

Please note:

I am a physicist, not a geologist. In this document I sometimes make statements that may be questionable in that regard. But, my dear geologists, I kindly ask you to rethink your thoughts and ponder if you - as a student - may have taken something for granted just because your teacher told you so... Nevertheless, not all my conclusions are as firm as they may seem.

Please first read part one: <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf>

I will update this very document when appropriate, so please check it every once in a while.

Last updates:

2024-04-08: included section about plate tectonics and Yellowstone

2023-09-24: included reference to the Fall of Phaeton

2023-04-11: included paragraph about Namib desert

2023-01-06: included link to Randal Carlson commenting on Richat & Sahara

2022-12-20: included video by Bright Insight and document link about Sahara & Mauretania

2022-07-04: I discovered that between 2010 & 2012, whales were found in the Atacama desert.

2022-03-11: **according to geological evidence, the Hiawatha crater appears to be several million years old (<https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/945636>), so any assumptions thereabout made in this document should be considered false.**

2021-08-25: added section about apparent flood deposits of the Black Sea

2021-08-19: text about pole shift and Orion (p.16) & minor adjustments in KTC Chicxulub text

2021-08-02: included Sable Island

2021-02-22: flood deposits on Mars, imaged during Perseverance's descent

Please watch:

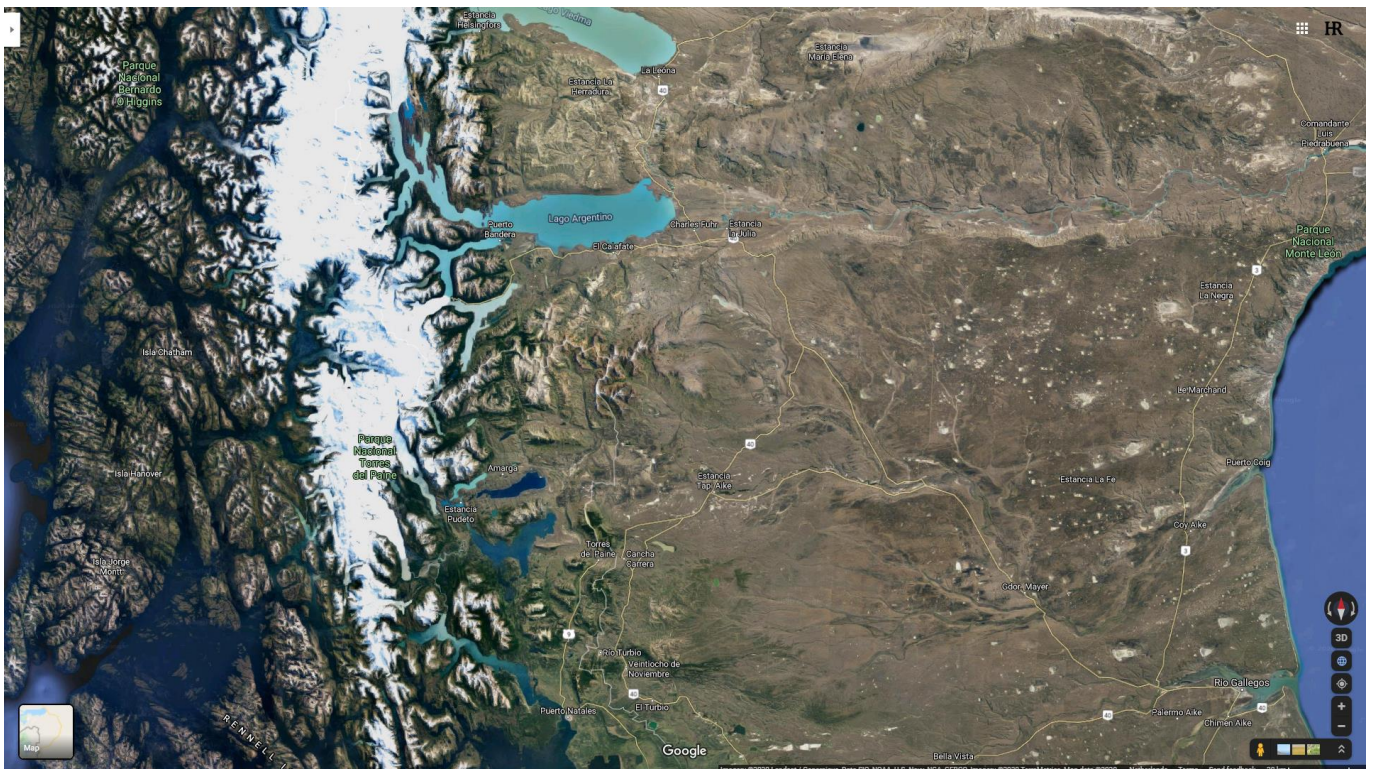
- The World's Oldest Stories from Australia (Tales about the flood myth) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQkWh9WOnFY>
- Randal Carlson commenting on Richat structure & Sahara and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOtydLmdfV8>
- Proof Sahara Desert was BLASTED by Ocean 12,000Yrs Ago (Should NOT Be Possible) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbUujL6ypKg>
see also: https://njg.geologi.no/images/NJG_articles/60713_NGT_no_3_06_3.pdf
- Ellipsoids and The Bizarre Behaviour of Rotating Bodies <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I51LcwHOW7s>
- The Bizarre Behavior of Rotating Bodies, Explained https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VPfZ_XzisU
- Solid Body Rotation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GgVpOorckKqC>
- Rigid Body Simulation: Stable and Unstable Axes of Rotation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aelZviGqiOE>
- Unbalanced rotor behaviour (HR: shows nutation) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2hO--TljjA>
- You Won't Believe What's Buried Under the Sahara...Hidden Lost Ancient Civilizations https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0_Of0WGkEs

Next is a detail of the image on page 33 in <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf> :

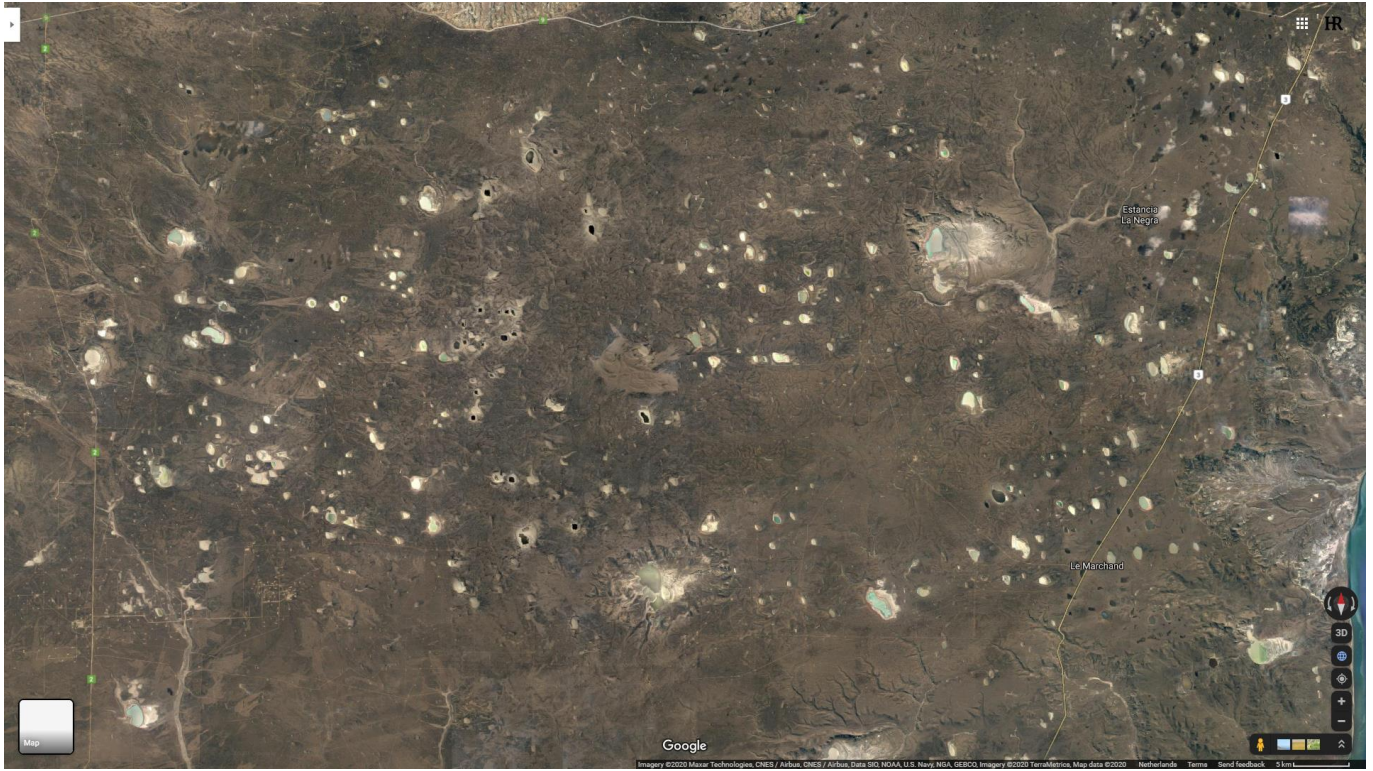


Do you see what's to the left of the lake? And do you see the larger structure at the lower right, further land inward than the sand-coloured flood marks?

Next few images are not about flooding, but interesting. We are in southern Argentina.

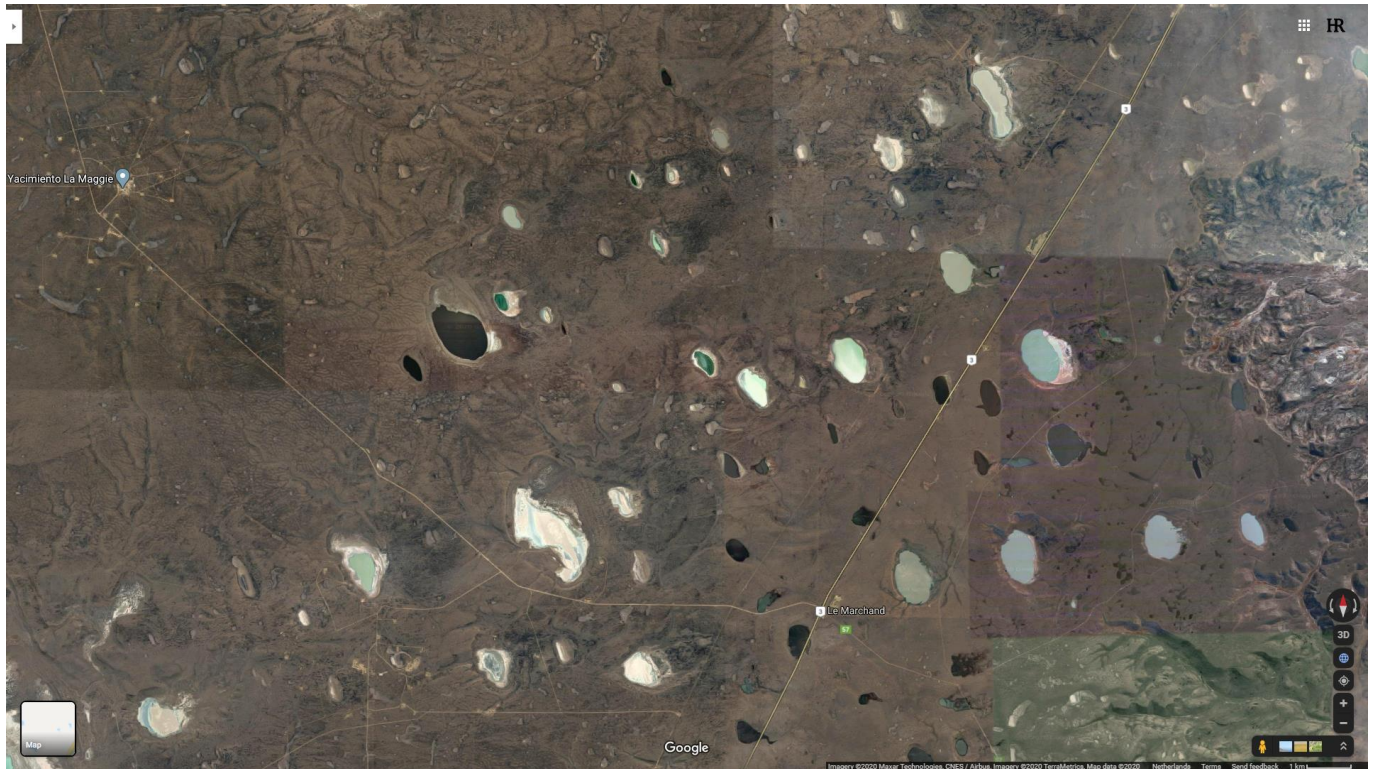


<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-50.7571713,-71.9174369,233274m/data=!3m1!1e3>

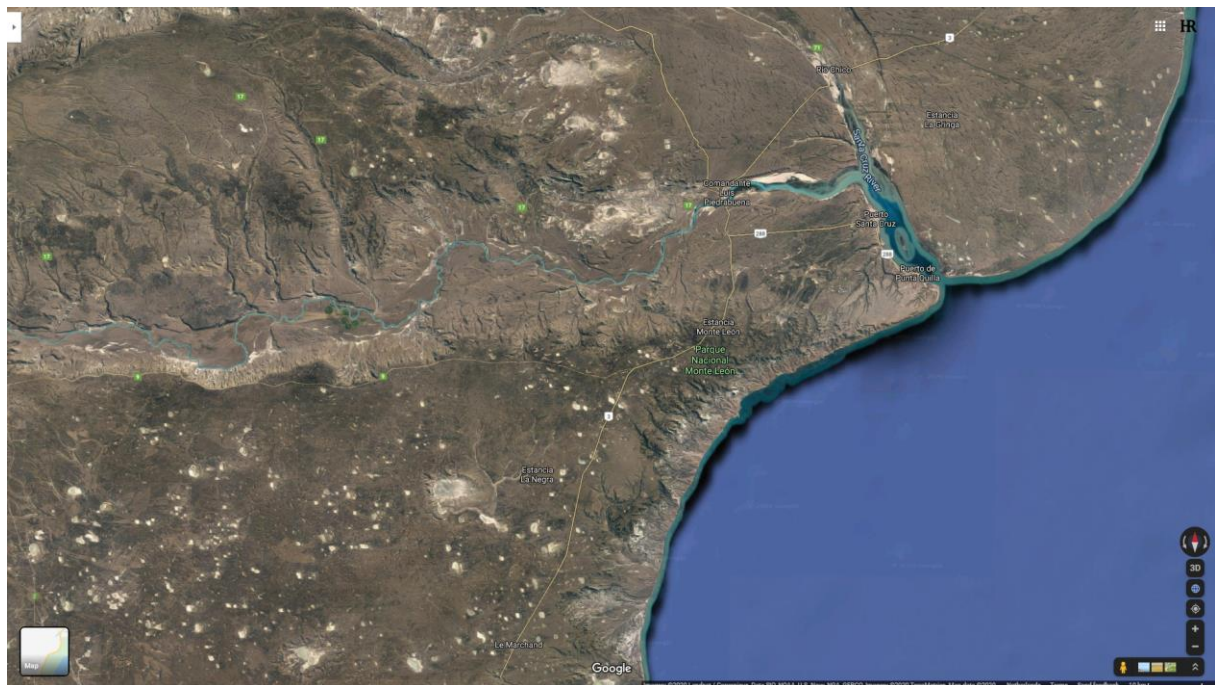


What are all these specks?





They all look elliptical and more or less aligned in the same direction.
And there are more such specks outside of this image, to the northeast:



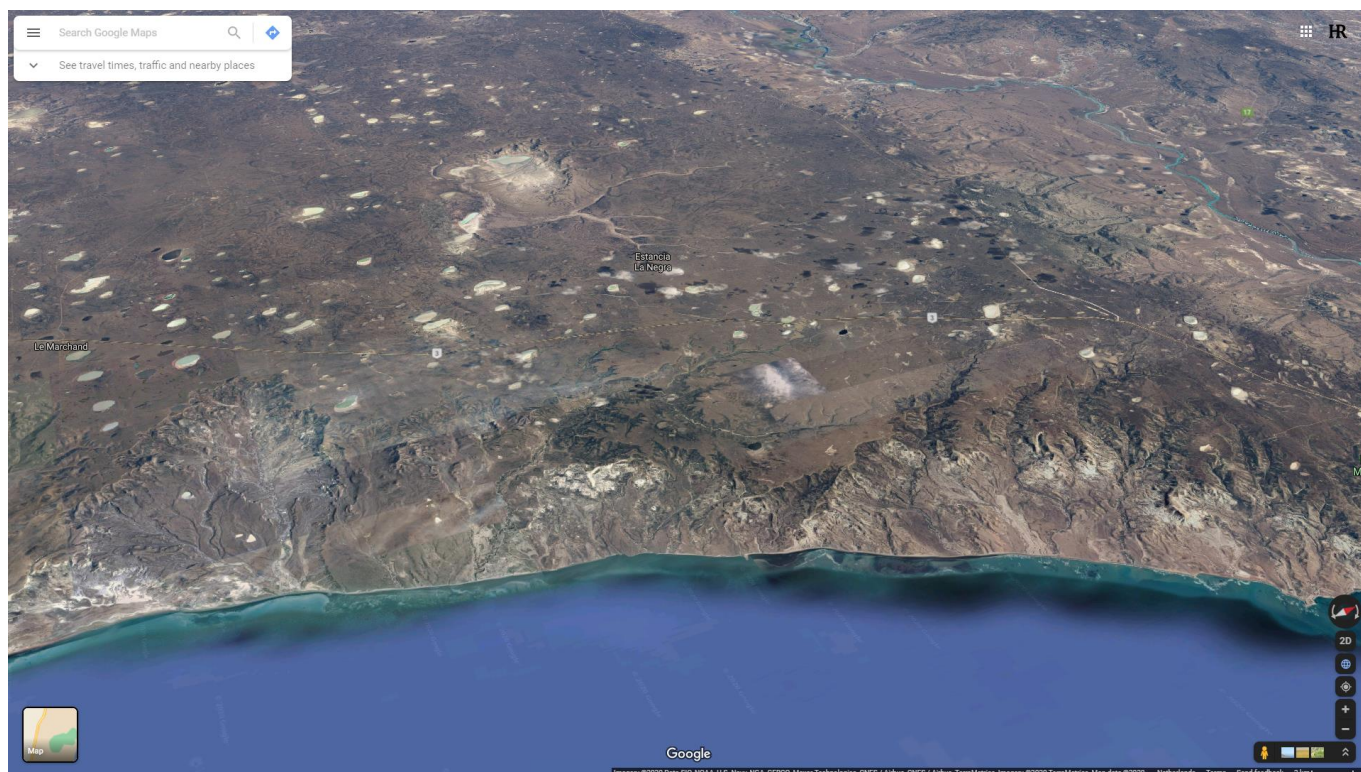


Ever heard of the Carolina Bays (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolina_bays) in the USA? Many people think those are caused by impacts of ejecta from a meteorite impact in the Laurentide ice sheet.

These Argentina Bays as I'll call them are more or less lined up with the Carolina Bays, taking Earth's rotation into account during the half an hour flight of these secondary impactors (which themselves would be the ejecta of a primary impact) around roughly one third of the globe.

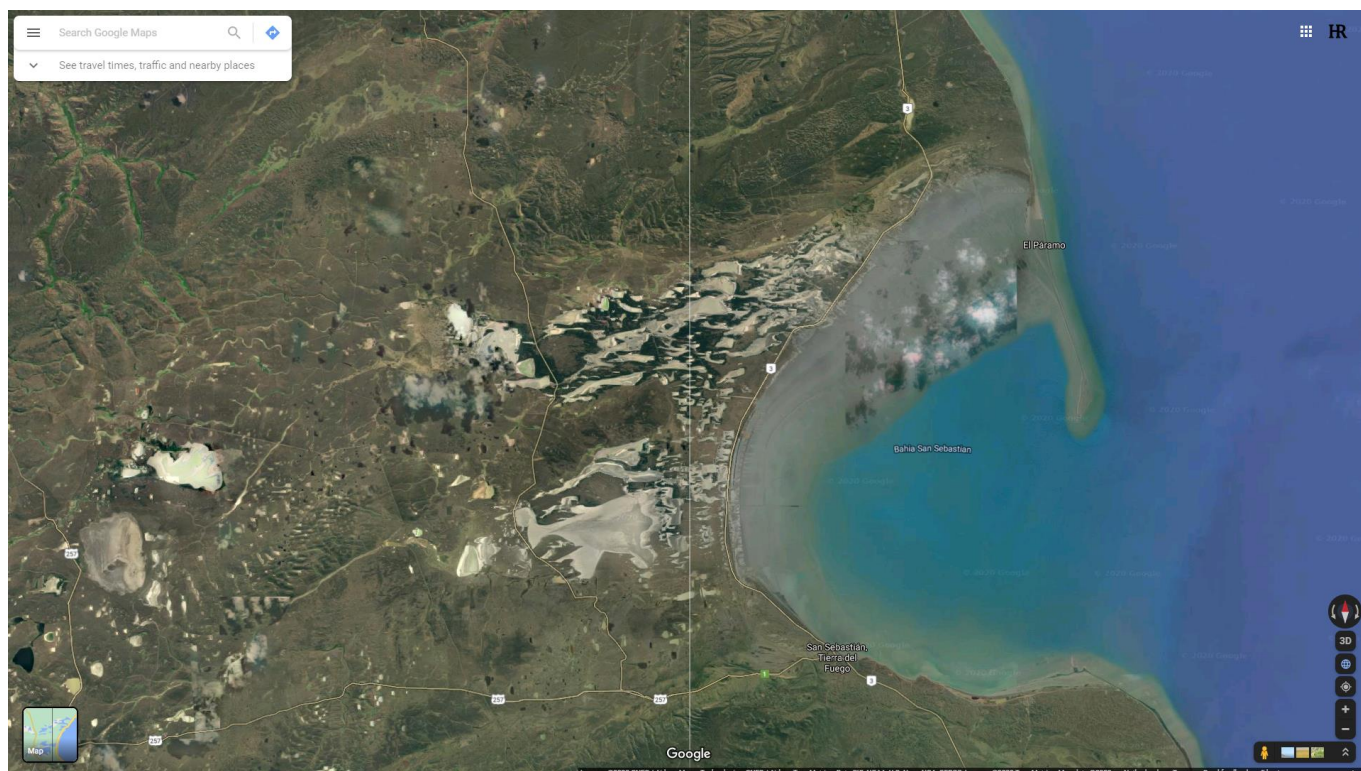
Please see <http://henk-reints.nl/Thoughts-Younger-Dryas.pdf> (Ctrl(+Shift)+Click or rightShift→NewTab) for my explanation of the elliptical shape of these bays.

Added next two images 2020-09-12:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-50.6837775,-68.574863,32145a,35y,294.56h,57.08t/data=!3m1!1e3>

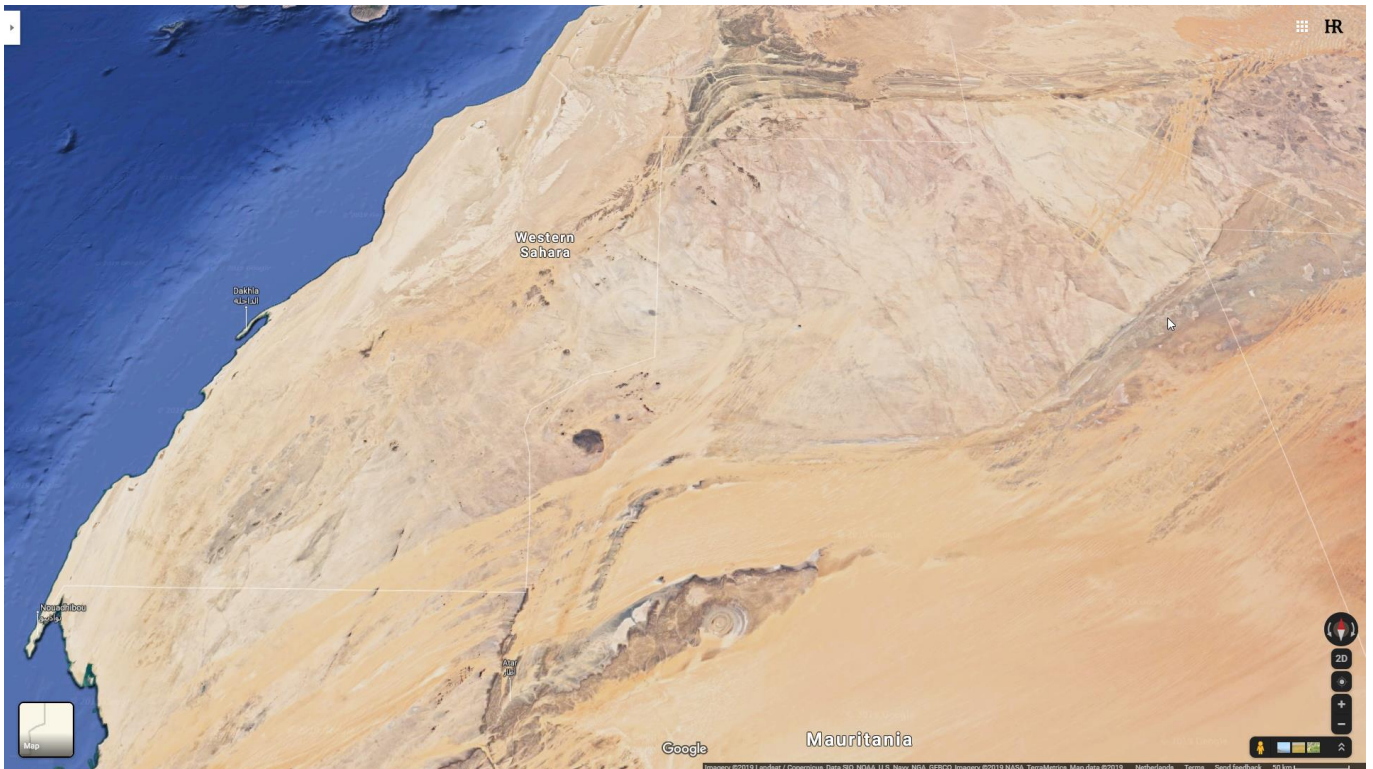
Doesn't this look like the ocean did something terrible?
It seems to have flushed a large part of the coast.
And look at the elliptical lakes or whatever they are once again.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-53.1398611,-68.6073061,51372m/data=!3m1!1e3>

This is Tierra del Fuego.

Back to Africa.

