

No Ice Age but Melt Age after the Flood

Subglacial waterflows during the recessive stage of the flood

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ABSTRACT

Conventional geology interprets Pleistocene deposits, erosional landforms, transported erratics, buried tunnel valleys, and megafaunal remains within a framework of repeated glacial–interglacial cycles. Most modern young-earth creationist models instead place a single Ice Age after the Genesis Flood, commonly proposing approximately 500 years of ice-sheet growth followed by 200 years of melting. However, these post-Flood models face difficulties explaining how sufficient snowfall could accumulate over continental interiors while the continents remained warm and precipitation from heated oceans tended to fall as rain. This paper proposes an alternative model in which major ice sheets formed during the Flood itself and subsequently underwent a comparatively rapid post-Flood “Melt Age.” In this model, explosive release from the fountains of the great deep, volcanic activity, high atmospheric moisture, reduced solar heating beneath extensive cloud cover, and hail formation within towering storm systems produced rapid atmospheric cooling and floating polar ice caps during the inundatory stage of the Flood. Meanwhile, thick deposits of warm sediment and widespread igneous activity maintained elevated temperatures within the continental crust. During the recessive stage, differential vertical tectonics raised the continents toward the floating ice masses, grounding them and forcing pressurized Floodwater and sediment-laden subglacial flows across the emerging land surfaces. These catastrophic flows are proposed to account for deeply incised tunnel valleys, channelized erosion, transported megalithic erratics, and the removal of large volumes of Pleistocene sediment into offshore basins such as the Gulf of Mexico. Long-distance rock transport traditionally attributed to slow glacial creep is instead interpreted as the result of rapid subglacial debris flows. Pleistocene megafauna and Paleolithic human remains are interpreted as Flood-buried pre-Flood organisms rather than inhabitants of a prolonged post-Flood Ice Age. Following the grounding of the ice caps, residual continental heat drove rapid melting, filling subglacial channels and completing a short-lived Melt Age. This model places Pleistocene glaciation, erosion, sedimentation, and mass extinction within the final stages of a single catastrophic Flood year.

Keywords: *Genesis Flood; Pleistocene glaciation; subglacial erosion; tunnel valleys; catastrophic waterflows; ice-sheet formation; glacial erratics; megafaunal extinction; differential vertical tectonics; Melt Age*

Introduction

Secular scientists encounter significant challenges in elucidating the onset and termination of the numerous Pleistocene ice ages they have proposed. Most modern YEC proponents advocate for a post-Flood timeline for the formation of the ice sheets, asserting that “The Ice Age was roughly 700 years long, taking some 500 years to build and 200 years to wane.” ⁽¹⁾ This interpretation presupposes warm ocean temperatures and cold continental conditions since the Flood, proposing accelerated snowfall. However, simulations have struggled to demonstrate sufficient inland precipitation of ice ^(2,3). Precipitation originating from warm oceans falls as rain rather than snow. Some classic YEC proponents have outright rejected the concept of a post-flood Ice Age ⁽⁴⁾. For example, Douglas Cox has attributed erosional effects to Flood currents ^(5,6,7), while Alfred Rehwinkel has argued that the Ice Age is merely a false human interpretation rather than an established fact ⁽⁸⁾.

Hot continents, not cold

The “fountains of the great deep” contributed sediments at temperatures consistent with the Floodwaters, resulting in the continental crust becoming enveloped by layers of warm sediments that could reach thicknesses of up to 20 kilometers (see Figure 1). Once deposited, the subsurface cools at a slower rate compared to water volumes, which can dissipate heat more rapidly through circulation and evaporation. Also, igneous activity during the uplift in the second half of the Flood year contributed hot molten rock and ash to the continents ^(9,10,11).

