**The Creatures and Biological Structures Evolutionists Don't Talk About!**
**by Dr. Jay L. Wile, Ph.D.**

## Qualifications

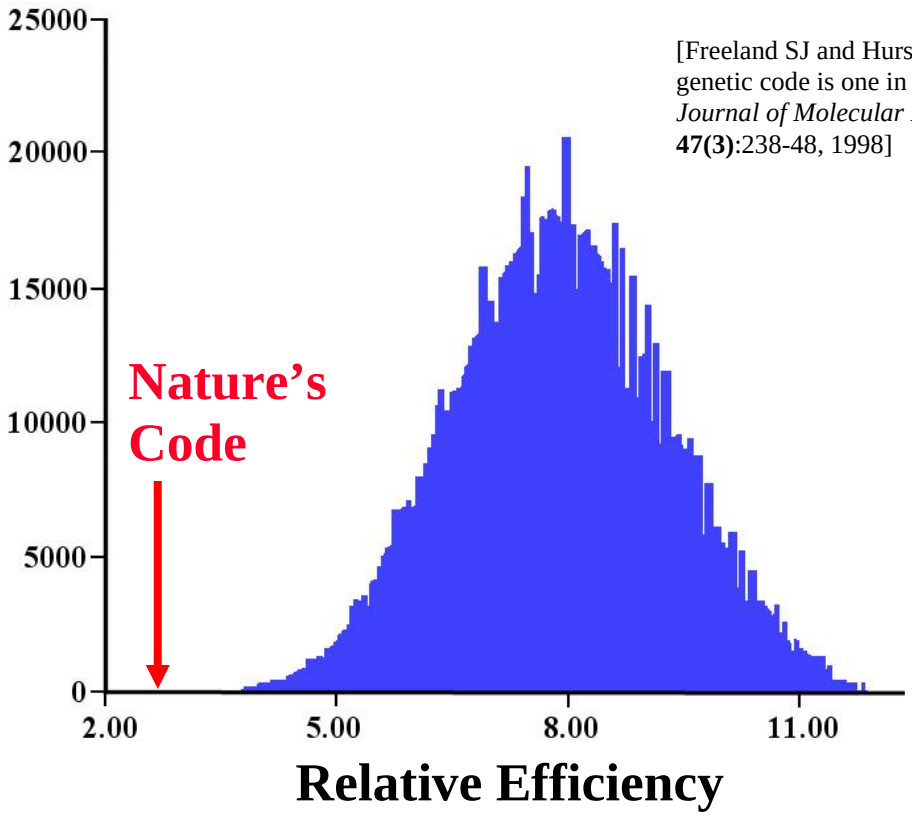
- Ph.D. in Nuclear Chemistry
- University Professor 1990-1995
- NSF-sponsored scientist with >$200,000 in research grants
- Published over 30 articles in nationally recognized peer reviewed journals
- Currently writes junior high and high school science curriculum for homeschoolers

## The Argument From Design

Did a computer:
a. Form via an earthquake at Radio Shack?
b. Have a designer?

## The Genetic Code

There are MANY other ways this could be constructed. Freeland and Hurst suggest $10^{18}$ possibilities. Of those, they investigated 1,000,000.




[Freeland SJ and Hurst LD, "The genetic code is one in a million," *Journal of Molecular Evolution* **47(3)**:238-48, 1998]

## Bacteria Possess An Amazing Means Of Locomotion!

The bacterial flagellum is designed like an outboard motor. It has bushings to reduce vibrations, ball bearings to reduce friction, and it requires several chemicals that the best laboratory in world cannot produce!

This flagellum twirls around and around in a circle. It rarely stops for any extended amount of time, and it never breaks down.

Note: The bacterium is the *simplest* life form on the planet

[https://answersingenesis.org/biology/microbiology/the-amazing-cell/]

## Archerfish Do Lots of Physics

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fhBZ40jIo4Q

They do three things to make sure they can knock insects into the water:

1) They correct for gravity, since the stream of water doesn't fly in a straight line. Instead, it follows a parabolic path.

