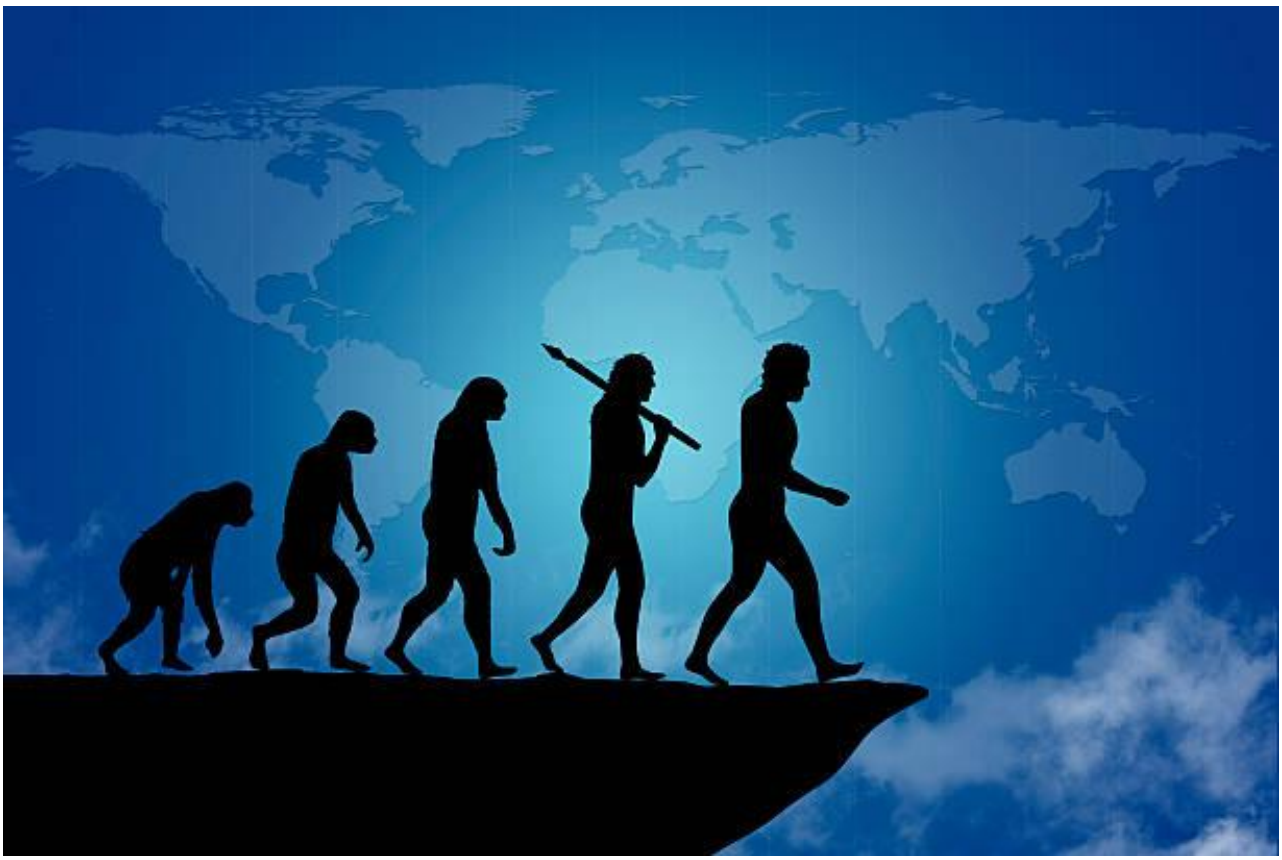

1. Genetic variability quote

Quoting from a secular science site called "bio.libretxts.org", "***Genetic variation is essential for natural selection because natural selection can only increase or decrease the frequency of alleles that already exist in the population***". Alleles are essentially each of two or more alternative forms of a gene that arise by mutation and are found at the same place on a chromosome. For example, an allele can be the gene that provides green or blue eyes but found in the same place of the chromosome.

2. Animal kinds cannot cross-breed

To understand evolutionary theory and its flaws, we need to understand that there are different animal kinds (commonly termed as species) where cross-breeding is impossible. An example of animal kinds are: humans, monkeys, cats, dogs, snakes, horses, donkeys, etc. These cannot cross-breed, and thus, no new allele types can be created within an animal kind or species. In other words, the allele types in a gene pool of an animal kind cannot increase as no new types cannot be inbred into the total population of that animal kind. We have exceptions, where horses and donkeys can cross-breed to produce mules, however, mules cannot create offspring of themselves and cross-breed back to donkeys and horses, leaving the allele types of horses and donkeys intact, i.e. no new allele types being transferred between donkeys and horses. This is why the Word of God says that God created things according to their kind. This proves that humans and monkeys cannot cross-breed to create any form of a new species, so we only left with the question whether monkeys can evolve into humans.

3. Population groups within an animal kind

However, within the total population of an animal kind, we may have various population groups scattered across the earth, with each group maintaining a sub-section of the total allele types within the animal kind or species. An example would be that white folk scattered to Europe, yellow folk to the far east, and black folk to Africa. They would have maintained their own set of genes and alleles, however, when they cross-breed, each population group would increase in allele types, but the total human population would still have the same number of allele types. This means that no new types of alleles can be present for creating a human from monkeys. In other words, humans can only create humans but with different combination of alleles/genes to get various shades of skin, eye, or hair color, or different shapes of head, arms, noses, etc.

4. Interpretation of quote

Going back to the quote, it confirms that the gene pool increases based on alleles increasing due to mutations or inbreeding, but obviously more so on outbreeding because of the different gene pools across population groups within the same kind. In other words, people with different genes, joining another population group will bring more alleles into that population group's gene pool. Therefore, the gene pool in that population group is getting bigger, but not based on new types of alleles when considering the total population. In other words, new allele types cannot be introduced into the total population, meaning that monkeys cannot acquire new types of alleles to effect the evolutionary change that evolutionists profess as fact. To get genetic variability, different kinds of animals would need to be able to increase the allele types through cross-breeding. It is this cross population of genes between difference population groups that causes gene variability, but they cannot create more allele types than that which is within the total population, whether we are referring to people or animals. Secular science is either obfuscating the truth because they want to disprove God's existence, or just omitting it out of ignorance.

5. The quote refers to frequency of alleles, not allele types

The quote in point 1 refers to the FREQUENCY of alleles, not the different types of alleles which is why people still follow their ideology of evolution. So yes, there is an increase in alleles due to environmental factors leading to mutations or through outbreeding more than inbreeding, therefore alleles can be preserved within groups of the population and passed on to other groups, which is why they increase in frequency, but they do not change the overall allele types within the total population and therefore gene variability does not increase, i.e. they can only change the frequency of alleles that ALREADY EXIST in the total population, not increase the types of alleles.

In other words, the total population cannot increase new types of alleles but the population can decrease or put an end to types of alleles, which is called genetic drift. Other sites categorically state that types of alleles can be completely eliminated from within the population group, thus it stands to reason that the genetic pool decreases but never increases in totality.

Therefore natural selection gets less opportunity to evolve species into other species from depleted gene pools. Therefore when evolutionists read about genetic variability, they ignorantly read about the increase in frequency of alleles, but disregard the types of alleles that cannot increase in variability, and thus they are fooled by the manner in which secular science presents it.