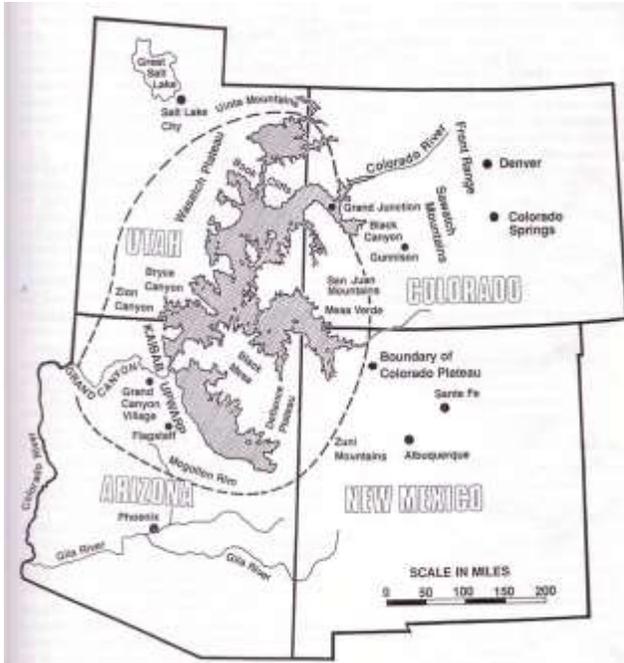


Creation Vacation: Utah

The best time of year to visit this part of Utah is before Memorial Day or after late September; otherwise it is hot (90-105 F.) and crowded!

To understand Utah's geology please watch the DVD *Grand Canyon: the Puzzle on the Plateau* (by Mike Snively Mission Imperative) which is based on Walter Brown's book, *In the Beginning*, the section on the Grand Canyon. This book is fully viewable on line at <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/GrandCanyon.html>

After the Genesis Flood, the Colorado Plateau rose more than a mile high. During the one and only Ice Age, the basin of this plateau was filled with a lake, Grand Lake (sometimes also called Canyonlands Lake) and Hopi Lake. The Ice Age lasted for some 700 years. In this area of the world there would have been plenty of rain, not snow/ice; it would have been a well-watered place. These two lakes would have grown in size, covering parts of four states. Then they breached. This would have flooded the Northern part of Arizona carving out the Grand Canyon. Three legends of Native American tribes living near the Northern Arizona speak of the Grand Canyon's formation after a local, single, catastrophic flood. The Navajo speak of an earthquake and a loud roaring sound, scouts were sent out, and they found a large hole, a very large hole. That hole today is called the Grand Canyon. How did these people groups get to Grand Canyon area after the Genesis Flood? These were people who had left the tower of Babel about 100 years after the Genesis Flood and traveled till they settled in the Grand Canyon area. This would mean the Grand Canyon was probably formed centuries after the Genesis Flood. Much of Utah is in the Colorado Plateau which once held these huge lakes, then the lakes drained catastrophically in a few weeks after the lakes breached. When visiting the national and state parks of the Colorado Plateau keep this in mind that it once held these huge lakes and then these lakes drained catastrophically in a few weeks after these lakes breached.



In this article, we are looking at Utah, much of which is in the Colorado Plateau and the location of these great lakes.

1. **Dinosaur National Monument**, Utah side: wall of 1,000s + large dinosaur bones. The most prevalent fossils are not dinosaur bones but clams. Download a great article from <http://www.icr.org/article/dinosaur-national-monument-park-or-jurassic-jumble/>
2. **Red Fleet State Park**, Near Dinosaur National Mon., UT – dinosaur trackways. Other dinos tracks in Utah: 11 off road trips <http://www.ksl.com/?sid=35104879&nid=1012>, outside of Moab http://www.discovermoab.com/moab_dinosaurs.htm
3. **College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum Price, Utah**: Utah raptor, tracks from inside a coal mine, and a large collection of dinosaur bones from 11 species. Reasonably priced entrance fee.
4. **Scenic Byway 128**: If coming from Colorado I-70, turn off at Cisco and take the Scenic Byway 128. It is 44 miles long. It ends 2 miles north of Moab. If in Moab take the trip. It is well worth it!
5. **Arches National Park**, (Moab, UT).. Arches has more arches than any other place on earth, more than 2,000. Why here? These sandstone arches were formed on top of salt beds. When the sandstone was deposited on top of the salt beds, the salt liquefied because of the weight and then was pushed up fracturing the sandstone into parallel strips. Water then broke down the sandstone producing tall thin fins. Water at the base would have eaten away at the base of the walls causing an opening and finally an arch.

