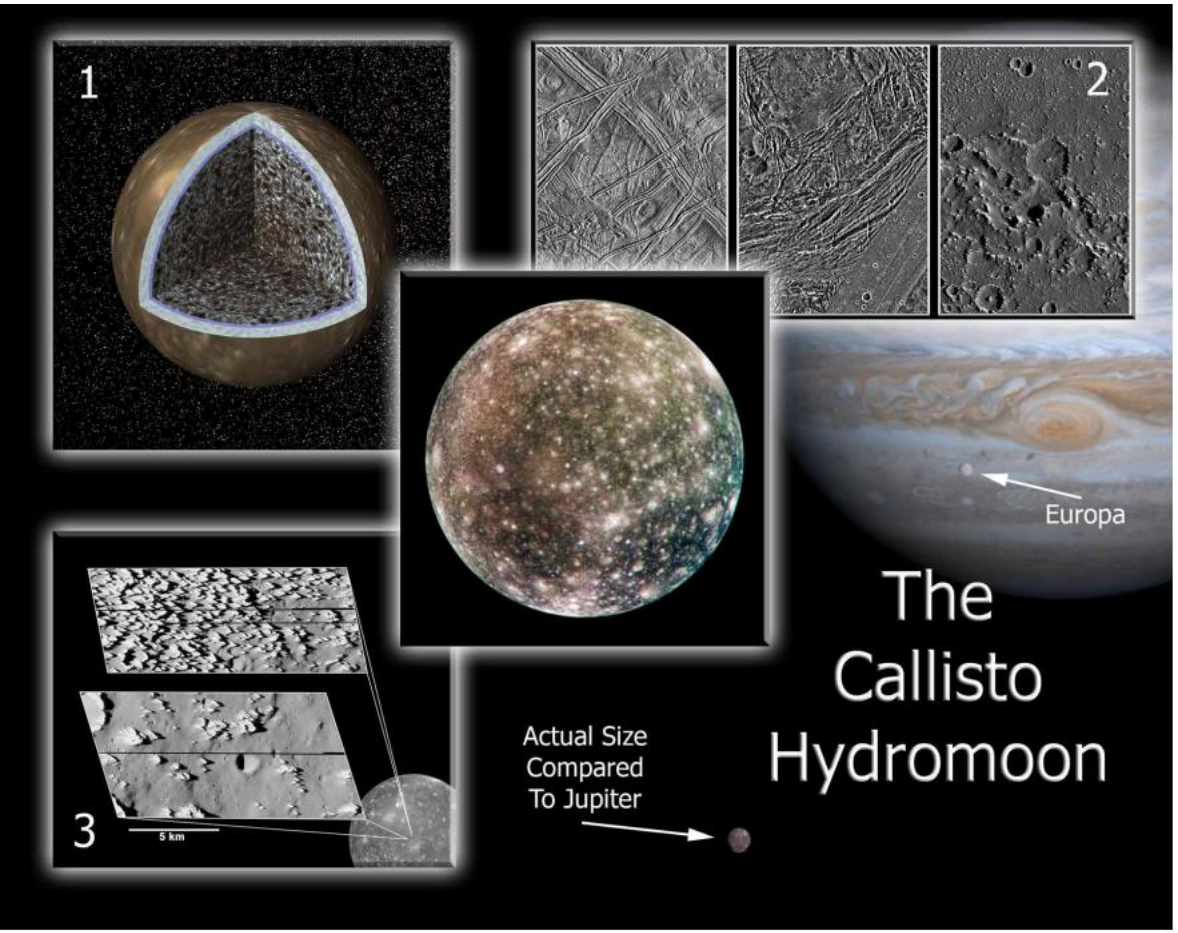


Fig 7.3.9 – In this diagram are various images of the hydromoon, Callisto, the second largest of Jupiter's moons. Plate 1 is a NASA illustration showing an icy crust, subocean and an ice-rock interior. Plate 2 compares the surfaces of Europa, Ganymede ad Callisto, showing a "dark material layer" that is easily accounted for in the Hydroplanet Model. Plate 3 shows icy spires, landforms difficult to explain without a water origin.

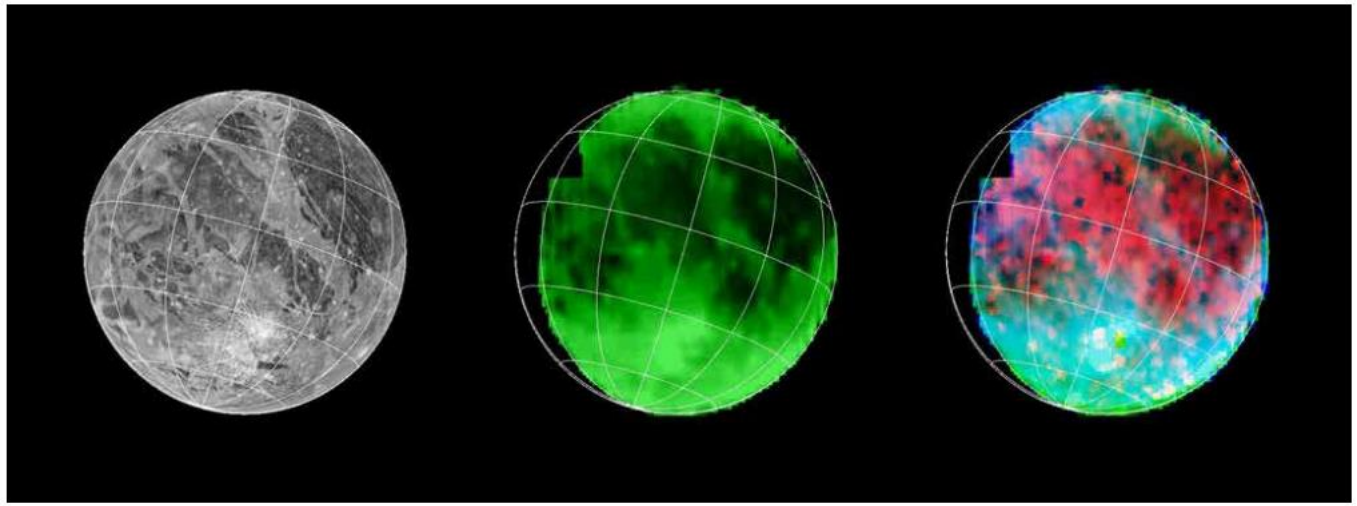
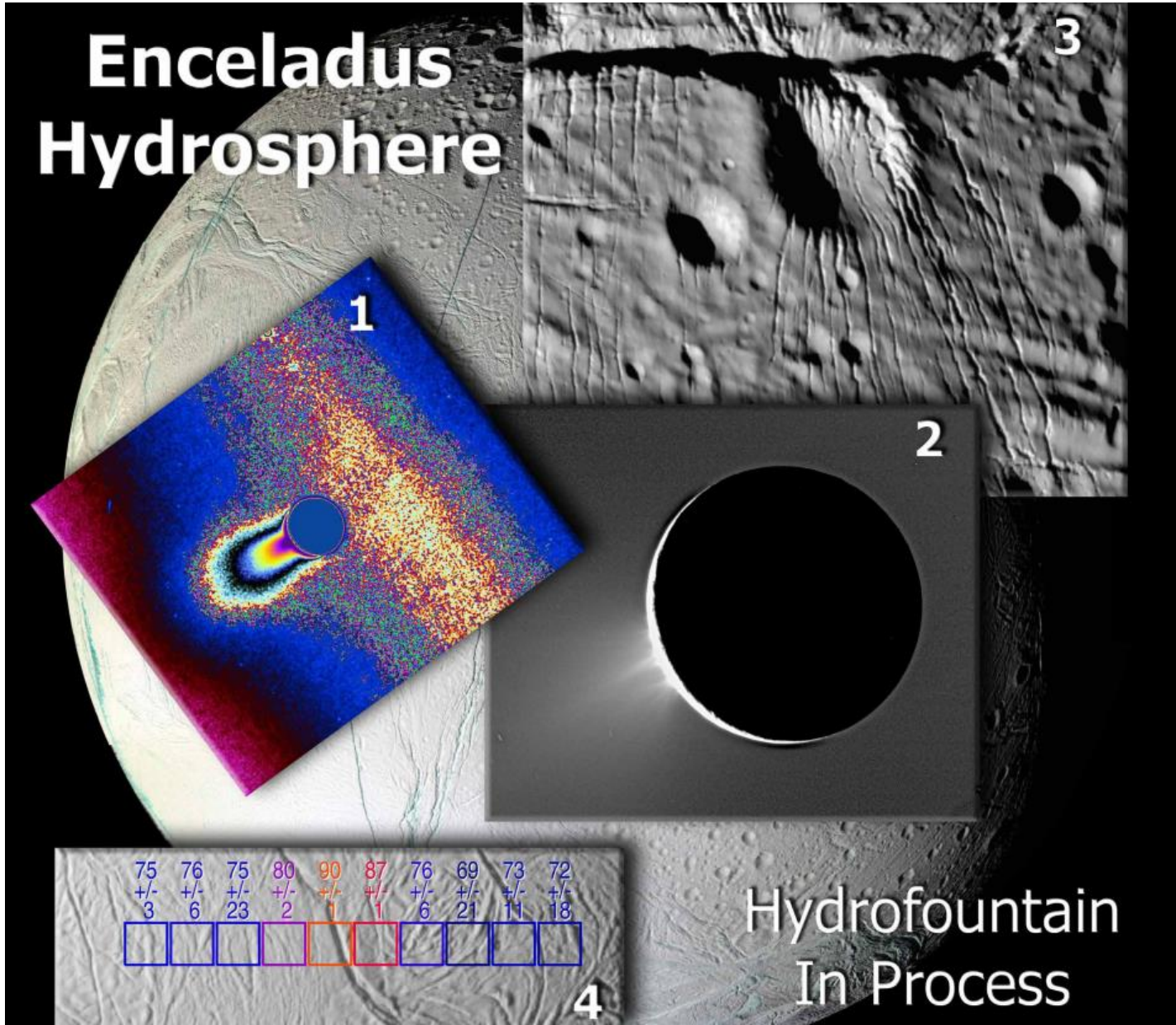


Fig 7.3.8 – The abundance of water on the Ganymede Hydrosphere is shown in this diagram. Imaged in the near infrared, these false color illustrations show significant water, which are the areas of both green and blue. Courtesy of NASA (PIA47903).

Water Explosion

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



Surface: Most Hypretherm Exposure, Most Formation

Fig 8.14.11 – This rare sequence of thundereggs shows the typical formation of geode crystals in specimens collected at 8', 7', 6', 5', 4', 3' and 2 feet from the surface. This sequence proves that not only did the formation of thundereggs take place near the present day surface (where they were found), the closer the thunderegg was to the surface, the larger the cavity. Specimens like these are found worldwide, but ***only*** on or near the surface, so how could they possibly be millions of years old, even ***if*** the Uplift and Subduction Pseudotheories were correct? Thundereggs are direct evidence of the *recent, global hyprethermal event* known as the Universal Flood. Image courtesy of Robert Colburn.

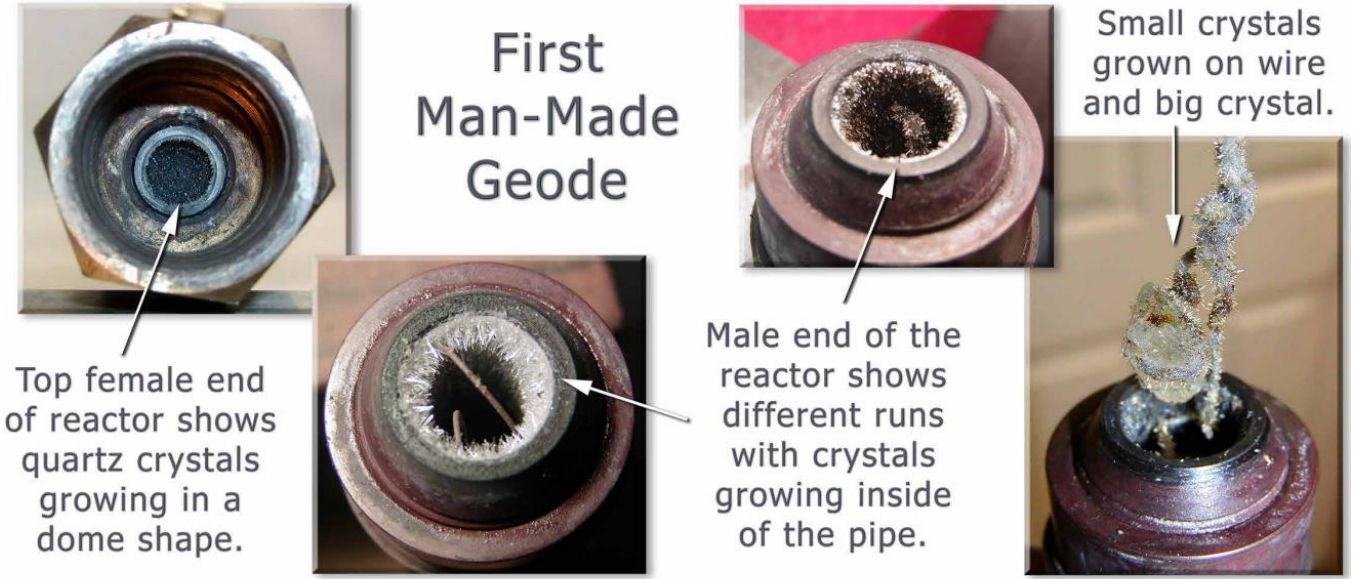
Earth as a Geode

Geodes from fire or water?

Open some geodes, water comes out.

Geode can’t be from slow leeching water.

Fig 6.4.3 – Geodes are found only on or near the surface of the Earth. If the geological time scale was true, geodes would have formed during many different times and would be found in many different layers of the crust. Since they are not, the environment in which they formed must be very different from the one alleged by modern science.



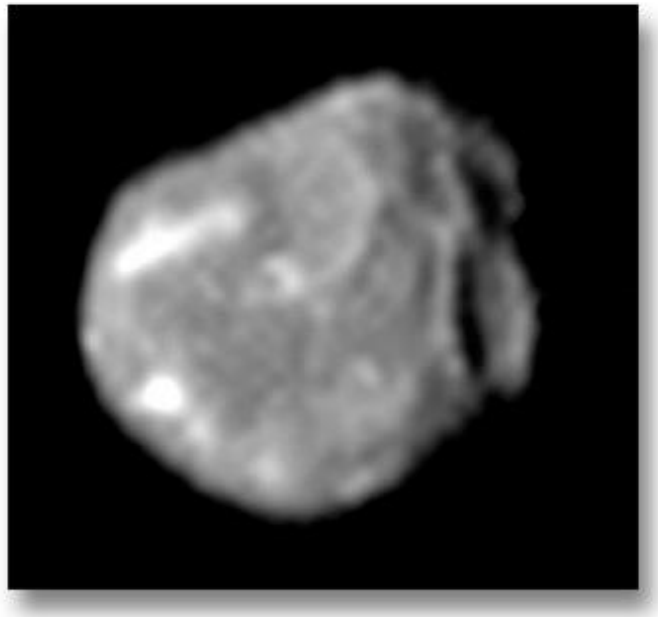


Fig 7.3.6 – Amalthea, the fifth of Jupiter’s satellites to be discovered, is seen here in this inferior, yet important, image from a flyby in 1999. Amalthea’s density has been calculated to be ***less*** than that of water indicating a hollow core geode-like structure. Courtesy of NASA.

Water in Rocks

Heat a rock, it'll weigh less afterward due to water inside evaporating.

Can't see water in rocks? It's like a germ, built in the microscopic level.

Rock formulas typically contain H2O.

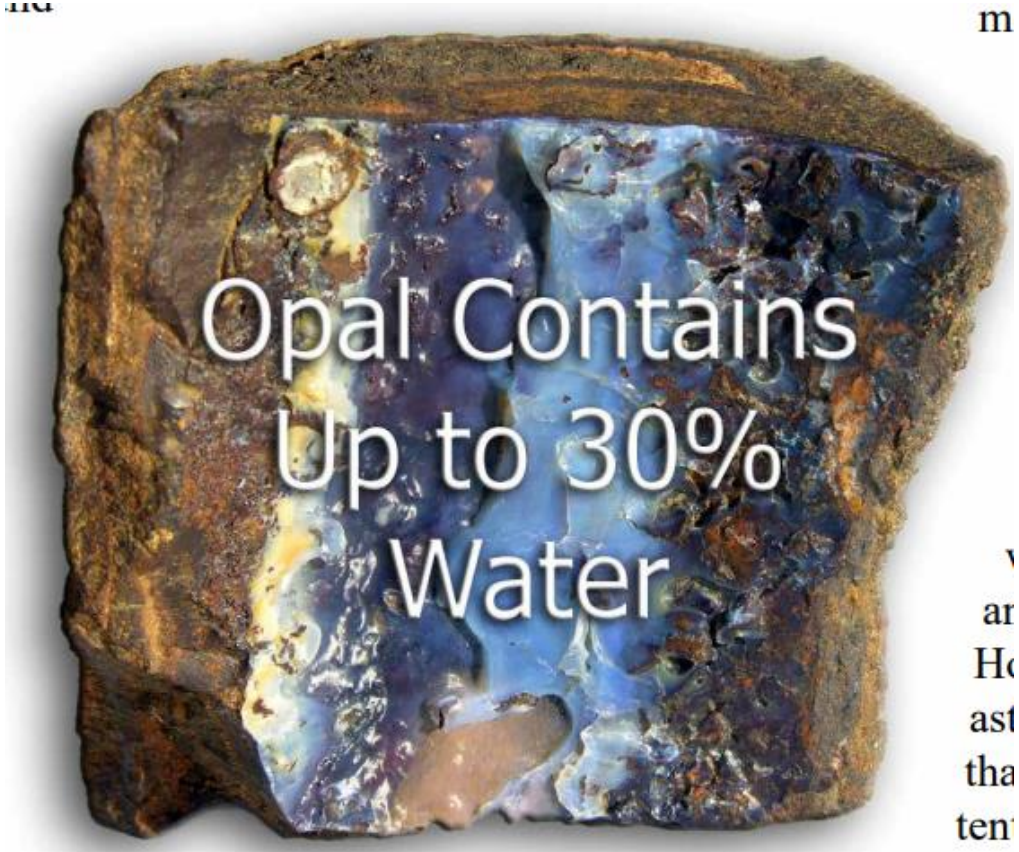


Fig 7.4.8 – This rainbow colored rock specimen is natural opal. Opal is one of the wettest rocks on Earth, holding formative water of up to 30%. Most high quality opal comes from mines located in Australia, but it can be grown synthetically. In nature and in the laboratory, water is essential in opal formation.

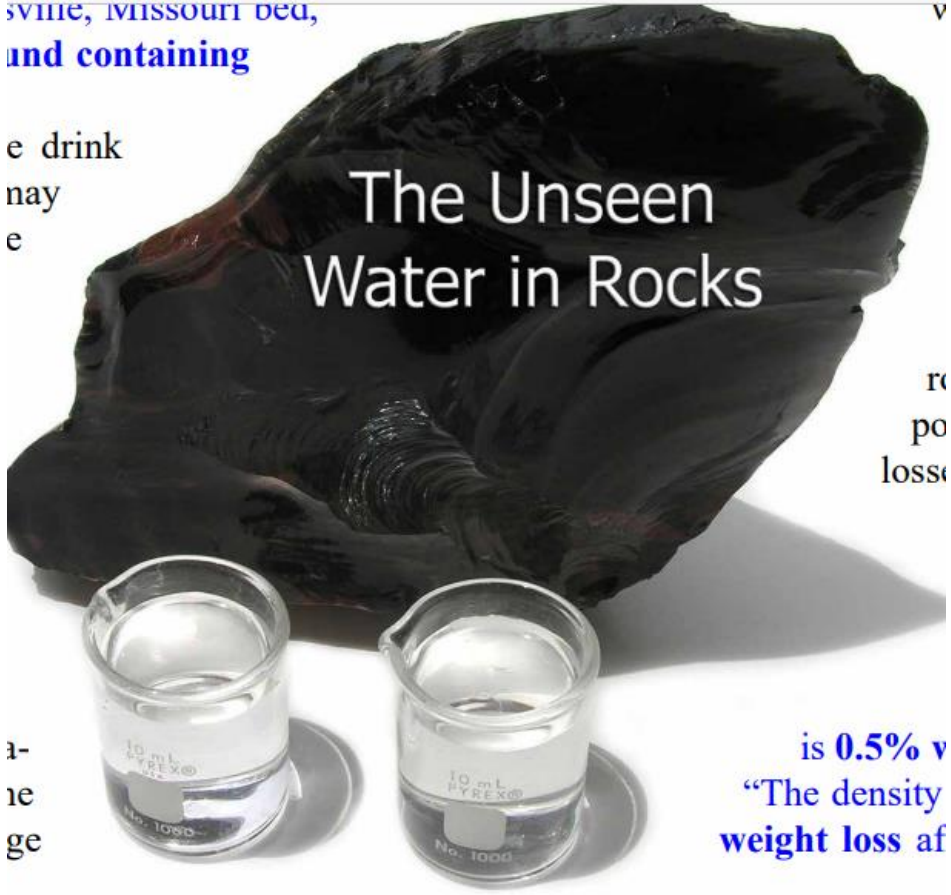
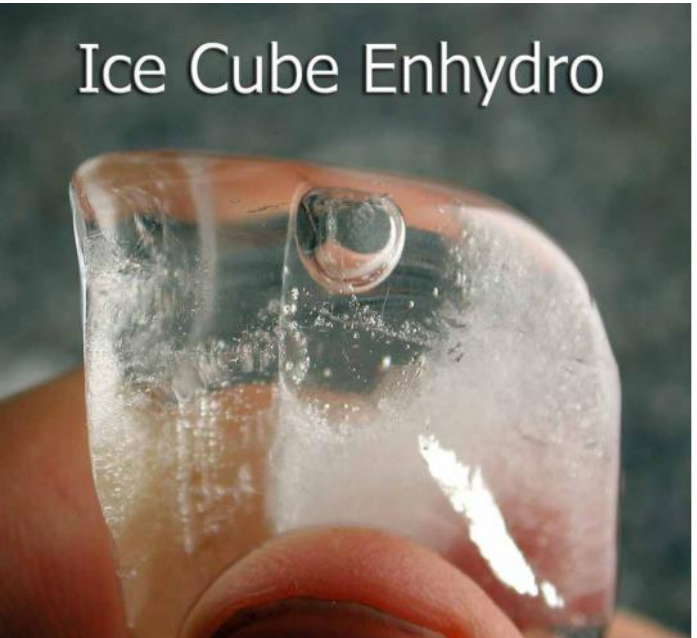


Fig 7.4.7 – This glassy looking rock is obsidian and the amount of water shown in the two beakers (18g) is the amount of water contained in the obsidian rock shown (617g). Yes, this rock actually has up to this much (3% by weight) water in it! Why do we not see the water? For the same reason we do not see germs. The water is in the microstructure of the minerals in portions too small for the naked eye to see. However, we can heat rocks slowly then weigh them after they have cooled to see how much weight, (in water) was lost. Why were we not taught this in school? For the simple reason that the unseen water in rocks has always been a mystery to geology in general and did not fit in well with the magma Earth theory.

Water Trapped in Rock Bubbles

-These show that rocks were made in a water environment.
-Cool water fast enough, you'll trap liquid in the ice.
-This is a closed system, gas condensing to liquid would implode it.
-These are found near the surface, & wouldn't survive an ice age, solid water expands, and would explode the enclosed system.
-Most geologists don't even know these exist, & can't explain them.



Water Trapped in Rocks

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.

"In summary, our results show that **H_2, H_2O, CO_2 and CH_4** [**methane**] are **persistent molecular compounds** of the gas included in **diamonds**." Note 8.16d

Fossils Similar to Geodes: Flood Hypretherm

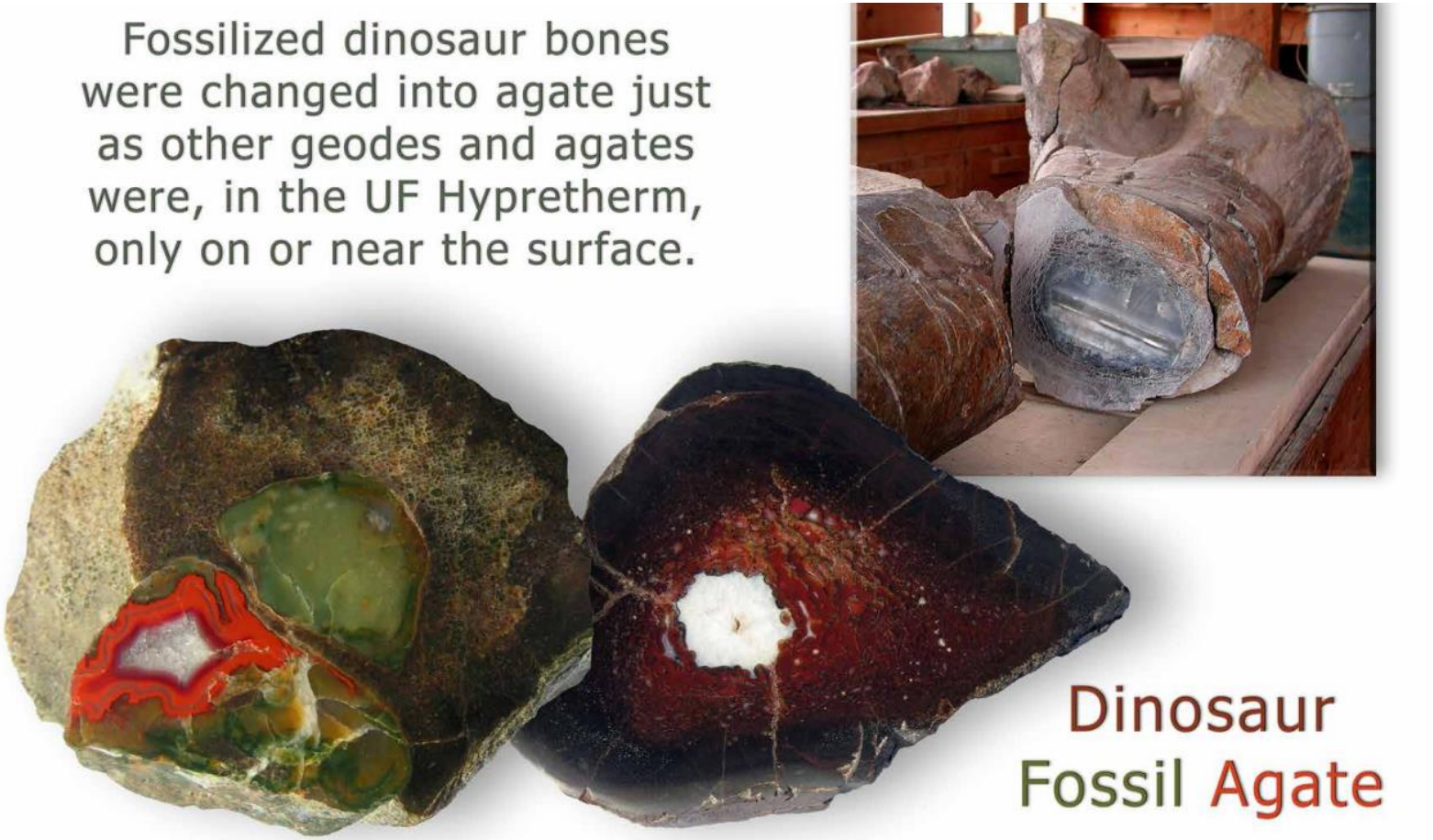


Fig 8.14.12 - These fossilized bone specimens are filled with agate. Comprised of the same material as geodes, they were both formed in a hypretherm environment at the same time. Open cavities, whether inside bones or pockets in the sediment, were filled with siliceous fluid that crystallized into agate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

Water Made Continent Granite etc.: Steam Escapes Through Holes

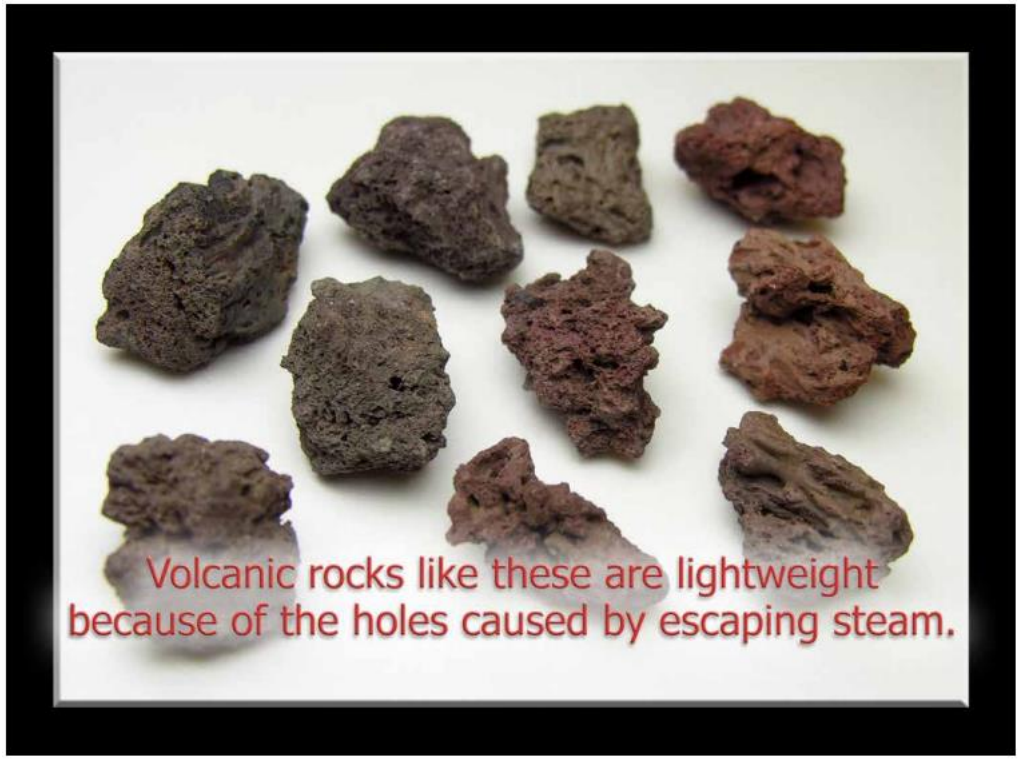


Fig 7.4.9 – These rocks are typical of volcanic rocks. They are amorphous (glass-like) and exhibit characteristic vesicles or 'holes' caused by escaping steam. Researchers have long known that "all volcanic rocks contain some water bound up in the minerals or the rock". This can be easily demonstrated by weighing the rock, slowly heating it and letting the rock cool, then weighing the rock again. The heat causes the water to expand and escape through micro fractures in the rocks.

