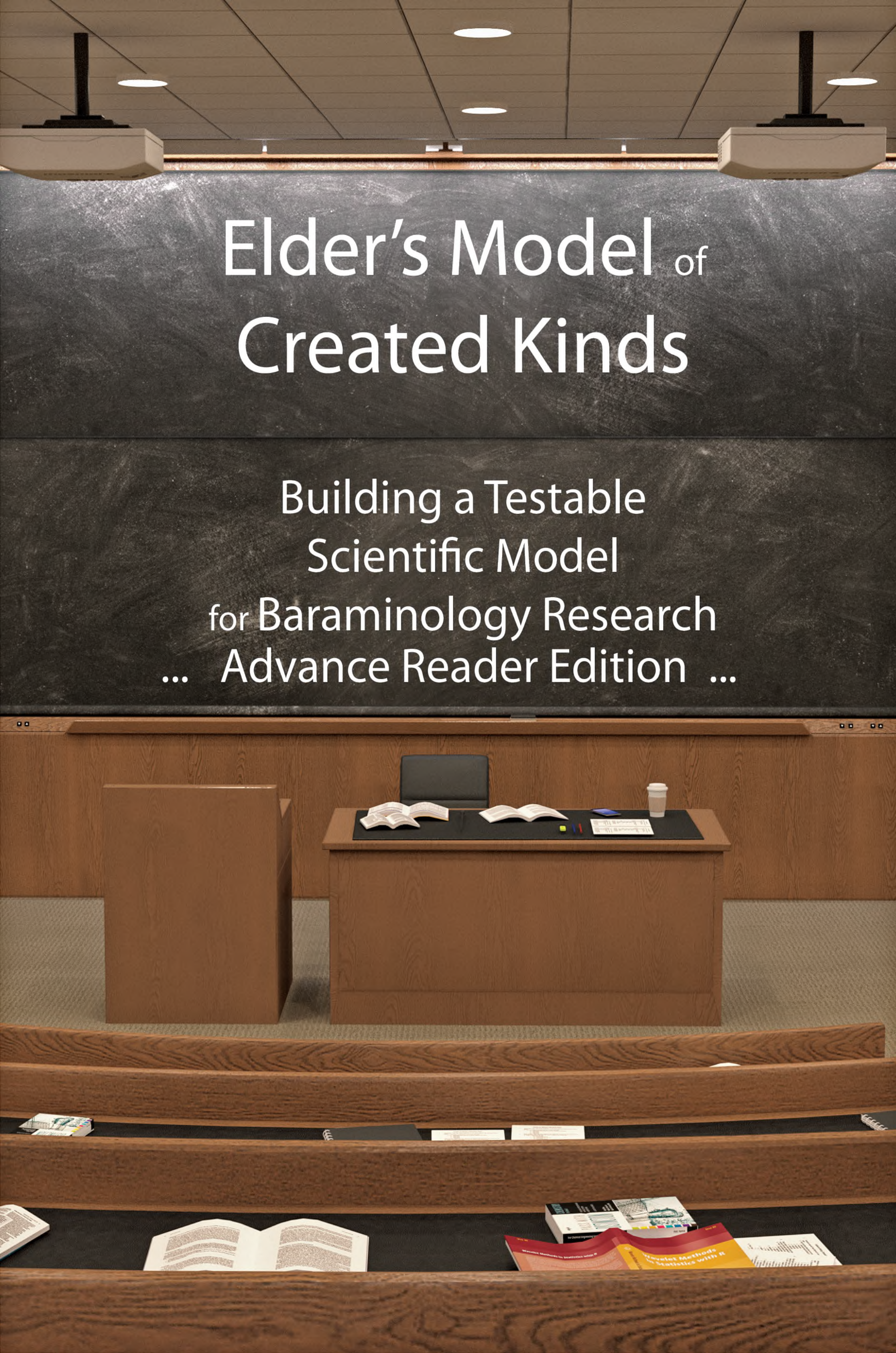
Elder's Model of Created Kinds

Building a Testable Scientific Model for Baraminology Research

... Advance Reader Edition ...



Elder's Model of Created Kinds

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EVOLUTION
EVOLUTION
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Chapter One
Defining the Battle

The Creation and Evolution debate continues to rage on with some of the same problems that have plagued it for decades. It is time to make a stand and respond to some of the most common criticisms made by secular science against creation science.

It is hoped that this book [only a brief introduction to the topics at hand] will be the beginning of a collective work by the creation science community to improve and build up a solid scientific position.

Developing a Testable Scientific Model

To be acceptable in the scientific community, a model must not directly mention God nor use the many names and titles which could be used instead. They will only claim it is supernatural and beyond the realm of science. It must not directly mention Noah's Flood or reference the ark. Again, they will claim it is untestable.

This requirement need not be a hindrance! To state an aquatic extinction event occurred at a certain time interval is testable. If it occurred, then there should be evidence. Yet to state the same thing as Noah's Flood occurred will create many distractions to the scientific debate and impede acceptance in the scientific community.

When they try to compare evolution to creationism ... placing science against faith, we should be able to stop it immediately by pointing to the Model of Created Kinds for the Model of Evolution (science to science). Their ommon and constant attempts to create an unfair playing field must be stopped.

Replace Evolutionary Terminology

Even within our own ranks ... there is an acceptance of evolutionary terminology that undermines


What did you try to tell me ?!

the very concepts of creation we are supposed to defend. This must also be corrected.

The agreement with or use of 'microevolution' and similar terms must stop in the creation model. While we can agree with small changes, microevolution implies evolutionary processes which we disagree with.

Another term with strong evolutionary implications is 'adaptation'. This word should be avoided. Instead of stating something has adapted to the environment, I suggest the word 'acclimate'.

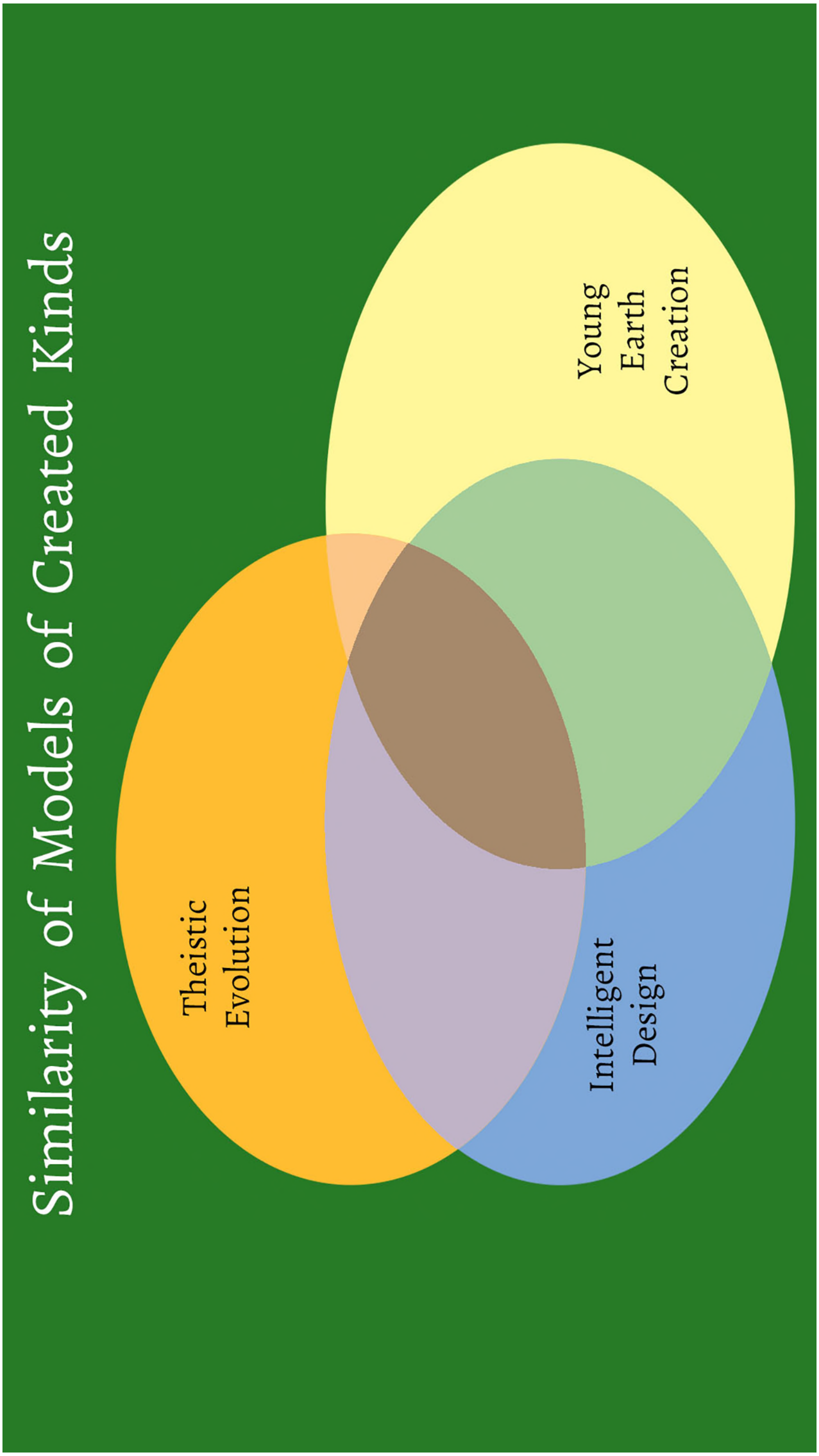
Similarly, the use of Natural Selection has grown to imply an evolutionary motion in which physical processes can build something up over time even if the strict definition of the phrase does not state it. This must be avoided.

