Recent Creation Research

Earth History Research Center
Geoscience Research Institute

- http://origins.swau.edu/

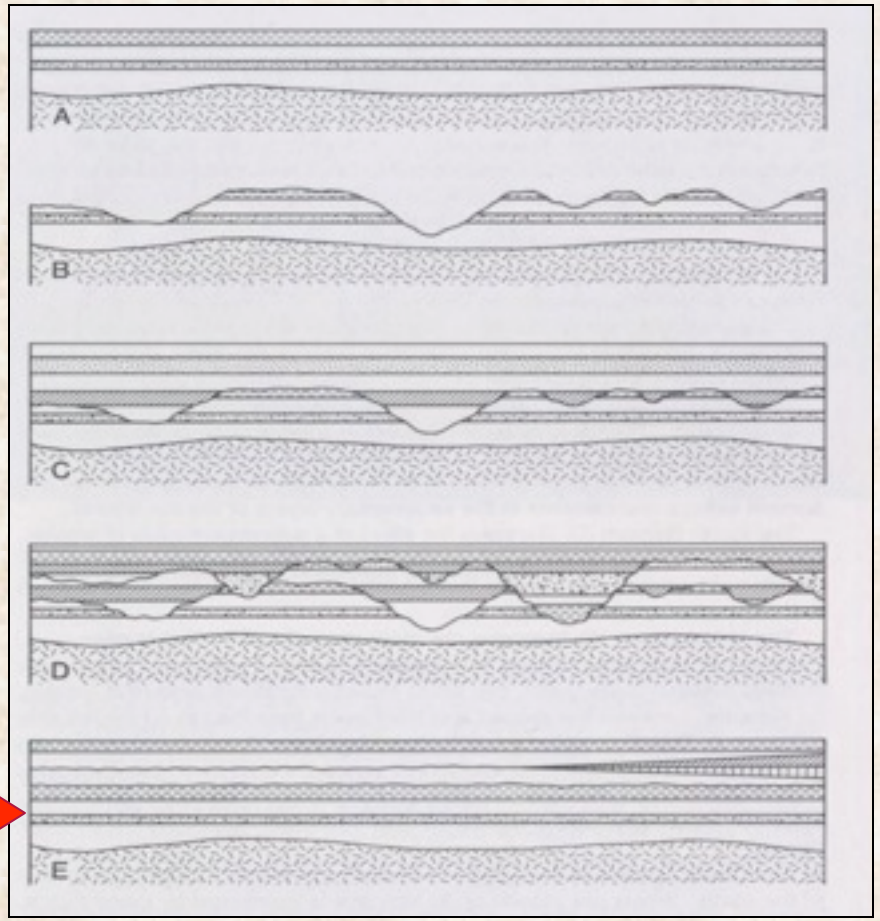
- http://www.grisda.org/reports.htm

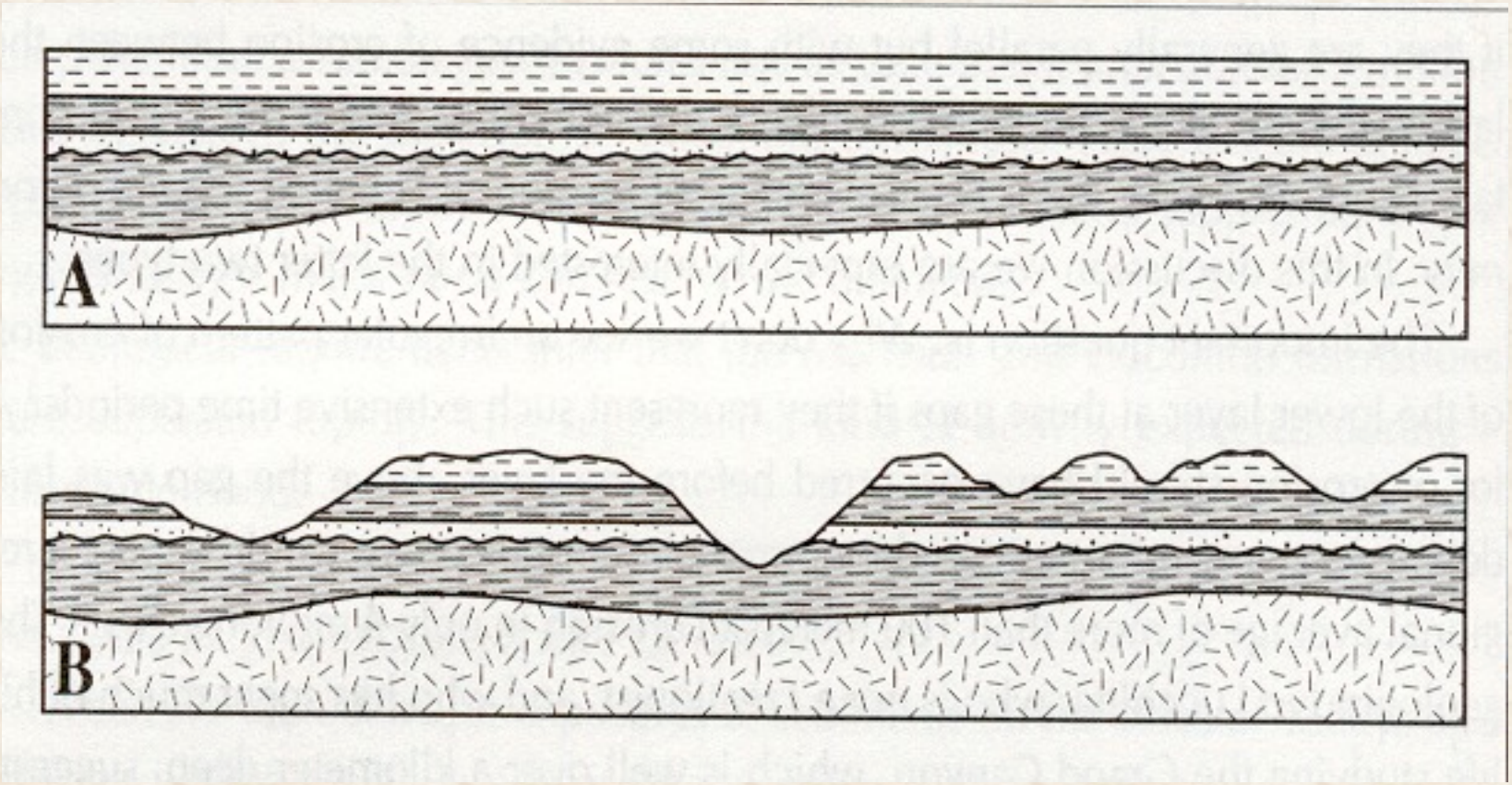
Issues

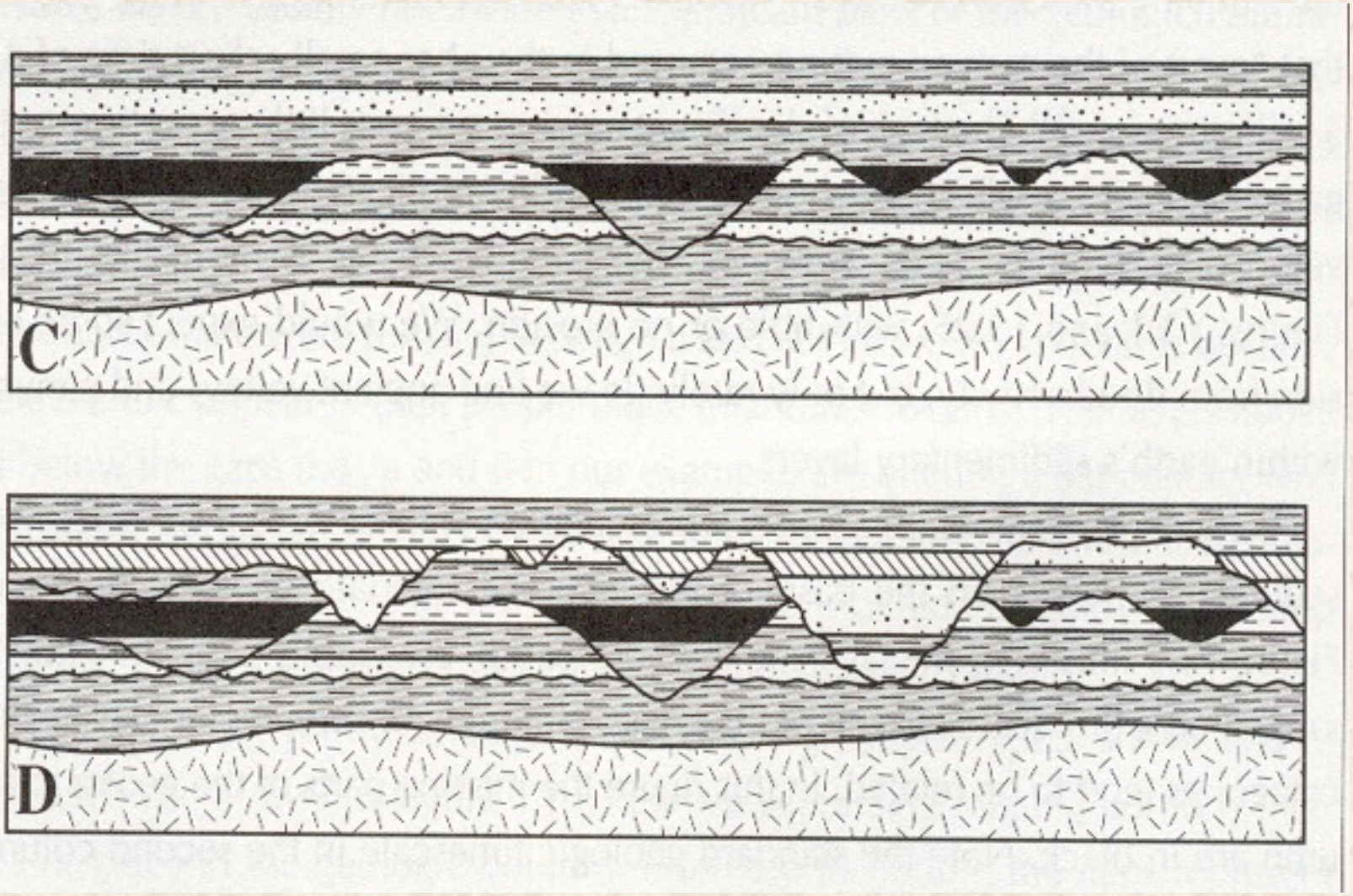
- Stratigraphic hiatuses (missing erosional features) and paraconformities (missing deposits)
- Turbidity currents
- Widespread, thin formations
- Dinosaurs with no plants
- Paleocurrents
- Continental Erosional Rates
- Mesozoic “termite nests”

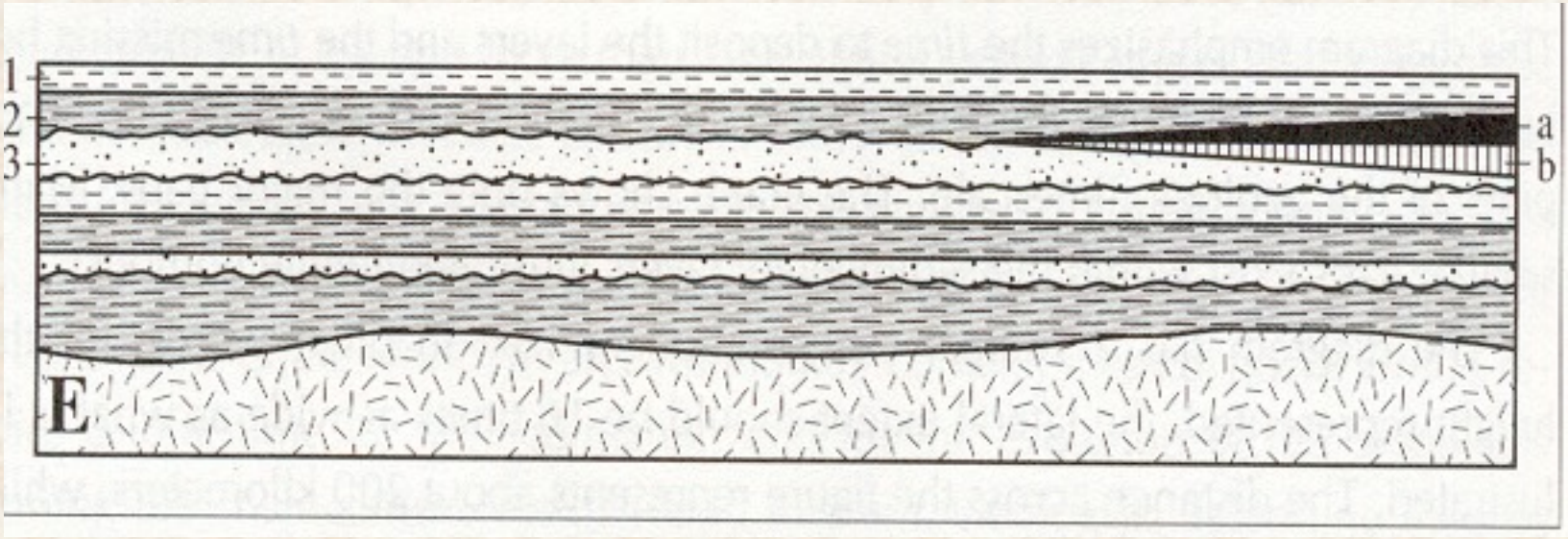
Missing Erosional Features in the Geologic Column

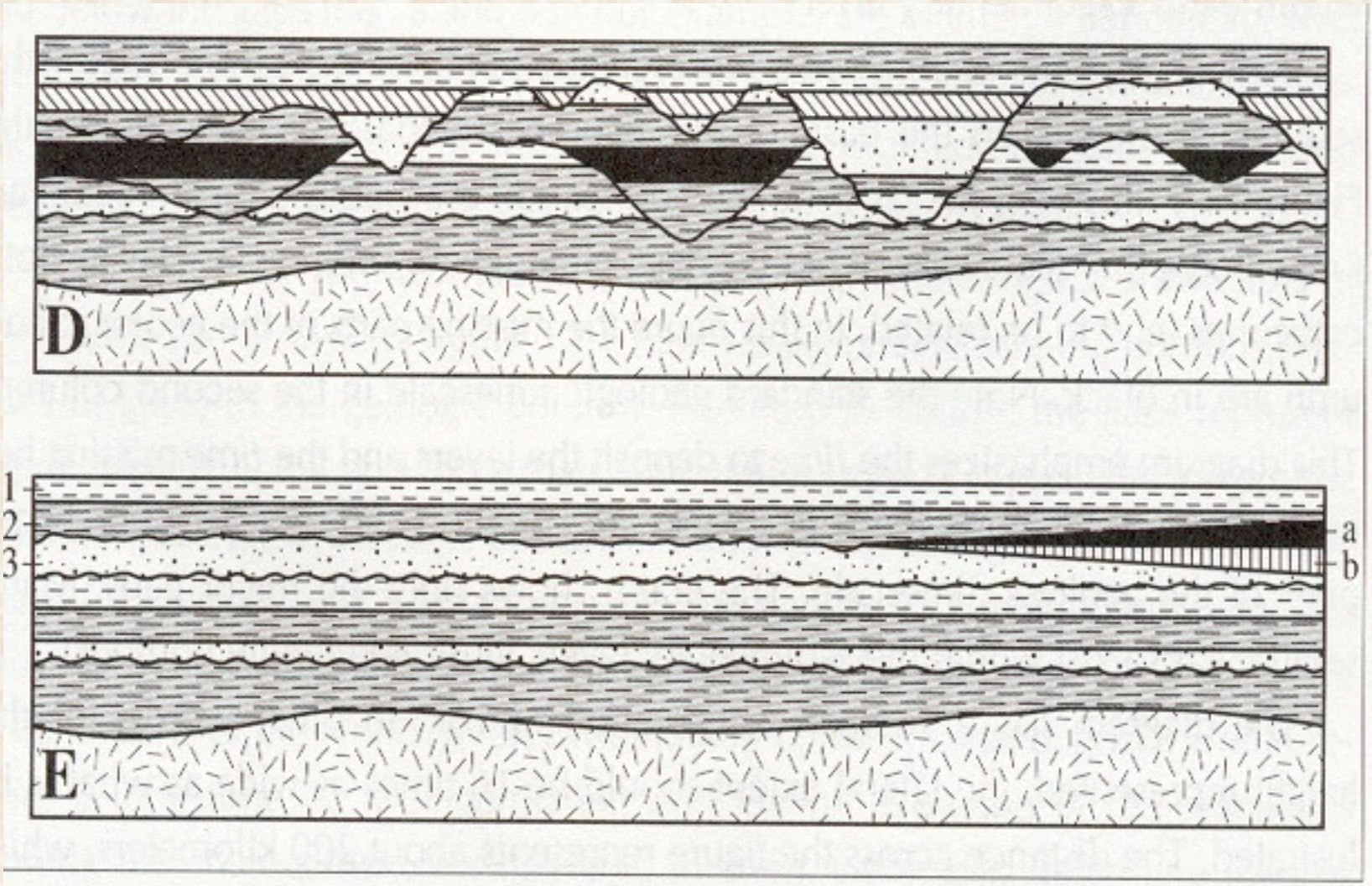
- A-D is what would be expected according to present depositional and erosional patterns
- F is what the geologic column *actually* shows




