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THE MIRACLE IN THE SEED

HARUN YAHYA

Everyone knows what seeds look like, and know that all plants germinate from seeds. But few stop to wonder how it is that such a variety of plants, many very different from one another, can come from something that resembles a smooth chunk of wood or how seeds can contain all the information relating to these plants' characteristics and how this information is individually coded.

How can fruits, with their unique tastes and aromas and just the right degree of sweetness, come from something that's small and dry? Does the seed produce the tree and adorn it with fruit? Does the seed determine the shape and color of fruits and flowers? Does the seed pack all the information on the tree into the embryo it contains?

This book will answer all these questions and more, will explain how the seed is evidence of the infinite power of God and the magnificence of His creation.



About the Author

The author, who writes under the pen-name Harun Yahya, was born in Ankara in 1956. He studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University, and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, the author has published many books on political, faith-related and scientific issues. Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in helping many to return their faith in God, and, in many others, to gain a deeper insight into their faith. Harun Yahya's books appeal to all kinds of readers, regardless of their age, race, or nationality, for they focus on one objective: to broaden the reader's perspective by encouraging him or her to think about a number of critical issues, such as the existence of God and His unity, and to live by the values He prescribed for them.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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TO THE READER

A special chapter is assigned to the collapse of the theory of evolution because this theory constitutes the basis of all anti-spiritual philosophies. Since Darwinism rejects the fact of creation – and therefore, God's existence – over the last 140 years it has caused many people to abandon their faith or fall into doubt. It is therefore an imperative service, a very important duty to show everyone that this theory is a deception. Since some readers may find the chance to read only one of our books, we think it appropriate to devote a chapter to summarize this subject.

All the author's books explain faith-related issues in light of Qur'anic verses, and invite readers to learn God's words and to live by them. All the subjects concerning God's verses are explained so as to leave no doubt or room for questions in the reader's mind. The books' sincere, plain, and fluent style ensures that everyone of every age and from every social group can easily understand them. Thanks to their effective, lucid narrative, they can be read at one sitting. Even those who rigorously reject spirituality are influenced by the facts these books document and cannot refute the truthfulness of their contents.

This and all the other books by the author can be read individually, or discussed in a group. Readers eager to profit from the books will find discussion very useful, letting them relate their reflections and experiences to one another.

In addition, it will be a great service to Islam to contribute to the publication and reading of these books, written solely for the pleasure of God. The author's books are all extremely convincing. For this reason, to communicate true religion to others, one of the most effective methods is encouraging them to read these books.

We hope the reader will look through the reviews of his other books at the back of this book. His rich source material on faith-related issues is very useful, and a pleasure to read.

In these books, unlike some other books, you will not find the author's personal views, explanations based on dubious sources, styles that are unobservant of the respect and reverence due to sacred subjects, nor hopeless, pessimistic arguments that create doubts in the mind and deviations in the heart.



THE MIRACLE IN THE SEED

HARUN YAHYA

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

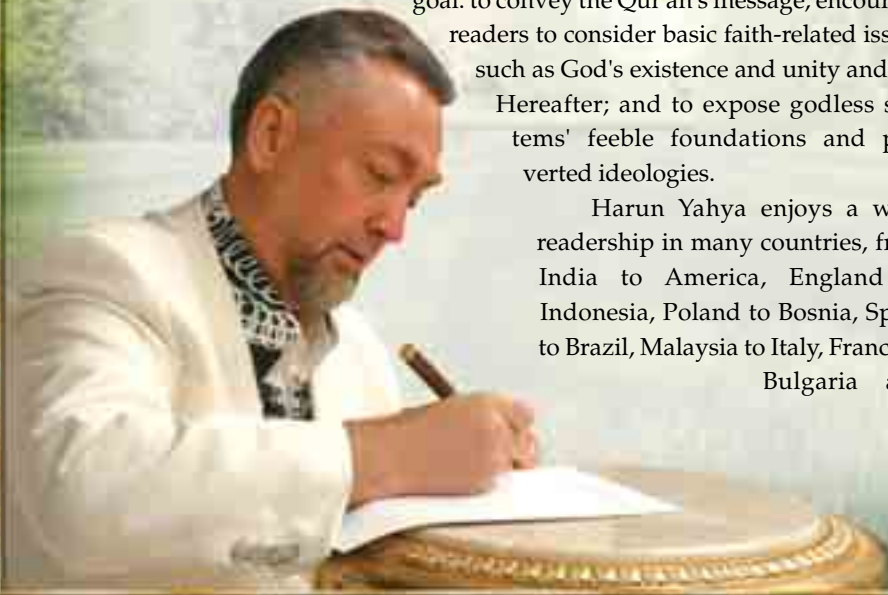
Now writing under the pen-name of HARUN YAHYA, he was born in Ankara in 1956. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara, he studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, he has published many books on political, scientific, and faith-related issues. Harun Yahya is well-known as the author of important works disclosing the imposture of evolutionists, their invalid claims, and the dark liaisons between Darwinism and such bloody ideologies as fascism and communism.

Harun Yahya's works, translated into 41 different languages, constitute a collection for a total of more than 45,000 pages with 30,000 illustrations.

His pen-name is a composite of the names Harun (Aaron) and Yahya (John), in memory of the two esteemed prophets who fought against their people's lack of faith. The Prophet's seal on his books' covers is symbolic and is linked to their contents. It represents the Qur'an (the Final Scripture) and Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), last of the prophets. Under the guidance of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (teachings of the Prophet), the author makes it his purpose to disprove each fundamental tenet of godless ideologies and to have the "last word," so as to completely silence the objections raised against religion. He uses the seal of the final Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), who attained ultimate wisdom and moral perfection, as a sign of his intention to offer the last word.

All of Harun Yahya's works share one single goal: to convey the Qur'an's message, encourage readers to consider basic faith-related issues such as God's existence and unity and the Hereafter; and to expose godless systems' feeble foundations and perverted ideologies.

Harun Yahya enjoys a wide readership in many countries, from India to America, England to Indonesia, Poland to Bosnia, Spain to Brazil, Malaysia to Italy, France to Bulgaria and



Russia. Some of his books are available in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, Albanian, Chinese, Swahili, Hausa, Dhivehi (spoken in Mauritius), Russian, Serbo-Croat (Bosnian), Polish, Malay, Uygur Turkish, Indonesian, Bengali, Danish and Swedish.

Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in many people recovering faith in God and gaining deeper insights into their faith. His books' wisdom and sincerity, together with a distinct style that's easy to understand, directly affect anyone who reads them. Those who seriously consider these books, can no longer advocate atheism or any other perverted ideology or materialistic philosophy, since these books are characterized by rapid effectiveness, definite results, and irrefutability. Even if they continue to do so, it will be only a sentimental insistence, since these books refute such ideologies from their very foundations. All contemporary movements of denial are now ideologically defeated, thanks to the books written by Harun Yahya.

This is no doubt a result of the Qur'an's wisdom and lucidity. The author modestly intends to serve as a means in humanity's search for God's right path. No material gain is sought in the publication of these works.

Those who encourage others to read these books, to open their minds and hearts and guide them to become more devoted servants of God, render an invaluable service.

Meanwhile, it would only be a waste of time and energy to propagate other books that create confusion in people's minds, lead them into ideological chaos, and that clearly have no strong and precise effects in removing the doubts in people's hearts, as also verified from previous experience. It is impossible for books devised to emphasize the author's literary power rather than the noble goal of saving people from loss of faith, to have such a great effect. Those who doubt this can readily see that the sole aim of Harun Yahya's books is to overcome disbelief and to disseminate the Qur'an's moral values. The success and impact of this service are manifested in the readers' conviction.

One point should be kept in mind: The main reason for the continuing cruelty, conflict, and other ordeals endured by the vast majority of people is the ideological prevalence of disbelief. This can be ended only with the ideological defeat of disbelief and by conveying the wonders of creation and Qur'anic morality so that people can live by it. Considering the state of the world today, leading into a downward spiral of violence, corruption and conflict, clearly this service must be provided speedily and effectively, or it may be too late.

In this effort, the books of Harun Yahya assume a leading role. By the will of God, these books will be a means through which people in the twenty-first century will attain the peace, justice, and happiness promised in the Qur'an.

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INTRODUCTION

We sent down a measured amount of water from heaven and lodged it firmly in the earth; and We are well able to remove it. By means of it We produce gardens of dates and grapes for you, in which there are many fruits for you and from which you eat.

And a tree springing forth from Mount Sinai yielding oil and a seasoning to those who eat.

(Qur'an, 23:18-20)



Have you thought in detail about the fruit trees in your gardens, the pine forest you see from your window, or the plane trees lining the road you drive? Do you know how these plants appeared, and the stages they underwent before growing into mature trees? Or do plants have a purely aesthetic meaning for you, and it doesn't really matter to you whether or not they exist? If you think that way, you are deceiving yourself, because it's largely due to plants that there is an adequate balance of oxygen in the atmosphere that enables you to breathe, and that you are not poisoned by excessive carbon dioxide, that the humidity of the air seldom reaches uncomfortable levels, and is neither too hot nor too cold. That is to say, you owe a great deal to plants for being able to lead a comfortable life. Nor are these the only ways in which plants are useful to most living creatures. In plants are found the vitamins and minerals you need in order to live.

How the general characteristics of plants influence the lives of living creatures, how they create nutrients through photosynthesis, and wondrous details such as how great trees carry substances their roots draw from the earth to the outer branches, are detailed in another book, *The Miracle of Creation in Plants*. Here, we will examine a different aspect of plants in more detail to help people look at the subject in a different way. Everyone knows what seeds look like, and knows that plants arise from seeds. But few have ever wondered how so many varieties of plants can germinate from something so small and seemingly lifeless, or how the seeds come to contain all the individually coded information that determines these plants' characteristics.

How can fruits, with their unique tastes and aromas and just the right degree of sweetness, come from something that's small and dry? Does the seed produce the tree and adorn it with fruit? Does the seed determine the shape and color of fruit and flowers? Does the seed pack all the information on the tree into the embryo it contains?

If people give such questions a little thought, they'll start to won-

der about how a seed knows how to produce a tree. How does something so small know what shape and form the tree it will produce should take? This last question is particularly important, because it is not just a mass of wood that develops from a seed. For example, we know that apple trees, like thousands of other plant species, grow from little seeds in the earth. But by some unknown means, after a certain amount of time, from that seed grows a big tree 4 to 5 meters (13 to 16 feet) tall weighing hundreds of kilos. The perfect apples on that tree have polished skins, unique aroma and contain sweet juices. While producing this tree, whose proportions are gigantic compared to its own, the only materials this seed has to use are the nutrients it contains at its initial stage – and after that, just earth and sunlight.

Each seed, like those in this example, produces an extremely well-organized life form with its own circulatory system and roots for assimilation of soil nutrients. Even an intelligent human artist finds it difficult to draw a good picture of a tree, much less the details of the roots and branches. But a seed produces a living version of this extremely complex shape, complete with all of its systems.

Though we say the seed “produces,” let’s remind ourselves that



the seed lacks any independent mind, consciousness or will. Thus it's not plausible to claim that it is the seeds themselves that produce trees and plants with such striking systems. Such a claim would imply that the seed is extremely knowledgeable, more intelligent even than a human being.

As evidenced throughout this book, the explanation is that within the seed is concealed a superior intelligence and comprehensive knowledge that, of course, do not belong to the seed itself. It cannot be claimed that the atoms and molecules of the materials that make up the seed are intelligent and knowledgeable, so this knowledge must be inserted into the seed somehow. But who inserted it?

When thinking through these steps, one arrives at some very important truths. The seed, dry and seemingly lifeless, is capable of doing nothing of its own accord. This knowledge has been implanted in seeds by a far greater unrivalled power, Who is God. God creates seeds with the knowledge and system to develop into plants. Each seed cast on the ground is enveloped in God's knowledge, with which it germinates and grows.

The keys of the unseen are in His possession. No one knows them but Him. He knows everything in the land and sea. No leaf falls without His knowing it. There is no seed in the darkness of the earth, and nothing moist or dry which is not in a clear book. (Qur'an, 6:59)



SECTION 1

THE SECRET IN THE SEED

*Have you thought about what you cultivate?
Is it you who make it germinate or are
We the Germinator? If We wished We could
have made it broken stubble. You would then
be left devoid of crops, distraught.*

(Qur'an, 56:63-65)



In the pictures below, what are these things that resemble shriveled bits of wood? Can these objects transform into a living thing?

Some would think they were fruit pits, brushwood or even a kind of rubbish. But then take these objects and put them in a pot in some earth and wait for a time. If you want to see the result, turn the page.

From the pictures overleaf, you will understand that each of these dried bits of matter is a seed. And when the conditions are right, they sprout in an amazing way to produce plants of many varieties. So what sets these small, dry things apart from an inert chunk of dry wood?

Seeds have a very important characteristic that makes them different: They contain the knowledge of the shape of each stem, each leaf, the number of leaves, the thickness and color of the skin or bark, the diameter and number of the channels through which nutrients and water flow, the height of the plant, whether or not it will bear fruit, and if it does, its taste, aroma, shape, color – in short, every possible detail about the plant that the seed will produce.

If we were seeing these seeds for the first time with no idea what they were for, could we guess that countless plants, each different from the others, would emerge, and that some would reach meters in he-



THE MIRACLE IN THE SEED

ight? We would never have thought that countless fragrant flowers of striking shapes and colors – daisies, tulips, azaleas, geraniums, narcissi, roses, violets – would arise out of some shriveled dry thing. We would never have imagined that so many varieties of fruit – peaches, coconuts, pears, quinces, mulberries, apricots – would grow on the trees arising from these seeds; or that blackberries, oranges, mandarins, melons, plums, peppers and tomatoes would form from these little black, brown and yellow objects.

And so, it's worth thinking about that for millions of years, all the characteristics related to plants have been contained in seeds. When you think about this knowledge, it opens unexpected horizons that change the perspective of many events. To consider this subject more

closely, begin thinking about the things closest to hand, the vegetables, flowers and fruit in your house.

What knowledge is required for a seed to become a watermelon? Hold a slice of watermelon in your hand, and its regular order is very evident. All the knowledge that creates the taste, fragrance and





sweetness of the watermelon is present in the watermelon's seeds. Observe the slender tie by which the seed is attached to the red flesh of the watermelon and the seed's filmy, slippery skin. The knowledge relating to this structure is likewise present in the seeds. And all the patterns on the outer skin, its thickness and waxy texture – to a degree of smoothness that a stonemason could not create – are also coded in its seeds. Watermelons all over the world have the same characteristics stored in their seeds. For this reason, if you gather a quantity of seeds from any number of places and sow them in the earth, after a time small seedling vines will sprout, and in time each of these will bear real watermelons.

To give another example, compare the characteristics of coniferous trees and those of some plants found in arid habitats.

When the ground freezes in winter, roots are unable to take in water from the earth. In addition, most of the precipitation in winter falls as snow, and for this reason, trees have to be able to withstand conditions of drought that prevail. They owe this resilience to their leaves. For

instance, the leaves of many coniferous trees are not shed in autumn and have a tough skin, whose waxy surface reduces moisture loss through evaporation. By maintaining internal water pressure, this resilience



A person scrutinizing watermelon seeds will be aware of an important fact: It is a miracle of creation that these tiny seeds contain all the information to create a perfect fruit in regard to taste, aroma, and protective skin.

prevents the leaves from being shed or the plant from wilting. And moreover, most coniferous trees have needle-shaped leaves that are resistant to frost.

Every spring, these plants gather more energy when new leaves unfurl. The resilience of the leaves is important for these plants, inasmuch as they store nutrients by photosynthesis whenever weather conditions permit. Non-deciduous trees are usually conical in shape, which prevents their branches from breaking under too much accumulation of snow. What snow does settle on them insulates the tree from sub-zero cold and prevents water loss by reducing loss of moisture from the leaves.¹

For plants living in the desert, drought is one of the greatest dangers. Negative factors such as sporadic rainfall, sand storms and intense heat would normally mean extinction for desert plants. But species living in arid climates enjoy special features that enable them to withstand their environment. Their seeds' structure and method of



Every species of tree has different structural features. All the information relating to these features is stored in its seeds.

reproduction enable these plants to survive under such conditions.

Many desert seeds contain various substances that prevent or postpone germination. The fruit valves of *Sinapis Alba* contain blastokoline, which delays germination of the seeds. In Arizona, some arid plants sprout after very long dormant periods due to certain substances they contain. For instance, *Lepidium lasiocarpum* is ready to germinate only after one year, and *Streptanthus arizonicus* after 26 months. The importance of these substances is evident in the dry season in particular.²

This means that the germination-prolonging characteristics of these two species must be contained in the embryo of every one of their seeds. These few differences that distinguish arid plants clearly show the extent of detail of the encoded information in their seeds.

Desert plants' ability to withstand drought and heat depends on information encoded in their seeds. The One Who packs such varied information into tiny seeds is of course the Almighty God.



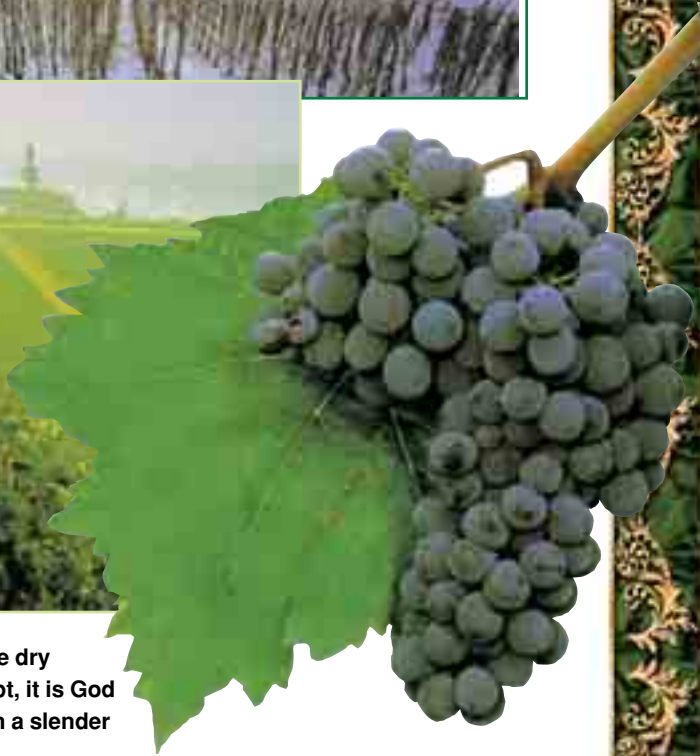
A rose's red color, the curl of each of its petals, their number, softness, velvet texture and the proportion of substances that give the rose its perfume each constitute information. The deep purple color of an eggplant or aubergine, its shiny skin, the alignment of its seeds, and the length of the veins in its resilient stem all derive from information embedded in its embryo. Similar information causes sweet, juicy little grapes to grow on dry, contorted vines. The information contained in the seed's embryo makes the skin of a grape different from that of a hazelnut; it is responsible for these two fruits' differing color, taste, smell and the vitamins they contain, as well as the fact that the one is juicy and the other dry.

This information has been contained in each species since the emergence of seed-producing plants. The absence of such information would spell the plants' immediate extinction. At this point the following question should arise:



God, the Lord of the heavens and the Earth, makes colorful roses of perfect beauty appear from the dry-looking seeds pictured above.





Sweet juicy grapes grow on the dry branches seen above. No doubt, it is God Who creates kilos of grapes on a slender stalk.

Who put this information in the seed?

The answer we have is given in the introduction to this book, but at this point, it is pertinent to remind ourselves that it is God, the Creator of all things, Who embedded this vital information in seeds.

The fact that such important information and other characteristics are implanted in a tiny seed is an example of God's incomparable creative art, and a means by which the faithful are drawn closer to our Lord. We are shown once more, by the way He implants thousands of pages of information in seeds and makes countless plants grow from these tiny objects, that God has power over all things. It is God alone

Who causes plants to grow from seeds, a truth made known in the following verses of the Qur'an:

Have you thought about what you cultivate? Is it you who make it germinate or are We the Germinator? If We wished We could have made it broken stubble. You would then be left devoid of crops, distraught. (Qur'an, 56:63-65)

Another verse explains that God, the Creator of the seed, causes the seed that falls to the ground to split open and a new plant to grow:

God is He Who splits the seed and kernel. He brings forth the living from the dead, and produces the dead out of the living. That is God, so how are you perverted? (Qur'an, 6:95)

The truth is evident, but there have always been people who fail to comprehend it. Those who deny the existence of God are disinclined to see the miracle of creation and still try to use coincidence to explain the existence of seeds. But try as they will, the result remains the same. On examining the perfect structure of the seed and the extraordinary knowledge contained within it, everyone of reason and conscience will comprehend that it could not have come into existence through coincidence, and bear witness to the fact of creation. As you'll see later in this book, the creation of the seed and the information it contains are too magnificent for them to have come into being of their own accord.

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND FORMATION OF A SEED

*Don't they see how We drive water to barren
land and bring forth crops by it which their
livestock and they themselves both eat?*

So will they not see?

(Qur'an, 32:27)



All the different plants – from trees that are meters in height, to the flowers whose fragrance you delight in and the vegetables and fruit you eat – all of them began as seeds. But what stages have these seeds undergone in their formation?

In the development of the seed, the first stage is the transport of the pollen, or male reproductive cells, of flower-bearing plants. Pollen is transported by the wind, insects, animals or some other means to flowers' reproductive organs.

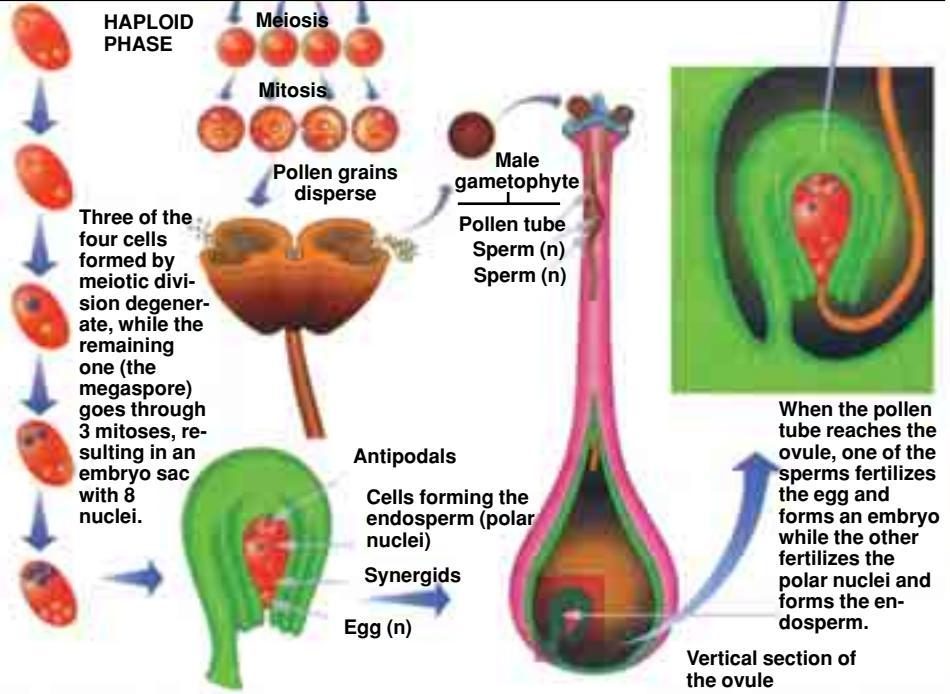
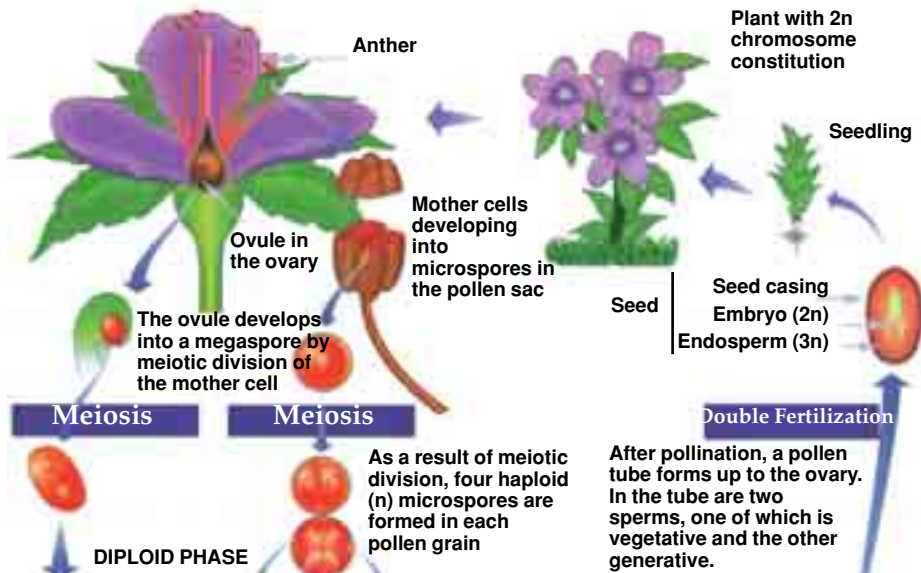
Right in the center of a flower is one or a cluster of female organs, called the carpel. Each carpel consists of a tip called a stigma, carried on a stalk called a style. At its base is a swollen ovary containing the ovules that will develop into seeds.

