

IT'S OFFICIAL Cane Toads are evolving across Australia and climate change policy has everything to do with redistributing wealth – and has nothing to do with climate. Welcome to Evidence News for November.... with EDitorial COMment from John Mackay and the Creation Research Team worldwide.

This week's Evidence News **Index** follows - to view the entire e-news please click <http://www.creationresearch.net/enews/enews1010-101124.pdf> (if the link doesn't work just copy and paste it into your web browser). Each Evidence News PDF file is only stored online until the next Evidence News is sent out.

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**1. IPCC OFFICIAL ADMITS CLIMATE POLICY FOR REDISTRIBUTING WEALTH** says German economist and IPCC official Ottmar Edenhofer in an interview reported in Neue Zürcher Zeitung (NZZ) 14 Nov 2010 and The Global Warming Policy Foundation 18 Nov 2010. Ottmar Edenhofer is deputy director and chief economist of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) and Professor of the Economics of Climate Change at the Berlin Institute of Technology. He was joint chair of Working Group 3 at the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in Geneva, Switzerland. He will be co-chairing the Working Group "Mitigation of Climate Change" with Ramón Pichs Madruga from Cuba and Youba Sokona from Mali. The following is an excerpt from an English translation of the interview with NZZ.

**NZZ:** *The new thing about your proposal for a Global Deal is the stress on the importance of development policy for climate policy. Until now, many think of aid when they hear development policies.*

**Edenhofer:** That will change immediately if global emission rights are distributed. If this happens, on a per capita basis, then Africa will be the big winner, and huge amounts of money will flow there. This will have enormous implications for development policy. And it will raise the question if these countries can deal responsibly with so much money at all.

**NZZ:** *That does not sound anymore like the climate policy that we know.*

**Edenhofer:** Basically it's a big mistake to discuss climate policy separately from the major themes of globalization. The climate summit in Cancun at the end of the month is not a climate conference,

but one of the largest economic conferences since the Second World War. Why? Because we have 11,000 gigatons of carbon in the coal reserves in the soil under our feet - and we must emit only 400 gigatons in the atmosphere if we want to keep the 2-degree target. 11,000 to 400 - there is no getting around the fact that most of the fossil reserves must remain in the soil.

**NZZ:** *De facto, this means an expropriation of the countries with natural resources. This leads to a very different development from that which has been triggered by development policy.*

**Edenhofer:** First of all, developed countries have basically expropriated the atmosphere of the world community. But one must say clearly that we redistribute de facto the world's wealth by climate policy. Obviously, the owners of coal and oil will not be enthusiastic about this. One has to free oneself from the illusion that international climate policy is environmental policy. This has almost nothing to do with environmental policy anymore, with problems such as deforestation or the ozone hole.

Links: [Global Warming Policy Foundation](#)  
[Neue Zürcher Zeitung](#)

ED. COM. We were never under the illusion that international climate policy was environmental policy and it certainly is not a science or fact based policy and that is the real reason that any academics or media personalities who questioned the belief in man-made global warming, such as Ian Plimer, David Bellamy and Bob Carter and ourselves etc, have been ridiculed with names like "climate change deniers" and excluded from mainstream academic and popular media. This kind of scorn-pouring is what happens when power and money are at stake, rather than truth.

After a proven decade of no warming, along with revelations such as the "climategate" e-mail and data leak, it seems the facade of scientific consensus is cracking and Edenhofer, an economist rather than an environmental scientist, is honest enough to say what the IPCC agenda really is. It is a good Biblical principle that the rich should help the poor, but extracting funds from the rich by deception is not. (See "Great Carbon Bazaar" Evidence News 11 June 2008) (Ref. politics, globalisation, government)

**GIVE CLIMATE A BIBLICAL PERSPECTIVE** - see the 2 Creation Research DVDs "Climate Change and Creation" and "Climate Change: the God Factor". Order online from [www.creationresearch.net](http://www.creationresearch.net) click WEBSHOP