A
B


C
D


1
2
3
a
b
E


D
1
2
3
a
b
E

Missing Erosional Features in the Geologic Column

- A-D is what would be expected according to present depositional and erosional patterns
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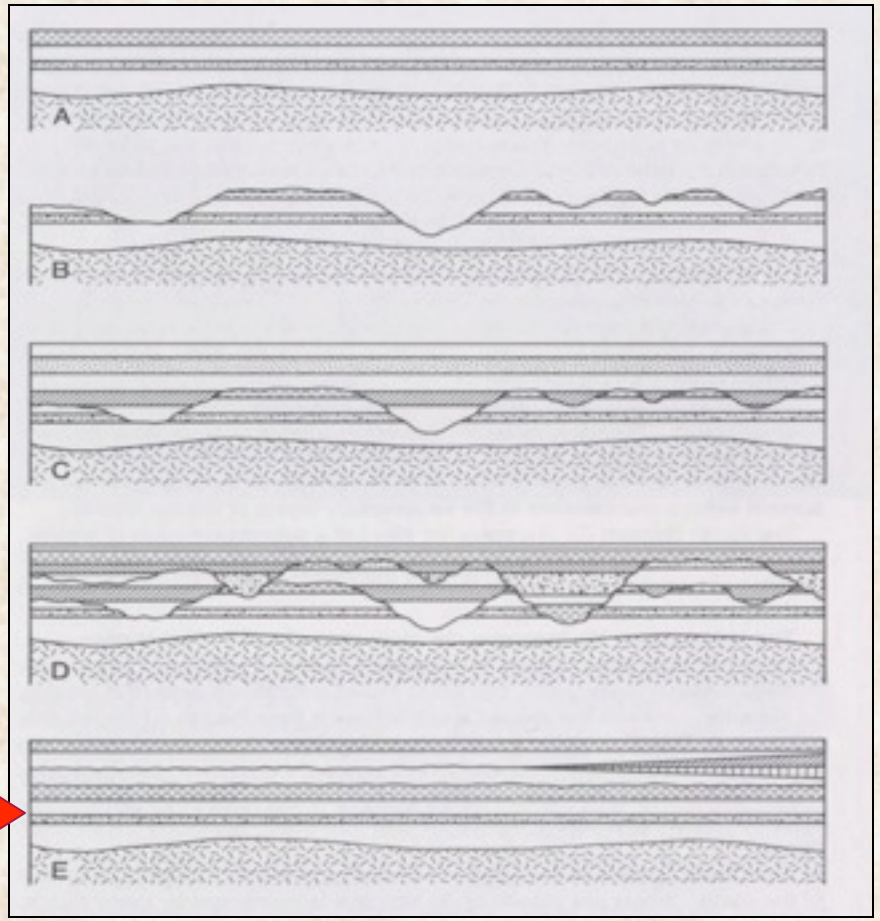
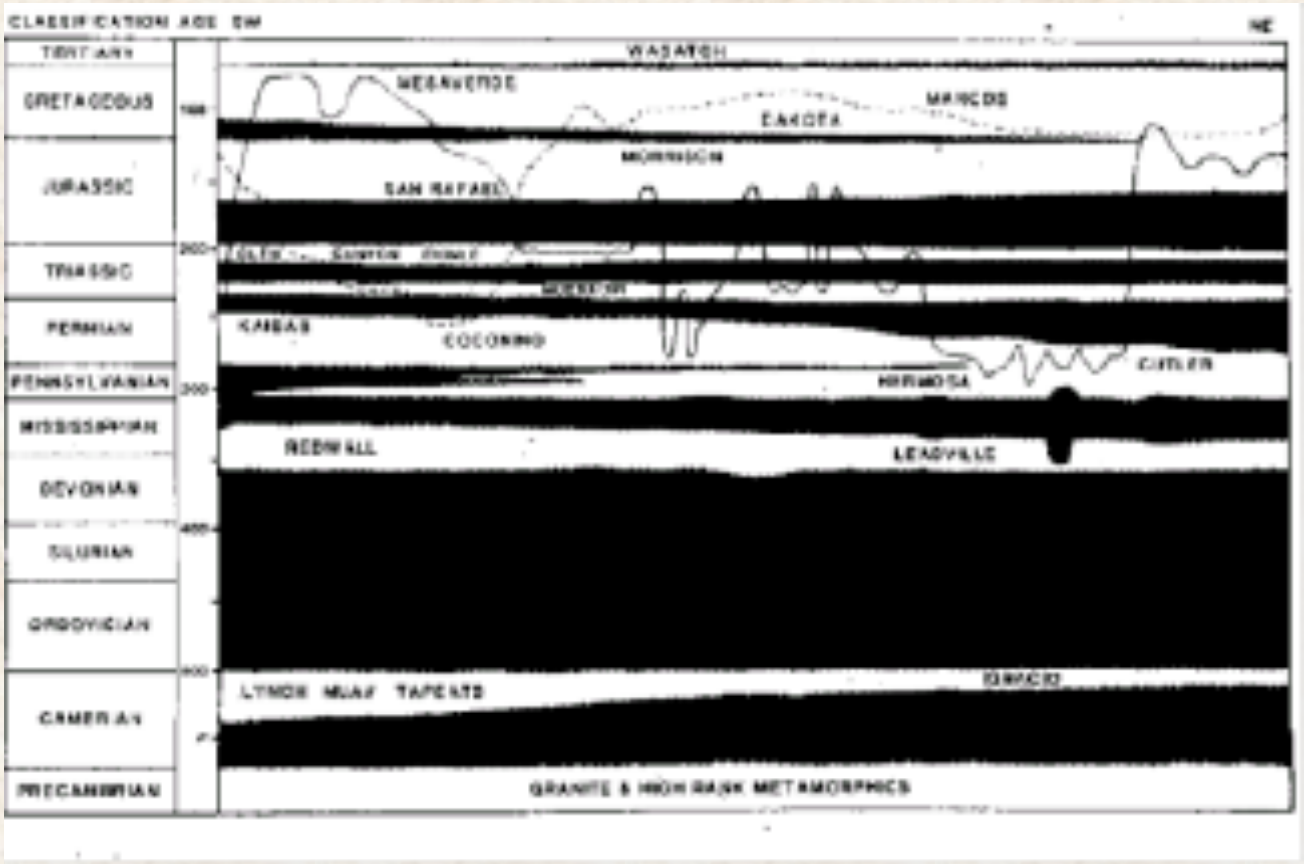


Stratigraphic Hiatuses in SE Utah



Dead Horse Point, Utah

Upper arrow points to 10 Ma gap; Lower arrow to a 20 Ma year gap

100 MY Gap at Grand Canyon

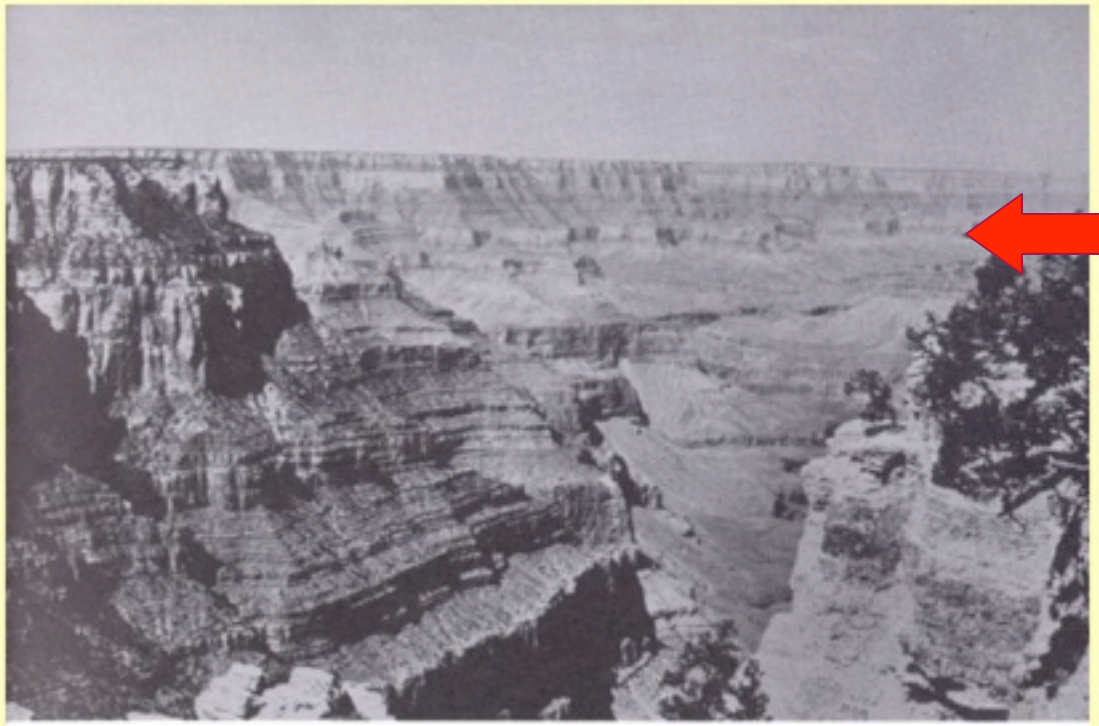


FIGURE 5. View of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado from the North Rim in Arizona. The arrow points to an assumed 100 Ma depositional gap in the layers.

Problem of Paraconformities

Norman D. Newell. 1967. Paraconformities. In Curt Teichert and Ellis L. Yochelson (eds.). Essays in Paleontology and Stratigraphy. Department of Geology, University of Kansas Special Publication 2, p. 357.

"Search for present-day analogues of paraconformities in limestone sequences is complicated by the fact that most present configurations (topography, chemistry, circulation, climate) are strikingly unlike those that must have prevailed when the Paleozoic and Mesozoic limestone seas spread over immense and incredibly flat areas of the world (Shaw, 1964; Curray, 1964; Irwin, 1965; McGugan, 1965a, 1965b)."

Problem of Paraconformities

Norman D. Newell. 1967 Paraconformities. In C. Teichert and E. L. Yochelson (eds.).

Essays in Paleontology and Stratigraphy,

p. 364. Department of Geology, University of Kansas Special Publication 2. University of Knsas Press, Lawrence, Knsas.

"The origin of paraconformities is uncertain, and I certainly do not have a simple solution to this problem."

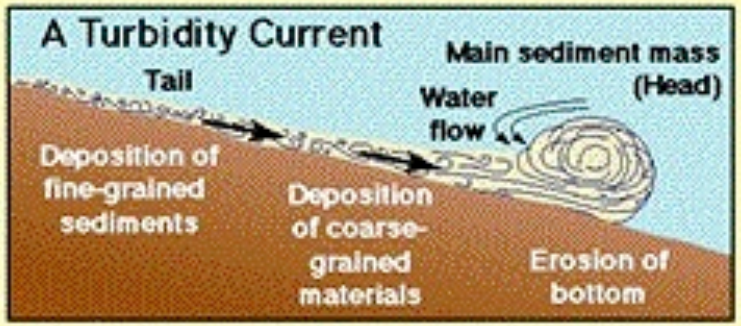
Problem of Paraconformities

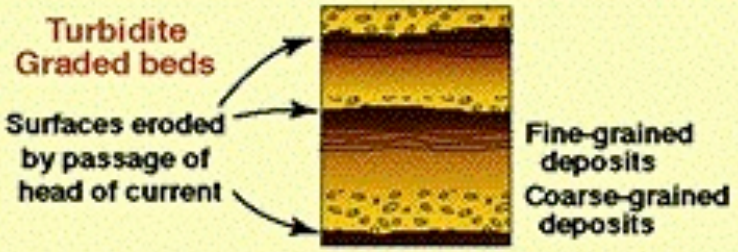
- A puzzling characteristic of the erathem boundaries and of many other major biostratigraphic boundaries [boundaries between differing fossil assemblages] is *the general lack of physical evidence of sub-aerial exposure*. Traces of deep leaching, scour, channeling, and residual gravels tend to be lacking, even where the underlying rocks are cherty limestones (emphasis added, Newell, 1967b).

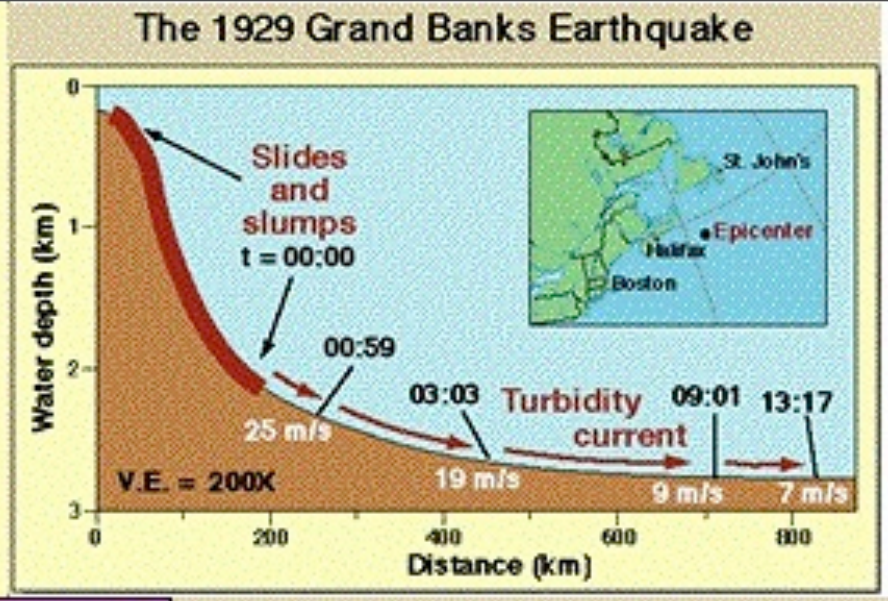
Turbidity Currents

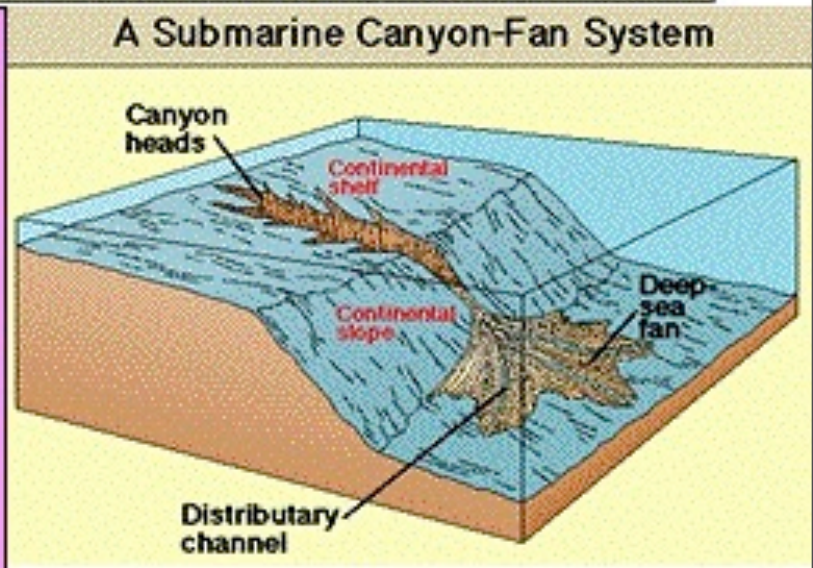
(p. 44 in notes)

- Grand Banks Earthquake, Nov 18, 1929
- Mud slid off continental shelf
- Slid 500 miles, 50 mi/hr
- Broke 13 transatlantic cables
- Covered 100,000 sq mi
- Average thickness was 2-3 ft

