▼ Mendel's 1st Law: Principle of Dominance

- Allele= Dominant or recessive, one dominant allele can display its phenotype
- Parent organisms are homozygous (purebred) for opposite forms of a particular trait and one of the traits will appear in the next generation in
- RR x rr = Rr (round seeds)

▼ Mendel's 2nd Law: Principle of Segregation

- Formation of gametes will lead to meiosis, allele separation
- The same alleles re-fuse at fertilisation and make a genotype for offspring
- Each gamete receives a copy of each gene

▼ Exceptions to Mendel's Laws

▼ Incomplete Dominance

- Alleles appear blended in phenotype
- Neither allele can be completely dominant
- Two alleles are presented as capital letters. an apostrophe is assigned to the 2nd allele to avoid confusion
- Two alleles coming together displays phenotype mixing

▼ Codominance

- Both alleles are dominant
- Heterozygous phenotypes are expressed equally
- Capital letters used but are different unlike 'Incomplete Dominance'
- If heterozygote is formed, both traits are shown as phenotypes

▼ Multiple Alleles