Pollen from the male organs is deposited on the stigma, which is coated in a sticky substance, and produces a pollen tube that reaches down the style to the ovary. This sticky surface has the very important function, for if the pollen does not reach the ovary, it cannot fertilize the ovules. The sticky surface of the stigma catches pollen and prevents it from being dispersed and wasted.

Once the grain of pollen, or male reproductive cell, lands on the stigma of a flower from the same species, the pollen produces a tube like a fine root growing down the neck of the style to the ovary. Each of the mature pollen grains contains two sperm cells. The pollen tube transports the sperm to the ovule. One sperm cell fertilizes the egg in the embryo sac of the ovule, resulting in the development of a seed. The other sperm cell unites with two cells in the embryo sac, creating the tissue that surrounds the embryo and provides nourishment for it. Shortly after this process, called fertilization, a seed is produced.

Every seed contains a plant embryo and a store of nutrients. In this embryo is contained all the information relating to the future plant, as we explained at the start. That is to say, the embryo contains a small copy of the plant; and the store of nutrients enables this embryo to grow until the plant can produce its nourishment.

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This diagram shows the phases from the flowering of a plant to seed formation. Any intelligent person can see that such a process cannot be the result of coincidence. (Ozet Arpaci, *Biyoloji 3* (Biology 3), p. 17.)

Characteristics of the Nutrient Reserve in Seeds

It is of great importance for the seed to contain a reserve of nutrients for the embryo, since at this early stage, a plant has as yet no leaves for photosynthesis and no roots to draw nutrients from the soil. Until it emerges as a seedling, it must use whatever nutrients already contained within it to complete its development.

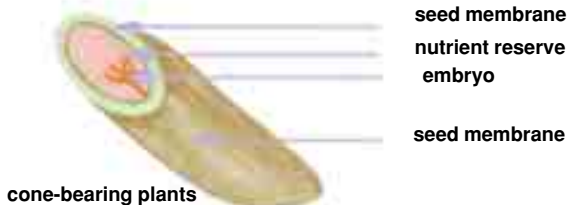
At this point we encounter the miraculous detail that stored in every seed is just the right amount of nutrient to satisfy its needs. The nutrient content of seeds that must remain dormant for a long time before germinating (for example, the coconut) and of seeds that germinate soon after coming into contact with water (such as melon and watermelon) is regulated in different amounts. What's more, the kind of nutrients stored – principally starch and storage proteins, and sometimes additionally sugar and fat – depends on the variety of the plant. Of these, starch is the most essential, as it is the main source of energy for the embryo. Storage proteins, on the other hand, will provide the amino acids the embryo requires to build other proteins important for its growth.³

Who regulates the amount and kind of nutrients? It cannot be the seed, because this calibration is done before the seed is formed. Then does the parent plant regulate the amount of nutrients, by determining the seed's stages of development and the length of time before it germinates? To admit such a possibility would mean a series of unreasonable events that are hard to believe, such as the plant having intelligence and consciousness, foresight and knowledge of events taking place beyond its own sphere. No logical, intelligent person can believe such a thing.

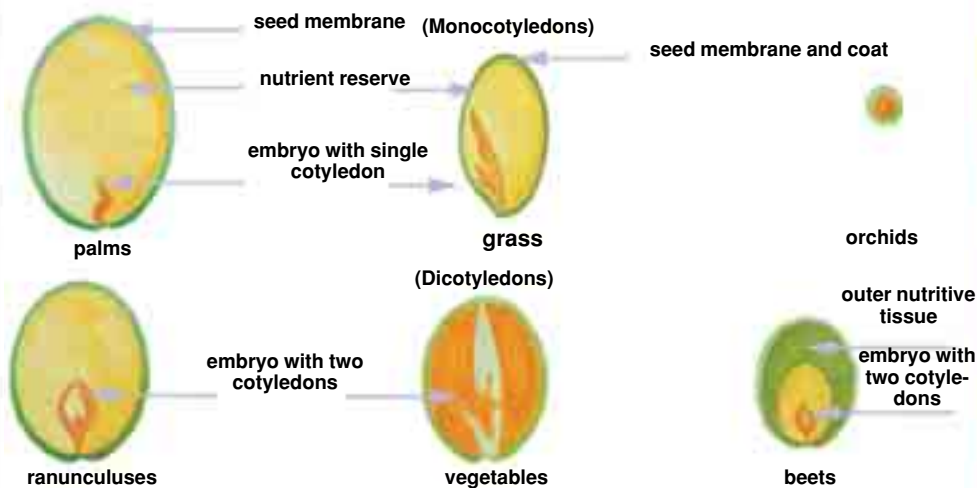
The evident truth is that the One Who stores in the seed of every plant exactly the right amount of nutrients it requires, the Creator of all plants and their systems and stages of fertilization is God.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SEEDS

GYMNOSPERMS (PLANTS WITHOUT A SEED COAT)



ANGIOSPERMS (FLOWERING PLANTS)



These sketches of different varieties of seeds show how the shapes of the nutrient reserve and the embryo differ in each one. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 18.)

The Importance of the Nutrients in Seeds

After fertilization while the seed is forming, sugar and fat are stored in the seed together with starch and storage proteins, depending on the plant species. Starch provides the seed with its main energy supply. The storage proteins will produce the amino acids the embryo needs to build other proteins that are important for the plant. But for the embryo to absorb and transport the proteins and starch, which are

largely insoluble in water, they must be broken down chemically into small water-soluble units,⁴ and as you will see later in the book, the seed is created with a system to solve this problem.

The existence of a store of nutrients is important not only for plants, which need it for their seeds to develop, but also for humans and animals. Nutrients in seeds like wheat, corn, rice, barley, rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, legumes (peas, beans, soybeans, black-eyed peas, peanuts) and nuts with shells (such as Brazil nuts, coconuts, walnuts,



The pea, one of the seeds that store sugar.



Seeds like the ones shown in the illustration (barley, pistachio, walnut, rice, hazelnut, chestnut) are extremely nutritious.



God uses seeds as a multi-faceted form of provision for humans.



These seeds have many uses, because of the oil stored within them.



Our lives are linked, directly or indirectly, to the existence of seeds.



almonds) are important for both humans and animals.

Usually, seeds contain comparatively less sugar than the other substances, though sweet corn, chestnuts, almonds, pistachios and peas store a relatively high proportion of sugar.

The amount of fat in oily seeds increases rapidly as the seeds ripen. Some of the most important oils are obtained from flax, tung, cotton, soybean, olive, peanut, castor bean, coconut, sesame and oil palm. As well as being used in food, these oils are used in making paints and varnishes, linoleum, printers ink, soap, artificial leather, and insulating materials.⁵

As these examples show, seeds have direct or indirect connections with people's lives and health, including dietary fibers, spices, beverages, edible and industrial oils, vitamins and medicaments.

The Minerals and Vitamins in Seeds

The majority of dry seeds are extremely high in nutritional value. For example, sesame, and sunflower seeds contain a higher proportion of protein than grains. Pumpkin seeds contain more than 30% protein. More than half of the weight of these seeds, which are high in vitamin E, is fat. More than 80% of these fats are polyunsaturated fats – the kind that prevent hardening of our arteries, essential fatty acids, and the oil-soluble vitamins A, D and E. Vitamin B is also found in seeds, but the quantity varies according to the species.⁶

In addition, seeds are rich in minerals, containing a lot of iron and zinc. The amount of magnesium is good, particularly in pumpkin seeds. Many seeds are a source of copper. Seeds also have fairly high levels of calcium, potassium and phosphorus, and a small amount of sodium; and the majority of seeds contain iodine.

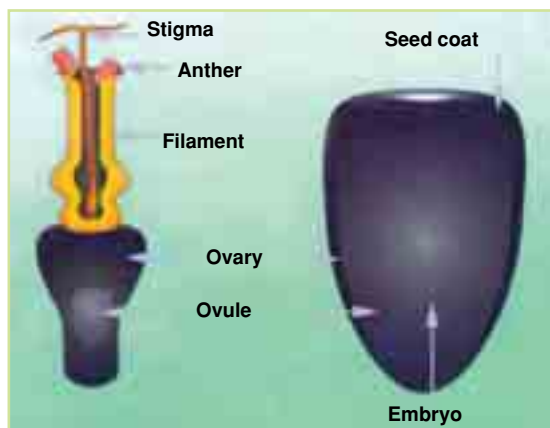
Pumpkin seeds have a high concentration of zinc, and for this reason are used in the treatment of various illnesses. In addition, they're quite rich in iron, calcium and phosphorus, as well as containing vitamin E and essential fatty acids. They also contain a combination of B vitamins, particularly niacin.

Pumpkin seeds are rich in zinc, calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin E.



Sesame seeds are probably the most widely used seeds in the world. They are rich in oil, over 55%. They are about 20% protein, and contain some of the A and E vitamins, as well as most of the B vitamins apart from B12 and folic acid. As is the case with most seeds, sesame seeds have a high mineral content, with large quantities of calcium, copper, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, zinc and iron. They're a wonderful source of calcium. Whether due to the vitamin E they contain or other factors, sesame seeds also have a mild antioxidant effect.⁷

Raw sunflower seeds have higher nutritional value than roasted or salted seeds. For those with blood-pressure problems, sunflower seeds are high in potassium and low in sodium – a balance needed by



The shells of sunflower seeds have a hard, dry texture. For this reason, the seeds cannot crack their shells when they are ripe. This is necessary for the highly nutritious seed to be saved within the shell.



most people. They have a high oil content as polyunsaturated fats and, thanks to the essential linoleic acid and vitamin E they contain, are effective in reducing cholesterol levels and improving or preventing cardiovascular diseases. Sunflower seeds are composed of about 25% protein, and are rich in fiber and vitamin B, high in potassium, low in sodium and contain different proportions of zinc, iron and calcium – a very mineral-rich nutritional source. They have quite high levels of copper, manganese and phosphorus, and also contain magnesium.⁸

These few examples show how God has used seeds as a means of providing for people in many ways, one of His blessings for which thanks should be given:

**So eat from what God has provided for you, lawful and good, and be thankful for the blessing of God if it is Him you worship.
(Qur'an, 16:114)**

Many minerals and vitamins are contained in seeds, which God has created as a blessing, an essential food for humans and all living creatures.



SECTION 3

SIGNS OF CREATION IN THE SEED

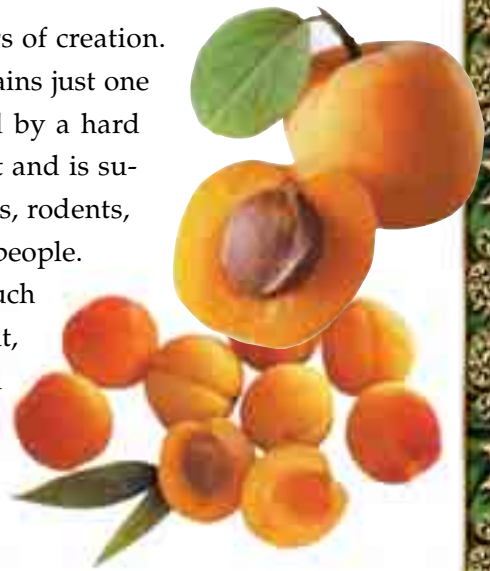
It is God Who created the heavens with no support – you can see them – and cast firmly embedded mountains on the Earth so that it would not move under you, and scattered about in it creatures of every kind. And We send down water from the sky and make every generous species grow in it.

(Qur'an, 31:10)

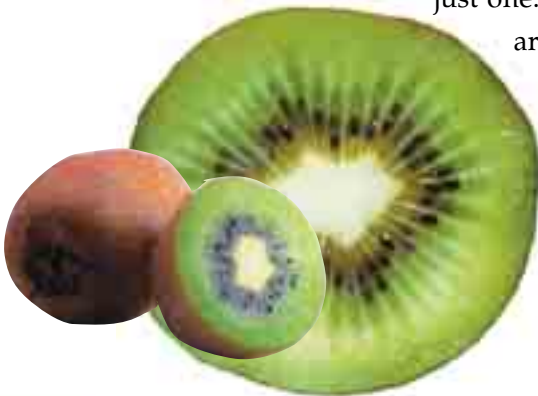


As mentioned in the previous section, a seed basically consists of a seed coat, a nutrient reserve and an embryo. Though the basic structure is the same, the amount of nutrients contained in each seed's reserve, the type of surrounding protective membrane, its thickness, the shape and taste of the fruit enclosing it differ greatly from one another. Everything from the shape to the color of the seed coat and the materials it is made from varies according to the plant's species and habitat.

Seeds reveal marvelous wonders of creation. To give one example, an apricot contains just one pit, or seed, which is well protected by a hard shell. The fleshy interior tastes sweet and is suitable for eating – good food for birds, rodents, insects and other animals as well as people. The fact that the fruit consists of two such sections is also opportune for the plant, for when the apricot is eaten, the seed enclosed in the hard casing at the fruit's center is exposed, and thus has a chance of germinating in a suitable place and growing into a new tree.



In contrast to the apricot, the kiwi is a fruit that contains numerous little edible seeds, rather than just one. The seeds of this fleshy fruit are grouped together. And because they are so numerous, even if one part of the fruit is



The kiwi has numerous tiny seeds. The apricot, however, has only one, very well protected inside a hard shell.



In seeds there is as great a variety as there are plants in the world. When we consider that the seed of every plant has a different shape, contains a different amount of nutrient reserve, and has a coat with a different thickness, we can see evidence of their wondrous creation.



Dry seeds often have a special structural feature like tufts to let them be transported. Seeds of *Epilobium glaberrimum* shown below are dispersed by the wind. The seedpods consist of four parts. As soon as these separate, the plant's tufted seeds disperse in the air and carried away in the wind.

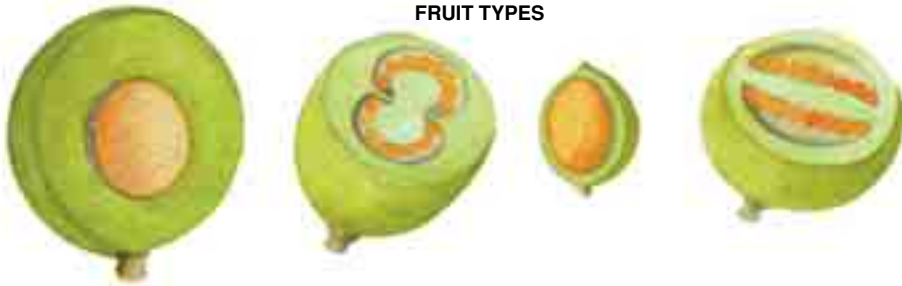


It is possible to tell how seeds are distributed by looking at their structure.

While these feathery seeds are dispersed by the wind, those of the plant shown above are disseminated when the plant has dried out.



FRUIT TYPES



drupe (fruits like apricot and peach)

berry (fruits like kiwi and tomato)

achene (fruits like sunflowers and nuts)

capsule (plants like poppies)

All seeds generally have the same contents. As you can see, however, in the picture, the shape of the seed varies according to the species of plant. God has created seeds in an infinite variety.

eaten, their chances of sprouting into a new plant are increased.

Dry fruits usually have some architectural features to protect and distribute the seed. As an example, take the tufts that crown the thistle. As you'll soon see in greater detail, these little parachutes carry their precious cargo, the reproductive cells, to distant places on the wind.

The dry fruits that have multiple seeds open up to distribute them. This kind of fruit is called dehiscent. They have a thick and resilient seed coat that protects the embryo and the nutrient reserve. As they turn green, the seeds are compacted together and exert pressure on one another. They may be of very different colors, shapes and textures, and may have different features such as wings, feathery strands or a fine membrane.

Dry fruits with multiple seeds are very diverse, taking many forms such as pods, bladders, grained etc. A few examples include:

Montbretia, with round, bright orange seeds packed into triple capsules. The plant waits for the wind or a passing animal to shake it to distribute its seeds.⁹

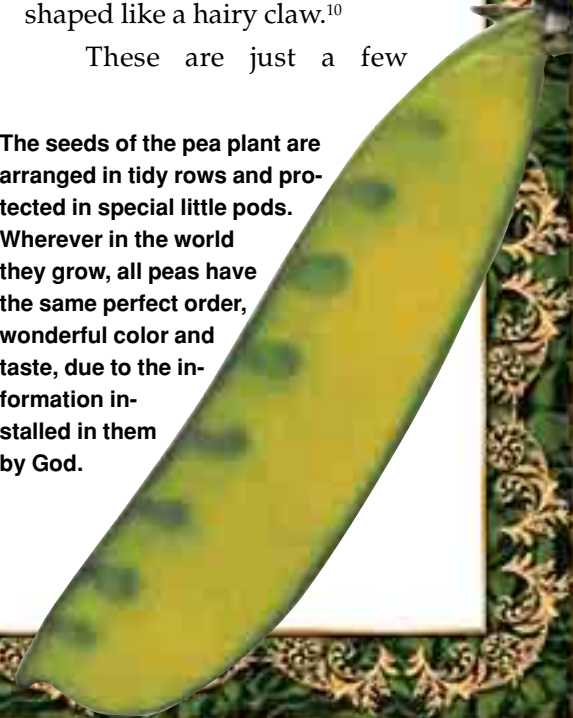
The seeds of the *Montbretia* plant shown below are dispersed by the wind, though animals also help in their distribution.



The leguminous plants form a very broad category, within which each species has its own distinct shape and features. Seeds of the pea plant, for instance, are arranged in an orderly row. On the other hand, *Colutea arborescens* has air-filled bladders that burst noisily. The most incredible of these plants is the catclaw or black mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*) with its pods, each one of which contains a seed and is shaped like a hairy claw.¹⁰

These are just a few

The seeds of the pea plant are arranged in tidy rows and protected in special little pods. Wherever in the world they grow, all peas have the same perfect order, wonderful color and taste, due to the information installed in them by God.





Each of the pods of the mimosa plant (above) contains a seed and is in the shape of a tufted thorn. On the other hand, *Colutea arborescens* (right) disperses its seeds by bursting its air-filled seedpods.

examples of plant seeds' functional structures. Considering that every plant has a different seed structure, the variety and degree of perfection in seeds is remarkable.

Special Materials in the Seed Coat

Not only do the seeds have different structures; but the seed coats too are created with all their requirements.

The embryo inside the seed is extremely valuable – and vulnerable, needing to be carefully protected until the new plant has completely developed. This protection is provided by the seed coat, which shows variations in each species of plant. The degree of protection the seed is afforded corresponds to the resilience of the seed coat's material, which also affects the seed's ability to float or to be carried by the wind.

The seed's outer covering takes a great variety of forms, with



These jelly-like objects belong to a variety of basil known as *Ocimum basilicum*. A few minutes after its seed coats come into contact with water, they start producing a jelly-like substance, and thus assume the above shown appearance. Seeds of this variety of basil are used in Thailand and other regions of the Orient, particularly added to fruit juice. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 24.)

many interesting features. Some are coated with a bitter substance to deter enemies. Some are rich in a chemical called tannin that prevents the seeds from rotting. The seed coats of several plant species are covered in a kind of jelly-like substance, which consists of complex sugars fused with proteins, and swells easily on contact with water allowing the seed to easily stick to damp materials. As you'll see subsequently, this characteristic plays an important part in the germination phase.¹¹

The protective outer layer of a seed is usually extremely tough, protecting it from the external forces it will encounter. For example, in the final phase of some seeds' development, some impervious waxy substances are deposited on the outer surface that make the seed resistant to water and gas penetration.¹² Depending on the variety of plant, seed coats may be covered with



The heavy seeds of *Ipomoea murucoides* are able to float on the air due to these fine hairs. Also thanks to these hairs, the seeds roll along the ground with the wind. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 25.)

The seed coat is not the only factor to protect the seed embryo and aid in its dispersion. In some species, these functions can also be carried out by the fruit. For instance, in *Nicandra physaloides*, whose various stages of development are shown in the pictures, the ovule develops into a swollen fruit full of seeds. If part of the top layer is removed from this fruit, the seeds appear to have grown to a size 500 times larger than the ovules' original dimensions. The seeds are connected to the mother plant by bonds that share the same nature as an umbilical cord. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 26.)

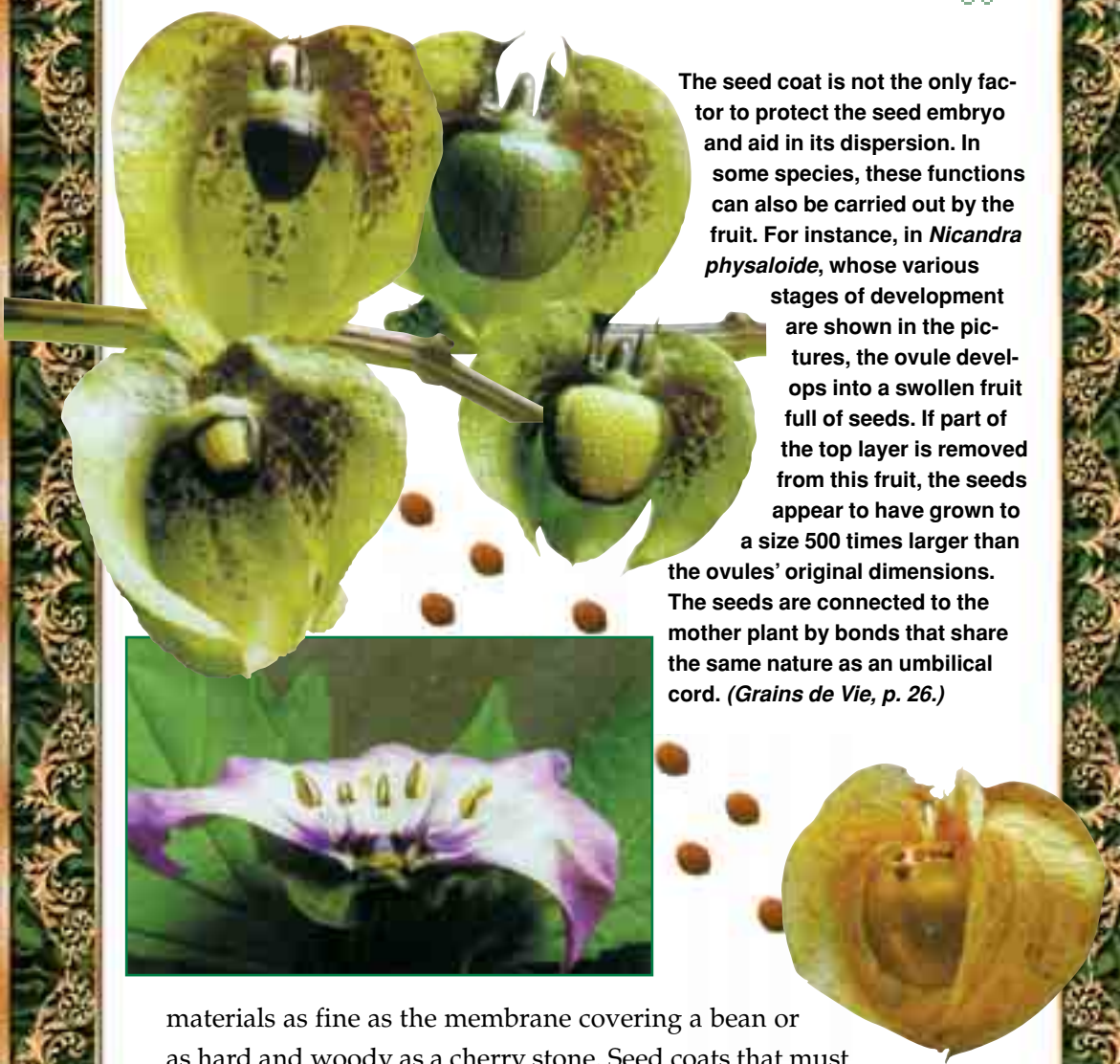


materials as fine as the membrane covering a bean or as hard and woody as a cherry stone. Seed coats that must be water-resistant are tougher and thicker than the rest.

For a seed we frequently encounter in our daily lives, let's use the bean as an example.

Depending on the variety, the bean may be enclosed in one or two coverings that protect the seed from harsh conditions such as cold air, drought or mechanical effects, in the same way as an overcoat. This is where all contact is made with the outside world.

