

## Evidence News 28/11 – 16<sup>th</sup> November 2011

**READ ALL ABOUT IT:** More bat finds to drive evolutionists batty as well as some great shared community design features discovered that just makes a mockery of all evolutionists theories and some dark secrets exposed in Frog Hollow. PLUS we encourage you to come on the Big Picture Fossil Trip on November 26<sup>th</sup> – [click](#) for details. And oh yes - John Mackay is talking to High school students today while you enjoy Evidence News 28/11 with EDitorial COMment from John and the Creation Research team worldwide.

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**1. DINOSAURS DOWN UNDER TOUR: PICS and MORE DETAILS [CLICK](#).**  
Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> - Friday 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.

**2. AUSSIES DON'T MISS THE BIG PICTURE FOSSIL TRIP TO JURASSIC ARK NOVEMBER 26<sup>th</sup>, 2011 details [click](#).**

**3. SYDNEY DON'T MISS JOHN MACKAY THIS WEEKEND 19th/20th NOVEMBER**

Saturday 5.00pm and 6.30pm - 2 sessions.

Sunday 10.00am, 5.00pm and 6.30 pm - 3 sessions.

Emmanuel Baptist 1000 Old Windsor Rd Glenwood.

PROGRAM DETAILS [CLICK](#).

CONTACT: Ken Lesta [kenlesta@yahoo.com](mailto:kenlesta@yahoo.com) Church Office Ph: 02 9629 4793.

**4. NEW QUESTION:** "Why is the human body covered in hair? I've heard evolutionists say it's a throwback to the time our bodies were covered in fur." [CLICK](#) for this week's answer by Medical Biologist Diane Eager.

**5. CREATING OPERATING SYSTEMS FOR CELLS** is the aim of a project described in a University of Nottingham press release 7 November 2011. A group of computer scientists, biologists and chemists at Nottingham University, along with colleagues in Scotland, the US, Spain and Israel, are working to develop a "reprogrammable cell" which they hope will enable scientists "to create completely new and useful forms of life". The project has been named "Towards a Biological Cell Operating System (AUdACiOuS)" and will start by working on *E.coli* bacteria to make them easier to re-program. Natalio Krasnogor, who heads the project explained: "Currently, each time we need a cell that will perform a certain new function we have to recreate it from scratch which is a long and laborious process. Most people think all we have to do to modify behaviour is to modify a cell's DNA but it's not as simple as that — we usually find we get the wrong behaviour and then we are back to square one. If we succeed with this AUdACiOuS project, in five years time, we will be programming bacterial cells in the computer and compiling and storing its program into these new cells so they can readily execute them. Like for a computer, we are trying to create a basic operating system for a biological cell".

Link: [University of Nottingham](#)

ED. COM. We are not sure how they got the acronym AUdACiOuS from for the project's title, but we are sure it took some creativity. That is appropriate, as the word "create" is used six times in the University press release, and the word "creation" four times. The words "evolve" and "evolution" do not appear. The scientists involved in this project know very well that if it succeeds, it will be the result of creative design and intelligent engineering of biological molecules and systems, and not the result of any chance random evolutionary processes. Chance random processes will only ruin things, and we are sure they will go to a lot of trouble to protect any of their creations from the effect of any random processes. In other words, they will be providing practical proof that making life requires creative processes, not evolutionary processes. The computer scientists in this project know that operating systems for computers do not write themselves. Therefore, if they discover anything resembling an operating system in a cell they are without excuse for ignoring the Creator who made the original living cells they are studying. (Ref. design, creativity, biochemistry, synthetic biology)

**6. THE BUZZ ON BAT SONAR** reported in Live Science and ScienceDaily 29 September 2011, and *Science*, vol. 333 p1885 September 2011. Coen Elemans, of the University of Southern Denmark and colleagues have studied bats that hunt insects by echolocation, i.e. sending out pulses of sound and listening for the echoes. When the bat gets close to its prey they increase the rate they send out at such a high speed it sounds like a buzz, rather than individual pulses. The researchers found this "terminal buzz" is produced by contracting the muscles of larynx (voice box) 190 times per second, i.e. one contraction every 6 milliseconds. To do this requires superfast muscles that have not yet been found in any other mammals. These superfast muscles contract 20 times faster than the fastest human muscles – the muscles that move our eyes. In order to work that fast the muscle cells must have extra power generating structures, extra fast calcium shifting proteins and a different kind of myosin – one of the proteins of the molecular motor that moves when muscles contract. The researchers suggest superfast muscles evolved separately in the animals that have them. Elemans commented: "Superfast muscles were previously known only from the sound-producing organs of rattlesnakes, birds and several fish. Now we have discovered them in mammals for the first time, suggesting that these muscles - once thought extraordinary - are more common than previously believed". The researchers concluded: "The ubiquity of buzzes in today's aerial hawking bats when taking prey suggests that the capacity to emit short echolocation calls at very high rates evolved to enhance bats' success in capturing night-flying insects. We suggest that the demands of an active sensory system specialised for target acquisition, rather than simply orientation, selected for functional superfast vocal muscles is needed to power the terminal buzz."

