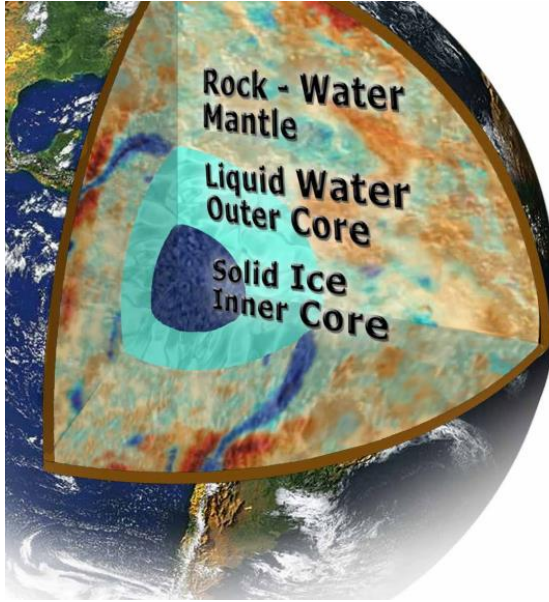


Highlights From The Universal Model

Ch. 7 The Hydroplanet Model



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Sorting in a few hydro ch notes

Ktb borehole 6500ft stopped getting hotter found water

Large equatorial bulge does not stay constant shows that the world is liquid

Gravitational forces are at equilibrium at the core which means there will be less pressure on the core

Density of core 3x less than thought

Deep earthquakes defy magma theory they are actually ice quakes

before James Hutton scientists agreed that rocks came from the water but James Hutton said since some rocks don't dissolve in water they must have not come from water but James did not recognize that some of the processes of the past are not the same of today there used to be Waters of increased pressures in heat etc

So James said molten melt made rocks.

But we can't make rocks in a lab by molten melt, only by water solutions.

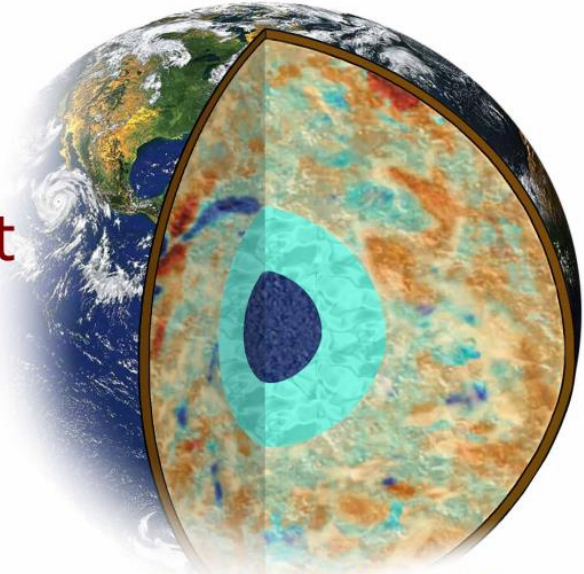
If ocean came from meteors as they say there would be much more zenon here. They also have too much deuterium.

7.1 Magmaplanet to Hydroplanet

7

The Hydroplanet Model

- 7.1 Magmaplanet to Hydroplanet
- 7.2 Celestial Water
- 7.3 Hydrospheres
- 7.4 The Crystallization Process
- 7.5 A New Geology
- 7.6 The Hydroplanet Earth
- 7.7 Hydrology Redefined
- 7.8 The Hydrocrater Model
- 7.9 The Crater Debate
- 7.10 The Meteorite Model
- 7.11 The Arizona Hydrocrater Evidence
- 7.12 The Impact to Hydrocrater Evidence
- 7.13 The Hydromoon Evidence
- 7.14 The Hydrocomet Evidence
- 7.15 The Hydroid Evidence
- 7.16 More Hydroplanet Evidence
- 7.17 The Hydroplanet Frontier



about some universally accepted tenet of reality. But as science and technology advance with **exponential rapidity**, our capacity for astonishment shrinks to **near zero**.¹⁹ *Note 7.1a*

We have a false sense of security because of the mingling of science and technology. If modern science is moving in “exponential rapidity” or with great speed in the **wrong** direction, there is no reason that our capacity for astonishment could ever *shrink* to “near zero.” Clearly, modern geology has missed something even more momentous than the discovery of a new

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“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

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A New Water Model Needed:

The Floating Continents

The Sea Mystery

The Liquid Sphere



Fig 7.1.1 – The teardrop shape of water at the surface of the Earth is the result of the downward force of gravity exerted on the water drop.

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Fig 7.1.2 – This sphere is a large air bubble formed on a hotplate, underwater in a micro-gravity environment, in orbit above the Earth. It illustrates how spherical shapes form when the forces of gravity are neutralized. This applies to both liquids and gases. Courtesy of NASA. p.232

From Magma To Water

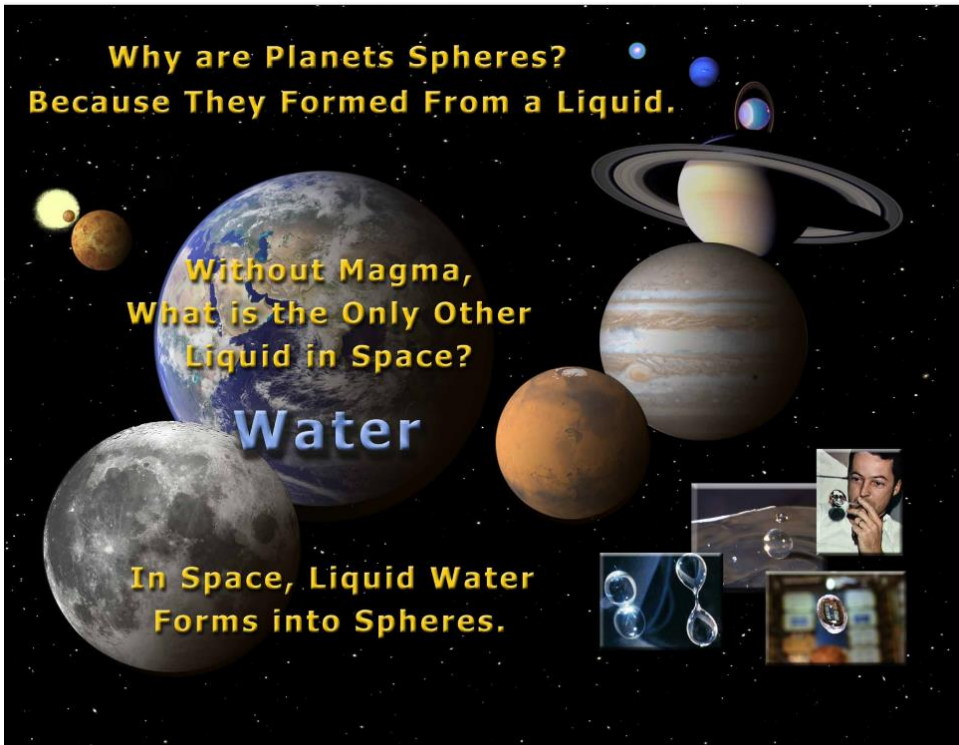


Fig 7.1.3 – This collage of celestial bodies illustrates the dominant shape of planets in our solar system. These Celestial Spheres had to have been formed as liquid. No magma-like spheres have ever been observed in space, but spheres of water and ice have been. The inset photos, bottom right, show water as photographed in space by astronauts. The spherical shape of liquids in space is made possible outside where gravitational forces are near neutral allowing the water's own cohesive force to apply equally in all directions.

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From Neptunism To Plutonism And Back



7.2 Celestial Water

The Celestial Water Universe

Does Liquid Water Exist In Space?

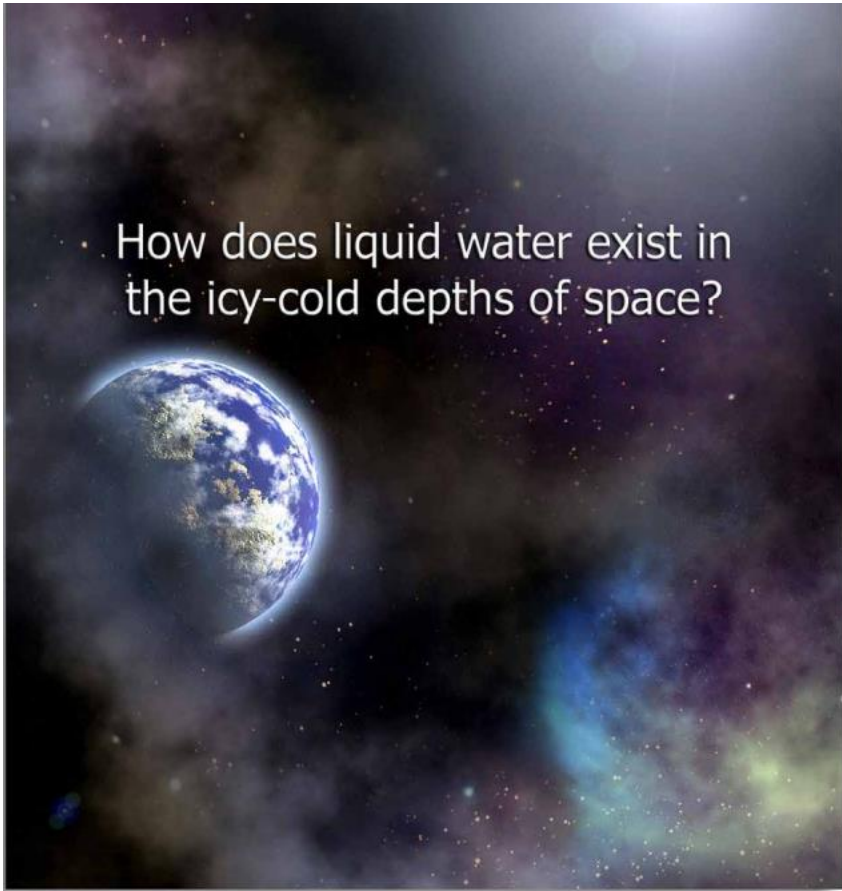


Fig 7.2.1 –Everyday experience tells us that water changes from a liquid to a solid in very cold conditions. Based in these observations, scientists believed for a long time that water in deep space could only be solid. Recently, new observations have shown that under the low pressure and low temperature conditions that exist in space, the faint radiant heat of stars is sufficient to liquefy water, “a huge surprise” to researchers.

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How Much Water Is In Outer Space?

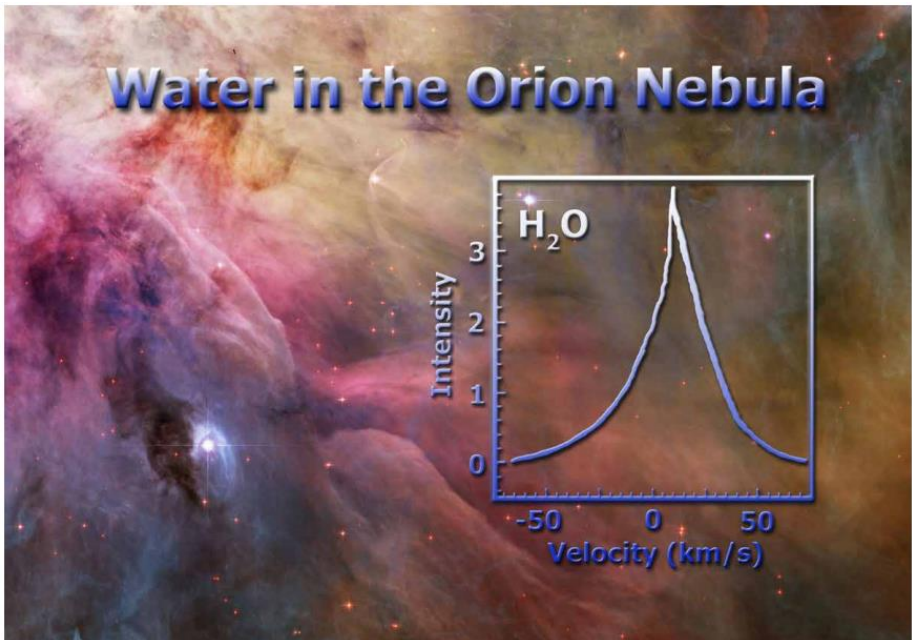


Fig 7.2.2 – When researchers looked for water inside the Orion Nebula, one of them declared, “It must be raining in Orion.” This was due to the strong water line found with the maser. This water signal was stronger than elemental hydrogen, the ‘supposed’ most abundant substance in the universe.

Image and graph courtesy of NASA HST and SWAS.

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Water In The Stars

Water On The Sun

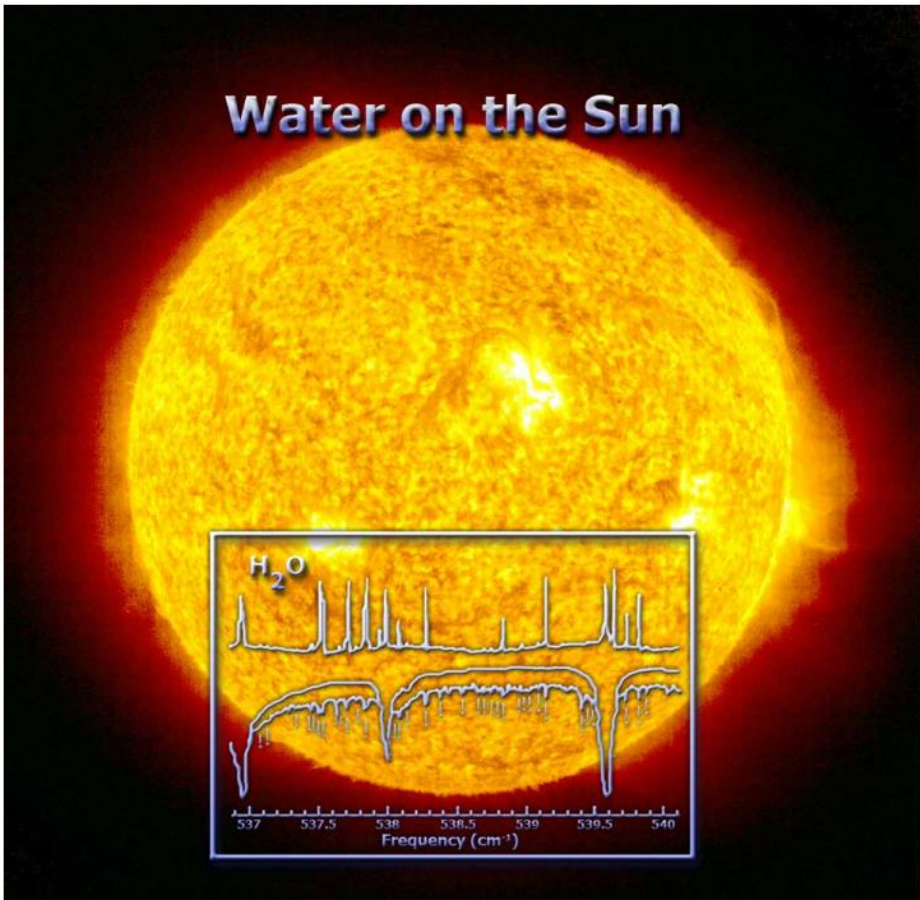


Fig 7.2.3 – The last place one would expect to find water would be on the Sun—but there it was. Researchers confirmed this discovery by comparing water emission spectra from hot water in the lab to those observed on the Sun. Graph is courtesy of Peter Bernath.

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Water On The Planets

This demonstrates planets being mostly water:

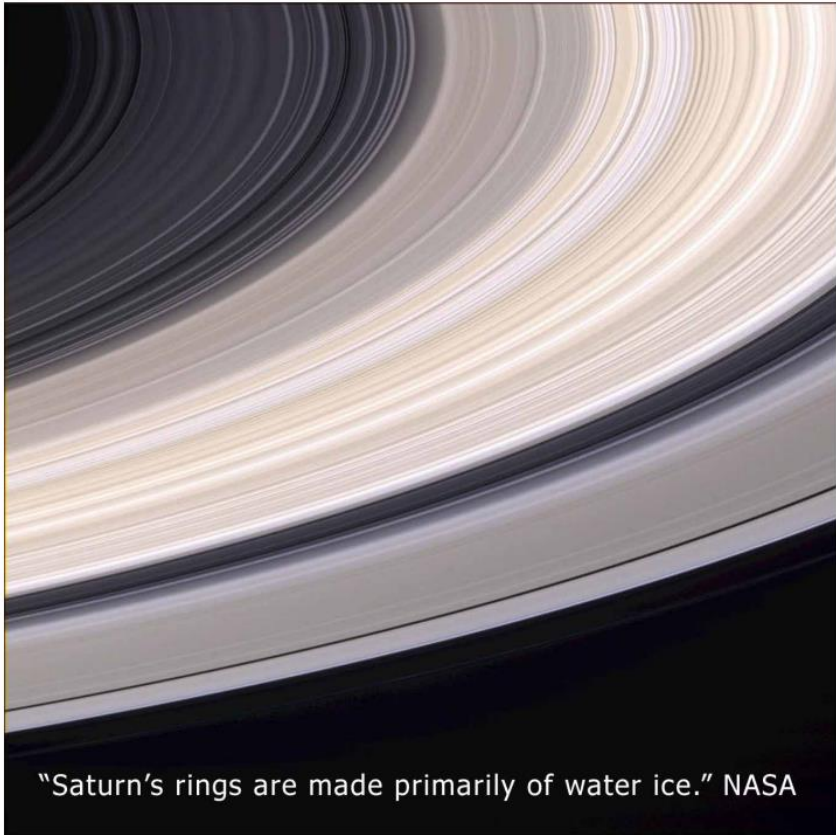


Fig 7.2.4 – The rings of Saturn as seen in this image taken by the Cassini-Huygens' spacecraft are truly magnificent. They are made primarily of water ice from hydrofountains found on Saturn's moons, which will be covered more in depth later in this chapter.

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The Most Important Discovery In The Last 25 Years (Large Quantities Water Ice On Mars)

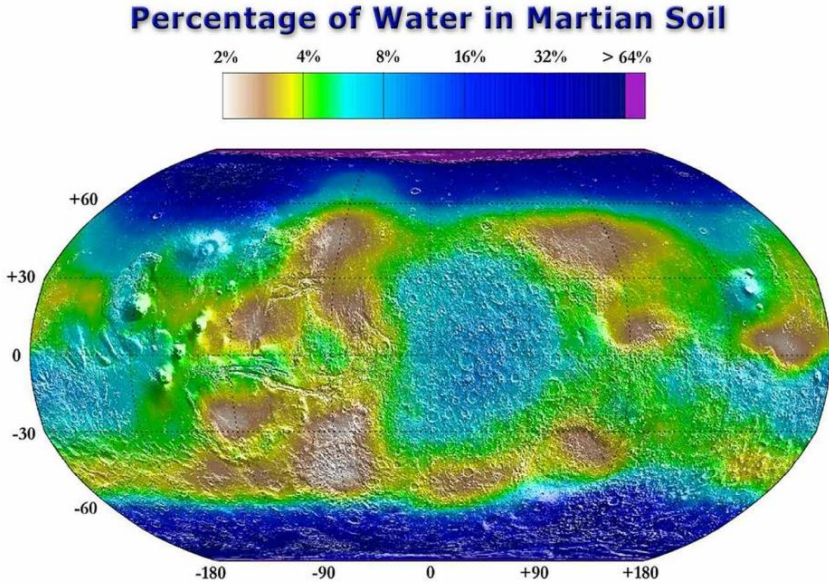


Fig 7.2.5 – This is a map of the surface of Mars illustrating the abundance of water in the topmost meter of Martian soil. The key represents the percentage of water in the soil by weight. Data for this map came from the neutron spectrometer onboard the Mars Odyssey spacecraft in 2003. The blue areas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

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Water On Exoplanets

Water On The Moon

Water In Comets

Water Above The Earth-Star

Water, Water Everywhere

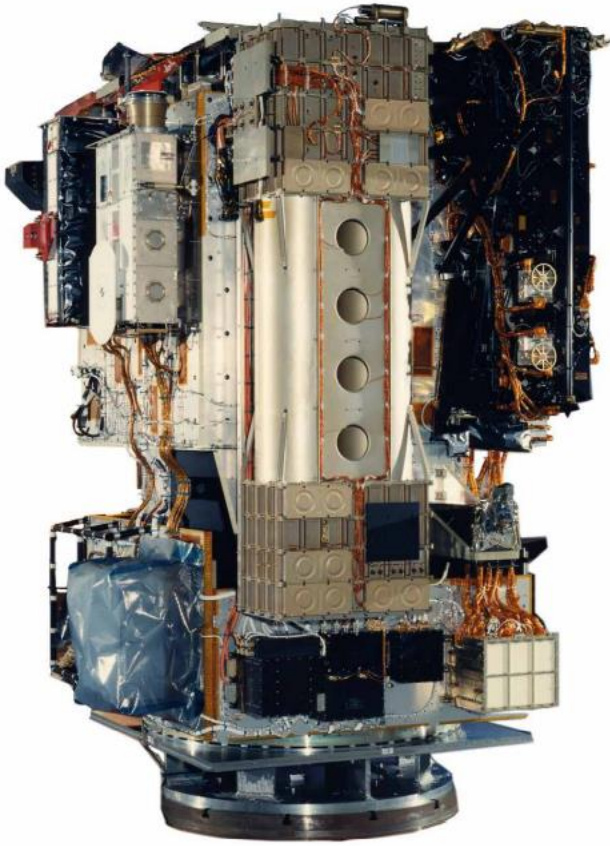


Fig 7.2.6 The SOHO satellite, designed to take images of the Sun, is in orbit about 1 million miles from the Earth. The telescope was severely impaired because of water accumulation on its optics. Performance improved after temporary loss of control of the spacecraft turned the telescope in such a way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

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Space Chemistry Theories Fall Short

The Models “Surely Have To Be Revised”

The Universal Concept Of Water

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.

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(Note: Several Cultures Creation Stories Have The Beginning As Darkness And Water)

7.3 Hydrospheres

Hydrospheres Defined

Celestial Body Formation

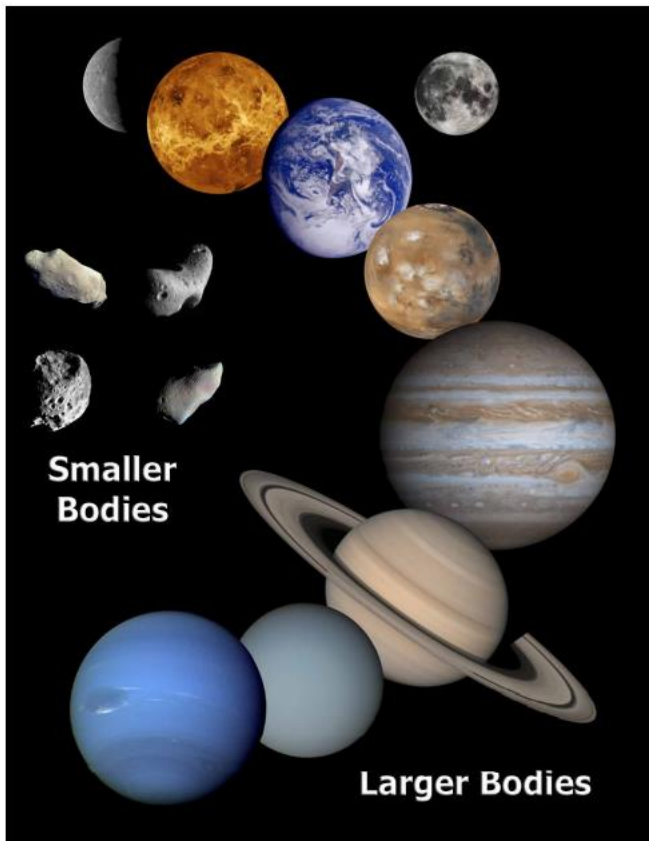


Fig 7.3.1 – In our Solar System the shape of celestial bodies can be determined from their size. Larger bodies are spherical whereas smaller bodies have irregular shapes. Why is this? The smaller bodies are not simply pieces of broken planets from ancient impacts, as astronomers have imagined. They were formed in these irregular shapes due to their smaller size, and because other, larger masses were able to pull them into irregular shapes. Larger bodies have a higher internal force of gravity that pulls the water and minerals of which they are formed equally in all directions, towards the center of mass, resulting in a spherical shape.

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Saturn's Hydrospheres Evidence

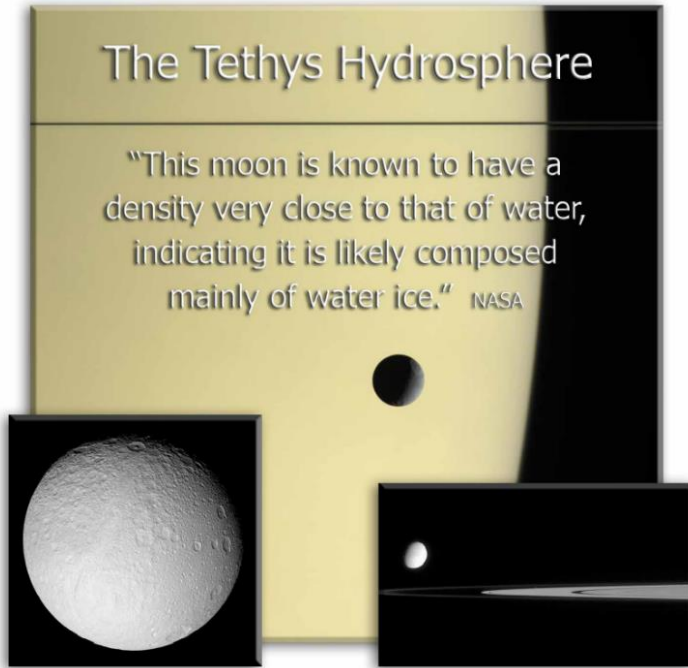
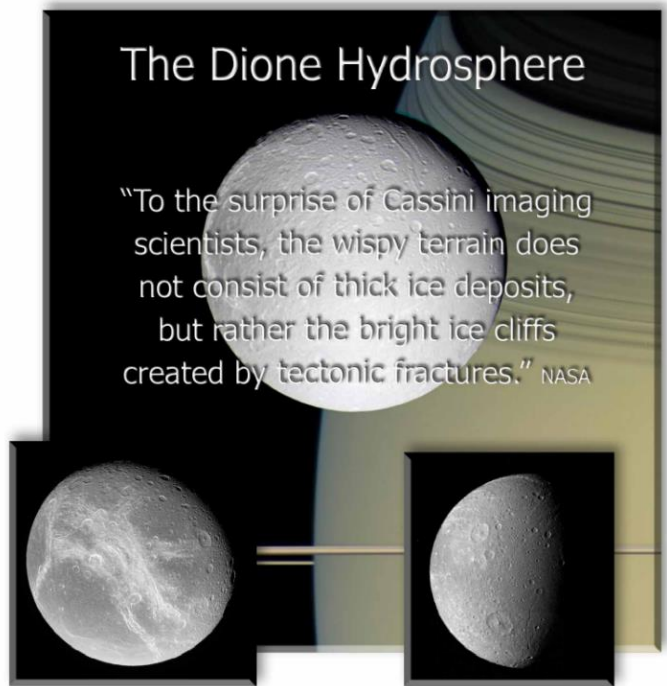


Fig 7.3.2 – The Tethys Hydrosphere. Tethys is one of Saturn's moons acknowledged by researchers to consist primarily of water ice. Perhaps the only thing to surpass the beauty of Saturn and her moons is the understanding that celestial bodies formed from the most abundant substance in the Universe—water.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

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Icy Dione

Fig. 7.3.3 - The Dione Hydrosphere. The bottom left photo of Dione shows a light colored wispy terrain. Scientists now know that they are huge ice cliffs and fractures. They are created by tectonic forces or 'Dionequakes,' similar to earthquakes on Earth. However, Dione has no magma. What causes the movement? Dione-quakes occur when its floating crust is fractured by gravitational flexing.



