

CONFINEMENT INSIDE A TREE

South-East Asia's Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), which can live for up to 40 years, mates for life.

The female has an exceptional way of taking care of her eggs—two on average. She builds a nest inside a hollow tree but closes the entrance (using her own and her mate's droppings). The opening left is just big enough to receive food supplied by the male.

This interesting way of protecting the offspring might be partly explained by natural selection, since it helps ensure the mating pair's genes are passed on.

Interestingly, in about 40% of the main hornbill family (there are two), non-breeding birds help the male in

supplying food to the enclosed female! This might seem to make no selective sense, since these altruistic feeders don't get to pass on *their* genes.

However, in most cases they are closely related to the breeding pair, usually the couple's own progeny from previous seasons. This means they are carrying copies of many of the same genes, thus helping pass these on indirectly by aiding the survival of their future siblings. Such *kin selection* is a form of natural selection, the latter being part of the biblical creation model since before Darwin's time.

Paruchuri, S., *Buceros bicornis*, animaldiversity.org, acc. 31 Dec 2025.



© Nengloweyou | Dreamstime.com

CATASTROPHIC DINOSAUR GRAVEYARD IN TRANSYLVANIA



© wollwerth | appenavato.com

A newly uncovered site in Romania's Hateg Basin has revealed one of Europe's densest dinosaur bonebeds. More than 800 fossils have been found packed into less than five square metres. Many bones lay almost on top of each other, swept into the jumbled graveyard by powerful torrents of water. The haul includes partial skeletons of small rhabdodontid dinosaurs and, remarkably, the best-preserved titanosaur remains ever found in Transylvania. The K2 site, classified as Late Cretaceous, offers a dramatic insight into the catastrophic effects of Noah's Flood, as it was approaching its peak in its fifth month.

Dinosaur bones found almost on top of each other in Transylvania, geologypage.com, 26 Dec 2025.

CELEBRATED 'LOVER'S ARCH' OF ITALY COLLAPSES

Italy's magnificent 'Lovers' Arch' (*Arco degli Innamorati*), ironically, collapsed overnight on Valentine's Day, 2026. Located on the heel of Italy's boot, the arch of Torre Sant'Andrea village was a favourite with young couples, who would photograph themselves underneath.

The rocky arch connected the limestone scarp along the shore with a limestone stack in the sea. The sandy, porous rock called *calcarenite* is quite different from the hard, massive limestone used for buildings.

After its collapse, it left a pile of broken rock. Fortunately, no couple was underneath at the time.

Ages of millions of years are quoted for these formations, which gives people a false sense of security. They may think that nothing will

ever happen. But the limestone was deposited only 4,500 years ago as the waters of Noah's Flood were receding. And the coastline has been eroding since the sea level rose at the end of the post-Flood Ice Age, just 3,800 years ago. Such collapses are not surprising, and happen far more often than long-agers should expect (creation.com/a-dangerous-view). In fact, in late June of the same year, another rocky arch collapsed, Malta's Azure Window (*It-Tieqa Żerqa*), when a tourist jumped off it. Tragically, the massive rockfall killed a jetskier passing underneath.

Cobbina, K., Italy's 'Lovers' Arch' collapses into sea on Valentine's Day, bbc.com, 16 Feb 2026.

Pope, M., Jet skier dead after rock archway collapsed when American tourist jumped off it, msn.com, 30 Jun 2026.



CC BY 3.0 | Freddyballo | Wikipedia.org



Credit: Francesco Stella

NATURAL SELECTION/ADAPTATION ≠ EVOLUTION!



© Dbtate | Dreamstime.com

Research discussed in *Science* magazine provides another example of evolutionary hype/propaganda, confusing ‘evolution’ with natural selection/adaptation.

Scientists studied populations of the pretty scarlet monkeyflower (*Mimulus cardinalis*), before and after a severe drought in California. Some populations died out. Others rebounded. The *Science* commentary claims this as an example of “evolutionary rescue”. It mentions ‘evolution’ in various forms 24 times in under a page.

