Creation

Vs.

The Unproven Theory of Evolution

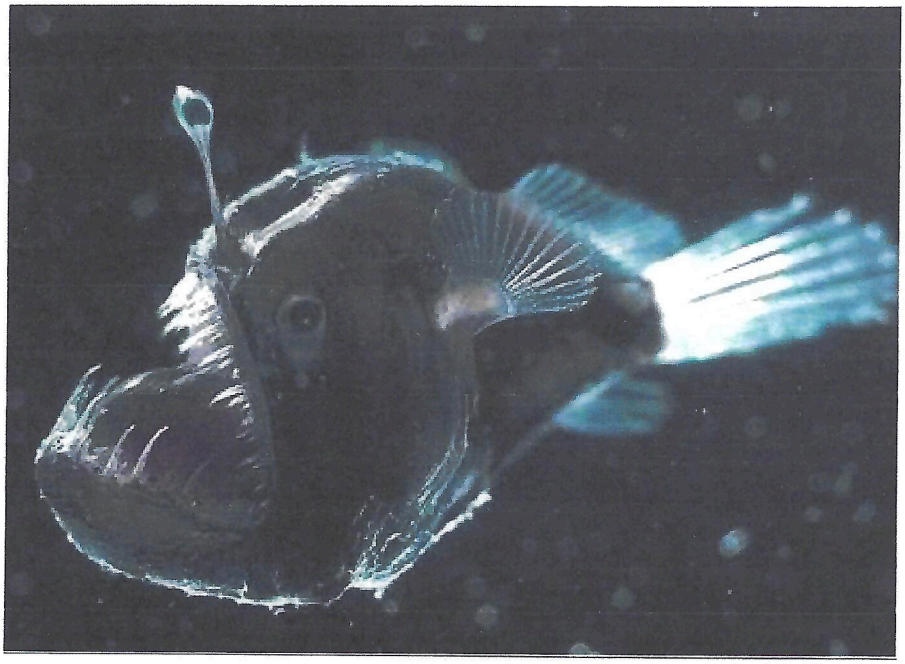
Day 5

God filled the seas and the skies!

Genesis 1:20-23

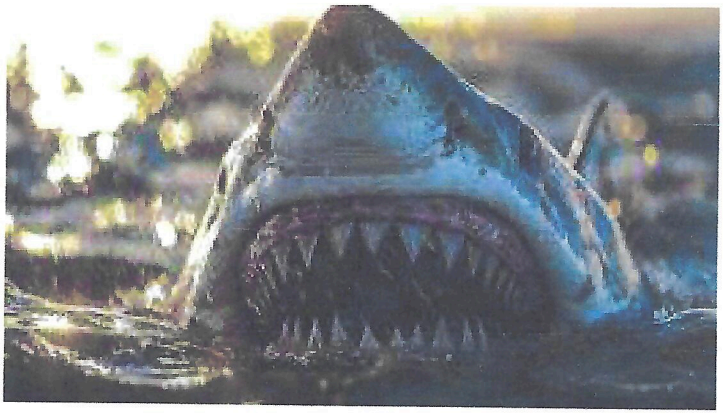
Then God said, "Let the waters abound with an abundance of living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth across the face of the firmament of the heavens." So God created great sea creatures and every living thing that moves, with which the waters abounded, according to their kind, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw that it was good. And God blessed them, saying, "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let the birds multiply on the earth." So the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

The Angler fish (Bonus life form)



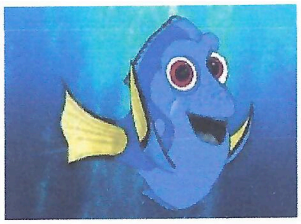
Bioluminescent lure... Ouch! **After the fall, of course.**

Everything that we see today in the animal kingdom is marked by tooth and claw, the result of the fall.



Yes, sharks are considered fish

Fish



How do fish breath oxygene under water?

"Just Keep Swimming!"