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Icy Volcanoes On Titan

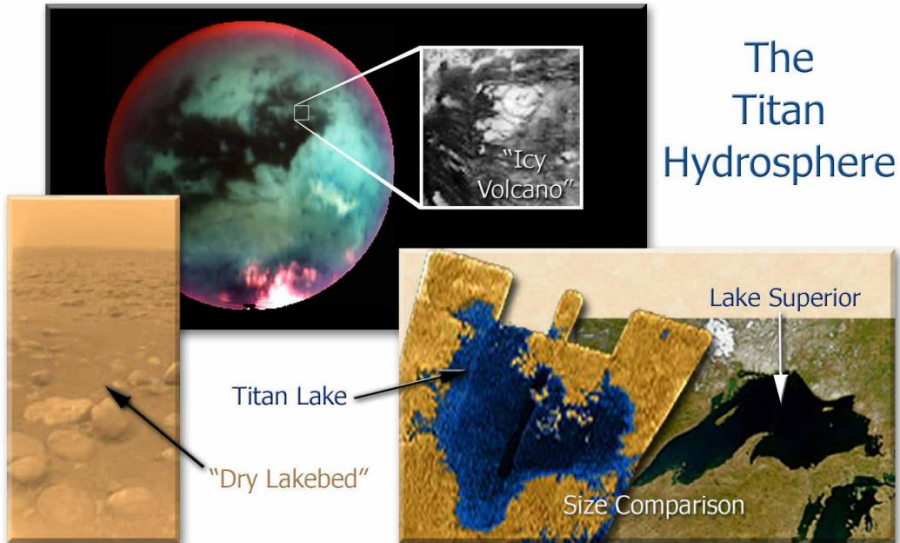


Fig 7.3.4 – Titan is the second largest natural satellite in the Solar System, second only to Jupiter's moon, Ganymede. Titan is larger than the planet Mercury. Researchers were "shocked" to see water ice and huge lakes, as big as Lake Superior on Earth. Many other evidences of water were observed, including "icy volcanoes." These were seen ejecting water and ice and since volcanoes, by definition, spew molten rock, these features on Titan are more properly termed hydrofountains. Below Titan's icy surface, liquid water oceans are said to exist and below that, a silicate (quartz based) core.

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Other Saturnian Hydrospheres

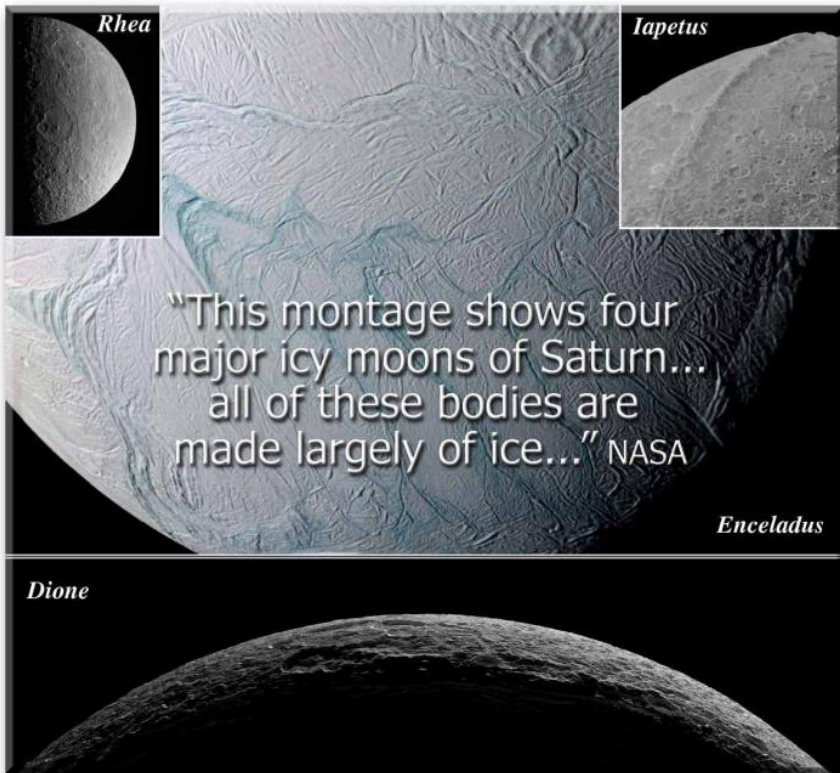


Fig 7.3.5 – In this image are four celestial bodies NASA describes as being “four major **icy moons** of Saturn.” Icy bodies like these are not the exception in the solar system. As we look further from the Sun, there is an abundance of bodies “made largely of ice.” As we extend our reach into depths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

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The Amalthea Hydromoon Evidence

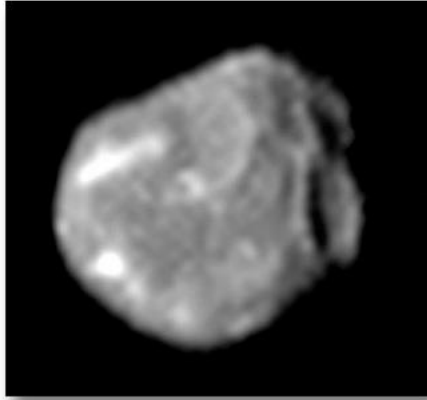


Fig 7.3.6 – Amalthea, the fifth of Jupiter's satellites to be discovered, is seen here in this inferior, yet important, image from a flyby in 1999. Amalthea's density has been calculated to be **less** than that of water indicating a hollow core geode-like structure. Courtesy of NASA.

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Jupiter's Three Large Hydromoons

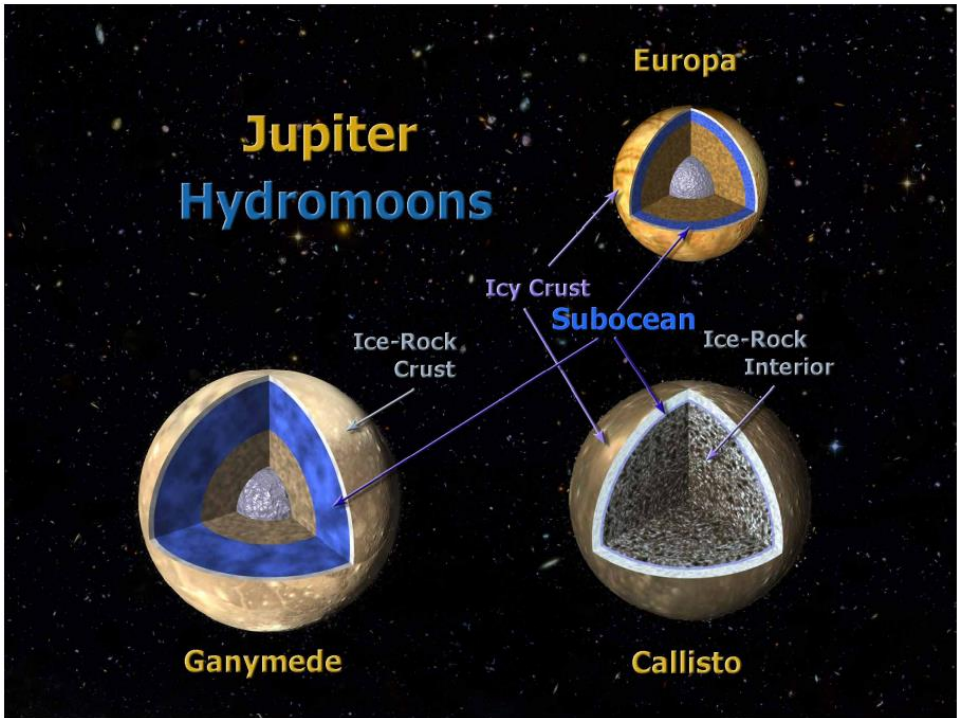


Fig 7.3.7 – Three hydrospheres, also known as Hydromoons, orbit Jupiter. These Hydromoons each contain large amounts of water. From drawings adapted from NASA, each sphere is shown representative of how much water each hydrosphere is thought to contain. The amount of water researchers discovered in the 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

The Ganymede Hydromoon

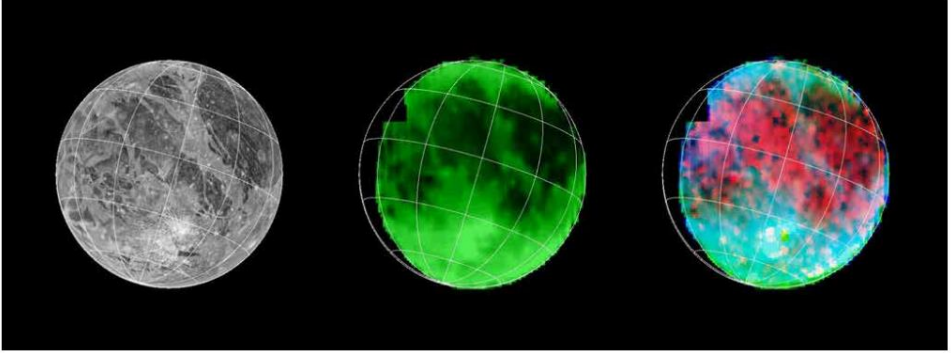


Fig 7.3.8 – The abundance of water on the Ganymede Hydrosphere is shown in this diagram. Imaged in the near infrared, these false color illustrations show significant water, which are the areas of both green and blue. Courtesy of NASA (PIA47903).

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The Callisto Hydromoon Evidence

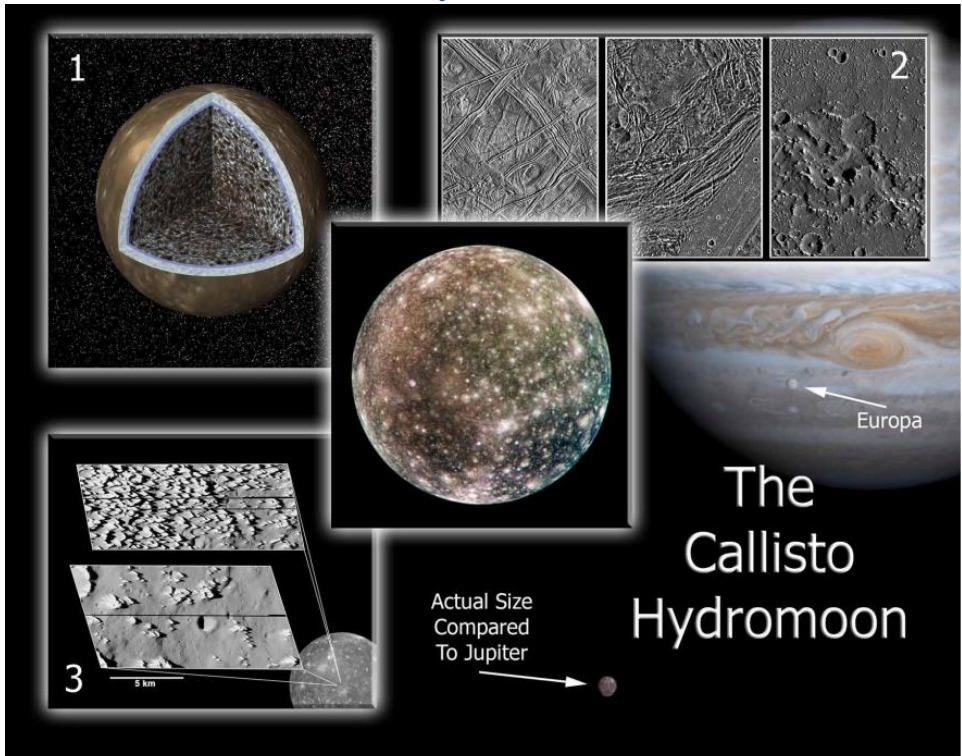


Fig 7.3.9 – In this diagram are various images of the hydromoon, Callisto, the second largest of Jupiter's moons. Plate 1 is a NASA illustration showing an icy crust, subocean and an ice-rock interior. Plate 2 compares the surfaces of Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, showing a "dark material layer" that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

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The Europa Hydrosphere

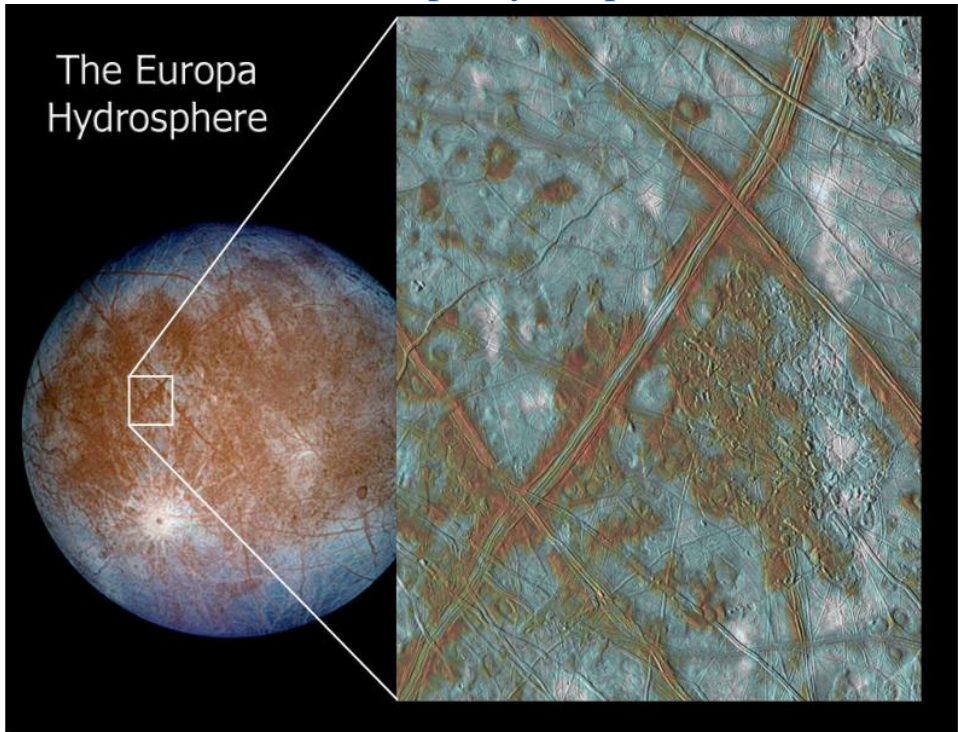


Fig 7.3.10 – The Europa Hydrosphere offers amazing evidence of the Hydroplanet Model. Planetary scientists calculate that Europa—smaller than Earth's Moon—holds an ocean 150 km (93 miles) deep! (The Earth's oceans average only 4 km (2.5 miles) deep). The enlarged section of Europa's crust shows an icy 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.

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Galileo Spacecraft Photos – “Blowing Us Away”

The Enceladus Hydrofountain

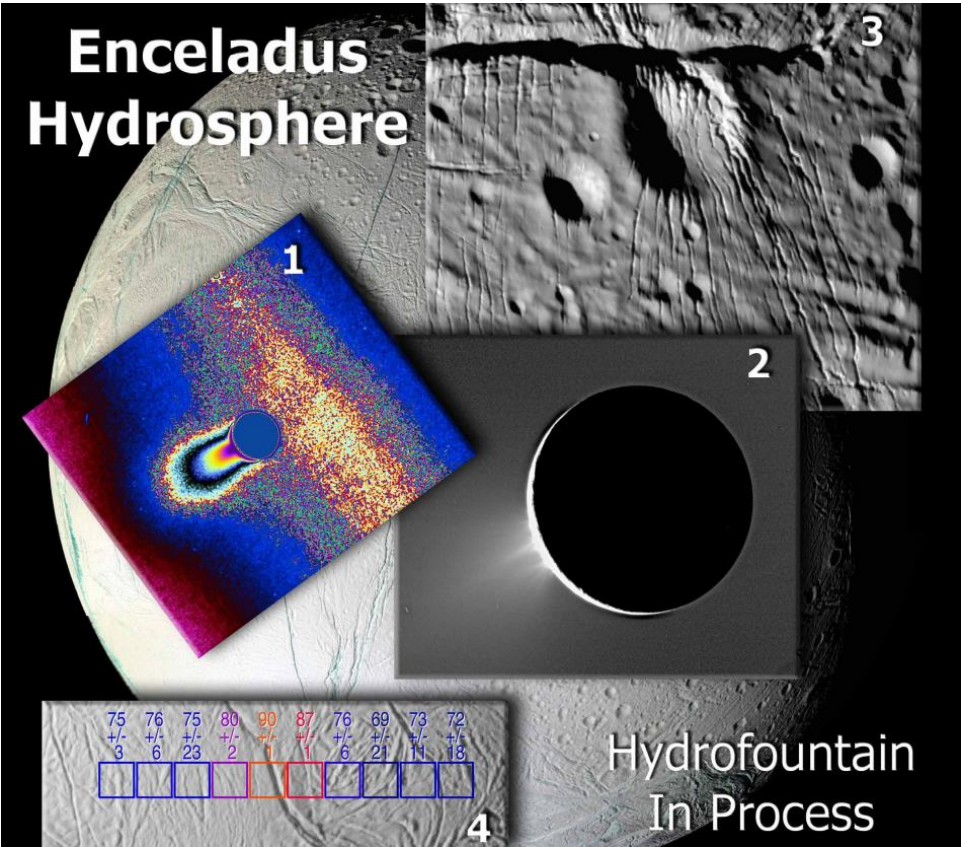


Fig 7.3.11 – These images are of a gigantic water jet, a ‘Hydrofountain’ blasting from the surface of Enceladus, Saturn’s sixth largest moon. Researchers were stunned to have observed such an event. This real-time eruption unquestionably demonstrates the existence of active hydrospheres in the Solar System. At the time the Cassini spacecraft was able to image this heretofore-unimagined event, Enceladus’ hydrofountain was spewing water into space at a distance greater than the entire diameter of Enceladus (see inset plate 1 for a spectrographic image of the hydrofountain). Plate 2 is a visual light photo of this event in its beginning stages. Plate 3 is a close up of Enceladus’ surface, showing large fissures and canyons from previous ruptures. These would also have released enormous amounts of water and ice into space, ultimately becoming a part of the Saturnian ring system. Scientists have discerned that Saturn’s rings are mostly water ice and Enceladus is known to have been a major contributor to them.

Inset 4 is a close-up of Enceladus’ surface. The squares represent temperatures on the surface. Red squares are hotter, blue are cooler. Notice the relationship of heat with the surface cracks (faults). This is an example of the Gravitational-Friction Law, first described in the Magma Pseudotheory chapter. Friction along faults in the crust heats subsurface water, which rises toward the surface. Sometimes, as was the case during the Cassini flyby, eruptions occur with such force that huge jets of water and ice are observed, spewing matter far into space. The Enceladus hydrosphere is reported to have a density just over one and a half times that of water and is likely a combination of water, rock and other minerals.

If you ever have the chance to look at Saturn through a telescope—everyone should do this—expect to be inspired, not only by the beauty of Saturn’s rings—but also by the fact that they are made mostly of water!

More Hydrospheres

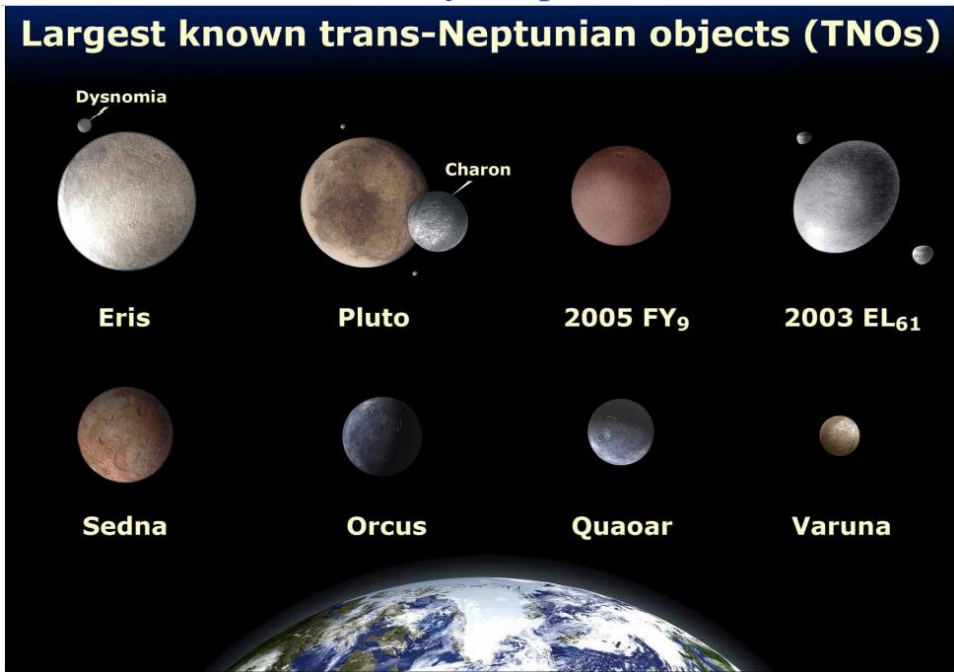


Fig 7.3.12 – This NASA diagram illustrates comparative sizes of celestial bodies outside Neptune's orbit. These objects are known trans-Neptunian objects (TNOs) or Kuiper belt objects (KBOs). To date, more than 800 of these objects have been discovered using digital technology and computers available in the 1990s. Note that Pluto, which is no longer designated as a planet, is not the largest object among the group of KBOs. Although accurate in its portrayal of size, the colors and textures are only artist's conceptions. Located far from the Sun, these icy worlds retain water from their formative period. Their frozen and reflective surface aids in their detection.

p.253

7.4 The Crystallization Process

Crystallization – Making Rocks

"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

Precipitation Redefined

Evaporate Rock Pseudotheory

own to be responsible for the formation of crystalline solids:

formation of solution either by changes in **temperature** or **pressure**.

theory

of

precipitation

As

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completely new opportunity

when we are in possession of modern technology and natural resources are better understood.

precipitation with which we are all



sugar crystals with the stick. Color can be added to the appearance of candy crystals.

Sugar crystals are formed from a supersaturated solution. The temperature of precipitation is quite different from that of the sugar.

Fig 7.4.1 – Natural Fluorite crystals are not formed from a melt—they are formed in water.

labs, but the theory of geology. In large bodies of saturated salt water, precipitation of a thick salt layer, there was supersaturated producing enormous amounts of salt just like the ones in the

Precipitate Salt Deposit Model



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.

p.255

Salt Origin Without Evaporation Confirmed

The Prethermation Process

The Enhydro Evidence

(Various Enhydros Displayed <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kdz-R89gftg>)

The Enhydro Evidence



Fig 7.4.3 – These crystals each contain an air bubble that can be seen as it moves in the water, trapped within the specimens shown. Rocks that contain observable water with an air bubble are called **enhydros**. These are naturally formed specimens of quartz and calcite and can be found all around the world. Though unfamiliar to most people, enhydro rocks profoundly demonstrate that these minerals were grown in a water environment.

p.257

Ice Cube Enhydro

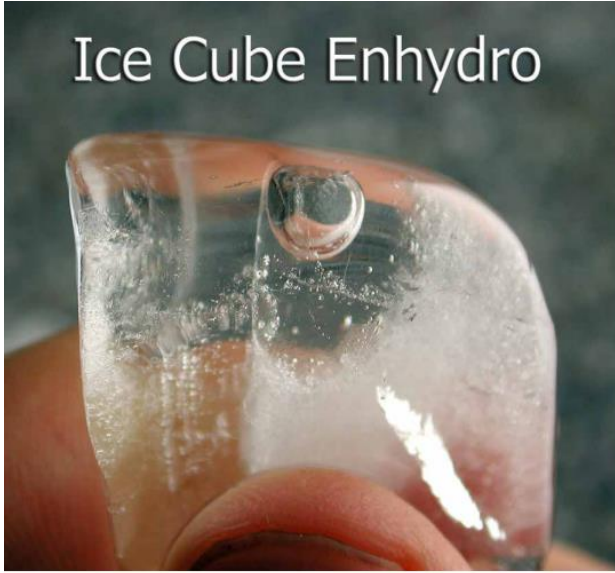


Fig 7.4.5 – We can understand how enhydros are made by observing Ice Cube Enhydros. When water freezes fast enough, air is trapped and is encapsulated within the ice cube. The gas (air bubble) and liquid (unfrozen water) trapped within the ice cube **clearly** came from the solution that made the ice cube. In the same way, mineral enhydros entrap liquid and gas of the same material in which they were formed. They are a testament to the water environment in which they crystallized.

p.258

The Enhydro Sci-Bi (Scientific Alabi)

Learning From Enhydros

The Unseen Water In Rocks

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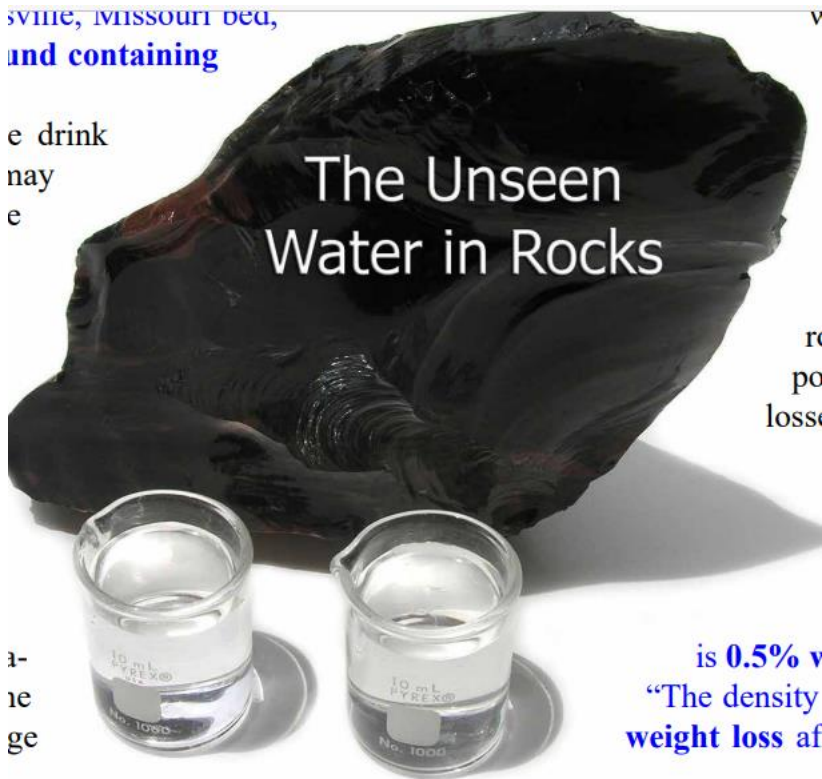


Fig 7.4.7 – This glassy looking rock is obsidian and the amount of water shown in the two beakers (18g) is the amount of water contained in the obsidian rock shown (617g). Yes, this rock actually has up to this much (3% by weight) water in it! Why do we not see the water? For the same reason we do not 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.



