

AROUND THE WORLD

When John Mackay first began collecting and presenting this evidence to geological gatherings, he was often confronted with statements both verbally and in print, that polystrate trees are exceptions. They are rare. They are irrelevant. A quick check of photos below from his 30 years around the globe will help you evaluate such claims.



20. Bob Powell, USA, excavates the trunk of a huge fossil tassel fern on the border of Tennessee and Kentucky.



21. Such fossils show stem markings similar to modern diminutive tassel ferns, but the fossils were giants. Such change is the opposite of evolution.



22. Many excursions were made to Joggins Nova Scotia Canada, where founding father of uniformitarian geology - Charles Lyell - also observed polystrate trees.



23. Excavating below these trees, you notice that the roots are often also polystrate (Canadian 25c coin for scale). They do not disturb strata they pass through. Modern plant roots distort any strata they penetrate.



24. Across to England where John Young stands at a coal face near Manchester, where a very famous fossil tree still stands. Because of the varying fossil layers around it, orthodox geology interprets this tree as



standing while many environments (marine, terrestrial etc) buried it over vast periods of time - an obvious impossibility. **25.** This problem exists for every polystrate, including the fossil tree above.



26. Mark Harries and team give indication of the size of fossil pine trees passing through many sandstone and siltstone layers in coal seams near Newcastle, Australia.



27. Back to Queensland Australia, where Dr Allen Hall points to a polystrate tree in sandstone near the little known Town of 1770 (Captain Cook fame). **28.** For those who want to claim that polystrate



fossil trees grew where they are found, this little beauty (discovered by John Mackay Redhead NSW) should help the argument. It is snapped in two and buried with the break still preserved.