Notice the arches are on ridges. Notice the sedimentary layers that make up the arches. Imagine waters rushing off and carving out the arches, made by water not wind. The ridge at Devil's Garden area has over 1,000 arches. An arch by definition is an opening 3 feet wide and which sunlight can be seen through it. Notice under the sandstone, the wavy mudstone. The mudstone was laid down but had not solidified yet when the sandstone was deposited upon it. Did earthquake tremors cause the mud to be wavy?

Imagine the amount of water rushing over and eroding this vast area. The arches were not carved out by wind eating away at each sand grain over millions of years. If this were true, we would see arches forming today and we do not. What we do see is arches collapsing.

Be sure to stop at the visitor center to see the topographic map.

Visit: the windows, Delicate Arch (best time to photograph is late afternoon, sunrise is cooler and is less crowded), Landscape arch (almost length of a football field) while at landscape take the side trail to pine tree arch and tunnel arch. As always, look to see how the water would have carved these arches out; also notice the sedimentary layers with the arches.

A. Notice the sedimentary layers are like pancakes stacked on top of each other (if each layer was laid down over millions of years we should see erosional gullies between the layers.. yet we see one layer laid upon another without any erosion between the layers. This means they had to be laid down quickly at one time and this would have taken place during the year long Flood of Noah's time.)

B. Notice no talus (rock debris) below- all has been swept away (If this terrain had been eroding over millions of years, where's the rock at the base of the cliffs) Look at what is not around Balanced Rock.

C. Notice the cliffs are vertical, if this took millions of years, the cliff face should not be vertical but sloped.

D. Arches are not being formed today, only being destroyed. Since 1977, more than 43 arches have collapsed of the 2000 arches in this park.

E. Article explains why Arches has the most arches in the entire world. It takes special conditions..... <https://answersingenesis.org/geology/natural-features/arches-utah/>

6. **Canyonlands National Park**: 3 parks 1. Island in the Sky (near Arches) sits atop a massive mesa, some 1500 feet higher than the surrounding area, like an Island in the Sky. From many lofty viewpoints one can see over 100 miles in any direction, imagine this as a huge lake which formed and filled after the Flood then drained catastrophically, eroding out the Grand Canyon. Don't miss the beauty of Mesa Arch.

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/GrandCanyon5.html> Find the heading *Mesas, Buttes, and Spires*.

2. Needles (south of Moab). Check out hiking to Chesler Park. Here you would be near the bottom of the Grand/Canyonlands lake. Look at the sedimentary layers of red and white... do you see any erosion between the layers? Layers are like pancakes stacked on top of each other. This means they were laid down quickly. In the May 2006, Canyonlands geology handout, it states, "Surprising is the fact that all of these rock layers were flat when they were deposited." It is surprising to those who think these layers were laid down over millions of years with no erosion taking place. To those with a Biblical view, these layers were laid down during the year long Flood of Noah's day. That explains the flat pancake layers with no erosion.

http://www.americansouthwest.net/utah/canyonlands/chesler_park.html

7. **Dead Horse Point State Park (near Island in the Sky)** – Panoramic view of the Colorado river-breathtaking! Small fee. Notice sedimentary layers, flat like pancakes

(laid down quickly, no erosion) which means they were laid down during the Flood of Noah's day.

At the visitor center see the dinosaur footprint on a slab of rock.