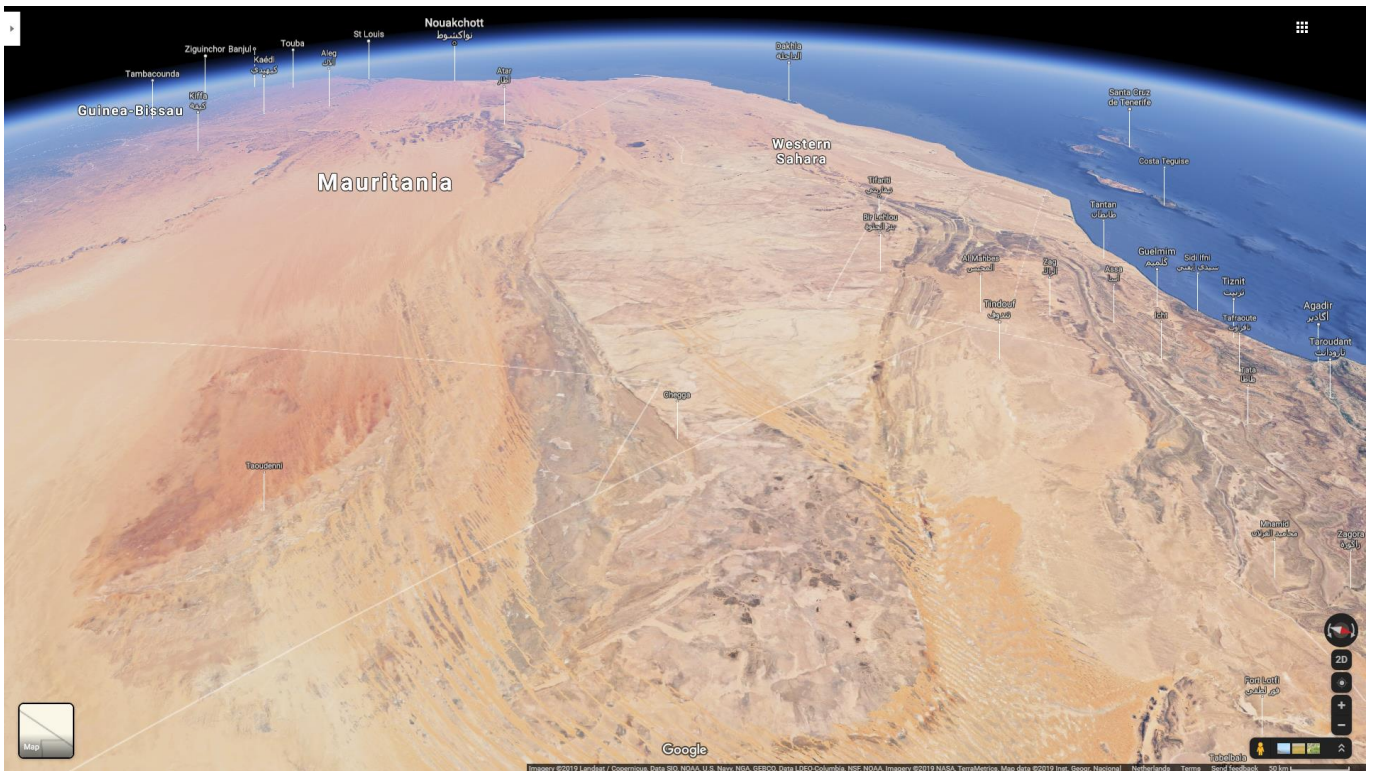


<https://www.google.nl/maps/@18.6440258,-11.6542181,996870a,35y,359.25h,26.22t/data=!3m1!1e3>

Western Sahara & north of Mauritania.

Doesn't it show a huge flood deposit, hardly covered by sand?

It appears to have come from the West, so it must then have been the Atlantic.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@27.3746648,1.6696514,693749a,35y,255.57h,48.54t/data=!3m1!1e3>

The same structure, seen from the East.



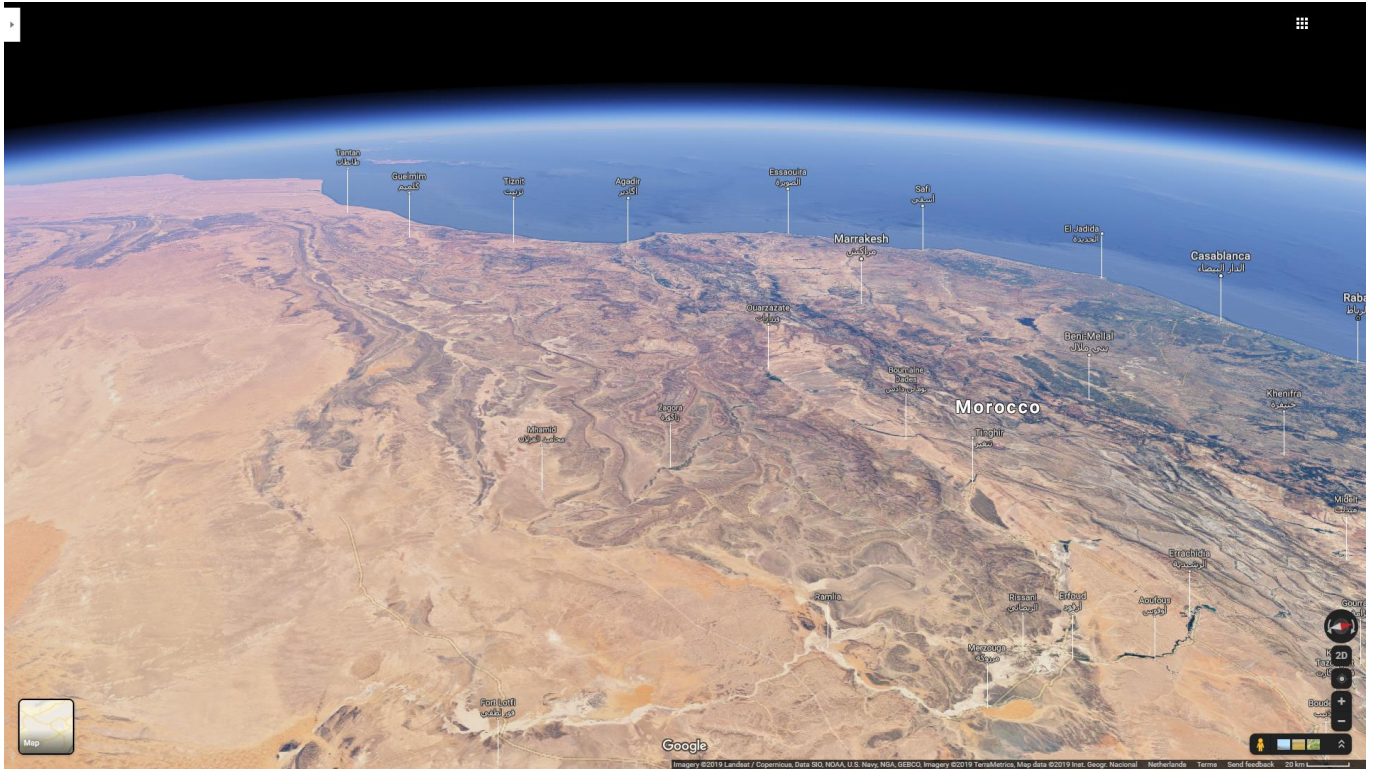
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@20.7640079,-13.4782561,436936a,35y,11.25h,56.46t/data=!3m1!1e3>

Did a large flow come straight from the North? Has it merged with another one from the East?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@23.9679462,-10.3209466,437370a,35y,9.57h,56.46t/data=!3m1!1e3>

Could it be that all, I say all, of Morocco exists of superimposed flood deposits?
The structure in the southern part seems to have come from the West.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@29.745524,-1.0971014,277385a,35y,280.32h,61.28t/data=!3m1!1e3>

The same structure in southern Morocco, seen from the East.



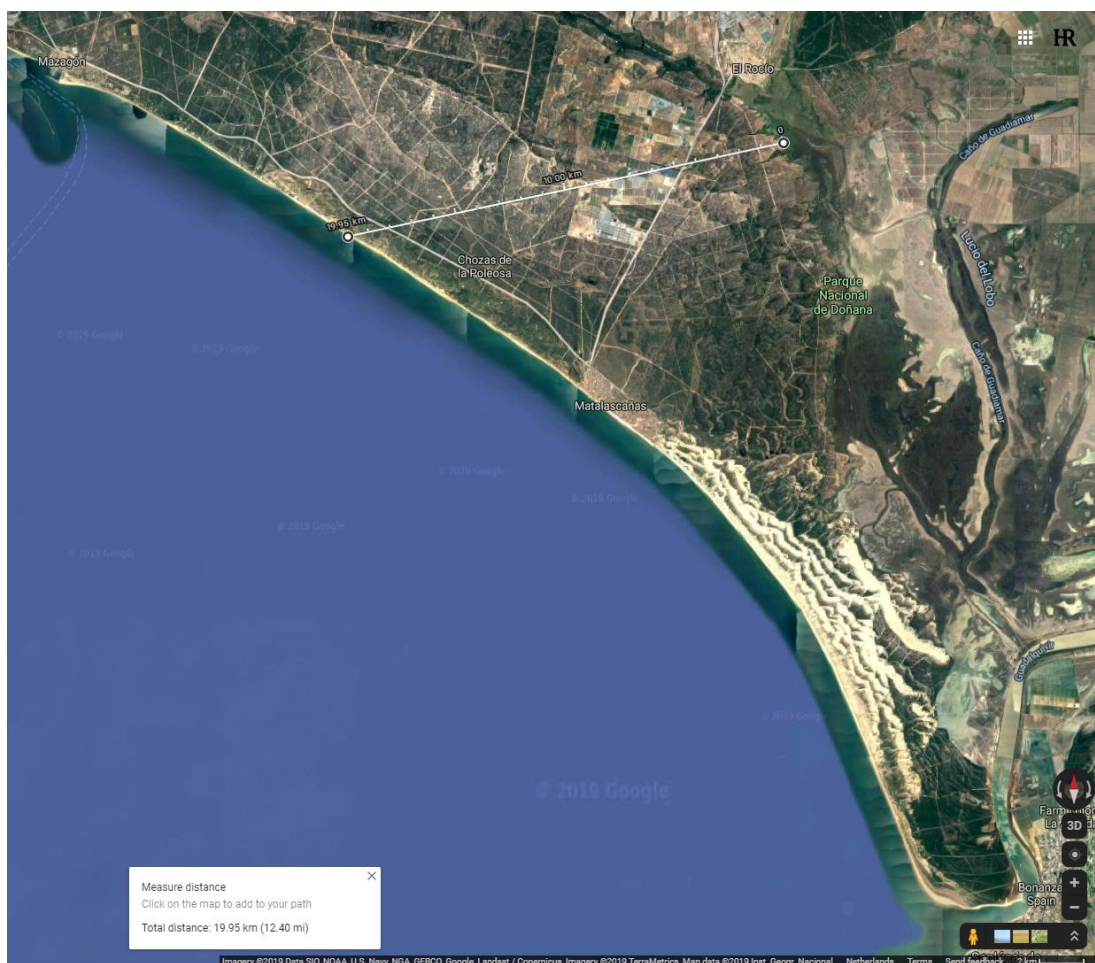
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@30.3178848,-7.3227756,250136a,35y,53.82h,59.79t/data=!3m1!1e3>

Looking North East from above it.



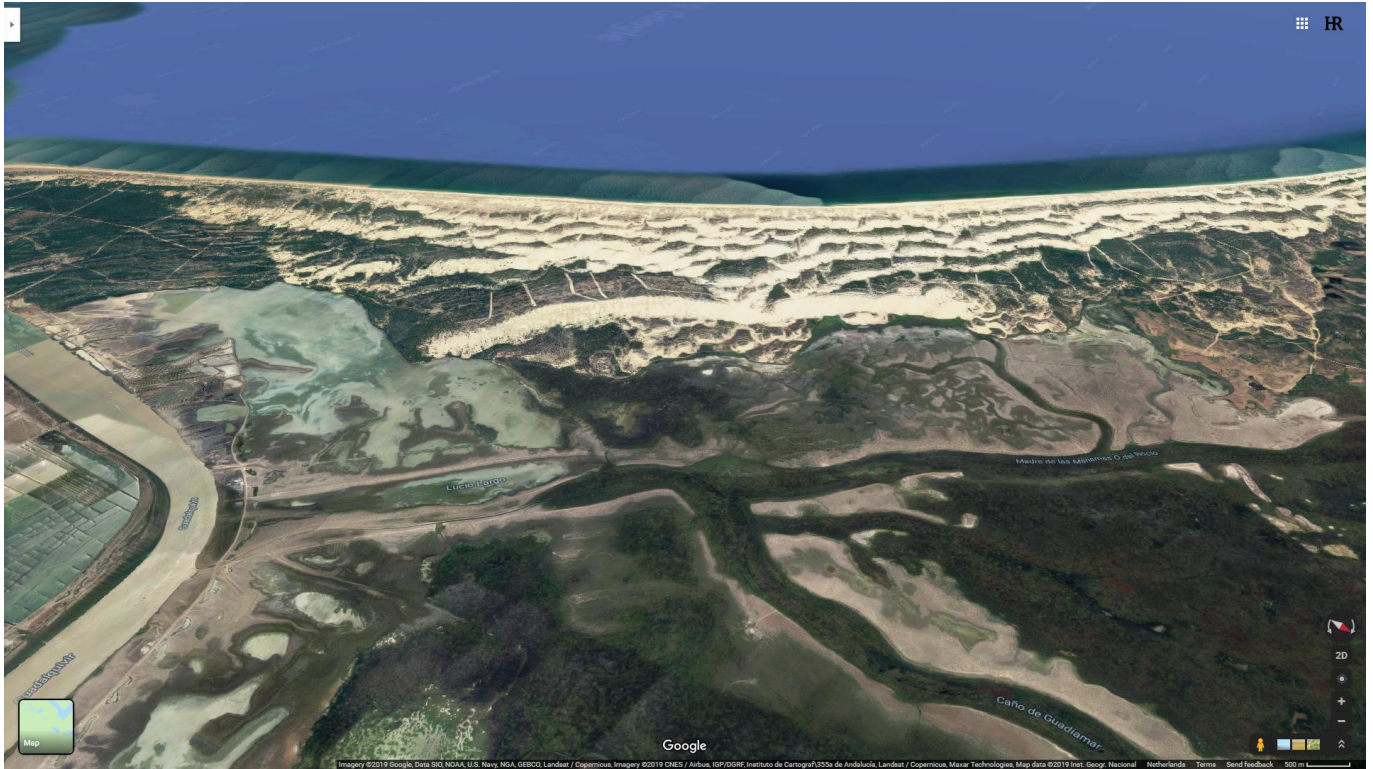
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@42.9585958,-4.6651446,320610a,35y,147.38h,56.51t/data=!3m1!1e3>

South East of Spain, seen from the North West, towards Algeria. Do you see the long pattern coming from Murcia, right towards us? Was it a reflection wave of a flow from the eastern Mediterranean?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@36.9651098,-6.7309005,42784m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Spain once again, north of Cadiz, west of Gibraltar. Look at the patterns in the entire image, not only the sand coloured ones. Clearly caused by flooding.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@36.9797871,-6.2760384,7551a,35y,239.06h,58.04t/data=!3m1!1e3>

Same area in Spain. Do you see the plain in the lower half of the image is also caused by flooding? Please follow the hyperlink and zoom in on Google Maps. Both flood marks are perpendicular to one another.

South America once again:

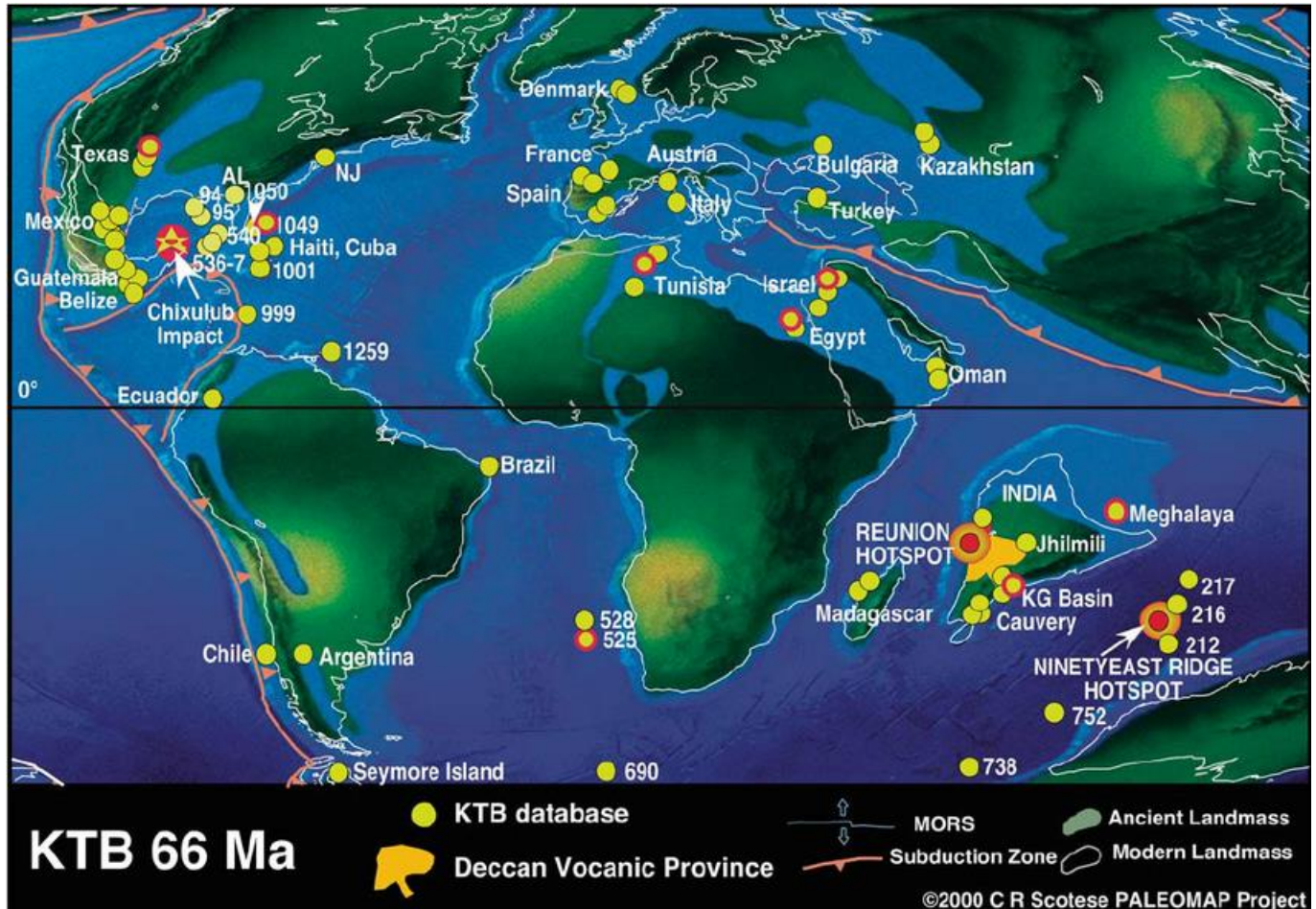


<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-22.1762946,-57.4640645,1684803a,35y,274.13h,32.76t/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Western (Pacific) coast of South America. OK, elevation is quite high at some points. This may well be no flood deposit at all, but doesn't it look like such? What is that structure near the mouse cursor (lower left). Please keep in mind this area is a subduction zone, which is the most probable cause of the ripples below the bright area.

Geology of something far older

The meteorite that killed the dinosaurs produced lots of so called ejecta, stuff that was thrown away when the resulting Chicxulub crater was formed. This impact was some 66 million years ago, so far older than the Younger Drias. The maps below shows sites where those ejecta were found. It is the so called Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary. OK, some of those sites are on the presumably flooded continents of South America and Northern Africa, and even on Madagascar, but most of them are in non-flooded areas of the world, i.e. North America and Europe, which actually hardly existed yet.



https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gerta_Keller/publication/265013570/figure/fig6/AS:295819291971599@1447540223987/Global-database-of-Cretaceous-Tertiary-boundary-KTB-sections-studied-to-date-plotted-on.png

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Global-database-of-Cretaceous-Tertiary-boundary-KTB-sections-studied-to-date-plotted-on-fig6_265013570

Text on this site: Global database of Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (KTB) sections studied to date plotted on the paleomap of 66 Ma. Red-circled yellow dots mark sections discussed in this [HR: the above hyperlink] review. MORS—mid-ocean ridges.

But the abstract of <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257418865> [The Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary KTB transition in NE Brazil](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257418865) (B. Gertsch, G. Keller, T. Adatte & Z. Berner: "The Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (KTB) transition in NE Brazil", *Journal of the Geological Society, London*, Vol. 170, 2013, pp. 249–262. doi: 10.1144/jgs2012-029.) starts with:

At 7800 km from Yucatan the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (KTB) transition of the Poty Quarry, NE Brazil, is the most distant locality with published accounts of Chicxulub impact-tsunami deposits, impact spherules and Ir anomaly. New investigations based on sedimentology, biostratigraphy, mineralogy and geochemistry fail to confirm these reports.

Then the main text starts with: Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (KTB) sequences are rare in South America (...)

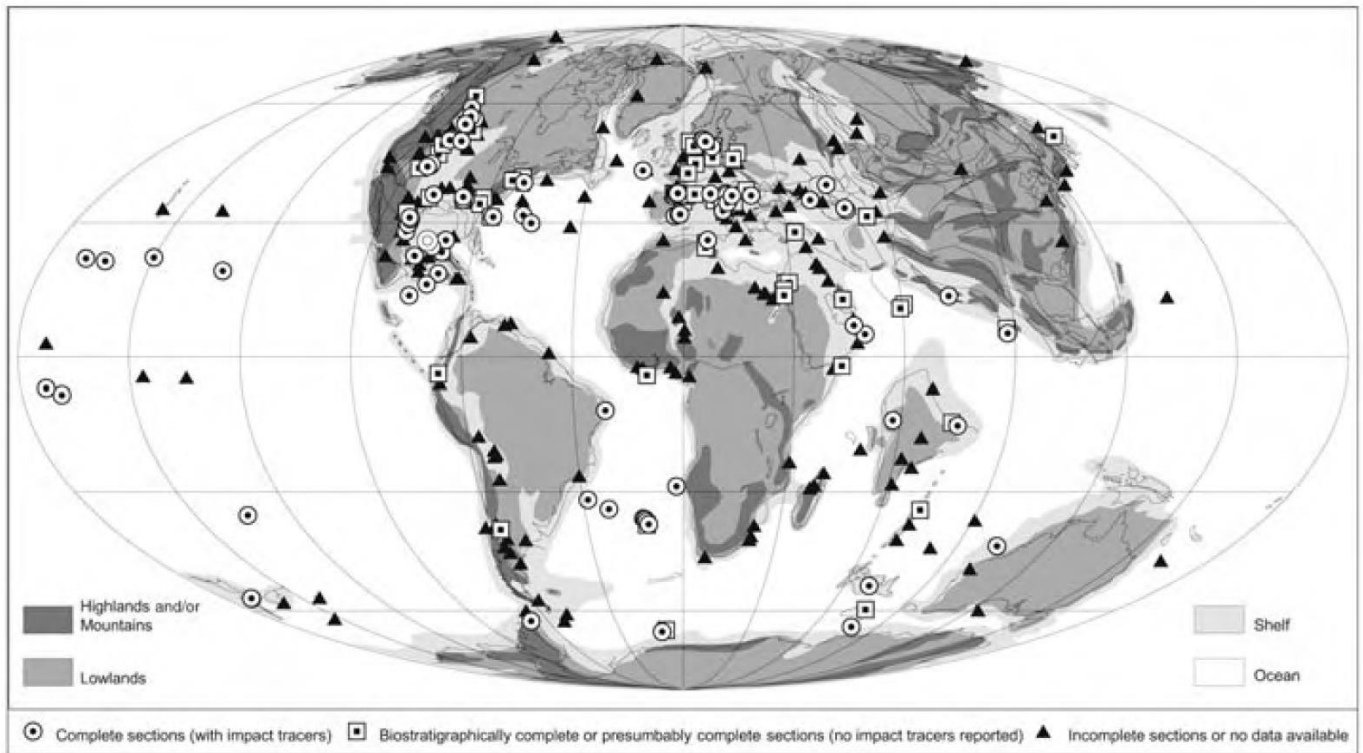


Figure 1. Completeness of Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) sections: 101 K-T sites that have recorded ejecta debris are globally distributed, clearly supporting worldwide deposition of Chicxulub ejecta. Paleogeographic reconstruction (J. Golonka, 1997, personal commun.) presented here is based on modified version of Scotese and Golonka (1992.)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228596925_Distribution_of_Chicxulub_ejecta_at_the_Cretaceous-Tertiary_boundary/link/09e415087aca67877c000000/download

Philippe Claeys, Wolfgang Kiessling, Walter Alvarez: "Distribution of Chicxulub ejecta at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary", Geological Society of America, Special Paper 356, 2002.

The Madagascar sites are marked "incomplete or no data available", as are most sites in presumably flooded regions like South America, with one exception in NE Brazil.

From the same document:

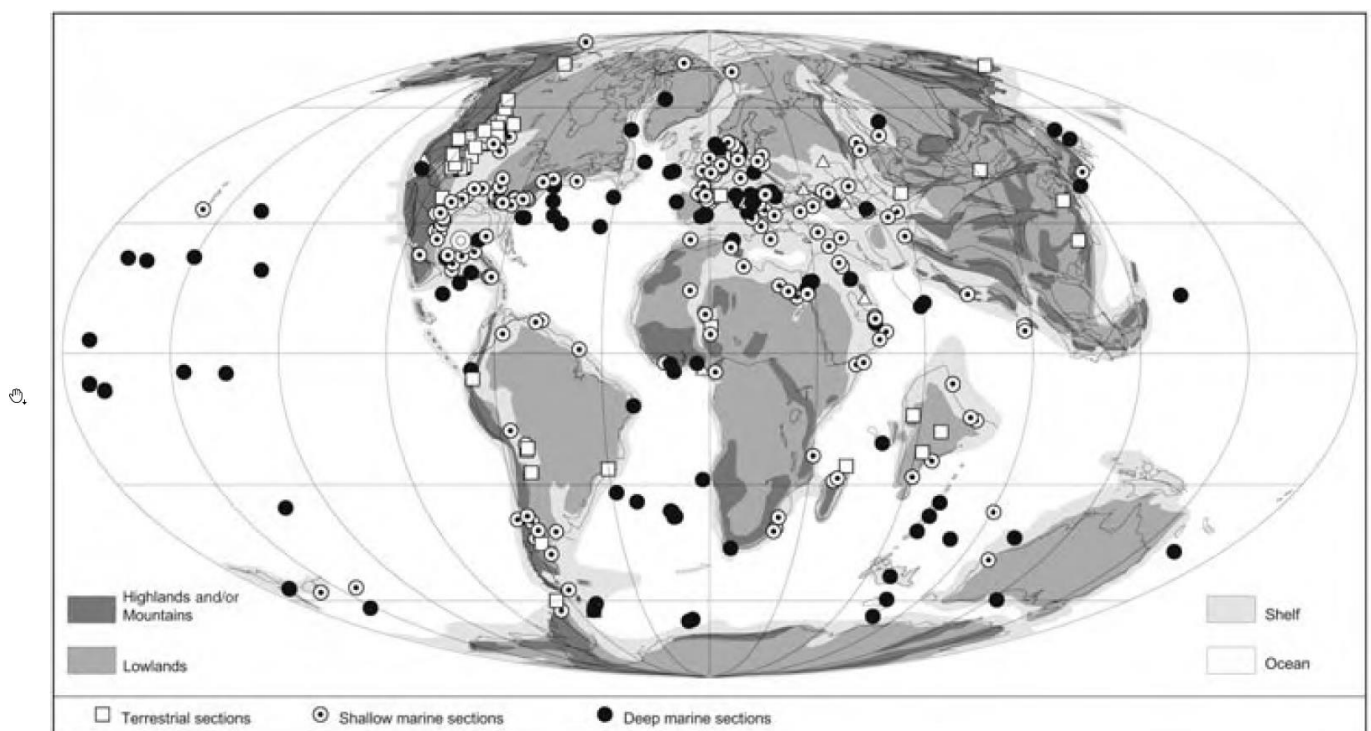


Figure 2. Depositional environment of Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary sites. Marine environments dominate by far; terrestrial sections are only conspicuous in North America.

