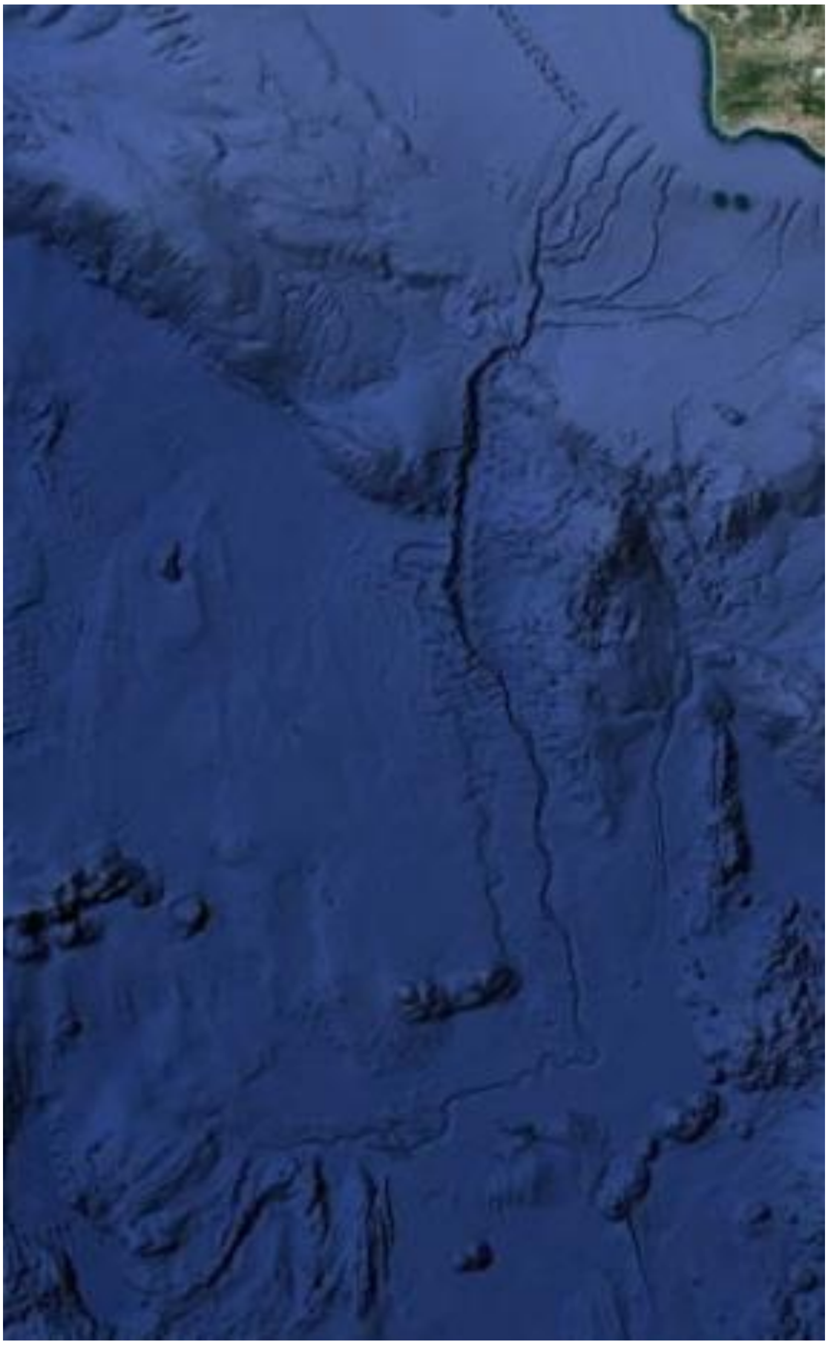
The Flood

by Craig Paardekooper

Submerged River Systems

Submerged river systems extend to a depth of 4.1km below the current ocean surface. These river systems consist of meandering river valleys, oxbow lakes, tributaries joining together, and termination of river systems at a common depth – indicating the previous ocean level.

Examples of such river systems can be seen using Google Earth – which shows the topography of the ocean floor (bathymetric data). These submerged river courses are found off every continent. Here are some examples.



Location 1 : West Coast USA, California , Latitude 34°22'7.62"N, Longitude 121° 5'1.24"W

