

What Are the Predictions of the Hydroplate Theory and which are Supported?

compiled by Fred McNabb

Predictions of the Hydroplate Theory are summarized below. By my count 20 of 58 predictions, or 34%, are supported. Confirmed predictions are bold, blue, and underlined, and a **partially missed prediction is in red (prediction 58)**. Page numbers are from the online 9th Edition are in parentheses, where more information can be found.

These predictions can be found on p. 470 of the 9th Edition of *In the Beginning* at:
creationscience.com/onlinebook/
hpt.rsr.org/
www.hydroplate.org/

1. Super-rotation in atmosphere of Venus (p 128)

PREDICTION 1: The atmosphere on the day side of Venus will be found to be higher than on the night side. Therefore, a high flow rate occurs in the upper atmosphere from the day side to the night side.

My Reference Supported: How waves and turbulence maintain the super-rotation of Venus' atmosphere. "Explaining super-rotation on Venus - The solid surface of Venus rotates very slowly, once every 243 days, but its thick atmosphere circles the planet in just 4 days. This phenomenon, known as super-rotation, requires a continuous input of angular momentum, from an unknown source, to overcome friction with the surface."
<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aaz4439>

2. Pooled water under mountains (p 134)

PREDICTION 2: Beneath major mountains are large volumes of pooled saltwater. (Recent discoveries support this prediction, first published in 1980. Supercritical saltwater appears to be below the Tibetan Plateau, which is bounded on the south by the largest mountain range on Earth.)⁸²

Tentatively Supported Reference : 82. "A layer of aqueous fluids could produce the conductance observed in Tibet with a lower fluid fraction and/or layer thickness than considered above for partial melt. For example, a layer only 1.6 km thick containing 10% of 100 S/m brine would be needed to yield the observed 10,000-S conductance." Wenbo Wei et al., "Detection of Widespread Fluids in the Tibetan Crust by Magnetotelluric Studies," *Science*, Vol. 292, 27 April 2001, p. 718.

◆ "Our results imply that of the order of 10% volume of free aqueous fluids in the Tibetan middle crust produces the observed bright spot reflections. The presence of relatively large

quantities of free aqueous fluids, presumably mostly saline supercritical H₂O, does not preclude the presence of melt but does constrain the maximum temperature at the bright spots to the wet granite solidus (about 650°C)." Yizhaq Makovsky and Simon L. Klemperer, "Measuring the Seismic Properties of Tibetan Bright Spots: Evidence for Free Aqueous Fluids in the Tibetan Middle Crust," *Journal of Geophysical Research*, Vol. 104, No. B5, 10 May 1999, p. 10,795.

3. Salty water in very deep granite cracks (p 134)

PREDICTION 3: Salty water frequently fills cracks in granite, 5-10 miles below the Earth's surface (where surface water should not be able to penetrate).

My REFERENCE Supported: KOLA Super Deep Borehole "Another discovery was liquid water far deeper than they had previously thought could exist. "One of the unexpected results was certainly the occurrence of open saline water-filled cracks documenting that the crust is not dense but that pathways exist allowing fluids to flow," Harms says. "Researchers suspected that the water may have been squeezed out of rock crystals by the incredibly high pressure within Earth." Why Did the Russians Seal Up the Deepest Hole in the World? | HowStuffWorks - <https://science.howstuffworks.com/engineering/civil/kola-superdeep-borehole.htm?form=MG0AV3>

4. Many fossilized whales at the base of Andes (p 137)

PREDICTION 4: The 346 whales fossilized in Peru and the 80 fossilized whales found in Chile are just the tip of the iceberg. Similar fossil graveyards will be found along the western base of the Andes and Rocky Mountains. (In 1976, an 80-foot-long baleen whale, fossilized in diatomaceous earth, was found in Lompoc, California, "standing" on its tail.⁹⁵)

My REFERENCE Supported: "It is one of the most astonishing fossil discoveries of recent years - a graveyard of whales found beside the Pan-American Highway in Chile. "Chile's stunning fossil whale graveyard explained - BBC News Scientists Probe Mystery Behind Chile's Ancient Whale Graveyard | HISTORY - <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-26343894?form=MG0AV3>

5. Deep channels under Bosphorus and Gibraltar (p 140)

PREDICTION 5: The crystalline rock under Gibraltar, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and the Golden Gate Bridge will be found to be eroded into V-shaped notches.

