

The Sedimentary Evidence Supporting the Biblical Account



“The probability that an organism will be preserved as a fossil is very low. Geological processes such as erosion, weathering, sedimentation, and leaching constantly "attack" the fossil, and may destroy it before anyone sees it” -<https://www.msncoreus.org/>

So why are there so many fossils? There are about 3,000 dinosaur species whose complete or near-complete skeletal fossils have been discovered. Scientists estimate that this is just 29 % of the complete record.

http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/explainer/2009/08/bone_dry.html

While scientists estimate it may take another 100-150 years to discover 90 % of the dinosaur species, recent studies show that 99% of the species found today in Europe are preserved in the fossil record somewhere on the earth.

B. Kurtén, Pleistocene Mammals of Europe (Chicago: Aldine, 1968).

So, why does most scientific literature assume that the fossil record is incomplete? The simple answer is this: because “Important links in the fossil record also remain unaccounted for, such as the ancient last common ancestors connecting entire phyla.” What this means is that “missing links” in the supposed evolutionary tree are lacking.

<http://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/earth/geology/incomplete-fossil-record.htm>

Alteration and direct preservation are the two main types of fossil preservation. Alteration is the most common. These remains are changed into another material. Examples of this are: carbonization, permineralization/petrifaction, recrystallization, and replacement.

Carbonization – organic matter becomes a thin layer of carbon, other elements driven off as gas. Fossils of woody parts of plants, leaves, and fish are often preserved this way.

Permineralization/petrifaction – porous material like bones, shell, and plants are buried, and water seeps into pores, leaving a hard deposit of calcium carbonate or silica, preserving the remains.

Recrystallization – a solution or precipitate (liquid-to-solid) changes the micro-structure of the organism's original minerals. In shells, calcium carbonate often becomes calcite, a harder, more stable form of the mineral.

Replacement – liquid solution entirely removes original solid, fully replaces it with another mineral.

All of these forms of fossilization require the remains to be buried in sediment, and the last three require the presence of water in the sediment. Why is this?

Mineral transport; After the skeleton is buried in sediment and dissolved by groundwater, a natural mould in the shape of the skeleton is created, which is then filled in with mineral deposits. This forms a cast which is often very similar to the original skeleton. This is the most common way a fossil is formed.

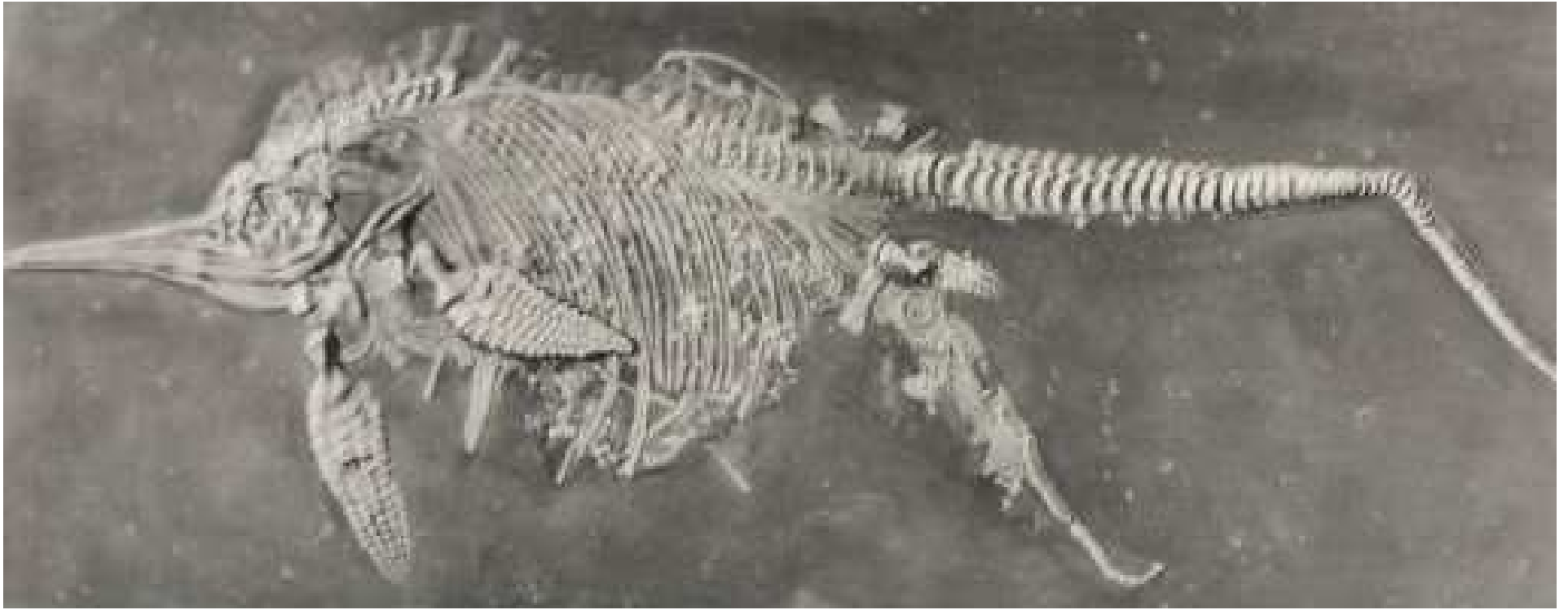
Source:

