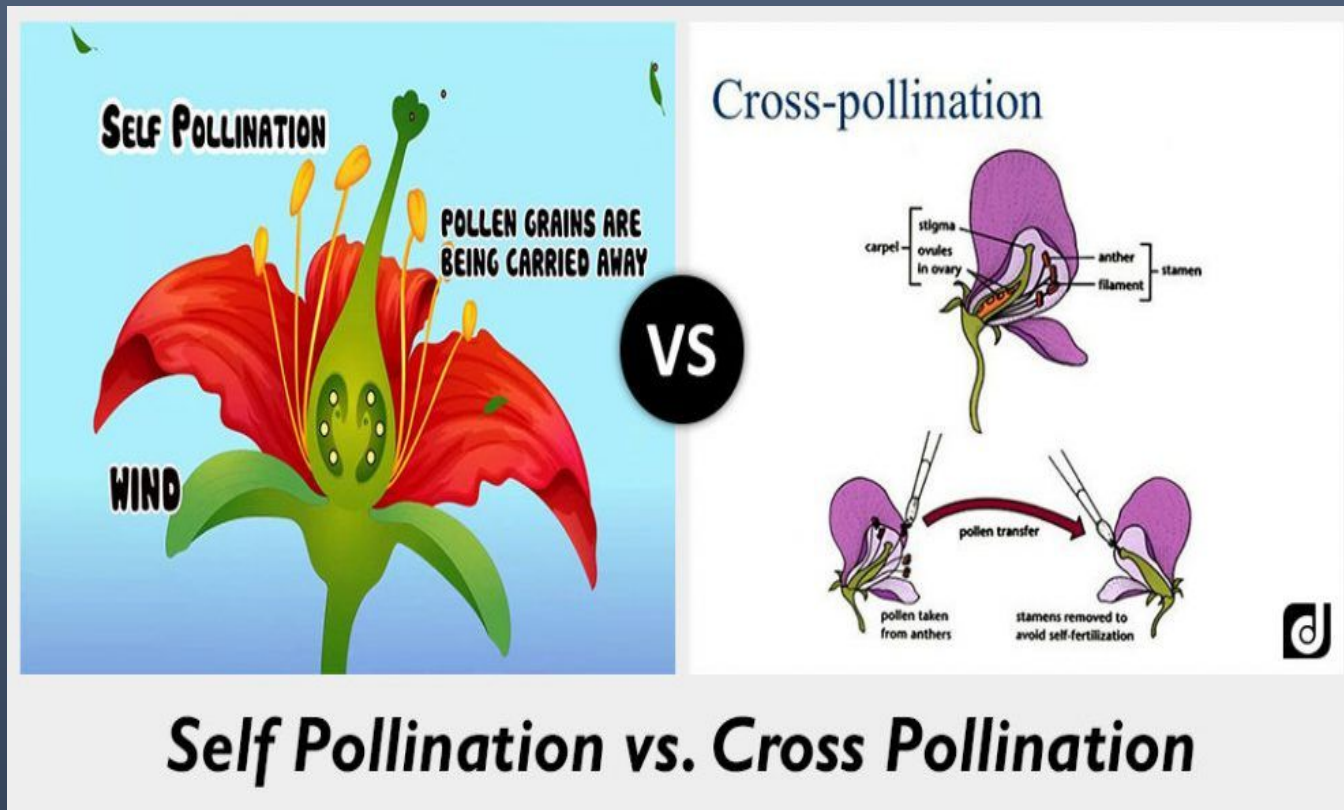


Ch 12.1: The Work of Gregor Mendel






















Essential Questions:

- Where does an organism get its unique characteristics?
- How are different forms of a gene distributed to offspring?

- Mendel's experiments
 - Genetics
 - The role of fertilization
 - Fertilization
 - Trait
 - Hybrids



- Genes & alleles
 - Genes
 - Alleles
- Dominant & recessive alleles
 - Principle of dominance

Mendel's Seven F ₁ Crosses on Pea Plants							
	Seed Shape	Seed Color	Seed Coat Color	Pod Shape	Pod Color	Flower Position	Plant Height
P	Round  X  Wrinkled	Yellow  X  Green	Gray  X  White	Smooth  X  Constricted	Green  X  Yellow	Axial  X  Terminal	Tall  X  Short
F ₁	 Round	 Yellow	 Gray	 Smooth	 Green	 Axial	 Tall

Mendel's F₁ Crosses When Mendel crossed plants with contrasting characters for the same trait, the resulting offspring had only one of the characters. 🟢 From these experiments, Mendel concluded that some alleles are dominant and others are recessive.

- Segregation
- The F_1 cross
- Explaining the F_1 cross
 - Segregation
 - Gametes