Reference Supported: (This prediction, first published in 1995, was confirmed for the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in 1998 102 and for Gibraltar in 2009 103 and 2018.104) 102. For details, see William Ryan and Walter Pitman, *Noah's Flood* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998). These authors correctly conclude that the Mediterranean Sea breached its boundary, carved the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits, and flooded the shores of the Black Sea—which was previously predicted and explained by the hydroplate theory. [See prediction 5 on page 140. "The channel cut through bedrock" and formed a "gorge more than 350 feet deep" (p. 65). Ryan and Pitman incorrectly

conclude that this led to the “myth” of Noah’s flood. Instead, the local flood they discovered around the Black Sea was a consequence of the global flood, and bears no resemblance to many details in famous flood legends, secular or otherwise. Nor would any local flood explain the uncanny similarity of flood stories in almost every ancient culture around the world. A global flood does. Furthermore, a child could have walked away unscathed from Ryan and Pitman’s flood, which they admit rose only 6 inches a day. No doubt, the Middle East has experienced many local floods. Why pick one and claim that it led to the world-famous story of Noah’s flood? 103. A buried, 125-mile-long 650-foot-deep channel across the Gibraltar Strait shows that the Atlantic Ocean spilled into the Mediterranean Basin at 1,000 times the flow rate of the Amazon River. [See D. Garcia-Castellanos et al., “Catastrophic Flood of the Mediterranean after the Messinian Salinity Crisis,” *Nature*, Vol. 462, 10 December 2009, pp. 778–781.]

104. Aaron Micallef, et al., “Evidence of the Zanclean Megaflood in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin,” *Scientific Reports*, Vol. 8, 18 January 2018, pp. 1-8.

6. Fracture zones mark high magnetic intensity (p 148)

PREDICTION 6: Fracture zones and axial and flank rifts will always be along lines of high magnetic intensity

7. Magnetic strength grows at hydrothermal vents (p 148)

PREDICTION 7: The magnetic intensity above black smokers slowly increases because the rock below, fractured since the flood a few thousand years ago, is cooling.

8. Earth is shrinking (p 162)

PREDICTION 8: The mean radius of the Earth has shrunk about 180 miles since before the flood. Earth is still shrinking, but at a much slower rate.

9. Earthquakes will be predicted (p 164)

PREDICTION 9: By 2020, satellites in low-Earth orbits will predict the locations of major earthquakes several days before the quakes. The satellites will measure electrical changes in the ionosphere that are produced by piezoelectric voltages building up in stressed rock around the focus of the coming earthquake. If the focus is above the crossover depth (220 miles below Earth’s surface), upward escaping magma may also produce detectable heat around the epicenter days before the quake. [See “What Causes Earthquakes, and Can They Be Predicted?” on page 163.]

10. Granite layer deep under Pacific floor (p 170)

PREDICTION 10: Fragments of a 60-mile-thick granite layer (a hydroplate) will be found a few miles under the Pacific floor and inside the Ring of Fire.

My Reference Supported: Scientists find ancient 250-million-year-old seafloor from the time of dinosaurs hidden in Earth’s mantle. Geologists found an ancient seafloor trapped deep beneath Earth’s mantle, which could solve many previous puzzling observations.

<https://www.zmescience.com/science/news-science/scientists-find-ancient-250-million-year-old-seafloor-from-the-time-of-dinosaurs-hidden-in-earths-mantle/>

11. Shallow-water fossils in and near trenches (p 170)

PREDICTION 11: Fossils of land animals, not just shallow water plant fossils, will be found in and near trenches.

Reference SUPPORTED: Yes, shallow water fossils have been found near and within deep ocean trenches. For example, the Galathea Deep Sea Expedition discovered plant remnants and fossil plant remnants from the lowest depths of the Philippine Trench.