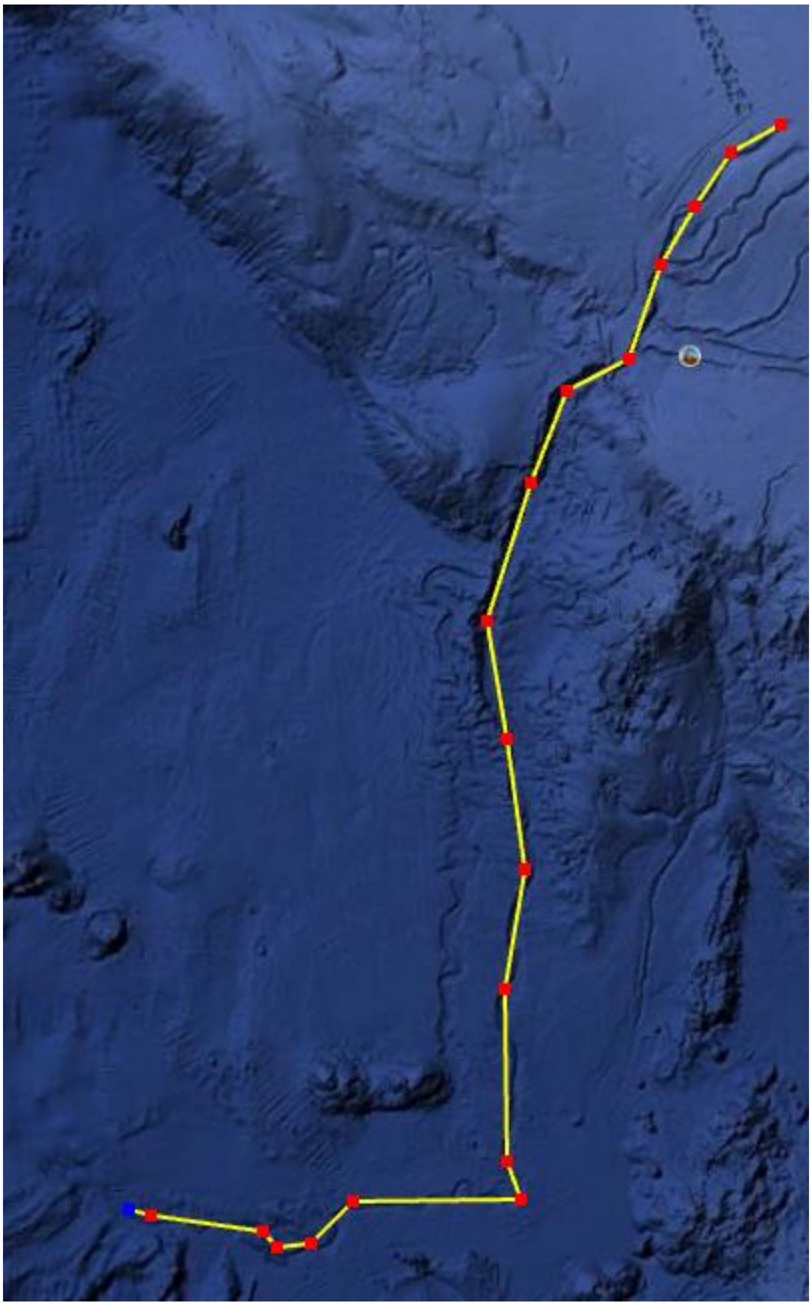
Terminal Depth : - 4142 m

Decline : The river path follows a natural continuous decline in altitude – as measured by 30 points taken along the river path.

Cross-sectional profile : Measured at 30 points taken along the river path – showing that the river is following the path of least resistance.

Features : Tributaries, meanders, deeper valley where gradient is steeper. See zoom view below

I followed the gradient of this river from its tributary source to the point where it finally dissipates over a distance of 228 km. Here is how the depth changes as the river descends –



Point

1 : - 163 m

2 : - 363 m

3 : - 661 m

4 : - 1067 m

5 : - 1348 m

6 : - 1951 m

7 : - 2784 m

8 : - 3081 m

9 : - 3361 m

10 : - 3461 m

11 : - 3606 m

12 : - 3786 m

13 : - 3804 m

14 : - 3889 m

15 : - 3935 m

16 : - 3952 m

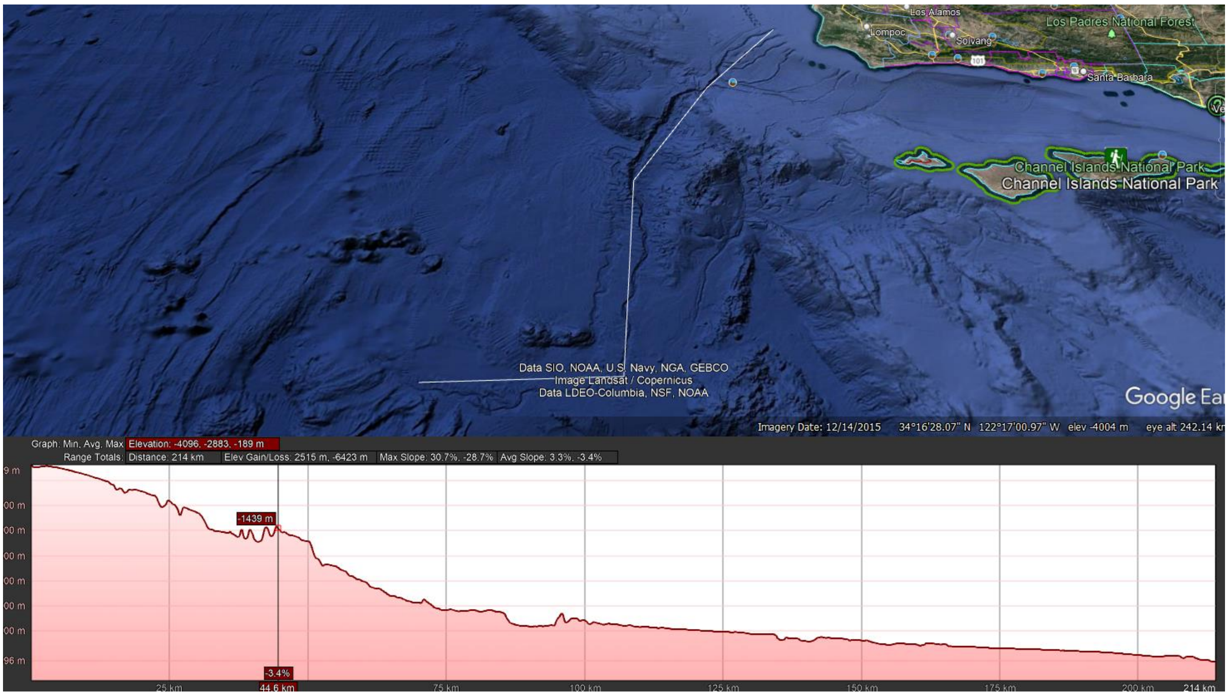
17 : - 3969 m

18 : - 4092 m

19 : - 4142 m

It can be seen that the submerged river follows a continuous downward course (the path of least resistance) until it terminates at about -4100 m below current sea level. -4100 m would therefore mark the level of a previous ocean.

