Date:	Block:
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Non-Mendelian Inheritance

Beyond Dominant and Recessive Alleles

Important Exceptions

- Despite the importance of Mendel's work, there are important exceptions to his principles
- Not all genes show simple patterns of dominant and recessive alleles!



•	Inheritance is often more complicated because many
	genes have

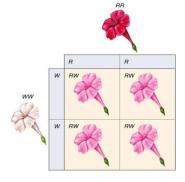
Mendel's Pea Plants

In your own words, why is his use of pea plants so significant?

- Some alleles are NEITHER dominant nor recessive
- Many traits are controlled by _____
 alleles or multiple

	Seed Shape	Seed Color	Seed Coat Color	Pod Shape	Pod Color	Flower Position	Plant Height
Р	Round X	Yellow X	Gray W X	Smooth	Green	Axial	Tall X
	Wrinkled	Green	White	Constricted	Yellow	Terminal	Short
F ₁	0	©	0	1	1	The same of the sa	Mer
	Round	Yellow	Gray	Smooth	Green	Axial	Tall

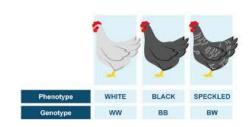
Incomplete Dominance



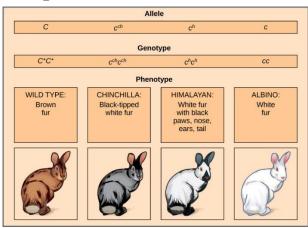
- Cases in which one allele is not completely dominant over another
- In incomplete dominance, the ______ the two homozygous phenotypes
- Ex. Red + White = Pink

Codominance

- Both alleles contribute to the phenotype __
- Unlike the blending of red and white in the heterozygous Four o' Clock roses, both colors appear



Multiple Alleles



- •More than _____ possible alleles exist in a population
- This does not mean that an individual can have more than two alleles. It means that there are ______

_____ for those

alleles

• Rabbit coat color- Determined by a **SINGLE GENE**, but there are four

different alleles

Also, human hair color and blood type!

Polygenic Inheritance

- Traits controlled by two or more
- Polygenic traits are produced by the
 _____ of several genes
- Polygenic traits show a _____
 of
- · Ex. Human skin color
- (also, human eye color and height!)