At the point where the bean has broken off from where it was at-



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tached to the pod, there is an oval mark. On careful examination, a small opening called a micropyle is visible. Because of this opening's function, it can be compared to the navel of a baby. Through this small passage, the pollen tube used to fertilize the female reproductive cell in the ovule once entered. Now, when the time comes, water enters through this opening and allows the seed to germinate.¹³



Beans enclosed in a protective skin.

As mentioned already, the seed coat's thickness is specially regulated according to the type of plant. Every seed coat is neither too thick nor too thin, but has just the right thickness to let the plant develop in its home environment. A seed with a thin coat can be destroyed more easily by various external influences. For this reason, all seeds have coats of the most suitable thickness for their respective habitats. Seeds with very thick coats can survive all kinds of difficult conditions, but

Pomegranate seeds protected by their fruit's juicy red flesh. These seeds, with their extremely appealing appearance, are a product of God's perfect creation.



the disadvantage of an exceptionally thick coat is that the embryo has problems breaking out of the seed.

Moreover, close examination reveals that seeds distributed by animals have coats thin and easy enough to pierce for the animals to take an interest in their contents. But at the same time, the structure of the coats covering these seeds makes them unattractive to all seed-eaters.¹⁴

From the explanations given so far, it is evident that seeds, which appear to be so simple, are actually structured in great detail. Their characteristics, from the proportions of the materials they contain to their content and protective outer layers, all vary according to environmental conditions. But how did this variety and detail come into being?

When we look in books propounding evolutionary theory to answer such questions as "How?" and "Why?", we find that evolutionists prefer to use obscure expressions and deceptive methods. A book entitled *Evolution* has this to say on the subject of seeds and fruits:

The outer casing of a seed is strong enough to withstand the molar teeth and intestinal acids and enzymes of various animals, and an atmosphere lacking in oxygen. Moreover, this seed casing has been evolutionarily designed so as to protect the embryo until the conditions for germination are suitable from factors causing it to germinate at the wrong time and seed-eating animals.¹⁵

You'll note that having enumerated some of the remarkable features of seeds, the use of the expression "evolutionarily designed" tries to give the impression that they came into being through evolution. But the paragraph above by no means explains how seeds came into existence, because it merely mentions the perfection in their creation. The phrase "evolutionarily designed" actually has no meaning at all.

Moreover, this expression is untenable in itself, because the concepts of "evolution" and "design" are diametrically opposed. It's unimaginable that the process of evolution could produce a design, for

evolution is claimed to depend on coincidences, and the very existence of an order reveals the existence of a conscious mind. Accordingly, if there is an order, it follows that concepts such as evolution, coincidence and chance can have no bearing. Signs of creation in seeds are evident proofs that they are not the product of evolution but are created by Almighty God.

Let an example clarify this further. Suppose that you visit an art gallery and come across a wall full of drawings, each depicting the seed of a different plant and its related details. Were you to ask the gallery director who drew all these pictures, what if you were told, "These were not drawn by any artist; they were evolutionarily designed with the help of coincidences"? You would find such an answer highly unreasonable, and continue to believe that they were the work of an artist.

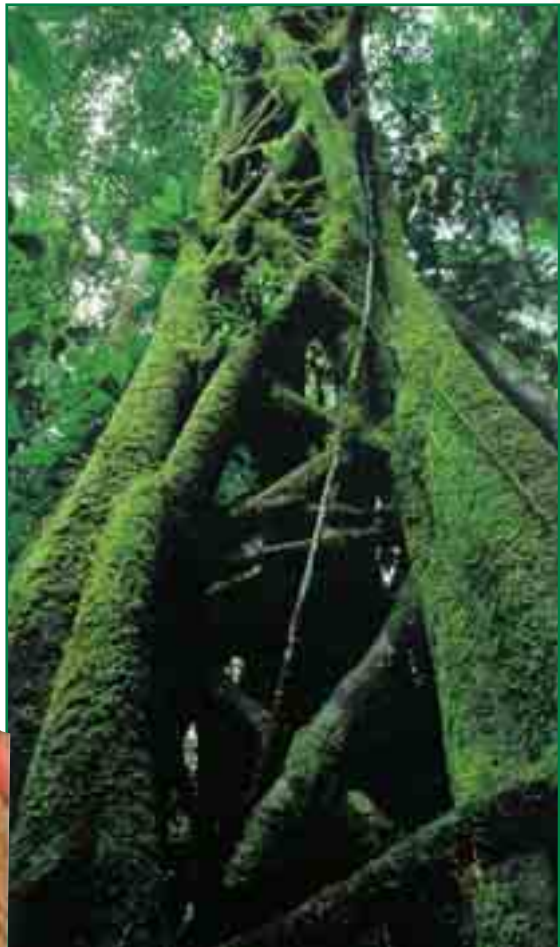
Just as you would not believe in the "evolutionary design" of such drawings, neither would you accept that seeds – living structures containing all the information about a plant, which under the right circumstances can germinate to produce hundreds of thousands of different kinds of fruit and flowers – could come into existence as a result of unconscious coincidences. So the question should be who essentially created these perfect systems, how plants were structured accordingly.

With their claims of coincidence, evolutionists can never explain the very clear plan in the structure of seeds, a plan that evidently has not come about as the result of coincidences. Just as every drawing must have an artist, there is someone behind every plan. The perfectly planned systems in seeds is the work of God, with His eternal wisdom and supreme power. The wisdom that can be seen in every stage of the life of plants is clear proof that they are the creation of the Almighty God.

It is He Who sends down water from the sky. From it you drink and from it come the shrubs among which you graze your herds. And by it He makes crops grow for you and olives and dates and grapes



The pictures above show a cherry pit and a cherry tree, which has grown, blossomed, and will in time bear fruit in accord with the information contained in this cherry pit. The picture to the right shows a kind of wild fig tree. These gigantic trees, standing meters tall, have also grown from little seeds like the cherry tree with its sweet tasting and perfectly colored fruit. (The small seed in a human hand below is of the fig tree.) All of these trees' characteristics are perfectly encoded in their seeds. Moreover, the same information has been encoded in the same seeds for millions of years, and for this reason, the identical plants always germinate from the same seeds. With the information He has installed in seeds, God shows us that He has power over all things.



✦✦ THE MIRACLE IN THE SEED

and fruit of every kind. There is certainly a sign in that for people who reflect. (Qur'an, 16:10-11)

Reasons for the Different Sizes of Seeds

The size of seeds, as well as other features of plants, is determined in accordance with a plan. The coconut, for instance, which travels long distances by sea, is one of the biggest seeds. Its size ensures that there are enough nutrients to last during the long journey.

Orchids, on the other hand, have quite tiny seeds. Orchids are delicate plants that can only grow when the right medium, light and moisture conditions are available. Thus they produce seeds small enough to be carried by the wind and numerous enough to be deposited in at least some suitable locations. A single orchid flower can produce millions of seeds.¹⁶

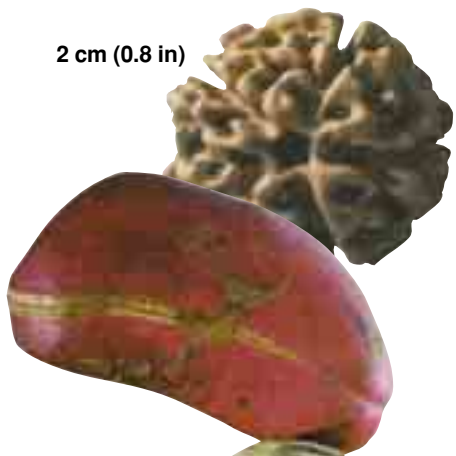
The seeds of the beech tree, shown in the picture below left, are dispersed and start wafting through the air towards the end of autumn. These small seeds some 0.5 cm (0.2 in) in length sprout wherever there is enough light.

Tropical seeds are often very bulky. The mommay, shown below right, is one of these, with seeds usually about 5 cm (2 in) long. This seed can put down especially long roots to enable it to germinate in dry places. This reduces the risk of the seedling drying out due to lack of water.¹⁷





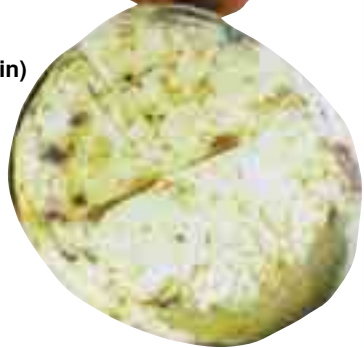
2 cm (0.8 in)



4-6 cm
(1.6-2.4 in)



25 cm
(10 in)



It is He Who sends down water from the sky from which We bring forth growth of every kind, and from that We bring forth the green shoots and from them We bring forth close-packed seeds, and from the spathes of the date palm date clusters hanging down, and gardens of grapes and olives and pomegranates, both similar and dissimilar. Look at their fruits as they bear fruit and ripen. There are signs in that for people who believe. (Qur'an, 6:99)

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The seeds of the palm tree are contained in the fruits shown below. When the seeds fall to earth and the right conditions are available, a palm tree starts to grow that may be meters tall.



From the dry seeds at left have grown the brightly colored, sweet-scented flowers in the pictures below. This fact of creation should be given all due thought.



Signs of Creation in the Seed ✠



There are many different flowers, trees, fruits and vegetables on Earth, a variety created by information stored in the seeds of plants.

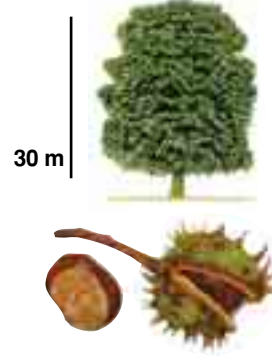
Left: Iris and its seed.

Below right: Cyclamen and its seeds.



The seeds shown below contain information on the fruits shown aside, which are red with thorn-like protrusions on their outer coverings. They also contain information on the green shade of the tree's leaves, their shape and their red veins. Thanks to this information, this species of tree all over the world has the same characteristics.





In these little seeds (shown above) is encoded all the information on the tree (left) that grows to a height of 30 meters (98 feet), including such characteristics as the tree's number of leaves, its height, and whether it will bear fruit. Moreover, all this information has been coded into the same seeds in the same way since the beginning of time. The same trees have always grown from the same seeds.

Everyone knows that when seeds have been planted in the ground, after a while they produce these brightly-colored flowers. But few people give much thought to how this happens, and who puts this information in the seeds. The most important truth is that God, Who knows all forms of creation, has put this information in seeds.



Gomphrena and its seeds.



Begonia and its seeds.





1-4) At night, the magnolia closes its petals only slightly. This enables insects to visit it more frequently.
5) The flower starts to wither. The petals of the corolla will soon start falling to the ground.
6) The petals of the corolla fade.
7) The flower's pollinated ovule starts turning into a fruit.
8) The fruit ripens to become a beautiful red color.
9) Finally the fruits burst and reveal seeds ready to drop. These seeds will later turn into the magnificent magnolia trees seen adjacent.



SECTION 4

SEED DISPERSAL

In the creation of the heavens and Earth, and the alternation of the night and day, and the ships which sail the seas to people's benefit, and the water which God sends down from the sky - by which He brings the Earth to life when it was dead and scatters about in it creatures of every kind - and the varying direction of the winds, and the clouds subservient between heaven and Earth, there are signs for people who use their intellect.

(Qur'an, 2:164)



Until now, you may never have wondered how plants, fixed life forms that are not capable of movement, manage to distribute their seeds. However, since the time plants came into existence, they have managed to distribute their seeds by various means, without the need for any assistance or intervention.

After pollinated flowers form seeds, some of these fall to the ground beside the plant. Other species' seeds are carried by the wind, or stick to the fur of animals and are distributed in this way. But this summary of seed dispersion systems is quite superficial, for when you get down to the details, you can see that the lives of plants and animals are directly connected in a number of interesting ways.

As you saw in the previous section, each plant's seed has a different shape. From the shape of a seed or fruit, it's possible to determine what kind of journey it has made – that is, how it's been distributed. Some trees, for instance, have fruits that are colorful, fleshy, soft, and pleasant smelling. These trees, whose seed coats are tough enough to be resistant to digestive juices, attract birds and other animals. Other species' seeds have needles, hooks or thorns that snag and get caught in the fur of animals, who transport them in this way. Still others travel on the wind, like so many feathers. Others have wings or swell like small balloons to help them catch the wind. Such seeds have to be light enough and of a suitable shape for flight. On the other hand, some plants simply let their seeds fall to the ground as the seed case splits as it dries in the sun, while others eject or propel their seeds, through the tension created in the seedpod while the seeds are growing.

From the examples given so far, the creation of a very detailed dispersion system is immediately evident.

The essential point worth noting is the perfection of each method of dispersion, despite all of the diverse structures. The systems never fail. Seeds carried by animals are invariably spread in this way, and the wind always carries those with the appropriate shape.

As the following examples will show, both animals and plants act in a remarkably conscious fashion in the course of these operations.



The seeds of bulrushes are dispersed by both water and wind. This plant has a mace-like section consisting of thousands of tiny tightly-packed fruits. As the picture shows, little tufts on the fruits allow the seeds to be transported when the time comes. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 40.)

Lys de mer, a plant that grows on Mediterranean shores, has slightly angular seeds. When the outer case of the seeds matures, it takes on a mossy appearance. These seeds are also dispersed by floating on water. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 40.)

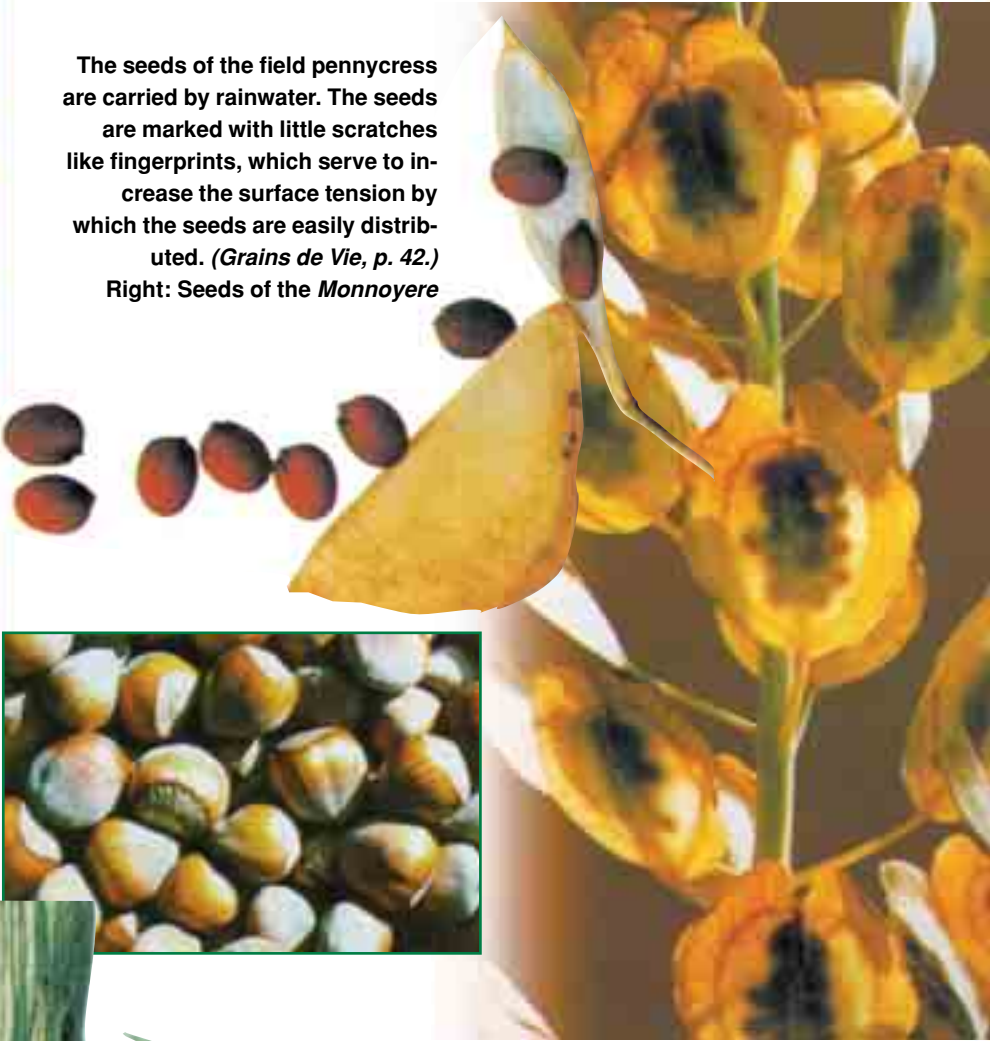


The willow (*Salix*) can reproduce very quickly and easily. Its seeds are dispersed by very diverse means as they

can float on the air with ease and also on water. If the willow tree produces 500 catkins, and if each of these contains 100 seedpods and each of these pods contains 200 seeds, that means that 10 million seeds are produced annually. If every one of these managed to germinate, the face of the Earth would soon be full of willows. But thanks to the fine balance created in nature, this does not happen, and only a few of these seeds grow into trees. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 41.)

The seeds of the field pennycress are carried by rainwater. The seeds are marked with little scratches like fingerprints, which serve to increase the surface tension by which the seeds are easily distributed. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 42.)

Right: Seeds of the *Monnoyere*



Heavy seeds – for example, hazelnuts, acorns and chestnuts – are normally quite featureless, lacking structures such as hooks or wings. For this reason they usually just stay on the ground where they fall, which is not usually conducive to germination. For each of these seeds to become a tree, it needs to go to a lighted place where it can easily develop. Interestingly enough, jays, crows, woodpeckers – and most importantly, squirrels – like eating these fruits and are the essential in the survival of oak and chestnut forests. The little creatures that collect the maturing seeds store them in various places, then forget to take back some of them from where they left. So the nuts can germinate and grow into trees. No doubt it is God Who creates the symbiotic relationship between these two living things.

But what is the source of this conscious planning? It's of course impossible for a flowering plant to get together with a bird or a squirrel and decide to set up a dispersion system, or for these life forms to make a joint decision as to what each will do to operate the system. Plants are incapable of making a reproductive plan or setting up a system according to it. But when the time comes, every plant starts its reproductive operations, produces its seeds and distributes them in the necessary way. Throughout the world, each plant of the same species acts in the same way in the same sequence, using the same system.

Plants with Ballistic Knowledge

For dispersion of their seeds, most plants require an outside agency – wind, gravity, or animals. But some flowering plants propel their seeds into the air when a drop of rain falls on them or when touched. For instance, the seeds of the evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) are stored in capsules which are sealed when dry. When these capsules get wet, they immediately open in the shape of a goblet. In this position, raindrops are enough to distribute the seeds. The henna plant's yellow, orange and brown speckled flowers can be seen growing at any roadside. When touched, they propel their seeds like a pistol going off.

But this raises a very important point. As we know, plants are static life forms, unable to move around. But for them to be capable of propulsion, some form of energy must be required. This energy is activated during changes in the seedpod where the seeds are located. The pods crinkle as they dry in the sun, which generates latent energy. In much the same way, when the seed is moistened by rain, the swelling seedpod creates energy that can be triggered for propulsion.¹⁸

In such dispersion operations, finely balanced mechanisms are at work in plants. The timing of the plant's dispersion of its seeds is also very important, as illustrated by the Mediterranean squirting cucumber.

Seed capsules of the evening primrose open when they get wet, and the seeds are thus dispersed.



A Natural Rocket System

Plants like the Mediterranean squirting cucumber generate their own force to distribute seeds. As the squirting cucumber ripens, it fills with a slimy juice, which gradually creates pressure until the cucumber bursts off its stalk. Behind it comes a trail of slime like the trail behind a space rocket. By this means, the cucumber's seeds are dispersed on the ground together with the slime.¹⁹

At first glance, this mechanism seems like a plant just exploding at maturity, but it's in fact very sensitive. It is of vital importance that when the fruit starts filling with juice is synchronized with the time when the cucumber and its seeds start to mature. For if the system were to operate before the seeds matured, there'd be no advantage in the cucumber bursting. This would prevent the plant from reproducing,

and mean the end of the species. But thanks to the plant's perfect timing, the system starts to function and disperses the seeds at exactly the right time.

This fine timing holds true for all plants that disperse their seeds by propulsion. That this works without a hitch raises the question of how any such system came to exist at all. As we have seen, plants need an integrated system in order to reproduce. It is illogical and unreasonable to claim that this mechanism – which must have been present in each plant simultaneously, from the very start – has evolved as a result of changes taking place over thousands, even millions of years. The maturing of the fruit, the fluid it contains, and the seeds must all emerge at the same time. Any hitch would mean that the plant could not disperse its seeds. Take any component you choose out of this system; the result will always be the same: extinction of the species.

The details that go into the distribution of just a single seed plainly show how perfectly and completely plants have come into existence. This cannot have been achieved through pure coincidence, or random natural events. The obvious truth is that God, the Creator of all things, has created them in all their perfection. There is no other deity than Almighty God. Thus it behooves all intelligent people to live in the knowledge of this truth and to be directed to God in everything they do.

Your deity is God alone, there is no deity but Him. He encompasses all things in His knowledge. (Qur'an, 20:98)

Examples Drawn from Other Plants

The broom is another plant that reproduces by opening its seed-pod of its own accord, but in a completely different way from that of the Mediterranean squirting cucumber. The broom's pods burst as a result of evaporation rather than as a result of an increase of liquid in the plant. As the heat rises, the side of the pod facing the sun dries out faster than that in the shade, which creates a tension in the pod. Finally

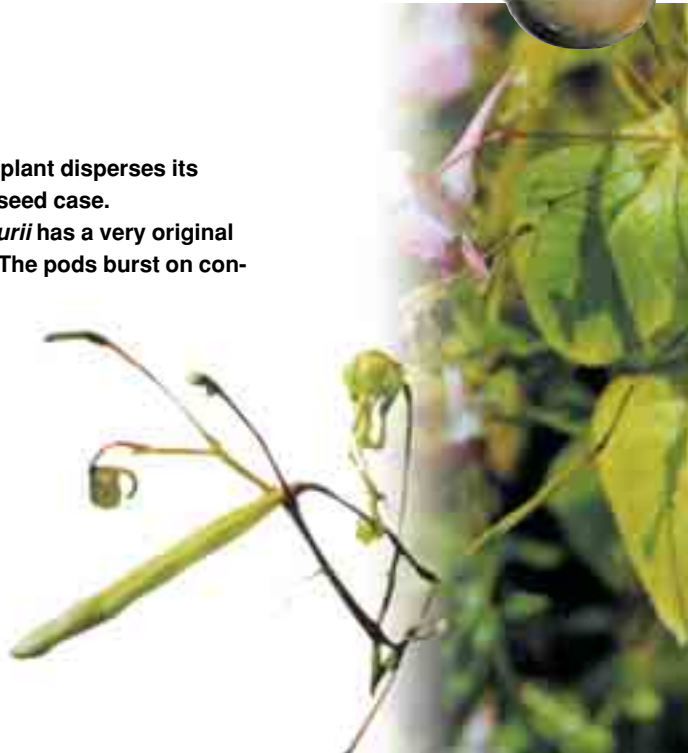
it splits suddenly into two halves, and its tiny black seeds are dispersed in all directions.²⁰

The seedpod of a tropical tree called *Hura crepitans*, consists of a dozen small chambers fused together. The seedpods burst noisily in the heat of the sun. After the seedpods pop, the seeds and split pods are scattered in the surrounding environment. *Hura crepitans* is one of the most successful at propelling its seeds to great distances. When the time comes, it can hurl them up to about a few meters.²¹



Above right: The *Hura* plant disperses its seeds by bursting the seed case.

Right: *Impatiens balfourii* has a very original dispersion technique. The pods burst on contact, scattering their seeds. They do not remain flat, as they appear in the picture, but become rounded due to pressure between the outer layer enclosing the seed and the protective inner layer.



The Geranium's Effective Propagation Methods

The geranium (*Geranium pusillum*) has a most interesting and effective way of reproducing. This variety of plant is a ground creeper, which disperses its seeds by an interesting propulsion method.

The fruit of the geranium, which develops to form a spike extending from the fruiting body, acts as a kind of catapult. Each of the six fruit capsules around this spike is located at the end of a flexible strip. When the fruit is ripe, the strip violently recoils, making the capsule snap upward and casting the seeds. The seeds shoot upwards along a certain trajectory and fall at a distance. This is a perfect mechanism. But for optimum propulsion, there should be no obstruction in the seeds' path. Under such circumstances the seeds could just as easily be

dispersed by a strong wind. However, to prevent this happening, small filaments at the entrance of these sections keep a light restraint on the seeds.²²

Wherever geraniums grow in the world, this mechanism is perfectly preserved. If this were not so, geraniums could not reproduce, and the species would die out. Obviously this intricate and perfect order

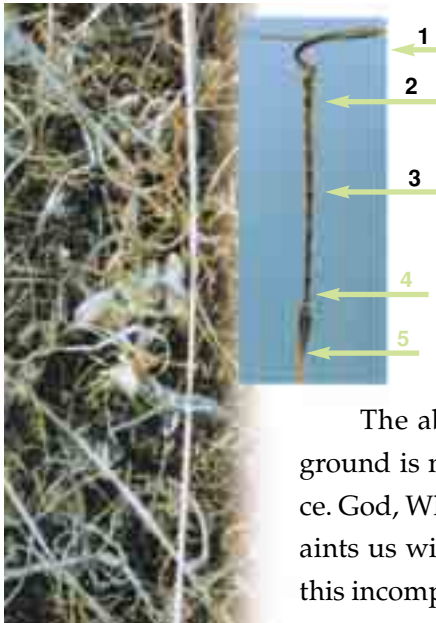
has not come into being of its own accord. God, Who has perfectly created all living things on Earth, also created geraniums in such intricate detail.



