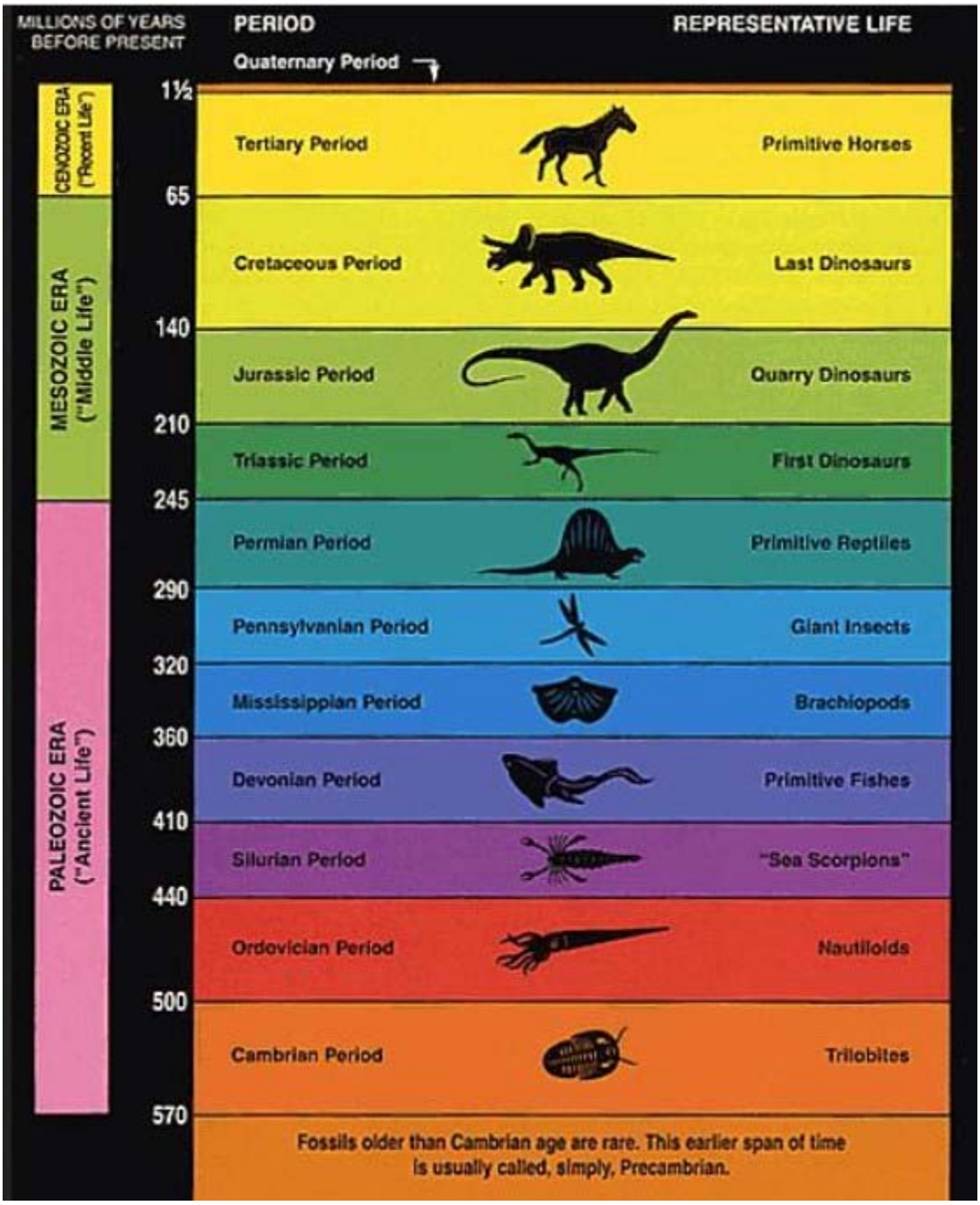
The Infamous Geologic Column

Taught as a Scientific Fact in Public Schools for over 70 years and counting

The digger you dig, the older the fossils

FACT CHECK ….FALSE



http://creationwiki.org/Geologic_column

This impressive chart looks pretty but is total fiction. It is considered by many secular scientists to be Exhibit #1 in the Evolutionary Hypothesis

A Flood of Evidence for the GLOBAL Flood 4,500 Years Ago

How are fossils formed?