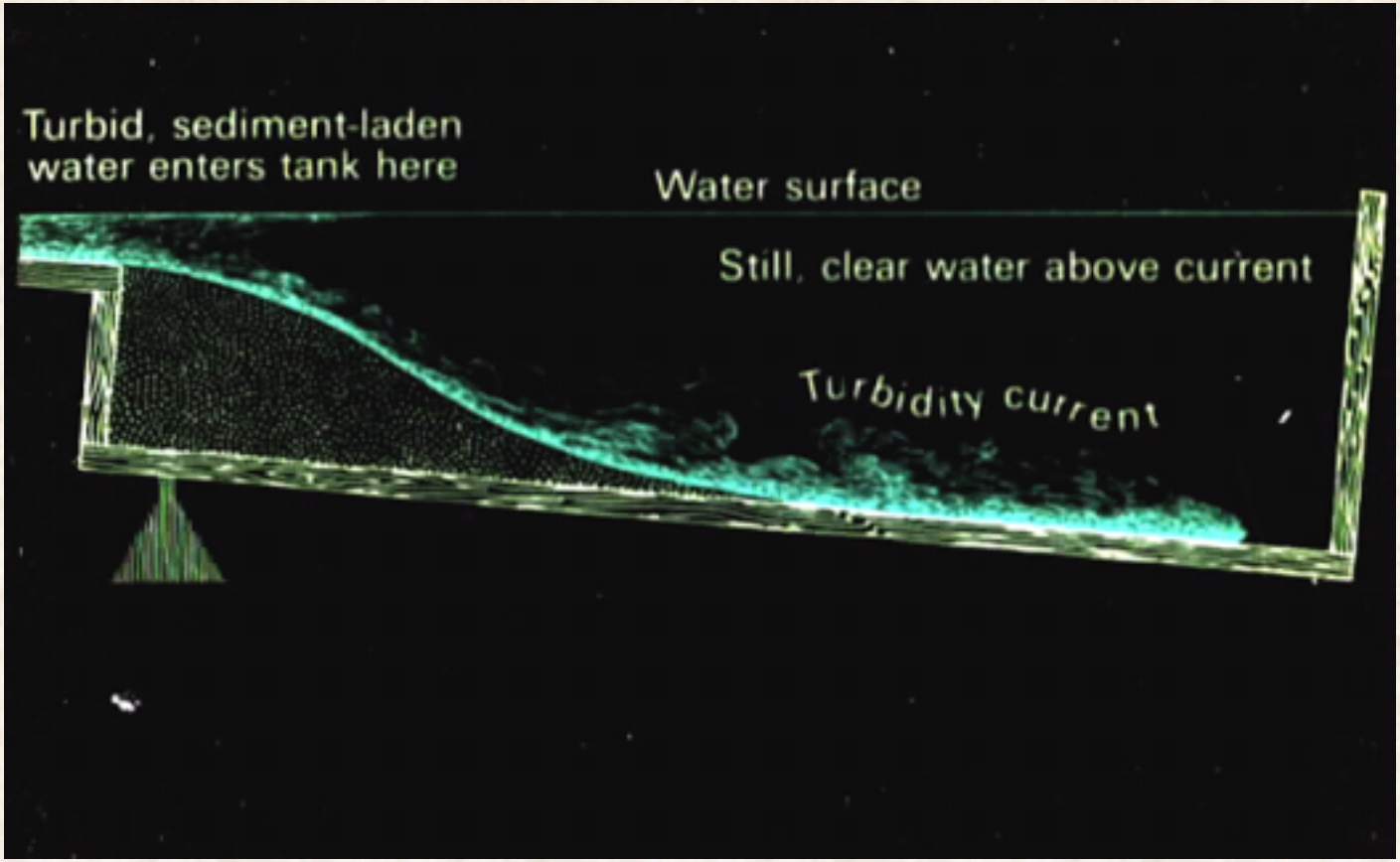

A Turbidity Current
Tail
Main sediment mass
(Head)
Water
flow
Deposition of
fine-grained
sediments
Deposition
of coarse-
grained
materials
Erosion of
bottom


Turbidite
Graded beds
Surfaces eroded
by passage of
head of current
Fine-grained
deposits
Coarse-grained
deposits

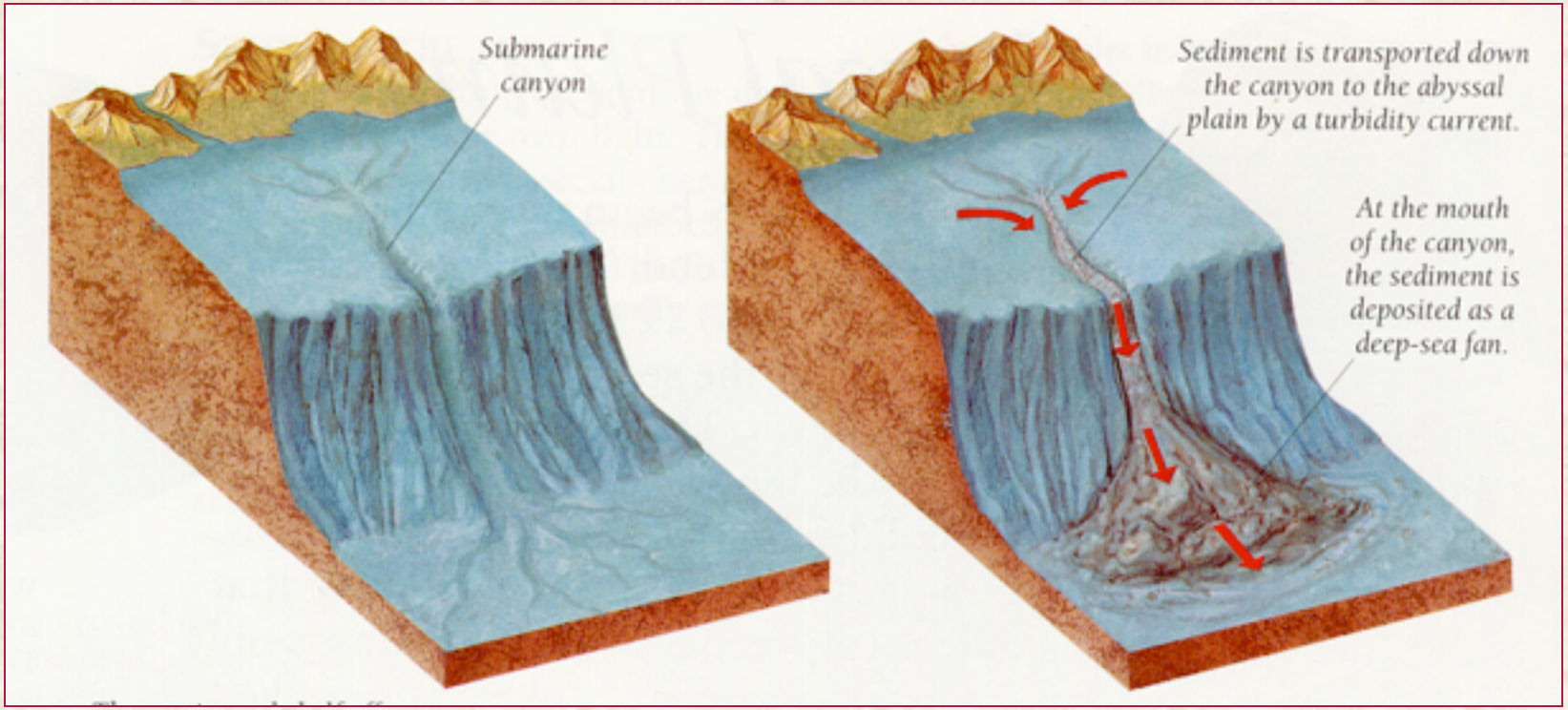

The 1929 Grand Banks Earthquake
Water depth (km)
0
1
2
3
Slides
and
slumps
t = 00:00
00:59
03:03
09:01
13:17
25 m/s
19 m/s
9 m/s
7 m/s
Turbidity
current
V.E. = 200X
St. John's
Epicenter
Halifax
Boston
0
200
400
600
800
Distance (km)

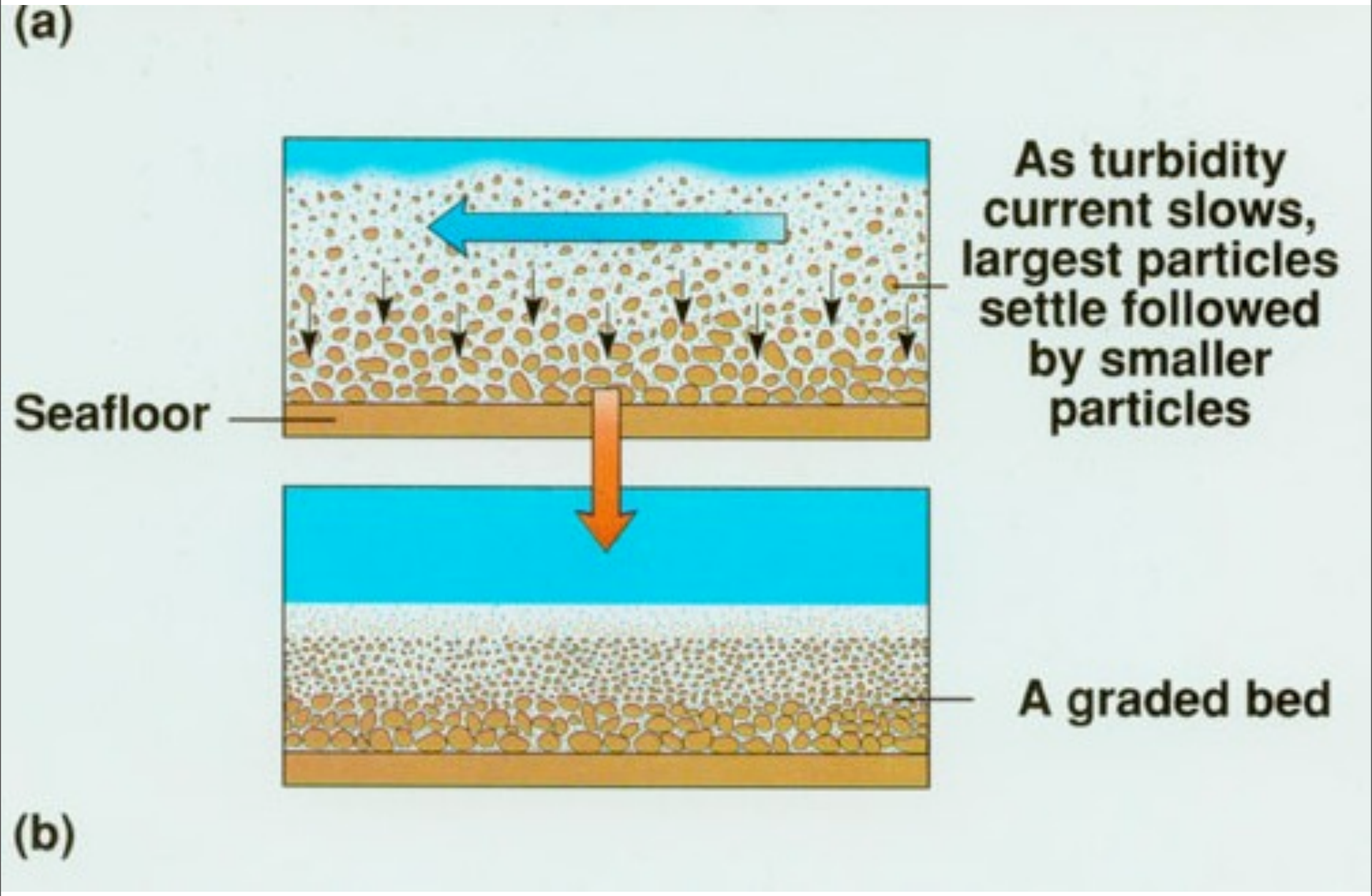

A Submarine Canyon-Fan System
Canyon
heads
Continental
shelf
Continental
slope
Deep-
sea
fan
Distributary
channel

Turbidity Currents



Turbidity Currents




(a)
As turbidity current slows, largest particles settle followed by smaller particles
Seafloor
A graded bed
(b)

Turbidites Castle Point New Zealand

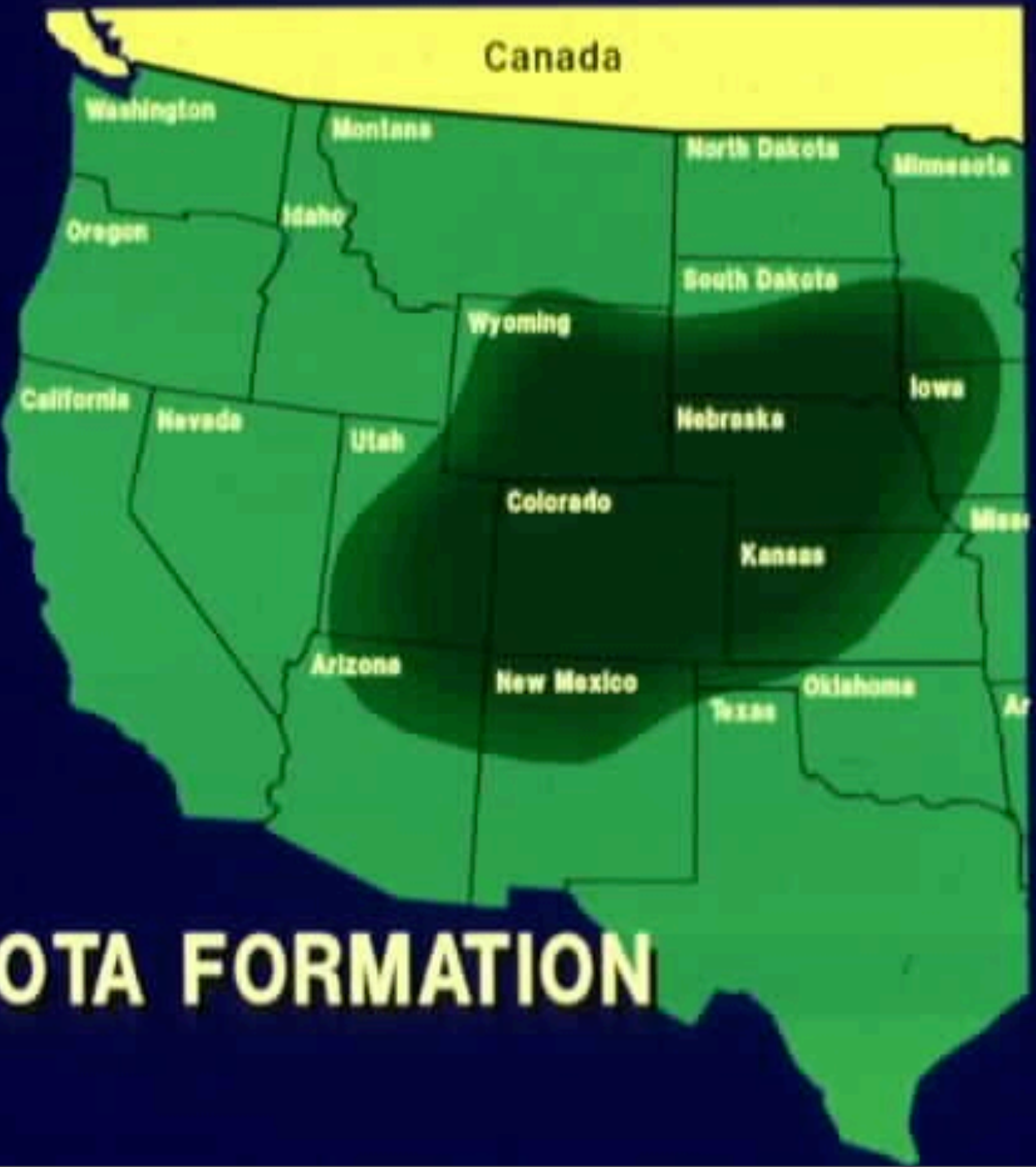
Turbidite Flow in Texas

Widespread Deposits

- There are many widespread (100,000's of sq miles), thin deposits in the geologic column that appear to require a tremendous amount of energy—water??