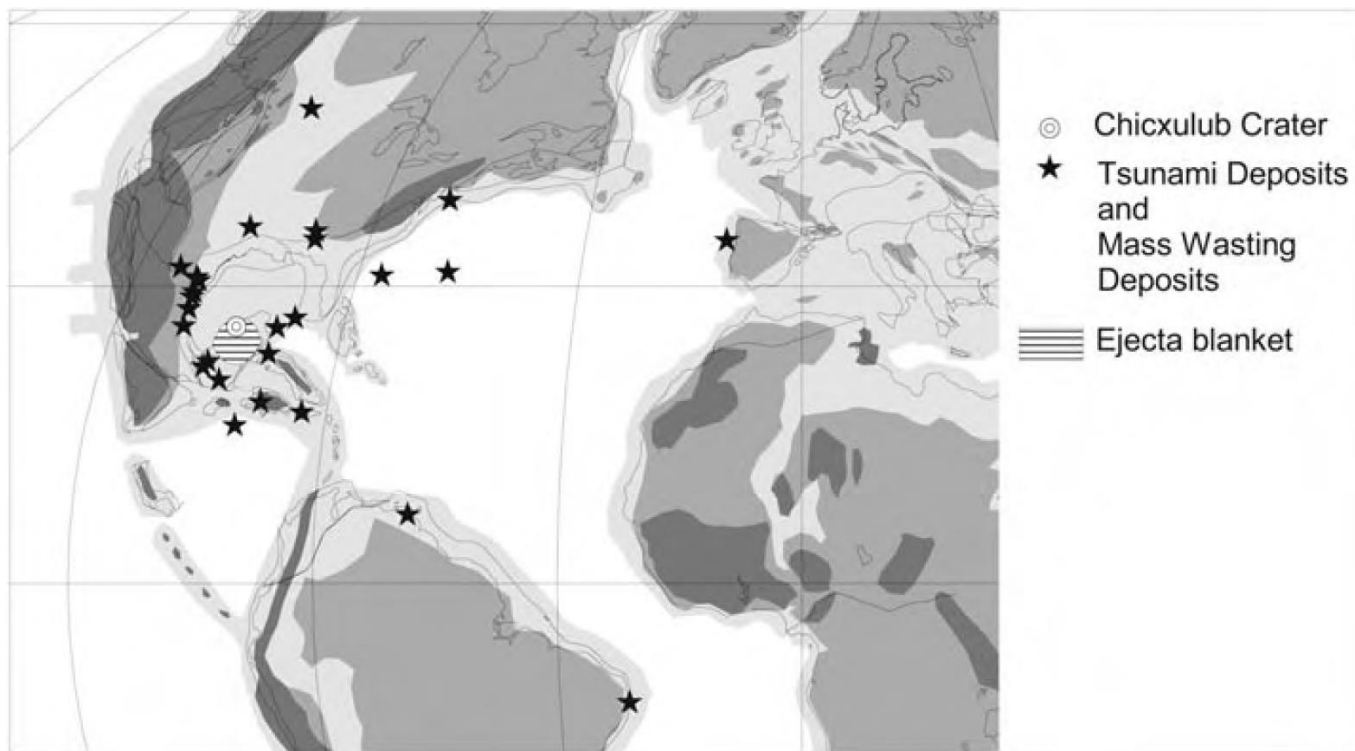


Figure 4. Major disturbance of sedimentation at Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary is recorded in Gulf of Mexico region and in Atlantic. Ejecta blanket surrounding crater, and first discovered in Belize to 350 km from crater (Ocampo et al., 1996), is shown by hachured pattern.

From another document:

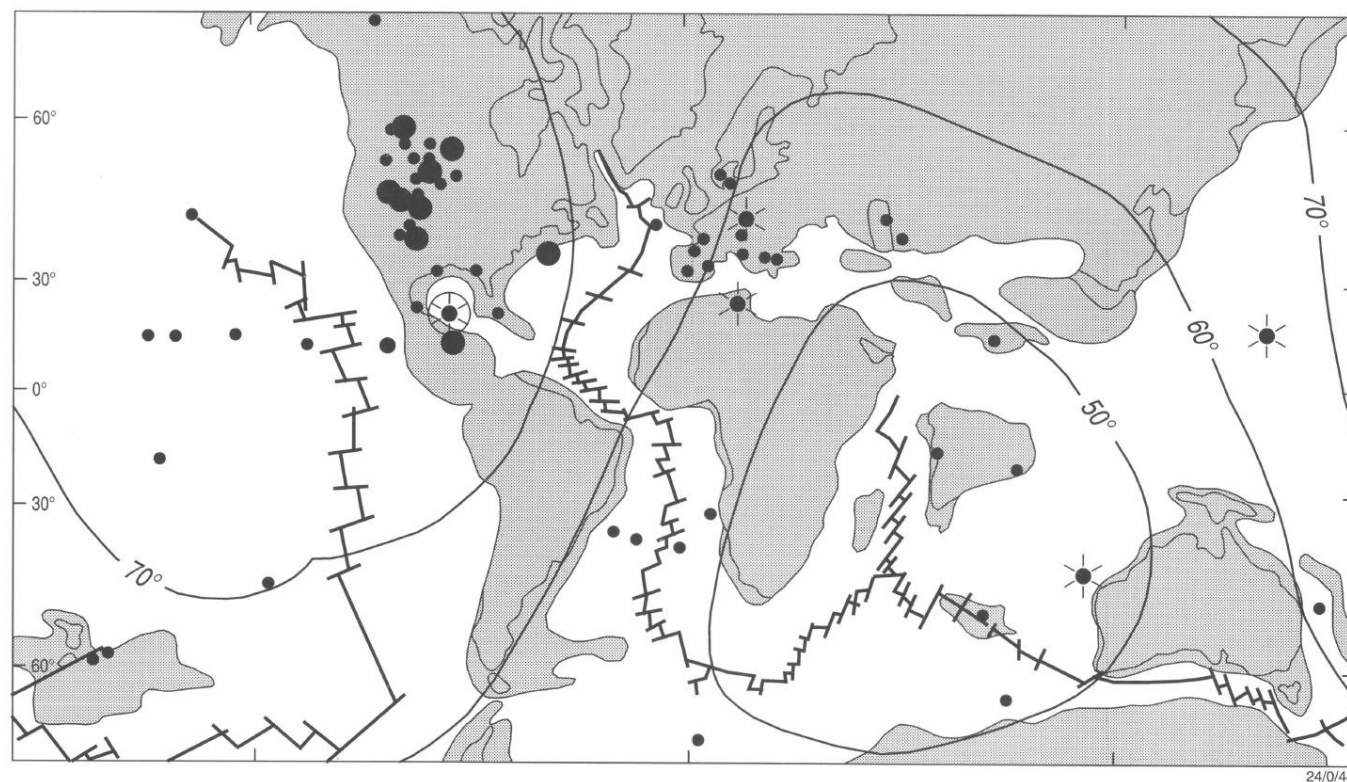


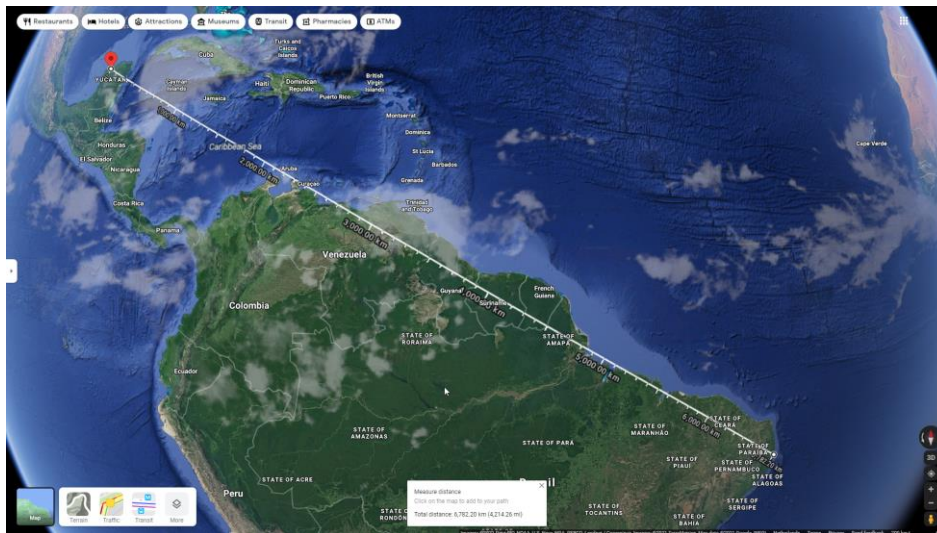
Figure 2. Global distribution of KTB impact deposits relative to the Chicxulub impact site (circle with star) and Australia (map modified from Alvarez & Asaro 1990). It shows sites containing large fragments of shocked quartz (large filled circles), sites with small shocked quartz (small filled circles), and sites at which distinctive non-terrestrial spinels have been sampled (star). The limits of the shadow zones for secondary reimpact of ballistic ejecta launched at angles of 50°, 60°, and 70° elevation from a Chicxulub impact are shown as contours (after Alvarez et al. 1995).

https://d28rz98at9flks.cloudfront.net/81463/Jou1996_v16_n4_p567.pdf

F.L. Sutherland: "The Cretaceous/Tertiary-boundary impact and its global effects with reference to Australia", *AGSO Journal of Australian Geology & Geophysics*, 16 (4), 567-585

So the document by B. Gertsch et al. says the site in Brazil (the Poty quarry) is the most distant from the impact location with "published accounts of Chicxulub impact–tsunami deposits", and the earlier results cannot be confirmed by new investigations. To me the latter seems logical, since any possible ejecta have been buried by the worldwide flood that must have occurred, probably when the Younger Drias ended.

And Chicxulub impact tsunami deposits in the east of Brazil? Didn't the thing hit Mexico? Look at the maps shown above! Tsunamis can go far, yes, but to me it seems very unlikely that it would have hit the east coast of Brazil. Shouldn't there be way more such deposits along the entire northern coast of South-America, all lined up along the coast in the proper direction?



I would say any tsunami evidence in Brazil would be related to the flood caused by the earth crust shift. Any signs of this 66 million years old K-T boundary more or less on top of or inside the presumably 11.5 thousand years old apparent flood deposits would contradict such a flood, but altogether such contradictive evidence seems not to exist. Therefore it seems evident to me that nearly all of South America, Northern Africa, Madagascar, Somalia, Arabia (, India?), Myanmar, and Australia have been attacked by a 2 or 3 kilometers high flood (!) which must have been like a seiche that struck several times, every time leaving smaller deposits on top of the prior and less far on land, until the ocean finally came to rest as if nothing has happened. The ocean itself must have gone over these regions at nearly its full depth, thereby at many places temporarily clearing the ocean floor, i.e. exposing it to the atmosphere, as presumed in my other document: <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf>, and there might be whales buried at a depth of several hundreds of metres in the midst of Brazil.

Great pyramid of Giza

As mentioned in the other document, the reason of the nearly perfect North-East-South-West orientation of the great pyramid of Giza could be the desire to mark the orientation of Earth's axis. The old orientation was lost due to the earth crust displacement, which of course also relocated all stars in the sky, and they may have felt the need to mark the new alignment in case another shift would occur in their (far) future.

Besides this accurate alignment with the wind directions, it also resides at a *northern latitude* of almost exactly 30° , so the celestial north pole is at an altitude of 60° . That is exactly $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle and a circle fits exactly 6 times around itself.

The *circumference* of its base is $4 \times 230.4 = 922.24$ metres. Multiplied by $12 \times 60 \times 60$ this equals 39 840.768 km. Earth's *meridional circumference* (measured around the poles) equals 40 008 km. The difference is ~ 167 km $\approx 0.4\%$.

As can be found on Wikipedia, the original height was 280 Egyptian Royal cubits ≈ 147 metres and its base is 440 cb ≈ 231 m (using a cubit of 0.525 m). The ratio of half the *base circumference* to the *height* then equals $\frac{2 \times 440}{280} = \frac{22}{7}$. Isn't that a well-known number, discovered by Archimedes? The Eureka guy who ran naked on the street? Apparently, this number was already known to the Egyptians...

Pole shift & Orion

You may already know that the constellation of Orion might well be intentionally reflected in the relative positioning of the pyramids.



<https://www.infolajm.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/a-352.jpg>

In case of a pole shift around the end of the Younger Dryas (as well as the time where Plato places Atlantis) from 76.0N,47.1W (current location of old pole) to 90N,0E, the latitude of the Giza Plateau would have changed by $-1^\circ.77$, hence the southern sky would have risen rise by $+1^\circ.77$, but it would also have turned anticlockwise by $16^\circ.23$. In fact, the earth crust itself would have rotated by minus that angle as seen from that location. Such a pole shift must have caused VERY heavy earth quakes.

The southern sky of course includes the constellation of Orion. Due to precession of the equinoxes, Orion would just have had its lowest altitude (around 11000 BCE, calculated without pole shift) and then have been rising ever since. During this rising it would steadily have turned clockwise until approximately 5000 BCE, way before the presumed date of the Great Pyramid, which is 2560 BCE.

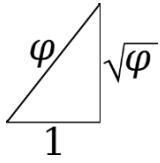
An earth crust shift would within a day have rotated Orion anticlockwise by over 16° , which then started a steady rise whilst turning clockwise towards its prior more upright position. Could it have been described by the Egyptians as the death and resurrection of Osiris, who was murdered by Set, son of the earth God Geb?

Some more interesting facts about the great pyramid

See <http://henk-reints.nl/Pyramid-geometry.pdf> for many more interesting details.

The *base circumference* nearly exactly equals 2π times the pyramid's *height*. I'll call it a quadratic hemispheroidal pyramid or *quamispheramid*.

A nice mathematical aspect thereof is that it quite accurately contains a pair of Kepler triangles in its



median plane through the bases' midpoints. A Kepler triangle has sides in the *ratio* of $\varphi : \sqrt{\varphi} : 1$, where φ is the *golden ratio*. It is rectangular, which follows from Pythagoras'

theorem: $\varphi^2 = 1^2 + \sqrt{\varphi}^2 = 1 + \varphi$, together with the definition of the *golden ratio*: $1 : \varphi = \varphi : (1 + \varphi)$, yielding $\varphi^2 = 1 + \varphi$. I'll call such a pyramid a *golden pyramid*.

For a *quamispheramid* we find:

$$2\pi h = 4b_q$$

and for a *golden pyramid* we have:

$$h = \frac{1}{2} b_g \sqrt{\varphi}$$

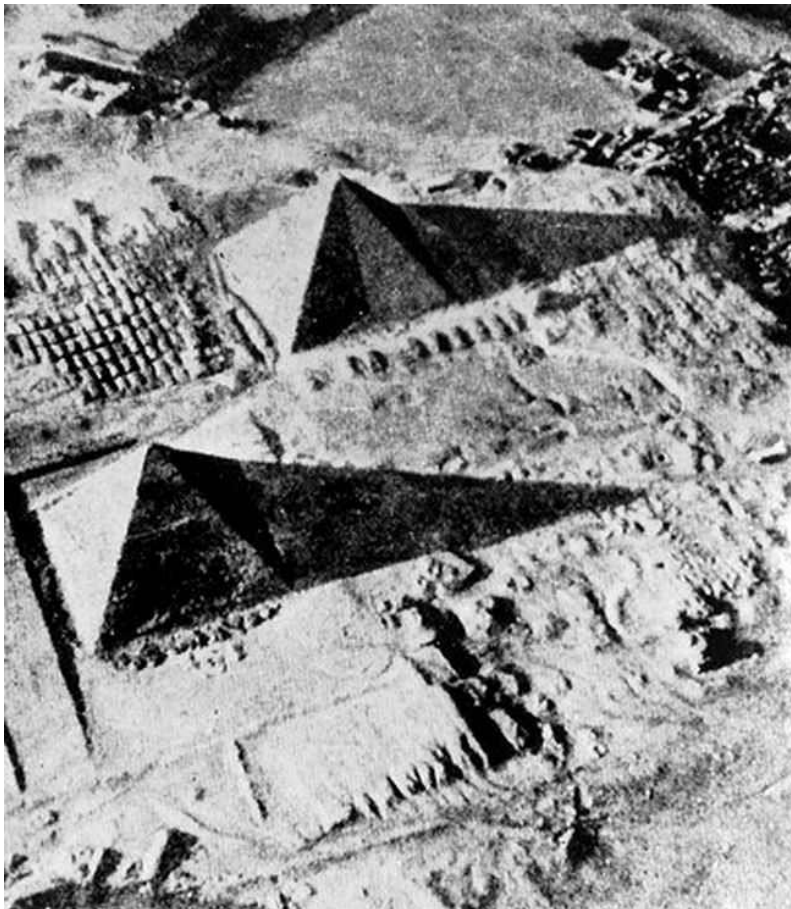
yielding:

$$\frac{b_g}{b_q} = \frac{2h/\sqrt{\varphi}}{2\pi h/4} = \frac{4}{\pi\sqrt{\varphi}} = 1.000\ 959\ 022\ 308\ 78$$

so a *golden pyramid* has a slightly greater circumference than a *quamispheramid*, with a difference of less than 1‰. With the *height* of the great pyramid, the *bases* would differ by ~22 centimetres.

This near equality is a mathematical coincidence and nothing special. If you build one of them you'll get the other for free.

All four bases of the great pyramid are indented by roughly 60 cm:



Of course this indentation equals half of the difference between base and mid-base diameter. Could it reflect the difference between the *golden pyramid* and the *quamispheramid*?

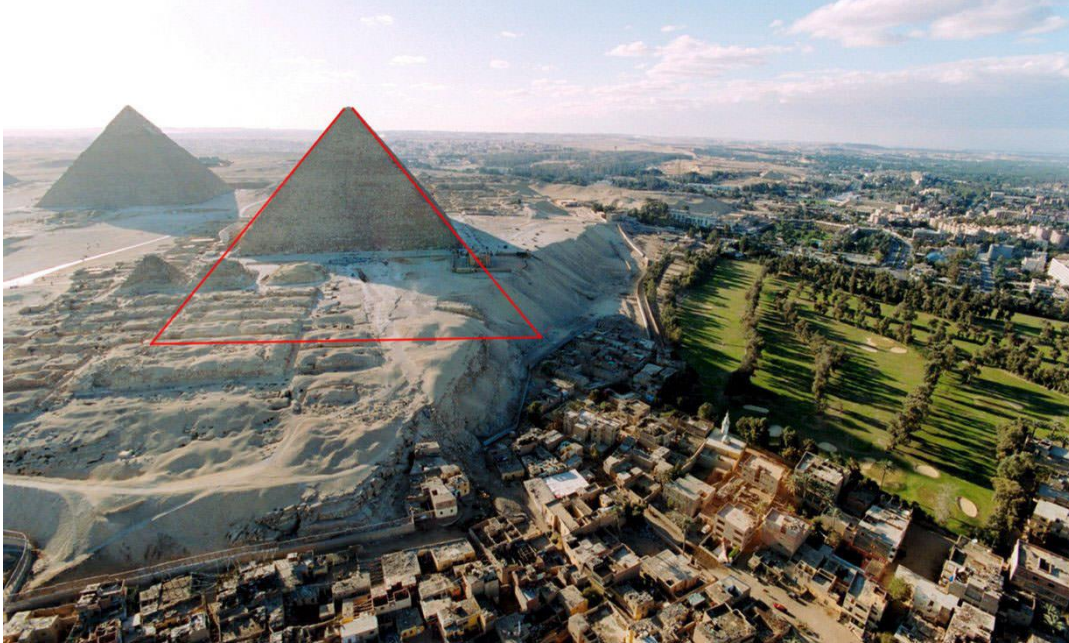
We find:

$$i = \frac{b_g - b_q}{2} = \frac{\frac{2h}{\sqrt{\varphi}} - \frac{2\pi h}{4}}{2} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\varphi}} - \frac{\pi h}{4}$$

With "exact" values of π and φ this yields 11 cm (half of the aforementioned 22 cm), which obviously does not match the actual value. With $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ and $\varphi = \frac{8}{5}$ however, we obtain 71 cm. Therefore I dare to presume they indentedly intended, no, intendedly indented the base in order to reflect both.

Update 2020-12-02: Please also read <http://henk-reints.nl/Pyramid-geometry.pdf> and check <http://henk-reints.nl/pyramidsAnalysis.html>.

And could the Giza plateau actually be a flood deposit?



<https://www.stolenhistory.org/threads/single-photo-8-sided-egyptian-pyramid.351/#lg=attachment7751&slide=0>
<https://www.stolenhistory.org/threads/single-photo-8-sided-egyptian-pyramid.351/>

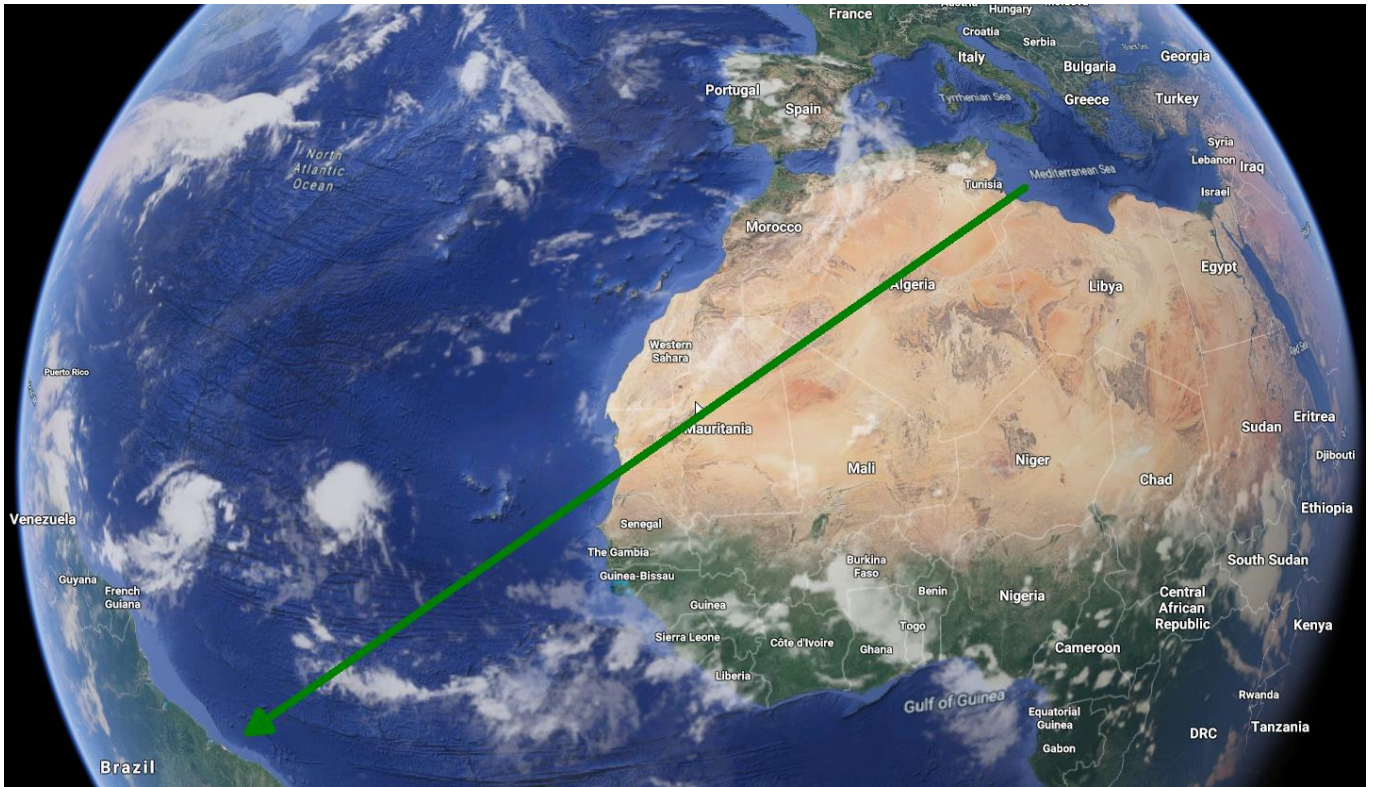
Height of the plateau with respect to the Desert Park (the green area): ca. 40 metres. **To me, the red triangle as drawn by Wotsy Snaimz seems an assumption that is based on no fact at all.**



<https://curiosmos.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Pyramids-of-Giza-as-seen-from-the-air-10.jpg>
<https://curiosmos.com/here-are-10-aerial-images-of-the-giza-pyramids-that-will-leave-you-stumped/>

Update 2020-03-28:

In part 1 of this document, <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf>, I showed next image:



In the Atlantic ocean, just above the red arrow, we find the islands of Cabo Verde. Let's have a closer look at three of them:



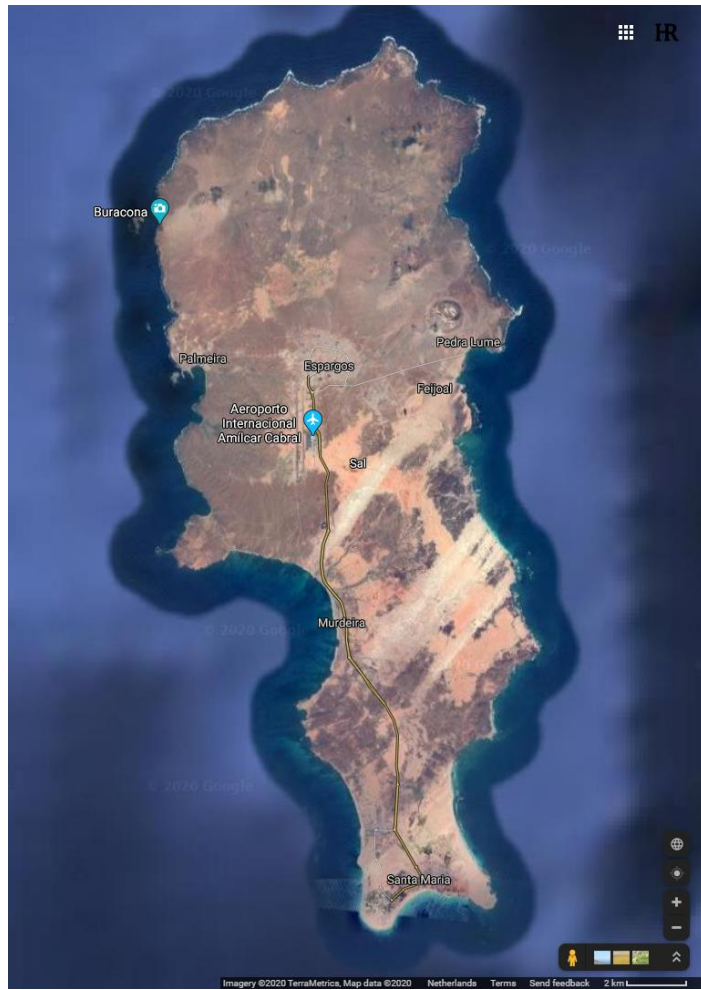
Next is Boa Vista, please draw your own conclusion:



From the northeast:



Next is Sal, please draw your own conclusion:



From the northeast:



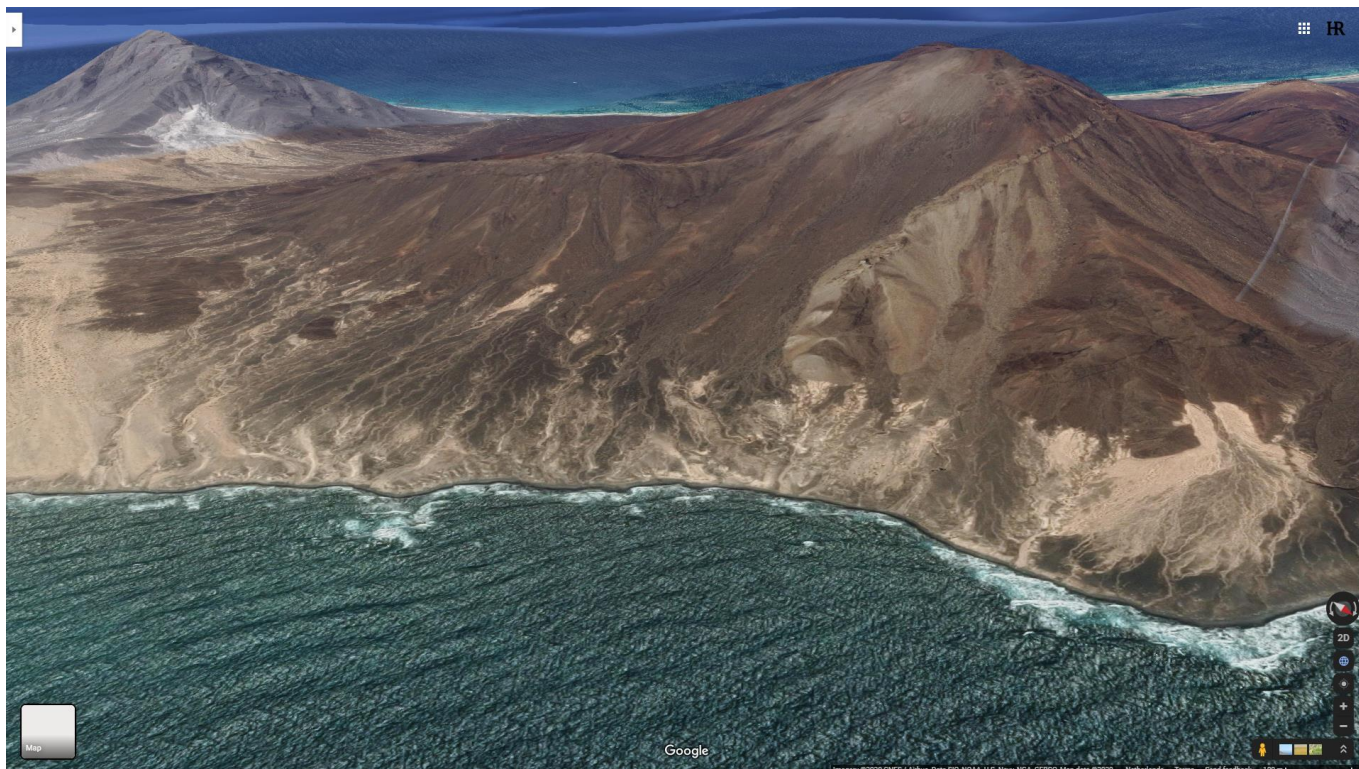
Next is Santa Luzia, please draw your own conclusion:



The eastern half of Santa Luzia, seen from the northeast.
Please take notice of what must have happened just above (my) mouse pointer.