**2. 'THE DESCENT OF A MAN' IS NOW AVAILABLE.** Charles Darwin began his career as a bright young theological graduate, but by the end of his life he had turned his back on God, denied Jesus Christ was the Son of God, declared Scripture to be manifestly false and advised others how to undermine Christianity. What happened? Using Darwin's own writings we have charted Darwin's descent into agnosticism, beginning with his turning away from the foundations of the gospel as set out in Genesis. Sadly many others have followed the same path. This resource can help you understand why so many people in leadership, education and society in general no longer respect God's Word and are resistant to the Gospel. If the foundations are destroyed, what can the righteous do? (Psalm 11:3) To download this article click [HERE](#)

**3. CANE TOADS EVOLVE AGAIN,** according to articles in BBC Earth News 19 Oct 2010 and *Journal of Evolutionary Biology*, published online 7 Oct 2010, DOI:10.1111/j.1420-9101.2010.02118.x. Cane toads were introduced to eastern Queensland, Australia in the 1930s and have been spreading out across northern Australia ever since at an increasingly rapid rate. In 2006 toad researchers reported that the toads at the front of the advance were evolving longer, stronger legs. Biologists at James Cook University, Queensland, Australia have now followed up this study by collecting toads from various places throughout the range of toads, fitted them with radio tags and releasing them. As expected the toads from the edge of the range moved fastest. The researchers then allowed the toads within each population to breed, then tagged and released the offspring. Toads whose parents were from the edge of the range dispersed more quickly than those with parents from the core of the range, confirming that the ability to move faster was

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inherited. The researcher concluded: “Taken together with demonstrated spatial assortment by dispersal ability occurring on the expanding front, these results point firmly to ongoing evolution as a driving force in the accelerated expansion of toads across northern Australia.”

Link: [BBC Earth](#)

ED. COM. A significant “driving force” for moving cane toads across Australia hit the news after the science publication went to press as one toad has been found in Perth, Western Australia, as reported by [ABC News](#) 16 Nov 2010 and the cause seems to have been trucks or cars driven by humans. Even the long legged toads would not have survived the trip across the desert from the tropical north or from the east.

However, the toads that are moving on their own legs across the top end of Australia are not being driven by evolution. In 2006 Creation Research reported the study that claimed toads were evolving longer legs and commented: “All that is happening here is that the toads which are winning the race across Australia are the ones that already have a gene for longer legs. As a result of leaving the others behind the faster toads are becoming temporarily separated from the shorter legged toads. Therefore, toads at the invasion front can only mate with toads of similar leg length and thus reinforce the long legged tendency.” (See “Toxic Toads Evolving into Eco-Nightmare” in the [Evidence News archive](#)) This new study proves we were right and that no evolution is involved. It was just ordinary genetics. We also made the following prediction: “when the short legged toads catch up to the front line they will breed with the long legged animals once more, resulting in a return to the average leg length seen in older established populations. When this happens will the evolutionists claim they are devolving?” It seems the short legged toads have yet to catch up by hopping, but they may have already beaten the rest by arriving by motorised transport so we stand by our prediction of what will happen when they do. See our other predictions click [HERE](#).

A more detailed explanation of the great Aussie toad race is included in the Creation Research DVD ‘Darwin’s Evolution: a very unnatural selection’. This documentary also explains why other biological processes claimed to be evolution are not, but instead fit the Biblical history of the world. A preview of this DVD is available on [www.creationresearch.net](http://www.creationresearch.net). (Ref. amphibians, ecology, Bufo)

**4. CO2 GOOD FOR RAINFORESTS**, according to a report in Nature News 11 Nov 2010 and *Science* vol. 330, p957, 12 Nov 2010. Rising carbon dioxide levels and global warming have been claimed to be threatening biodiversity in rainforests. To test this claim Carlos Jaramillo, a palaeobiologist at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama, and colleagues have looked at what happened to rainforests when conditions were warmer with higher carbon dioxide in the past. Jaramillo’s team analysed fossilised pollen in rock cores from rainforests in Colombia and Venezuela that have been dated to a period known as the Palaeocene–Eocene Thermal Maximum. During this time the world was 3 to 5 degrees Celsius warmer and atmospheric carbon dioxide more than double today’s levels. They found there was an increase in biodiversity, not a decrease. Jaramillo explained: “What we found was exactly the opposite of what we were expecting. The diversity of the tropical forest increased really fast over a very short amount of time.” According to Nature News the “increased temperatures and carbon dioxide caused a burst of evolution” and “the pollen fossil record shows that some important plant families, such as Myrtaceae, which includes eucalyptus, and Passifloraceae — the passion flowers — made their first appearance during the thermal maximum”. Guy Harrington, a palaeobiologist at the University of Birmingham, UK commented that the effect may only be good for tropical forests and not for higher latitudes. He also warned that “uninformed climate sceptics” could use this as evidence for not taking action on global warming. Jaramillo responded: “Of course I’m worried some people will look at this and say ‘we shouldn’t care about global warming’, but this is what the fossil record is telling us.” He went on to say: “Deforestation is the real enemy, not the increase in temperature and carbon dioxide.”

