



1000 school kids heard about creation and the Creator yesterdaypew are we pooped today! Great crowd at Jurassic Ark last Saturday and atheists at our Sunday meeting challenge about God's design of the male prostate gland. You're right – it's been busy, and below you can add a good laugh over dino dog sniffers, global un-warming in Canada as well as be amazed at God's design for dew drops, all in this Evidence News 08/13 with EDitorial COMment from John Mackay and the Creation Research team worldwide.

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1. THE FUNNY SIDE OF 6 DAY CREATION based on a real interview John Mackay had with a Professor of Theology in Brisbane Australia. This was one of the first "Funny Side cartoons" John devised for the Creation Magazine in his many years as its editor. Now reproduced with new artwork by the original artist Steve Cardno [Click](#)

2. DID YOU MISS OUR SLIDE SHOWS Canadian Fossil Potholes: click [here](#). Fast Rock Fossils in Ontario: click [here](#).

3. DINO DOG SNIFFERS? According to an article in the Sydney *Sun Herald* 28 April 2013, a sniffer dog that has been trained to find buried bones for forensic investigations and in archaeological sites has discovered fossil bones that have been identified as belonging to extinct megafauna dated as being 2.6 to 5.3 million years old. Palaeontologist Steve Salisbury of the University of Queensland, who identified the bones, is not convinced the dog could have smelled anything in the bones. He commented; “it seems very feasible to me that there would still be odour attached to a corpse but fossil bone is another thing. We’re talking millions of years where the original bone and internal structure has been remineralised and essentially become a rock. That’s why I question whether she can smell the difference. ... I’d like to believe it. If she can find fossilised bone then that would make our searches a lot easier. I’m ready to watch and be surprised – that would be really exciting.”

Meanwhile Lee Berger and Rachelle Keeling of University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa claim to have found evidence of a layer of organic matter still attached to one of the skulls and a jaw bone of an ape-like creature named *Australopithecus sediba* dated as being almost two million years old. They used several microscopy and chemical analysis techniques to study the material and concluded: “Overall the study produced a provocative body of evidence that the specimens were indeed organic in origin.” (Reported in Paleoanthropology Meeting Abstracts Honolulu, 2–3 April 2013)

ED. COM. As someone who has excavated many fossils, this editor has to agree that many of them smell. Fossil fish are often very fishy and cows, and dogs chew dinosaur or diprotodont bones apparently for “nutrition” plus it is obvious just from a walk through my collection that many such bones are still boney even when they have minerals in them. So these reports are not the first evidence organic substances still exist in fossil bones.

Other researchers have used similar methods used by Berger and Keeling on *A. sediba* bones and found organic matter in dinosaur bones claimed to be 70 million years old. If there is organic matter in fossil bones there is no reason it can’t be found by modern microscopy and chemical analysis or by the old fashioned dog nose. However, it does cause a problem for those who believe fossil bones are millions of years old.

Even if Steve Salisbury is correct about the process of fossilisation replacing original organic matter with minerals, and thus turning the bones into rock, it means that if fossil bones really are millions of years old then this mineralisation process should be complete, and fossil bones should have the same chemical composition as rock. So there is a simple solution to Steve’s dilemma – the fossil bones are not millions of years old. Finding a supposedly 25 million year old oyster shell with flesh still in it just south of Auckland, was enough for one young New Zealand geologist to cease believing in the vast time scale and side with the creationists. (Ref. palaeontology, canines, odour, fossilisation)

4. CANADIAN CLIMATE REPORT 2 May 2013 from Alex Schaff: “Well the numbers are in! Here in Manitoba we have just had the coldest April in 120 years!!! Colder than average by 6 degrees C. That is from Environment Canada, our official weather people.

Yesterday we had a snow storm across western Canada, blizzard conditions shut down #1 Highway by Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. We had 25-30 cm of snow across Manitoba just north of #1. School closures because of the snow and terrible road conditions. More snow forecast here for tonight.

If you know anyone that has some extra global warming to spare could they please send it our way as we are now two to three weeks behind in planting our crops because of the cold weather and delayed

snow melt from winter, and now this!! Is the One who really does control the weather sending us a message??

Links: CBC Reports: [Cold Spring](#), [Snow](#)

ED. COM. We in Australia would like to send some warming to Canada, but it seems no-one else is having any either. The globe has not warmed for the past 15 years. See “No Global Warming for Almost Two Decades” by Christopher Monckton. PDF [here](#). (Ref. weather, climate, temperature)

5. JUMPING DEW DROPS CLEAN UP, according to articles in ScienceDaily 29 April 2013 ABC News in Science, 30 April 2013 and PNAS doi: 10.1073/pnas.1210770110. A team of scientists from Duke University (USA) and James Cook University (Australia) has discovered how cicada wings are kept free of dust, pollen and other fine particles that can collect on their wing surfaces and hinder flying. Cicada wings are covered with tiny cone shaped bumps. The outer surface layer of the wings is also “superhydrophobic”, i.e. strongly water repellent. In humid air water droplets will form on the bumps, and around any dust particles but the water repellent surface forces them away from the surface so they form droplets with minimal contact with the surface. As they grow they collide with other droplets, and the force of collisions causes droplets to jump off, taking any particles with them. This process does not depend on gravity making the drops roll off, and is therefore effective at whatever angle the wings are held.