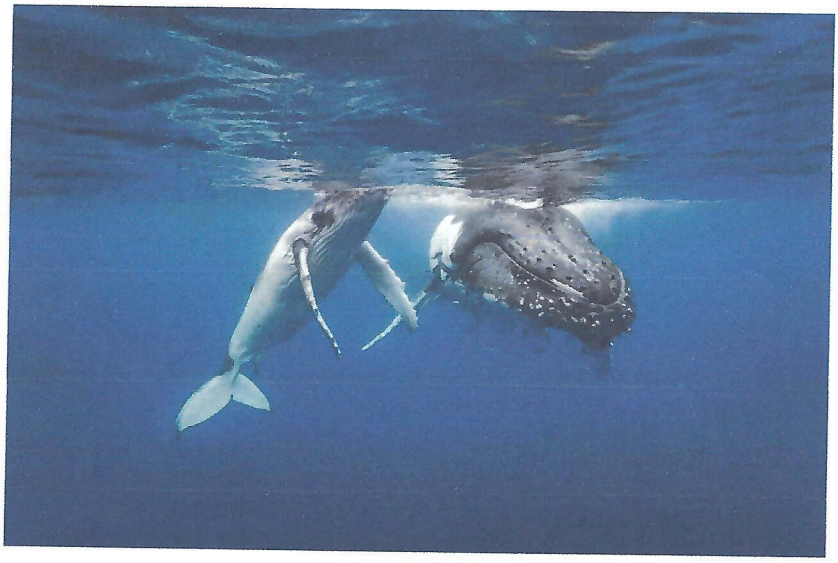
Most fish have special organs called gills that allow them to breathe oxygen by extracting it from water. Fish take in water through their mouth, and it passes across the gills on its way out. When it does, oxygen gets diffused into the bloodstream and travels through the fish's body. **Some fish have to keep swimming for the water to flow through their gills** while others can swallow water and push it through on their own.

Fish take in oxygen from the water and expel carbon dioxide, just like we do. Go figure.

Sea Stars

While often referred to as starfish, these creatures actually are not fish at all! Sea stars do not rely on gills to extract oxygen from the water, but they do still require oxygen to survive like most living creatures. Instead, sea stars have a water vascular system that helps them breathe effectively underwater. Using the hair-like spikes called papulae that are all over their backs, sea stars expand their surface area to gather oxygen from the water through diffusion. Then they use sea water to circulate that oxygen throughout their body.

Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises



- Marine mammals in the cetacean family include whales, dolphins and porpoises. These animals are completely aquatic, meaning they breathe oxygen and yet spend all of their time in the ocean and cannot survive on land.
- Toothed whales- They range in size from the 60-foot (21.1 m) sperm whale to the 5-foot (1.5 m) vaquita.

- Toothed whales tend to be social and live in groups. Like bats, they use echolocation or sonar to detect objects in their environment. They produce sounds in the air passages in their heads, which are then projected out in front of them. The sound bounces off solid objects and returns to them (like an echo), so the animals are able to get a "picture" of what is around them.

What? Another fight night? Who's the biggest and badest?

- Whale sonar

OR

- Man-made sonar

(Sonar) Man vs. Whale

1. Precision & Resolution

- **Whales:** Biological echolocation is highly dynamic and precise. Many whales can emit multiple sound pings simultaneously and utilize a fatty structure in their head called the "melon" to focus sound into narrow beams. This gives them a detailed 3D "acoustic image" of their prey and surroundings.

- **Man-Made Sonar:** Traditional mechanical sonar relies on an array of fixed, narrow beams or broad sweeps. While technology can map the ocean floor with high precision, it generally lacks the rapid, micro-adjusting resolution that allows a dolphin or whale to spot a tiny fish hiding in a complex reef.