Look at the northern face of the mountain near the top centre. Is that a deposit?



Might a flood have gone up the mountain, calved away parts of it and deposited the stuff whilst flowing back?

Next is the western half of Santa Luzia, seen from the north.



Do you see the deposit?
Might it be that part of the mountain ridge to the left was calved away?

Atlantis

In Timaios, Plato wrote (among other things):

- You and other peoples reinvented the script and everything else that is needed in a state over and over, and then again, after the usual number of years, the inevitable deluge erupted which swallowed everything up anew, and only the illiterate and undeveloped remained so that you were back in it as a child, without knowing anything of what happened in this country in times past.
- First of all, you remember just one flood, when there have been so many before (...)
- I will briefly tell you about the citizens who lived nine thousand years ago (...)
- There was an island in front of the strait that you now call the Pillars of Heracles [*HR: strait of Gibraltar*]. That island was larger than Libya [*HR: entire northern part of Africa*] and Asia Minor [*HR: Anatolia or Asian Turkey*] combined, and travellers of the time could cross from there to the other islands and thus to the entire opposite continent that enclosed that ocean. The sea here [*HR: around Greece*] is within the strait we are talking about and is actually more of a port with close access, but the other one is really a sea and the land around it can rightly be called a continent.
- Later there were unprecedented earthquakes and floods, and then came the horrible day in which all your warriors were suddenly swallowed up by the earth. The island of Atlantis has also been swallowed up by the sea and disappeared. That is why the sea is still inaccessible there. There is a lot of mud in the way. The island threw it up when it sank.

And in Kritias we read (among a load of other things):

- (...) of the island of Atlantis which, as we said, used to be bigger than Libya and Asia Minor combined. Today it has sunk as a result of earthquakes and is now only an impenetrable mud mass and an obstacle for ships that want to go to the open sea from here.

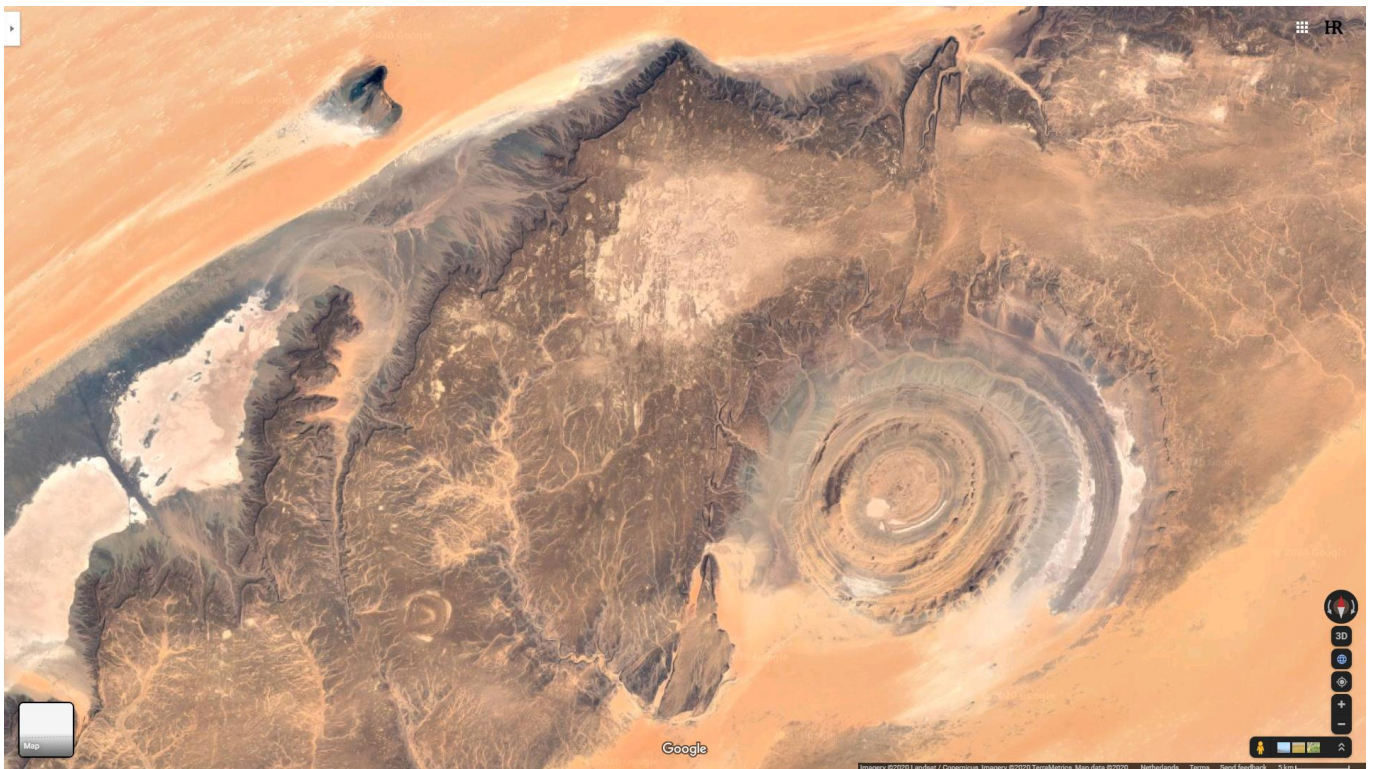
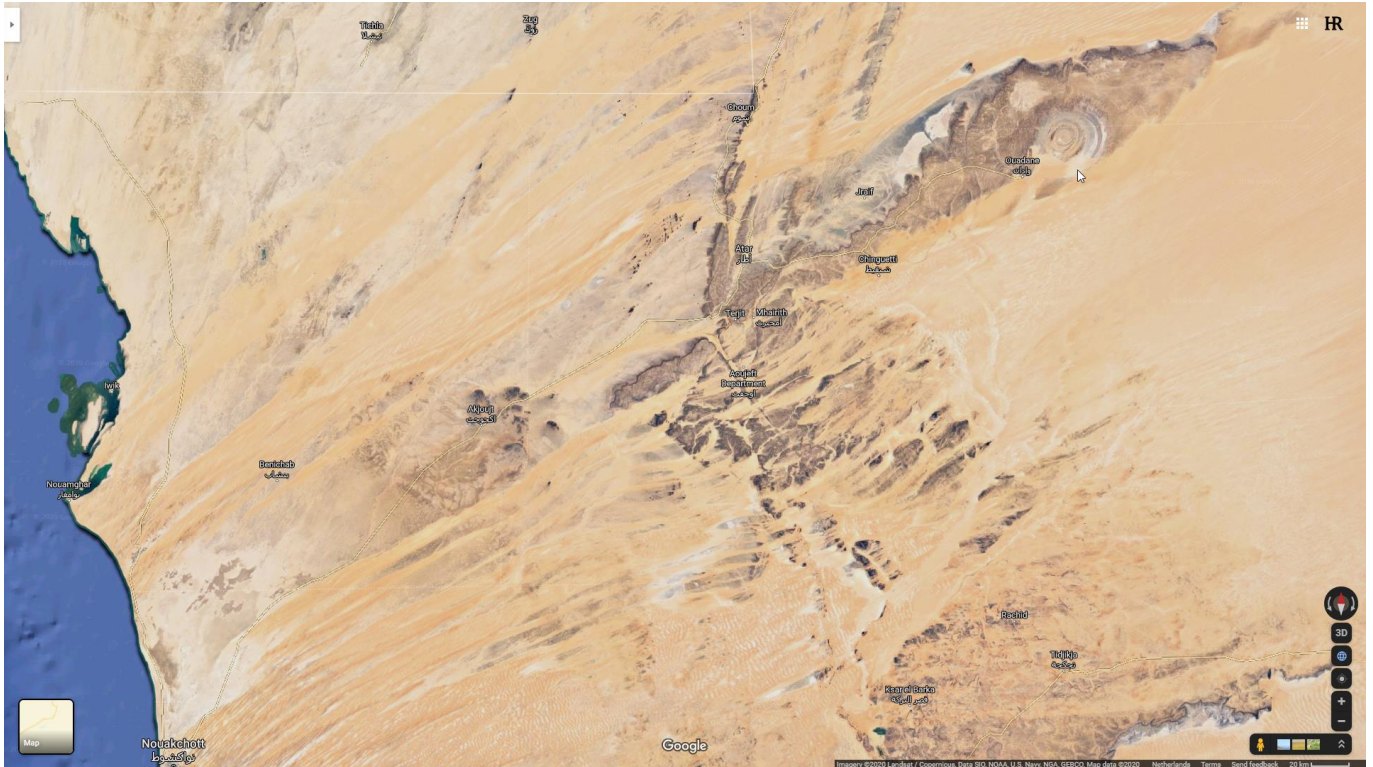
Some people think the Richat structure (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richat_Structure) might have been Atlantis. In the image below, it is near the upper right corner. It has an elevation above current sea level of approximately 120 metres (400 feet). I cannot confirm nor reject this assumption, but I do indeed think Plato described the northwest coast of Africa. Maybe Atlantis is fully covered with flood deposits nearer to the coast than this Richat structure.

Update 2020-12-02: I think the mentioned continent cannot be anything else then America and after I read Plato's text once again it came into my mind that Atlantis might also very well have been located somewhere in the north east of Brazil, which presumably has been buried by over a kilometer of flood deposits (see <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf>), which could be the "mud" Plato writes about.

2023-09-24: Plato also mentions Phaeton, the son of Helios, who reluctantly allowed him to drive his chariot. Placed in charge of the chariot, Phaethon was unable to control the steeds. The Earth first froze when the horses climbed too high, but then the chariot (sun) scorched the Earth by swinging too near, whereupon Zeus decided to prevent further disaster by striking it down with a thunderbolt.

HR: Wouldn't this mean the Sun's celestial path became very chaotic? How would this path look during an earth crust shift? Could Phaeton's fall itself be a metaphor for four or more forceful collapses for more than forty four buildings etc.?

Suppose a dog that comes out of the water and shakes itself dry. How would a flea, living in this dog's fur, see its environment (celestial objects in the sky) move?



The Richat structure. Don't those mountains look like a deposit?

Please also have a look at <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-Cheops.pdf> which contains quite some maths and formulas about pyramids, but near the end you'll find a number of images that suggest the Giza plateau may well be a flood deposit.

And have a look at <https://mariobuildreps.com/> which I consider a great site. It shows strong evidence of several past pole shifts that must have occurred, which is in agreement with the first citation of Plato above. The last pole shift mentioned there nearly perfectly matches what I wrote in <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf>.

Update 2020-08-27:

On page 15 I wrote: "there might be whales buried at a depth of several hundreds of metres in the midst of Brazil". And recently I encountered next YouTube video.

In <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AO6xiQp3aa8&start=770> ("Deutschlands Supervulkan, größer als gedacht!", 2011-09-22) at 12:50, we hear "conrebbi" say (in German, see below for translation):

Es dürfte wohl den steinzeitlichen Jägern nicht gelungen sein Hasen aus zu roten. Das auch solche Kleintiere ausgerottet wurden, liegt nah an daß ein anderes Ereigniss dafür verantwortlich war, und das sieht man zum Beispiel in den Höhlen, zum Beispiel in Chapada Diamantina. Das ist eine Gegend in Ost-Brasilien, ein Gebirge. Diese Höhlen sind mehrere Kilometer tief, stehen permanent unter Wasser, und dort liegen die Knochen der Tiere der Megafauna. Zwischen Holz. Wie kommt Holz in eine Höhle? Dieses Holz liegt am Grund der Höhle, mehrere Kilometer tief in der Höhle, und die Höhle steht immer schon unter Wasser.

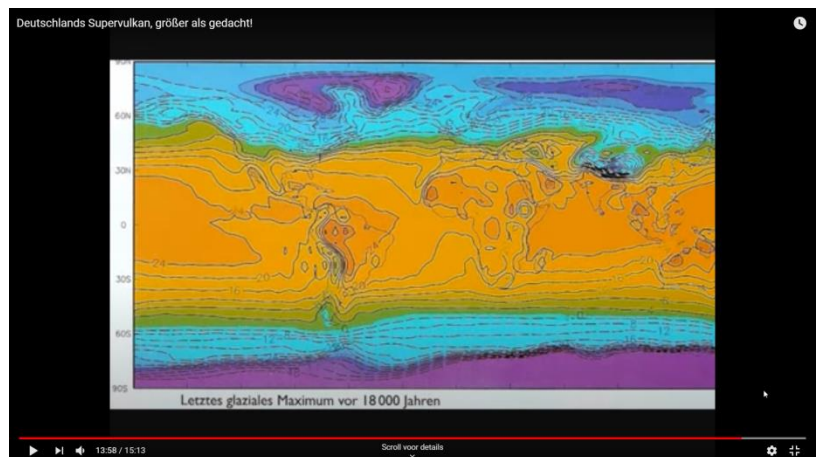
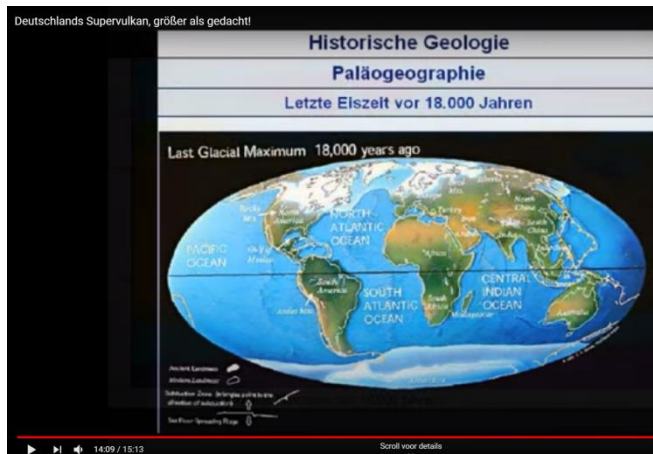
It might be possible that the Stone Age hunters did not succeed in eradicating hares. The fact that such small animals were also exterminated closely indicates that another event must have been responsible, and you can see that in the caves, for example in Chapada Diamantina. This is an area in eastern Brazil, a mountain range. These caves are several kilometers deep, are permanently under water, and there are the bones of the animals of the megafauna. Between wood. How does wood get into a cave? This wood lies at the bottom of the cave, several kilometers deep in the cave, and the cave has always been under water.

A bit further, at 13:50, he mentions Homo Floresiensis, which got extinct 12 000 year ago.

QUOTE: *Climatologist created next map showing Earth about 18 000 years ago. It would have been very cold in Siberia, so there should have been ice over there. A large amount of ice.*

But next map was created by geologists, who are very well capable of proving icing. Some rubble etc. should have been deposited somewhere, like terminal moraines. In eastern Siberia that cannot

be determined at the climax of the last ice age. The climatologists are wrong in their assumption that there would have been cold temperatures in eastern Siberia at that time. Instead, Canada in North

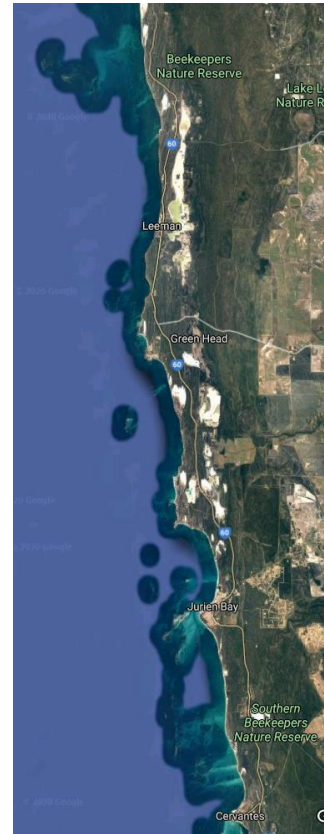
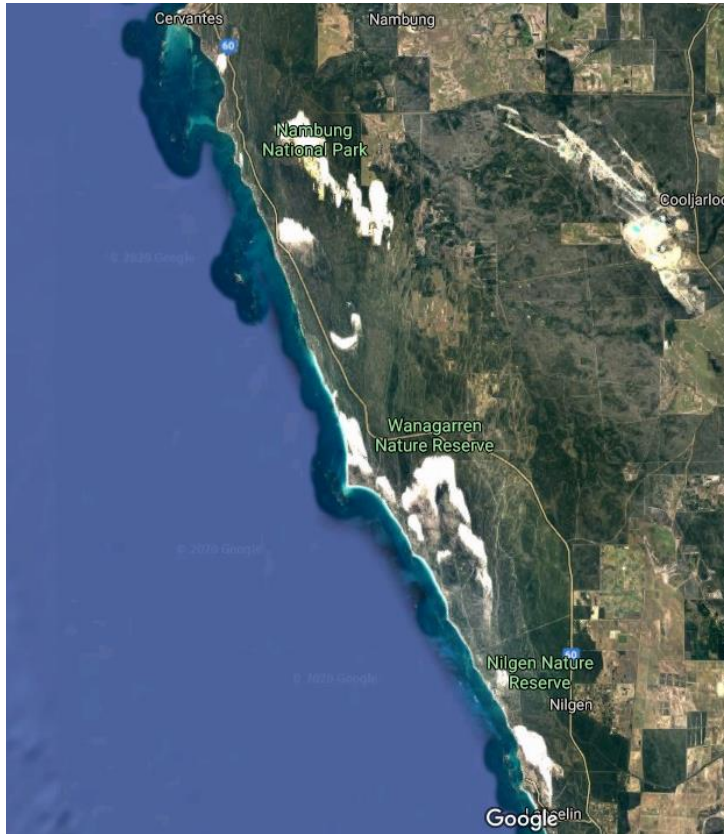


America was largely covered in ice, as well as Europe. This indicates Earth's axis must have been different from what scientists nowadays presume.

UNQUOTE.

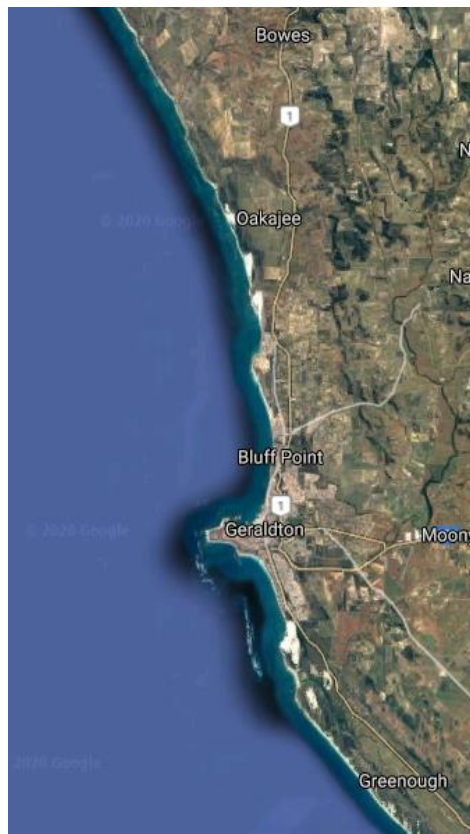
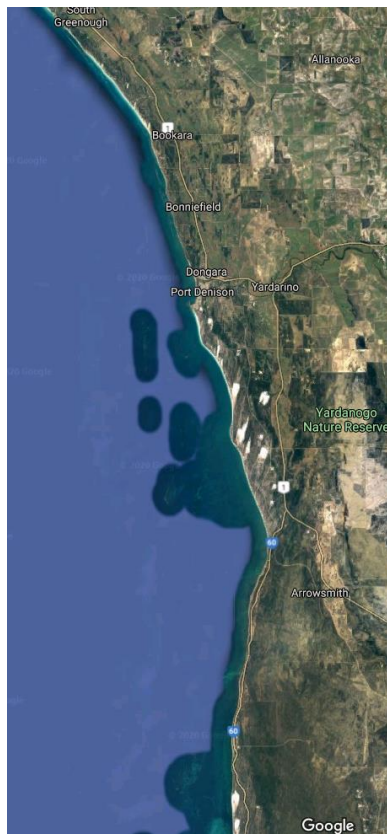
Added 2020-09-10:

I missed Australia's west coast in my first document, so here it is:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-30.676099,115.3288927,88346m/data=!3m1!1e3>

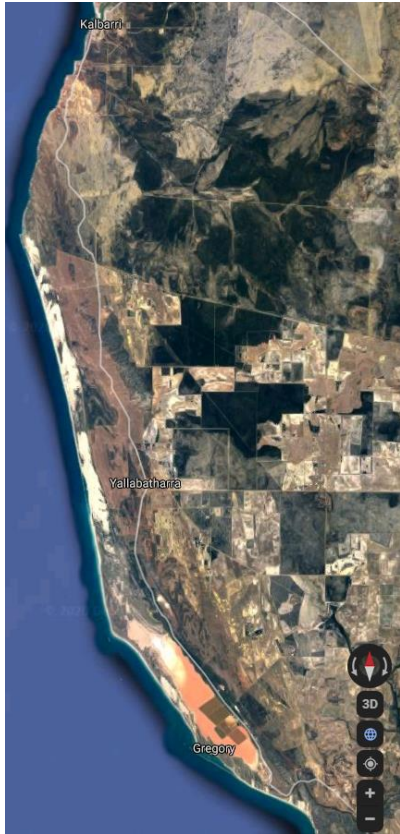
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-30.1336327,115.1796712,88258m/data=!3m1!1e3>



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-29.3913172,115.0625725,88359m/data=!3m1!1e3>

<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-28.7270844,114.6598382,88374m/data=!3m1!1e3>

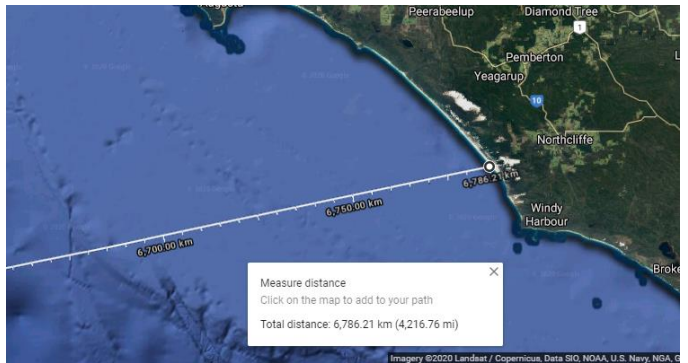
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-27.9900223,114.2445541,88349m/data=!3m1!1e3>



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-27.9684897,113.7285955,68146m/data=!3m1!1e3>
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-26.8220561,113.0748419,136332m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Nearly everything on Australia's west coast came straight from the south, which definitely is not the direction coming from the presumed Burckle Crater.

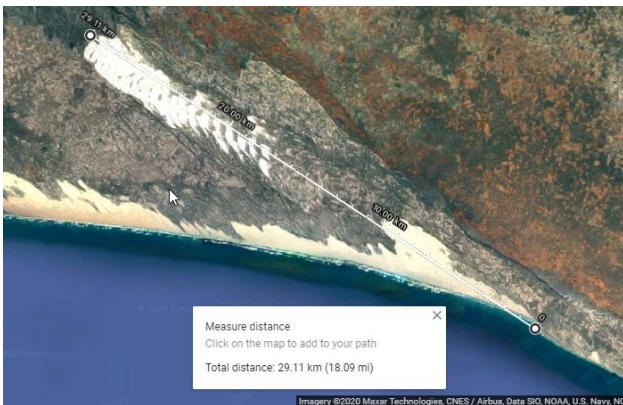
Let's connect Madagascar and Australia and do some measurements.



Total distance: 6786 km. Google's distance measuring tool apparently correctly follows a so called great circle (geodesic). It misses the "official" location of Burckle Crater (30.865°S 61.365°E) by over 50 km:



B.C. is at say 1735 km from Madagascar, so 5061 from the Australian floodmark. Ratio = 1 : 2.9 .