Plant fossils in the deep ocean trenches? -

<https://www.starmythworld.com/mathisencorollary/2013/02/plant-fossils-in-deep-ocean-trenches.html?form=MG0AV3>

12. Inner core's spin is decelerating (p 185)

PREDICTION 12: When greater precision is achieved in measuring the inner core's rotational speed, it will be found to be slowing relative to the rest of the Earth

Reference SUPPORTED: Recent studies suggest that the Earth's inner core may be spinning at a slightly slower rate compared to the rest of the planet. This phenomenon is known as differential rotation. While the inner core was previously thought to be rotating faster, new evidence indicates that its rotation rate may have decreased over the past few decades, causing it to lag behind the mantle and crust.

Song, X., & Richards, P. G. (1996). "Evidence for Differential Rotation of Earth's Inner Core." *Science*, 274(5291), 1886-1889. Link:

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.886?form=MG0AV3>

- Glatzmaier, G. A., & Roberts, P. H. (1995). "A Three-Dimensional Self-Consistent Dynamo Model of the Geodynamo." *Nature*, 377(6546), 203-209. Link: A three-dimensional self-consistent computer simulation of a geomagnetic field reversal | *Nature*

- Yang, Y., & Song, X. (2023). "Decadal Variation in the Differential Rotation of Earth's Inner Core." *Nature Geoscience*, 16(4), 345-349. Link: Multidecadal variation of the Earth's inner-core rotation | *Nature Geoscience*

13. Age sequences wrong for Hawaiian islands (p 189)

PREDICTION 13: A well-designed blind test will not support McDougall's age sequence for seven Hawaiian volcanoes.

14. Thin, parallel, extensive varves not under lakes (p 201)

PREDICTION 14: Corings taken anywhere in the bottom of any large lake will not show laminations as thin, parallel, and extensive as the varves of the 42,000-square-mile

Green River Formation, probably the world's best-known varve region.

15. Sand dunes from Grand Canyon (p 233)

PREDICTION 15: A chemical and isotope analysis of the sand dunes will show that the sand came from the Grand Canyon. (California's Imperial Sand Dunes)

16. Unique chemistry of Grand and Hopi Basins (p 236)

PREDICTION 16: The soil chemistry in the basins that held Grand and Hopi Lakes will be found to be distinctly different from that of their surroundings

Reference : The soil chemistry in the basins that held Grand and Hopi Lakes is indeed distinct from their surroundings. Studies have shown that these basins contain unique sedimentary deposits and mineral compositions compared to the adjacent areas². The presence of certain minerals and the overall geochemical signatures in these basins reflect their historical lake environments, which differ from the surrounding geological formations. <https://pubs.geoscienceworld.org/gsa/geosphere/article/9/1/1/132551/Rejection-of-the-lake-spillover-model-for-initial?form=MG0AV3>

17. Slot canyons have cracks that are miles deep (p 238)

PREDICTION 17: After the flood, the Colorado Plateau was lifted by hydraulic pressure that produced thousands of vertical cracks. Drainage of ground water through those cracks widened the cracks and eroded slot canyons. Therefore, cracks filled with cobbles and sediments will be found miles below the floors of slot canyons.

18. Grand Canyon's inner gorge is a tension crack (p 240)

PREDICTION 18: The inner gorge is a tension crack. Acoustical or seismic instruments should be able to detect this deep V-shaped crack far below the bed of the Colorado River

19. Fault under East Kaibab monocline (p 254)

PREDICTION 19: A very deep vertical fault lies beneath the steepest slope in the East Kaibab Monocline. Nonstratified sediments will be found on the downthrow side of the fault.

Those sediments washed in to fill the void immediately after the fault formed. The edge of the uplifted block will be found to have slightly cut into the draped layer directly above

20. Loess at bottom of ice cores (p 284)

PREDICTION 20: High concentrations of loess particles will be found in the bottom several hundred feet of most ice cores drilled in Antarctica and Greenland

21. Muck on Siberian plateaus (p 284)

PREDICTION 21: Muck on Siberian plateaus should have a wide range of thicknesses. The greatest thickness will be in former valleys. Preflood hilltops will have the thinnest layers of muck. Drilling or seismic reflection techniques should confirm this.