Also check out <http://creation.com/flat-gaps>

8. **Black Dragon Canyon**: ancient rock art (petroglyph) of what looks like a pterosaur (pterodactyl). Follow I-70 and turn off near mile marker 147 on the north side of the road, no signs, and open gate. Please read or you will get lost in the outback <http://www.climb-utah.com/SRS/srra.htm> Are pterosaurs (pterodactyl) mentioned in the Bible? Isaiah 14:29, 30:6 "a fiery flying serpent". The Sioux Indian thunderbird fits the pterosaur description.

9. **Goblin State park** : Goblin Valley, a valley of strange shaped rock formations surrounded by a wall of eroded cliffs. These goblins are hoodoos and this site has one of the highest concentrations in the world. "Most people just walk a short distance around the closest part of the valley though this area is not the most interesting as in general all the hoodoos are similar in size and shape; the formations are more varied to the southeast, beyond an intervening ridge, where a side ravine joins from the east. The goblins are taller, closer together and have more complex forms, especially around the head of the ravine on top of the escarpment, and on the far side, where a vast, steep-faced bowl contains thousands of hoodoos" http://www.americansouthwest.net/utah/goblin_valley/state_park.html

Just a few miles away are **Temple Mountain Uranium Mine site** (uranium from here was used in the atomic bomb efforts) and Little Wild Horse Slot Canyon. "Because it is just 5 miles from Goblin State Park, is easily explored, and has narrow passages as fine as any other Southwest slot, **Little Wild Horse Canyon** has become the most visited location in the San Rafael Swell. One hour is enough to see the best sections along its lower end." Other nearby slot canyons are listed on this web site http://www.americansouthwest.net/slot_canyons/little_wild_horse_canyon/index.html

10. **Capitol Reef National Park** – Sedimentary layers like pancakes stacked on top of each other. No evidence of erosion taking place between layers means they were laid down quickly and not over millions of years. An oyster reef in the middle of a desert! Oyster shell reef is about 23 miles off Utah 24 on a dirt road with washboards. Get directions from Park service and pick up the Loop-the-Fold car guide (free). There are NO signs pointing this out, you must read your odometer! Most just drive by it, unaware.

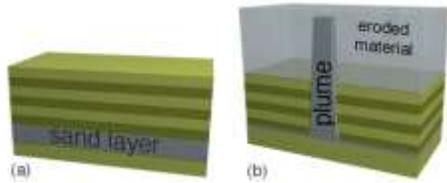
You might also enjoy the 57.6 mile loop through the Cathedral district. Most cars have high enough clearance. <https://www.visitutah.com/places-to-go/most-visited-parks/capitol-reef/must-see-capitol-reef/cathedral-valley-scenic-backway/>

Hwy 12 from Boulder to Escalante

Scenic byway of panoramic views of colorful slick rock.

11. **Kodachrome State Park**, UT – sandstone of spires, very curious. These plumes can be traced 1000 feet below the surface. The plumes were once a squishy sand and seismic shaking caused it to be injected, like toothpaste, upward through the layers above, forming these sand plumes. After the plumes pushed upward, cementing took place, with the sandstone plumes becoming harder than the material it penetrated. The softer layers surrounding the plumes later eroded away, leaving the plumes exposed. Evolutionary

geologists believe that these layers took 10 million years to be laid down. If this were true then every 3 years only one millimeter of sediment would be laid down. This would give the layers time to harden. Hardened layers would not have allowed the sand to be injected.



<http://www.icr.org/article/sand-injectites/>
<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/natural-features/sand-pillars-breaking-through-millions-years/>

Just outside Kodachrome is the Cottonwood Canyon Road in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. It is a wonderful “slow” dirt road, (do not take if wet) this road will take you to Page, Arizona.

http://www.americansouthwest.net/utah/grand_staircase_escalante/cottonwood_canyon_road.html

12. Bryce Canyon National Park,– Top cliff of the Grand Staircase. Bryce is an eroded plateau not a canyon. As the Flood waters flowed off in sheets, great amounts of sediments were eroded, eroding the Grand Staircase. As the Flood water decreased they became channelized carving out the valley below. After the Flood was the one and only Ice Age. You would be standing on the edge of Grand/Canyonlands lake, then the lake drained. Bryce received a lot of rain which would have caused erosion and the hoodoos that Bryce is famous for. <https://answersingenesis.org/geology/natural-features/hoodoos-bryce-canyon/>

