

Summary of Geologists and Geophysicists Views About the Durupinar Boat-shaped Formation

Dr. Murat Avci (Turkish Professor of Geology): “A large hard rock slab from the Miocene limestone unit at the top was brought down by a slump type landslide” and “and the earthflow mechanisms combined with the affects of glaciation and glacial meltdown processes, transformed the slab into a ship-like feature which astonishingly resembled to a man-made structure.” (“The Formation and Mechanisms of the Great Telçeker Earthflow Which Also Crept Noah’s Ark! Mount Ararat, Eastern Turkey,” paper presented at the 2005 *Mt. Ararat and Noah’s Ark Symposium* and later published in the 2007 of the *Bulletin of Engineering Geology and the Environment* as “Noah’s Ark’: its relationship to the Telceker earthflow, Mount Ararat, Eastern Turkey.”)

Dr. John Baumgardner (Institute of Creation Research geophysicist): “Our conclusions from the summer’s work are that some of the site’s important features can now be understood in terms of clay and rock debris flowing around an isolated block.” (September 1988, *Ararat Report*)

Dr. Salih Bayraktutan (Turkish Professor of Geology): “We have a boat-shaped object at an elevation of 2,000 meters that did not occur naturally. We haven’t found anything that refutes the possibility of this being Noah’s Ark. We can see signs of specific structures in our scanings that are not naturally occurring. The way in which the object is thought to have traveled down the mountain in a mudslide is very interesting. We have no found signs of an early civilization up on this mountain, etc., etc., etc.” (September 2002 private conversation quoted in *Noah’s Ark: Ancient Accounts and New Discoveries*, 2nd edition, 2017).

Dr. Clifford Burdick (American geologist): “Clay up-push in a lava flow.” (*Has Anybody Really Seen Noah’s Ark?* By Violet Cummings, Creation-Life Publishers, 1982, page 168; private correspondence with Dr. William H. Shea)

Dr. Lawrence G. Collins (American Professor of Geology): “Doubly plunging syncline” (1996) but in a private email wrote “Likely the “ark structure” is an allochthonous block that has slid downhill, and at the same time it can consist of a “doubly plunging syncline.”” (March 18, 1999). Still later wrote that the site is an “erosion of bedrock by landslide debris” (2016) (“Bogus ‘Noah’s ark’ From Turkey Exposed as a Common Geological Structure,” *Journal of Geosciences Education*, v. 44 in 1996; “Noah’s Ark near Dogubayazit, Turkey?” *Perspectives on Science and Christian Faith*, 2016).

Dr. John Morris (Institute of Creation Research Professor of Geology): “Represents a rare belt of dark crystalline rock with manganese nodules.” (April 23, 1991, *The New American*).

Dr. Colin Murray-Wallace (Australian Professor of Geology): “Nothing more than a plunging syncline, the top of which has been weathered.” (May 24, 1992, *Sidney Sun Herald*).

Doç. Dr. Şenel Özdamar (İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mining Fac. Geo. Eng. Assistant Dean Assoc.): “This structure... morphologically (shape, texture, structure) really resembles the shape of a ruined ship.” (December 23, 2022, *Channel 24 TV interview*).

Dr. Ian Plimer (Australian Professor of Geology): **Before** visiting the site: “syncline” (*Good Weekend* magazine, August 1992 & *Telling Lies for God*, September 1994); **after** visiting the site: “an allochthonous block.” (Reprinted edition of *Telling Lies for God*, December 1994)

Dr. Andrew Snelling (Answer in Genesis geologist): “Uplifted block and erosional remnant of basement rock.” (“Special Report: Amazing ‘Ark’ Exposé”, September 1992, *Creation 14*, no. 4).