The Flood and the Fossil Record

From the Spring 2021 issue of *Iowa Outdoors* magazine
https://www.iowadnr.gov/About-DNR/DNR-News-Releases/ArticleID/3530/How-do-Fossils-Form

"A fossil's creation can happen in many different ways, but all fossils come from things that lived in a past geological age. They can be as small as a single cell or as giant as a dinosaur skeleton or petrified tree. It's rare to become a fossil, since most parts of an animal or plant break down quickly after death.
For a fossil to form, sediment must cover the organism quickly. The sediment protects the remains from scavenging animals, erosion and decay. Most often, fossils include hard tissue like bones, teeth, shells and wood, since soft tissue rarely preserves. But footprints and other marks left behind can fossilize, too. Sometimes, empty spaces in the animal or plant's body fill with minerals from groundwater. Other times, sediment around the organism turns to stone and the original remains dissolve, leaving a mold. When it fills with sediments, it creates a cast fossil. Amber fossils occur when resin oozing from plants traps insects and hardens.
Fossils lurk below the surface in Iowa—even 100-million-year-old dinosaur bones have been unearthed here. Most Iowa fossils come from aquatic life that lived in tropical seas covering Iowa 500 to 320 million years ago. Scientists have also dug up 15,000-year-old teeth from mastodons and mammoths, as well as 10,000-year-old bones of a ground sloth family that lived in Iowa during the Ice Age."

We found Trilobites under the topsoil right here in Hamburg/Blasdell, NY!

When our 2 boys were younger, we would go fossil hunting in the creeks within a few miles from our house. We found LOTS of them. Then a few years later, **the Penn Dixie Fossil Park & Nature Reserve** opened for business in the area where we had been searching. Anyway, so much for trilobites being at the 500 million years bottom of the Geologic Column.

Disclaimer: As much as I respect the Penn Dixie Fossil Park, They align themselves with the evolutionary hypothesis *(even though they willingly disregard the primary Darwinian evolutionary evidence of the geologic column)*

Penn Dixie Fossil Park & Nature Reserve

4050 North St, Blasdell, NY 14219

https://penndixie.org/

Fossil collecting at Penn Dixie is second to none — we are the #1 fossil park in the U.S., after all! Beginning rock hounds and experienced paleontologists alike come to Penn Dixie for our world class fossil collecting. Unearth the unexpected!

Quora

How did fossils end up on the tops of mountains?

Fossils can end up on the tops of mountains through a process called uplift. Uplift occurs when the Earth's crust is pushed upward, either through tectonic activity or erosion. This can cause layers of rock that once were at the bottom of the ocean or a lake to be pushed up to the top of a mountain. The fossils that were contained within those rocks are then exposed at the top of the mountain. **Additionally, fossils can also be transported to the top of mountains through erosion and deposition. Erosion can break up rock layers and transport fossils to higher elevations, and deposition can bury fossils at the tops of mountains through sedimentary processes.**

Here we go again, why do secular scientists insist on water and erosion going uphill, like the Colorado River climbing 3,470 feet to carve the Grand Canyon?

Susan Campbell
I collect my own fossils. · Author has **1.8K** answers and **12.5M** answer views · Updated 4y

Related **How did fossils get on top of mountains?**

How did fossils get on top of mountains?

Not to brag (too much), but my backyard mountains have distinctive broad stripes. They are limestone sediment from an inland sea (in the USA) and they are full--I mean teeming!--with fossils.

I know about these fossils from personal experience!!

Fossils of Mount Everest

Albert / 07/06/2018
https://www.volcanocafe.org/fossils-of-mount-everest/

The summit of Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth, is a sea floor. That may come as a surprise; after all, a sea should be at sea level. In practice, there is some flexibility on this. Three seas are below sea level: the Dead Sea, the Salton Sea and the Caspian Sea. All are salt water lakes which carry the name sea. There is a fourth one, the Aral Sea, which is above sea level. Its water surface (at least what remains of it, after one of the biggest environmental disasters of the 20th century) is currently 42 meters above sea level, and it can therefore claim to be the highest salt-water sea on Earth. It is still some way off Everest though. There is one fresh water lake which is called a 'sea': the Sea of Galilee, but it is also below sea level. Lake Baikal is called 'sea' by the locals, but not in its official name – if it did, it would have been the highest sea on Earth, at 455 meters. The highest fresh-water lake on Earth is reported to be the crater lake of the Argentinian volcano Ojos del Salados which is at 6930 meters. However, it is rather small, at 35 meters, and by definition should be called a pond rather than a lake. Cerro Tipas Lake at 5950 meters is the next best candidate. There are some higher bodies of water in the Himalayas but they are ephemeral. But every single one of them is topped by the summit of Everest. It is perhaps a bit sobering to think that people who sacrifice their fortune and potentially their lives in order to climb Mount Everest, end up standing on a sea floor.

