# Incredible Creatures that Defy Evolution, Dr. Jobe Martin

Incredible Creatures that Defy Evolution is a three part documentary featuring Dr. Jobe Martin, a former evolutionist. The following is report on what those documentaries contain. To watch them go to Netflix.com and search for Incredible Creatures that Defy Evolution. The videos are also available on Youtube.com.

Dr. Martin explains that no creature ever discovered has a partial lung, or a partial brain. If the entire system, such as a circulatory system or a nervous system, isn't there, the creature would not survive. It has to be there all at once or the creature would be dead.

He gives some examples of creatures that had to be created the way they were, or they would never have existed. These are:

**Bombardier Beetle:** has a defense mechanism that manufactures a catalyst that starts an explosion to scare predators. It has twin tail tubes that it can aim in any direction. The explosion happens in thousands of little pops so rapidly that it sounds like one pop. The many explosions make it so that his legs can hold onto the ground and it doesn't blow him away.

**Giraffe:** 18 feet tall. To get blood to his head, he has to have a 2 ½ foot long heart. This is a powerful pump. When he bends to get a drink, valves in his neck close, and the last pump in his neck goes into a sponge-like material that can expand, so it doesn't over pump blood to his brain. When he comes back up, the valves in his neck open, and the oxygen in the sponge-like material goes to his brain, so he doesn't pass out, while waiting for more blood to pump to his head.

**Woodpecker:** The beak is stronger than the materials of other birds' beaks. Its feet are different. Most birds have three claws in the front and one in back. The woodpecker has two claws out the front and two out the back, so he can climb all around the bark of trees. Its tail feathers are also different. They are more resilient. They are strong and spongy, so it can use the tail feathers for balance when it pecks on a tree. It has cartilage between his beak and skull to hold its brain still as it pecks. Its skull is the thickest bone per body weight of any creature. Its tongue will go as much as 10 inches out of the beak. The tongue has little barbs on the end of it. He has a glue factory in the end of his tongue that will stick to the bug, but not to his beak. When the bug is pulled into its mouth, another factory makes a solvent to dissolve the glue. These birds open their eyes between each peck. It has been discovered that the force of the impact would cause its eyes to fall out if they weren't closed.

**European Green Woodpecker:** tongue different than any other tongue. It goes down its throat, comes out the back of its neck, up over the top of its head (under the skin), comes out a little hole between its eyes, goes in one of its nostrils and then comes out the end of its beak.

**Australian Incubator Bird, aka. The Mound Builder, Brush Turkey:** Male builds the nest, female determines if it is good. The nests can be as large as 20 feet across, 50 feet high, dug into the earth 3-6 feet. If the nest is acceptable, she will lay one egg every three days for seven months. The bird is 3 ½-4 pounds and each egg is about ½ pound. The eggs have a very thick shell, with pores shaped like ice cream cones, with the tip of the cone on the inside of the shell. When the chick can't get enough air, it shaves off a layer of the inside of the shell. Then it can get more air. It does this until it comes out of the shell. The female leaves the male to care for the nest. The male keeps the nest at 91 degrees Fahrenheit. If the nest varies one degree, the babies die. He also keeps the nest at 99% humidity. When the chicks hatch, they have all of their feathers. It is at the bottom of the nest (mulch pile). They turn on their backs, and scrape the nest onto itself, and then it shakes the debris down. It keeps doing this until it surfaces at the top of the nest. Its parents have already left. It finds food for itself. The next year, the male, on its own starts to build a nest.

**Chicken Egg:** Eggs have pores through the egg shell that allow the chick to breath and excrete waste from the shell. The timing for a chick has to be exact. On the flat end of the egg, there is an air sack. On the 19$^{th}$ day, the chick can't get enough air. It pokes a hole with an egg tooth that grows on the end of its beak. When the air sack is pecked into, he has six hours to peck a hole through the shell. On the 21$^{st}$ day, it breaks out of the shell. If this is done in any other order or on any other day, the chick dies.

**Beaver:** is an engineer. They build their homes with two or more under water entrances. The home is dry and is built in such a way that bad glasses escape. Beavers have eyelids that are see-through. It also has nose and ear flaps that close and fur-lined flaps inside its mouth to cover its throat and its molars, to protect them from cold-water. Its front teeth keep growing, so they don't wear down. A beaver can swim a current, dragging a branch, and mathematically compensate so it can swim straight across the stream.

**Duck-billed Platypus:** similar to a beaver, but very different. It eats tiny shrimp under water. When under water, it closes its eyes. It has nose flaps that close. It does not see or smell under water, but it can sense electrical currents put out by the shrimp's tails.