2. Output Power & Range

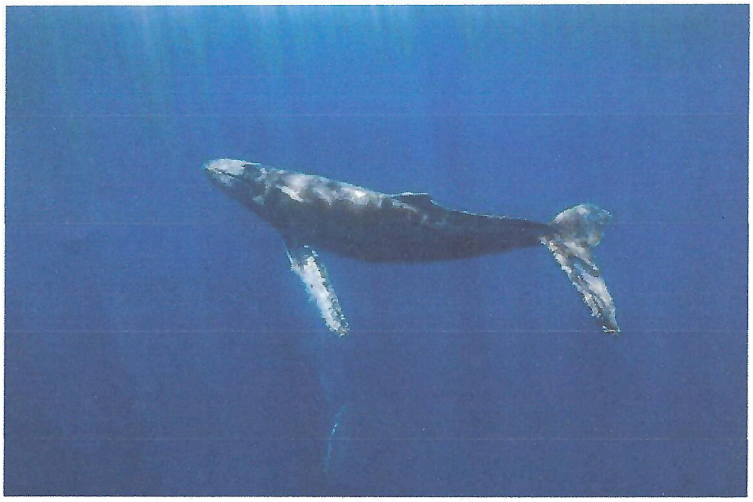
- **Whales:** Animal echolocation typically operates at a moderate volume (around two decibels). Whales rely on high-frequency, directional clicks that lose their power relatively quickly in the water to avoid deafening other animals nearby.

- **Man-Made Sonar:** Human-made sonar is significantly louder—frequently exceeding decibels. Because the decibel scale is logarithmic, this can be millions of times louder than biological sonar. Military and commercial systems use this immense power to project sound across hundreds of miles of ocean.

3. Frequencies & Mechanisms

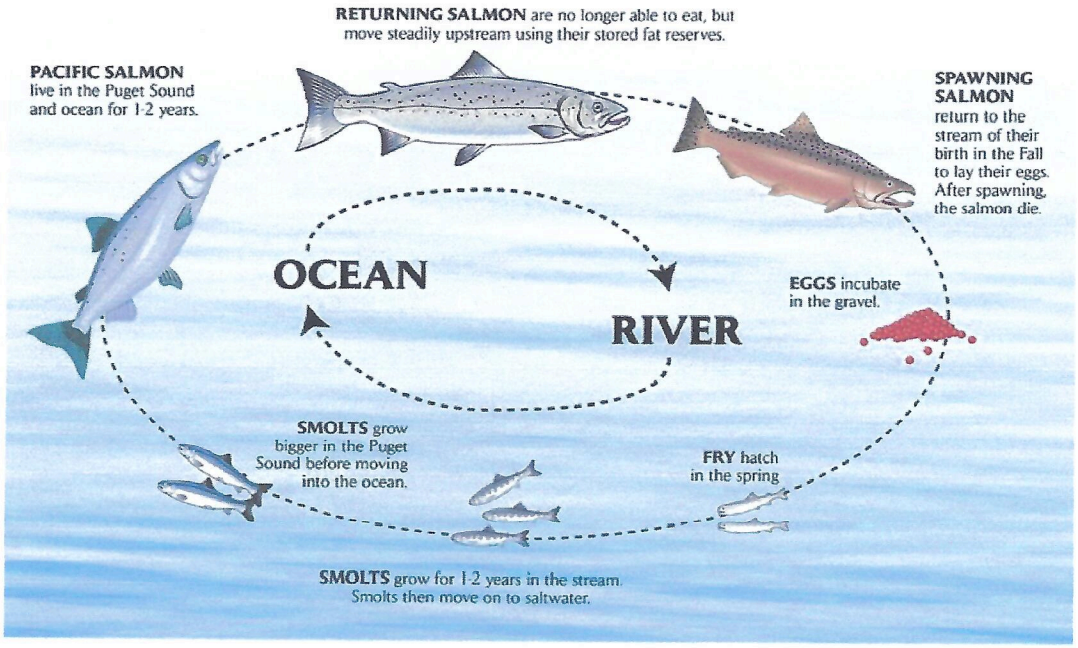
- **Whales:** Whales use a complex network of nasal passages to produce high-frequency clicks and analyze returning echoes through their highly sensitive lower jaws and inner ears.

