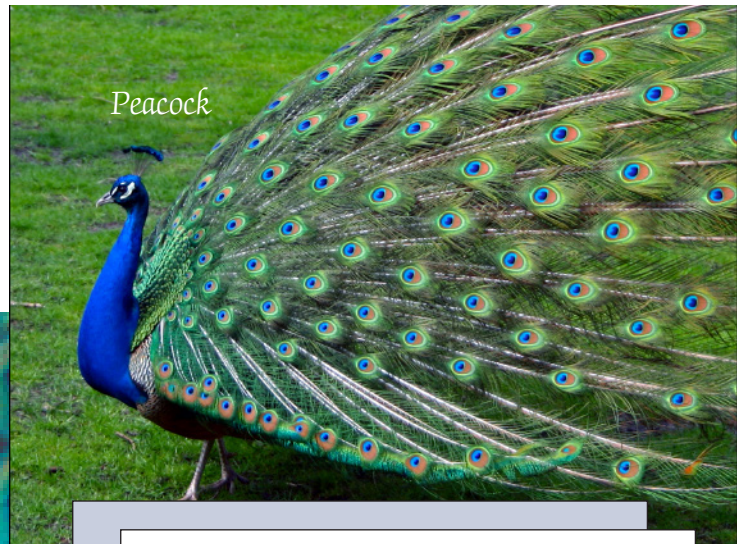


THE PEACOCK

Radiating the glory of the Great King

The common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) lives in India and Sri Lanka.

A male peafowl is called a peacock, a female is called a peahen.

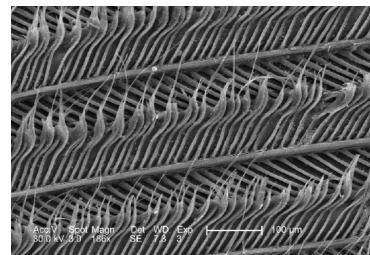


Peacock



Peacock neck feathers

Each peacock feather is composed of billions of parts carefully sewn together by Jesus, its Creator.

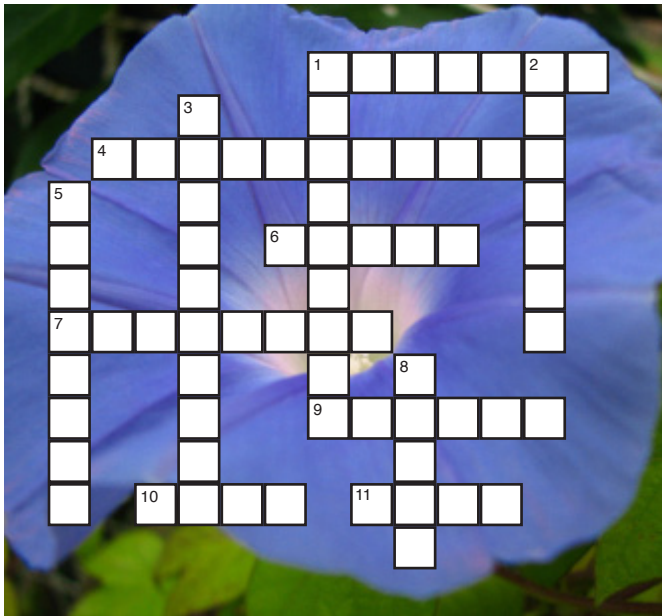


Single feather under a microscope



Peacock neck feathers closeup

It is the precise architecture of a peacock neck feather which allows it to reflect brilliant blue light.



CROSSWORD

The words used in the CROSSWORD are taken from the article found in **CREATOR** Volume 24 Number 3.

Answers to CROSSWORD found in **kids' kreation** #98

Across: 2. SNOW 3. HUMBLE
6. WATER 8. TAG 9. GAMES
11. EVERYTHING 12. TICKLE
Down: 1. DANGER 2. SEEK
3. HATCH 4. MANATEE
5. STRENGTH 7. PLAY 10. ALIVE

Across

- Stars come in different colors, depending on their _____ temperature.
- The larva of a butterfly is called a _____.
- _____ light is composed of all the colors of the rainbow.
- The sky is blue because air refracts or _____ blue light.
- The wings of the Emperor butterfly are covered with hundreds of thousands of brilliant blue _____.
- The _____ color of the hottest stars reveals the awesome power of Christ.
- The organs and tissues of the caterpillar are mysteriously rearranged by God in the _____.



Down

- There are two types of corundum: rubies and _____.
- The _____ flower attracts flies by giving off a putrid smell.
- When the color of an organism is caused by the way it was woven together by the Lord Jesus Christ it is called a _____ color.
- "All things are _____ with God" (Mark 10:27).
- The Emperor butterfly is found in _____ New Guinea.

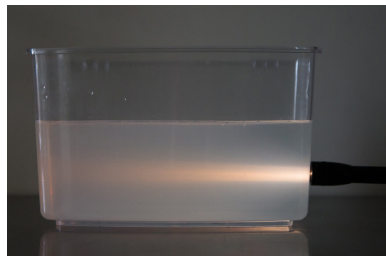
WORD SEARCH

WORD BANK

| | |
|----------|----------|
| AZURE | INSECT |
| CHRYSLIS | INDIGO |
| COLOR | LARVA |
| CORUNDUM | MANDRILL |
| CYAN | REGAL |
| EXODUS | SCALES |

FAMILY ACTIVITY: Blue "milky" way

You can roughly mimic the way Christ Jesus produces the blue of the sky! All you need is a glass of warm water, a dark room, a flashlight, and a small amount of skim (nonfat) milk.



Add ten drops of skim (nonfat) milk to eight ounces of warm water contained in a clear glass. (Whole milk doesn't work as well.) Mix thoroughly. Place the glass of milky water on a countertop or table in a very dark place. Turn the flashlight on and turn off all other lights in the room. Shine the flashlight into the side of the glass, perpendicular to your line of sight. What color is the water? It should have a bluish tinge to it. Why?

Blue Milk: The reason the glass of water appears slightly blue is that the blue component of light from the flashlight reflects off the milk proteins and sugars suspended in the water. Whole milk contains fat, and the fat globules deflect all the colors in the flashlight, making the water appear more white than blue. In the case of the sky, Christ uses, not milk, but suspended particles of dust and air molecules to scatter the blue ingredient of sunlight.

M U D N U R O C A M
Y B T C E S N I C T
A O N G U C X H Y A
Z U A D Z O R D A V
U L O E A Y V F N R
R X H Q S G C J P A
E O M A N D R I L L
D G L I N D I G O H
W I C O S E L A C S
S E B I C R K F S L