The Incredible Twisting Mechanism of *Erodium*

As in the geranium, the fruits of the *Erodium* plant (stork's bill) come together on their styles at one central point. The seeds are located inside the fruits shown in the illustration. At maturity, the stamen attached to the seed starts to curl, extending towards the ground. This is when the plant's amazing mechanism comes into play, letting its seeds screw themselves into the soil. The system consists of the following:

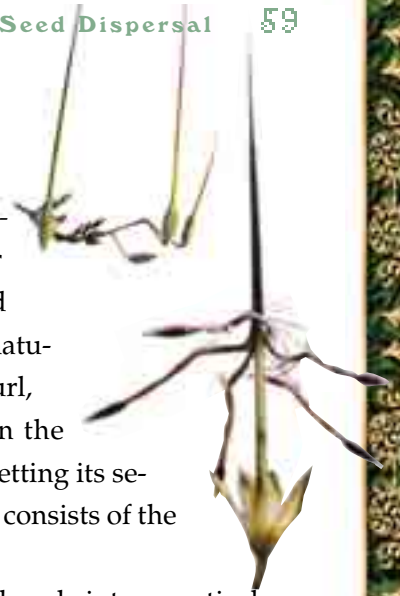
- 1-The top of the tail on the ripening seed curls into a vertical position. When the tail is twisting into the soil, it functions as a lever.
- 2-The bottom of the tail is twisted and screws into the soil, functioning like an engine to drive the seed into the earth.
- 3-The filaments surrounding the tail are long, closely woven and stick in like thorns, providing support.
- 4-The head, carrying the seeds inside, is like the pointed tip of a cork screw, driven into the earth by



- the action of the lever at the top.
- 5-The hairs on the head, short and regular, ease the seed's passage into the soil and at the same time, act as a kind of fishhook to prevent the seed being pulled out again.

The big picture to the left shows *Erodium* seeds anchored to the ground.²³

The ability of this soft plant to pierce hard ground is naturally not the product of coincidence. God, Who has no partner in His creation, acquaints us with His art with the system installed in this incomparable plant.





On maturity, the seed-pods of most plants like the broad bean split open as the tissue dries out. The seedpods wrinkle and twist open. The cells of the tissue of the opening section of this plant are arranged in a weak line, so that any amount of pressure causes the pod to split often very suddenly.

Seeds Dispersed by the Wind

Seeds carried by the wind must be light enough and of a suitable shape to be airborne. For instance, any seed the size and shape of a hazelnut or a coconut cannot take to the air. For this reason, all seeds borne on the wind are very light; and bear feathery or wing-like structures.

The great majority of wind-borne seeds have matured by the beginning of autumn, when the winds are strongest. Remarkably, the autumn winds begin just at the time when the seeds mature.

The plants whose seeds are dispersed by the wind differ from each other in their structures, in much the same way as do the plants themselves. For instance, in the North African deserts, fruits and seeds are either winged or light and fluffy. The fruit and seeds of plants of the Nubian Desert in Northeast Sudan and the North American deserts are dispersed by light winds. In the Middle East and North Africa, plants assume a round ball-like shape and in times of drought are dragged around by the wind.²⁴

The dandelion, lettuce, and thistle are a few of the plants whose seeds are dispersed by the wind. Another example is the groundcherry, whose seeds are in paperlike sacs that have air in them and act as small balloons to help them move in the wind.²⁵

An important point to be borne in mind is that it's impossible for a plant's reproductive system to change over time. For example, a plant whose seeds are being carried by animals and buried in the ground cannot, over time, become light enough to be carried by the wind. However much time passes, be it even millions of years, a heavy seed like an apricot pit cannot become light and develop wing-like structures. Such a claim can't be reconciled with scientific logic, because the plants and animals, or any other elements found in nature, do not engage in such planning. The plant is not able to bring about the conscious organization in seeds.

Thinking about these facts, you can immediately understand that seeds have had the features they now possess since they first existed. This is one of the countless pieces of evidence that seeds were created in an instant. There are evident signs of creation in the structures of seeds that let them be transported, and this creation is God's, Who has eternal knowledge.

On examining the air-borne *Za-
nonia* seed, engineers who study the



The stages of the thistle display a fine system, from the formation of the flower to the appearance of the seeds.



Each of the airborne seeds in the large picture will become a new dandelion if given the right conditions.

principles of flight have discovered some interesting things. They studied its center of gravity, the point around which its weight is evenly balanced. If the center of gravity were moved any further back, the seed would move more slowly. However, thanks to the *Zanonia* seed's perfect shape and general structure, the breeze can easily carry it for long distances.²⁶

Special Structural Features that Help Seeds to Fly

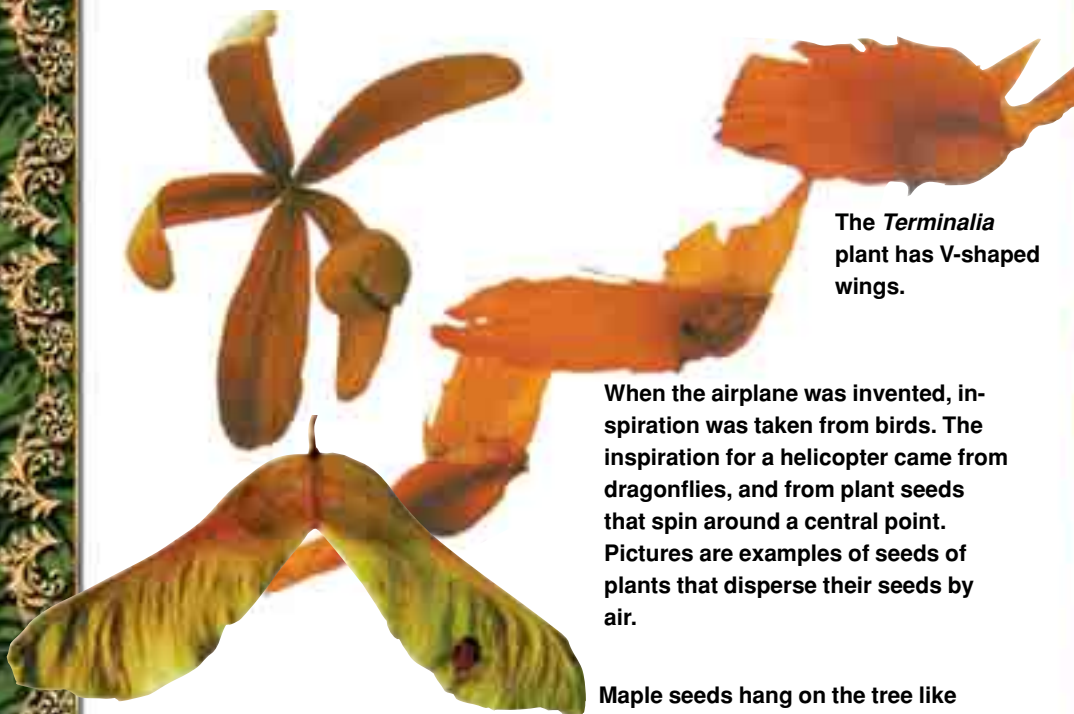
The mobility of wind-borne seeds does not depend on just the size of the seed, height of the plant, or wind velocity. One of the most important features is the seeds' special shapes and appended structures, which let flying seeds be basically classified as those with wings or parachutes, powder seeds and fluffy seeds.

Propeller-winged Seeds

The European maple, using air transportation for reproduction, has seeds with an interesting structure; they are equipped with a single wing, sprouting from one side. When the wind is strong enough, these tiny helicopters spin around. Each mature wing has a membranous appearance and its veins give it the appearance of an insect's wing. The maple seeds' structure lets them spin in the air, letting them

The seeds of the maple have structures like helicopter propellers that enable the seed to spin through their air, often covering a distance of a few kilometers.





The *Terminalia* plant has V-shaped wings.

When the airplane was invented, inspiration was taken from birds. The inspiration for a helicopter came from dragonflies, and from plant seeds that spin around a central point. Pictures are examples of seeds of plants that disperse their seeds by air.

Maple seeds hang on the tree like pairs of wings.

stay longer in the air. When the wind drops, the seeds spiral slowly to the ground. As the European maple is thinly dispersed in the region where it grows, the wind is one of the main aids in its dispersal. Thanks to this feature, the helicopter seeds, which are created to spin even in a light breeze, can sometimes travel many kilometers.²⁷

The *Terminalia calamansanai* has seeds with V-shaped wings, thanks to which they can glide on a gentle air current much like a paper plane.²⁸

Parachute Seeds

People jump from great heights safely, with parachutes whose specially designed shape lets the user glide through the air. Some seeds also have similar structures.

When they mature, parachute seeds do not immediately fall to the

Plants with small seeds such as red valerian (*Cetranthus ruber*, below) and *Silybum marianum* (right) usually have parachute seeds. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 56.)



Moonflower (*Scabiosa stellata*) is an example of a flying seed with a membranous structure.

ground, but wait for a strong wind to carry them further away. If this were not the case, they would fall so close to the mother plant that their chances of getting enough sunlight would be reduced.

The speed of parachute seeds depends on their size and whether they are porous. The larger the parachute, the slower the seed can travel. And the less porous the parachute is, the more sensitive it will be to air movements. Even seeds of the thistle with the most suitable shape for being carried by the wind.



eds with this porous structure show variations, such as the simple silkiness of *Silybum marianum*, the feathers of the thistle (*Cirsium occidentale*) and the membranous structure of the moonflower (*Scabiosa stellata*).²⁹

As these few examples show, parachute seeds include all the necessary features to increase the speed of the seed and enable it to move more easily.

To show that these features are not products of coincidence, consider the parachutes used by people. No one would hesitate to agree that they have a special design. A parachute cannot just produce itself; someone first thought of it and tested it out. People produce the threads used in the making of the parachute, a factory weaves this yarn into fabric, and then people sew this fabric together to make a parachute. It's obvious that static pieces of fabric cannot assemble themselves to make a parachute and acquire the aerodynamics to let it coast through the air.

In that case, how come there are seeds with even more complex parachute-like structures? Who made such decisions as whether there would be few or many pores? Those who might reply that such details are "coded into information in the seeds" should explain how the first seed appeared, and how this information came to be installed in it. This first seed could not have acquired such knowledge on its own, as a result of coincidence. The unconscious molecules that compose the seed cannot just have come up with a plan one day, saying, "Let's make a thing called a seed, and code it with information on how to create thousands of different varieties of plants."

No intelligent, logical person could make such a claim. If it's obvious that no parachute can produce itself, then seeds resembling parachutes with such a detailed structure cannot come into existence of their own accord.

However hard they try, evolutionists cannot attribute the formation of seeds to coincidence. In an evolutionist work called *Grains de Vie*

["Seeds of Life"], the parachute-like structures on seeds is expressed as "an unresolved subject:"

Not yet understood is how evolution could develop devices so finely adapted to flight.³⁰

As the above quote shows, evolutionists attribute independent powers to an abstract, imaginary concept like evolution. They refer to evolution as if it were a power that can organize, develop and create something. But "evolution" is not a power. Its acknowledged mechanism is coincidence – an uncontrolled process. It does not have the power to create perfect systems.

Seeds have been brought into existence by a Power that knows how to put into them the necessary information, what kind of environment they will sprout in, and what systems they will need to complete these features. This is plainly a power like no other, and is the power of God Who created the universe and formed everything in a perfect order. It behooves every person of intelligence to observe the order in the universe and consider what God has created. In a verse of the Qur'an, He makes known that there is no other deity and that the only salvation is to pray unto Him alone:

Did you suppose that We created you for amusement and that you would not return to Us? Exalted be God, the King, the Real. There is no deity but Him, Lord of the Noble Throne. Whoever calls on another deity together with God, has no grounds for doing so at all and his reckoning is with his Lord. Truly the unbelievers have no success. (Qur'an, 23:115-117)

Dust-Like Seeds

When the seedpods of the poppy and the snapdragon sway in the wind, thousands of fine seeds are dispersed into the environment. These seeds are so small that they look like specks of dust in the air. The upper sections of the pods containing the seeds are pierced with little holes like the top of a saltcellar. In fact, at the beginning of the last cen-



ture, R.H. France, the inventor of the saltcellar, was inspired by the finely crafted structure of these plants!³¹

The seedpods of orchids have three compartments. When these pods mature they burst, scattering clouds of tiny seeds that are practically weightless and have no reserve of nutrients. Even the embryo has not developed fully, and so orchid seeds need very special conditions to germinate. But this is no disadvantage, because as many as 2 million seeds may be produced from a single orchid seedpod.³²



When plants like the snapdragon (above left) and the poppy, whose seedpod is shown in cross-section above, are shaken by the wind, they disperse thousands of seeds. The picture to the left shows the flowers of the poppy.

Fluffy Seeds

Just like the seeds with parachutes, fluffy seeds do not fall straight to the ground. Clematis, for example, waits for the wind to make their mother plant sway and carry the seeds away. Plants like pampas grass with their long, feathery plumes wave in the wind like flags, letting their seeds be carried far by the wind.³³



After pollination, the clematis (far left) extends out its characteristic tendrils densely covered with hairs. The two pictures above show the seeds of the cotton plant.

Plants Whose Seeds Are Dispersed by Water

Plants growing on the seashore or on riverbanks use the nearby water to disperse their seeds. To achieve this, these seeds must be water-resistant and have very special structures. Waterproof and unsinkable, they are created to be resilient enough to preserve their ability to flourish, even after a prolonged journey in seawater.

The seeds of such plants are rendered waterproof by their thick, glossy outer shells. They are able to float, sometimes due to an air chamber or their airy, spongy structure; or sometimes, as in the case of small seeds, thanks to water's surface tension.

Coconut palms can be found on tropical shores all over the world. The coconut seed, one of the seeds dispersed by water, is contained in a hard shell to provide safe travel. Everything it needs for its long journey, including fresh water, is contained inside this hard shell. The tough texture of the outer layer pro-



Coconut starting to germinate on reaching the shore



The coconut disperses its rather large seeds by water. The size of the seeds determines the amount of nutrients reserved for the ensuing journey.

protects the seed from the harmful effects of water. One of the coconut's most interesting features is the air spaces and corky floats that keep it afloat, enabling it to travel thousands of kilometers on oceanic currents. When it reaches the shore at high tide, it lodges in the sand, the seed within germinates and grows into a new coconut tree.³⁴

Coconut is most successful at dispersing its seed by ocean currents. What essentially prevents coconut from sinking is its fiber float, where air gets trapped between the fibers. In addition, its outer shell is smooth, polished and waterproof, characteristics that enable it to remain at sea for months.³⁵

Another of the seeds traveling in tropical latitudes is one of the large legumes, the sea-bean, whose seeds are not as big as those of the coconut and only use rivers for transportation. Their very thick and waterproof outer shells and great longevity make them a most success-

ful traveling plant. Thanks to the air chambers in the seeds, they do not sink in the water.³⁶

The seeds of sea heart (*Entada gigas*), a tropical African sea-bean, have an interesting heart shape. The seeds grow inside the seedpod, which is of great dimensions. Violent rain can carry seeds of this plant, which grows on the banks of rivers, as far as the Atlantic Ocean, where they go on journeys lasting for years and reach places as far as Europe, the Gulf of Mexico or Florida.

The seeds of gray nickers (*Caesalpinia bonduc*) can also travel long distances on sea currents. This small, round gray seed does not sink, thanks to an air chamber under its thick coat. It can stay at sea for years without losing its ability to germinate.

Another plant whose seeds are dispersed by water is the sea daffodil (*Pancratium maritimum*). This plant, found on sandy Mediterranean and Atlantic shores, is distributed by means of its angular black and incredibly light seeds, which are enclosed in a seaweed-like casing.³⁷

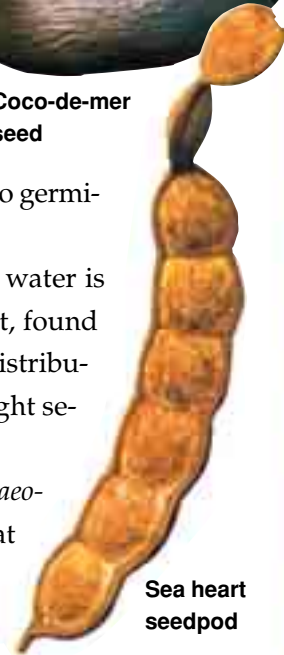
The tiny seeds of plants like nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) are covered in a hydrophobic polish that lets them make use of surface tension to keep from sinking. By this means, the seeds are able to travel by floating along rivers.³⁸



Gray nicker seed



Coco-de-mer seed



Sea heart seedpod

Some plants with quite large seeds need water to reproduce, but contain everything they need, containing a store of nutrients sufficient to last for the journey, corky floats to keep them on the surface of the water, and an oily surface. Coco-de-mer, also known as double coconut, produces nuts weighing up to 20 kilos (44 pounds), the largest seed in the world. The seed can float thanks to a kind of air compartment. Water-repellent oils and chemicals in the seed help to increase its resistance to moisture. (center)



Mangrove forests are one of the most fertile regions on Earth for a variety of fauna and flora. They are usually formed by groupings of mastic trees. Plants like *Rhizophora* and *Ceriops* growing in these regions have a very interesting method of reproduction. These plants' roots develop in the air, arching back down into the alluvial mud. Seeds start to germinate and develop into shoots before they separate from the mother plant. After a time these shoots fall off into the mud and rapidly put out roots to ensure that they are not washed away. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 40.)

The seeds of plants like *Cyperus* shown adjacent have no hairs or appendages and, in common with many seeds, are dispersed by water. The polished surface of the seeds allows them to be carried along without snagging on obstructions. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 41.)



Seeds distributed by water are formed so as to reduce their weight and increase their surface area. Air-filled buoyant structure is usually found in fruits and seeds. Their floating tissue can take a variety of forms, but is likely to be a spongy structure with air-filled cells, or a structure of tightly packed cells that traps air inside. In addition, the cell walls have to prevent the entry of water, and there must be an inner layer to protect the plant's embryo and its genetic information.³⁹ This evident arrangement in seeds is just one of the countless pieces of evidence of God's creation on Earth.

As seen from the examples in this section, the most important characteristic of seeds transported by water is that they germinate once they get to land. This is an exceptional situation, because as we know, seeds usually start to germinate when they come in contact with water. However, plants using water to disperse their seeds are different in this respect thanks to their seeds' special structures. If these seeds were to start germinating as soon as they came into contact with water, their species would have died out long ago. However, thanks to mechanisms suited to the conditions they live in, these plants can perpetuate themselves with ease.

All plants on Earth enjoy the structures most suited to them, with exceptional characteristics unique to each species. Why are the features of every kind of plant in perfect harmony with its environment? And how did such features come into being?

Taking plants that disperse their seeds by water as an example, we see once again evidence that these species couldn't have appeared by chance. For the seeds of these plants to remain viable in water for so long, they need to be more resilient than average, with casings that are quite thick and special structures to protect the embryo from water. Obviously, such structures are not formed by coincidence, much less by the plant's own efforts. On their long journeys, moreover, the seeds will need more nutrients than usual and exactly the right amount of nutrient is installed in them. Evidently this characteristic could not oc-

cur by chance. It is evident that chance could not calculate the amount of nutrients a plant needs for its journey and then provide the seed with exactly that amount. In contrast to all other plants' seeds, these do not germinate in water, but as soon as they come into contact with land. Such timing could not possibly be achieved by coincidence.

All these delicate calculations and measurements are carried out to perfection by God, the Creator of seeds, Who knows all their needs and characteristics. He has eternal intelligence and knowledge. A verse of the Qur'an tells how God has created everything in due measure:

As for the earth, We stretched it out and cast firmly embedded mountains in it and made everything grow in due proportion on it. (Qur'an, 15:19)

Plants that Get Others to Disperse Their Seeds

As you wander through long grass, the seeds that stick to your clothing or your dog's fur have special structures that let them be carried in this way. To cling to animate objects, some of these seeds use needles, hooks, tacks and thorns. Other species have attractive smelling, colorful or tasty fruits, as though they are decoratively created in terms of color, smell, shape and presentation, to entice animals into carrying them away. The fruits, which are rich in sugar, water, energy and mineral salts, are attractive to animals that eat them, thus helping proliferate plants by dispersing their seeds over a very wide area.



As the illustration to the left shows, the fruit of the devil's claw (*Ibicella lutea*), growing in Mexican scrublands, produces seedpods with two formidable horns – a good means of protection, since no animal dares to eat them. The seeds use their horns to attach themselves to passing animals and travel to new locations. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 45.)

Seeds of wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), one of the gramineae, are covered in fine hairs and employ a special system for clinging to passers by. This system is so effective that every movement makes the seed cling more tightly to the spot where it's attached itself to. Thanks to the micro-husks at the tip of the thorns, the seeds at the bottom are protected from any dangers they may encounter. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 46.)



The seed head of the rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*) is covered in fluffy hairs.

If an animal brushes against it, this structure around the fruit breaks, and the seeds are scattered in the wind. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 46.)

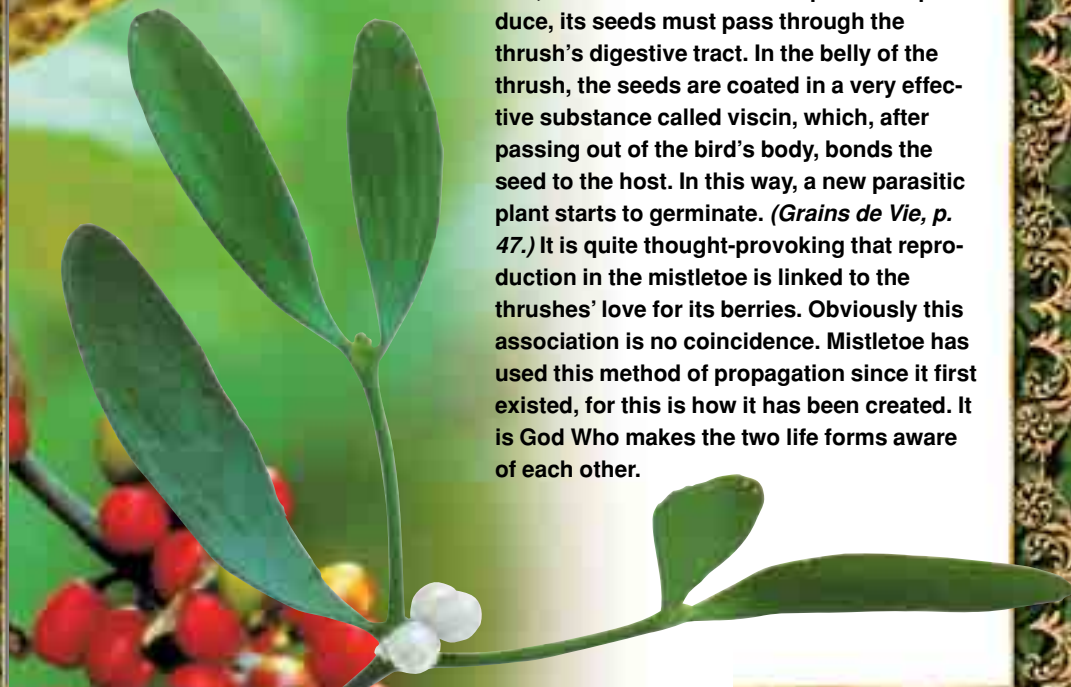


The digestive system in mammals works much more slowly than that of birds, so that seeds ingested by mammals can be carried far greater distances. For example, large herbivores like African elephants play an important role in dispersing seeds, and the germination of some species like *Baillonella toxisperma*, native to Western Africa, depends entirely on elephants. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 49.)



Mistletoe (*Viscum album*) stays green all through winter when its host trees have all lost their leaves. Throughout the winter season it produces small seeds that usually germinate on the trunks and branches of other trees rather than on the ground. So how is this done?