Answer Common Secular Science Complaints

It is claimed that we cannot define a 'kind'. Let us give them the definition. Let us go a step further and even define species (something they are unable to do) within the perspective of kinds.

Correct Common Misconceptions

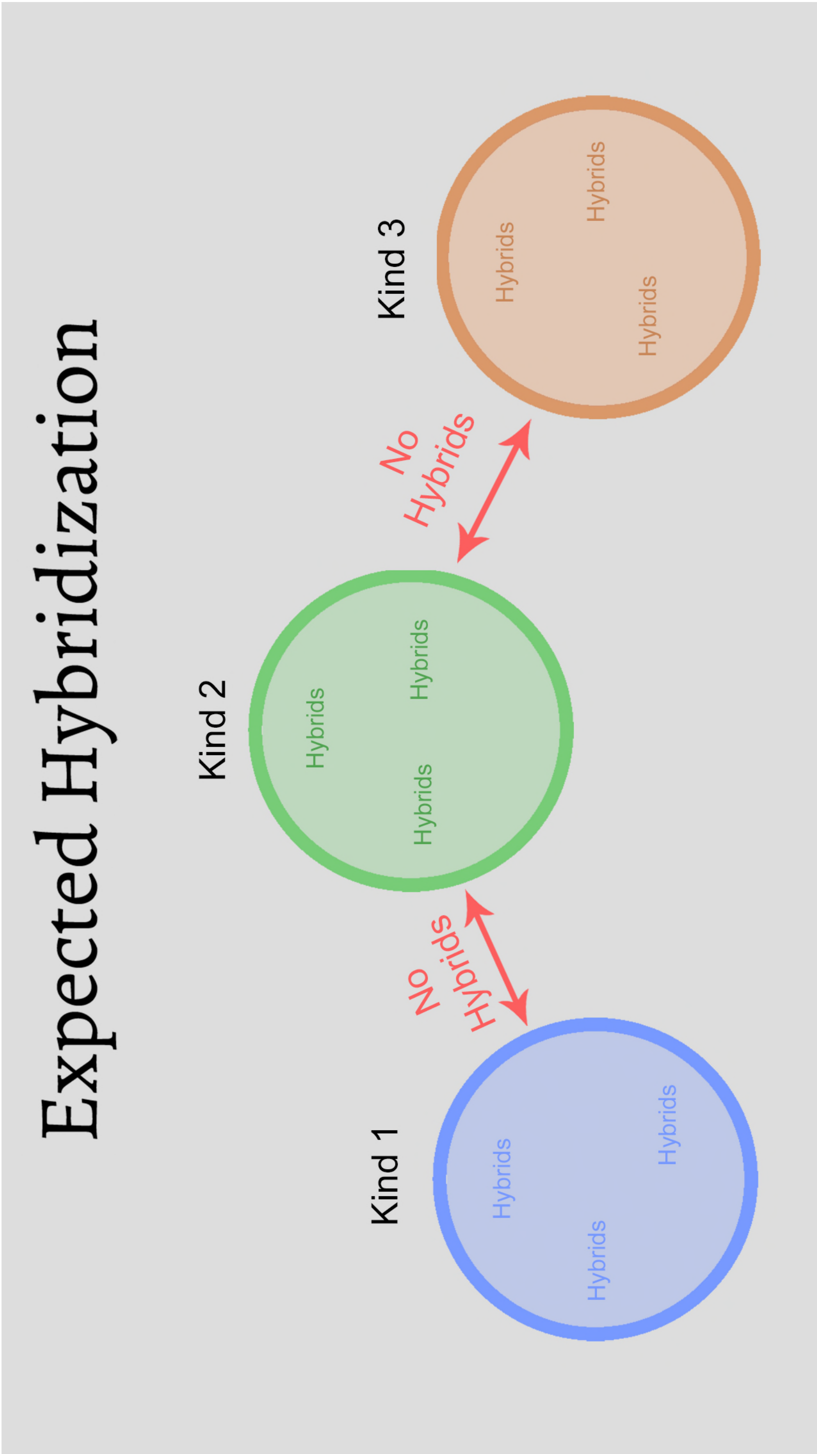
It often comes up that secular science tries to use speciation as proof of evolution and that those who follow creation science do not understand that speciation is expected and accepted within the creation model. This is because both the Creation and Evolution models allow for variation and speciation. Simply having variation does not state how it was produced. The Creation and Evolution Models expect [mostly] different processes to be involved. Therefore, to prove one model or the other, one must look at the process which caused the change. This, and similar concepts, should be addressed and made clear.


Similarity of Models of Created Kinds
Young Earth Creation
Theistic Evolution
Intelligent Design

Perspectives and Models

It must be acknowledged that multiple models of Created Kinds are possible. Each can differ a little or a lot from each other. If we start a venn diagram, we can see that Young Earth Creationism is one of the major categories for a model of created kinds. It can have significant overlap with the Intelligent Design model of created kinds, which can overlap significantly with theistic evolution models, but that, has very little overlap young earth creation models. In the middle of this diagram, they can agree that some type of 'guided process' is occurring. Even if we just focus on the young earth version of created kinds, there can be small variations between models.

Therefore, to distinguish what I am about to present to you from other models, I will label this Elder's Model of Created Kinds because this is the model that I am using to make predictions and that I am testing. The differences from other young earth creationist models is largely the concepts I am personally developing and testing and hope to have further reviewed and accepted by the entire creation community.


Expected Hybridization
Kind 1
Hybrids
Hybrids
Hybrids
No
Hybrids
Kind 2
Hybrids
Hybrids
Hybrids
No
Hybrids
Kind 3
Hybrids
Hybrids
Hybrids

Defining a Kind

As one of the most needed concepts is a basic definition of Created Kinds, I put forth the following as a start.

A plant or animal group with

- a recognizable base form and structure that does not change over time

- limited variation in surface features that do change over time

- a reproductive continuity within the group level

- a reproductive discontinuity outside the group level

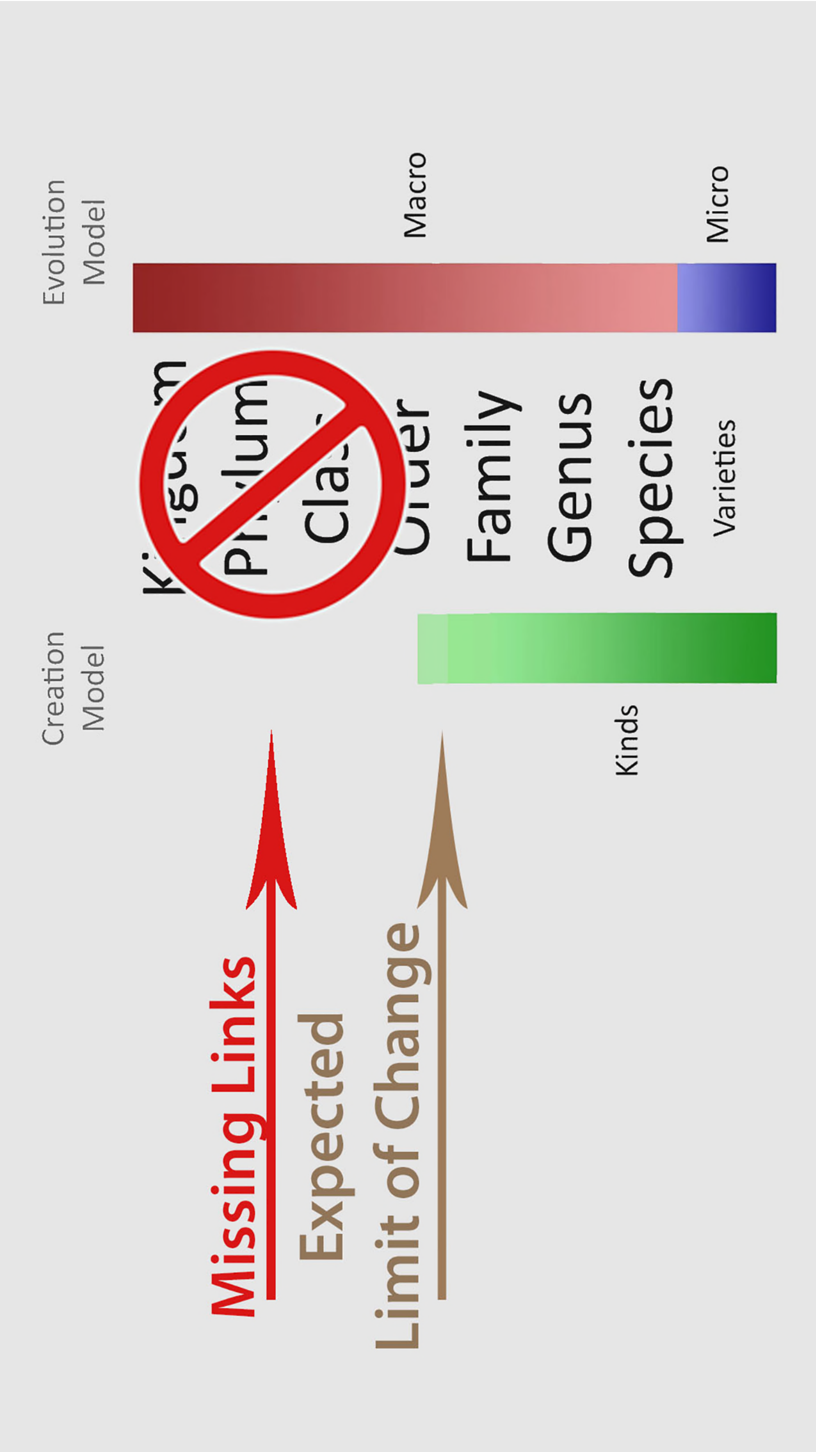
By experience we know this base form, various surface features, and reproductive limit averages near the Family level of classification.

