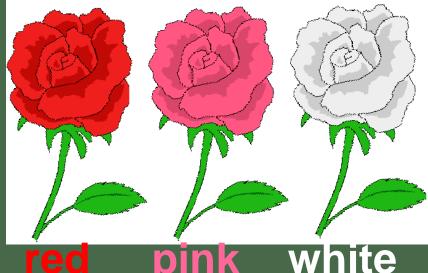
## Mendelian Exceptions (Non Mendelian Traits)

A. A cross between organisms with <u>two</u> <u>different</u> phenotypes

Ex: Red (RR) x White (WW)
 Produce offspring with a third phenotype that is a blending of the parental traits

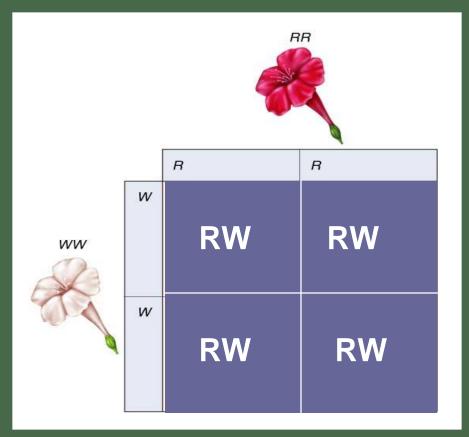
1. Ex: Pink (RW)



C. EXAMPLE: If a homozygous <u>red</u> flowered snap dragon plant (RR) is crossed with a homozygous <u>white</u> flowered snap dragon plant (WW), all of the F1 offspring will have <u>pink</u> flowers.

RED flower x WHITE flower  $\rightarrow$  PINK flower

D. The <u>phenotypes</u> of <u>heterozygous</u> individuals is <u>intermediate</u> (in the middle) between those of two homozygotes



- In another flower, if red <u>RR</u> and blue
  <u>BB</u> flowers are crossed, they produce a 3<sup>rd</sup> purple <u>RB</u> flower
- What would be the genotype ratio and phenotype ratio if you crossed two purple flowers?

- Cross of two purple flowers
  <u>RB X RB</u>
- What are gamete possibilities?
- genotype ratio
  1RR : 2RB : 1BB
- phenotype ratio
  - 1red : 2 purple : 1 blue
- Can you have a heterozygous red or hybrid blue flower? <u>no</u>

	R	B
2	RR	RB
	red	purple
2	RB	BB
	purple	blue