22. Rock ice is salty (p 284)

PREDICTION 22: Rock ice will be found to be salty.¹³⁶

Reference : 136. Besides being salty, rock ice will contain carbon dioxide and many dissolved minerals, will have a crystallographic structure showing that it formed at very low pressures and temperatures, and will have large hydrogen and oxygen isotope variations. Such variations have already been

reported at the bottom of ice cores on Devon Island in Arctic Canada. The same ice layer has a high silt content. [See Koerner and Fisher.] Also, ice cores from Byrd Station in Antarctica contain large oxygen (O18/O16) and hydrogen (H2/H1) variations in the bottom half of the ice sheet. [See

Samuel Epstein et al., "Antarctic Ice Sheet," Science, Vol. 168, 26 June 1970, pp. 1570–1572.] The bottom ice in some ice wedges in Siberia is abnormally salty. [See Yu. K. Vasilchuk and V. T. Trofimov, "Cryohydrochemical Peculiarities of Ice Wedge Polygon Complexes in the North

of Western Siberia," Permafrost: Fourth International Conference Proceedings (Washington, D.C.: National

Academy Press, July 17–22, 1983), pp. 1303–1308.]

23. Carbon dioxide bubbles in rock ice (p 284)

PREDICTION 23: Bubbles in rock ice will be found to contain less air and much more carbon dioxide than normally found in ice bubbles formed today.

24. Muck particles in rock ice (p 285)

PREDICTION 24: Dirt and organic particles in rock ice will closely resemble those in the overlying muck.

25. No fossils below mammoths (p 285)

PREDICTION 25: One should not find marine fossils, layered strata, oil, coal seams, or limestone directly beneath undisturbed rock ice or frozen mammoth carcasses.¹³⁸

Reference : 138. One geologist, trying to falsify this prediction, drafted an article claiming that a geologic map showed layered, fossil-bearing strata under the Colorado Creek mammoths.

He misread his geologic map. Had he read it correctly, he would have seen that it supported this prediction. The article was never published and that geologist has stopped spreading the misinformation

26. Radiocarbon dating mammoths (p 286)

PREDICTION 26: Blind radiocarbon dating of different parts of the same mammoth will continue to give radiocarbon ages that differ by more than statistical variations should allow. [Endnote 154 on page 434 describes blind testing.] Contamination by groundwater will be most easily seen if the samples came from widely separated parts of the mammoth's body with different water-absorbing characteristics.

27. Ice age can be demonstrated (p 299)

PREDICTION 27: General circulation models of the Earth's weather will be able to demonstrate that an ice age would have occurred if warm oceans, vast flood basalts, and high, cold continents once existed.

28. Comet ice will contain dissolved CO₂ (p 310)

PREDICTION 28: Comet ice that has never melted will contain dissolved CO₂.

29. Salt on Mars (p 316)

PREDICTION 29: Soil in "erosion" channels on Mars will contain traces of earthlike soluble compounds, such as salt, from Earth's preflood subterranean chambers. Soil far from "erosion" channels will not.

Reference : (This prediction was first published in April 2001. Salt was first discovered on Mars in March 2004.⁹³)

"The presence of hydrated minerals on the surface of Mars implies that the crust was once altered by the action of liquid water. ... the degree of alteration of the ancient martian crust

is more extensive than previously assumed." J. Carter et al., "Detection of Hydrated Silicates in Crustal Outcrops in the Northern Plains of Mars," Science, Vol. 328, 25 June 2010,

pp. 1610. See also pp. 1682–1686.

30. Moons around some comets (p 316)

PREDICTION 30: Some large, near-parabolic comets, as they fall toward the center of the solar system for the first time, will have moons. Tidal effects may strip such moons from their comets as they pass the Sun. (A moon may have been found orbiting incoming comet Hale-Bopp.) 97

Reference Supported: 97. Zdenek Sekanina, "Detection of a Satellite Orbiting the Nucleus of Comet Hale Bopp (C/1995 O1)," First International Conference on Comet Hale Bopp, Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain, 2–5 February 1998

31. Mass of solar system is heavier than expected (p 319)

PREDICTION 31: Up to 70 Jupiters of mass are distributed 30 –600 AU from the Sun, enough to give recently observed near-parabolic comets orbital periods of about 5,000

years. (This prediction has not yet been verified. However, with the discovery of so many TNOs, the great mass of many Jupiters is not needed. A close pass of an incoming comet by one or more of the 70,000 TNOs could provide the needed perturbation.)

