

explored through drilling. Most of the eroded material was completely carried out of the region and dumped onto the offshore continental shelves.

The Flood formed the domed shapes of the Kata Tjuta outcrops. Erosion of the overlying rock material released the pressure from within the rock formation, causing curved fractures on the surface and at the joints. The fractured material was carried out of the area by the receding floodwaters.

Now there is only a relatively small amount of eroded material collected at the base of each dome, which shows that not much erosion has occurred in the 4,500 years since the Flood. Occasionally some large chunks of conglomerate fall off and these are scattered on the ground. But there are not many of them, which means it cannot have been eroding for eons of time.

Kata Tjuta is a memorial to an enormous watery catastrophe. Only Noah's Flood explains the gigantic conglomerate and astonishing domes. Kata Tjuta tells an amazing story, consistent with our true Australian heritage as recorded in the Bible. Understanding Noah's Flood will change the way you look at the world and how you see your place in it.

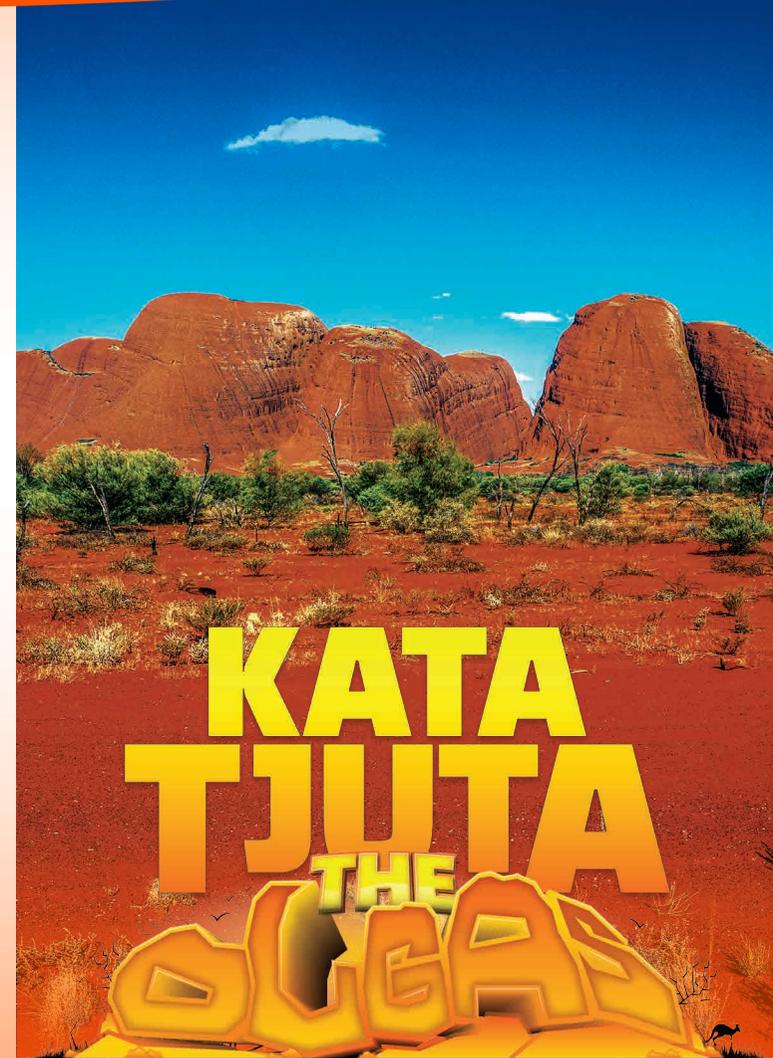
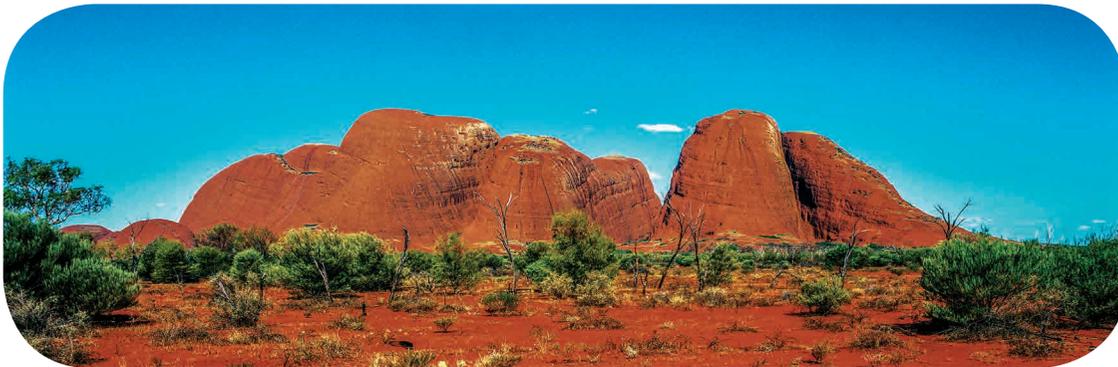
KATA TJUTA FACTS

