

**THEOX 2007 GEOLOGY FIELD CONFERENCE:
SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS**
(References refer to chapters in Field Guide)

METEOR CRATER. For many years D. M. Barringer resisted the broadly accepted opinion of G. K. Gilbert and other geologists that Meteor Crater was due to volcanic activity. It turns out that Barringer was right. This is an illustration of a strong sociological component in the scientific community.

INTRUSIONS OF MOENKOPI AND SHINARUMP INTO EACH OTHER (Ch. 6, Fig. 1). Since both formations appear to have been soft, the ten million year gap between the age of the two formations appears invalid.

LITTLE COLORADO RIVER OVERLOOK. This kind of deep gorge is atypical of the ancient topography we find within the old geologic layers, suggesting a different past for the geologic layers than for present conditions.

GRAND CANYON: DEPOSITION OF LAYERS. Several factors suggest rapid deposition including extreme lateral continuity of sedimentary units; paucity of erosion where major parts of the geologic column are missing (Ch. 2, Fig. 1); and the incongruity of cracks in the top of the Hermit Shale not filled until after an assumed six million years (Ch. 2, Fig 6).

GRAND CANYON: CUTTING OF THE CANYON. Cutting the Canyon is probably a minor problem compared to removal of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic layers (The Great Denudation) that were above the Canyon rim. Many models are proposed for cutting the Canyon. Both the geologic community and flood geologists are in disagreement among themselves as to how the canyon was cut. The necessity for a major water source to cut the numerous side canyons of the Grand Canyon, and the need for sediment erosion above the Canyon rim, favors the receding of the flood waters as the cause for the erosion of the Grand Canyon.

TERMITE NESTS. Data indicates that what are interpreted as termite nests in the Morrison Formation (Ch. 3) are concretions formed by the addition of microcrystalline quartz. Too often speculation is rampant in paleontology.

PARACONFORMITY – 1. The 40 million year gap between the Morrison and Dakota formation, followed for 150 miles from Lupton, AZ and Albuquerque, NM (Ch. 4, Fig. 5) along I-40, is a severe challenge to the validity of the geologic time scale. How could any area remain that flat for that long a time on any part of the earth.

CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK, AZTEC RUINS, AND MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK. These three habitats of ancient man well illustrate that man tends to leave solid evidence of his presence; and raises the question as to

whether man has really been around for half a million years, or much longer as commonly believed. If man has been around that long, why is the good evidence for his presence, such as archaeology, written language, and reproductive potential; all indicative of just a few thousand years?

BALL AND PILLOW. Such features as illustrated in Ch. 6, Figs. 3, 4, (also Figs. 5-9); illustrate rapid deposition for both the underlying shale and the overlying sandstone. This is the kind of activity expected during the Genesis Flood, but it must be kept in mind that here we are dealing with only a limited part of the geologic column. Long-ages geologists recognize these as very rapid activity, but place long ages between such events, thus preserving the millions of years in the geologic column. The Hiawatha pillows (Ch. 6, Fig. 7) are another example of rapid action involving many layers, and this is well recognized by the geologic community.

MOAB VALLEY SALT DEPOSITS. These salt deposits that consist of many thousands of feet of salt are usually attributed to the slow evaporation of sea water. There are many problems with this model, including the fact that nowhere on the surface of our earth do we find any salt deposits being formed on a scale remotely approaching the size of these huge deposits. Re-deposition of original salt by movements associated with volcanic and orogenic activity during the Genesis Flood is proposed as a more reasonable alternative.

PARACONFORMITIES – 2. Dead Horse Point (Ch. 4, Fig. 1; see also Figs. 2-7) and Canyonlands National Park offer exceptional views of the widespread nature of the sediments on the Colorado Plateau. The lack or paucity of erosion where major parts of the geologic column are missing offers convincing evidence of rapid deposition of the sedimentary layers and of the invalidity of the geologic time scale.

UPHEAVAL DOME. While Upheaval Dome presents lots of evidence of soft sediment deformation, one must keep in mind that the apparent softness of the sediments could be due to acoustic fluidization. Further evaluation is necessary.

TURBIDITES AT HATCH MESSA. These rapidly deposited sandstone layers (Ch. 6, Fig. 6) illustrate the trend towards catastrophism that is now acceptable in geological interpretations.

“WORM TUBES.” The numerous trace fossils found could be produced rapidly during the Genesis Flood. A 1.7 cm clam can travel through soft sediment at the rate of 10 meters per hour. When the “tubes” are found only in the tops of the sedimentary units, this suggests rapid deposition as is the case for turbidites.

EROSIONAL PATTERNS. We find many peculiar river drainage patterns (Ch. 9). The stream capture, antecedent and superposed models have serious problems. It may well be that the rapid receding waters of the Genesis Flood present the best explanation for the very unusual erosional features seen in the Grand Canyon, Moab Valley, Split Mountain, and the northern Uinta Mountains.

EXTREMELY WIDESPREAD SEDIMENTARY LAYERS. Whether we are dealing with thin coal partings, basal conglomerates, or major formations; extremely widespread sedimentary deposits are found (Ch. 8). This is precisely what we would expect from the Genesis Flood. Furthermore the highly irregular erosional surface that we find on the surface of our present continents, completely precludes the present deposition of such thin widespread layers. We are dealing with a past that is very different from the present and the major differences we find are what we would expect from the Genesis Flood.

THE FOSSIL RECORD. The pattern of distribution of fossils (Ch. 10) presents some evidence that seems to support evolution while at the same time it provides strong evidence that severely challenges that concept. There is a very general increase in complexity of organisms as one ascends the geologic column as expected for evolution. On the other hand, the Cambrian explosion; paucity of intermediates; a defined appearance of terrestrialization; and total lack of time for the improbabilities required for complex evolutionary changes; indicate that evolution never occurred. The slight increase in complexity noted fits in general with present ecologic distribution of organisms, but in the context of the ecological zonation theory, creationists need to postulate a more orderly and restricted ecologic distribution pattern before the Genesis Flood than seen at present in order to explain the uniqueness of sorting found in the fossil record. However the broad general fossil pattern we find fits very well with the expectations of the biblical creation-flood model.

CONCLUSIONS. There is a lot of scientific evidence that authenticates the Biblical model of beginnings. Furthermore, paraconformities and extremely widespread sedimentary deposits are very difficult to explain unless you believe in that model.

The authentication for the biblical model of origins found in the rocks affirms the truthfulness of the Bible and of the wonderful loving and forgiving God presented therein. We should do all we can to help others learn about this God.