This is what we already know. But a formal definition of a kind does not seem to exist (or at least is not readily found and pointed to). The general masses of believers in the online social forums are not acquainted with anything like this. Typically, when confronted with a request for a definition of kind, they simply fall back on saying that their opponents cannot define a species either. They do not have the weapons to defend themselves, the Bible, nor the Kingdom of Heaven.

Chapter Two
Morphology

The first section of the model I would like to look at is Form. When the created kinds originally appeared, they were separate and unique and fully functional. Any similarity in design was due to similarity in function and not by common ancestry. A Created kind has a recognizable shape that does not change significantly through time even if the surface features such as size, fur length, and coloration do change.

Our example will be these computer generated bird kinds. The kind on the left looks similar to some of the songbird kinds and the one on the right looks similar to the hummingbird kind. Although they have the similarities that come with being birds, there are many differences including the shape of the beak and the wing tips. The two basic forms shown here do not change throughout their respective species within their kind.


Evolution Model
Macro
Micro
Family
Genus
Species
Varieties
Creation Model
Kinds
Missing Links
Expected Limit of Change

Katagenos Species Concept

One area of major confusion for believers is understanding the difference between species and kinds. Therefore, the development of a species concept formed within the perspective of Created Kinds is also needed. One the allows for a reproductive and genetic discontinuity between kinds and a continuity between breeds or species within a Kind.

The term 'katagenos' comes from the Greek Septuagint for the phrase 'after their kind'. The term 'kata' is more literally defined as 'down from' or 'after', while genos is defined as 'a kin' or 'a group' with common descent. The Katagenos Species Concept literally means the After their Kind Species Concept.

The Katagenos Species Concept treats species like breeds. It defines a species as a breed within a kind with a specific set of reproductively connected surface characteristics that produce a recognizable pattern. It is able to reproduce with others of the same species and potentially able to hybridize with other breeds/species within a Kind. It focuses on the ability to breed, gives strong attention to form and morphology, and uses habitats and geography only as indicators of where species boundaries may occur.

The active dynamics for change within a Kind are communication and environmental acclimation through the mechanism of genetic selection of already existing DNA. It currently combines the terminology of Baraminology, breeding techniques, and Linnaean classification in order to express these concepts.

The Katagenos Species Concept generally assumes that current taxonomy is correct from the Family level down and ignores the Order levels and up. However, the exact boundaries do vary for each kind.

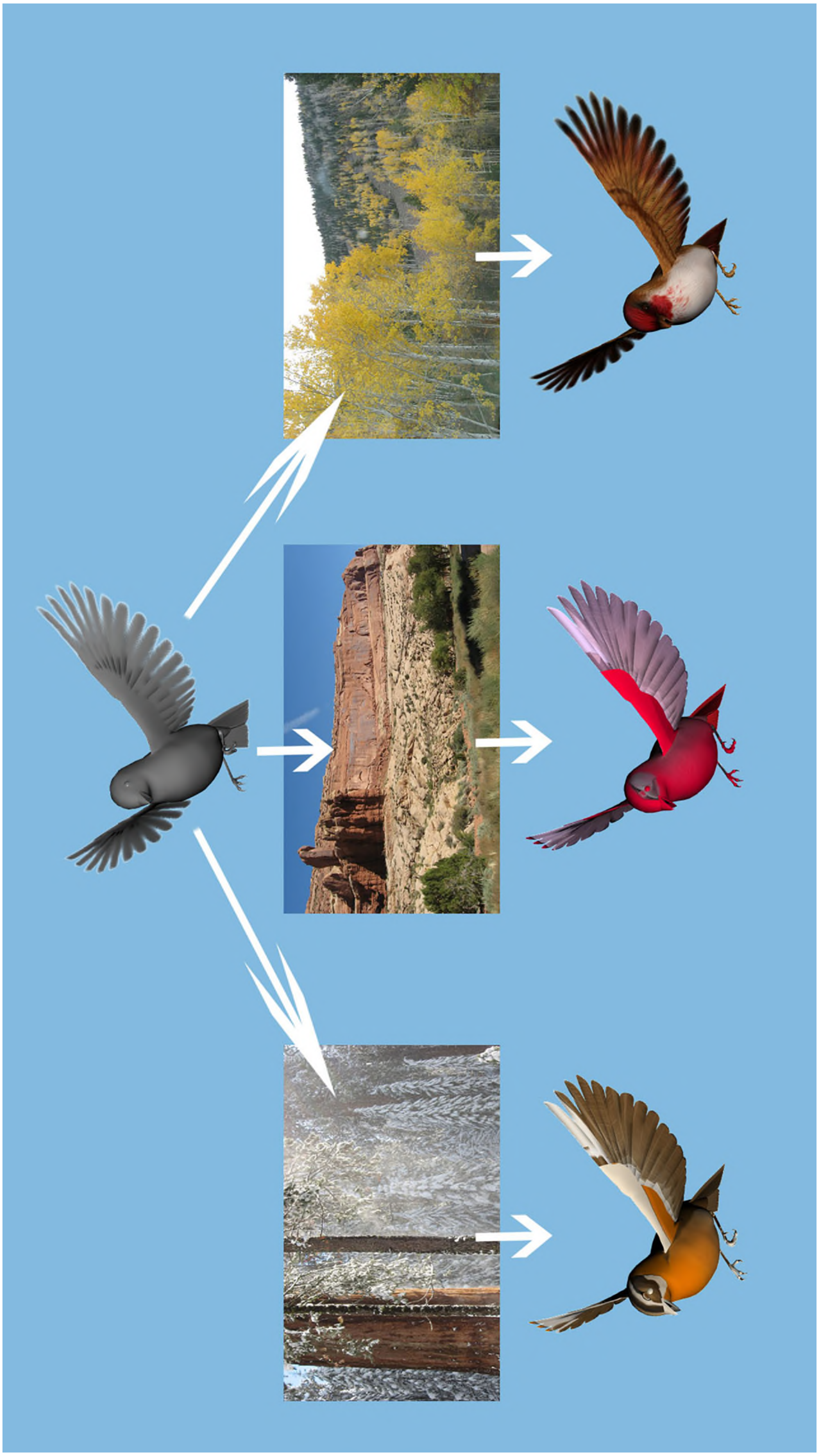
Chapter Three

Phenotype

The habitat or environment where an individual or population lives is considered to be one of the strongest influences on breeding, genetic selection, and speciation. The environmental pressures created by heat or cold, dry or wet, and rocky or fine soils all help to determine what characteristics will do best in that environment. For example, in an open environment, running fast could be an important trait for both prey and predator.

Micro-habitats further refine the traits in a population. For example, a mountain habitat would typically have a southern slope which receives more sun than the northern slope. They can also have areas of steep slopes or even vertical walls. Depending on the prevailing wind conditions, one side may be quite moist while the other side is quite dry. Each of these conditions would favor a different characteristic within a plant or animal kind.

Our computer bird kind, seen earlier, is expected to speciate over time such as these six examples here. Each bird would prefer to mate with it's own species, but should be able to mate with any of the other bird species represented here.