<http://oxford.university.museum/thezone/fossils/intro/form.htm>

There is evidence that most land animals and many marine lifeforms were buried in a global flood and rapid re-sedimentation.



This fish had to have been buried so rapidly by sediment that the other fish remained in its mouth. What event could have done this?



What could have caused this Ichthyosaurus to be fossilized giving birth? The only logical answer is that it was buried alive!



What could have buried this jellyfish
fast enough to preserve its soft
body?



Dinosaurs such as these centrosaurs are found together in a mass grave in Alberta. A catastrophic flood is the culprit, according to scientists. <http://www.livescience.com/8340-world-largest-dinosaur-graveyard-linked-mass-death.html>

In Monceau, France, another mass grave was found in which species of many different types are mixed together, entombed by the rapid accumulation of sediment. These include saltwater, freshwater, and land creatures. Fossil raindrops and ripples were also found here!

Source: D. Heyler and C.M. Poplin, 'The Fossils of Montceau-les-Mines', Scientific American, September, 1988, p.70.

In the Karoo preserve of South Africa, there are literally billions of fossilized animals are preserved in a giant grave stretching for hundreds of miles. While this may be the biggest one, these types of mass graves exist all over the world.

More examples of mass fossil graves: Sicilian hippopotamus beds, the great mammal beds of the Rockies; the dinosaur beds of the Black Hills and the Rockies, as well as in the Gobi Desert; the fish beds of the Scottish Devonian stratum, the Baltic amber beds, Agate Spring Quarry in Nebraska. There are hundreds more!

Dinosaur blood with visible hemoglobin,
and unfossilized bone and bone
proteins, have been found in Alaska,
Colorado and New Mexico. If these
dinos went extinct 65 million years ago,
this blood could not have survived!

M. Schweitzer and T, Staedtler, 'The
Real Jurassic Park', Earth, June 1997
pg 55-57

The Guadeloupe Skeletons – in a limestone layer dated 25 million years ago, a number of fossilized human skeletons were discovered in the 1700s.

With the advent of Darwinian evolutionary theories, this display was taken down, out of the British Museum where it had been.

Science Frontiers #27, MAY-JUN 1983.
1997 William R. Corliss

Frozen mammoths – and other “Pleistocene” era animals and vegetation, from supposedly 10,000 years ago – are found mixed together and frozen in Alaska and Siberia. Mammoths were found with undigested food in their stomachs, evidence of a sudden event and quick freezing.

The extinction of temperate and tropical species such as the giant turtle, the saber-tooth tiger, the Pleistocene horse, the giant sloth, the glyptodont and toxodon at about the same time is also unexplained by uniformitarian theories. The reason is that these mostly tropical animals wouldn't have been significantly effected by northern glaciers (the "ice age") or could have migrated.



These “ephemeral markings” show “areas in which sand accumulates periodically but rapidly, as in river flood plains where sand laden waters of strong floods suddenly lose velocity are very favorable for building up ripple-laminated deposits.” Primary Sedimentary Structures and Their Hydrodynamic Interpretation, Society of Economic Paleontologists & Mineralogists, p.107