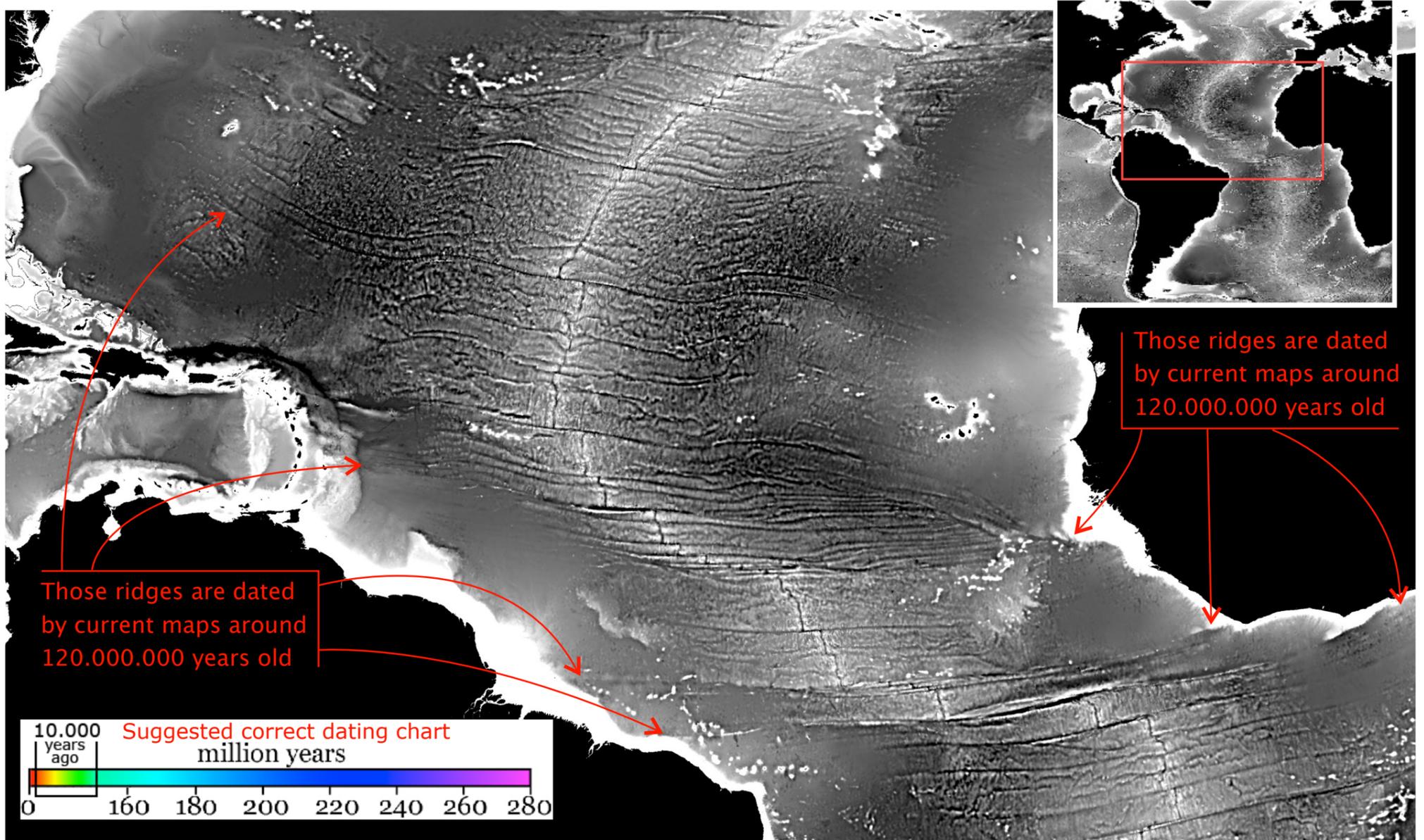
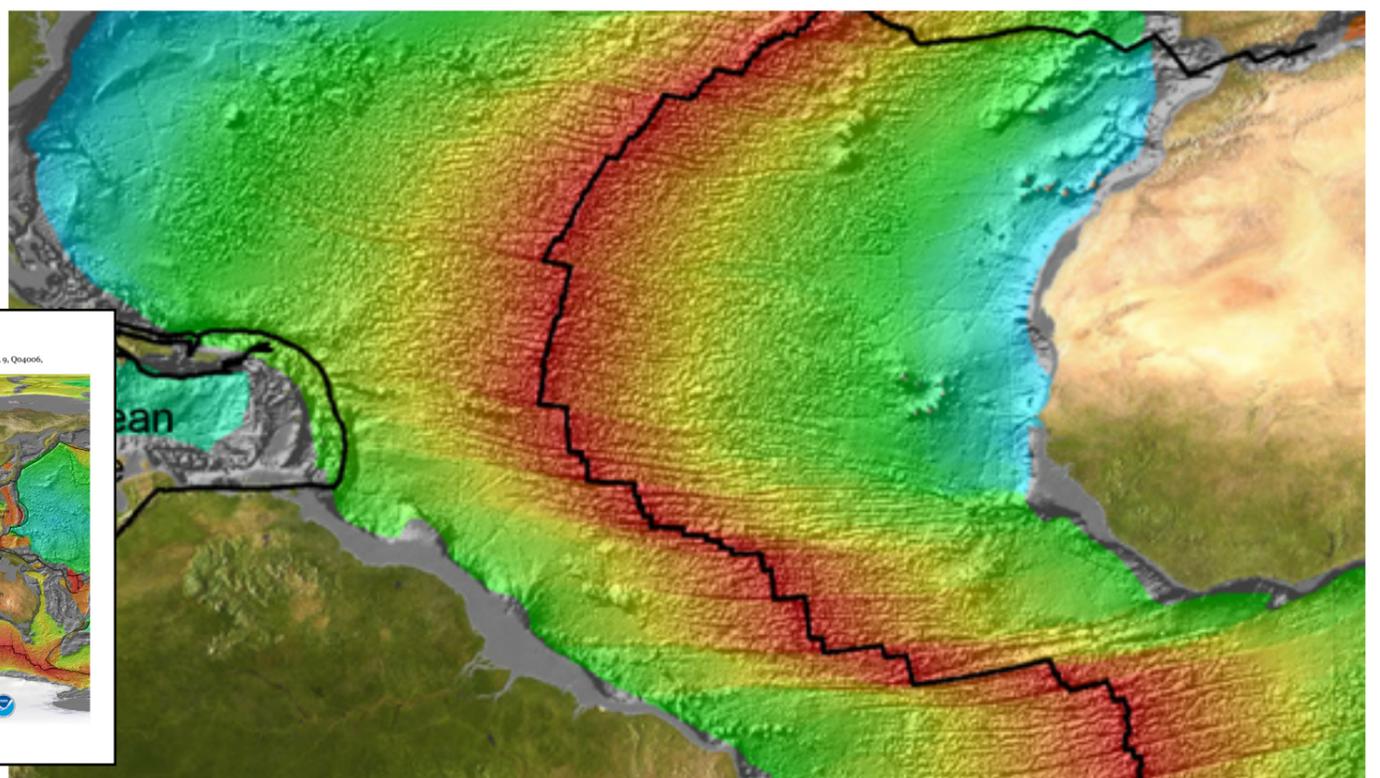
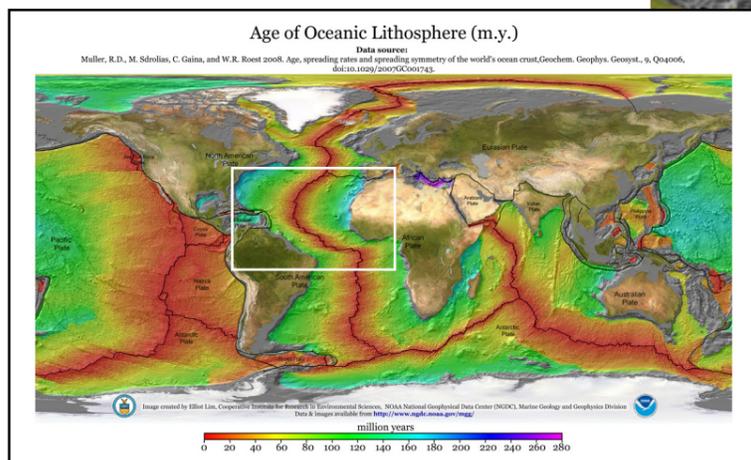
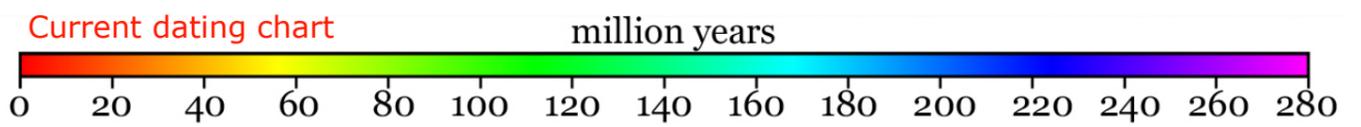


