

Geologic Features Testifying to Large Scale Global Flooding

- Lake Powell's Puzzling pits (Chernicoff 1999). Deep weathering pits in the sandstones at Lake Powell, Utah, have not been explained by modern geologic theory. Geologists are not sure how they formed. The flood of Noah would have deposited great amount of sediment. While this sediment was soft vast torrents of percolating water would have formed these features.
- The Erratics train of Alberta, Canada. Large massive rock outcropping, some weighing more than 20,000 tons have been moved more than 400 miles from their source. Large inland icebergs created during a continental/global flood have been suggested as a possible transport mechanism. Many geologists suggest the passing of a large astronomical body provided the tectonic, loading, and tidal mechanisms (Hunt 1977). Erratic boulder fields are also associated with this phenomenon.
- Large amounts of volcanic rock, often producing lava flows of immense proportions. The Columbia Plateau, covering vast areas of the northwestern United States, is a huge lava outpouring covering about 200,000 square miles. It is several thousand feet deep. Two million square miles of Canada is covered by lava flows. It is known as the Canadian Shield. These flows are often sandwiched between layers of sedimentary rock. These volcanic outpourings occur all over the world covering large parts of the earth's surface.
- Sedimentary Rocks and seashells are found on the tops of most of the world's mountains. These mountains were once underwater. They rose up forming vast mountain ranges. The tops of all of the Rocky Mountains are covered with fossil oyster shells (Thompson 1997).