ED. COM. Jaramillo is also correct about the real threat to the world’s forests being people cutting down trees and not replacing them. Creation Research is currently conducting experiments on the effects of increased carbon dioxide on plants as part of our Jurassic Ark project and our initial results indicate doubling carbon dioxide really does have a growth boosting effect. We do agree

that warm, carbon dioxide rich conditions are good for plant growth, and such conditions would produce an environment of abundant lush vegetation, which would be good for animal life as well. And no - heat and carbon dioxide cannot make any species evolve. (Ref. climate, palynology, botany, biodiversity)

**5. MINI BIG BANGS CREATED**, according to articles in BBC News 8 Nov 2010 and ABC News in Science 9 Nov 2010. Scientists at CERN on the Swiss France border have set up an experiment that aims to re-create the universe as it was 13.7 billion years ago, moments after the Big Bang. They are using the Large Hadron Collider to smash the nuclei of lead atoms together at speeds close to that of the speed of light. The resulting mini-bangs generate “hot, dense subatomic fireballs” a million times hotter than the sun. David Evans from the University of Birmingham explained: “At these temperatures even protons and neutrons (which make up the nuclei of atoms) melt - resulting in a hot dense soup of quarks and gluons known as a Quark-Gluon Plasma.” By studying Quark-Gluon Plasma the scientist hope to learn more about the nature of the Strong Nuclear Force – the force that binds atomic nuclei together. Evans commented: "I now look forward to studying a tiny piece of what the universe was made of just a millionth of a second after the Big Bang.”

Links: [ABC](#)  
[BBC](#)

ED. COM. Smashing lead nuclei together may help scientists learn about the nature of matter and the forces that hold it together, but they will not explain where lead comes from nor the origin of the universe. Creating a Quark-Gluon Plasma using existing matter and energy does not actually explain how quarks, gluons, nuclear forces, atoms or energy were created out of nothing. Furthermore, since the current Big Bang is only believed to have created hydrogen, heavy elements like lead were not supposed to have even been possible until a whole generation of stars had evolved and then blown up again. This lead destroying experiment does nothing to explain how hydrogen turns into lead, but it is a wonderful example of how much faith such big bangers are willing to put in dishonest extrapolations from little bangs. (Ref. physics, cosmology)

**6. OLDEST FOSSIL SHRIMP HAS MUSCLES**, according to ScienceDaily and ScienceShots 10 Nov 2010. Geologists from Kent State University have found a fossilised shrimp in Devonian Woodford Shale in the Ryan Quarry, near Ada, Oklahoma. The shrimp is about 7cm (3in) long and so well preserved that the structure of the muscles of its tail can still be seen. Rodney Feldmann, one of the researchers explained: “When the animal died, it came to rest on the seafloor. The muscles then were preserved by a combination of acidic waters and a low oxygen content as the animal was buried rapidly.” Ammonites, nautiloids, brachiopods and sponges were also found in the same rocks. The rocks in the quarry are dated as 360 million years old, which makes the new fossil 125 million years older than the previous record for the oldest shrimp. According to Feldmann, “The shrimp from Oklahoma might, thus, be the oldest decapod on earth.” Decapods are shellfish with 10 legs, such as lobsters and crabs as well as shrimps.

