

WEIRD AND WONDERFUL

barnacles

BARNACLES are very unusual sea animals. We can find thousands of them sticking to rocks at the seaside (photo, right). Although they have shells, they don't belong to the same family as shellfish.

When barnacle eggs hatch, the tiny larvae float around in the sea for a while, then they find a suitable rock, stand on their heads, and stick themselves firmly to the rock with a very strong glue which they produce from a special gland. This glue is much stronger than any made by humans, and can stand very high and very low temperatures without melting or cracking. When a larva has fixed itself to the rock it begins to make a special cement to form a tough shell around itself. This takes no more than 12 hours, and the barnacle is now shaped like a tiny volcano, with an opening at the top. It makes two hinged trapdoors that can be opened for feeding and closed for protection (see drawing below).

When it wants to feed, the barnacle opens the trapdoors, pokes its 6 pairs of legs out, catches bits of food, and kicks them into its mouth! When the tide goes out, it traps a bubble of air inside its shell, to enable it to breathe, pulls its legs, in then closes itself up. Sometimes, barnacles fix themselves to ships or the tail of whales. Apart from this, once barnacles are fixed they can't move.



Photo: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Survey



Barnacles stand on their heads, and kick food into their mouths with their feet!



Barnacles on a whale's tail

NOAA Photo Library

Evolution can't explain where barnacles came from. They couldn't gradually learn how to make that special glue, the cement for their shells, or those clever trapdoors — they needed these from the beginning to be able to survive. Barnacles are another of God's weird and wonderful creations.

GOD IS DEPENDABLE!

MANY people seem to believe that evolution is going on all the time, and that all living things are changing. In this issue we have seen that lots of things have not changed at all, and we have the fossils to prove it. Of course, there is a lot of *variety* in God creation, as with the different breeds of dogs, and varieties of plants and flowers, but there is also *dependability*, for nothing ever changes from one kind to another. It's good to be able to eat different varieties of apples, but it would be very confusing if apple trees sometimes produced peaches or pineapples! Gardeners and farmers are able to run their businesses because they know that nothing will ever change into something quite different. Evolution does not happen.



Dogs will always be dogs!

Bible tells us that God loves us, and will never stop loving us, even if we refuse to accept His love. God showed His love by sending His Son Jesus to earth, who died for the wrong things we have done, and rose again. He promised that those who come to God through Him will have a new life that will last forever. That promise doesn't change, either: "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and for ever." (Hebrews 13: 8).

God Himself is dependable, too. He has promised, "I am the Lord: I do not change." (Malachi 3: 6). The

PUZZLE CORNER ANSWERS

MUDDLED FISH:
1. Salmon, 2. Piranha, 3. Tuna, 4. Mackerel, 5. Sturgeon, 6. Halibut, 7. Perch, 8. Anchovy, 9. Flounder, 10. Swordfish.

MATCH THE PAIRS:
1-E, 2-F, 3-G, 4-B, 5-H, 6-A, 7-C, 8-D.

BIBLE VERSE: "It is by faith we understand that the whole world was made by God's command." (Hebrews 11: 3).

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Why haven't they EVOLVED?



If evolution has really happened, how did it miss hundreds of "living fossils"?

Charles Darwin's mistake

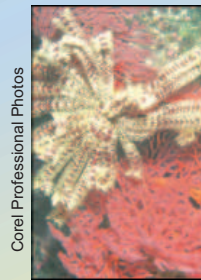


When Charles Darwin made the evolution idea popular 140 years ago, he said that every living thing would change over time — nothing would stay the same. We now know he was wrong.

When evolutionists discover things which are just like their fossil ancestors — and there are hundreds of examples — they say they haven't changed for millions of years. We believe that those "millions of years", and the evolution theory, are an illusion.

No Sea-change!

Could any kind of animal stay the same for 500 million years? That's what evolutionists believe about Horseshoe Crabs and Crinoids (Sea Lilies), because they are just like fossils which are supposed to be that old. But surely these fossils suggest that those millions of years never existed and that evolution doesn't happen?