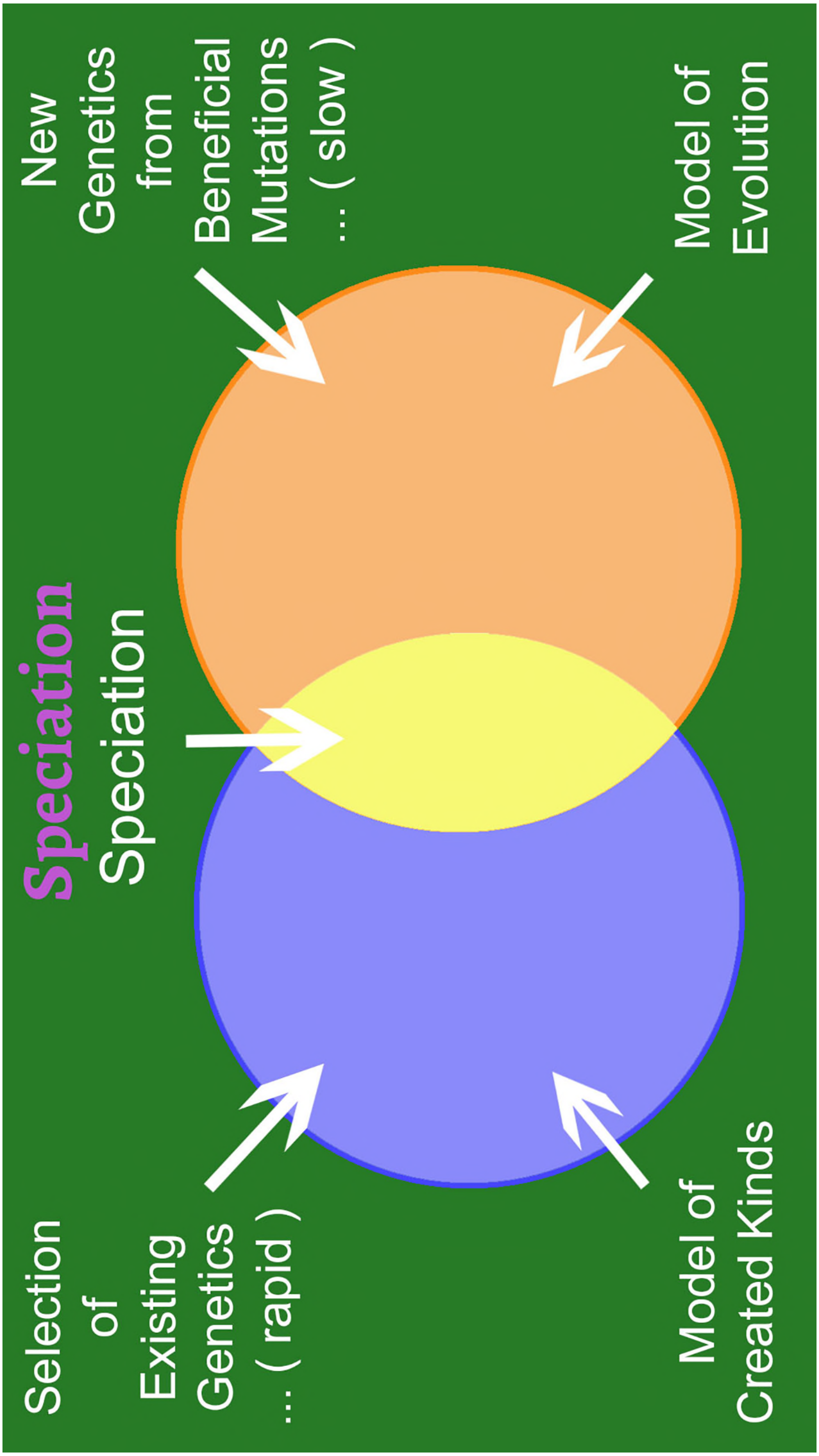


Environmental Acclimation

The concept of adaptive radiation is an evolutionary concept in which a species enters a new environment and, through such processes as mutation and natural selection, develops into new species up to and including possessing new forms and features. Therefore, this can include both micro- and macro-evolutionary changes. A term is needed which can express that small changes, such as skin or flower color, can be affected by the environment which does not allow or require the formation of new genetic information. I put forward Environmental Acclimation.

Environmental Acclimation is a selection of traits favorable for a given environment and is the primary cause of natural breeding and speciation. Mating selections are typically based on appearance, the phenotype, which in turn select the genetics behind those traits, the genotype. This is similar to the evolutionary process of natural selection; however it can occur rapidly because already existing traits are favored and no new genetic material must form over time. Because speciation is driven by environmental acclimation, habitats and geographic boundaries will help determine species.

For example, a furry animal that has the genetic variability for long, medium, or short length fur is carried to several different environments and released. Within a hot climate short haired animals will do better. Similarly, in a cold environment long-haired animals will do better. In a wet environment oily-furred animals will do better (to keep the skin dry). Over time, the genes for a specific fur type are favored and become common while the other gene type(s) will decrease or disappear. During this process, no new genetic information was needed nor was any change in form observed.


New Genetics from Beneficial Mutations ... (slow)
Model of Evolution
Speciation
Speciation
Selection of Existing Genetics ... (rapid)
Model of Created Kinds

Witnessing Rapid Speciation

Often, secular science tries to claim that evolution is true because speciation has been witnessed. Indeed, it has occurred even in our lifetime including such examples as the Hawthorn fly, the three-spined sticklebacks, and cichlid fishes in Lake Nagubago.

However, stating this is evolution is a poor and unjustified claim to make and one that should be capitalized upon by the creation community.

When I place the model of created kinds and the model of evolution on the screen, people are often surprised to see that there is overlap between the models. While they do differ on many things, there are actually a few things in common, and speciation is one of them. Both models expect speciation to occur. Therefore, just because speciation occurs does not prove one concept or the other. Neither the news outlets, nor the scientists should claim evolution has occurred or been witnessed just because speciation has occurred. Instead, one must look for other details such as what causes speciation to give evidence to one or the other. The model of created kinds expects rapid speciation because it deals with already existing genetics while the model of evolution expects new genetic material from mutation and natural selection, a rather slow process.

To state that speciation has been witnessed, seen, or watched means that rapid speciation has occurred. This actually fits the created kinds model much better than the evolution model.

Hibiscus Variation Example

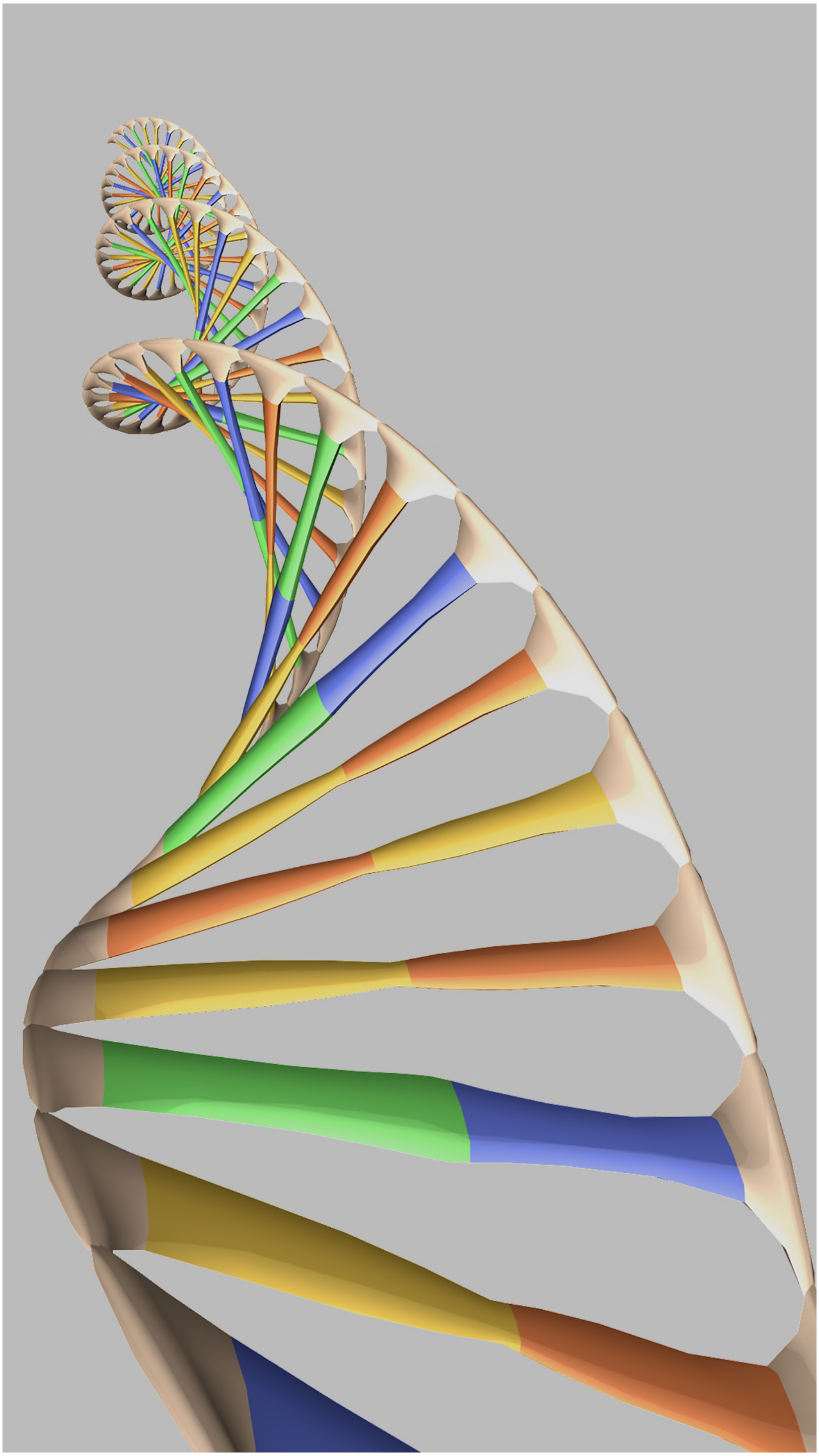
How much change can occur within a kind? Using the Hibiscus Kind as an example, there are changes to:

) color
) overall size
) and even complexity of the petals in ornamentals

The major features that distinguish this kind do not change including (but not limited to):

) bisexual, actinomorphic flowers
) sepals united and subtended by bracteoles
) 5 petals fused at the base
) stamen with filaments united into a tube or column
) a pistil with superior position and axile placentation

Similar amounts and types of variation can be found in both plants and animals (cat kind, dog kind, etc.) and is to be expected within a kind if it is comparable to the Family level of classification.



