

**Turning history on its head  
Massive evidence of a global flood  
What does it all mean?**

**Part 3 – Layered metamorphosed  
sedimentary rock worldwide**



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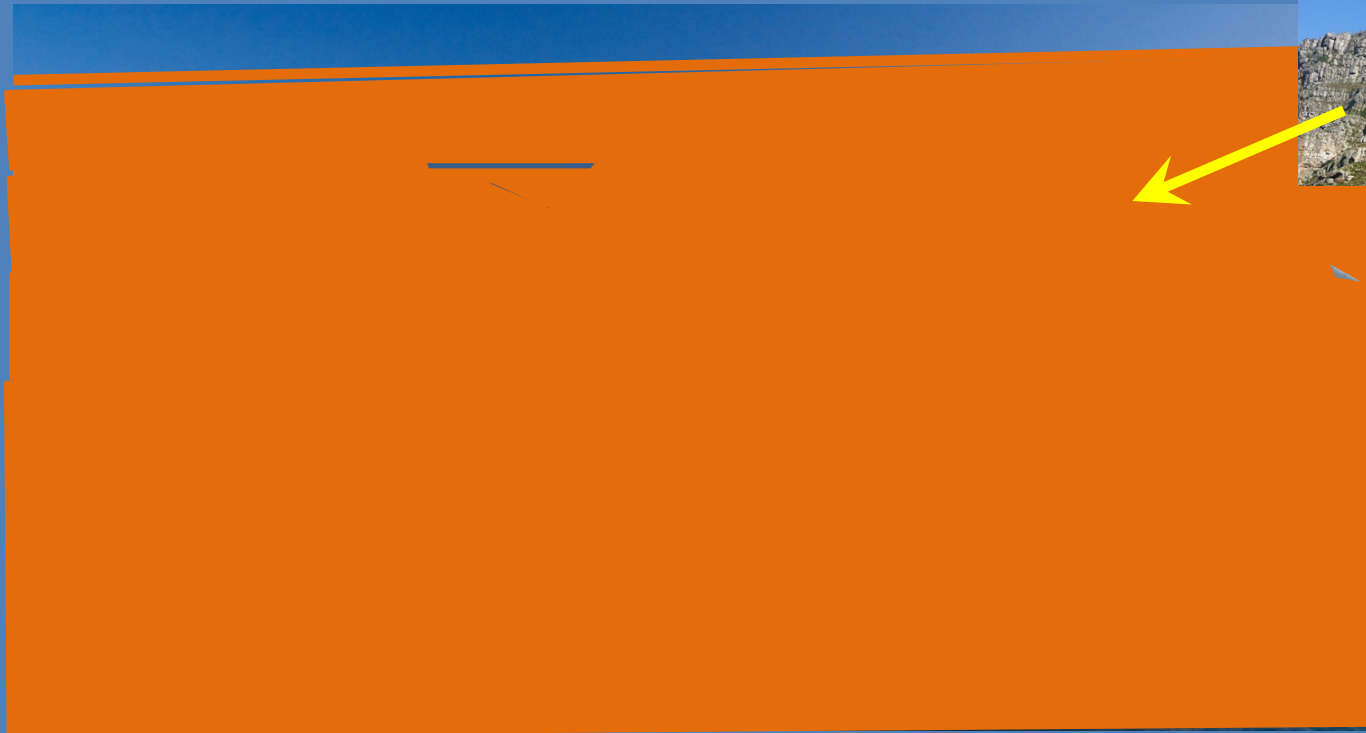
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# Turning history on its head Massive evidence of a global flood What does it all mean?



## Part 3 – Layered metamorphosed sedimentary rock worldwide





# Sedimentary rocks are widely occurring



- Beautiful mountain scenes
- All over the world
- Mostly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks





