

FLOOD EVIDENCE NUMBER THREE

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Transcontinental Rock Layers

by Andrew A. Snelling

Every continent contains layers of sedimentary rocks that span vast areas. Many of these layers can even be traced across continents.

Six main geologic evidences for the Genesis Flood

Evidence #1. Fossils of sea creatures high above sea level

Evidence #2. Rapid burial of plants and animals

Evidence #3. Rapidly deposited sediment layers spread across vast areas

Evidence #4. Sediment transported long distances

Evidence #5. Rapid or no erosion between strata

Evidence #6. Many strata laid down in rapid succession



What evidence do we have that the Genesis Flood, as described in Genesis 7 and 8, really occurred? This article is the next installment in a series of the six main geologic evidences that testify to the Genesis Flood (*listed above*).

Genesis 7 explains that water covered all the high hills and the mountains, and that all air-breathing life on the land was swept away and perished. As part of the evidence of the Flood, we would expect to find rock layers all over the earth filled with billions of dead animals and plants that were rapidly buried and fossilized in sand, mud, and lime. And that's exactly what we find.

Rapidly Deposited Sediment Layers Spread Across Vast Areas

On every continent are found layers of sedimentary rocks over vast areas. Many of these sediment layers can be traced all the way across continents, and even between continents. Furthermore, when geologists look closely at these rocks, they find evidence that the sediments were deposited rapidly.

Consider the sedimentary rock layers exposed in the walls of the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona (*Figure 2*). This sequence of layers is not unique to that region of the USA. For more than 50 years geologists have recognized that these strata belong to six megasequences (very thick, distinctive sequences of sedimentary

rock layers) that can be traced right across North America.¹

The lowermost sedimentary layers in Grand Canyon are the Tapeats Sandstone, belonging to the Sauk Megasequence. It and its equivalents (those layers comprised of the same materials) cover much of the USA (*Figure 3*). We can hardly imagine what forces were necessary to deposit such a vast, continent-wide series of deposits. Yet at the base of this sequence are huge boulders (*Figure 4*) and sand beds deposited by storms (*Figure 5*). Both are evidence that massive forces deposited these sediment layers rapidly and violently right across the entire USA. Slow-and-gradual (present-day uniformitarian) processes cannot account for this evidence, but the global catastrophic Genesis Flood surely can.

Another layer in Grand Canyon is the Lower Carboniferous (Mississippian) Redwall Limestone. This belongs to the Kaskaskia Megasequence of North America. So the same limestones appear in many places across North America, as far as Tennessee and Pennsylvania. These limestones also appear in the exact same position in the strata sequences, and they have the exact same fossils and other features in them.

Unfortunately, these limestones have been given different names in other locations because the geologists saw only what they were working on locally and didn't realize that other geologists were studying essentially the same limestone beds in other places. Even more

remarkable, the same Carboniferous limestone beds also appear thousands of miles east in England, containing the same fossils and other features.

Chalk Beds

The Cretaceous chalk beds of southern England are well known because they appear as spectacular white cliffs along the coast (*Figure 1*). These chalk beds can be traced westward across England and appear again in Northern Ireland. In the opposite direction, these same chalk beds can be traced across France, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, southern Scandinavia, and other parts of Europe to Turkey, then to Israel and Egypt in the Middle East, and even as far as Kazakhstan.²

Remarkably, the same chalk beds with the same fossils and the same distinctive strata above and below them are also found in the Midwest USA, from Nebraska in the north to Texas in the south. They also appear in the Perth Basin of Western Australia.



FIGURE 1

The chalk beds of southern England (*above*) can be traced across France, Germany, and Poland, all the way to the Middle East.

Coal Beds

Consider another feature—coal beds. In the northern hemisphere, the Upper Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) coal beds of the eastern and Midwest USA are the same coal beds, with the same plant fossils, as those in Britain and Europe. They stretch halfway around the globe, from Texas to the Donetz Basin north of the Caspian Sea in the former USSR.³ In the southern hemisphere, the same Permian coal beds are found in Australia, Antarctica, India, South Africa, and even South America! These beds share the same kind of plant fossils across the region (but they are different from those in the Pennsylvanian coal beds).

