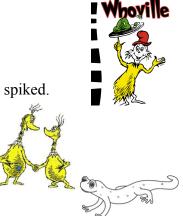
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## Date: Period:

## **Practice: Codominance and Incomplete Dominance**

1. Practice setting up keys for the phenotypes listed in each set. Remember that the "medium" trait must always be heterozygous. List the genotypes and phenotypes.

- a) Birds can be blue, white, or white with blue-tipped feathers.
- b) Flowers can be white, red or pink.
- c) A Who can have curly hair, spiked hair, or a mix of both curly and spiked.
- d) A Sneetch can be tall, short or medium.
- e) A Bleexo can be black, white or spotted.



2. Now, can you figure out in the above list, which of the letters represent codominant traits and which are incomplete dominance. (Hint: if both traits are expressed it is codominant, if it blends it is incompletely dominance.) List the letters from problem 1 above, a-e

Codominant Incompletely Dominant

3. In Smileys, eye shape can be starred, circular, or a circle with a star.



## List the genotypes:

4. Show the cross between a star-eyed and a circle eyed.

What are the genotypes?

What are the phenotypes of the offspring?

- 5. Show the cross between a circle-star eyed, and a circle eyed. How many of the offspring are circle-eyed? \_\_\_\_\_ of  $4 = ____%$ How many offspring are circle-star eyed? of 4= %
- 6. Show the cross between two circle-star eyed. How many offspring are circle-eyed? \_\_\_\_\_\_ of 4= \_\_\_\_% How many offspring are circle-star eyed? \_\_\_\_\_ of 4= \_\_\_% How many are star eyed? \_\_\_\_\_ of 4= \_\_\_\_ %
- 7. Are problems 3-6 examples of codominance or incomplete dominance. Explain how you know this.