Notice:

- It is the top step of the Grand Staircase with its pink cliffs made of limestone. The pink color comes from the iron mineral in the limestone rusting. This limestone covers some 2,000 square miles and is over 1,000 feet thick. Bryce is famous for its hoodoos. The hoodoos are made from the limestone stone going through freezing and thawing some 200 days/year. This limestone is a soft limestone which allows for rapid weathering. A hoodoo begins as a narrow fin of rock. Then the rock is removed by freezing and thawing. Soon a window is formed, and then collapses, leaving behind two hoodoos. Erosion has been working on them. In fact, many of the hoodoos were officially named during the 1970’s resembling certain items, today they do not look like what they resembled.
- Be sure to hike:
 1. The Navajo loop trail from Sunset point. The 3 mile loop includes a hike through a slot canyon called Wall Street. This is the only slot canyon in Bryce. The Colorado Plateau is famous for its slot canyons. See slot canyons below.
 2. Queen’s Garden Trail: most picturesque hike.

3. Bristlecone Pine trail: Hike to the end of it and see small group of bristlecone pines which looks like a bottlebrush. Their needles stay on 17 years, unlike other pines whose needles stay on 2-3 years. Bristlecone pines are the oldest living thing on earth. This one at Bryce is ~1,800 years old. In the White Mts. of California, the oldest bristlecones are living, some say 10,000 years old. Imagine the seed floating in the Flood, then depositing itself and growing ever since. The Bible has the Flood about 2348 BC. So the bristlecone should be about 4500 years old, not 10,000. What counts for the older trees? Remember, the one and only Ice Age followed the Flood and in the SW USA, that region would have received much precipitation. This would have been a well watered place, not dry as it is today. "Heavy Ice Age precipitation combined with little seasonal contrast can account for extra rings grown in one year." (guide book p. 123).

Stop and see:

1. the 4 places riding the shuttle bus
2. Natural Bridge view point: This is a free-standing rock arch. Notice it is on the side of the plateau. A free-standing arch requires rapid erosion, imagine the waters rushing off and eroding this arch. We do not see arches forming today, only collapsing.

Bryce Canyon is not a canyon but the side of a plateau. What we see is the erosion of soft limestone. Where does this limestone come from? There is so much limestone worldwide that it is considered a mystery. Too much limestone exists on earth, according to secular geologist, to have been formed by coral and shells. In fact, this limestone at Bryce does not have fossils imbedded. So where could all this limestone come from? The Flood of Noah's day with the fountains of the deep erupting with it limy waters could have been the source of the vast amount of limestone we see in the sedimentary layers (Brown, 221). It does not take millions of years to form limestone.

Be sure to stop at the visitor center to see the topographic map.

Great guide book: *True North Series Your Guide to Zion and Bryce Canyon National*

13. **Zion National Park**— These are some of the tallest sandstone cliffs in the world. This Navajo Sandstone spreads over 130,000 square miles of the Colorado Plateau. Where did all this and come from? Studies have found that this sand came from the Appalachian Mountains in Pennsylvania. A world-wide flood would have ground up the mountains and moved it to this area. Zion is known for its sandstone being cross-bedded or laid down diagonally. Secular geologist would say these are petrified sand dunes. How does sand become a rock? It needs a cementing agent, like when you make a concrete sidewalk one uses ground up limestone and sand/rock. The Flood of Noah's day would have provided the limy waters, giving the cementing agent.

Notice

1. The cross-beds or diagonal lines of sand; they frequently have a flat "planation surface", often looking like "stacked" pancakes. During the Flood, cross-beds would have been laid down, then sheared or planed off by the water's "lateral erosion", with another cross-bed laid on top. Today we do not see wind eroding off the tops of the dunes and creating this "stacking" of pancakes. Cross-bedding with planation surfaces are found world-wide. The Flood of Noah's day would have left this type of evidence. Also, these sand dunes had to be laid down under water and not in a dry desert environment for

them to cement into sandstone. For these dunes to form, the water was some 300 feet deep with current velocities of 4 feet/second

2. Vertically walled canyon or slot canyon. Look at The Narrows, a 2,000 foot deep slot canyon. A flowing stream did not cut this slot canyon otherwise it would be v-shaped and it is not.

