



### [See the Light](#)

[\(Act 9:1-20 or 'actions' of the Apostles\) NIV Bible.\)](#)

Referring to my ['I Saw the Light'](#) Bible Story where Saul was capturing the Followers of Jesus. Then he saw Jesus calling down to him from the clouds / heaven and then joined Jesus' team. From then on he was called Paul and later wrote many of the books we see in the New Testament!

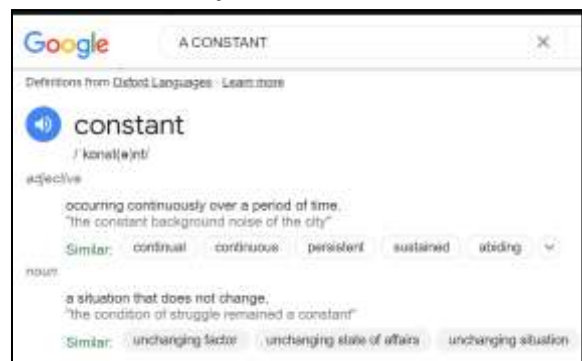
[Click here to go to that story:](#)

<https://theanswerer.com.au/b2e/media/blogs/blog/biblestories/sawlight.pdf?mtime=1494940396>

ANYWAY, science news TODAY reminded me of that story as: for all my years at school I believed that

## ... The SPEED of LIGHT was a constant!

A **CONSTANT** is a scientific L.A.W. = LAW, EG: Proven, reliable, bet your life on it!



So sit down, shudder and explore the **WONDERS** with me as we discover that:

### Light can:

1. Be slowed down, stopped, let go again, focussed and smashed into light and/or particles going the other way AND the light from distant stars CAN appear in two places at once: Being 'lensed' or bent around a black hole in space = both ways around it.



2. Now we have Solar-Panels on most roof tops that catch, convert and use batteries to store the energy, to later release that same energy to make your lights come on at night time ... maybe hours or days later.



3. Conversion: "The speed of light in a vacuum is 300,000 kilometers per second (186,000 miles per second)." SAME! But when you say it the kms seems faster = *a bigger number*.

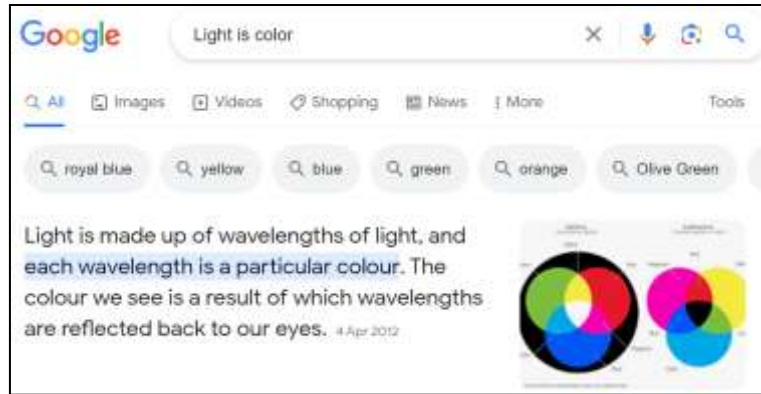
4. Here is another confusing description: Stationery Light? They don't mean light that is still. Rather, the 'light source' is still and the light speed goes out from that stationery origin.

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## Light – is color:

Have you seen a rainbow?

The rain does make beautiful colours in the sky and scientists have worked out that a Prism of glass will split or 'refract' the light into its various wavelengths to get all those colours to show.



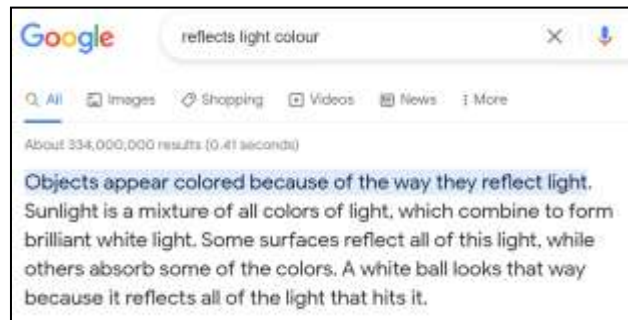
**There are plenty of other wavelengths, that we can't see:** Maybe other creatures eyes work differently to ours and so they find what they want to eat, or are warned about a predator such as a white seagull in a pale blue sky is almost invisible to us as we squint to see it. ***But crabs seem to see THE danger!***

## So, here is the tricky question:

**“What colour ARE the leaves on a tree?”**

You might first ask further questions like:

1. “What season is it?” Summer = Green, Autumn = golden, Winter = some leaves are green, others brown, or gone / fallen off.



2. “What kind of tree?” Some have red, almost black, and recently yellowy-white leaved plants that shouldn't be that pale – sold for thousands of dollars being so rare. (Talking MEAT for a moment: Rare = means uncooked. Or almost uncooked if you order it 'rare' ... but isn't that the most common colour of meats = red! So why call it rare? When a restaurant customer orders it: tartare=raw, rare, medium or well done ~ then the colour on the outside & inside are all different. Then consider the sauces & spices ... *are you distracted now & thinking about food?*) Maybe it's topped with some parsley?

Getting back to the colour of parsley ... I mean ... leaves, when you look at an alive tree, in its growing season (not dormant) or a picture of a green tree or anything green in colour: The correct answer (by your Answerer) is that, “**Leaves appear green.**” (IE: To our eyes.)

The leaf or any object absorbs all colours except 'what it appears to be' = so we only see the colour or combination of colours that it is reflecting. So we simply say the “leaf is green” as that is the colour it appears to us. Scientifically speaking: **ACTUALLY IT IS = THE OPPOSITE OF GREEN.** ***The leaf is reflecting or rejecting green!***



So check out the colour circles at the top of this second page and see if you agree that the pink-colour combination of blue and red, with zero green is the correct definition of 'what colour leaves ARE.' **So: TO OUR EYES, LEAVES APPEAR GREEN.**