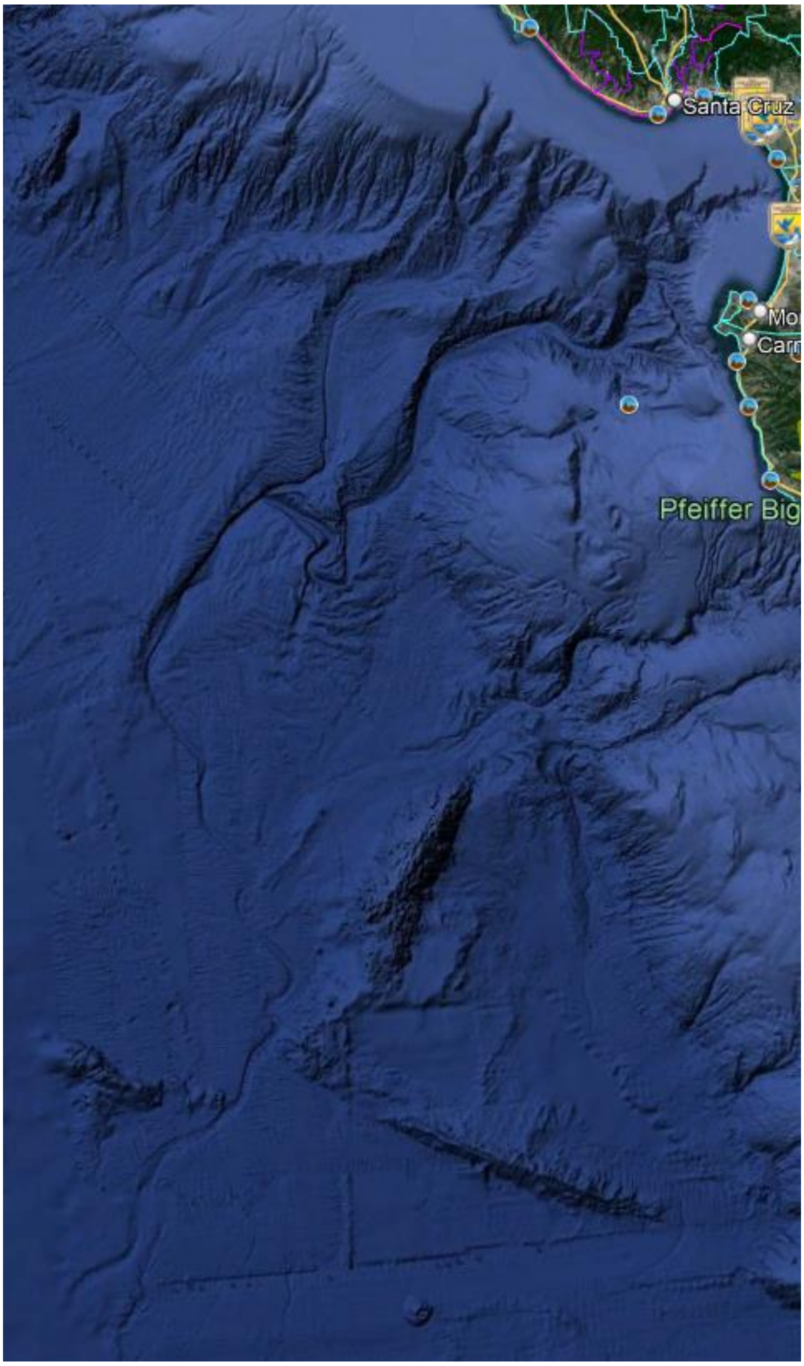
Notice that the valley is deepest where the gradient falls most steeply, and is shallow towards the end where the river begins to meander.



Here is a cross section of the land adjacent to the river, showing that about 44 km off the coast we have the commencement of the steepest section of the river course – accompanied by the deepest valleys.

You can see that the deepest valleys were carved out where the gradient is steepest. This makes sense because the erosive force of a river depends on its kinetic energy which is greatest when the gradient of decline is steepest. Notice that once the river reaches the abyssal plain the valley depth decreases, then diminishes even further in the last perpendicular section of the river course.

