

Bacteria are turning out to be far more complex than was assumed under Darwinian assumptions. The information content that is found to be in a 'simple' cell when working from the thermodynamic perspective is staggering:

"a one-celled bacterium, e. coli, is estimated to contain the equivalent of 100 million pages of Encyclopedia Britannica. Expressed in information in science jargon, this would be the same as 10^{12} bits of information. In comparison, the total writings from classical Greek Civilization is only 10^9 bits, and the largest libraries in the world – The British Museum, Oxford Bodleian Library, New York Public Library, Harvard Widener Library, and the Moscow Lenin Library – have about 10 million volumes or 10^{12} bits."

– R. C. Wysong

'The information content of a simple cell has been estimated as around 10^{12} bits, comparable to about a hundred million pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica.'

Carl Sagan, "Life" in Encyclopedia Britannica: Macropaedia (1974 ed.), pp. 893-894

HISTORY OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY – WISTAR DESTROYS EVOLUTION

Excerpt: **A number of mathematicians, familiar with the biological problems, spoke at that 1966 Wistar Institute., For example, Murray Eden showed that it would be impossible for even a single ordered pair of genes to be produced by DNA mutations in the bacteria, E. coli,—with 5 billion years in which to produce it! His estimate was based on 5 trillion tons of the bacteria covering the planet to a depth of nearly an inch during that 5 billion years. He then explained that,, E. coli contain(s) over a trillion (10^{12}) bits of data. That is the number 10 followed by 12 zeros. *Eden then showed the mathematical impossibility of protein forming by chance.**

http://www.pathlights.com/ce_encyclopedia/Encyclopedia/20hist12.htm

Moreover, the regulatory network of a e-coli is found to be much more elegant than the operating system of Linux:

The Multi-dimensional Genome-impossible for Darwinism to account for– by Dr Robert Carter – video

(15:52 minute mark: Comparing the Computer Operating Systems of Linux to the much more sophisticated operating systems of Regulatory Networks in e-coli)

https://youtu.be/K3faN5fU6_Y?t=952

Comparing genomes to computer operating systems – Van – May 2010

Excerpt: **we present a comparison between the transcriptional regulatory network of a well-studied bacterium (Escherichia coli) and the call graph of a canonical OS (Linux) in terms of topology,,,**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20439753>

regulatory network of a well-studied bacterium (Escherichia coli) and the call graph of a canonical OS (Linux) – Picture of comparison

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2889091/figure/F1/>

Along that line, it is also found that bacteria 'solve optimization problems for collective decision making that are beyond what we, human beings, can solve with our most powerful computers'

Learning from Bacteria about Social Networking (Information Processing) – video

Excerpt: **I will show illuminating movies of swarming intelligence of live bacteria in which they solve optimization problems for collective decision making that are beyond what we, human beings, can solve with our most powerful computers.**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJpi8SnFXHs>

And here is, according to a Darwinist, a 'horrendously complex' metabolic pathway chart of a 'simple' cell:

ExPASy – Biochemical Pathways – interactive schematic

<http://biochemical-pathways.com/#/map/1>

Even the most stripped down bacteria imaginable, gives us every indication that life was Intelligently Designed

Microbe with stripped-down DNA may hint at secrets of life – Mar 24, 2016

Excerpt: **The newly created bacterium has a smaller genetic code than does any natural free-living counterpart, with 531,000 DNA building blocks containing 473 genes. (Humans have more than 3 billion building blocks and more than 20,000 genes).**

But even this stripped-down organism is full of mystery. Scientists say they have little to no idea what a third of its genes actually do.

"We're showing how complex life is, even in the simplest of organisms," researcher J. Craig Venter told reporters. "These findings are very humbling.",,,

The genome is not some one-and-only minimal set of genes needed for life itself. For one thing, if the researchers had pared DNA from a different bacterium they would probably have ended up with a different set of genes.,,,

The genome is "as small as we can get it and still have an organism that is ... useful," Hutchison said.,,,

http://hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/U/US_SCI_SKINNY_GENES

Three Subsets of Sequence Complexity and Their Relevance to Biopolymeric Information – David L. Abel and Jack T. Trevors – Theoretical Biology & Medical Modelling, Vol. 2, 11 August 2005, page 8

"No man-made program comes close to the technical brilliance of even Mycoplasmal genetic algorithms. Mycoplasmas are the simplest known organism with the smallest known genome, to date. How was its genome and other living organisms' genomes programmed?"

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1742-4682-2-29.pdf>

To Model the Simplest Microbe in the World, You Need 128 Computers – July 2012

Excerpt: **Mycoplasma genitalium has one of the smallest genomes of any free-living organism in the world, clocking in at a mere 525 genes. That's a fraction of the size of even another bacterium like E. coli, which has 4,288 genes.,,,**

The bioengineers, led by Stanford's Markus Covert, succeeded in modeling the bacterium, and published their work last week in the journal Cell. What's fascinating is how much horsepower they needed to partially simulate this simple organism. It took a cluster of 128 computers running for 9 to 10 hours to actually generate the data on the 25 categories of molecules that are involved in the cell's lifecycle processes.,,,

„the depth and breadth of cellular complexity has turned out to be nearly unbelievable, and difficult to manage, even given Moore's Law. The M. genitalium model required 28 subsystems to be individually modeled and integrated, and many critics of the work have been complaining on Twitter that's only a fraction of what will eventually be required to consider the simulation realistic.,,,

<http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2012/07/to-model-the-simplest-microbe-in-the-world-you-need-128-computers/260198/>