But all that seems to have happened is that monkeyflower populations that had genes for drought tolerance survived the drought; those without them did not survive. That’s it! A *New Scientist* comment is telling (emphasis added):

What’s more, when populations decline, they lose genetic diversity—the *fuel for evolution*. If populations are repeatedly hit hard over a short period, their capacity to evolve gets smaller each time.

The “rapid evolution” touted in these reports does not involve the invention of any new genes, just selection of existing ones. Increasing the number of drought resistant genes does not create drought resistant genes. “Evolution” as perceived by these writers is merely natural selection, which does not have any mechanism for generating new genetic diversity, new traits that would enable drought resistance. In populations that already had this trait some individuals survived enabling the population to rebound.

Creationist scientists recognized the role of natural selection in adaptation a long time before Darwin popularized microbe-to-man evolution.

Le Page, M., Can species evolve fast enough to survive as the planet heats up? *New Scientist*, 12 Mar 2026.

Urban, M.C. and Balstad, L.J., Evolution to the rescue, *Science* **391**(6790):1100–1101, 2026.

DESIGNER BABIES BY ELIMINATION?



© Katrina Trninich | Dreamstime.com

Of course, every baby is designed. Designed to be an image-of-God bearer.

However, a new emerging market is offering couples so-called ‘designer babies’ with the use of *polygenic embryo selection*.

This technology is by its nature restricted to couples in IVF fertility programs, since these routinely result in a whole batch of fertilized embryos in the lab. (The rationale is to increase the odds of a successful implantation.) A few cells

from an embryo (blastocyst-stage) are sampled to obtain DNA. This is to try to predict traits that are not determined by a single gene, but a combination of multiple genes, hence the name polygenic.

These traits can be health-related (heart disease, bipolar, Alzheimer’s, some cancers, etc.) or behavioural/physical (intelligence, height, etc.).

Much of this is still highly unreliable in predicting someone’s future—which also relies on

socio-economic parameters. But there is no uncertainty about one thing—the embryos that are not selected will inevitably be destroyed.

Some European countries have banned polygenic embryo selection for now. But, going by the history of other bioethical issues, once the door is slightly opened it won’t be long before it is wide open.

Of course, there may be some instances where one can, arguably, sympathize with the motivation of prospective parents (such as their wish to avoid a child with a serious inherited disease). Where will this end? We should not treat our offspring as commodities, picking the size/shape/colour of our preference.

Martschenko, D., New tech allows parents to ‘score’ IVF embryos for desirable traits—and it’s in desperate need of regulation, [livescience.com](https://www.livescience.com), 20 Feb 2026.

T. REX—HOW FAST DID IT GROW?

The most iconic dinosaur of all, *Tyrannosaurus rex*, was the heaviest land predator ever. It reached lengths of over 12 m (40 ft) and weighed some eight tonnes.

A new study of leg bone microstructure in 17 specimens has concluded that *T. rex* “took about 40 years to reach its maximum size”. This was “some 15 years more than previously estimated.”

The study involved fossils of various sizes and ages, both large adults and smaller, younger specimens. The researchers examined growth rings in the bones, similar to those in trees, including some previously unknown growth markers only visible in polarized light.

Older literature assumed that dinosaurs grew steadily throughout their lives. But studies of growth rings of many different dinosaurs in the early 2000s suggested a dramatic adolescent growth spurt (see creation.com/dinogrowth). We proposed that Noah took small pre-spurt dinosaurs on the Ark, not giant full-grown ones. Soon after release, they grew very fast, so they more readily coped after their release.

This study challenges the growth spurt claim, at least for *T. rex*, the only fossil species examined. One of the coauthors was the legendary ‘Dinosaur Jack’ Horner, the model for the chief character in *Jurassic Park*. While backing the latest study, Horner said of the two conflicting estimates: “We don’t know for certain which of these estimates are more accurate ...”. Either way, Noah would still have taken small, younger dinosaurs on the Ark.

Dunham, W., Study finds *Tyrannosaurus rex* did not reach full size until age 40, msn.com via Reuters, 15 Jan 2026.

Woodward, H., Myhrvold, N., and Horner, J., Prolonged growth and extended subadult development in the *Tyrannosaurus rex* species complex revealed by expanded histological sampling and statistical modeling, *PeerJ* 14:e20469, 2026.