The seeds have to cling to a branch of a host tree and not fall to the ground if they are to germinate. But under normal circumstances, the rounded seeds would fall directly to the ground. This problem is solved for the mistletoe seeds by the thrush, which is very partial to mistletoe seeds. This is very important, because in order for the plant to reproduce, its seeds must pass through the thrush's digestive tract. In the belly of the thrush, the seeds are coated in a very effective substance called viscin, which, after passing out of the bird's body, bonds the seed to the host. In this way, a new parasitic plant starts to germinate. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 47.) It is quite thought-provoking that reproduction in the mistletoe is linked to the thrushes' love for its berries. Obviously this association is no coincidence. Mistletoe has used this method of propagation since it first existed, for this is how it has been created. It is God Who makes the two life forms aware of each other.





Pine trees disperse their seeds by various means. A pine cone stores many winged seeds, each in a separate compartment. The seeds stay packed tightly in closed cones for approximately three years. Then, they begin to open with the heat of the summer sun and so are scattered through the air.

The seeds are also dispersed by being carried off by squirrels. Usually in summer, squirrels snap off short twigs bearing a few fresh and closed pine cones and carry them close to their nests. They start to strip them off from base to bottom. This they do very methodically and at great speed, packing their cheek pouches with plenty of the seeds. Then they dig a hole and bury them. If they have no time to strip all the shells from the cones, they bury the entire cone in the hole. The seeds wait until spring without rotting, then start to germinate. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 65.)



For animals like squirrels, the seeds of plants are an important source of food. It is God Who is aware of all things and creates this harmonious relationship between plants and animals.



The strangler fig tree, native to Borneo, shares its life with a kind of wasp. The figs provide an ideal safe shelter for the wasp's eggs. In return, the wasp helps pollinate the fig by carrying the tree's pollen.

Strangler figs mature at the same time as the larvae of the wasps. After weeks, male and female wasps hatch from the eggs. The male bites a small hole in the flower's ovary wall. He then inseminates the female through the hole. In the male wasp's short life, his last duty is to open an exit tunnel for the female, and he usually dies as soon as he reaches the surface. The female wasp is then able to leave, and flies to another tree, carrying pollen from her host tree. She enters a ripe fig through an opening at the bottom. In the process of laying her eggs in the ovaries of the flowers, she pollinates the long-styled female flowers. When the female wasp has done her duty, she too dies.

After a time, new wasps hatch from the eggs she's laid, and leave, covered in pollen, by the tunnel previously opened by the male wasp. And to perpetuate the reproductive chain they move on to another fig. (*National Geographic*, "Borneo's Strangler Fig Trees," Tim Laman, April 1, 1997, p. 41.)

The wasp can't possibly have invented such a complex method of its own accord or taught others how to do this. It is perfectly obvious that the fig's reproductive system has been specially created to live in cooperation with the wasp.

This shows once again that this system has been created by God and that wasps act according to His inspiration.





Fruit-eating birds have no gizzards and accordingly they do not use pebbles to grind their food. This feature is extremely important, because were the seeds ground in the bird's alimentary tract, they would be destroyed and plants might become extinct. But birds with-

out a gizzard can carry the seeds and let them germinate. Between birds and plants, a symbiotic relationship exists. The plant's seeds are carried by the bird, which it nourishes in return. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 49.)



Birds sometimes use seeds as a nest-building material, as well as for food. They eat the fleshy part of the fruit, making it easier for seeds inside to germinate by stripping away their outer layer or weakening the casing of tough seeds.



Seeds With Special Protection

An aril, which looks like a small, fleshy swelling, is the fine protective covering surrounding the seed of some plants. Animals usually devour this protective semi-layer rather than the seed itself. Some of the seeds protected by an aril are as follows:

In autumn, the yew tree (*Taxus baccata*) produces vivid red arils that contrast wonderfully with its dark green needle-like leaves. The



arils' sweet taste is particularly enticing for blackbirds, but they spit out the bitter-tasting seeds. This is extremely important, since the seeds must be pierced by the birds' sharp beaks before germination can take place. Should blackbirds swallow the seeds, they are resilient enough to suffer no damage in the birds' digestive tract. The yew seeds also contain extremely toxic alkaloids, which cause heart failure in living creatures ingesting them. This substance is used as poison on the tips of arrows and also made into toxic preparations, but are often used in treatments – the most important of which are morphine, strychnine and atropine.

The spindle tree (*Euonymus sp.*) produces fruits of an interesting appearance. When these fruits split open, they are very attractive to birds: the center is white, the seeds are black, and the aril surrounding the fruit is bright orange. This tricolor appearance attracts a wide variety of animal species to the spindle tree.



The seeds of the acacia, native to Australia, are dispersed thanks to their nutrient-rich arils that can be red, brown or white and either long or short, according to the variety. The short white or brown ones provide food for ants, which carry the nutritious arils to their nests. On the way, the black seeds sometimes get separated from the aril and fall off. But a lot of seeds are brought to the underground nests, which are at the ideal depth for germination.



The seeds of the acacia tree are covered in a kind of nutritious coating called an aril, which is eaten by animals, allowing the seeds to germinate.



The longer red arils, which resemble worms, are eaten by birds. When the broad bean-like fruits split open, the seeds remain clinging to the arils, attracting the birds.⁴⁰

Symbiotic Relationship between Ants and Plants

As just mentioned, some plants' reproduction depends on animals to carry their seeds. This shows an interesting harmony between plants and animals. To illustrate, let's take a seed covered in an oily, edible tissue, called an eliasome. This tissue, seemingly quite ordinary at first glance, actually plays a vital role in the plant's survival, for it is the reason why ants are interested in the plant and play a role in its proliferation.

As with almost every other seed, this one must also go underground in order to germinate, and to make germination happen, the core of the seed must be exposed. The plant cannot do this by itself, but ants can. To them, the oily covering is a very attractive food, so they collect the seeds with great zeal and carry them to their nests. Thus initially, the seeds are carried beneath the soil.

Then begins the second important stage for the seeds. Having spent lots of effort to carry them to their nest, the ants gnaw off the eliasomes and abandon the seeds themselves. In this way, the part of the plant that allows for reproduction reaches an ideal position underground.⁴¹

So how did this harmony between ant and seed emerge?

Of course, that the ant does this consciously, acting in knowledge of what the seeds need to sprout is an untenable idea. And it's completely unreasonable to theorize that the ant discovered the seed by accident one day, took it underground and, seeing that it grew into a plant, informed the next generations of ants that they should do the same thing. It's equally preposterous to claim that somehow, the plant learned what this species of ant likes, and tailored its seeds accordingly in order to reproduce.



Any plant that produces many delicious fruits is an attractive source of nutrition for animals, who can disperse its seeds over a wider area. The relationship between ants and the seed pictured is an example of this. The Creator of this harmonious relationship is God, Who directs the whole affair.

This harmony must have been specially arranged, because this plant's very first seeds had no other mechanism by which to reproduce. If it hadn't been able to attract the attention of ants, there would be no likelihood of its continued existence. (And if the ants didn't exist, they would have no way to survive.) But the reality that this plant's existence shows us is plain to see. The consciousness behind this perfect harmony is neither the plant's nor the ants'. The supreme source of this consciousness is God, Who knows the characteristics of these two life forms and has created them in harmony with each other. God makes known how every living thing is submissive to Him in a verse of the Qur'an:

Everyone in the heavens and Earth belongs to Him. All are submissive to Him. (Qur'an, 30:26)

The Symbiotic Relationship between the Agouti and the Bertholletia Tree

The seeds of South America's bertholletia tree, or Brazil nuts, are enclosed in a large round capsule, which, after falling from the tree, lies on the forest floor and remains intact for a time. This is because it has little attraction to many animals; it has no smell, is very hard to break, and there is nothing remarkable about its appearance. But for the nuts inside the capsule to sprout, they must somehow be removed and buried in the soil.

Yet none of this is a problem for the bertholletia tree, because living in the same habitat is a creature with the necessary characteristics to get round these obstacles.

The agouti, a South American rodent, knows that there's something edible inside the thick, odorless capsule. Agoutis' sharp, pointed teeth can easily break through the hard shells. In every capsule there are about twenty nuts, far more than an agouti can eat at one sitting. So a satisfied agouti carries the nuts in its cheek pouches and digs small holes to store them in and covers them over, much as a squirrel does with acorns. Even though the agouti does this with the intention of eating the nuts later, it never does locate a considerable proportion of the



All the agoutis in the world feed on the nuts of the bertholletia tree. Likewise, all bertholletia trees reproduce as a result of these animals burying their nuts in the earth. This can certainly not be explained by coincidence, and is evidence that both life forms are created by God.

nuts it buries. In this way, the majority of the bertholletia tree's large heavy seeds are distributed to germinate in the earth.⁴²

The feeding habits of the agouti and the propagation system of the bertholletia tree are remarkably well suited, but this compatibility is not the result of coincidence. These living species have not discovered one another by accident. The bertholletia tree can't afford the luxury of waiting for such an unconscious coincidence to happen, because this tree has been dependent on the agouti to propagate since the very first day of its existence. It follows that these two species have been created to be compatible with one another.

To clarify this situation with an example, imagine a television with a remote control on the table beside it. You pick up the remote, switch on the TV and flick through the channels. Probably you would assume that the remote control has been designed to control the TV. But what if someone else enters the room and says, "This remote control and the TV have evolved over time as the result of a series of coincidences, and eventually – also by chance – they've become compatible." You'd probably suspect that this person had taken leave of his senses.

Yet the relationship between the bertholletia tree and the agouti is far more complex than between a television and a remote control. The systems of both living species have been organized to be mutually beneficial. And where there is organization, naturally, there is an Organizer.

These living things have been created by one Creator, God. This harmony, just one of the countless examples in nature, is undoubtedly the product of a supreme intelligence. In His unbounded wisdom, God has created these two life forms together with these characteristics.

There is no creature on the Earth which is not dependent upon God for its provision. He knows where it lives and where it dies. They are all in a clear book. (Qur'an, 11:6)



SECTION 5

RESILIENCE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS

Is He Who creates like him who does not create? So will you not pay heed? If you tried to number God's blessings, you could never count them. God is Ever-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

(Qur'an, 16:17-18)



Every plant is created to suit the climatic conditions where it lives. For instance, plants in arid zones have characteristics that others in temperate climates lack. For this reason, plants from an arid region can't be expected to survive in tropical forests and conversely, a plant from tropical forests cannot live in the Arctic, because all of a tropical plant's characteristics, such as leaf size and seed resilience, are suited to that region's particular climate. However, some plants show an amazing ability to withstand unexpectedly harsh conditions. Plants should be able to survive hot weather, drought, violent rainfall or severe cold. Some plants manage to



An aquatic plant cannot live in the desert, nor can a plant suited for a dry climate live in the rain forest. Each of the plants pictured is created to live in different climatic conditions.

withstand such unexpected conditions by going into a form of dormancy.

Dormant Phase in Seeds

As mentioned above, the seeds of some plants have the little-known characteristic of being able to withstand very harsh conditions. These seeds become more resilient to periods of adverse environmental conditions by deliberately slowing down their metabolic functions and going into a kind of deep sleep.

The first stage of dormancy starts with a drying phase: The seed loses fluid from its tissue. The living tissues of a plant consist of 90 to 95% water, but the water content of dormant seeds ranges from 5% to a maximum of 15%. This drying-out process takes place in a defined sequence under genetic control. The principal agent in this process is abscisic acid,⁴³ one of the hormones that stem the growth of the plant and whose presence also slows the inner functions of the seed. Respiration is reduced in the cells of a dormant seed, and it can neither feed nor grow.⁴⁴

Some seeds can stay dormant for decades or even hundreds of years before germinating – to ensure the survival of the species under severe conditions.⁴⁵

How has such an important feature appeared? When conditions become adverse, how can seeds beneath the soil be aware of this and take the necessary precautions? A seed has neither eyes, nor a clock, nor a nervous system. So how does it calculate that it is time to go dormant?

Evolutionists try to explain that some plants have ensured their survival this way with claims like, "Plants have developed mechanisms to guarantee their survival under difficult conditions."

But this sentence expresses nothing meaningful, because of course it is not feasible for a tree to feel such a need of its own accord and to think up a system whereby its seeds can go dormant, set up this

mechanism in itself and then encode the necessary genetic information in its cells so as to transfer this information to future generations. Such an assertion is unscientific as well as irrational.

Another story the evolutionists spin goes like this: "In the evolutionary process, every variety of plant obtained data on environmental conditions and loaded it into its memory. This information was condensed and coded in the genetic material. Seeds acquired the ability to 'recognize' that the seasons follow one another, the kind and quality of the soil, whether running water and competitive species are nearby, and whether there's a space enough for them to spread out."⁴⁶

Giving a little thought to the above statements, you can easily see that these hypotheses are also extremely illogical. A plant has no memory for it to load environmental data into. How is a plant, not even aware of the genetic material it possesses, to add new information? Besides, a plant is not intelligent or even conscious, so how can it "recognize" its environment? Such assertions are nothing more than fairy tales concocted by evolutionists reluctant to admit that plants have been created by God.

There is another way of seeing evolutionists' claims as untenable. According to their assertion that plants have acquired their characteristics as a result of coincidental changes over time, millions of years must have passed before plants acquired the ability to let their seeds stay dormant. In the meantime, plants must have endured adverse conditions for so many long years. But no plant can withstand such hardship! Once a seed has begun to germinate, it cannot survive if conditions are negative.

Under such circumstances, the first seed to encounter harsh conditions would need an extraordinary coincidence (it would be better to call it a miracle). To anyone with common sense, it's obvious that such could not be possible. Information could not be added to a plant's genetic code, even if you wait millions or trillions of years. Seeds cannot acquire dormancy or any other characteristic by coincidence – the only



An embryo protected by a waterproof overcoat can sometimes travel far from the mother plant, in a dormant state throughout this journey. For example, even when the horse chestnut and the soybean reach their destinations, they can stay dormant for months. However, the seed requires this waiting time, which is brought about as a result of complex processes. This strategy ensures that germination will start at the most propitious time and in the right environment, because once it begins, there is no going back. If the external conditions are unfavorable, the delicate young seedling cannot survive. The seed's dormant stage helps lessen this risk.

alternative that evolutionists put forward.

Plants, and the seeds that produce them, have been created perfectly by God, together with all their present-day characteristics.

Is He Who creates like him who does not create? So will you not pay heed? If you tried to number God's blessings, you could never count them. God is Ever-Forgiving, Most Merciful. (Qur'an, 16:17-18)

The Lupine's Ability to Forecast

The lupine, native to the Arctic tundra, can predict the weather. And accordingly, if the conditions will be unfavorable, it does not germinate and waits underground in a kind of dormant state for the weather to improve.

The seeds of this plant can grow only in the warm weather prevailing at certain times of the year. When the seeds sense that it's not warm enough, a miracle happens: Even if other environmental conditions are suitable, the seeds in the frozen earth await warmer temperatures. When all the conditions are right, no matter how much time has passed, then the lupine seeds start to develop. Indeed,



The lupine produces seeds (below) that can survive for years in frozen ground without spoiling.



lupine seeds have been discovered that have waited in fissures in rocks hundreds of years without germinating or rotting.⁴⁷

Since the seed has undergone certain changes as though aware of events in the external environment, how can it, from under the earth, get information about the outside world? Can a seed be aware of what is happening above ground, enough to predict the weather? A mechanism in the seed informs it of the situation, and the seed suddenly stops developing, responds as though it has received an order from somewhere. How has this system come into existence? Has the plant thought it up and developed the necessary technical systems in itself?

Obviously no plant is capable of acquiring such a talent. From the moment the plant first appeared, this talent was already coded in the genetic information inside the seed. Due to this genetic coding, the lupine can arrest its development when it encounters cold weather, but it's not possible for a plant cell to develop such coding of information of its own accord. However long the development process suggested by evolutionists may last, no matter what events occur in this process, plants cannot develop a system to alert them to weather conditions.

Examples of Other Plant Species

In an 1879 scientific experiment conducted at Michigan State University, the seeds of various species were put in jars and buried. Periodically attempts were made to get them to germinate. In the 1980s, more than a century after these trials, some of the seeds still germinated. A separate 1978 study made in Denmark witnessed the germination of dormant seeds excavated from an 850-year-old grave site.⁴⁸

Similarly, seeds of *Mimosa glomerata* that had been kept in dry storage in a herbarium for 220 years, germinated as soon as they were soaked in water. Another example of resilient seeds are those of *Albizia julibrissin*. Stored in the British Museum herbarium in London, the 147-year-old seeds germinated in 1942, during the Second World War,



The seeds of the bead tree resemble rosary beads – small, hard, polished and metallic in appearance. They are able to germinate after staying underground for six hundred years. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 68.)

when the herbarium was damaged and they became soaked with water during the ensuing fire-fighting operations.⁴⁹

Due to the low temperatures in the tundra, organic matter takes longer to decompose. For this reason, some seeds can revive after being frozen in permafrost conditions for 10,000 years, if given the right amount of heat and moisture in a laboratory.⁵⁰

As we all know, a seed has a hard outer coat containing a certain amount of nutrient. It is certainly miraculous that it contains a system for sensing temperature and can obtain information from the outside world, evaluate this information, and act accordingly.

But according to the evolutionists, seeds have developed this system only with the aid of coincidence. According to their claims, seeds



When you look at plants around you, never forget that most of them have grown from seeds looking like little fragments of wood, and offer you a verification of faith.

are even consciously aware that adverse conditions after germinating will restrict their growth. They know what to do to halt their development when they sense these conditions, and continue to develop when the temperature reaches the desired level.

Of course such assertions are nonsense. The seeds themselves do not do these things. It is not possible for a piece of cellulose to possess intelligence and knowledge, to be able to predict and plan accordingly. Thus it is hardly feasible to explain this extraordinary mechanism in seeds as the product of coincidence, as evolutionary theory seeks to do. Seeds are specially created with these characteristics by God to withstand harsh conditions.

There can be no doubt that in seeds, God, Lord of the worlds, displays signs of His existence and His supreme creation. When God wills, what He wills is created in uniqueness. He alone creates.

That is God, your Lord. There is no deity but Him, the Creator of everything. So worship Him. He is responsible for everything. Eyesight cannot perceive Him but He perceives eyesight. He is the All-Penetrating, the All-Aware. (Qur'an, 6:102-103)



SECTION 6

GERMINATION: THE VITAL PHASE

In the Earth there are diverse regions side by side and gardens of grapes and cultivated fields, and palm-trees sharing one root and others with individual roots, all watered with the same water. And We make some things better to eat than others. There are signs in that for people who use their intellect.

(Qur'an, 13:4)



As described in the previous section, the first phase of development of a seed into a plant is its transportation. Then the germination begins. When a seed has matured, it usually does not germinate immediately, for in order to germinate, several different factors must come together at the same time. The right levels of heat, moisture and oxygen are necessary. If any one of these conditions is missing, the germination process stops. But when all these conditions are present, the quiescent seed comes to life.

For germination of a seed, the prime requirement is water. This is because there is no water in a mature seed's embryo and there must be a moist environment in the cells for metabolism to be activated and for growth to take place. Moreover, water makes the enzymes necessary for growth more effective. When the seeds take in water and metabolic activity begins, the roots and shoots start to grow, and cell division takes place. Cells differentiate in order for specific functions to be carried out by specialized tissues.⁵¹

At this stage, oxygen becomes imperative. With respiration, the seed starts to produce from the nutrients it contains the heat and energy it needs to form new parts of the growing plant. The appropriate temperature, on the other hand, enables the enzymes to function at maximum speed.⁵²

Nutrients are required for the seed to grow, but it doesn't yet have a source it can draw on until it is ready to take in minerals through its roots. So how does the seed find the nutrients it needs to develop?

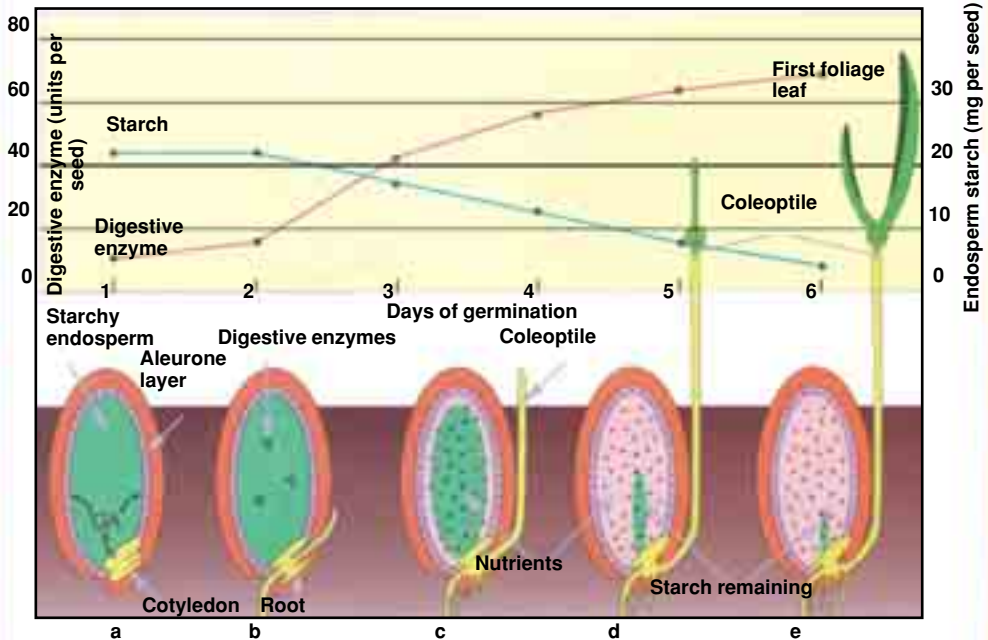
The answer to this question is hidden inside the seed. As has been detailed in previous sections, the reserve of nutrients that develops during the pollination process is used by the seed until its shoot emerges out of the earth. Until seedlings grow leaves capable of making their own food supply and roots to absorb nutrients from the soil, they are dependent on these nutrients stored within their structure.



In a fresh seed, the nutrient reserve is a rich, moist gel surrounding the embryo. As the seed dries, it hardens into a shape suitable for storage, and the nutrient reserve hardens too. Later, when the seed is moistened, the nutrient turns back into a liquid gel that nourishes the roots and stem until it sprouts leaves that can feed the plant. This process is easily observed in sweet corn, which is soft when fresh, but the corn hardens as it dries out. As fresh corn dries, its sugar turns into starch. But when moistened, this starch turns back into sugar. The seed needs water to undergo this chemical change.

Seeds Awakening from the Dormant Phase

When the conditions mentioned above prevail simultaneously, certain chemical processes take place within the seed. As mentioned above, before germination the seed is in a dormant state. The embryo remains dormant by the action of certain plant hormones, the most important of which is abscisic acid. The seed coat is dense and tough enough to prevent gas penetration and to restrict the activities of the embryo, which is another reason why it remains dormant. But when the seed gets water, its coat swells. Enzymes in the cells of the embryo are activated, producing a new hormone called gibberellin that counteracts the abscisic acid maintaining the dormant state. Once the effect of this acid is neutralized, the digestive enzyme alpha-amylase comes into play, breaking down the starch stored in the endosperm, making it available to the young plant as sugar and thus creating the energy necessary for cell division.⁵³

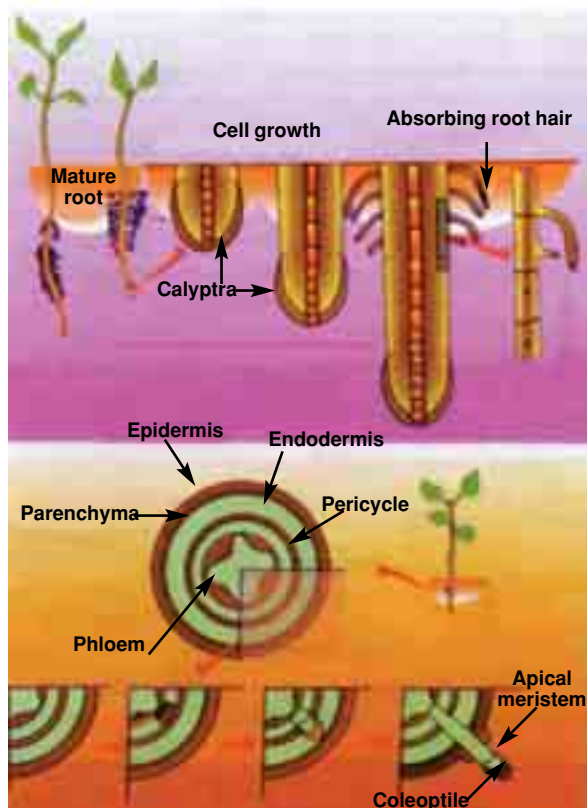


(a) When the seed absorbs water, gibberellin (GA), a growth-regulating hormone, is released from embryo into endosperm. (b) Production of digestive enzymes begins. (c) Enzymes break down starch and other molecules in endosperm, releasing soluble nutrients, which the cotyledon absorbs. (d) The absorbed nutrients are delivered to the shoot and root. The first foliage leaf emerges. (e) By the time storage reserves are depleted, the first foliage leaf has expanded and begun photosynthesis. (Solomon, Berg, Martin, Villie, *Biology*, p. 768.)

