



WHALE CEMETERY

INSPIRED BY RESEARCH BY DRS. LEONARD BRAND, ARTHUR CHADWICK, AND RAUL ESPERANTE



















Due to your excellent academic performance, we are pleased to offer you a research scholarship at University

However, your sympathy for creationist ideas has come to our attention. As you know, scientists must do their work based only on hypotheses that can be tested experimentally and without supernatural explanations. All religious beliefs are respected at this university; All religious beliefs are respected at this university; All recommendations of the private sphere and should not faith is confined to the private sphere and should not interfere with scientific research. To protect the univerinterfere with scientific research. To protect the univerinterfere with scientific research. To protect the univerinterfere with scientific research and should you accept the schoity's scholarly reputation, should you accept the schoity's scholarly reputation, should you accept the aniversity scientific approaches that attempt associated with pseudoscientific approaches that attempt associated with pseudoscientific approaches that attempt to introduce religion and ancient myths into the practice of science.

Rectorate, University College Sincerely,

WHAT SHOULD I DO? I'LL CALL PASTOR MAX FOR ADVICE.



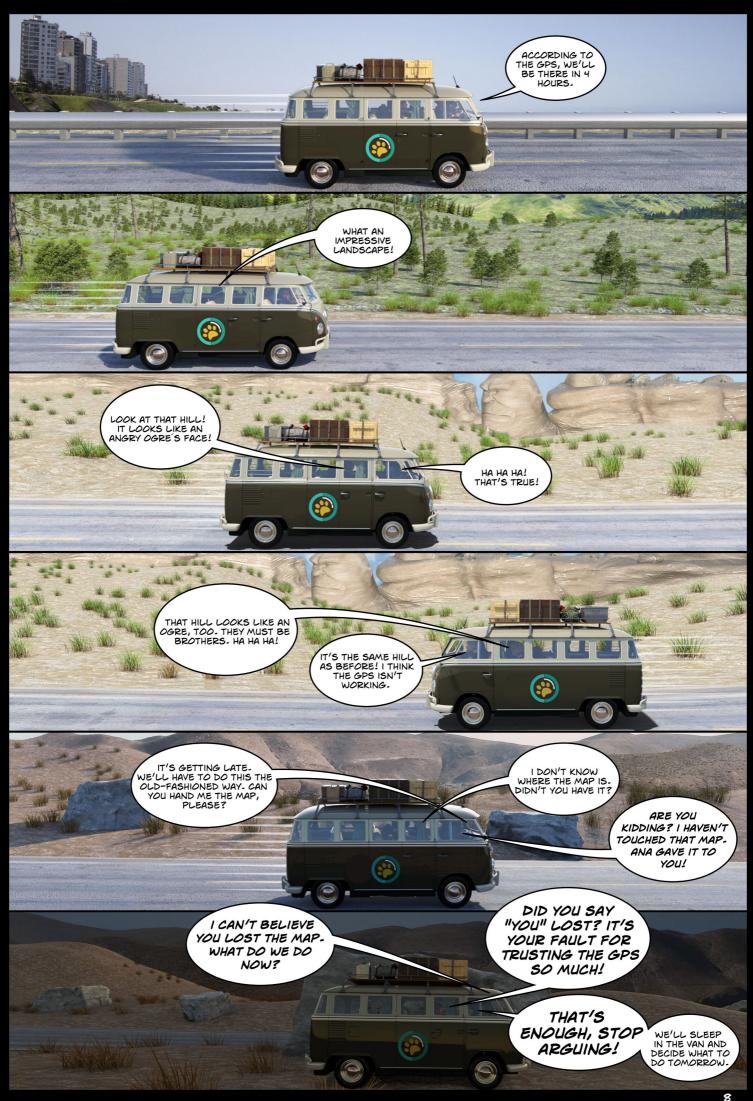






































WHOOSH

PLEASE, LORD, HELP US TO GET OUT OF HERE.

AND TAKE CARE OF POIROT.

AND FORGIVE US FOR BEING SO RECKLESS.





