Tim Kneipp / Adobe Firefly

‘289-MILLION-YEAR-OLD’ SOFT TISSUE



CC BY 4.0 | Didier Descouens | Wikimedia.org

All reptiles today breathe through *costal respiration*—i.e., their lungs and rib cage expand and contract (crocodilians supplement this with piston-like liver movement). According to evolution, before reptiles breathed this way, they used *buccal pumping*—the swallowing of air by pumping the floor of their mouth. This is like what we see in amphibians today, which additionally breathe through the passive diffusion of air through their skin.

However, the 2026 discovery of a mummified reptile, ‘dated’ as 289 million years old, calls this evolutionary story into question. *Captorhinus* belonged to one of the ‘earliest, primitive’ reptile groups. It was found mummified (and partially mineralized) in three dimensions with exceptional preservation, allowing scientists to study its entire shoulder girdle and rib cage. This indicated that it breathed using costal respiration, just as all living reptiles do. In other words, the ‘earliest’ reptile fossils show they have always breathed this way; “the evolutionary transformation between these modes of breathing is undocumented and unclear”.

Scientists also found original preserved cartilage and protein remnants, calling it “unexpected”. It pushes back the date of the ‘oldest’ terrestrial vertebrate fossil with original protein and cartilage by 100 million years! They explained away the remarkable preservation by appealing to how the creature was found soaked in oil and fine muds devoid of oxygen. Yet, background radiation alone should have destroyed all these biomolecules in less than a million years.

The discovery of soft tissue in ‘ancient’ fossils continues to plague the evolutionary community. But the presence of original biomolecules makes sense if it was preserved much more recently—about 4,500 years ago, during the worldwide Flood.

Reisz, R. *et al.*, Mummified early Permian reptile reveals ancient amniote breathing apparatus, *Nature* 653:117–123, 2026.

AMAZING DNA DATA STORAGE



© Suppatorn Wantanagon | Dreamstime.com

Huge data centres are continually built to satisfy the demand for information storage, already skyrocketing with AI. In the search for less bulky ways to store information, DNA is high on investigators' lists. Its astonishing 'information density'—capacity to store information relative to its size—is the greatest known in the universe.

The length of the DNA 'string' packable within a pinhead volume would circle the equator 33 times. This could carry as much information as in a pile of paperback books 500 times higher than from Earth to the moon (creation.com/DNA)!

Scientists in China fused strands of lab-synthesized DNA (stabilized inside metallic molecular 'cages') to a plastic

strip 100 m (330 ft) long. This 'tape' can store digital data, equivalent to three billion songs. It can be fed into a device like a cassette player, which can access, retrieve, and even modify the data. High-end laptops can store 2 terabytes (TB) of data; the 100-m-long strip of tape can store 36,200 TB!

The technology is far from market-ready; the device is bulky, and file retrieval takes 25 minutes. But it demonstrates the huge digital storage potential of this amazingly designed molecular code system. And it points to the awesome power and intelligence of its Designer.

Jackson, F., New 'DNA cassette tape' can store up to 1.5 million times more data than a smartphone—and the data can last 20,000 years if frozen, livescience.com, 12 Dec 2025.

TRANSPORTING ANTIMATTER

According to the big bang model, matter and its opposite, antimatter, should have been created in equal amounts in the 'bang'.

But these would have annihilated each other virtually completely. Yet here we are in a real universe of matter, with antimatter lacking almost entirely. This has been a great mystery for big bang adherents for many years.

In March 2026, CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, safely transported 92 antiprotons just 10 km across their site. An antiproton is the antimatter counterpart of a proton, with the same mass, the same stability, but the opposite electric charge.

The antiprotons were transported in a super-cooled magnetic trap, preventing them from touching normal protons and being instantly annihilated. The aim is to study antiprotons away from CERN's accelerators and try to detect differences between matter and antimatter in an attempt to solve the mystery.

However, it's only a mystery if one rejects the account of Creation Week, which is utterly inconsistent with big bang models (creation.com/can-we-add-bb-to-Bible).

Prisco, J., Antimatter took to the road for the very first time. Here's why it matters, CNN Science, cnn.com, 28 Mar 2026.