**Throughout South Africa  
Witwatersrand Series  
Northcliff – Johannesburg**



# Throughout South Africa Table Mountain – Cape Town

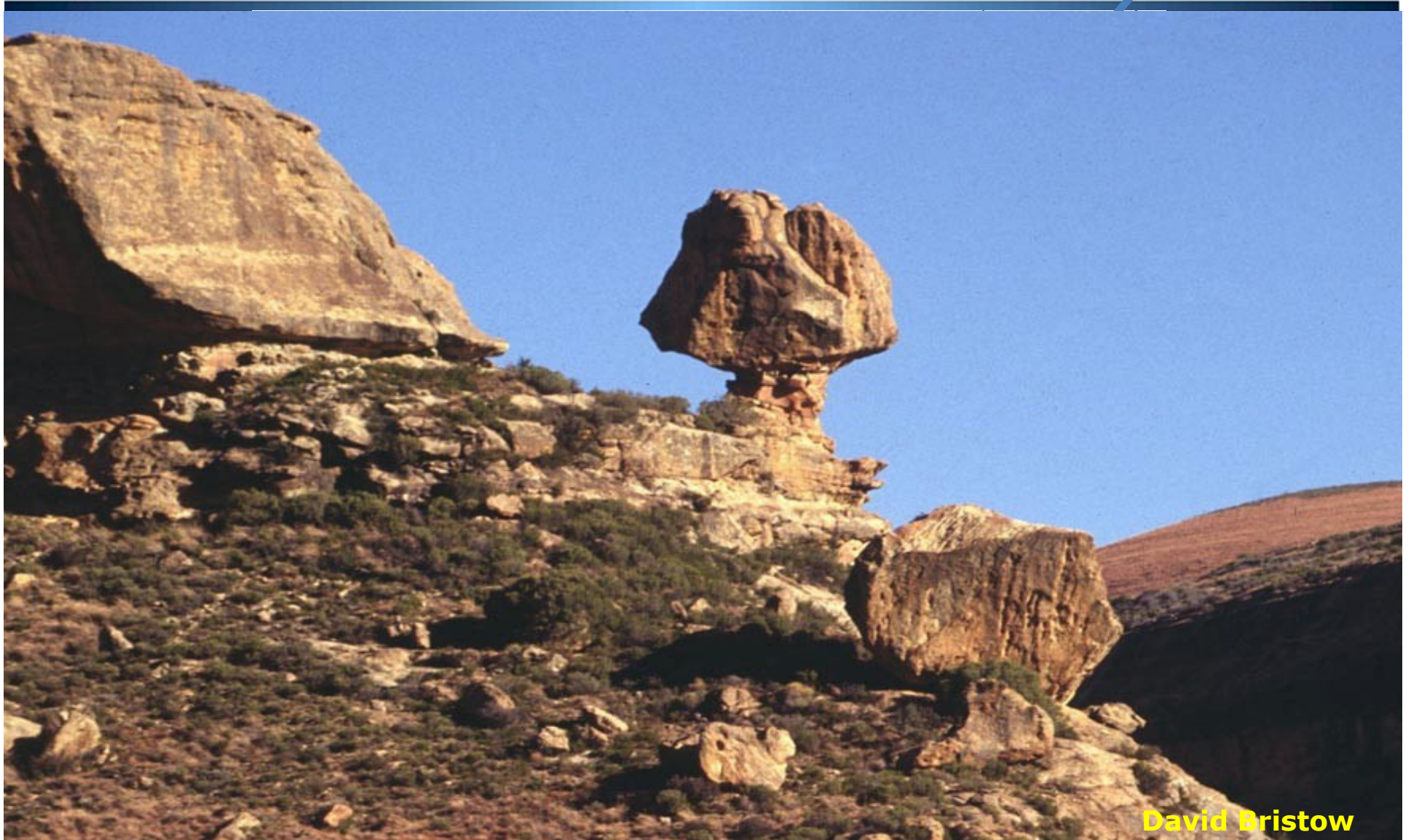


# Throughout South Africa Cathedral Peak – KwaZulu-Natal





# Throughout South Africa Stormberg – Barkly East Eastern Cape



David Bristow



# Throughout South Africa Hex River Mountains – Western Cape



David Bristow



# Throughout South Africa Cape Point – Western Cape



**David Bristow**



# Throughout South Africa Cederberg Kloof -- Magaliesberg



David Bristow



# Throughout South Africa Drakensberg – Clarens Orange Free State



David Bristow



