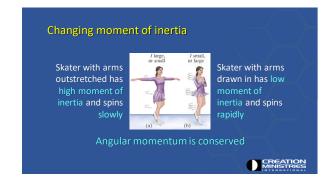
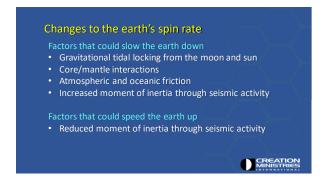
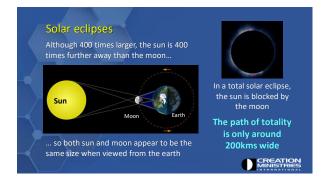


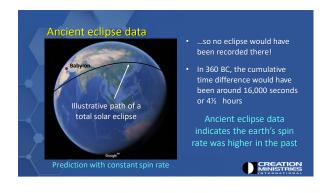
Factors that could slow the earth down Gravitational tidal locking from the moon and sun Core/mantle interactions Atmospheric and oceanic friction Increased moment of inertia through seismic activity



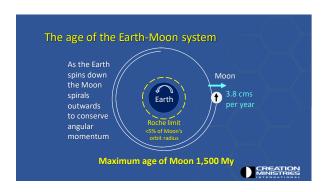








Earth's decreasing spin rate - summary • Leap seconds have been only added since 1972, in spite of the expectation they would be randomly added or subtracted • The average increase in the length of a day over the last 55 years is 1.6 milliseconds per day • Ancient eclipse records are consistent with a steadily increasing length of day over the last 2,700 years • The measured rate of increase is too fast if Earth is 4500 My old Decrease in Earth's spin rate consistent with recent creation



The age of the Earth-Moon system

"Dissipation of tidal energy causes the Moon to recede from the Earth. The currently measured rate of recession implies that the age of the Lunar orbit is 1500 My old, but the Moon is known to be 4500 My old... Consequently, it can be argued that prolonged periods of weak tidal dissipation must have existed in the past" (Emphasis mine)

J. Green, M. Huber, D. Waltham, J. Buzan, M. Wells; Explicitly modelled deep-time tidal dissipation and its implication for Lunar history, Earth and Planetary Science Letters 461 (2017) 46-53

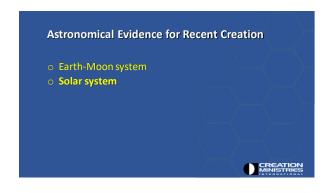
The age of the Earth-Moon system

The Earth-Moon system is believed to be 4500 My but lunar recession places an upper limit of 1500 My. Therefore, it is proposed that energy dissipation was lower in the unobserved past.

- Ocean resonance is assumed to be larger today because of the distribution of continents
- A globally open ocean is proposed, with no north-south continental barriers, or only equatorial land masses
- However, plate tectonics models don't support these configurations

Observed lunar recession consistent with recent creation

















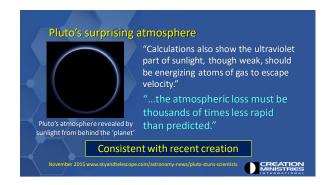




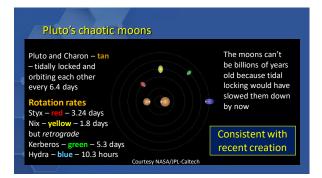


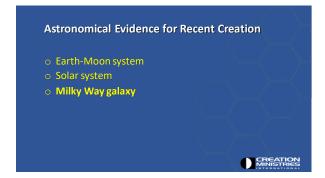


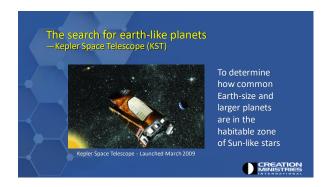


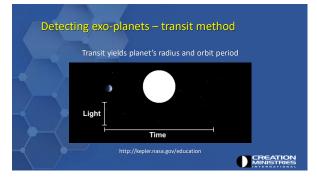


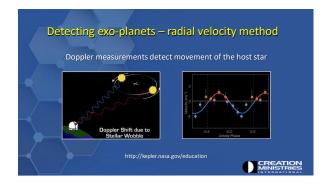


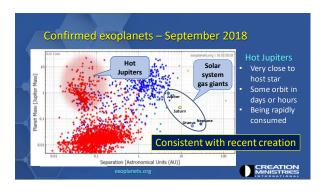












**The discovery of thousands of star systems wildly different from our own has demolished ideas about how planets form. Astronomers are searching for a whole new theory." Finkbeiner, A. 2014 Astronomy: Planets in Chaos. Nature, 511 (7507): 22-24



