fer to page 652 in your tex	thook	Name:	Row:
pictures of each of the followits.		Date:	Period:
	ant Punnett	Square Workshee	et
Yellow seeds are dominant over the expected genotypic and phenodominant parents.	ver green seeds in p notypic ratios from	pea plants. Fill in the Punnett s crossing homozygous recessiv	quare and determine e and homozygous
Ge	enotypes:	Genot	ypic Ratio:
Pl:	nenotypes:	Phenot	typic Ratio:
2) Green pod color is dominant of determine the expected genotypic heterozygous parents.	over yellow pod co ic and phenotypic i	plor in pea plants. Fill in the Puratios from crossing homozygo	nnett square and us dominant and
Ge	enotypes:	Genot	ypic Ratio:
PL	nenotypes:	Phen-	otypic Ratio:
3) Round seeds are dominant ov the expected genotypic and pher parents.	er wrinkled seeds notypic ratios from	in pea plants. Fill in the Punne crossing homozygous recessiv	tt square and determine ve and heterozygous
	enotypes:	Genot	ypic Ratio:
P1	nenotypes:	Pheno	typic Ratio:
4) Smooth pod shape is dominar determine the expected genotyphomozygous dominant parents.	nt over constricted ic and phenotypic	pod shape in pea plants. Fill in ratios from crossing homozygo	n the Punnett square and ous recessive and
G	enotypes:	Genot	ypic Ratio:
Pl	nenotypes:	Pheno	typic Ratio:
1 1 1			

5) Tall pea plants are donexpected genotypic and parents.	ninant over short pea plants. Fil phenotypic ratios from crossing	I in the Punnett square and determine the heterozygous and heterozygous dominant
	Genotypes:	Genotypic Ratio:
		Phenotypic Ratio:
6) The axial flower posit determine the expected g dominant parents.	ion is dominant over the termingenotypic and phenotypic ratios	al flower position. Fill in the Punnett square and from crossing heterozygous and homozygous
	Genotypes:	Genotypic Ratio:
	Phenotypes:	Phenotypic Ratio:
7) Gray seed coat color is the expected genotypic a dominant parents.	s dominant over white seed coand phenotypic ratios from cross	t color. Fill in the Punnett square and determine sing homozygous dominant and homozygous
	Genotypes:	Genotypic Ratio:
	Phenotypes:	Phenotypic Ratio:
8) Tall pea plants are do expected genotypic and recessive parents.	minant over short pea plants. Fi phenotypic ratios from crossing	Il in the Punnett square and determine the homozygous recessive and homozygous
	Genotypes:	Genotypic Ratio:
	Phenotypes:	Phenotypic Ratio:

Refer to page 662 in		562 in v	our textbook	Name: _	Name:	
as a reference for complete incomplete dominance.			plete and		Date:	Period:
			Incomplete and	l Codomina	nt Traits	
phenot	ype sor	newhere	tion: In incomplete domining the control of the con	nance, the heterozy and the recessive. V	, gous genotype wi Vith codominance	ll express a , the heterozygous
white (aa). Fi	ll in the F	their coat (hair) color can Punnett square and determ and heterozygous parents.	ine the expected ge	,	
•		.,	Genotypes:			·
			Phenotypes;			
			Is this an example	of incomplete or co	dominance?	
		ermine thred white		d phenotypes from		
R			V I			
W			Is this an example	of incomplete or co	odominance?	
Fill in	the Pun is home	nett squa zygous t	of the four possible blood re and determine the expe ype A and a person with t	ected genotypes and		
	I^{A}	I _A	Genotypes:	·		
$I^{\mathbf{A}}$			Phenotypes:			
$I_{\mathbf{B}}$			Is this an example	of incomplete or co	odominance?	

4) Bloogenotyp heterozy	es and	phenotype	re dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected s from crossing a person who has heterozygous type B and a person with
	I^{B}	i	Genotypes:
I ^A			Phenotypes:
i			Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?
5) Bloo genotyp	d types bes and	A and B a phenotype	re dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected s from crossing a person who has type AB and a person with type O.
			Genotypes:
			Phenotypes:
	,		
			Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?
6) Bloo genotyp type AI	oes and	A and B a	re dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected is from crossing a person who has heterozygous type B with a person who has Genotypes:
	:		Phenotypes:
			Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?
change deprive one or t conduc blood c the exp	shape a tissues two alle ive to the cells are bected g	and can cau of oxyger des of the he parasite slightly cl	anemia is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder that causes red blood cells to use the red blood cells to become stuck in blood vessels. This blocking can and cause organ damage like strokes. One benefit of is that people who have sickle cell disease are resistant to malaria since their red blood cells are not so. People with a heterozygous genotype don't have the disease but their red hanged and have immunity to malaria. Fill in the Punnett square and determine and phenotypes from crossing homozygous recessive (aa) and homozygous
			Genotypes:
		1	Phenotypes:
			Is this an example of incomplete or codominance?