# Throughout South Africa Witwatersrand Series Alberton



**Throughout South Africa  
Blyde River Canyon  
Limpopo Province**



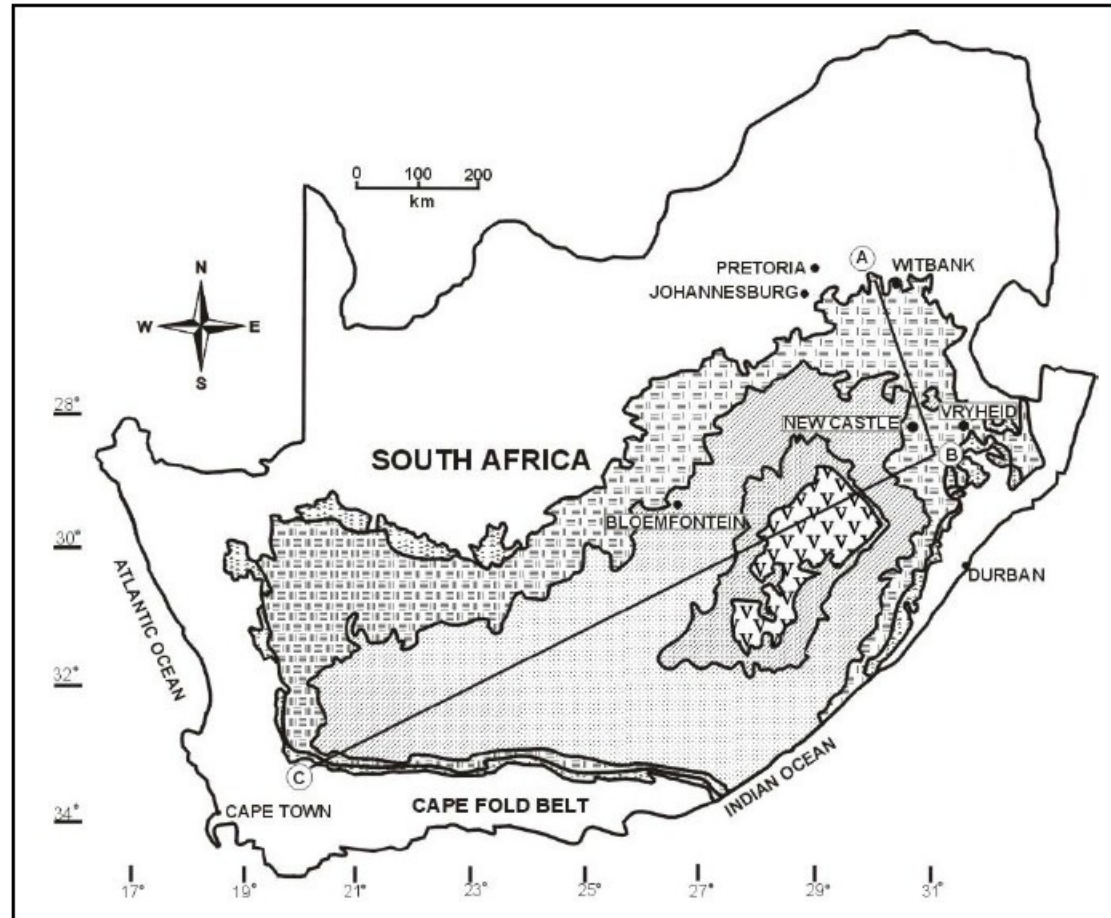


# Throughout South Africa Fish River Canyon Namibia





# Throughout South Africa Karoo Sedimentary Basin Covers a large part of the country



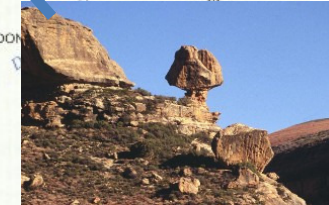
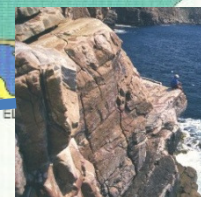
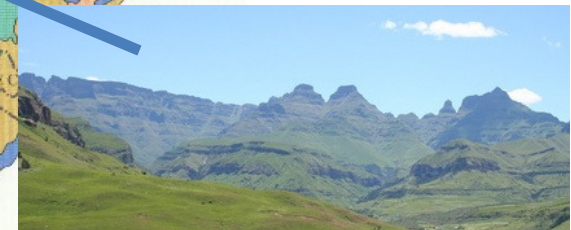
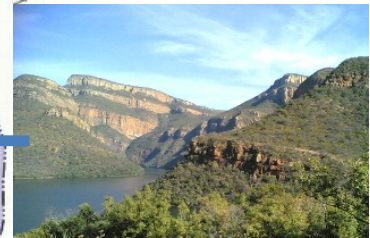
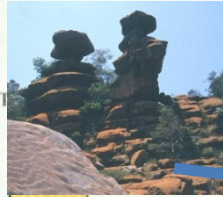
**Figure 1.2:** A) Plan view of the Karoo basin showing the stratigraphy of the Karoo Supergroup (after Cadle et al., 1990).



