

There should be new genes popping into existence every day. There should be very many millions of partially mutated genes in all living creatures right now. None of that is observed. So, macroevolution is again falsified forever.

It is estimated that there are about 8.7 million species in the world today. Some claim that there may be many more than that. It is also estimated that well over 99.5% of all species have become extinct. It is estimated that there have been over 5 billion species that have ever lived. Again, some claim that there may be many more than that. With an average of about 20,000 genes per species (some claim more), that comes to about 100 trillion genes that have ever existed. And since life has only been around for supposedly about 3.7 billion years on Earth, that comes to over 27,000 new genes per year for 3.7 billion years or about 74 per day. So about 74 new genes per day should be popping into existence every day in the living creatures, each with an average length of over 3,000 nucleotide base pairs. Why is that not being observed?

The odds against a gene that size popping into existence is greater than $10^{2,700}$ to 1, a super great miracle of miracles. And there would need to be 100 trillion of these miracles of miracles to account for all genes that have ever existed, about 70 per day for all the supposed 3.7 billion years that life has existence, in an exact order that could only be directed with an Intelligence and power that is beyond the understanding of mankind. And the odds against all these genes in all species that ever lived coming into being by random chance is greater than $10^{(3 \times 10^{17})}$ to 1. That would take about 100 billion books the size of the King James Bible to write out all the zeros.

Some claim that new genes come about by a copy of an existing gene. First, where did the gene that was copied come from? Obviously, from God because genes do not pop into existence. To get around the impossibility of abiogenesis (life from non-life), some propose a very tiny first living creature with no genes at all. So, they cannot start with a preexisting gene at all. Secondly, a copy of a gene is still the same gene. So, some theorize that the copy then gets random errors, aka mutations. An error on a gene is just a new allele of an existing gene and not a new gene. Note that almost all mutations are deadly, disadvantageous, slightly negative, or neutral. Some claim beneficial mutations do exist. They may list sickle cell anemia (a disease that they are looking for a cure), or lactose intolerance. Certainly not any new functionality. The odds against the copy and random mutations to make new genes is similar to the odds against genes popping into existence. But if this were the mechanism for new genes, there should be hundreds of millions of these partial mutated genes in all living creature right now. Why is that not observed?