Evidence of Rapid Deposition

The buff-colored Coconino Sandstone is very distinctive in the walls of Grand Canyon. It has an average thickness of 315 feet (96 m) and covers an area of at least 200,000 square miles (518,000 km²) eastward across adjoin-

ing states.⁴ So the volume of sand in the Coconino Sandstone layer is at least 10,000 cubic miles (41,682 km³).

This layer also contains physical features called cross beds. While the overall layer of sandstone is horizontal, these cross beds are clearly visible as sloped beds (Figure 6). These beds are remnants of the sand waves produced by the water currents that deposited the sand (like sand dunes, but underwater) (Figure 7). So it can be demonstrated that water, flowing at 3–5 miles per hour (4.8–8 km/h), deposited the Coconino Sandstone as massive sheets of sand, with sand waves up to 60 feet (18 m) high.⁵ At this rate, the whole Coconino Sandstone layer (all 10,000 cubic miles of sand) would have been deposited in just a few days!

Ayers Rock (or Uluru) in central Australia consists of coarse-grained sandstone beds that are almost vertical, tilted at about 80° (Figure 8). The total thickness of these sandstone beds, outcropping in Ayers Rock and found

under the surrounding desert sands, is 18,000–20,000 feet (5,500–6,100 m).⁶ The minerals in the sand grains are distinctive, and the closest source of them is at least 63 miles (101 km) away.

Under the microscope the sand grains appear jagged and are of different sizes (Figure 9). One of the minerals is called feldspar, and it appears to be still unusually fresh in the sandstone. These features imply rapid transport and deposition of all this sand, before the feldspar grains could disintegrate or the sand grains could be worn down into round pebbles or sorted by size.⁷

So soup-like slurries of sediment, known as turbidity currents, which travel at speeds of up to 70 miles per hour (113 km/h), must have transported all this sand, 18,000–20,000 feet thick, a distance of at least 63 miles and deposited it as the Uluru Sandstone beds in a matter of hours! This defies evolution ideology but fits with the Creation/Flood history of Genesis.

sediment layers spread across vast areas (Figures 2-5)

FIGURE 2



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



The sedimentary rock layers exposed in the walls of Grand Canyon (Figure 2) belong to six megasequences that can be traced across North America (Figure 3). At the base of these layers are huge boulders (Figure 4) and sand beds (Figure 5) that are evidences of sediments being laid down rapidly across the entire USA.

FIGURE 3

photos courtesy Dr. Andrew Snelling

God's Judgment "Clearly Seen"

Sediment layers that spread across vast continents are evidence that water covered the continents in the past. Even more dramatic are the fossil-bearing sediment layers that were deposited rapidly right across many or most of the continents at the same time. To catastrophically deposit such extensive sediment layers implies global flooding of the continents. This brief article describes just a few of the many examples of rapidly deposited sediment layers spread across vast areas.⁸

As Noah's Flood catastrophically swept over all the continents to form a global ocean (described in Genesis 7–8), we would expect the waters to deposit fossil-bearing sediment layers rapidly across vast areas around the globe. And that is exactly what we find—further evidence that the global cataclysmic Genesis Flood was an actual event in history, just as God has told us in His eyewitness account of earth's history. ■

NOTES

¹ L. L. Sloss, "Sequences in the Cratonic Interior of North America," *Geological Society of America Bulletin* no. 74 (1963): 93–114.
² D. V. Ager, *The Nature of the Stratigraphical Record* (London: Macmillan, 1973), pp. 1–2.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 6–7.


⁴ D. L. Baars, "Permian System of Colorado Plateau," *American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin* no. 46 (1962): 200–201; J. M. Hills and F. E. Kottlowksi, *Correlation of Stratigraphic Units of North America-Southwest/Southwest Mid-Continent Region*, *American Association of Petroleum Geologists* (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1983); R. C. Blakey and R. Knepp, "Pennsylvanian and Permian Geology of Arizona," in J. P. Jenney, and S. J. Reynolds, eds., *Geologic Evolution of Arizona: Arizona Geological Society Digest*, vol. 17 (1989): 313–347.

