

The Plesiosaurs in Loch Ness

There is overwhelming evidence that plesiosaurs live in Loch Ness. It comes from eyewitness accounts, photos, and films.

The best evidence is a 1975 underwater photo. Robert Rines made it with a high-speed strobe camera. Learn the details: [HERE](#)



Above: A plesiosaur in Loch Ness. Robert Rines took this photo in 1975.

Why Loch Ness is Special

- 1) Loch Ness has a maximum depth of 754 feet. That's over the length of two football fields, including the end zones.
- 2) Loch Ness contains more water than all the other British lakes put together.
- 3) Loch Ness never freezes over.

According to the Septuagint, the Great Flood took place around 3300 BC (Timeline: [HERE](#)). It reached its peak on Day-150.

After that day, the waters receded. By the end of the Flood, many plesiosaurs were trapped in large lakes.

So were millions of fish. They were a source of food. Consequently, the plesiosaurs thrived and bred for thousands of years. That's probably what happened at Loch Ness.

Dinosaurs have always co-existed with humans. So have plesiosaurs and pterodactyls. Learn more at . . .

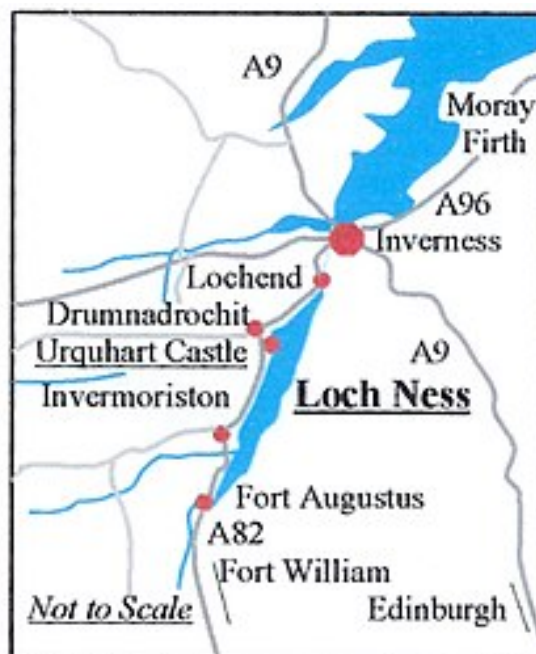
GENESIS PARK / www.genesispark.com: [HERE](#)

Map of Scotland

Loch Ness = Blue Lake



Map of Loch Ness



Loch Ness Photos



Above: Loch Ness in Scotland. Hundreds of sightings since the 6th Century.

Below: Urquhart Castle. Many sightings near this structure.

