

# Mendelian Genetics

## Part 3

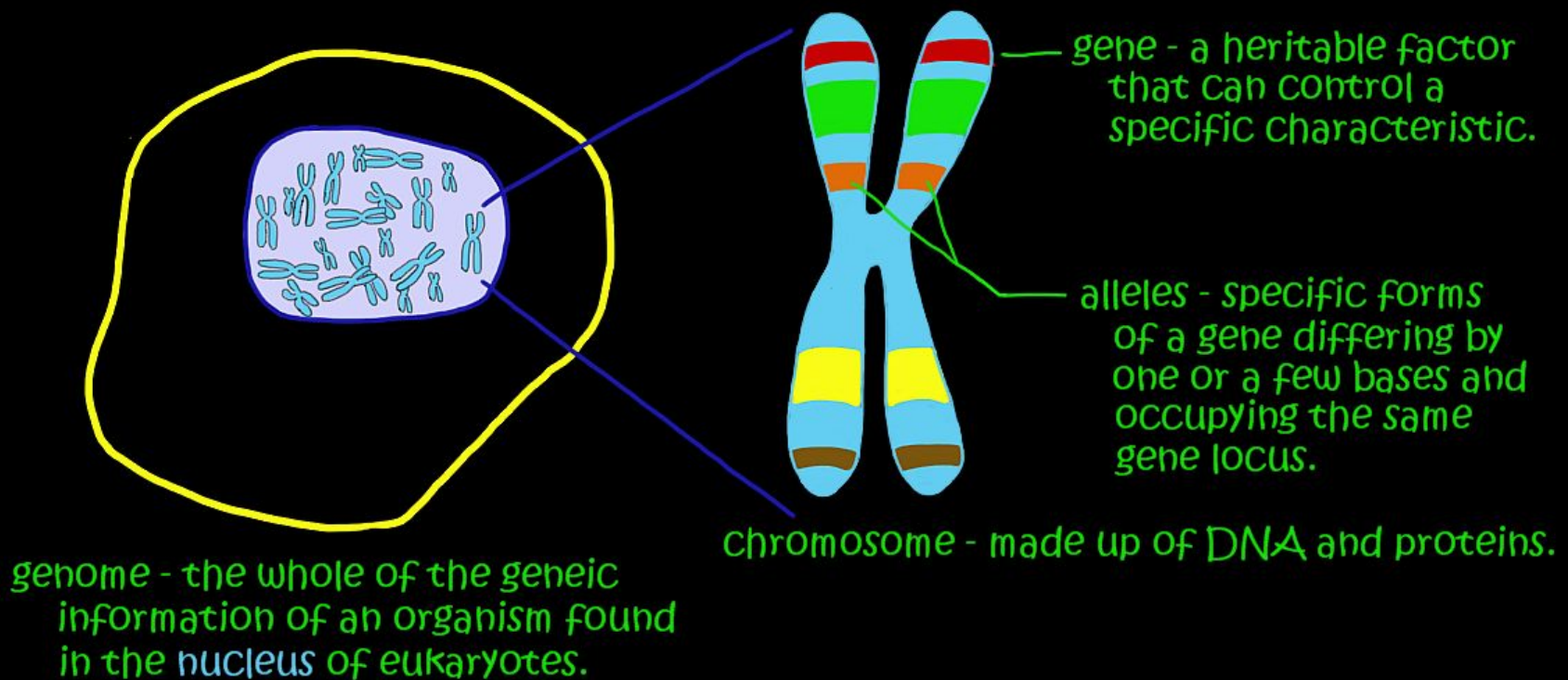


# Learning Objectives

- Describe Mendel's conclusions

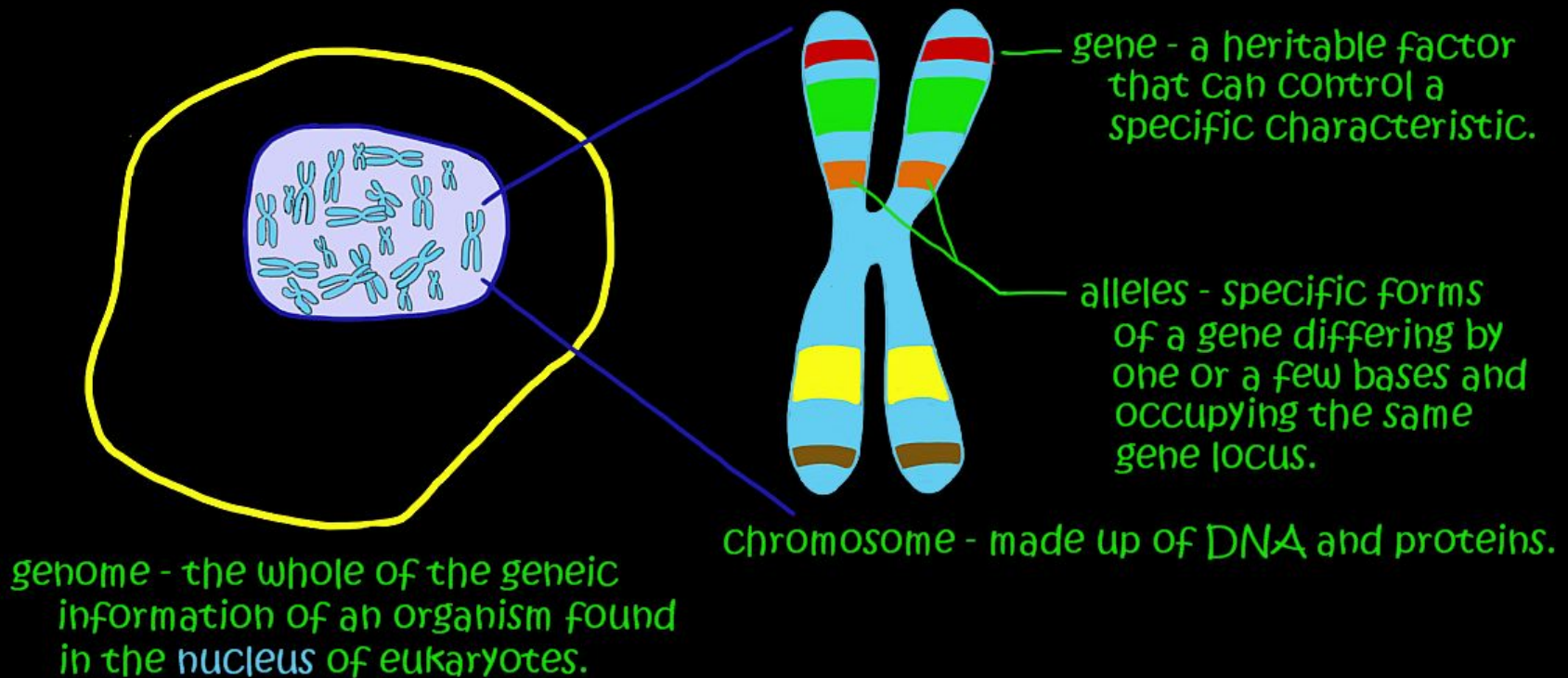
# Mendel's Conclusions

1. Biological inheritance is determined by factors that are passed from one generation to the next - genes.
























# Mendel's Conclusions

2. Each trait is controlled by different forms of a gene called alleles.



# Mendel's Conclusions

3. Some alleles are dominant and others are recessive.

	Flower color	Flower position	Seed color	Seed shape	Pod shape	Pod color	Stem length
P	Purple  × White 	Axial  × Terminal 	Yellow  × Green 	Round  × Wrinkled 	Inflated  × Constricted 	Green  × Yellow 	Tall  × Dwarf 
F <sub>1</sub>	Purple 	Axial 	Yellow 	Round 	Inflated 	Green 	Tall 

An organism will always exhibit the dominant trait when present.

# YouTube Video



HOW MENDEL'S  
**PEA PLANTS**  
HELPED US UNDERSTAND  
**GENETICS**



Stop Here