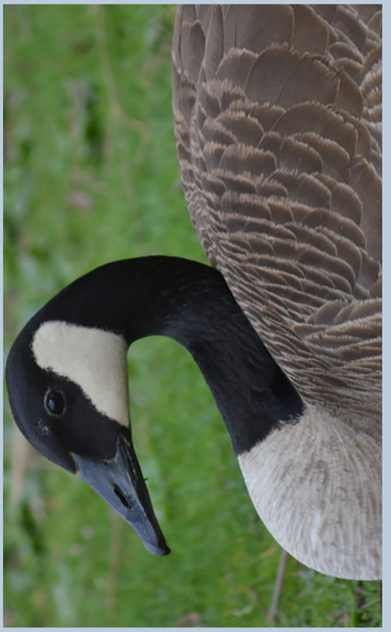
Chapter Four

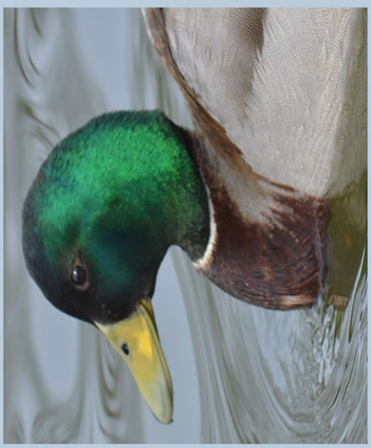
Genotype

It is generally acknowledged that the original kinds had a wide range of genetic potential. This allows for broad speciation to occur but still limits the amount of change by the base form. It is also recognized that the genetic code is deteriorating due to mutational load or simply building up an increasing number of problems.

The pre-zygotic (mating recognition) and post-zygotic (genetic compatibility) barriers, along with epigenetic changes, become strong factors in speciation and are the hidden changes occurring in Environmental Acclimation. They are also the cause of the reduction of genetic potential and diversity caused by speciation.

A member of a kind with broad genetic potential will be able to enter multiple environments and speciate readily and quickly. A member that has already speciated and is acclimated to one environment will not be able to readily speciate nor acclimate to another environment as quickly. This explains the rapid speciation that occurred after Creation and after the Flood and why speciation has slowed down dramatically today.





Dealing with Reproductive Isolation

> *"species are groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other such groups" by Ernst Mayr*

This quote states that species are reproductively isolated from other species. However, in reality what you see is that what we think of as a species can often hybridize with other species, with other genera, and sometimes with other sub-families. Reproductive isolation fits the concept of a created kind much better than it does a species.

A good example of reproductive isolation failing as a definition of species comes with the Goose Family, Anatidae. This family includes ducks, geese, and swans totaling around 400 species. Although species tend to prefer to mate with others of the same species, hybridization does occur both in the wild and in captivity. As would be expected, ducks hybridize easily with other ducks, geese with geese, and swans with swans. However, ducks hybridize with geese and geese hybridize with swans. [I will admit, as far as I am aware, there are no recordings of successful duck and swan hybrids].

For example, the common Canada Goose, *Branta Canadensis,* is listed as hybridizing with other geese in the Genera of *Alopochen, Anser, Branta,* and *Chloephaga*; with ducks in the *Cairina* and *Anas*; and with swans in the *Cygnus*. This hybridization covers 7 Genera and potentially 4 Sub-Families. This certainly does not sound like reproductive isolation as is commonly described. It sounds much more like the expected hybridization within a created kind.

Heritage Mating

A counter-concept to reproductive isolation is needed to more accurately present the creation model. I submit Heritage Mating.

Heritage Mating is the expected preference that a member of a species will mate with another member of the same species, even if other members of the same kind are available. It is the preferential mating selection of individuals with the same surface characteristics as oneself caused by having the same heritage genetically, culturally, and environmentally. Heritage Mating explains why hybridization and mixing of less common individuals is not the norm and why species continue with the same surface characteristics that define the species.

It is these characteristics that will become pre-zygotic (mating recognition) barriers to reproduction. A good example are closely related bird species that are capable of hybridizing, but choose not to even in overlapping ranges because they do not recognize the mating song or are active at different times of the day.

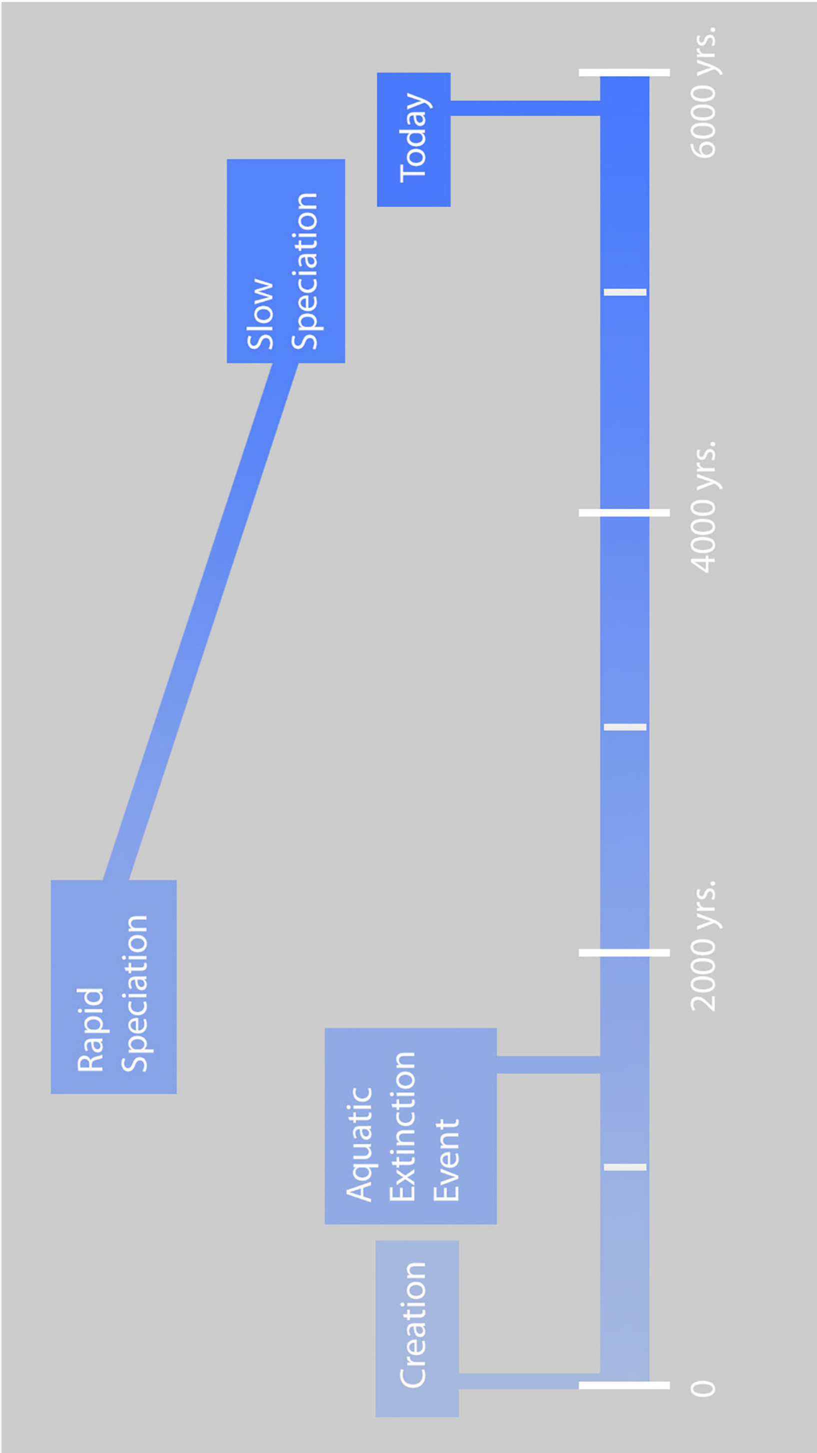
Stretching the concept a little further than I probably should at this point ... heritage selections are made because, presumably, a species that has acclimated to an environment has the best characteristics for that environment and wants to continue with those same characteristics rather than different ones. Often this is done with just physical features, but in some cases it can be done by behavior and mating cues as well. Certainly the observation is that hybrids are generally not as well adapted to an environment as either of the parents.

A man from one part of the Earth can get a woman from any part and they should be able to have children. Yet, one is most likely to choose a wife from among those with a similar culture, heritage, and way of life.

Extinction

Extinction of a species occurs when that species is no longer able to acclimate to changing environments due to limited genetic variation. If all species within a kind go extinct, the entire kind is then lost.

Extinction is not a driving force or cause for change. Instead, it is a result of an inability of the individual to mate with others of its breed or go back and hybridize with others of its kind. It typically comes from the inability to acclimate to changing environments which in turn challenges its survival. This is primarily caused by a lack of genetic variation or over-specialization of that breed. When extinction occurs due to environmental changes, other species or kinds with traits favorable for that new environment will likely be ready to move in and fill that environment.


Creation
Aquatic Extinction Event
Rapid Speciation
Slow Speciation
Today
0
2000 yrs.
4000 yrs.
6000 yrs.

Chapter Five

Timeline

The fourth section of the model I would like to look at is the historical timeline. The original kinds appeared approximately 6,000 years ago and later suffered an aquatic extinction event about 4,500 years ago. Because of changing environments, speciation occurred rapidly at that time. Due to relative consistency of habitats today, speciation has slowed drastically.