Corel Professional Photos



Photo: Smithsonian Institution



Photos © Dr. Joachim Scheven

ABOVE, TOP: a living Horseshoe Crab and a fossil specimen (below). **FAR LEFT:** Living crinoids (sea lilies) with fossil sea lilies (left).

THREE-EYED REPTILE REFUSES TO EVOLVE

The Tuatara is a reptile that is only found on some tiny islands off the coast of New Zealand. Tuataras are unusual, because they have a kind of third "eye" on the top of their heads. They can live to be 100, and their eggs take 15 months to hatch. Fossils of tuataras have been found in rocks which evolutionists believe are over "140 million years" old, but none in younger rocks. They say that living tuataras are just like their fossil ancestors, and haven't changed at all. So there has been no evolution. And if these reptiles had really been living on earth for that length of time, surely we would expect to find tuatara fossils in younger rocks? We believe those "140 million years" never existed, and that tuataras are very much like they were when God created them just over 6,000 years ago.



The strange tuatara lizard is just like its fossil ancestors. It has not evolved at all.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:
CREATURES THAT REFUSE TO EVOLVE.
THE AMAZING STORY OF THE "LOST" FISH.
PUZZLE CORNER.
WEIRD AND WONDERFUL:
BARNACLES.
GOD IS DEPENDABLE!

Visit our website:
www.c-r-t.co.uk

Creatures that refused to evolve!

There are millions of species of insects living on the earth, but there is no evidence that any of them evolved from anything else. In fact, many of the insects living today are just like their fossil ancestors. There is only one difference – some were much larger in the past. Fossil cockroaches have been found which were 15cm (6 ins) long, and dragonfly fossils which measured over 75 cm. (30 inches) from wing-tip to wing-tip! Although evolutionists say these fossils are “300 million years old”, we believe they were insects which lived before the flood, when the earth’s climate was very different. Then, lots of creatures grew to larger sizes, and human beings lived for hundreds of years. There are lots of “living fossil” plants too, including ginkgo and cycad trees.



The living insect (left) is just like the one preserved in amber (right). These insects haven't evolved at all, even though the fossils are supposed to be many millions of years old. (Photo © Dr Joachim Scheven)

MUSEUM OF NON-EVOLUTION

In Germany there is a fossil museum, which was set up by geologist Dr Joachim Scheven (pictured below, left). Of course, there are thousands of fossil museums around the world. Most of them present evolution as a fact, but none of them show any proof. But Dr. Scheven's museum is

different, because it shows that evolution does not happen. In this museum there are hundreds of fossils of animals, insects and plants, and many have the living specimens alongside them, to prove they haven't evolved at all. You can find out more from the museum's website: www.lebendigevorwelt.de And if you go to Germany, do your best to visit this museum, which could be called “The Museum of Non-Evolution”.



This ancient fossil dragonfly measured over 75 cm (30 ins) from wingtip to wingtip! But it was still a dragonfly.



The only difference between modern cockroaches (above) and their fossil ancestors is that they are now much smaller. Aren't you glad?



Living ginkgo leaves and fossil

THE AMAZING STORY OF THE “LOST” FISH

IN 1938 some South African fisherman had a surprise. They caught a fish which scientists believed had died out long ago. It was a *Coelacanth* (pronounced “see-la-canth”). Fossils of these fish had been found in rocks that were supposed to be between “300 million and 70 million years old”, but none had been found in rocks younger than this. Since 1938, lots of coelacanths have been caught, some off the Comoros Islands, and even as far away as Indonesia. These fish are far from extinct. Lots of stamps, and even coins, have been made to commemorate their “discovery”.

Scientists were excited to discover that these fish were still living, but they were also puzzled. Where had the coelacanths been hiding? When coelacanths were only known from fossils, evolutionists believed that they may have been a kind of “missing link” between fish and amphibians, because they had bony fins, which they thought may have been evolving into legs. But we now know that coelacanths live in the deep sea, and never use their fins for walking. Finding coelacanths alive and well is a problem for evolution and the theory that the earth is millions of years old. If evolution really happens, could these fish really swim around for 300 million years without changing? And why have no coelacanth fossils been found in younger rocks? It's easier to believe these fish were created a few thousand years ago.



