

Appendix 18

Documentation of Planation Surface Southeast Canada

In southeast Canada there is a dissected planation surface composed of remarkably flat-topped remnants. Creationist, Ian Juby, was able to trace it for about 440 miles (700 km) from Nova Scotia northeastward to Newfoundland (Figure A18.1).¹ It apparently continues hundreds of miles more, north into Labrador. This huge formation is part of the eastern Canadian Shield that we discussed earlier in Chapter 41.

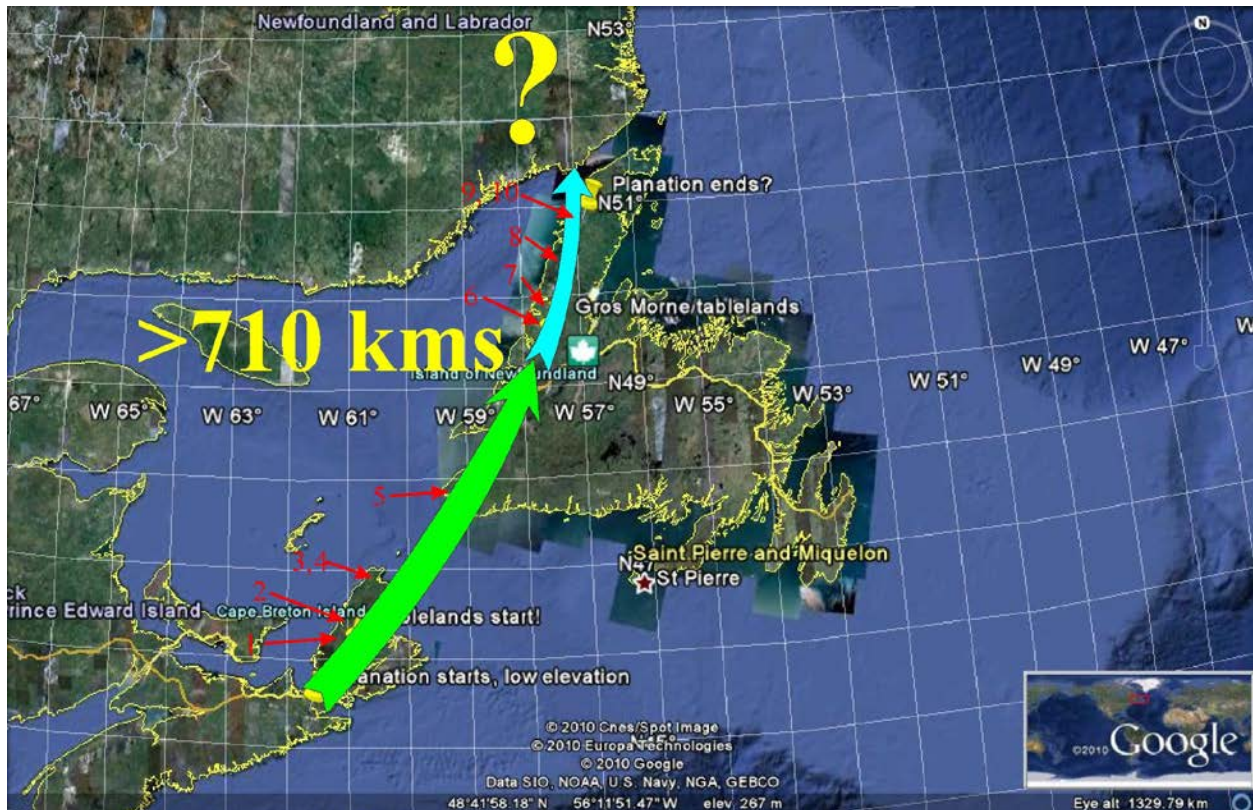


Figure A18.1. Ian Juby's route through southeast Canada documenting the huge planation surface that makes up the top of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (map courtesy of Ian Juby). The planation surface actually extends up into Labrador.

At the northern end of Nova Scotia, the Cape Breton Highlands, are another perfectly flat planation surface (Figure A18.2). Its remnants stretch as far as the eye can see and continue to the other side of Cabot Strait into southwest Newfoundland (Figure A18.3). The planation surface lies at 1,640 feet (500 m) above the ocean. Figure A18.4 shows the edge of the planation surface as it overlooks the ocean.

¹ Juby, I., 2013. Massive mountain planation of the eastern Canadian seaboard. *Creation Research Society Quarterly* 49(4):287–295.

The planation surface climbed slightly as Ian continued north to Gros Morne National Park, in northern Newfoundland. The view of Gros Morne Mountain at 2,625 feet (800 m) msl shows the flatness of the terrain (Figure A18.5).



Figure A18.2. A perfectly flat erosional remnant of the planation surface on the Cape Breton Highlands, northern Nova Scotia, Canada (photo courtesy of Ian Juby).



Figure A18.3. Another flat-topped erosional remnant from southwest Newfoundland (photo courtesy of Ian Juby).



Figure A18.4. The top of the planation surface at Table Mountain, Newfoundland, about 1,640 feet (500 m) msl (photo courtesy of Ian Juby). View north toward other planed mountaintops.



Figure A18.5. The top of Gros Morne Mountain (view West) in Gros Morne National Park, northern Newfoundland at 2,625 feet (800 m) msl (photo courtesy of Ian Juby). The mountains here are capped with in situ felsenmeer, or a block field.