32. A few comets reappear unexpectedly (p 319)

PREDICTION 32: Because the solar system is slightly “heavier” than previously thought, some comet pairs listed in Table 12 are the same comet seen on successive orbits. More “strange pairs” will be found each decade. [Comet ISON, discovered in 2012, and the Great Comet of 1680 are one example. See “The Great Comet of 1680” on page 321.]

33. Excess heavy hydrogen in 5+-mile-deep water (p 320)

PREDICTION 13: Excess heavy hydrogen will be found in salty water pockets five or more miles below the Earth’s surface.

34. Salt and bacteria in comets (p 320)

PREDICTION 34: Spacecraft landing on a comet’s nucleus will find that comets, and bodies hit by comets, such as Mars, contain loess, salt, bacteria, and traces of vegetation.

35. Oort cloud does not exist (p 330)

PREDICTION 35: The Oort cloud will never be detected, because it does not exist.

36. No incoming hyperbolic comets (p 330)

PREDICTION 36: No incoming comet will ever be seen on a hyperbolic orbit, because cometary material came from Earth as the flood began, not from outside the solar system.

37. More argon in comet crust (p 331)

PREDICTION 37: A greater concentration of argon will be found in the outer portions of comets.

38. Asteroids are flying rock piles (p 340)

PREDICTION 38: Asteroids are rock piles, often with internal ice acting as a weak glue.⁹ Large rocks that began the capture process are near the centers of asteroids and comets.

Four years after this prediction was published in 2001 (In the Beginning, 7th edition, page 220), measurements of the largest asteroid, Ceres, found that it does indeed have a dense, rocky core and a mantle primarily of water-ice.¹⁰ On 23 January 2014, it was announced that two jets of water vapor were discovered escaping from Ceres at a combined rate of 13 pounds per second.

Reference : 9. “Here we report the detection of water vapour around Ceres, with at least 10 26 molecules being produced per second, [13 pounds/sec] originating from localized sources that seem to be linked to mid-latitude regions on the surface.” Michael Kuppers et al., “Localized Sources of Water Vapour on the Dwarf Planet (1) Ceres,” Nature, Vol. 505, 23 January 2014, p. 525.

10. “.... Ceres is a partially differentiated body, with a rocky core overlaid by a volatile-rich shell.” R. S. Park et al. “A Partially Differentiated Interior for (1) Ceres Deduced from its Gravity Field and Shape,” Nature, Vol. 537, 22 September 2016, p. 515.

39. Rocks on asteroids and comets are rounded (p 340)

PREDICTION 39: Most of the rocks (pebble-size and larger) comprising asteroids and comets will be found to be rounded to some degree. (This rounding occurred as the rocks tumbled and were eroded in the powerful fountains of the great deep, just as rocks are tumbled and rounded in fast flowing streams.) The European Space Administration announced on 18 December 2014 that very large, rounded boulders—1 to 3 meters in diameter—are stacked “layer upon layer” “all over” Comet 67P. [See Figure 148 on page 342.] They jokingly call them dinosaur eggs, and believe they could be the basic building blocks that clumped together to form” comets.¹¹

Reference : 11. “But it was the components of the cliffs and pits that caught Sierks’ eye. Embedded along their edges are strange spheres, most between 1 and 3 meters in diameter.” Andrew Grant, “Comet May Expose Its Building Blocks,” Science News, Vol. 187, 10 January 2015, p. 8.

40. Rapidly spinning asteroids are well-rounded (p 340)

PREDICTION 40: Asteroids spinning faster than ten rotations per day will be found to be single, well-rounded rocks.

41. Asteroid rocks are magnetized (p 345)

PREDICTION 41: Most rocks comprising asteroids will be found to be magnetized

42. Deuterium on Themis (p 346)

PREDICTION 42: Water-ice on asteroids will be rich in deuterium.

43. Water is inside large asteroids (p 346)

PREDICTION 43: A deep, penetrating impact on a large asteroid, such as Ceres, will release huge volumes of water vapor. (This prediction has now been confirmed.⁹ See Figure 152.)