**Black and Yellow Garden Spider, aka Zipper Spider:** Makes a little zipper of floss in its web. It has seven different kinds of webbing. One that is not sticky, that it can run on. One that is sticky that can trap bugs. It can shoot sheets of webbing or strands of webbing. Its egg sack is made up of different kinds of webbing. When they hatch, they shoot out streamers of webbing that act as parachutes to carry them to a new home. Its shell doesn't grow as it does. They have a factory that makes a molting fluid. On a specific day, it shoots this molting fluid on a specific place on its shell. It

dissolves a portion of the shell that creates a trap door they can crawl out of. They then grow a new, larger shell. They do this several times as they grow.

**Gecko:** has thousands of mini suction cups on their feet. (35,000 magnifications it took to see them.) The suctions are so powerful the foot is made in a special way so the lizard can use other portions of its foot to free the suction cups.

**Chuckawalla Lizard:** its skin on its back changes colors. In the morning it is dark. In the afternoon it is light. It can run into a crack and blow its body up, so a predator cannot pull it out of the crack. It has a factory in its nose that desalinates its blood. It can shunt its own blood and send it through this factory in its nose. It can sneeze pure salt crystals.

**Dragonfly:** it can swoop down on its prey at more than 20 miles per hour. It can see its prey from over 40 feet. They live in water for 1-2 years as larvae. A dragonfly eats tadpole larvae. If a dragonfly larvae is eating a tadpole larvae, the one being eaten will send out a wave that will turn the other tadpoles a different color, that allows them to swim faster to get away.

The inventor of the helicopter studied the dragonfly. It has two sets of wings. The front wings give it the lift and the back wings its propulsion. It can fly backwards, so it can reverse its muscle system. The back set of wings then lift and the front set propel. The wings have cells that are thicker on the outer part of the wings, so when flying the wings don't flutter.

**Pacific Golden Plover:** an arctic-shore bird that cannot swim. First they lay eggs and hatch their young on the shore line in Alaska. When winter comes, they leave their young and migrate to Hawaii. That is an 88 hour non-stop flight. (three days and four nights non-stop.) They begin to eat a lot and gain 70 grams of burnable energy. It burns one gram of energy per hour. Seventy hours of fuel. How does it make it to Hawaii? They alternate leaders like geese in a v-formation, to conserve energy to make the 88 hour flight. They lose half of their body weight on the flight. How do they evolve to be able to do that? It is all or nothing. The young remain in Alaska to eat and grow; lay their eggs, and then the next winter, they migrate to Hawaii.

**Homing Pigeons:** a dove can be released, orient itself and then head for its home, from anywhere in the world. They will circle, get oriented, and then fly for home over unknown territory.

**Horses:** come in large varieties and sizes and can be interbred to get other kinds of horses. It has a small heart compared to its body size. It has four auxiliary pumps in its hoofs. When a horse steps down, the soft part of the hoof compresses and squeezes blood up its leg. Its eyes are on the side of its head. It can see at a distance, but it cannot see what it is eating. It has a sensitive upper lip that can determine the difference between different foods. Its teeth grow in length until it dies. Horses can sense people's bad emotions and don't like to go near one who is not in control of their emotions.

**Hummingbird:** they can fly in any direction. They can hover. Their wings are connected differently than any other birds. Their beaks are shaped like their favorite flower. Their tongue is like a tube that

can pump nectar out of a flower. The birds color comes from light that is reflected through its feathers. They have to eat almost constantly during the day. At night, their metabolism slows way down while they sleep. Otherwise, their rapid metabolism would cause them to starve. They migrate with flowers. Some can fly across the Gulf of Mexico, 500 miles. How does it do that? No one knows. How does it use energy and conserve energy as they migrate? They make tiny nests, the size of a quarter. Their eggs are the size of a pea. They lay two eggs. They use spider webbing to hold their nests together. It uses rocks, attached with spider webbing, to balance the nest so it doesn't tip over.

**Humans:** an eardrum moves such a small amount that it is almost in detectable, but it can distinguish from millions of sounds. An eye cannot be duplicated in a camera lens.

**Blue Whale:** biggest animal that we know of. Bigger than any dinosaur that we know of. The tongue can weigh as much as an elephant. The humpback whale uses its fins to cool itself or to warm itself. It is an expert fisherman. If a whale is 70 feet long, it can have different degrees of atmospheric pressure on its body. They can close off certain parts of their circulatory system. On the bottom, they can shut down everything but their brain, tail and heart. They can communicate hundreds of miles away. They breathe through a blowhole that has no connection to their mouth. We don't have the same system. Our nose is connected to our mouth. How did we evolve from that?