# And MANY other places in South Africa



SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY OF SOUTH AFRICA  
LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND





# All over the World

## Victoria Falls – Zimbabwe -- Africa



# All over the World Niagara Falls – USA - Canada





# All over the World Corinth Canal -- Greece





# All over the World Grand Canyon -- USA



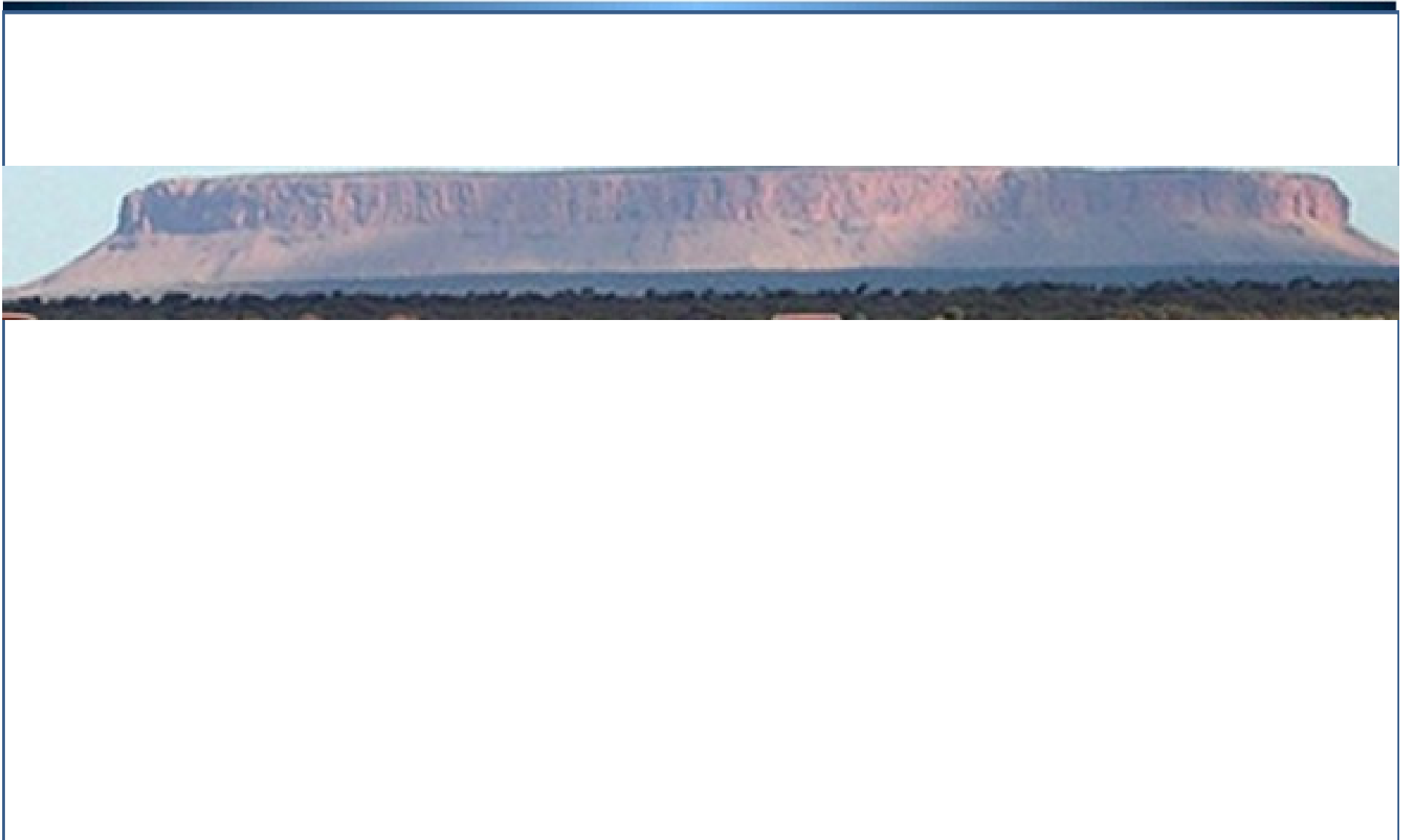


# All over the World Karmataka -- India



# All over the World

## Ayers Rock -- Australia





# All over the World Shetland Islands



# All over the World Deepest oil well in Gulf of Mexico 10,000 meters – sedimentary deposits



Five Miles Deep: Pumping Oil from the Bottom of the Gulf - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.wired.com/cars/energy/magazine/15-09/mf\_jackrig