Aquatic extinction events, on any scale, tend to produce fossils due to rapid death and burial. It is expected that during the major event 4,500 years ago, most of the fossil found today were layed down. The fossil record contains a large species diversity in comparison to the morphological disparity when contrasted with extant plants and animals, suggesting an amazing amount of variation was possible compared to today.

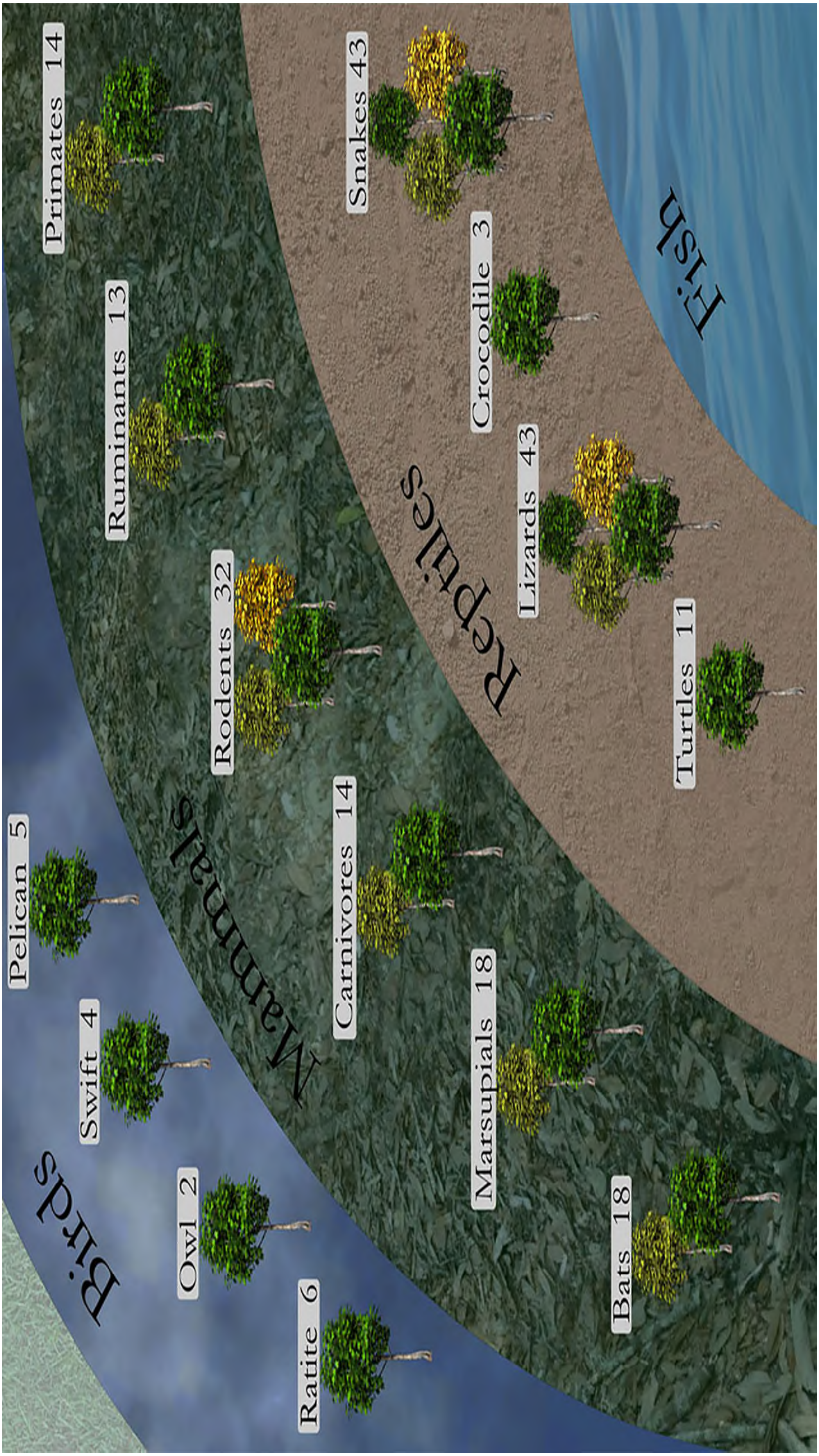
Many varieties of modern plants and animals are found in large sizes in the fossil record. These are predicted to have existed before the extinction event and show how environments (such as atmospheric conditions) have changed. Just as the lifespan of people dropped dramatically after this event, similar probably occurred with plants and animals.


Creation
Pre-flood Species
Flood
Post-Flood Species

Speciation and Re-Speciation

In the computer generated bird kind, the original computer bird appeared on earth about 6,000 years ago and speciation began and continued until a major extinction event occurred about 4,500 years ago. We do not know what the surface features of those species looked like, but we have the fossils to recognize the form has not changed. During the extinction event, a limited amount of the kind survived. Afterwords, speciation began again in the newly formed habitats and has continued until today.

As mentioned earlier, rapid diversification or speciation within the kinds would be expected after this event because the entire world was now a large landscape of new environments. The emerging animals would migrate and acclimate. It would happen rapidly as every generation would see breeds forming within their kinds and the genetic reaction was able to use already existing genes rather than developing new ones.


Fish
Reptiles
Snakes 43
Crocodile 3
Lizards 43
Turtles 11
Mammals
Primates 14
Ruminants 13
Rodents 32
Carnivores 14
Marsupials 18
Bats 18
Birds
Pelican 5
Swift 4
Owl 2
Ratite 6

Chapter Six
The Creation Orchard

As a believer, I want to know what is true and what is false … it is good to pursue purity. If evolution is false, then I want to remove the false concepts it makes from my views of life. This includes my views on taxonomy. One of the goals of baraminology and created kinds research is to distinguish these differences.

In many ways, evolutionary taxonomy has taken over the Linnaean Classification System by adding assumed layers and ancestral connections. The Linnaean system of classification does quite well in the lower ranks where variation within a kind does occur. It is within the higher ranks that ancestral connections disappear and there exists a lack of supporting evidence.

The Creation Orchard is a means of depicting the created kinds described in the Scriptures as well as the many species we see today that have descended within those kinds. The concept of the Creation Orchard began as a way to accurately depict how Creationists view distinct created kinds of plants and animals along with the various species that exist within each Kind.

How many trees are there? What should they be named? This orchard needs a way to be accurately shown and labeled and it simply cannot be done by hanging around in the evolutionary tree-of-life.

Mimosa pudica

Mimosot pudicim

Family:

Mimosaceae

Kind:

Mimosibar

Natanzera Classification System

The Natanzera Classification System is meant to follow the breeding characteristics of plants and animals rather than the evolutionary concept of similarity. The word 'natan' is a Hebrew word meaning 'to give'. The word 'zera' is a Hebrew word for 'seed' or 'offspring'. Therefore, this is literally the Giving Offspring Classification System.

The proposed Natanzera Classification System is not going to try and create a new taxonomic language from scratch. Instead, it will incorporate the binomial nomenclature composed primarily of Greek and Latin words. However, to avoid confusion with classical taxonomic systems a new set of endings are proposed for the Linnaean base already in existence. This will allow quick and easy reference back to the evolutionary classifications, the type individual for each species, and the enormous amount of information collected by myriad thousands of people through centuries of research. Furthermore, many of the accepted rules and standards for taxonomy can be carried over and used with little disruption to work flow.

For example: The Sensitive Plant (also commonly known as Morivivi) is currently known as Mimosa pudica. Under the NCS, it is part of the Mimosibar and it will be re-designated as *Mimosot pudicim*. Thereafter, if baramin research indicates a need for re-classification, it is easily accomplished.

Baramin Level Details

Rank	Plants	Animals	Orchard
Superclass			-aebar
Class	-opsida		-abar
Subclass	-idae		-aobar
Superorder	-anae		-eebar
Order	-ales	-iformes	-ebar
Suborder	-ineae		-eobar
Infraorder	-aria		-eubar
Superfamiily	-acea	-oidea	-iabar
Epifamily		-oidae	-iebar
Family	-aceae	-idae	-ibar
Subfamily	-oideae	-inae	-iobar
Infrafamily		-odd	-iubar
Supertribe			-oebar
Tribe	-eae	-ini	-obar
Subtribe	-inae	-ina	-oobar
Infratribe		-ad	-oubar
Supergenus			-uebar
Genus			-ubar
Subgenus			-uobar
Superspecies			-yebar
Species			-ybar
Subspecies			-yobar

Classification Levels

Baramin Level "-bar"

The Baramin level will represent a Created Kind (generally near the Family level) and be designated by the -bar ending along with designated prefix letters to designate comparable ranks in evolutionary taxonomy (see the chart opposite this page for more details).

Because a clear connection with the information contained in the Linnaean system is desirable and because created kinds do not equate with a single taxonomic rank. The following endings were created for the level of Created Kind. The highest and lowest ranks are not expected to be used, but are in place in case the need arises.

Sabah Level "-ah"

The Sabah level is being placed in order to deal with major pre-zygotic (mating) or post-zygotic (genetic) barriers that exist within a kind and smooth the transition from evolutionary to creation taxonomy. It should be used sparingly.

A good example of its use can be found on page 27 with the Goose Kind. While geese can hybridize with both ducks and swans, a duck-swan hybrid seems unknown. Therefore potential Sabah levels of Anserinah (for geese and swans) and Anatinah (for ducks) may be useful until the barrier issues are determined.

