



Wobbly flowers, wobbly theologians, and wobbly thinking on star formation as wobbly geckoes toe the line again and again and ... enough said. We've had a great week of research checking what's happening to the huge erosional results from last year's flooding in Murphys Creek Australia, tutoring one high school student on work experience, installing a fabulous new Mural at the Jurassic Ark site near Gympie Australia and completing the Aussie section of the final part of the Darwin on the Rocks series which goes to the USA this week to add it to the rest of the world bits. So thanks for your continued support from John Mackay and the world Team at Creation Research. Now read on for Evidence News 21/12 and be really challenged or blessed or both.

Now enjoy the out of this world Evidence NEWS 21/12 with EDitorial COMment from John Mackay and the whole Creation Research Team.

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1. DID YOU MISS? “If God created man, why do men have nipples? Surely this is a wasteful way to create?” [CLICK](#) “Why would God design eyes with defects like macular degeneration or astigmatism?” [CLICK](#)

2. COMING TO GRIPS WITH WOBBLY FLOWERS reported in ScienceDaily 29 May 2012 and *Functional Ecology*, Vol. 26, pages 941–947, August 2012. Many flower petals have cone shaped cells on the surface of their petals. For flowers with odd shapes, such as snapdragons, this enables bees to grip the surface without falling off. However, many flowers that have a simple bowl shape also have cone shaped cells. A group of scientists from Cambridge and Bristol Universities suggested the cone cells helped the bees when the flowers moved in the wind. They tested their theory by presenting bees with normal petunias with conical cells and mutant petunias that had flat cells mounted on a device that moved them, and compared how often the bees returned to forage from the flowers. The bees preferred the flowers with cones.

They then tested the bees with different coloured flowers – a bright coloured variety and a dark dull coloured variety. When the flowers were still the bees preferred the brightly coloured flowers, but when the flowers were moving the bees went for less visually attractive flowers with conical petals rather than brightly coloured flowers with flat cells. The researchers concluded: “The selective pressure from pollinators choosing conical-celled flowers when flowers are moving in the wind provides an explanation for the persistence of conical cells in so many diverse angiosperm species across evolutionary time.”

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. This is a good description of what natural selection actually does – it preserves things that work. Natural selection is real, but as well as preserving things that work, it will eliminate things that don't work. However, it does not create anything that did not already exist; i.e. it will not result in evolution. If flowers had flat cells, it wouldn't matter how many bees fell off them, the flowers could not make cone cells unless the correct genetic information for cones was added and that can only happen after a creative intelligence invents the information and inserts it in a way that works with the rest of the plant's genes. Don't want to sound sarcastic, but it just happens to be much more logical to believe plants that need insects to pollinate them were created with petals with just the right surface cells to facilitate this, by the Creator who made both the plants and the insects. (Ref. botany, pollination, fertilisation)

3. DO YOU LIVE IN CANBERRA? The Australian Catholic University is conducting a survey entitled “Christianity and the New Universe Story: How do Christians relate to what science says about the universe?” The introductory information by the researcher conducting it includes the following: “If preliminary research is indicative, most Christians believe that sooner or later the churches must come to terms with scientific discoveries. Moreover, to accomplish this, they are looking to their churches for education and tools. This project is a first step in that direction. Initially I hope to survey the views of the Christian community in Canberra (Australia).”

If you live in Canberra please take this opportunity to express your opinions on the “New Universe Story”, i.e. the Big Bang and Evolution. It is mainly multiple choice, but there are some places to express your own views. It is a good opportunity to let academic theologians know what you think. The link for the survey is: www.intronovo.org.

4. GECKOS TOES COME AND GO, according to reports in ScienceDaily 28 June 2012 and *PLoS ONE* DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0039429, 27 June 2012. Geckos are tropical and subtropical lizards that can walk on vertical and overhanging surfaces using toe-pads that grip the surface with millions of microscopic bristles called setae. This enables them to climb trees and rock faces. However, not all geckos have these special toe pads and they live on the ground in places like sand dunes.

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A group of researchers from USA and Canada have constructed an evolutionary tree of geckos and concluded the toe-pads have evolved and been lost many times over. They wrote: "Here we present a multigene phylogeny of geckos, including 107 of 118 recognized genera, and determine that adhesive toepads have been gained and lost multiple times, and remarkably, with approximately equal frequency. The most likely hypothesis suggests that adhesive toepads evolved 11 times and were lost nine times." According to ScienceDaily "The gain and subsequent loss of adhesive toepads seems associated with habitat changes; e.g. living on boulders and in trees versus living on the ground, often in sand dunes, where the feature could be a hindrance rather than an advantage." Aaron Bauer, of Villanova University, Pennsylvania commented: "The loss of adhesive pads in dune-dwelling species is an excellent example of natural selection in action."