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## WIRED MAGAZINE: ISSUE 15.09

CARS 2.0 : ENERGY

### Pumped Up: Chevron Drills Down 30,000 Feet to Tap Oil-Rich Gulf of Mexico

By Amanda Griscom Little 08.21.07



"Isn't this transcendent?" Paul Siegele shouts as he presses his nose to the window of a Bell 430 chopper hurtling through a sky thick with rain and pitchfork lightning. We're flying over the Gulf of Mexico, above some 3,500 oil production platforms, and Siegele is pointing them out with the verve of a birder — here a miniature oil rig known as a monopod; over there a drill ship almost as big as the *Titanic*; still farther out, platforms looking like huge steel chandeliers that dropped out of the storm-shaken clouds.

Siegele has reason to be giddy. He works for Chevron, and

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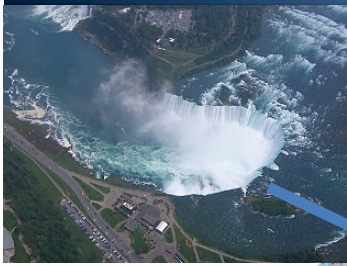




# All over the World

## Deepest oil well in Gulf of Mexico

### 10,000 meters – sedimentary deposits





# “The continental crust is composed primarily of sedimentary rocks” – New World Encyclopedia



Rock (geology) - New World Encyclopedia - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Rock\_(geology)#Sedimentary\_rocks

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A **rock** is a naturally occurring aggregate of **minerals** and mineral-like substances called *mineraloids*. Rocks are classified as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic, based on their mineral and chemical composition, the texture of the constituent particles, and the processes that formed them. The study of rocks is called **petrology**.

The Earth's crust (including the **lithosphere**) and mantle are formed of rock. The crust averages about 35 kilometers in thickness under the continents, but it averages only some 7-10 kilometers beneath the oceans. The continental crust is composed primarily of sedimentary rocks resting on a crystalline "basement" formed of a great variety of metamorphic and igneous rocks, including granitite and gneiss. Oceanic crust is composed primarily of basaltic gabbro. Both continental and oceanic crust rest on peridotite of the Earth's mantle.

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- 1 Igneous rocks
  - 1.1 Origin of magma
  - 1.2 Intrusive (plutonic) igneous rocks
  - 1.3 Extrusive (volcanic) igneous rocks
  - 1.4 Classification
  - 1.5 Geologic significance
- 2 Sedimentary rocks
  - 2.1 Formation
  - 2.2 Three types of sedimentary rocks
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    - 2.2.2 Biogenic (or biologic) sedimentary rocks
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**Igneous rocks**

Sedimentary, volcanic, plutonic, metamorphic rock types of North America.

Internet 100%



# “Sedimentary rocks are ... a thin veneer” -- Wikipedia



Sedimentary rock - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Windows Internet Explorer

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## Sedimentary rock

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia  
(Redirected from Sedimentary rocks)

**Sedimentary rock** is a type of **rock** that is formed by **sedimentation** of material at the Earth's surface and within bodies of water. Sedimentation is the collective name for processes that cause **mineral** and/or **organic** particles (**detritus**) to settle and accumulate or minerals to **precipitate** from a **solution**. Particles that form a sedimentary rock by accumulating are called **sediment**. Before being deposited, sediment was formed by **weathering** and **erosion** in a source area, and then transported to the place of deposition by **water**, **wind**, **mass movement** or **glaciers**.

The sedimentary rock cover of the continents of the Earth's crust is extensive, but the total contribution of sedimentary rocks is estimated to be only 5% of the total volume of the crust. Sedimentary rocks are only a thin veneer over a crust consisting mainly of **igneous** and **metamorphic** rocks.