Avot Level "-ot"

The Avot level will represent major groups within a Baramin (generally associated with the Genus level) and will be designated with the -ot ending.

Benim Level "-im"

The Benim level will represent the generally reproducing population of an organism (generally associated with the Species level) and will be designated by the -im ending.

Turtle Kinds

There have been a few studies done regarding turtle kinds. Current evolutionary taxonomy places turtles and tortoises in the Order of Testudines which contains 14 families and 328 species.. These are quickly reduced to 11 kinds due to known hybridization. Statistical studies and DNA analysis suggest fewer are possible, possibly as few as 4 or 5.

There is no easy way to get turtles re-classified this way in the current classification system and definitions. It is also practically impossible to separate them from the supposed common ancestral forms. Therefore, being able to list these kinds individually would be of immense help. Following the 11 kinds shown by known hybridization (including number of genera/species) we get:

Carettochelyniabar - Softshelled Turtle Kind 11/30
Chelibar - Australo-American Side-Neck Turtle Kind 13/52
Chelydribar - Snapping Turtle Kind 2/2
Dermatemyidibar - River Turtle Kind 1/1
Emydibar - Pond Turtle Kind 9/50
Geomydibar - Asian River and Box Turtle Kind 9/70
Kinosternibar - Musk and Mud Turtle Kind 4/25
Pelomedusibar - Afro-American Side-Neck Turtle Kind 2/19
Platysternibar - Big-Headed Turtle Kind 1/1
Podocnemibar - Madagascar Big-Headed Turtle Kind 3/8
Testudinibar - Tortoise Kind 15/60

Once again, the currently existing taxonomic roots are being used. Only the ending has been changed to clearly designate this grouping as a kind.


Gynoecium / Pistil
Androecium / Anthers
Corolla / Petals
Calyx / Sepals
Stem
$K^4 C^4 A^8 \underline{G}^{(3)}$

Unit Seven

Angiosperm Kinds

While I have your attention, I would like to introduce my own personal research project. Most work in Created Kinds has dealt with animals with an emphasis on the Ark Kinds. My university training dealt more with botany than zoology so I have undertaken the task of developing method(s) to determine plant kinds.

The unique feature of Angiosperms, flowering plants, is the flower itself. It is typically composed of four parts including the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium. While there are multiple ways to convey the various forms and features in these parts, I have chosen the floral formula because it is a concise mathematical representation of the flower parts and it can quickly and easily be compared in a long list of proposed kinds. The floral formula has existed for over a century, but it has never been popular even with botanists. As such, a standardized form of notation has not been established nor has it been well developed. In my research, I have had to add new symbols and notation to fill in the details that might be needed to distinguish created Kinds.

Cashew Kind
(Anacardinibar)

$K^{5}\ C^{5}\ A^{10}\ \underline{G}^{\textcircled{3}}$

Milkweed Kind
(Asclepiadibar)

$K^{5}\ \overbrace{\underbrace{C^{\textcircled{5}}\ A^{5}}\ \underline{G}^{\textcircled{2}}}$

Agave Kind
(Agavibar)

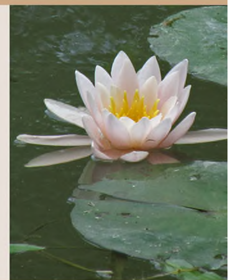
$K^{3}\ \underbrace{C^{3}\ A^{3+3}}\ \overline{G}^{\textcircled{3}}$

Banana Kind
(Musibar)

$K^{3}\ C^{2+1}\ A^{5+1} : G^{3}$

Water Lily Kind
(Nymphaenibar)

$K^{3-\infty}\ C^{3-\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{\infty}$



Morning Glory Kind
(Convolvulibar)

$K^{5}\ \underbrace{C^{\textcircled{5}}\ A^{5}}\ \underline{G}^{\textcircled{2}}$

Nightshade Kind
(Solanibar)

$K^{\textcircled{5}}\ \underbrace{C^{\textcircled{5}}\ A^{5}}\ \underline{G}^{\textcircled{2}}$

Questions and Testing Procedure

This method of checking for discontinuity opened up many questions about possible outcomes and predictions. One of the larger questions raised is where to draw the line between having a large kind with much variation and where to find multiple kinds with a common design element.

For example, evolutionary theory states that the spathe and spadix developed once and then diversified. However, the Araceae family is extremely diverse with much variation in the floral formula. Can the Jack-in-the-pulpit (a woodland plant) be the same kind as the skunk cabbage (a swamp plant with rare endothermic properties)?.

A major test involves large families with minor variations in the formula, such as with orchids. Can this large family with many species and broad hybridization be broken down into at least 3 and possibly as many as 5 unique kinds which share a common design element we recognize as being an orchid?

What happens if two identical or very similar formula are encountered such as with the Solanaceae and Convolvulacea. Do two separate potential kinds have the same formula (goes against the hypothesis). Or does this suggest one large kind as potentially evidenced by similar unique chemistry found in both families but not found in other plants?

If correct, this method also gives ground to suggest that modern reclassification (regrouping) based on genetic sequencing (rather than morphology) is actually making cladistics worse rather than better.

Can complex and specified information be found by using each possible formula once and once only? Evolution would probably favor the most energy economical form many times rather than make each type different.

Annonibar – Custard Apple
$P^{3+3+3}\ A^{\infty}\ G^{\infty}$

Calycanthibar – Strawberry Shrub
$P^{\infty}\ A^{5-30}\ \underline{G}^{\infty}$

Cyperibar – Sedge
$K^0\ C^0\ A^{1-3}\ \underline{G}^{(2-3)}$

Betulibar – Birch
$K^{0\,or\,4}\ C^0\ A^{2-4}\ G^0$

Aribar – Arum
$K^0\ C^0\ A^{6\,or\,?}\ \underline{G}^{2\,or\,3}$

Alismatibar – Water Plantain
$K^3\ C^3\ A^{6-\infty}\ \underline{G}^{6-\infty}$

Commelinibar – Spiderwort
$K^3\ C^3\ A^6\ \underline{G}^{(3)}$

Arecibar – Palm
$K^3\ C^3\ A^6\ \underline{C}^{3\,or\,(3)}$

Bromelinibar – Pineapple
$K^3\ C^3\ A^6\ \overline{G}^{(3)\,or}\underline{G}^{(3)}$

Berberidibar – Barberry
$K^{3+3}\ C^{3+3}\ A^6\ \underline{G}^1$

Aristolochinibar – Birthwort
$K^{3(4)}\ C^{0(3)}\ A^{6-36}\ \overline{G}^{(4-6)}$

Amaranthibar – Pigweed
$K^{3-5}\ C^0\ A^{5}\ \underline{G}^{(2-3)}$

Brassicibar – Mustard
$K^4\ C^4\ A^{4+2}\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$

Cornibar – Dogwood
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{4-5}\ \overline{G}^{(2)}$

Crassulibar – Stonecrop
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{8-10}\ \underline{G}^{4-5}$

Ericibar – Heath
$K^{4-5}\ C^{(4-5)\,(4-5)}\ C^{8-10}\ \overline{G}^{(4-5)}$

Acanthaceae
$B\ K^{4-5}\ C^{5}?\ \underline{A}^{2\,or\,2+2}\ \underline{C}^{(2)}$

Aralinibar – Aralia
$K^{4-5}\ C^{5(3)\,or\,5(3)}\ \overline{G}^{(5)}$

Aquifolinibar – Holly
$K^{4(6)}\ C^{4(6)\,or\,4}\ A^4\ \underline{G}^{(4)}$

Cannabibar – Hemp
$K^5\ C^0\ A^5\ G^0$

Bignoninibar – Bignonia
$K^{(5)}\underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^4\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$

Apinibar – Carrot
$K^{5}\ C^{5}\ A^5\ \overline{G}^{(2)}$

Boraginibar – Borage
$K^5\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^5\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$

Apocynibar – Dogbane
$K^{(5)}\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^5\ \underline{G}^2$

Convolvulibar – Morning Glory
$K^5\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^5\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$

Cucurbitibar – Gourd
$K^{(5)}\ C^{(5)}\ A^{5}\ G^0\ :\ K^{(5)}\ C^{(5)}$
$A^0\ \overline{G}^{(3)}$

Caryophyllibar – Pink
$K^5\ C^{5(0)}\ A^{5-10}\ \underline{G}^{(2-5)}$

Campanulibar – Bluebell King
$K^5C^{(5)}$ or $\underline{C}^5\underline{A}^{5\,or\,?\,or\,5}\ \underline{G}^{(2)\,or\,(3)\,or\,(5)}$

Anacardinibar – Cashew
$K^5\ C^5\ A^{10}\ \underline{G}^{(3)}$

Clusinibar – Mangosteen
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{(3)\,or\,(5)}$

Compositibar – Aster
$K^x\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^5\ \overline{G}^{(2)}$

Cactibar – Cactus
$K^x\ C^{\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \overline{G}^{(2-8)}$

Convolvulibar – Morning Glory
$K^5\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^5\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$

Cornibar – Dogwood
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{4-5}\ \overline{G}^{(2)}$

Crassulibar – Stonecrop
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{8-10}\ \underline{G}^{4-5}$

Cucurbitibar – Gourd
$K^{(5)}\ C^{(5)}\ A^{5}\ G^0\ :\ K^{(5)}\ C^{(5)}$
$A^0\ \overline{G}^{(3)}$

Cyperibar – Sedge
$K^0\ C^0\ A^{1-3}\ \underline{G}^{(2-3)}$ or $K^0\ C^0$
$A^{1-3}\ G^0\ :\ K^0\ C^0\ A^0\ \underline{G}^{(2-3)}$

Ericibar – Heath
$K^{4-5}\ C^{(4-5)\,(4-5)}\ C^{8-10}\ \overline{G}^{(4-5)}$

Eriocaulibar – Pipe-wort
$K^{2-3}\ C^{0-3}\ A^{2-6}\ \underline{G}^{(2-3)}$

Euphorbinibar – Spurge
$K^{0\,or\,5}\ C^{0\,or\,5}\ A^{1-\infty}\ G^0$

Fagibar – Oak
$K^{4-7}\ C^0\ A^{4-40}\ G^0\ :\ K^{4-6}$
$C^0\ A^0\ \overline{G}^{(3)-(6)}$

Gentianibar – Gentian
$K^{(4-5)}\ \underline{C}^{(4-5)}\ \underline{A}^{4-5}\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$??