**Migratory animals:** how does the animal get from one place to another? How do they know where to go?

**Hippopotamus:** Can weigh up to 7,000 pounds, and can run up to 30 miles per hour. They prefer the water. Their skin is ½ inch thick. It has glands in its skin that excrete a pinkish-reddish oil that acts as a sun screen, insect repellant and an anti-bacterial that prevents skin infections. When threatened, they are vicious. Its jaw is powerful and its teeth can be as long as 18-inches. They have the largest mouth of any land animal, that they can open to an 180 degree angle. Their eyes, nostrils and ears are strategically placed on top of their bodies so they can be almost submerged in water, but still keep an eye on its surroundings. They can stay under water for six minutes because their body holds oxygen at a higher rate than ours. They sleep under water and go up for breaths when needed. There are fishes that live in water where only hippos live, because they feed on their excrement. There are pools where hippos won't go, so there is no life in the pool. They are dependent upon each other.

**Glow worms and Fireflies (Cookaju Beetles):** They produce a cold light. We don't have anything like it, a light that puts out no heat. Scientists cannot reproduce this. Our lights are 2 percent efficient. They put out 2% light and 98% heat. Glow worms are 100 percent efficient. Why do they create light? Finding mates and communication. Some have an exact sequence they use to flash, using the flashes for communication. One group of beetles will cover a tree, one on each leaf and then they each turn on their lights at exactly the same moment.

**Bears:** Grizzlies can weigh up to 860 pounds and Polar bears up to 1300 pounds. They can run up to 30 miles per hour. They spend most of their time foraging for food so they can build up fat to hibernate. During hibernation, mothers nurse babies bears for 5-7 months without drinking any water. Where does the fluid come from? The bear is fat. Each gram of fat gives off a gram and a half of water. The water goes back into the bear's system. They do not produce excrement during hibernation. Her extra fluid is recycled. Little factories turn this into protein to feed its body. How do they preserve their muscle strength? If a human lays in a bed for five months, they lose 90 percent of their muscle strength. Bears are strong right when they come out of hibernation. They go into chills and tense their muscles for the five months to keep them strong.

**Earth Worm:** consumes 1/3 of its body weight in a single day. They have no eyes. They can crawl forward and in reverse. The earthworm spits on the dirt in front of it to soften and move it. If that doesn't work, they just eat the dirt. Underground moles will eat off an earthworm's head. It cannot crawl away, but it doesn't die. This gives the mole fresh food all winter. If it doesn't finish eating the worm, the worm will eventually regenerate a new head so it can crawl away.

**Elephants:** Up to 11,000 pounds. There are two types, African and Asian. Their ears are their air conditioning system. They fan them to cool off. Elephants can smell with their trunk and drink with it. It can lift a 500 pound log with its trunk. It can weigh up to 300 pounds. Each tusk can weigh 200 pounds. That is 700 pound just on their head. To compensate, it has a light, porous skull. If you look at an elephant's skeleton, they are made to walk on their tip toes. It doesn't look like it, because they have a huge, fibrous, fatty pad on the bottom of their feet. Because of this, they can walk almost silently. If they step on a twig, the sound is muffled because of the pad. They can sink 3-4 feet into mud. When they pull up on their leg, their feet and legs become smaller in diameter, so they pull right out. They live to 60 or 70 years of age.

**Sparrow:** they can dodge and fly and weave. They can adjust their feathers by turning, raising or lowering feathers different degrees. They can adjust each feather varying degrees at the same time. Bird bones are nothing like reptile bones. They have air pockets in them that can carry air like lungs. They are lightweight and made to fly. Its heart is so efficient it can beat up to 760 beats per minute. The digestive system is very concentrated so that excrement goes through it rapidly, so as not to add weight, for more efficient flight. They have a brooding spot where they lay their eggs. In their breast area, the feathers come off when they are ready to lay eggs. They use these feathers to make the nest. They then have a chest with bare skin. That skin is fascinating because the blood vessels multiply by seven times and become seven times larger. When that skin touches eggs, there is a communication that takes place. It helps the bird to determine when the eggs are too warm or not warm enough. It can sense too much moisture to vary that.

**Penguins:** Penguins walk upright. They only live south of the equator. Range in size from 1 foot to 3 feet tall. Fossils have been found of 8 foot tall penguins. Penguins head to colder weather for the

winter. That is how they keep warm. Penguins use their wings like fins out of water. They use their fins to flip themselves out of the water. The females lay the eggs. The males incubate their eggs on their feet so they can keep it off of the ice and snow. They fold a flap of belly skin and fat over the egg and completely encase it on top of their feet. They keep the egg at 95 degrees. The weather can get to -100 below zero with 100 mile an hour winds. The female leaves the male and walks across approximately 30 miles of icepack until it gets to the ocean. She lives in the ocean for 2-2 ½ months to feed. The male doesn't eat or drink for these 2 ½ months so it can take care of the egg. They live in huge flocks. When one male gets cold, they move to the center and the center ones move out. The mom knows when the chick is about to hatch. When that time comes, the females walk back across approximately 50 miles of icepack (since it has been cold that much more builds up). They go back to the male. She can find her male on the very day the chick is born. She brings back partially digested fish in her stomach. (scientists can't explain why it doesn't rot.) That is what she feeds the chick. Penguins live in the ocean for 9 months of the year. They are playful. They go down ice slides, walk back up and go down the slide again. They frequently play follow the leader.