Gecko toe-pads have inspired materials for scientists in the development of dry adhesive surfaces as well as engineers who are trying to build climbing robots. Anthony Russell, of the University of Calgary, one of the research team, claimed: "Gaining a better understanding of the complex evolutionary history of gecko toepads allows bio-inspired engineers to learn from these natural designs and develop new applications."

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. This is yet another example of the uselessness of evolution as a basis for science. These scientists have simply discovered that the presence or absence of toe pads cannot be fitted into a tree-like pattern based on the assumption geckos evolved from a common ancestor.

Whilst evolutionists don't like it, there are other ways to explain the fact that geckos without toe pads live: either, they once had them and lost them but have survived by living on the ground in sand dunes, but this is not evolution. It is a loss of genetic information, and therefore the opposite of evolution. Alternatively they never had toe pads and were meant to live on the ground, and not climb trees and rocks and that's not evolution either. The bottom line is that no-one has actually observed a gecko without toe pads evolve into a gecko with toe pads. Either way, they have survived in the struggle for life, but they have not evolved.

The researchers' evolutionary tree is of no use to engineers trying to apply the gecko toe pad method to man-made devices. Such engineers actually require creative design to do this, and when and if such engineers are able to design a robot that can cling to trees and rocks like a gecko, they will rightfully get the praise for their creativity. That means even more praise should go the Creator who is Jesus who made all things and who designed and made geckos, without copying anything from anyone else. (Ref. reptiles, biomimetics, phylogenetics)

5. STAR CHEMISTRY GIVES LIFE TIME TO EVOLVE, according to arxiv.org 19 July 2012 and Science Shots 26 July 2012.

Scientists at the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University now claim it takes 1) the right temperature for a planet to have the liquid water considered essential for life to evolve, and 2) this is determined by how hot its star is, and 3) how far the planet is from the star, but 4) it also requires the right mix of elements in the star.

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These experts state stars vary in temperature as they age, which means the zone of suitable temperature changes during a star's life. After carrying out a series of simulations of the life cycle of stars with various chemical compositions, they concluded that a star is more likely to have life-inhabited planets if it has an abundance of carbon, sodium, magnesium, and silicon and oxygen. Why? According to ScienceShots, "That's because the abundance of these elements make the star cooler and cause it to evolve more slowly, thereby giving planets in its habitable zone more time to develop life as we know it. The stellar abundance of oxygen, in particular, seems crucial in determining how long newly formed planets stay in the habitable zone around their host star, the researchers report. If our own sun had a lower abundance of oxygen, for example, Earth would have left the habitable zone a billion years ago, well before complex organisms evolved."

Link: [arxiv](#)

ED. COM. Notice the assumption – the right length of time can produce life if it has the right chemicals at the right temperature. Not the real world though folks – we all know from experience and observation that the more time you have, the more you get all naturally possible random chemical reactions, and the products fall apart just as quickly as they are made.

Although living cells work by complex chemical reactions, the chemistry of life is not random. The chemical reactions in living things are under the control of genetic information. Therefore, to create life you need to create information. Time and chemistry will not produce information. In fact, our observations are that random chemical reactions destroy the genetic information that already exists, and cannot produce new genetic information from nothing. Therefore, if a correctly warmed planet does not have life on it to start with, it will not develop any by itself. Life requires an intelligent Creator to invent genetic information and apply it to suitable chemicals.

Many people believe that given enough time anything can happen, but this is the equivalent of believing that time can work miracles, when the same theorists believe a Creator God can't. It makes far more sense to believe Genesis, which tells us the all-wise Creator made the earth, complete with liquid water, at the correct temperature from the beginning, filled it with life, and placed at the right distance from the sun needed to maintain the correct temperature for life. Furthermore, life on earth will not die out because our planet has "left the habitable zone". Life on earth will end only at the time the Creator Christ has already declared that He will come to gather his people and take them to be with Him in a new Heaven and Earth. Make sure you are ready to meet him by accepting him as your Creator, Saviour and Lord. (Ref. abiogenesis, astronomy, astrobiology)

6.FROM THE ARCHIVES: Each week we publish links to previous items related to this issue's topics: [Gecko Toes](#), [Flower Cone Cells](#), [Life Molecules in Space](#). Remember also, all our news items and quotes are archived as individual items in the Fact File on our Evidence website [here](#). Make the most of this useful resource.

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