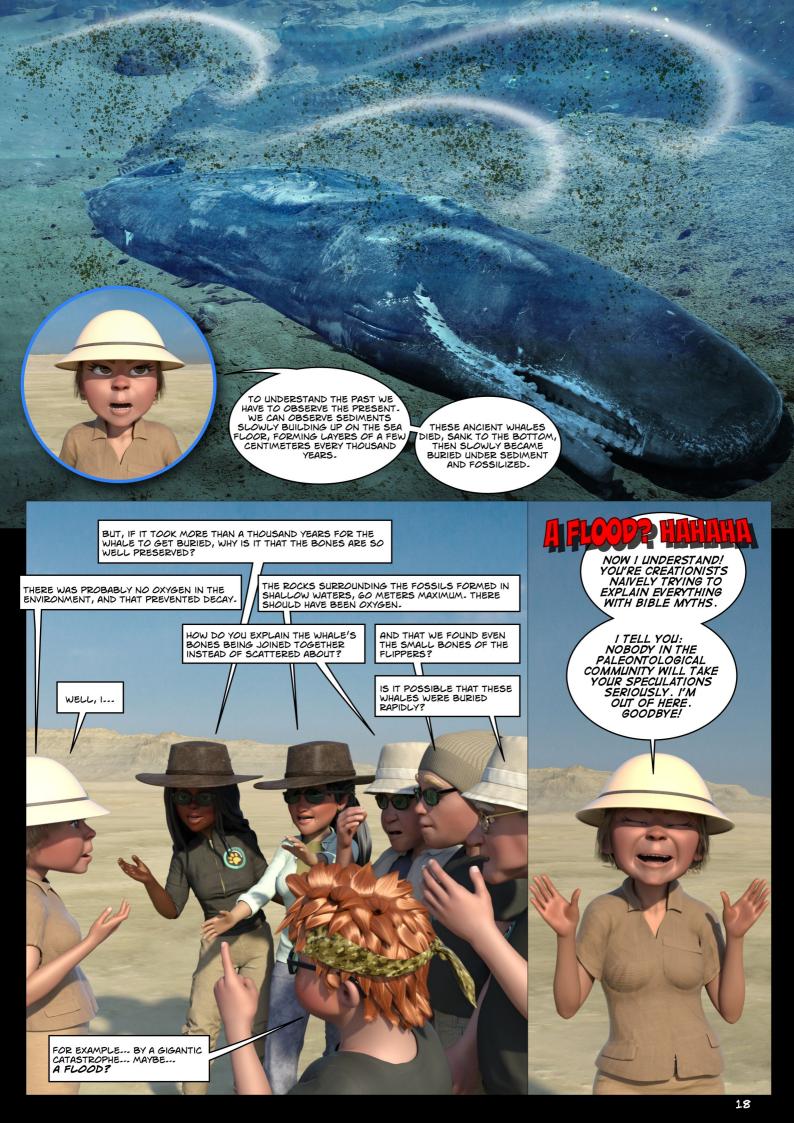


I AM DOCTOR DAWN KIS, PALEONTOLOGIST AND MARINE MAMMAL EXPERT.

I'VE STUDIED THESE WHALES
FOR YEARS AND PUBLISHED MANY
PAPERS. IT'S SURPRISING TO LEARN
OF ANOTHER RESEARCH TEAM IN MY
RESEARCH AREA. THE TRUTH IS,
I DON'T THINK THERE IS MUCH
LEFT TO DISCOVER.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO MEET YOU, DOCTOR KIS. AND TO HAVE THE
OPPORTUNITY TO ASK AN
EXPERT. COULD YOU PLEASE
TELL US HOW DO YOU THINK
THESE FOSSILS FORMED?

