

Creation Truths

BEES — Marvels of DESIGN!

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One of the most convincing evidences for the existence of a GREAT DESIGNER is the existence of *great DESIGNS!*

The theory of evolution proposes that all living creatures have arrived by purely *random accidents* — no design, no thought, no purpose — just the end result of millions of careless accidents.

In the past, we have looked in detail at a number of *the marvels* of Creation, showing how intricate and complex many of this earth's creatures are, and asking: what seems more sensible and reasonable — a bunch of accidents spanning millions of years — or a Master Designer and Creator?

This time let us take a close look at a creature with which we are all very familiar — the “buzzy” bee. Let's ask whether the EVIDENCE points to a Creator — or to millions of “lucky accidents.”

We will examine a number of the different characteristics of a bee, and see what makes *the more sense*.

How does the bee fly?

One of the first things that some scientists comment on is that a bee's wings are *too small* for it to fly! Its body is TOO BIG, and its wings TOO LITTLE. It does not make aerodynamic sense.

But the bee flies around happily, nonetheless, and couldn't care less about scientific opinion!

In fact, a bee has *four wings*. There are two larger wings on the front of its body, each with a row of little hooks which attach, in flight, to the *rear wings*. But when the bee lands on a flower, and has to climb inside, or when she arrives back at the hive, the four wings *overlap* — greatly reducing their size — and making it easy to move around (things are *pretty crowded* inside the hive, so big wings would be a very poor design). In flight, the four wings used *together* create more than adequate “lift” to help the buzzy-bee buzz around — helped by the fact that



WE ARE NO DOUBT ALL VERY FAMILIAR WITH BEES. BUT DO WE REALISE JUST HOW INCREDIBLE BEES ARE? AND JUST HOW MUCH THEY DEMONSTRATE THE INGENUITY OF A BRILLIANT MASTER DESIGNER!

scientists have measured that bees' wings beat about *200 times per second!*

But the bee's flying pattern is even more complicated than it appears to our eyes. The bee's wings actually move in a "figure of eight" motion. This means that a bee can move forwards — or backwards — or up or down — or sideways — or even just *hover*. It turns out that a bee has one of the *most efficient* flight systems on earth!

And this all happened by accident? Really?

How does a b c? (How does a bee see! Get it?)

Evolutionists have a hard time explaining how any creature could *slowly evolve* an eye over millions of years. They struggle with the FACT that if you don't have an eye *to start with*, and *need one* to survive, you can't wait a MILLION YEARS for it to accidentally develop! But the bee offers a much bigger headache to the evolutionist — for the bee has FIVE EYES! There are three clustered together on top of its head, plus a large "compound" eye on each side, each compound eye, in turn, being made up of a complex arrangement of *thousands* of single eyes. And these all came by accident, did they?

Not only do bees have five eyes, but they also have the ability to see the polarity (the direction) of sunlight. As the earth turns on its axis, the angle of the sun's light changes, and the bee can analyze these tiny changes to sense the direction to fly in for food, or back to the hive. As we'll see later, this turns out to be immensely important for the bees' survival. Yet all these eyes and abilities just sort of "came along" by random accidents, did they?

Truckers of the air?

Of all the birds and insects that fly through the air, the bee is unique in that she had to carry HEAVY LOADS around. Birds occasionally carry small twigs for nest-building, and birds of prey carry their victims to a convenient lunch-point, but bees spend virtually all of their time carrying heavy loads back to the hive. The bee carries *almost 100% of its weight* as PAYLOAD — much more than even the aeroplanes that man designs and builds! And despite such small wings and little fat body!

One of the main payloads of a bee is POLLEN — which appears to us as a very *fine dust*. How would a bee get such fine material back to the hive? It's easy enough, really. Aeroplanes have *holds* for carrying freight, and so all the bee has to do is accidentally evolve SPECIAL RECEPTACLES on its legs to act as *holds* for its *cargo*!

Bees, in fact, have TWO BASKETS on their back legs for carrying pollen. These baskets are made up of a special arrangement of hairs on the bee's legs. As a bee climbs into a flower, pollen dusts itself all over the bee's body. Naturally, evolution has managed to accidentally provide a bee with several TOOLS to use to help collect this pollen (*I speak as a fool!*).

Firstly, there are long hairs on the front pair of the bee's legs to remove pollen from *its mouth and head*. Then the middle pair of legs scrape pollen off the *thorax and front legs*. Next, there are stiff comb hairs on the third (rear) legs to comb *the abdomen* and also take the accumulated pollen off the middle legs, and push it into the baskets. And finally, there are little "spurs" on the middle legs that *pack it down tight* in the baskets. (Even the *bee's eyes* collect pol-

len, because it has hairs growing out of its eyeballs! And it has a specially *soft brush* to remove that particular pollen!).