A sea floor should be lower than the sea it floors. Clearly, things have happened here that turned a sea floor into the roof of the world. The story behind this involves the highest fossil hunting on the planet, and not one but two lost oceans. It shows how trilobites managed to beat Nepal's famous Sherpas, by hitching a ride with a carrier, becoming cargo to the mountain itself.

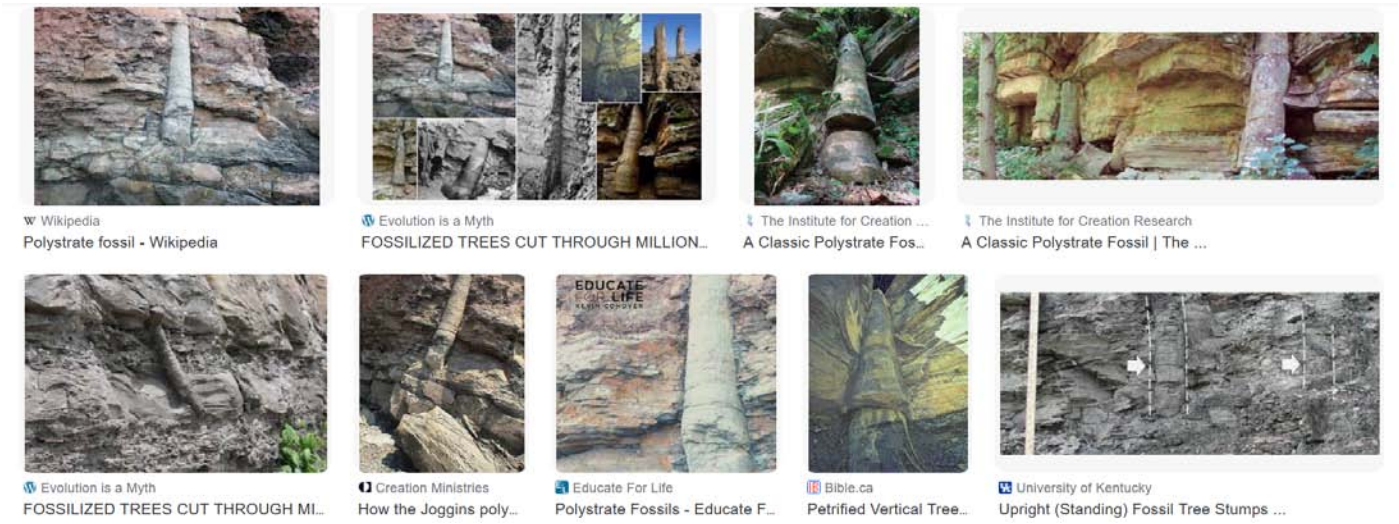
The presence of marine fossils near the summit of Mount Everest has entered the domain of common knowledge. Many posts, articles, and newspapers state that sea shells are found at the summit. But few give the source of their information – it is just something that 'everyone knows'. And there is confusion about the fossils of Mount Everest. Shells are commonly mentioned, of varying sizes. A few sites mention ammonites, and I even found one that claimed the presence of fish. Try to find the source of their information and you quickly hit blanks and dead links. Who did the fossil collecting? Most people climbing Mount Everest do not go there to hunt for fossils. Their goal is to reach the summit – not to bring down the mountain. On the way up, you don't want to carry rocks with you. On the way down, your main aim is staying alive, while frozen and oxygen-deprived.