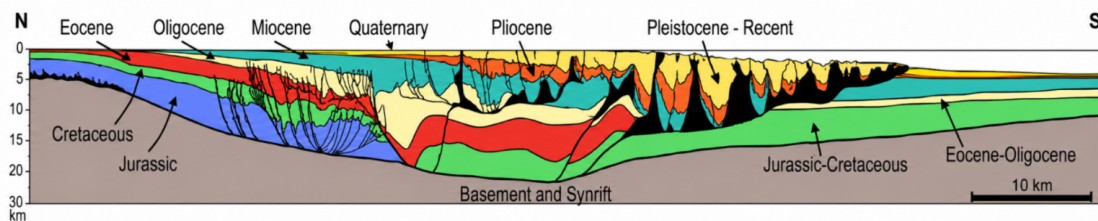
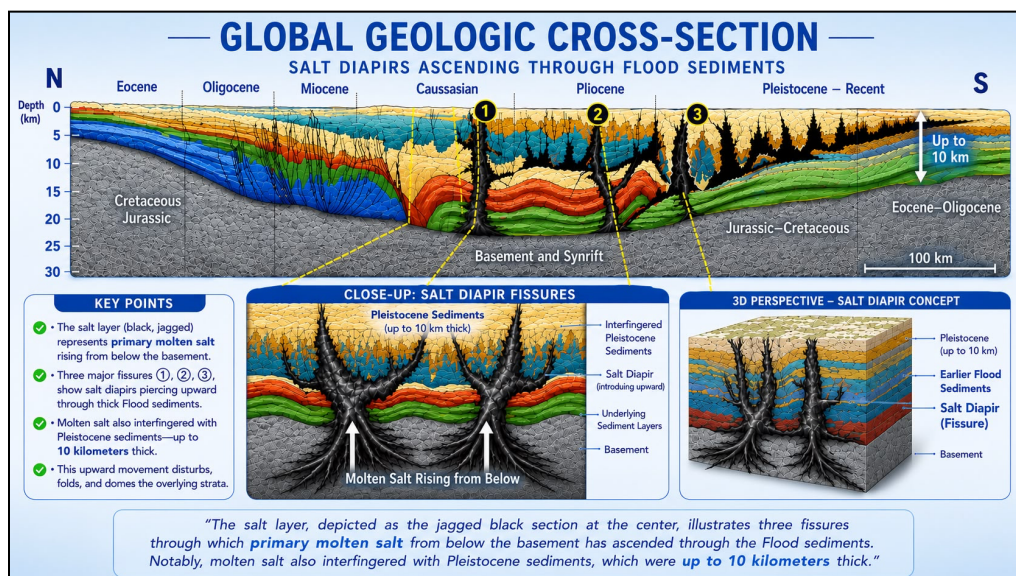


Figure 1: North-south transect Gulf of Mexico ⁽¹²⁾. The salt layer, depicted as the jagged black section at the center, illustrates three fissures through which primary molten salt from below the basement has ascended through the Flood sediments. Notably, molten salt also interfingered with Pleistocene sediments, which were up to 10 kilometers thick.



Formation of ice sheets during the Flood

Towering vertical clouds are known to serve as incubators for hail formation. With a temperature lapse rate of $6.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ per kilometer ⁽¹³⁾, the outburst of the great deep and the steam generated by volcanic activity together would likely lead to the formation of frozen hail cascading back to Earth. Hail descending from the tropopause could return with temperatures as low as $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, resulting in a cooling effect.

Furthermore, the clouds that blanketed the Earth during the first 150 days of the Flood reflected solar heat, contributing to a further drop in temperatures. This facilitated the formation of northern and southern ice caps, which would have floated atop the Floodwaters.

Subglacial waterflows during the recessive stage of the Flood

Research on subglacial landforms supports erosion by catastrophic subglacial waterflows ⁽¹⁴⁾. Shaw acknowledges the contributions of young earth creationist Douglas Cox ⁽¹⁵⁾: “He uses much of the evidence that we use and appeals to the same hydraulic principles as we do [...]. He deserves recognition for his work, which was published before ours. [...] He suggests that land upheavals shed ocean water in immense currents.”

The distribution of erosional remnants like the Channeled Scablands and the English Channel indicates a global subglacial outburst ^(16,17,18,19).

Differential vertical tectonics was the mechanism for draining Floodwaters and exposing continents ^(20,21,22,23,24,25). This fits with the results of the research of Shaw and Cox both. The evidence suggests that subglacial erosion occurred as continents rose towards an icecap floating above them (see Figure 2).

