



More Mixed Land and Marine Fossils in Wales

by Tim Clarey, Ph.D. | Aug. 26, 2024

Flood geologists expect to find marine fossils mixed in the same layers as land animal and land plant fossils. We see it all over the world.^{1,2} Scientists can directly observe the results of massive waves, created by tectonic activity, that crashed across the continents.¹ The global Flood caused many animals and plants to be transported both onto the land and offshore, too.

A recent discovery in Wales brings the land and marine mixing issue to the forefront again.³ Conventional scientists from the University of Bristol and The Natural History Museum in London discovered dinosaur bones mixed in the same bone beds with fossils of countless marine fish (and at least one coelacanth), sharks, and swimming reptiles, including ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs.³

Lead author Owain Evans said:

The bone bed paints the picture of a tropical archipelago, subjected to frequent storms that washed material from both land and sea into a tidal zone. This means that from just one fossil horizon, we can reconstruct a complex ecological system, with a diverse array

of marine reptiles like ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and placodonts [extinct marine reptiles] in the water, and dinosaurs on land.⁴

And just a few years earlier, conventional scientists discovered bipedal dinosaur prints in a marine rock bed layer in the same part of southern Wales and in the same group of rocks (Upper Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group).⁵ They suggested it was made by a dinosaur like *Plateosaurus*, a sauropodomorph (long-necked dinosaur) commonly found in Europe in similar rock layers.

So, it should not have been a surprise that the dinosaur bones found by Evans and his team were also attributed to *Plateosaurus* and to an unknown theropod (predator dinosaur). Maybe they found a possible body for the footprint maker.

The authors concluded,

The dinosaur bones are unusual, and Lavernock may have yielded more such bones than any other British Rhaetian bone bed. These terrestrial elements suggest that the lower bone bed accumulated close to shore, but underwent considerable transport, with clasts perhaps moving back and forwards, to explain the abrasion of specimens, the larger elements and absence of smaller specimens.³

With this evidence, it is surprising that conventional geologists still don't seem to get it. They see the mixed assemblages and the flooding but interpret it in their deep-time worldview, ignoring the possibility that there was a global flood. Their many "storms" over vast time amount to many floods, just never the one Flood.⁴

Unsurprisingly, a better explanation for these recent Welsh discoveries is the global Flood. It explains the transport of the marine fossils inland, the abrasion, the mixing with land animals, and even the rapid burial. It also makes sense of the dinosaur footprints in freshly deposited marine sediments. Those dinosaurs were likely scrambling to find any remaining dry ground at that point in the Flood, leaving their footprints before being washed away themselves by the next wave.

The evidence continues to stack up in support of biblical truth. The rocks don't lie!

References

1. Timothy Clarey, *Carved in Stone: Geological Evidence of the Worldwide Flood* (Dallas, TX: The Institute for Creation Research, 2020).
2. Tim Clarey, "Dinosaurs in Marine Sediments: A Worldwide Phenomenon," *Acts & Facts*, June 2015, 16.
3. Owain Evans et al., "Microvertebrates from the Basal Rhaetian Bone Bed (Late Triassic) at Lavernock, South Wales," *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association* 135, no. 3 (2024): 321–334.
4. Dario Radley, "Origins of 'Welsh Dragons' Finally Exposed by Scientists," *Archaeology News*, June 7, 2024, <https://archaeologymag.com/2024/06/origins-of-welsh-dragons-finally-exposed/>.

5. Enrico de Lazaro, "Triassic Dinosaur Footprints Discovered in Wales," *Sci News*, January 3, 2022, <https://www.sci.news/paleontology/penarth-dinosaur-footprints-10423.html>.

* Dr. Clarey is the director of research at the Institute for Creation Research and earned his doctorate in geology from Western Michigan University.

Salamander-Like Tetrapod Didn't Live in the Cold

A recent discovery of a crocodile-size tetrapod (four-legged animal) in high latitudes has some conventional scientists baffled.¹ How could cold-blooded animals survive in cold-temperature regions? And, according to the evolutionary story, these salamander-like animals lived in the waning moments of an Ice Age, making the cold even more extreme. Previously, animals like this were found only in warm climates.¹ What changed their story?



Led by scientists from Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina, the authors wrote:

[More...](#)

Chimp Chat Study Confirms Language is Human

Animals communicate but not with language. Where did language come from and why do we humans all use it? Evolution-based answers are restricted to options that leave out a Creator, even when evidence points right to Him. Conventional researchers have long grasped at any skinny straw that might bolster the belief that language evolved. The latest such straw seems skinnier than ever, and it comes with an inadvertent admission of a creation-friendly answer.



[More...](#)

Do Tiny Mammal Fossils Corroborate Pre-Flood Longevity?

Tooth growth patterns in fossils of the mouse-like Jurassic mammal *Krusatodon* show that it grew slowly and had a "surprisingly long" lifespan compared to mammals of similar size today.¹ A paper in *Nature* describes two "exceptionally complete" *Krusatodon* specimens, one an adult and the other a juvenile, that were found on Scotland's Isle of Skye.² The fossils are dated at 166 million years old (Jurassic) by evolutionary reckoning.² In contrast, creationists think these fossils are only a few thousand ...[More...](#)

For more than 50 years, the Institute for Creation Research has investigated the evidence showing how science supports the Bible's account of a recent creation. Earlier this year, ICR Research Scientist Dr. ...