Moreover, Bacteria, in neither the lab or in the fossil record, give Darwinists any evidence that 'microbe to man' macro-evolution, i.e. goo to you via the zoo, is true;

Scant search for the Maker

Excerpt: **But where is the experimental evidence? None exists in the literature claiming that one species has been shown to evolve into another. Bacteria, the simplest form of independent life, are ideal for this kind of study, with generation times of 20 to 30 minutes, and populations achieved after 18 hours. But throughout 150 years of the science of bacteriology, there is no evidence that one species of bacteria has changed into another, in spite of the fact that populations have been exposed to potent chemical and physical mutagens and that, uniquely, bacteria possess extrachromosomal, transmissible plasmids. Since there is no evidence for species changes between the simplest forms of unicellular life, it is not surprising that there is no evidence for evolution from prokaryotic to eukaryotic cells, let alone throughout the whole array of higher multicellular organisms.**

– Alan H. Linton – emeritus professor of bacteriology, University of Bristol.

<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/story.asp?storycode=159282>

The Paradox of the “Ancient” (250 Million Year Old) Bacterium Which Contains “Modern” Protein-Coding Genes: Heather Maughan*, C. William Birk Jr., Wayne L. Nicholson, William D. Rosenzweig§ and Russell H. Vreeland ;

“Almost without exception, bacteria isolated from ancient material have proven to closely resemble modern bacteria at both morphological and molecular levels.”

<http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/19/9/1637>

AMBER: THE LOOKING GLASS INTO THE PAST:

Excerpt: **These (fossilized bacteria) cells are actually very similar to present day cyanobacteria. This is not only true for an isolated case but many living genera of cyanobacteria can be linked to fossil cyanobacteria. The detail noted in the fossils of this group gives indication of extreme conservation of morphology, more extreme than in other organisms.**

http://bcb705.blogspot.com/2007/03/amber-looking-glass-into-past_23.html

Static evolution: is pond scum the same now as billions of years ago?

Excerpt: **But what intrigues (paleo-biologist) J. William Schopf most is lack of change. Schopf was struck 30 years ago by the apparent similarities between some 1-billion-year-old fossils of blue-green bacteria and their modern microbial counterparts. "They surprisingly looked exactly like modern species," Schopf recalls. Now, after comparing data from throughout the world, Schopf and others have concluded that modern pond scum differs little from the ancient blue-greens. "This similarity in morphology is widespread among fossils of [varying] times," says Schopf. As evidence, he cites the 3,000 such fossils found;**

<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Static+evolution%3A+is+pond+scum+the+same+now+as+billions+of+years+ago%3F-a014909330>

Scientists discover organism that hasn't evolved in more than 2 billion years – February 3, 2015

Excerpt: **Using cutting-edge technology, they found that the bacteria look the same as bacteria of the same region from 2.3 billion years ago — and that both sets of ancient bacteria are indistinguishable from modern sulfur bacteria found in mud off of the coast of Chile.**

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/02/150203104131.htm>

Organisms Refusing to Evolve Over Millions of Years – January 15, 2016

Excerpt: **The team conducted multiple tests on the mats and the microbes found hidden under them, including bulk carbon and SEM analysis and Raman micro-spectroscopy and report that the microbes were shaped like rods, growing in train like filaments, similar to many bacteria alive today. They note also that the microbes were quite uniform in shape and that they were able to control their diameter and length as modern microbes do. The fossils are also approximately 500 million years older than any other previous fossil found in a habitat, and thus represent some of the earliest forms of life ever found (the very earliest date back to approximately 3.43 billion years ago.)**

<http://crev.info/2016/01/refusing-to-evolve/>

Odd Geometry of Bacteria May Provide New Way to Study Earth's Oldest Fossils – May 2010

Excerpt: **Known as stromatolites, the layered rock formations are considered to be the oldest fossils on Earth.,,,That the spacing pattern corresponds to the mats' metabolic period — and is also seen in ancient rocks — shows that the same basic physical processes of diffusion and competition seen today were happening billions of years**

ago,,,

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/05/100517152520.htm>

3.5 billion-year-old ecosystem found – November 12, 2013

Excerpt: “**Mound-like deposits created by ancient bacteria, called stromatolites, and microfossils of bacteria have previously been discovered in this region. However, a phenomenon called microbially induced sedimentary structures, or MISS, had not previously been seen in rocks of this great age.**”

MISS were created by microbial mats as the microbial communities responded to changes in physical sediment dynamics, Professor Wacey said.

“**A common example would be the binding together of sediment grains by microbes to prevent their erosion by water currents,” he said. “The significance of MISS is that they not only demonstrate the presence of life, but also the presence of whole microbial ecosystems that could co-ordinate with one another to respond to changes in their environment.”**”,,

The team described the various MISS from the ancient coastal flats preserved in the Dresser Formation and found close similarities in both form and preservation style to MISS in younger rocks.

<http://www.sciencealert.com.au/news/20131211-25003.html>

Geobiologist Noffke Reports Signs of Life that Are 3.48 Billion Years Old – 11/11/13

Excerpt: **the mats woven of tiny microbes we see today covering tidal flats were also present as life was beginning on Earth. The mats, which are colonies of cyanobacteria, can cause unusual textures and formations in the sand beneath them. Noffke has identified 17 main groups of such textures caused by present-day microbial mats, and has found corresponding structures in geological formations dating back through the ages.**

<http://www.odu.edu/about/odu-publications/insideodu/2013/11/11/topstory1>