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. We are pleased to see scientists admitting that sea creatures need to be rapidly buried in low oxygen conditions in order to be fossilised, especially with fine muscle detail preserved in this fossil. However, this does happen by creatures dying and sinking to the sea floor. It happens when a mass of sediment is dumped on the sea floor, rapidly burying whatever was there, such as sponges, nautiloids, ammonites etc. as found in these rocks. If this creature is the oldest decapod on earth it proves that 10 legged shrimps have always had 10 legs since the time the rock formed, and it provides no information as to how they could have evolved from a creature with more or fewer legs.

This fossil is another good example of a living fossil, a term which was coined by Charles Darwin to describe creatures that have not changed since its oldest dated fossil was buried. But living fossils like this shrimp are actually evidence against Darwin’s theory because they show that living things have reproduced after their kind, as Genesis says they were created to do. Creation Research has

compiled a large list of living fossil animals and plants referenced from our Evidence News archive. This is available as a pdf download. [Click here](#) (Ref. crustaceans, fossilisation, arthropods)

**7. EARTH HAD WATERY BEGINNING**, according to articles in *New Scientist* 6 Nov 2010, p12 and *Chemical Communications* DOI: 10.1039/C0CC02312D. According to Nora de Leeuw of University College London and colleagues, “The presence of water in the Earth has long been an enigma.” The current theory of how the earth formed is that it started out as a disc of hot dust around the sun that eventually coalesced into the planet. This dust must have been extremely hot, and any water associated with it would be vaporised, so the early earth was “bone dry” and water was delivered to it by asteroids and comets later on. To see if the original earth dust could have contained water de Leeuw’s team created a computer model of olivine dust grains, which have fractal, or fluffy, surfaces. Olivine is a common mineral in the solar system and in dusty nebulae in outer space. The model showed the dust grains should be able to hold onto water at temperatures up to 630°C, implying the dust grains hold on water “is sufficiently strong to provide a viable origin of terrestrial water.” Fred Ciesla of the University of Chicago commented that the computer model indicates water was present in earth’s raw materials, but was not the only source. “The key for us now may be figuring how much water was brought in by the different mechanisms.” *New Scientist* headed their article “Earth may have had water from day one” and started it with this statement: “In the beginning, there was water.”

ED. COM. *New Scientist* is right – there was water from day one, but we don’t need a computer simulation of hot olivine dust to work that out. A much better way of finding out whether there was water at the beginning is to consult the evidence of the Creator who was there. Genesis 1 tells us the earth was created covered in water. Genesis reports that the Spirit of the Creator God hovered over this water (Gen1:2). However, this water was not superhot vapour that had to cool down over millions of years. This water is referred to as “the deep” i.e. the ocean, and by day three God had separated it from dry land, making the earth ready for the living things to inhabit it. The only reason the source of water on earth is “an enigma” is because modern scientists are fulfilling a prophecy made by the Apostle Peter, who wrote that scoffers would come and deliberately overlook the fact “the earth was created out of water and through water by the word of God.” (2 Peter 3:2-5) (Ref. hydrology, hydrosphere)

**8. MOTH MUTUALISM WITH CYCADS** described in articles in *ScienceDaily* 14 June 2010 and *American Journal of Botany*, doi:10.3732/ajb.0900251. A tiny moth currently known to exist only on the islands of Guam and Rota has been found to have a mutualistic relationship with cycads that goes beyond the usual plant-pollinator relationship. Cycads are cone bearing plants that produce pollen in male cones, which must be carried to separate female cones. Unlike pine cones, which disperse their pollen on the wind, cycad pollen is collected and transported by insects. Therefore, the insects must have some incentive to visit the cones. In the case of the moth the cones are an ideal nursery for their larvae. After the insects have laid their eggs and departed with the pollen, the insect larvae hatch out and feed on the cones. This was assumed to be the end of the story.

Thomas E. Marler of Western Pacific Tropical Research Center, University of Guam, has studied the cycad *Cycas micronesica* and its pollinating moth and found that cycads whose cones had been used as moth nurseries not only got the benefit of pollen transport, but also developed new cones more rapidly than plants that were not pollinated by the moth. Marler summarised his results: “This is the first documented case where removal of a postdispersal cycad pollination organ speeds up subsequent reproductive events, and the current paradigm that the offering of cone tissue as a nursery is a sacrifice by the plant in return for the pollination services is therefore inaccurate.” This is also the first case of a cycad being found to be pollinated by a moth.