2) They have to correct for the refraction of light as it travels from air to water. This makes things look closer than they really are.

3) They vary the pressure they use as they spit, so that the water bunches up into a "fist." This allows the water to hit the insect *with more force than the fish's muscles can produce*!

[Peggy Gerullis and Stefan Schuster, "Archerfish Actively Control the Hydrodynamics of Their Jets," *Current Biology* **24(18)**:2156-2160, 2014]

## The Human Eye Is More Sophisticated than the World's Best Camera

"The eye has often been compared to a camera. It would be more appropriate to compare it to a TV camera attached to an automatically tracking tripod-a machine that is self-focusing, adjusts automatically for light intensity, has a self-cleaning lens, and feeds into a computer with parallel-processing capabilities so advanced that engineers are only just starting to consider similar strategies for the hardware they design."

- Dr. David Hubel, Nobel Laureate in Physiology/Medicine

[*Encyclopedia of Optical Engineering: Abe-Las,* Ronald G. Driggers (Ed), (Marcel Dekker, Inc, 2003) p. 750]

## Despite This, Evolutions Have Said That the Human Eye is Poorly Designed!

Some people call the eye's wiring "backwards," since the light must pass through the nerves to get to the light-sensing cells.

"Any engineer would naturally assume that the photocells would point towards the light, with their wires leading backwards towards the brain. He would laugh at any suggestion that the photocells might point away from the light, with their wires departing on the side nearest the light. Yet this is exactly what happens in all vertebrate retinas."

-Richard Dawkins in *The Blind Watchmaker*

[Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker: Why the Evidence of Evolution Reveals a Universe Without Design*, (WW Norton & Co, 1996),p. 94]

The most recent research, however, shows quite the opposite:

"The retina is revealed as an optimal structure designed for improving the sharpness of images."

-A. M. Labin and E. N. Ribak in a 2010 issue of Physical Review Letters

[A. M. Labin and E. N. Ribak, "Retinal Glial Cells Enhance Human Vision Acuity," *Physical Review Letters* **104**:158102, 2010]

This "backwards" wiring is actually optimal, because the eye has Muller cells, which direct the light where it needs to go. This reduces light noise that would be caused by light rays that reflect in the eye itself.

Scientists have continued to study the retina, and they have found that the Muller cells are even more exquisitely-designed than we thought.

There are two types of light-sensing cells in the retina: rods and cones. Rods are very sensistive, but do not respond to color. They are more heavily relied on in low-light situations. Cones are less sensitive but respond to color. They are more heavily used in bright situations so that colors can be perceived.

This means there is a necessary "trade off" between color vision and the ability to see in low light situations.

How do our eyes handle this trade off?

"These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that the wave guiding properties of Müller cells are wavelength-dependent in a manner that improves cone-mediated vision while minimally impeding rod-mediated vision."

[Amichai M. Labin, Shadi K. Safuri, Erez N. Ribak, and Ido Perlman, "Müller cells separate between wavelengths to improve day vision with minimal effect upon night vision," Nature Communications, 2014, doi:10.1038/ncomms5319]

## How The Shark Finds Prey

It uses an ultra-sensitive, 3-dimensional electrical field sensor. The sensor hones in on the electronic signatures of the electrochemical reactions that run a fish's muscles. It could pinpoint the location of a transistor radio battery 1,184 miles away.
[Boye Ahlborn, Zoological Physics: Quantitative Models of Body Design, Actions, and Physical Limitations of Animals, (Springer, 2006), p.375]

## Animals and Trains

Japan wanted a high-speed (200+ mph) electrical train system. It presented three problems.

1. The pantograph (connects the train to the electrical line above) rattled too much.

The solution was to mimic an owl's wing, which reaches high speeds but doesn't vibrate. Design features on the owl's wing reduces vibrations, and when they were incorporated into the design of the pantograph, it stopped vibrating excessively.

