

Lies of Evolution: Peppered Moth

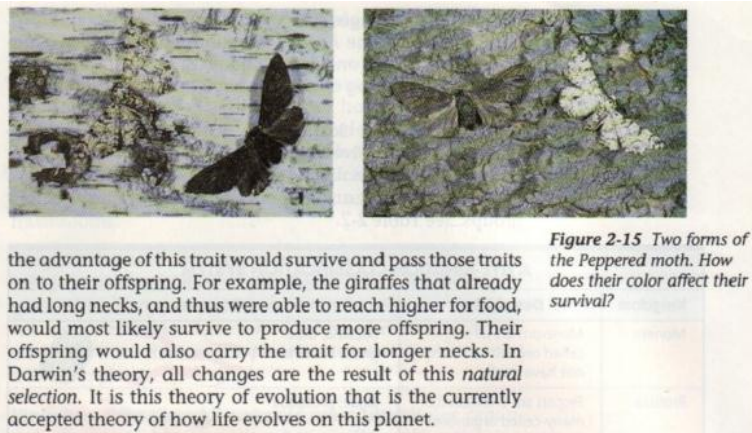
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"Rapid changes in species have been observed. These [Peppered Moths] support the theory of evolution."

-"Evidence for Evolution - Rapid Changes: Peppered Moths," BBC, retrieved Apr 6, 2013,
 [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/aqa_pre_2011/evolution/evolutionrev4.shtml]

Notice first how evolution is not properly defined in their conclusion because they are giving an example of a MICRO-evolution change, and then expecting the reader to make the giant leap of faith to say that is evidence that supports MACRO-evolution, which is not true at all. The peppered moth study still remains one of the most commonly used evidences for evolution, despite that it provides no help for the general religious evolutionary hypothesis.



It should be noted here that **the moths in the image above are dead moths glued to a tree**. The people involved in this study couldn't find living moths resting on the trees for their photographs.

In the 1950s, a man named Henry Bernard Kettlewell ran experiments in England to examine the effects of the nearby industrial factories on the environment of the surrounding forest, and he ended up specifically studying a type of moth known as the 'peppered' moth. Typically white with speckles, the peppered

moth is well-camouflaged on the white-barked trees of the forest, but the new factories were turning the trees

black from soot. Kettlewell decided to release large amounts of peppered moths into the forest to see what would happen, and his reports stated that the birds would eat primarily the white moths, since they were showing up on the newly blackened trees.

This all sounds scientific and thought-out, but there are a number of problems that are never mentioned by science textbooks and major mainstream sources, like the BBC. Students commonly walk away from fictitious statements about the peppered moth think that evolution has been proven without knowing the facts.

Problem #1

In 40 years of research, a total of two moths were found resting on the trees. The peppered moth does not normally rest on tree trunks, but higher up in dark places where they cannot be seen by predators. (See Michael E. N. Majerus, *Melanism - Evolution in Action*, Oxford University Press, 1998, p. 338, ISBN: 9780198549826)

With that information, take a look at the following textbook's chart on the peppered moths:

Figure 13-16 Kettlewell's moths
 Two color variations occur among European peppered moths, *Biston betularia*.

Location	Light moth (%)	Dark moth (%)
Birmingham wood	~40	~10
Dorset wood	~10	~40

at shown in Figure 13-16. The c
 increased production of melanin (a p
 since treasured by butterfly collect
 malaria was very rare until the 185
 ever dark peppered moths began to appear more often, usually in
 heavily industrialized areas. After 100 years, almost all of the pepper
 ed moths near industrial centers were dark.
 A hypothesis explaining the replacement of light moths by dark
 moths can be formed using Darwin's theory of evolution by natural
 selection. Dark peppered moths are common in industrial areas
 where tree trunks are darkened by the soot of pollution. Dark moths
 are camouflaged on the soot-darkened bark and so are not eaten by
 birds. Light moths, on the other hand, would stand out against a
 dark background and would be easy prey for hungry birds.

Dead moths glued to the tree!

Holt Biology, 2001, p. 291

It says there were approximately 40% of dark moths, and approximately 19% of light moths. **What's 19% of two?** There is nothing conclusive that can be drawn from two moths, but the textbooks sure make it sound convincingly mathematical to naive students.

Problem #2

When **Kettlewell released large groups of moths into the forest** on a number of occasions, he expected to study the survival patterns based on their camouflaged resting state, but **he created a conditioned feeding response by the surrounding birds**. That's like wanting to study the grazing habits of horses by dumping food into feeding troughs for them on a regular basis. It is impossible to find a natural pattern when you create an artificial one.

Problem #3

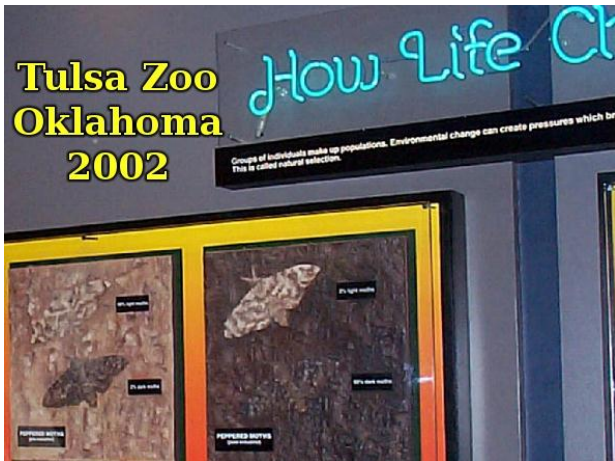
The survival patterns of the moths were assumed to be based off of the camouflage of man's eyes, instead of a bird's eyes. **Birds see things differently from man**, so what may be camouflaged to us, will be easily seen by a bird.

Problem #4

The selection process evolutionists are referring to could have come from the caterpillar stage before they were fully-grown moths, but Kettlewell only studied the fully developed moths.

Problem #5

Kettlewell ignored the fact that peppered moths hide underneath high tree branches while they rest during the day to avoid birds. **The main predators of peppered moths are night-flying bats, and they do not use normal sight to detect moths, they use sound with echo-location!**



Kettlewell's "research" is not fit to be called an experiment because it is based on a large number of false assumptions, but despite this, the peppered moth is still used as evidence for evolution in textbooks, museums, and zoos across the world.

"School children need to learn that the peppered moth story... does not show that large scale evolution can occur. They should also understand that the original experiments behind the peppered moth story have widely acknowledged flaws, and some of these issues have been addressed in more recent experiments."

- "The Peppered Moth," Truth in Science, retrieved Apr 6, 2013, [http://www.truthinscience.org.uk/tis2/index.php/component/content/article/127.html]

Evolutionists cannot get rid of these pathetic examples as their evidence for evolution because they have nothing else to support the religious idea that we came from monkeys, monkeys came from fish, and fish came from rocks 3 billion years ago.