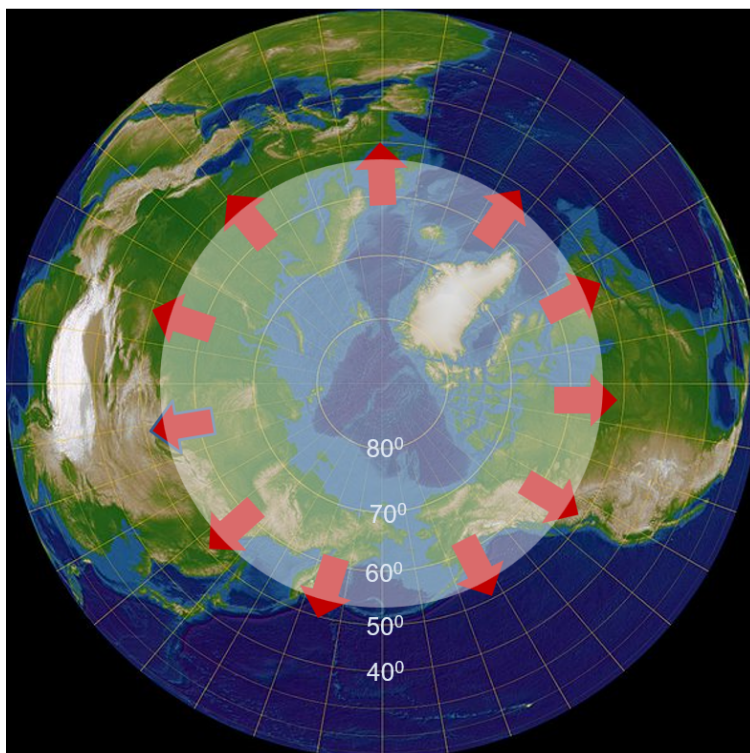


Figure 2: Subglacial Flood water was squeezed southwards by the rising continents in the Northern Hemisphere.

This southward waterflow over North America accounts for the erosion and transport of Pleistocene sediments into the Gulf of Mexico (see Figure 1). Molten salt magma intermingled with Pleistocene mud, consistent with the single Flood year ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Oard notes that “*deep channelized dissection fits nicely within the Recessive Stage of the Flood.*” ⁽²⁷⁾ Reports of enormous buried tunnel channels, carved by pressurized water, some flowing uphill over distances greater than 10 km, highlight the magnitude of these events ^(28,29). While glaciologists often cite a lack of sufficient water sources, the bedrock under loose deposits may also be incised ⁽¹⁷⁾. Individual valleys up to 100 km long, 4 km wide, and 400 m deep, are incised ^(30,31). Buried valleys are identified up to 700 meters below the North Sea bed. Figure 3 depicts buried valleys in northern Netherlands, onshore.

This gorge-forming catastrophic event with worldwide erosional effects cannot be dated differently from late-Flood.