MORRISON FORMATION

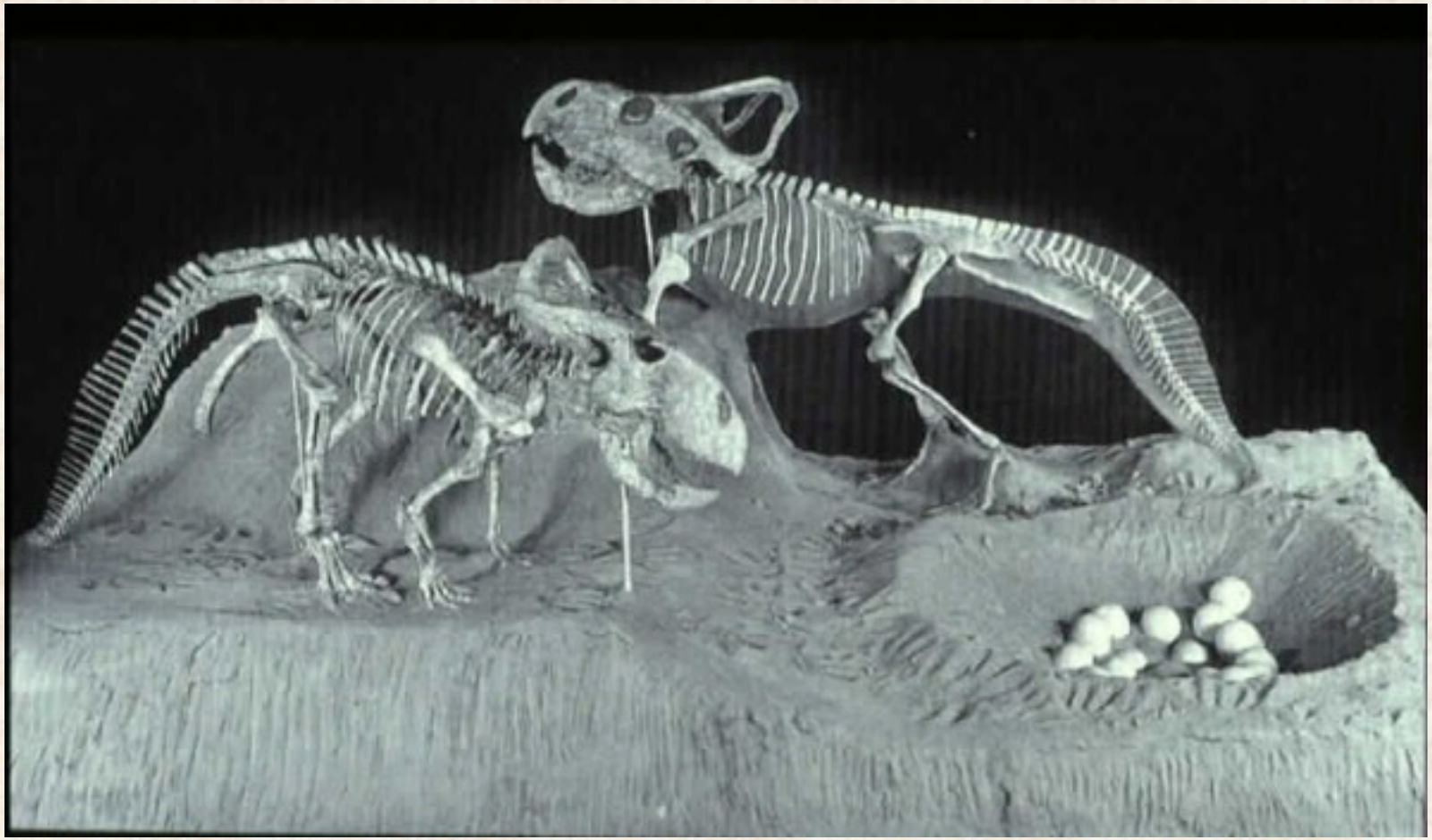
Geologists find evidence of wide spread thin layers covering hundreds of thousands of square miles such as the Morrison and Dakota formations


Canada
Washington
Montana
North Dakota
Minnesota
Oregon
Idaho
South Dakota
Wyoming
California
Nevada
Utah
Nebraska
Iowa
Colorado
Kansas
Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas
DAKOTA FORMATION

Lack of Complete Eco Systems

- Strangely, dinosaur fossils are found in these formations, but there is no corresponding fossil vegetation

Strangely, dinosaur fossils are found in these formations, but there is no corresponding fossil vegetation



White, T E. 1964. The dinosaur quarry. In: Sabatka, E F, editor. Guidebook to the geology and mineral resources of the Uinta Basin.. Salt Lake City: Intermountain Association of Geologists, pp. 21-28.

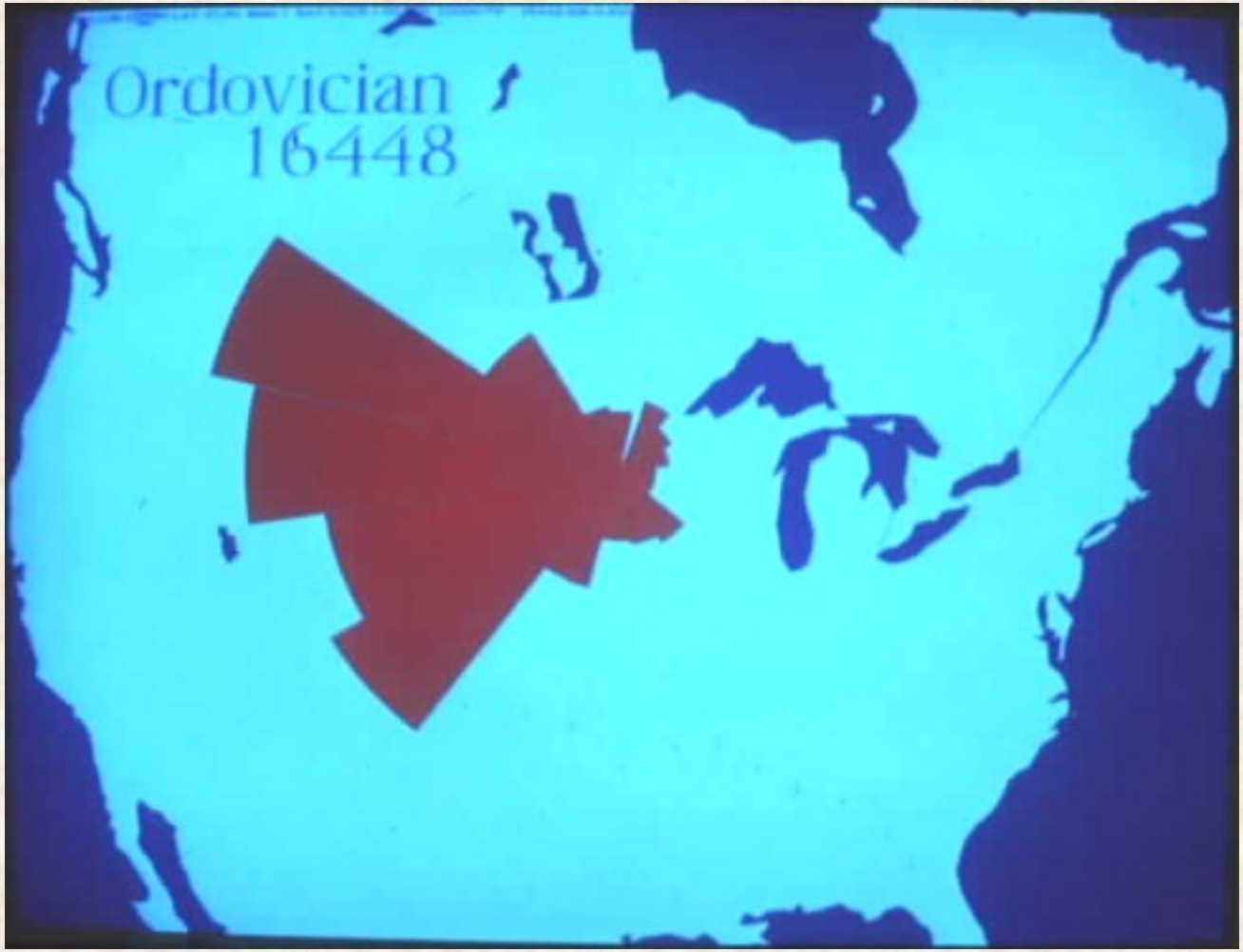
"Although the Morrison plain was an area of reasonably rapid accumulation of sediment, identifiable plant fossils are practically nonexistent."

An *Apatosaurus* dinosaur "*would consume 3 ½ tons of green fodder daily.*"

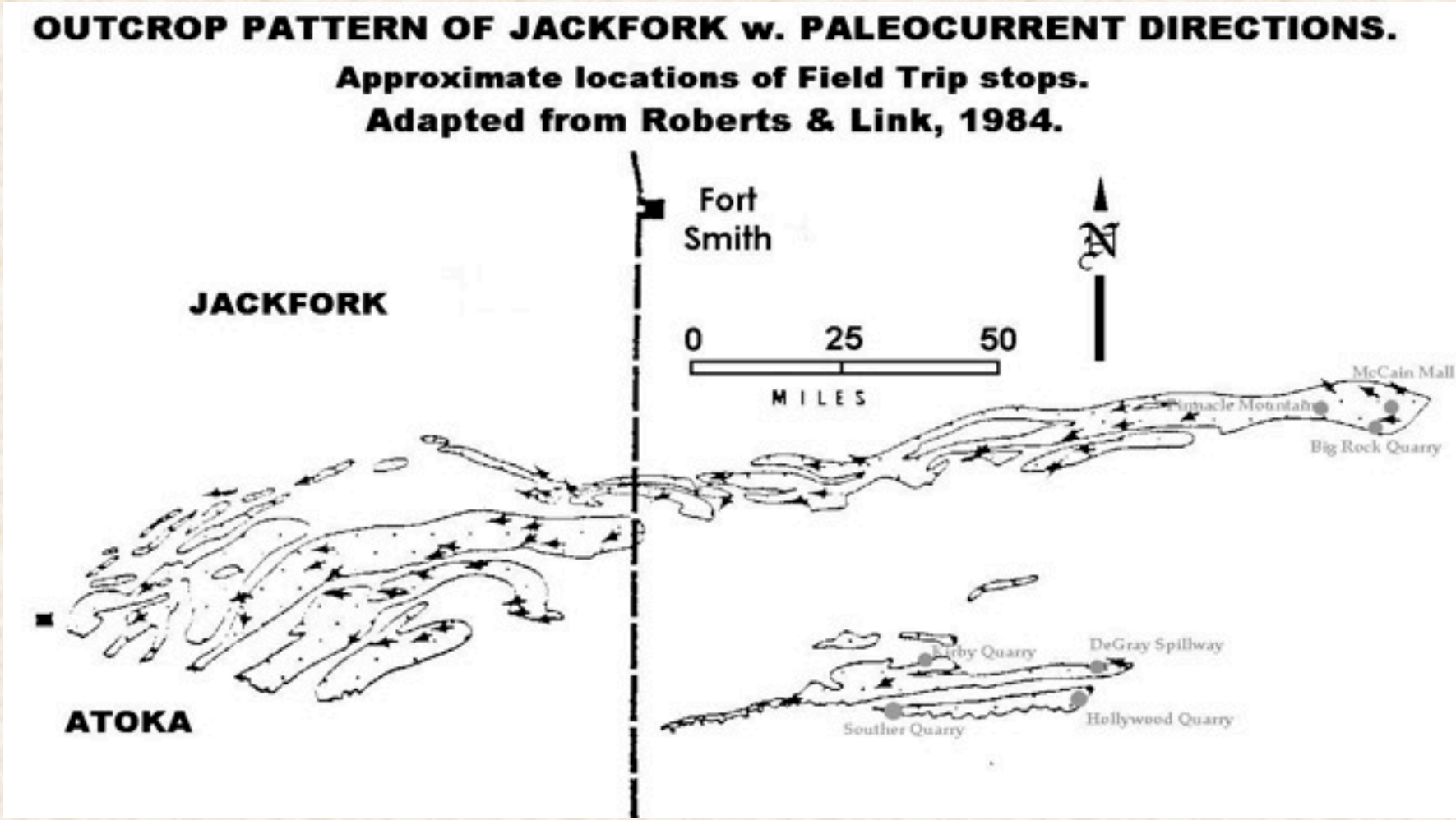
Fastovsky, D E, *et al.* 1997. The paleoenvironments of Tugrikin-Shireh (Gobi Desert, Mongolia) and aspects of the taphonomy and paleoecology of *Protoceratops* (Dinosauria: Ornithishichia). Palaios 12:59-70.

"The abundance of an unambiguous herbivore* (Protoceratops) *and a rich trace fossil fauna* [probably tubes made by insects] *reflect a region of high productivity. The absence of evidence of well-developed plant colonization is, therefore anomalous and baffling."

Paleocurrents Research
by Dr. Art Chadwick

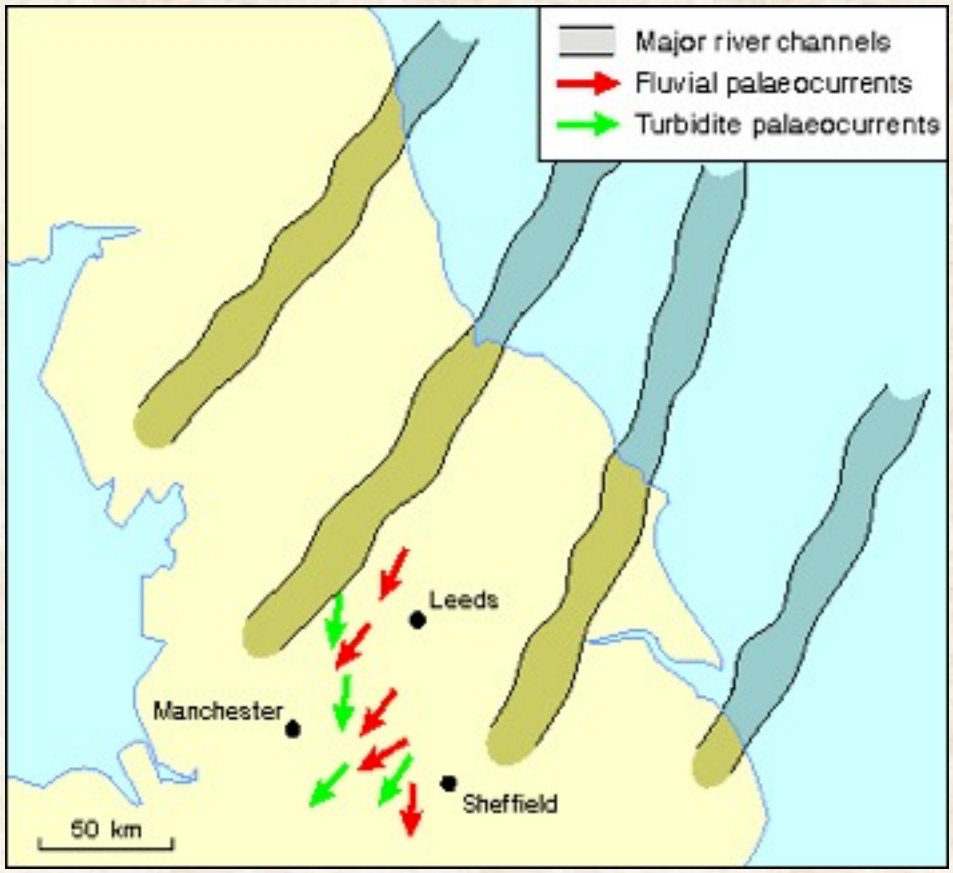


Sediments are laid down in a certain directions—these should be unique and local according to the local depositional basin

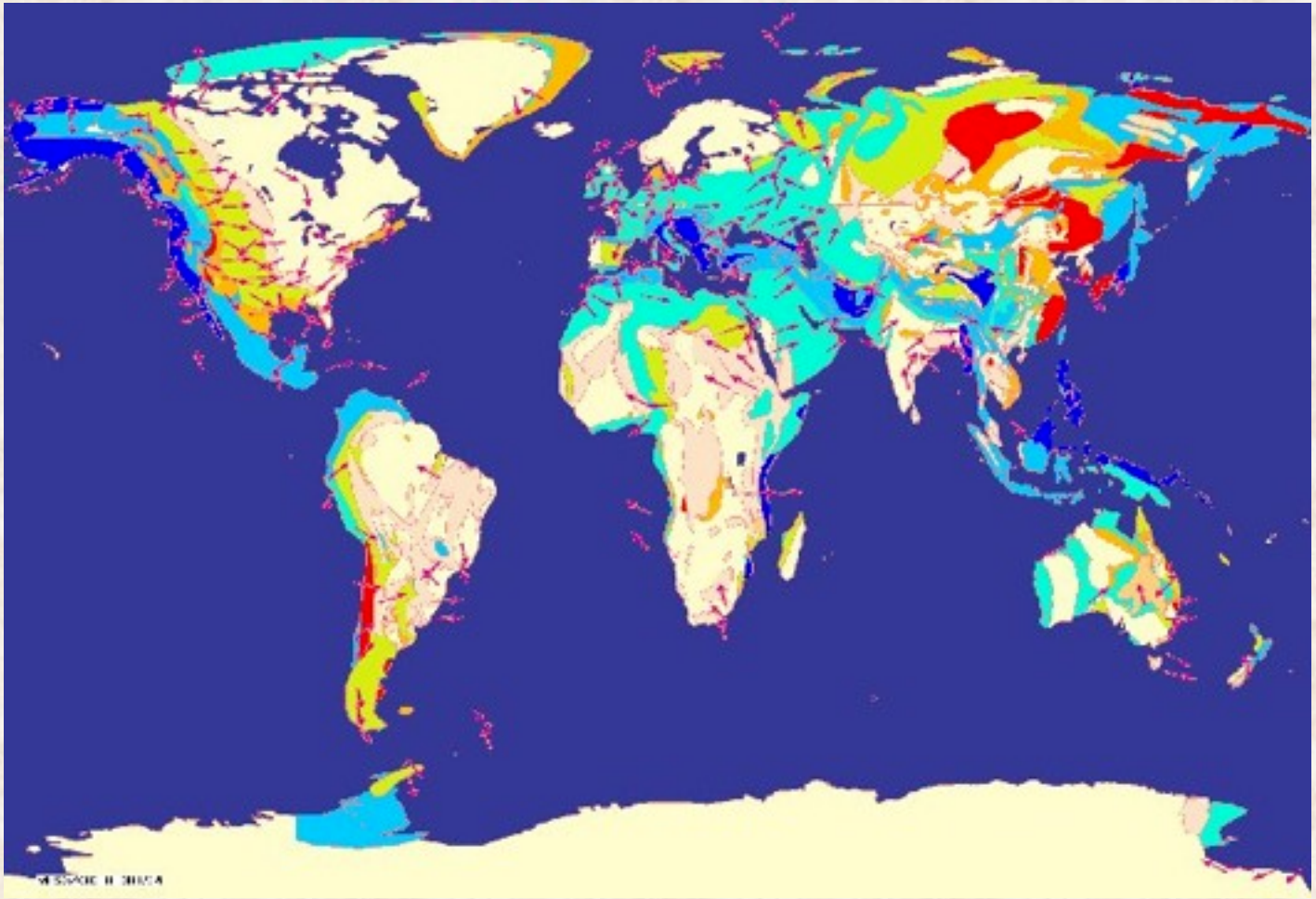


NY Paleocurrents

- The major river channels are sub-aerial delta lobes. These deposited sediments which are now termed Kinderscout Grit.
- The paleocurrents deposited sediments during flood events (around where the arrows are situated on the diagram) which formed the Millstone Grits.
- After Woodcock & Strachen (2000) and Anderton *et al* (1979).