Location 2 : Santa Cruz area : Latitude 36°47'16.18"N, Longitude 121°50'56.13"W

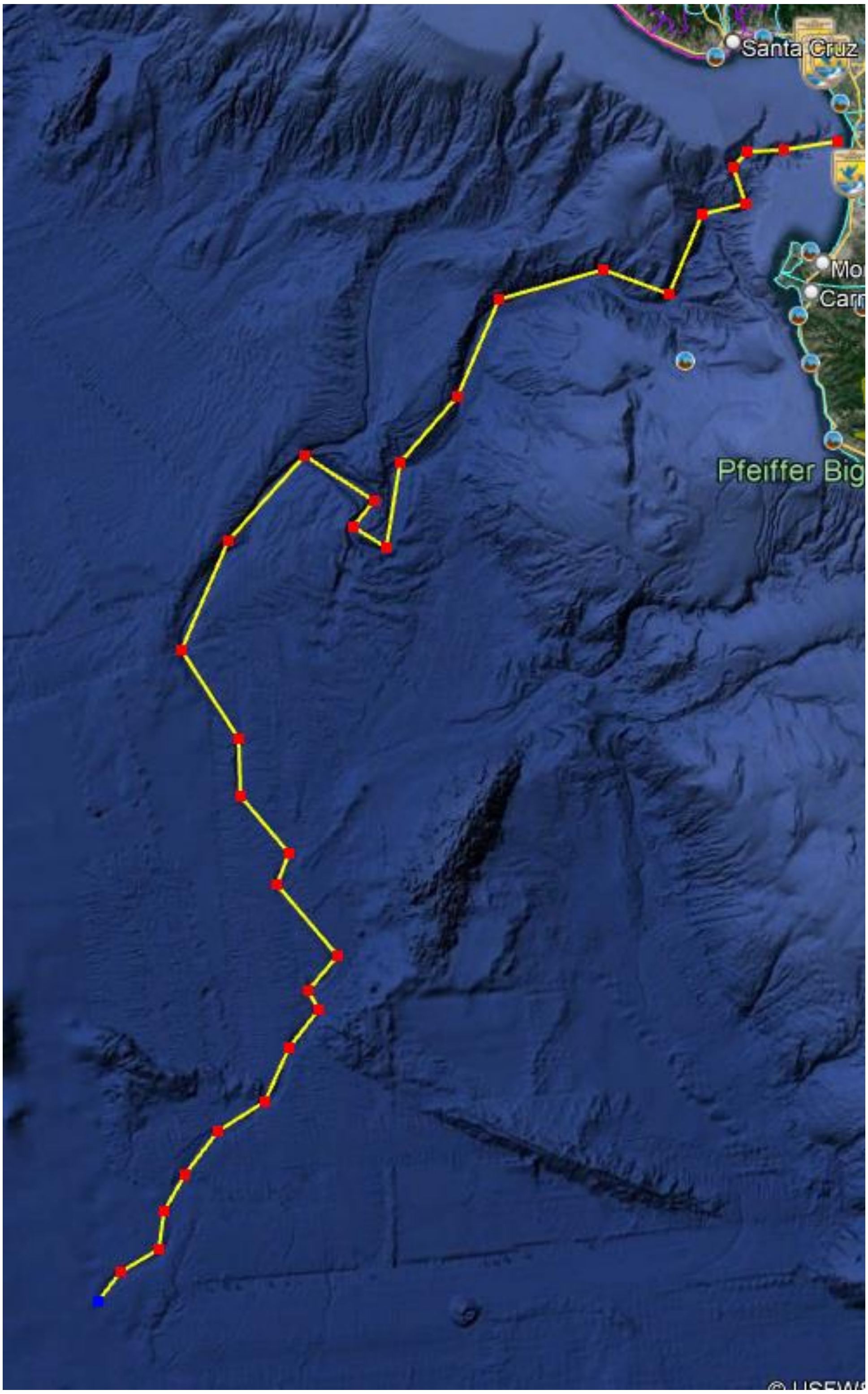


The deepest valleys accompany the sections of river where the gradient falls most rapidly.

It links up with a tributary mid-way.

Notice how the meandering section is found at the lowest depth, where the river valley is most shallow.

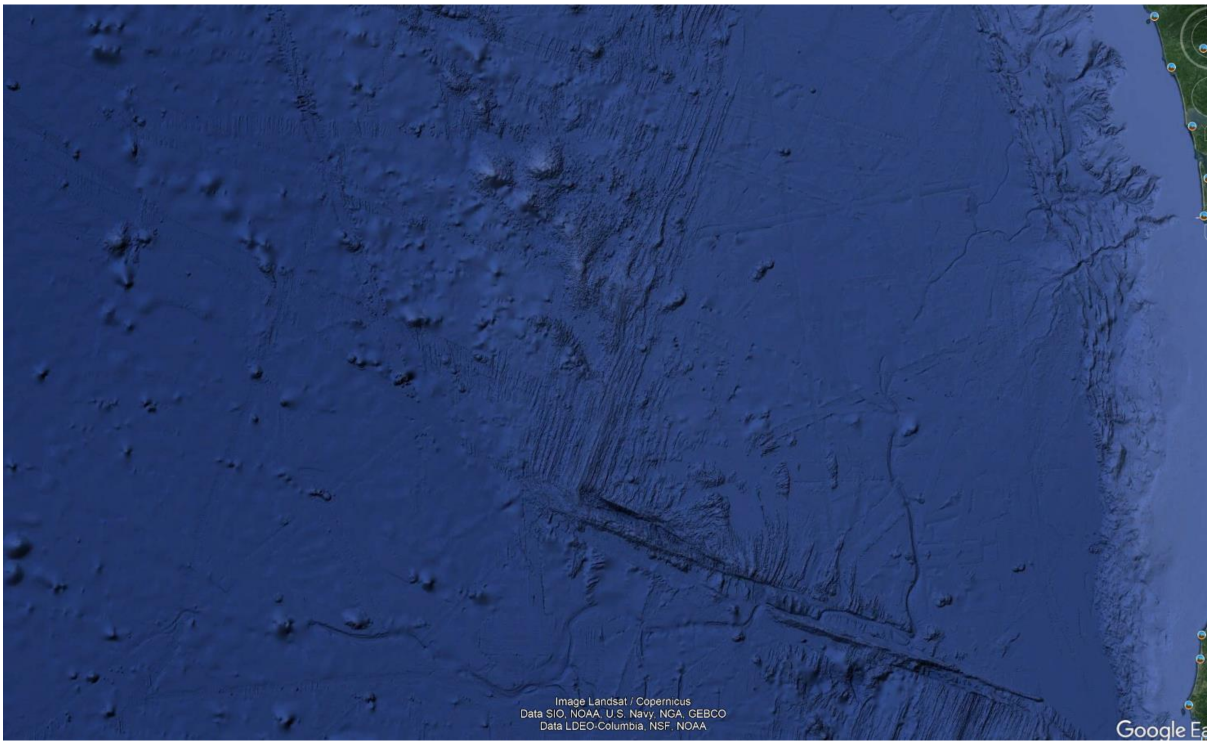
1. -106 m
2. -426 m
3. -494 m
4. -599 m
5. -907 m
6. –1073 m
7. –2099 m
8. – 2732 m
9. -2815 m
10. -2917 m
11. -3221 m
12. – 3357 m
13. -3415 m
14. – 3439 m
15. – 3489 m
16. – 3554 m
17. – 3643 m
18. – 3655 m
19. – 3750 m
20. – 3783 m
21. – 3791 m
22. – 3874 m
23. – 3875 m
24. – 3934 m
25. – 3959 m
26. – 4068 m
27. – 4083m
28. – 4129 m
29. -4139 m

