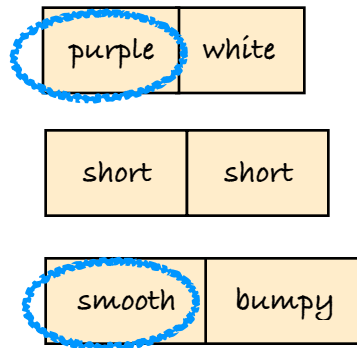


## Unit L3 • Traits and Heredity

### Mendel's Experiments

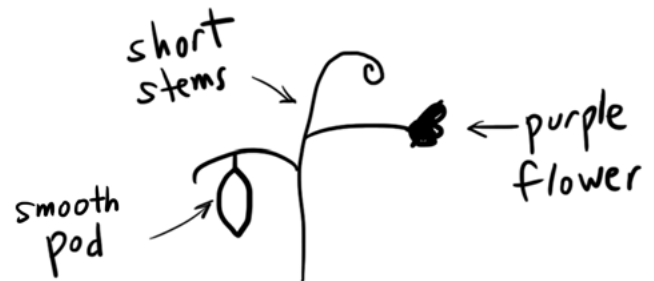
Mendel discovered one more important thing in his breeding experiments: the flower-color allele a parent plant passes on to a particular **offspring** has nothing to do with which stem-length allele it passes on. The same is true for pod shape. In other words, all of these **traits** are **inherited** independently of one another. So any combination of **traits** is possible in pea plants. Human **genetic inheritance** works basically the same way, which is why people come in such an amazing variety of appearances.

Here are the pairs that this pea plant **inherited**. The **dominant** alleles are circled.



#### TURN AND TALK

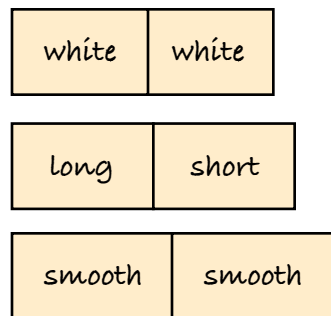
Why does this pea plant look the way it does?



#### Your turn!

First, circle the names of any **dominant** alleles in these pairs.

Then sketch and label what the plant would look like.



#### Your turn!

First, circle the names of any **dominant** alleles in these pairs.

Then sketch and label what the plant would look like.

