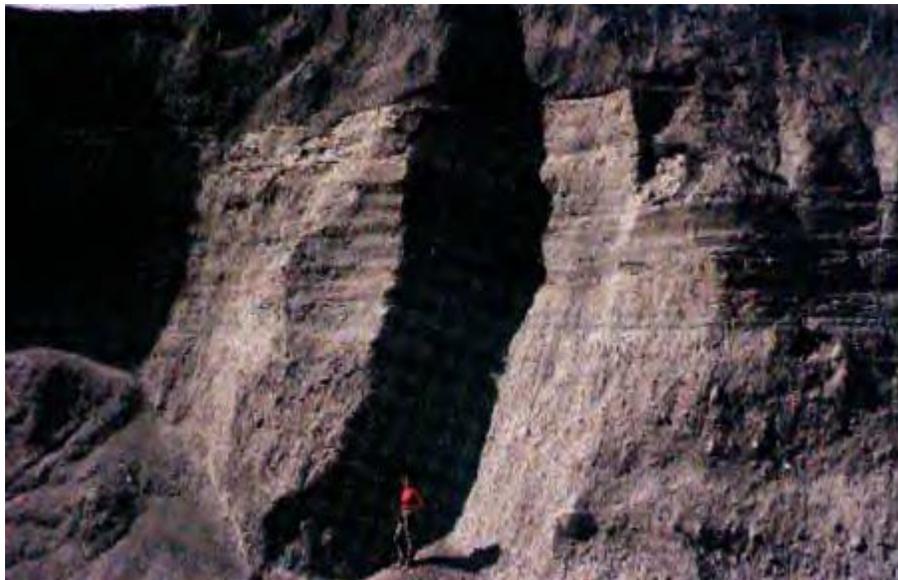


Sedimentation

How long does it take for sedimentary rocks/strata to form? The theory of evolution requires vast periods of time in order for new life forms to be developed. Scientists say that it takes millions of years for a few feet of strata to form. They use the depth of the strata to prove this time has actually transpired. This supposedly shows that the earth is millions of years old. In actuality strata can and does form to great depth very quickly. There are many examples of strata being formed very quickly through floods, volcanoes, or other catastrophic means. Considered the eruption of Mt. St. Helens in 1980.

Fine layering was produced within hours at Mt St Helens on June 12, 1980 by hurricane speed surging flows from the crater of the volcano. The 25-foot thick (7.6 m), June 12 deposit is overlain by the massive, but thinner, March 19,1982 mudflow deposit, and is underlain by the air-fall debris from the last hours of the May 18, 1980, nine-hour eruption.

In the picture below please notice that this forty-foot column of strata was formed in a very short time. It was formed in a totality of less than 72 hours. It did not take millions of years to form. During the time of the flood mentioned in Genesis 6-8 the earth went through catastrophic upheavals. This was a time of great volcanic activity. The floodwaters also covered all the earth. These two mechanisms and others helped form much of the strata that scientist look at today. The flood stratum was deposited very quickly and covered vast portions of all the continents. This strata if interpreted incorrectly gives the appearance of much age when in reality it was formed in a few months.



March 19,1982
Mudflow deposit

June 12, 1980
High speed surging magma
and sediment flow from the
crater of the volcano
produced by a secondary
eruption.

May 18, 1980
Air fall debris deposited
within a few hours. This
occurred following the
main eruption.

Austin, S. A. 1991. *Mount St. Helens: A slide collection for Educators*.
Institute for Creation Research. Santee, CA