## Incomplete Dominance

## Blend of Alleles/An Intermediate Expression

| Incomplete dominance is a condition in which neither of the two alleles for the same gene can completely conceal the presence of the other. <br> When four o'clock plants are cross breed, the true-breeding red flower and true breeding white flower produces an offspring with pink flowers. This is generation 1 or $F_{1}$ | If the $F_{1}$ plants are allowed to to self-fertilize, the $F_{2}$ generation will include offspring with all three colours. Ratio 1:2:1 (red:pink:white) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ Generation results in an intermediate expression (blend) of pink $C^{R} C^{W}$ |

One way to represent alleles in incomplete dominance is to use superscripts (like we did with codominance).
$C=$ colour $\quad C^{R}=$ red $\quad C^{W}=$ white

| Example: <br> A red colour flower: $C^{R} C^{R}$ <br> A blue flower: $C^{B} C^{B}$ | $C^{R} \quad C^{R}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C is for flower colour $B$ is blue | $C^{B}$ | $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{H}^{\text {B }}$ | $C^{R} C^{B}$ |
| Remember: Incomplete alleles (blend) | $C^{B}$ | $C^{R} C^{B}$ | $C^{R} C^{B}$ |
|  |  | ring ar | urple |

1. The alleles for hair colour in rabbits express incomplete dominance. If a black rabbit $\left(H^{B}\right)$ mates with a white rabbit $\left(H^{\mathrm{W}}\right)$. What are the probable genotypes and phenotypes of their offspring? Complete a Punnett square

2. If one of the offspring from question \#1, grey rabbit, mates with a white rabbit...What are the possible genotypes and phenotypes of the next generation of rabbits?

3. Tail length in dogs is determined by incomplete dominance. Long-tailed dogs ( $T^{L} T^{\mathrm{L}}$ ) and short-tailed dogs $\left(T^{S} T^{S}\right)$ will produce medium-tailed dogs $\left(T^{\mathrm{L}} T^{\mathrm{S}}\right)$. What are the genotypes and phenotypes if two medium-tailed dogs have offspring? Draw a Punnett square.