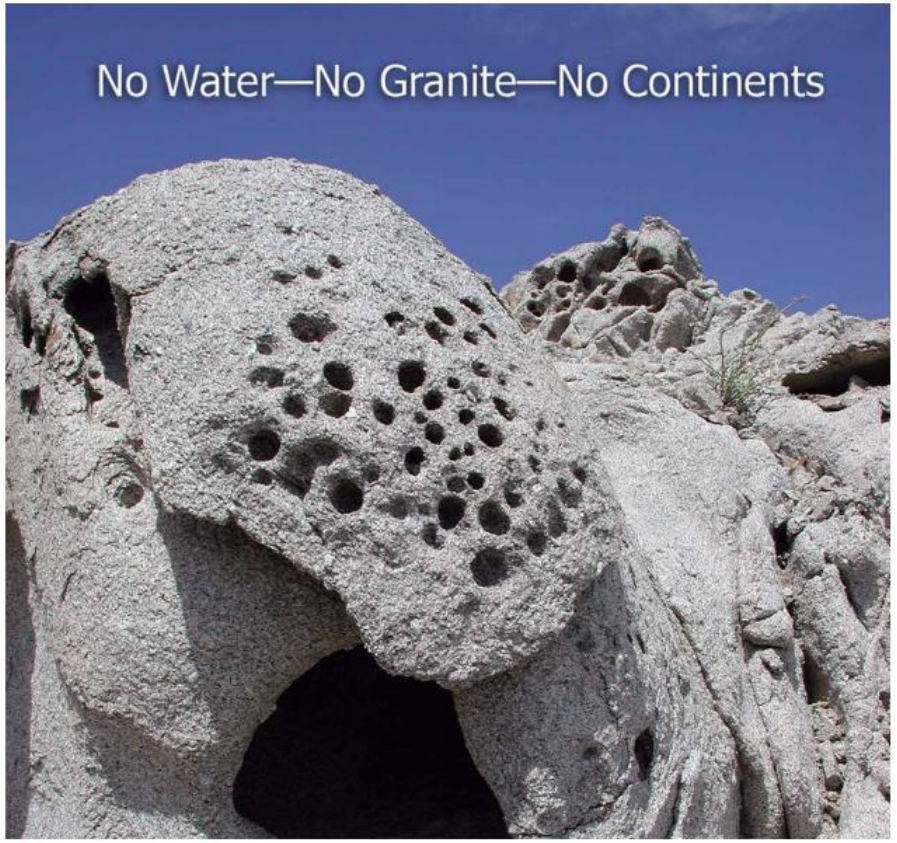


Fig 7.4.10 – This unique granite outcrop is located in Sonora Mexico near the Gulf of California. Most granite deposits do not exhibit holes like these. Researchers have attempted to form granite through experimentation of many pressure/temperature environments, all without water. They had no success. Eventually, they discovered that "the water content" was the "most critical factor" to simulate nature in growing granite, and without granite, there would be no continents.

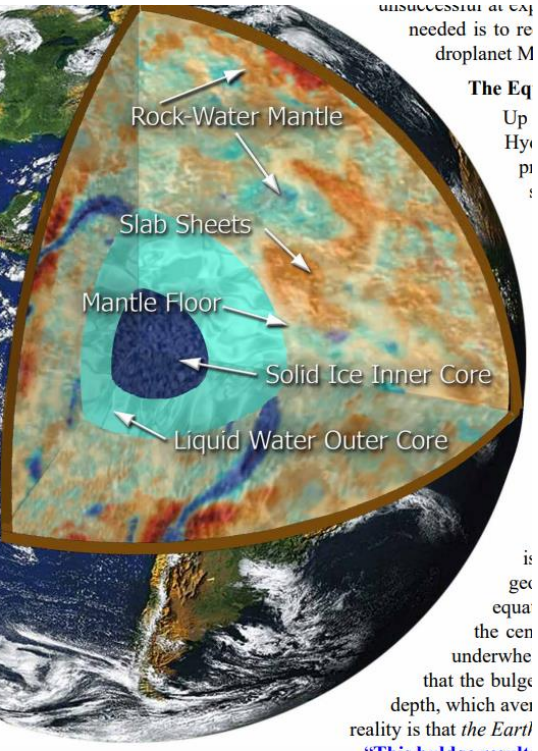
Hypretherm (water, pressure, heat) Makes Most Rocks

Here are some not requiring pressure:

Fig 7.5.2 – Hydrothermal minerals like this cone and surrounding area are formed when hot thermal waters become cool and form prethermite. This is the Beehive Geyser in Yellowstone National Park, USA.

Fig 7.4.11 – Everyday rocks we walk on did not come from geysers or hot springs because there is negligible pressure in these geothermal springs. Geyserite is a form of opal and is a mineral formed in or near hydrothermal springs.

Most Water Beneath Crust; Bulges at Equator



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"In fact, more than 400 kilometers inside the Earth there may be enough water to replace the surface oceans more than ten times."

Spherical Earth

Equatorial Bulge

Fig 7.6.5 – The Earth is not a perfect sphere. The image on the right depicts the 27 mile (43 km) Equatorial Bulge of the Earth. The bulge has been exaggerated to make it easier to see. The oblate spheroidal shape of the Earth is evidence of liquid in its interior. The question is of course—what liquid? The Magma Pseudotheory chapter challenges the magma paradigm. Newly discovered, large-scale mass redistributions testify that the Earth's liquid interior is water.

"The viscosity of the **liquid outer core** is comparable to that of **water**..."

Science, Vol 288, 16 June 2000, p2007

Distribution of Water in the Earth

Modern Geology

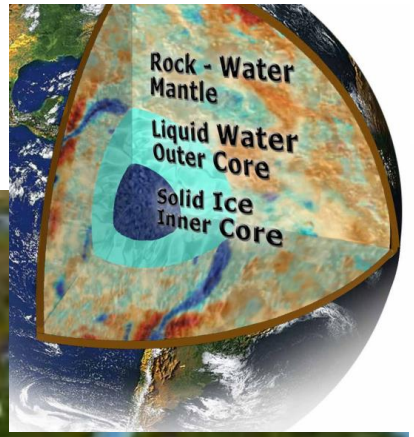
Oceans	95.96%
Glaciers-polar ice	2.97%
Underground water	1.05%
Lakes and rivers	.009%
Atmosphere	.001%

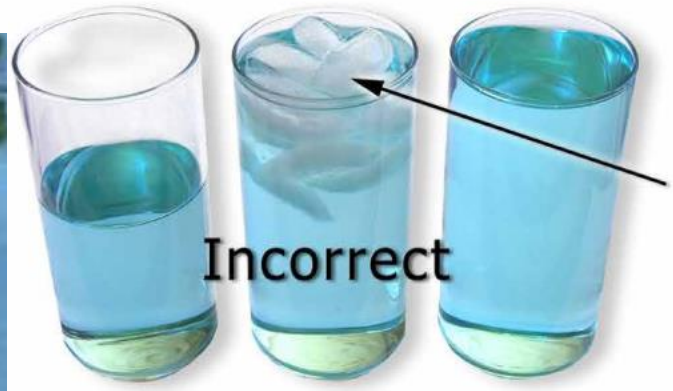
Hydroplanet Model

Underground water	~ 99%
Oceans	~ 1%
Glaciers-polar ice	Under 1%
Lakes and rivers	Under 1%
Atmosphere	Under 1%

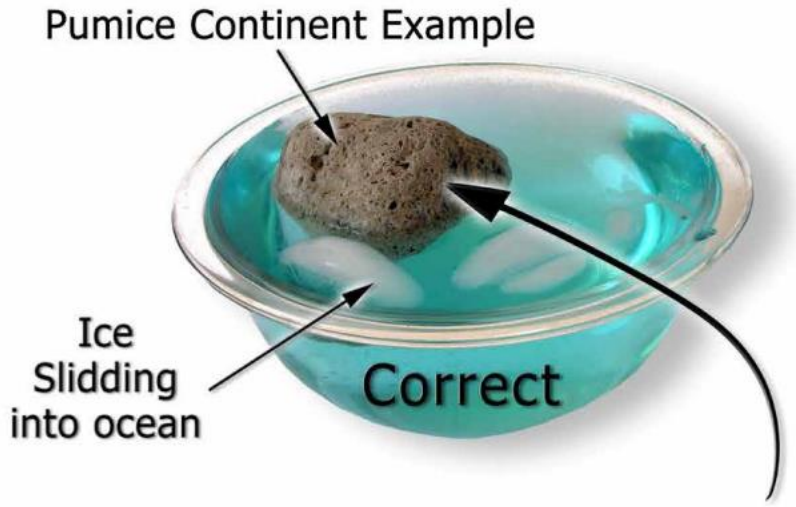
Continents Do Float: Under Water's Connected

- Scientists admit continents float, they just say its on magma.
- An earthquake in Alaska changes height of wells in Texas (~3000mi)!





"Global sea level rises the same way when ice slides off land and into the ocean."



This piece of pumice represents a floating continent. Adding ice to the water causes the water level and pumice to rise **together**.

Lots of Water Exiting Volcanos

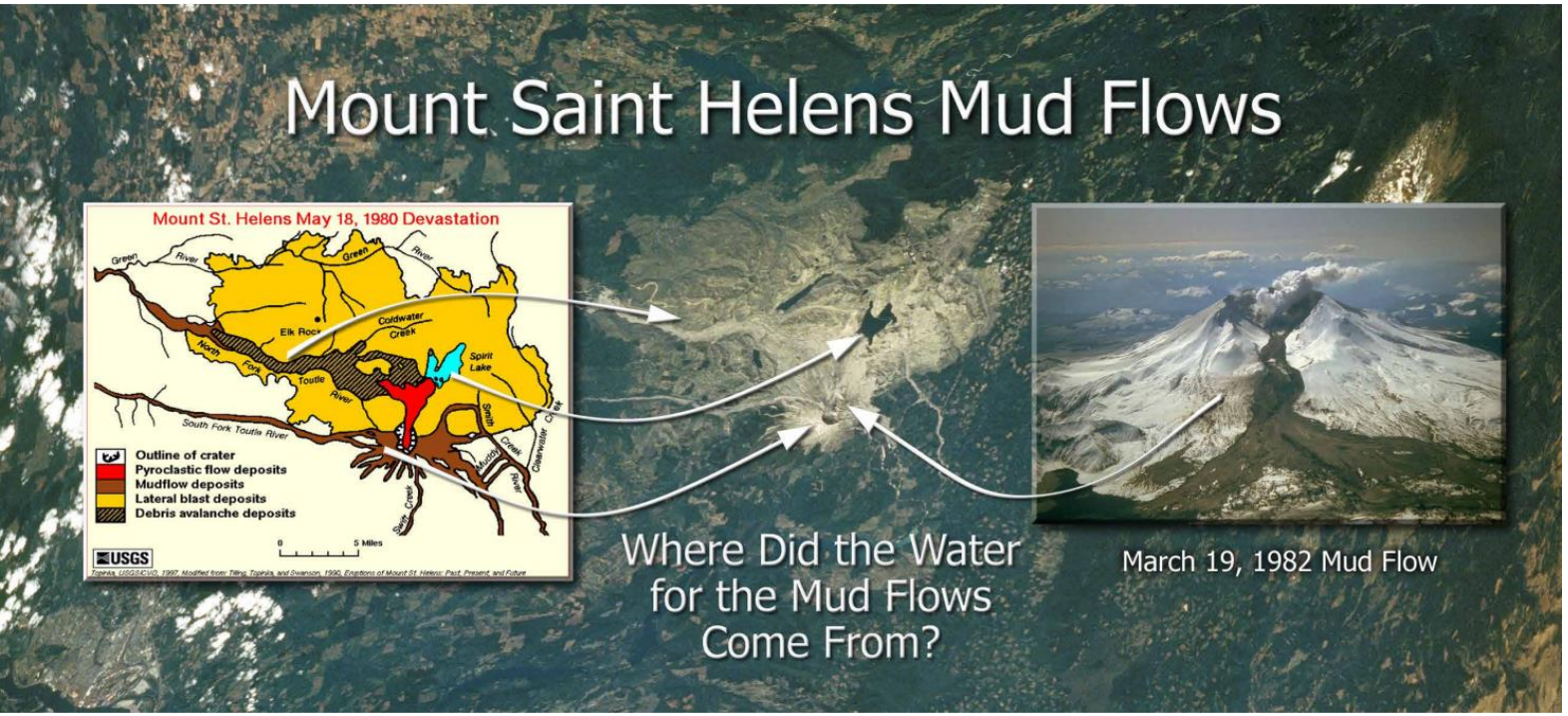


Fig 7.7.9 – A NASA satellite image of the Mt. Saint Helens area shows the scope of the devastation from the May 1980 eruption. Inset diagram on the left identifies different parts of the post-eruption landscape, including the mudflow of 1980. The photo is of the mudflows that took place in 1982. Mudflows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

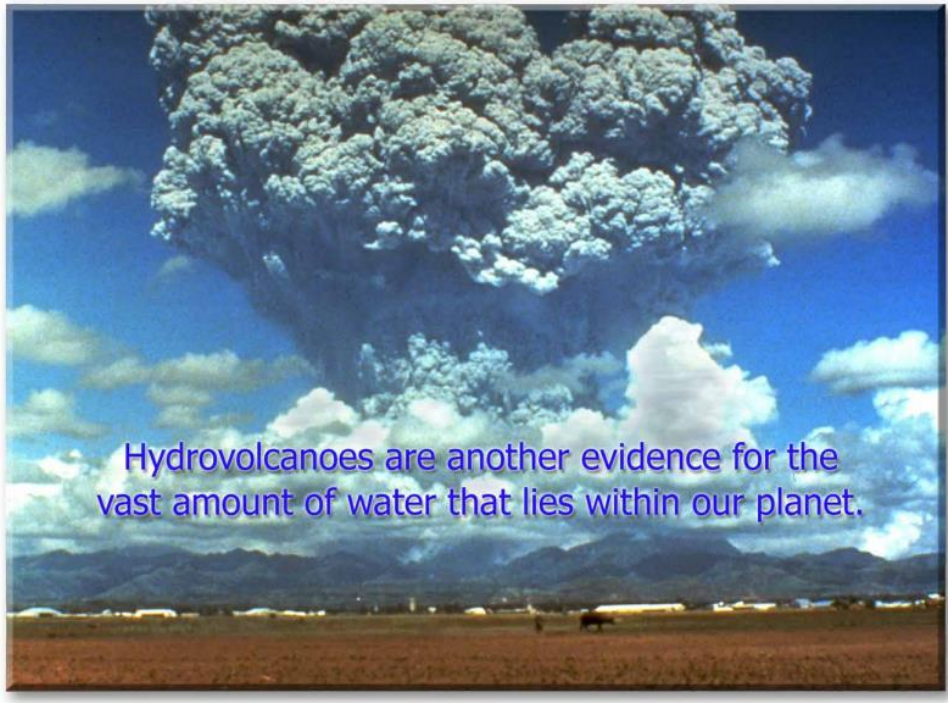


Fig 7.7.8 – The 1991 Mount Pinatubo eruption was the largest explosion mankind has witnessed in the last 75 years, including nuclear explosions. Unlike the dust from dust storms, volcanic ash can stay suspended in the atmosphere for days because of ***steam***. Until quite recently, the amount of water 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.

Far insufficient water capping the mountain for all the mud flows.

No lava came out of Mt. Saint Helens.

The Most Numerous Type of Crater in the Solar System: Hydrocrater (made by underground water)

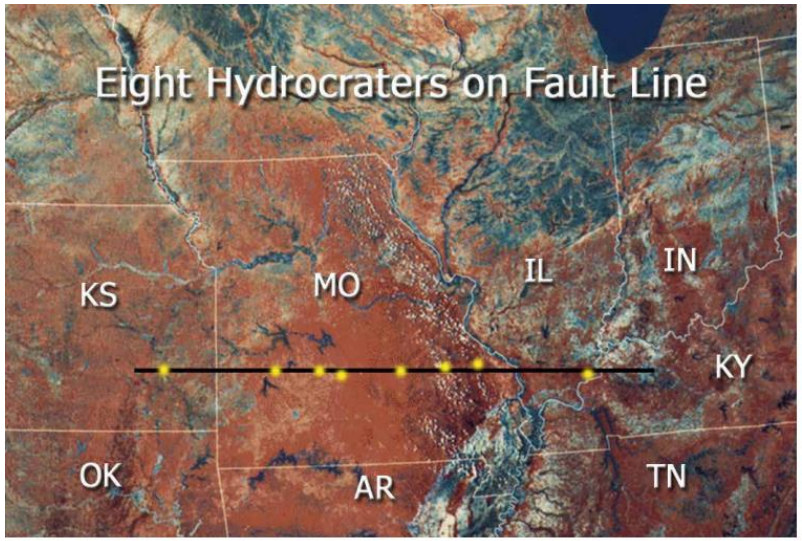


Fig 7.9.23 – The eight yellow dots represent eight "mysterious explosions" that occurred along a 700-km long fault line stretching across four states in the U.S. Although impactologists have tried to link these craters to impact (there are still two on the Earth Impact Database), John Luczaj calculates that the chance alignment of impact structures like these is less than one in a billion. Because the craters are not all of the same age and are related in other regional tectonic features, Luczaj concludes that they are ***not*** of impact origin but of volcanic origin. An important corollary to this conclusion is that the *shatter cones and shocked quartz* found at some of the craters, which are also of volcanic origin, and thus they *cannot be used as impact criterion*.

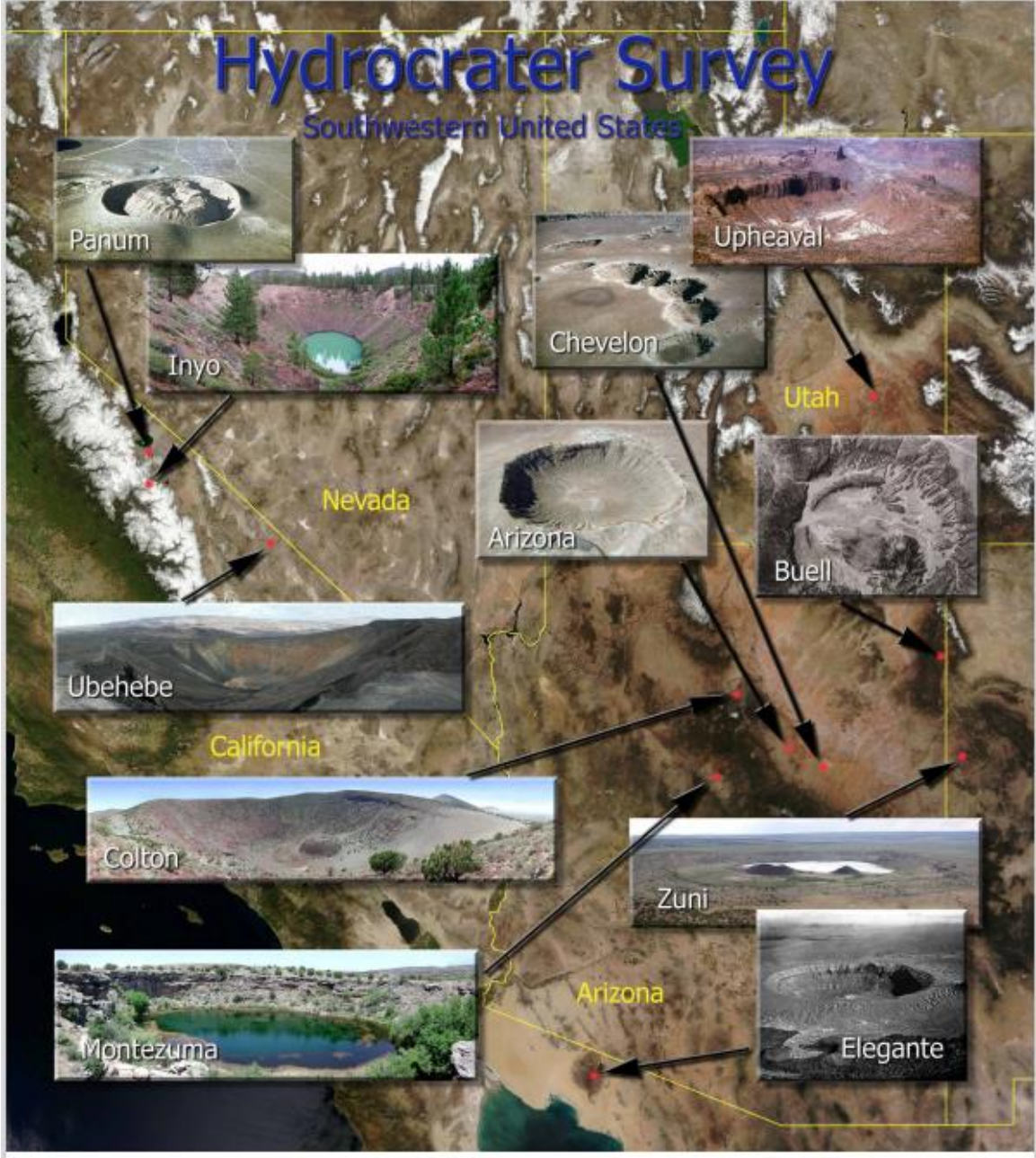


Fig 7.8.5 – A survey of Southwestern USA Hydrocraters was conducted to understand the frequency of Hydrocraters. Various types of are represented here, but this is only a fraction of the dozens that exist in the area. Many geoscientists are not even aware of these craters, yet they are the most numerous type of crater in the solar system. Popular science culture and Hollywood have sensationalized the impact crater, claiming them as being the most common type of planetary crater, and that without such impact, the planets and moons of our solar system would not exist. Here on Earth we can study the geology of these craters directly and scientific investigators have acknowledged that perhaps 99% of Earth's craters are steam-explosion craters. The locals and many scientists are only familiar with the famous Arizona 'Meteor' Crater made popular because it is said to have been caused by a meteorite. But what if this crater, like others in the survey, is actually a Hydrocrater? We will explore that possibility later in this chapter.

Water Based Volcanology Disasters

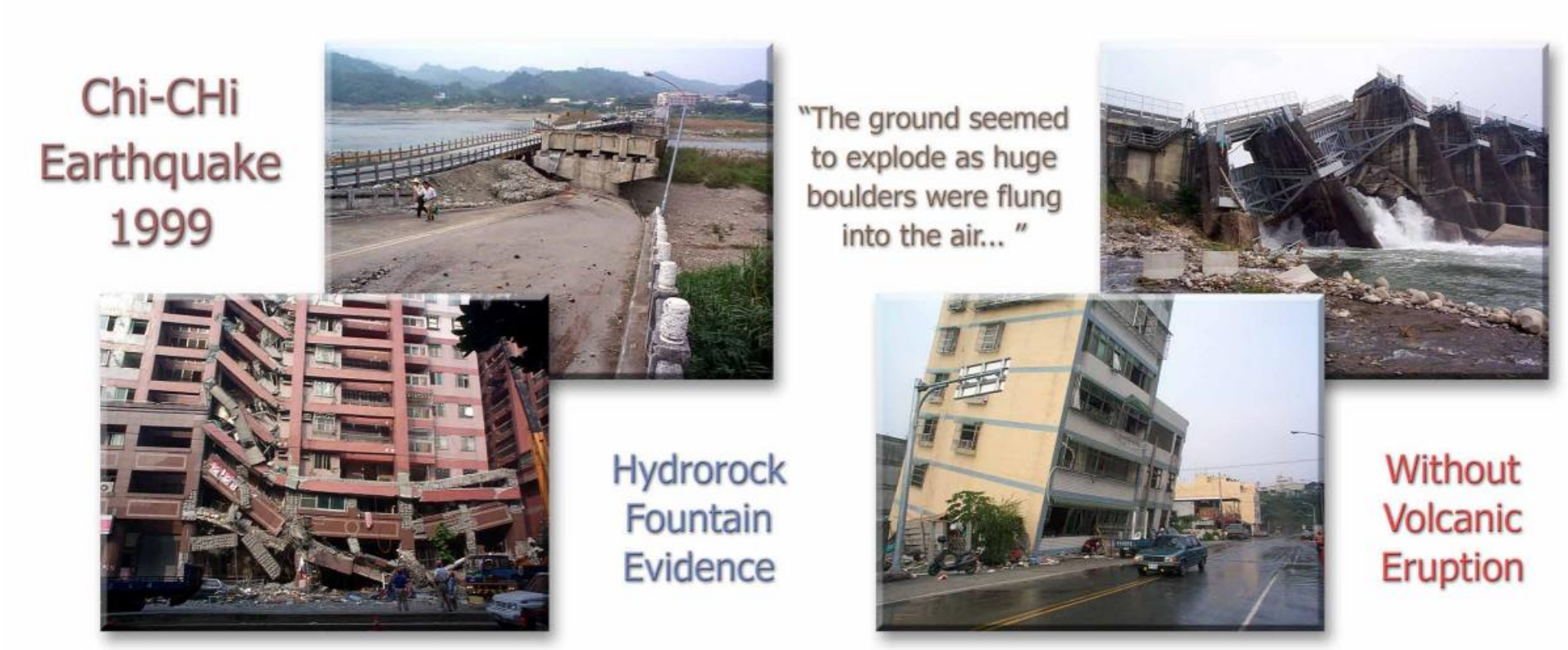
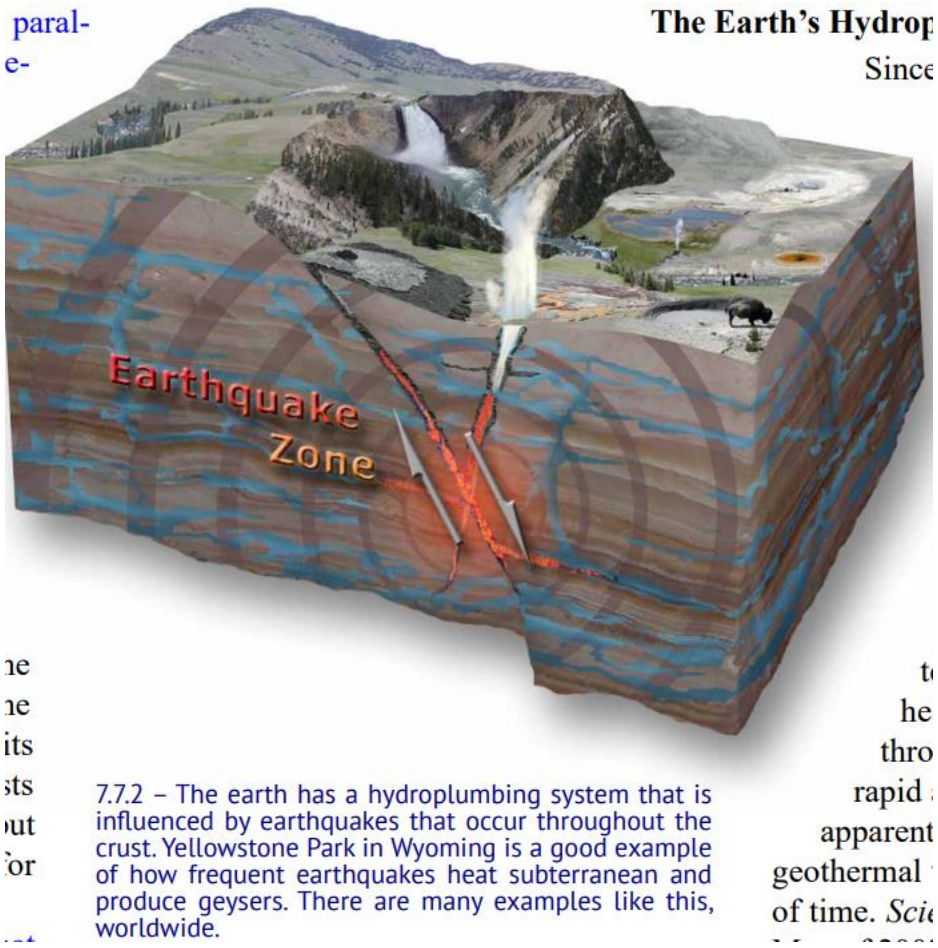
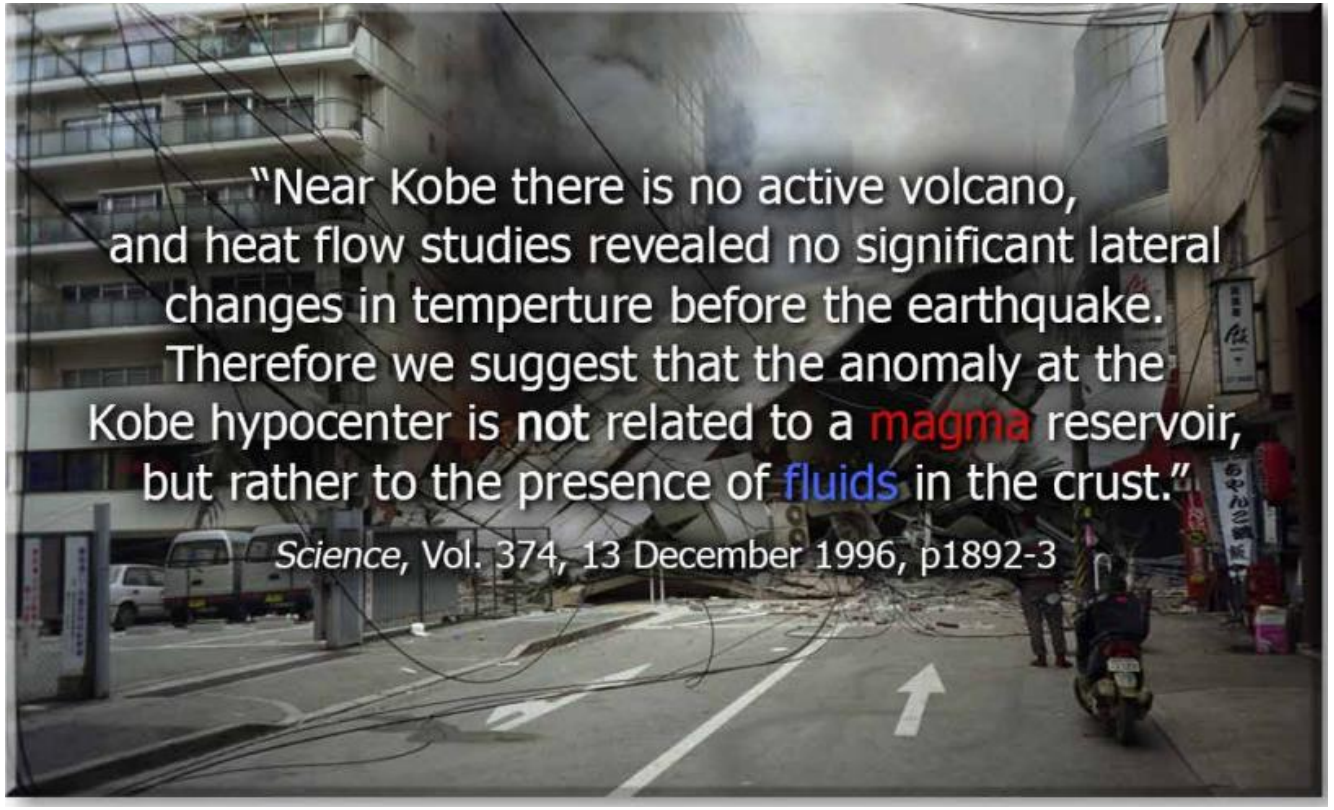


Fig 7.7.15 – The 7.6R Chi-Chi, Taiwan earthquake of 1999 produced Hydrorock Fountains strong enough to hurl "huge boulders" into the air. Investigators reported that, "When the dust settled, **deep holes pitted the ground, as though columns of rock had been blasted out**." Deep holes like these are remnants of Hydrorock Fountains and though rare, can be found in the landscape if one looks with the paradigm of the Hydroplanet Model. Erosion and time has erased most of them, but some have been preserved for us to see. The following chapter will share some examples.

Crustal Water Triggering Dangerous Hydrocrater





Geologists have a code word for water of "fluids" when they don't want to openly admit water.

