



The Creation Event Down under success with Ken Ham, John Mackay and team is still available via Streaming for the next 25 days. [CLICK](#) for free access. Meanwhile, Governments have come and gone in the last week and Obama insists Democracy must be defined as only the results he wants and that seems to be Putin's definition as well, so as a Word from one servant of the Creator said long ago, there is nothing new under the sun (Ecclesiastes 1:9), but we do have up to date great reports on flighty snakes, rooted brains, non-stick insects and how to walk on water. All in great new evidence for creation in this Evidence News number 03/14 from the Creation Research Team worldwide. Your donations help us continue to make the streaming of such vital events free to all and to keep you informed with a Biblical perspective. [CLICK](#) here to donate.

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1. NEW QUESTIONS: A School Chaplain has stated that, “Unless we teach students that God used evolution, they will lose their Christian faith.” What should we say? [ANSWER](#) by Professor Ed Neeland, and Dr Diane Eager.

FLU VACCINES? “I have been advised to have another “flu shot” because the flu virus is evolving, so I am no longer immune through last year’s shot. Also how come people can get swine or bird flu if it has not evolved?” [ANSWER](#) by Diane Eager and John Mackay.

2. HAIRY WATER WALKERS described in ABC News in Science and *Proceedings of the Royal Society* doi: 10.1098/rspa.2013.0832, 5 March 2014. Water striders are small insects well known for their ability to walk on water, but just how they do it is fascinating. It turns out they have water repellent feet which are covered with tiny hairs, named setae. A group of Chinese scientists studied how this hairy surface floats on water and found the water repellent property depends on the size, spacing and orientation of the hairs at the micro-scale level. They found there is an optimal arrangement of hairs that enable a hairy surface to both prevent water from clinging to the surface and to resist the pull of gravity. They also studied the hairs on water strider feet and flies' wings, and wrote: "Our analysis makes it clear that the setae on water striders' legs or some insects' wings are in such an optimized geometry". The ABC article summarized the scientists' findings as: "The hairy legs of water striders are artfully designed to strike a balance between the water capillary action and gravity".

Link: [ABC](#)

ED. COM. Note the use of the term optimized geometry, i.e. "it can't get any better than this!" Such optimally functional feet work, not just because of the substance the setae (hairs) are made of, but rather because of the way the setae are organised. Since it is a fact that matter cannot organise itself into an ordered array of hairs, such organisation is provably the result of a mind acting on matter. Therefore, note the science journalists can't avoid recognising the obvious – water strider feet are "artfully designed". If water strider feet came about by chance random processes there was no art or design involved, and there would be no successful hairy water walkers. However, those who recognise the results of design, but fail to give credit to the designer, are being deliberately insulting to the Designer, and will one day be called to account for not giving credit to the Creator, whilst applauding the Japanese who did the research that discovered this. (Ref. insects, arthropods, design)

3. NON STICK INSECTS THAT CAN according to articles in ScienceDaily 19 February 2014 and *Journal of The Royal Society Interface*, doi: 10.1098/rsif.2014.0034. Insects are well known for being able to walk upside down, right side up and do it just as well as on vertical surfaces. To achieve this they have adherent pads that stick to a surface. But when walking on a horizontal or gently sloping surface they don't need to use sticky pads. In fact, if there is no danger of falling off, sticky pads are a hindrance because of the need to unstick with each step. Scientists have noticed that many insects have two types of pads on their feet – toe pads near the ends of their legs, which are sticky, and heel pads, which are not sticky. David Labonte, of Cambridge University's Department of Zoology, and colleagues have studied the way the heel pads work in stick insects (*Carausius morosus*). They discovered the heel pads generate large amounts of friction, allowing the insect to grip the surface without actually sticking to it. Effective friction depends on contact area, i.e. how much of the two surfaces are in close contact. A lot of contact results in more grip. The researchers found the stick insect heel pads were able to increase the amount of surface contact with increasing pressure. The pads are covered in tiny cone shaped projections called acanthae. These have rounded ends so when more pressure is applied they flatten, like pressing on a ball, which increases the surface contact. The height of cones varies, so that with a small amount of pressure only a few acanthae are in contact with the surface, but as more pressure is applied, more cones make contact. Finally, if more pressure is applied, some of the acanthae bend so that more surface area makes contact. David Labonte explained: "Just by arrangement and morphology, nature teaches us that good design means we can combine the properties of hard and soft materials, making elemental forces like friction go a very long way with just a small amount of pressure".