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.

p.260

Volcanic Rocks Contain Water

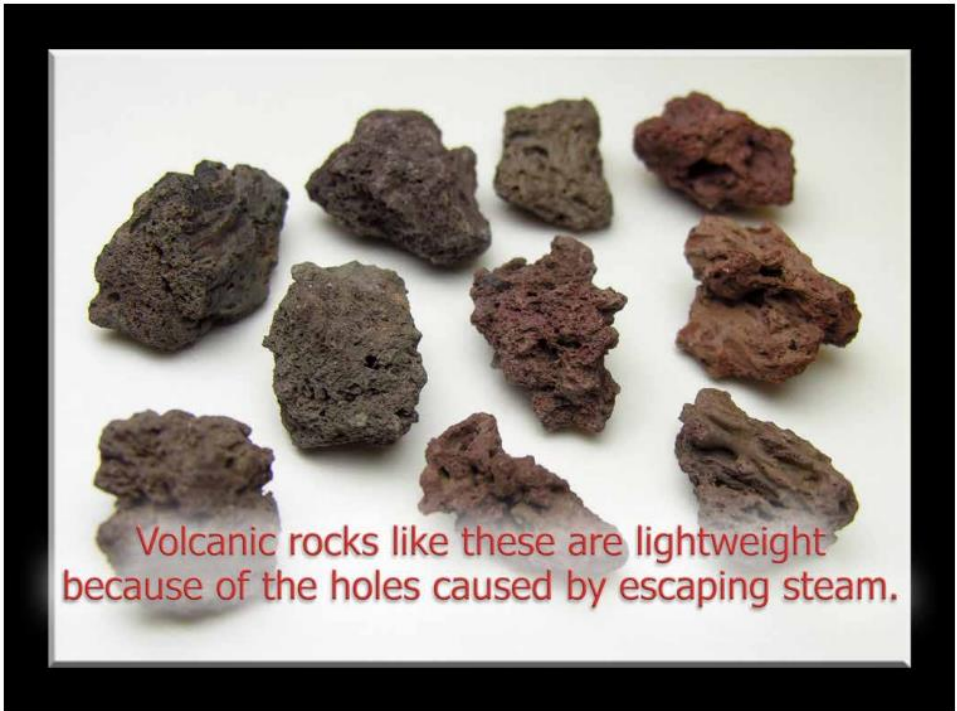


Fig 7.4.9 – These rocks are typical of volcanic rocks. They are amorphous (glass-like) and exhibit characteristic vesicles or ‘holes’ caused by escaping steam. Researchers have long known that “all volcanic rocks contain some water bound up in the minerals or the rock”. This can be easily demonstrated 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.

p.261

Mind Over Magma – The Origin Of Granite

Without Water – No Continents

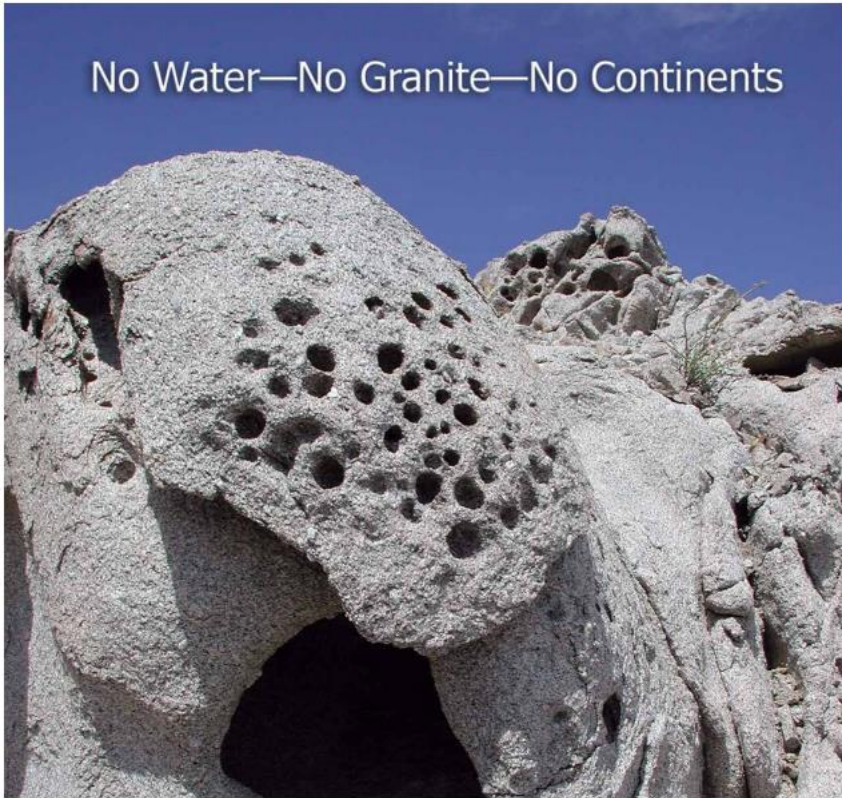


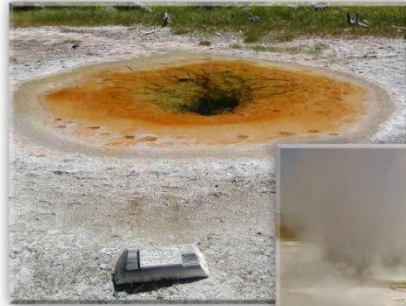
Fig 7.4.10 – This unique granite outcrop is located in Sonora Mexico near the Gulf of California. Most granite deposits do not exhibit holes like these. Researchers have attempted to form granite through experimentation of many pressure/temperature environments, all without water. They had no success. 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.

p.262

Confirming The Law Of Hydroformation

The Hydrothermal Process

Hydrothermal
is Without Pressure



Geysers and hot springs do not
produce quartz rocks and minerals
because they are not under pressure.

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.

p.264

The Hypretherm

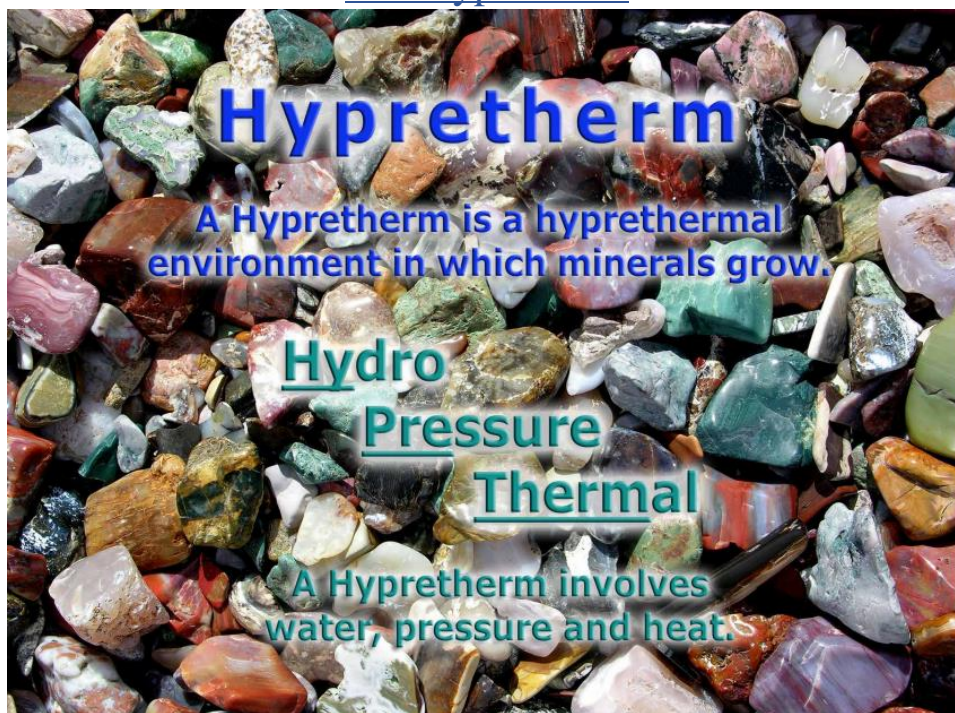


Fig 7.4.12 – These colorful natural rocks are mostly quartz based and were all grown in a Hypretherm. This is a new word developed with its definition in mind. Minerals in nature are crystalline and require a water (hydro) solution to grow. The rocks also require pressure because most of the rocks seen 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.

p.265

Commercial Quartz Growth

Hyprethermal Quartz Growth



Fig 74.13 – 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.



p.267

Why Such a Focus On Quartz?

“Indistinguishable” From Natural Quartz



Fig 7.4.15 – This is a cross section showing natural quartz (white) on a sandstone base with synthetic amethyst quartz (purple) grown on top of the natural quartz. This specimen was made in Russia where much research involving the use of autoclaves was conducted, prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union. This specimen helps illustrate how natural quartz grows in a hypretherm.

p.267



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.

p.268

Natural Hypretherm Growing Conditions Known

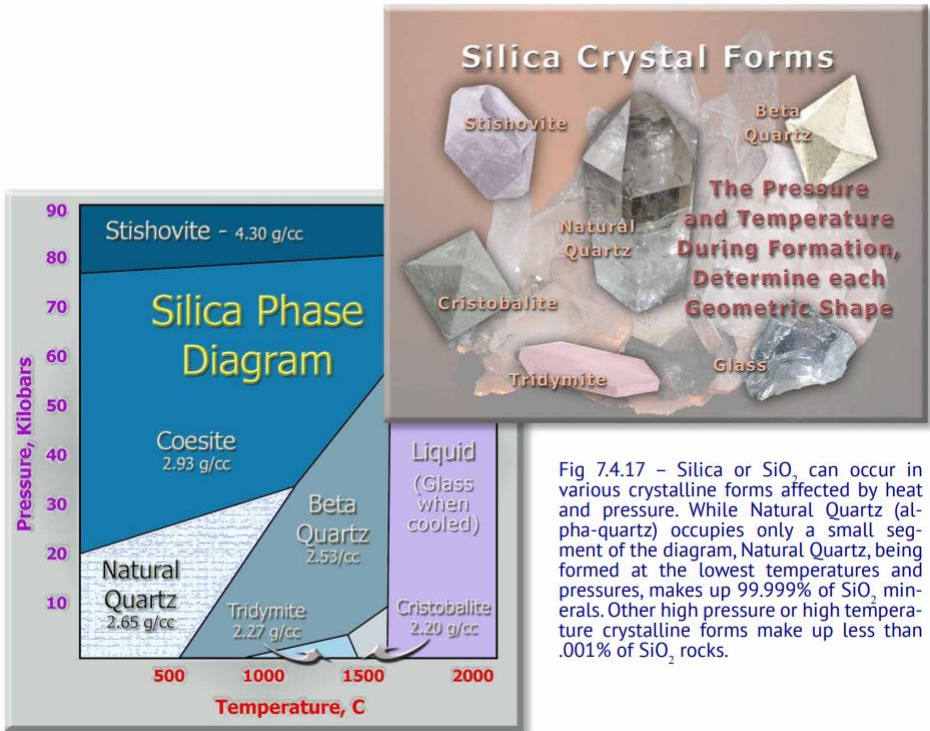


Fig 7.4.17 – Silica or SiO_2 , can occur in various crystalline forms affected by heat and pressure. While Natural Quartz (alpha-quartz) occupies only a small segment of the diagram, Natural Quartz, being formed at the lowest temperatures and pressures, makes up 99.999% of SiO_2 minerals. Other high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

p.268

The Hydrothermal History

Vein And Geode Crystals



Fig 7.4.18 – We find beautiful crystals like these in veins and geodes around the world. They can only be reproduced by man in a lower temperature/ high pressure water environment verses a melt. However, these crystals are no different from others found in so-called igneous and metamorphic rocks that were supposed to come from much higher pressures and temperatures and without much or any water. The crystals we can hold in our hands actually testify to how the Earth's rocks were originally formed—in a hypretherm.

p.269

Pegmatite Mystery Explained



Fig 7.4.19 – Pegmatites often contain large crystals like this beryl crystal. They are important because they hold clues to how all rocks were made. All of the crystals in a particular pegmatite were made from the same materials at essentially the same time and in the same way. Researchers have finally begun to recognize that “An **aqueous**-rich fluid is regarded as the **critical element** in the genesis of pegmatites...”

p.270

Dolomite Hypretherm Evidence

Calcite Hypretherm Evidence

Olivine Hypretherm Evidence

Hyprethermal Solution Is The Only Solution

Role Of Organics Not Understood By Geoscience

7.5 A New Geology

The Old Classification Of Rocks

The Old Geology Does Not Work

A New Geology – A New Mineral Classification

Reclassifying The Origin Of Minerals (The 9
Classifications Of Minerals)

1. Hydrothermal: Minerals Formed In A Thermal Water Environment.

2. Hydrothermic: Minerals Changed In A Thermal Water Environment.

3. Hyprethermal: Minerals Formed In A Pressurized Thermal Water Environment.

4. Hyprethermic: Minerals Changed In A Pressurized Thermal Water Environment.

5. Igneothermic: Minerals Formed Or Changed To Glass From Heat With Minimal Water.

6. Endoprethermic: Minerals Changed Through Pressure And Heat With Minimal Water.

7. Hydrosediment: Sediment Formed In A Water Environment.

8. Erosionary Sediment: Sediment Formed From Erosion.

1. Hydrothermal Minerals

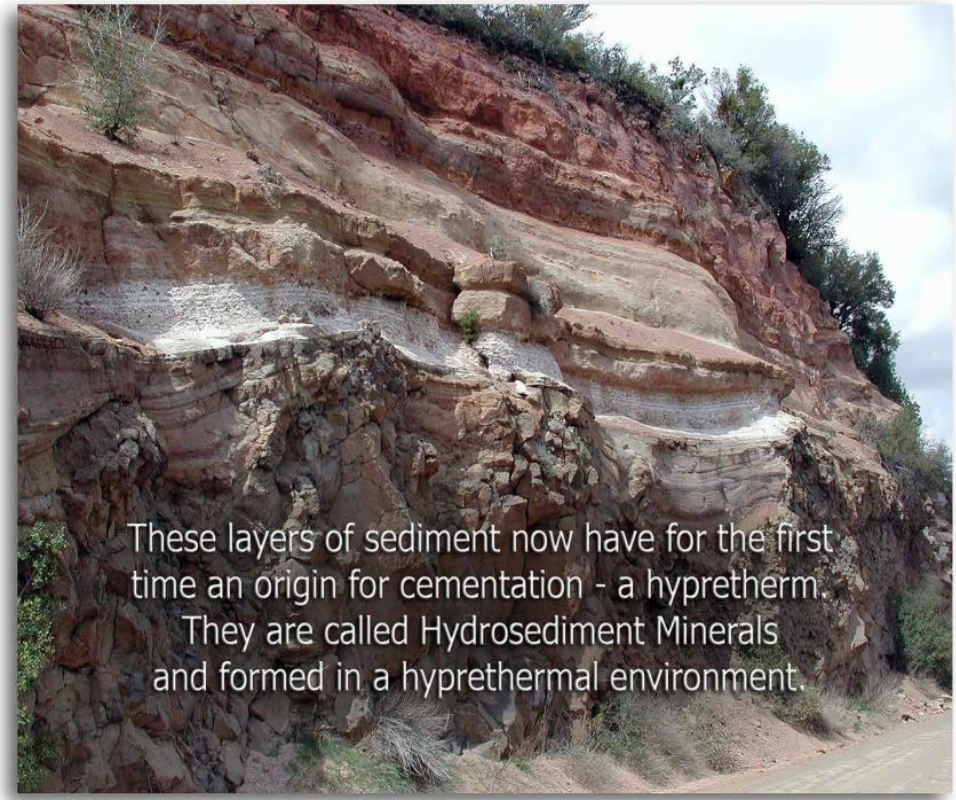


Fig 7.5.2 – Hydrothermal minerals like this cone and surrounding area are formed when hot thermal waters become cool and form prethermite. This is the Beehive Geyser in Yellowstone National Park, USA.

p.277

2. Hydrothermal Minerals

3. Hyprethermal Minerals



These layers of sediment now have for the first time an origin for cementation - a hypretherm. They are called Hydrosediment Minerals and formed in a hyprethermal environment.

p.278

4. Hyprethermic Minerals

5. Igneothermic Minerals

6. Endoprethermic Minerals

7. Hydrosediment

8. Erosionary Sediment

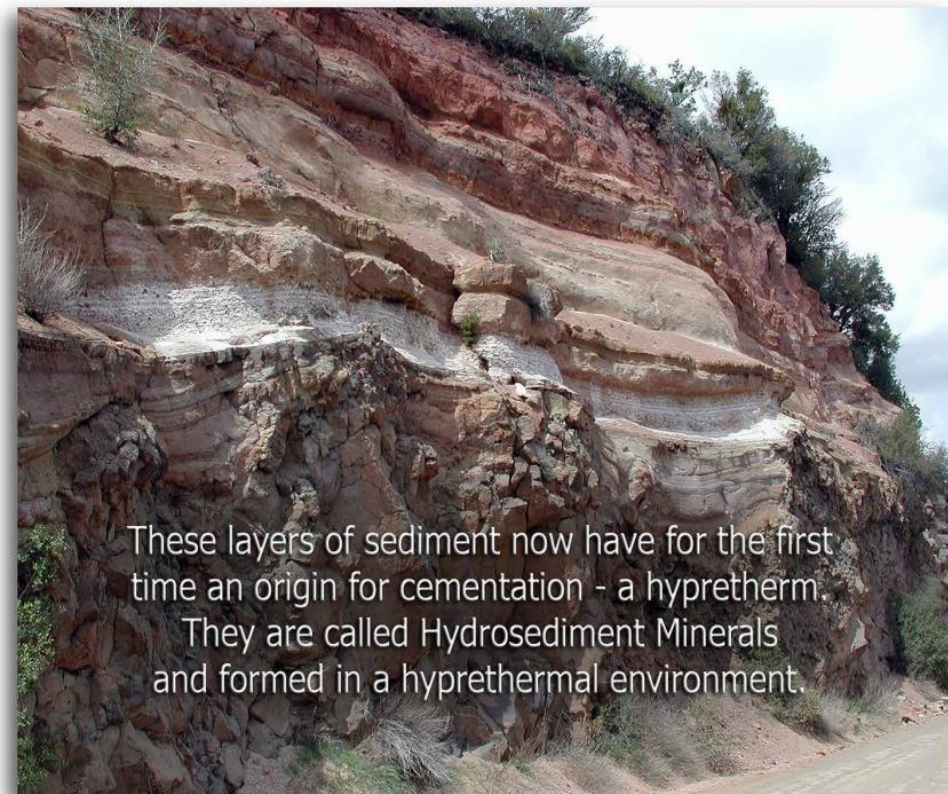
9. Biogenic Minerals

The Paragenesis Fundamental Answer



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.

p.277



These layers of sediment now have for the first time an origin for cementation - a hypretherm. They are called Hydrosediment Minerals and formed in a hyprethermal environment.

p.278

The Law Of Paragenesis

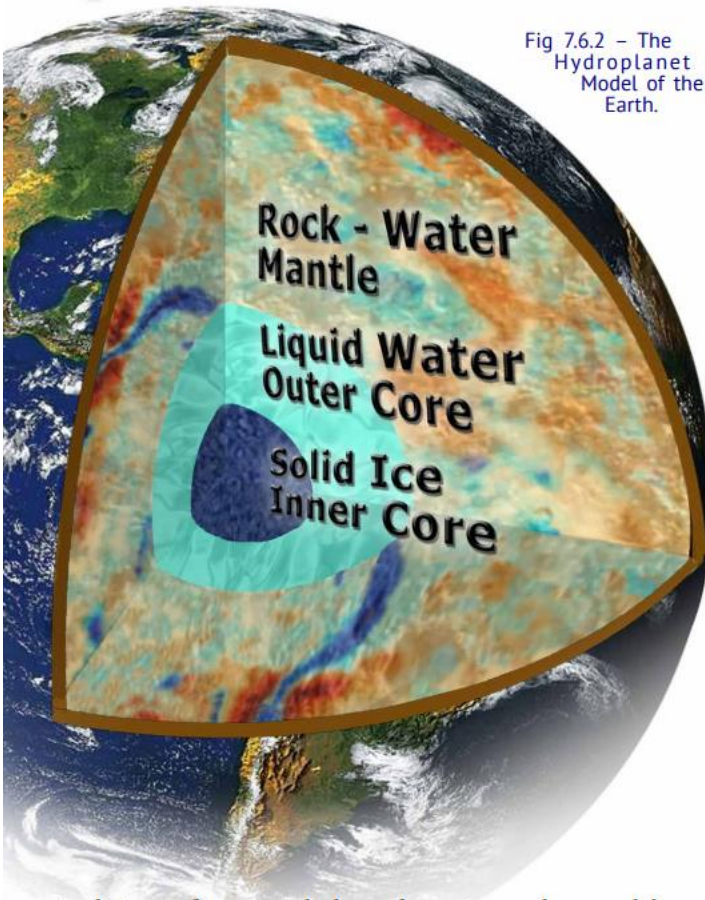
The Law Of Paragenesis: Hyprethermal Minerals Prethermate From Mineralized Water At The Same General Time And In Chronological Order.

A New Geological Time Scale

7.6 The Hydroplanet Earth

Underground Water, The Textbook Answer

Hydroplanet Model Of The Earth



The Rotating Core Evidence

“The Last Thing You Would Expect To Find”

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

p.280

“The Textbook View...Could Be Wrong”

Oceans Are Not From Comets Or Meteorites

The Long Valley California Water Evidence

KTB Evidence For Water Boundary Layers

The Underground Slabs Evidence

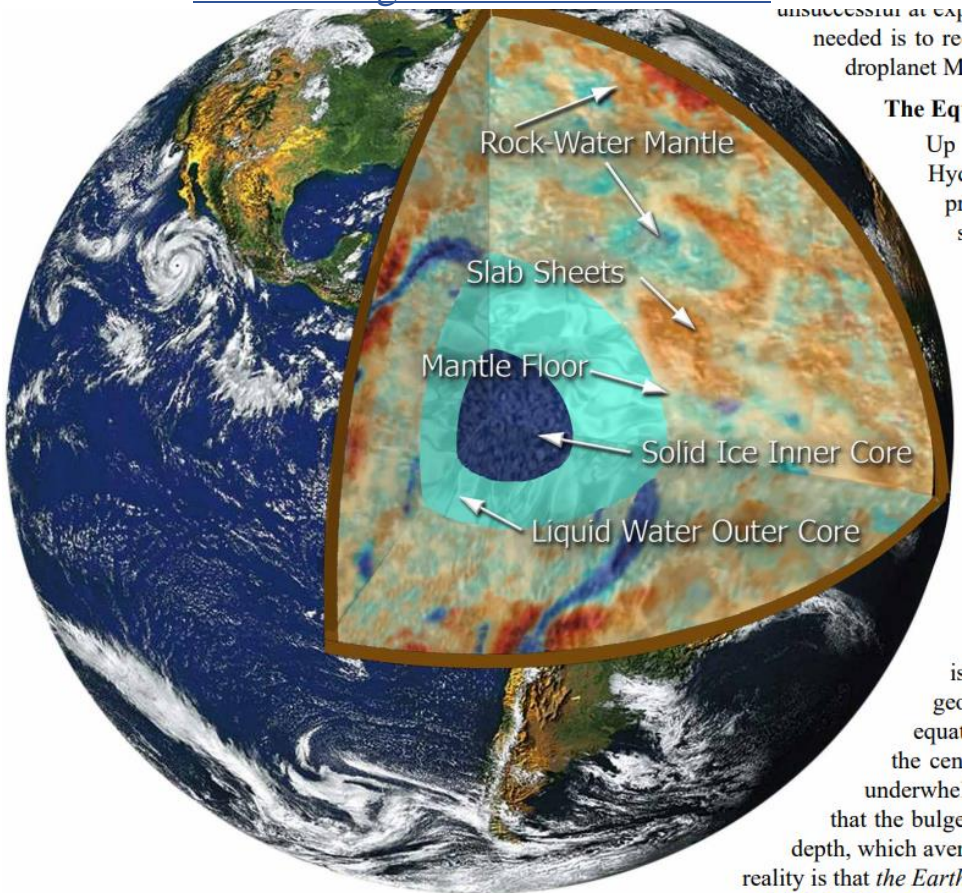


Fig 7.6.4 – With a magmaplanet paradigm, researchers find that “something *funny* does happen about 2000 kilometers down...” New observations, like giant slab sheets under the continents have only continued to support the Hydroplanet Earth Model. The arrows identify boundaries between different water and ice-filled areas inside the Earth.

**“This buldge results
the diameter at the ec
er than the pole-to-po**
How does a 43-kiloi
bulge only came from

The Equatorial Bulge Evidence



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.

p.284

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%

"The Kola well and our own have shown that **a deep crust of dense, hot rock is definitely not the case... There are large amounts of highly saline brine in the crust that migrate,** carrying metals around and depositing them as minerals."

Science, Vol. 261, 16 July 1993, p296

p.285

Rewriting The Geology Textbooks

The Tomography Evidence

Tomography of Central America

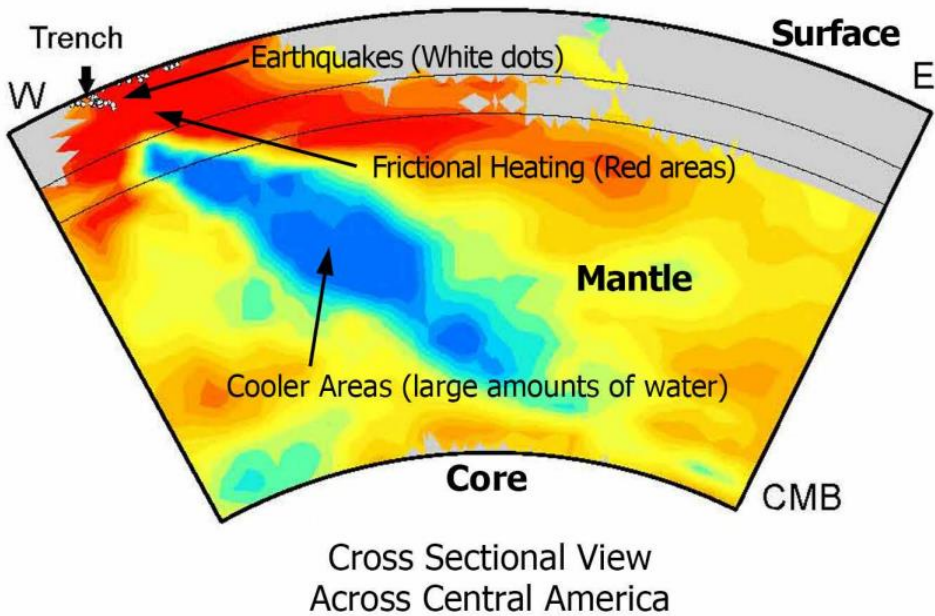


Fig 7.6.7 – This is a crosscut view of the Earth's Mantle. In the Magma Pseudos theory, tomography evidence proved to be a 'smoking gun' showing that magma could not exist because temperatures inside the Earth do not rise from the core to the surface. Temperatures are seen to rise at plate boundaries, where friction is taking place (red areas). This is evident in the above diagram. White dots identify earthquake activity and occur where continental plates meet. Seismic activity and Earth tide heats the area through gravitational friction. This adapted diagram comes courtesy of the detailed work of Rob Van der Hilst.

p.286

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

Science, Vol 288, 16 June 2000, p2007

p.286

7.7 Earth's Hydrology Refined

Hydrology – A New Definition

It Is Difficult To Fracture Honey



"It is difficult to fracture honey."

The Heart of the Earth, O. M. Phillips

p.287 (cf. p.110 Ch. 5.10 on deep earthquakes)

Icequakes

Deep Earthquake Ice Fracturing Explains a Long Lasting Enigma in Geology

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.