- **Man-Made Sonar:** Human sonar relies on bulky, mechanical transducers powered by electricity. They can emit both high-frequency pings (like the depth finders on small boats) and low-frequency pulses (like military anti-submarine systems or oil exploration air guns).



Whale sonar; the undisputed Champion!!!

Salmon, the evolution revolution



The salmon life cycle consists of six main stages: egg, alevin, fry, parr, smolt, and adult, culminating in spawning and the continuation of the species.

1. Egg Stage

Salmon begin life as **eggs** laid by females in freshwater rivers or streams. The female digs a nest called a **redd** in clean, well-oxygenated gravel, where she deposits her eggs, and males fertilize them with milt. Eggs are buried to protect them from predators and environmental hazards. The development of eggs is highly dependent on **water temperature and oxygen levels**, which influence the timing of hatching

2. Alevin Stage

After hatching, salmon enter the **alevin stage**. Alevin remain hidden in the gravel and rely on a **yolk sac** attached to their bodies for nourishment. During this stage, they develop essential body structures such as fins and gills while remaining protected from predators

3. Fry Stage

Once the yolk sac is absorbed, salmon become **fry**. They emerge from the gravel and begin swimming independently, feeding on small invertebrates. Fry establishes **feeding territories**, and survival during this stage is critical, as competition and predation are high.

4. Parr Stage

As fry grow, they develop vertical stripes called **parr marks** and are referred to as **parr**. This stage can last from several months to a few years, depending on species and environmental conditions. Parr remain in freshwater, feeding and growing until they are ready to migrate to the ocean.

5. Smolt Stage

During the **smolt stage**, salmon undergo physiological changes to adapt from freshwater to saltwater. Smolts migrate downstream to the ocean, where they will spend the majority of their adult life feeding and maturing. This stage is crucial for survival, as smolts face predators and environmental challenges during migration.

6. Adult Stage and Spawning

Adult salmon return to their **natal rivers** to spawn, a process known as **homing**. They rely on their sense of smell to locate their birthplace. Spawning typically occurs in late autumn to early winter. Females dig redds to lay eggs, and males fertilize them. After spawning, most Pacific salmon die, while some Atlantic salmon may survive to spawn again. This final stage completes the life cycle and ensures the next generation.

Summary

Salmon are **anadromous**, meaning they migrate from freshwater to the ocean and back. Each life stage—egg, alevin, fry, parr, smolt, and adult has specific environmental requirements and survival challenges.

Bald Eagle

Apex Predators – After the fall, of course.

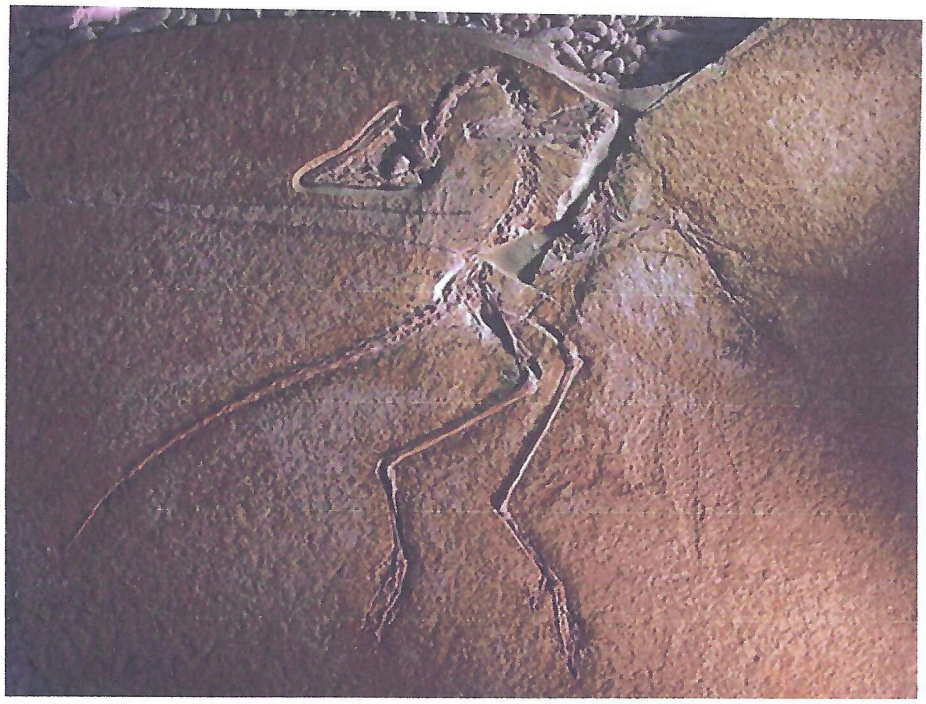
- **Bald eagles** are opportunistic apex predators that rely on incredible vision and soaring techniques to hunt.