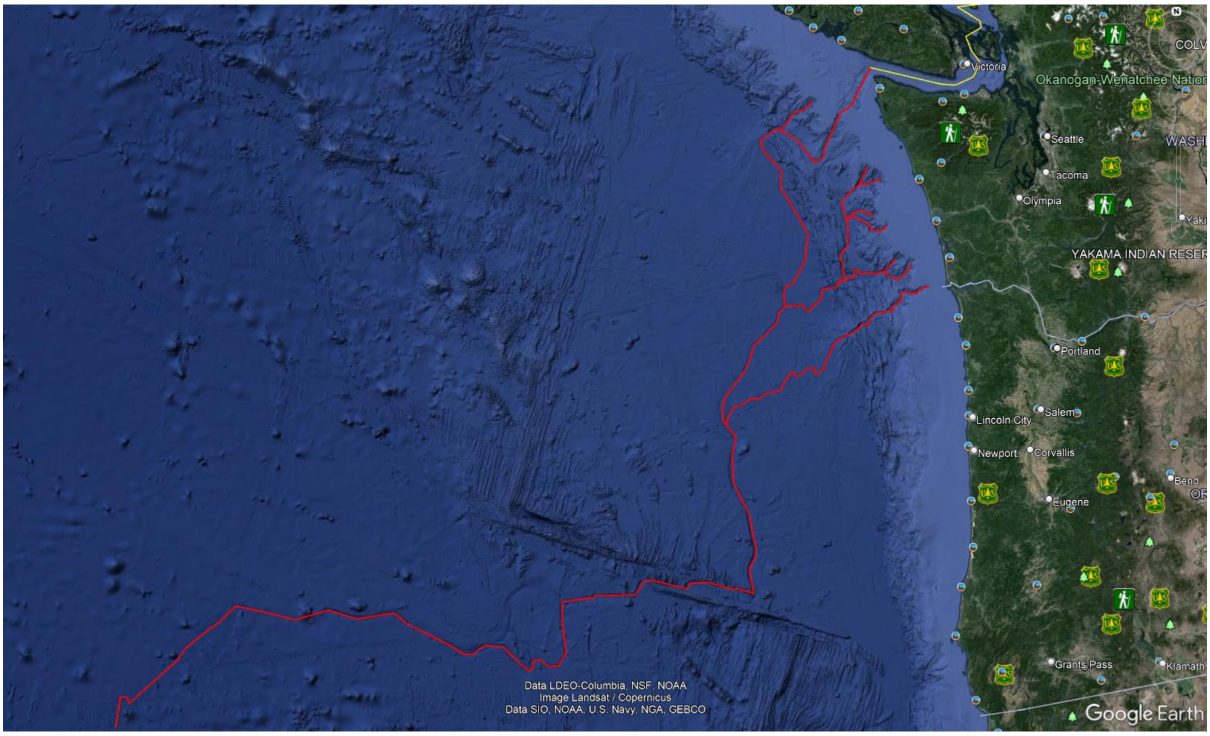


The river descends continually, following the route of least resistance. You can follow it to its terminal depth, which again is at -4139 m, the level of the previous ocean.

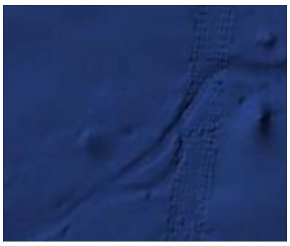
Location 3 : Washington State : Latitude 46°37'8.25"N, Longitude 124°46'4.02"W

This river is very long – extending 1300 km out across the abyssal plain. Once again, its elevation drops continuously





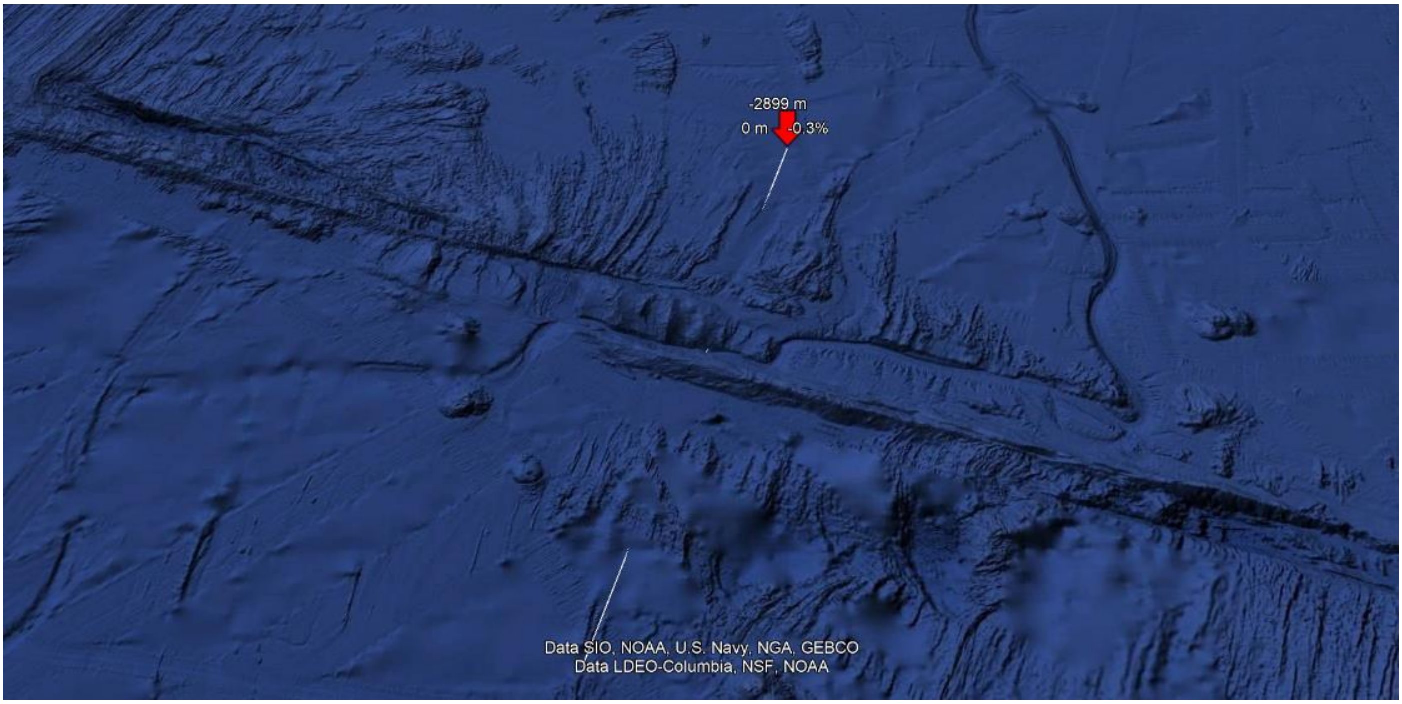
I could trace the course of this river from its source to its terminus, a distance of 1300 km. The terminal depth was -4139 m - precisely the same termination depth as the other rivers ! This river was so much longer because it was fed by many large tributaries.