9. “Here we report the detection of water vapour around Ceres, with at least 10 26 molecules being produced per second, [13 pounds/sec] originating from localized sources that seem to be linked to mid-latitude regions on the surface.” Michael Kuppers

et al., "Localized Sources of Water Vapour on the Dwarf Planet (1) Ceres," Nature, Vol. 505, 23 January 2014, p. 525.

44. Mining asteroids too costly (p 346)

PREDICTION 44: Rocks in asteroids are typical of the Earth's crust. Expensive efforts to mine asteroids 43 to recover strategic or precious metals will be a waste of money.

45. Deimos has a very low density (p 349)

PREDICTION 45: Mars' smaller moon, Deimos, also will be found to have a very low density.

Reference : "the satellite's low mean density (about 1.5 grams per cubic centimeter) indicate a carbonaceous composition and suggest that Deimos may be a captured asteroid-like object." Deimos | Orbit, Size & Facts | Britannica : <https://www.britannica.com/place/Deimos-moon-of-Mars>

46. Mars' sediments deposited through air (p 358)

PREDICTION 46: Most sediments taken from layered strata on Mars and returned to Earth will show that they were deposited through Mars' atmosphere, not through water. (Under a microscope, water deposited grains have nicks and gouges, showing that they received many blows as they tumbled along stream bottoms. Sediments deposited through an atmosphere receive few nicks.)

47. Heavy hydrogen in space ice (p 358)

PREDICTION 47: As has been discovered on the Moon and apparently on Mercury, frost, rich in heavy hydrogen, will be found within asteroids and in permanently shadowed craters on Mars.

48. Many more TNOs have rings (p 359)

PREDICTION 48: Many TNOs will be found with rings.

Reference: Currently, there is only one known Trans-Neptunian Object (TNO) with rings: Quaoar. An Unexpected Ring Has Been Discovered Around Quaoar, a Dwarf Planet Candidate | University of Central Florida News : <https://www.ucf.edu/news/an-unexpected-ring-has-been-discovered-around-quaoar-a-dwarf-planet-candidate/?form=MG0AV3>

49. Planet X will not be found by January 2021 (p 366)

PREDICTION 49: Planet X will not be found in the next 5 years (by January 2021), because it does not exist.

Reference Confirmed: Planet X, also referred to as Planet Nine, has not yet been discovered as of 10 January 2025 AD. Hypothetical Planet X - NASA Science "Is Planet X real?" <https://science.nasa.gov/solar-system/planet-x?form=MG0AV3>

50. Comets are rich in oxygen-18 (413)

PREDICTION 50: Comets will be found to be rich in ^{18}O .

Reference : Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko has an oxygen isotopic composition similar to Earth's ocean water, as measured by the Rosetta spacecraft. Ref:CoPilot

51. Lineaments correlate with earthquakes (p 414)

PREDICTION 51: A positive correlation will be found between lineament concentrations and earthquakes.

Reference SUPPORTED: Yes, studies have shown a positive correlation between lineament concentrations and earthquake activity. Lineaments, which are linear features on the Earth's surface, often indicate zones of weakness in the crust where tectonic stresses can accumulate². These zones are more likely to experience seismic activity. Geostatistical Analysis of Lineament Domains: The Study Case of the Apennine Seismic Province of Italy and Lineaments and earthquake ruptures on the East Japan megathrust | Lithosphere | GeoScienceWorld

52. Little radioactivity on Moon, Mars (p 417)

PREDICTION 52: Corings into basement rock on the Moon, Mars, or other rocky planets will find little radioactivity and fewer distinct isotopes than are on Earth.

Reference SUPPORTED: Asked CoPilot AI: "is there less radioactivity on the moon compared with the earth?" Answer: "Yes, there is less natural radioactivity on the Moon compared to Earth."

53. New telescopes will not find reionization of IGM (p 443)

PREDICTION 53: Billion-dollar telescopes, now being built, will be able to see further back in time—much closer to the beginning of the universe. They will not find the IGM being ionized, because it has been ionized since the creation.

Reference Supported: The Intergalactic Medium (IGM) has mostly been ionized. Planck Collaboration (2016).

