The Petrel

Petrels are sea birds that spend most of their time flying over water feeding on fish, which they catch by skimming near the surface. There are about 100 species of petrel, including some that live in the antarctic.

Most interesting is the Black-rumped Petrel, which nests on the island of Hawaii. This bird actually builds its nest at 3,000 m. (10,000 ft.) above sea level. This is higher than any other seabird nest, and it is often built on Mount Haleakala in Hawaii. Black-rumped Petrels only lay one egg, but even feeding other birds’ eggs — even though the chick must have already had less breathing holes than other birds’ eggs, and they have already managed to survive because they were specially designed for it. With only one egg to hatch, they have evolved all these abilities. Their eggs must have already had less breathing holes than other birds’ eggs, and they must have already had the means to make that special oil to feed the growing chick. These facts tell us they must have been created by God.

WILL YOU BE BUSY FOR YOUR KING?

In this paper we have been learning about bees, and how wonderfully they work together in the hive? — and to God, who has aided to help us. He came to us in the Person of Jesus to show us how he lived his life. This is what God commands: that we believe in His Son, and that we love one another.” (John 15:7). When we put our faith in Jesus and make him our Lord, we become part of God’s family called the Church. Then we can all work together to serve our King, just as the bees work together for their queen. They do it because they have to; Christians do it because they love God and others. This is the only way the world can become a happier, safer place, and all become a happier, safer place, and all become a happier, safer place. Have you made Jesus your King? And will you serve Him faithfully, as the best work together in the hive?

PUZZLE CORNER ANSWERS


Did you know that bees, small as they are, make life better for all of us? Not only do they provide us with honey, which is a very healthy food, they also take pollen from one flower to another. Without this, many plants could not produce fruit. Although other insects also do this, bees do most of the pollination, and farmers sometimes put hives of bees in their fields. When you next enjoy a crunchy apple, remember, it’s thanks to the bees — and to God, who created them to help provide us with good food.
When God created the world “it was very good” but there were no harmful creatures. This all changed when Adam and Eve sinned, but we can be thankful that even now there are creatures which have been created by God; they could not have evolved. How did the bees learn? Bees save even more material by building the cells back-to-back, and staggered, so that the dip at the bottom does not use extra wax (see diagram on the left). The cells are also tilted upwards to prevent the contents spilling out.

A honeybee’s brain is no larger than a pin-head, so they can’t possibly think about and plan all they do. They can’t learn it either — they begin work as soon as they hatch. The oldest fossil bees (found in amber) show they have not changed at all. Honeybees must have been created by God; they could not have evolved.

There are about 2,000 different species of bees, but unlike honeybees, most of them live alone. These include mason bees (left) which make tiny ‘bricks’ from clay and dust, and cement them together to build round cells. The bee lays an egg in each cell, with a supply of honey, then seals it. When the eggs hatch, the larvae feed on the honey, then break their way out. Evolution can’t explain the behaviour of Mason Bees. They had to get their nest-building right the very first time to survive!

Bees gather nectar from flowers by sucking it through their long, hollow tongue. It is then stored in a special second stomach, and while the bee flies around, chemicals are added that will turn the nectar into honey. Back at the hive, the nectar is put into storage cells. Other cells are used to store pollen, which is collected from flowers and carried in special ‘pollen baskets’ on the bees’ back legs. Pollen is made into “bee-bread”, to feed young bees, and mixed with nectar to make a special rich food called “royal jelly.” Honey and nectar are used as food for the workers, and to make bees-wax to build more cells. When bee-keepers take the honey from a hive they have to provide syrup to feed the bees during the winter. Humans use bee pollen as a high-energy food supplement, and beeswax for furniture polish.

Bees visit 50–100 flowers in one trip. Bees have to fly 55,000 miles to get the honeycomb is perfect for making “bee-bread”, to feed young bees, and mixed with nectar to make a special rich food called “royal jelly.” Honey and nectar are used as food for the workers, and to make bees-wax to build more cells. When bee-keepers take the honey from a hive they have to provide syrup to feed the bees during the winter. Humans use bee pollen as a high-energy food supplement, and beeswax for furniture polish.

Honeybees beat their wings 11,400 times a minute to make a special large cell of the honeycomb known as the ‘axile’ cell. The cells are also tilted upwards to prevent the contents spilling out.

Nature Notes by the Editor

**Find the hidden fruits:**
1. He paid the people monthly
2. He called the turban a napkin.
3. I’ve sat on your lap plenty of times.
4. She wrapped the cape around her head.
5. I also ran gently along the path.
6. The teacher tried to help each child.
7. I bought myself some long socks.
8. The man gobbled down his lunch.
9. I would love to live in the country.
10. If you’re quick, I will come with you.

(Answers on back page)

**Bible Verse Quiz:** Take the first letter of each object to spell a verse from the Bible. The answer tells us what King David thought of God’s teachings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Letter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
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<td>Orange</td>
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