Longest Madagascar floodmark: 29 km



Longest Australian floodmark: 8 km

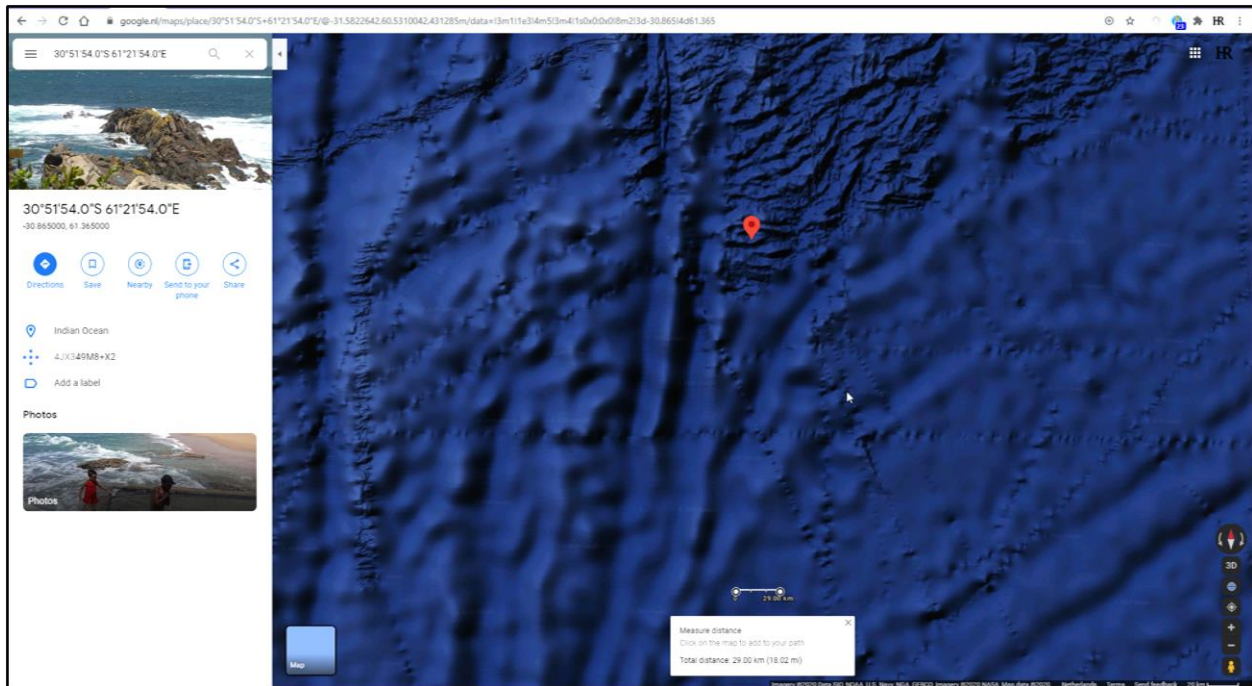
Ratio = 1 : 3.6 .

According to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burckle_Crater its position was found by **triangulation**. Hail, Jupiter and Osiris and the whole lot of them! Congratulations! Triangulation from two points 6786 kilometres apart in practically opposite directions, read: along a single line. WikipediA gives the location with 3 fractional digits of a degree, suggesting an error margin of plus or minus half of a thousandth of a degree, which is roughly ±56 metres. Along this single line, that is.



Do you know what I think? ~~Nude-gi~~ They just picked a location on a great circle at a distance ratio corresponding to the sizes of the chevrons. The above ratios are of course just indicative, I do not know what they actually measured. And they probably did it using a calculator, which always gives way too many digits.

I see nothing that reminds me of an impact crater at the presumed location. But on close inspection I see some type of fish swimming overthere. It seems a herring. **What colour would it be?**



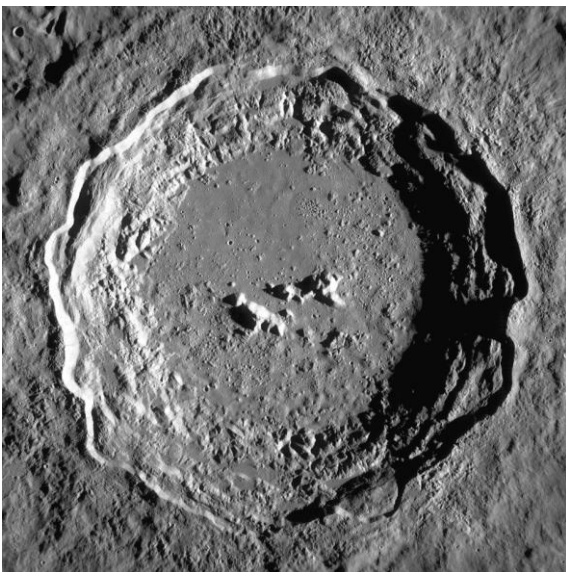
The "official" location of Burckle Crater as given on Wikipedia: 30.865°S 61.365°E.

The distance measure just shows the crater size of 29 km, as given there.

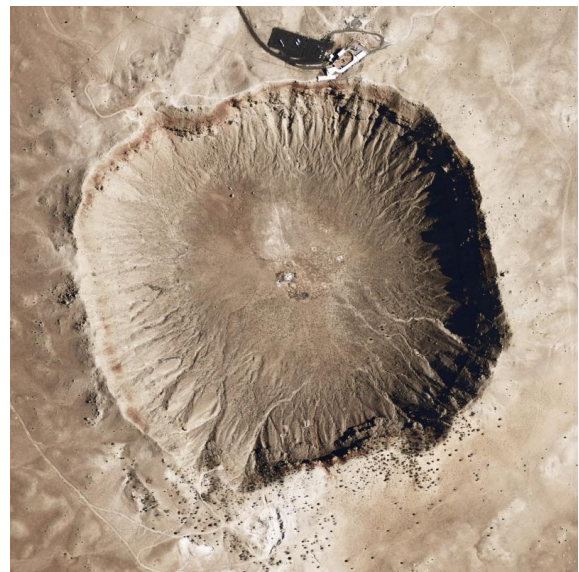
And please ignore the silly photographs Google Maps thinks are appropriate...

Impact crater?

Well, maybe some craterish shape left of my mouse cursor? Or below it? Or farther to its left, west of those two long north-south valleys? But all of those are roughly 100 kilometres away from the "official" location, which, as mentioned before, should be accurate to within ± 56 metres. I think these last patterns I suggested are simply caused by blurring due to a lack of detailed information, cf. the "face" on Mars which in fact is just a mountain with some specific shade over it.



This is an impact crater.
(Copernicus on the moon)

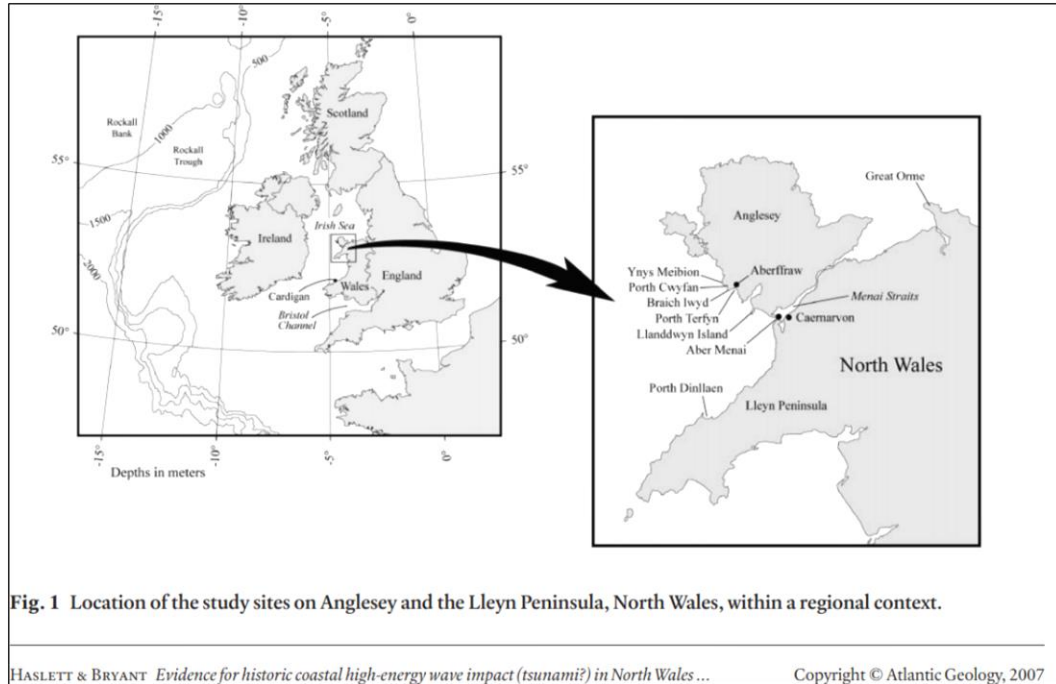


And so is this.
(Barringer crater, Arizona)

Zigackly!

2020-09-12:

I stumbled upon a document¹ that made me take a look at the location they mention in Wales:



And look at that:

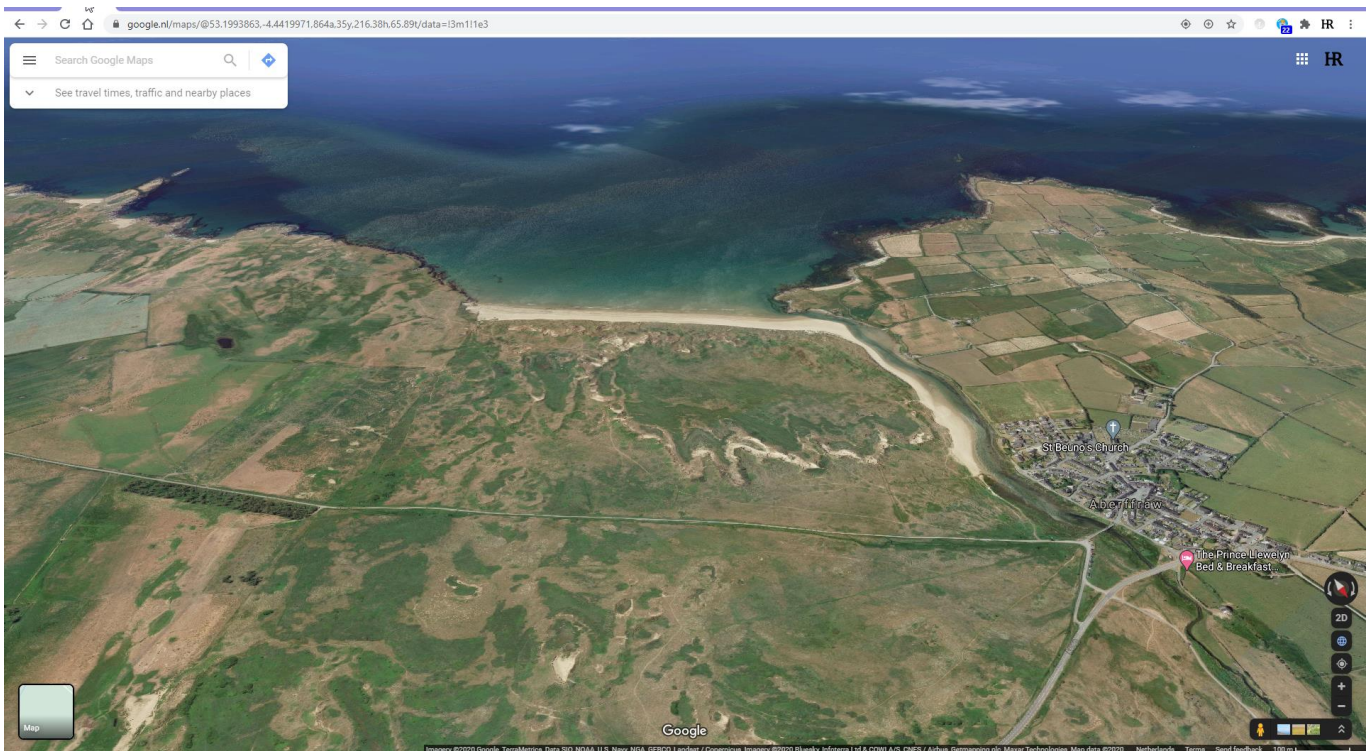


<https://www.google.nl/maps/@53.1932392,-4.4588194,3145m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Please notice the entire structure, up to the upper edge of the image.

¹ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/30389416> Evidence for historic coastal high-energy wave impact tsunami In North Wales United Kingdom

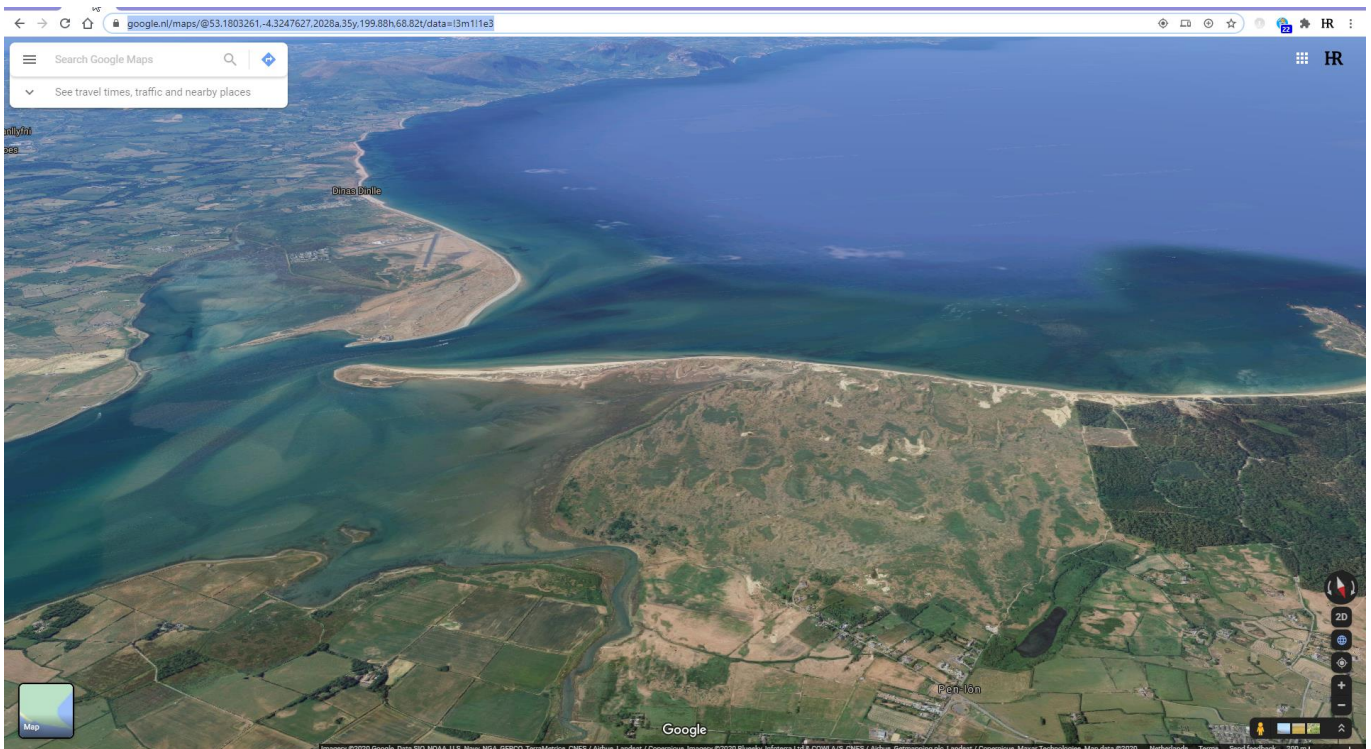
The same, but now in a 3D view.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@53.1993863,-4.4419971,864a,35y,216.38h,65.89t/data=!3m1!1e3>

If this is not a flood mark then what is it? We are looking to the south west, straight to the Atlantic, which is quite far away from here. It is nearly parallel to the crust shift along the 47° W meridian, as suggested by <https://mariobuildreps.com/>, so it might well have been caused by the very first wave as soon as the crust started shifting. When the earth surface shifted southward along that meridian, then some 42° east of it the water suddenly came to the north east.

Next is maybe less evident, but to me it is a flood mark, a bit to the east of the prior image.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@53.1803261,-4.3247627,2028a,35y,199.88h,68.82t/data=!3m1!1e3>

Added 2020-09-13:

Baalbek, Lebanon:



Marked location: 34°.0074864, 36°.2030826



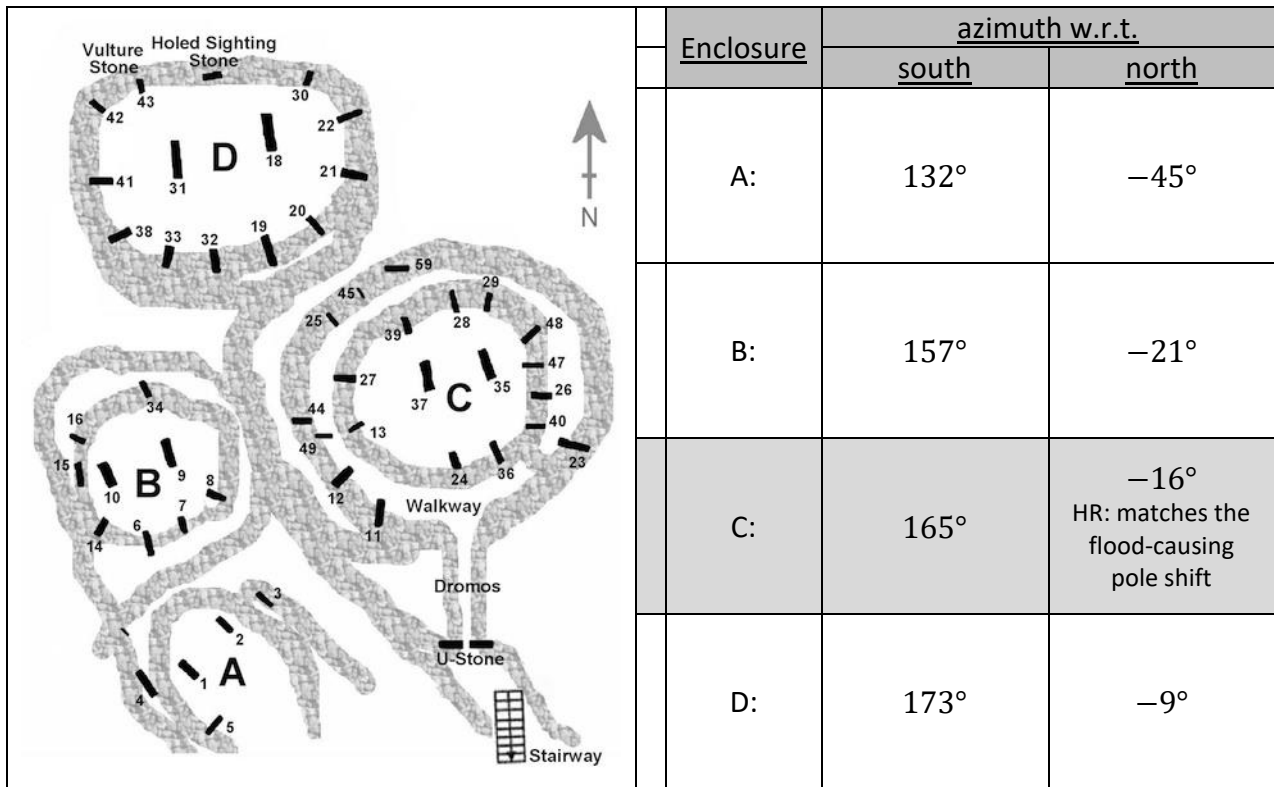
Southern point of distance measuring line: 34°.0064184, 36°.2033732

Yielding a cardinality of: $\alpha = \text{atan2}(30826 - 33732, 74864 - 64184) = -15^\circ.22$ which is west of north. According to <https://mariobuildreps.com/> the last poleshift was 14° , which would be the rotation as observed at the intersection of the old and new equator. In Baalbek, which is not near the old or new equator, but roughly halfway to both the old and the new pole, the cardinality change would be greater. Because of this cardinality, which is also found in Göbekli Tepe, I am convinced both Baalbek and Göbekli Tepe predate the earth crust shift at the end of the Younger Dryas.

Update 2020-12-02:

Cardinality of Göbekli Tepe, as on <https://mariobuildreps.com/gobekli-tepe-true-age/>

(I find his claim that it would be over 250 000 years old not convincing):

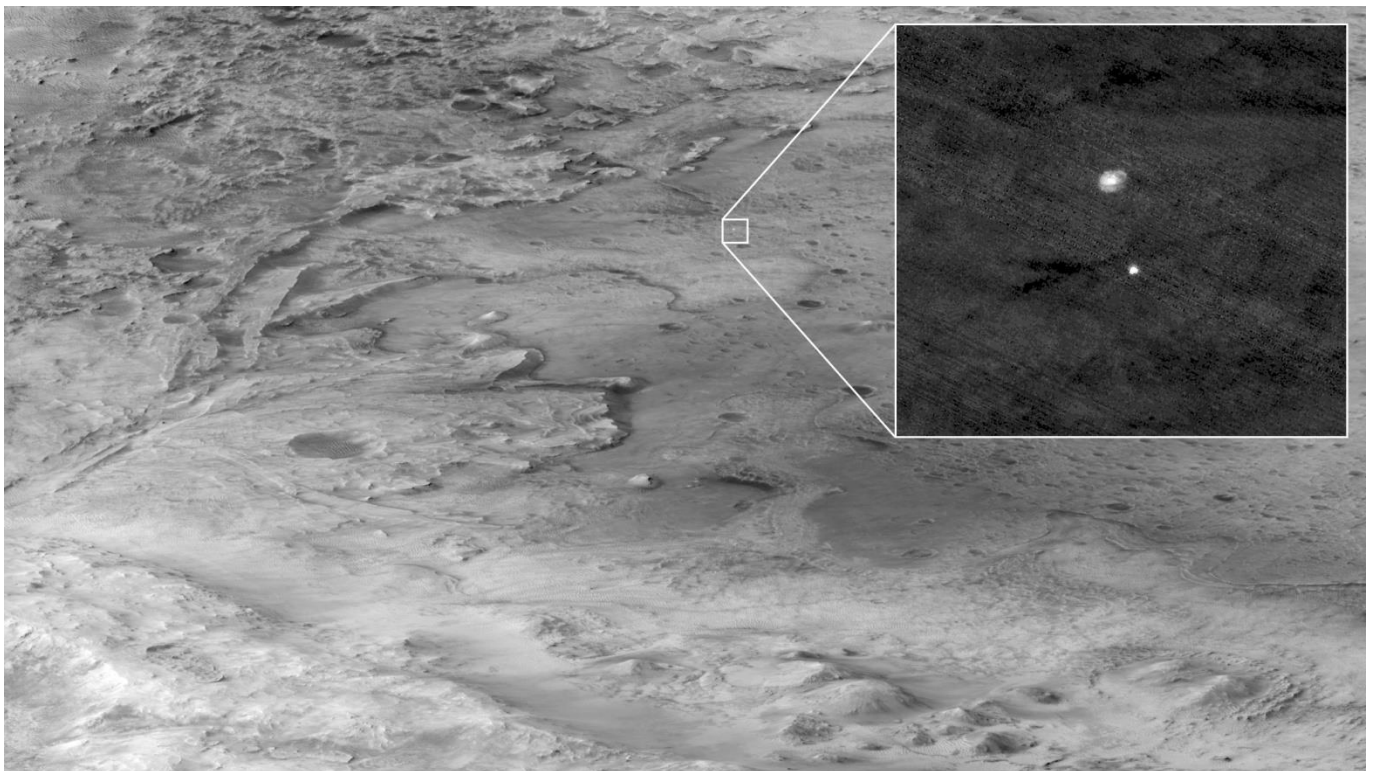


Update 2021-02-22:

On <https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/jpl/hirise-captured-perseverance-during-descent-to-mars> next image is shown of Perseverance's descent on 2021-02-18. The text on that web page says:

The descent stage holding NASA's Perseverance rover can be seen falling through the Martian atmosphere, its parachute trailing behind, in this image taken on Feb. 18, 2021, by the High Resolution Imaging Experiment (HiRISE) camera aboard the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter. The ancient river delta, which is the target of the Perseverance mission, can be seen entering Jezero Crater from the left.

If NASA says Perseverance's target is an *ancient river delta*, then what we see is a flood deposit on Mars. Please compare them with the other images of flood deposits contained in this very document as well as in <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf>.



https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/thumbnails/image/perseverance_descent.jpg

This is how flood deposits on Mars look like.

Do you now still dare to deny that Earth has flood deposits all around?

Next is another image of Mars:



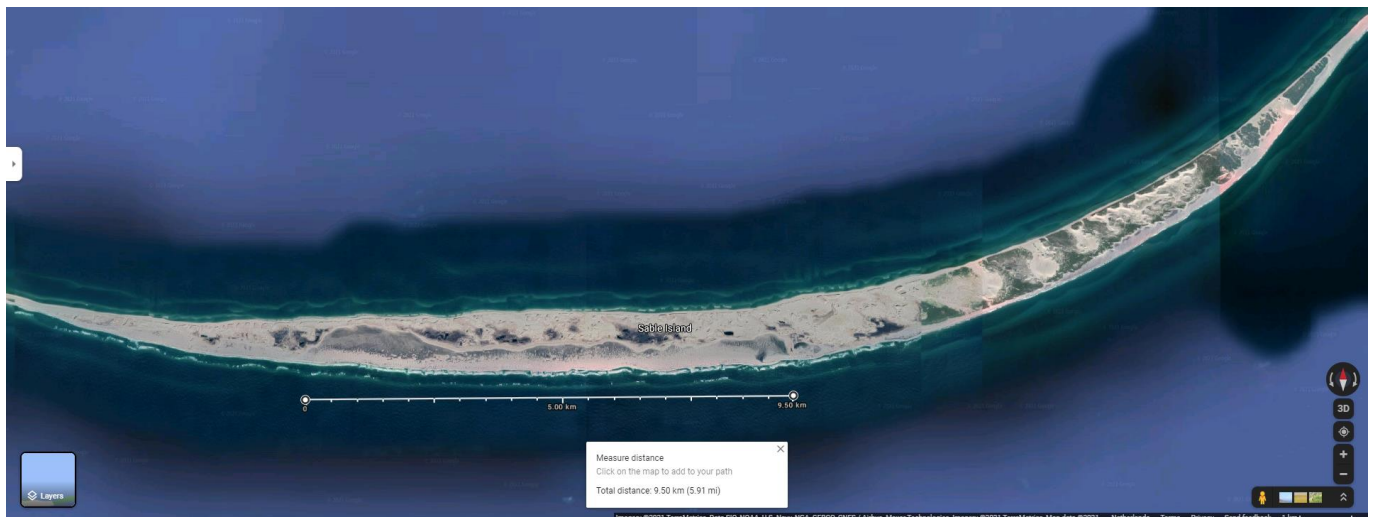
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/26/PIA21136_Scalloped_Terrain_Led_to_Finding_of_Buried_Ice_on_Mars.jpg

Please search for *flood deposit Mars* on Google Images and find many more like this one.

Doesn't <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf> show similar patterns, e.g. on Madagascar?