**Mussels:** Lampscillious Mussels push out a bit of flesh that mimics a specific kind of minnow. The fish comes to eat the mussel, right when the fish opens its mouth, the mussel shoots its larvae or eggs and they attach inside the fish's mouth. The timing is crucial.

**Ostrich:** It can go 40 days without food or drink. The eye of the ostrich is bigger than a hummingbird. They can run up to 30 miles per hour. It uses its wings to scare enemies, for air conditioning and for brakes. Their feathers have no oil. This allows their feathers to allow air to go through them in the hot desert. It has the most powerful immune system of any animal. They don't get sick. It has a powerful kick. It can kill a lion with one kick. They don't bury their head in the sand. They put their heads down on top of the ground. They have only two toes. Most birds have 3 or 4 toes. They use one of the toes as a defensive weapon. They can be trained to pull carts and carry humans.

**Dogs:** certain species can smell a million times better than a human. They can track things even a year later. They can be trained to smell a malignant melanoma mole. They can sense seizures. They can sense weather patterns. Shar Peis are a big dog bred down into a smaller dog, with the big dog's skin. A poodle is a dog that has been bred so information is dropped out. You can take two brown Mongolian dogs and breed them over the years down to a poodle, but you can't take two poodles and breed them back to brown Mongolian dogs, because the information has been lost. That's not evolution, it is selective breeding. No one has ever added any information back in.

**Giant Manatee:** lives in warm water. It is very sensitive to cold water. It cannot live in water below 68 degrees. Their mouth is very sensitive. They use their flippers like hands. Those flippers guide them when they swim. They don't have hair. They have whiskers. The difference between hair and whiskers is whiskers have nerves in them. Some of the whiskers have 4 different nerves attached to

them. That is how they sense things. They have nostrils, no blowhole. Their heart rate can go to almost nothing when they are sleeping. Their system slows down while they are sleeping underwater, so they don't have to come up to breathe. They have really good immune systems. They have almost 90% white blood cells. They are endangered species. There are about 2000 left. They get chopped up by the motors on boats. New boating rules are in place to protect them.
**Butterflies:** largest populations in Central and South America. Some are up to 12 inches in diameter. Their colors don't come from pigment. Tiny little scales in each wing reflects light to make color. They have an interesting life cycle. The eggs of insects are all different colors, shapes and diameters. Each species of butterfly puts their eggs on a specific type of leaf. Most caterpillars are made to only eat that kind of leaf. How does each butterfly know what leaf to put their eggs on? Then they go into a pupae/chrysalis form. While it is in this form, the matter inside is going through a metamorphosis. When it is getting ready to hatch, it begins to change color from dark to almost transparent. It takes about 2 minutes to break out. I can't fly immediately. It has to be 80 degrees or above to be able to fly. It doesn't try to eat leaves anymore. It eats nectar from flowers instead. How do you put this information into its system? How does it know how to fly? Chemicals can't know things. How do they know where to fly? Some migrate more than 2500 miles. How does a butterfly fly into the wind? Can a butterfly find pocket in a wind? Yes. How do they do it?
**Cuddle Fish:** 1 foot long up to 3 feet long. They have a skin that can change color and texture in a split second. They have little pigment sacks with muscles around them. They can make them appear in different colors. Some are reflectors of light. They can mix different colors. They are a member of the squid family. They can pump water or gas into their bones, to increase or reduce buoyancy. They have eyes that are like binoculars that they can focus on their prey. They have two flaps of skins on the sides of their heads that can blow out two tentacles to grab their prey.
**Melipona Bee:** It has no stinger. It helps to make vanilla. A vanilla bean comes from a vanilla orchid. The vanilla orchid forms on the vine of a tree. Each orchid only blooms for 2 ½ to 3 hours. The bee knows exactly what to do and when to pollinate this flower. It pushes up the septum and goes in to pollinates the flower and then comes out. It is the only insect that knows how to pollinate the flower so it can become a vanilla bean. If there are no vanilla beans—or seeds—there can be no more vanilla bean trees. They both had to be made together at the same time.

This series is well worth your time. Jobe Martin, as others asks if cars can happen by chance? And explains that it is designed to accomplish what it is to be used for and then created by someone.

He also explains the appendix. A law of evolution is If you don't use it, you lose it. Adults don't use an appendix, but children do. It is not a leftover organ from evolutionary ancestors. It helps you grow to adulthood.

He also explains the peppered moth fraud and the hand drawn pictures ofembryos fraud. Why with today's technology are we using hand drawn comparisons of embryos? Both frauds are still in text books.