

Evidence In Stone

Can we understand the age of the earth by depth of rocks? What other theory could the evidence reveal?

Soft Rock

Plasticity of Rock Layers

According to the catastrophic Flood model, each layer of the Earth's crust was deposited before the previous layer could turn to rock. If this is true, then we would see evidence of simultaneous plasticity of layers and intermingling of layers in the geological column. This is indeed evident throughout the column.

The evolutionary paradigm states that the plasticity of rock plates is caused by heat and pressure, but most of the sedimentary layers don't show any evidence of this. In the contact zones between layers, we find intermingling of material. This would not be possible unless the layers were soft simultaneously.

There is plenty of evidence of simultaneous plasticity of the layers. Material is intermingled in the cracks of the layers. Top layers are pressed into the lower layers, compressing the lower layer without leaving signs of breakage behind. In some cases, there is evidence of a bottom layer being whipped up into the layer above, and the two layers solidifying together.

Clastic Intrusions

Clastic intrusions are further evidence of plasticity in the geological column. These finger-like pillars of rock occur where some of the underlying rock has been forced up into the overlying layer.

If the layers are soft at the time of formation and then subjected to pressure through geological disturbances, a circular column of liquid mud can be squeezed up through the overlying areas. The intrusion then hardens along with the rest of the layers.

If the upper layer is more readily eroded, a pillar is left as a geological feature. Had the layers formed over millions of years and the rocky plates been subjected to pressure, the intrusions would have broken, instead of forming pillars.

Layer Folding

Another feature often seen in rock strata is extensive folding. The flood model can explain this as contortion induced in soft material during an earthquake or upheaval of a portion of the earth. If each of the layers was hard to begin with it would be impossible for folding such as this to take place.

These examples are anomalies that weaken the evolutionary theory. The Flood model looks more plausible when we study the evidence objectively.

Evidence for Rapid Washout

If the catastrophic model is correct, then naturally, there should be an abundance of evidence for catastrophic washouts. And this is indeed the case. The vast canyons, valleys, and hill relics of the world and the remnants of vast inland water systems that we find in various places all favour catastrophic rather than uniformitarian formation.

Geologists have been forced to admit to catastrophic formation of some of the great landscape scars that occur on every continent. In many cases, geologists have even had their definitions and concept of land formation proven questionable.

Only recently, geologists have finally accepted that the great Dry Falls of the Columbia River are of catastrophic origin. The Goosenecks of the Colorado River, too, have had their explanation of origins modified.

Fast erosion is known to give a V-shaped channel, while slow erosion in a meandering riverbed tends to have undercutting on the outer circumference of a bend, and deposition on the inner circumference. Both features are distinctly visible in the Goosenecks showing that two different mechanisms have contributed to the formation of the channel.

Also, the claim that meandering rivers are slow moving has been proven to be unsubstantiated by the huge canyon formed at Kanab Creek in a few hours during a recent flood.