3. Lack of debris rock fall debris in the canyon. Notice lack of rock fall, which means a lot of rock has to be removed. Is it at the base of the cliffs? No. A recent and catastrophic carving of the canyons removed the rock debris.

4. Underfit stream. The stream is too small to fit the canyon. This means that in the past this canyon carried much more water than today. The channeling of flood waters late in the Flood would have carved out these deep canyons.

Review: Notice

1. Sheer vertical cliffs and lack of rock debris in canyon bottom show catastrophic erosion.

2. Slot canyons cut rapidly by channelized flow of receding water late in the Flood

3. Cross-bedding. Not fossilized sand dunes but rather were formed underwater from the Genesis Flood

Great guide book: *True North Series Your Guide to Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks* and <http://www.icr.org/article/marketing-navajo-sandstone>

Cross-bedding

When traveling in the Western USA, you may come across cross-bedding. Cross-bedding is found in sedimentary rock and it is a series of visible layers within the rock. Most layers are horizontal; however cross-bedding has layers that are at a distinct angle to the horizon. Cross-bedding is found most often in sandstone. **These cross-beds help prove Noah's Flood.** Modern desert sand dunes have steep faces with sand beds at an angle greater than 25 degrees. If the sand bed angle is less than 25 degrees, most likely it was water deposited. So how do you determine if the sandstone cross-beds came from an ancient desert or from a flood? Easy, get out the protractor! (If you do not have a protractor with you take a picture and do the measurements at home.) Establish the horizon and lay the protractor on that. Then read the angle the cross-bedding is at. If the angle of the sand bed is above 25 degrees, it was formed in a dry environment. If the angle of the sand bed is below 25 degrees, the sand was laid down in a flood environment. What we find in the West is a considerable amount of cross-bedding laid down in a watery environment. When you visit the West take along your protractor and do the protractor test. Sedimentary rock layers with cross-bedding often declare there was a Noah's Flood!

“Do Sand-Dune Sandstone Disprove Noah's Flood?”, Brian Thomas, Acts and Facts, September 2014, p. 18-19. <https://www.icr.org/article/8231>

3. Checkerboard mesa has cross-bedding AND vertical cracks. These vertical cracks were probably caused by an expansion during the Colorado uplift with erosion following.

14. **The Wave**, Coyote Buttes, near Page Arizona. Lottery (10 per day) and permit required– to see unrivaled sandstone layers. What caused this? Rocks do not bend! As the Colorado Plateau uplifted, the sedimentary layers that had been laid down were still soft when bent. The reddish color is from the iron bearing minerals in the Flood.

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/GrandCanyon7.html>

Several other hikes to consider in this area – may require permits but they are unlimited; Water Holes Canyon and Buckskin Gulch.

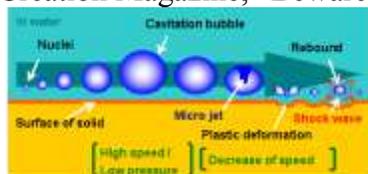
15. **Glen Canyon Dam, Page, Arizona**- Check out the dam, great topographic map and dinosaur footprints on a huge slab in the front of the building. Can flood waters carve out rock quickly? Here at this dam in July 1983, the water was about to over top the dam, water were released through the spillway. On the fourth day, seismic activity was detected, then they saw muddy red water being released, within minutes, a cavern 32 by 40 by 150 feet had been excavated. Cavitation, which is water moving at a high velocity over a rough surface can form vacuum bubbles which implode with such a force that they fracture the adjacent rock and accelerate erosion. Cavitation had eaten through three-foot thick steel reinforced concrete lining the tunnel and into the rock, all this done within minutes. What would the Flood of Noah have been like?

It was World War II and the British Royal Navy ships were experiencing unexplained damage to their propellers. Physicists worked out the problem, it was cavitation bubbles. Cavitation bubbles occur when turbulent waters cause tiny bubbles to grow and then collapse. These tiny bubbles can rise to temperatures of 27,000 degrees F. (as hot as a star's surface). The result is great damage where the bubbles burst.