Geraninibar – Geranium
$K^5\ C^5\ A^{5-15}?\ \underline{G}^{(5)}$

Grossularinibar – Gooseberry
$K^{(4-5)}\ C^5\ A^5\ \overline{G}^{(2-3)}$

Hamamelidibar – Sweet Gum
$K^{(4-5)}\ C^{4-5(0)}\ A^{4-5(10)}\ \overline{G}^{(2)}$

Hydrangenibar – Hydrangea
$K^{(4)}?\ C^{4-10}\ A^{4-x}\ \overline{G}^{(2-5)}$

Hydrocharitibar – Frog's-bit
$K^3\ C^3\ A^{2-\infty}\ \overline{G}^{(3-6)}$

Iridibar – Iris
$K^3\ C^3\ A^3\ \overline{G}^{(3)}$

Juglandibar – Walnut
$K^{3-6}\ C^0\ A^{3-\infty}\ G^0$

Juncibar – Rush
$K^3\ C^3\ A^6\ \underline{G}^{(3)}$

Laminibar – Mint
$K^{(5)}\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^{2\,or\,4}\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$??

Lauribar – Laurel
$K^{3+3}\ C^0\ A^{3+3+3+3}\ \underline{G}^1$

Lilinibar – Lily
$K^3\ C^3\ A^6\ \underline{G}^{(3)}$ or $\overline{G}^{(3)}$

Linibar – Flax
$K^5\ C^5\ A^5\ \underline{G}^{(2-5)}$

Liriodendrobar – Tulip Tree
$K^3\ C^6\ A^{\infty}\ G^{\infty}$
Liriodendrot – Tulip Tree

Lythribar – Loosestrife
$\underline{K}^{4\,or\,6}\underline{C}^{4\,or\,6}\underline{A}^{8\,or\,12\,or\,\infty}\ \underline{G}^{(2-6)}$

Magnolinibar – Magnolia
$P^{6-18}\ A^{\infty}\ G^{\infty}$

Malvibar – Mallow
$K^{3-5}\ \underline{C}^5\underline{A}^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{(1-\infty)}$
Hibiscot – hibiscus
Gossypiot - cotton

Melastomatibar – Melastoma
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{8-10}\ \overline{G}^{(1)-14}?$

Monotropibar – Indian Pipe
$K^{2-6}\ C^{(3-6)}\ A^{6-12}\ \underline{C}^{(4-6)}$

Moribar – Mulberry
$K^4\ C^0\ A^4\ G^0$

Myrtibar – Myrtle
$K^{4-5}\ C^{4-5}\ A^{\infty}\ \overline{G}^{2-3}$

Nymphaeacibar – Water Lily
$K^{3-\infty}\ C^{3-\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{\infty}$

Olenibar – Olive
$K^{(4)}\ C^{(4)}\ A^2\ \underline{G}^{(2)}$

Onagribar – Evening Primrose
$K^4\ C^4\ A^{4\,or\,8}\ \overline{G}^{(4)}$

Orchidibar – Orchid
$K^3\ C_z^{2+1}\ A^{1-2}\ \overline{G}^{(3)}$

Oxalidibar – Oxalis
$K^5\ C^5\ A^{10}?\ \underline{G}^{(5)}$

Pandanibar – Screwpine
$K^0\ C^0\ A^{1-\infty}\ G^0$

Papaveribar – Poppy
$K^{2-3}\ C^{4-\infty}\ A^{\infty}\ \underline{G}^{2-\infty}$

Passifloribar – Passion Flower
$K^{5\,or\,5}\ C^{5\,or\,5(0)}\ A^5\ \underline{G}^{(3-5)}$

Piperibar – Pepper
$K^0\ C^0\ A^{1-10}\ \underline{G}^{(2-4)}$

Plantaginibar – Plantago
$K^{(4)}\ \underline{C}^{(4)}\underline{A}^4\ \underline{G}^2$??

Plantanibar – Sycamore
$K^{3-8}\ C^{3-8}\ A^{3-8}\ \underline{G}^{6-9(3)}$

Polemoninibar – Phlox
$K^{(5)}\ \underline{C}^{(5)}\underline{A}^5\ \underline{G}^3$

Hypothesis and Early Results

My hypothesis is fairly simple and straightforward. Each unique Floral Formula should represent a separate Created Kind. All of the species within that kind are expected to have the same formula. A primary test of this formula is determining that all hybrids occur within a given formula and that no hybrids occur between plants with different formulas. A relatively simple and straightforward floral formula suggests that a kind is well defined and delineated from other kinds. A more complicated floral formula with many elements, suggests a poorly defined kind which is in need of more work.

Thus far, over 100 Floral Formula have been developed alongside a plant hybrid database. At this time, no findings have contradicted the initial hypothesis. Hybridization comparisons have followed these lines surprisingly well. The expected list of possible combinations is filling up with no significant repeats or overlaps. Much research remains to be done, but so far the results are encouraging.

Reaching the Next Generation

I would like to think, that there is no need for creation science. That our faith in Scripture is strong enough. But I know in real life how weak and fragile man kind can be. I know that sometimes we are like Peter when he had the faith to go out of the boat and walk on the water. And I know that there are also times when we have set our faith aside or it is weak and we become like Peter who is afraid of the storm and then sinks in the water.

A need for understanding creation in science has arisen because the believer has been attacked by the concepts of Evolutionism. These concepts cannot be blamed as the cause of evil. However, they are a powerful weapon and tool used by the enemy, Satan, to deny or decrease the value of life and hinder or block a relationship with the Creator. It is a concept with a surprising amount of destructive power because it brings the authority and accuracy of the Scriptures into question and doubt.

This attack has put believers on the defense just as any attack will do. The work of Baraminology is a front-line defense against these attacks on the believer and also a way to fight back against the enemy. The research being done in Baraminology helps to show that Creationism is true while Evolutionism has many flaws and built-in assumptions.

But to defend believers in the realm of science ... to do it well ... requires a scientific model that can withstand scrutiny and show people we can pick up that shield of faith, that we can believe in Scripture, and that the flaming arrows of evolution do not need to touch us.

Elder's Model of Created Kinds

A testable hypothesis regarding the taxonomic relationships of plants and animals based on the core concept of limited ancestry

Morphology

a recognizable base form and structure that does not change over time

Original Appearance

- separate and unique (no common ancestors)
- fully functional (no primitive ancestors)
- similarity in form / design due to similarity in function and common designer

Phenotype

limited variation in surface features over time

Speciation

- Katagenos Species Concept - a set of reprductively connected characteristics producing a recognizable pattern.
- habitats and geographical distribution can indicate species boundaries
- allows a greater diversity before disparity in both fossil and extant records (opposite of evolutionary expectations)

Environmental Acclimation

- primary cause of speciation
- occurs rapidly due to selection of already existing genes
- speciation reduces genetic diversity

Genotype

Reproductive discontinuity between kinds; Reproductive continuity within a kind.

Variation

- original kinds had broad genetic potential and variability
- limit to variation within a kind (no unlimited potential growth)
- no change of one kind into another kind
- genetic entropy is causing degredation (not building up)

Mating

- Heritage Mating - preference for individuals with same / similar surface features, habitats, and/or culture
- can mate with same species
- can potentially hybridize with other species within same kind

Extinction

- extinction occurs when limited variability cannot meed the needs of environmental acclimation
- can occur to both species and entire kinds

Timeline

Created Kinds appeared approximately 6,000 years ago

Aquatic Extinction Event

- occurred approximately 4,500 years ago.
- majority of fossil record produced at this time
- rapid speciation followed to fill new environments
- gradual slow down in speciation as environments became more stable
- larger sizes existed before extinction event due to better environment

Taxonomy

taxonomic comparison averages near the Family level

Natanzera Classification System

- based on Linnaean binomial nomenclature
- retains all research done through centuries
- replaces current endings with creation recognized endings
- demonstrates Creation Orchard rather than Tree of Life

Page for Notes

Page For Notes

For too long the secular science community has been able to accuse the creation science community of not being able to define a Created Kind or to produce testable observations. This book begins the process of answering those objections with a number of concepts for Created Kinds, Baraminology, and the Creation Orchard by examining the expected condition of morphology, phenotypes, and genotypes over

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