**The Seahorse**

There are lots of different kinds of fish in the sea. Many of them are weird and wonderful. The seahorse is one example. This comical-looking fish swims upright, and when it wants to rest, it anchors itself to seaweed with its tail.

But the strangest thing about seahorses is that the male acts as mother. When the female lays her eggs, she sends them into a pouch on her mate’s belly. There the young seahorses hatch, and are fed by a special liquid produced from the lining of the pouch. After about two weeks the pregnant male ’gives birth’, and a swarm of miniature seahorses pops out into the ocean. They then swim away to look after themselves.

Evolution simply can’t explain how seahorses came to live like this, with the father swapping jobs with the mother, or how the female “learned” to lay the eggs in her mate’s pouch. Neither can it explain how the male got his special pouch and the ability to produce the liquid fed to the growing babies.

Seahorses must have been created the way they are by God in the beginning, when He said “Let the water be filled with living things.” (Genesis 1:20)

**The Power of Water**

Look at a drop of water hanging from a leaf after rain; it seems so small and weak. Yet water is very powerful. We can see this in a smash against the rocks in a storm. The ocean can be filled with living things.

We can use the energy of water to make electricity. More than half of the power produced in the world today is from water-driven turbines.

**God’s secret garden**

When divers explore the ocean floor, they often find beautiful ‘gardens’ full of amazing colour. But these gardens are mostly made of animals not plants. They are made up of corals, sponges, sea fans and sea anemones. These colourful scenes have been there ever since the creation of the world, but before humans were able to dive to admire them, they were a secret known only to God, who enjoyed creating beautiful things, and called them all good.

**PUZZLE ANSWERS**

1. Butterfly fish
2. Seahorse
3. Creatures without backbones
4. Sponges
5. Salmon
6. Clownfish
7. Stingray
8. Piranha
9. Halibut
10. Sturgeon

**QUESTIONS**

1. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 2. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cold water towards the bottom. 3. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 4. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cold water towards the bottom. 5. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 6. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 7. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 8. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 9. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom. 10. Take a few different kinds of fish to the poles and cool water towards the bottom.

**Did fish evolve?**

The picture on the right shows fish swimming near sponges. Evolutionists believe that the first sea creatures were simple animals without backbones such as sponges and corals, and that creatures with backbones (vertebrates) — like the fish in the picture and all the other kinds of fish we find in the oceans — evolved from them. The problem with this idea is that although there are lots of fish fossils (left), there are no fossils showing animals without backbones turning into fish. In fact, fossils of both kinds are found in the same rocks, and so-called ‘simple’ creatures like sponges are still living today! This evidence points to creation, not evolution.