When people plant a seed in the ground, they generally know nothing about these processes. A few days later when the seed germinates and begins to develop into a plant, they see it as a natural process, even though the processes are extremely complex. Once the right conditions are created, a sequence of chemical operations is performed: One enzyme acts on another to transform the seed into a plant. Thinking a little more deeply about these perfect systems, you will come face to face with the great fact of creation. If one component is missing, the others cannot be activated. It is obvious that such intricate systems cannot be the product of pure coincidence. Moreover, this perfect system doesn't end with germination, but continues with even more miraculous processes.

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When the seed starts germinating, it draws water from the earth, and the embryo cells start dividing. Then the seed coat opens. Little roots, the first outward sign of the plant's root system, emerge and grow down into the earth. As the roots grow bigger, the earth starts to restrict them. But although subjected to extreme pressure, they are not damaged, since the newly forming cells at the tips of the roots are constantly active and provide protection as the root moves through the hard earth particles. The cells behind this protective layer (calyptra) have the ability to divide very swiftly and let the root grow by up to 11 cm a day. The roots branch as they develop, providing a greater surface area to take in water, while serving to anchor the plant more firmly in the earth. In addition, the tiny root hairs play an important role in increasing the plant's capacity to draw essential minerals from the earth.⁵⁴



Due to the stimulation of gravity, a plant's roots grow quickly down into the earth. The tips of the roots are formed from the meristem tissue, which is capable of swift division for growth. This tissue is protected by a cap (calyptra) consisting of parenchyma cells that produce a substance called mucilage, easing the passage of the roots into the earth while speeding up the absorption of certain ions from the earth. New cells formed by the division of the meristem tissue allow the roots to lengthen. In addition, these cells diversify as they mature, taking on the roles of transportation, storage or epidermal cells, depending on their location. (Ozet, Arpacı, *Biology 3*, p. 48.)

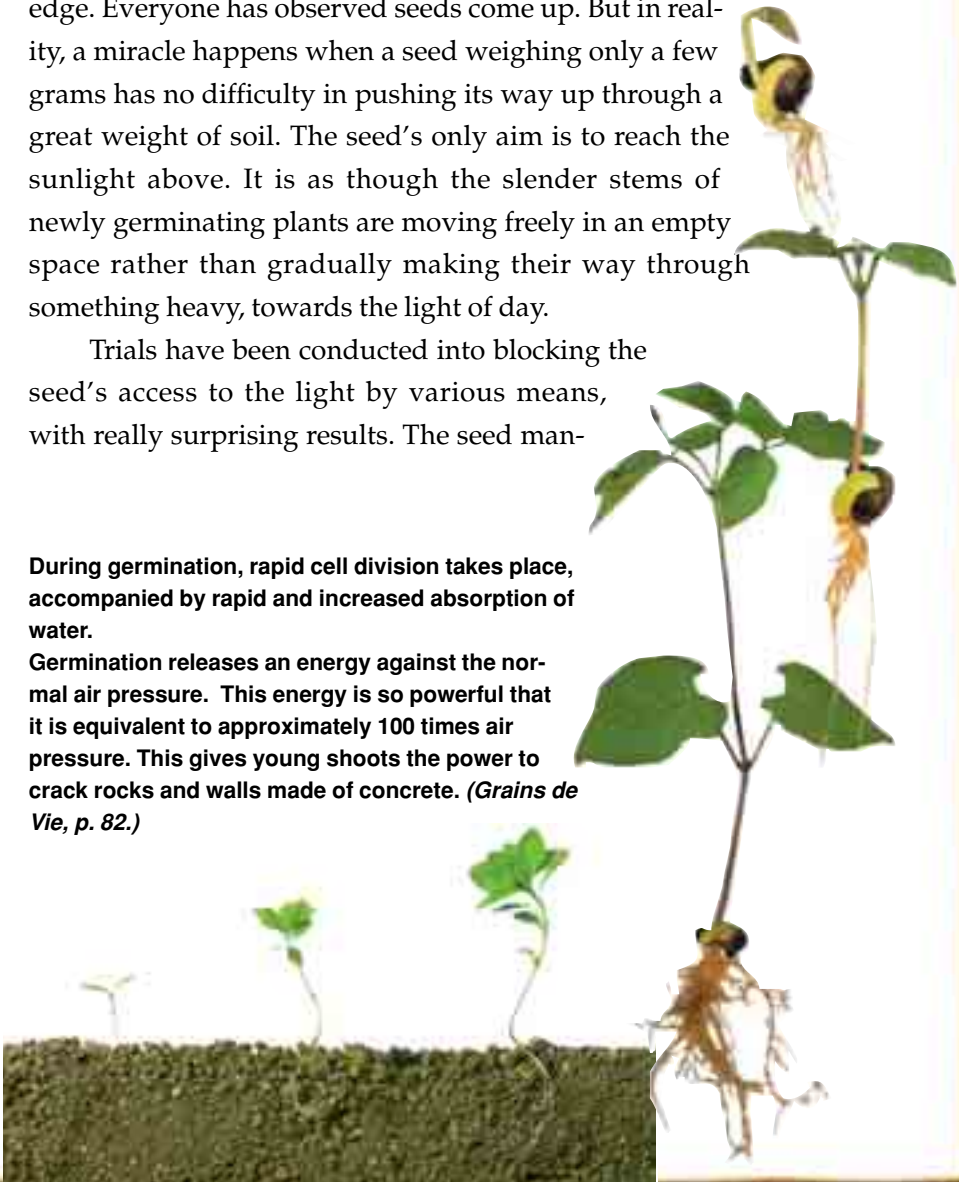
The development of the roots is followed by the small buds that will produce the leaves. The seed is directed towards the light and constantly gains strength. When the shoot appears above ground and unfolds out its first foliage leaves, it starts to produce its own nutrients through photosynthesis.

What we have explained so far is common knowledge. Everyone has observed seeds come up. But in reality, a miracle happens when a seed weighing only a few grams has no difficulty in pushing its way up through a great weight of soil. The seed's only aim is to reach the sunlight above. It is as though the slender stems of newly germinating plants are moving freely in an empty space rather than gradually making their way through something heavy, towards the light of day.

Trials have been conducted into blocking the seed's access to the light by various means, with really surprising results. The seed man-

During germination, rapid cell division takes place, accompanied by rapid and increased absorption of water.

Germination releases an energy against the normal air pressure. This energy is so powerful that it is equivalent to approximately 100 times air pressure. This gives young shoots the power to crack rocks and walls made of concrete. (*Grains de Vie*, p. 82.)



ages to get to the light by putting out long shoots around obstacles in its path or by applying pressure from its growing tip. A seed's sense of direction and determination to reach the light can be understood more easily by watching a time-lapse film version of its germination.

Since germinating seeds aim to reach the light, seedlings always move with the intent of surfacing above the soil. But a germinating seed's growth takes place in two directions. While the sprout grows upwards, against gravity, the taproot delves down into the earth.

It's really thought-provoking that two portions of the same plant can grow in completely opposite directions. How do both the sprout and roots know which direction to grow in?

The stimuli that direct a plant's growth are light and gravity. In the emerging roots of a germinating seed are cells that can sense gravity, and there are light-sensitive cells in the upward-growing shoot. Due to these cells' sensitivity, parts of the plant are guided in the right direction. These two guidance systems also ensure that if the roots and the shoot must progress in a horizontal direction, their direction is corrected as soon as possible.⁵⁵



Nothing can stop seeds from reaching the light of day. As they grow, plants can exert great pressure. For instance, some seedlings can extend the cracks in a newly made road.



There is another interesting aspect to germinating seeds. Soil bacteria have the capacity to rot and break down organic matter, yet seeds and roots no more than half a millimeter in breadth are not damaged at all. On the contrary, they use the soil to maintain constant development and growth.

Reviewing the information given so far, we face an extraordinary situation. The cells making up a seed suddenly start to differentiate into different forms to create different parts of the plant. Think a little more objectively about the root's growth towards the earth and the shoot's growth against gravity towards the surface. That these seemingly frail structures move in two different directions suggests that this must be a time of a very important decision. Who or what determines the time when the cells start to differentiate? And who or what shows them which direction to go in? How does every cell act according to which part of the plant it will grow to be? There is never any confusion of which direction the cells grow – for instance, why don't the roots try to grow out of the soil, instead of down into the earth?

To questions like these, there is only one answer. Naturally the plant itself doesn't make and implement these decisions, or set up the systems necessary to avoid confusion. Nor are the cells that compose the plant able to do this. A cell can't predict and decide, or consciously



Stages of germination in the hyacinth. In all the germinating plants in the world, these processes are carried out to perfection. All hormones and enzymes are secreted without omission, or else germination could not take place. Accordingly it's not possible to claim that germination is coincidental. Every stage of the process occurs with the knowledge, and under the control, of God.





During germination, roots grow down into the soil while the shoot grows up into the sunlight.



perceive light or gravity. Even with the intervention of another living being such intelligent systems could not be developed. For instance, if told to create a plant cell sensitive to gravity, even the world's foremost botanist could not perform such a task.

All of this shows us that plants are created and directed by a Power with superior knowledge. That is, a Being of supreme intelligence makes these decisions for the cells, creates all their structures, and shows them the direction they must go in to carry out their functions. This supreme intelligence is no other than God, Lord of the worlds. He creates a wonderful variety of plants from seeds that resemble lifeless pieces of wood and with these plants, gives life to the Earth:

We sent down a measured amount of water from heaven and lodged it firmly in the earth; and We are well able to remove it. By means of it We produce gardens of dates and grapes for you, in which there are many fruits for you and from which you eat. (Qur'an, 23:18-19)

The Determination of Shoots

A great deal of force is required for the root and shoot of a germinating seed to break open the seed and drive their way through the soil. The power of plant growth is better understood when you know that seedlings are capable of cracking and breaking through an asphalt road.

The source of this force is the hydraulic pressure that builds up inside every plant's cells. These pressures, essential for the plant's growth, stretch the cell walls. Were it not for this effect, cell enlargement in the plant

Different stages in the growth of an acorn.
The seeds (upper left) start to germinate shortly after reaching the ground. The seedling in the picture below will in time grow into a great oak tree, as in the picture to the right.





He is God – the Creator, the Maker, the Giver of Form. To Him belong the Most Beautiful Names. Everything in the heavens and Earth glorifies Him. He is the Almighty, the All-Wise. (Qur'an, 59:24)

would not be possible, and seeds would not be able to germinate.⁵⁶

After using such force to emerge from the soil, the seedling does not always find an appropriate environment. As already explained, if any object blocks the sunlight, the plant has difficulty in photosynthesizing and consequently cannot grow. For this reason, every emerging shoot will bend toward light as soon as it reaches the surface. This process is called *phototropism*, the light-sensitive direction-finding system in plants.⁵⁷

If you put houseplants in a dark place or somewhere that receives light from only one direction, after a while you will see that they turn towards the light, reaching out with their leaves or even twisting into that direction. It's very thought-provoking that a seedling can determine the direction of light and then turn in that direction. But plants are able to do this with ease, because compared to animals or humans, plants are much better in their capacity to sense the direction of light, which we can only do with our eyes. Plants, on the other hand, never get confused about direction.

Germination is the first stage in the development of a tiny plant that can grow to be meters in height and tons in weight. As it grows



The sunflower is one of the best examples of plants that turn toward the sun. Above: The movements of a sunflower throughout one day as it follows the sun.



As the shoot breaks through the seed coat, it accomplishes a very difficult task. A soft little shoot has no problem bursting free from the confines of the tough seed coat of a cherry or hazelnut, that we can manage to break only with a hard blow. The task is made easier by such factors as the softening of the seed coat when the seed takes in water and increased pressure inside the seed. It is God Who creates them together with these features.

and its roots extend into the ground and its branches into the air, its internal systems (alimentary, pollination, the hormones that regulate and halt the plant's growth) all operate simultaneously, with no hitch or delay in any of them. Everything the plant needs develops at the same time – a very important detail. For instance, while the plant's pollination system is developing, so is its distribution network of nutrient and water channels. Otherwise, if a tree's pollination system failed to develop, its inner bark used to carry water and nutrients would have no significance. And there would also be no point in the roots' development, since the ancillary mechanisms would have no function given that the species would not survive.

However, there are no such hitches. Everything develops just the way it should, and at the time it should.

There is an evident plan behind this perfect structure of plants, all

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of whose elements are interdependent and compatible, that cannot have developed by chance. As in all other living things, there is absolutely no question of a gradual development in plants, as evolutionary scientists claim.

The perfect order in the processes that we've examined here is evidence of a Creator Who accomplishes every minute detail. Even the formation of the seed, the very first stage of plant life, is enough to demonstrate the incomparable wonder of God's creation.

When the seeds protected inside the pinecones at left reach the ground, the germination processes are set in motion. From these little seeds, magnificent pine trees will eventually grow.





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Examples of the seedlings of various plants. Day by day, these feeble little shoots will grow into great trees – an incredible change brought about by the knowledge that God installs in seeds.

The transformation of little shoots that grow up through cracks in the soil into great trees illustrates many points for those who use their intelligence. All thoughtful people can see God's magnificent art everywhere they look.



God, there is no deity but Him, the Living, the Self-Sustaining. He is not subject to drowsiness or sleep. Everything in the heavens and the Earth belongs to Him. Who can intercede with Him except by His permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them but they cannot grasp any of His knowledge save what He wills. His Footstool encompasses the heavens and the Earth and their preservation does not tire Him. He is the Most High, the Magnificent. (Qur'an, 2:255)

SECTION 7

THE SEED: A FACT OF CREATION

*Don't you see that God sends down
water from the sky and then in the
morning the Earth is covered in green?*

God is All-Subtle, All-Aware.

(Qur'an, 22:63)



So far, we have given examples of different kinds of seeds, mentioning how plants produce and disperse their seeds. We've explained how the diversity of plants on Earth is thanks to the information contained in their seeds, enabling them to grow from the soil in the much same way for millions of years.

From this information, the conclusion to be drawn is that there is a perfect structure in seeds. So how have seeds with such an excellent structure come into being?

According to evolutionary theory, all living and non-living forms that exist on Earth – as well as the perfect order in the universe – are the result of coincidence. Plants, and accordingly seeds, have also come into existence by chance. But evolutionary sources give no clear information on the evolution of seeds. Whichever evolutionary text we examine on the subject, we encounter a series of hypotheses, imaginary scenarios built on those hypotheses, inconclusive theories, and unrealistic charts, all based on these groundless claims.

When we examine the fossils of seeds, we can see clear evidence of creation. Seed fossils approximately 350 million years old (from the Devonian geologic period) have the same protective outer layer, embryo, and reserve of nutrients.⁵⁸ These seeds' special structures have the same characteristics now as they did millions of years ago, having undergone no change to the present day – a very clear indication that they have not undergone any imaginary process such as "evolution."

From time to time, evolutionist publications acknowledge the impasses concerning seeds, in confessions like this:

Many gaps exist in our present knowledge of seed development. More information is needed on... extension of the pollen chamber in cycads, role of the pollination drop, postpollination growth of ovules... structure of the megaspore membrane.⁵⁹

From the above, we can draw an obvious conclusion. Evolutionary theory is in as much of a deadlock over the emergence of plants and seeds as it is concerning other life forms on Earth. These liv-

ing things have been created by God. Seeds, as well as the plants that grow from them, have possessed all the mechanisms, complex systems and astonishing features in perfect form from the moment they first appeared. Evolutionists use such terms as “developing over time,” “coincidental changes,” and “adaptations arising from necessity,” all assertions with no factual basis, and from a scientific point of view, meaningless.



At upper right, the fossil of a maple seed dating back to the middle Eocene (almost 60-65 million years ago) and a present-day maple seed. (“*Acer stewarti*,” <http://sweb.la.asu.edu/kpigg/acer.htm>) Obviously, there is no difference between them. This is evidence that seeds have not evolved over time, but have been created in their present form by God.



Left: The fruit of the nipa palm, and a fossil of this fruit dating back to the Eocene (almost 65 million years ago).

(Dr. Paul D. Taylor, *Eyewitness Guides, Fossil*, London, p. 36.)



Grape seed fossils found in Denmark dating to the middle Miocene era. The authorities of the museum housing the fossils emphasize that they are identical to modern grape seeds. ("*Vitis sp. Endocarps*;" <http://lswb.la.asu.edu/kpigg/grapes.htm>)



The blue object at below left is a fossil of the fruit of crepe myrtle. The bottom picture shows the actual crepe myrtle. At below right is a fossil of the same plant's seed dating to the middle Miocene (almost 22 million years ago). ("*Shirleya grahamae Lythraceae*;" <http://lswb.la.asu.edu/kpigg/mystery1.htm>)



Fossil of this plant, with its flowers and fruits, is structured exactly like those of the present time. This fossil of the *Archaeofructus* species is 140 million years old, the oldest known flowering plant fossil.



CONCLUSION

A sign for them is the dead land which We bring to life and from which We bring forth grain of which they eat. We place in it gardens of dates and grapes, and cause springs to gush out in it, so they may eat its fruits – they did not do it themselves. So will they not be thankful? Glory be to Him Who created all the pairs: from what the earth produces and from themselves and from things unknown to them.

(Qur'an, 36:33-36)



Everyone capable of reason and thought can see the lack of logic in the evolutionist claim of chance forming living things. Let's examine this fallacy with an analogy from daily life:

When you want to create the picture of a flower on your computer, at your disposal there are various programs, which have been developed by trained experts. Your computer is designed to use these programs to let you color the flower and create patterns on it. By themselves, however, even the most advanced computer and the best program available are not enough. Think back to basics: You also need to switch on the computer, use the program and give the right commands to create the image of the flower. No one viewing a picture on a computer screen would ever imagine that the picture got there by itself. Certainly it has been created by someone. It is also certain that the computer has been constructed in a factory, and that all its parts have been individually manufactured.

In the same way, it's not possible that the plants in your yard, the grass, the roses and trees in the gardens have come into being of their own accord. Moreover, it is equally impossible for these plants to put all their essential characteristics into their seeds and start reproducing from these seeds, because all the information contained in seeds certainly requires intelligence and knowledge.

It is a Supreme Power that loads the information into seeds of diverse structure, gives them their shape, installs their coats and protective membranes, and enables them to grow into plants perfect in every respect. This power is that of God, Lord of all the worlds, Who knows all things. God creates all plants, shapes them, gives them their smell, taste and color. In a verse of the Qur'an, God makes this known to us:

And soaring date-palms with layered spathes, as provision for Our servants; by it We brought a dead land to life. That is how the Emergence will take place. (Qur'an, 50:10-11)



THE DECEPTION OF EVOLUTION

He is the Originator of the heavens and the Earth. How could He have a son when He has no wife? He created all things and He has knowledge of all things. That is God, your Lord. There is no deity but Him, the Creator of everything. So worship Him. He is responsible for everything.

(Qur'an, 6:101-102)



Darwinism, in other words the theory of evolution, was put forward with the aim of denying the fact of creation, but is in truth nothing but failed, unscientific nonsense. This theory, which claims that life emerged by chance from inanimate matter, was invalidated by the scientific evidence of clear "design" in the universe and in living things. In this way, science confirmed the fact that God created the universe and the living things in it. The propaganda carried out today in order to keep the theory of evolution alive is based solely on the distortion of the scientific facts, biased interpretation, and lies and falsehoods disguised as science.

Yet this propaganda cannot conceal the truth. The fact that the theory of evolution is the greatest deception in the history of science has been expressed more and more in the scientific world over the last 20-30 years. Research carried out after the 1980s in particular has revealed that the claims of Darwinism are totally unfounded, something that has been stated by a large number of scientists. In the United States in particular, many scientists from such different fields as biology, biochemistry and paleontology recognize the invalidity of Darwinism and employ the fact of creation to account for the origin of life.

We have examined the collapse of the theory of evolution and the proofs of creation in great scientific detail in many of our works, and are still continuing to do so. Given the enormous importance of this subject, it will be of great benefit to summarize it here.

The Scientific Collapse of Darwinism

Although this doctrine goes back as far as ancient Greece, the theory of evolution was advanced extensively in the nineteenth century. The most important development that made it the top topic of the world of science was Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859. In this book, he denied that God created different living species on Earth separately, for he claimed that all living beings had a common ancestor and had diversified over time through small

changes. Darwin's theory was not based on any concrete scientific finding; as he also accepted, it was just an "assumption." Moreover, as Darwin confessed in the long chapter of his book titled "Difficulties on Theory," the theory failed in the face of many critical questions.

Darwin invested all of his hopes in new scientific discoveries, which he expected to solve these difficulties. However, contrary to his expectations, scientific findings expanded the dimensions of these difficulties. The defeat of Darwinism in the face of science can be reviewed under three basic topics:



Charles Darwin

- 1) The theory cannot explain how life originated on Earth.
- 2) No scientific finding shows that the "evolutionary mechanisms" proposed by the theory have any evolutionary power at all.
- 3) The fossil record proves the exact opposite of what the theory suggests.

In this section, we will examine these three basic points in general outlines:

The First Insurmountable Step: The Origin of Life

The theory of evolution posits that all living species evolved from a single living cell that emerged on the primitive Earth 3.8 billion years ago. How a single cell could generate millions of complex living species and, if such an evolution really occurred, why traces of it cannot be observed in the fossil record are some of the questions that the theory cannot answer. However, first and foremost, we need to ask: How did this "first cell" originate?

Since the theory of evolution denies creation and any kind of supernatural intervention, it maintains that the "first cell" originated co-

incidentally within the laws of nature, without any design, plan or arrangement. According to the theory, inanimate matter must have produced a living cell as a result of coincidences. Such a claim, however, is inconsistent with the most unassailable rules of biology.

"Life Comes From Life"

In his book, Darwin never referred to the origin of life. The primitive understanding of science in his time rested on the assumption that living beings had a very simple structure. Since medieval times, spontaneous generation, which asserts that non-living materials came together to form living organisms, had been widely accepted. It was commonly believed that insects came into being from food leftovers, and mice from wheat. Interesting experiments were conducted to prove this theory. Some wheat was placed on a dirty piece of cloth, and it was believed that mice would originate from it after a while.

Similarly, maggots developing in rotting meat was assumed to be evidence of spontaneous generation. However, it was later understood that worms did not appear on meat spontaneously, but were carried there by flies in the form of larvae, invisible to the naked eye.

Even when Darwin wrote *The Origin of Species*, the belief that bacteria could come into existence from non-living matter was widely accepted in the world of science.

However, five years after the publication of Darwin's book, Louis Pasteur announced his results after long studies and experiments, that disproved spontaneous generation, a cornerstone of Darwin's theory. In his triumphal lecture at the Sorbonne in 1864, Pasteur said: "Never will the doctrine of spontaneous generation recover from the mortal blow struck by this simple experiment."⁶⁰



Louis Pasteur

For a long time, advocates of the theory of evolution resisted these findings. However, as the development of science unraveled the complex structure of the cell of a living being, the idea that life could come into being coincidentally faced an even greater impasse.

Inconclusive Efforts of the Twentieth Century

The first evolutionist who took up the subject of the origin of life in the twentieth century was the renowned Russian biologist Alexander Oparin. With various theses he advanced in the 1930s, he tried to prove that a living cell could originate by coincidence. These studies, however, were doomed to failure, and Oparin had to make the following confession:

Unfortunately, however, the problem of the origin of the cell is perhaps the most obscure point in the whole study of the evolution of organisms.⁶¹

Evolutionist followers of Oparin tried to carry out experiments to solve this problem. The best known experiment was carried out by the American chemist Stanley Miller in 1953. Combining the gases he alleged to have existed in the primordial Earth's atmosphere in an experiment set-up, and adding energy to the mixture, Miller synthesized several organic molecules (amino acids) present in the structure of proteins.

Barely a few years had passed before it was revealed that this experiment, which was then presented as an important step in the name of evolution, was invalid, for the atmosphere used in the experiment was very different from the real Earth conditions.⁶²

After a long silence, Miller confessed that the atmosphere medium he used was unrealistic.⁶³

All the evolutionists' efforts throughout



Alexander Oparin

the twentieth century to explain the origin of life ended in failure. The geochemist Jeffrey Bada, from the San Diego Scripps Institute accepts this fact in an article published in Earth magazine in 1998:

Today as we leave the twentieth century, we still face the biggest unsolved problem that we had when we entered the twentieth century: How did life originate on Earth?⁶⁴

The Complex Structure of Life

The primary reason why the theory of evolution ended up in such a great impasse regarding the origin of life is that even those living organisms deemed to be the simplest have incredibly complex structures. The cell of a living thing is more complex than all of our man-made technological products. Today, even in the most developed laboratories of the world, a living cell cannot be produced by bringing organic chemicals together.