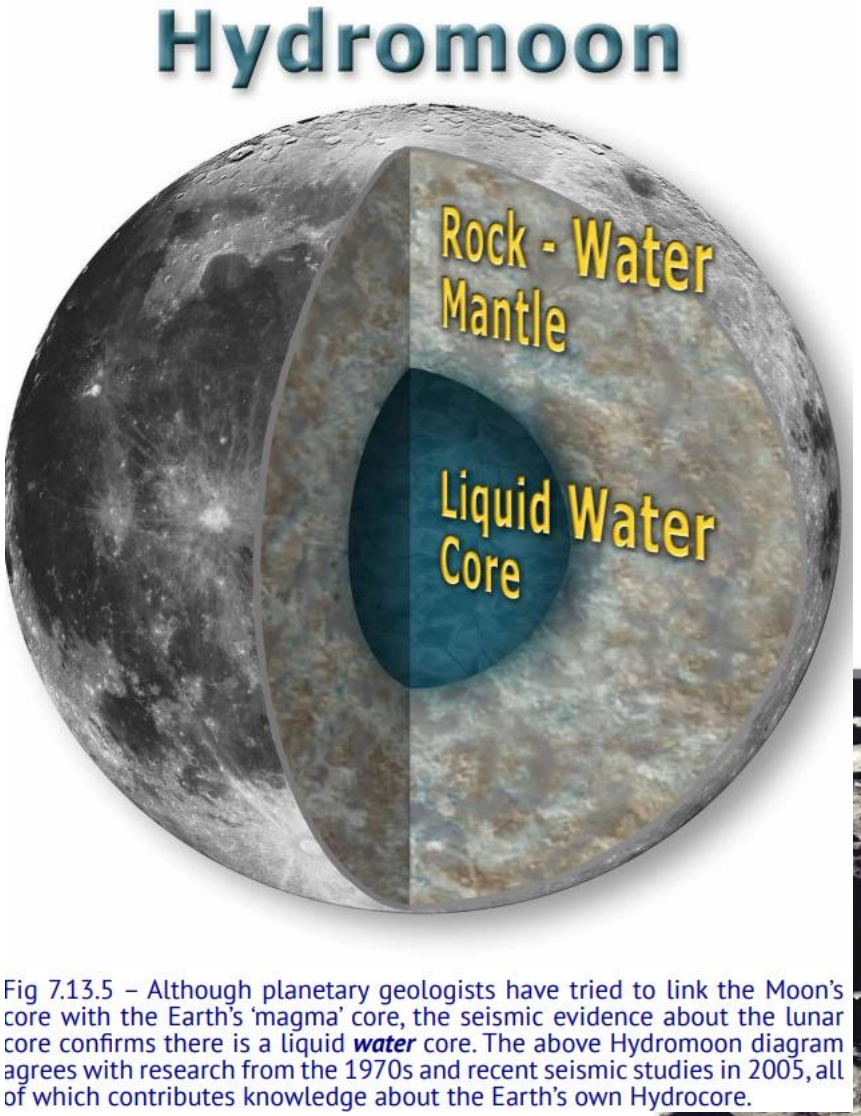
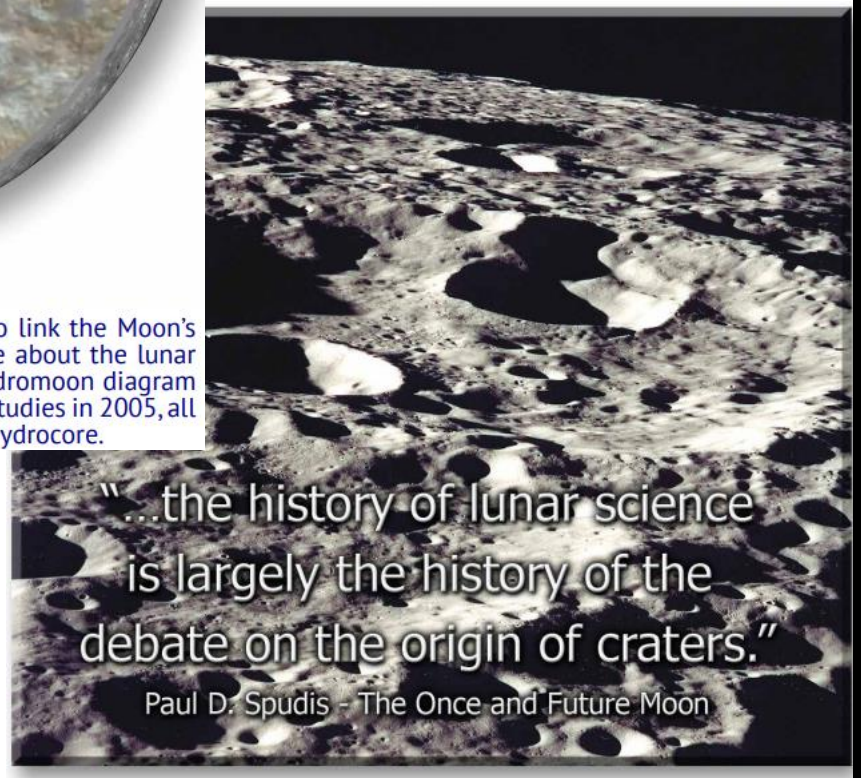
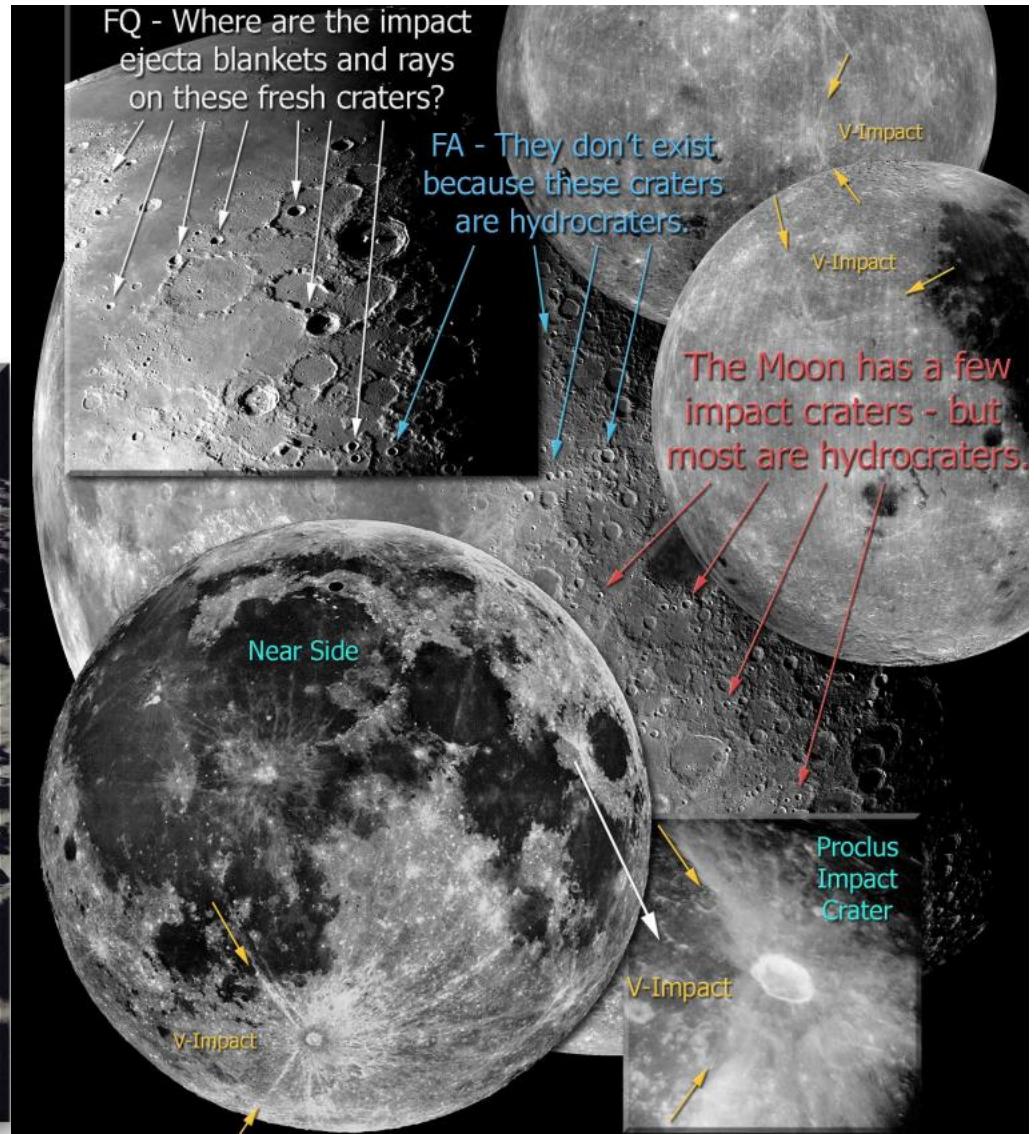


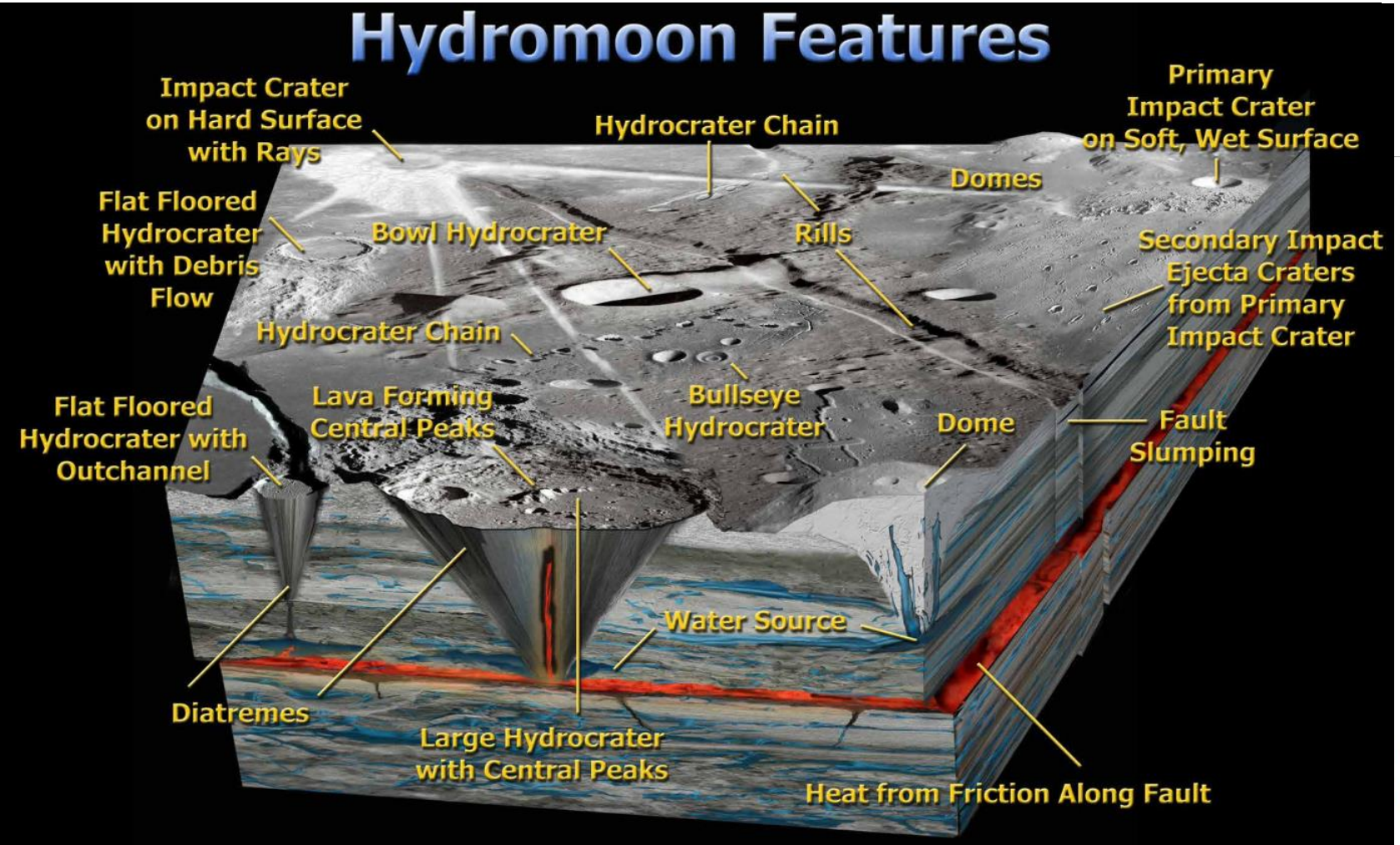
Fig 7.13.5 – Although planetary geologists have tried to link the Moon's core with the Earth's 'magma' core, the seismic evidence about the lunar core confirms there is a liquid ***water*** core. The above Hydromoon diagram agrees with research from the 1970s and recent seismic studies in 2005, all of which contributes knowledge about the Earth's own Hydrocore.

Pancakes: liquid batter turns to steam, comes out. No impact!





"Across the Moon, both in highlands and in maria, we find strange landforms that do not conform to our notions or understanding of lunar processes."



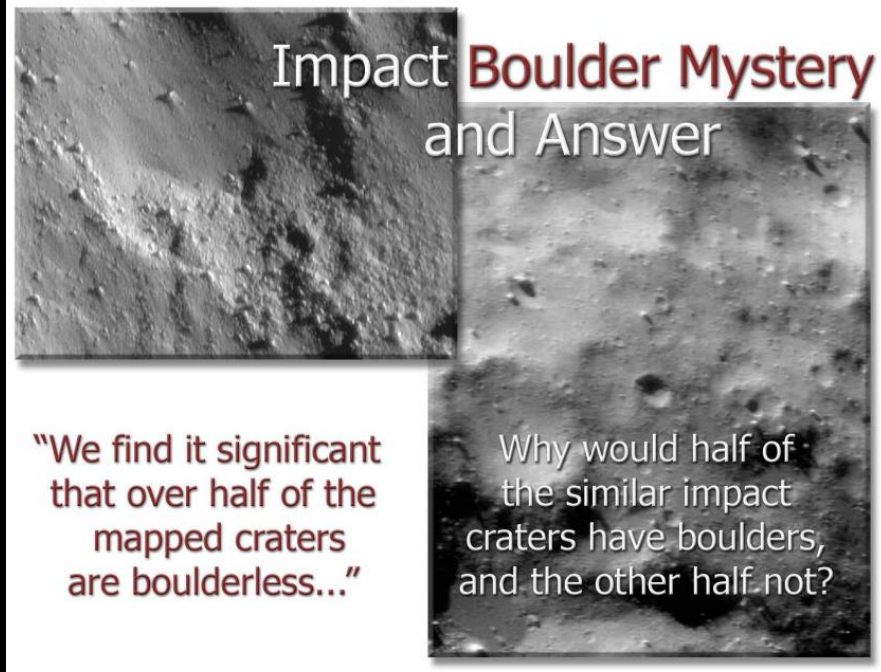


Fig 7.13.4 – Two images of the surface of the asteroid Eros; the overlapping image on the left is a close-up. Researchers found it "significant" that similar sized craters in the same vicinity contained completely different populations of boulders. How does impact theory account for this? Hydrocraters provide an easy answer for this phenomenon, multiple eruptions from different sublevels, each producing different populations of boulders in different craters.

No Lava Flow on Moon

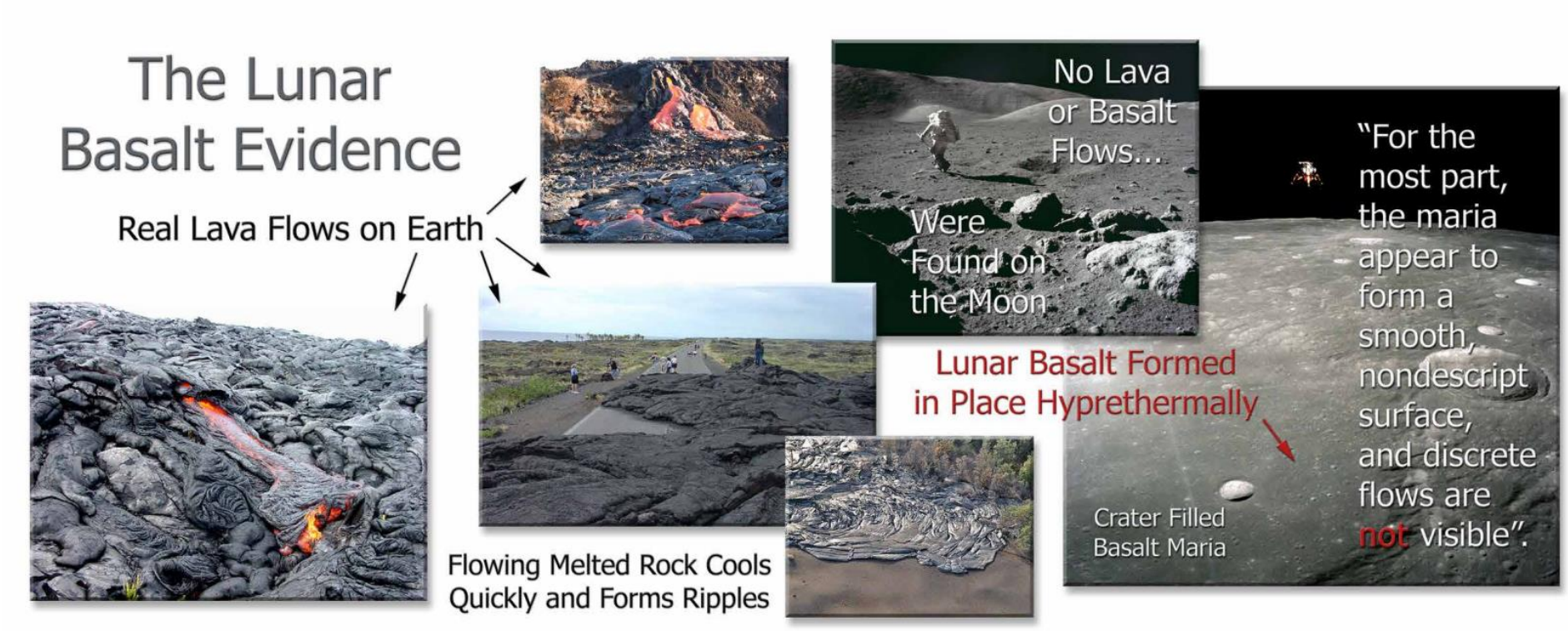
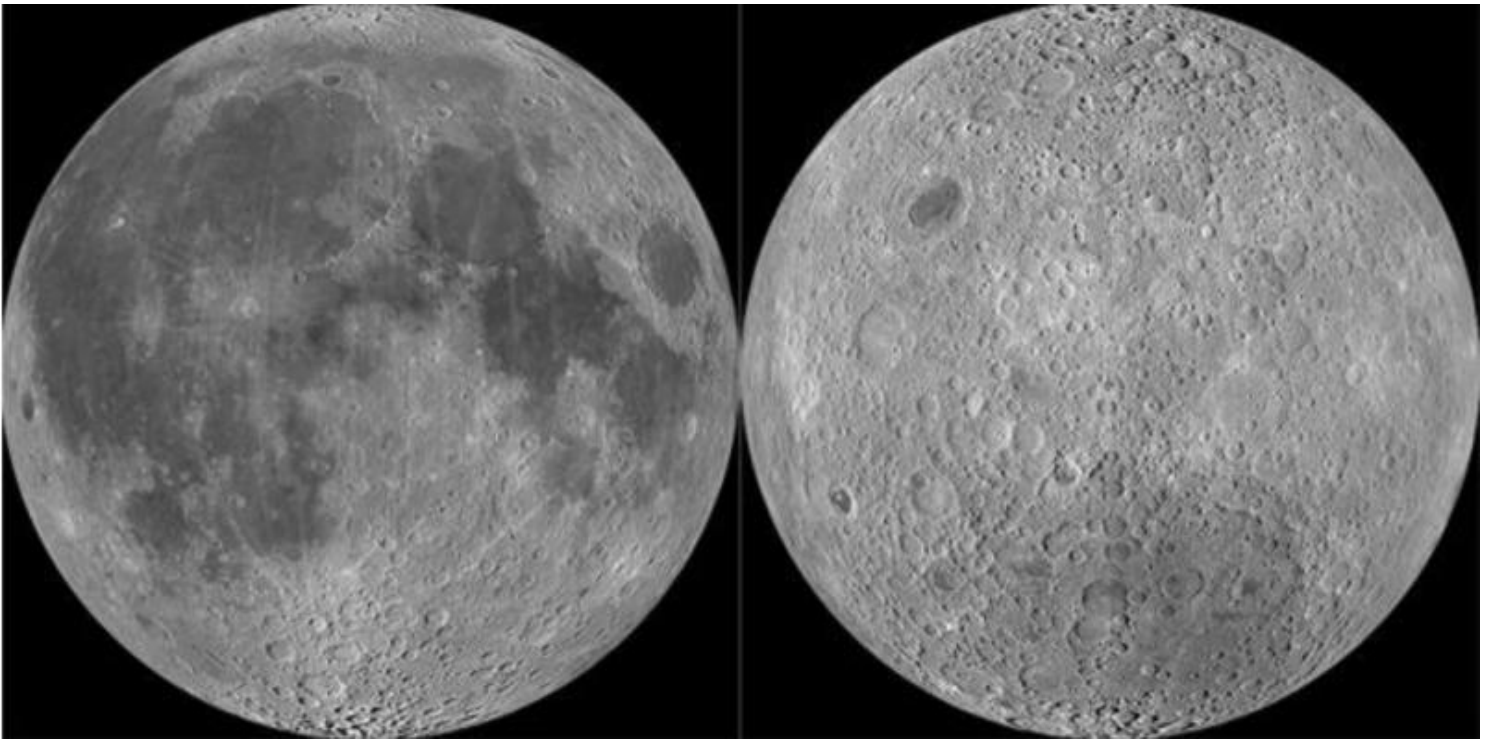


Fig 7.13.8 – Why do so-called lava flows on the Moon look nothing like lava flows on Earth? Geoscientists have been unable to answer this question with any degree of certainty. Note how formerly molten, liquid rock on the Earth forms 'flows' and ripples. No landforms of this sort have ever been seen on the lunar surface. Could the Moon have had a watery origin? If so, this would answer enigmatic lunar mysteries that have persisted for more than a century.

Why Dark (Far) Side of the Moon So Different?

- The moon rotates & revolves such that one side always face earth.
- Earth's Gravity pulls the side facing earth more.
- The waters flow to the earth side.
- The "mares' means seas; these are where water came out!



The near side of the moon (left). Image via NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter/GSFC/Arizona State University/Slate.

Moon Not From Melt

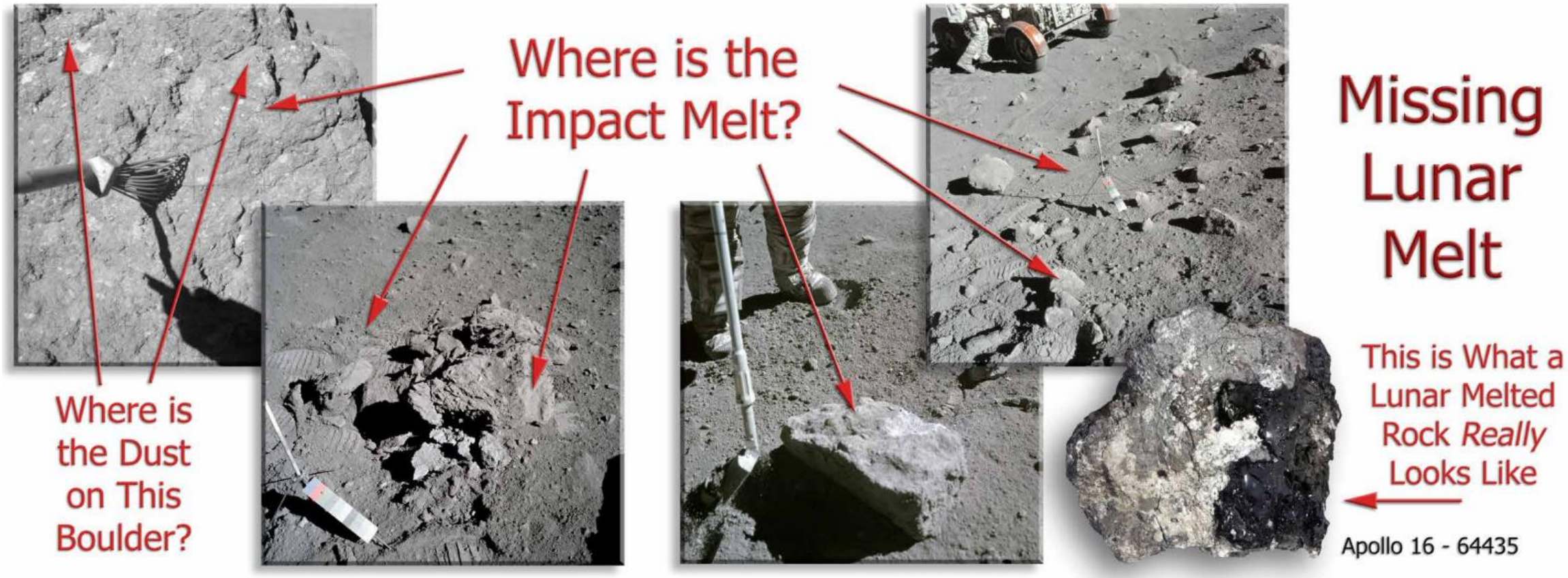
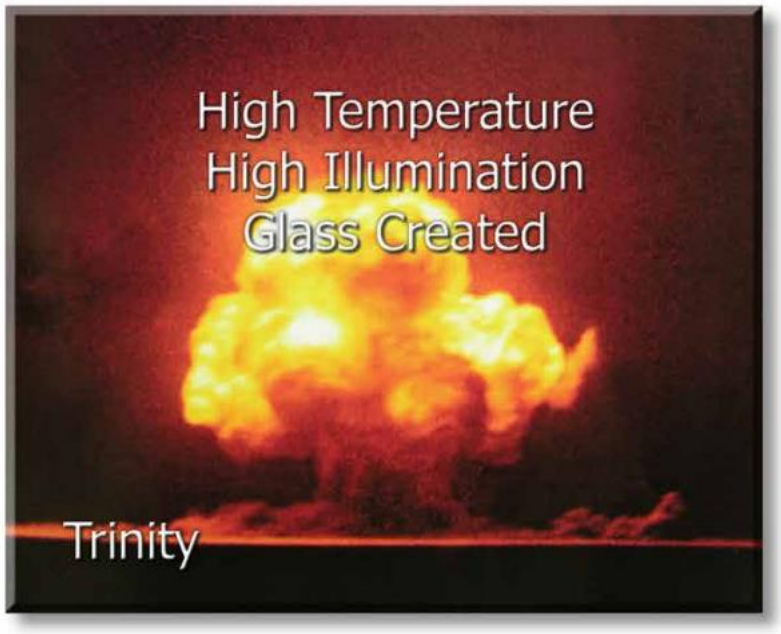


Fig 7.9.18 – These NASA photos from the Apollo 16 and 17 missions are typical of the thousands of detailed photos taken of the Moon's surface. Few of them show glass-like melted rocks similar to the Wabar glass or the Lunar Sample 64435 above (that actually did show a melted edge). This fact is part of the reason the **volcanic-impact crater debate** has gone on for decades, and would continue indefinitely without the new evidence of the Hydroplanet Model. On the Moon, there are no volcanoes with lava flows like those on Earth and impacts are very rare, thus, neither theory can adequately explain the origin of the lunar craters, or the rest of the Moon. Furthermore, where is the impact dust on the boulder in the photo on the left? Many boulders have no dust or sediment that would be present if numerous impacts had occurred, as thought by impactologists. In the Hydroplanet Model, water present during the final stages of the Moon's formation could have removed the dust and small sediment.

Inner Earth Eruption vs Surface Impact

Nuclear Crater Evidence

Slow-Speed Explosion
(Underground)



High-Speed Explosion
(Above ground)

Fig 7.9.15 – This is a comparison of the low-speed, subsurface Sedan nuclear explosion with the high-speed, above ground Trinity nuclear explosion. The low-speed Sedan explosion had a low temperature, no illumination and created no glass. On the other hand, the Trinity explosion was a high temperature, high illumination and left the entire crater covered with glass. Although both explosions were nuclear, the difference between them identifies the difference between impact-type craters and phreatic or subsurface explosions.

