

# Punnett Squares

## Vocabulary

**P Generation** - the parent generation

**F<sub>1</sub> Generation** - the first generation of offspring

**F<sub>2</sub> Generation** - the second generation of offspring

Genotypes	Phenotypes
AA	Yellow
Aa	Yellow
aa	Green

**Cross** - the genetic recombination of known parents to determine genetic results of the offspring;  
Example: Aa x Aa

	A	a
A	AA	Aa
a	Aa	aa

## Punnett Squares -

a diagram/table that is used to predict an outcome of a particular cross or breeding experiment for specific genotypes

When completing a Punnett Square:

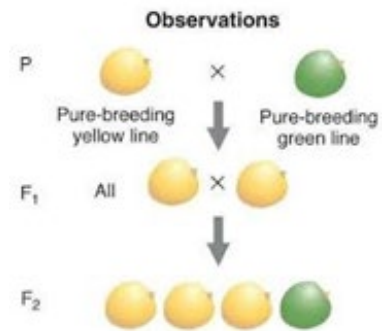
- Parent Genotypes go outside
- Offspring Genotypes will be inside

## Identifying Generations

What are the **phenotypes** of the P Generation?

What are the **genotypes** of the F<sub>1</sub> Generation?

What are the **genotypes** of the F<sub>2</sub> Generation?



## To Complete a Punnett Square

1. Place the genotype of Parent 1 at the top.
2. Place the genotype of Parent 2 on the left side.
3. Parent 1: Like a multiplication table, bring each letter into the **two boxes below** it. Capital letters go first.
4. Parent 2: Like a multiplication table, bring each letter into the **two boxes beside** it. Capital letters go first.
5. ALL four boxes should have TWO letters.
6. **Determine the prediction for the cross** by counting the offspring that are *homozygous dominant*, *heterozygous dominant*, and *homozygous recessive*.

### In this cross:

1. What is the **genotype** of Homozygous Dominant?

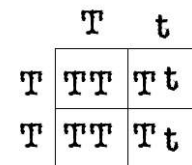
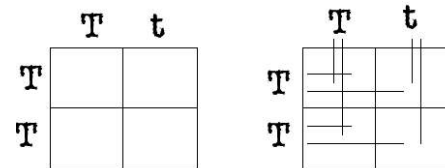
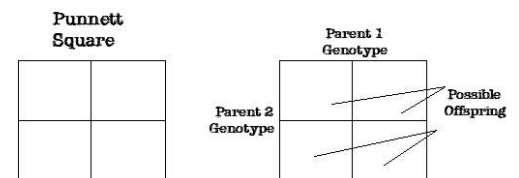
2. **How many** offspring are Homozygous Dominant?

3. What is the **genotype** of Heterozygous Dominant?

4. **How many** offspring are Heterozygous Dominant?

5. What is the **genotype** of Homozygous Recessive?

6. **How many** offspring are Homozygous Recessive?



## Vocabulary **You Do One!**

### Incomplete Dominance –

one allele for a specific trait is not completely expressed or dominant over its paired allele; the result is a

third phenotype which is a combination of the two alleles;

Example: In snapdragon flowers:  
red, pink, and white ( $C^R C^R$ ,  $C^R C^W$ ,  
and  $C^W C^W$ )

Allele = phenotype: F = freckles, f = no freckles



Work it on paper – this is a picture!

### In this cross:

1. What is the **genotype** of Homozygous Dominant?
2. **How many** offspring are Homozygous Dominant?
3. What is the **genotype** of Heterozygous Dominant?
4. **How many** offspring are Heterozygous Dominant?
5. What is the **genotype** of Homozygous Recessive?
6. **How many** offspring are Homozygous Recessive?

Use Y instead of A.

Genotypes	Phenotypes
AA	Yellow
Aa	Yellow
aa	Green

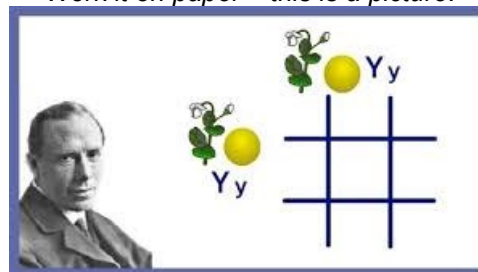
## Try it again!

### FIRST, identify the Trait and Alleles

1. Dominant Trait
  - a. Color =
  - b. Allele Combinations =
2. Recessive Trait
  - a. Color =
  - b. Allele Combinations =

### NOW do the Cross:

Work it on paper – this is a picture!



### RESULTS of the Cross

3. YY =
4. Yy =
5. yy =
6. Homozygous = \_\_\_ of 4
7. Heterozygous = \_\_\_ of 4
8. % Yellow =
9. % green =