Alberton Gorge Water Ripple Rocks

These water ripple rocks were not laid down during the ice age by Lake Missoula. The rock strata that they are found in is vertical & not horizontal. Fossilized water ripples are formed on flat horizontal surfaces. These water ripple rocks were formed during the later stages of Noah's Flood, right before the Mountains were formed. [See Hydroplate Theory www.creationscience.com] Apparently there were large mats of vegetation floating above including massive amounts of thin branches which were also impacted in the mud at the same time the water ripples were being formed. There's a huge abundance of these water ripple rocks along the Alberton Gorge; however, they are not unique to Alberton alone, but I have also observed them along I 90 on the other side of Clinton, which is past East Missoula, & also along Highway 93 S as you are heading towards Lolo. I have also observed them in the part of the Clark Fork River that runs parallel with Broadway in Missoula. [And this research is on-going!]

In the following picture (West Mountain) the water ripple strata begins in the river below this picture & extends all the way up the side of the mountain above the house in this picture!



The mountain is incredibly steep! For perspective, each one of the trees along the side of the mountain is about the same size as the tall pine tree behind the garage!

ALBERTON GORGE WATER RIPPLE ROCKS

Here's what the mountain (Plateau) on the other side of the river looks like...



Here's a view of the river from up above the house. The view of the river is \Rightarrow (that direction) just past the mountain & down river. Notice the tilted strata in the river. Some of the strata is almost straight up & down in other places in the Alberton Gorge. The freeway in the picture has 2 lanes going each direction.



ALBERTON GORGE WATER RIPPLE ROCKS

The following pictures are what you see as you enter the town of Alberton along Railroad Avenue from the North West Interstate Highway 90 entrance at mile marker 75.



This whole rock face has multi layers of water ripple rocks. The water ripple rocks can also be observed throughout the town & in the surrounding area in people's yards. People use them for decorative purposes.

[Before Noah's Global Flood, the boarder between Canada & the USA was about where the Pre-Flood Equator was located. During that time the North Pole was located in Western China around the area of the Gobi Desert & the South Pole was in the Pacific about the location of the Chili Rise (which is just off the coast of South America). The mountains were formed when the plates slid away from the Mid-Ocean Ridge. (All the major mountain chains around the globe lie parallel with the Mid-Ocean Ridge.) Once the New Mountains were formed, the Himalayans became the 'heaviest part of the earth & immediately caused the earth to begin to roll straight downwards along what is now the 90th East Ridge below India. See Hydroplate Theory <u>www.creationscience.com</u>]

The following is a closer view of just below the telephone pole...







ALBERTON GORGE WATER RIPPLE ROCKS

Here's another one of just past the telephone pole⇒ The water ripples are harder to see, but some of the plant fossils are visible. Those are the irregular criss-crossed lines. They look like thin fossilized branches. Many of them are 'raised above' the water ripples.



{& there's other types of plant material found in the strata besides branches. There might even be fossilized critters too that were tangled in the branches. That's one of the 'items' that I'm currently looking for.}

The following are close views of some that are located on the side of West Mountain above an old logging road in a shale formation..





ALBERTON GORGE WATER RIPPLE ROCKS





And here's some of my own collection...



ALBERTON GORGE WATER RIPPLE ROCKS





After the Mountains were formed, the Mid-Ocean Ridge, being also newly formed, continually heated up the ocean waters for many years. In the process there was a continual cloud of steam year round, causing mega snow fall. Because of the continual steam, the cloud cover continued during the warmer months, so the snow continued to accumulate instead of melting, causing a large portion of land to be covered in ice sheets, including the area where the Alberton Gorge is located. Apparently the water in the Alberton Gorge froze & became an ice plug that held back the waters from Lake Missoula. Later, when the Mid-Ocean Ridge began to cool down, the continual cloud cover caused by the steam also subsided. In turn the ice sheet began to melt. At some point in time (one hot summer?) the Alberton Gorge 'ice cork' melted enough that it gave way to Lake Missoula & the whole thing flowed over the mountains in Eastern Washington in the Dry Falls area, forming the Columbia Gorge. [See The Missoula Flood Controversy & The Genesis Flood by Michael J. Oard ISBN 0-940384-32-9 Creation Research Society Books]

The following pictures (also taken along Railroad Ave near the 1 90 mile marker 75 exit) demonstrate how the glacier deposits rest above the fossilized water ripple strata. The water ripple strata is vertical. The glacier deposits are horizontal.





Above the water ripple strata the whole area is strewn with these glacier boulders



Genesis 10 describes the time in which the ice sheets began to melt, through what people named their sons. See 'Eber, Peleg & Joktan' <u>http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/Genesis_10_volcanic_activity_stones.pdf</u> beginning at page 20. Eber was born 67 years after Noah's Global Flood. See page 6 of <u>http://www.w-rocs.org/stones/GENESIS_11_STONES.pdf</u> ⇔This section also testifies to the Earth-Roll. See pages 1&2.

ALBERTON GORGE WATER RIPPLE ROCKS