M. Shoemaker and J. C. Wynn performed the first "detailed investigation of the geology" of the Wabar Impact Craters. The craters were from a reportedly recent fall

Repeated Double Impact Impossible

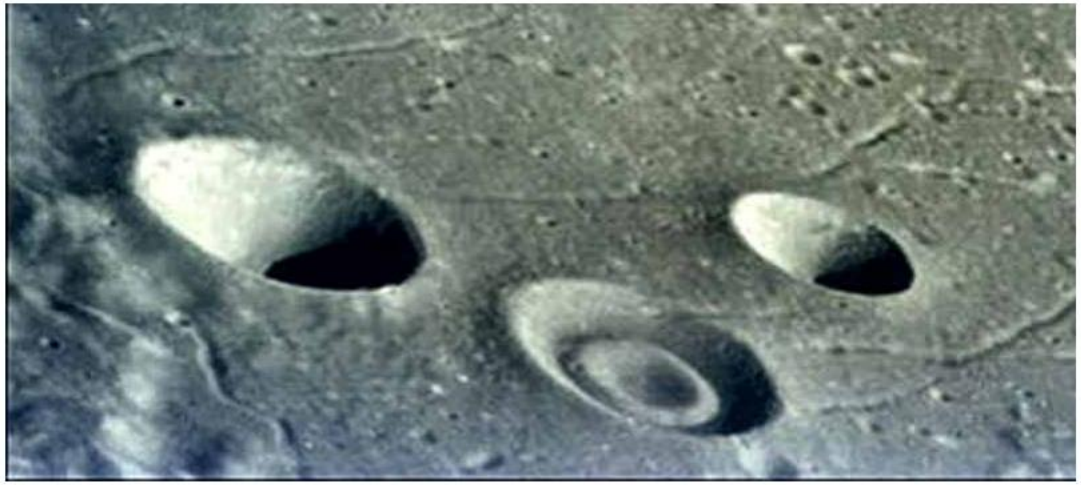


Fig 7.9.31 – The Bull's-eye double crater on Earth's Moon is an almost impossible impact crater. There is a noticeable lack of impact ejecta on these types of craters, yet most researchers still assume they were made by meteorites. The Hydroplanet Model has a new origin for such craters. Courtesy of NASA (AS15-93-12640)

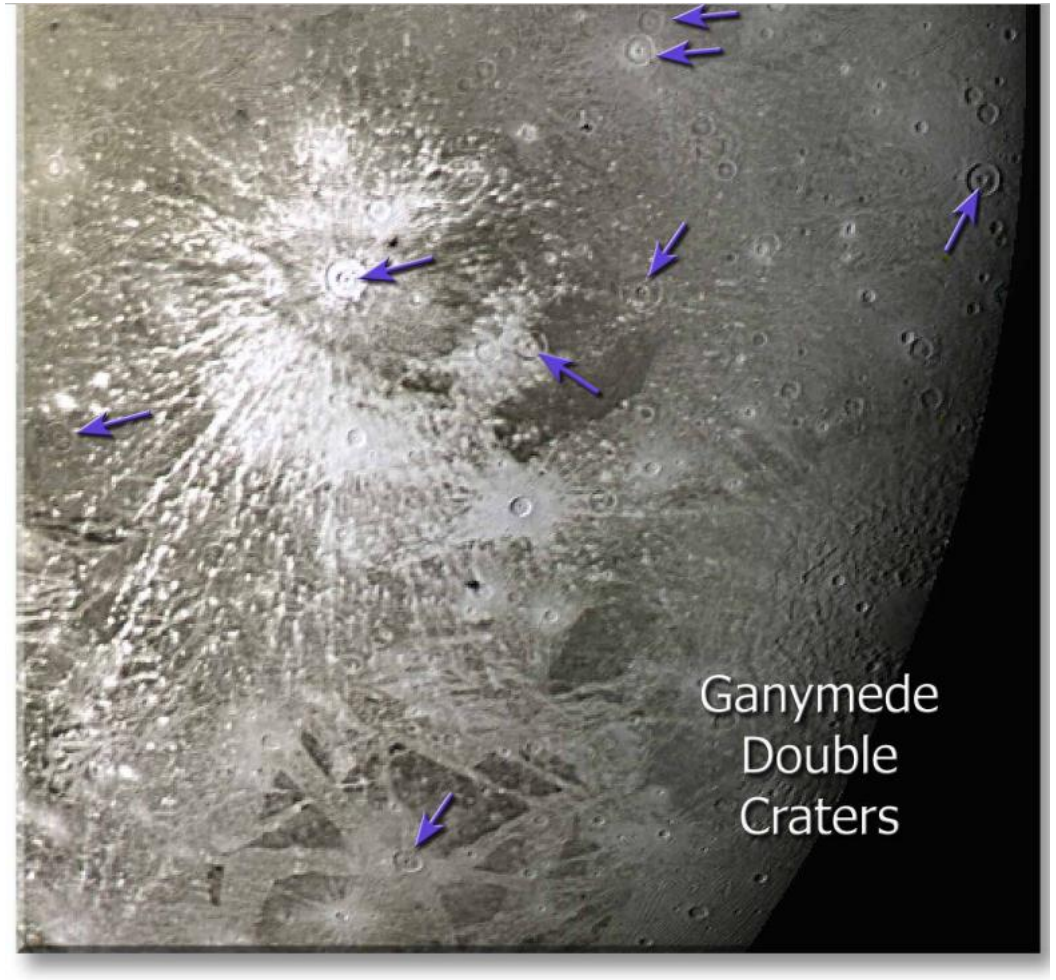


Fig 7.9.32 – This image of Jupiter's moon Ganymede shows multiple double craters, both primary and secondary craters are remarkably similar in size. It is statistically impossible for so many craters to have formed by impact with two meteorites hitting the exact same spot. However, double craters are common and are caused by multiple hydrous eruptions. These are common hydrocrater phenomenon. Image only courtesy of NASA (PIA00334).

Water in Meteorites, Not From Melt.

"...inclusions of **aqueous fluids** have been found in a series of meteorites. This discovery was **completely unexpected** and **still remains thoroughly enigmatic after several years of study**."

Fig 7.10.7 – This simple melting exercise demonstrates one reason why meteorites did not come from a magmaplanet core. It also shows what meteorites melted during an impact would really look like. Anyone with welding experience can relate to the iron 'beads' that form from melted iron and melted iron meteorites are the same. This photo group includes before and after images of a piece of the Sikhote-Alin meteorite. The melted metal takes on a completely different appearance. The widely accepted origin of meteorites attributes them to the asteroid belt, which is assumed to be the remnant of a magmaplanet core. Most meteorites show no evidence of melting, whether by impact or by being a magmaplanet core remnant.

"...**all crystals** in all terrestrial and extraterrestrial samples **have grown from some kind of fluid**."

Edwin Roedder, *Fluid Inclusions*, 1984, p1

Science has looked to the skies to find the origin of rocks and minerals—but the answer lies at the bottom of the sea.

Why has this amount of water in this meteorite been almost totally ignored by researchers?

Fig 7.10.25 – This ordinary chondrite meteorite weighs 725 grams. Researchers discovered that the water content of these types of meteorites is approximately 11% by weight, which translates to 80 grams (1 ml of water ≈ 1 gram) of water, represented in this beaker. This is a huge amount of water for any type of rock, but for a rock presumably from a once-melted planet—this defies all reason and logic. Astonishingly, the water content of meteorites has been overlooked or ignored by almost all meteorite researchers.

H2O Water Tail & Fountain, Not Fragments

Fig 7.14.3 – This is Comet West showing off its beautiful tail, which always points away from the Sun. As comets travel close to the Sun, solar radiation and the increased gravitational effects of the Sun and nearby planets cause water in the comet to be jettisoned, forming tails often visible with the naked eye. Courtesy of J. W. Young, NASA.

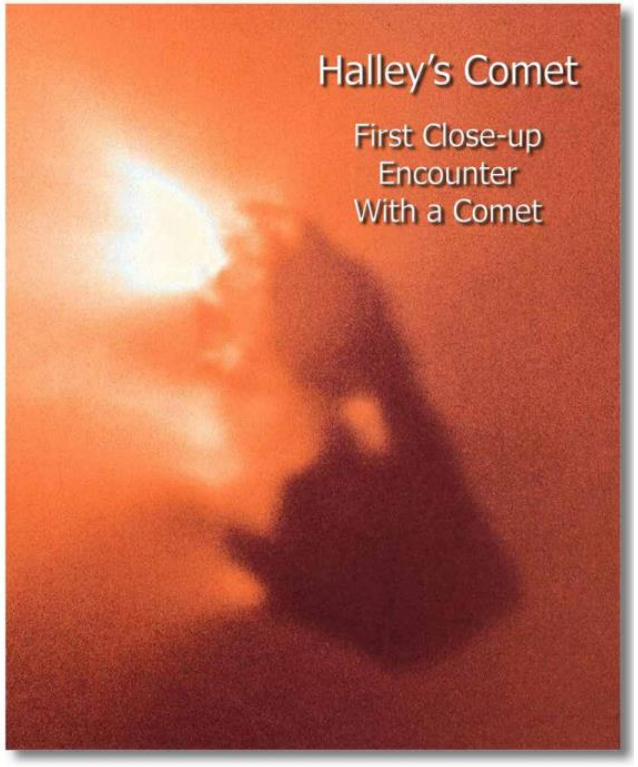


Fig 7.14.4 – Haley's Comet was the first comet to be observed up close by spacecraft. This revealed clues about the inner workings of the coma. Ice was not melting on the surface of the comet, but rather hydrofountains of steam, water ice, and dust were being ejected from identifiable hydrofountains. Courtesy of NASA.

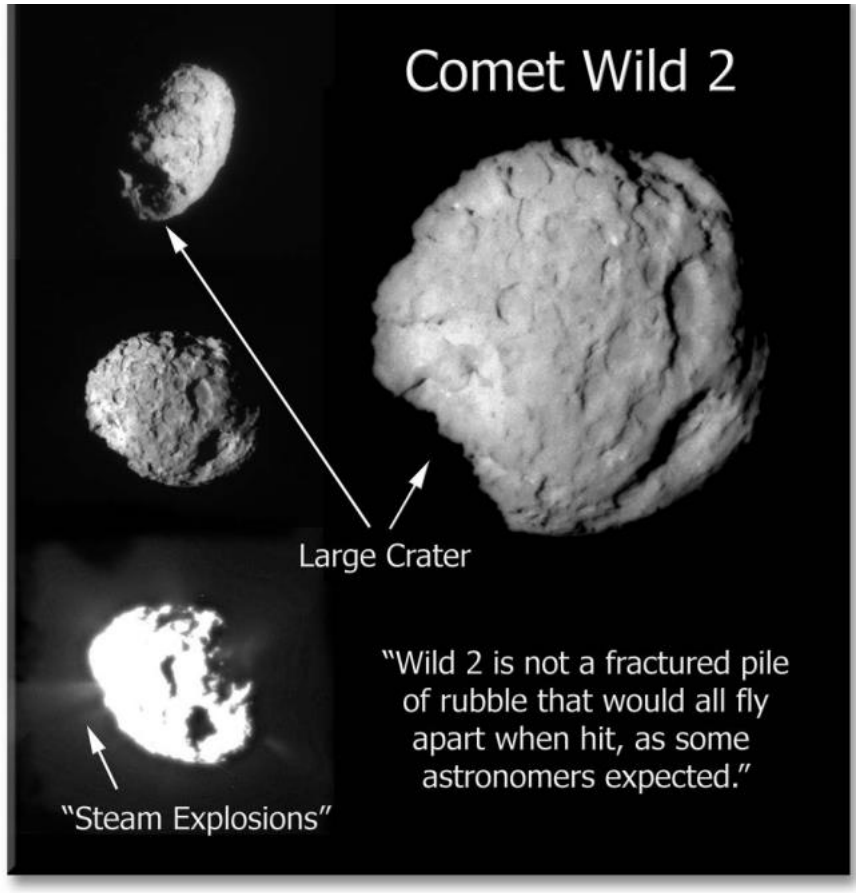


Fig 7.14.5 – These are different images of the same comet, Wild 2 as it was observed up close in 2004. This proved that comets were not piles of rubble from impact. Instead, these hydrous bodies emit "steam explosions" just as the Hydroplanet Model predicts. Planetary scientists realize that if craters of the size observed on this comet were from impact, they would have broken the body apart. However, they still have not been able to recognize them as being hydrocraters. Courtesy of NASA.

Water in Comets Shows Water Origins

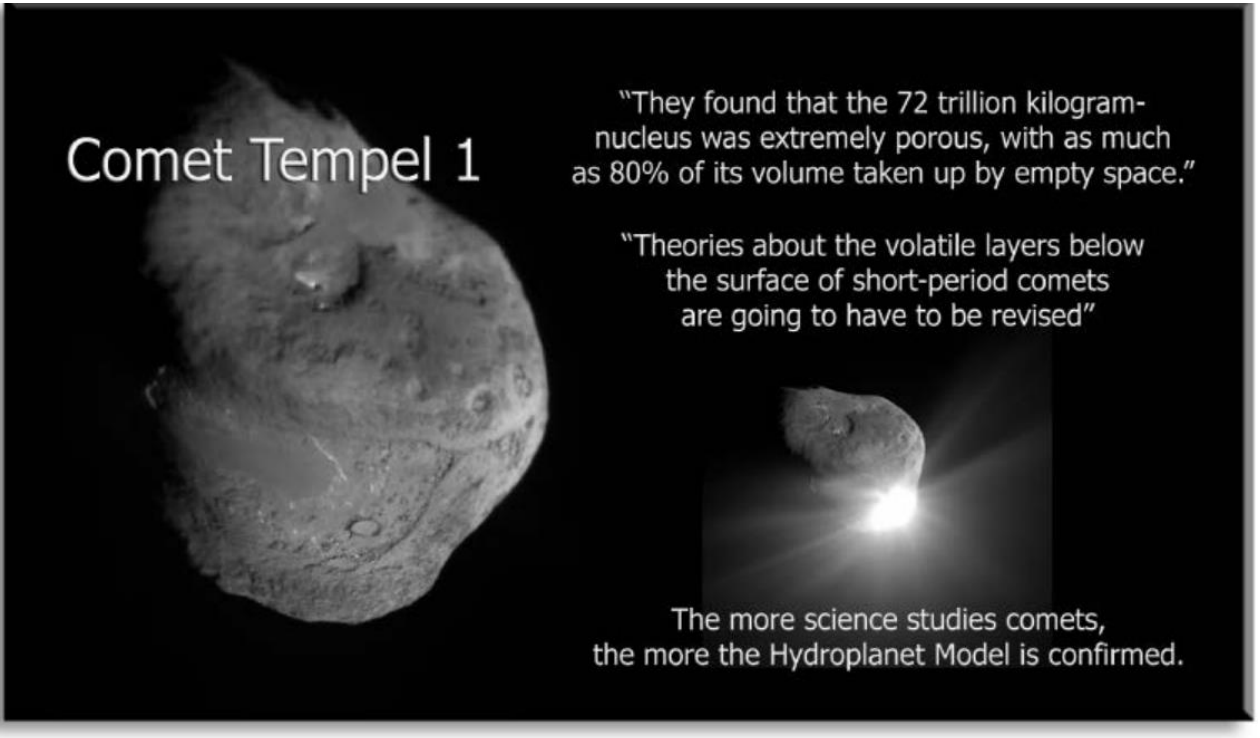
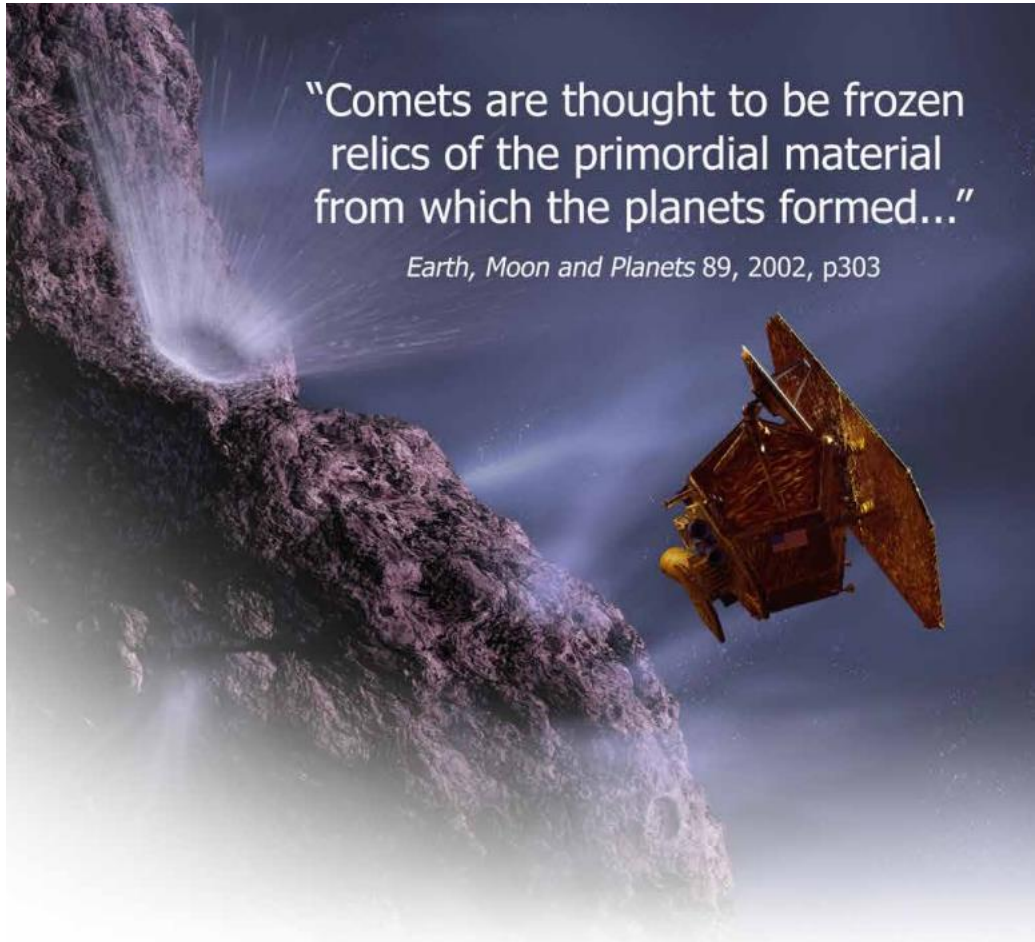


Fig 7.14.7 – Comet Tempel 1 was impacted on July 4th, 2005 by the washing-machine sized probe, Deep Impact. The smaller image was taken after the 10-km/sec impact showing the heat and dust generated from the impact. Instead of meteorite material, the comet proved to consist of at least 80% water that was being ejected by steam jets. These were hydrofountains, a surprise for the astronomers and geologists. Comet "theories" were going to have to be completely revised.



Real Asteroids Aren't Fragments (Light weight, smooth, grey)

"**Asteroids have become notorious menaces** but are best appreciated in a positive light, as surreal worlds **bearing testimony to the origin of the planets**."

Scientific American, May 2000, p46

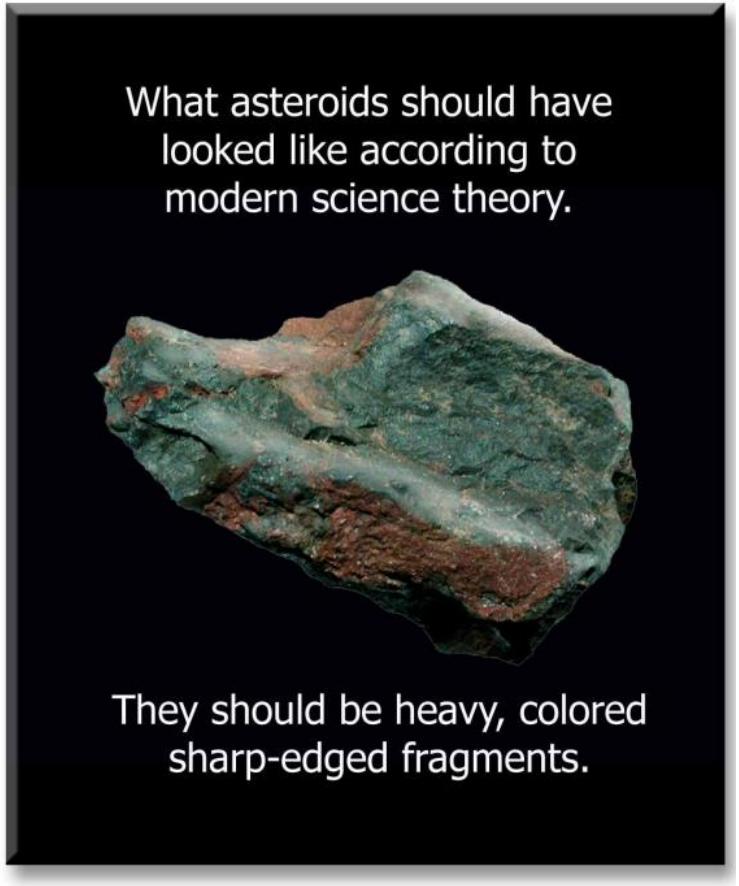


Fig 7.15.1 – The asteroid that never existed. This is what hypothetical asteroids *should have looked like* if their origin had been from impact—sharp broken fragments of heavy, colored rock. However, no asteroid that looks like a "fragment" has been observed. Unbroken and less dense than iron meteorites, asteroids are light, grey and smooth as if they had been shaped by water.

Fig 7.15.2 – These are the first close up images of actual asteroids ever obtained. Gaspra was photographed in 1991, Ida was reached by spacecraft and imaged in 1993 and Eros in 2000. Ida was unique because it has its own moon, Dactyl. These asteroids do not look like broken fragments of rock. Planetary scientists were surprised; no impact theory or magmaplanet theory has been able to explain how they were formed. Images courtesy of NASA.

Water Craters, Not Impact

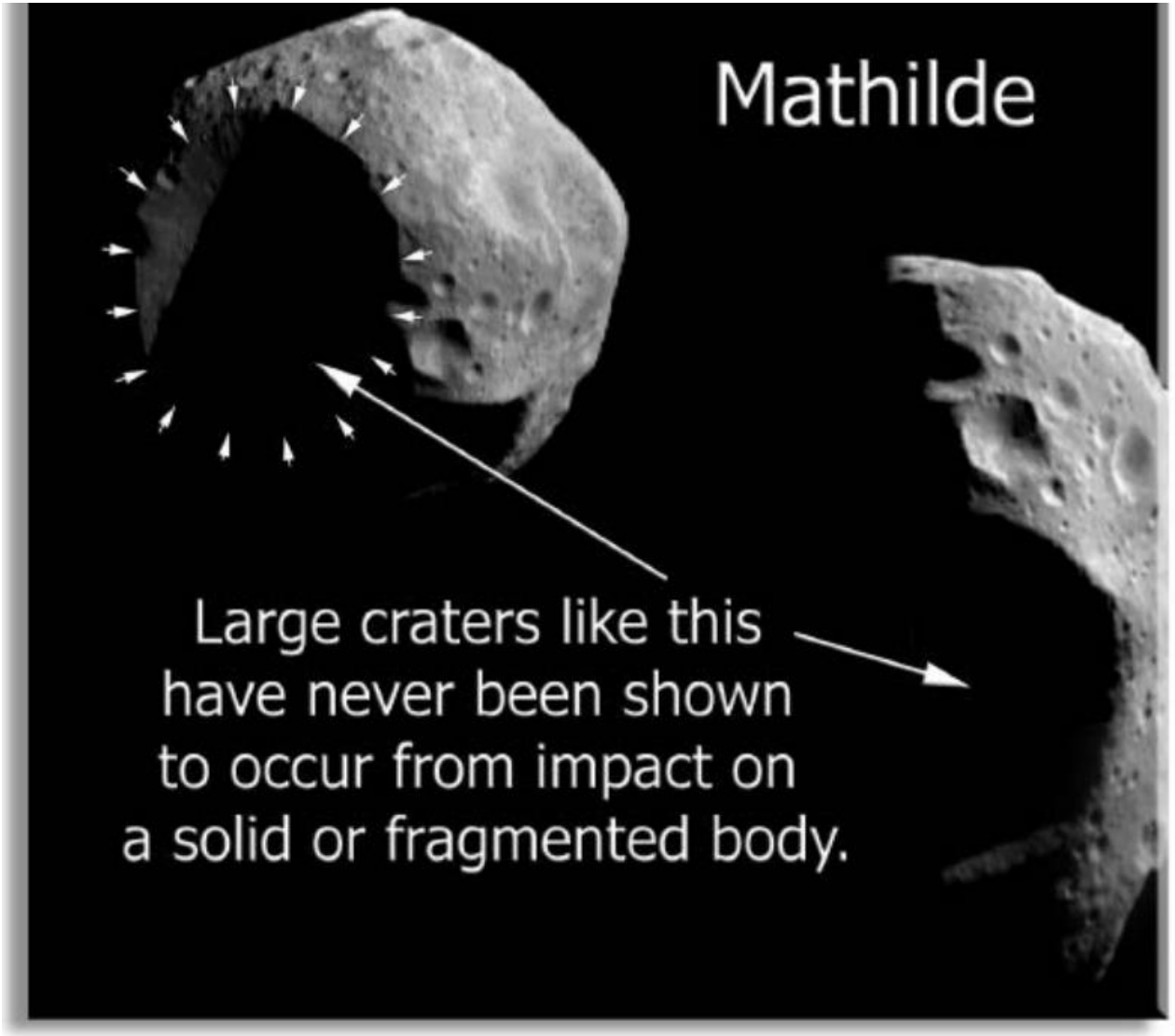


Fig 7.15.3 – The Mathilde asteroid was visited by spacecraft in 1997, which revealed some of the largest craters seen on any small body. This was not the biggest surprise Mathilde had to offer. This solid looking rock was anything but solid. Mathilde's density proved to be barely above that of water (1.3 g/cm^3)! Images courtesy of NASA.

Hydrocraters (Not Impact Craters) on Mars

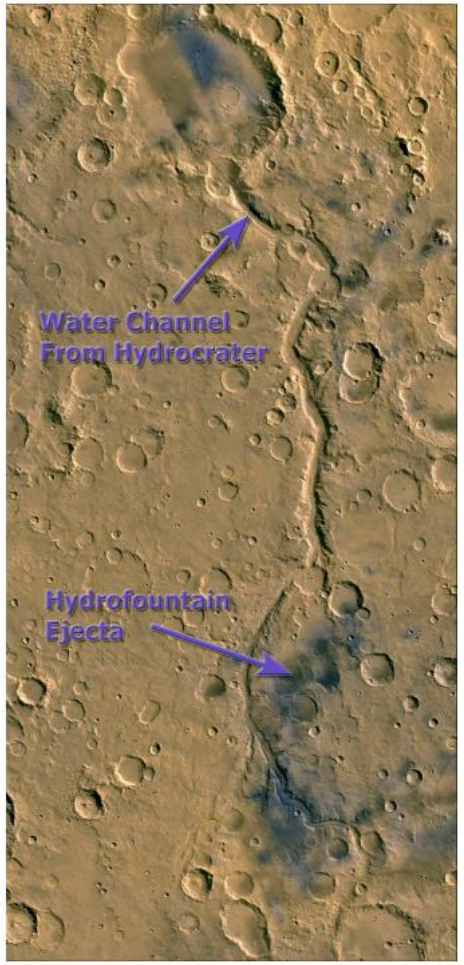
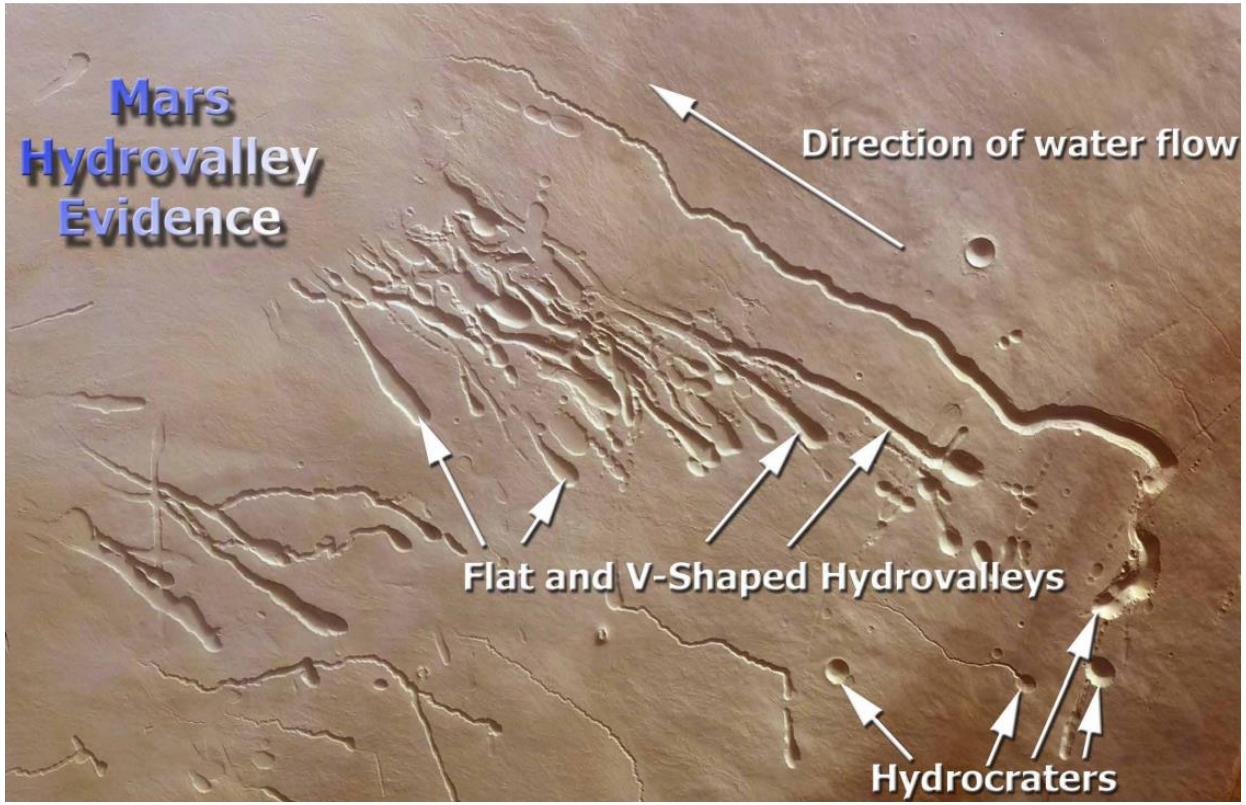


Fig 7.16.11 – The Mars Ma'adim Vallis water channel and hydrocrater. This channel is a canyon that is larger than the Grand Canyon on Earth. It had to have formed quickly. Its flat-floored craters and valleys have no nearby mountains that could have supplied the needed rivers of water. Modern geology today does not accept that hydromountains and hydrocanyons are common landforms on the Earth's surface, or that such features could have formed in a short time period, yet this is exactly what the surface of Mars suggests happened. Courtesy of NASA.

Fig 7.16.7 – The Mars Express spacecraft took this photo of mysterious channels and valleys running down the slope of Pavonis Mons in 2004. This photo takes in about 26 km (16 miles) across. It caused many questions for modern geologists. Although researchers thought these structures were collapsed lava tubes, six items discussed here, in the text explain why these channels are Hydrovalleys and not collapsed lava tubes. Only when we can come to understand that Mars, like the Earth, is a hydroplanet, can we begin to comprehend how such structures were formed. Courtesy of ESA.