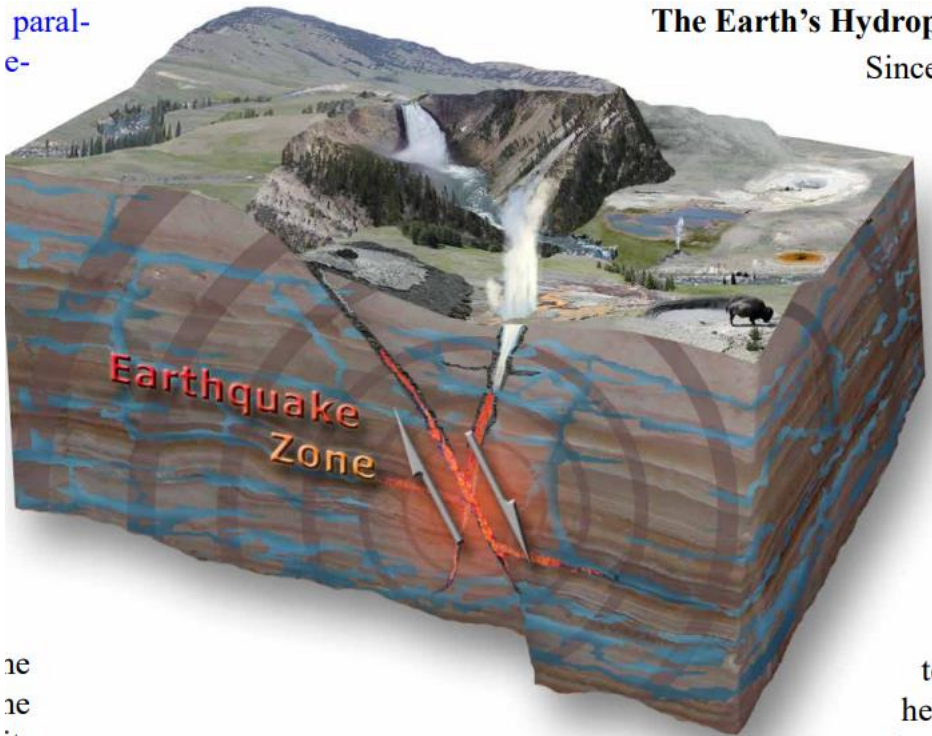
p.288

Breaking The Ice Barrier

The Earth's Hydroplumbing System Confirmed

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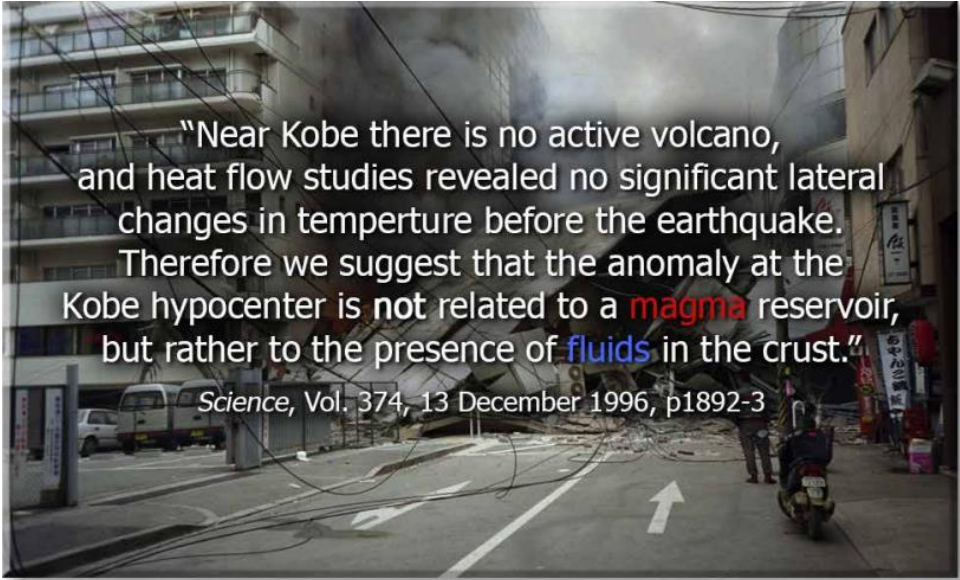
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7.7.2 – The earth has a hydroplumbing system that is influenced by earthquakes that occur throughout the crust. Yellowstone Park in Wyoming is a good example of how frequent earthquakes heat subterranean and produce geysers. There are many examples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

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geothermal
of time. *Sci*

The Tibetan Hydroplumbing System Evidence

Kobe Earthquake Evidence – Fluids At Hypocenter



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

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

p.291

Hydrothermal Precursors To Earthquakes

From Magma To Water Boreholes

Oceanic Crust Hydroplumbing System

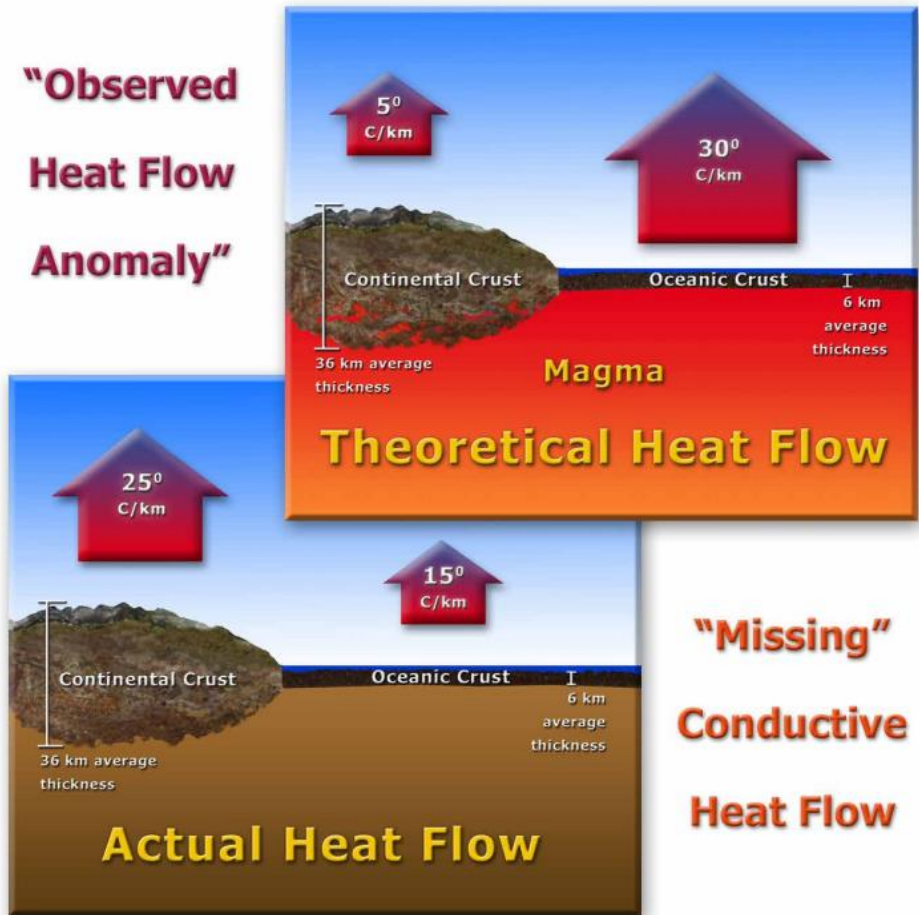
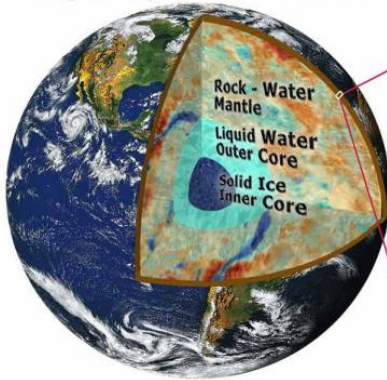


Fig 7.7.4 – Researchers have acknowledged that the observed temperature flow per kilometer through the oceanic crust is an “anomaly” and that the expected heat flow is “missing.” This was shown to be the case in the Magma Pseudotheory chapter. Actual observations match Hydroplanet Model predictions.

Continental Crust Water Evidence

Hydroplanet Earth



Continental Crust Water Content

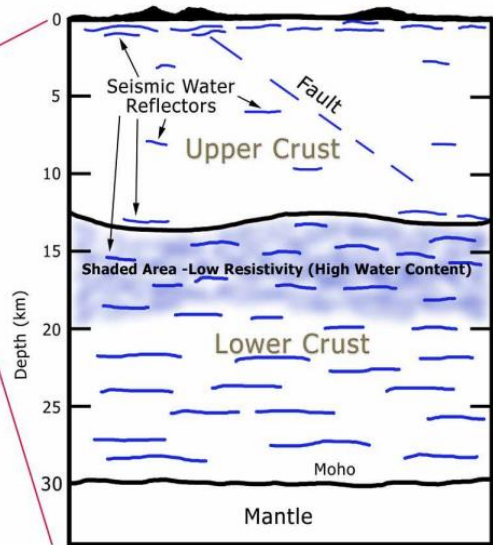


Fig 7.7.5 – The diagram on the right represents Continental Crust Water Content at a depth of 30 km as adapted from an article in *Nature*, page 143, 11 September 1986. Researcher D. Ian Gough reports relatively low water content in the Upper Crust and a **high** level of water in the Lower Crust, based on seismic transparency and electrical resistance data.

p.293

The Empty Cavity Evidence

The Miyake-Jima Hydrovolcano Evidence

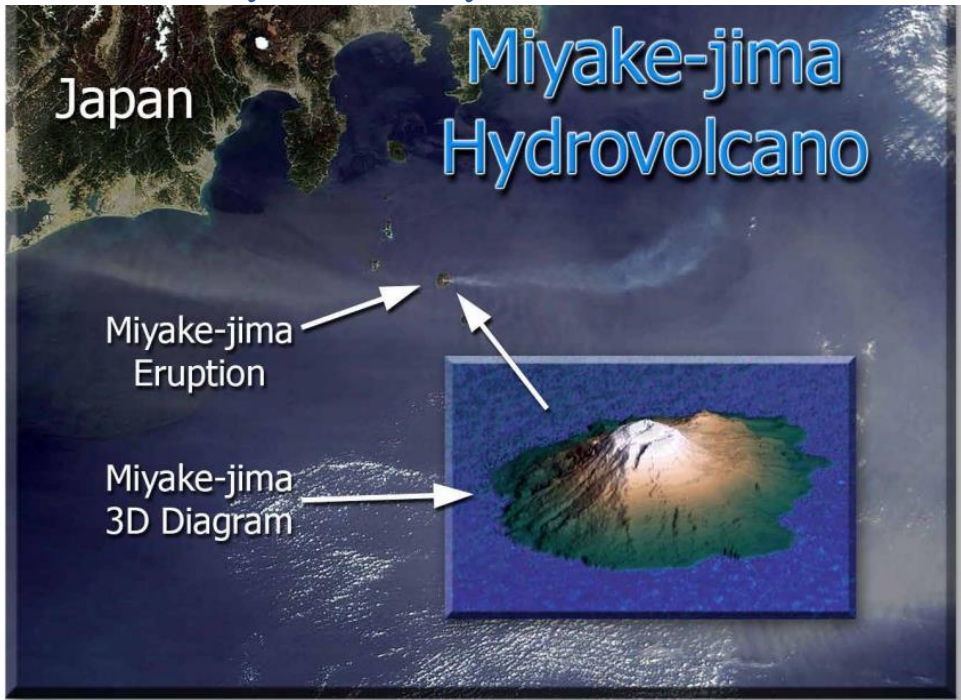


Fig 7.7.7 – Miyake-jima is a Hydrovolcanic island located southeast of Tokyo, Japan. It has been studied extensively. Before the eruption on July 8, 2000, a large water chamber was discovered inside the volcano, above sea level. This water migrated down toward hot rocks and lava, heated by an earthquake swarm. This caused the steam explosion and plume seen in this NASA photo from the Miyake-jima island.

p.294

Miyake-jima Volcano Hydrothermal System

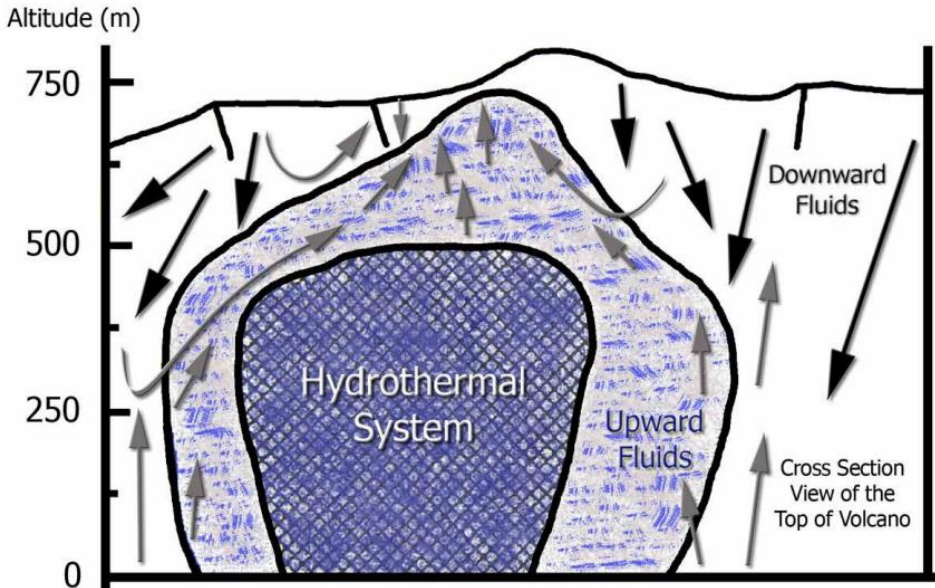


Fig 7.7.6 – This diagram is a cross section of the top of the Miyake-jima, Japan volcano prior to its eruption on July 8, 2000. Using electromagnetic instruments, researchers determined that the volcano did not have a 'magma chamber' but had a water chamber. The water chamber included a hydrothermal component evident at the top of the volcano, fed by water coming up from below. This diagram was adapted from the *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, 205 (2003), p150.

p.294

Mt. Pinatubo Hydrovolcano Evidence



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

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

p.295

Volcanic Water Emission Rates Unknown

Mt. Saint Helens Hydrovolcano Evidence

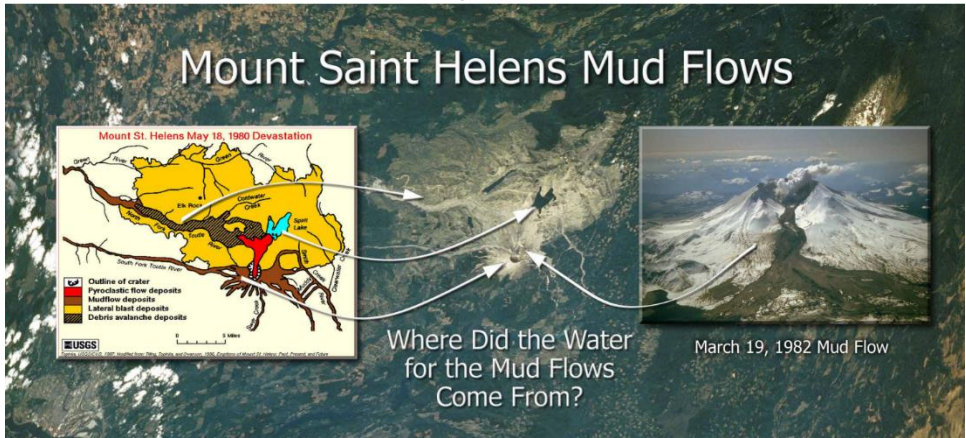
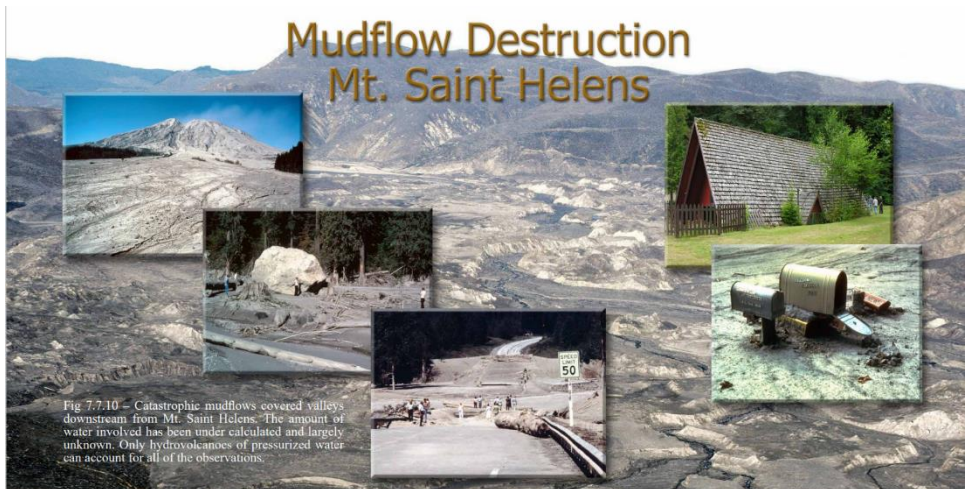


Fig 7.7.9 – A NASA satellite image of the Mt. Saint Helens area shows the scope of the devastation from the May 1980 eruption. Inset diagram on the left identifies different parts of the post-eruption landscape, including the mudflow of 1980. The photo is of the mudflows that took place in 1982. Mudflows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

p.296

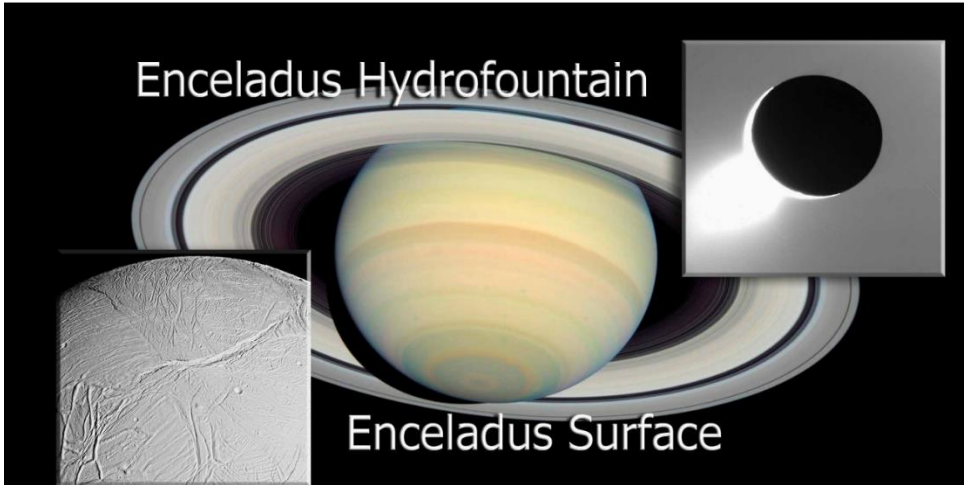


p.297

Hydrofountains Defined

Enceladus 300-Mile High Hydrofountains

Fig 7.7.13 – Saturn, its beautiful ice rings and its Hydromoon Enceladus. Saturn's rings have been shrouded in mystery for ages, their icy origins unknown, until now. Firsthand observation of Enceladus and its massive hydrofountain have identified it as being a major source of Saturn's largest ring. Enceladus' enormous, 300-mile high Hydrofountain erupted because of the effects of the Gravitational-Friction Law and there is no doubt about the effects of such supersized events, looking at the giant canyons that crisscross the moon. Could Earth's own giant canyons have been formed by hydrofountains? The craters on Enceladus' surface show no signs of impact ejecta material, neither do the craters appear to be eroded. These are likely hydrocraters, formed by the violent discharge of subsurface water, which completely vaporized, left little trace of eruptive materials on the surface.



p.300

Hydrosand Fountain Evidence

Fig 7.7.14 – Sand Blows exhibit sediment brought to the surface with water; they are a form of hydrofountain. Sand Blows can occur after earthquakes, the result of ground vibration and heat. These examples come from California and Japan; others like them and the larger, previously discussed examples have deposited massive amounts of all types of sediment on the Earth's surface. They are a worldwide geological phenomenon overlooked and underestimated by traditional geology. Ancient hydrofountains of unimaginable size are associated with the majority of the Earth's sediment.



Earthquakes Can Cause
Landslides and They Can
Also Form Sand Blows



Sand Blows



Clay, Sand & Rocks are brought
to the Surface by Hydrofountains
That are Caused by Earthquakes

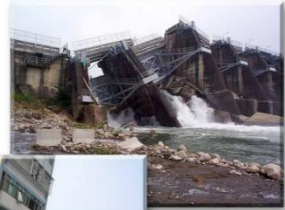


Hydrorock Fountain Evidence

Chi-CHI
Earthquake
1999



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



Hydrorock
Fountain
Evidence



Without
Volcanic
Eruption

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.

Fossil Hydrofountains

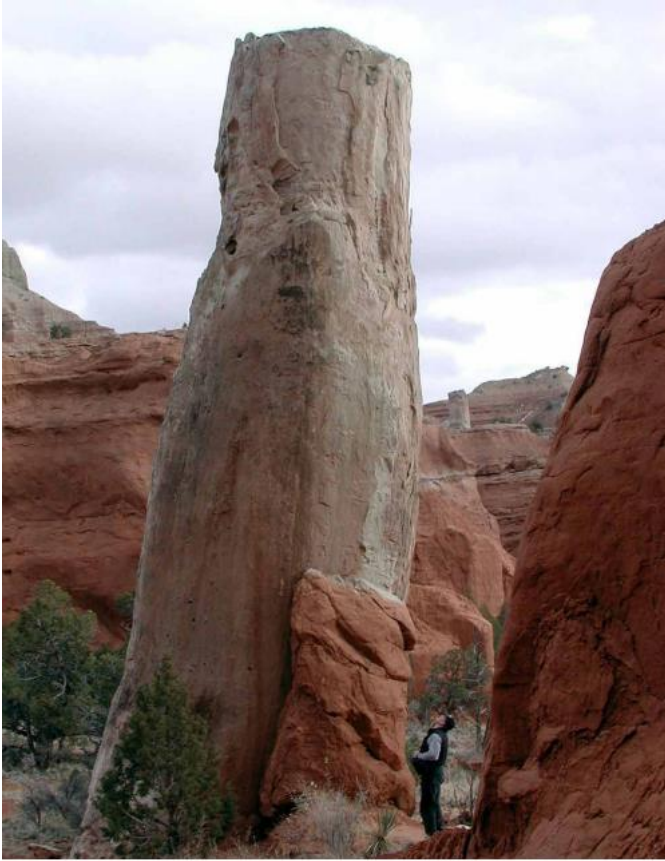


Fig 7.7.16 – This Fossil Hydrofountain, located in the Kodachrome Basin, Utah, USA, is a vertically orientated 'pipe' of hardened rock that was formed in a hypretherm. High pressure and hot water along with interstitial mineral growth bind sand grain sediment together, making the pipes harder and resistant to erosion. Light colored layers of rock, seen in the upper left and corner, are sandstone made of materials ejected from hydrofountains, not carried here from some distant eroded source. Hydrofountains account for the origin of many unique sandstone deposits, long held mysteries in modern geology. In the distant background, to the right of the main pipe, another Fossil Hydrofountain can be seen. There are dozens of these in this state park and surrounding countryside.

7.8 Hydrocrater Model

Hydrofountains Create Hydrocraters

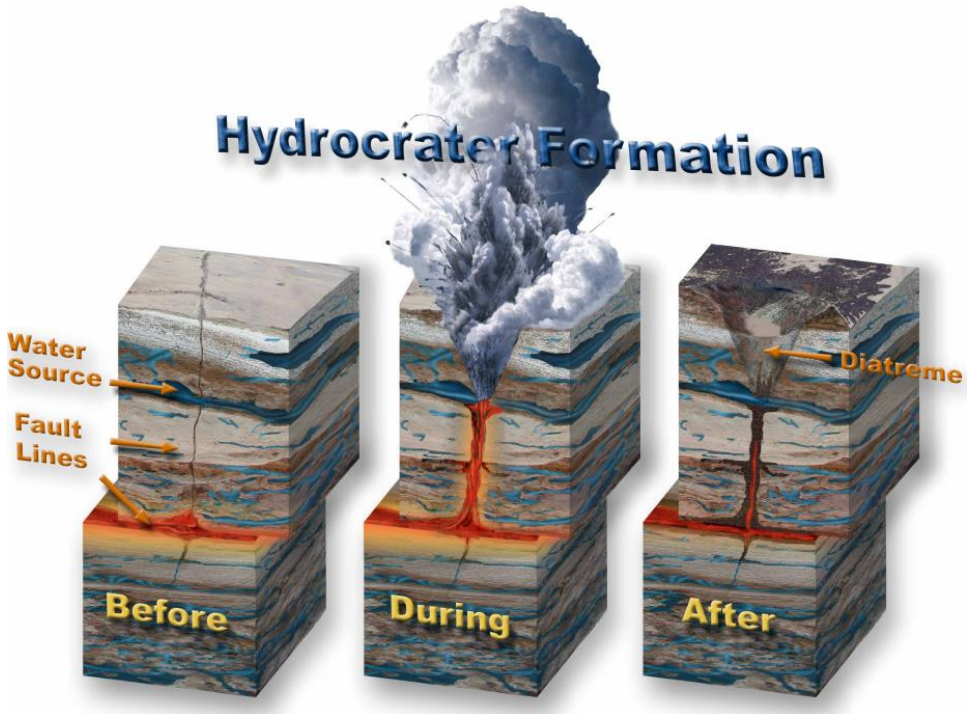


Fig 7.8.1 – This diagram illustrates the formation of a Hydrocrater. Heat from earthquake friction produces underground lava, which moves along fault lines. As it encounters an underground aquifer, water is superheated, creating a phreatic (steam) explosion. The blast opens a funnel-shaped pit, a Hydrocrater.

A Crater Without A Definition

Significance Of Planetary Craters

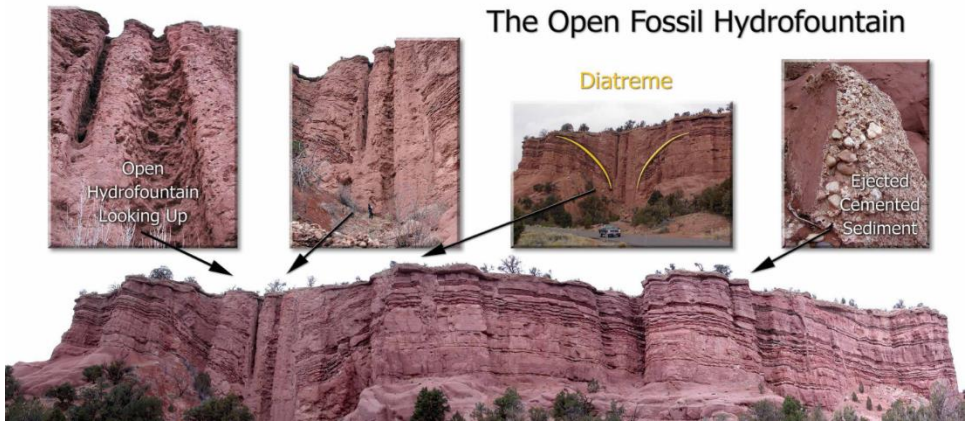
Predicting Hydrocraters



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Open Fossil Hydrofountain Evidence

Fig 7.8.4 – This Open Fossil Hydrofountain is near Kodachrome Basin in Utah, USA. It is a unique naturally occurring cross-section of a hydrofountain and an in-filled hydrocrater. At least two open pipes (diatremes) are visible. These types of formations exist in large numbers but are usually underground and not easily seen. The study of this hydrofountain helps to understand a part of the Sand Origin Mystery; it illustrates how most of the Earth's sediment was deposited on the surface. Open pipes like these brought water and sediment to the surface, where it was ejected in a hypretherm and became cemented. The diatreme and the surface cap-rock are easily seen, as is the ejected, cemented Sediment.