"Planck 2015 results. XIII. Cosmological parameters." Astronomy & Astrophysics. Link: Planck 2015 results - XIII. Cosmological parameters

• Fan, X., et al. (2006). "Observational Constraints on Cosmic Reionization." Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics. Link: Observational Constraints on Cosmic Reionization | Annual Reviews

- Becker, G. D., et al. (2001). "Evidence for Reionization at $z \sim 6$: Detection of a Gunn-Peterson Trough in a $z=6.28$ Quasar." The Astronomical Journal. Link: Colina et al., ULIRGs: Mergers of Sub-L* Galaxies?

54. Carbon-14 in “old” bones (p 510)

PREDICTION 54: Bones or other organic remains that contain enough carbon and are believed to be older than 100,000 years will be shown to be relatively young in blind radiocarbon tests. Blind tests are explained on page 97. (This prediction, first published in the 6th edition (1995), p. 157, has now been confirmed.¹⁴)

Reference SUPPORTED: 14. “There is measurable carbon-14 in [75 samples of] material that should be ‘dead’ according to standard evolutionary theory;” Paul Giam, “Carbon-14 Content of Fossil Carbon,” Origins, Vol. 51, 2001, p. 6.

Giam addressed (on pages 6–30) possible sources of error, including contamination. He either eliminated them or determined that they were highly unlikely.

◆ Personal communication: Walt Brown to Paul Giam, 4 April 2000; Paul Giam to Walt Brown, 10 September 2000.

◆ John R. Baumgardner et al., “Measurable ^{14}C in Fossilized Organic Materials,” Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Creationism (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

Creation Science Fellowship, Inc., 2003), pp. 127–142. 55. bacteria on Mars (533)

My References:

NASA 2018: Compounds that could have come from life include, “large organic molecules on the surface of Mars.” www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2018/06/mars-organic-compounds-methane-curiosity-space-science/

2019: NASA’s proof-of-life experiment, placed nutrients in Mars’ “soil” and then registered evidence of metabolism. <https://phys.org/news/2019-01-viking-landers-mars.html> and <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/im-convinced-we-found-evidence-of-life-on-mars-in-the-1970s/>

55. Bacteria on Mars (p 534)

PREDICTION 55: Bacteria will be found on Mars. Their DNA will be similar to Earth’s bacteria. Furthermore, isotopes of the carbon in Mars’ methane will show the methane’s origin is biological.

Reference tentatively supported: “The fact that a small (about 4-pound) meteorite from a planet contains large numbers of bacteria suggests that such bacteria were widespread on the surface of Mars, the researchers say.” <https://astrobiology.nasa.gov/news/scientists-find-evidence-of-ancient-microbial-life-on-mars/>

56. Some hydrogen missing from polonium halos (p 609)

PREDICTION 56: A sensitive mass spectrometer will show about a 5% deficiency in hydrogen within the inclusions at the center of isolated polonium halos.

57. Comets, formed as described by the hydroplate theory, delivered lots of liquid water to Mars. (376)

PREDICTION 57 Asteroids and comets delivered that water to Mars. (All asteroids and comets formed from rocks and water launched at the beginning of the flood by the fountains of the great deep.)

Reference SUPPORTED: This is confirmed by the unusual deuterium-to-hydrogen ratio found in water locked in Martian clays. That ratio is the same as we determined was in water launched from the subterranean chamber when the flood began.¹¹³

113. "The D/H [deuterium-to-hydrogen] value [for water locked in Martian clays] is 3.0 (\pm 0.2) times the ratio in standard mean ocean water." P. R. Mahaffy et al., "The Imprint of Atmospheric Evolution in the D/H of Hesperian Clay Minerals on Mars," Science, Vol. 347, 22 January 2015, p. 412

58. spin rate and direction of Ceres (370-Note 50)

Reference : 50. The following prediction was made on page 222 of the 7th edition of In the Beginning. Ceres, the largest asteroid, will be found to have a very earthlike spin.

It is now known that Ceres rotates once every 9.075 hours but its spin axis deviates only 3° from being perpendicular to the Earth's orbital plane. I expected 0°. [See P. C. Thomas et al., p. 224.] The Earth rotates once every 23.93 hours. This prediction missed the mark more than I expected. I selected Ceres because it is the most massive asteroid, having about 1.28% of the mass of the Moon. Therefore, Ceres is least likely to have its spin rate and spin axis altered much by the inevitable impacts within the asteroid belt.