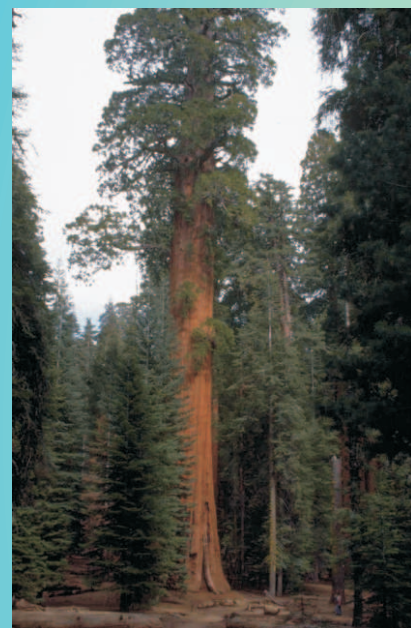
Above: a fossil coelacanth. Below: a special South African stamp issued to commemorate its discovery



One of the coins, and three of the many special stamps produced to mark the discovery of live coelacanths



Nature Notes by the Editor



Giant redwoods (above) can grow to 100 metres (325 ft.) high. Think how much water they drink!

When you get thirsty on a hot, summer day, so you sometimes get a nice cool drink and suck it through a straw? If so, you are doing what trees and plants do every day. They need water to live, and they draw it up from the ground, against the pull of gravity. The water is sucked up through “capillaries” – tubes which act like drinking straws.

You can see this happening by doing a simple experiment. Take a jar of water, add some food colouring, then stand a stick of celery in the water. After a while, you will see that the celery has changed colour, because it has “drunk” the coloured water. Sometimes, flowers are coloured by this method — try it with a white flower. We know that flowers drink water, because we need to top up vases regularly. But a large tree can drink more than 3700 litres (1000 gallons) of water every day, and carry this water right to its top, which could be 30 metres (100 ft.). Some giant redwoods reach 100 metres (325 ft.)!

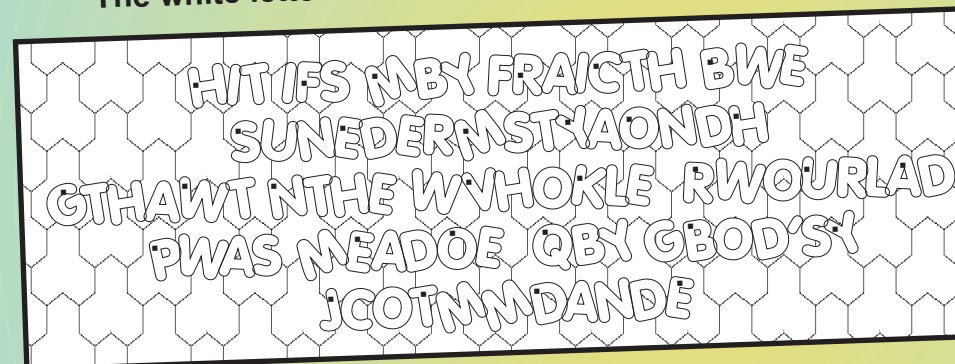
God created plants with all the equipment they need to live and grow. They need water, just like us. But we need another kind of water, too - the water of life, to satisfy our spiritual thirst, and only Jesus can provide this. He said, “If anyone is thirsty, let him come to me and drink.” (John 7: 37)

— Geoff Chapman



PUZZLE CORNER

Colour in the background pattern and the letters with dots. The white letters that remain will spell a Bible verse



















“MUDDLED FISH” QUIZ (unscramble the words)

1. Malson.
2. Raphian.
3. Antu.
4. Crakleem.
5. Grestoun.
6. Thialub.
7. Cherp.
8. Chavyon.
9. Drenlouf.
10. Wishfords.



(ANSWERS ON BACK PAGE)

Match the pairs

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | A  |
| 2  | B  |
| 3  | C  |
| 4  | D  |
| 5  | E  |
| 6  | F  |
| 7  | G  |
| 8  | H  |