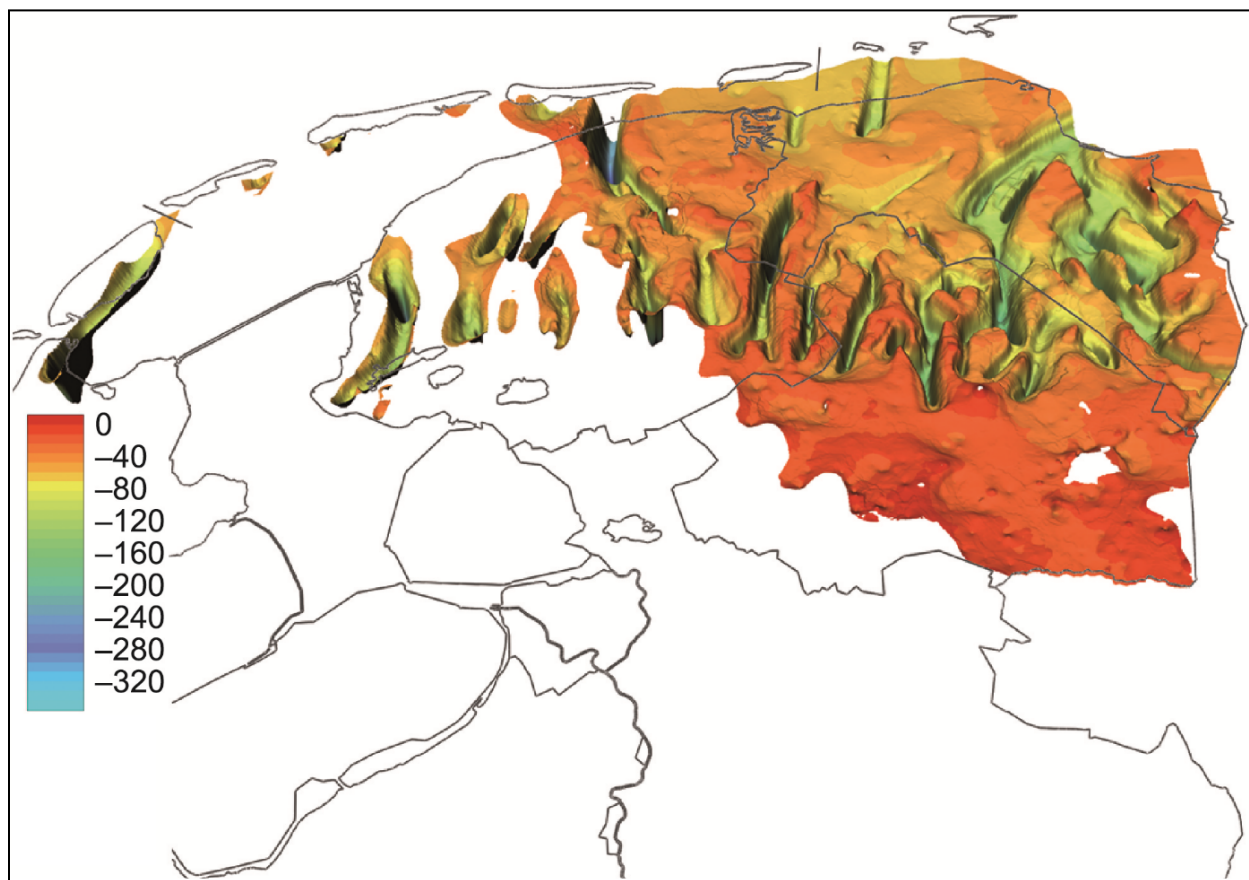


Figure 3: Buried valleys below sea level in the flat Dutch subsurface (depth of the valleys in meters).
Source: TNO - Geological Survey of the Netherlands.

Erosion is related to the bed shear force, which is proportional to the fourth power of the velocity ^(33,34). The denser the mudflow gets, the more erosive it becomes, and the better it can move megalithic rocks. For example, the largest rock in The Netherlands weighs 150,000 kg and originated in Uppsala, Sweden ⁽³⁵⁾.

Ice movement over large distances is impossible

Ice movement by creep is a slow, gravity-driven process, making it unlikely to account for significant horizontal displacements. Matthews highlights the impracticality of geological overthrusts, stating: “The concept of overthrusting has been defined by secular motives rather than physics” ⁽³⁶⁾. Without sufficient force to overcome friction, rocks cannot be displaced over 1,500 km (figure 4).

Thus, only rapid subglacial debris flows could have displaced the rocks, indicating a connection to the recessive stage of the Flood.