- They are primarily known for catching live fish and waterfowl but are also notorious scavengers that will steal meals from other predators.

- **Soaring and swooping**: they like to hunt while soaring high above the water. Once prey is spotted, they execute a shallow, aerodynamic dive, pulling in their wings to minimize drag and reaching speeds up to 100mph.

- **The strike**: Eagles snatch prey near the waters surface without submerging their bodies. They use razor sharp, curved talons and specialized rough footpads (spicules) to firmly grip slippery fish.

Evolutions first bird? Archaeopteryx



Evolutions 1st Bird... or not?

Archaeopteryx Walked Like a Bird

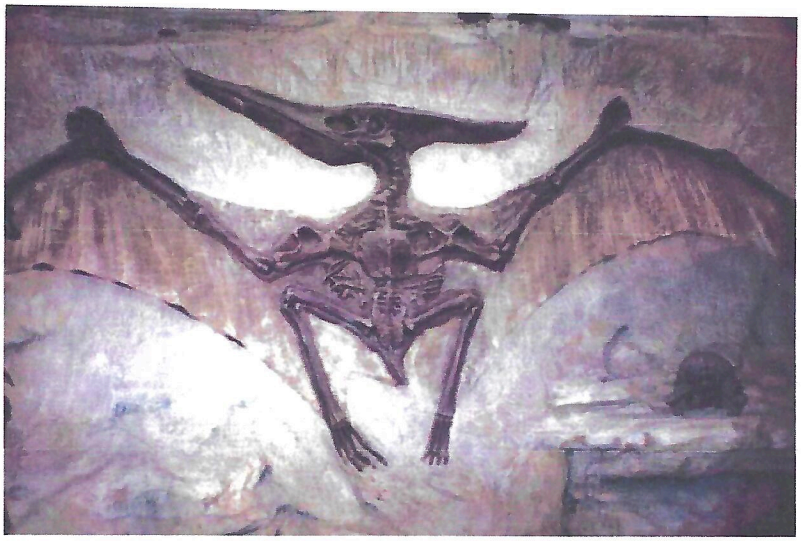
A study of the socket (acetabulum) where the femur (thigh bone) meets the pelvis points to another major dissimilarity between birds and dinosaurs. It's a powerful way to differentiate them.

Why? Theropod dinosaurs had completely open holes in their hip sockets, and birds do not. Archaeopteryx was found to have a partially closed acetabulum, unlike that of dinosaurs.

Also, tail muscles connected to a theropod's femur pulled the leg back when the dinosaur walked. These muscles attached to the tail at the chevrons, small bones pointing downward from the tail vertebrae.

Bonytailed birds like Archaeopteryx do not have large chevrons jutting down from the vertebrae on their tails. Also, birds' thighs are mostly immobile when they walk. They instead move their leg bones below the knee.

