## **Exceptions to Mendel's Rules**

Period Date

INCOMPLETE dominance: <u>Neither</u> allele is <u>dominant</u>

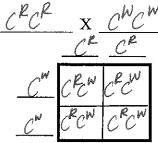
- Results in a *Mixture* of the two alleles
- Example: Crossing a pure <u>red</u> flower with a pure <u>white</u> flower makes a <u>pink</u> flower

Use the following symbols for the punnett square.

- > CR represents the YED allele
- > CW represents the white allele-
- > A pure red flower is represented by this symbol:  $\frac{C^RC^R}{C^R}$

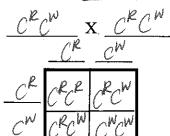
The capital C represents the trait for flower \_\_\_\_\_\_Color

Fill in the punnett square below. Cross a pure red flower with a pure white flower.



CRCW - 1 (100%) pink

Now cross the offspring of the flowers above.



Genotype Phenotype

CRCR -> Red (25%)

CWCW -> White (25%)

CRCW -> Pink (50%)

Study the example with the horses.
What color horse do you get when you cross a Chestnut with a Cremello? Lt. brown (Palomini
This is another example of <u>incomplete</u> dominance.
<u>CODOMINANCE</u> - <u>both</u> alleles are <u>dominant</u> .
• Results in the expression of both alleles
Look at the pictures on the slides.
When you cross a white cow with a brown cow, you get a <u>brown</u> & <u>White</u> spotted cow. Both colors show up. They are both dominant.
With codominance, what do you get when you cross a black chicken with a white chicken? (see picture)
black & White Chicken
With codominance, what do you get when you cross a red fish with a blue fish?
red & blue fish
Answer the following questions.
1. Cross a blue alien with a red alien. They show incomplete dominance. Use the symbol "C" for the
trait of alien color. R=red; B=blue. Show the punnett square. Include phenotypes and genotypes.
BB RR
Genotype Phenotype
$\frac{C^{B}}{C^{B}} \frac{C^{B}}{C^{B}C^{C}} \qquad C^{B}C^{C} \longrightarrow P^{VP}le (100\%)$
C COC CC  CBC CBCR
2. Now, let's say this alien is codominant for red and blue. What would the alien offspring look like?
red éblue aliens