2. The pantograph's supporting frame had too much wind resistance.

The solution was to mimic the shape of a penguin as it swims. This shape reduces water resistance for the penguin, and reduced wind resistance for the support frame.

3. When the train went into a tunnel, a loud bang was made due to the piling up of air pressure.

The solution was to mimic the shape of a kingfisher. A Kingfisher dives into the water from the air. Its head and beak are designed to reduce the shock that occurs from hitting the water. It reduced the pressure buildup of the train when it hit the tunnel.

[http://labs.blogs.com/its_alive_in_the_lab/2012/04/biomimicry-japanese-train.html]

## Mutualistic Symbiosis of the clownfish and the sea anemone

The sea anemone's sting paralyzes fish, EXCEPT for the clownfish. These stingers work with a sophisticated chemical detection system. Since the clownfish masks the one amino acid detected by the stingers, it can swim freely in them. This provides protection for the clownfish and lures other fish into the sea anemone for food.

## Mutualistic Symbiosis Between Predator Fish and the Blue-Streak Wrasse

The blue-streak wrasse cleans the teeth of predator fish. The predators don't eat the wrasses. Both fish benefit, even though the predators eat other wrasse-size fish.

"Symbiosis is the most relevant and enduring theme in the history of our planet."
– Dr. George D. Stanley, Jr

[George D. Stanley Jr., "Photosymbiosis and the Evolution of Modern Coral Reefs," *Science* **312**:857-858, 2006]

## More Amazing Mutualistic Symbiosis

*Crematogaster* ants live on *Acacia* trees. The trees provide them with food and shelter, and the soldier ants attack any intruders. The tree's flowers release ANT REPELLANT so the tree can still reproduce.

**[**Willmer PG and Stone G, "Ant deterrence in Acacia flowers: how aggressive ant-guards assist seed-set," *Nature* **388**:165-167, 1997]

When humans tried to "protect" *Acacia* trees from large herbivores, the trees became SICKLY because they stopped putting resources into this relationship.

**[**Todd M. Palmer, *et. al.*, "Breakdown of an Ant-Plant Mutualism Follows the Loss of Large Herbivores from an African Savanna," *Science* **319**:192-195, 2008]

## Mutualistic Symbiosis is a Real Problem for Evolutionists

Usually, the story is something like this:

"Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of two organisms starting out in a mutualistic association. Most mutualistic symbioses probably began as parasitic ones, with one organism attempting to exploit another one."

[Surindar Paracer and Vernon Ahmadjian, Symbiosis: An Introduction to Biological Associations, Oxford University Press 2000, p. 8]

To see if species could start out in a mutualistic relationship, researchers studied two organisms, an alga and a fungus.

The specific species were chosen because the algae produce something the fungi wanted, and the fungi produce something the algae wanted.

The researchers found that the organisms immediately struck up a mutualistic relationship, even though they had no past history together:

"The ease with which fungal-algal mutualisms were created suggests that ecological interactions may be relatively easy to establish. Furthermore, they do not require a prior facultative, commensal, or parasitic stage, or coevolutionary adaptation."

[Erik F. Y. Hom and Andrew W. Murray, "Niche Engineering demonstrates a latent capacity for fungal-algal mutualism," Science 345:94-98, 2014]

But wait a minute! They each had something the other needed. Weren't they both just being selfish?

NO! The algae actually changed its anatomy to facilitate the relationship, and the two species interacted so they could adapt to changes in the environment. It was a real relationship.

## The Words of Dr. Robert Gange

"Everything we know tells us that machines are structures intelligence designs, and that accidents destroy. Therefore, accidents do not design machines. Intellect does. And the myriad of biological wonders that sprinkle our world testify to the design ingenuity of a Supreme Intellect."

[Robert Gange, Origins and Destiny, (Word Publishing, 1986), p. 40]