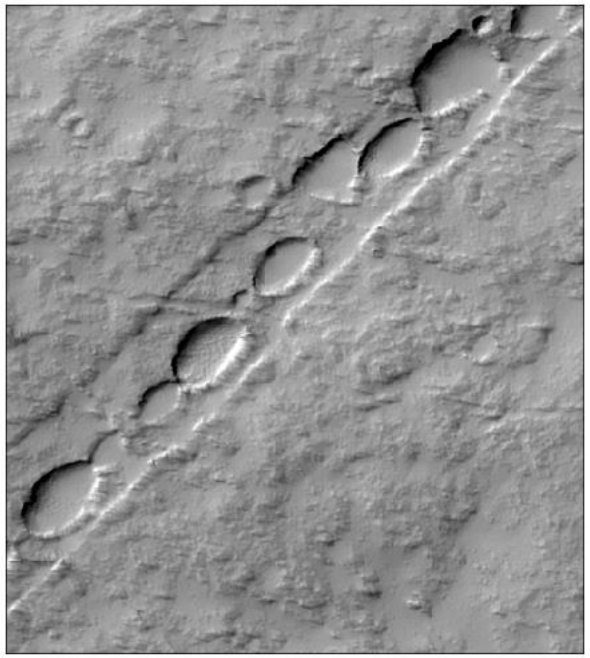
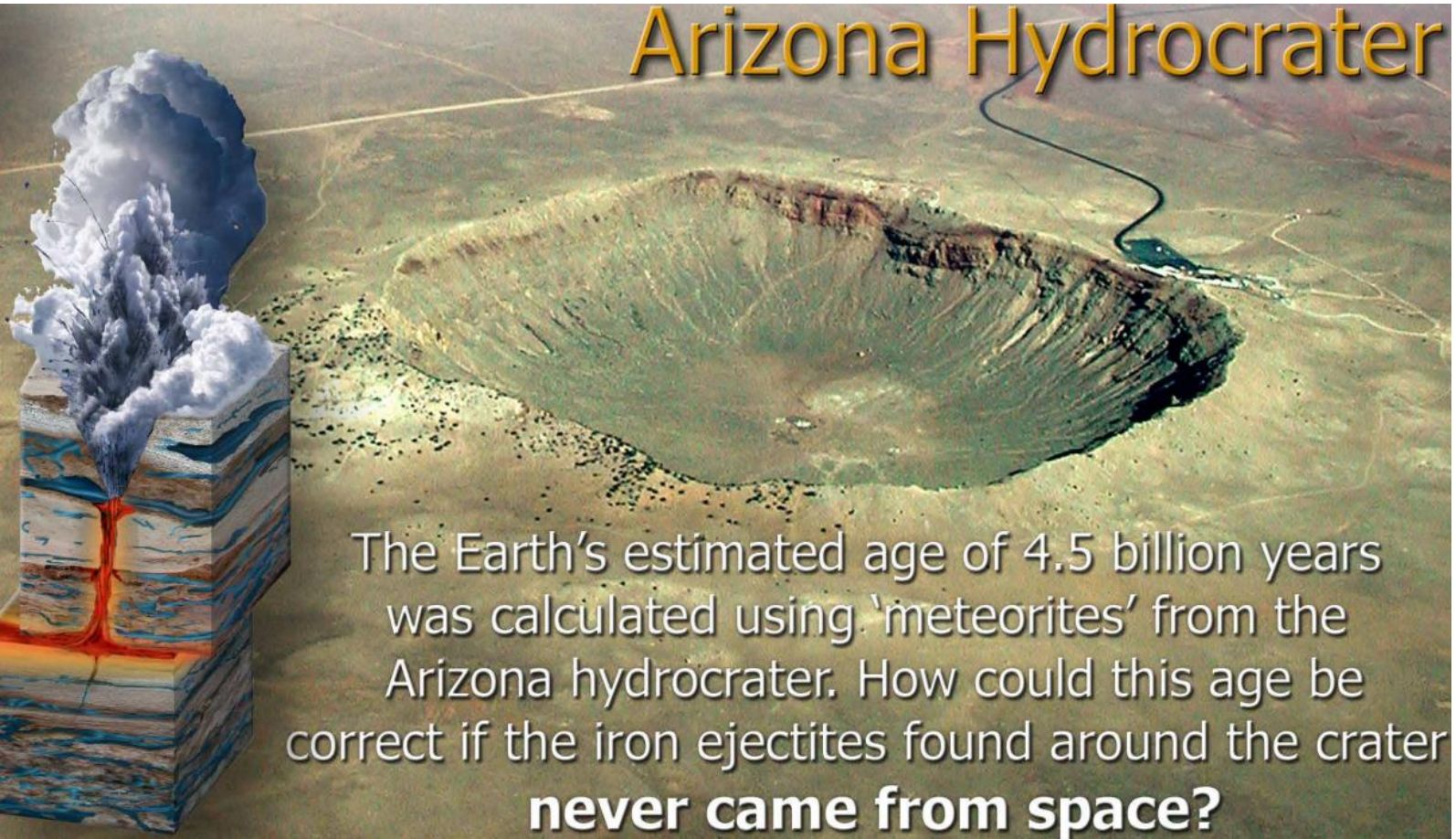


Fig 7.16.10 – This is a hydrocrater chain inside a rill or hydrovalley on Mars. The chain clearly illustrates the non-impact nature of the crater structure. These craters are unique in that they are elliptical and have some rim structure. Not found to be occurring today, these features refute the Uniformity Myth.
Courtesy of NASA (PIA01686).

Water Crater, or Fire Impact Crater?



1. There is no impact glass from a high-speed impactor.
2. There are no meteorites showing evidence of melting.
3. There is insufficient residual material if the meteorite actually vaporized (no meteorite-infused glass particles).
4. The Widmanstätten pattern establishes that the irons near the crater were formed at a low, non-melt temperature as compared to the supposed temperature of impact.
5. There are no shrapnel meteorite fragments from a low-speed impact and disintegration of a large impact body.
6. No embedded meteorites were found in the crater.
7. Two different forms of irons were found at the crater, meaning that there would have had to be multiple impactors and multiple craters. This is not supported.
8. The strewn-field of iron fragments is not elliptical as it is with known impact events.
9. Limestone at the crater shows no evidence of heating, which should be evident from a high-speed impact.
10. No shatter cones were found.
11. The amount of iron found at the crater is far less than the iron necessary to form a crater of this size.
12. There is evidence of subterranean water.
13. Bisecting faults lie beneath the crater.
14. The geomorphology below the crater is in the shape of a diatreme, not an impact bowl—the Crater's Smoking Gun.
15. The Crater lies in a volcanic district.
16. Shale Balls are not meteorites; they are a form of iron ore and are found at the Crater.
17. Diamonds are present, which are known to form only in diatremes.
18. A significant deposit of pure white silica on the rim and in drilling remnants at the base of the Crater attests to multiple eruptions of subsurface waters. This is the Crater's second smoking gun.

Hydrofountains

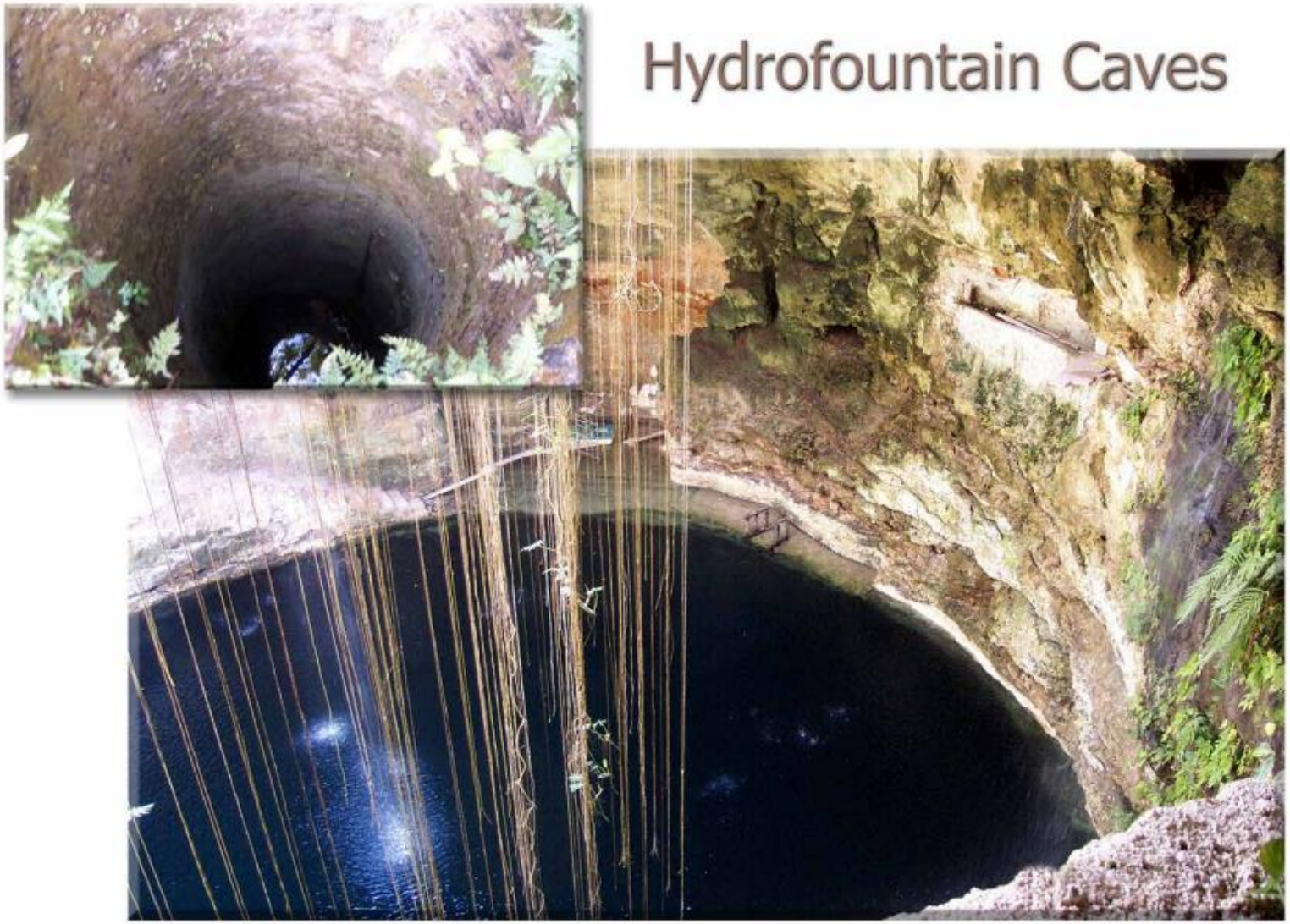


Fig 8.8.16 – Many deep pits exist in limestone deposits worldwide. Like these in Yucatan, Mexico, most are curiously ***round***. Some are so deep that thrill seekers base-jump into them with parachutes. How were they made? Carbonic acid is *not* appreciably eroding them today, and long-term erosion 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.

Flood Comet Triggers Massive Faulting & Hydrofountain Eruptions
The 5 mile Deep Worldwide Flood is Possible Due to the Hydroplanet

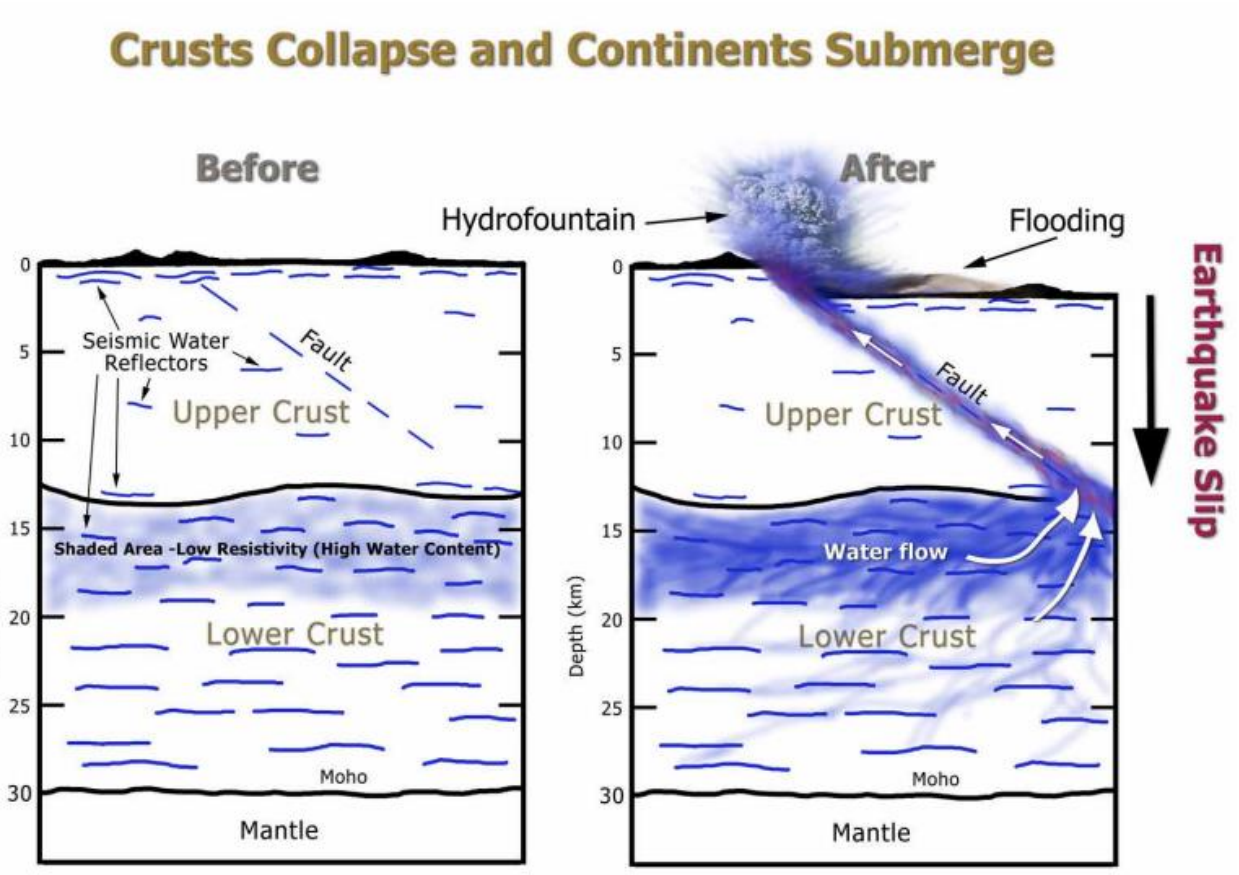


Fig 8.3.5 – This is an expanded view of the events that occurred during step 4 of the Universal Flood Mechanisms. The diagram on the left represents the Earth prior to the UF event, as adapted from D. Ian Gough's journal article in *Nature*, discussed previously in the Hydroplanet Model Chapter 7.6. 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.

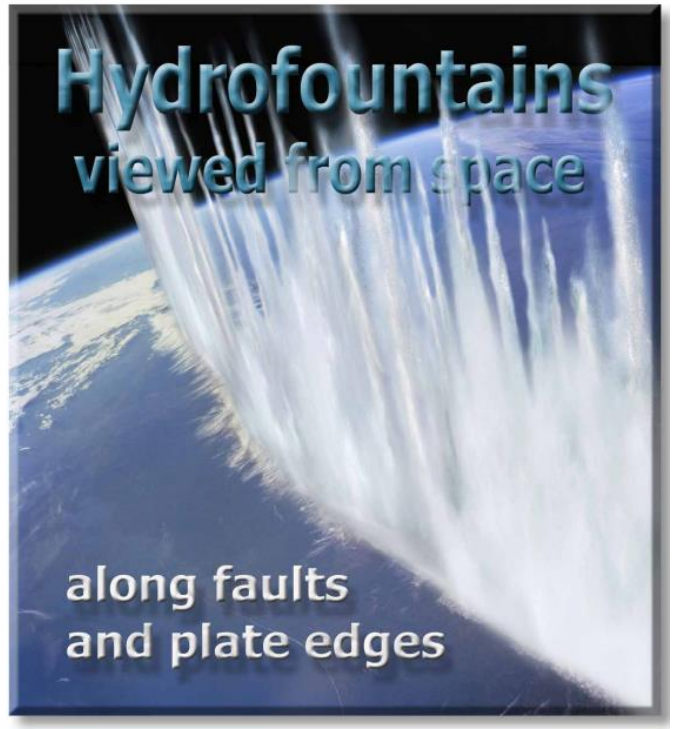
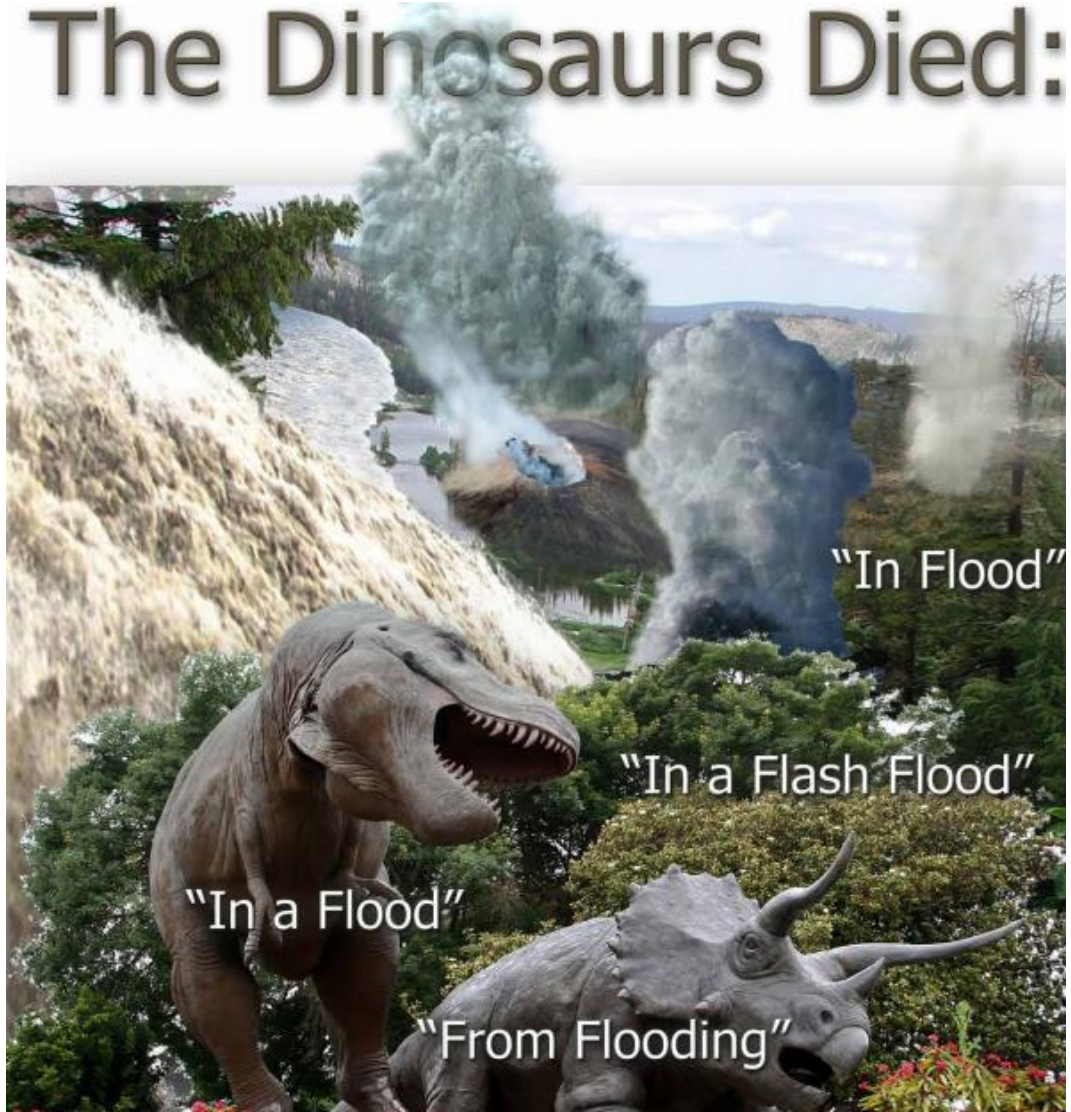


Fig 8.3.8 – Until recently it was nearly impossible for mankind to visualize the scope of the catastrophes that impacted the whole world. Only since the 1960's, during the advent of the era of space exploration have we been able to view what the whole globe looks like. Perhaps the hydrofountains of the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

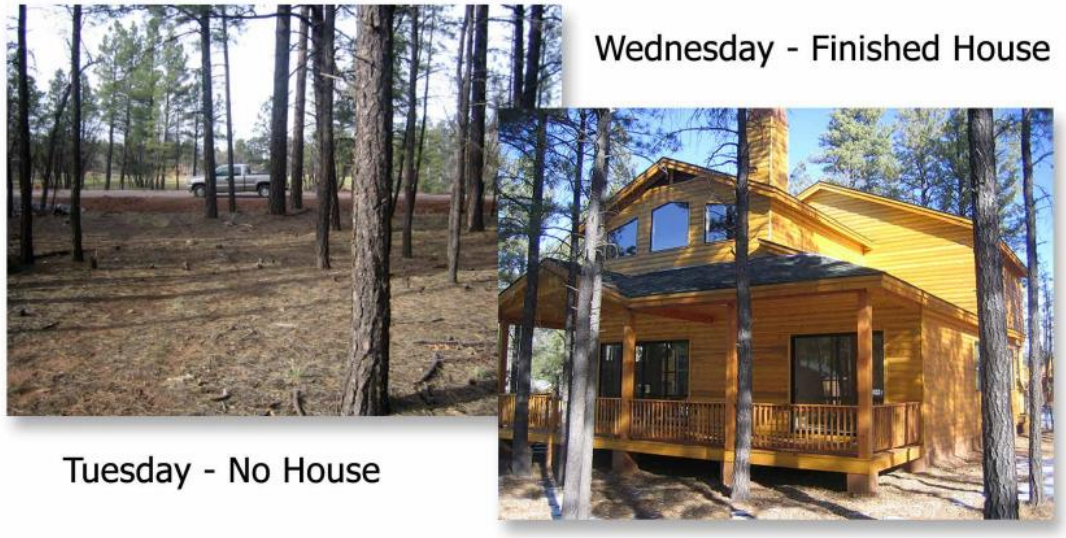
Science Begins to Agree: Dinos Died by Flooding

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



Cambrian Explosion = Mass Extinction @ Flood

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



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

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

We Know There's a Liquid: Is it water or fire?

- S waves only travel through solids, makes shadow zone opposite side.
- Yes, continents float on a flowing substance.
- Like Swiss cheese, water and rock mix deep in earth.
- Inner core solid ice. High pressure low temperature, water remains solid.
- Equatorial bulge shows a liquid interior.

Planet Formation

- Planets made from water: vacuum water boils here, liquid in cold space.
- No planets made from magma: Too cold, never observed lava in space.
- Water filled comets and rocks show how spheres formed.
- Gas planets are rock, just so big lots of gas around them.

Flood Evidences

The Flood of Noah Covered the Whole Earth:

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

- Water Planet Makes it Obvious

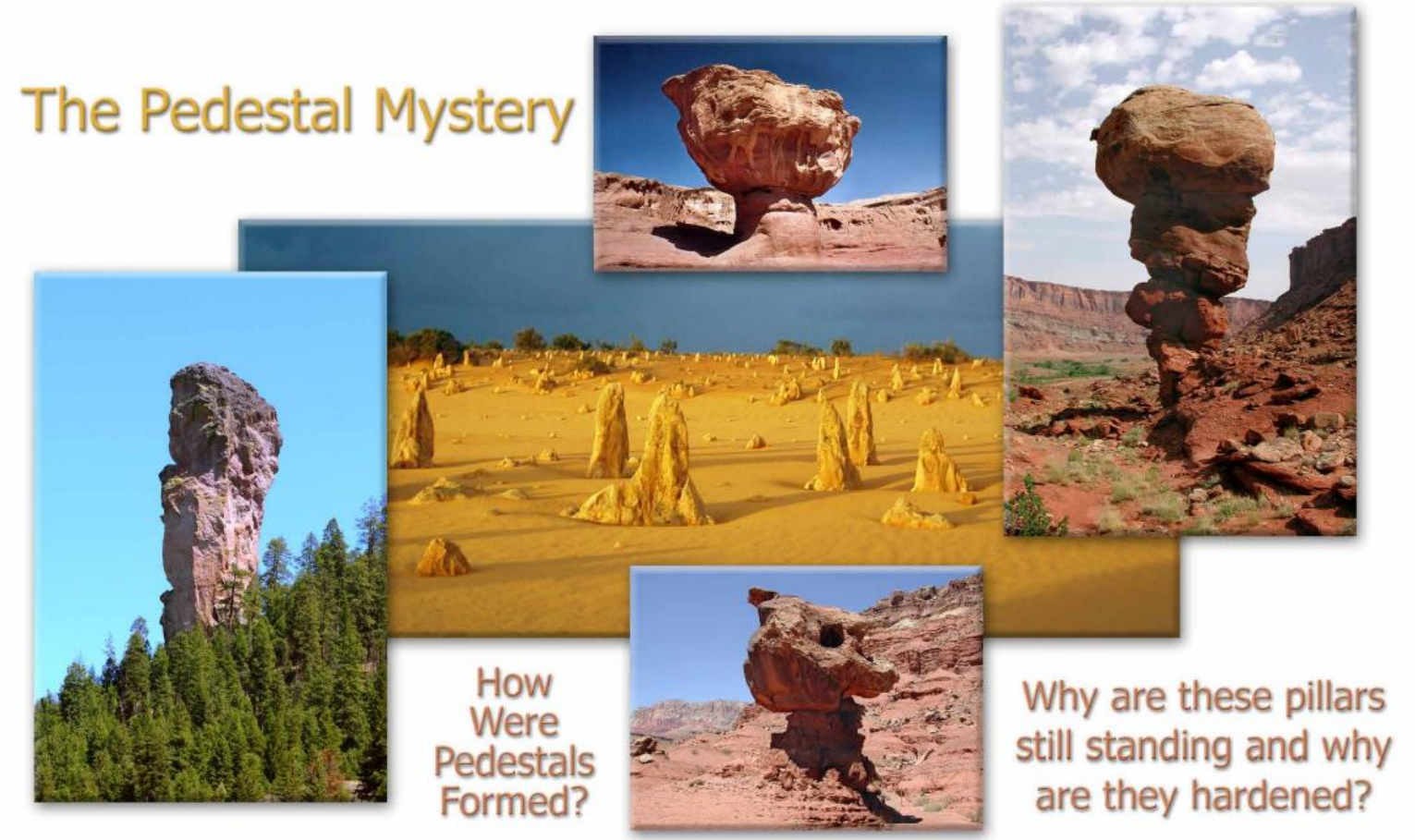
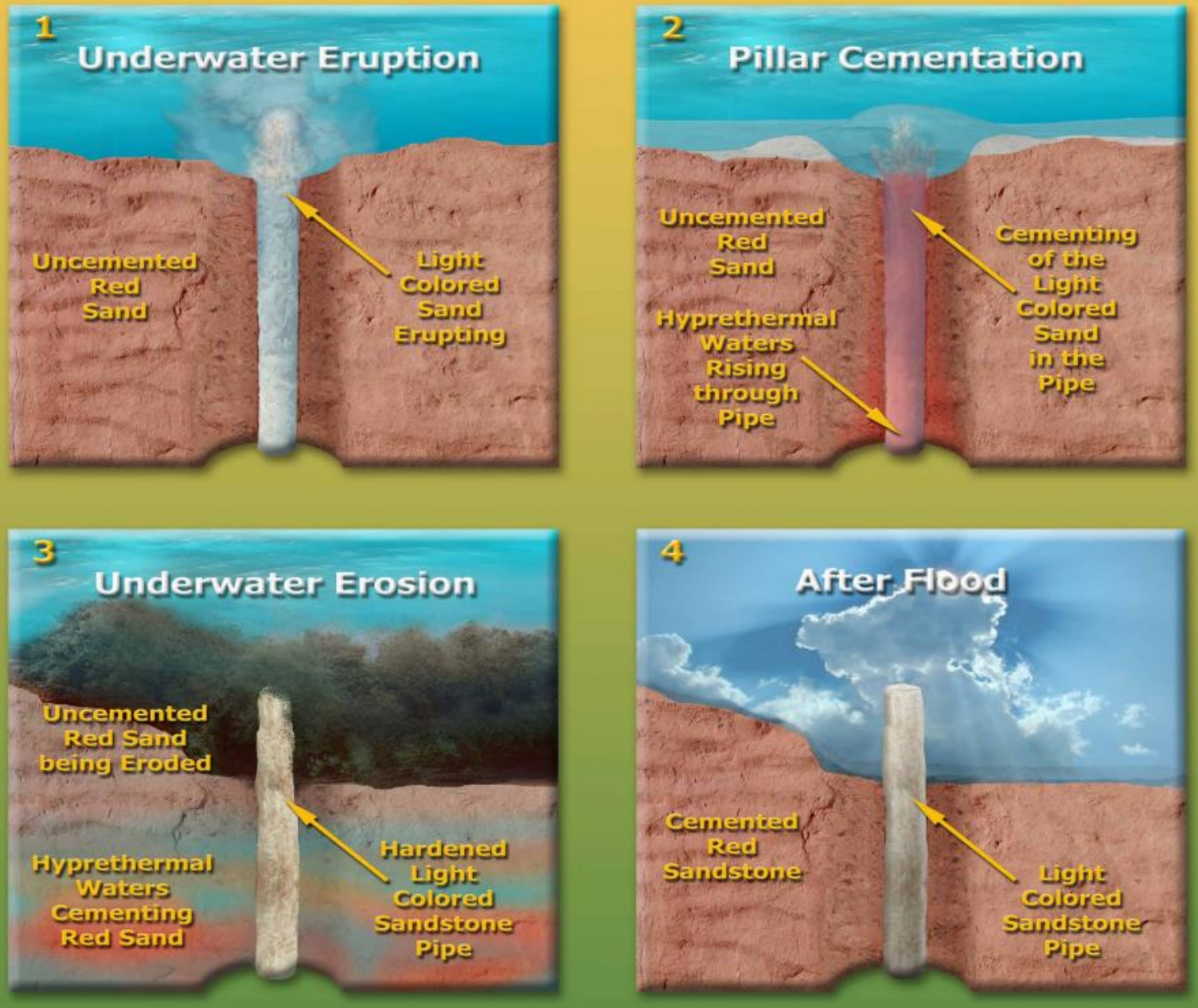
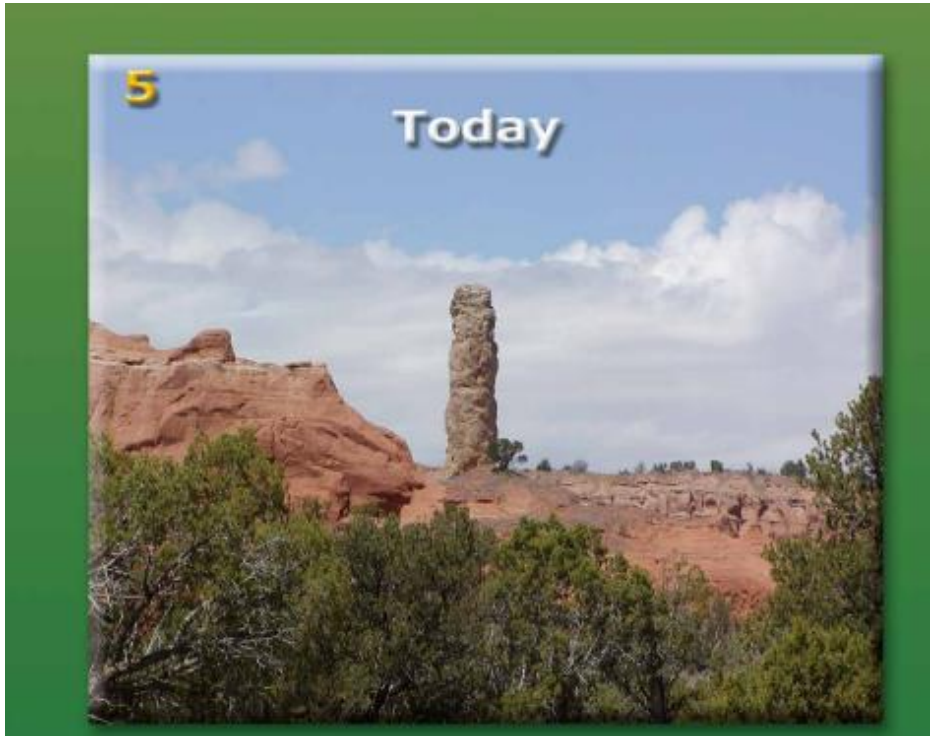


Fig 6.11.14 – Pedestals and pillars are found worldwide in various shapes and sizes. The yellow pillars in the background-center are in Nambung Australia, to the left is Steins Pillar in Oregon, the pedestal on the right is in Kane Canyon Utah, USA, the pedestal at top-center is in Israel and the bottom-center pedestal is near the Grand Canyon, in Arizona. These structures truly are a symbol of mystery. Where do we see them being formed today? Why are the columns of hardened sediment still standing while the surrounding sediment is long gone? Until these and many other FQs are answered, their origin will stay a mystery. Clearly, it is time for a new geological model that will answer questions like these simply and correctly.

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.