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The Hydrocrater Survey

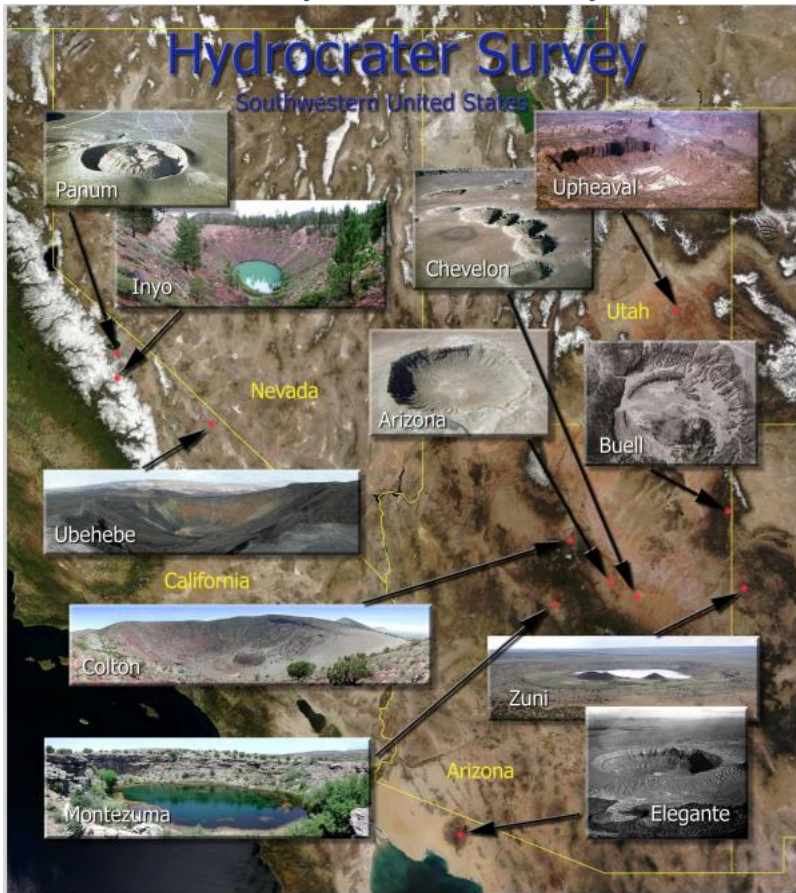


Fig 7.8.5 – A survey of Southwestern USA Hydrocraters was conducted to understand the frequency of Hydrocraters. Various types of are represented here, but this is only a fraction of the dozens that exist in the area. Many geoscientists are not even aware of these craters, yet they are the most numerous 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.

The Ubehebe Hydrocraters

Fig 7.8.6 – The Ubehebe Hydrocrater is one of a dozen hydrocraters located in Death Valley, California, USA. Ubehebe provides an excellent illustration of faulting that is associated with all hydrocraters. The crater also offers a fine example of the *non*-volcanic debris expelled from hydrofountains, the material being “unusual” to the traditional geologist, who is unaware of the Hydroplanet Model. The most notable feature of Ubehebe is its Fossil Silica Hydrofountain remains, seen in the left inset. This “white silt” dike, as investigators call it, demonstrates that this crater has other faults or diatreme-pipes that carried the siliceous silt from underground. The Silica Hydrofountain—a fossil because of how it was preserved—shares commonality with another southwestern US crater, the Arizona ‘Meteor’ Crater. The silica deposit demonstrates the similar origin of both craters.



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The Buell Hydrocrater

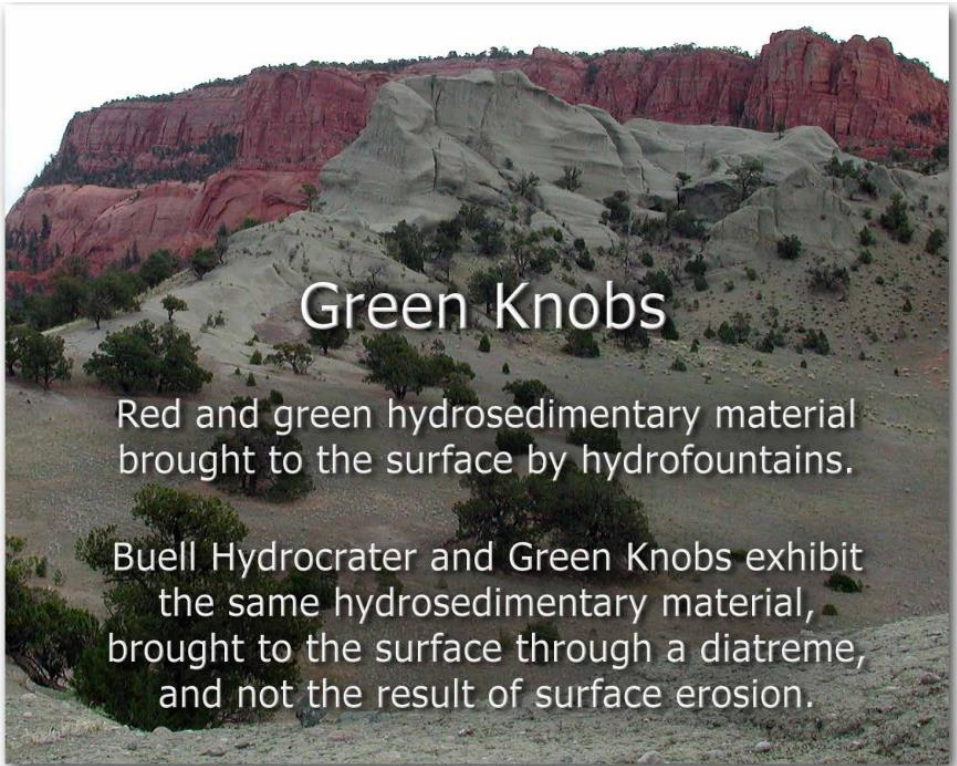


Fig 7.8.8 – The Green Knob deposit is located several miles northwest of Buell Hydrocrater in northeast Arizona. The origin of this sedimentary material is unknown in modern geology. Only with the Hydroplanet Model can it be understood.

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Pinacate Hydrocraters

Crater Lake Evidence

Fig 7.8.10 - Crater Lake in Oregon is the deepest lake in the USA and one of nature's treasures. The crater has a rim rising more than 4,000 feet from the valley floor surrounding the crater. Scholars continue to teach that this crater formed when subterranean material was evacuated and the ground collapsed. However, collapse craters do not normally have such high rims, and Crater Lake has large drainage channels, seen in the aerial photo and topographic map on the left. These channels, carved by overflow water, carried sediment from the crater after the eruption. In addition, volcanic Wizard Island came from a diatreme extending below the crater as noted in the text. This crater also lies on an active fault that produces hydrothermal water, discharged through rising springs sufficient to heat the water at bottom of the 5.6-mile wide lake 6°C (11°F) warmer than the surrounding water. All of this evidence establishes that the deepest lake in North America—Crater Lake, is a hydrocrater that was formed by a steam explosion.

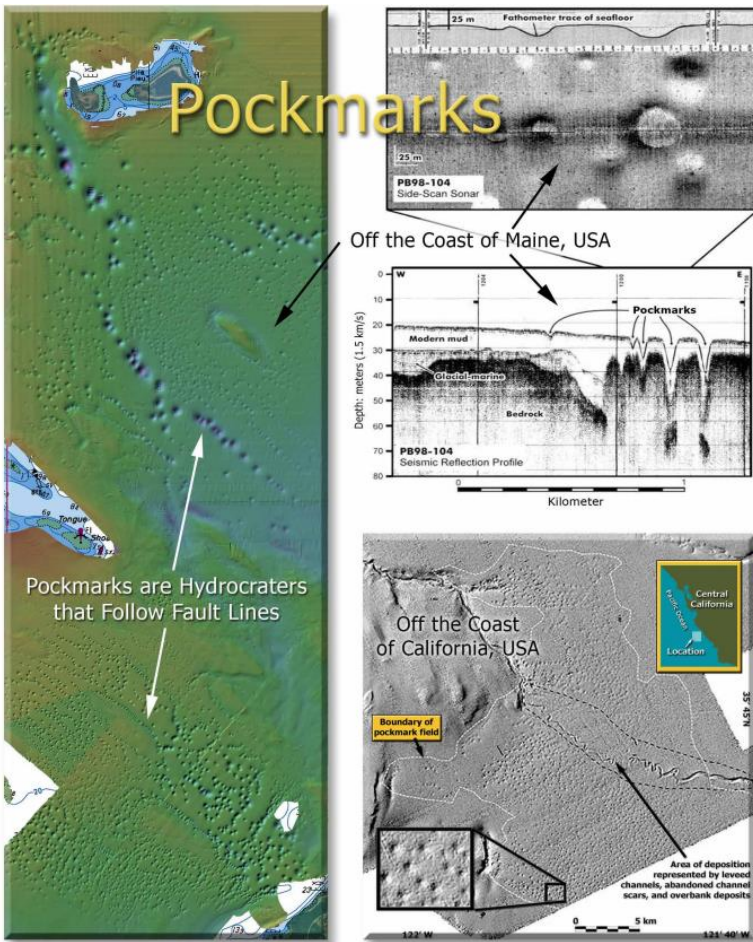


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Hydrocraters In Process

Mt. Saint Helens Hydrocraters

The Pockmark Evidence



Ocean Floor Craters

Hydrocraters that have a rounded surface and are covered with a soft sediment exist both on the ocean floor and the Moon. Are they related?

Hydrocraters that erupt under water spread their ejecta smoothly throughout the water. This creates a smooth crater surface - verses the rough surface of a meteorite impact.

Lunar Craters

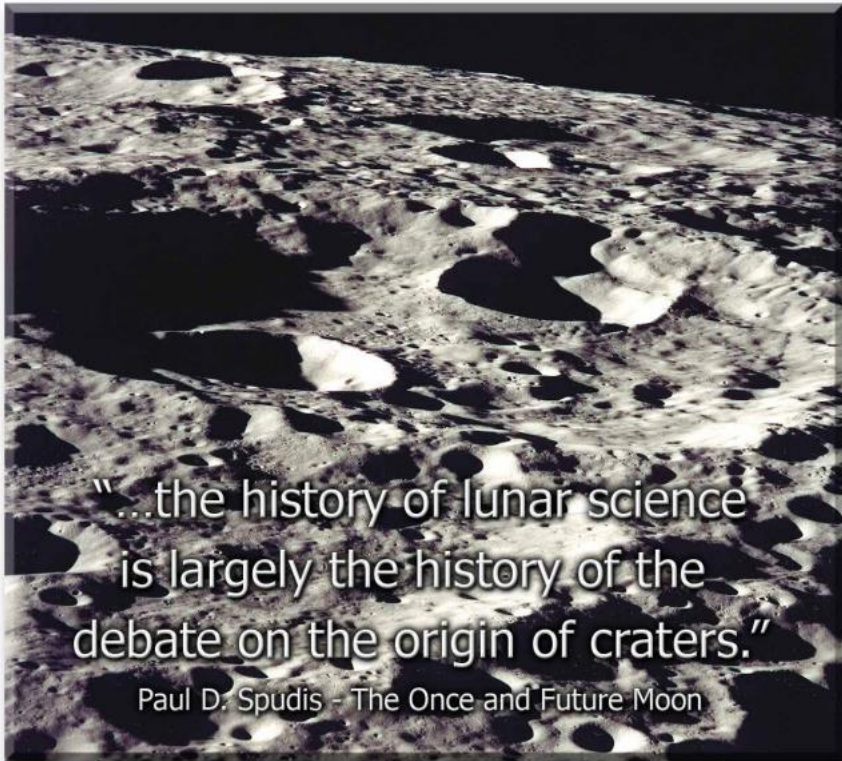
Fig 7.8.14 – Ocean floor pockmarks are surprisingly lunar-like. The smooth surface of the craters took shape as ejected sediment slowly settled through the water, spreading evenly across the surface. Could both lunar craters and deep-ocean pockmarks share a similar origin? Hydrocraters are a newly recognized geological phenomenon, becoming more earnestly studied as our ability to reach the ocean's abyss improves. With only a fraction of the ocean surveyed, investigators estimate that at least 100,000 exist.

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Modern Day Concerns With Hydrocraters

7.9 The Crater Debate

The Origin Of Craters



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Two Competing Theories

The Great Crater Debate

The Shoemaker Impact

The Impact Pseudosociety

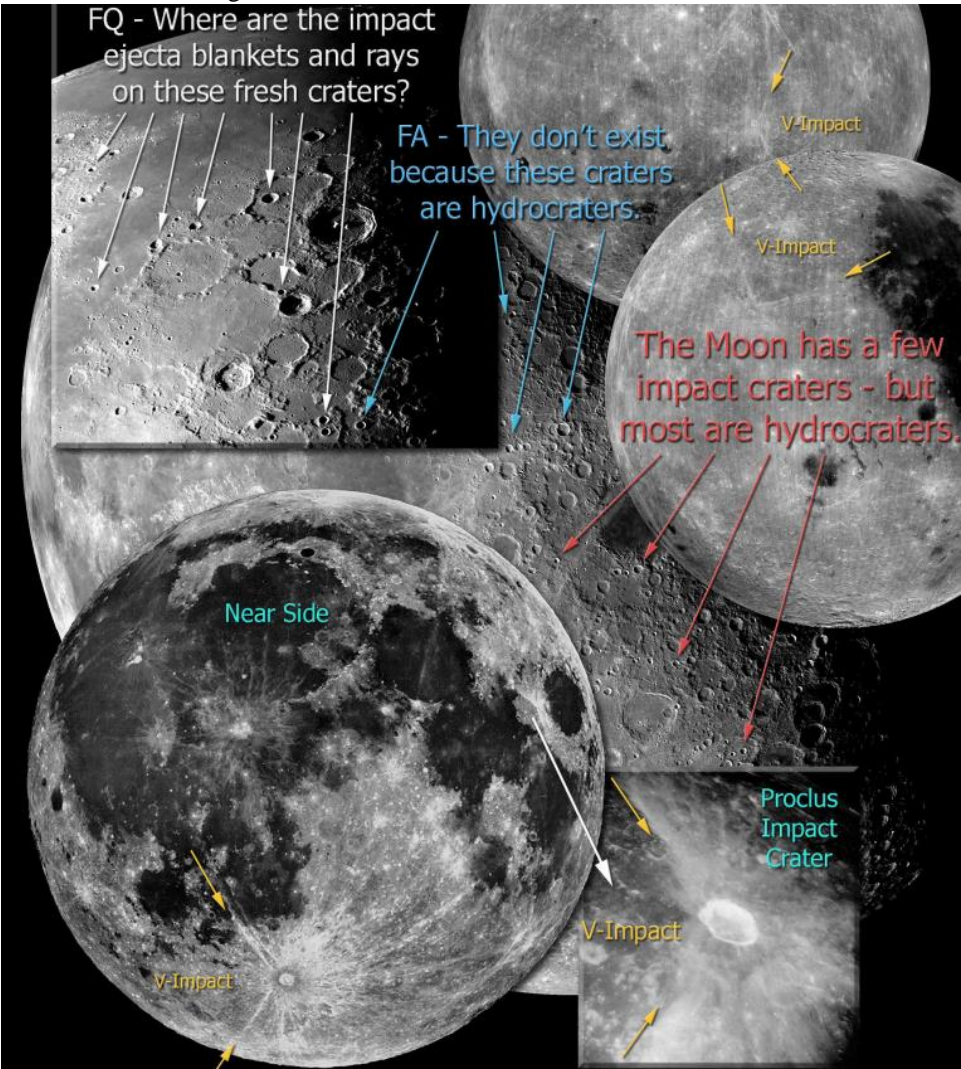
Deep Impact (2005)

The 1994 Jupiter Impact

Mars Impact Events (2006)

V-Impact Signature And Ejecta Evidence

The Lunar Crater Origins Evidence



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Fig 7.9.9 – These lunar craters are miles across. A close look at the surface of the Moon reveals a *smooth* surface in the low-lying areas, which could not have come from “lava flows,” as planetary geologists have proposed. Lava flows produce sinuous ripples or jagged edges as advancing melted rock cools and new lava covers old flows. Where is the “impact ejecta” around the craters in this image? The lack of ejecta is unequivocal evidence that these pristine craters were not made by impact. Instead, they were created in a manner similar to the craters at the bottom of Crater Lake and the ocean—hydrothermal vents. Rather than being absent, the ejecta was dispersed by water under which the eruption occurred.

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The 'Smoking-Gun' Glass Evidence

Understanding Hypervelocity

Hypervelocity Laboratory Impact Studies



Fig 7.9.11 – A basalt-glass projectile with a velocity of 5.4 km/sec formed this 6.1 mm crater in aluminum. The experimenters described the crater: “Note that the **entire crater** is relatively **evenly lined with projectile melt**”. The researchers go on to say that the melt is, “**easily recognized even by the naked eye**”. This photo is from the second of five journal articles describing hypervelocity melt.

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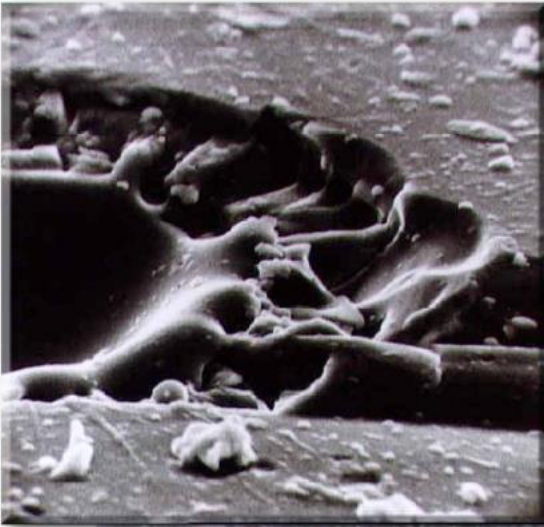


Fig 7.9.12 – A microscopic view of a high-speed impact crater that appeared on a NASA satellite shows clear evidence of melt.



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Larger Impact Crater Equals More Glass

The Trinity Glass Evidence

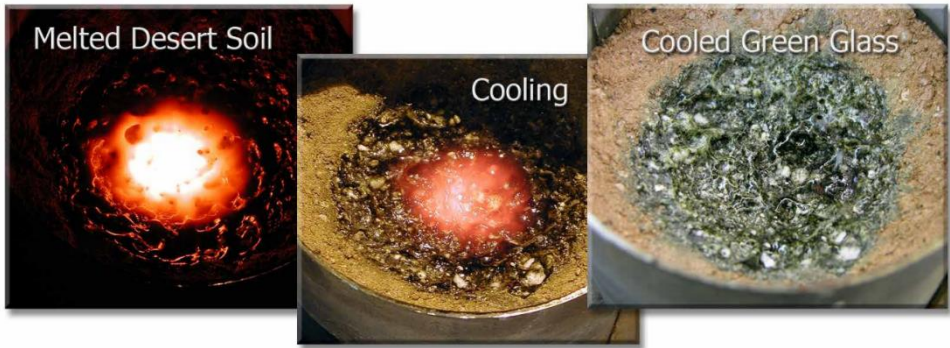


Fig 7.9.14 – Desert soil heated and melted by an oxyacetylene torch. The melted soil looks similar to the description of the Trinity glass because the iron minerals in the soil turn the melt green. The 1200-foot wide crater was described as a “great jade blossom” because of the melted and fused desert sand. This is what most rocks look like when they melt—they become glass! This fact remains unrecognized in the quest to pinpoint unambiguous criteria for the identification of high-speed impact craters.

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Nuclear Crater Evidence

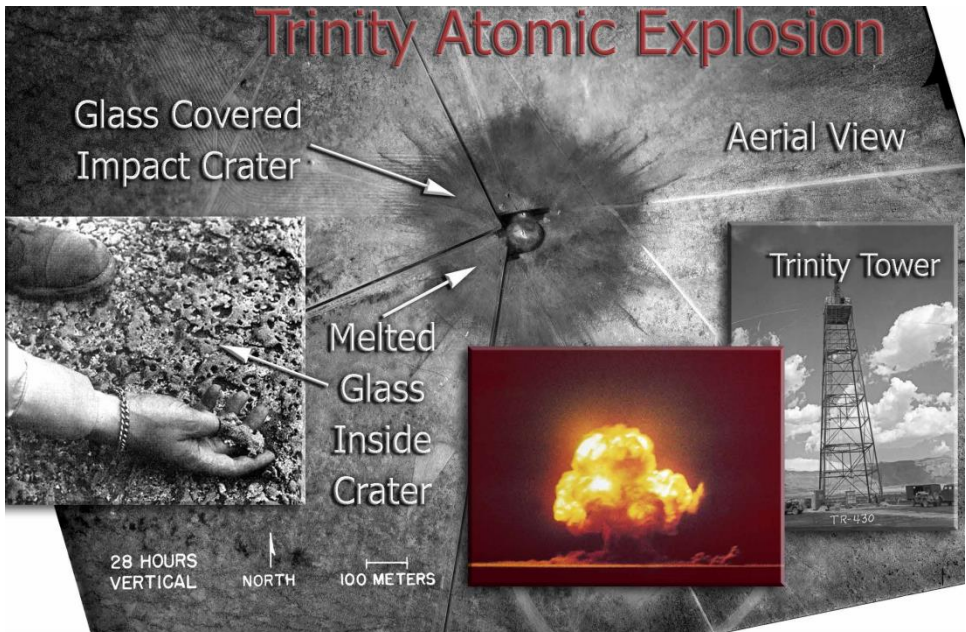


Fig 7.9.13 – The first atomic bomb explosion occurred on July 16, 1945 at what is known today as the Trinity Site, located in New Mexico, USA. The nuclear bomb was suspended 100 feet in the air on the Trinity Tower. The blast created a 1200-foot wide crater 25 feet deep. The aerial view shows a darkened area of the blast, later described by those that came upon it as a “green ceramic-like glass.” Many desert sands turn green or black when melted, just like the sand at the Trinity Site. Trinity glass is important because it is the only example of a large-scale high-speed impact event, and it clearly demonstrated the production of a significant amount of melted glass. Above-surface nuclear explosions can reach speeds of up to 9 km/sec, similar to laboratory hypervelocity experiments and some actual cosmic impacts.

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Nuclear Crater Evidence

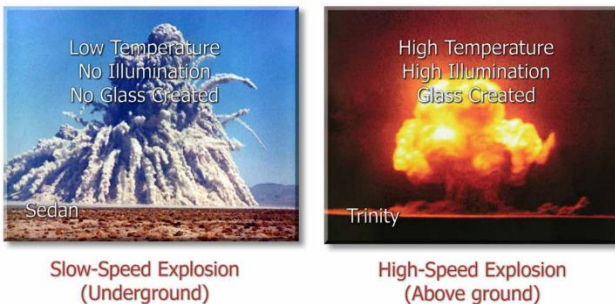


Fig 7.9.15 – This is a comparison of the low-speed, subsurface Sedan nuclear explosion with the high-speed, above ground Trinity nuclear explosion. The low-speed Sedan explosion had a low temperature, no illumination and created no glass. On the other hand, the Trinity explosion was a high temperature, 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

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The Wabar Impact Crater Evidence

Wabar Impact Crater

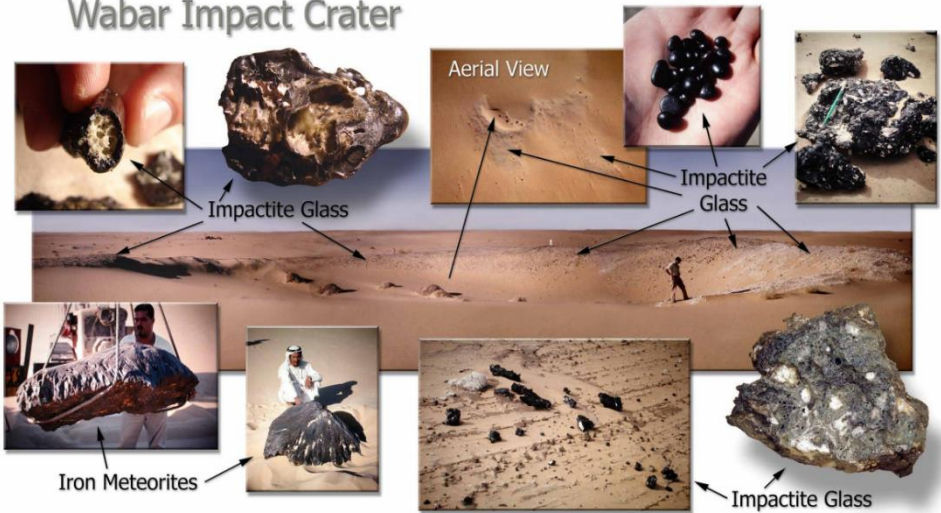


Fig 7.9.16 – The Wabar Impact Crater was discovered in Saudi Arabia in 1932 by Harry St. John Philby. Wabar is a recent meteorite fall showing very little aeolian sand abrasion on the impactite. It is one of the few impact sites not associated with any volcanic activity. Large meteorite fragments were recovered and the crater had copious amounts of impactite glass. The crater does not have any of the features that would identify it as a hydrocrater, faulting, a water source, or a diatreme. Wabar is important because it demonstrates how much glass would be created by a several-ton iron meteorite impact. The impactor velocity had to have been several km/sec to generate the heat necessary to melt the surface materials, but it could not have exceeded several dozen km/sec or it would have melted and vaporized the meteorites. A small amount of iron/nickel meteorite material, reportedly about 10% of the glass impactite, was mixed in with the ejecta. The Wabar Impact Crater evidence is referred to a number of times to establish that other 'so-called' impact craters are in reality hydrocraters. Photos are courtesy of James Mandeville who visited the site in 1965.

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The Lunar Glass Evidence That Isn't There

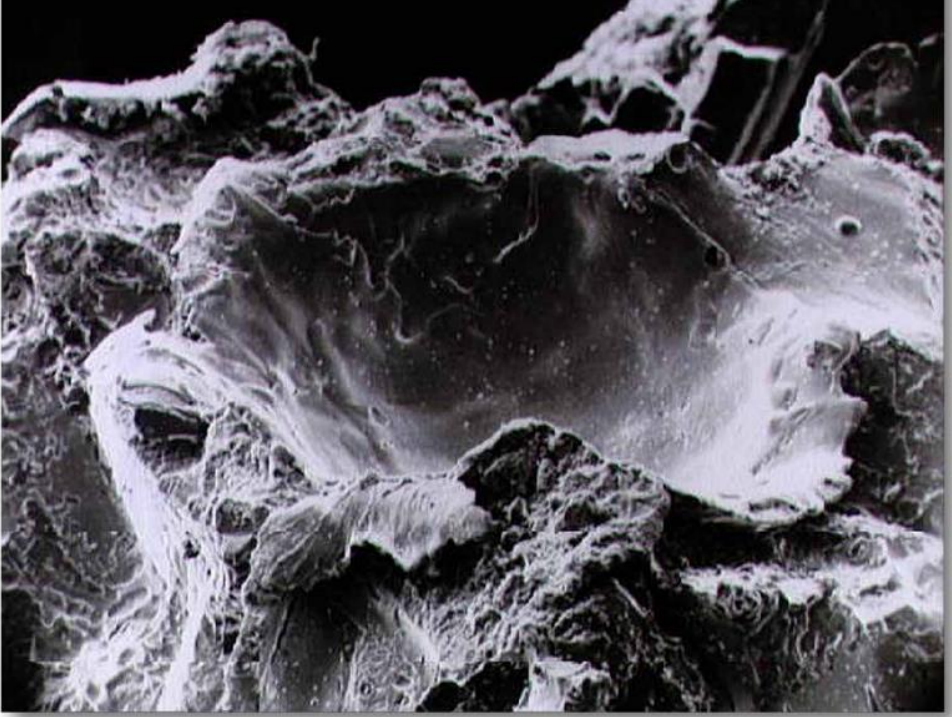


Fig 7.9.17 – This is a photomicrograph of a micro-impact on lunar material returned to Earth and enlarged 270 times. Does this high-speed impact crater look like any of the craters on the Moon's surface? Because high-speed impact produces abundant melt and glass, and because so few of the lunar craters have this obvious evidence, we can conclude that the majority of the lunar craters are ***not*** impact craters. NASA photo S70-20416 taken 1.06.70.

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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.

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A Major Revision Of Our Understanding Of The Moon

The Shorty Lunar Hydrocrater Evidence

Satellite Impact Evidence - "Molten Crater"

Flawed Impact Criteria

~~Definitive~~ Impact Criteria

1. Shatter Cones
2. PDFs
3. Coesite

**Are
Flawed**

Because these geological items are also
found in other natural environments
such as hydrocraters.