Little wonder that this same cavitation mechanism cut through solid concrete dam tunnels at Glen Canyon Dam just north of the Grand Canyon in 1983. Unexpected rains filled the reservoir resulting in the need to release water via the dam's spillways. On day four slight rumblings and vibrations were felt. One of the spillway tunnel's portals erupted with jets of water containing debris of concrete, rebar and rock (one boulder measuring 10 feet by 15 feet). Upon inspection, the tunnel had a new hole, roughly 50 feet deep and 135 feet long, having cut through the reinforce concrete and sandstone. Cavitation had done its work.

Now imagine the destructive power of rushing waters as they poured off the continents at the end of the Global Flood. We can see the leftover signs of fast flowing water scouring the land - cavitation in the steep-sided canyon, gorges and ravines of the world.

Creation Magazine, "Beware the Bubble's Burst", March –May 2009, p.50-51



16. **Horseshoe Bend, Page, Arizona**- Free. 5 miles south on Highway between milepost 544 and 545. Park your car in the dirt parking lot and hike the ¾ mile in sand to the cliff edge. The drop is 1,000 feet to the Colorado River below. Breathtaking! Don't miss! This is an entrenched meander (with both sides having vertical cliffs) which is very rare. Entrenched meanders are rare and a puzzle to evolutionary thinking of taking millions of years to form. They are a puzzle because they look young; "newly formed". With a biblical time-line, fast, deep waters eroded these entrenched meanders. The rivers you see flowing today are too small for the channel and are therefore called "underfit".

<http://creation.com/grand-canyon-origin-flood>

What created this entrenched meander? Fast water in a short time, not the evolutionary idea of millions of years.

-If you drive down to the Grand Canyon stop at Lee's Ferry and see Marble Canyon- a big crack.

17. **Antelope Canyon**, a slot canyon, Page, Arizona – The Colorado Plateau has more slot canyons than any other place on earth. As the Colorado Plateau uplifted, the horizontal layers warped and produced vertical fractures through these sedimentary layers. After Grand Lake/Canyonlands Lake breached, these thin vertical fractures would have become drainage channels down to the Colorado River. These vertical fractures with *subsurface drainage* at the bottom eroded slot canyons exposing the warped, curved layers that later cemented into sandstone by the silica rich subsurface water. Vertical fractures produced slot canyons; streams did not produce slot canyons. Streams make a v-shape. <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/GrandCanyon7.html>

18. **Buttes of Monument Valley** – Here you are standing at the bottom of Grand Lake/Canyonlands Lake. Sheet erosion eroded the buttes off and then channel erosion left these relics standing. Notice hardly any rock debris (talus) at the base and the vertical cliffs of the buttes and spires. If they were millions of years old, more talus should be present and the cliffs should not be vertical.

19. **Goosenecks** of the San Juan State Park– Free, near Mexican Hat, Utah, an entrenched meander. Entrenched meanders are rare. The river meanders 5 miles over a distance of one mile. Typically meanders occur on broad, flat floodplains, and they require loose sediment. Meanders develop in wide loose sediment. A river going around a curve speeds up cutting the outer curve and picking up sediment. As the river moves into the next curve, it drops its load in the inside of the curve. This is where you would find the sand bars. To find no sand bars or a slope is rare, this is called an entrenched meander (both side vertical). For this to form the flow of water had to be slow creating the meander and then for it to become entrenched (vertical sides) very fast waters were required to carry away the sediments. How would this come about? After the lake emptied, *subsurface* waters steadily drained making the San Juan River a very powerful river for centuries, thereby clearing the sediments and creating the vertical walls. For more information check out: *In the Beginning* under Meandering Rivers.

