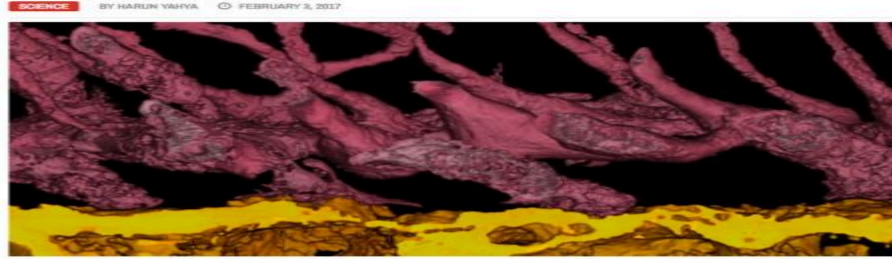


360 Milyon Yaşındaki Acanthostega Evrimcilerin Karaya Geçiş Masalını Bir Kez Daha Çürütüyor

THE 360 MILLION-YEAR-OLD ACANTHOSTEGA FOSSIL REFUTES AGAIN THE EVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS OF TRANSITION TO LAND



by Harun Yahya

Acanthostega is an aquatic organism with gills. It is estimated to be 360 million years old. As a result of the research conducted by Jenny Clack, a paleontologist at the Cambridge University in 1987, it was suggested that this fossil, having one limb and eight digits, was allegedly a transitional form between fish and tetrapods (four-limbed land vertebrates). Based on this claim and the fossil, evolutionists allege that fish first developed limbs and then made a transition to land, rather than moving over to land and then developing feet. However, this argument is totally inconsistent. First of all, Clack clearly states that she does not know whether *Acanthostega* was living on land or not, even though she is an evolutionist. It is a grave misconception to claim that an aquatic organism is a transitional form that supposedly came from water to land due to some bone-like tissue in the fin. This mistake of the evolutionists shows that they have quickly forgotten their misconception of the *Coelacanth* that lived 65 million years ago.

The evolutionists portrayed the *Coelacanth* as a transitional form until the end of the 1930s. It was claimed that the bones in the fin of the 200-million-year fossil had transformed into limbs and could sustain the weight of the fish when it moved to the land. However, it was found out in 1938 that the *Coelacanth* was still living and the evolutionists were surprised. When the *Coelacanth* caught by the fishermen off the shores of Madagascar was examined, it was seen that the animal had not undergone any mutation for 200 million years and it was a bottom dwelling fish, let alone moving to the land. Furthermore, the organs interpreted by evolutionists as primitive lungs in the fossil were fat sacs. The *Coelacanth* was also caught several times after this date. Eventually, evolutionists had to stop claiming that the *Coelacanth* was a transitional form.

As seen in the example of the aforementioned *Coelacanth*, aquatic creatures like *Acanthostega*, which have bones, are shown as transitional forms not because they have the structure to live on land but due to the prejudice of the evolutionists.



Acanthostega, bir deniz canlısıdır ve solungaçları vardır. Yaşının 360 milyon yıl olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Cambridge Üniversitesi paleontoloğu Jenny Clack 1987 yılında yaptığı araştırmalar sonucunda, bu **fosilin** bir ele ve bu el üzerinde sekiz adet parmağa sahip olduğunu, dolayısıyla bunun balıklarla tetrapodlar (dört ayaklı kara omurgalıları) arasında bir ara form olduğunu ileri sürmektedir. **Evrimciler** bu yorum ve **fosilden** yola çıkarak, balıkların karaya çıktıktan sonra ayaklar geliştirmek yerine, önce ayaklar geliştirip sonra karaya çıktıklarını iddia ederler. Oysa bu iddia tutarsızdır. Öncelikle Clack, bir evrimci olmasına rağmen **Acanthostega**'nın karaya çıkıp çıkmadığını bilmediğini açıkça belirtmektedir. Denizlerde yaşayan bir canlıyı yüzgeçlerinde sahip olduğu bazı kemiksi yapılar nedeniyle sudan karaya geçiş aşamasını gerçekleştiren bir ara form olarak görmek büyük bir yanılgıdır. **Evrimcilerin** bu hataya düşmesi, bundan 65 yıl önce yaşanan **Coelacanth** yanılgısını çabuk unuttuklarını göstermektedir.

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