Rock Pillar Formation





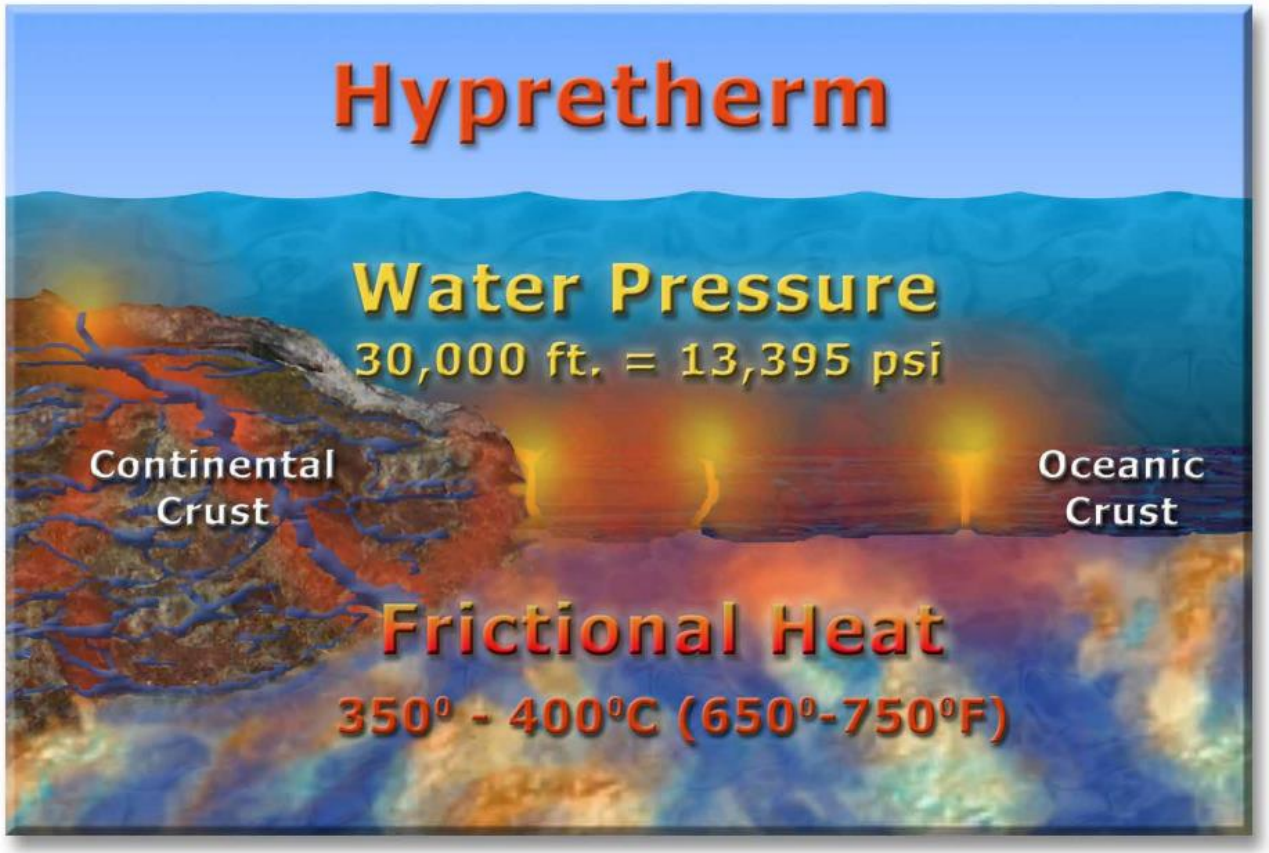


Fig 8.5.1 – The Hypretherm is created when water is under high pressure and high temperature. Today, hypretherms exist at the bottom of the ocean in areas where frictional heating supplies the necessary temperature, in places such as plate boundaries. The most extensive Hypretherm since the Earth's formation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

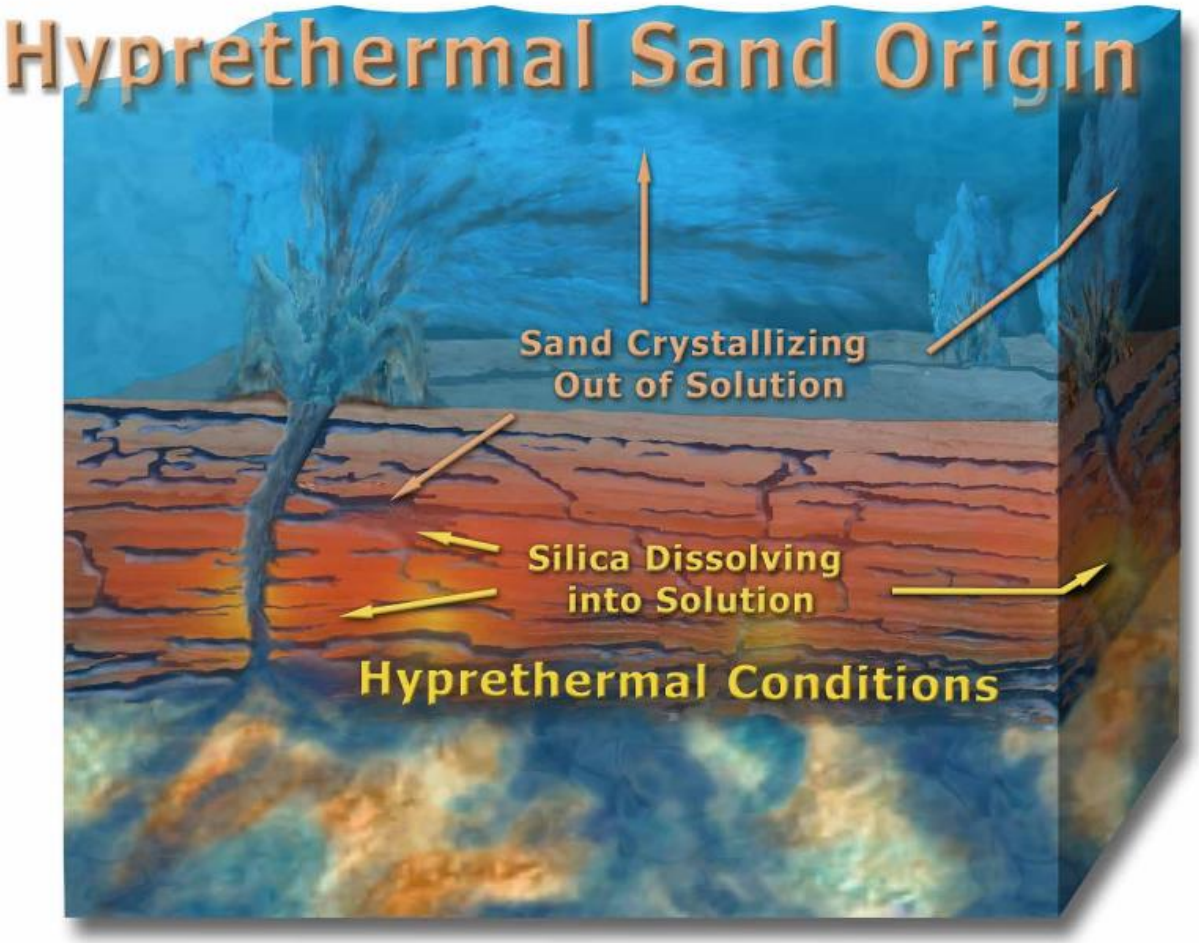
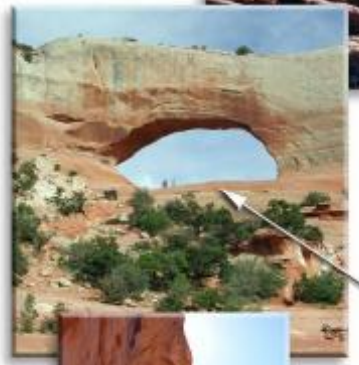


Fig 8.5.2 – This diagram depicts the Hyprethermal Sand Origin, which is the origin of much of the Earth's sand. During the UF, the entire surface of the Earth was covered with water heated by frictional earthquake heating; areas on or within the crust of sufficiently high heat and pressure experienced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

Arch Formation Evidence

Other than recent falls, where is all the debris?



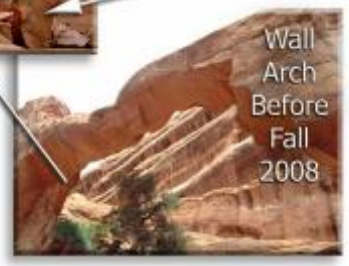
Piles of boulder debris never existed here.

Boulder debris from 1991 fall and later.

The UF waters carried the arch debris away.

Boulder debris from 2008 fall.

No Debris and no present-day water to wash it away.



Boulders beneath the arches did not just disappear, they were carried away in a huge flood.

"…a **large** portion of the sedimentary record may have been **misinterpreted**…"

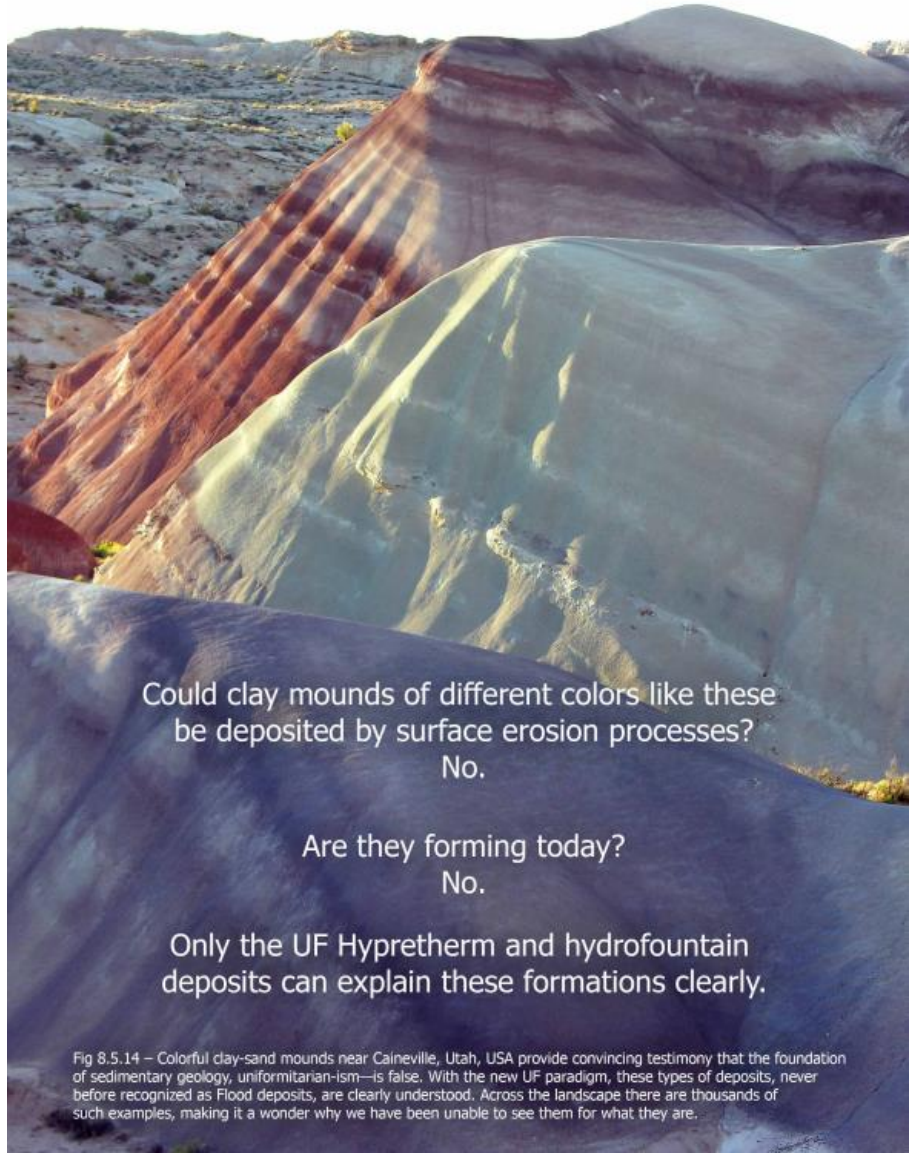


Fig 8.5.14 – Colorful clay-sand mounds near Caineville, Utah, USA provide convincing testimony that the foundation of sedimentary geology, uniformitarian-ism—is false. With the new UF paradigm, these types of deposits, never before recognized as Flood deposits, are clearly understood. Across the landscape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

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.

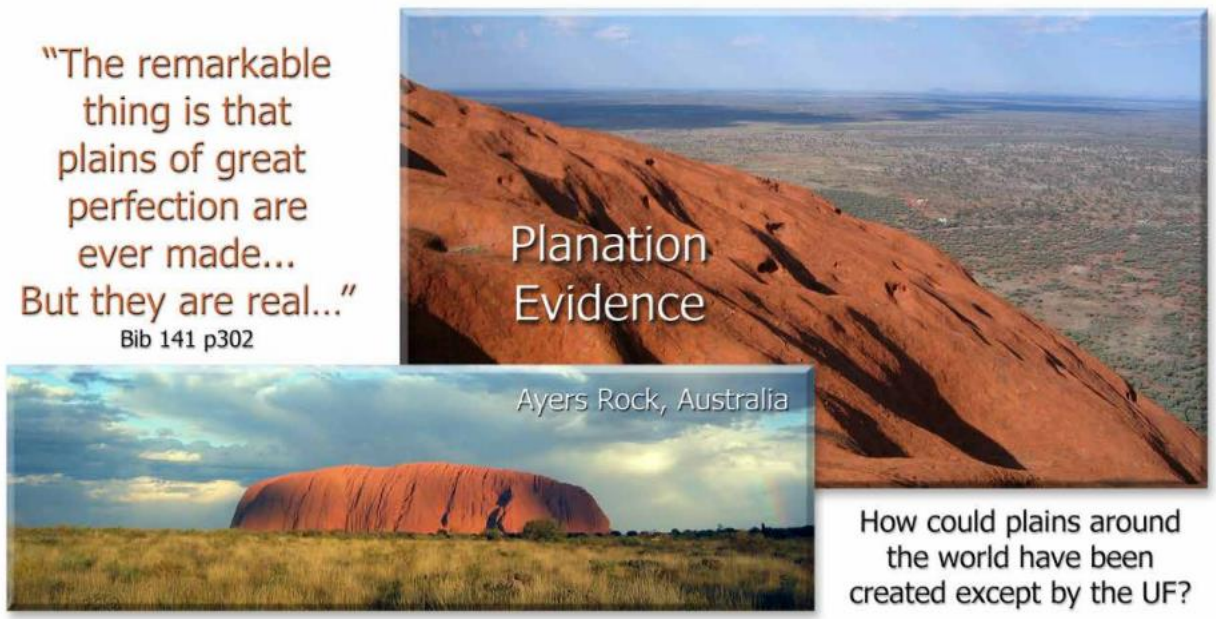


Fig 8.6.7 – The Pedestal Mystery of the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter becomes the Pedestal Formation evidence of the UF because of their hydrofountain origin. The Hypretherm explains how hardened pedestals and pillars are formed as high temperature silica and calcite rich waters seeped up through sediment 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.

Basalt: a dark crystalline mineral formed in a submarine hypretherm in the presence of biomineralization.

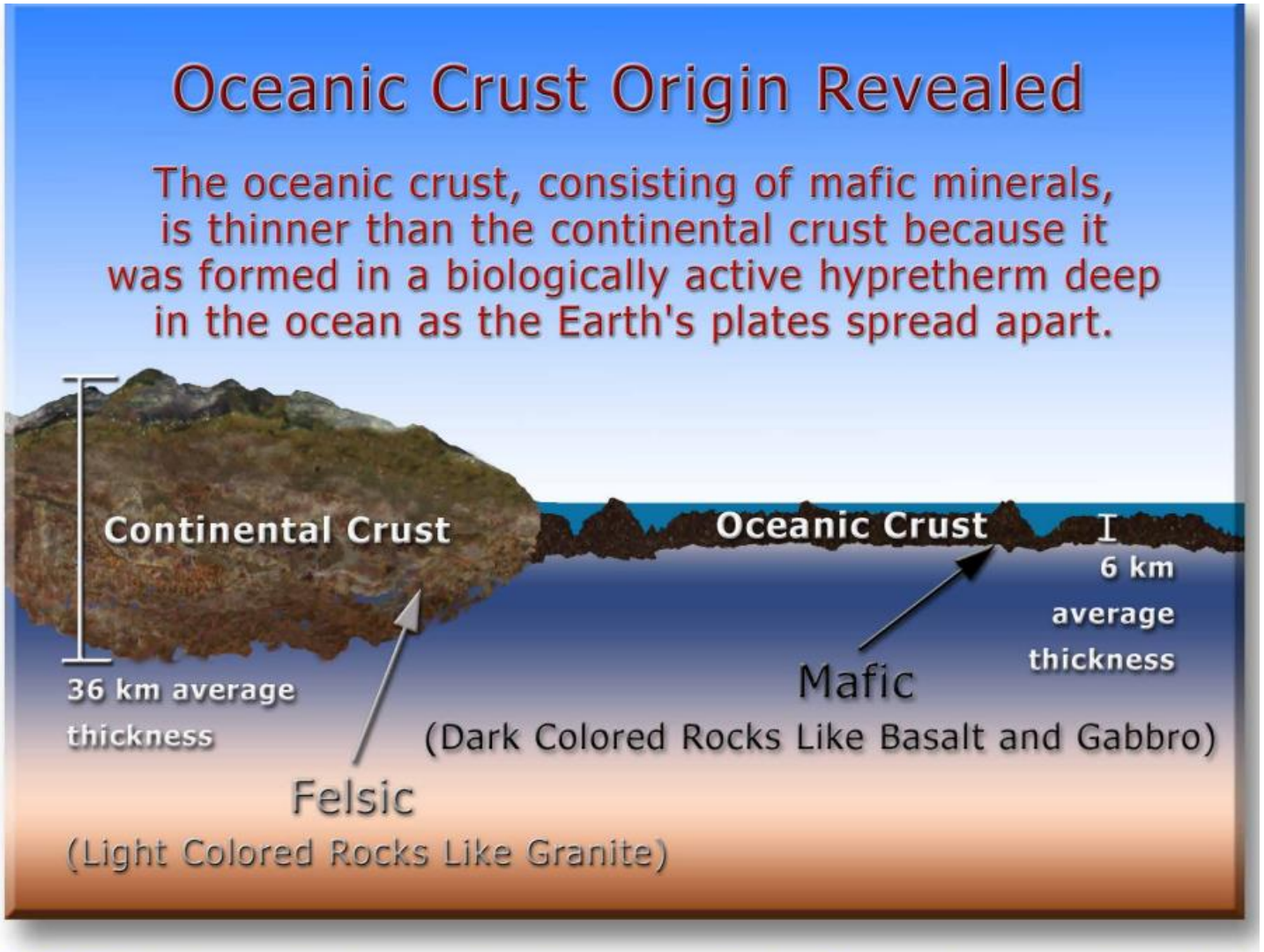


Fig 8.7.12 – Modern geology has no explanation to account for the differences between continental and oceanic crusts. However, the UF makes it possible to comprehend the biogenic nature and rapid formation of oceanic basalt crust. As floodwaters drained quickly off the continental landmass, very little 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.

Real Origin of Caves

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

Microbes, not acids created the cave formation.

Carbonic caves are growing, not eroding today.

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.

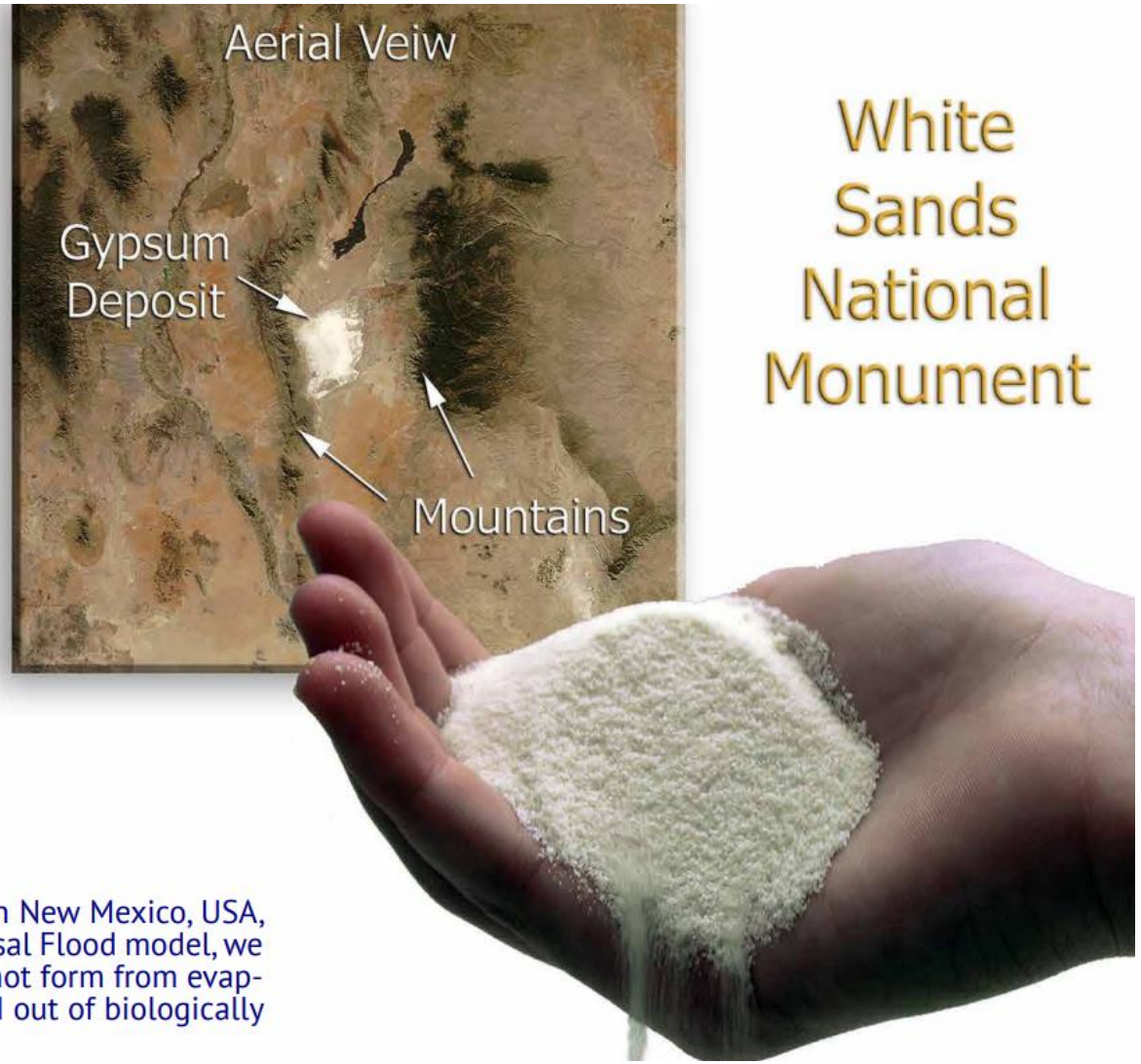
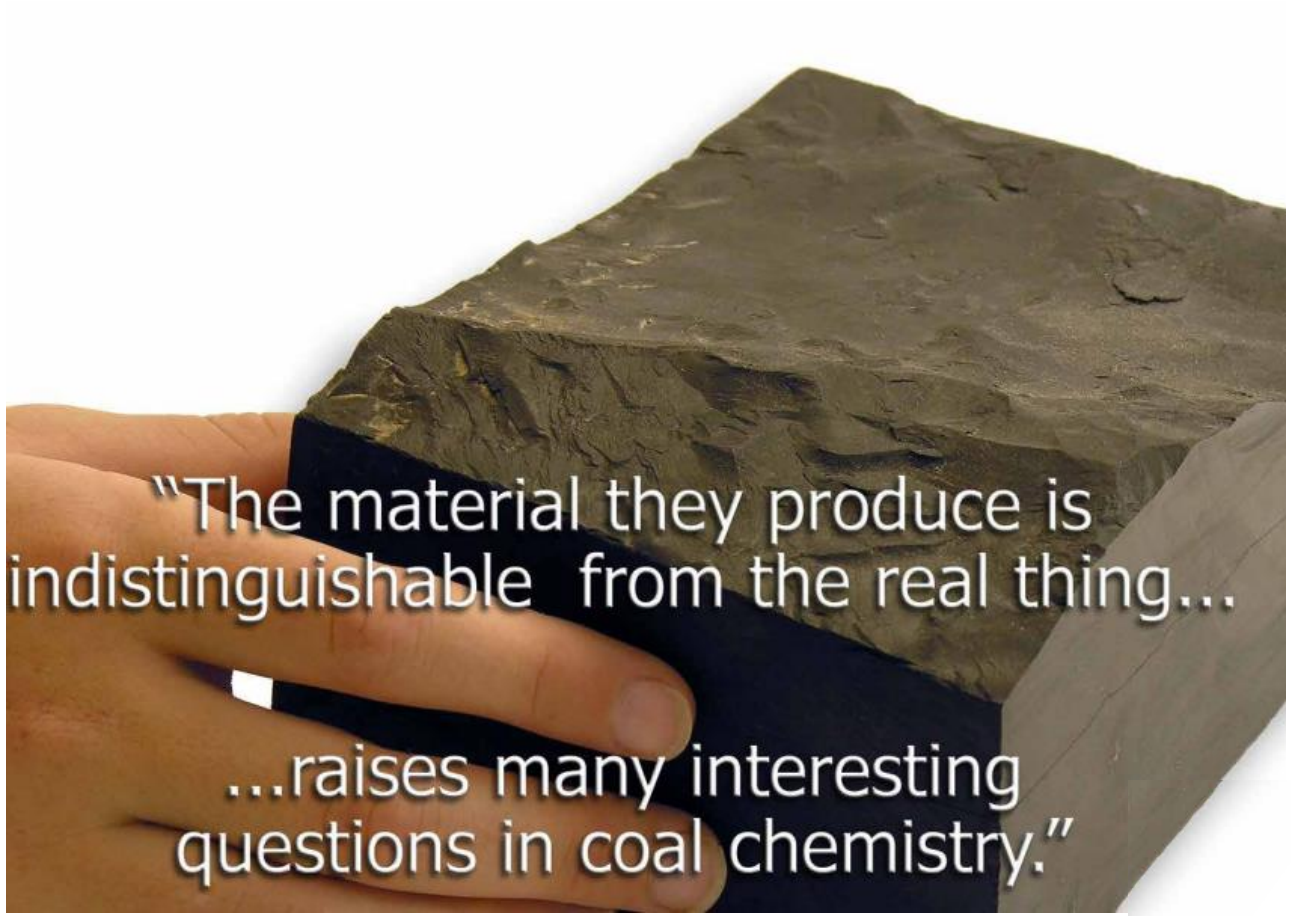


Fig 8.9.9 – The deposit of gypsum sand in the White Sands National Park in New Mexico, USA, was discussed in the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter. Now, with the Universal Flood model, we can answer FQs about that gypsum deposit. The gypsum sand crystals did not form from evaporating seawater as modern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

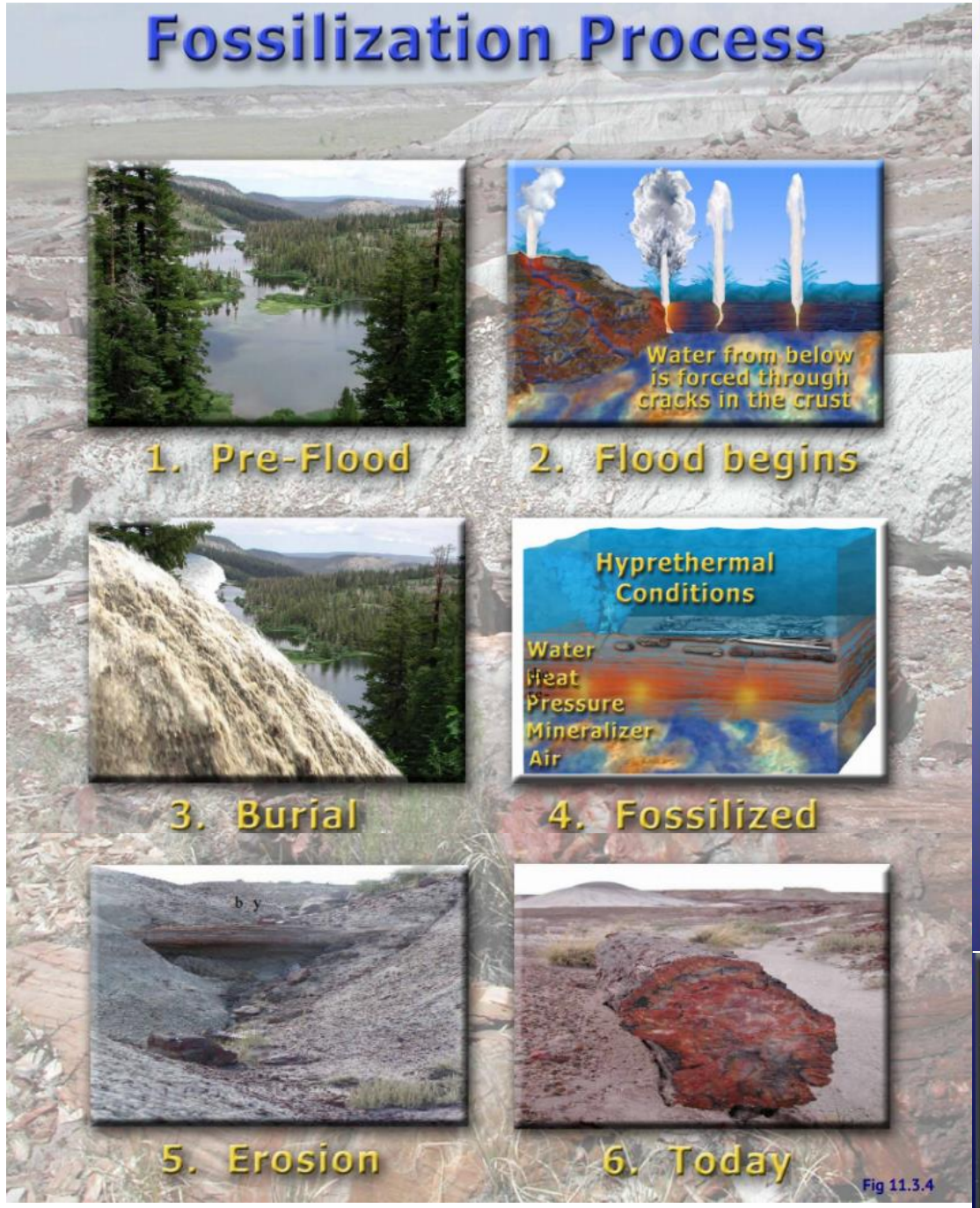


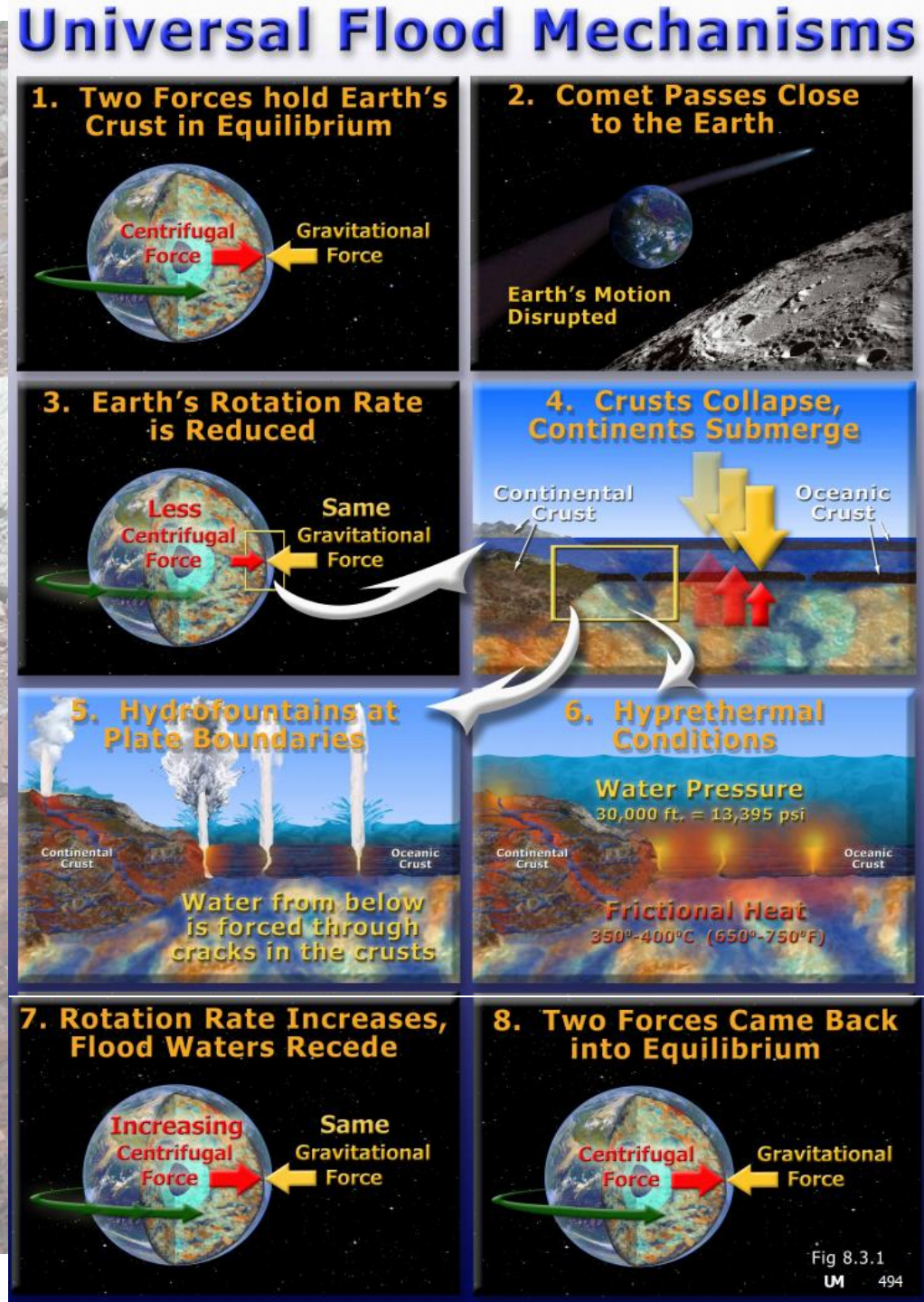
"**The synthetic coal is produced by warming lignins** (highly aromatic molecular components of woody tissue) at **150°C for a few months** in the presence of twice as much montmorillonite clay, which seems to **serve an acid-catalytic role**."