Fig 7.9.21 – There are three “definitive criteria” impactologists seek to determine that a crater was made by impact. To substantiate the claim, researchers have declared that shatter cones, PDFs and coesite are **only** found in impact craters. Unfortunately, this is not true, and the UM presents scientific evidence showing that each so-called definitive criteria are also found in natural geological landforms. Shatter cones, PDFs and coesite are found at **both** impact craters and hydrocraters, demonstrating both events are **surface explosions**. Image is of Victoria Crater on Mars.

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Shatter Cone And Pdf Impact Criterion Myths

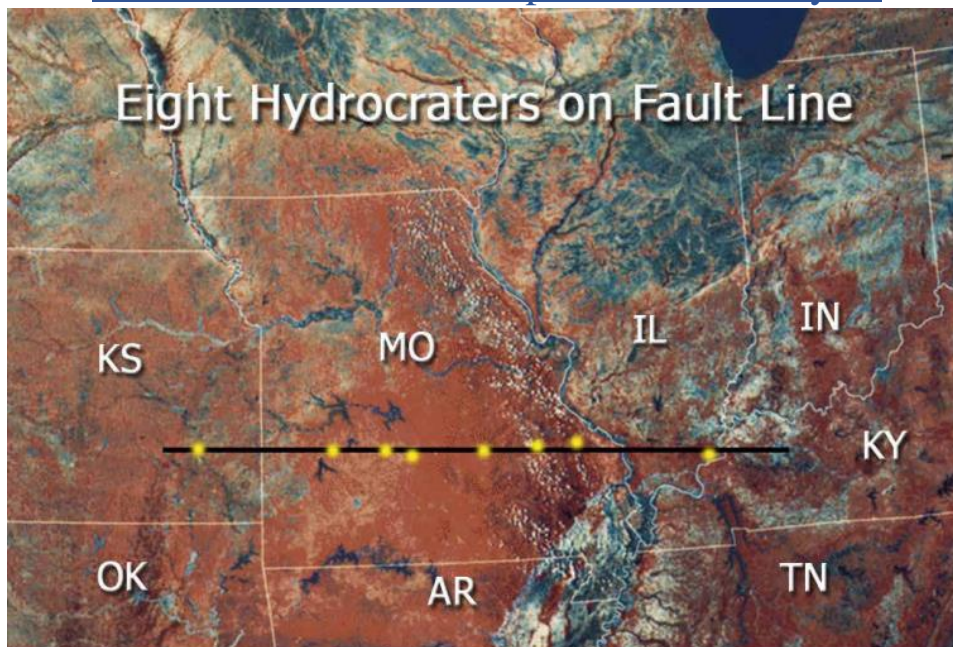


Fig 7.9.23 – The eight yellow dots represent eight “mysterious explosions” that occurred along a 700-km long fault line stretching across four states in the U.S. Although impactologists have tried to link these craters to impact (there are still two on the Earth Impact Database), John Luczaj calculates 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*.

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The Coesite Impact Criterion Myth

The Tektite And Libyan Desert Glass Evidence

The Crater Depth Evidence

Crater Doublet Evidence

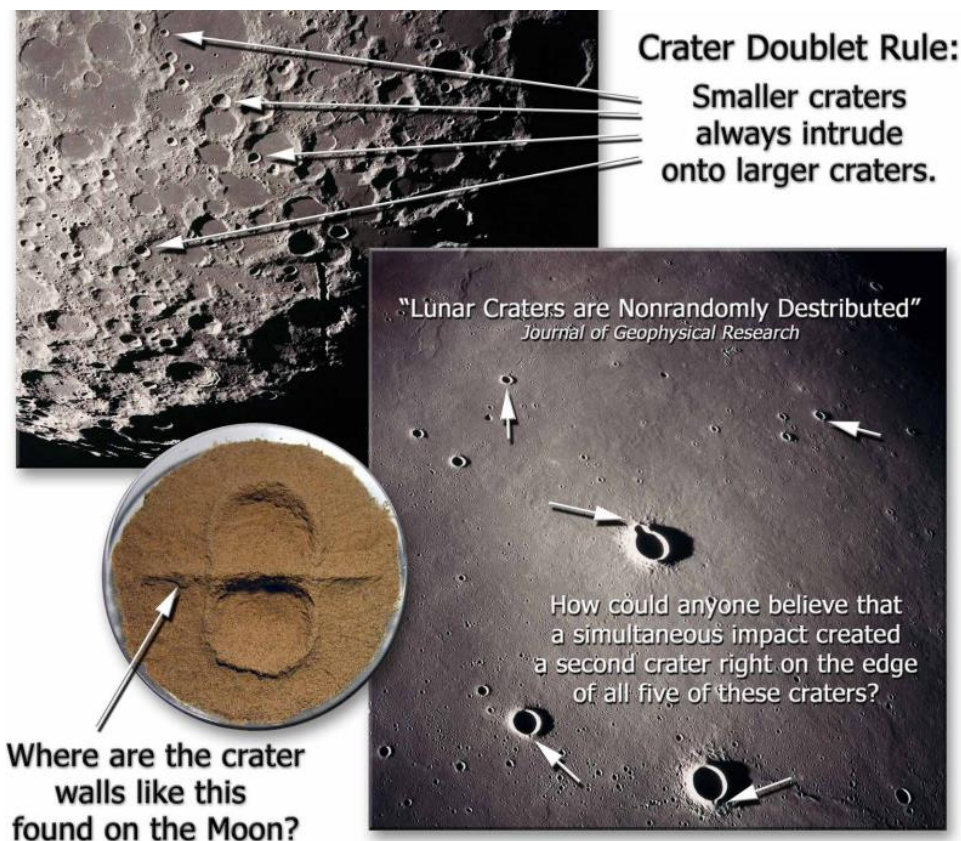


Fig 7.9.27 – The two black and white photos show examples of Crater Doublets on the surface of the Moon. Crater Doublets are two or more craters that bisect each other. The smaller crater **always** intrudes upon the larger crater, which would not happen through random impact cratering. Multiple eruptions of hydrocraters easily explain the multiple, smaller crater phenomenon. Simultaneous high-speed impacts created in the laboratory produced a crater doublet with a high wall, represented in the color photo above. The wall formed because the energy released from the simultaneous impact collided and dispersed ejecta laterally. The experimentally produced crater doublet with distinct walls has no analogue on the lunar surface.

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The Crater Peaks Evidence

The Double Crater Evidence

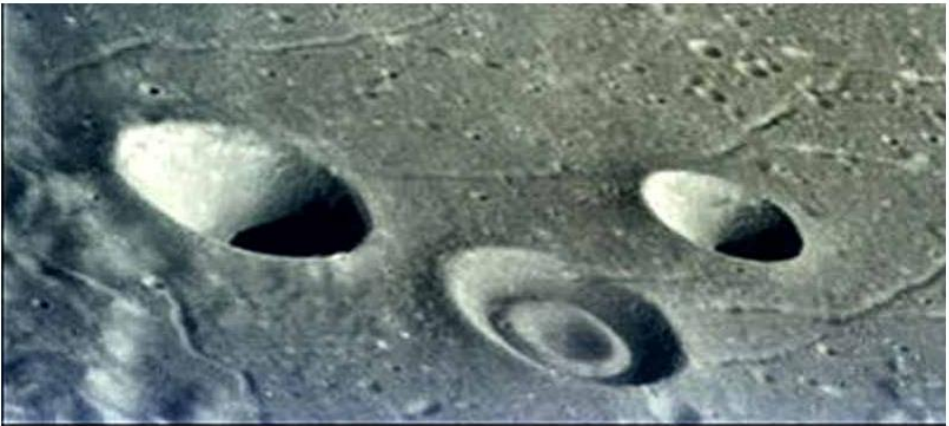


Fig 7.9.31 – The Bull's-eye double crater on Earth's Moon is an almost impossible impact crater. There is a noticeable lack of impact ejecta on these types of craters, yet most researchers still assume they were made by meteorites. The Hydroplanet Model has a new origin for such craters. Courtesy of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

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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).

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The Flat Crater Floor Evidence Of Water

The Pit Crater Evidences

The Crater Chains And Channel Evidence

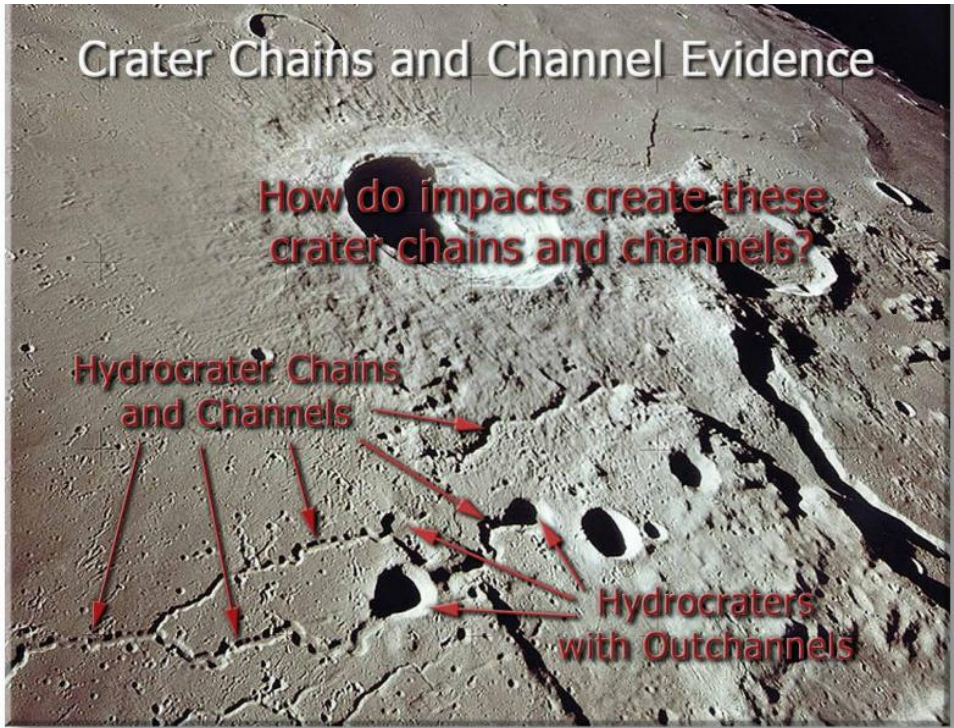


Fig 7.9.33 – Here we see Lunar Crater Chains and Channels without an origin in modern science. It is hard to find more definitive evidence of the Hydroplanet Model than hydrocraters and channels on the Moon. The Impact Pseudotheory fails miserably at explaining such phenomena, yet with the new discoveries in this chapter and the recognition that water is responsible for all mineral growth, such complex crater hydro-features become easy to understand.

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[The Crater Chemical Composition Evidence](#)

[Lunar Crater Answers From Oceanic Hydrocraters](#)

[Enceladus' Large Hydrofountain And Crater Evidence](#)

[The Europa Hydrocrater Features Evidence](#)

[The Callisto Hydrocraters Evidence](#)

[The Hyperion Hydrocrater Evidence](#)

[Voices Of Reason Crying From The Dust](#)

[The Crater Debate Summary](#)

7.10 The Meteorite Model

From Meteor To Meteorite Pseudotheory

Meteorites Defined

Why Are Meteorites Important

The Overblown Meteorite Number

Are All Classified 'Meteorites' Really From Space?

The Meteorite Mineral Enigma

Large Meteorites Missing Craters Evidence

What Is The Real Origin Of Meteorites?



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.

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Widmanstätten Crystalline Pattern Evidence

"No Terrestrial Iron-Nickel Metal" Assumption

Greenland Native Iron-Nickel Evidence

Josephinite Native Iron-Nickel Evidence

Other Native Iron "Coincidences"

The False "Alien To Earth" Claims

The Fusion Crust Enigma

The Regmaglypt Pseudotheory

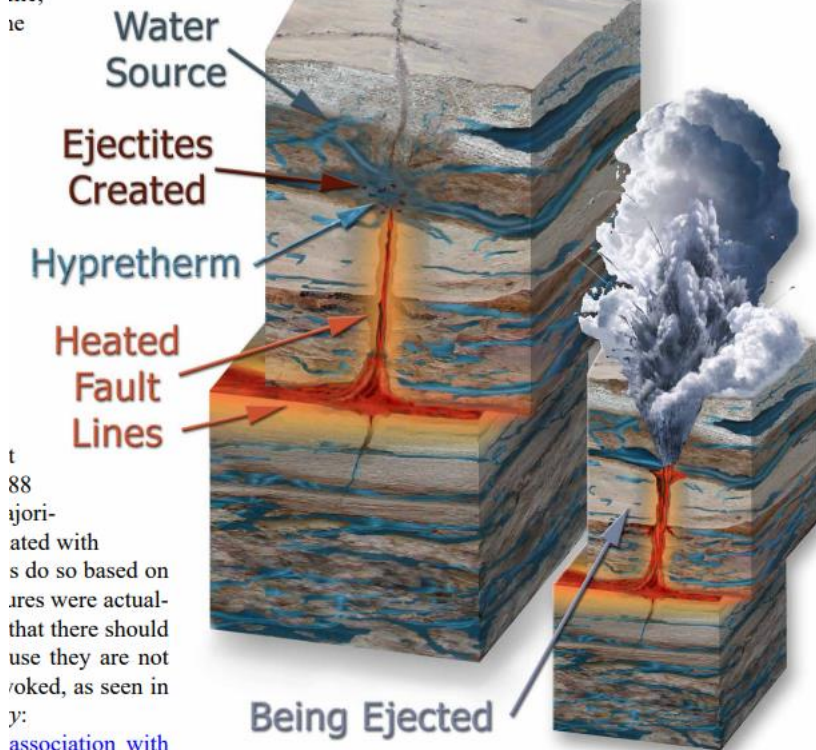
The Olivine Crystals Evidence

The "Enigma Of Chondrules"

Meteorites Are Ejectites

nerals formed in
steam explosion.
nd pressures de-
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Ejectite Formation



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use they are not
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association with
criteria for rec-
eorite fragments
own impact cra-
them. In every
, the fragments
in or stony iron

Fig 7.10.20 – Meteorites, like most other minerals did not originate from a melt—they grew in a hypretherm. This is how the regmaglypt surface features formed and why meteorites are not glass-like melt materials. Knowledge of this new meteorite origin is possible because of the knowledge contained in the Magma Pseudotheory Chapter and in the Hydroplanet Model Chapter. Meteorites were first thrown into space as **ejectites** after being formed in a hypretherm as illustrated above.

The Hydrofountain Origin Of Meteorites

The Meteorite Enhydro Evidence

"...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.**"

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The Seawater Evidence

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

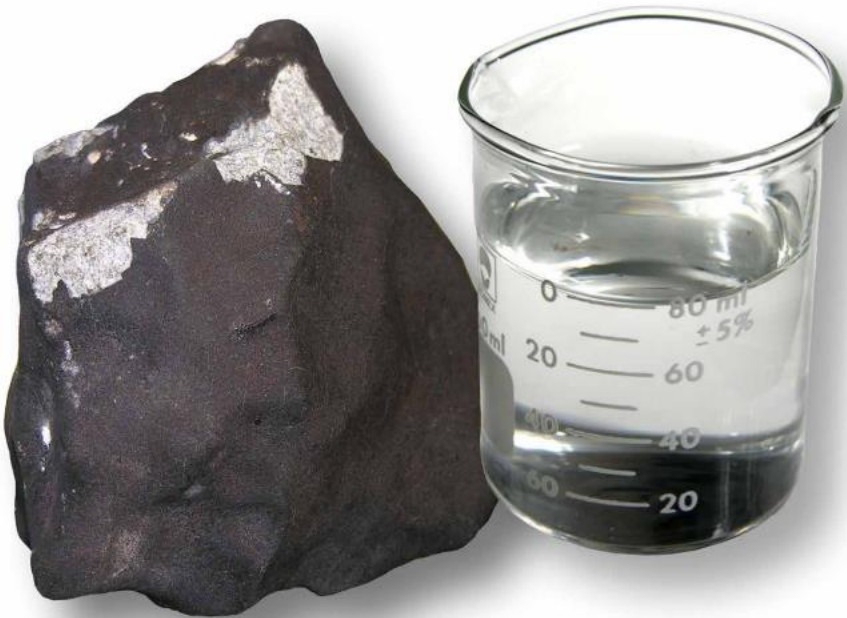


Fig 7.10.25 – This ordinary chondrite meteorite weighs 725 grams. Researchers discovered that the water content of these types of meteorites is approximately 11% by weight, which translates to 80 grams (1 ml of water \approx 1 gram) of water, represented in this beaker. This is a huge amount of water 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.

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

Edwin Roedder, *Fluid Inclusions*, 1984, p1

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

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The Lunar Salt Evidence

The Tip Of The Meteorite Iceberg

7.11 The Arizona Hydrocrater

From Meteor Crater To Hydrocrater

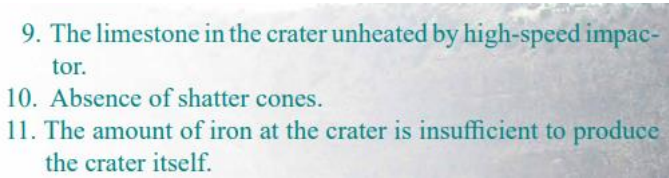
Arizona Crater Belief History

"Science" Backs Meteor Crater

Evidences Against The Arizona Crater Impact Theory

Evidences Against the Arizona Crater Impact Theory

The following is a partial list of the evidences against the Arizona Crater being formed by impact; each will be treated separately, later on:

1. Lack of impact glass.
 2. Lack of melt-evident meteorites.
 3. Lack of residual 'vaporized material.'
 4. Presence of Widmanstätten pattern in meteorites.
 5. Lack of shrapnel fragments.
 6. Lack of crater imbedded non-vaporized meteorites.
 7. Multiple iron sources require multiple impactors—and multiple craters.
 8. No oblique strewn meteorite field.
- 
9. The limestone in the crater unheated by high-speed impactor.
 10. Absence of shatter cones.
 11. The amount of iron at the crater is insufficient to produce the crater itself.

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"The writer considers that the Barringer Crater (Meteor Crater) is **unquestionably of meteoritic origin...**" Then, the writer says in the same journal article:
"The case is not yet proven..."

Robert S. Dietz

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1. Lack Of Impact Glass
 2. Lack Of Melt-Evident Meteorites
 3. Lack Of Residual 'Vaporized Material'
 4. Presence Of Widmanstätten Pattern In Meteorites
 5. Lack Of Shrapnel Fragments
 6. Lack Of Crater Embedded Non-Vaporized Meteorites
 7. Multiple Iron Sources Require Multiple Impactors - And Multiple Craters
 8. No Elliptical Meteorite Strewn Field
 9. Limestone At The Crater Has Not Been Heated
 10. Absence Of Shatter Cones
 11. The Amount Of Iron At The Crater Is Insufficient To Produce The Crater Itself
- The Arizona Hydrocrater Evidences

We will give them their due credit here. The Hydrocrater Model demonstrated there are three criteria to identify every crater that is formed by a steam explosion:

1. Water source
2. Faults
3. Diatreme

These are definitive criteria and as it turns out, the Arizona Crater has all three—and a lot more. Here is a list of the Arizona Hydrocrater Evidences we will discuss:

- 1. Water Source Evidence.**
- 2. Bisecting Fault Evidence.**
- 3. A Diatreme—the ‘smoking gun.’**
- 4. Volcanic District Evidence.**
- 5. Shale Ball Evidence—they are not meteorites.**
- 6. Diamonds—known to form only in diatremes.**
- 7. Pure Silica—the second ‘smoking gun’.**

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1. Water Source Evidence
2. Bisecting Fault Evidence
3. A Diatreme - The 'Smoking Gun'
Drilling Into "Undisturbed Sediments"
Unequivocal Seismic Evidence Of A Diatreme
The Magnetic Diatreme Evidence
4. Volcanic District Evidence
5. Shale Ball Evidence - They Are Not Meteorites
6. Diamonds - Known To Form Only In Diatremes
7. Pure Silica - The Second 'Smoking Gun'
The Ubehebe Silica-Dike Evidence
The Mars Silica Evidence
The Scientific Investigator Versus The Theorist
Summarizing The Arizona Hydrocrater

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.

7.12 The Impact To Hydrocrater Evidence

Impact From The Deep

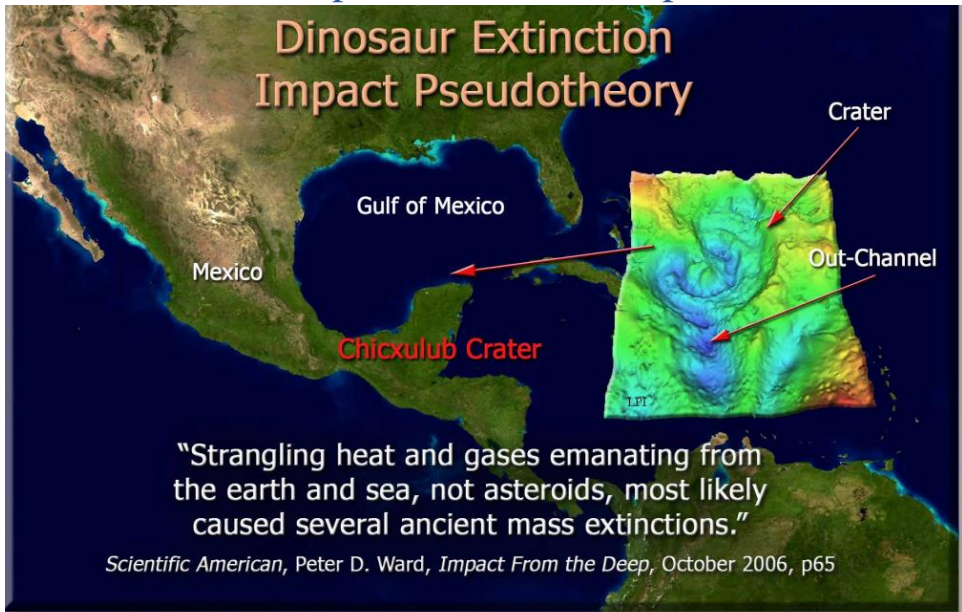
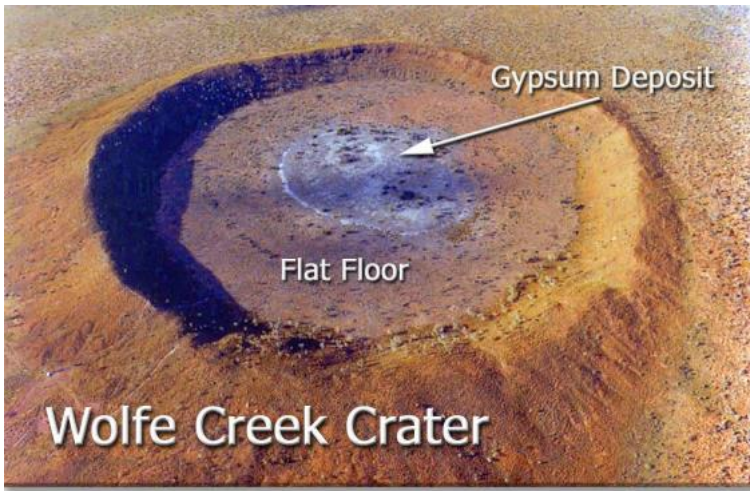


Fig 7.12.1 – The Dinosaur Extinction Impact Pseudotheory has no basis in fact, and recently several researchers have found further evidence against this impact theory. The supposed impact crater, located in Mexico, is shown above in enhanced 3-D relief. The image clearly shows a large ridge extending inside the crater and beyond its rim (upper portion of the crater). This same type of ridge is evident at the Buell Hydrocrater seen Fig 7.8.7. Impact crater theory cannot account for this type of ridge formation, but hydrocraters can. In this image, blue represents the lowest elevations, which shows a large out-channel (bottom of the inset image). The Upheaval Dome Hydrocrater, seen in Fig 7.8.5 and later in this subchapter in Fig 7.12.18, shows the same type of out-channels. These were created by the outflow of water and sediment, probably *underwater*. New discoveries of superheated gases coming from the Earth support hydrofountains and hydrocraters, both of which will be seen in even clearer light in the following chapter—The Universal Flood.