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. The growth stimulating effect of having an insect nursery living in the spent cones is a reminder the world was originally designed to work in a very good way, without competition and struggle. Having their cones eaten after their pollen has been gathered and transported is not a bad thing for the plant. The plant no longer has any need for the cone, and Genesis does tell us

green plants were designed to be food for all other living creatures. In a very good world insect numbers would be under control and would not have ravaged the vegetation like they do now.

Cycads are believed to be fairly primitive land plants that evolved long before conifers (pines) and the flowering plants. The pollinator relationships between plants and insects was once believed to have evolved following the advent of flowering plants, but recently evolutionists have had to revise this theory as cycads have now been found to have a pollinator relationship with several kinds of insects, including thrips, weevils and beetles. Our Jurassic Ark site has many cycads growing in the gardens. We have observed a number of different insects, including beetles and native bees, entering the male cones to collect pollen.

**9. NEW SLIDE SHOW AVAILABLE** entitled “Jurassic Ark Gardens: Planting the history of the world” can be seen on the Creation Research web museum website. [Click here](#)

**10. HOW GENES MAKE FLOWERS**, according to ScienceDaily, 10 Nov 2010. Scientists at the John Innes Centre and the University of East Anglia are using computer modelling and experimental genetics to work out how gene interactions control the growth of complex shapes in living things, using snapdragon flowers as an experimental model. Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*) flowers have five petals that fit together to form a tube with a hinge. When a bee lands on a flower the two lower petals move on the hinge, opening the flower to allow the bee access to pollen and nectar. The researchers looked at the effects of turning on and off four genes known to affect petal growth. They found the genes controlled both the rate and direction of growth of petal forming tissue. The orientation of growth was important. As summarised by ScienceDaily: “It is as if each cell has a chemical compass that allows it to get its bearings within the tissue, giving it the information needed to grow more in some directions than others.” The scientists have used computer modelling “to show how the flower could generate itself automatically through the application of some basic growth rules”.

Enrico Coen of the John Innes Centre explained: “We are now trying to get a better understanding of exactly how the chemical compasses work and determining the molecular nature of the poles that coordinate their orientations.” The computer model showed small changes to the growth controlling genes produced “a variety of different forms”. According to ScienceDaily: “The shape of the snapdragon flower, with the closely matched upper and lower petal shapes, could have arisen through similar ‘genetic tinkering’ during evolution. Evolutionary tinkering could also underlie the co-ordinated changes required for the development of many other biological structures, such as the matched upper and lower jaws of vertebrates.” Enrico Coen commented: “Looking at the complex, beautiful and finely tuned shapes produced by nature, people have often wondered how they came about. We are beginning to understand the basic genetic and chemical cues that nature uses to make them.”

ED. COM. Knowing how these genes work together and control growth speed and direction will help scientist understand how flowers grow into functional shapes, and it may tell us what the “basic growth rules” are, but it will not tell them where the “rules” came from. No exception is known to the principal that ‘Rules’ are information applied from outside a system. They are the product of a creative intelligent designer, and provable they do not arise from matter randomly rattling around as would occur by “evolutionary tinkering”. Random tinkering with snapdragon flowers will only result in petals that don’t match, and therefore do not function properly when a bee lands on the flower. This means the plant would be less likely to have its pollen collected and therefore lose out in the struggle for survival. This is the real nature of mutations – devolution – not evolution. (Ref. botany, design, genetics)

**11. UNDERGROUND INTERNET FOR PLANTS** described in an article in *New Scientist*, 13 Nov 2010, p14. Approximately 80 percent of plants are known to form a symbiotic relationship with filamentous fungi called mycorrhizae that help plants obtain water and minerals. Research carried out at south China Agricultural University, Guangzhou indicates the mycorrhizal network around plants that are growing together helps plants communicate.

The researchers grew pairs of tomato plants in pots so they shared the same mycorrhizal network. They then sprayed one plant with a disease causing fungus and waited 65 hours and infected the second plant. Plants that shared a mycorrhizal network were more likely to activate defensive genes and enzymes, and were less affected by the disease. Plants are already known to send signals by airborne chemicals, so the researchers prevented this by encasing them in airtight bags, so any signals had to go within the soil. Although this disease mitigating communication has only been shown to work in the laboratory, mycorrhizal networks have been shown to be important for plant health out in the real world. Some are extremely large, extending through whole forests, and they can also link plants of different species together. Dan Durall of the University of British Columbia, Kelowna, Canada, commented: "It's a very robust system that could allow for the movement of signal proteins over many metres."