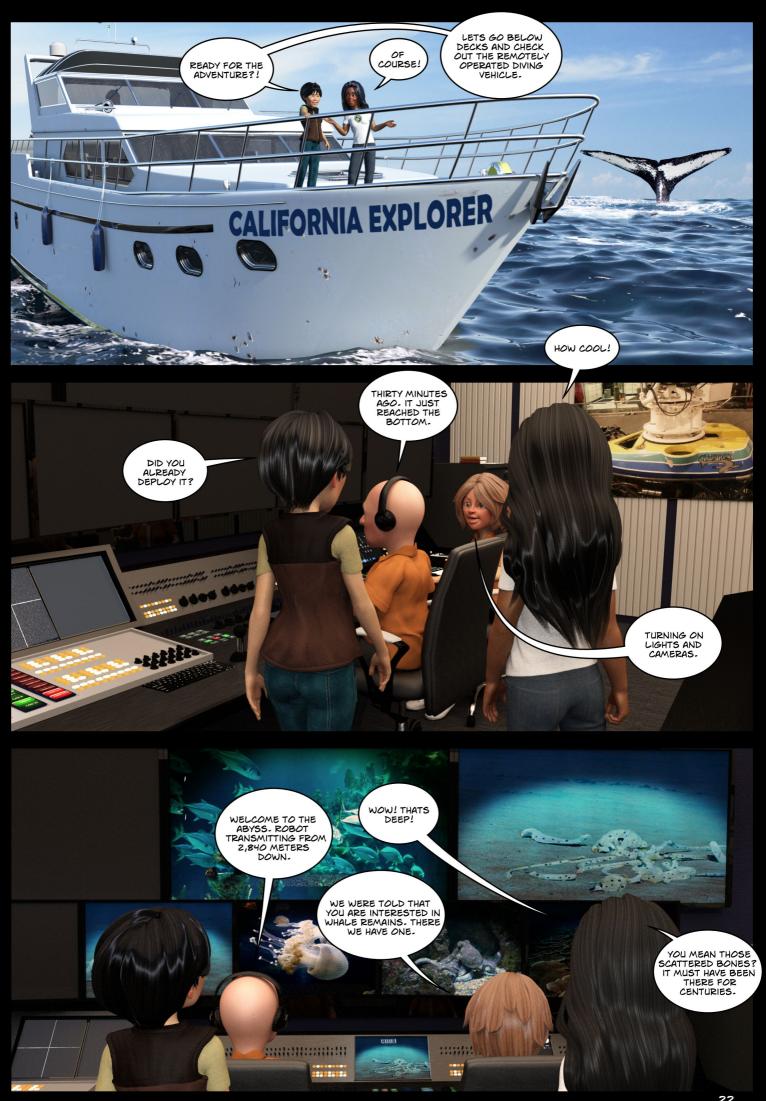








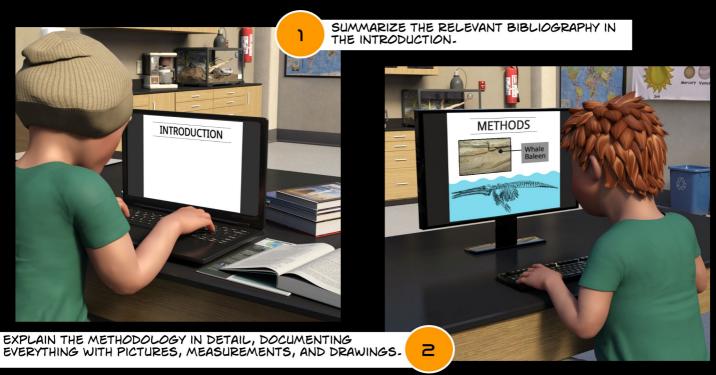


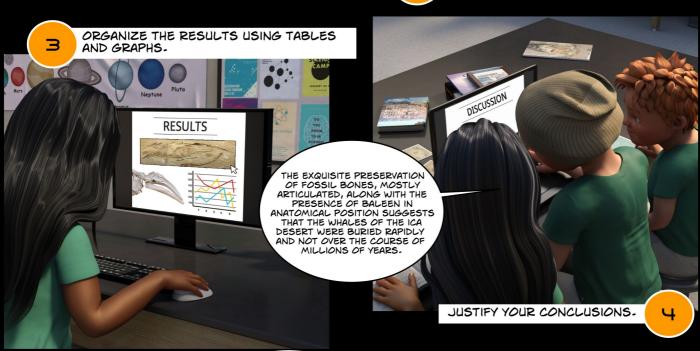
























THE TRUE HEROES:

LEONARD BRAND, ARTHUR CHADWICK, AND RAÚL ESPERANTE

The characters in this comic book are fictional, but real scientific research has been done on the fossil whales of the Ica desert. Most of the data discussed in the story were discovered during this research and resulted in several papers published in renowned scientific journals such as Geology, the Journal of South American Earth Sciences, and Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology.