The Impact Fad

The Wolfe Creek Crater



Evidences Against Impact

1. No Meteorites
2. No 50,000 Tonnes of Iron Material
3. No Glass of Any Significance
4. No Shatter Cones

Evidences For Hydrocrater

1. Fault Lines Found Along Sink Holes
2. Water Presence From Gypsum Deposit
3. Flat Floor From Diatreme
4. Iron Shale From Diatreme
5. Uranium From Diatreme
6. Magnetic Pipe From Diatreme

p.417

Wolfe Creek Hydrocrater Evidences

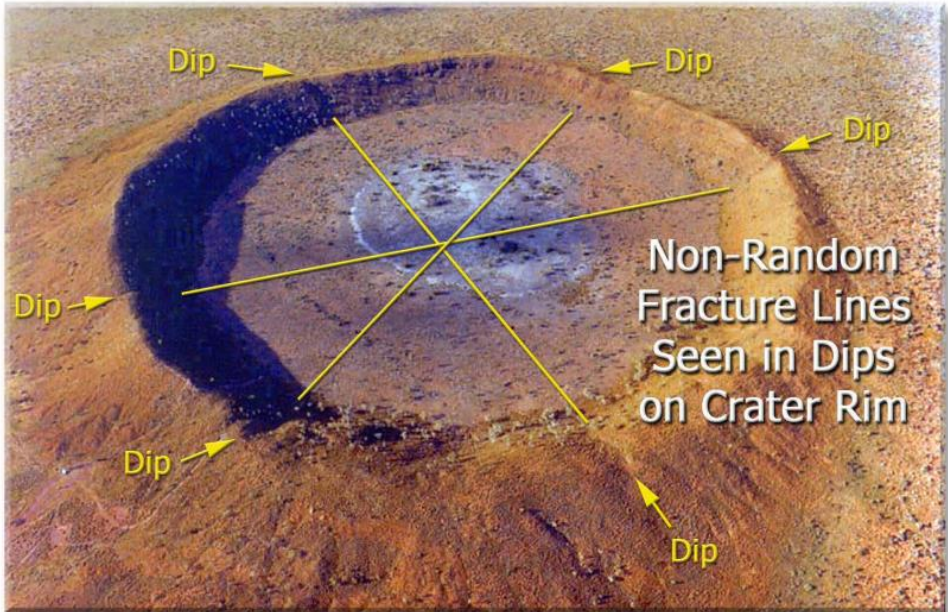


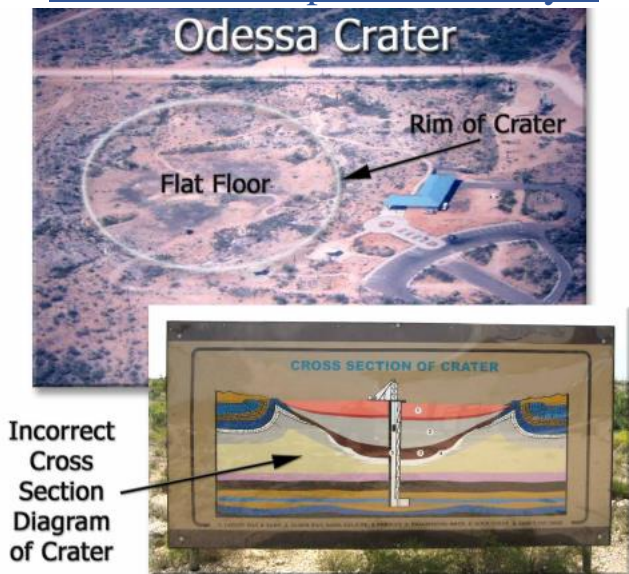
Fig 7.12.4 – The dips around the rim of Wolfe Creek Crater correspond to non-random fracture lines across the crater. Laboratory experiments have shown that impacts randomly fracture the material at and below the surface, paying little attention to preexisting non-random fault lines. Steam explosions emanating from beneath the surface are necessarily tied to lines of faulting and break the surface in an orderly way, like peeling a banana instead of smashing it. Faults are evident in many of the world's craters.

p.418

The Wolfe Creek Nickel-Uranium Evidence

The Wolfe Creek Magnetic Survey Evidence

The Odessa Impact Crater Myth



Evidences Against Impact

1. No Meteorites in Main Crater
2. No Melted Meteorites
3. No Shrapnel Meteorites
4. Not Enough Meteorite Material
5. No Glass or Coesite
6. No Shatter Cones or Shocked Rocks

Evidences For Hydrocrater

1. Lateral Fractures Below Crater Found
2. Water Presence at 200' Below Crater
3. Flat Floor From Diatreme
4. Iron Shale Balls From Diatreme
5. White Rock Flour From Diatreme
6. Oil/Salt Diatreme District
7. "Inverted Cone" Diatreme

The Odessa Flat Floor Evidence

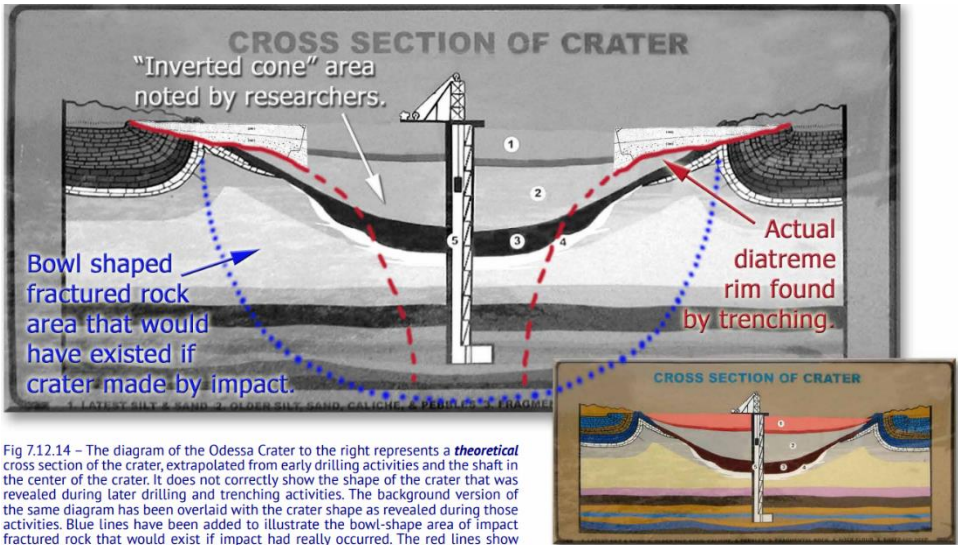


Fig 7.12.14 – The diagram of the Odessa Crater to the right represents a *theoretical* cross section of the crater, extrapolated from early drilling activities and the shaft in the center of the crater. It does not correctly show the shape of the crater that was revealed during later drilling and trenching activities. The background version of the same diagram has been overlaid with the crater shape as revealed during those activities. Blue lines have been added to illustrate the bowl-shape area of impact fractured rock that would exist if impact had really occurred. The red lines show the actual "inverted cone" shape of a diatreme identified by investigators during excavation of trenches on the crater's rim.

p.425

The Odessa Iron Ejectite Evidence

The Odessa Rock Flour Evidence

The Odessa Oil/Salt Diatreme Evidence



Fig 7.12.17 - This view from the rim of the Odessa Hydrocrater shows how close oil rigs are to the crater—the Odessa Hydrocrater lies in the middle of a rich oil field, also known for its abundant salt diapirs. Scientists have actually said “The buried meteorite impact structures/craters can be very good petroleum prospects.” One wonders how a rock from space knows where the oil deposits are.

p.428

The Odessa Kaolinite/Mercury Evidence

The Upheaval Dome Impact Myth



Fig 7.12.18 – The Upheaval Dome Hydrocrater has astonishingly been called the “best exposed impact crater on earth,” yet the evidence, listed to the right, is so easily observed and so simply understood, it is baffling how scientists could have come to such a conclusion. Actual dome formation by steam explosions is understood; the Panum Hydrocrater in California is a good example of a hydrocrater dome. Impactologists have overlooked other Upheaval Dome evidence, such as the massive Out-Channel coming from the crater.

Upheaval Dome Crater

Evidences Against Impact

1. No Meteorites
2. No Glass or Melted Rocks
3. No Coesite/Stishovite
4. No Shatter Cones
5. No PDFs

held the number one spot until the 1980s, when Shoemaker came on the scene. As impact-mania

Evidences For Hydrocrater

1. Hydrofountains/Dikes
2. Pure White Silica Deposits
3. Quartz Nodules
4. Green Mountain Deposit
5. Dome & Out-Channel

what did he say was the “primary evidence” supporting the impact origin of the best-exposed impact crater?

“**The primary evidence that Upheaval Dome is an impact structure includes:** (1) a morphology that is consistent with proven impacts, and (2) the presence of subsidiary structures

Upheaval Dome's Hydrocrater Evidences

Upheaval Dome Quartz Nodule Evidence



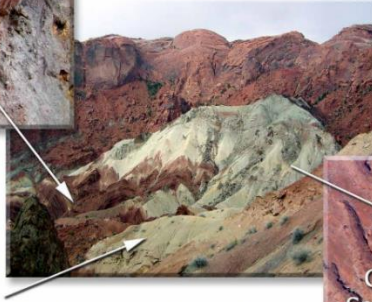
Fig 7.12.19 – The vertical rock structure located in the heart of the Upheaval Dome Hydrocrater is a dike, or fossil hydrofountain. On the left are vertical layers of red sandstone, a white sandstone pipe, and an open vertical pipe where water and perhaps nodules were carried to the surface. Hydrofountain evidence like this covers a surprisingly large area of the surface near the dome, attesting to the naturally eruptive nature of the crater, and contrary to the supposed downward trend of an impact explosion.

p.430

Green Sediment And Water Ripple Erosion Evidence



Where is the evidence of millions of years of erosion on these uplifted blocks of sediment?



This green colored formation is a mountain of sediment deposited by hydrofountain activity after the hydrocrater and out-channel was formed. Minimal erosion has taken place since.

Fig 7.12.20 – Upheaval Dome has a mountain of green sediment surrounding the central dome, similar in consistency and color to the green deposits at the Buell Hydrocrater and at Green knobs in Arizona (Fig 7.3.7 & 8) as well as other places. Instead of eroding from other deposits, this green sediment and other colored material are biologically formed ore sediments formed deep in the Earth and brought to the surface through diatremes and hydrofountains. Such a concept is new to geology because the earthquakes required to produce such massive structures rarely occur today, but this does not mean they did not occur in the past, contrary to the modern science Uniformity Principle.

Upheaval Dome Crater



p.431

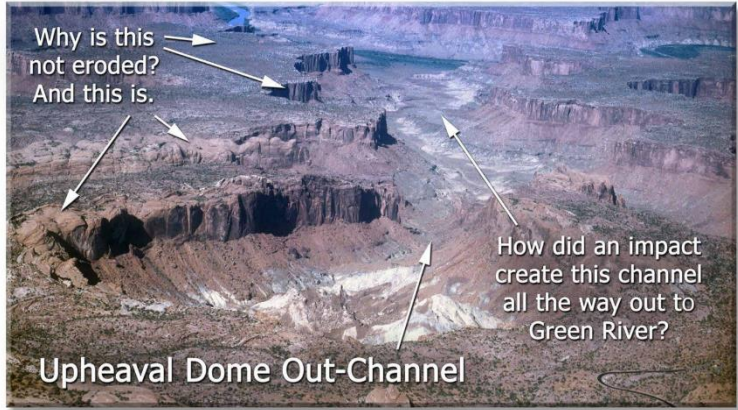


Fig 7.12.21 – These vertically oriented sandstone layers showing fossilized water ripples are found on the dome of the Upheaval Dome Hydrocrater. Why these fossilized ripples were not shattered by the meteorite responsible for the crater is a mystery to researchers. Hard questions like these become easy when we know the answer, and answers about these ripples will be set forth in the following chapters.

p.432

Upheaval Dome Out-Channel Evidence

Fig 7.12.22 – This aerial view of the Upheaval Dome's inner ring shows the Out-Channel that runs northwest into the Green river that can be seen in the background. No explanation how the Out-Channel canyon formed from impact is included in any known scientific literature. It is by far the largest single structure connected to the crater, affecting all the rings and even the dome area, yet no one is talking about it. Impact theory cannot account for the out-flow of material that occurred when the sediment was in a softer stage, and no theories of erosion account for the flat plains surrounding the crater. The plains have almost no erosion as compared with the rims of the crater, which are well rounded. Such questions remain unanswered in the modern impact theory.



p.432

The Richat Hydrocrater Evidence

The Richat Hydrocrater

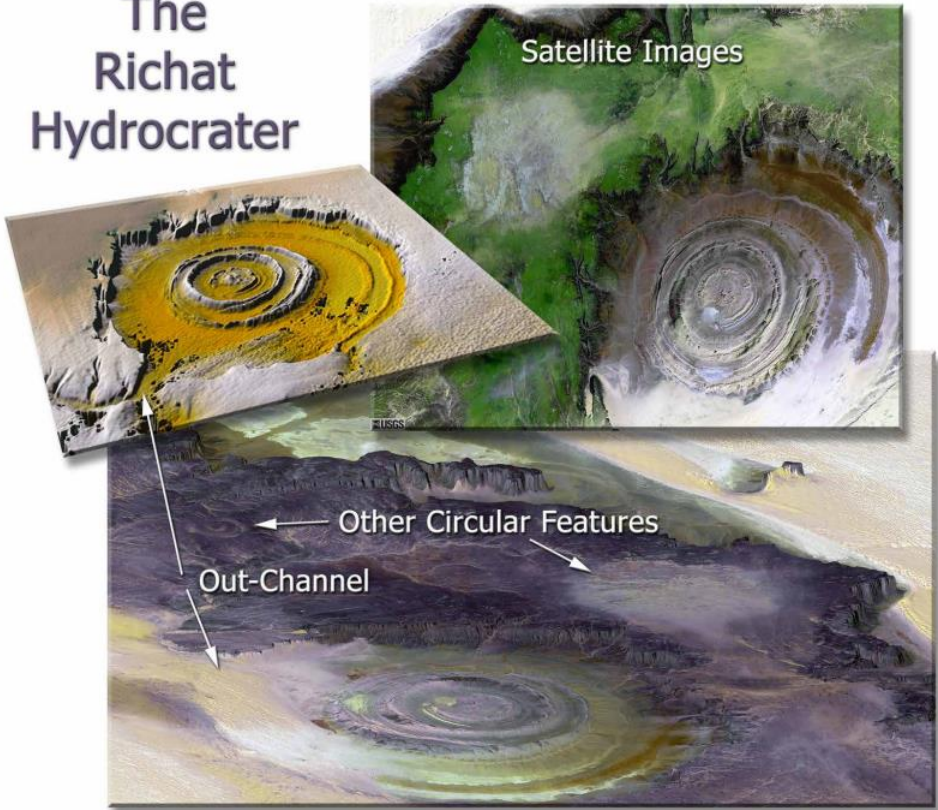


Fig 7.12.23 - The Richat Hydrocrater is a typical example of a large, multi-ring hydrocrater (38 km/24 miles) with an Out-Channel. Such features clearly establish this crater as volcanic in origin, however, because there are no other "volcanic features," researchers struggle to understand how such craters are formed. They struggle because they do not have the Hydroplanet Model, but there are faint signs of a shift in science as some 'impact craters' are now being recognized as "endogenous" or of hydrocrater origin.

p.433

Bushveld Complex Pseudotheory

The Subbury Impact Pseudotheory

The Haughton Hydrocrater

“Dome Crater” Pseudotheory

Earth Impact Database Pseudotheory

Impact Geology Gone Awry

The Impact Paradigm Shift

7.3 The Hydromoon Evidence

The Anhydrous Moon Myth

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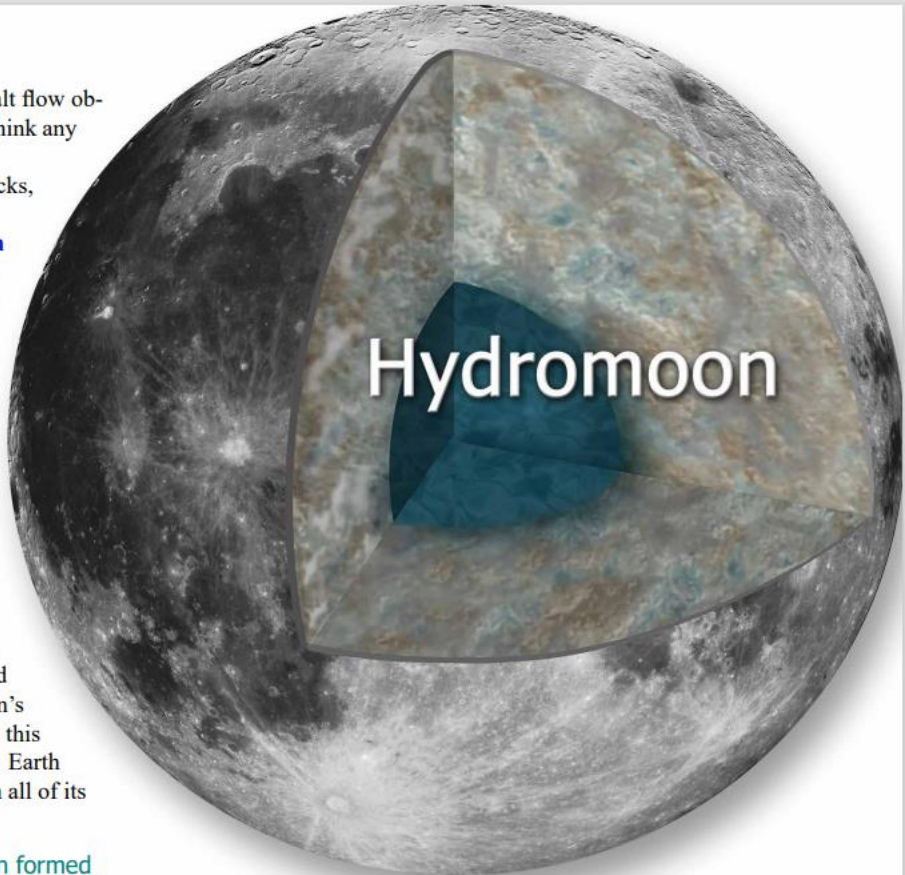


Fig 7.13.1 – The Earth's lunar companion is a Hydromoon because of its formation in water, its rock-water mantle, and its liquid-water core. Most of the scientific evidence of the Moon's water has been around since the Apollo mission during the 1960s when we went to the Moon, but dogma has kept it buried. Keeping such information out of the classroom has contributed to the Dark Age of Science and has stifled new research on the Moon.

p.438

Hydromoon Fundamental Questions

A Dehydrated Moon

The Boulder Track Evidence

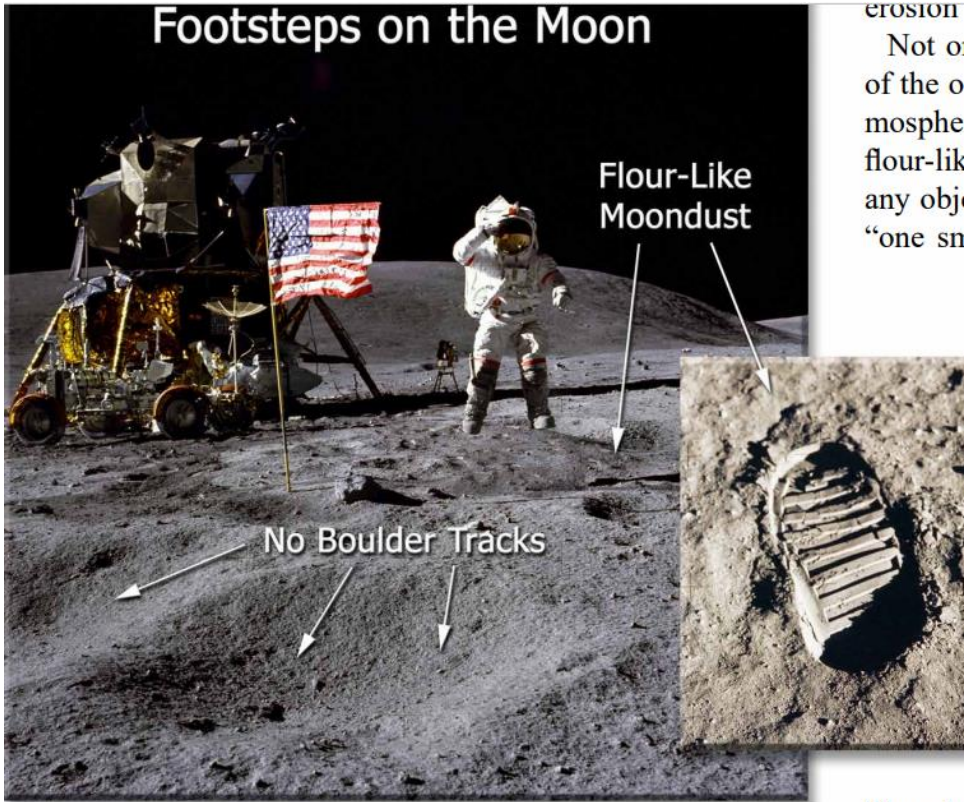


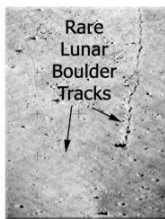
Fig 7.13.2 – Human boot prints left on the Moon decades ago will look the same decades into the future because there is no atmosphere or weather on the Moon. Flour-like Moondust covers most of the lunar surface, but how did it get there without erosion? Impact theorists would like to think Moondust is from 'micrometeorite bombardment'—yet this would mean the surface of the Moon would have lots of melted surface rock along with micrometeorite material. The absence of such material and the absence of 'Boulder Tracks' (See also Fig 7.13.3) is direct evidence against a massive meteoritic bombardment of the Moon's surface.

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The Ro

Boulder Track Evidence

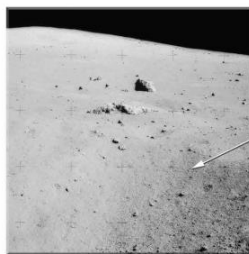
No Lunar
Boulder Tracks
in Process
of Being
Covered Up



Snowball Track Examples



Micrometeorite impacts can't explain
missing Boulder Tracks all over the moon.



Where are the boulder tracks on the Moon's surface
that should exist on thousands of photos like these?



Fig 7.13.3 – Boulder Tracks are a rare phenomenon on the Moon, but hold important clues. Boulder Tracks on the lunar surface are similar to snowball tracks on Earth, made as a snowball rolls downhill on fresh snow as seen above. The soft Moondust covering the lunar surface makes for an ideal observatory for examining this evidence. If impacts **actually** dominate the lunar surface, the ejecta from such impacts would sometimes fall on steep slopes and roll downhill, leaving behind Boulder Tracks as seen in the 'Rare Lunar Boulder Tracks' inset photo above. The tracks in this photo were the result of moon-quakes. Thousands of lunar images like those above right were studied, but revealed only a handful of Boulder Tracks. Where are the expected thousands from the impact ejecta? One common sci-fi is that micrometeorite bombardment erased such tracks, but although evidence indicates that micrometeorites actually do occur, there is no evidence of massive microscopic bombardment. Moreover, the Moondust appears to be void of the high quantities of melt-rock and glass from a micrometeorite bombardment. Such a theory might be able to explain the destruction of *some* of the smaller 'boulder tracks,' but cannot account for the absence of large tracks.

p.440

Impact Boulder Mystery and Answer

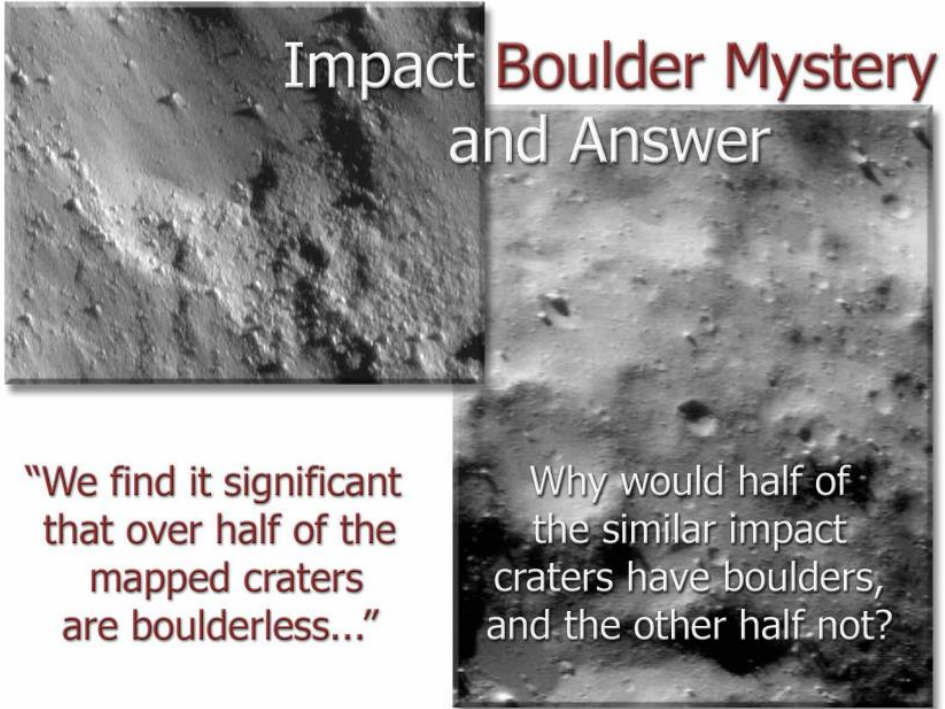


Fig 7.13.4 – Two images of the surface of the asteroid Eros; the overlapping image on the left is a close-up. Researchers found it "significant" that similar sized craters in the same vicinity contained completely different populations of boulders. How does impact theory account for this? Hydrocraters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

p.441

The KREEP Evidence

The Lunar Core Evidence

Hydromoon

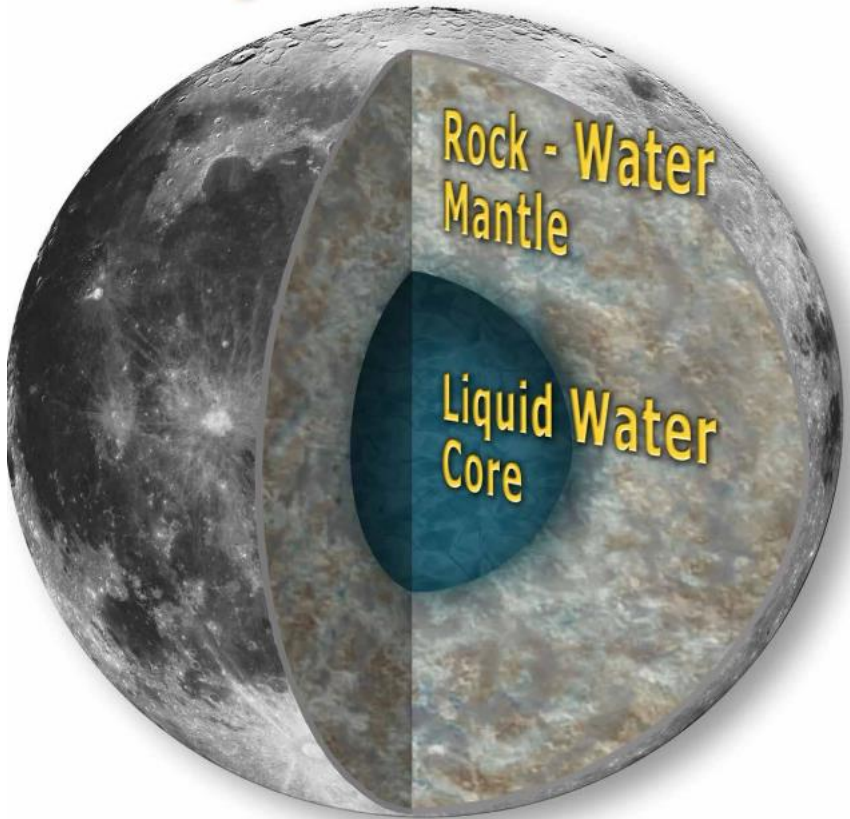
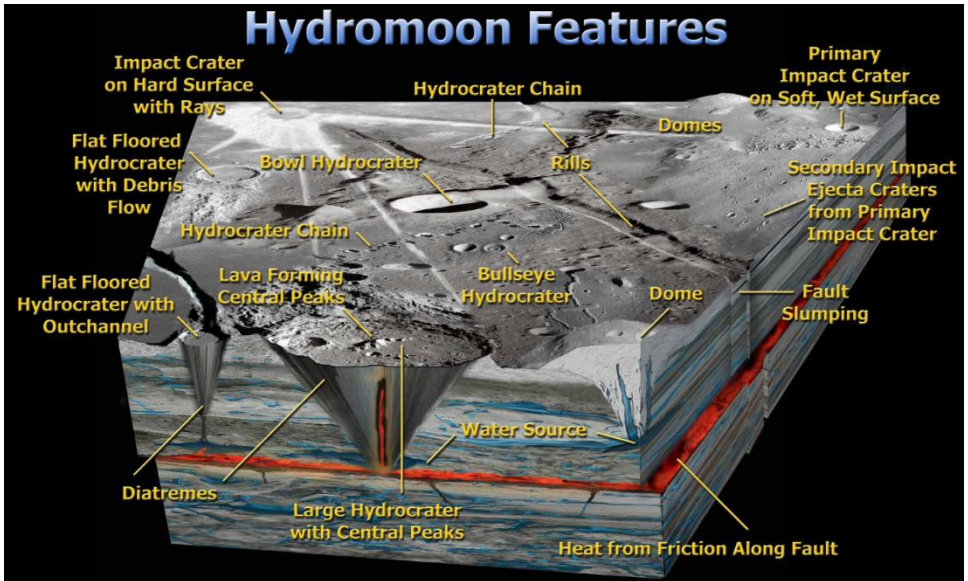


Fig 7.13.5 – Although planetary geologists have tried to link the Moon's core with the Earth's 'magma' core, the seismic evidence about the lunar core confirms there is a liquid **water** core. The above Hydromoon diagram agrees with research from the 1970s and recent seismic studies in 2005, all of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

p.442

Hydromoon Features



p.443

The Maria Basalt Hydroevidence



Fig 7.13.7 – Real melted basalt does not look like the Earth's or lunar basalt. This basalt was melted using an acetylene torch, showing that it was obviously not a 'lava flow' on the Earth or the Moon, as geologists have thought for decades.

p.444

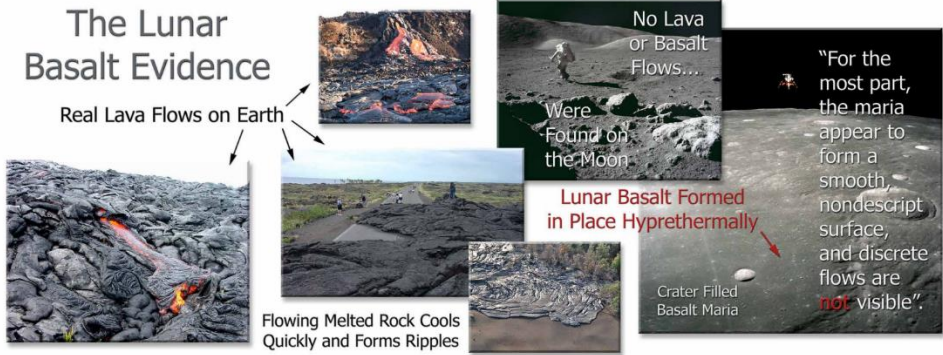


Fig 7.13.8 – Why do so-called lava flows on the Moon look nothing like lava flows on Earth? Geoscientists have been unable to answer this question with any degree of certainty. Note how formerly molten, liquid rock on the Earth forms ‘flows’ and ripples. No landforms of this sort have ever been seen 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.

p.445

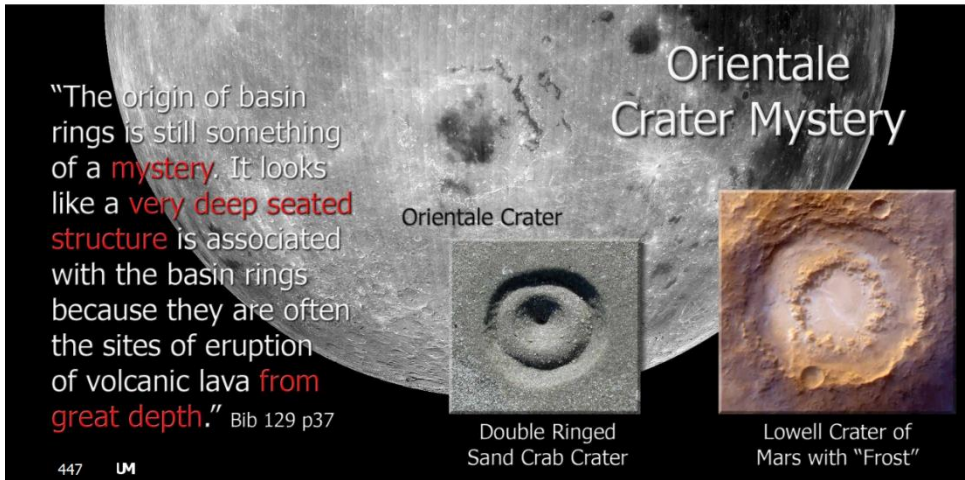
“Across the Moon, both in highlands and in maria, we find strange landforms that do not conform to our notions or understanding of lunar processes.”

