

3. "Spotted" flowers are an example of codominance. A red snapdragon flower (RR) is paired with a white snapdragon (WW). What will their offspring look like if both red and white are dominant traits?

The offspring of a red and white snapdragon will be ~~red~~

red + white

because both alleles are expressed



	$S^W$	$S^W$
$S^R$	$S^R S^W$	$S^R S^W$
$S^R$	$S^R S^W$	$S^R S^W$

4. Human hair curliness is a good example of incomplete dominance. Straight hair is recessive to curly hair. However, someone who is heterozygous for hair curliness will have wavy hair that is kind of curly but kind of straight.

If a couple, both with wavy hair, have children, what possible genotypes and phenotypes would they have? Show in the Punnett Square and then explain.

$H^c H^c$  curly

$H^c H^s$  wavy x 2

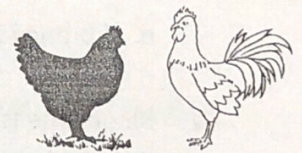
$H^s H^s$  straight

	$H^c$	$H^s$
$H^c$	$H^c H^c$	$H^c H^s$
$H^s$	$H^c H^s$	$H^s H^s$

5. A white rooster is crossed with a black hen. The rooster is homozygous, and so is the hen.

If the black is incompletely dominant to white, what color(s) will the chicks be? Explain below and show with a Punnett Square.

All grey chicks



	$C^w$	$C^w$
$C^B$	$C^B C^w$	$C^B C^w$
$C^B$	$C^B C^w$	$C^B C^w$

If on the other hand the black and white colors are codominant, what color(s) will the chicks be? Explain below and show with a Punnett Square.

They would be black and white.


In the space below, draw what the chicks' feathers would look like for incomplete dominance on the left and what they would look like for codominance in this case on the right.

incomplete dominance:



codominance