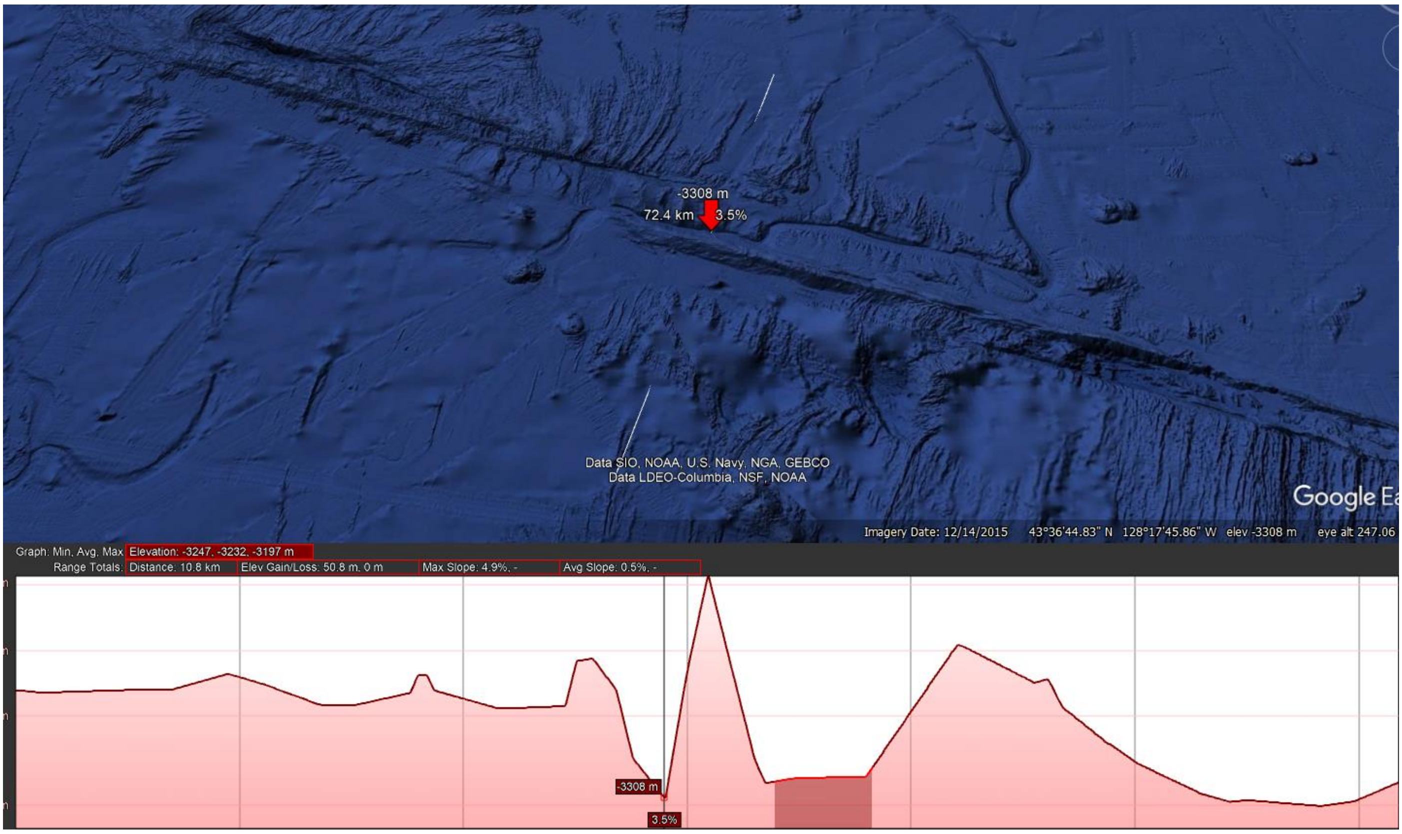


An Oxbow lake is apparent at latitude 43°23'20.07"N longitude 134°15'28.14"W.

When the gradient is very shallow, the river actually forms a flood plain – meandering between two banks.