ED. COM. This plant-fungi relationship is another reminder that symbiosis is the norm, rather than the exception. This is exactly what you would expect in a world that was created as a functioning whole by a creative designer. WE PREDICT that the minority of plants that don't seem to have a symbiotic relationship with mycorrhiza will prove to have lost it - a suspicion that might be established through detailed analysis of their fossils. Such plants have proved tough enough to survive probably through the pre-existence of back up mechanisms. This however is not evolution, as such loss is degeneration. The importance of the symbiotic relationship between plants and mycorrhizal networks is seen when attempts at reforestation of land fails because the soil fungi no longer exist. (Ref. botany, mycology, symbiosis)

**12. WEED CONTROL DISAPPOINTMENT** reported in ScienceDaily 5 Nov 2010 and *Rangeland Ecology & Management* 63(5):553-563. 2010 doi: 10.2111/REM-D-09-00075.1. Ecologists from the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Forest and Grassland Research Laboratory have successfully reduced infestations of a weed named leafy spurge in the rangelands of Montana by introducing flea beetles, which eat the weeds. In 1998 the biologists introduced about 6,000 flea beetles onto 32 plots of leafy spurge, mainly on privately owned cattle grazing land. By 2006 the beetles had reduced the weed infestations by 80 to 90 percent in these and were dispersing to other plots of land and reducing the weed in these. In spite of the success of this biological control method ecologists were disappointed because the weed was not being replaced with native vegetation, but with other non-native plants

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. If conservationists were true to their evolutionary beliefs they would not be worried about weeds or "non-native" plants. Evolution is about the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest. In this case the leafy spurge was the fittest until the flea beetle came along, and after that the non-native vegetation was the fittest. When conservationists take on weed control they are acting more like creationists than evolutionists. Genesis tells us that man was given dominion over the earth. Therefore, we have the right to decide what plants we want to grow or not to grow in certain places. We also have the responsibility to study the environment and make wise choices about what we want to grow where. Genesis 3 also tells us weeds are the result of God cursing the ground in judgement on man's sin. God's judgement did not take away man's dominion, it just made it more difficult, and our sinful nature means we don't do it very well. (Ref. botany, Euphorbia, insects)

**13. ADAPTABLE ORCHIDS USE EPIGENETICS**, according to ScienceDaily, 10 Aug 2010 and *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 2010; DOI: 10.1093/molbev/msq150. Scientists at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew's Jodrell Laboratory are studying the effects of epigenetics in orchids to see how they may adapt to environmental changes. Epigenetics refers to changes in the way genes are expressed. These changes can be brought on by environmental influences and can enable plants of the same species to grow in different environments. The Royal Botanic Garden scientists are studying three recently formed 'hybrid' species of European marsh-orchids (*Dactylorhiza*). The plants are very similar in genetic heritage but "differ considerably in ecological requirements, morphology, physical characteristics and distribution."

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Epigenetic changes do not alter the DNA code of the genes, but the effects can be inherited. The researchers claim epigenetic changes could enable plants to evolve rapidly without having to wait for mutations to change the structure and function of the plants, as traditional evolutionary theory says. The researchers wrote: "Our results strongly suggest a need to expand our current evolutionary framework to encompass a complementary epigenetic dimension when seeking to understand population processes that drive phenotypic evolution and adaptation."

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Epigenetic changes which occurs without DNA alteration does not change orchids into any other kind of plant. It is a form of adaptation that can only bring out the genetic potential that is already built in. In fact, epigenetics is a reminder of the brilliance of God's design that has built in a number of different genetic states that enable plants to cope with a variety of changing environments. It also reminds us there is much for us to learn about how genes work and how they are regulated without any evolution occurring at all. (Ref. botany, genetics, design)

**14. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE** can be sent to the following addresses or use our secure Web site: <http://www.creationresearch.net> and click DONATIONS.

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