The fact that it does not need rain to provide the water droplets to work is important for insects. Many insects have short life spans and may live through an entire dry season without any rain, but by relying on water condensing from the air, their wings are cleaned every day. The researchers suggest the effect could be put to use in making self cleaning surfaces for windows, roof tiles, kitchens, hospitals and even machine and electronic components.

Natural surfaces with self-cleaning properties have been found before, but these depend on water drops rolling off the surface, taking any particles with them. This process was found on lotus leaves, and is called the “lotus effect” even though it has been found to occur on other natural surfaces. As the jumping dew drop effect was found on cicada wings the research team suggest it should be called the “cicada effect”.

Links: [ABC](#), [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. The idea that cicadas with flat wings covered with dust somehow by naturalistic or chance processes developed the genes for water repellent surface with the bumps needed to take advantage of humid air is absurd. It is much more logical to believe the Creator made cicadas complete with best wings needed to fly efficiently, which includes this brilliant self cleaning surface. Furthermore, this self cleaning surface would work very well in a world without rain such as described in the original very good world God created (Genesis 1 and 2). We are told that it did not rain, but a mist rose up each day to water the ground. It was a pleasantly warm, humid environment – just right for this self-cleaning surface to work most effectively. Although it has been called the “cicada effect” we predict it will also be found on other insect wings, because they also have the same need to keep their wings free of debris. (Ref. Insects, arthropods, weather, water)

6. SEEING LIKE ANTS AND FLYING LIKE FLIES reported in ABC News in Science, Nature News and ScienceNOW 1 May 2013, and *Nature* DOI: 10.1038/nature12083. An interdisciplinary team of scientists and engineers has built a digital camera that functions like an insect eye. Insect eyes are made up of multiple miniature eye-like structures named ommatidia all fitted together into a curved shape to give a wide angle view. Each ommatidium contains a lens and a cone that funnels light to a light sensitive organ. Conventional man-made wide angle camera lenses distort images because the light passes through a strongly curved man made lens, yet the image must be captured on a flat detector made of a brittle substances that can't be bent.

The researchers took their new inspiration from insect eyes because they claim, "In arthropods, evolution has created a remarkably sophisticated class of imaging systems, with a wide-angle field of view, low aberrations, high acuity to motion and an infinite depth of field." The research team developed pliable materials that could be built into a curved, multi-lens structure similar to the compound eye of an insect. The camera has the equivalent of 180 ommatidia, each with a lens, silicon photo-detectors and electronic circuitry to analyse the image. This gives the camera similar vision to that of a fire ant or bark beetle. The researchers hope to eventually develop a camera with vision as good as a dragonfly, which has 20,000 ommatidia.

Meanwhile another team of engineers has designed and built "an 80-milligram, insect-scale, flapping-wing robot modeled loosely on the morphology of flies." The robot's wings are made of plastic and carbon fibre and are moved by piezo-electric materials. A control system can move the wings independently so that the robot can hover and make controlled flight maneuvers, but it must be tethered to a power source. The researchers are hoping to develop a battery small enough to be carried on board, so that the robot can fly independently.

Links: [ABC Eye](#), [ABC Fly](#), [Nature News Eye](#) , [Nature News Fly](#),

ED. COM. Claiming that "evolution has created a remarkably sophisticated class of imaging systems" is a contradiction in terms. The naturalistic chance random processes that supposedly give rise to evolution do not, and cannot, create anything. Maybe if these two groups of scientists got together they could eventually build something that had eyes like a dragonfly and flew like a fly. If they do, they will have proven it takes much pre-existent creative intelligence to design and build a flying insect. Even with the progress they have made in their respective areas of research they are without excuse for refusing to acknowledge the Creative Genius who had already designed and built insect eyes with 20,000 ommatidia, along with wing muscles powered from 'organic rechargeable batteries' carried on board. (Ref. Insects, vision, aerodynamics)

From the Archive: [Fly Wing Muscles](#), [Insect Eye](#), [Megafauna](#), [Australopithecus sediba](#), [Organic Matter in Fossils](#)

7. DONATIONS: Get involved in sharing the cost and the blessings of the research and teaching by becoming part of the worldwide support team today via our secure Web Site - <http://shop.askjohnmackay.com/c/donations/>, or send gifts to the following addresses:

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