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/GrandCanyon5.html>

20. **Natural Bridges National Monument, UT** – Needed lots of water to form, however, today the area is mostly arid. Notice the vertical cliffs and lack of debris (talus) at the bottom. Rapidly moving water had to erode this landscape, not millions of years. Under the Katrina Bridge is a petroglyph of a dinosaur - a sauropod. It is very difficult to find as it is faded. Ask for directions! Also, look at the pictures in this article so you know where to look:

<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/natural-features/utahs-testimony-to-catastrophe/>

Did man and dinosaurs live at the same time? God created land creatures (dinosaurs) along with man on Day 6 of creation week about 6,000 years ago. Those that did not get

on the Ark drown. Many others became fossils. Those that were on the Ark (about 50 kinds or about 100 dinosaurs- probably young dinosaurs) disembarked the Ark and filled the earth. Job, who lived after the Flood, records in Job 40 and 41 two dinosaurs called the Behemoth and Leviathan (read Job 41 the description sounds like a fire breathing dragon). Where are the dinosaurs today? Extinct. Yet here we find a petroglyph of a long neck dinosaur dating from the time of the Anasazi Indians. For these people to have drawn this dinosaur meant they saw it.

Most Christians are not aware that there are many evidences that dinosaurs lived only thousands of years ago alongside of man. Here is a brief list:

1. The **archaeological evidence**: The engravings in brass around Bishop Bell's tomb at Carlisle Cathedral in the north of England dating 1491 shows two necking long neck dinosaurs – one quite rare and both with non-dragging tails. Worldwide there are many dinosaurs depicted in sculptures, paintings, carvings, and petroglyphs, which mean man has seen them.
2. **Soft tissue** found inside of dinosaur bones, which means they are only thousands of year old.
3. **DNA** found in dinosaurs bones cells, which means it is only thousands of years old.
4. **Carbon-14** found in dinosaur bone. C-14 is used to date organic matter (not rocks), it has a short half-life of 5,730 years which means after 100,000 years no C-14 should be left.
5. **Biblical evidence**: Job 40:15-24- Behemoth, Job 41- Leviathan.

Dinosaurs have been the poster child for evolutionists because they are so appealing. With these findings, dinosaurs can now be our missionaries. Everyone loves dinosaurs; let's use them as an evangelistic tool.

“Can you draw out Leviathan with a hook.... Out of his mouth go burning lights; Sparks of fire shoot out. Smoke goes out of his nostrils, as *from* a boiling pot and burning rushes. His breath kindles coals, and a flame goes out of his mouth.” Job 41:1, 19-21

www.creation.com/bishop-bells-brass-behemoths

<http://creation.com/hadrosaur-skin>

<http://creation.com/c14-dinos>

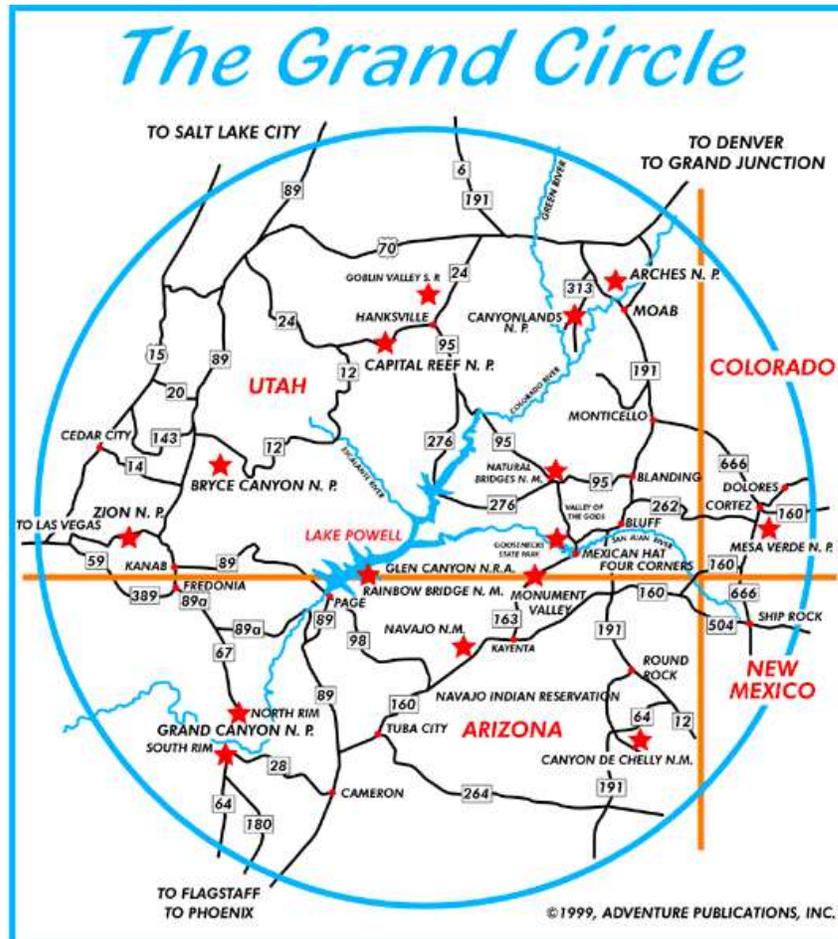
<http://creation.com/dino-dna-bone-cells>