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument...Nebraska

Two lonely hills on the Great Plains of Nebraska hold thousands of fossilized animals that were rapidly drowned and buried as they scrambled up the only high places available on the Great Plains

Fossilized trees vertical in rock strata totally nullifies the millions of years of layering hypothesis

https://www.google.com/search?q=fossilized+trees+vertical+in+rock+strata&hl=en&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1280&bih=539&ei=TtZOZMOLGO__kPIP072u4AE&iflsig=AOEireoAAAAAZE7kXmi1eX_McGubO70iKVgEVcRbIorD&ved=0ahUKEwjD6rasv9L-AhXvP0QIHdOeCxwQ4dUDCAY&uact=5&oq=fossilized+trees+vertical+in+rock+strata&gs_lcp=CgNpbWcQAzoFCAAQgAQ6CAgAEIAEELEDOgYIABAFEB46BwgAEBgQgAQ6BAgAEB5QnztYv7ACYIe4AmgEcAB4AIABhgKIAdgjkgEHMjcuMTUuMZgBAKABAaoBC2d3cy13aXotaW1nsAEA&sclient=img

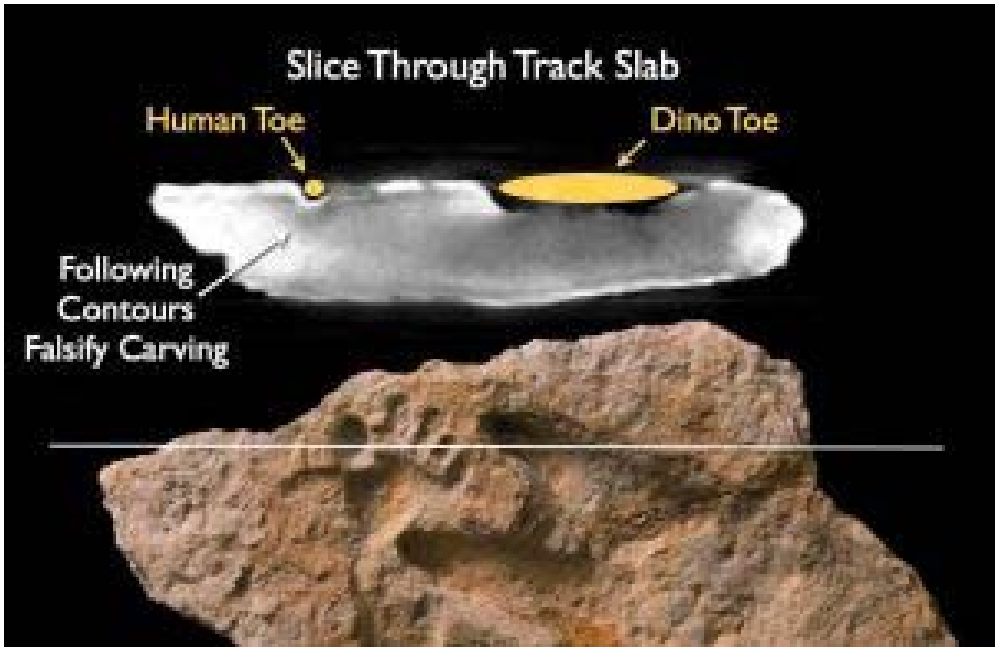


Dinosaur and Human Footprint Fossils together in Dinosaur Valley State Park, Glen Rose, Texas

https://tpwd.texas.gov/state-parks/dinosaur-valley
https://www.genesispark.com/exhibits/evidence/paleontological/footprints/

Fossil Footprints

Over the years a large number of fossilized human tracks have been reported at various locations around the world. Some of these shed light on the coexistence of men and dinosaurs. The Paluxy River basin in Glen Rose Texas is the location of Dinosaur Valley State Park. Many dinosaur tracks have been found along the river and a large number have been excavated to preserve them from erosion. But there have also been human tracks found in this same rock layer. To the right is the Willet print, which was excavated from a limestone ledge near Dinosaur Valley State Park. Below to the left is the Feminine Print, a "human track inside a dinosaur track," that was found in the Paluxy River area of Glen Rose, Texas. In the center is the Delk Print, which shows a human footprint intruded by a tridactyl dinosaur print. The Delk Track has been authenticated by spiral CT scan, which can verify that there is greater compression density below the tracks then elsewhere in the rock. The right picture shows what are called "following contours" revealed by the CT scan. These would not be there if the track was carved. These Paluxy "man-tracks alongside dinosaur-tracks" have been the source of considerable controversy over the years.


Slice Through Track Slab
Human Toe
Dino Toe
Following
Contours
Falsify Carving