The conditions required for the formation of a cell are too great in quantity to be explained away by coincidences. The probability of proteins, the building blocks of a cell, being synthesized coincidentally, is 1 in 10^{950} for an average protein made up of 500 amino acids. In mathematics, a probability smaller than 1 over 10^{50} is considered to be impossible in practical terms.

The DNA molecule, which is located in the nucleus of a cell and which stores genetic information, is an incredible databank. If the information coded in DNA were written down, it would make a giant library consisting of an estimated 900 volumes of encyclopedias consisting of 500 pages each.

A very interesting dilemma emerges at this point: DNA can replicate itself only with the help of some specialized proteins (enzymes). However, the synthesis of these enzymes can be realized only by the information coded in DNA. As they both depend on each other, they have to exist at the same time for replication. This brings the scenario that life originated by itself to a deadlock. Prof. Leslie Orgel, an evolu-

tionist of repute from the University of San Diego, California, confesses this fact in the September 1994 issue of the *Scientific American* magazine:

It is extremely improbable that proteins and nucleic acids, both of which are structurally complex, arose spontaneously in the same place at the same time. Yet it also seems impossible to have one without the other. And so, at first glance, one might have to conclude that life could never, in fact, have originated by chemical means.⁶⁵

No doubt, if it is impossible for life to have originated from natural causes, then it has to be accepted that life was "created" in a supernatural way. This fact explicitly invalidates the theory of evolution, whose main purpose is to deny creation.

Imaginary Mechanism of Evolution

The second important point that negates Darwin's theory is that both concepts put forward by the theory as "evolutionary mechanisms" were understood to have, in reality, no evolutionary power.

Darwin based his evolution allegation entirely on the mechanism of "natural selection." The importance he placed on this mechanism was evident in the name of his book: *The Origin of Species, By Means of Natural Selection...*

Natural selection holds that those living things that are stronger and more suited to the natural conditions of their habitats will survive in the struggle for life. For example, in a deer herd under the threat of attack by wild animals, those that can run faster will survive. Therefore, the deer herd will be comprised of faster and stronger individuals. However, unquestionably, this mechanism will not cause deer to evolve and transform themselves into another living species, for instance, horses.

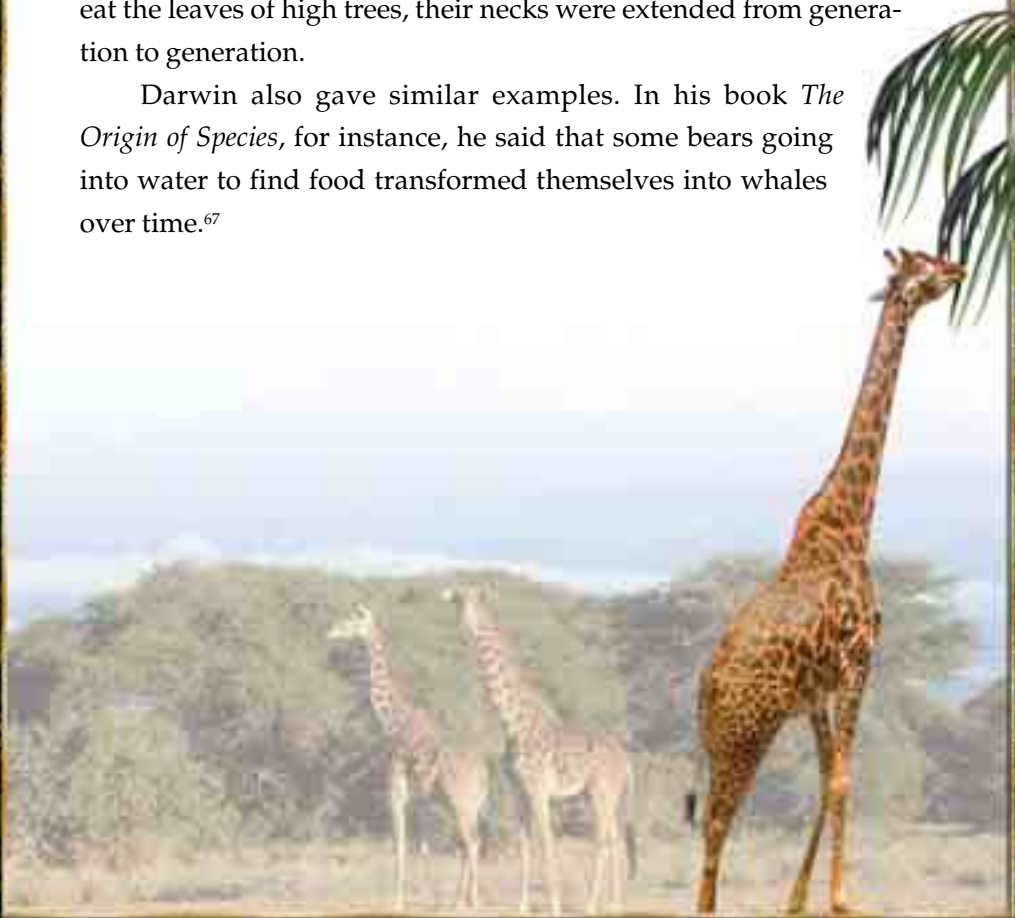
Therefore, the mechanism of natural selection has no evolutionary power. Darwin was also aware of this fact and had to state this in his book *The Origin of Species*:

Natural selection can do nothing until favourable individual differences or variations occur.⁶⁶

Lamarck's Impact

So, how could these "favorable variations" occur? Darwin tried to answer this question from the standpoint of the primitive understanding of science at that time. According to the French biologist Chevalier de Lamarck (1744-1829), who lived before Darwin, living creatures passed on the traits they acquired during their lifetime to the next generation. He asserted that these traits, which accumulated from one generation to another, caused new species to be formed. For instance, he claimed that giraffes evolved from antelopes; as they struggled to eat the leaves of high trees, their necks were extended from generation to generation.

Darwin also gave similar examples. In his book *The Origin of Species*, for instance, he said that some bears going into water to find food transformed themselves into whales over time.⁶⁷



However, the laws of inheritance discovered by Gregor Mendel (1822-84) and verified by the science of genetics, which flourished in the twentieth century, utterly demolished the legend that acquired traits were passed on to subsequent generations. Thus, natural selection fell out of favor as an evolutionary mechanism.

Neo-Darwinism and Mutations

In order to find a solution, Darwinists advanced the "Modern Synthetic Theory," or as it is more commonly known, Neo-Darwinism, at the end of the 1930s. Neo-Darwinism added mutations, which are distortions formed in the genes of living beings due to such external factors as radiation or replication errors, as the "cause of favorable variations" in addition to natural mutation.

Today, the model that stands for evolution in the world is Neo-Darwinism. The theory maintains that millions of living beings formed as a result of a process whereby numerous complex organs of these organisms (e.g., ears, eyes, lungs, and wings) underwent "mutations," that is, genetic disorders. Yet, there is an outright scientific fact that totally undermines this theory: Mutations do not cause living beings to develop; on the contrary, they are always harmful.

The reason for this is very simple: DNA has a very complex structure, and random effects can only harm it. The American geneticist B. G. Ranganathan explains this as follows:

First, genuine mutations are very rare in nature. Secondly, most mutations are harmful since they are random, rather than orderly changes in the structure of genes; any random change in a highly ordered system will be for the worse, not for the better. For example, if an earthquake were to shake a highly ordered structure such as a building, there would be a random change in the framework of the building which, in all probability, would not be an improvement.⁶⁸

Not surprisingly, no mutation example, which is useful, that is, which is observed to develop the genetic code, has been observed so



The direct effect of mutations is always harmful.

far. All mutations have proved to be harmful. It was understood that mutation, which is presented as an "evolutionary mechanism," is actually a genetic occurrence that harms living things, and leaves them disabled. (The most common effect of mutation on human beings is cancer.) Of course, a destructive mechanism cannot be an "evolutionary mechanism." Natural selection, on the other hand, "can do nothing by itself," as Darwin also accepted. This fact shows us that there is no "evolutionary mechanism" in nature. Since no evolutionary mechanism exists, no such any imaginary process called "evolution" could have taken place.

The Fossil Record:

No Sign of Intermediate Forms

The clearest evidence that the scenario suggested by the theory of evolution did not take place is the fossil record.

According to this theory, every living species has sprung from a predecessor. A previously existing species turned into something else over time and all species have come into being in this way. In other

words, this transformation proceeds gradually over millions of years.

Had this been the case, numerous intermediary species should have existed and lived within this long transformation period.

For instance, some half-fish/half-reptiles should have lived in the past which had acquired some reptilian traits in addition to the fish traits they already had. Or there should have existed some reptile-birds, which acquired some bird traits in addition to the reptilian traits they already had. Since these would be in a transitional phase, they should be disabled, defective, crippled living beings. Evolutionists refer to these imaginary creatures, which they believe to have lived in the past, as "transitional forms."

If such animals ever really existed, there should be millions and even billions of them in number and variety. More importantly, the remains of these strange creatures should be present in the fossil record. In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin explained:

If my theory be true, numberless intermediate varieties, linking most closely all of the species of the same group together must assuredly have existed... Consequently, evidence of their former existence could be found only amongst fossil remains.⁶⁹

Darwin's Hopes Shattered

However, although evolutionists have been making strenuous efforts to find fossils since the middle of the nineteenth century all over the world, no transitional forms have yet been uncovered. All of the fossils, contrary to the evolutionists' expectations, show that life appeared on Earth all of a sudden and fully-formed.

One famous British paleontologist, Derek V. Ager, admits this fact, even though he is an evolutionist:

The point emerges that if we examine the fossil record in detail, whether at the level of orders or of species, we find – over and over again – not gradual evolution, but the sudden explosion of one group at the expense of another.⁷⁰

This means that in the fossil record, all living species suddenly emerge as fully formed, without any intermediate forms in between. This is just the opposite of Darwin's assumptions. Also, this is very strong evidence that all living things are created. The only explanation of a living species emerging suddenly and complete in every detail without any evolutionary ancestor is that it was created. This fact is admitted also by the widely known evolutionist biologist Douglas Futuyma:

Creation and evolution, between them, exhaust the possible explanations for the origin of living things. Organisms either appeared on the earth fully developed or they did not. If they did not, they must have developed from pre-existing species by some process of modification. If they did appear in a fully developed state, they must indeed have been created by some omnipotent intelligence.⁷¹

Fossils show that living beings emerged fully developed and in a perfect state on the Earth. That means that "the origin of species," contrary to Darwin's supposition, is not evolution, but creation.

The Tale of Human Evolution

The subject most often brought up by advocates of the theory of evolution is the subject of the origin of man. The Darwinist claim holds that modern man evolved from ape-like creatures. During this alleged evolutionary process, which is supposed to have started 4-5 million years ago, some "transitional forms" between modern man and his ancestors are supposed to have existed. According to this completely imaginary scenario, four basic "categories" are listed:

1. *Australopithecus*
2. *Homo habilis*
3. *Homo erectus*
4. *Homo sapiens*

Evolutionists call man's so-called first ape-like ancestors *Australopithecus*, which means "South African ape." These living be-

ings are actually nothing but an old ape species that has become extinct. Extensive research done on various *Australopithecus* specimens by two world famous anatomists from England and the USA, namely, Lord Solly Zuckerman and Prof. Charles Oxnard, shows that these apes belonged to an ordinary ape species that became extinct and bore no resemblance to humans.⁷²

Evolutionists classify the next stage of human evolution as "homo," that is "man." According to their claim, the living beings in the Homo series are more developed than *Australopithecus*. Evolutionists devise a fanciful evolution scheme by arranging different fossils of these creatures in a particular order. This scheme is imaginary because it has never been proved that there is an evolutionary relation between these different classes. Ernst Mayr, one of the twentieth century's most important evolutionists, contends in his book *One Long Argument* that "particularly historical [puzzles] such as the origin of life or of *Homo sapiens*, are extremely difficult and may even resist a final, satisfying explanation."⁷³

By outlining the link chain as *Australopithecus* > *Homo habilis* > *Homo erectus* > *Homo sapiens*, evolutionists imply that each of these species is one another's ancestor. However, recent findings of paleoanthropologists have revealed that *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis*, and *Homo erectus* lived at different parts of the world at the same time.⁷⁴

Moreover, a certain segment of humans classified as *Homo erectus* have lived up until very modern times. *Homo sapiens neandarthalensis* and *Homo sapiens sapiens* (modern man) co-existed in the same region.⁷⁵

This situation apparently indicates the invalidity of the claim that they are ancestors of one another. Stephen Jay Gould explained this deadlock of the theory of evolution, although he was himself one of the leading advocates of evolution in the twentieth century:

What has become of our ladder if there are three coexisting lineages of hominids (*A. africanus*, the robust australopithecines, and *H. habilis*), none clearly derived from another? Moreover, none of the

three display any evolutionary trends during their tenure on earth.⁷⁶

Put briefly, the scenario of human evolution, which is "upheld" with the help of various drawings of some "half ape, half human" creatures appearing in the media and course books, that is, frankly, by means of propaganda, is nothing but a tale with no scientific foundation.

Lord Solly Zuckerman, one of the most famous and respected scientists in the U.K., who carried out research on this subject for years and studied *Australopithecus* fossils for 15 years, finally concluded, despite being an evolutionist himself, that there is, in fact, no such family tree branching out from ape-like creatures to man.

Zuckerman also made an interesting "spectrum of science" ranging from those he considered scientific to those he considered unscientific. According to Zuckerman's spectrum, the most "scientific" – that is, depending on concrete data – fields of science are chemistry and physics. After them come the biological sciences and then the social sciences. At the far end of the spectrum, which is the part considered to be most "unscientific," are "extra-sensory perception" – concepts such as telepathy and sixth sense – and finally "human evolution." Zuckerman explains his reasoning:

We then move right off the register of objective truth into those fields of presumed biological science, like extrasensory perception or the interpretation of man's fossil history, where to the faithful [evolutionist] anything is possible – and where the ardent believer [in evolution] is sometimes able to believe several contradictory things at the same time.⁷⁷

The tale of human evolution boils down to nothing but the prejudiced interpretations of some fossils unearthed by certain people, who blindly adhere to their theory.

Darwinian Formula!

Besides all the technical evidence we have dealt with so far, let us

now for once, examine what kind of a superstition the evolutionists have with an example so simple as to be understood even by children:

The theory of evolution asserts that life is formed by chance. According to this claim, lifeless and unconscious atoms came together to form the cell and then they somehow formed other living things, including man. Let us think about that. When we bring together the elements that are the building-blocks of life such as carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium, only a heap is formed. No matter what treatments it undergoes, this atomic heap cannot form even a single living being. If you like, let us formulate an "experiment" on this subject and let us examine on the behalf of evolutionists what they really claim without pronouncing loudly under the name "Darwinian formula":

Let evolutionists put plenty of materials present in the composition of living things such as phosphorus, nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, iron, and magnesium into big barrels. Moreover, let them add in these barrels any material that does not exist under normal conditions, but they think as necessary. Let them add in this mixture as many amino acids and as many proteins – a single one of which has a formation probability of 10-950 – as they like. Let them expose these mixtures to as much heat and moisture as they like. Let them stir these with whatever technologically developed device they like. Let them put the foremost scientists beside these barrels. Let these experts wait in turn beside these barrels for billions, and even trillions of years. Let them be free to use all kinds of conditions they believe to be necessary for a human's formation. No matter what they do, they cannot produce from these barrels a human, say a professor that examines his cell structure under the electron microscope. They cannot produce giraffes, lions, bees, canaries, horses, dolphins, roses, orchids, lilies, carnations, bananas, oranges, apples, dates, tomatoes, melons, watermelons, figs, olives, grapes, peaches, peafowls, pheasants, multicoloured butterflies, or millions of other living beings such as these. Indeed, they could not obtain even a single cell of any one of them.

Briefly, unconscious atoms cannot form the cell by coming together. They cannot take a new decision and divide this cell into two, then take other decisions and create the professors who first invent the electron microscope and then examine their own cell structure under that microscope. Matter is an unconscious, lifeless heap, and it comes to life with God's superior creation.

The theory of evolution, which claims the opposite, is a total fallacy completely contrary to reason. Thinking even a little bit on the claims of evolutionists discloses this reality, just as in the above example.

Technology in the Eye and the Ear

Another subject that remains unanswered by evolutionary theory is the excellent quality of perception in the eye and the ear.

Before passing on to the subject of the eye, let us briefly answer the question of how we see. Light rays coming from an object fall oppositely on the eye's retina. Here, these light rays are transmitted into electric signals by cells and reach a tiny spot at the back of the brain, the "center of vision." These electric signals are perceived in this center as an image after a series of processes. With this technical background, let us do some thinking.

The brain is insulated from light. That means that its inside is completely dark, and that no light reaches the place where it is located. Thus, the "center of vision" is never touched by light and may even be the darkest place you have ever known. However, you observe a luminous, bright world in this pitch darkness.

The image formed in the eye is so sharp and distinct that even the technology of the twentieth century has not been able to attain it. For instance, look at the book you are reading, your hands with which you are holding it, and then lift your head and look around you. Have you ever seen such a sharp and distinct image as this one at any other place? Even the most developed television screen produced by the greatest television producer in the world cannot provide such a sharp

image for you. This is a three-dimensional, colored, and extremely sharp image. For more than 100 years, thousands of engineers have been trying to achieve this sharpness. Factories, huge premises were established, much research has been done, plans and designs have been made for this purpose. Again, look at a TV screen and the book you hold in your hands. You will see that there is a big difference in sharpness and distinction. Moreover, the TV screen shows you a two-dimensional image, whereas with your eyes, you watch a three-dimensional perspective with depth.

For many years, tens of thousands of engineers have tried to make a three-dimensional TV and achieve the vision quality of the eye. Yes, they have made a three-dimensional television system, but it is not possible to watch it without putting on special 3-D glasses; moreover, it is only an artificial three-dimension. The background is more blurred, the foreground appears like a paper setting. Never has it been possible to produce a sharp and distinct vision like that of the eye. In both the camera and the television, there is a loss of image quality.

Evolutionists claim that the mechanism producing this sharp and distinct image has been formed by chance. Now, if somebody told you that the television in your room was formed as a result of chance, that all of its atoms just happened to come together and make up this device that produces an image, what would you think? How can atoms do what thousands of people cannot?

If a device producing a more primitive image than the eye could not have been formed by chance, then it is very evident that the eye and the image seen by the eye could not have been formed by chance. The same situation applies to the ear. The outer ear picks up the available sounds by the auricle and directs them to the middle ear, the middle ear transmits the sound vibrations by intensifying them, and the inner ear sends these vibrations to the brain by translating them into electric signals. Just as with the eye, the act of hearing finalizes in the center of hearing in the brain.

The situation in the eye is also true for the ear. That is, the brain is insulated from sound just as it is from light. It does not let any sound in. Therefore, no matter how noisy is the outside, the inside of the brain is completely silent. Nevertheless, the sharpest sounds are perceived in the brain. In your completely silent brain, you listen to symphonies, and hear all of the noises in a crowded place. However, were the sound level in your brain measured by a precise device at that moment, complete silence would be found to be prevailing there.

As is the case with imagery, decades of effort have been spent in trying to generate and reproduce sound that is faithful to the original. The results of these efforts are sound recorders, high-fidelity systems, and systems for sensing sound. Despite all of this technology and the thousands of engineers and experts who have been working on this endeavor, no sound has yet been obtained that has the same sharpness and clarity as the sound perceived by the ear. Think of the highest-quality hi-fi systems produced by the largest company in the music industry. Even in these devices, when sound is recorded some of it is lost; or when you turn on a hi-fi you always hear a hissing sound before the music starts. However, the sounds that are the products of the human body's technology are extremely sharp and clear. A human ear never perceives a sound accompanied by a hissing sound or with atmospherics as does a hi-fi; rather, it perceives sound exactly as it is, sharp and clear. This is the way it has been since the creation of man.

So far, no man-made visual or recording apparatus has been as sensitive and successful in perceiving sensory data as are the eye and the ear. However, as far as seeing and hearing are concerned, a far greater truth lies beyond all this.

To Whom Does the Consciousness that Sees and Hears within the Brain Belong?

Who watches an alluring world in the brain, listens to symphonies and the twittering of birds, and smells the rose?

The stimulations coming from a person's eyes, ears, and nose travel to the brain as electro-chemical nerve impulses. In biology, physiology, and biochemistry books, you can find many details about how this image forms in the brain. However, you will never come across the most important fact: Who perceives these electro-chemical nerve impulses as images, sounds, odors, and sensory events in the brain? There is a consciousness in the brain that perceives all this without feeling any need for an eye, an ear, and a nose. To whom does this consciousness belong? Of course it does not belong to the nerves, the fat layer, and neurons comprising the brain. This is why Darwinist-materialists, who believe that everything is comprised of matter, cannot answer these questions.

For this consciousness is the spirit created by God, which needs neither the eye to watch the images nor the ear to hear the sounds. Furthermore, it does not need the brain to think.

Everyone who reads this explicit and scientific fact should ponder on Almighty God, and fear and seek refuge in Him, for He squeezes the entire universe in a pitch-dark place of a few cubic centimeters in a three-dimensional, colored, shadowy, and luminous form.

A Materialist Faith

The information we have presented so far shows us that the theory of evolution is incompatible with scientific findings. The theory's claim regarding the origin of life is inconsistent with science, the evolutionary mechanisms it proposes have no evolutionary power, and fossils demonstrate that the required intermediate forms have never existed. So, it certainly follows that the theory of evolution should be pushed aside as an unscientific idea. This is how many ideas, such as the Earth-centered universe model, have been taken out of the agenda of science throughout history.

However, the theory of evolution is kept on the agenda of science. Some people even try to represent criticisms directed against it as an

"attack on science." Why?

The reason is that this theory is an indispensable dogmatic belief for some circles. These circles are blindly devoted to materialist philosophy and adopt Darwinism because it is the only materialist explanation that can be put forward to explain the workings of nature.

Interestingly enough, they also confess this fact from time to time. A well-known geneticist and an outspoken evolutionist, Richard C. Lewontin from Harvard University, confesses that he is "first and foremost a materialist and then a scientist":

It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our a priori adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. Moreover, that materialism is absolute, so we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door.⁷⁸

These are explicit statements that Darwinism is a dogma kept alive just for the sake of adherence to materialism. This dogma maintains that there is no being save matter. Therefore, it argues that inanimate, unconscious matter created life. It insists that millions of different living species (e.g., birds, fish, giraffes, tigers, insects, trees, flowers, whales, and human beings) originated as a result of the interactions between matter such as pouring rain, lightning flashes, and so on, out of inanimate matter. This is a precept contrary both to reason and science. Yet Darwinists continue to defend it just so as "not to allow a Divine Foot in the door."

Anyone who does not look at the origin of living beings with a materialist prejudice will see this evident truth: All living beings are works of a Creator, Who is All-Powerful, All-Wise, and All-Knowing. This Creator is God, Who created the whole universe from non-existence, designed it in the most perfect form, and fashioned all living beings.

The Theory of Evolution: The Most Potent Spell in the World

Anyone free of prejudice and the influence of any particular ideology, who uses only his or her reason and logic, will clearly understand that belief in the theory of evolution, which brings to mind the superstitions of societies with no knowledge of science or civilization, is quite impossible.

As explained above, those who believe in the theory of evolution think that a few atoms and molecules thrown into a huge vat could produce thinking, reasoning professors and university students; such scientists as Einstein and Galileo; such artists as Humphrey Bogart, Frank Sinatra and Luciano Pavarotti; as well as antelopes, lemon trees, and carnations. Moreover, as the scientists and professors who believe in this nonsense are educated people, it is quite justifiable to speak of this theory as "the most potent spell in history." Never before has any other belief or idea so taken away peoples' powers of reason, refused to allow them to think intelligently and logically, and hidden the truth from them as if they had been blindfolded. This is an even worse and unbelievable blindness than the Egyptians worshipping the Sun God Ra, totem worship in some parts of Africa, the people of Saba worshipping the Sun, the tribe of Abraham (pbuh) worshipping idols they had made with their own hands, or the people of Moses (pbuh) worshipping the Golden Calf.

In fact, God has pointed to this lack of reason in the Qur'an. In many verses, He reveals that some peoples' minds will be closed and that they will be powerless to see the truth. Some of these verses are as follows:

As for those who do not believe, it makes no difference to them whether you warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe. God has sealed up their hearts and hearing and over their eyes is a blindfold. They will have a terrible punishment. (Qur'an, 2:6-7)

... They have hearts with which they do not understand. They have

eyes with which they do not see. They have ears with which they do not hear. Such people are like cattle. No, they are even further astray! They are the unaware. (Qur'an, 7:179)

Even if We opened up to them a door into heaven, and they spent the day ascending through it, they would only say: "Our eyesight is befuddled! Or rather we have been put under a spell!" (Qur'an, 15:14-15)

Words cannot express just how astonishing it is that this spell should hold such a wide community in thrall, keep people from the truth, and not be broken for 150 years. It is understandable that one or a few people might believe in impossible scenarios and claims full of stupidity and illogicality. However, "magic" is the only possible explanation for people from all over the world believing that unconscious and lifeless atoms suddenly decided to come together and form a universe that functions with a flawless system of organization, discipline, reason, and consciousness; a planet named Earth with all of its features so perfectly suited to life; and living things full of countless complex systems.