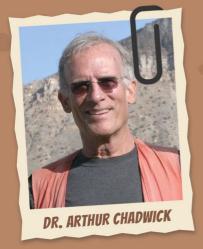
Many scientists participated in studying the Ica fossil whales for at least 30 years, but three researchers who played a leading role in the depicted discoveries are paleontologists Drs.

Leonard Brand, Arthur Chadwick, and Raúl Esperante.

Dr. Leonard Brand is a professor and past chair of the Earth and Biological Sciences Department at Loma Linda University, California. He is the author of several books on the relationship between faith and science, including two engaging books for children and teenagers entitled Secrets Uncovered. Stories from a Christian Fossil Hunter and God, Science, Friends, and God's Love for You. Dr. Brand was also a crucial figure in the Coconino sandstone research (see Creation Detectives 1 – The Flooded Desert).



DR. LEONARD BRAND



Dr. Arthur Chadwick is a Research Professor of Biology and Geology and co-Director of the Dinosaur Science Museum and Research Center at Southwestern Adventist University. He and Dr. Brand were the primary research team at the Ica Desert, and they co-authored several papers on the fossil whales as well as the influential textbook Faith, Science and Earth History, which any Christian (and non-Christian) student interested in science should read (You can get it for free at: https://www.

grisda.org/faith-reason-and-earth-history)

Dr. Raúl Esperante is a senior researcher at the Geoscience Research Institute in Loma Linda, California. He started studying the fossil whales as a graduate student under Dr. Brand and Dr. Chadwick. He was so thrilled by the topic that, after graduating, he kept going back to Ica and expanding the research for decades. Dr. Esperante is the actual scientist who, like Diana in the story, embarked on a research vessel and discovered that in today's oceans whale skeletons do not last long.



If you want to know more about these real-life scientific heroes and their experiences during the fossil whale research, you can go to: https://www.grisda.org/whale-cemetery



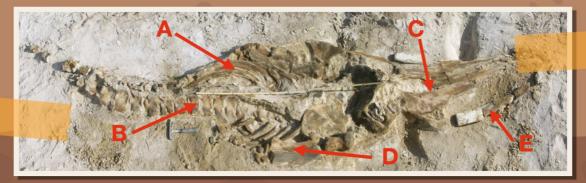
Now that you finished reading the story...

DO YOU DARE TO PUT YOUR MEMORY AND UNDERSTANDING TO THE TEST



Try answering these questions:

- 1. In which country and on which continent does this adventure of the Creation Detectives take place?
- 2. What do the Creation Detectives do wrong at the beginning of the story that puts them in danger?
- 3. When scientists work in a foreign country, why is it important to have assistance from local scientists?
- 4. Which of these pieces of scientific equipment was NOT used in the research?
 - a. Notebook
 - b. Ruler/Measuring tape
 - c. Camera
 - d. GPS
 - e. X-ray machine
 - f. Submarine robot (remote underwater vehicle)
- 5. Can you identify these parts of the skeleton skull, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, and flipper bones - in this very well-preserved fossil whale from the Ica Desert?



- 6. What is the name of the crucial whale organ that Poirot discovered on page 17? Where is it located?
- 7. What were the main differences between the fossil whales from the Ica desert and the skeletons of current dead whales at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean?
- 8. What are the sections of a scientific article?

ANSWERS:

A (e) X-ray machine.

8 Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion.

In current skeletons there were few bones, all scattered and 7. The fossil whales were well preserved with articulated bones.

6. Baleen. Mouth.

T I hey went to do field research without adult supervision

3 Because they know the sites, the routes, the weather,

and proper equipment. Peru in South America.

the research needs, the risk...