Fossil Evidences

Easily Explain

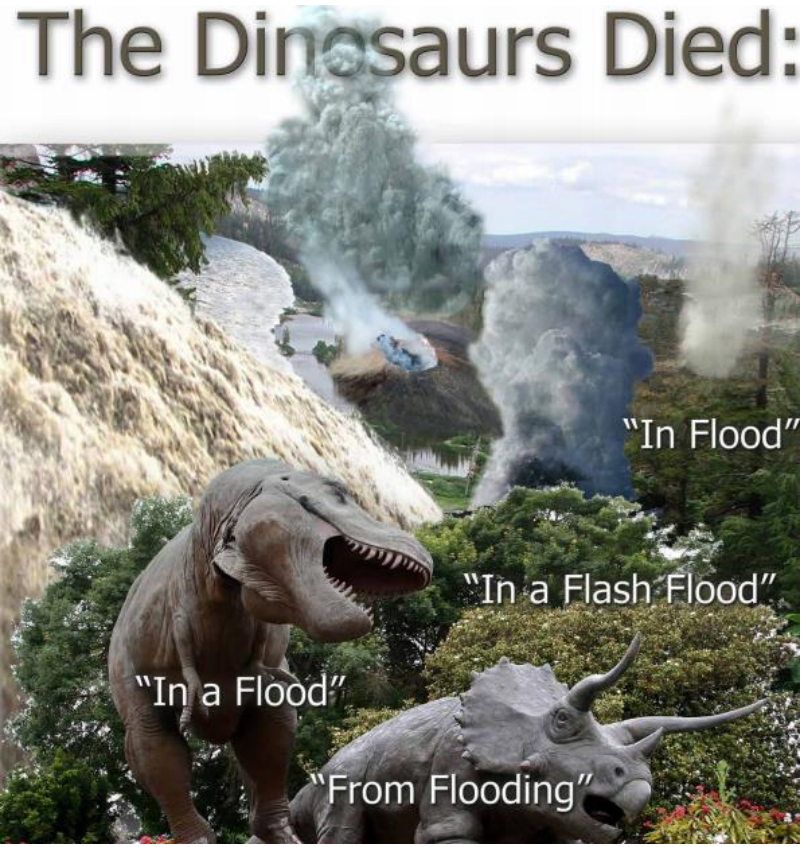
Mass Fossilization
by
Universal Flood's
Unique
Hypretherm





Flood Explains Fossils

Can’t just leach groundwater & silicate mineral to make rock fossils.



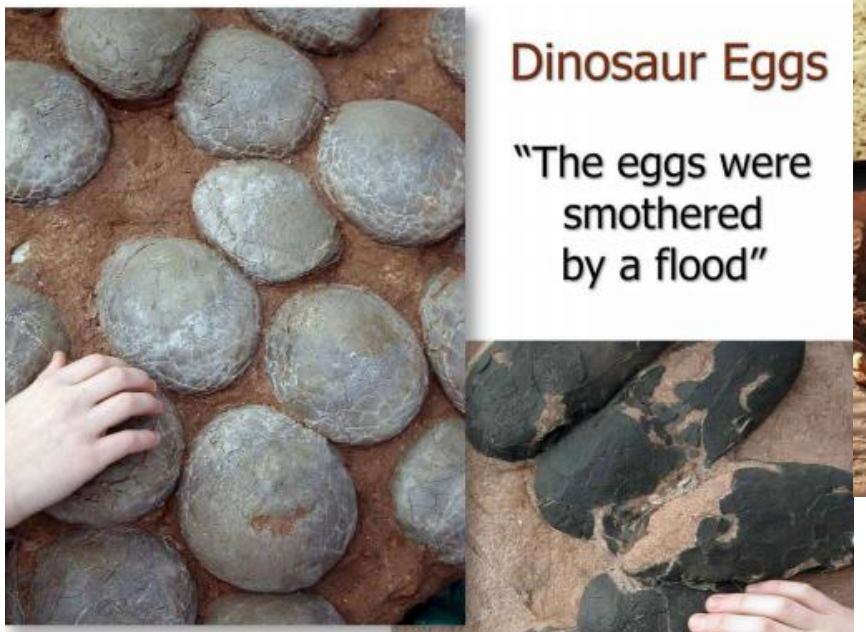
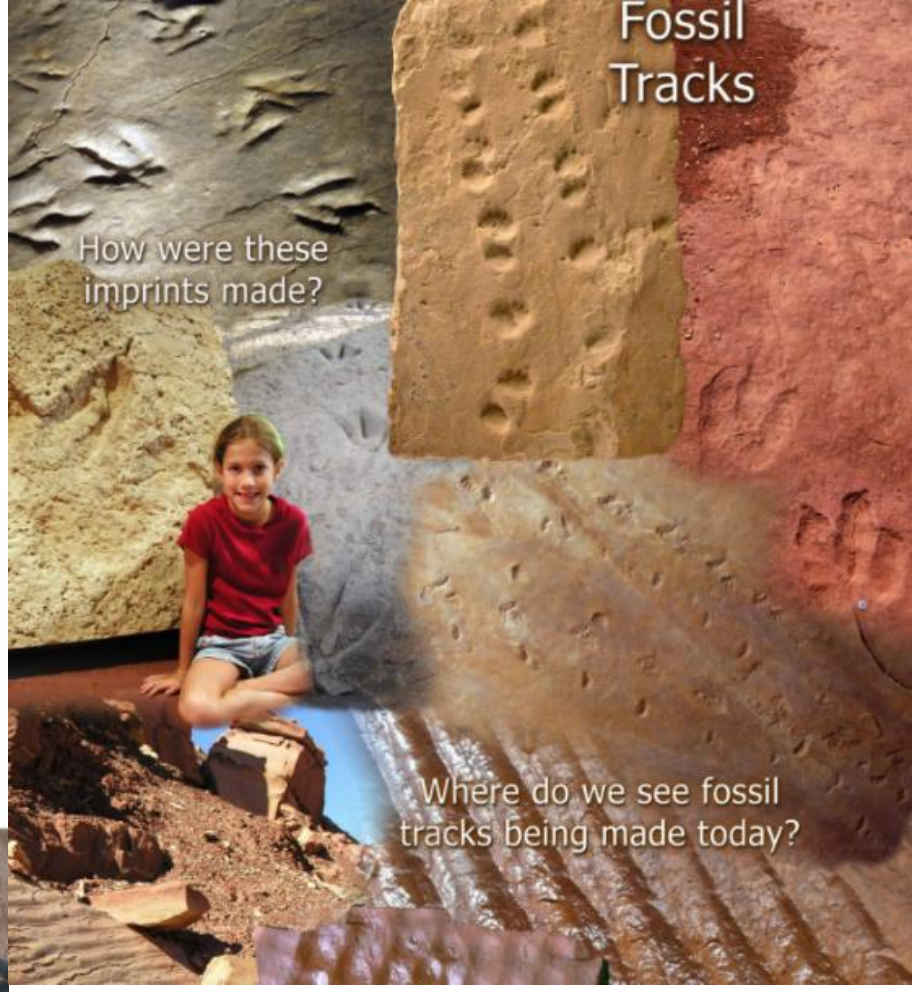


Fig 11.5.4 – How were dinosaurs and their eggs from around the world turned into stone by a single event, perhaps impact or volcanic eruption? Simple questions like this can be answered with the UM Fossil Model. The delicate egg-turned-fossil is an ideal example of how fossilization requires the UF Hypretherm to explain its formation.

Dinosaur Eggs

"The eggs were smothered by a flood"



Rock Evidences

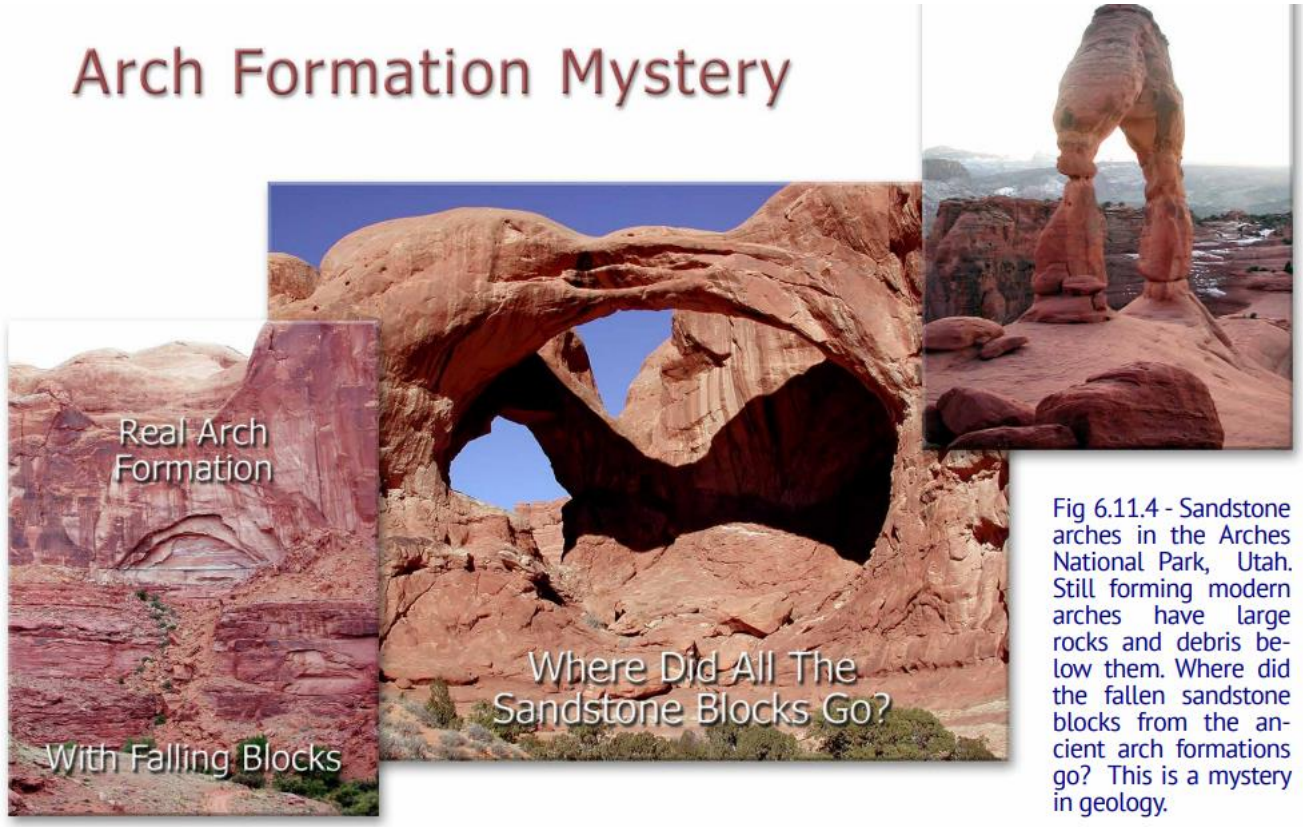
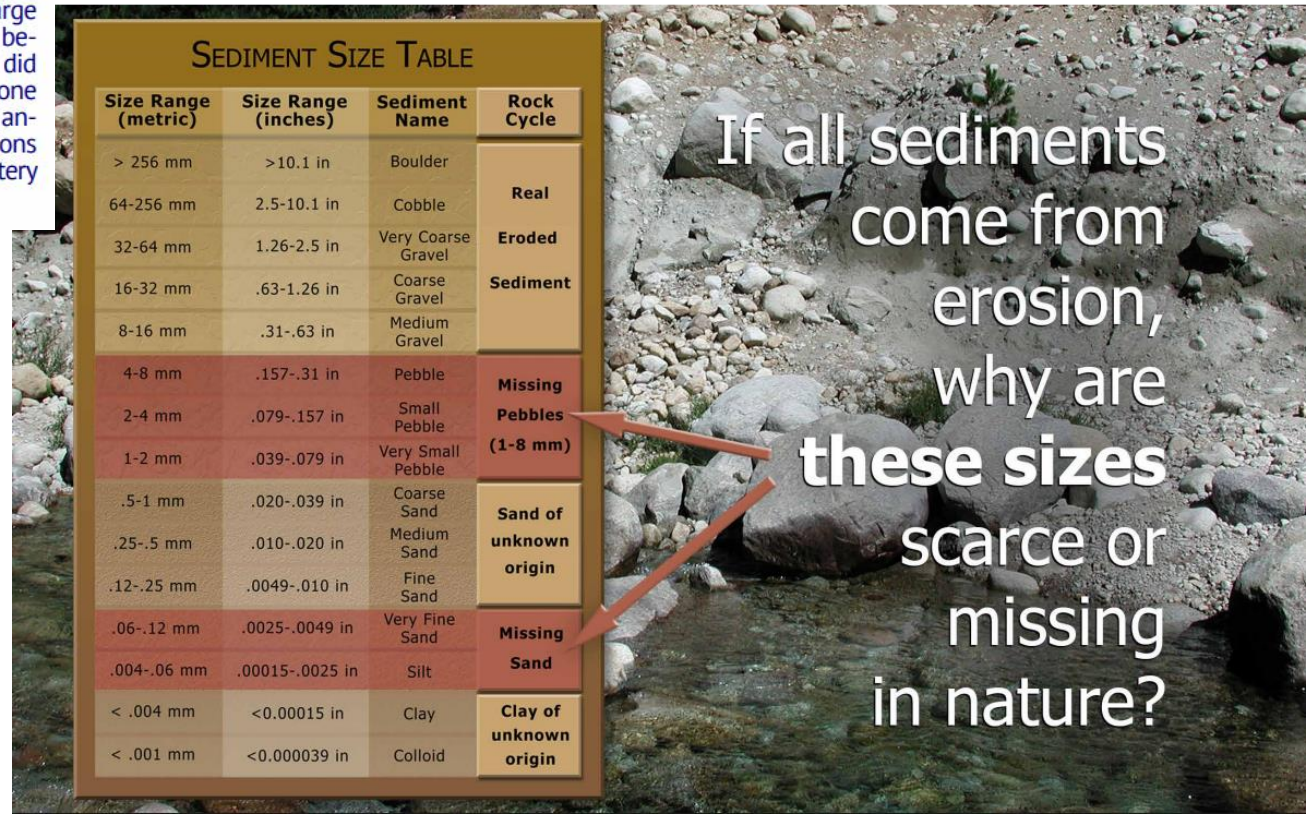


Fig 6.11.4 - Sandstone arches in the Arches National Park, Utah. Still forming modern arches have large rocks and debris below them. Where did the fallen sandstone blocks from the ancient arch formations go? This is a mystery in geology.

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



Sediment Size Table

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

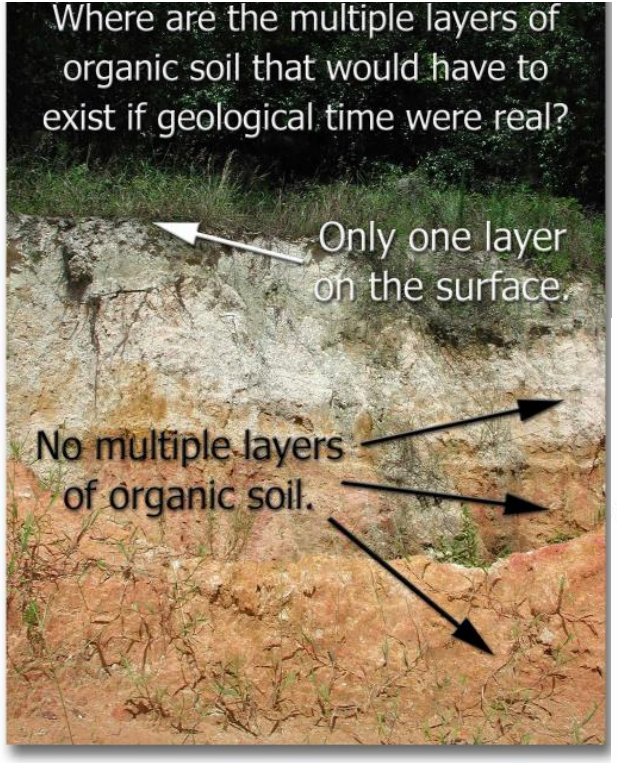


Fig 6.11.6 – Organic soil layers can be easily seen at excavation sites or at road cuts like this one in Deland, Florida, USA. Wetter environments usually have deeper and darker organic layers. In this photo, the organic layer is a thin, dark layer just at the surface. Notice there are no other organic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

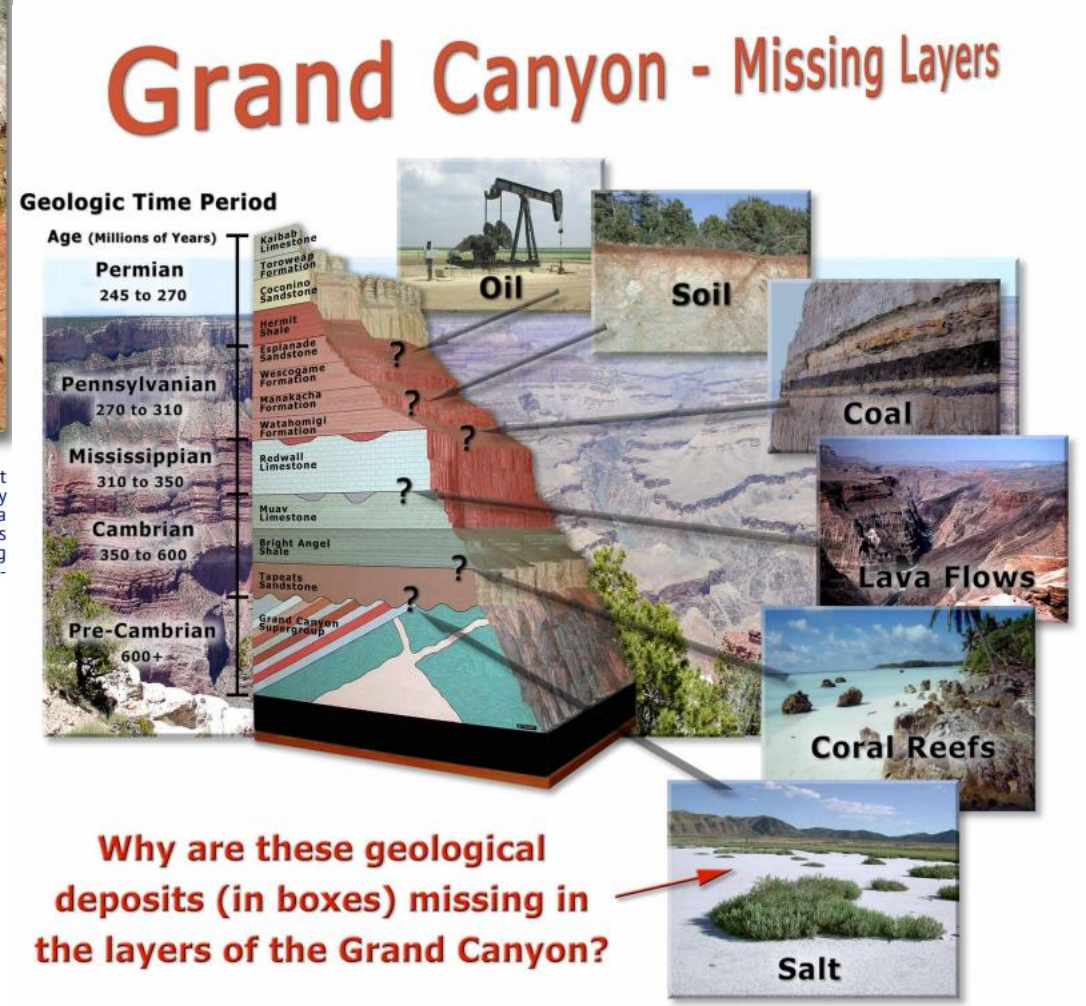


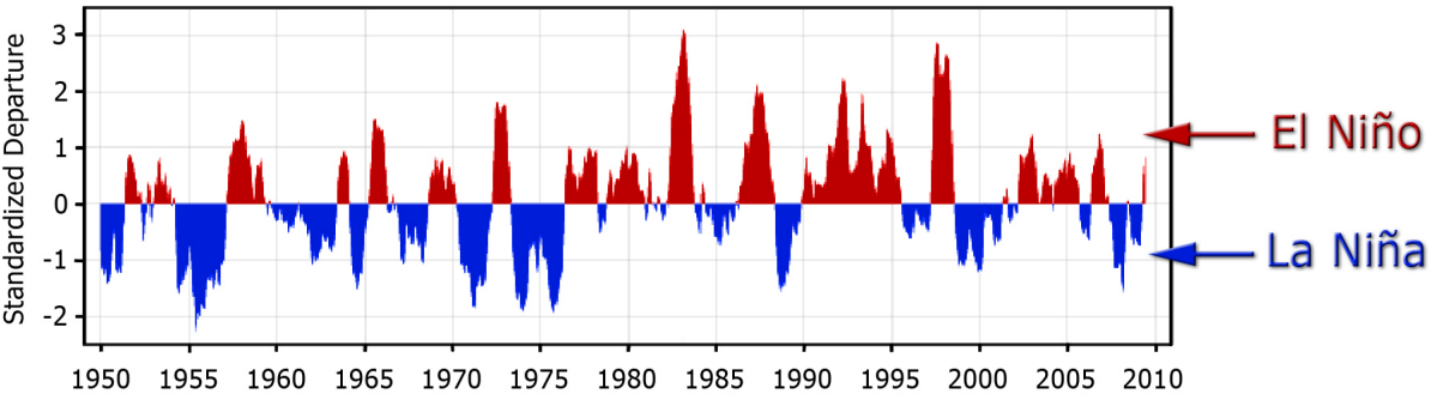
Fig 6.12.3 – This diagram illustrates ***missing layers*** within the Grand Canyon Series that should be there ***if*** the Canyon was formed over millions of years, as geology has claimed. The missing layers of the Grand Canyon are another mystery of the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory that has either been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

Weather Evidences

A Few Related Big Ideas from the Weather Model

- Electric not magnetic field
- Earthtide & piezoelectric charging of the geofield
- Predictable earthquakes via clouds which are generated by underwater heat currents from friction/quakes on ocean floor and in the crust
- Global warming not a threat: we won’t drown

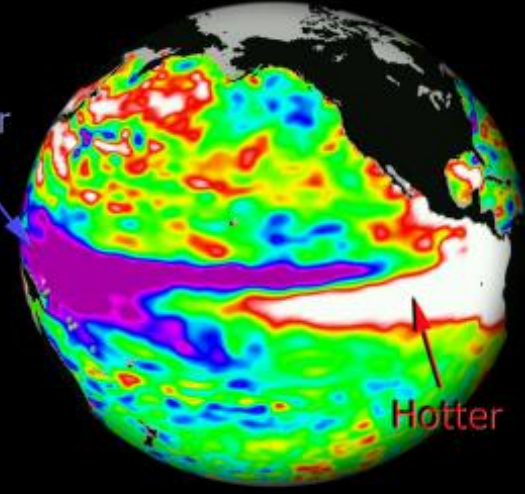
The El Niño and La Niña cycle



Obviously, these cycles do not follow any year-long solar cycle - but are the result of a longer cycle that includes lunar-earthtide heating.

Fig 9.4.3 – El Niño and La Niña cycles from 1950 to 2009 show on the above graph. If the Sun were the cause of El Niño heated surface water conditions, light cloud cover would relate directly to higher surface temperatures (red El Niño events) whereas dense cloud layers would correspond to colder surface temperatures (blue La Niña events). However, there appears to be no relationship. Instead, the cycles of heating and cooling over several ***years*** demonstrate that another factor is responsible for heating ocean surface waters. That factor is hyquathermal heating of seafloor water. Adapted from NOAA/ESRL/CIRES/CDC – Klaus Wolter (http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/people/klaus.wolter/MEI/).

Anomalies



How could the Sun cool and heat these ocean-surface waters along the equator at the same time?

"El Niño events are not caused by global warming."

Bruce Buckley
Edward J. Hopkins
Richard Whitaker
Bib 183 p277

However, they are also not caused by the Sun.

Hyquatherms under the ocean crust create plumes of hot water that rise to the surface and create global weather patterns.

Hyquatherm

Fig 9.4.2 - Ocean-Surface Temperature Anomalies occur because of hyquathermal activity beneath the ocean floor. Megaplumes of water that are heated by earthquake-friction rise toward the surface producing global weather patterns that are cyclical in nature. Images adapted from NASA and USGS.

Magnetic Field: loosely-held atoms arranged in a crystalline lattice around an object according to **strong** lines of attraction.

Gravity Field: loosely-held atoms arranged in a crystalline lattice around all objects according to **weak** lines of attraction.

Electric or Energy Field: a continual transfer of energy through matter via the Domino Effect.

Piezofield: an energy field produced by the application of stress on piezoelectric minerals.

Geofield: the Earth's energy field or piezofield.

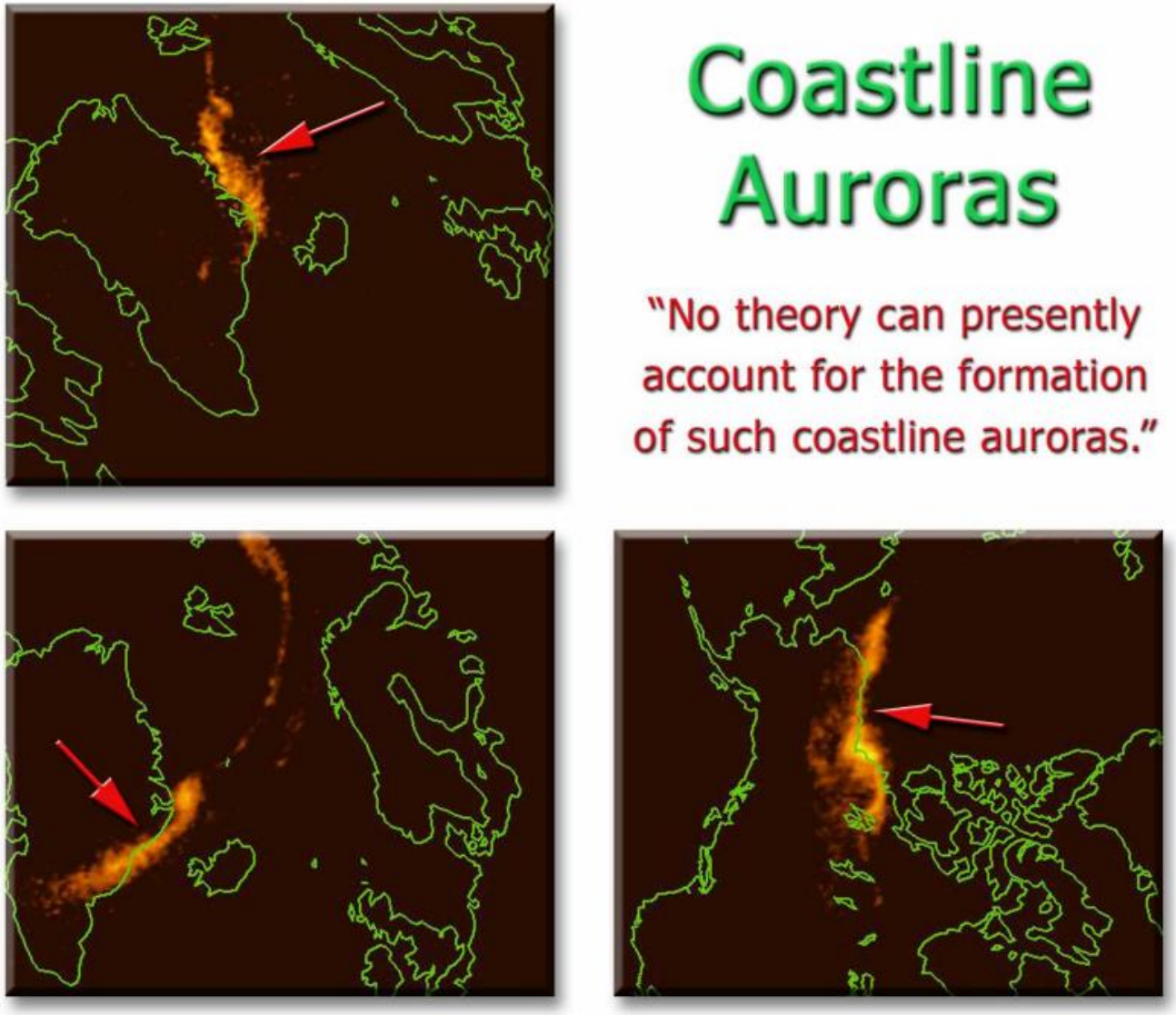
Geofield Model:

1. The Earth's energy field, or 'Geofield,' is **generated** by piezoelectricity in the crust.

2. The Geofield is **propagated** and **controlled** by the gravitational tidal forces of the Sun and Moon.

3. The **strength** of the Geofield at any one location is determined by the makeup of the surrounding piezo-electric material and the magnitude of the tidal forces acting on that material.