Sedimentary rocks are deposited in **strata** that form a structure called **bedding**. The study of sedimentary rocks and rock strata provides information about the **subsurface** that is useful for **civil engineering**, for example in the construction of roads, houses, tunnels canals or other constructions. Sedimentary rocks are also important sources of **natural resources** like **coal**, **fossil fuels**, **drinking water** or **ores**.

The study of the sequence of sedimentary rock strata is the main source for scientific knowledge about the **Earth's history**, including **palaeogeography**, **paleoclimatology** and the history of life.

The scientific discipline that studies the properties and origin of sedimentary rocks is called **sedimentology**. Sedimentology is both part of **geology** and **physical geography** and overlaps partly with other disciplines in the **Earth sciences**, such as **pedology**, **geomorphology**, **geochemistry** or **structural geology**.

**Contents** [hide]

- 1 Classification
  - 1.1 Clastic
  - 1.2 Organic
  - 1.3 Chemical
- 2 Formation
  - 2.1 Sedimentary environments
  - 2.2 Sedimentary facies
  - 2.3 Sedimentary basins



Middle Triassic marginal marine sequence of siltstones (below) and limestones (above), Virgin Formation, southwestern Utah.

# No evidence of a basin or edge deposits

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- Sedimentary rocks cover most of the earth's continents
- There is little or no evidence of basin edges
- "basins" overlap horizontally and vertically
- Depth runs to as much as 10,000 meters
- The magnitude of material is consistent with a global hydraulic event "flood" or inundation with a global sea



# Uniform grain size and then suddenly boulders and pebbles



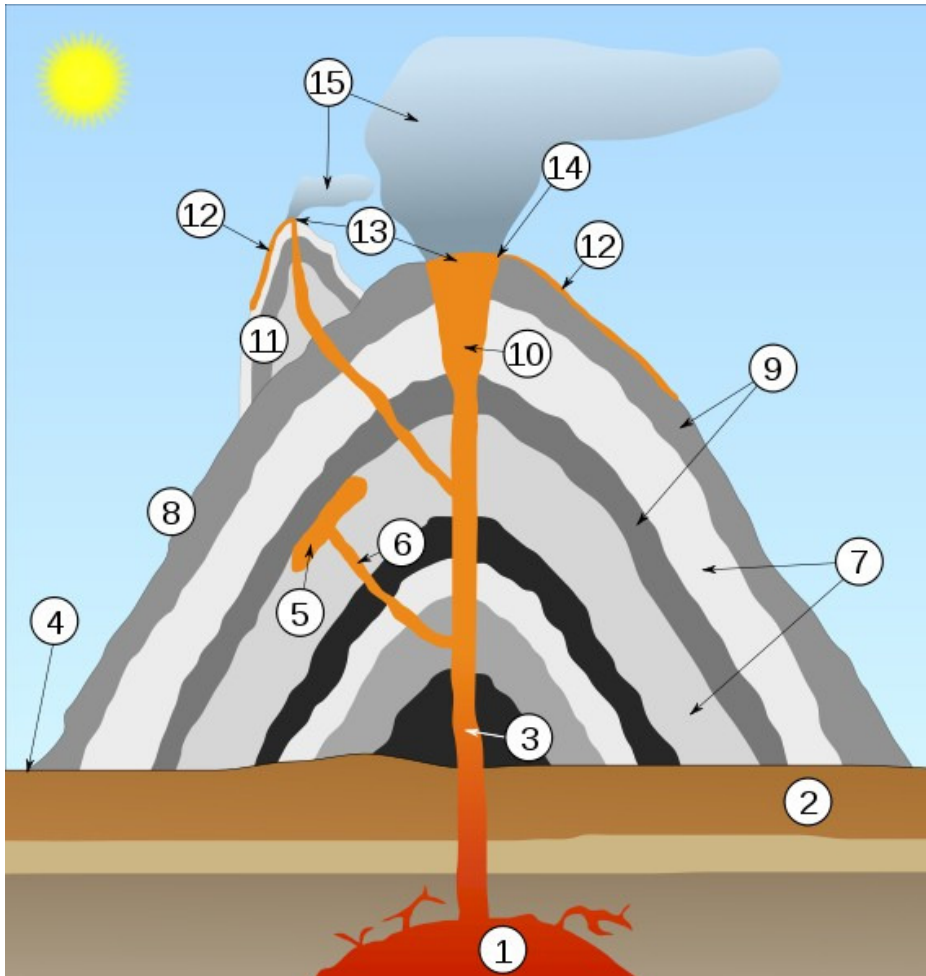
- Grain size is uniform over large areas
- Different layers can have widely differing grain sizes
- Large boulders have been transported in some instances