Mesozoic Paleocurrents



MEGATRENDS IN NORTH AMERICAN PALEOCURRENTS

- http://origins.swau.edu/papers/global/paleocurrents/default.html
- http://origins.swau.edu/

1. **In the Cenozoic, as predicted, depositional processes reflect the predominantly *basinal* character of the Tertiary. With the noted exception of the Paleocene, both Paleogene and Neogene sedimentation reflect *no continent wide influence* aside from the continuing diffuse influence of the Mississippi drainage. Cenozoic sedimentary patterns have more in common with the Precambrian than they do with either preceding era.**

2. In the Mesozoic, generally as expected, currents are broadly dispersed, in all environments, with a gradual shift from predominantly westerly in the Triassic (but with much scatter) to southerly and southeasterly in Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous, to strongly easterly in the Upper Cretaceous. Sediments that cross the Cretaceous-Paleocene boundary, as well as sediments of the Paleocene proper continue this easterly flow, in marked contrast to the strongly westerly Paleozoic trend, and to the general Mesozoic scatter.

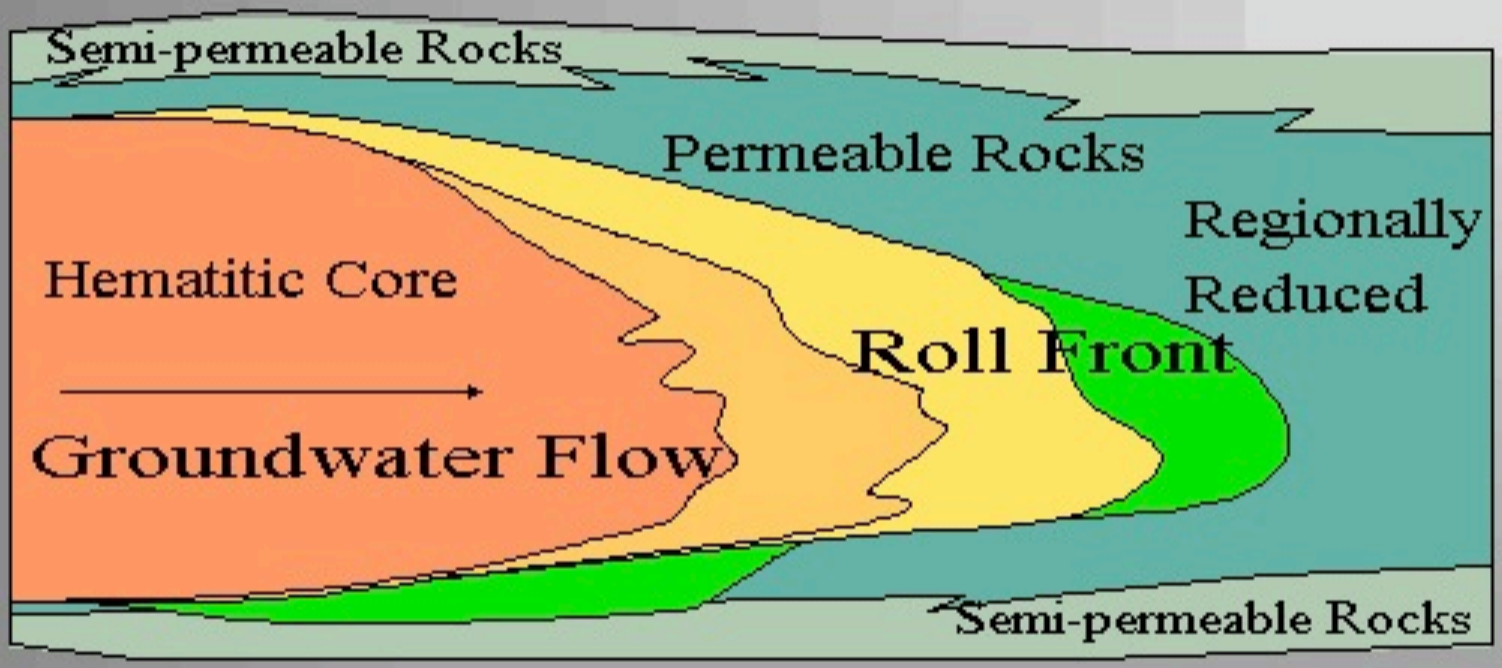
3. During the Paleozoic, in sharp contrast to Mesozoic, Cenozoic and Precambrian tendencies, clear and persistent *continent-wide trends are normative.* Sediments moved generally from east and northeast to west and southwest across the North American Continent. This trend persists throughout the Paleozoic and includes all sediment types and depositional environments. A gradual shift is seen from lower and mid Paleozoic westerly trends to upper Paleozoic southerly trends.

Uranium Roll Front Deposits

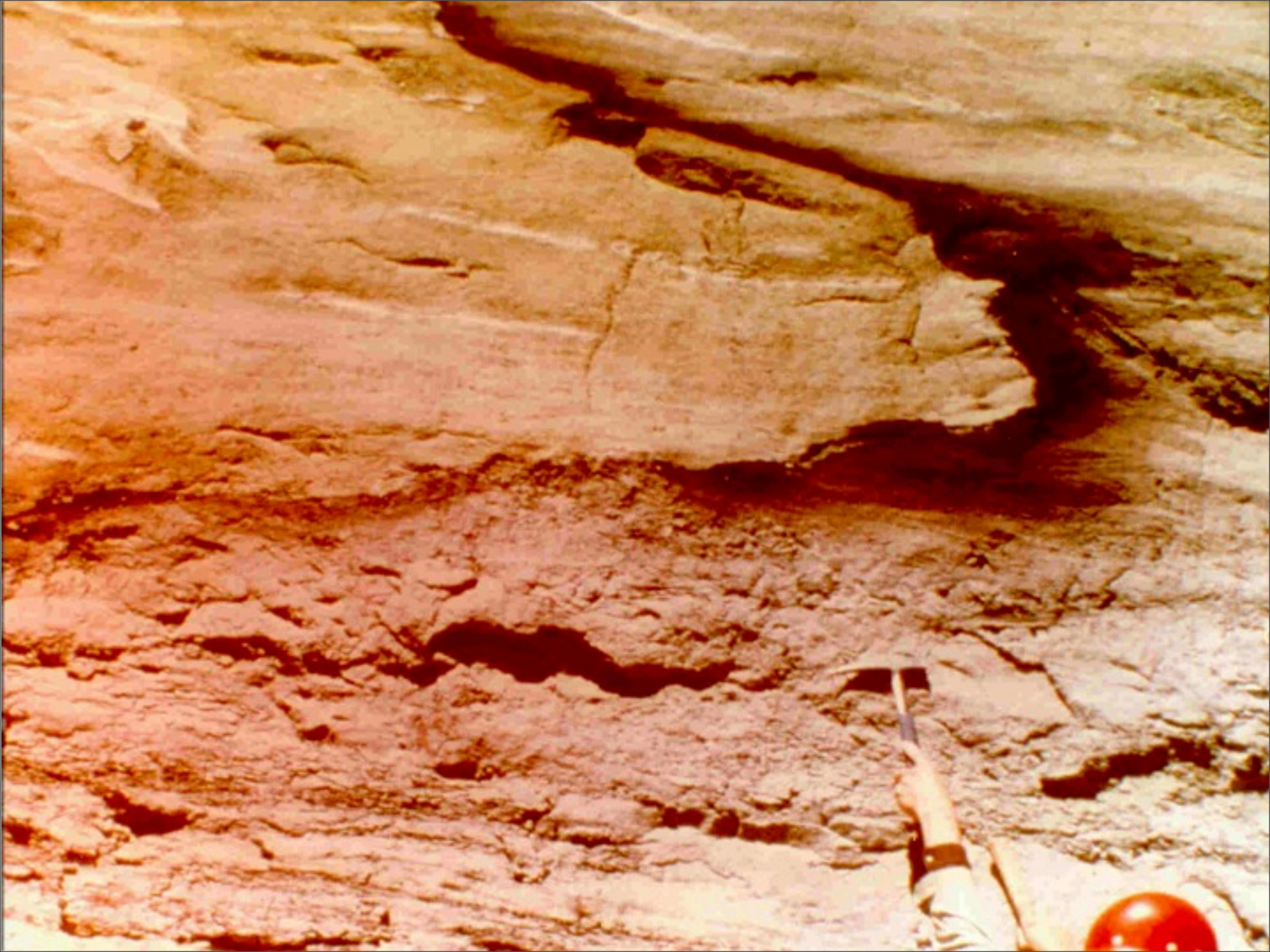
(p. 50 in notes)

- Found in middle of Geologic Column (Mesozoic)
- Assumed to take c. 750,000 years to form

CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF URANIUM ROLL FRONT DEPOSIT (After Devoto, 1978)



Hematitic Core	Alteration Envelop	Ore-Stage Uranium	Ore-Stage Pyrite	Reduced Sandstone
Hematite Magnetite	Siderite Sulfur-S Ferroxolite Goethite	Uraninite Pyrite FeS Selenium Ilsemannite	Molybdenite Pyrite Jordisite Calcite	Pyrite Jordisite Calcite



Uranium Roll Front Deposits

- Lab experiments (running water with Uranium ions through sand packed ini a glass tube) were able to produce uranium deposits in as little as 6 months—sometimes takes up to 2 years
- Key was presence of vegetation

Erosional Rates

(p.40 in notes)

- Erosion caused by rain and gravity is removing incredible amounts of sediments from the continents at an extremely rapid rate if one uses conventional long ages
- The continents should no longer be here!

ESTIMATES OF THE RATE AT WHICH SEDIMENTS REACH THE OCEAN

AUTHOR (DATE)	MILLION METRIC TONS PER YEAR
Fournier (1960)	58,100
Gilluly (1955)	31,800
Holleman (1968)	18,300
Holmes (1965)	8,000
Jansen and Painter (1974)	26,700
Kuenen (1950)	32,500
Lopatin (1952)	12,700
McLennan (1993)	21,000
Milliman and Meade (1983)	15,500
Milliman and Syvitski (1992)	20,000
Pechinov (1959)	24,200
Schumm (1963)	20,500

B.W. Sparks. 1986. *Geomorphology.* 3rd ed. Longman, London & New York, p. 510.

"Some of these rates are obviously staggering: the Yellow river could peneplain an area with average height that of Everest in 10 million years:. . ."

Everest is older than 10 million years—it should no longer be here, yet here it is

Factors in Conflict with Standard Geochronology

- **Factor**
- **Suggested Degree of Conflict**

1. Present rate of erosion of continents

   Continents would be eroded 170-340 times over in 3500 Ma.

Factors in Conflict with Standard Geochronology

2. Sediments carried into the ocean

   Present rate would produce sediments now found in oceans in 50 Ma and would fill the oceans 19 times over in 3500 Ma.

Factors in Conflict with Standard Geochronology

3. Rate of sediment accumulation on continents:

   In 3500 Ma, there should be 14- 23 times as much sediment as found, excluding some limited recycling

Factors in Conflict with Standard Geochronology

4. Rates of uplift of mountains:

- Mountains are rising at a rate of 100 cm/ 1000 years, which would result in mountains 100 km high in 100 Ma.
- Couldn't erosion and uplift offset each other?? Yes, but the Geologic Column would be destroyed—yet it exists!!

Factors in Conflict with Standard Geochronology

5. Rate of production of volcanic ejecta

   In 3500 Ma 20 - 80 times as much volcanic ejecta as we now find would have been produced.

6. Growth of human population

   Present population size could be reached in 3200 years, while man is assumed to have been here for over 100 times longer.

Factors in Conflict with Standard Geochronology

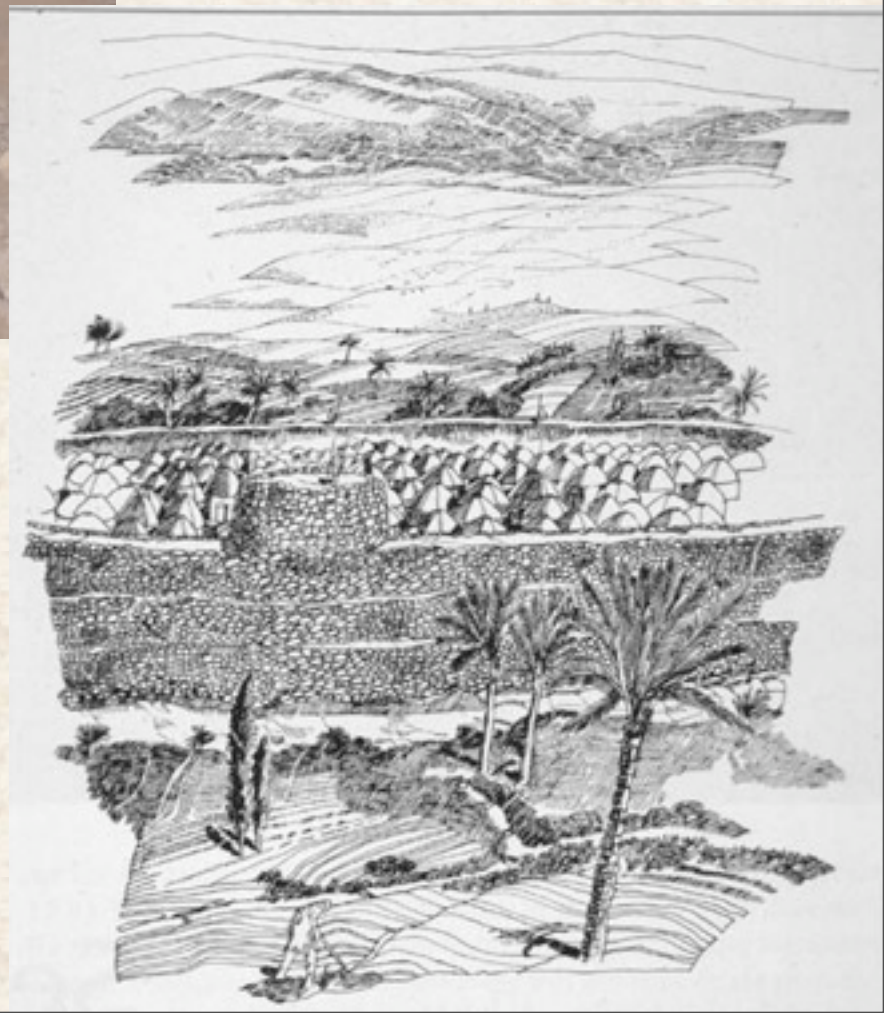
7. Time for evolutionary (biological and biochemical) development:

   Many orders of magnitude more than 5000 Ma are needed for the improbable events postulated.

