



The peppered moth (*Biston betularia*) comes in various shades of gray and is shown in three different settings. In the top photo the light-colored "typical" moth is shown highlighted against a soot-covered tree in comparison to the darker "melanic" variety which appears well camouflaged. In the middle photo both types of moths are shown against a green lichen-covered tree. In the bottom photo the dark melanic type of moth is very conspicuous.

Evolutionists claim that the population of the light and the dark varieties depends on the amount of soot that covers the tree trunk on which the moths alight. In times of greater pollution the darker moths escape predation by birds. Conversely in times of less pollution the tree trunks are whiter and therefore the lighter moths will be camouflaged and will not be eaten by birds.

This variance in the population of light and dark moths has been touted as evidence of evolution. It supposedly shows natural selection in progress since hungry birds select the less camouflaged moths (photos Bishop and Cook 1975).