# Also volcanic pipes with no volcano



- Diamonds are found in volcanic pipes where the volcano has been cut away





# Sedimentary rocks



- Frequently but NOT ALWAYS metamorphosed
- Associated with large waterfalls
- Now visible at a site near you or perhaps all around you?



# Massive wave action can move huge volumes of material very rapidly





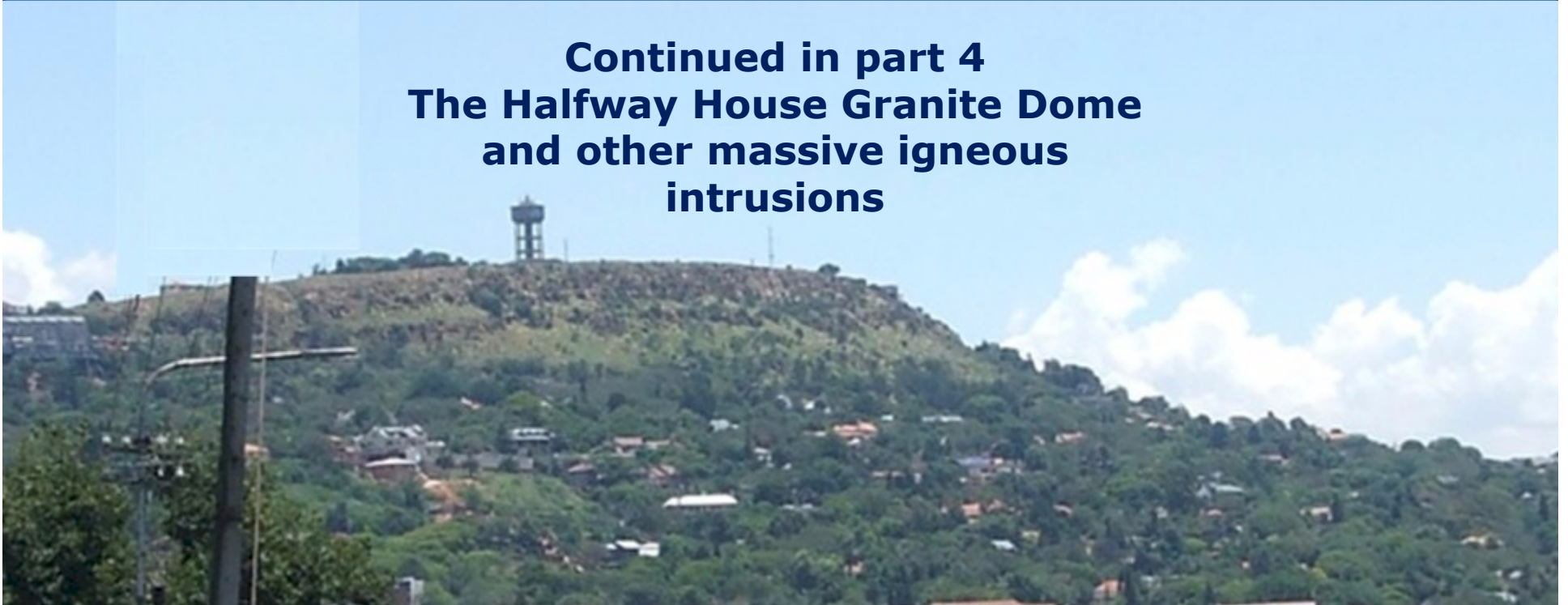
# Summing up



- Huge areas of sedimentary rocks
- All over the world
- Requires massive water extent, depth and velocity
- Overlain with massive amounts of material that has disappeared in order to apply the required pressure
- Not a small local inland sea or even a large one
- A massive global hydraulic event the only plausible explanation?
- Where did the water come from and where has it gone?
- Does it matter? Why?

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**Continued in part 4  
The Halfway House Granite Dome  
and other massive igneous  
intrusions**



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