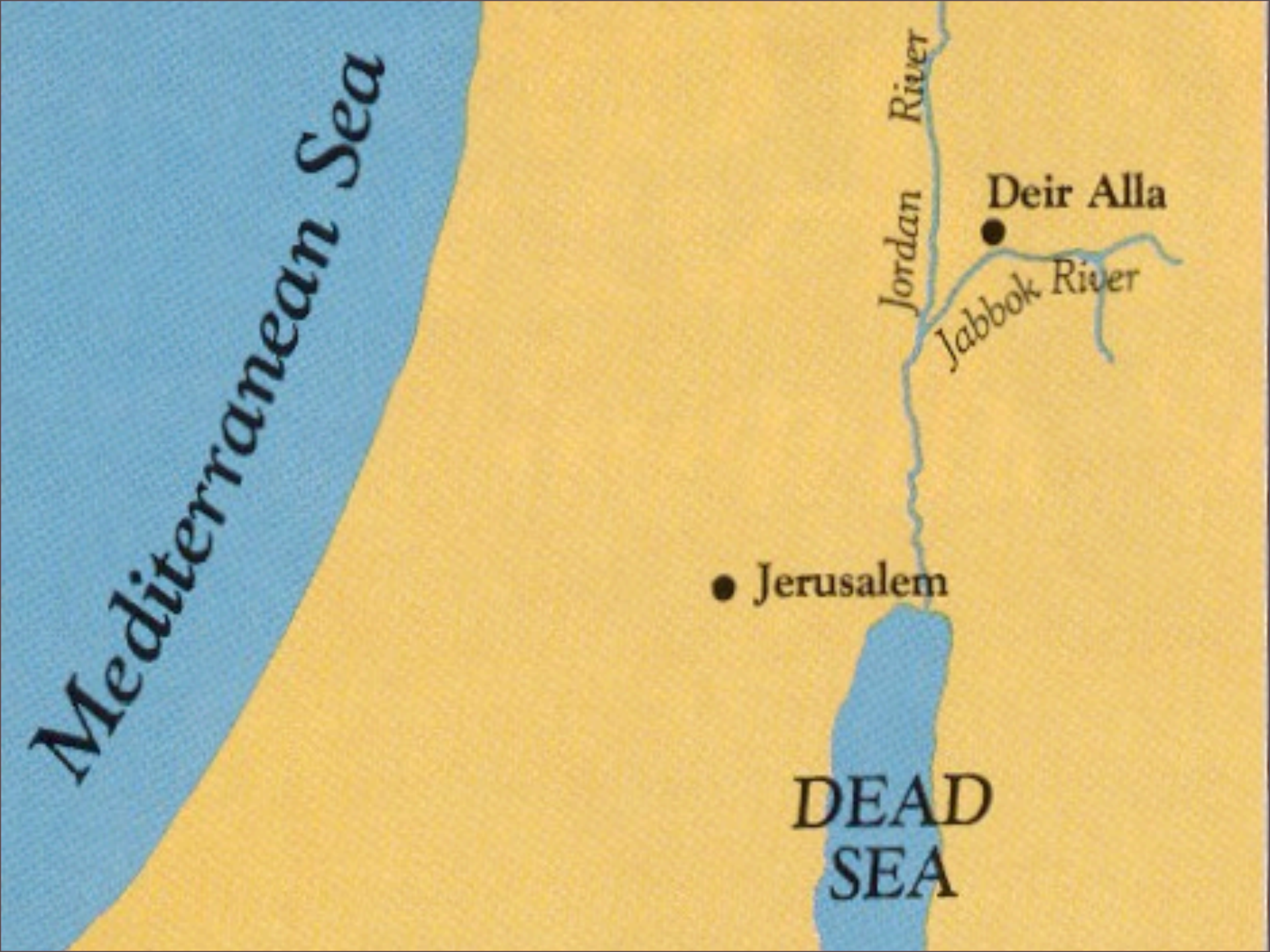
Hammer in rock?

Dame Kathleen Kenyon

- John Garstang invited Kathleen Kenyon—an excellent stratigrapher—to critique his work in 1951
- Pushed Jericho's date back to nearly 10,000 years—Pre pottery Neolithic A and B



PPNA at left and PPNB below —both from Jericho


Mediterranean Sea
Jordan River
Deir Alla
Jabbok River
Jerusalem
DEAD SEA

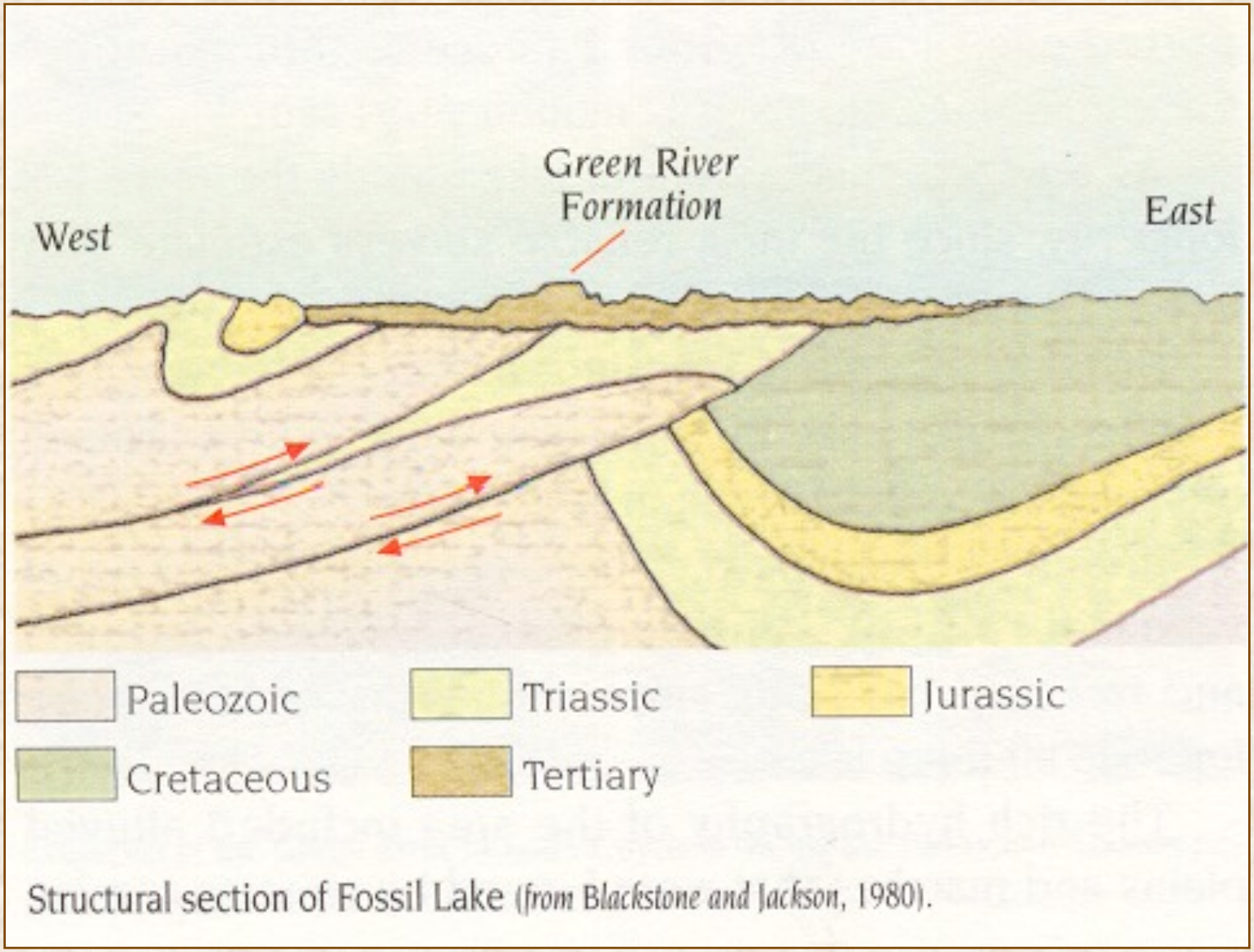
Deir Alla

Excavations at Deir Alla

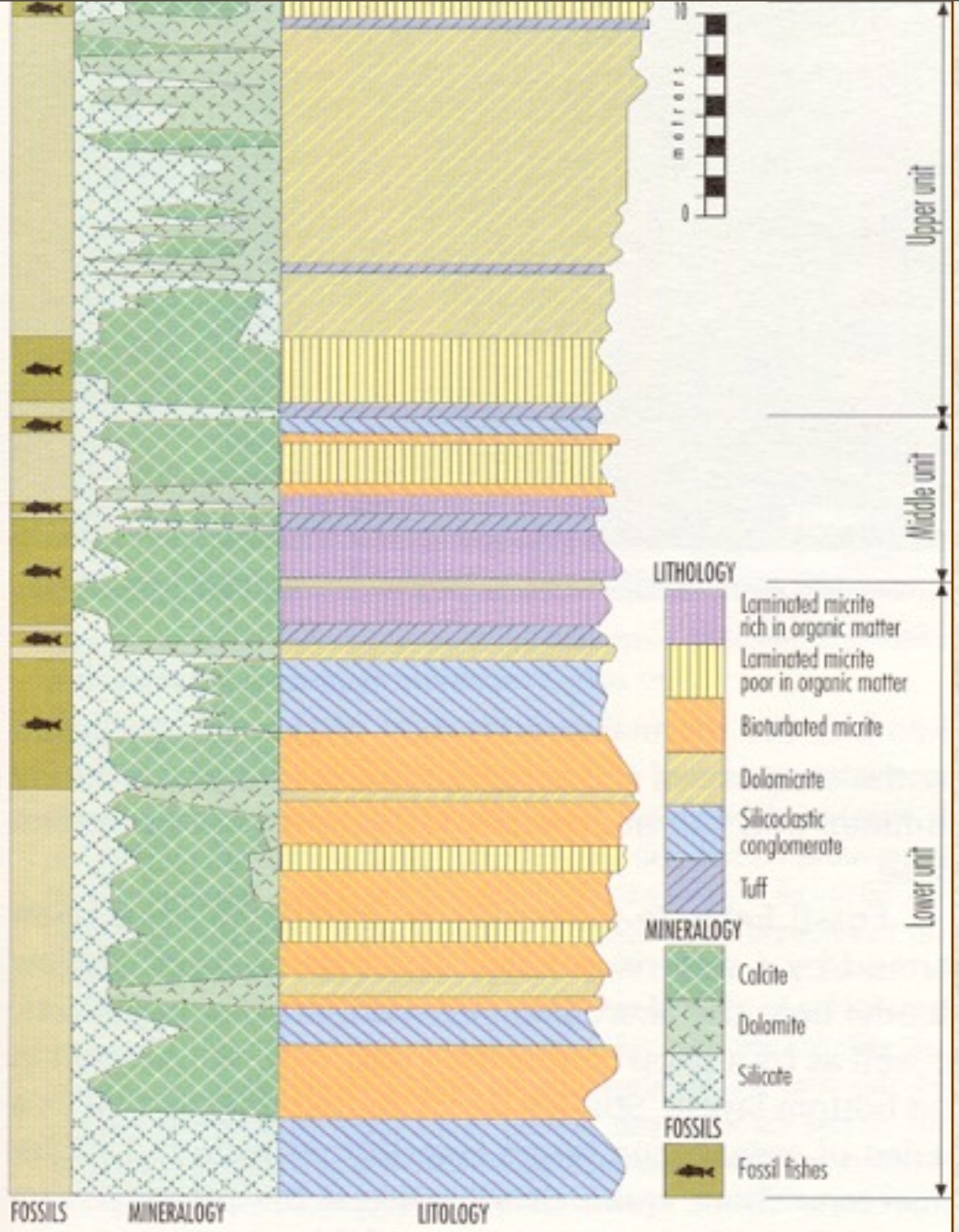
Green River Fossil Fish

- Ancient dry lake, 34,000, sq mi
- 2,000 ft thick of laminated shales
- 30 species of fossil fish, leaves, a bat, a snake, insects, turtles, and mollusks
- Lake sediments took 8-10 million years to form


IDAHO
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
Kemmerer
Fossil Lake
Lake Gosiute
Salt Lake City
Lake Uinta
Grand Junction
Montpelier
Downey
Malad City
Preston
Logan
Randolph
Brigham City
Ogden
Morgan
Evanston
Coalville
Park City
Tooele
Murray
Heber
Bingham Canyon
American Fork
Provo
Springville
Spanish Fork
Eureka
Nephi
Moroni
Delta
Ephraim
Manti
Huntington
Castle Dale
Gunnison
Green River
Dragerton
Helper
Roosevelt
Duchesne
Vernal
Manila
UINTA MTS.
Farson
Superior
Rawlins
Hanna
Walcott
Saratoga
Rock Springs
Green River
Fort Bridger
SWEETWATER MTS.
Steamboat Springs
Oak Creek
Hot Sulphur Springs
Meeker
Rifle
Glenwood Springs
Eagle
Mt. of the Holy Cross 13,996
Leadville
Mt. Elbert 14,433
Fruita
Pathfinder Res.



Structural section of Fossil Lake (*from Blackstone and Jackson, 1980*).



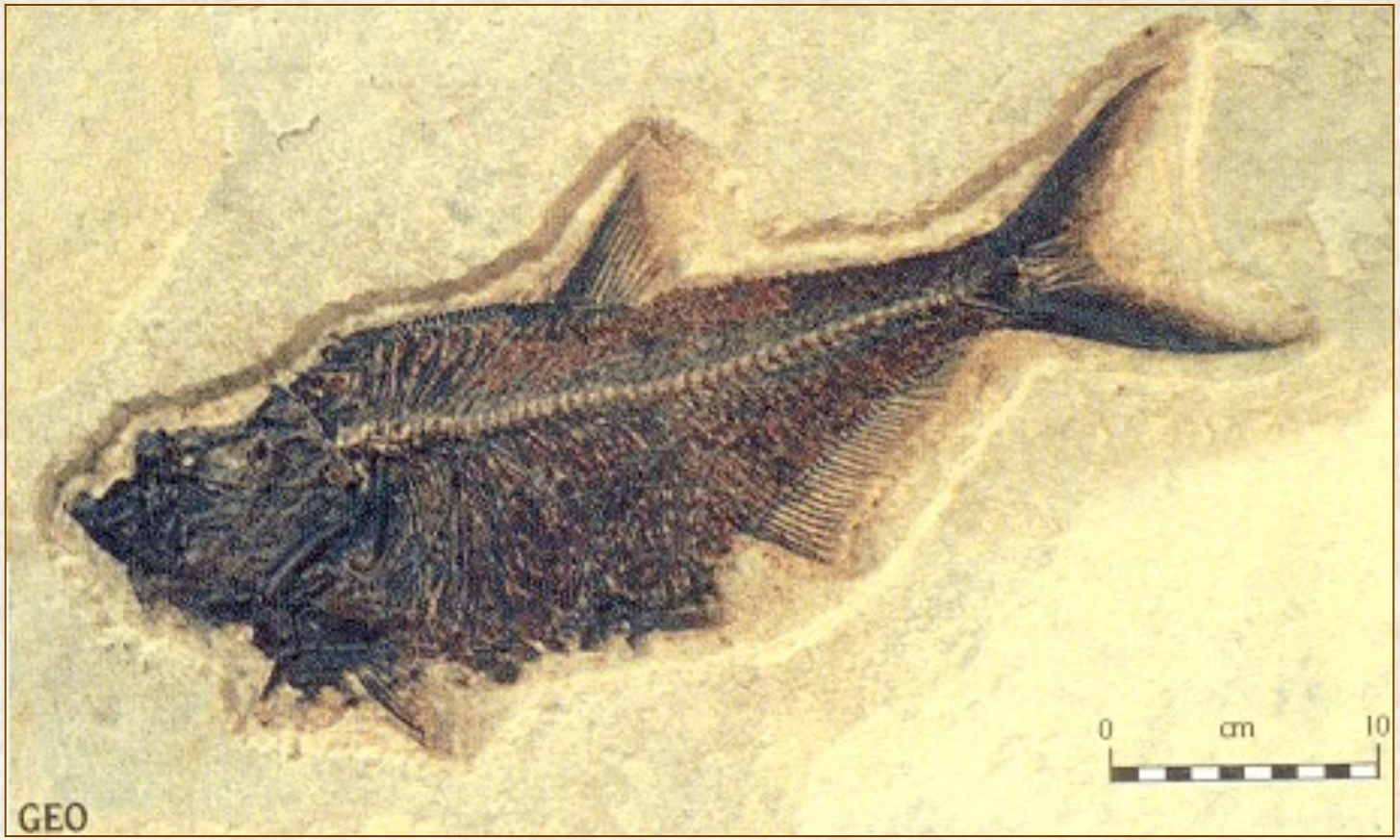
Stratigraphic section of the eastern part of Fossil Butte (*from Buchheim*, 1994). I
shows how the basin developed during the Eocene period.

Laminated Shales

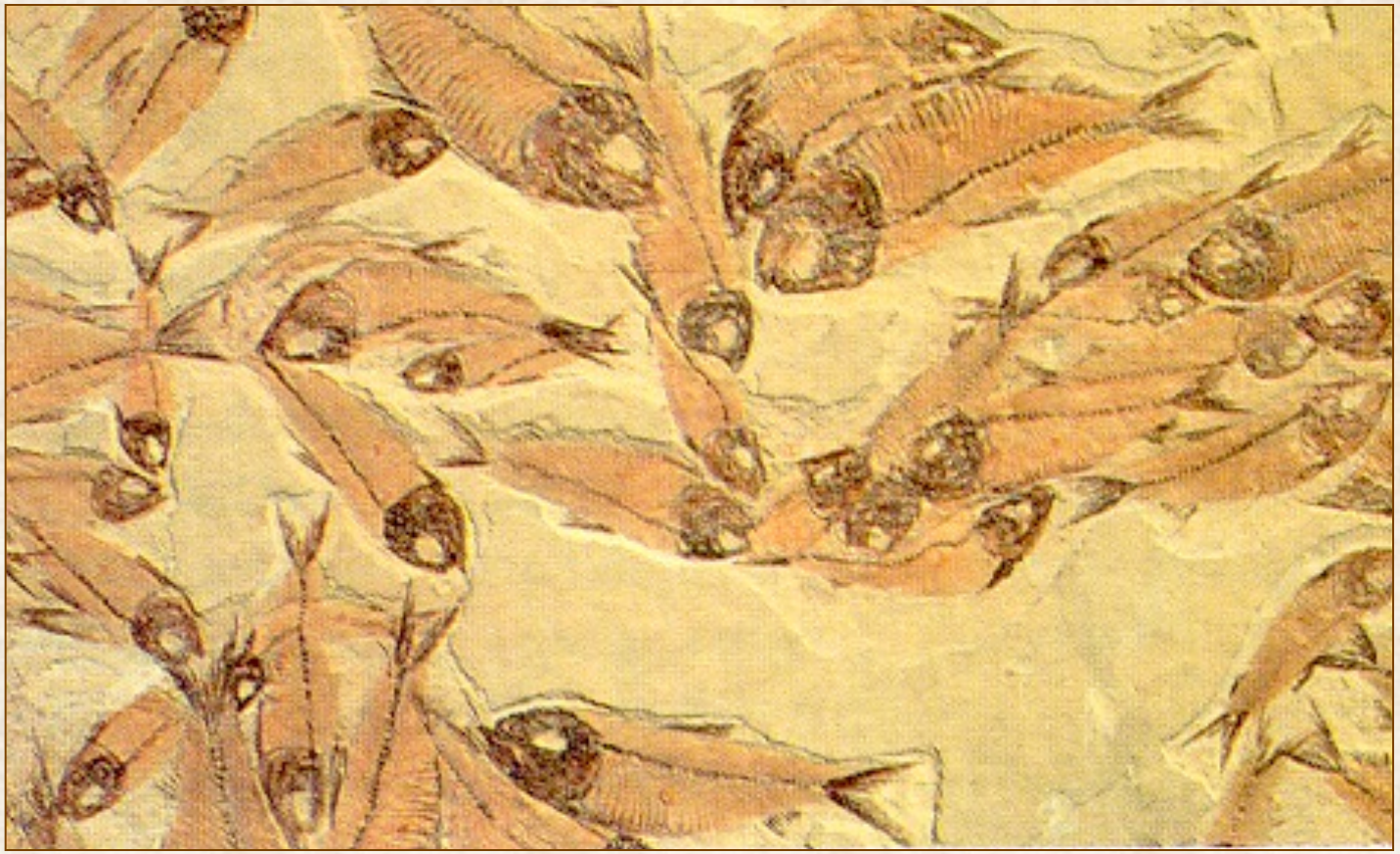
The exploration of the territory is essential in order to locate successions of rocks containing fossil specimens.