5. A- Ribs, B- Vertebral Column, C- Skull, D- Flipper Bones, E- Mandible

IF YOU ARE 6 TO 11 YEARS-OLD, YOU CAN INVESTIGATE HOW WHALES EAT

- 1. Ask your parents to help you find some information about whales in books or on the internet: How large are they? What types of whales are there? What do they eat?
- 2. Look for detailed pictures of whales and pay attention to their mouths. You will find two types: toothed whales and baleen whales. Toothed whales have teeth like you, but baleen whales have a special feeding organ.
- 3. Ask your parents to help you find pictures of the baleen. What does it look like?
- 4. Do you know how baleen works? Diana explained it on page 19. She said that it is like a giant strainer. Why does a whale need a strainer?
- 5. Ask your parents if you can use a kitchen strainer for an experiment. Fill a bowl with water and add some cereal or puffed rice. These will represent the tiny organisms called "krill" that baleen whales eat. Go to the sink, pour the water with cereal into the strainer and see what happens. How does this experiment help you understand how whales eat?
- 6. If your parents agree, you can make the experiment funnier by mimicking Peter at the top of page 21. Instead of using a strainer, fill your mouth with the mix of water and cereal, but do not swallow it. Find an appropriate place, open your lips keeping your teeth closed and push the content of your mouth with your tongue. The water should go out between your teeth, but not the cereal. This is how whales eat!





IF YOU ARE <mark>12 to 16</mark> years old, you can investigate *the mysterious structure on the whale rib*

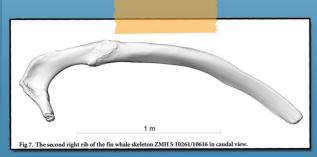
At the bottom of page 16, pastor Max found something interesting in one of the ribs of a fossil whale and took a picture. However, the team was so busy with other data that they did not have time to solve the mystery. Would you like to help them?

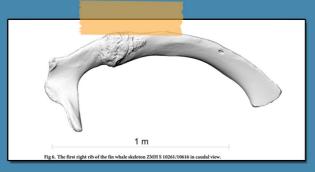
- 1. Look at the round picture on page 16 and describe what you see. Can you guess what that is?
- 2. When doing research, it is important to carefully observe all the data. Looking at all the ribs of all the fossil whales in sight, you find a similar structure (a diagonal line crossing the rib) in another specimen (picture 1). In a different whale, you also find a weird thickening in the middle of a rib (picture 2). Would these new discoveries help you? Do they confirm your first hypothesis or suggest something different? What could you do to better understand these ancient whale structures? (You can find a tip in the first panel of page 18).





3. If you have decided to look for similar patterns in the skeleton of current whales, go to the internet and search for the following paper: "Osteo-pathological analysis provides evidence for a survived historical ship strike in a Southern Hemisphere fin whale (Balaenoptera physalus)". You don't need to read the entire article, but look at the figures, especially figures 6 and 7. Do they look familiar? Read the abstract of the paper to understand what the lines and thickenings of the ribs are. Could you apply the same to the fossil whales? What is your conclusion about the mysterious structure?







eceived: October 10, 2022

-lannah Viola Daume⊚^{1,2}*, Helena Herr⊚², Heinrich Mallison³, Matthias Glaubrecht^{1,4}, Thomas M. Kaiser 1 LIB-Leibniz Institute for the Analysis of Biodiversity Change, Museum of Nature Hamburg, Ham Germany, 2 Institute of Marine Ecosystem and Fishery Science, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Paraly Palaeo30, Rain, Germany, 4 Department of Biodiversity of Animals, Universität Hamburg, Har Germany The life history of a fin whale (Balaenoptera physalus) caught during whaling operations in the 1950s was partly reconstructed. 3D surface models of the bones of the skeleton curated at the Zoological Museum of Hamburg were used for an osteopathological analysis. The skeleton revealed multiple healed fractures of ribs and a scapula. Moreover, the processus spinosi of several vertebrae were deformed and arthrosis was found. Together, the pathological findings provide evidence for large blunt trauma and secondary effects arising from it. Reconstruction of the likely cause of events suggests collision with a ship inflicting the fractures and leading to post traumatic posture damage as indicated by skeletal deformations. The injured bones had fully healed before the fin whale was killed by a whaler in the South Atlantic in 1952. This study is the first in-detail reconstruction of a historical whaleship collision in the Southern Hemisphere, dating back to the 1940s, and the first documentation of a healed scapula fracture in a fin whale. The skeleton provides evidence for survival of a ship strike by a fin whale with severe injuries causing long-term impairment.



palaeopathology of two mysticete whales, upper Miocene Pisco Formation, Peru. Spanish Journal ANSWERS: The structures found in the fossil ribs were healed fractures. We cannot know the





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