Update 2021-08-03:

Next is (the most part of) Sable Island, Halifax, NS, Canada:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@43.962335,-59.9095112,13914m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

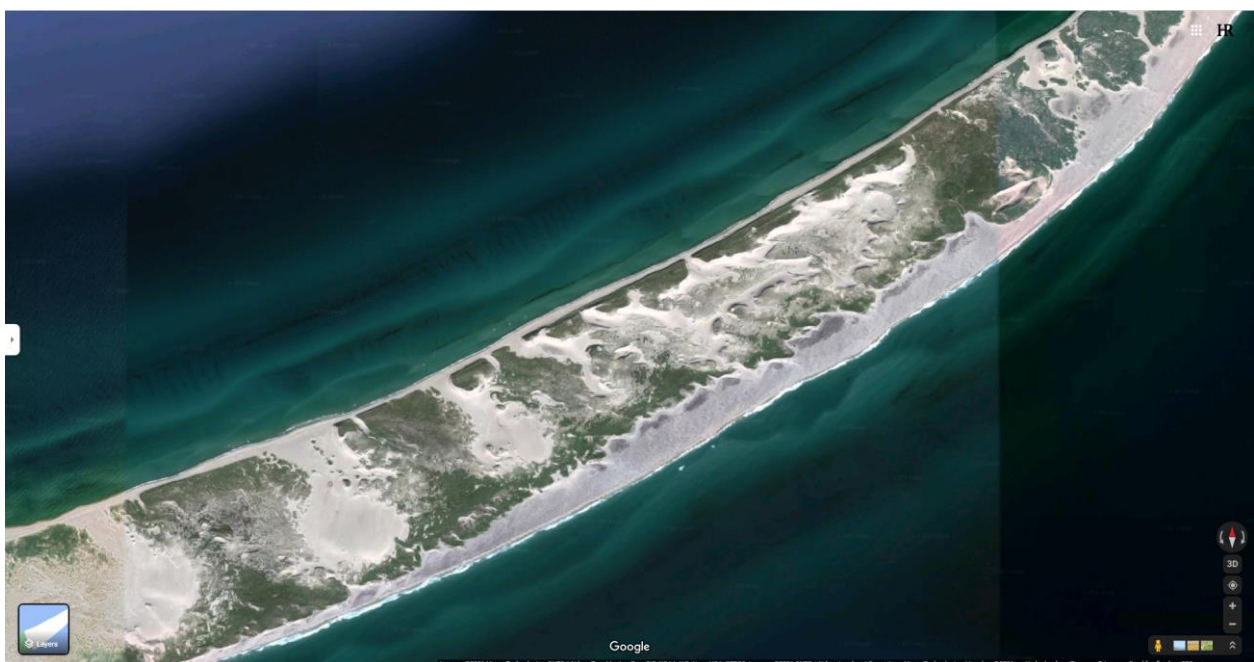


<https://www.google.nl/maps/@43.9319728,-59.9770191,3480m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@43.9316432,-59.9163804,3474m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Was it flooded from the south? Could it be a leftover of the northward flow of the Atlantic at the moment of the southward earth crust displacement?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@43.9531406,-59.8044509,3474m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Flooded from the south AND from the north?

Update 2021-08-25:

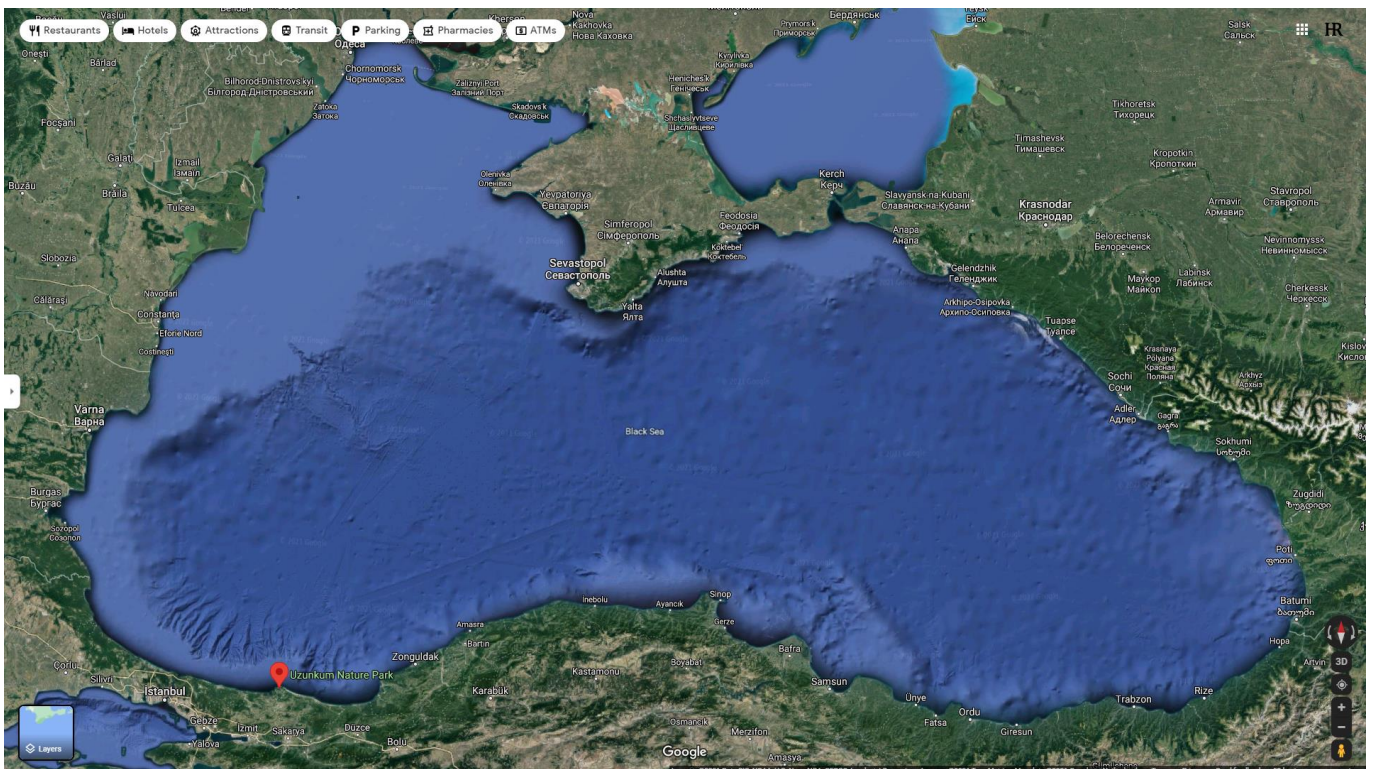
If next image does not reveal a flood deposit then I am Julius Napoleon Charles Genghis the Great:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Uzunkum+Nature+Park/@41.2221165,30.2929417,1210a,35y,203.62h,73.57t/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x409e6e6663d7311b:0xdc8aa88cbb40d8c9!8m2!3d41.200217!4d30.2747323!5m1!1e4>

Its deepest penetration is ~1 km. The compass near the lower right shows it went south-eastwards.

Its location is:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Uzunkum+Nature+Park/@43.7400192,34.7555457,698091m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x409e6e6663d7311b:0xdc8aa88cbb40d8c9!8m2!3d41.200217!4d30.2747323!5m1!1e4>

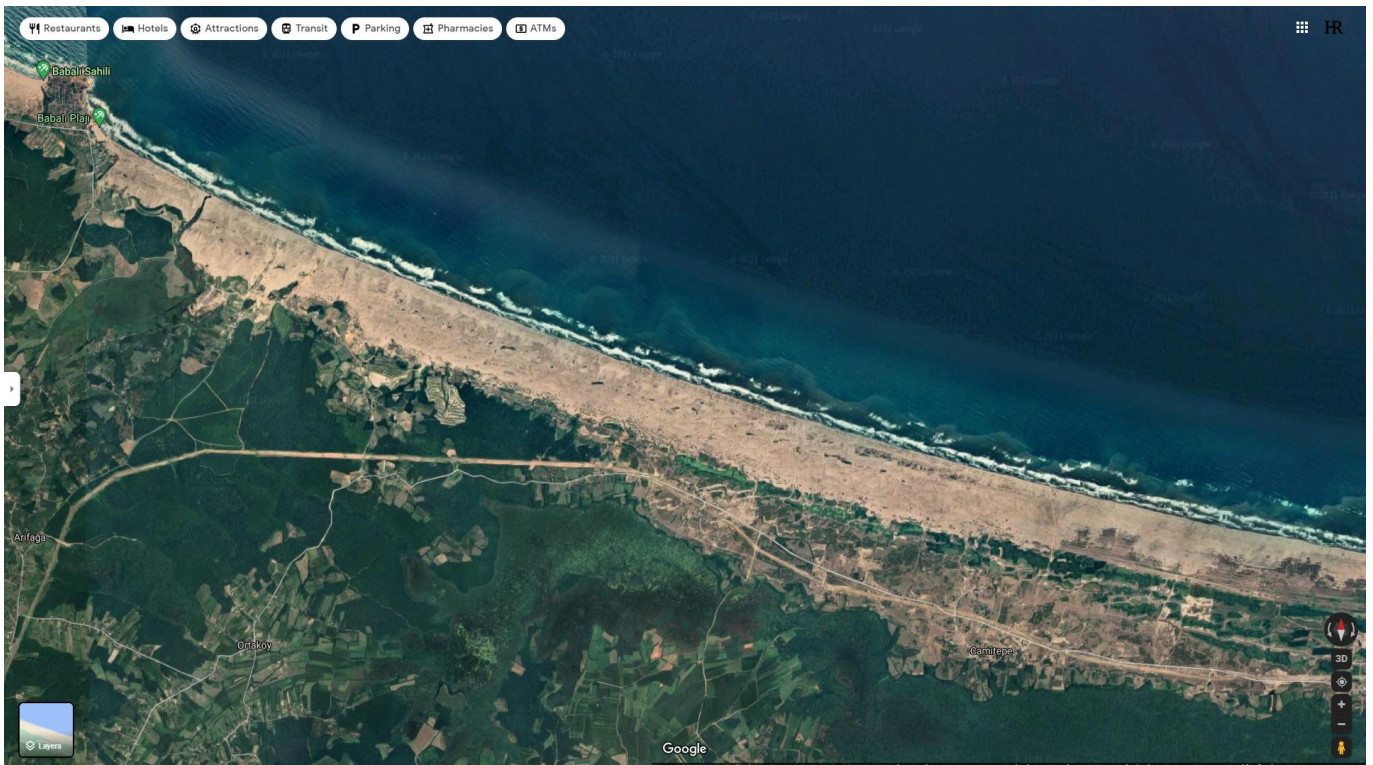
Yes, it is the Black Sea, east of Istanbul.

A bit to the east, including the same flood deposit near the upper left corner:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Uzunkum+Nature+Park/@41.1872023,30.3284825,5390m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x409e6e6663d7311b:0xdc8aa88cbb40d8c9!8m2!3d41.200217!4d30.2747323!5m1!1e4>

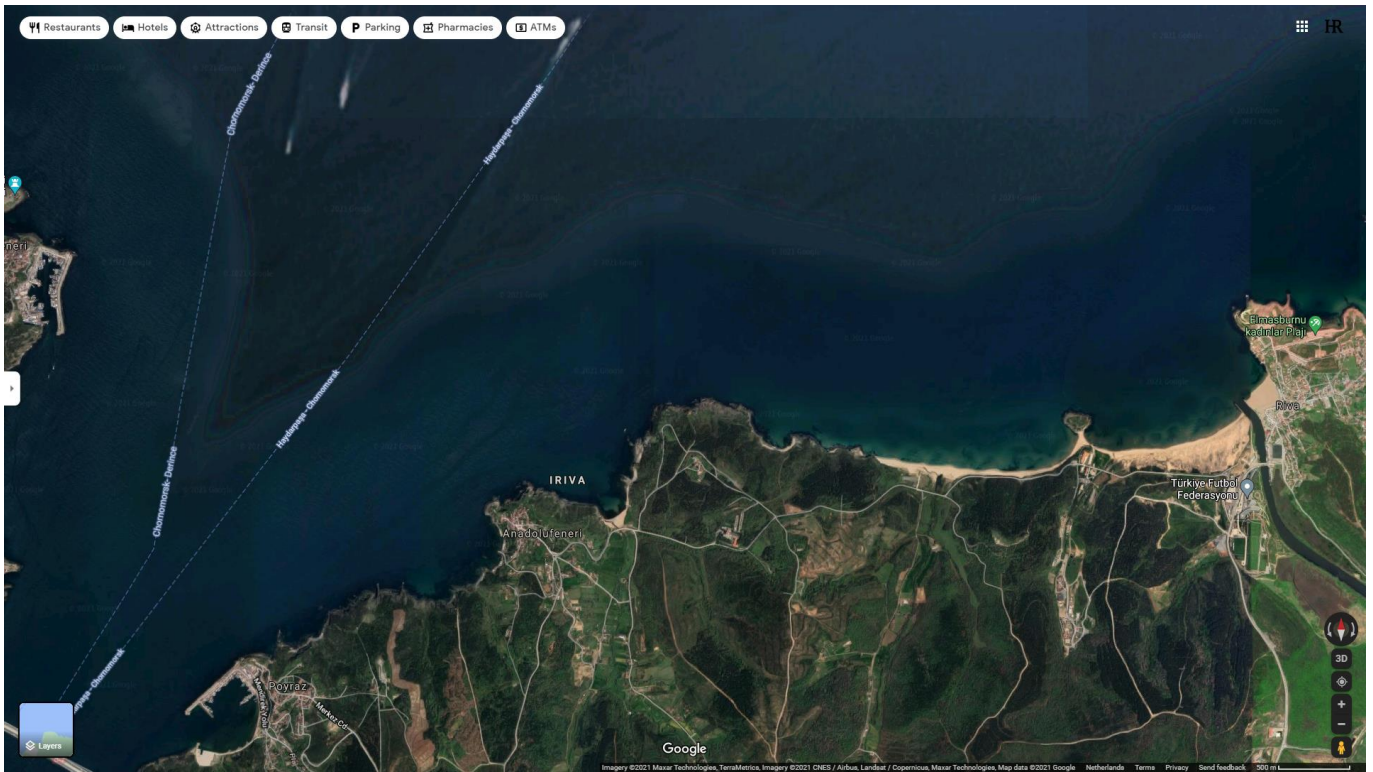
A bit more to the east:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@41.1581638,30.4345394,9109m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

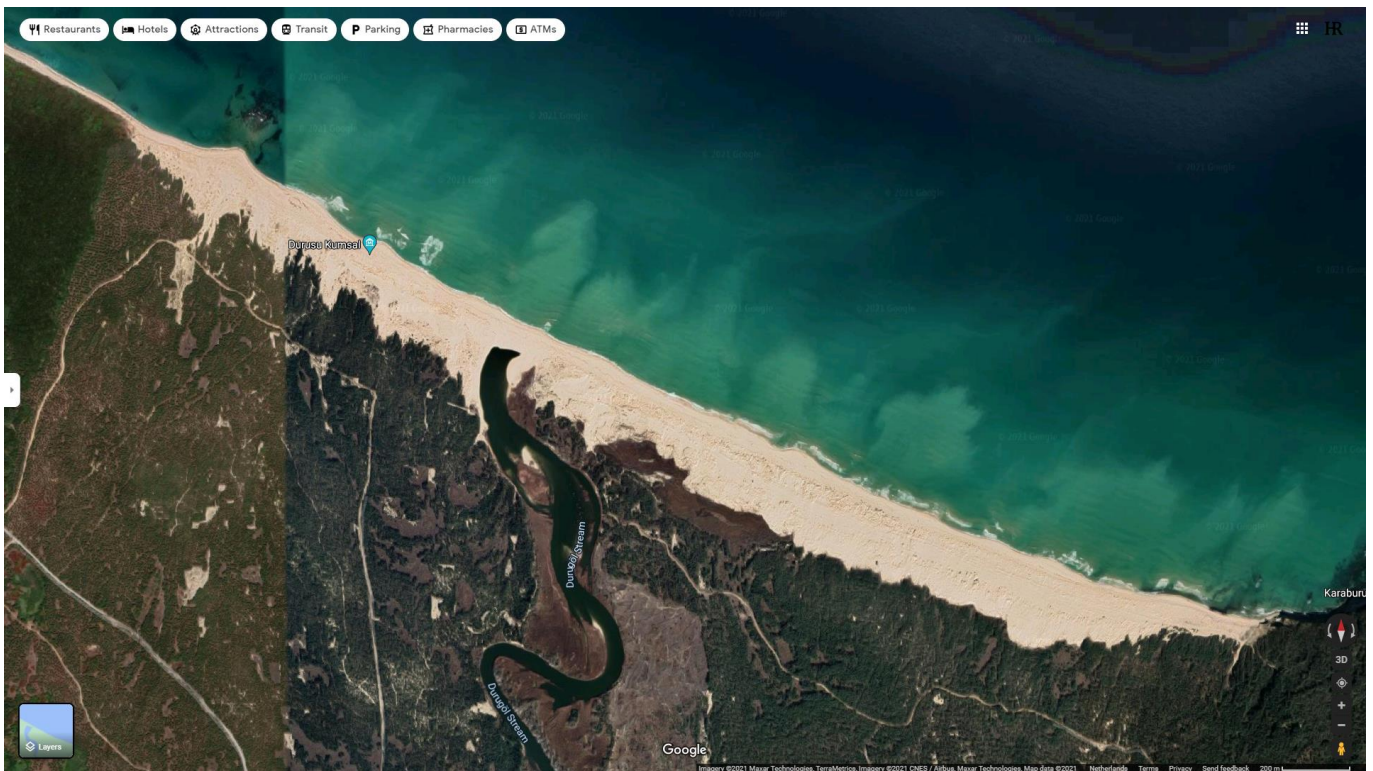
Please note the larger structure as well, it penetrates twice as deep as the sand colored deposit.

Next is more to the west; the left part of the image is the end of the Bosphorus:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@41.2254638,29.1675671,5409m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Next is west of the Bosphorus:



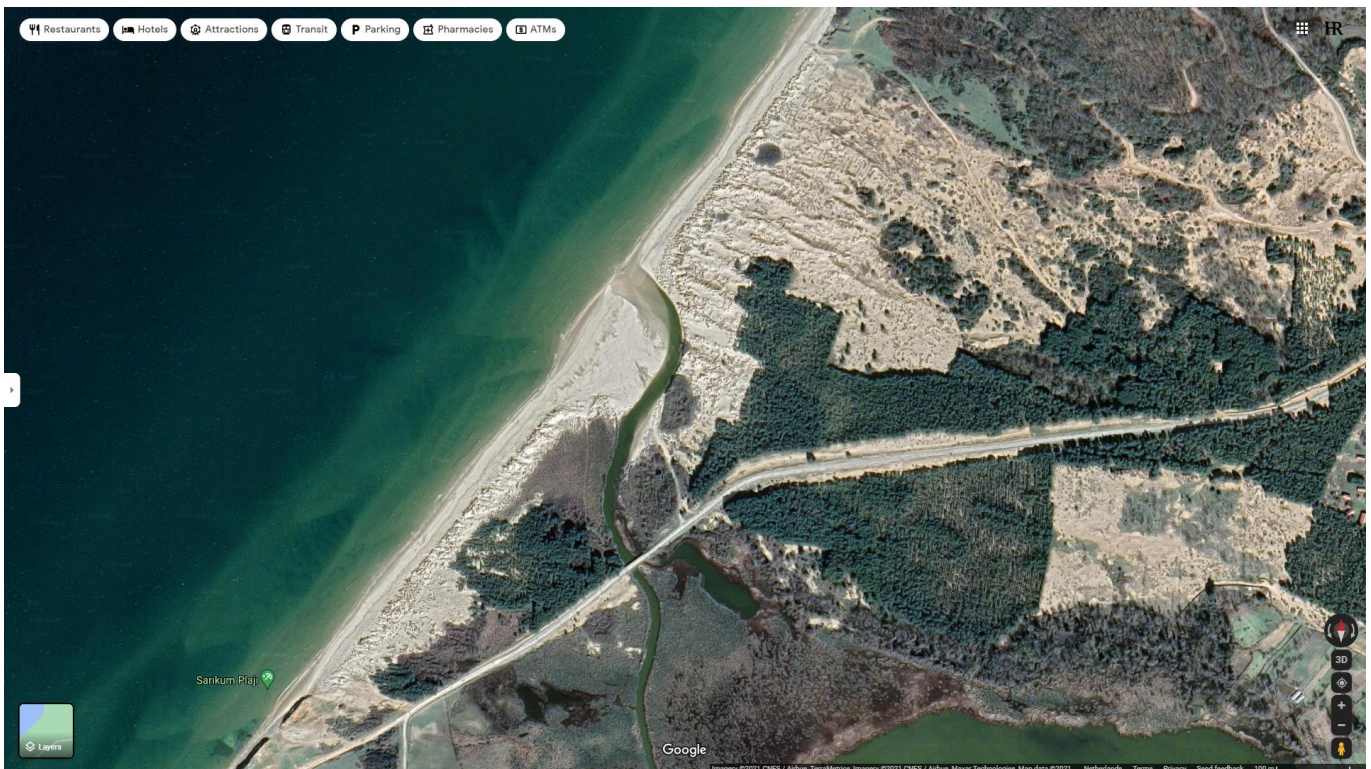
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@41.3553599,28.6250506,2275m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

More to the east of the first Black Sea image shown before:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@41.5990627,32.1415282,3142m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Even more to the east it is plausible that the wave came more from the west:



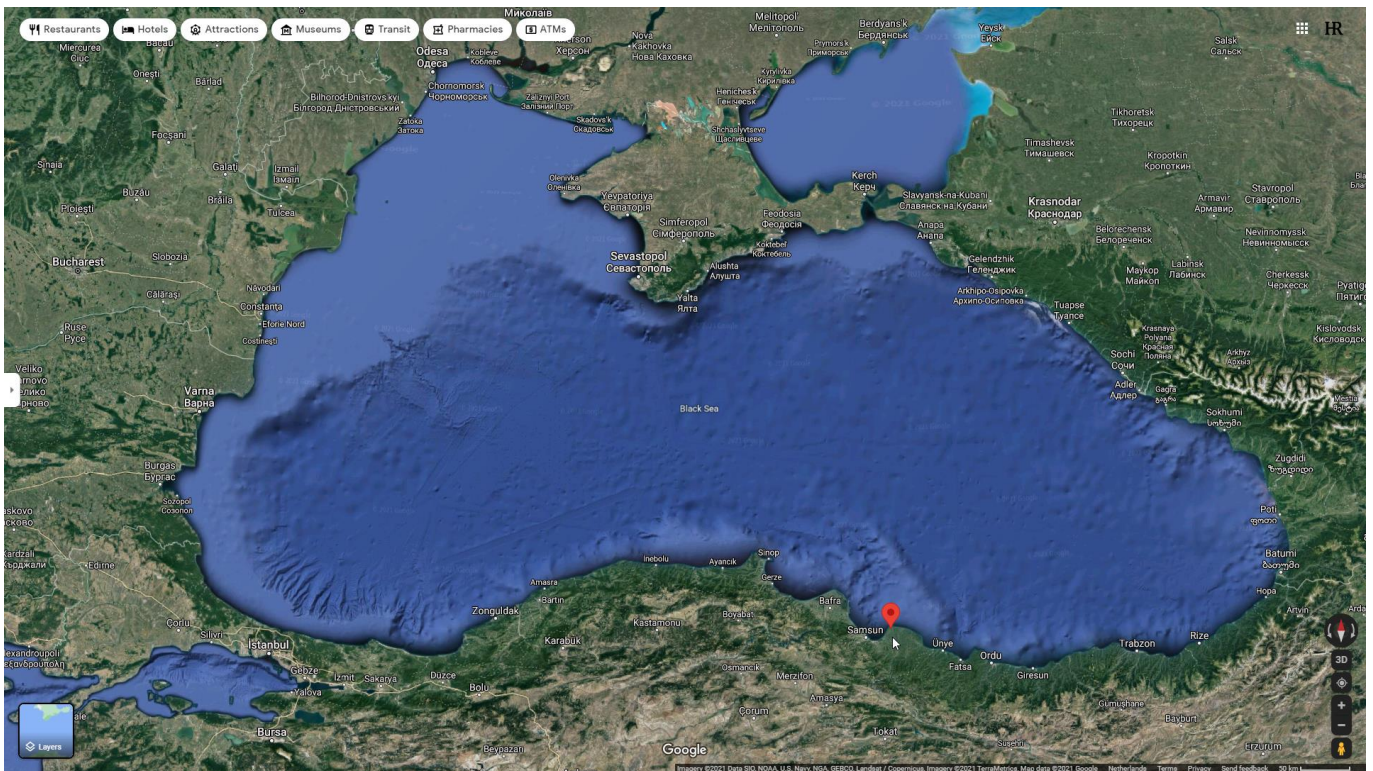
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@42.0244847,34.9096026,1051m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Didn't next clearly come from the sea?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@41.3674633,36.6284997,1310m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

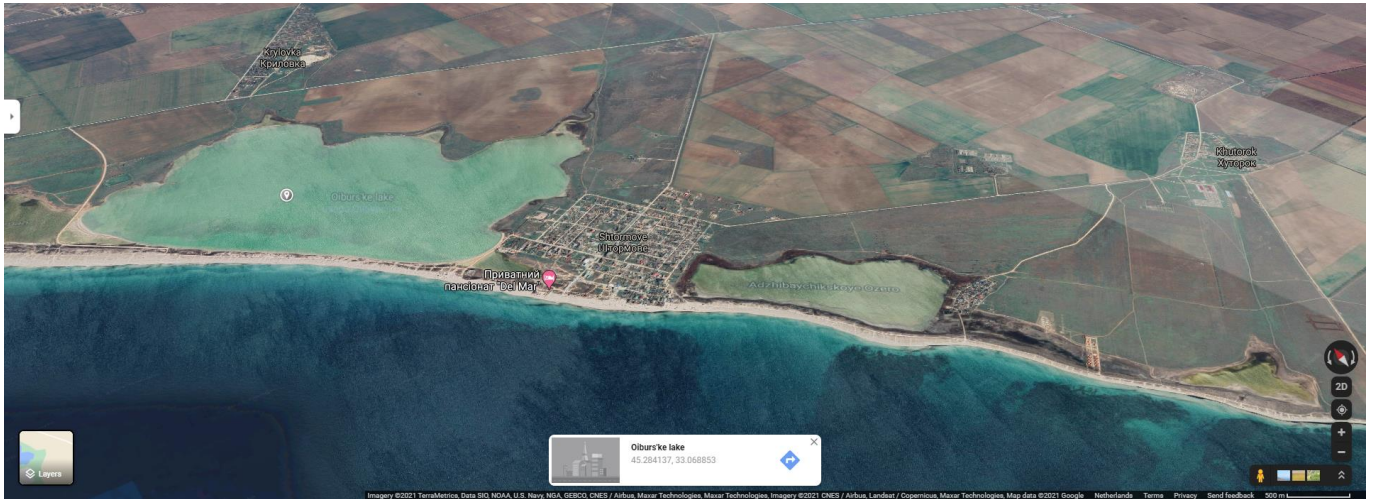
Location of the above is near Kizilerik:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Kizilerik,+Kumtepe,+55500+%C3%87ar%C5%9Famba%2FSamsun,+Turkey/@43.5829581,34.1197326,781267m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x40886cc3d7274e9d:0x9820b6f6525dbd42!8m2!3d41.363701!4d36.64867!5m1!1e4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mSzWgy4hubE> (hold the Ctrl key down when clicking the link in order to open it in another tab) clearly explains what a seiche (pronounces saysh) is, although this example seiche is caused by wind. A seich is the lowest frequency wave in a limited basin with the whole amount of water sloshing back and forth. Of course an earthquake can cause the same: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x0qdfsaFVgM> & <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7kNr354PJs> (once again: press Ctrl key when clicking).