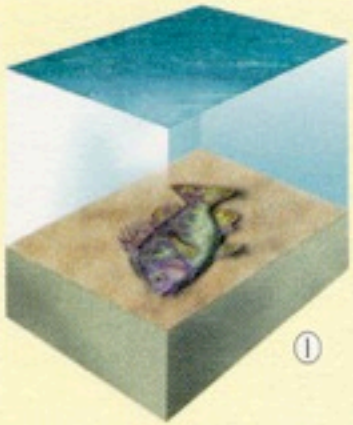
Thin micrite laminae making up the "18 inch" strata.

Diplomystus



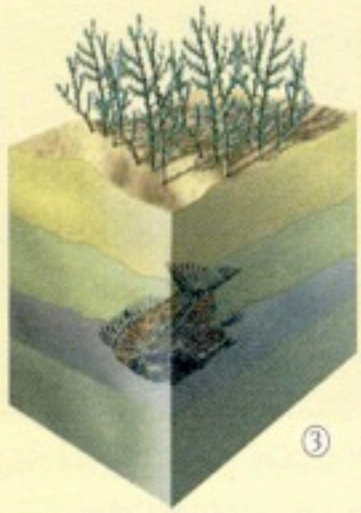
Mass Mortality Layer





①

②



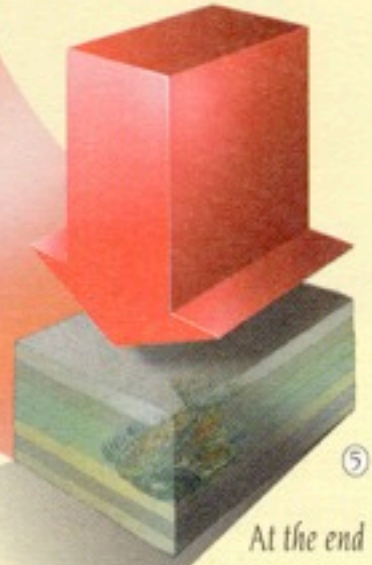
③

The Process of fossilization and the compaction of the strata

Organic remains must be rapidly buried by sediments and remain in an anaerobic environment in order to be preserved as fossils. When the organism dies, it goes down to the bottom **(1)** of the lake and it is covered by sediments **(2)**, such as debris carried by tributaries, suspended particles (sand and mud) and calcium carbonate precipitate. Within the compacted sediment the organism undergoes physical and chemical changes due to the presence of waters rich in minerals **(3)**. Because of the continuous accumulation of sediments on the bottom of the lake, the deposits get thicker and thicker **(4)**, and exert an increasing pressure on the lower strata and on the buried organisms.

In addition to such pressure, also the water pressure works on the sediments, compacts and cements them, until rocky strata in succession are formed **(5)**.

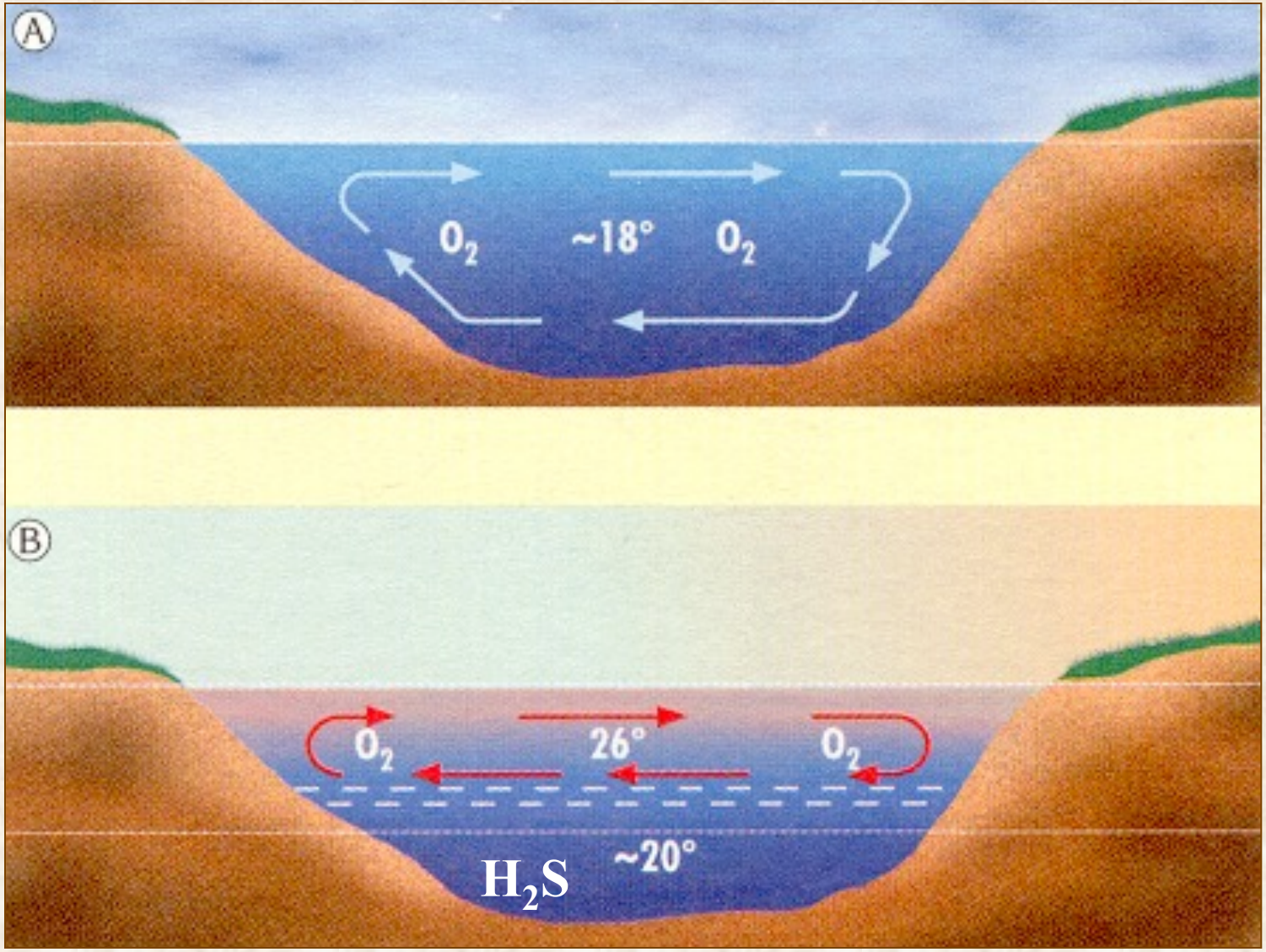
④



⑤

⑥

At the end of the fossilization process what is left within the rock is a mineralized original skeleton with elements of bone strengthened with calcite **(6)**.


A
O_2
~18°
O_2
B
O_2
26°
O_2
~20°
H_2S

- There are many different species of fish living at different levels and having different oxygen requirements; seems unlikely they would all be affected by Bradley's model in identical way
- Moreover there are catfish--bottom dwellers that could not live in a lake with H_2S at bottom of lake; "In God We Trust"

Laminae

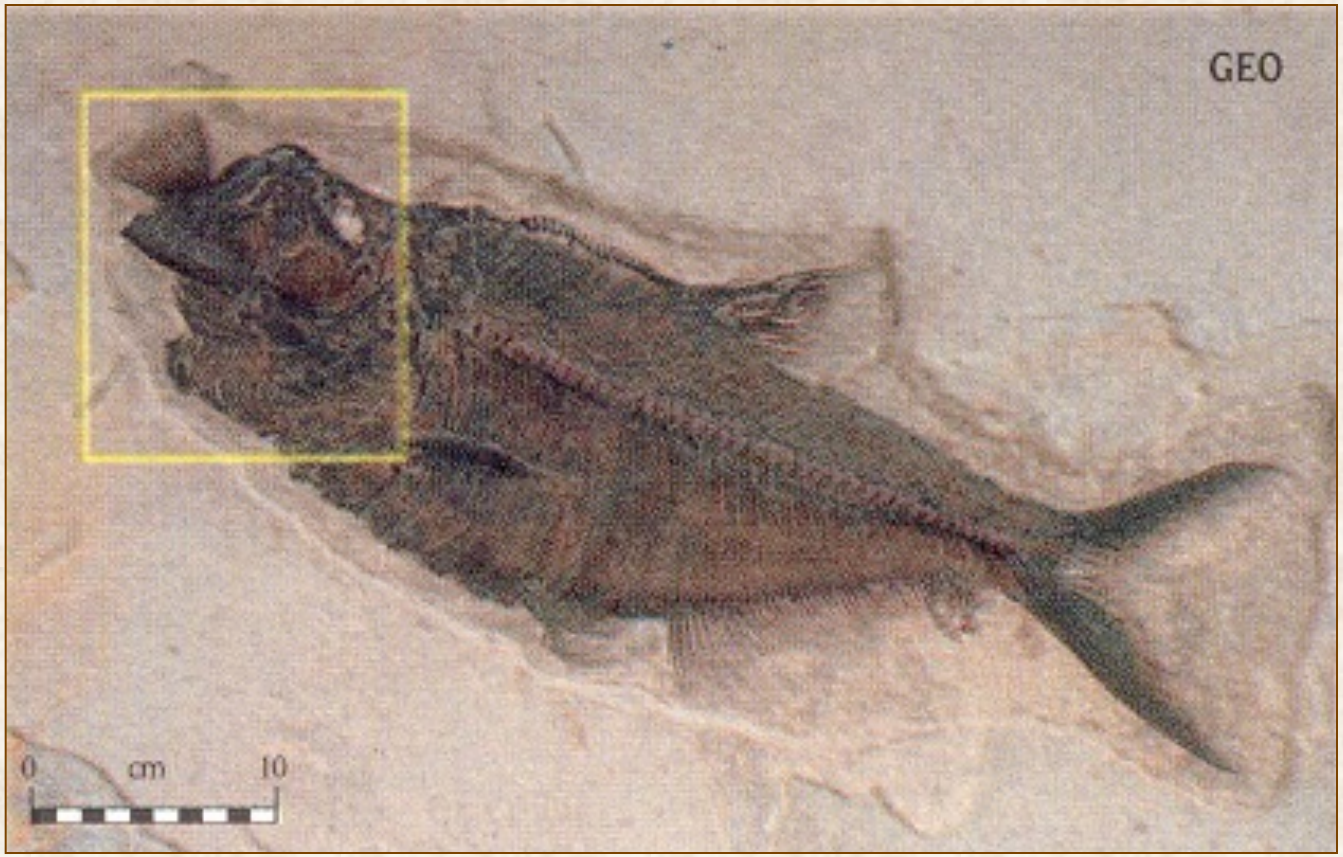
- Several laminae are abutted up against vertical processes of fish backbones; a delicate, articulated fish skeleton would not rest like this for several years of deposition
- *Coprolites* that are found in the layers don't match the number of fish present; the case of the constipated fish

Laminated Shales

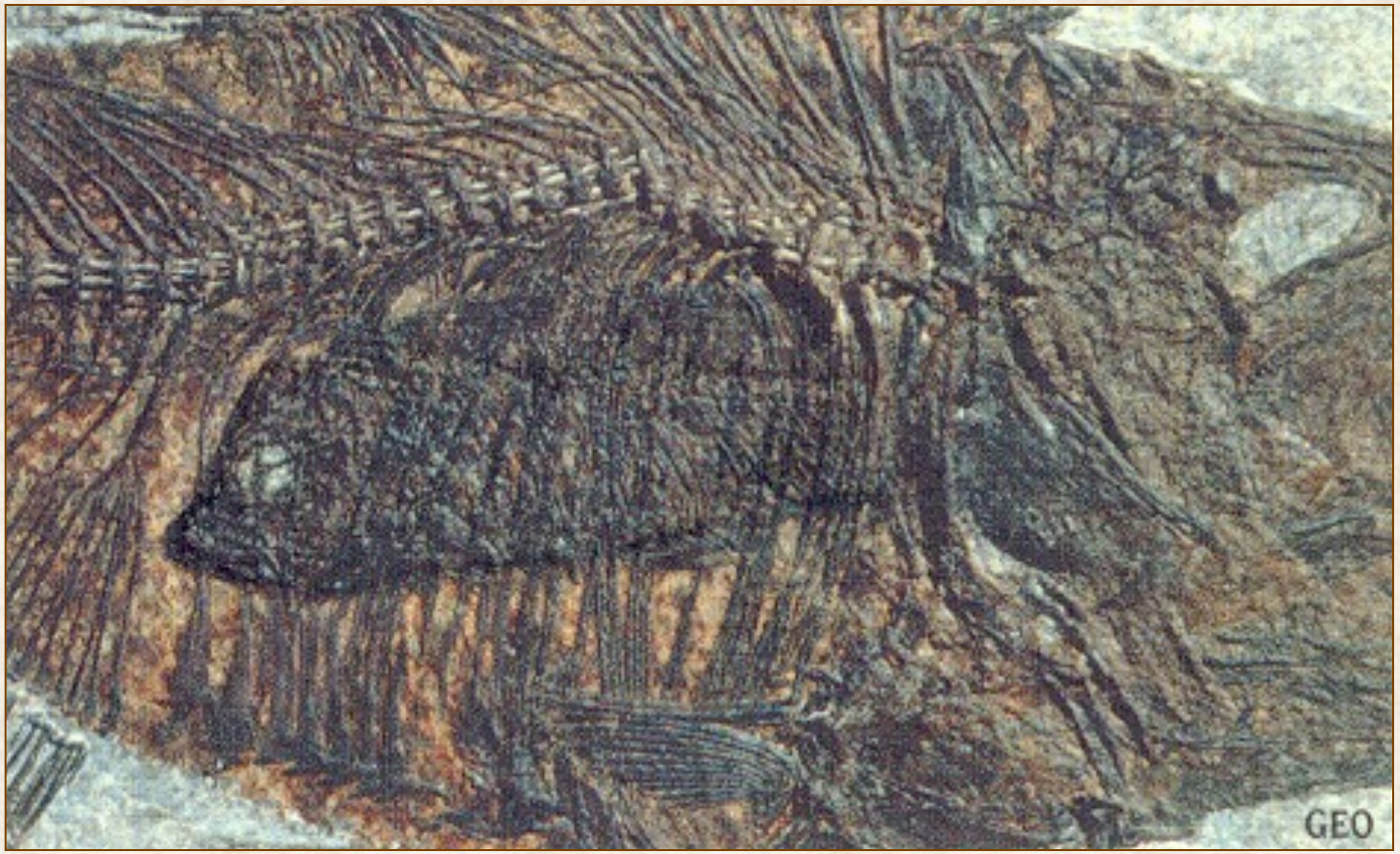
The exploration of the territory is essential in order to locate successions of rocks containing fossil specimens.

Thin micrite laminae making up the "18 inch" strata.

Big fish eating little fish—an instant burial!