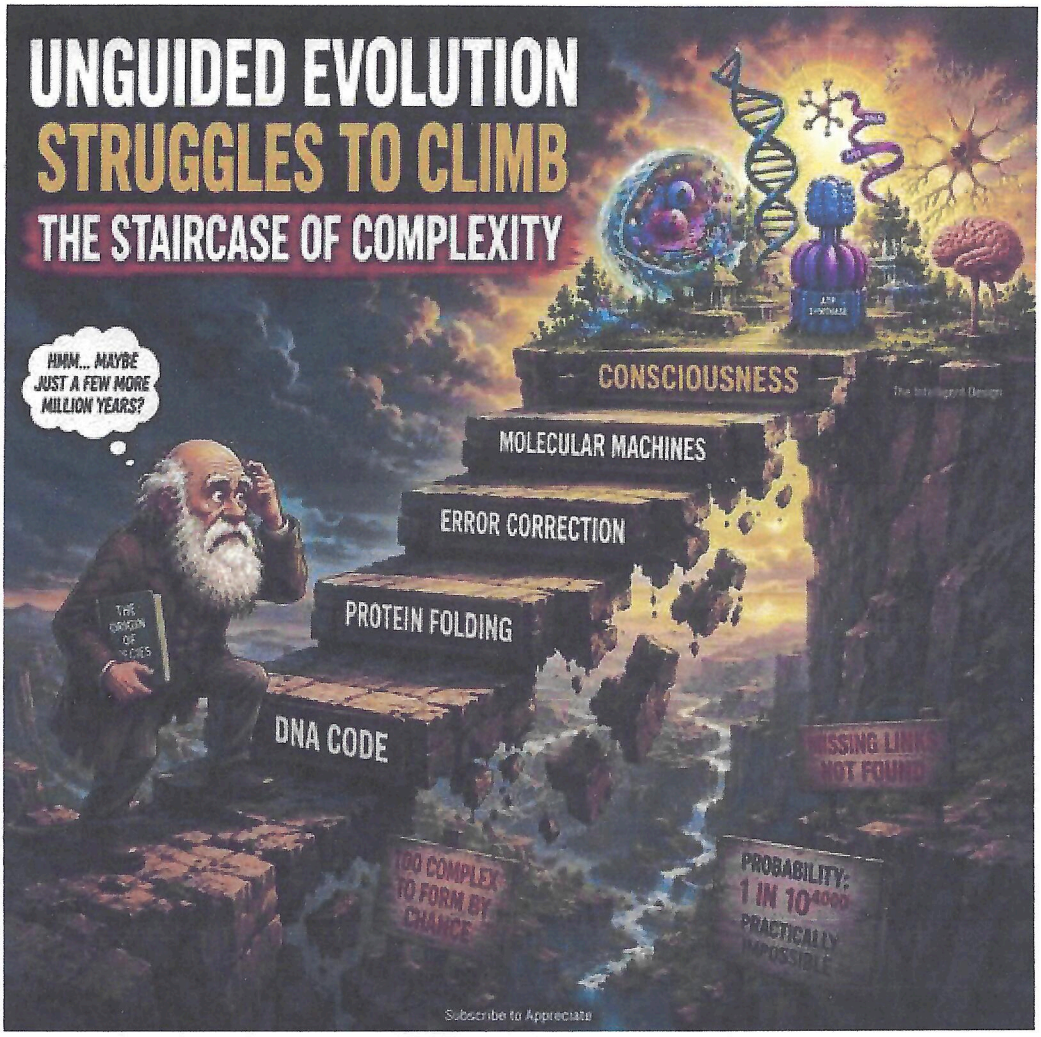
Simply put, Archaeopteryx is not a transitional fossil or a feathered dinosaur. It flew like a bird and walked like a bird. Archaeopteryx is simply an extinct type of bird that was created by Jesus in the beginning.



Pterodactyls, or, more correctly, pterodactyloids, are distinguished from basal pterosaurs by their reduced teeth, tail, and fifth toe. They have a wingspan ranging from 20 inches to 3.3 feet. This creature was a bird.

"And He gave to Moses, when He made an end of communing with him upon Mt. Sinai, two tablets of testimony, tablets of stone, w*ritten with the finger of God."* Exodus 31:18

Did God really say....? Six Days



"For in **six days** the Lord made the heavens and the earth and the seas And all that is in them..." **Dear God, can you put that in writing?**

I did! And I carved in stone! **Exodus 20:11**