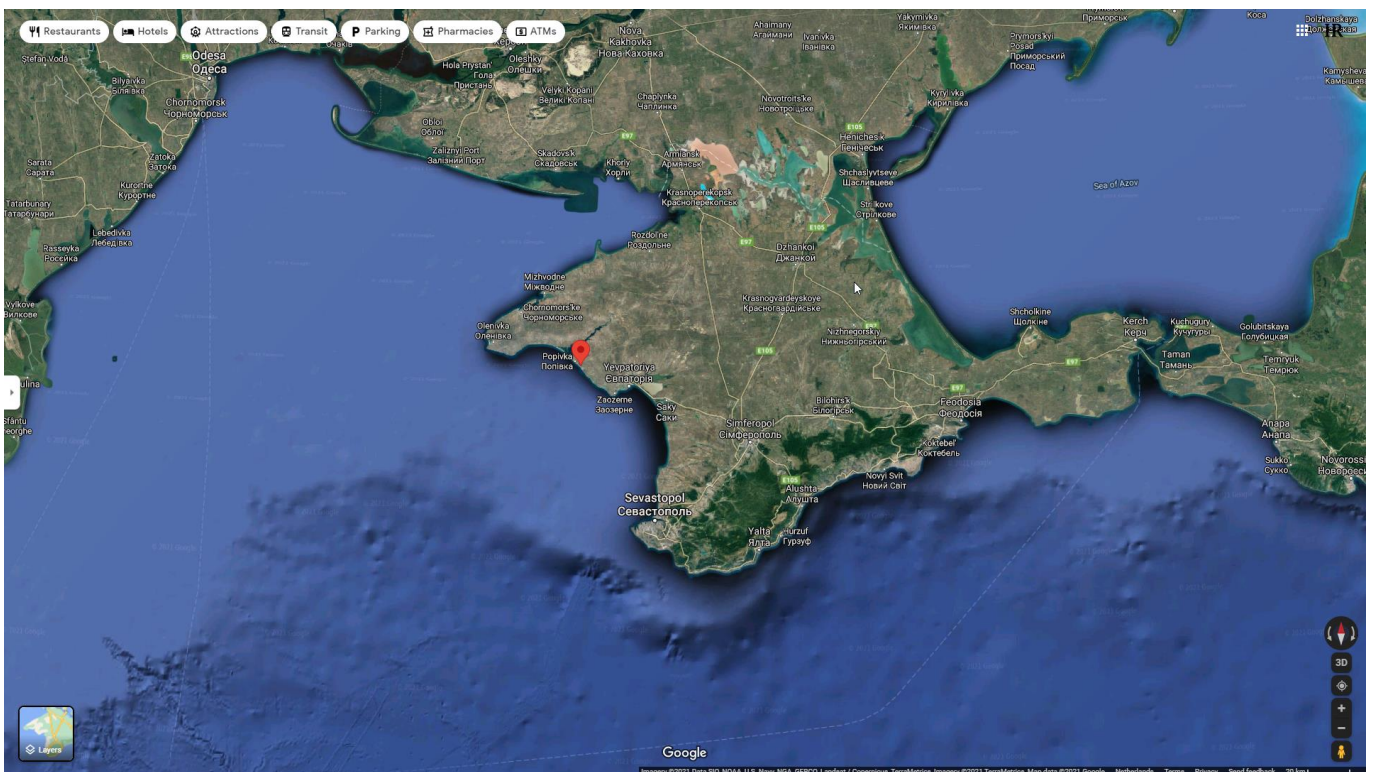
Would an earth crust shift be able to cause a seiche? Would the Black Sea have undergone a seiche?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Oiburs'ke+lake/@45.231655,33.025831,5090a,35y,50.81h,55.57t/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x40c015d0e9478d73:0x3bda78f999a70664!8m2!3d45.281918!4d33.0714778!5m1!1e4>

This is Oiburs'ke lake to the left and Adjiybaychik Lake to the right. Might the shapes suggest a flood?

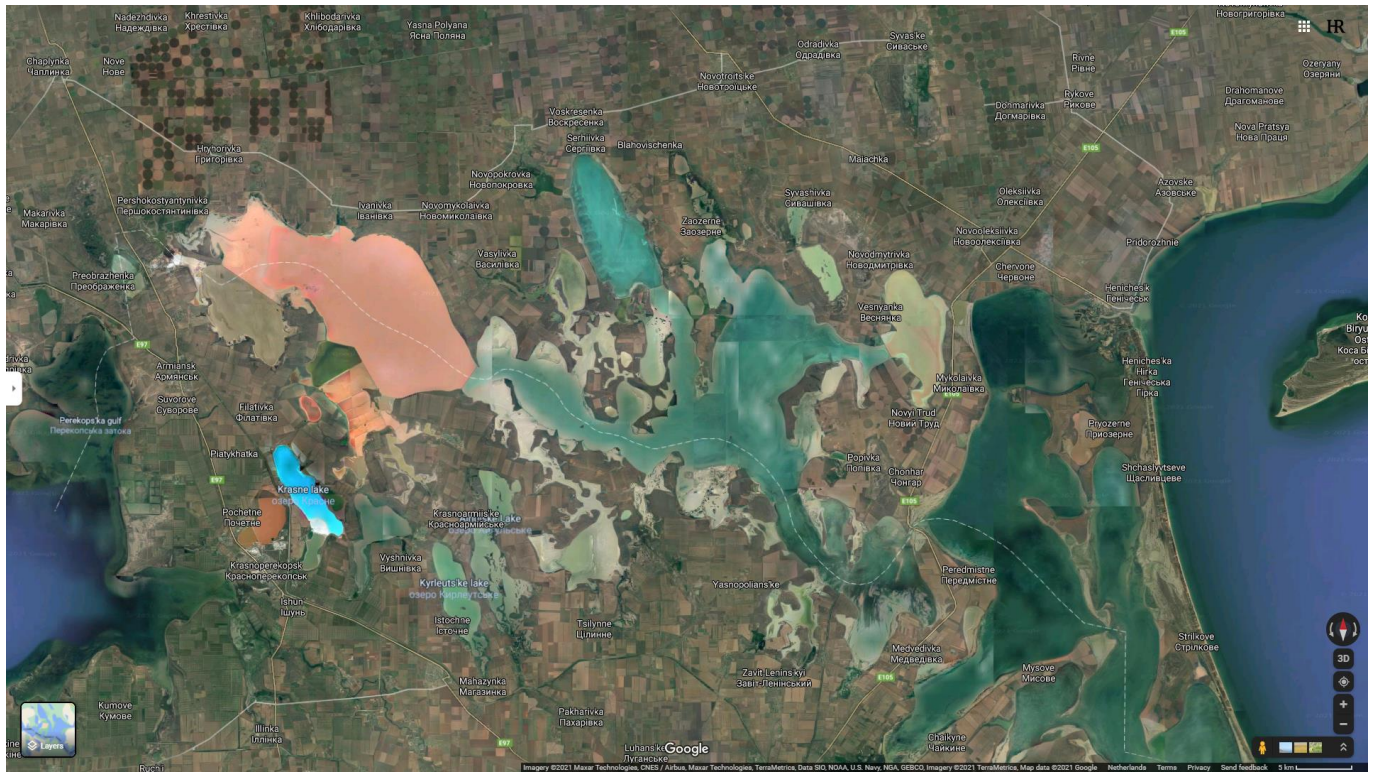
Their location is:



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/Oiburs'ke+lake/@45.1641189,33.7069238,364341m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x40c015d0e9478d73:0x3bda78f999a70664!8m2!3d45.281918!4d33.0714778!5m1!1e4>

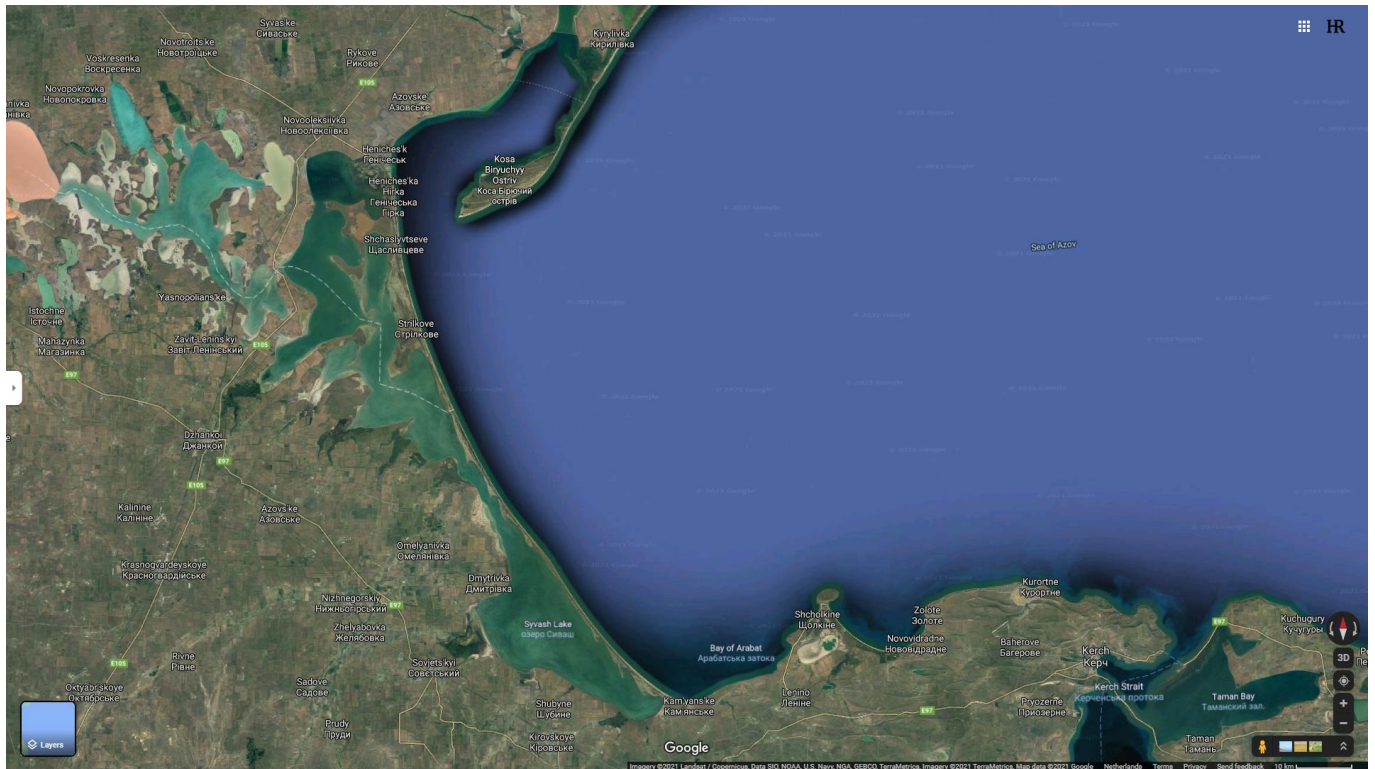
Yes, it is the Crimea. And what are those patches in its north, where it is attached to the Ukraine?

I mean these (I don't mean the colors, but the shapes), where do they come from?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@46.1019115,34.2880652,69328m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

And the entire east coast of the Crimea seems to have been flooded by the Sea of Azov.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@45.8004618,35.5187267,138717m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Next is around Sevastopol. I suspect the shapes near the center of the image to be flood deposits.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/@44.3811815,33.5977902,7235a,35y,2.81h,74.87t/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>

Altogether, the Black Sea seems to have seiched in the direction corresponding to the earth crust shift as suggested on <https://mariobuildreps.com/>.

Update 2022-07-04:

When watching <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nHNX1o7X6wU> I found out:

1. Fish were found in the middle of the Sahara.

I have not looked up any details thereabout, but might it be that they stranded when the Mediterranean washed over Africa towards the Atlantic?

2. Between 2010 and 2012, whales were found in Chile's Atacama desert near Cerro Ballena.

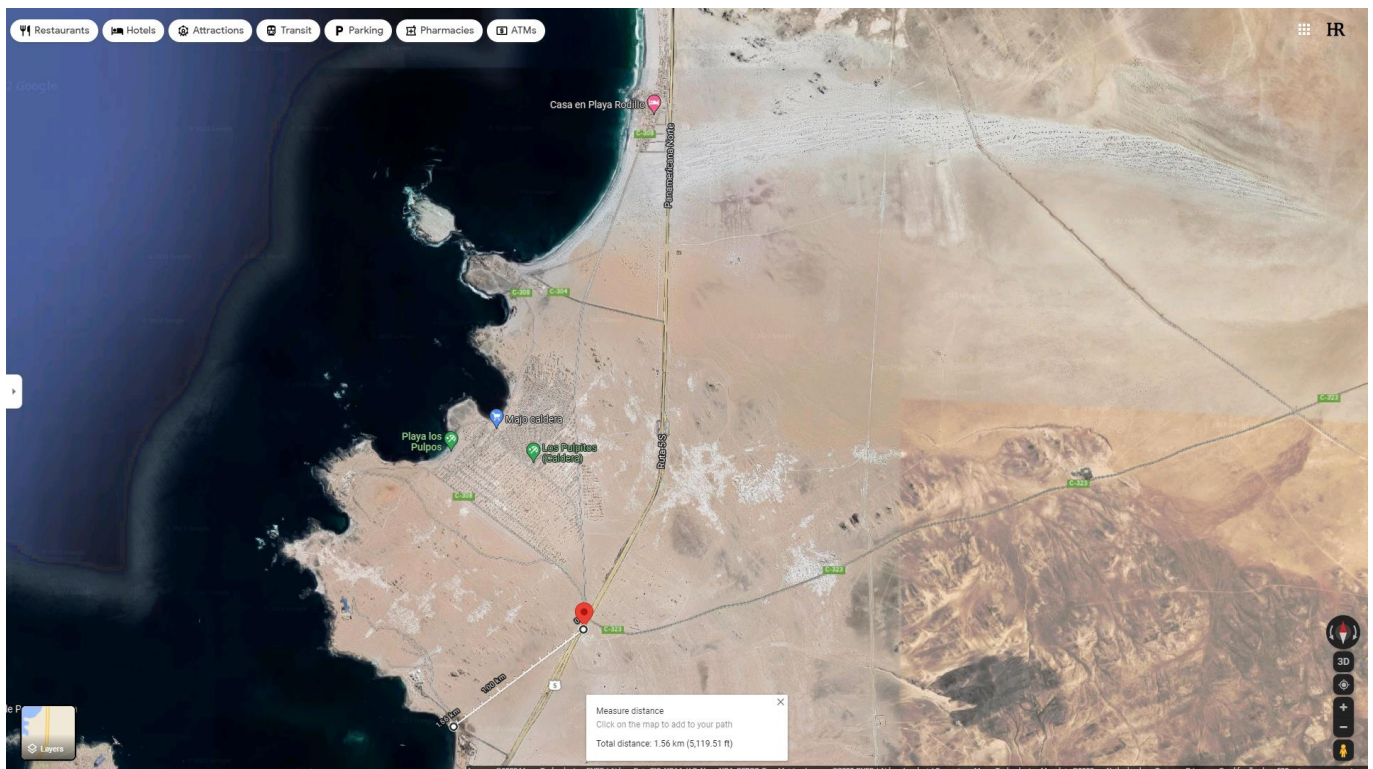
<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/pdf/10.1098/rspb.2013.3316> (dated: received: 19 December 2013, accepted: 23 January 2014) gives the exact location as: 27°02'31.51"S,70°47'42.18"W and it says: "buried on a barrier-protected supratidal flat".

<https://www.latimes.com/science/sciencenow/la-sci-sn-mass-whale-grave-yard-20140226-story.html> (dated: FEB. 26, 2014 9:49 PM ST) says the strandings probably occurred 6 million to 9 million years ago and they were buried in sediments that accumulated over 10000 to 16000 years.

I have not found any exact dating (such as ¹⁴C) of the whales themselves, and I think one could doubt the said millions of years.

It is at roughly 40 metres above sea level, which is definitely supratidal. As seen in the image below, it is over 1.5 km from the current shore.

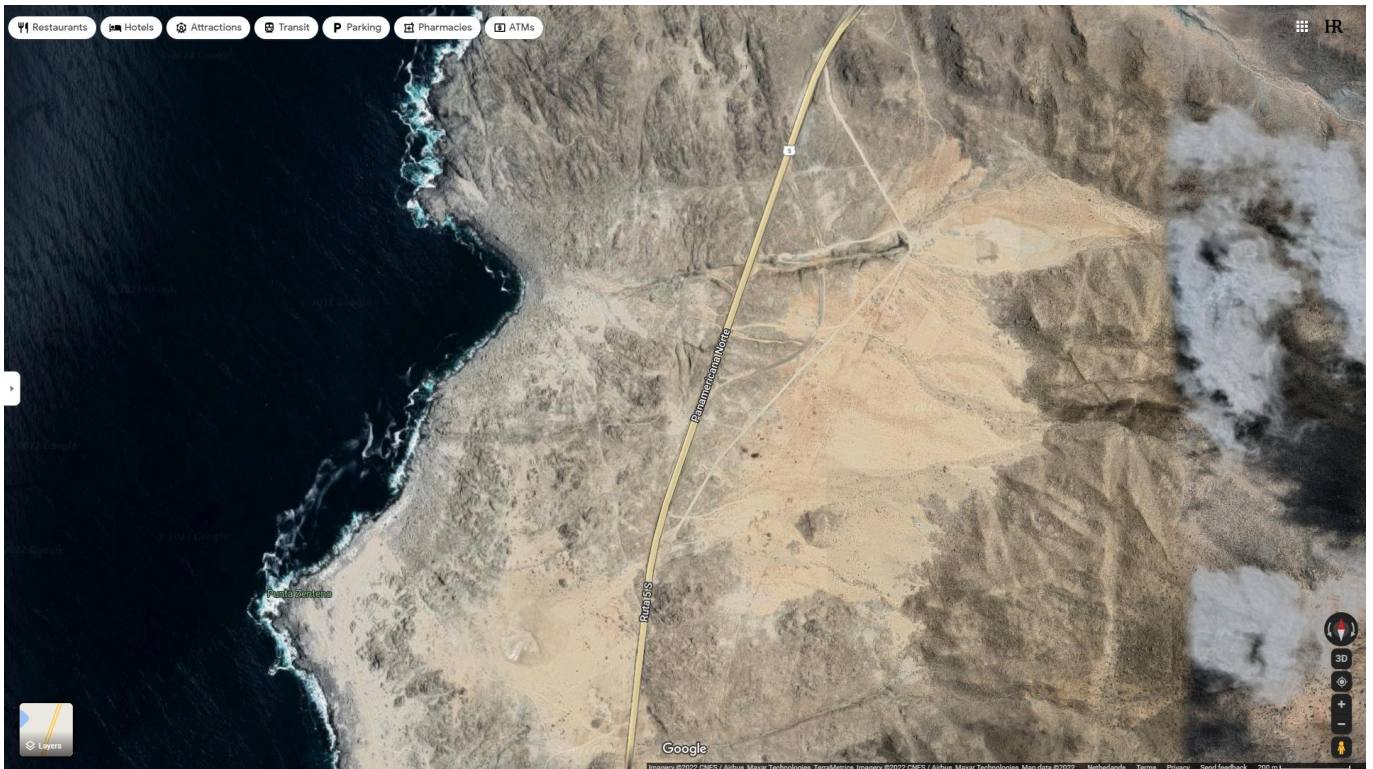
It would have occurred four times. Well, that might still be considered one single event if the entire ocean was sloshing like a seiche.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-27.0217864,-70.7851944,7275m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

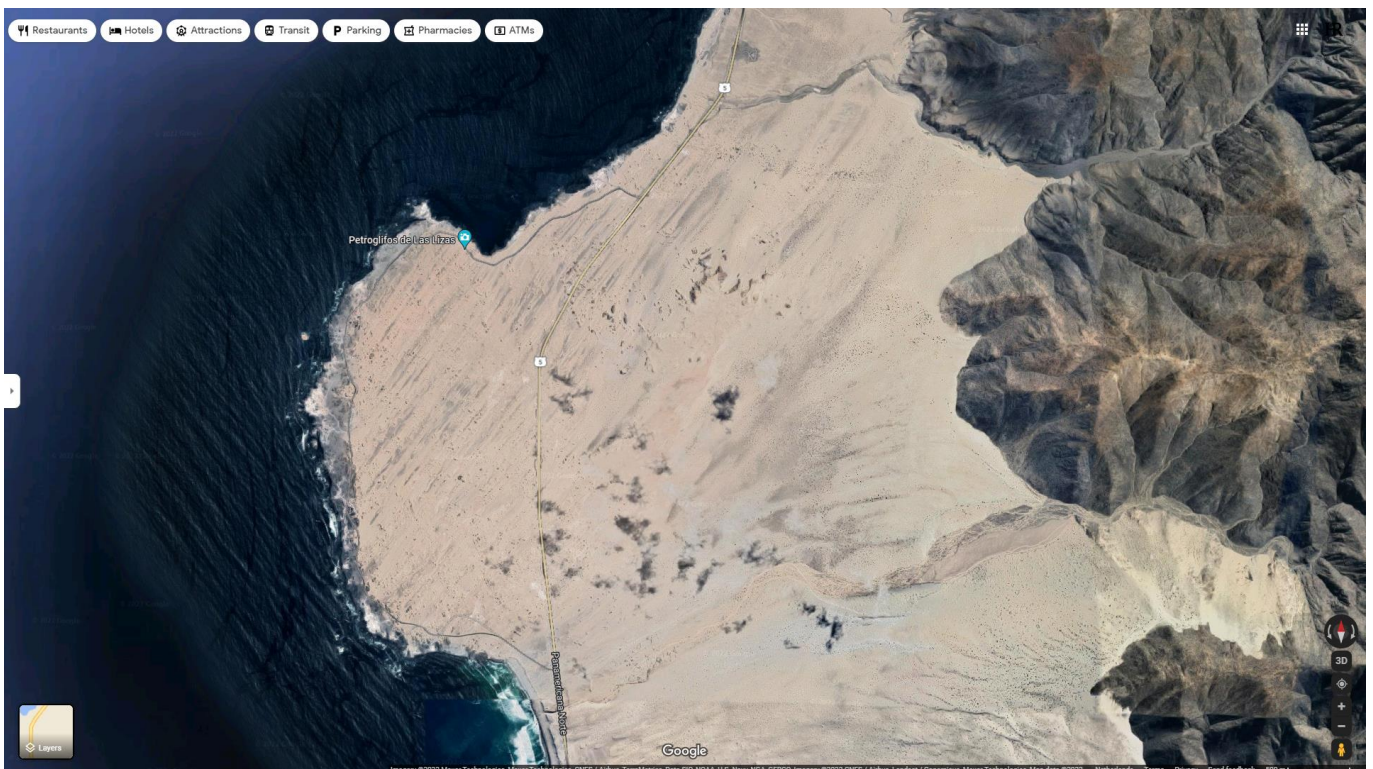
I see no clear flood marks. But what is the long structure in right half of the top of the image? When zooming in on Google Maps, it seems to me they are no dunes resulting from wind.

A bit to the north of the above, I found next. Could it be the result of an inflow? Or is it an outflow?



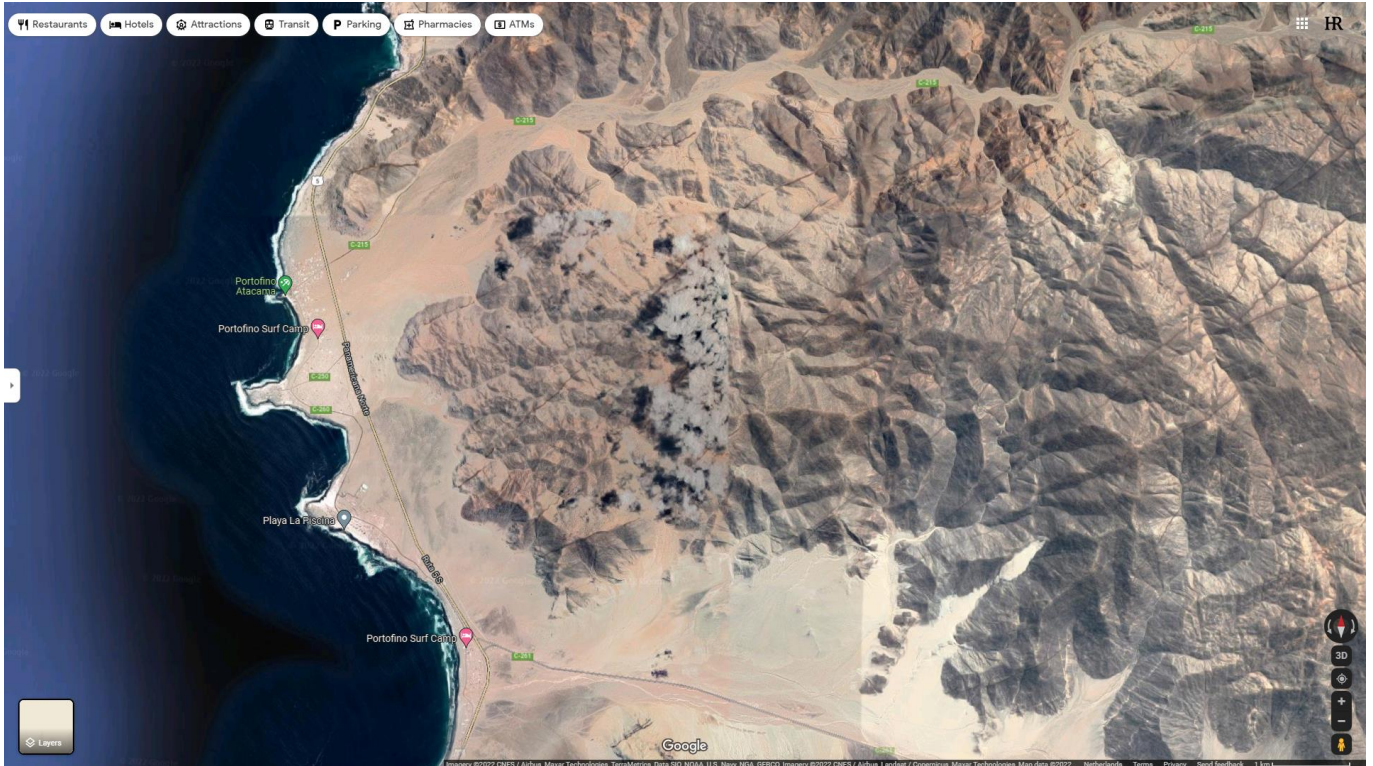
<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-26.8223937,-70.7869182,2192m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

Next is even further to the north. Might it have come from the south-west, where the ocean is? If it is an outflow, then where did it come from? (*Well, from the Andes, okay...*)



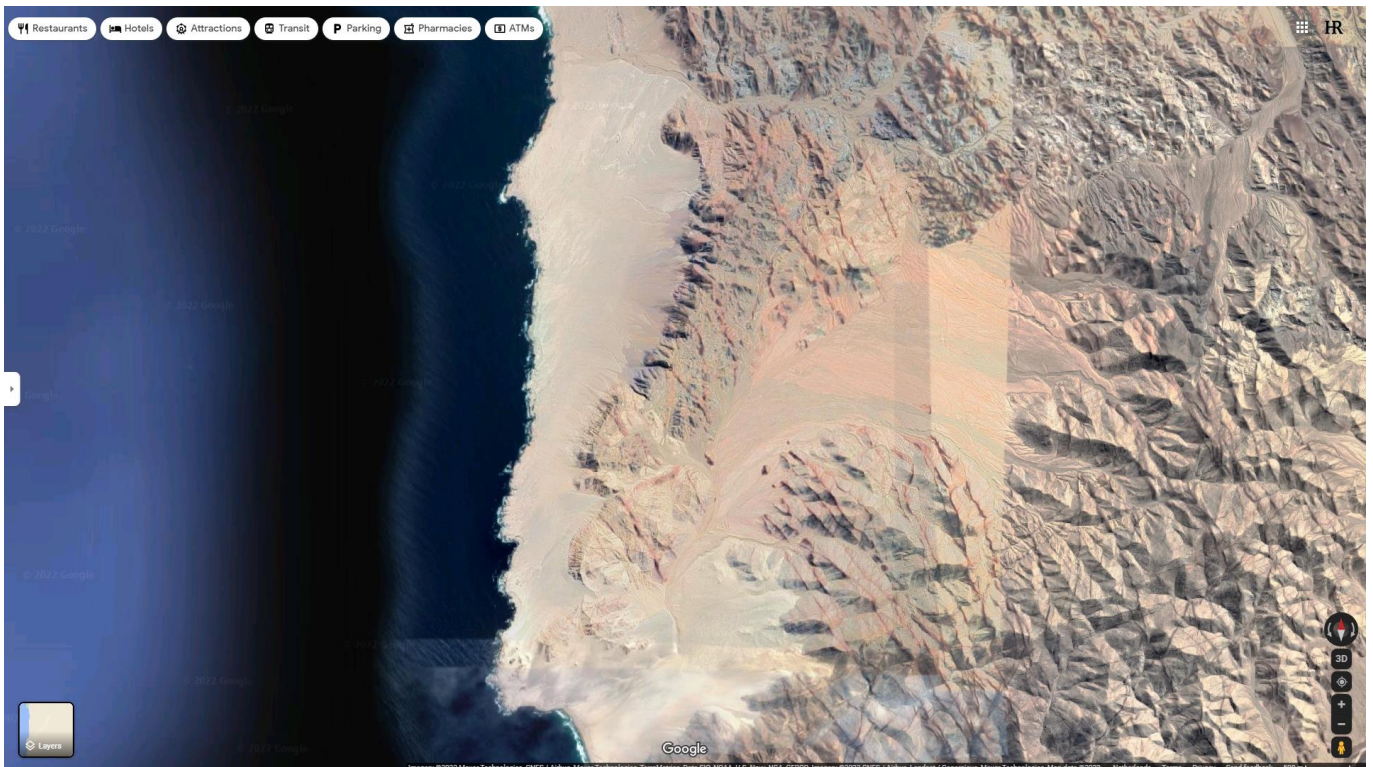
<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-26.7087174,-70.7259016,6211m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

Did next come from the ocean or from the mountains?



