

millions of years. The absence of broken rock around the base of Uluru fits with the timing of the biblical Flood.

The surrounds have been 'swept clean'.

As a result of the global Flood, all people alive today are descended from the eight people on board the Ark. That includes the indigenous people, who migrated to the area around Uluru after the Flood. They would have carried their memories with them. Interestingly, different Aboriginal groups have stories about the Flood, which they have passed down from generation to generation for thousands of years.

So, evidence of catastrophe at Uluru means the Rock formed super fast. Understanding Noah's Flood changes how you look at the world and how you see your place in it.

ULURU FACTS

- 863 M ABOVE SEA LEVEL
- 348 M ABOVE THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE
- 9.4 KM AROUND ITS BASE
- COORDINATES: 25° 20' 42" S 131° 02' 10" E
- GEOLOGY: SEDIMENTARY, ARKOSE
- NEAREST LARGE TOWN: ALICE SPRINGS

EVIDENCE OF CATASTROPHE AT ULURU MEANS THE ROCK FORMED SUPER FAST



For more information on Uluru see creation.com/uluru
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Brochure prepared by geologist Dr Tasman Walker

ULURU AYERS ROCK

**A stark reminder
of an ancient,
watery cataclysm**

IN THE middle of Australia an amazing rock monolith lies on the flat desert landscape like a red, hairy dog sleeping on a carpet (figure 1). It has two names, Uluru and Ayers Rock, and is such a spectacular landmark that every year hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world visit the area.



Figure 1

The Rock displays an unspoken message. It reminds us of the year-long, watery cataclysm that destroyed our earth some 4,500 years ago, as recorded in Genesis (chapters 6–8). People are unaware of this connection because they are told the Rock is hundreds of millions of years old. It's not, as you will see. That vast age is an inference, based on the assumption that the Rock formed very slowly. However, the evidence really indicates it formed very rapidly.

The rock is composed of sandy sediment that rushing waters carried into the region, early in Noah's Flood. The sediment was deposited in flat, level beds from water flooding all of Central Australia. Those beds now point almost vertically. You can see lines and grooves running up the side of the rock and across it (figure 2), revealing the original beds.



Figure 2

The beds of sediment would have built out sideways in the direction of water flow. Later, after all the sand was deposited, the beds were folded and tipped on end (figure 3). In other words, Uluru is just the tip of a much larger body of sandstone that extends far below the surface. To upend such a colossal rock points to stupendous earth movements. This is how Noah's Flood progressed, with continents sinking, oceans rising, and the crust of the earth folding and breaking catastrophically.

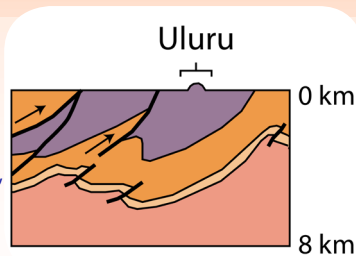


Figure 3

There are many clues visible at Uluru that indicate how rapidly the sediment was deposited.

The shapes of the sand grains (figure 4) are one clue. Many grains are angular with sharp edges. This means they did not rub against each other, as would happen if they washed along the bed of a river. Rather, they were carried along rapidly, suspended in water.

The sizes of the grains are another clue. They range from large to small—pebbles to sand to clay (figure 4), something geologists describe as 'poorly sorted'. This indicates the sediment was carried along quickly, without time for the water to sort it into its different sizes.



Figure 4

The minerals comprising the sand provide more evidence. The pebble and sand grains are mostly of quartz and feldspar, forming a rock called arkose (figure 4). Many feldspar grains are in good condition, indicating the sediment was not lying around exposed to weathering for very long—otherwise the feldspar would have broken down into clay, as feldspar is easily weathered or degraded.

The lines marking the beds are straight and parallel (figure 2), indicating there was little time between the deposition of one bed and the next—otherwise there would be uneven erosion surfaces between each bed.

So, early in Noah's Flood, Uluru was deposited and folded, as the waters were rising across Australia.

That the beds sit vertically indicates that the rock originally extended kilometres above the present land surface. Clearly, enormous quantities of rock have been removed from above this monolith, and from the countryside around it (figure 3), and carried out of the area. The present landscape was eroded late in the Flood, when the waters covered the whole earth. At its peak, the water could have been kilometres deep over the continent. Circulating water currents at highway speed would have carved the landscape, which explains why the country around Uluru is so flat.

The evidence confirms that the area was eroded not that long ago. Notice that the Rock rises steeply on all sides. There are only a few broken pieces of rock lying around its base (figure 5)—not much compared with what should be present if erosion had been happening for



Figure 5