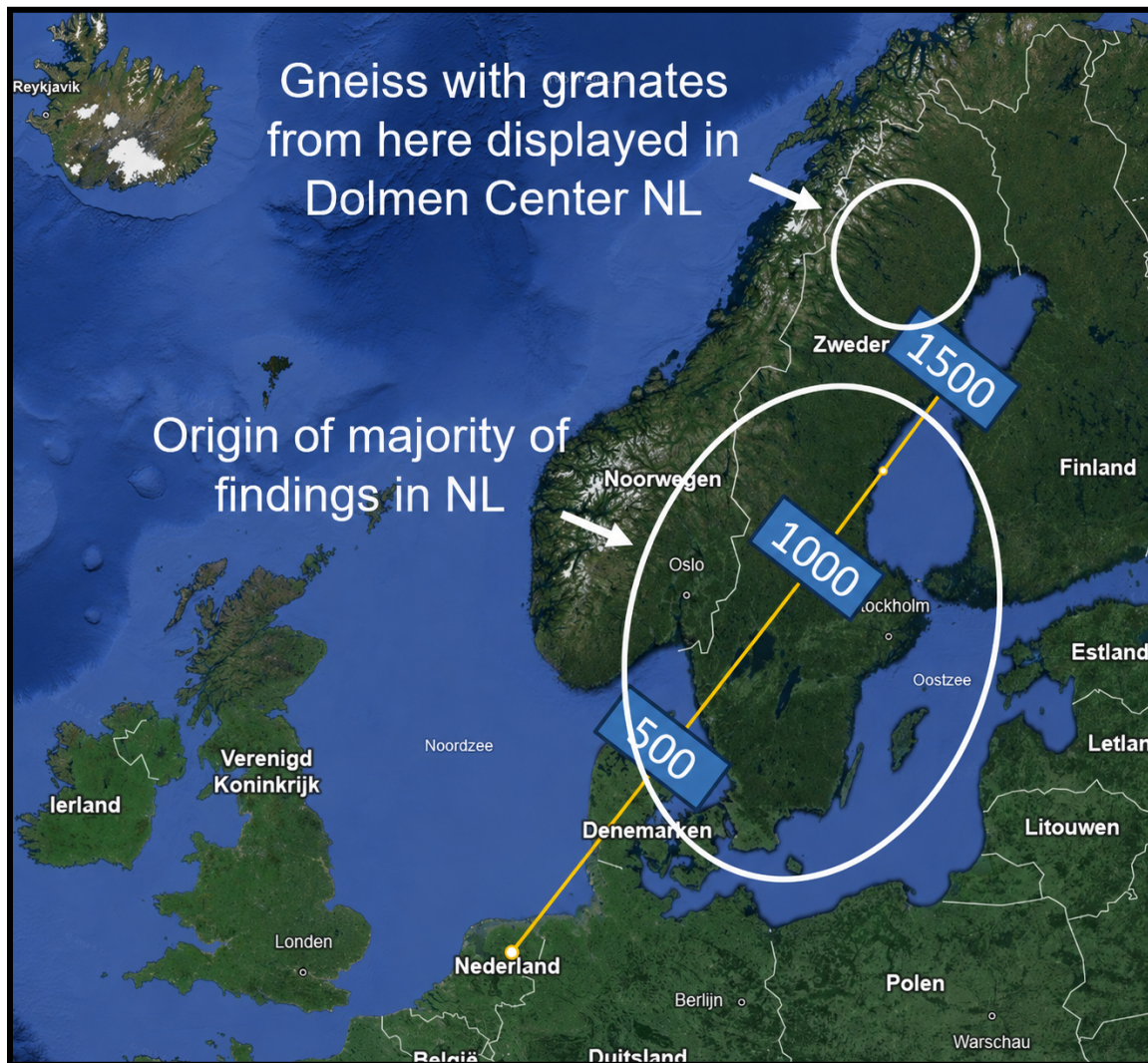


Figure 4: The majority of Pleistocene rock in the Netherlands originated from Sweden. Some rocks have been transported over more than 1,500 km.

Ice Age Megafauna is fossilized pre-flood fauna

Elephants are known to be excellent swimmers, equipped with natural “snorkels” in the form of their trunks. They would float in the Flood water and settle in the upper layers or become frozen in ice. Their large numbers in Pleistocene permafrost confirm their pre-flood origin.

Many young earth creationists struggle unfairly with the fact that life continued to exist after Day 150 of the Flood. Instead, re-colonization of the new continents took place actively. But everything that breathed through the nose found death amid enormous geological activity. ⁽³⁷⁾

Melt Age

With the upheaval of the continents the ice caps became grounded. As the Flood year concluded, subglacial open tunnels remained. The residual heat from the continents gradually melted the ice, providing freshwater infill for these tunnels. This explains why tunnels in the Dutch subsurface are entirely filled (figure 3).

Conclusion

Abundant fossils of various creatures, including Old Stone Age humans, are found in Pleistocene deposits worldwide, even in regions far from the icy poles such as Australia, which was among the most severely affected ⁽³⁸⁾. This phenomenon is known as the end-Pleistocene mass extinction, where especially megafauna over 44 kg went extinct. This extinction occurred just before Noah was allowed to leave the Ark (Table 1).

TIME ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Holocene	4. The further course of (biblical) history to the present day. 3. Neolithic megalithic structures were built worldwide (New Stone Age). 2. Babel dispersion (Gen 11:8) caused the Neolithic Revolution out of the Levant. 1. Those aboard the Ark were able to disembark safely.
	Flood year	4. Volcanic gases wiped out every living thing upon the continents. ³⁷ 3. Human refugees caused paleolithic remains (Old Stone Age). 2. Drying up continents plus people and animals re-colonizing them. 1. Immersion of the earth.
	Prehistory	Fall and misconduct by men.
	Creation week	Recent good creation of everything.

Table 1: Logic biblical arrangement of history. Note that Genesis 8:13-15 testifies the earth was dry 57 days before Noah left the Ark. Which gives room for re-colonizing and Old Stone Age.

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