Links: [Live Science](#), [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Note carefully - the above story does not actually explain how the different kind of myosin or the extra fast calcium shifting proteins came to exist. Neither does it explain how the nerve cells necessary to stimulate the muscles evolved or how the bat interprets the information from the echoes. They do call upon natural selection as part of their attempted evolutionary explanation for how a useful feature came into existence, so once more we remind you that something can only be selected once it already exists, so they have really created an evolutionary NON-explanation.

Bats that already had the superfast muscles would have had a selective advantage for catching prey, but that does not explain how the muscles were formed in the first place. Given the wide variety of creatures that have been found to have these muscles, we wonder how many times the evolutionists think they evolved and re-evolved? Overall, it makes more sense to believe bats with superfast muscles already had them as part of a designed system that was fully functional to start with, but that would mean bringing God as Creator into the equation and that is ruled out by Fiat Definition in modern science regardless of the evidence. (Ref. mammals, design, echolocation)

**7. COOL FROGS COLLECT WATER**, according to articles in ScienceNOW 2 September 2011 and ABC News in Science 9 September. Green tree frogs living in northern Australia are able to survive long dry spells by hiding away in tree hollows or burrows and going into a torpid state.

Australian scientists, who were conducting a radio tracking study, were surprised to find the frogs were going out at night and sitting for long periods on branches and termite mounds. It can get quite chilly in the Australian savannah regions at night, which meant the cold-blooded frogs could only function at a low metabolic rate, so they could not be active enough to catch any prey.

The scientists decided to test a theory that amphibians were collecting water as they moved back into their warm humid hollows, using the same principle that results in water collecting on a cold drink can when it is taken out of a fridge. The researchers chilled some frogs and then placed them into a tree hollow. When the cool frogs were returned to their warm, moist hideaway the researchers saw that water droplets formed on the frogs' skin. Amphibians have porous skin so they can absorb water directly through their skin. To check that the frogs had actually gained water by this process the scientists weighed them before and after, and found they had gained more water than they would have lost from crawling out to get cool. The hollows can be 10 degrees Celsius warmer than the outside temperature and can reach relative humidity of 90 to 100 percent. The bigger the difference in temperature and humidity inside the hollow compared with the outside environment the more water the frogs can collect. Christopher Tracey, one of the research team commented: "In the dry months the frogs tend to congregate in larger tree hollows that remain warm and humid over night, while during the wet season, when they don't need to make their own water, smaller tree hollows that don't have the same thermal performance tend to be used more frequently".

Link: [ABC](#)

ED. COM. Here is a very nice application of the laws of physics and chemistry, but how did the frogs work it out. This kind of behaviour needs some pre-programming to work. The frogs have to know when to go back to their warm burrows before they become paralysed by the cold, but not before they are cool enough to capture water back in their humid frog hollow. By deliberately allowing their body temperatures to go down and becoming slow in their movements they are making themselves more vulnerable to predators. Therefore, it is not worth doing unless they know they are going to get some benefit.

This method of getting water would have worked well in the original very good world, where the air was moist and the earth was watered by dew and mist. Frogs could cool down at night, stay out of the sun until the environment warmed up and then move out into a warm place and collect the moisture forming on their skins. In a very good world there were no predators. The frogs get away with such behaviour now simply because in the Australian savannah, there aren't many predators. We wonder how many frogs have died trying to do this in other more predator rich environments? (Ref. amphibians, dew point, hydration)

**8. LEAVES AND MICROBES SHARE THE LIGHT**, according to a report in *Environmental Microbiology* 13, 10.1111/j.1462-2920.2011.02554.x published online 1 September 2011 and *Science* vol 333, p1551 16 September 2011. The surface of leaves is a good habitat for micro-organisms and some of these collect light in the same way that plants do using a molecule named rhodopsin, rather than chlorophyll that the plants use. Plants absorb the red and blue parts of the visible light spectrum and reflect the green part. This is why plants are green. To see if the leaf dwelling microbes were competing with the plants for the same part of the sunlight spectrum an international group of scientists led by Nof Atamna-Ismaeel of Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa studied rhodopsins of the microbes that live on five different plants and compared them with light harvesting microbes that live in the sea. They found the leaf dwelling microbes have rhodopsin with the right molecular structure to absorb green light while the marine microbes had rhodopsins that absorb blue light. This means the leaf dwelling microbes and the green leaves complement one another in their use of sunlight.

ED. COM. Now that's clever! A cooperative system that enables both the plants and microbes, and, therefore the whole ecosystem, to efficiently harvest the whole spectrum of light, but without harming the plants or the microbes. Here is more evidence that living organisms are designed to live and function in cooperative ecosystems, not compete with one another in a Darwinian struggle for existence. If plants absorbed the whole spectrum of light, they would be black or grey at best.

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Can you imagine a tossed lettuce salad in such a world? Even a soy sausage would look like something the dog had already eaten. Come on – it really is time to be truly thankful to the Creator who made the light and the plants and microbes that harvest it and feed the world, and they were made in such a communally helpful way to allow us to also enjoy the refreshing beauty of green plants at the same time. Read Genesis 1:1-31 for more detail. (Ref. botany, microbiology, design)

**9. DONATIONS TO HELP CREATION RESEARCH WORLDWIDE** can be sent to the following addresses or use our secure Web site: [CLICK](#).

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AUSTRALIA: P.O. Box 260 Capalaba Qld 4157

CANADA: Westney Heights Baptist Church 1201 Ravenscroft Rd Ajax Ont. L1T 4K5

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