#1: Layers made in rapid succession
We find an entire series of sedimentary layers—nearly a mile deep at Grand Canyon—that together add up to all of the layers in rapid succession and then the layers were folded, quickly, while still soft and pliable, not over millions of years.
Example: Grand Canyon's layers can be seen in a single hike.

#2: Sea animals far above sea level
How do sea creatures get to rock layers thousands of feet above the ocean? Geologists have traced some of the sand and limestone layers to their source on the sea floor, indicating that the sea level has changed since the rocks were formed.
Example: Sand carried across the continent.

#3: Sand carried across the continent
Many of the rock layers at Grand Canyon can be traced over vast regions of North America and into Europe and the Middle East. Only a worldwide flood could reasonably carry sediments from one end of a continent to the other.
Example: Sand carried across the continent.

#4: Layers over entire continents
The Earth's history is not a series of separate events, but rather a continuous process of erosion, deposition, and transportation.
Example: Layers over entire continents.

#5: No slow and gradual erosion
Unlike today's bird scratches, which can be easily removed by wind and rain, rock layers are amazingly hard and show the evidence of erosion. The only explanation for the worldwide events that produced the layers is a worldwide flood.
Example: No slow and gradual erosion.