

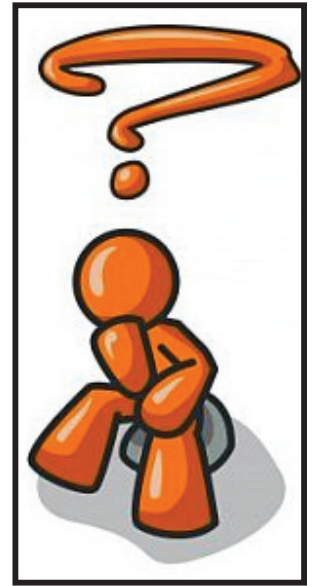
# What About ... *Salt in the Oceans*

BY DR. DAVID A. DEWITT

The theory of evolution tells us the world is 4.5 billion years old, and it has existed in its present form for at least 3 billion years. If that is the case, we are way short of sediment and salt in our oceans. Dr. Andrew Snelling commented on these two facts about our oceans. I thought them interesting enough to reproduce them for you. I will only make a comment after each quote.

On September 11, 2012, Snelling wrote:

If sediments have been accumulating on the seafloor for three billion years, the seafloor should be choked with sediments many miles deep. Every year water and wind erode about 20 billion tons of dirt and rock debris from the continents and deposit them on the seafloor. Most of this material accumulates as loose sediments near the continents. Yet the average thickness of all these sediments globally over the whole seafloor is not even 1,300 feet (400 m). Some sediments appear to be removed as tectonic plates slide slowly (an inch or two per year) beneath continents. An estimated 1 billion tons of sediments are removed this way each year. The net gain is thus 19 billion tons per year. At this rate, 1,300 feet of sediment would accumulate in less than 12 million



years, not billions of years. This evidence makes sense within the context of the Genesis Flood cataclysm, not the idea of slow and gradual geologic evolution. In the latter stages of the year-long global Flood, water swiftly drained off the emerging land, dumping its sediment-choked loads offshore. Thus most seafloor sediments accumulated rapidly about 4,300 years ago.” [answersingenesis.org/geology/sedimentation]

If the evolutionists are correct about 3 billion years of uniform erosion and sedimentation, then the Mississippi River should have filled the Gulf of Mexico, and Nile River should have filled the Mediterranean Sea. The same is true where every river empties into the ocean. There should be large fertile plains, not the tiny deltas we see at the mouth of the Mississippi and the Nile. Since the theory of evolution has no catastrophic events, like the Flood of Noah, to push large amounts of sediment into the sea, they can only look to uniform erosion and sedimentation.

Snelling also offered this observation (emphasis his):

If the world’s oceans have been around for three billion years as evolutionists believe, they should be filled with vastly more salt than the oceans contain today. AFTER 3 BILLION YEARS, WE WOULD EXPECT TO SEE 70X MORE SALT IN THE OCEAN THAN WE SEE TODAY. Ev-

ery year, rivers, glaciers, underground seepage, and atmospheric and volcanic dust dump large amounts of salts into the oceans. Consider the influx of the predominant salt, sodium chloride (common table salt). Some 458 million tons of sodium mixes into ocean water each year, but only 122 million tons (27%) is removed by other natural processes. If seawater originally contained no sodium (salt) and the sodium accumulated at today’s rates, then today’s ocean saltiness would be reached in only 42 million years—only about 1/70 the three billion years evolutionists propose. But those assumptions fail to take into account the likelihood that God created a saltwater ocean for all the sea creatures He made on Day Five. Also, the year-long global Flood cataclysm must have dumped an unprecedented amount of salt into the ocean through erosion, sedimentation, and volcanism. So today’s ocean saltiness makes much better sense within the biblical timescale of about six thousand years.” [https://answersingenesis.org/evidence-for-creation/9-very-little-salt-in-the-sea].

For example, consider how much more salt there is in the Dead Sea and Great Salt Lake, just because there is no outlet. There are no outlets to the oceans either, and after 3 billion years, they should be saturated with salt. These two facts are just more evidence for the absurdity of the evolution theory.