Image: Adobe Firefly AI

NEANDERTHAL DENTISTRY



Zubova et al., 2026, PLOS One, CC-BY 4.0

Researchers have found evidence of dentistry in a Neanderthal tooth.

A molar tooth discovered in 2016 had a deep hole in it. Detailed investigation showed that the hole was not just due to decay but was likely made by a stone drill used to clean out the decayed part. And chew marks superimposed on the drill marks showed that the person survived the procedure and lived for a time after.

This evidence for dentistry adds to the long list of features that show Neanderthals were fully human (descendants of Adam and Eve via Noah's family, 4,500 years ago). This includes burial of their dead, speech, counting, cosmetics, art, musical instruments, and more (creation.com/neanderthals-human).

Berdugo, S., 'Exceptional' drilled tooth reveals Neanderthals practiced dentistry in Siberia 60,000 years ago, livescience.com, 14 May 2026.

TYRANNOSAUR ARMS ‘SHRANK TO AVOID BEING BITTEN’?

A striking feature of the iconic predator *Tyrannosaurus rex* is its very small forearms in proportion to its huge body.

Well-known dinosaur authority Kevin Padian says his students, faced with a life-size *T. rex* cast, would always ask, “Why were the arms so ridiculously short?”

Paleontologists have proposed a good many uses for the short limbs over the years, none of which inspired enthusiasm. Their functions included as claspers during mating, pinning down prey, signalling to others, even stabbing enemies. Some actually suggested they had no function at all.

Padian, who testified against intelligent design at the landmark 2005 trial on ID in schools, came up with a new proposal in a 2022 paper.

He pointed to other dinosaurs, proposed as possible ancestors to *T. rex*, which had longer arms. He thinks *T. rex* forelimbs shrank to their present proportions over generations because longer arms were at greater risk of being bitten—even amputated—by others of their kind during a feeding frenzy. Those with shorter arms, being less likely to be wounded and to die from infection, would be more likely to survive to pass on their genes.

Even if these speculations were valid, microbes-to-man evolution requires a net *gain* of information, unlike here—see creation.com/t-rex-short-arms.

Shavit-Weiner, H., The surprising reason why *T. rex* had short arms, thebrighterside.news, 14 May 2026.



© partidomiguelangel | appenvato.com

BEAVERS TO THE RESCUE

In 2014 a population of Eurasian beavers (*Castor fiber*) was discovered in the River Otter, Devon, UK. Rather than removing them, scientists monitored them for 10 years to see what impact they had on the environment. The results were impressive; the dams beavers built and maintained led to better resilience of the waterways to both drought and flooding. The beaver dams reduced peak water flow velocity during heavy rainstorms by about 30%. Slower flows mean reduced flood damage. Additionally, the slower water flows and stored water in the dams (24 million litres across four beaver families) meant waterways remained wet for longer periods during seasons of drought. The dams also provide habitat for other creatures—promoting better ecosystems. There are of course challenges when beaver dams swamp nearby farmland, which requires some management. But the overall impact of the beavers was determined to be positive, and hence they were granted legal permission to stay.

Building a dam is no easy feat, but the beavers are well equipped for the task with specialized design features. These include special ‘valves’—flaps that automatically seal off their ears and nose when diving, transparent ‘goggle’ eyelids, self-sharpening



CC BY 4.0 | Skot | Wikimedia.org

teeth, rear webbed feet for swimming, and special oil glands for insulating fur (creation.com/beavers). In addition, the beaver uses a specialized set of secondary lips *behind* the front teeth to seal off the back of its mouth and airways from water. That way it can still chew on and carry wood underwater.

Beaver dams, spider webs, bird nests, termite mounds Engineers continue to be amazed at the incredible structures built by well-designed creatures.

Sandes, D., Research backs beavers in fight against flooding and droughts, exeter.ac.uk, 31 May 2024.

WebWatch

Type the words in **bold** into the search box on:
CREATION.com

- Dawkins’ **selfish genes** 50 years on
- Dispelling the **overpopulation** myth
- Film Review: **Disclosure Day**
- **Heaven** and Creation
- CMI’s **Egypt tour** 2026 and 2027
- Nuclear **survivor trees**
- When a **sermon** goes wrong