4. Diurnal, annual, and millennial Geofield cycles are **controlled** by the astronomical cycles of the solar system and the Universe.



Coastline Auroras

"No theory can presently account for the formation of such coastline auroras."

Fig 9.7.2 – Coastline Auroras, as their name implies, are aurora that are amplified along continental coastlines. Why would auroras be energized along coastlines? Researchers say no current theory can account for this phenomenon. But researchers are not aware of the piezofield that is generated along the coastlines where continental plates experience elevated movement due to earthtide. The frictional grinding of continental plates and fracture zones create the highest intensities of the Geofield, which drive auroral events.

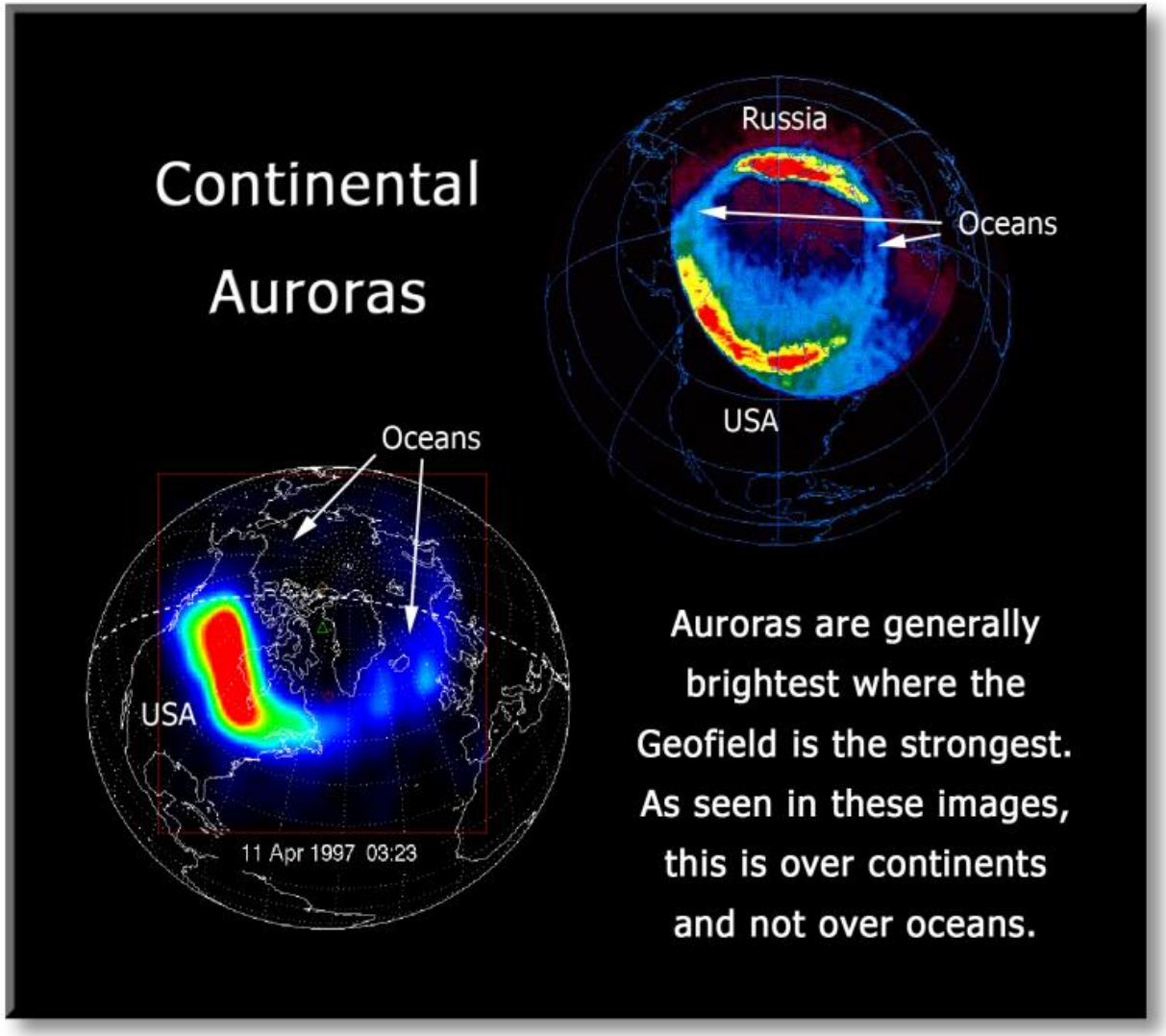


Fig 9.7.3 - These diagrams show the typical occurrence of northern auroras. The brightest incidences occur over continental areas (red and yellow) whereas the oceans are consistently weaker. This evidence does not support the dynamo theory, but it does support the Earth's Piezofield Model.

The Aurora and monsoons share a common origin—gravitational tidal friction in the crust.

Magsat Evidence

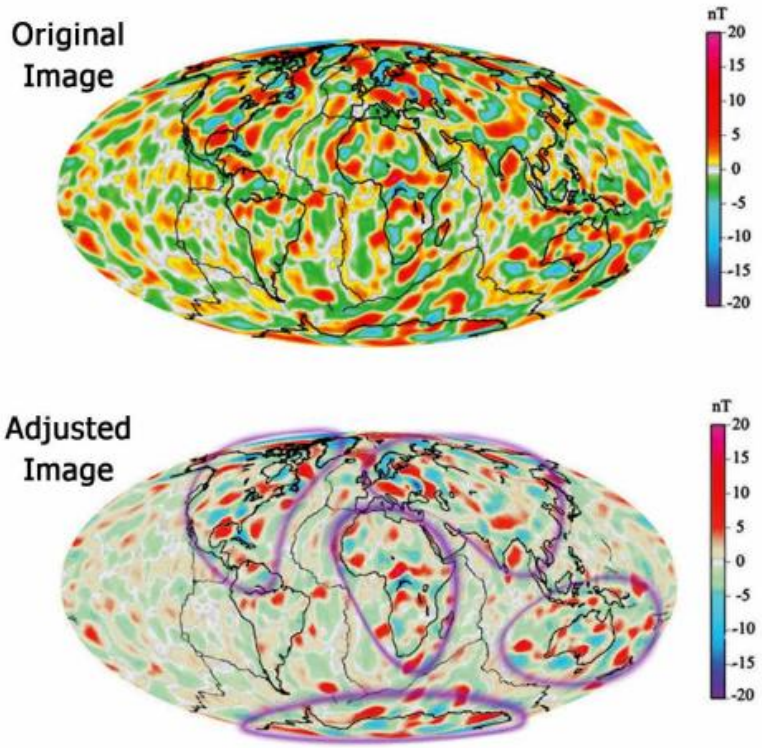


Fig 9.7.6 – Magsat was a 1980s satellite sent to measure the "magnetic" field of the Earth. The original image, at the top of this NASA diagram is difficult to interpret because the colors are seemingly evenly distributed. The areas of highest and lowest field strength (shown in the red and blue areas) are hard to observe because of the mid-strength fields shown in green and yellow. By muting the green and yellow areas, a **compelling new** image of the Earth's energy fields was revealed. The adjusted image exposed five areas (circled in purple) with the highest and lowest individual field strengths (red and blue areas). These were the strongest sources of the overall geofield. These five areas also correspond to the primary continents, the exception being South America, which is dominated by the two largest oceanic areas on either side of the continent.

Frequency of Lightning Strikes

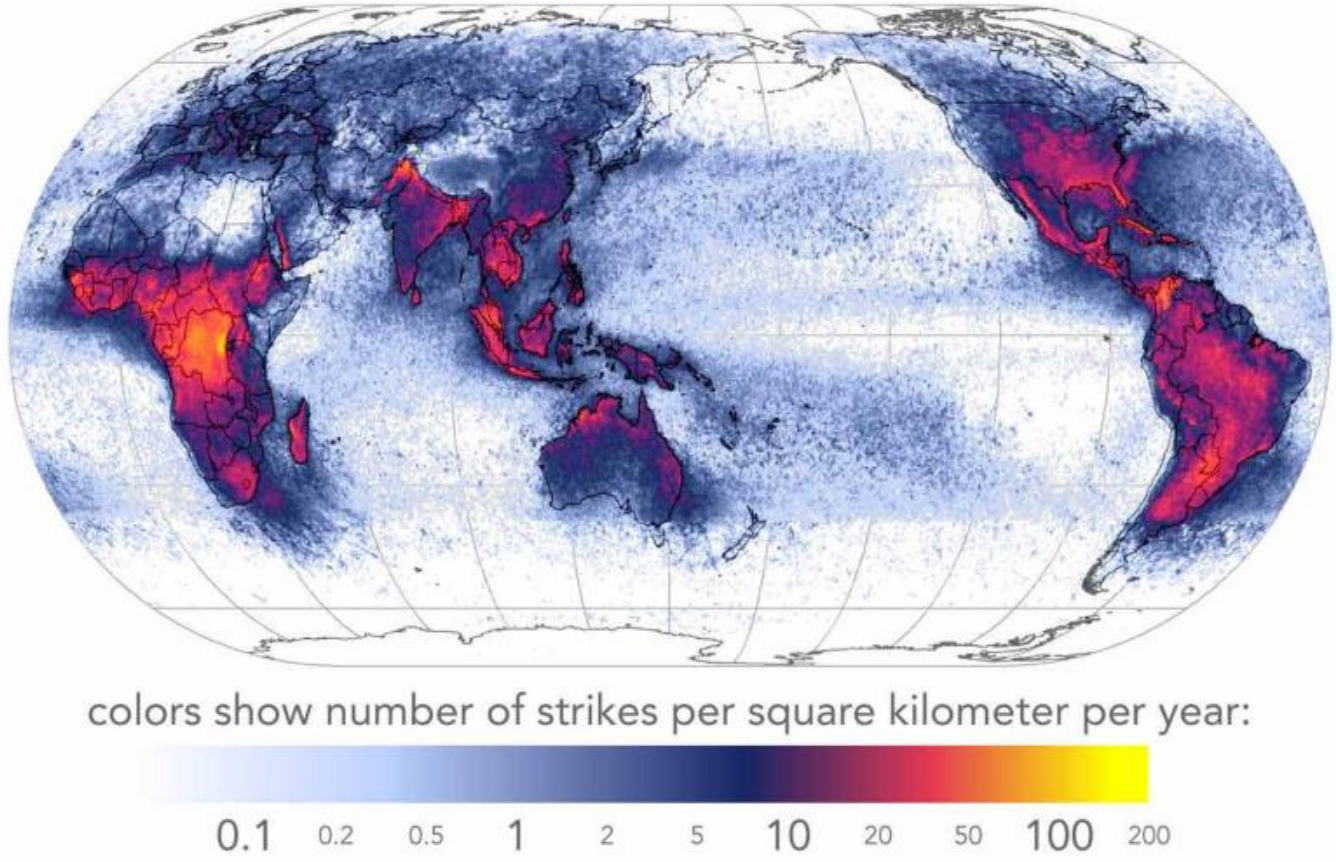


Fig 9.7.7 – Auroras and lightning strikes are the two largest and most common electrical phenomena observed in the atmosphere. Both are connected to the energy field of the Earth. What do they have in common? As is easily seen above, lightning strikes occur primarily ***over continents*** just like the auroras do! Once again, this refutes the dynamo theory but supports the Geofield Model. Image based on data from http://thunder.nsstc.nasa.gov/data/ and created by Citynoise @ Wikipedia.

Don’t Worry About Sea Levels Overtaking Us: We Float!

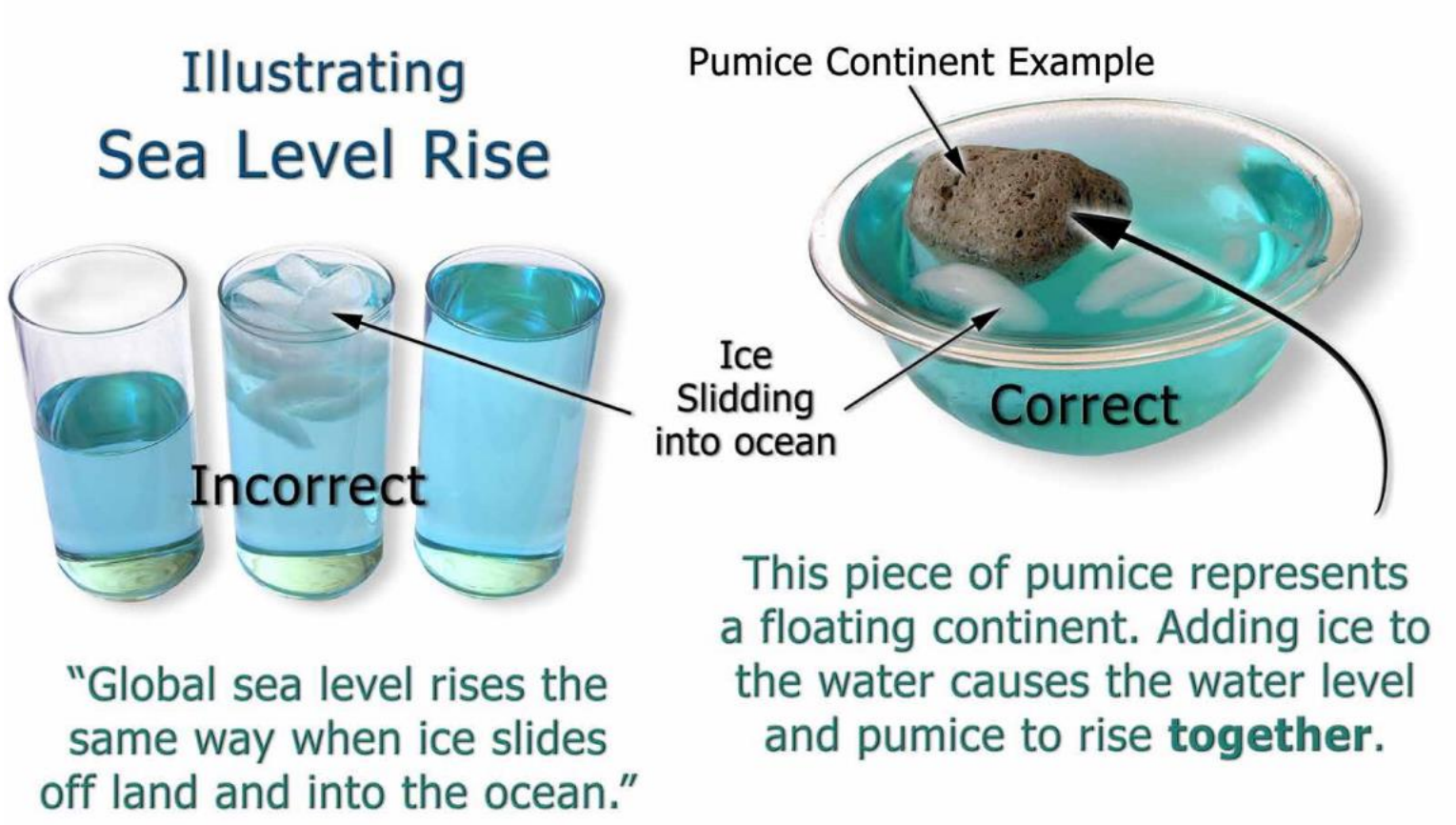


Fig 9.9.4 – The glasses on the left illustrate the concept researchers adhere to when discussing rising sea levels when ice sheets fall into the ocean. What makes this illustration incorrect is the absence of floating continents! The Earth’s surface is more than just water. A more correct way of showing things as they are in nature includes a simulated continent—a pumice rock. Adding ice to the water does not cause the water level to rise on the rock; both rock and water levels rise together. Glacial rebound can also be simulated by loading the pumice rock with ice. The ice-loaded rock rides lower in the water, rising as the ice melts. This is an easy demonstration showing the reason global sea levels show no significant increases on the continents.

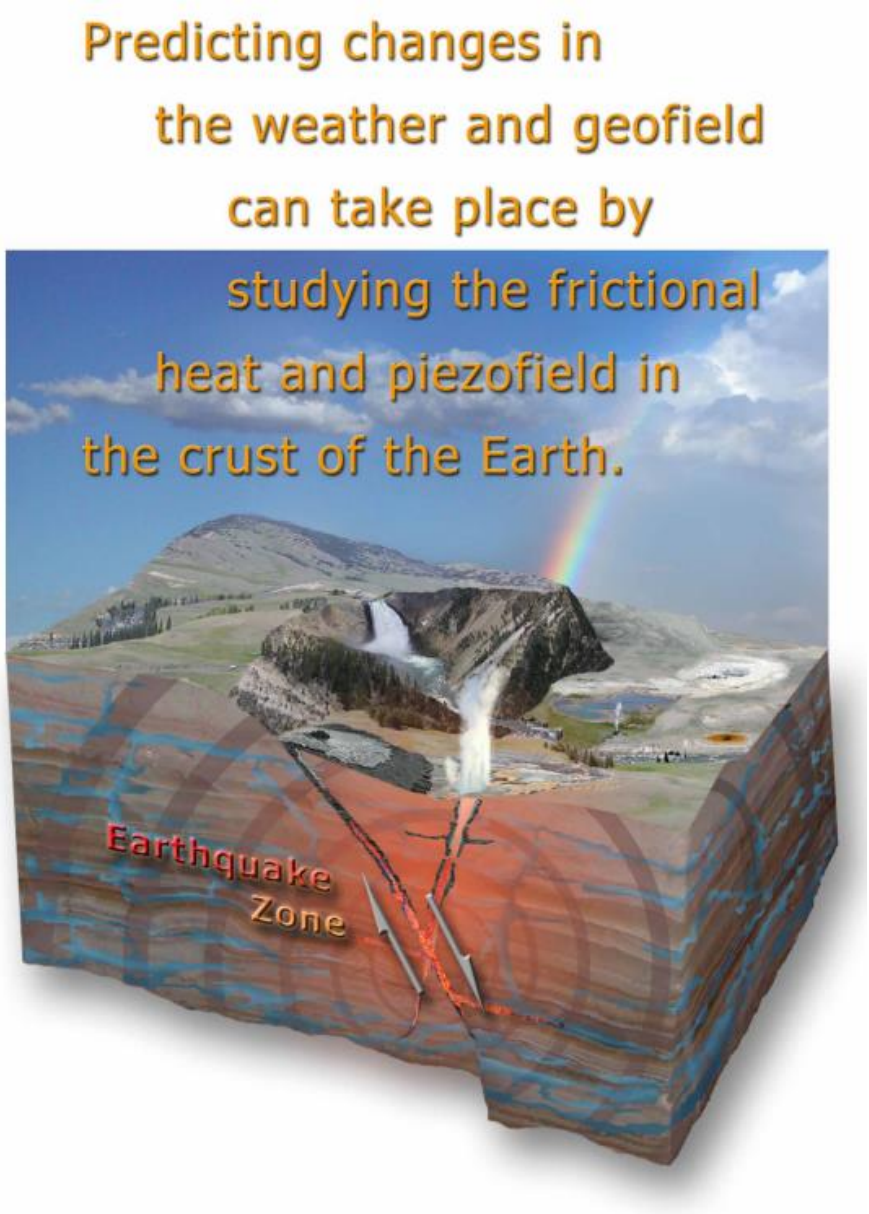


Fig 9.10.1 – Future predictability of the weather and the geofield will come from a study of hyquatherms. The Weather Model has identified a mechanism that causes weather changes and generates energy field changes around the Earth. With this new mechanism, researchers can place sensors in the crust designed to monitor the movement, gas emissions, and crustal energy levels. The data can then be analyzed with respect to the Weather Model and astronomical movements of the Earth, Moon, and Sun, shedding new light on earthquakes and their cycles and the geological connection to the weather and the Earth's energy field.

The Weather Model Summary

Having established direct scientific evidence that astronomical cycles cause earthquakes, that earthquakes generate frictional heating in the crust, and that the crust contains massive amounts of water, the following four Weather Model principles mentioned at the beginning of this chapter have greater meaning. They are here for review:

1. Hyquatherms change the Earth's weather systems; they are driven by Earthtide Heating, which is the constant frictional heating of the crust caused by gravitational tidal forces.
2. Hyquathermal heating of the seas and underground water beneath the continents causes high pressure and temperature zones in the atmosphere, which changes the Earth's weather.
3. The Earth's weather follows patterns and earthtide cycles that originate from the astronomical positions of the Earth, Moon, and Sun.
4. The Earth's weather and the Earth's Geofield are interrelated, connected by Earthtide Heating and the piezoelectric field, which are both created by the constant gravitational tidal movement of the Earth's crust.

If No Iron (Magnet) Core, How Magnetosphere?

- All quartz rocks generate piezoelectric charge when under pressure.
- Daily Earthtide of 7” due to tidal pull of moon & sun charges the rocks.
- Lightning & auroras are associated with piezoelectrics, they happen mostly on continents.
- There are other spheres with a field which are known to not have iron cores.
- Venus has no moon to pull/charge its rocks, so it has a very weak field.

Weather Evidences

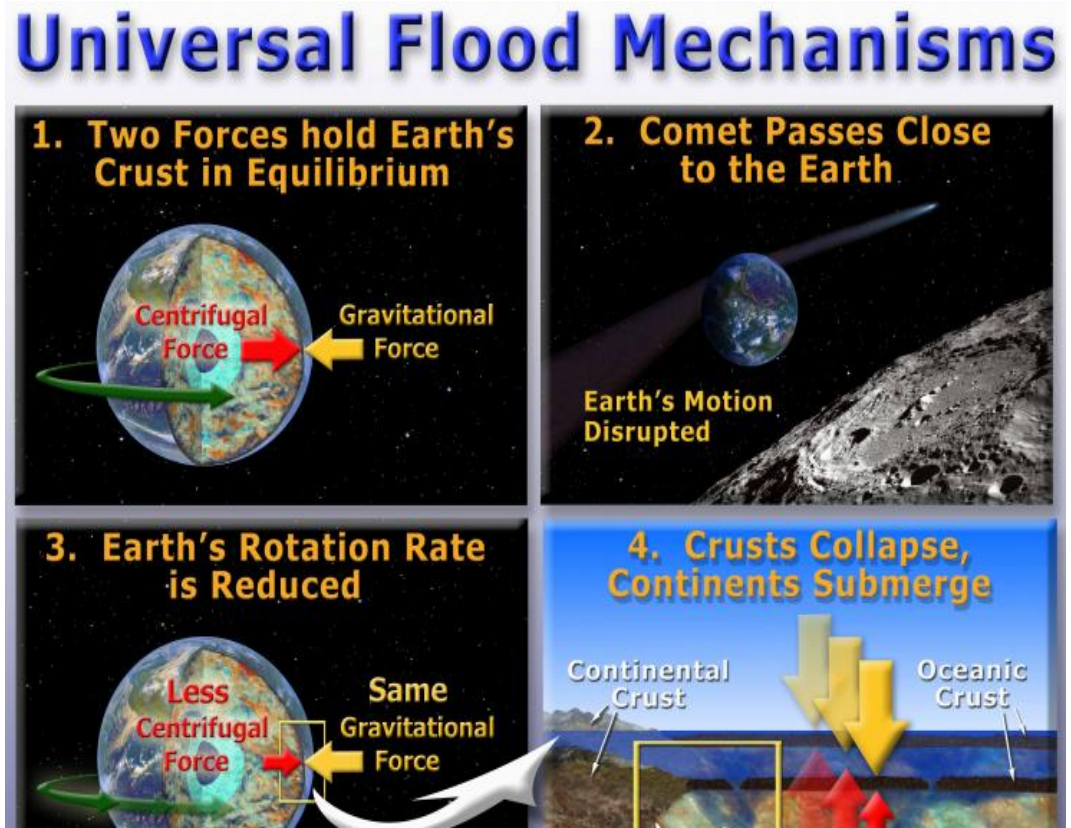
- Frictional quake heat is the 2nd Heat Source
- Cumulonimbus massive clouds appear within minutes due to quakes which release water vapor.
- El Nino / La Nina aren't annual, can't be triggered by sun. Occurs on equator, all should be equally hot on equator.
- Megaplumes of heat seen.

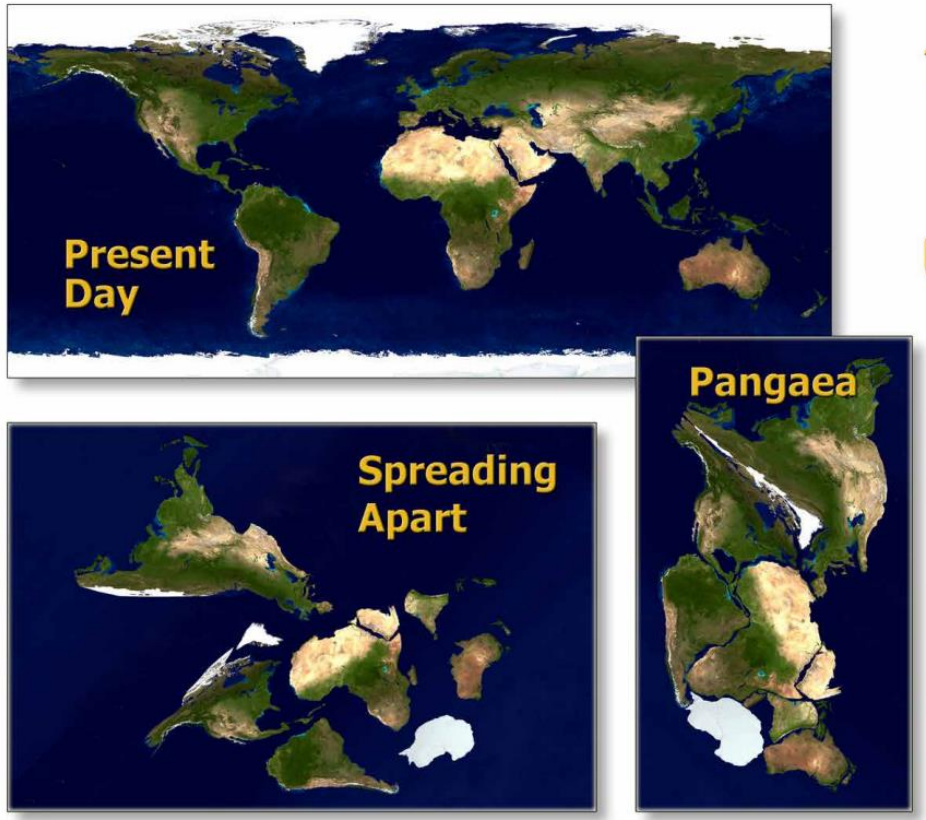
Review

1. **Magma defies heat flow physics.**
2. **Radioactive magma is a myth.**
3. **Quartz is not glass.**
4. **Natural rocks are piezoelectric.**

As in the Days of Noah, So Shall It Be…

- Comet triggered flood. Comet will trigger apocalyptic events of revelation? (Rev. “wormwood” comet etc.)
- No slow plate movement from magma. Continents divided rather quickly, they will return rather quickly? (D&C 133:23-24 continents will recombine)





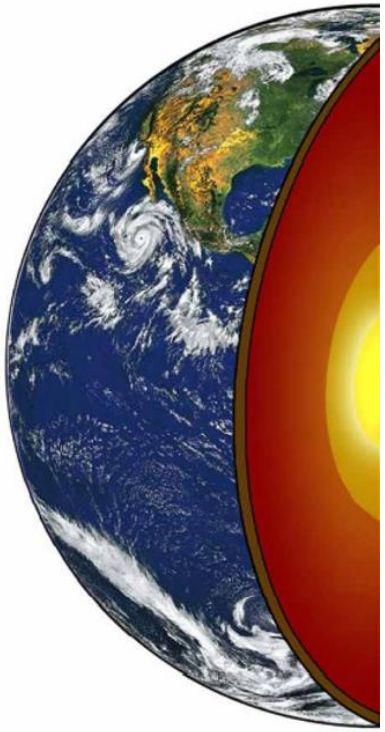
The Peleg Drift Mechanism is the Universal Flood

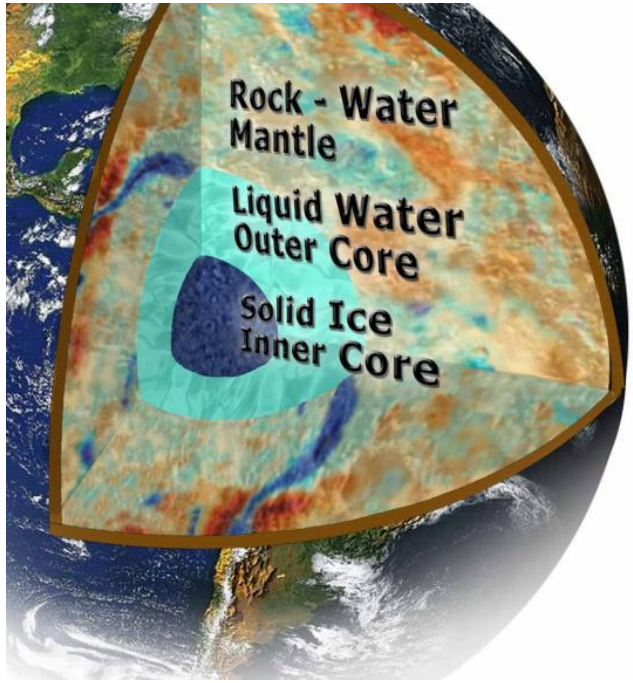
Fig 14.5.1 – It isn't difficult to imagine how the continents once fit together into one supercontinent and a multitude of evidence confirms this was the case. The Universal Flood mechanism powered the Peleg Drift that divided that great single continent known as Pangaea into its present day condition.

3 More Cheers for Water

- Water is organized matter by which all things are made.
- Water is the primal substance of the universe. Water is more common than hydrogen.
- Water is how all celestial bodies began; land precipitates out.
- All things are born in water, and kept alive by water.

Fire God vs Water God





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

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

Special Thanks to Dean Sessions Author of Universal Model

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UM Presentions

Thursday

Dean Sessions	Modern Science vs True Science: What is the Difference?
Russ Barlow	Can We Believe Christ About Science and History?
Jay Frandsen	Truth, the Final Frontier: How Religence in the UM is Used to Discover Truth
Daren Lee	My Challenge With the Gospel and Science: How the UM Brought Me Back

Friday

Lucian Herriott	West Virginia Evidence of the UF: How the UM Changed My Life's Perspective
Allan Wade	Learn Real Science Using Hot Potato Experiment: Science Defined Through UM
Colleen Huston	How the Clovis Model Started the Universal Model
Sarah Nyberg	Refuting Atheism: Saving Souls with Scientific Truth
Daniel Burdett	Pres. Ezra Taft Benson Came to Know: The Truth About BofM Geography
Lareme Fessler	Why Human Beings Are Uniquely Human: False Ideas of Being Human
Nate Richardson	Water vs Fire: Universal Model Science

Saturday

Allan Wade	Intuition Experiment - Not a Knot: How We Discern Theory From Fact
Daniel Burdett	Is Denying Evolution A Form of White Supremacy? NOT
Dean Sessions	Why True World History is Important to Science
Russ Barlow	The UM and the Covenant Path