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Drives you crazy doesn't it? We all know making use of the properties of hard and soft materials is certainly good design, and we know that we use it for house design, etc. and we would be aggravated if anybody attributed our intelligent design to Mother Nature. It is not "nature" who deserves the credit for making, or for teaching us about stick insects which use hard and soft materials. We certainly can learn by

observing the natural world, and studying how living things function, but to claim that nature made living things, worshipping a false god, is giving credit to the creation, rather than the Creator. (Ref. insects, arthropods, design)

4. PLANT ROOTS WORK LIKE BRAINS, according to ScienceDaily 21 February 2014. The brain has a method of controlling what chemicals can move into brain tissue from the bloodstream which is called the blood-brain barrier. A similar system also works in the human intestine. Plant roots have been discovered to also have a system of controlling what substances can be taken into the roots and then conveyed to the rest of the plant. Knowing what chemicals can cross these barriers is important both in assessing which drugs will be absorbed by humans, and which environmental chemicals can be absorbed by a plant, and thus enter the food chain which end up in humans. Matt Limmer of Missouri University of Science and Technology is developing a computer model to assess the movement of chemicals through plants, based on a method originally used to assess what happens to orally administered drugs in people. Limmer commented: "A plant's root is similar to the blood-brain barrier and intestine of humans. It's amazing when you think about it - plants and animals evolved separately but somehow developed comparable structures to control transport of water and dissolved chemicals".

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Have you noticed that this is a recurring problem for evolutionists? When you keep finding similar structures and functions in living things that are far apart on the evolutionary tree as plants and humans, you just have to make up a story about how the process or structure must have evolved by chance more than once. Let's be honest, plants and humans are about as far apart as you can get in any scheme of evolution, yet they have similar structures for controlling movement of water and chemicals. Now note very well...this is not a problem when you understand the testable prediction that because God created all living things separately, they are not related and will therefore be best described as unique combinations of non-unique components. It's simply a result of each living thing having whatever components it needs to carry out its functions in its environment, no matter how different the 'creature' may be in other ways. (Ref. botany, physiology, biochemistry, design)

5. FLYING SNAKES CREATIVE FLIGHT, according to New Scientist 29 January 2014, ABC News in Science 31 January 2014 and Journal of Experimental Biology 1 February 2014 and ScienceNOW 4 March 2014. The paradise tree snake *Chrysopelea paradise* lives in southeast Asian rainforest, where it moves around by slithering up trees like any other snake, but it can also launch itself into the air and glide to other trees which may be up to 10 metres away. During flight the snake rotates its ribs outwards, flattening its body so that its cross-sectional shape changes from a conventional round shape into an arched semicircular shape. Jake Socha of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Virginia Tech, and colleagues have studied the aerodynamics of snake gliding by making a model of the snake body when it is gliding and placing it in a tank of flowing water. This enabled the researchers to assess its aerodynamic properties by observing flow patterns as they tilted the model various angles and measuring lift and drag forces. They found that its aerodynamic properties exceeded their expectations. Socha explained: "Our expectations going in were that it would not be very good because it does not look like a classically streamlined, airplane-type cross-sectional shape. What we got were some surprising aerodynamic characteristics. In fact, it was much better than we anticipated". However, observations of the real living snake show that it can do even better than the model. Socha suggests this is because the snake also twists and undulates its body as it glides. Another group of scientists have also studied snake aerodynamics using a computer model similar to those used by aerospace engineers to analyse airflow around aircraft and found the snake can maintain lift at angles much greater than those that would send an aeroplane into a stall. The researchers hope their results can be useful in designing 'shape shifting' aerial vehicles and wind turbine blades.

Links: [ABC](#), [New Scientist](#), [ScienceNOW](#)

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ED. COM. Thought about it? You are an evolutionist trying to explain how a non flying snake became an aerodynamic wonder and you have to start by asking; “Why would a non flying snake launch itself out of a tree if it couldn’t fly?” Score a big flat zero in the survival of the fittest competition for life. Would it actually have moveable ribs and the muscle coordination needed to change its body shape for flying unless it actually already had an inbuilt desire to fly? However, just wanting to fly would never have changed its snakey body function. The genetic information for moveable ribs, muscle coordination etc. has to be already built in before launch day. A great example of how foolish Darwin and Dawkins end up looking for what they believe by blind faith. It really is far more logical to believe this snake has both the physical features and behaviour for controlled gliding because these were built in from the beginning by the Creator, who knows how to design things with better aerodynamics than any man-made flying device, and who is the Creator of Genesis 1 and the Christ of John 1. (Ref. herpetology, aerodynamics, design)

6. FROM THE ARCHIVES: [Water Striders](#), [Snake Movement](#), [Insect Walking](#), [Tree of Life Wrong](#)

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