

Punnett Squares – **Codominant Traits**

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

1. What does codominant mean?
2. How does codominant work?
3. How do human blood types work?

Sample problem:

Body color in python snakes is codominant. C^N = normal color while C^P = pale color. The codominant combination results in a pastel python body color.



Phenotype results as percentages

Use the Punnett Squares to make the following codominant crosses. (1 point each)

- a. Periwinkle flower color
 F^R = red, pink, F^W = white

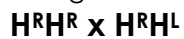


Phenotype results as percentages

- b. **$F^R F^R \times F^W F^W$**

Phenotype results as percentages

- c. Handedness
 H^R = right handedness, ambidextrous, H^L = left handed



Phenotype results as percentages

- d. **$H^R H^L \times H^R H^L$**

Phenotype results as percentages

e. Human blood type I^A and I^B are codominant, i is recessive and is blood type O

$I^A I^B \times ii$

Phenotype results as percentages

f. **$I^A i \times I^B i$**

Phenotype results as percentages

g. **$I^A I^B \times I^A i$**

Phenotype results as percentages

h. **$I^A I^A \times I^A i$**

Phenotype results as percentages

i. **$I^B I^B \times I^A i$**

Phenotype results as percentages

j. **$I^B I^B \times I^A I^B$**

Phenotype results as percentages

k. Hair body B^C = curly, wavy, B^S = straight

$B^C B^C \times B^S B^S$

Phenotype results as percentages

l. **$B^C B^S \times B^C B^S$**

Phenotype results as percentages