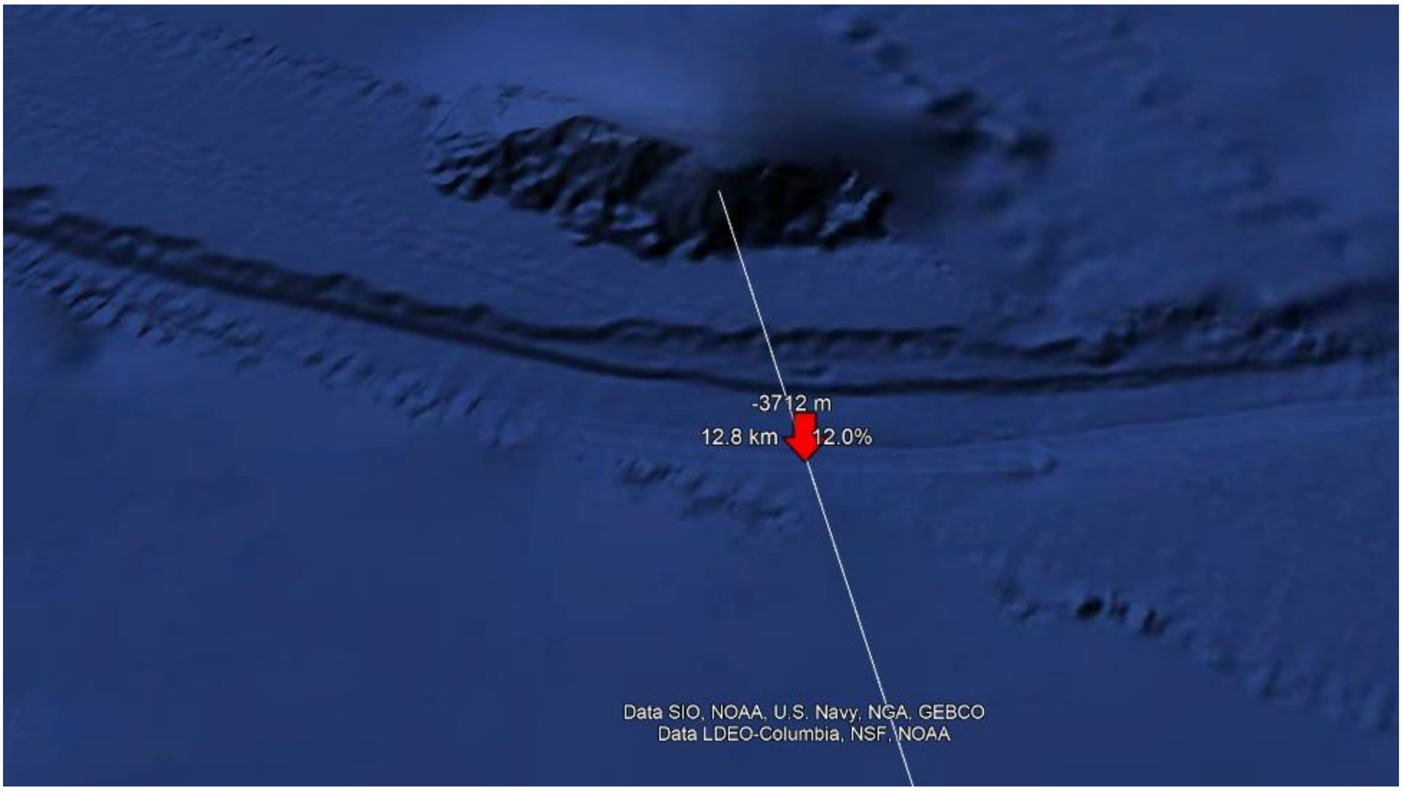
To illustrate how this river finds the lowest path, I took a cross section of the place where the river crosses the mountain range shown in the picture below. The white line is the cross-section slice.