Knightia preserved in the stomach of a *Diplomystus*



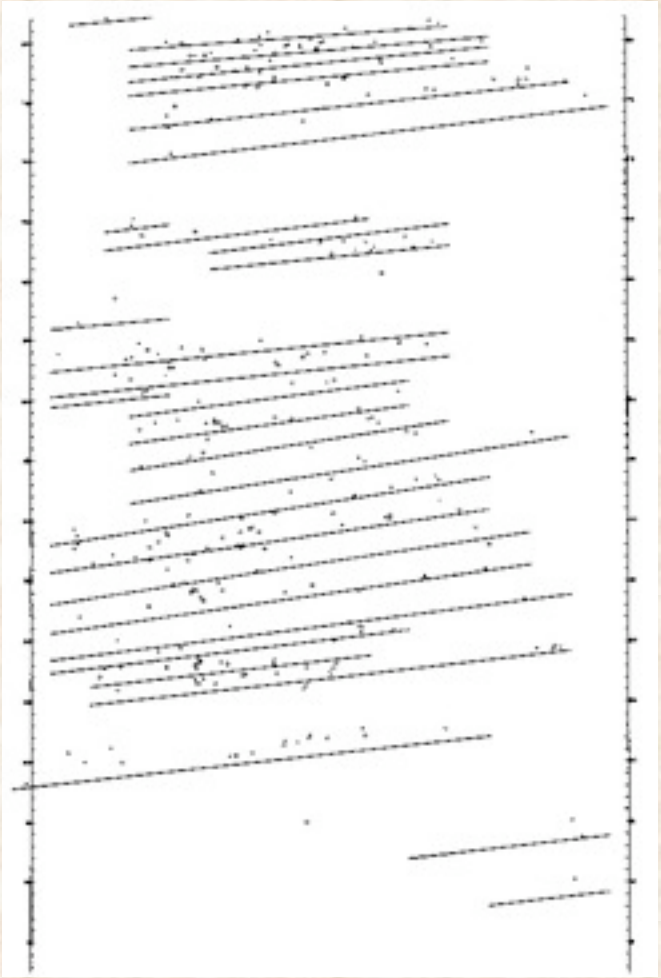
Buchheim Catastrophic Model

- Dr. Paul Buchheim--has proposed a rapid depositional model
- Pulsating Springs

Yellowstone Fossil Forests

- Nearly 72 layers of upright tree stumps
- Each layer assumed to be a forest that took several years to grow
- 10's of thousands of years to grow the fossil forests
- New insights from Mt St Helens and Hawaiian volcanoes

- Plot of Mt. Hornaday Petrified Forest with 31 levels. Several more levels seen in the cliffs below were inaccessible. The solid lines are organic levels or levels upon which upright trees stand. Symbols: o -- horizontal trees; + = upright trees.



Overlapping Trees

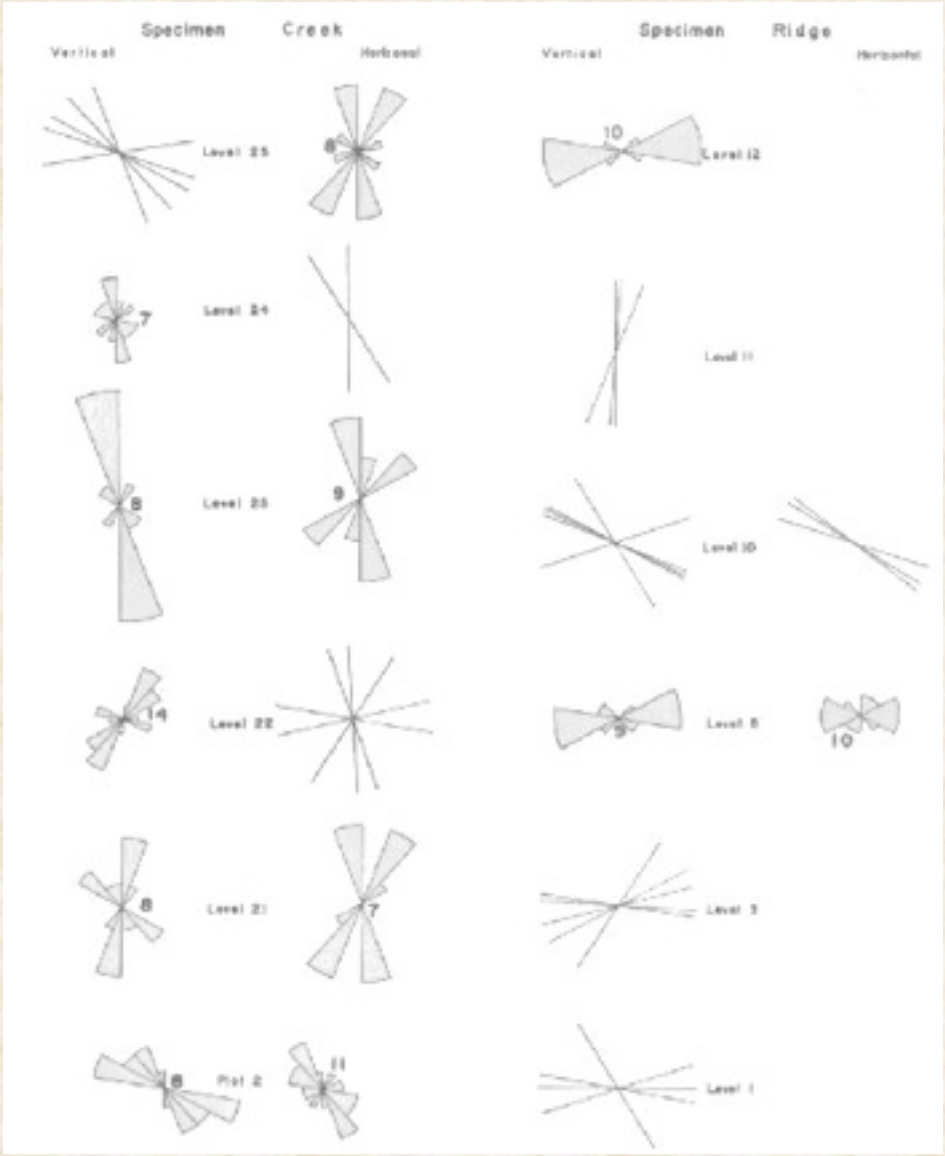
Overlapping Trees

Greenstick Fracture: No Roots

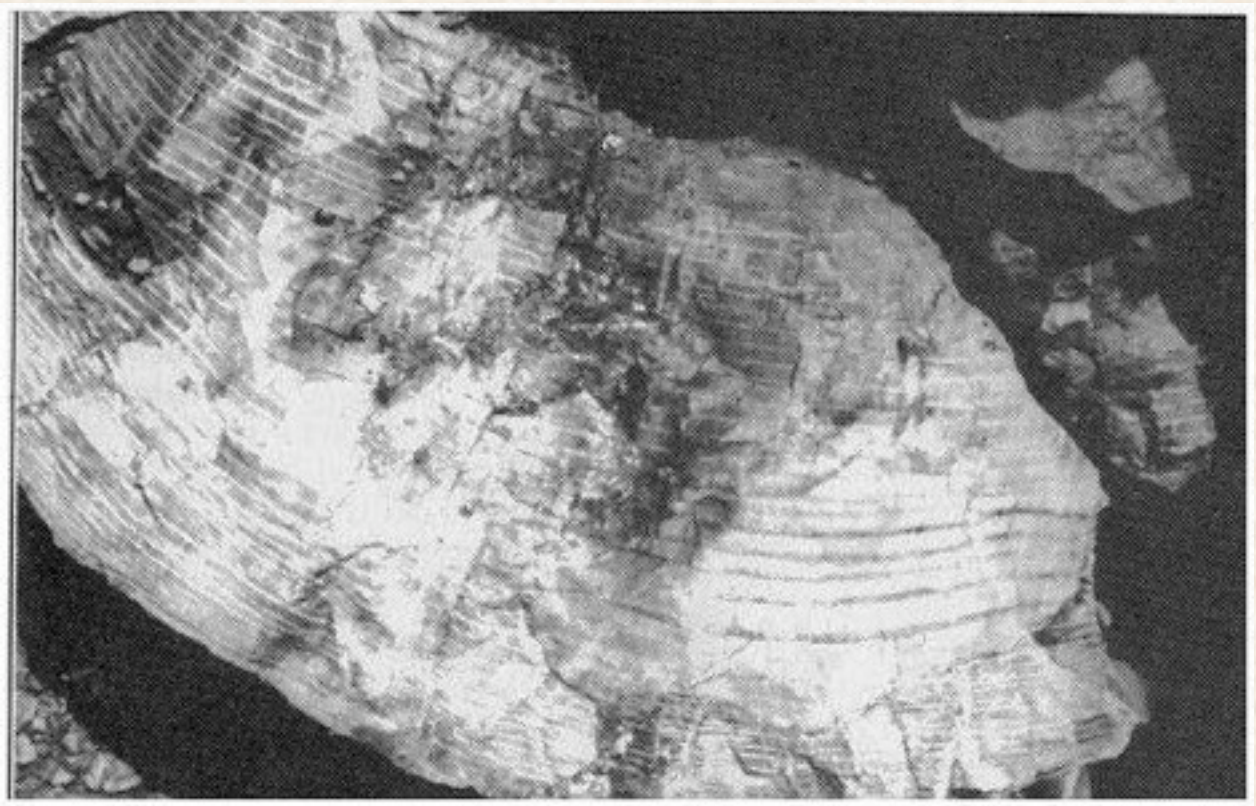
Specimen Creek Fossil Tree: 4.5 m high

Tallest Fossil Tree: 15 m ghigh at Tom Minor Basin

Directionality of fallen trees



Tree Rings



Growth environments?

- Tree ring patterns match at different layers
- leaves don’t match trees they are next to
- Eco zone is mixed
- No true soil horizons
- Roots broken

Yellowstone Volcanic fingerprints

- Fingerprints will change every 6 to 48 months—based on Hawaii research
- 72 layers—72 fingerprints expected
- Only 4 chemical fingerprints
- Fingerprints were randomly interspersed
- Could be matched with four sources—four volcanoes—3 have been found—Lone Mt and Electric Peak
- Entire sequence laid down in less than 2 years


Frank and Ernest
I'M NUMBER ONE!
THAT ADAM GUY IS PUSHING HIS LUCK.
THAVES 7-29
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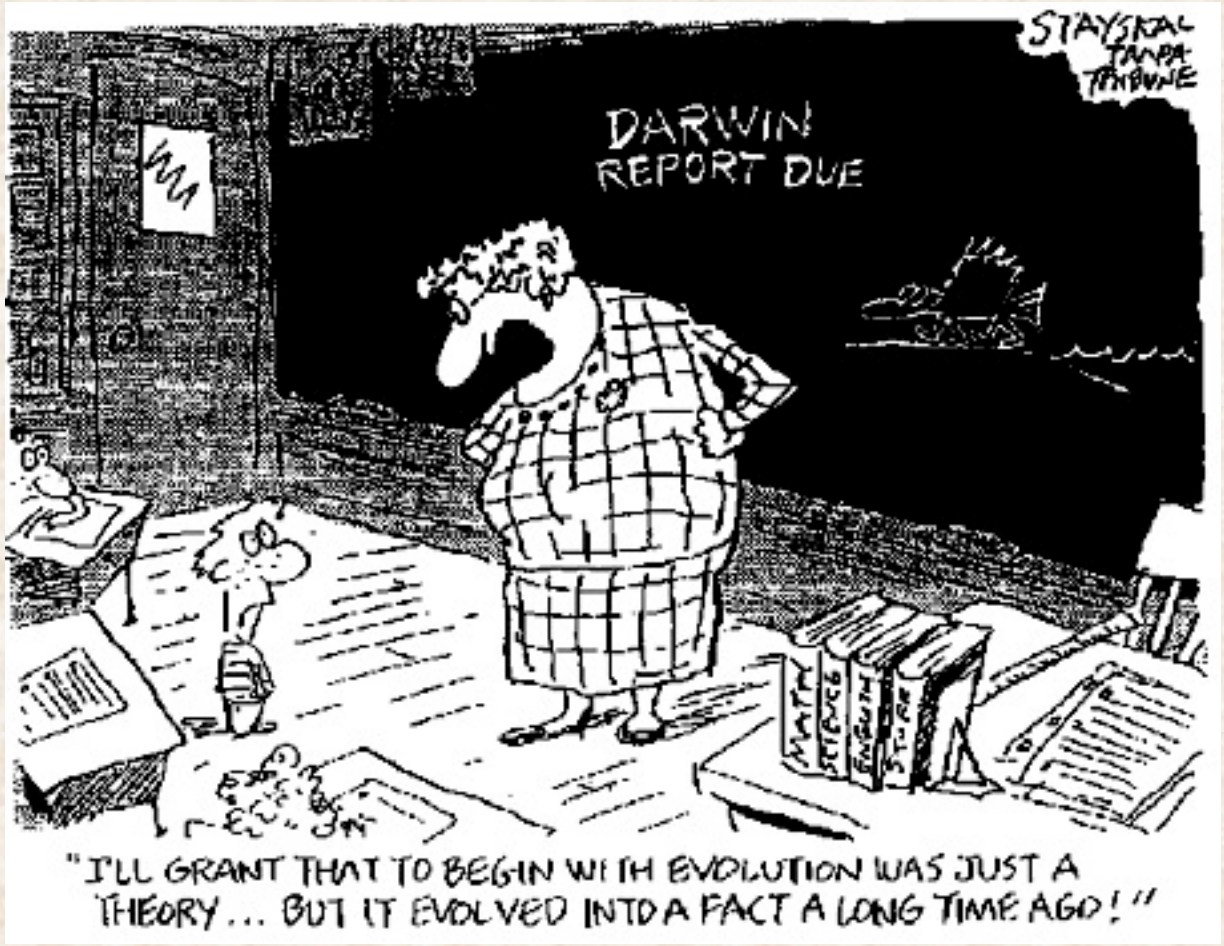
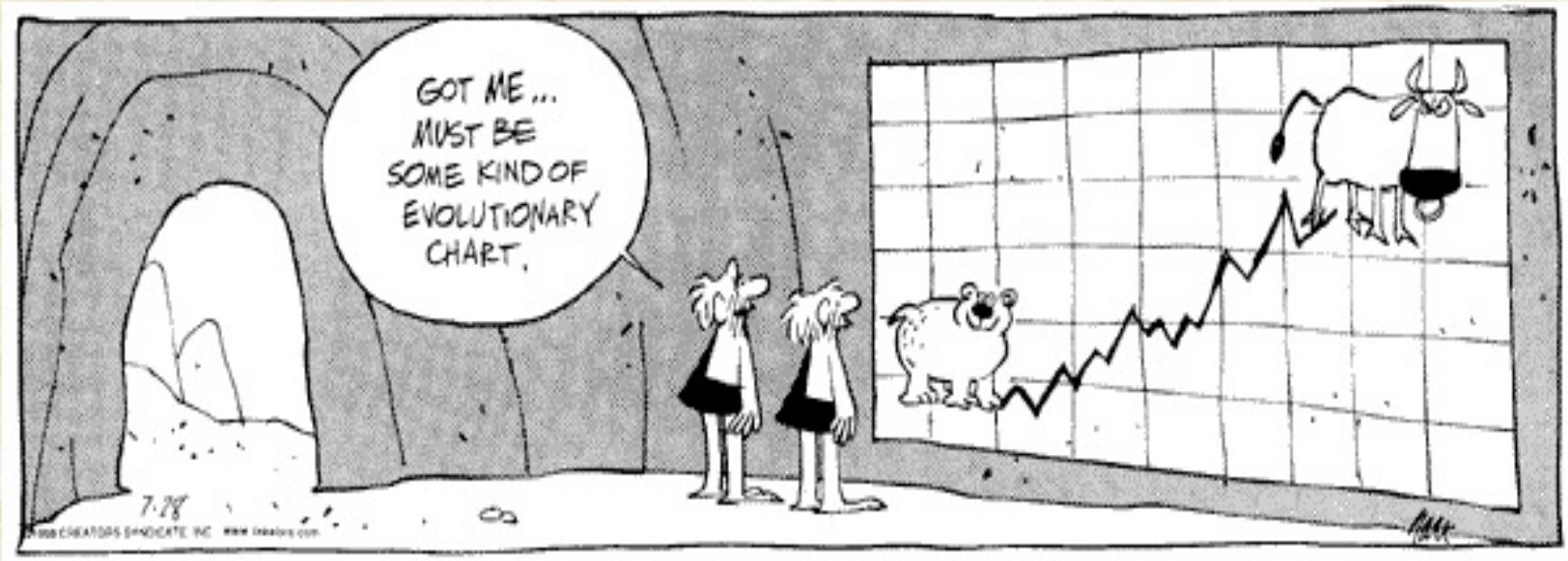

STAYSKAL
TAMPA
TRIBUNE
DARWIN
REPORT DUE
MATH
SCIENCE
ENGLISH
STUDIES
"I'LL GRANT THAT TO BEGIN WITH EVOLUTION WAS JUST A
THEORY... BUT IT EVOLVED INTO A FACT A LONG TIME AGO!"


WHEW!!....I JUST CREATED A 24-HOUR PERIOD OF ALTERNATING LIGHTNESS AND DARKNESS ON EARTH...
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW?..
CALL IT A DAY...


GOT ME... MUST BE SOME KIND OF EVOLUTIONARY CHART.
7-28

Hominid reconstructions

Frank and Ernest