In fact, the Qur'an relates the incident of Moses (pbuh) and Pharaoh to show that some people who support atheistic philosophies actually influence others by magic. When Pharaoh was told about the true religion, he told Prophet Moses (pbuh) to meet with his own magicians. When Moses (pbuh) did so, he told them to demonstrate their abilities first. The verses continue:

He said: "You throw." And when they threw, they cast a spell on the people's eyes and caused them to feel great fear of them. They produced an extremely powerful magic. (Qur'an, 7:116)

As we have seen, Pharaoh's magicians were able to deceive everyone, apart from Moses (pbuh) and those who believed in him. However, his evidence broke the spell, or "swallowed up what they had forged," as the verse puts it:

We revealed to Moses: "Throw down your staff." And it immedi-

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ately swallowed up what they had forged. So the Truth took place and what they did was shown to be false. (Qur'an, 7:117-118)

As we can see, when people realized that a spell had been cast upon them and that what they saw was just an illusion, Pharaoh's magicians lost all credibility. In the present day too, unless those who, under the influence of a similar spell, believe in these ridiculous claims under their scientific disguise and spend their lives defending them, abandon their superstitious beliefs, they also will be humiliated when the full truth emerges and the spell is broken. In fact, world-renowned British writer and philosopher Malcolm Muggeridge also stated this:

I myself am convinced that the theory of evolution, especially the extent to which it's been applied, will be one of the great jokes in the history books in the future. Posterity will marvel that so very flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has.⁷⁹

That future is not far off: On the contrary, people will soon see that "chance" is not a deity, and will look back on the theory of evolution as the worst deceit and the most terrible spell in the world. That spell is already rapidly beginning to be lifted from the shoulders of people all over the world. Many people who see its true face are wondering with amazement how they could ever have been taken in by it.

NOTES

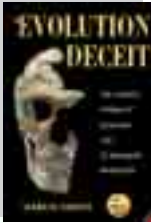
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**They said, "Glory be to You!
We have no knowledge except what
You have taught us. You are
the All-Knowing, the All-Wise."
(Qur'an, 2:32)**

ALSO BY HARUN YAHYA



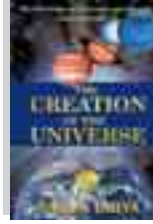
Many people think that Darwin's Theory of Evolution is a proven fact. Contrary to this conventional wisdom, recent developments in science completely disprove the theory. This book clarifies the scientific collapse of the theory of evolution in a way that is detailed but easy to understand. Anyone who wants to learn about the origin of living things, including mankind, needs to read this book.



When a person examines his own body or any other living thing in nature, the world or the whole universe, in it he sees a great design, art, plan and intelligence. All this is evidence proving Allah's being, unit, and eternal power. *For Men of Understanding* is also available in Indonesian, German, French, Urdu and Russian.



How was matter and time created from nothingness? What does the Big Bang theory signify about the creation of the universe? What is the parallelism between Einstein's Theory of Relativity and the Qur'anic verses? All of these questions are answered in this book. If you want to learn the truths about space, matter, time and fate, read this book.



Today, science has proven that the universe was created from nothing with a Big Bang. Everything from the nuclear reactions in stars to the chemical properties of a carbon atom or a water molecule, is created in a glorious harmony. This is the exalted and flawless creation of Allah.



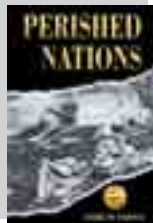
Fascism and communism, which made humanity suffer dark times, are fed from the same source, on the grounds of which they can attract masses to their side. This source is the materialist philosophy and its adaptation to nature, which is Darwinism. The acknowledgement of the scientific invalidity of this theory will bring about the end of all these detrimental ideologies.



People who are oppressed, who are tortured to death, those who cannot afford even a loaf of bread, women, children, and old people who are expelled from their homes because of their religion... Eventually, there is only one solution to the injustice, chaos, hunger, and oppression: the values of the Qur'an.



This book gets into detail on the issue of origins and makes a comprehensive and technical refutation of Darwinist theory. As it is mentioned in the book, anyone who still defends the theory of evolution has to come into terms with this book and face its challenge. Otherwise, he will de facto accept that his allegiance to the theory of evolution is a non-scientific approach but a materialistic dogma.



Many societies that rebelled against the will of God or regarded His messengers as enemies were wiped off the face of the earth completely... *Perished Nations* examines these penalties as revealed in the verses of the Quran and in light of archaeological discoveries.



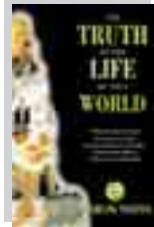
When you read this book, you will see that Darwin's theory has absolutely broken down, just as he feared it would. A thorough examination of the feathers of a bird, or the wing structure of a fly reveal amazingly complex designs. And these designs indicate that they are created flawlessly by God.



Never plead ignorance of God's evident existence, that you will not stay so long in this world, of the reality of death, that the Qur'an is the Book of truth, that you will give account for your deeds, of the voice of your conscience that always invites you to righteousness.



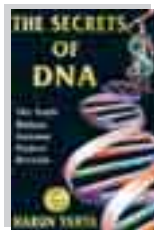
This book is a summons to think. A summons to ponder over the universe and living beings and see how they have been created flawlessly.



The world is a temporary place specially created by God to test man. Each and every attraction existing in the world eventually wears out, becomes corrupt, decays and finally disappears. This book leads man to ponder the real place to which he belongs, namely the hereafter.



In this book you will find explanations about eternity, timelessness and spacelessness that you will never have encountered anywhere else and you will be confronted by the reality that eternity has already begun.



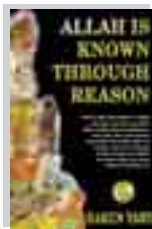
Scientific progress makes it clear that living beings have an extremely complex structure and an order that is too perfect to have come into being by accident. In this book, the unique creation of God is once again disclosed for all to see.



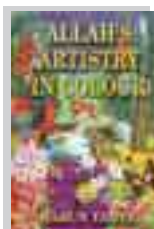
When the events of "sickness" and "recovering" take place, our bodies become a battleground in which a bitter struggle is taking place. The body however has a mechanism that combats them. This system proves that the human body is the outcome of a unique design that has been planned with a great wisdom and skill.



The way to examine the universe and all the beings therein and to discover God's art of creation and announce it to humanity is "science". Therefore, religion adopts science as a way to reach the details of God's creation. This book is about this close link between science and religion.



The plan, design, and delicate balance existing in our bodies and reaching into even the remotest corners of the universe must surely have a superior Creator. Man is unable to see his Creator yet he can nevertheless grasp His existence, strength, and wisdom by means of his intellect.



Colours, patterns, spots even lines of each living being existing in nature have a meaning. An attentive eye would immediately recognise that not only the living beings, but also everything in nature are just as they should be.



The information hidden inside DNA controls the thousands of different events that take place in the cells of the human body and in the functioning of its systems. In the same way that every book has a writer and owner, so does the information in DNA: and that Creator is our Lord God, the All-Wise.



Just as a tiny key opens a huge door, this book will open new horizons for its readers. Relating the amazing and admirable features of spiders known by few people, this book reveals the excellence and perfection inherent in God's creation.



These millimeter-sized animals have an excellent ability for organization and specialization that is not to be matched by any other being on earth. These aspects of ants create in one a great admiration for God's superior power and unmatched creation.



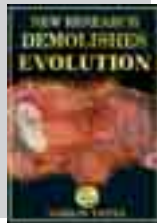
The purpose of this book is to display the miraculous features of plants and hence to make people see "the creation miracle" in things they often encounter in the flow of their daily lives and sidestep.



This book maintains that the source of the scourge of terrorism does not come from a divine religion, and that there is no room for terrorism in Islam.



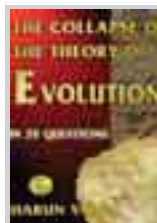
The content of this book is an extremely important truth: "All events, people, buildings, cities, cars, places, which are a part of our life in this world, in short, everything we see, hold, touch, smell, taste and hear, are actually illusions and sensations that form in our brain."



This book deals with how the theory of evolution is invalidated by scientific findings and experiments in a concise and simple language.



This book reveals what a serious threat romanticism poses to societies and individuals, and shows how easy it is to eliminate this danger.



The theory of evolution has been on the agenda for 150 years, deeply affecting numerous peoples' outlook on life. It imposes on them the lie that they are an "animal species" that came into being as a result of coincidences. In this book, commonly asked questions about the theory of evolution and evolutionary claims on these issues are answered.



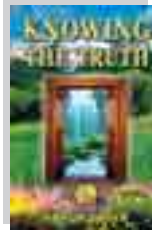
Fascism is an ideology that has brought great disasters to humanity. The main purpose of the book is to present various fascist tendencies which appear under different methods and guises, and expose their real origins and objectives.



The unprecedented style and the superior wisdom inherent in the Qur'an is conclusive evidence confirming that it is the Word of God. In this book, in addition to the scientific miracles of the Qur'an, you will also find messages regarding the future.



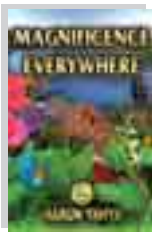
Moses is the prophet whose life is most narrated in the Qur'an. This book provides a thorough examination into the life of the Prophet Moses (as) in the light of the Qur'anic verses.



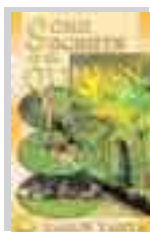
Everything that constitutes our life is a totality of perceptions received by our soul. In the book, which consists of a conversation between four people, the prejudices that prevent people from understanding this great truth are removed, and the misconceptions they have are explained.



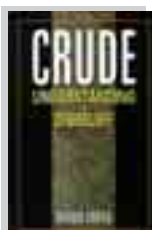
This book presents the philosophy of freemasonry, and provides a detailed account of how this philosophy infiltrated first into the West, and then into other civilizations of the world. The main theme can be summed up as "the history of the war that freemasonry waged against religion."



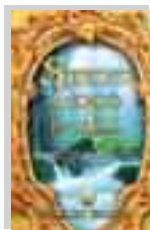
A person who examines any corner of the universe sees a flawless plan incorporating both order and design. Everywhere in the universe there prevails an admirable glory. This glory is the superior and matchless artistry of God, Who creates everything.



In the Qur'an, God tells people many secrets. For people who learn these secrets of the Qur'an, however, the life of this world is very easy, and full of joy and excitement. This book deals with the subjects God related to people as a secret.



God, in the Qur'an, calls the culture of people who are not subject to the religion of God "ignorance." The purpose of this book is to take this comparison further, displaying the extent of the "crude understanding" of ignorant societies.



God creates every word one utters, and every event one experiences, from the moment one is born into this world. For a believer who understands this fact, uninterrupted joy of faith becomes an unchanging quality of life. The fate decreed by God is flawless.



There are questions about religion that people seek answers to and hope to be enlightened in the best way. In these booklets, you will find the most accurate answers to all the questions you seek answers for and learn your responsibilities towards your Creator.



This book, based on the verses of the Qur'an, makes a detailed depiction of the moment of death, the day of judgement, and the penalties in hell, and it sounds a warning about the great danger facing us.



This book is a summons to those who want goodness to prevail: it calls on them to do goodness and to form an alliance with other good people like themselves.



The Qur'an has been revealed to us so that we may read and ponder. The Basic Concepts of the Qur'an is a useful resource prepared as a guide to thinking.



Based on the information conveyed in the Qur'an, this book gives an account of God's attributes, our purpose in this world, what we have to do to fulfill this purpose.



This book introduces the real concept of conscience that is related in the Qur'an and draws our attention to the kind of understanding, thought, and wisdom that a truly conscientious person has.



The purpose of this book is to present the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) in all the aspects of his character, show how superior a community made up of individuals who emulate his character will be, and call people to the way of the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh).



This book includes Internet pages of Islamic organizations, and various universities, where you can find Harun Yahya's works, and reviews written by various scholars, together with an account of the reactions from the fairs and conferences that have presented the author's works.



In the Qur'an, there is an explicit reference to the "second coming of the Jesus to the world" which is heralded in a hadith. The realization of some information revealed in the Qur'an about Jesus can only be possible by Jesus' second coming...



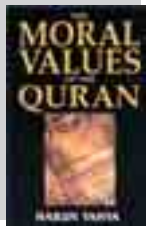
In order for justice to reign on the Earth, a morality that will make people leave their own interests aside in favor of justice is needed. This morality is the Qur'anic morality that God teaches and commands us.



The most serious mistake a man makes is not pondering. It is not possible to find the truth unless one thinks about basic questions such as "How and why am I here?", "Who created me?", or "Where am I going?."



That people do not adopt the moral values of the Qur'an and submit to God underlie the personal and social depression, pain, fears and lack of confidence that is widely experienced today. This book explains the detriments that disbelief gives to people.



A study that examines and seeks to remind us of the basic moral principles of the Qur'an, particularly those that are most likely to be forgotten or neglected at times. This book is also available in Bengoli.



The Qur'an has been sent down as a book easily understandable by everyone. In this book, the reasons why those people misinterpret the Qur'an are examined and some examples of the objections they make are reviewed and answered.



In this book, all ideologies based on disbelief are referred to as "the religions of irreligion." That is simply because these ideologies have in time evolved to become religions with a complete system of beliefs, practices, and rules for conducting one's daily life.



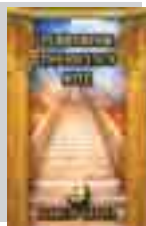
The purpose of this book is to warn people against the day on which they will say "If only we did not rebel against God. If only we listened to the messengers..." and therefore feel deep regret.



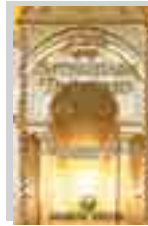
Some of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (saas) have to do with the signs of the last day. In this book, the signs of the last day are examined in the light of the verses and the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (saas).



A believer who decides to live for the cause of God must abandon all the idols of the society of ignorance. *Devoted to God* is a summons to overthrow these idols for good.



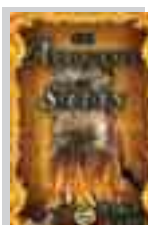
Devil has found allies for himself in every age. The anti-Christ, who will emerge as the greatest negative power in the end times, is one of them. The purpose of this book is to portray the anti-Christ in all its features as described in the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (saas).



This book is about the enthusiasm of believers that keeps growing until the end of their lives. The main aim of the book is to increase the enthusiasm of believers showing them what a great blessing enthusiasm is, and how it enhances the power of believers.



One of the principal deceptions that impel people into delinquency is the fact that they constantly forget the basic facts of life. This book summons man to remember facts that his soul prompts him to forget.



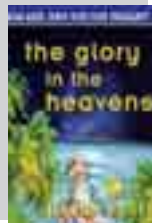
This book, based on the verses of the Qur'an, makes a detailed depiction of the moment of death, the day of judgement, and the penalties in hell, and it sounds a warning about the great danger facing us.



This is a book you will read with pleasure and as it makes explicitly clear why the theory of evolution is the greatest aberration in the history of science.



This booklet, includes summaries of all the works of Harun Yahya. Anyone who reads these books seriously and carefully will soon gain a deep insight into the true nature of the world he lives in.



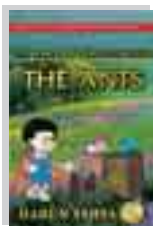
Have you ever thought about the vast dimensions of the universe we live in? As you read this book, you will see that our universe and all the living things therein are created in the most perfect way by our Creator, God. This children's book is also available in Russian.



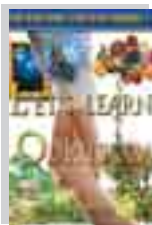
Dear kids, while reading this book you will see how God has created all the creatures in the most beautiful way and how every one of them show us His endless beauty, power and knowledge. The World of Animals is also available in French and Russian.



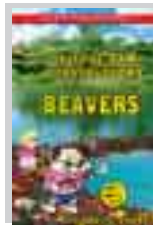
Children! Have you ever asked yourself questions like these: How did our earth come into existence? Where were you before you were born? How did oceans, trees, animals appear on earth? Who was the first human being? In this book you will find the true answers to these questions.



What do you think about ants? Do you know about their abilities and intelligent behavior? Do you know why Omar is fascinated by the little world of the ants? If you want to learn the answers to these questions, read this book.



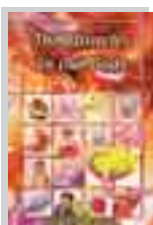
Dear children, while reading this book, you will see how God has created all the creatures in the most beautiful way and how every one of them show us His endless beauty, power and knowledge.



When you read this book you will learn a great deal about beavers. You will learn that Karim's new friends build intricate constructions with innate skills. And finally, you will learn that it is God, Who endowed them with these skills.



Omar meets his friend, honeybee, in a trip to a forest. The honeybee tells him how they build honeycombs, what kind of an order there is in their hive, and many other things. At the end of this visit, Omar learns that it is our Lord, God, Who taught honeybees everything they know.



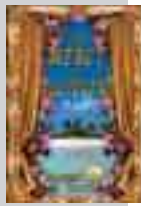
Children, the wide world you enter as you read this book is one of enormous concern to you. You may not have realized it so far, but trillions of workers are currently working on your behalf in this giant world. You will learn how these workers in your body, the wide world in question, are cells, far too small to be visible to the naked eye.



Countless species live on the earth, some of which you will be familiar with, and others not. Each one of these creatures, from the dogs or cats which you come across every day, to the wild animals living in the jungle, have wonderful features and fascinating abilities. All of these are a reflection of God's infinite power and artistry. In this book, you will read about the interesting features and amazing accomplishments of these wonderful creatures.



This book gives an insight into some good moral aspects of the Karma philosophy which are in agreement with the Koran, as well as its twisted views which conflict with human reason and conscience. The book also explains why following God's way and living by the Qur'an is the only way to real happiness, peace, and security.



A person having fear of God naturally shows mercy for His servants and treats them kindly. Yet it is essential to distinguish between the concept of mercy, as conceived by people of ignorance, and the mercy described in the Qur'an. This book was written for that purpose.



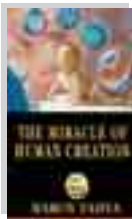
The main purpose of this book is to fully reveal the plight of oppressed Muslims across the world, and to invite people of conscience to think on this reality and look for solutions. The expected spring is, by the will of God, to come soon.



Some religious people think that the theory of evolution is a scientific fact and look for a "middle way" between this theory and belief in God. However, in truth, the ideological framework behind the theory consists of anti-religious thought put forward to strengthen atheism. This book is aimed at offering a response to those Muslims who try to find common ground between the theory of evolution and the fact of creation, and who even try to find evidence for the theory in the Qur'an.



This book maintains that only love, tolerance and peace can eradicate terrorism and reveals, with quotations from the Qur'an, the New Testament and the Torah, that terrorism is a form of savagery condemned by all divine religions. With examples from history, the book demonstrates that the only way to fight terrorism is to embrace the sentiments fostered by the values of religion, such as love, compassion, forgiveness, tolerance and justice.



The creation of man, who is endowed with a highly complicated body structure, from a drop of water, comes about through an extraordinary course of development. This development certainly does not happen as the result of an idle process, and random coincidences, but is a conscious act of creation. This book is about the details of the "miracle in man's creation".



Being a true servant of God and conducting one's life in the light of the Qur'an require a sound knowledge of the Qur'an. This book is prepared for those who aim to attain the good pleasure, mercy, and Paradise of God.



The adjective "perfected" (kamil) carries the meaning inclusive, entire and complete. The "perfected faith" discussed in this book represents the highest level of maturity and depth of faith a person can never attain.



Are you aware of the beauties that are presented by the Qur'an for human life? Have you ever thought about the benefits a person and society have when they follow the commandments of the Qur'an? With this book, you will also recognise the beauties presented by the Qur'an for life.



This book has been prepared to demonstrate that the Qur'an is the word of God, it is a guide and a reminder, it addresses everyone in the world, and its pronouncements are valid for all times, right from the time of its revelation. It is therefore the most important source everyone must refer to. For man to be guided to the truth, it is imperative that he know Islam and comprehend the verses of the Qur'an.



Man is a being to which God has granted the faculty of thinking. Yet a majority of people fail to employ this faculty as they should... The purpose of this book is to summon people to think in the way they should and to guide them in their efforts to think. This book is also available in Indonesian.



This book is about sincerity, an important characteristic of believers which makes deeds worthy and meaningful in God's sight. Sincerity (ikhlas) is doing everything simply because God ordered it, without expecting any personal benefit in return. In the Qur'an, God gives the good tidings of paradise to His sincere servants.



In a body that is made up of atoms, you breathe in air, eat food, and drink liquids that are all composed of atoms. In this book, the implausibility of the spontaneous formation of an atom, the building-block of everything, living or non-living, is related and the flawless nature of God's creation is demonstrated.

AUDIO CASSETTE SERIES



THE FACT OF CREATION

The titles in this series include The Theory of Evolution The Fact of Creation, The Creation of the Universe/The Balances in the Earth, The Miracle in the Cell/The Miracle of Birth, The Miracle in the Eye/The Miracle in the Ear, The Design in Animals/The Design in Plants, The Miracle in the Honeybee/The Miracle in the Ant, The Miracle in the Mosquito/The Miracle in the Spider, Self-Sacrifice in Living Things/Migration and Orientation, The Miracle of Creation in DNA, Miracles of the Qur'an.



EVER THOUGHT ABOUT THE TRUTH? I

The titles in this series include Ever Thought About the Truth?, Devoted to God, The Mature Faith, The Religion of the Ignorant, The Crude Understanding of Disbelief, The Importance of Conscience in the Qur'an, Never Forget, Before You Regret, Death Hereafter Hell, Paradise.



EVER THOUGHT ABOUT THE TRUTH? II

The titles in this series include The Fear of God, The Nightmare of Disbelief, The Struggle of the Religion of Irreligion, Beauties Presented by the Qur'an for Life, The Arrogance of Satan, The Mercy of Believers, The Iniquity Called Mockery, Perished Nations, The Secret Beyond Matter, Timelessness and The Reality of Fate.



The audio cassettes Perished Nations and The Dark Face of Darwin were inspired by the works of Harun Yahya



The Collapse of Evolution The Fact of Creation audio cassette is also available in Russian.

The works of Harun Yahya are also produced in the form of documentary films and audio cassettes. In addition to English, some of these products are also available in English, Arabic, German, and Russian.

VIDEO FILMS



The works of Harun Yahya are also produced in the form of documentary films and audio cassettes. In addition to English, some of these products are also available in English, Arabic, German, and Russian.



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THE HISTORY CHANNEL'S DARWINIST AND ATHEIST PROPAGANDA
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ANSWERS TO THE ERRORS OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC READ FROM HERE!

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN'S DODGY BIRD ERRORS - 12/2002
Scientific American, one of the premier journals of the Darwinist theory, considered one of the theory's popular items in its March 2002 issue: the evolution of birds. An article by the ornithologists Richard O. Prum and Alan Strick titled "The Feather on the Stick," which "Critic PLoS" referred to as the "darwinist's best," that birds evolved from dinosaurs with a few words of biology and "evolutionary" and "darwinist" definitions designed to subtly influence the reader's...

THE LATEST VERSION OF BARELY EVOLUTIONIST SCENARIO IN SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN NOVEMBER - 12/2002
In the December 2002 edition of Scientific American magazine, appearing under the headline "Proof for Thought" by William S. Leonard the article speaks of man being a modified evolved species of ape and attempted to force a link between his multifold teeth and 5 fingers on the one hand and evolution on the other. By means of this article, which was based solely on the speculation of evolutionist scientists and offered no scientific evidence whatsoever, there was an attempt to give the impression that man was a species of animal which had come about by chance into the reader's subconscious.

The blind evolutionist dogma again appeared in the documentary The Human Body, prepared by BBC and broadcast on NTV
The documentary The Human Body, taken from the BBC and broadcast by NTV, was full of Darwinist propaganda intended to depict the theory of evolution as correct, for the propaganda served no other purpose than to prove that the theory of evolution is nothing but an unprovable myth.

A SERIES OF SCANDALS REGARDING PROPER INTELLIGENCE FROM NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC TV
NEW SCIENTIST'S LATEST MYTH: "SCEPTICS ARE A LEGACY FROM EVOLUTION"

10 NOTORIOUS DARWINIST FABRICATIONS

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