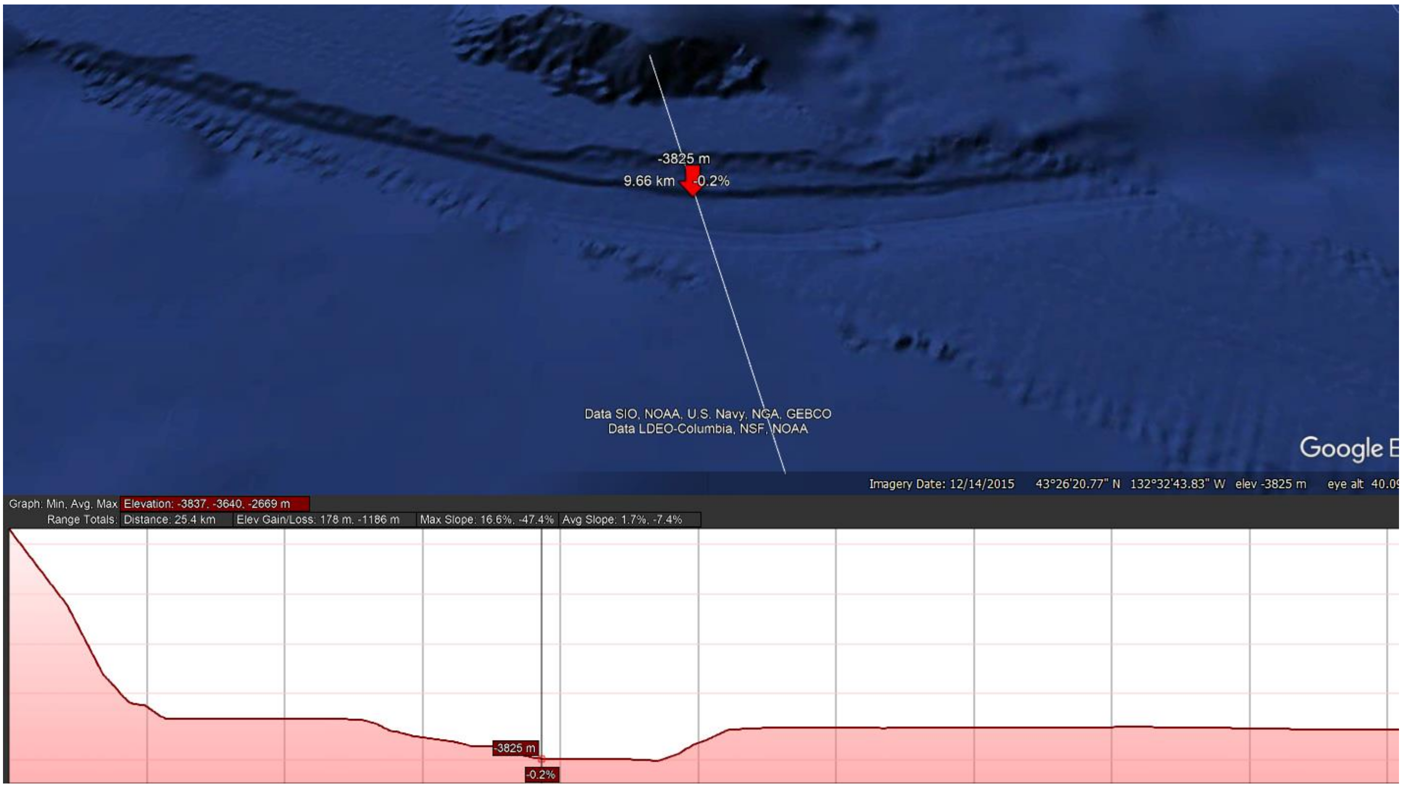




The river coincides with the lowest point in the topography. You can lay a cross section line across any point on the river and you will find that it is always lower than the immediate surrounding terrain, and often is the lowest point. This confirms that we are indeed looking at the movement of an isolated liquid medium flowing according to gravity and having a density greater than its surrounding medium and being immiscible with it. In other words – it is a river.

To take a look at the flood plain I took another cross section as shown in the photo below –





The flood plain is the flat area from 9.57 to 11.8 km = 2.23 km wide. Once again it is the lowest area of the cross-section profile.

Much of the coast of central and south America lacks these rivers, but instead shows the oceanic plate dipping under the continental plate and driving up the western mountain chains of the Andes.

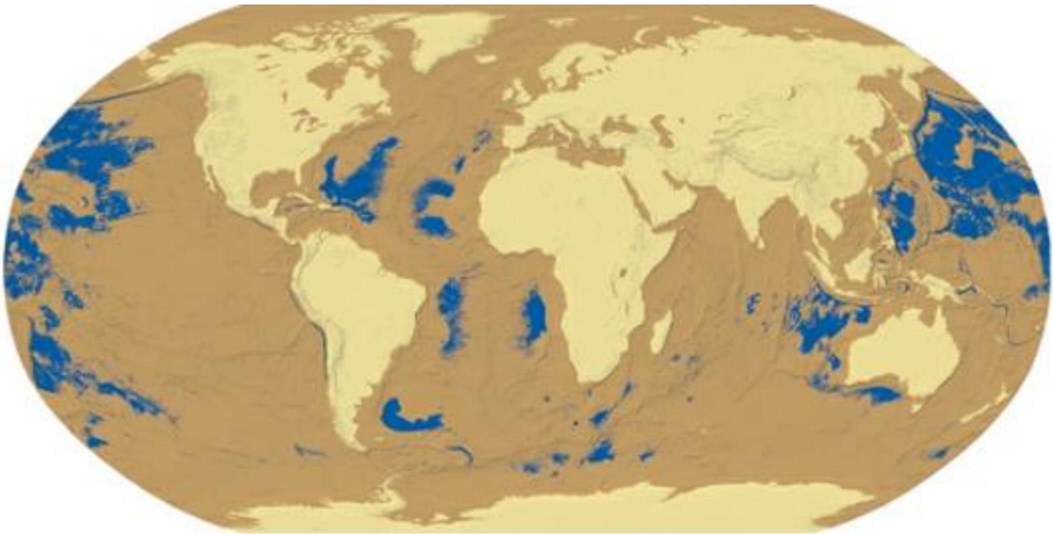
A Single Continent

With a drop in sea level of 4km, the earth's oceans were not all connected as they are now. The land surface area was far greater, and the oceans were separate from each other.

This means that there was no global sea level, but separate oceans could each have a different sea level. It is only when oceans are connected that they all have the same sea level. Consequently the terminal depth of each river will only be the same if those rivers feed into the same ocean.

Here is a map of the continents assuming a sea level that is 3 km lower than now. (Michael Jaye) As you can see, there is more land area.

Plotting land areas by altitude as an overlay, is a useful method for identifying the oceans and seeing which rivers feed into which oceans, and then calculating the common depth for each ocean. I am working on this at the moment.



New Heavens and New Earth

The new heavens and new earth described in Revelations is similar to the pre-flood world in that there is no more sea. In other words land masses are connected into a single continent because oceans no longer separate them entirely. This mean that vast habitable areas will exist at lower altitudes – creating habitats more shielded for solar radiation and with greater atmospheric pressure.

A Surprising Conclusion

So people ask, "Where is the evidence for Noah's flood?"

The answer is surprising - the flood is still here ! The land that was submerged is still submerged. Where we now live was previously the high land - about 5 km up. To give you some idea of how high we now are, Mount Everest is 8km up. Being forced to live at a much higher altitude exposed us to more solar radiation and different atmospheric conditions, which might explain the drop in lifespan.

If the submerged land was inundated at the time of Noah's Flood, then mapping out the topography may reveal likely settlements and remnants of a lost civilization. The achievements of that world, and the reasons for its destruction reside in the darkness of the abyss. Will we unlock its secrets? Ships are gathering bathymetric data. What is now covered may yet be exposed.