You can often see these little yellow “balls” on a bee’s legs as they fly by.

And to aid efficiency, the bee will *moisten the pollen* from time to time, to keep it from blowing away or falling out in mid-air as it flies. And of course, will ensure that the payload is *equally balanced* between right and left legs — otherwise flying could become very difficult!

Once the bee has got its full load, it makes a BEE LINE back to the hive. It goes in as straight a line as is possible, flying at about 14 miles per hour. With its five eyes, and ability to see the polarity of sunlight, the bee has no trouble in working out ITS EXACT POSITION and flight path home! It’s truly amazing that *random accidents* over millions of years could produce such a stunningly efficient navigational computer!

One writer records an experiment, carried out by Princeton University in the USA, to see how clever the bees were at navigating between their hive and food supplies:

“Researchers at Princeton University thought they might be able to outsmart the bees, but how well and how long, they were not certain. After the bees learned where their food source was, the scientists moved it 50 meters (65 yd) farther away from the hive. They were surprised to find that it took the bees less than one minute to find the moved food. So they moved it again, this time a second precise 50 meters [65 yd] farther away. It still took the bees less than a minute to locate it!

“But then the scientists discovered the bees were smarter than they were! The

bees were apparently carrying on advance research into the research habits of researchers. When the researchers moved the honey source a third time — the bees were waiting at the exact location it was to be moved to — before the researchers arrived with the food!!”

What about the honey?

We all know that we get honey from bees. But where exactly does the *honey come from?*

Strangely enough, a bee has TWO STOMACHS! (This must be frustrating for evolutionists. It’s bad enough trying to explain how a bee might accidentally evolve *one* stomach — but how do you explain how it evolved TWO — especially when it NEEDS TWO, and can’t survive with *only one!*).

One of the bee’s stomachs is for its own food-digesting purposes. Its second stomach is its special “honey stomach.” Apart from pollen, bees also gather *nectar* from flowers. They carry this nectar in their honey stomach, where certain chemicals are added to it as they fly around. Back at the hive, the nectar is placed in honey storage-cells. The water in the nectar gradually evaporates, and the chemicals convert it into honey. Worker bees then put wax caps on the honey-filled cells.

(Just to be clear, bees do not COLLECT HONEY. They collect *nectar* — which they convert INTO HONEY, by means of special chemicals that they add to it).

Wax too?

We just mentioned that bees put “wax caps” on the cells in the hive when they are full of honey. Where does the wax come from? Don’t tell me random accidents also gave the bee the ability to make wax? Incredible? Unbelievable? Yes — totally UNBELIEVABLE!! It was a

GREAT DESIGNER who managed to figure all this out! One writer describes the process of forming wax as follows:

"When the bees decide to start making wax, they get hot! First, a cluster of bees gathers together in a large pendant mass, their wings buzzing rapidly. They hang vertically from one another, and this seems to stretch their bodies. After 24 hours, each one begins sweating wax! A white substance begins coming out of their pores. This is called "wax scales," and each bee removes it with a special tool! This is a pair of pincers found on one knee joint on each side of its body.

Each bee generally makes eight flakes of wax at a time. This wax is taken off, and chewed in its jaws. It becomes a soft paste which can be easily molded into the six-sided cells. This wax is only made when the bees need wax to build a honeycomb.

Soon, wax scales litter the floor below the hanging bees, and other bees regard it as loads of stacked lumber: they pick it up and use it to make the comb and cells. Skilled chemists have never been able to match the quality of beeswax! This special wax contains a variety of special substances, and has a higher melting point (140°F [60°C]) than that of any other wax known in the world.

This high melting point enables the bee hive to withstand a lot of heat without softening and flowing, ruining all the cells.

As if that is not enough, the bees also make a second type of wax, with a different chemical formula. This very special wax is used to seal over the top of cells in which eggs have been placed by the queen. Why is a special "cap wax" needed? The cap wax permits air to

pass through so the larva will not suffocate".

Conclusion

And we could go on. The life of bees is incredibly complex. We could look at the life of the Queen bee, at Royal Jelly, at bee SILK, at bee BREAD, at bee GLUE, at bee DANCING, at the air-conditioning of a hive, at the whole mystery of how 50,000 to 60,000 bees can live together in complete harmony and perfectly organized — ALL BY ACCIDENT!

The only real MYSTERY here is how anyone could believe that bees arrived on this earth *by evolution!*

Only a supremely INTELLIGENT DESIGNER can explain the marvel of the bee family! In the meantime, evolutionists will continue to be BEE-wildered and BEE-fuddled but, hopefully in the World Tomorrow will BEE-latedly come to their senses!



SORRY EVOLUTION ... THERE'S JUST NO WAY YOU CAN EXPLAIN THE BEE! IT'S JUST BEE-YOND BEE-LIEF!!