The Complexity Principle of Microbiology in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: A simple principle of microbiology is presented in light of the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.

In stellar metamorphosis, the microbiology of the star increases in complexity as the star evolves. For example, it goes from ionized hydrogen, to hydrogen gas (diatomic molecule), to amino acids, DNA, to large proteins, to flagellum, to viruses, to mycoplasmatic bacteria, to red blood cells and rod-shaped bacteria, to the nucleus of white blood cells, and amoebi, to colonial alga and then to louse and even the reproductive structures of bread molds. All the while the biological characteristics become more and more complex leading up to much larger organisms comprised of trillions of symbiotic, pathogenic and other types of microbiological structures. It should be noted that life itself rests on the structures and processes of the smallest of organisms. Therefore, as life is a by-product of stellar evolution according to the biostellar evolution principle, and the astrochemical principle, it can be stated,

"The microbiology of a star increases in complexity as it evolves."

This means that life will be found on older stars, and depending on how evolved the star is, it can be determined how evolved the life will be, and vice versa. If it is comprised of completely ionized material like the Sun then it is really young, and if it has people like us, then chances are the star is really old.

(On a side note, if the star is still a water world, the majority of the life will probably be microbial, and not evolved to the point of forming large organisms yet such as fish and the like. Fish and highly evolved aquatic creatures and plants would only be apparent much later during the stages of an ocean world. Basically there are young, middle aged and old ocean worlds. Fish would more likely begin forming and swimming around during middle to late stages. As well, it means that dinosaurs probably came to be after fish as the oceans were beginning to thin considerably and large land masses were covered in shallow pools, as opposed to the deep oceans with basaltic floors. Dinosaurs in that sense were semi-aquatic, which would explain their huge masses on par with whales of modern times.
Brian J. Ford is probably right. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kwnfV1WrBF4)