# 01 - Ocean Floor Ridges

All over the ocean floor there is intercontinental formations, ridges that stand against aggressive currents and they still look the same besides the age of it, stretched in pretty similar pattern, forming lines that start nowadays, going to over 100's of million years ago, in a lot of cases over a 120.000.000 years ago. The new ridges look almost the same as much as it's part in the same line that dates over 120.000.000 years old, with no major signs of wear off, besides a little coastal erosion cover up.



It's visible that those ridges may look 10.000 years old, but is really hard to believe that they will stand that appearance against ocean current's for over 100.000 years, so when you count million years of age is really very difficult to believe that it could be right, so we suggest the Pacific Ocean crater event around 10.000 years ago.



The Academics today measure the Sea-Floor Spreading Speed by the last century's observations, but I believe a single event that happens somewhere between 7.000 and 13.000 years ago made an intervention on Earth, dividing the Earth's crust into two periods: The Old Earth's Crust, and The New Earth's Crust. Most of the Oceans below 1000 meters is part of the New Earth's Crust, that's why we can see the similar pattern on the formations lines. This intervention that left us with this crater formation in the Pacific Ocean, it happens in a single event that spread the continents away, creating the gap between the Americas and Africa, that spread both up the under layers of Earth, creating the deep ocean floors, but if you look at the Old Earth's Crust you can find ancient oceans and compressed terrain like the Tibetan Plateau and the West Mountain belt's in the Americas.