⁵ A. A. Snelling and S. A. Austin, "Startling Evidence of Noah's Flood," *Creation Ex Nihilo* 15, no. 1 (1992): 46–50; S. A. Austin, ed., *Grand Canyon: Monument to Catastrophe* (Santee, California: Institute for Creation Research, 1994), pp. 28–36.

⁶ C. R. Twidale, "On the Origin of Ayers Rock, Central Australia," *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie Neue Folge Supplement* no. 31 (1978): 177–206; J. Selby, "Ayers Rock," *Geology Today* 5, no. 6 (1989): 206–209; I. P. Sweet and I. H. Crick, *Uluru and Kata Tjuta* (Canberra: Australian Geological Survey Organisation, 1992).

⁷ A. A. Snelling, "The Origin of Ayers Rock," *Ex Nihilo* 7, no. 1 (1984): 6–9; A. A. Snelling, "Uluru and Kata Tjuta: Testimony to the Flood," *Creation* 20, no. 2 (1998): 36–40.

⁸ Ager, pp. 1–13.



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evidence of rapid deposition (Figures 6-9)



FIGURE 6

Sloped Beds of Sandstone

The Coconino Sandstone layer in Grand Canyon (Figure 6) contains sloped layers of sandstone called cross beds. These beds are remnants of the sand waves produced by water currents during Noah's Flood.

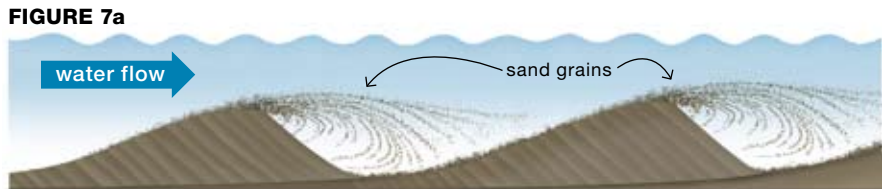


FIGURE 7a

Strong, fast-flowing water currents move sands across the ocean floor as sand waves or dunes (Figure 7a). As the sand grains are swept over the dune crests, they fall on the advancing dune faces to produce sloping sand beds, and on top of the trailing edges of the dunes in front. The dunes thus advance over one another, resulting in stacked sand layers (Figure 7b) with internal sloping beds (cross beds).

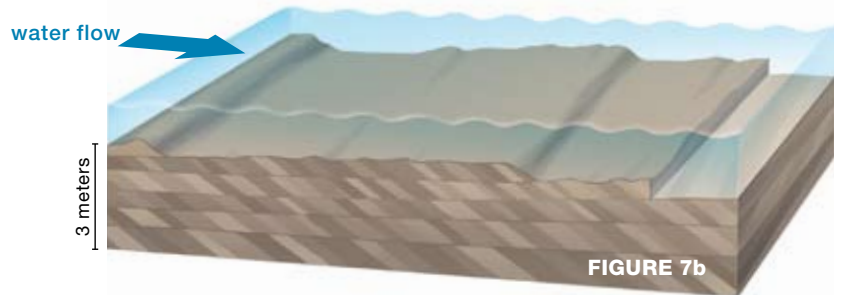


FIGURE 7b

Distinctive & Jagged Minerals Within Sandstone

Ayers Rock in central Australia (Figure 8) consists of coarse-grained sandstone beds that are almost vertical, tilted at about 80°. The distinctive minerals in the sand grains appear jagged and are different sizes (Figure 9) when viewed under the microscope. These features imply rapid transportation and deposition of all this sand before it had time to be worn smooth.



FIGURE 8

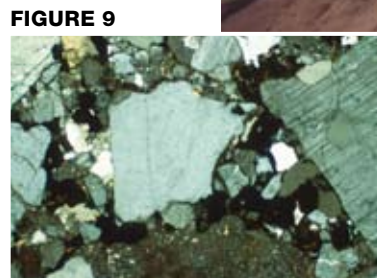


FIGURE 9

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