

Evidence for evolution includes assignment



The oldest to newest fossils clearly demonstrate without exception an overall progression of life forms from basic to more complex. If there was no evolution there would be no progression of species complexity over time. There are species that have existed relatively unchanged for millions of years referred to as living fossils. This is not evidence against evolution, only evidence that the traits of those particular species have been very successful for survival over a long period of time. 2.

Each island and even groups of islands contain unique species of plants and animals. If there was no evolution, there would not be unique species on every continent as they would all be the same shared among them as when there was one supercontinent before the continents divided. Why are there species on Darwin's Galapagos Islands unique to all other parts of the world? Why are there lemurs in Madagascar, but none in Africa? 3. Through artificial selection (human guided evolution) we have clearly demonstrated the ability to alter species of plants and animals in a short period of time.

Even the evolution of bacteria has been clearly demonstrated. 4. Many skeletal and other similarities exist among animals that can be used to trace changes such as gills to lungs. 5. DNA is the common genetic instructions found in all living things. DNA can be used to determine how closely different species are related. 6. Many traits once thought to only exist in humans such as tool making have been found to be common in other primates. For example, gorillas create tools in nature to get food and can be taught sign language. Because of the nature of fossil creation, we don't have a full record. However, many so called "gaps" or "transitional fossils" have been discovered since Darwin including: Tackling: The "Fishpond"

Archaeopteryx's: The First Bird
Nasturtiums: The Halfway Flatfish

Ambulance's: The Walking Whale
Non-Madeline inheritance is a general term that refers to any pattern of inheritance in which traits do not segregate in accordance with Mender's laws. These laws describe the inheritance of traits linked to single genes monochromes in the clues.

In Madeline inheritance, each parent contributes one of two possible alleles for a trait. If the genotypes of both parents in a genetic cross are known, Mender's laws can be used to determine the distribution of phenolphthalein's for the population of offspring. There are several situations in which the proportions of phenotypes observed in the progeny do not match the predicted values. Non-Madeline inheritance plays a role in several disease processes
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