21. **Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park**, Gunnison, Colorado. This 2,700 cliff looks like a marble cake for much of its 50 miles. Melted rock was forced up into the cracks of the darker rock. To produce this, the rock (dark black) was being crushed over a wide area. Magma with water was quickly injected into the cracks. Forming what you see today.

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/HydroplateOverview7.html#wp30359642>

I tell you,” he replied, “... the stones will cry out” Luke 19:40

“For the earth will be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord.”
Habakkuk 2:14



“The Grand Circle” publishes a free map and travel guide of this area.
www.grandcircle.org

If in near Denver, Colorado
Visit **Dinosaur Ridge** www.dinoridge.org, Morrison, Co., 335 dinosaur footprints

If near Colorado Springs, Co.
Visit **Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument**. See huge fossilized tree stumps and fossilized bees and other insects.

If near Kemmerer, Wyoming
Visit **Fossil Butte National Monument**, Huge number of fossils of crocs, turtle, stingray.... Famous for the Green River Formation fish fossils.

If near Harrison, (western) Nebraska

Visit **Agate Fossil Beds National Monument**: view a diorama of fossilized horses, pigs, rhinos, camels and dog at the visitor center. An interpretive trail lead to the fossilized corkscrew burrows of a small beaver in the hills. This is the place where Nebraska man was found that was used as evidence in the Scopes Trial which then ushered in evolution being taught. It was later found that Nebraska Man was really a tooth from an ancient pig. But it was too late, the trial was over; evolution would now be taught in the schools. This is the place that changed the direction of our nation! There is no exhibit to display this even though I have asked the park ranger about this.

Creation Tours:

Grand Canyon now has creation tours on the rim and rafting:

<http://www.canyonministries.org/rim-information/>

Mt. St. Helens has creation tours: Mt. St. Helens Creation Center:

<http://www.mshcreationcenter.org/7ws1/visit/excursions/>

Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, Co. has creation tours: Glen Eyrie “Rock tour”

<http://www.gleneyrie.org/Visit-the-Castle/Rock-Tour>

Creation Encounters have tours. I went on the Big Horn Basin tour, all I can say is fantastic! : <http://www.creationencounter.com/tours/>

Books and DVD's I recommend:

- Grand Canyon the Puzzle of the Plateau excellent DVD
- Creation Explorers: Tracking the flood (in reference to the Missoula flood. If you are touring the Columbia Gorge this is a must see!)-a DVD.
- True North Series: your guide to the Grand Canyon
- True North Series: your guide to the Yellowstone
- True North Series: your guide to the Zion and Bryce by Vail, Oard, Bokovoy, Hergenrather
- Awesome Science 30 minute DVDs: Explore national parks with Noah Justice. These are the parks they have DVD's on: Grand Canyon, Mt. St. Helens, Arches & Natural Bridges, Yellowstone, Mesa Verde & Chaco Ruins, Yosemite & Zion, Glacier, Dinosaur National Monument, Rocky Mt. National Park, Meteor Crater & Petrified Forest, Mammoth Site in S.D.

For an overview on various aspects of creation and the flood you may want to watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CWQ7mxQK1nY>