- 1,066 M ABOVE SEA LEVEL
- 546 M ABOVE THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE
- COORDINATES: 25° 17' 44" S 130° 44' 41" E
- GEOLOGY: CONGLOMERATE
- NEAREST LARGE TOWN: ALICE SPRINGS

KATA TJUTA IS A MEMORIAL TO AN ENORMOUS WATERY CATASTROPHE



For more information on Kata Tjuta see creation.com/kata-tjuta
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Brochure prepared by geologist Dr Tasman Walker



Astounding evidence of Noah's Flood

KATA TJUTA is a collection of over thirty rounded rock outcrops that rise from the desert sand in the middle of Australia, like buns on a baker's tray (figure 1). Also known as The Olgas, the red domes look impressive, especially at sunrise and sunset. 'Rusting' of the iron on the surface of the rocks creates their special red colour.



Figure 1

When we visit Kata Tjuta we are looking at the wreckage left by a catastrophe far beyond anything we have experienced that engulfed the continent about 4,500 years ago. It lasted, not weeks but, about a whole year. It is a memorial to the global Flood described in Genesis 6–8.

You can see that Kata Tjuta is composed of layers of sediment (figure 1). These were deposited early during Noah's Flood by enormously powerful torrents of water. The strata are tilted upwards to the north-east at about 15° (figure 1), revealing a thickness of some 1,800 metres in the outcrops. It is estimated that the rocks connected with Kata Tjuta are much thicker than this, extending some 4 km underground (figure 2), and covering an enormous area. The outcrops we see are like the tips of an 'iceberg'.

Something of the power of the Noah's Flood catastrophe can be appreciated when you walk along Walpa Gorge between two domes. The walls on either side tower hundreds of metres above. Unbelievably, the domes are jam-packed with large boulders (figure 3). Geologists call this a conglomerate. The boulders are mainly of basalt and granite. Other boulders are of sandstone, rhyolite,

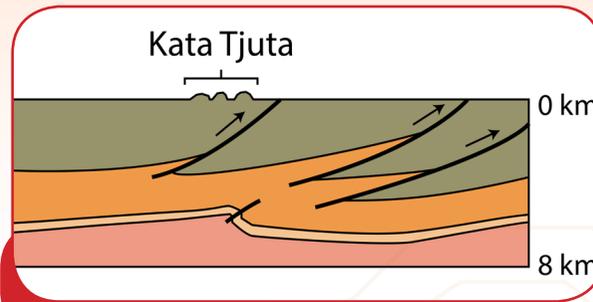


Figure 2

quartzite, and different sorts of metamorphic rock. The rocks range in size from pebbles to cobbles to boulders.

Almost all the large rocks are rounded like a football, indicating that they were carried along by raging water. They typically lie facing the same direction (figure 3), which indicates how they were pushed along by the water as they were deposited.



Figure 3

The large size of the boulders, together with the wide geographical area of the formation, and its large thickness speak of the immense power of the water torrents. This water ripped rocks from the ground, carried them across the land, rounded them, and dumped them in their new location. The thickness of the deposit indicates that the water level was 'continually rising' to allow the kilometres of sediment to accumulate, just what we would expect from Noah's Flood.

Tourists are told that that these rocks were deposited from rivers over millions of years, but what we see contradicts that story. No wonder the people who visit Kata Tjuta are astonished. This dramatic evidence points

to cataclysmic water flow, which fits with the catastrophe of the global Flood. The dates stated are not objective measurements. No-one saw it form and no-one can go back in time to observe what happened. All such dates are decided by assuming Noah's Flood never happened. However, the evidence in the rocks and elsewhere contradicts this, and the idea of eons of time.

So, early in Noah's Flood, the rising floodwaters deposited the conglomerate which now forms Kata Tjuta. Minerals, precipitated between the grains of the finer material, cementing the conglomerate formation into hard rock. Not long after, tectonic forces generated by ongoing movements of the earth's crust pushed the area around, fracturing, tipping, and metamorphosing the rocks. Multiple fractures formed in two main directions: one set running west-east and the other north-south. You can see this pattern of fractures in aerial photos (figure 4).



Figure 4

At the time of this activity, the area was deep underground, buried under kilometres of rock. Since then, a great thickness of rock material has been eroded from the whole landscape, and carried completely out of the area by cataclysmic water flow.

Noah's Flood explains this erosion. Mid way through the Flood, when it was at its peak, the water could have been kilometres deep over the land. Large, high-speed circulating cells, like enormous cyclones of water, developed over the continent, eroding vast quantities of rock. Some of this rock was left as sediment in broad, shallow valleys in the area, which explains why the country around Kata Tjuta is so flat. This sediment is generally not visible as it is covered with desert sand, but it has been