P,.444

The Lunar Mare Basin Evidence

From Lunar Impact Crater to Hydrocrater

Fig 7.13.10 – Orientale Crater is one of the Moon's best-preserved, "fresh" multiring craters, a classic lunar "mystery" with no solid evidence of impact or impact ejecta. No experimental evidence has been produced and no logical argument exists to support the formation of multiring or basin ringed craters by impact. However, multiring craters and ringed basins are easily explained by hydrocratering. Nature supplies a simple analog of this with the small double-ringed crater made by a common crab in ordinary beach sand (inset center). The Lowell Crater on Mars is covered with white "frost" in this (inset right) image. It is another example of a multiring crater or ringed basins that does not fit the impact paradigm. Note also the smaller craters around the larger Lowell Crater; none of them shows evidence of impact ejecta.



p.447

Enceladus' Water Fountain Evidence

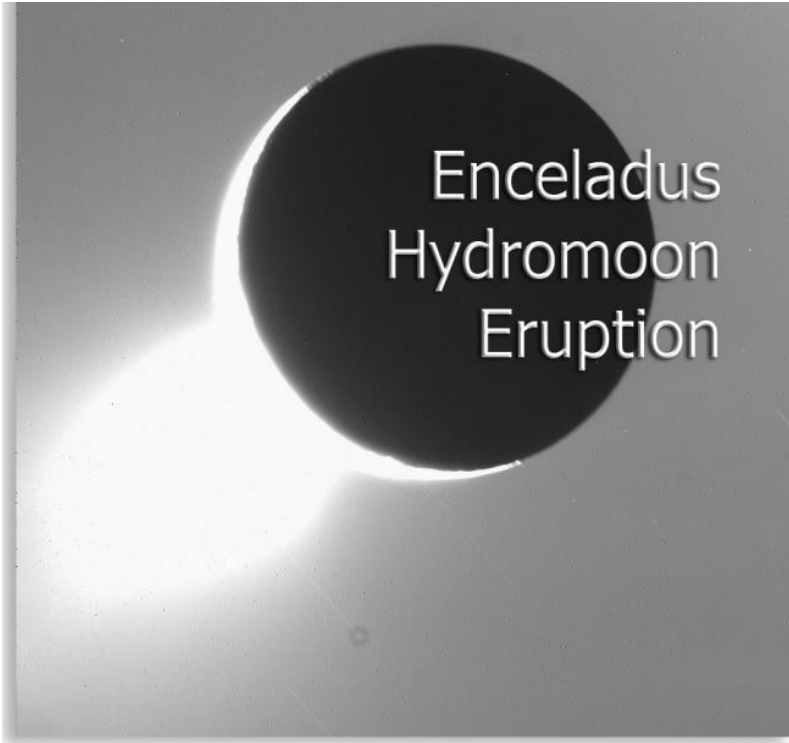


Fig 7.13.11 – Saturn's 300-mile diameter moon, Enceladus, is a near-perfect example of a Hydromoon. Comprised almost totally of water and ice, it has an active hydrofountain that is enormous in both width and height. This eruption is powered by tidal forces as explained by the Gravitational-Friction Law. This should have been one of the most paradigm-challenging photos ever taken, yet few have even seen it.

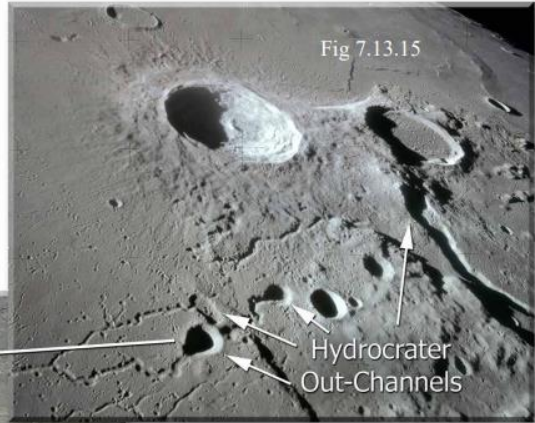
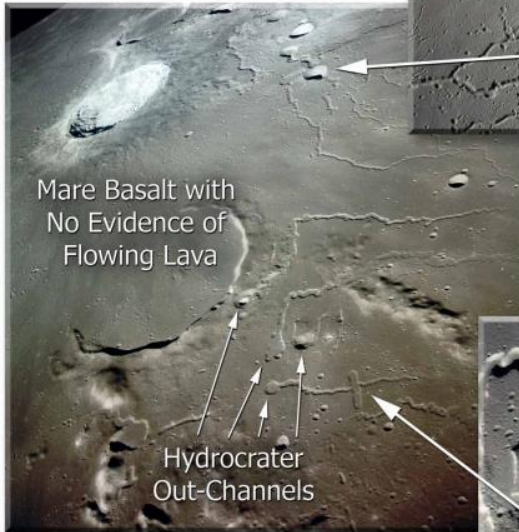
p.448

The Secondary Impact Evidence

"Testifying to Their Common Origin"

The Moon's Gravitational "Anomalies"

Lunar Hydrocrater Out-Channels



These hydrocraters have outflow water channels but no impact ejecta. How did impactologists miss this, and how does impact theory account for them?



"The lunavoes would seem to have been more like our geysers, or perhaps mud volcanoes, than like Cotopaxi, Etna, or Krakatoa. Their activity consisted mainly of emission of gas, which was primarily steam and may occasionally have turned into liquid water." V. A. Firsoff

p.451

The Hydromoon Summary

7.14 The Hydrocomet Evidence

The Origin of Comets

Comets Defined

Hydrocomet Evidence



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.

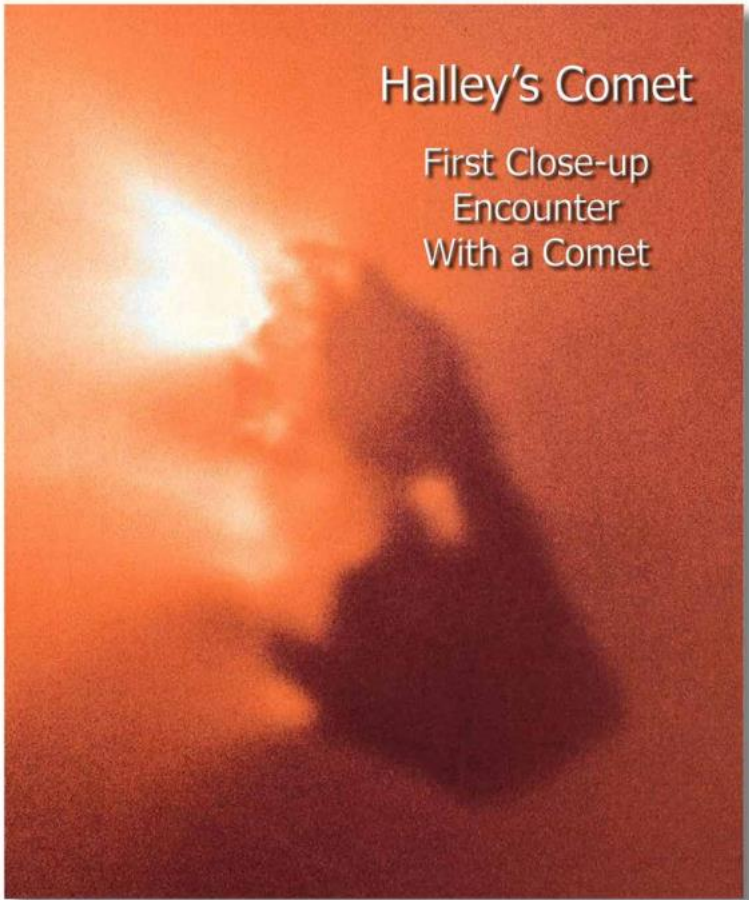


Fig 7.14.4 – Halley's Comet was the first comet to be observed up close by spacecraft. This revealed clues about the inner workings of the coma. Ice was not melting on the surface of the comet, but rather hydrofountains of steam, water ice, and dust were being ejected from identifiable hydrofountains.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

p.455

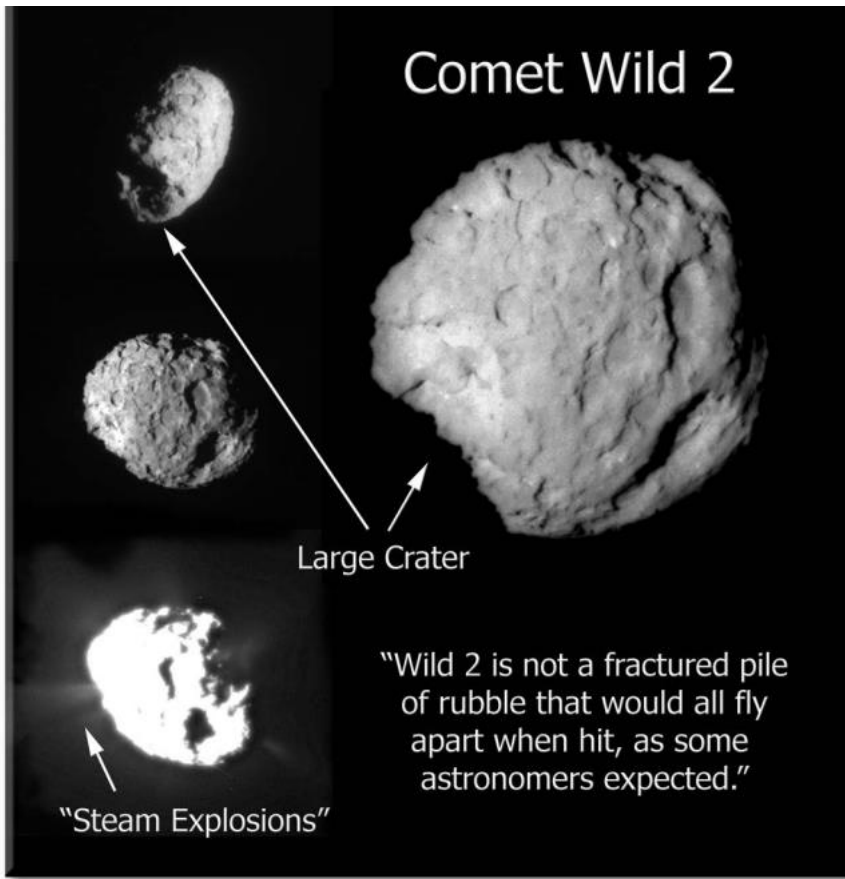


Fig 7.14.5 – These are different images of the same comet, Wild 2 as it was observed up close in 2004. This proved that comets were not piles of rubble from impact. Instead, these hydrous bodies emit “steam explosions” just as the Hydroplanet Model predicts. Planetary scientists realize that if craters 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.

p.456

Tempel 1 Reveals More Hydrocomet Evidence

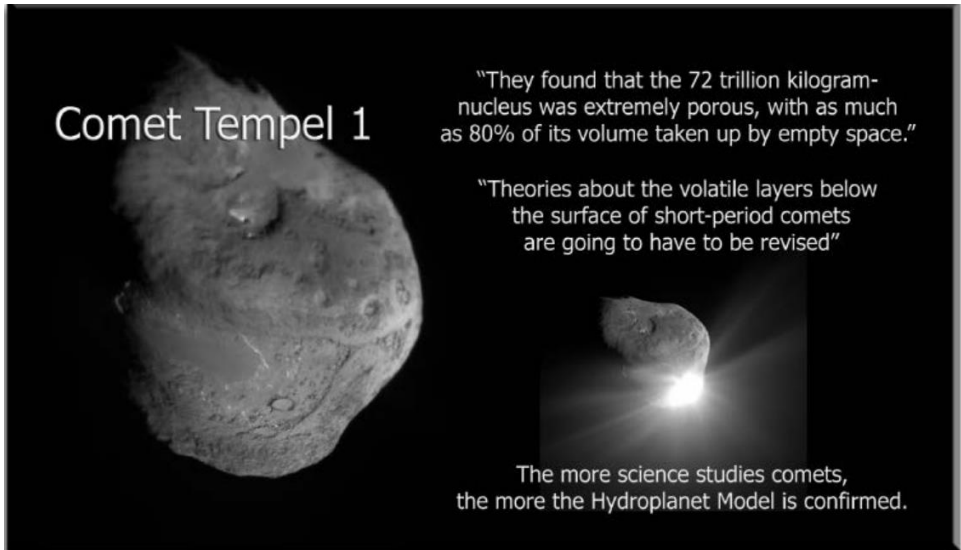
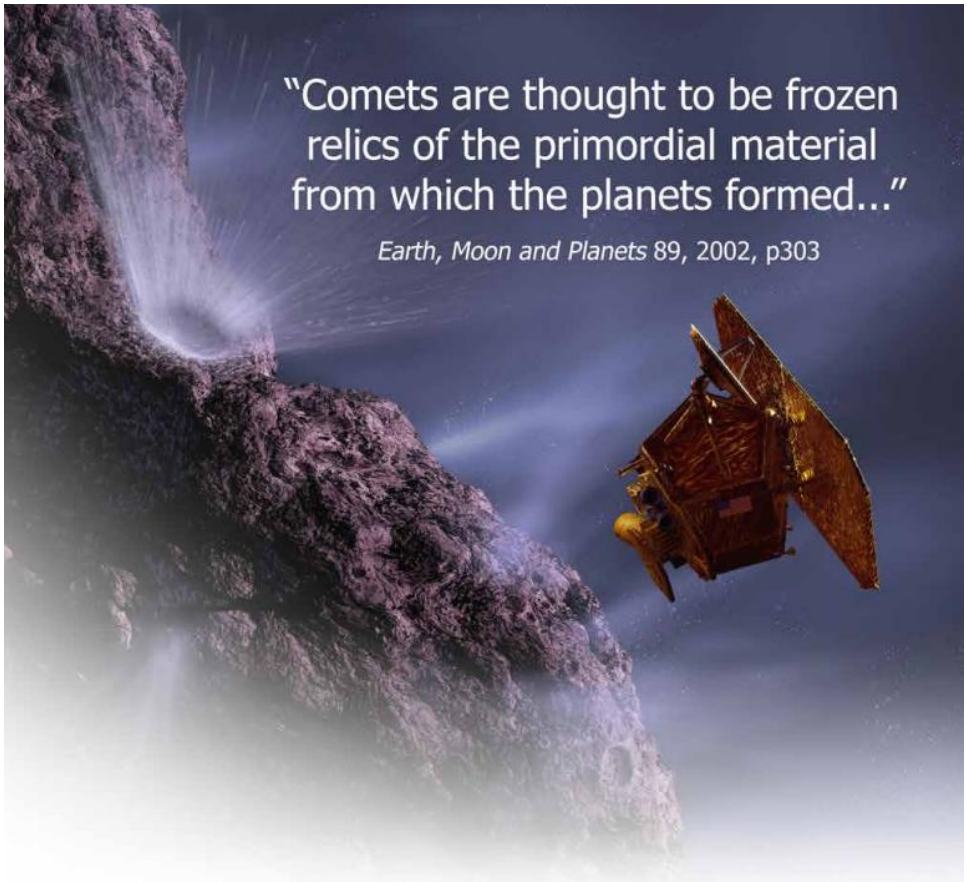


Fig 7.14.7 – Comet Tempel 1 was impacted on July 4th, 2005 by the washing-machine sized probe, Deep Impact. The smaller image was taken after the 10-km/sec impact showing the heat and dust generated from the impact. Instead of meteorite material, the comet proved to consist of at least 80% water that 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.

p.456

Rewriting the Textbooks Again

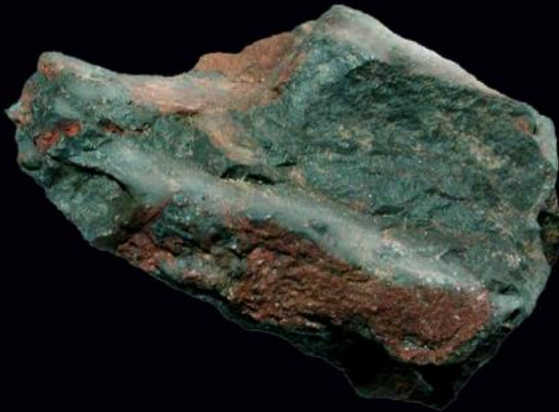


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Hydroid Defined

The Asteroids That Never Existed

What asteroids should have
looked like according to
modern science theory.



They should be heavy, colored
sharp-edged fragments.

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.

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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 magma planet theory has been able to explain how they were formed. Images courtesy of NASA.



p.459

"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

p.460

Asteroid Impact Menaces

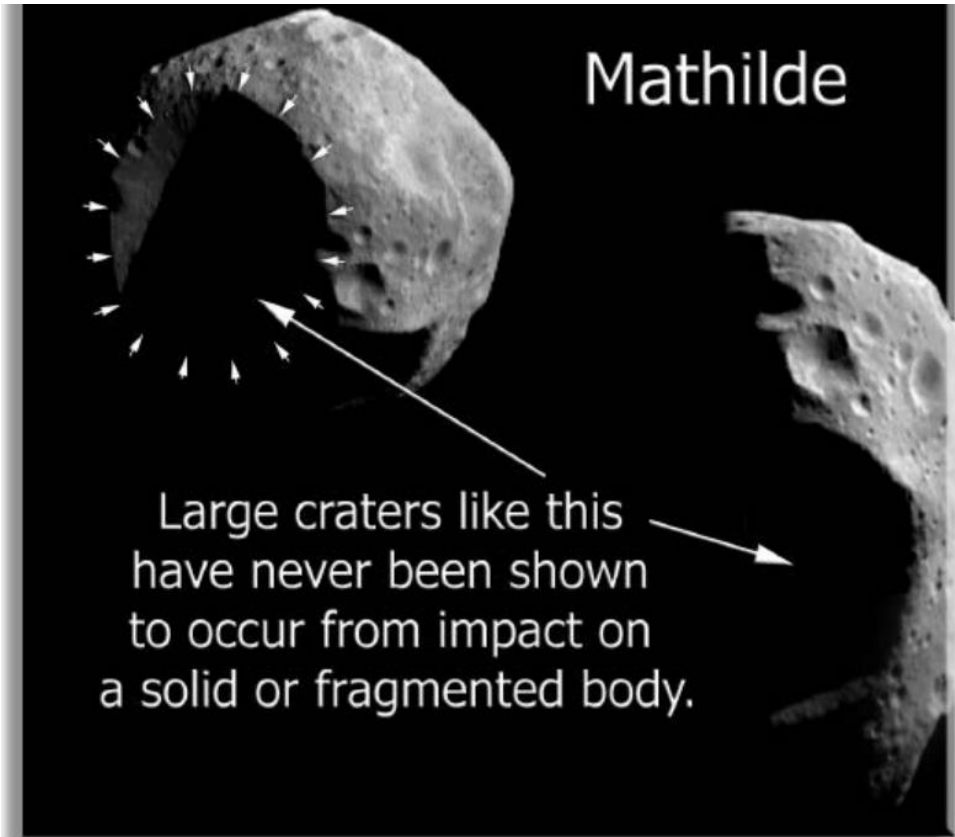


Fig 7.15.3 – The Mathilde asteroid was visited by spacecraft in 1997, which revealed some of the largest craters seen on any small body. This was not the biggest surprise Mathilde had to offer. This solid looking rock was anything but solid. Mathilde's density proved to be barely above that of water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

p.460

Golfing With Eggs



*Meteorites: The long trip
to Earth, Clark R. Chapman,
Nature, October 5, 2000, p573
Fig 7.15.4*

"From a physics perspective, the simple billiard-ball analogy of collisions between rocks knocking each other around the inner Solar System does not stand up to elementary scrutiny. It is no easier to 'bump' icy, rocky or even metallic objects, with finite material strengths, from the asteroid belt into Earth-crossing orbits than it is to hit eggs around the fair ways with a golf club."

p.461

The Itokawa Evidence

The Ceres Hydroid Evidence



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.

p.462

Small Hydrobodies of the Solar System

7.16 More Hydroplanet Evidence

[The Venus Hydroplanet](#)

[The Hydrocrater Base Surge Evidence](#)

[Multilobed Ejecta Evidence](#)

[The Mars Hydroplanet](#)

Mars Hydrocrater Chain Evidence

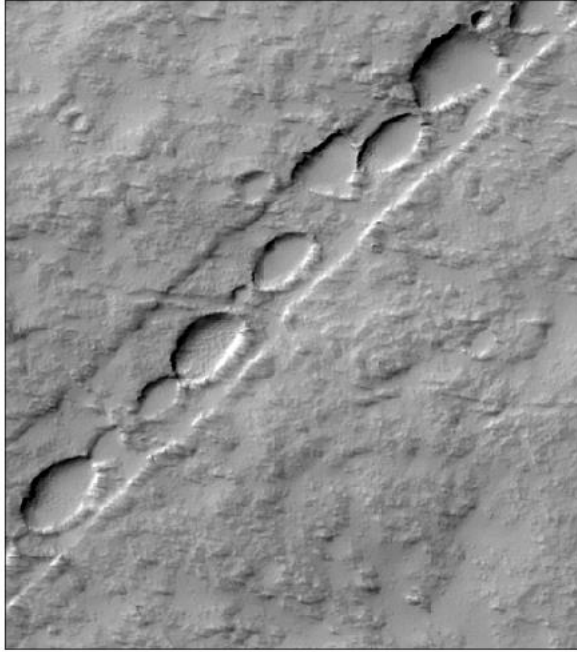


Fig 7.16.10 – This is a hydrocrater chain inside a rill or hydrovalley on Mars. The chain clearly illustrates the non-impact nature of the crater structure. These craters are unique in that they are elliptical and have some rim structure. Not found to be occurring today, these features refute the Uniformity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

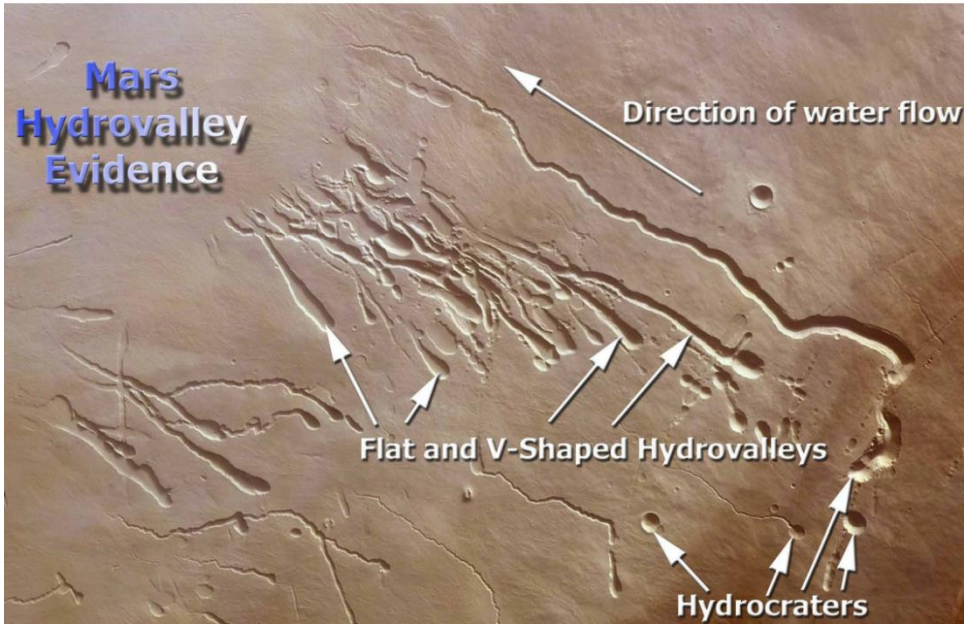
Courtesy of NASA (PIA01686).

p.468

Chevelon Hydrocraters

The Mars Hydrovalley Evidence

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.



p.466

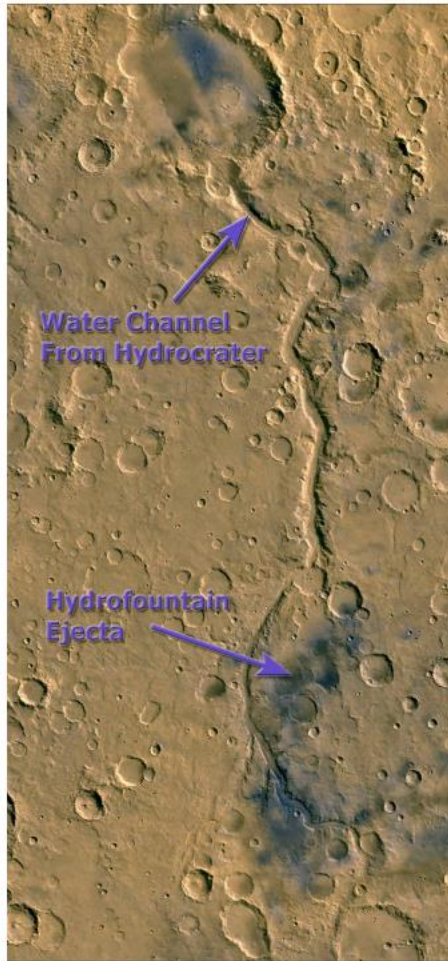


Fig 7.16.11 – The Mars Ma'adim Vallis water channel and hydrocrater. This channel is a canyon that is larger than the Grand Canyon on Earth. It had to have formed quickly. Its flat-floored craters and valleys have no nearby mountains that could have supplied the needed rivers of water. Modern geology 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.

p.468

Phobos Hydromoon Evidence

The Ganymeded Hydromoon Evidence

7.17 The Hydroplanet Fronteir

Summary of Hydroplanet Model

Direct Versus Indirect Evidence of Hydroplanets

The Final Earth Fronteir

The Universal Flood Evidence

Explains that the next chapter demonstrates a worldwide flood, and how this flood would not have happened without a hydroplanet.

