Pennies and Probability: Exploring Genetics with Money

coin) and its father (the s	,		
The parents' genotypes a	and	·	
		minant trait: Round Seessive trait: Wrinkled	
space provided. i. Acquire 2 coi ii. Flip both coir For Heads, H For Heads, Tails, Tai	ns. as at the same time, and eads, make a tally mark ails, make a tally mark in the first inches and wait for class to	n the "Rr" column the "rr" column	
		•	
Data:		-	i .
Data:	RR	Rr	rr
Data: Tally for my 50 tosses	RR	Rr	rr
Tally for my 50	RR	Rr	rr
Tally for my 50 tosses Total for my 50	RR	Rr	rr

Punnett Squares

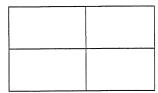
1. Create a Punnett Square	e for the cross two pe	a plants that are both
heterozygous (Tt) for the	plant height trait (the	e Tall allele is Dominant) .

Rr x Rr



- b) What is the probability that that they will produce an offspring with the genotype rr?
- c) What is the ratio of the all possible genotypes (RR:Rr:rr)?
- 2. Incomplete dominance occurs when one allele is not completely cominant over another. When a Red (RR) and White (WW) Snapdraggons are crossed, all heterozygous offspring will be pink (RW). Complete the Punnett Square to show how this occurs:

RW x RW



a) What will happen if two of these heterozygous offspring are crossed? Identify the Phenotypes and Genotypes of offspring that could result from this cross:

RW x RW

b) What is the probability of each of these phenotypes? Of each of the genotypes?