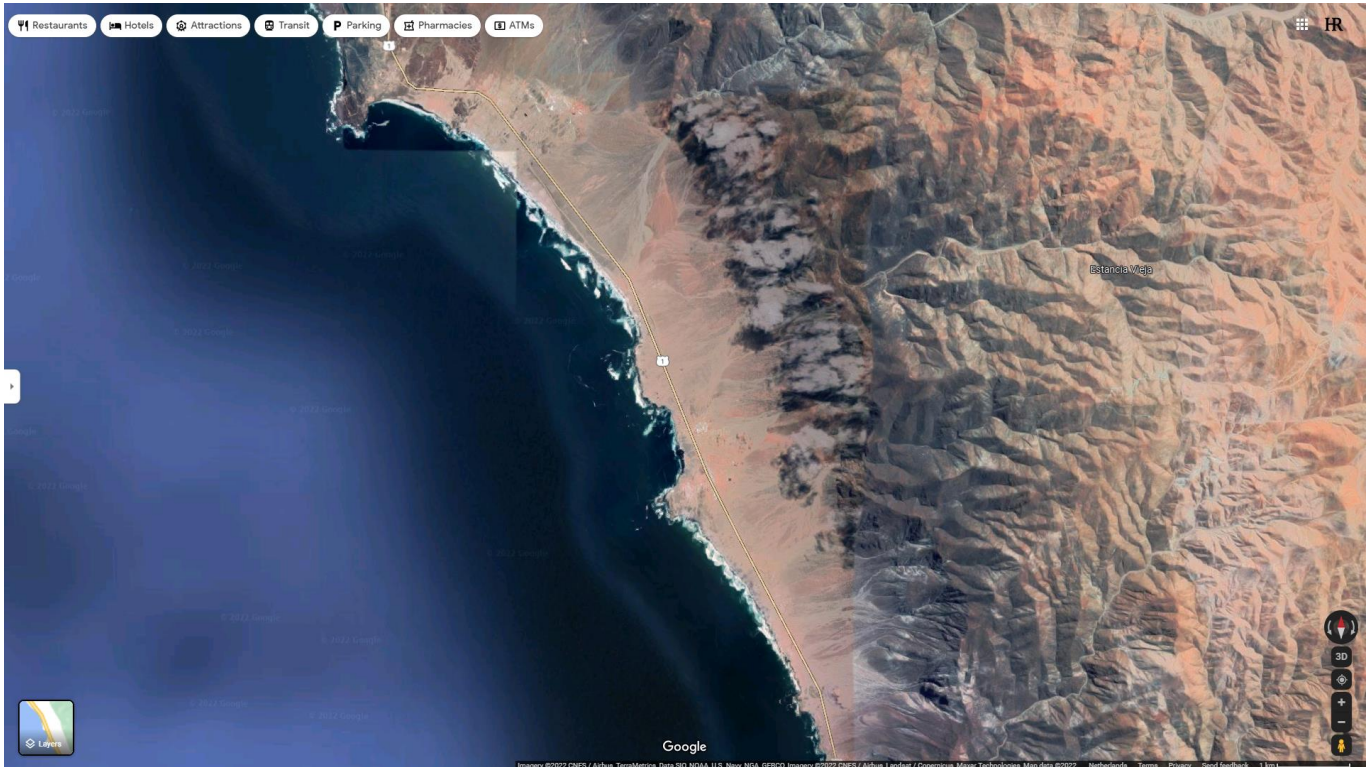
<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-26.527203,-70.651449,9912m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

Did next deposit really come from the mountains?



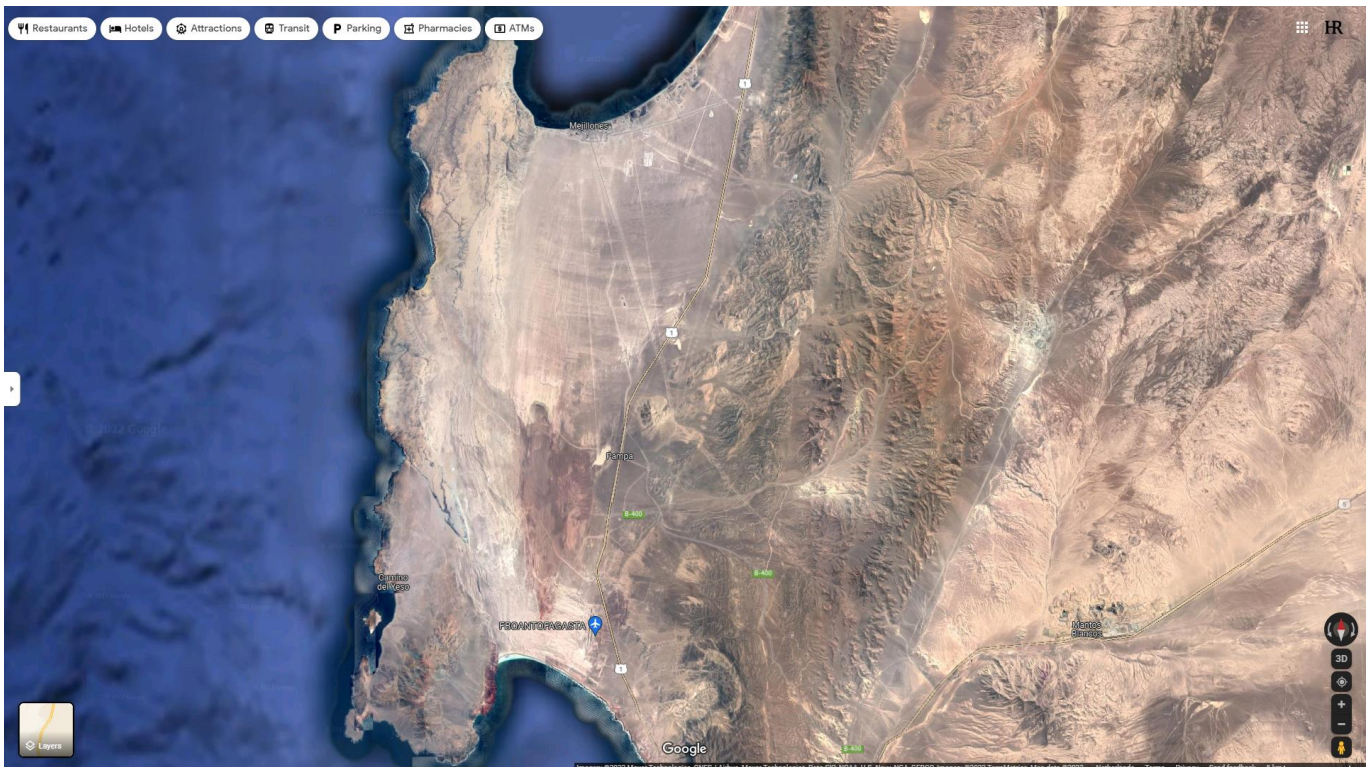
<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-25.5870712,-70.6217856,8728m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

It still is the Chilean coast. Do other mountain ranges have such large sand-like deposits? I don't see them on the eastern side of the Andes.



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-25.1468097,-70.4556647,10558m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

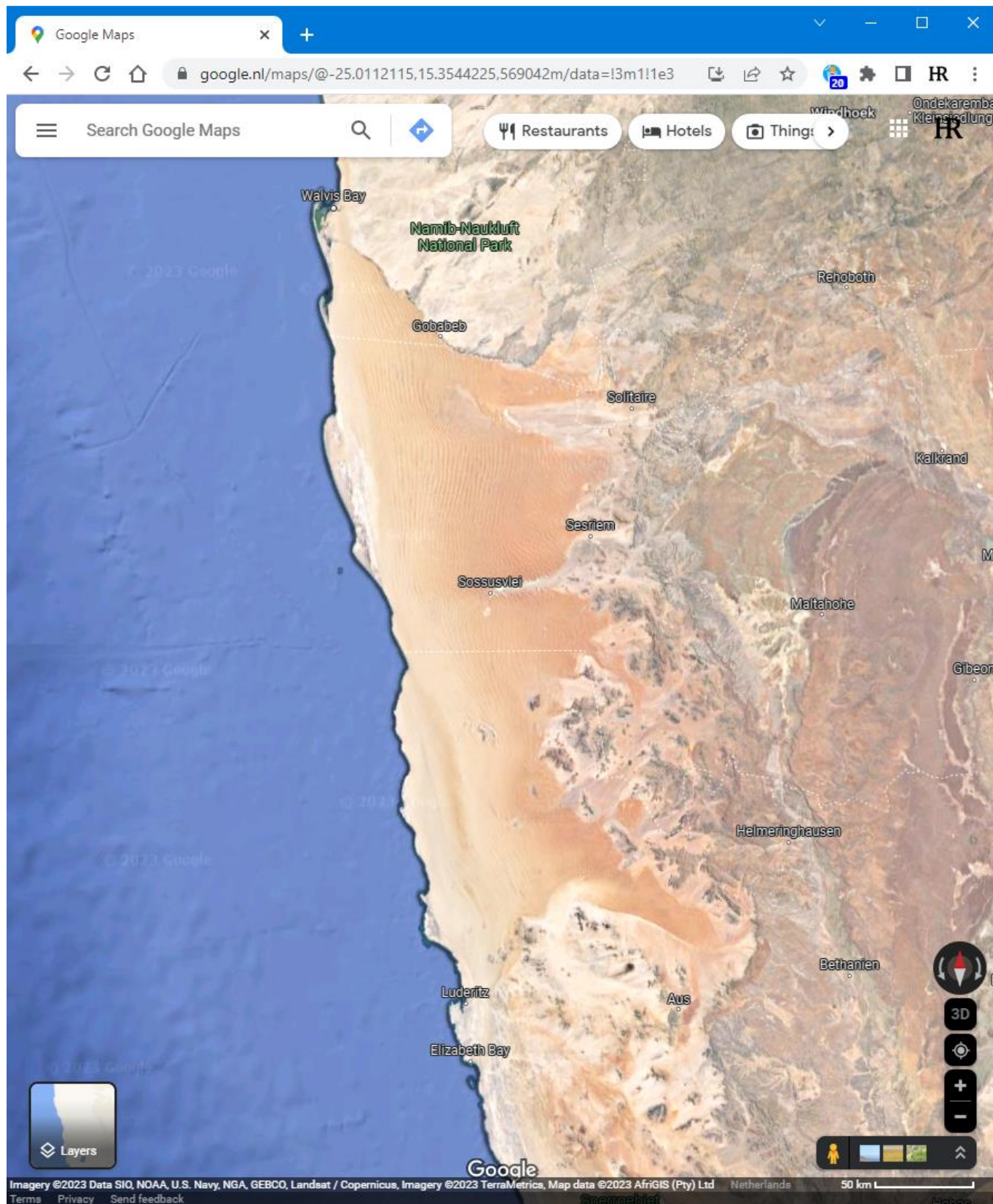
Did one of the two structures below come from the north and the other from the south? Or would both have come from the east, where the mountains are? Do they consist of the same type of stone as what is found in the Andes?



<https://www.google.nl/maps/place/27%C2%B002'31.5%22S+70%C2%B047'42.2%22W/@-23.2788949,-70.3733708,58404m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x89b2a10fea60d646!8m2!3d-27.0420861!4d-70.79505>

Update 2023-04-11:

Might it be that the entire Namib desert is a flood deposit by the reflected wave from southern America? Of course the wind has created the dunes, but the entire mass of sand could well originate from the Atlantic, couldn't it?



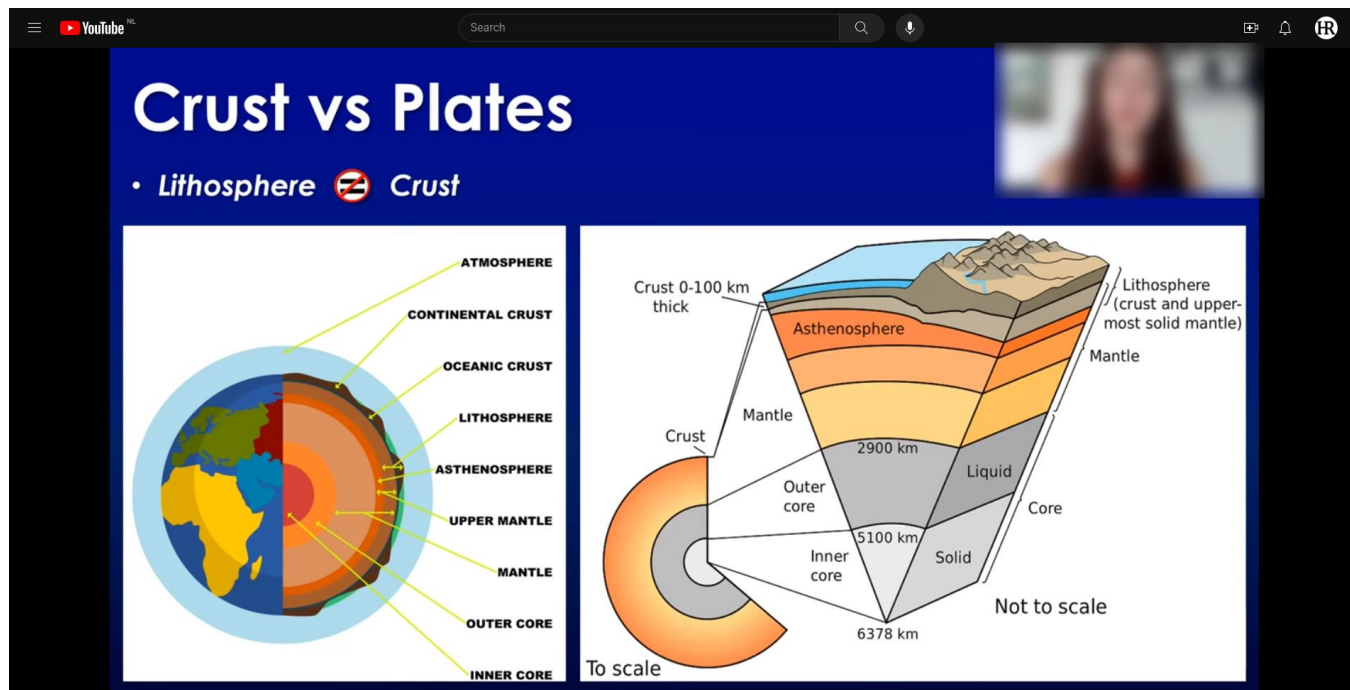
<https://www.google.nl/maps/@-25.0112115,15.3544225,569042m/data=!3m1!1e3>

Update 2024-04-08:

I stumbled upon the video "Not ALL Tectonics is 'Plate' Tectonics (w/Steven Baumann!) | GEO GIRL" (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v57XTNLoWKw>)

Please read *crust* as *lithosphere* in *this* very document & in <http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf> .

Some images:

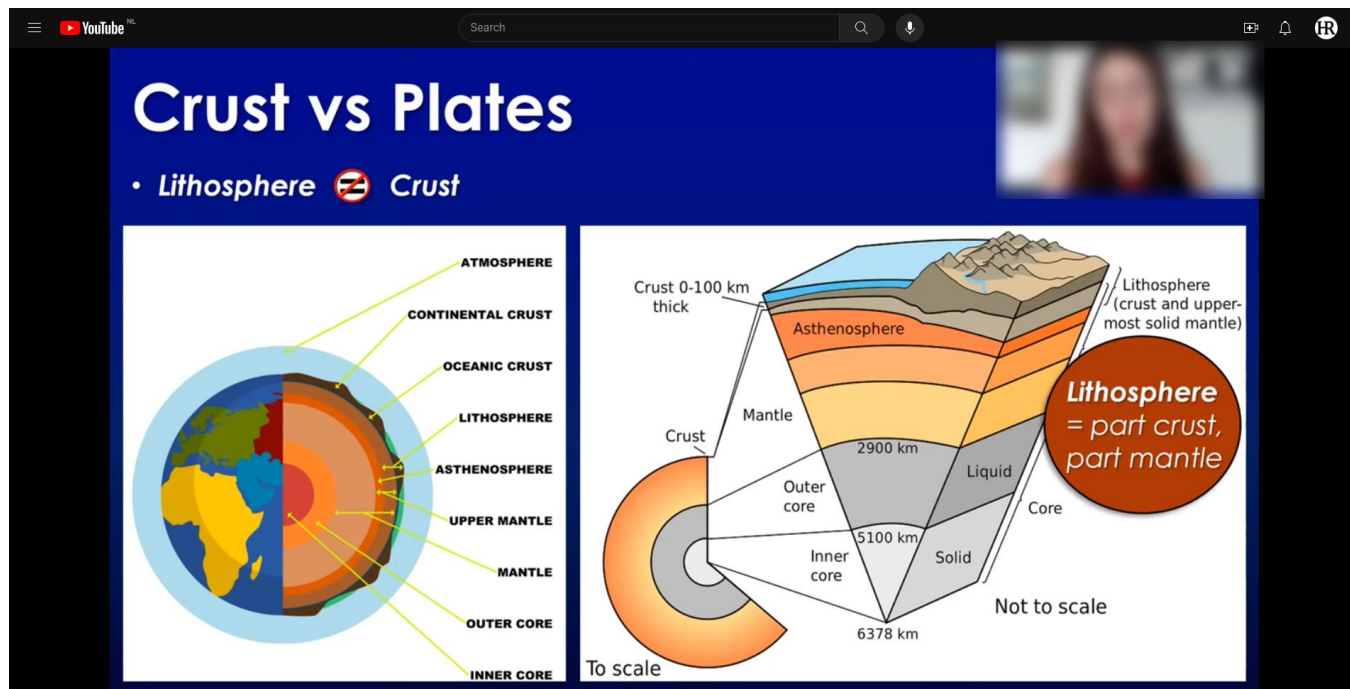


Not ALL Tectonics is 'Plate' Tectonics (w/Steven Baumann!) | GEO GIRL

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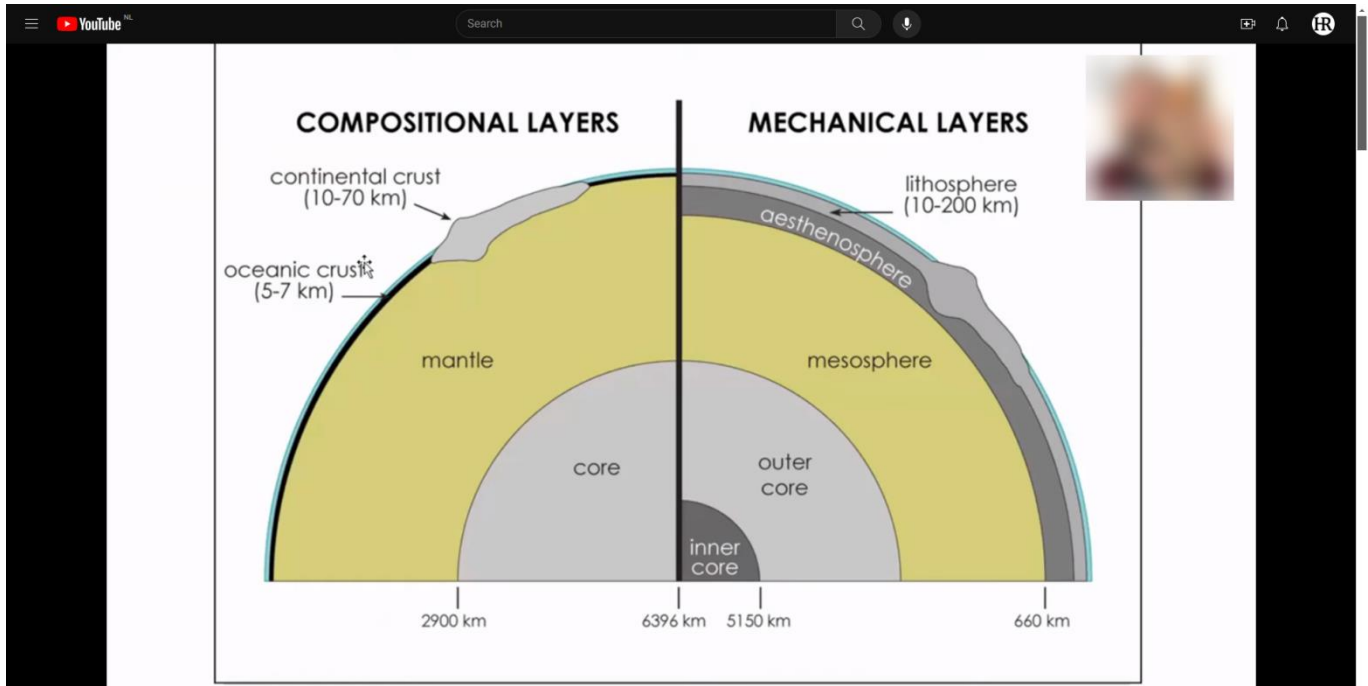


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DON'T LOOK AT THE

How Well Do You Know the

Geo? Quiz

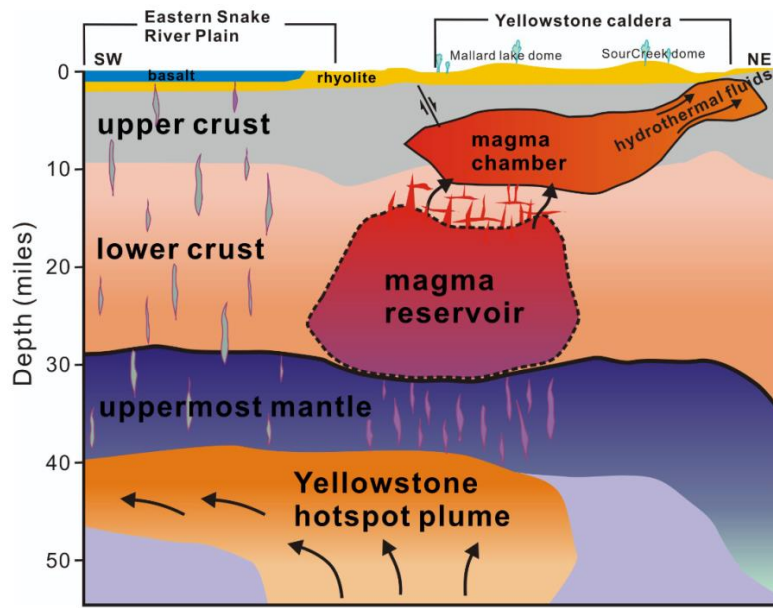
Please note the thickness of the lithosphere (10-200 km) and of lithosphere plus asthenosphere (660 km)

And now let's have a look beneath

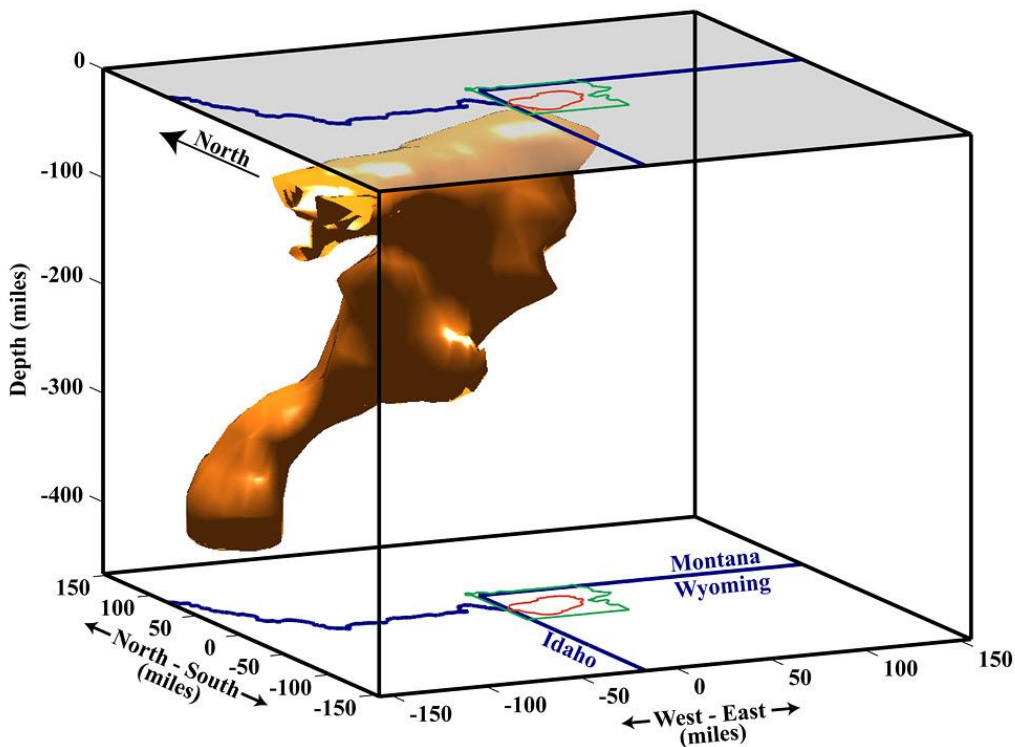


Scientists see deeper Yellowstone magma

April 23, 2015



https://archive.unews.utah.edu/news_releases/scientists-see-deeper-yellowstone-magma/



<https://images.nationalgeographic.org/image/upload/v1638889569/EducationHub/photos/yellowstone-magma-plume.jpg>
<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/yellowstone-magma-plume/>

Just below the lithosphere (upper crust + lower crust + upper mantle), at a depth of ~40 miles ≈ 64 km, the upper part of the hotspot plume seems to have been pulled southwestward, but the images don't reveal the total distance. The earth crust (lithosphere) shift that rendered the current North Pole may locally very well have been towards the southwest (ref. point fixed to lower mantle ≈ mesosphere; NP went northeastward w.r.t. Earth's surface). The magma chamber and reservoir simply shifted along with the lithosphere. The top of the plume was also dragged southwestward, but the deeper plume stayed behind.



<http://clipart-library.com/clipart/1201959.htm>

When Noah's Ark stranded, precipitation should have stopped, shouldn't it?
But look at that rainbow, against a blue sky...



Yet another flood deposit...

(by a teeny weeny tsunami with the not so very impressive height of merely 15 metres or thereabout).