DEVIATION FROM MENDEL'S FINDINGS

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INTRODUCTION

- Gregar Johan Mendel born in 'kubland' district of "Austrian Silesia" is known as 'father of geneties'.
- His experiment with the gardan peas (pisum sativum)
- His conclusion constitude the foundation of the morden science of genetics.
- Mendel's father being a great lover for plants influenced his son.

<u>Re-Discovery of mendel's low</u>

Mendel died in 1884, & his work was rediscovered in 1900, by three different scientist. De vries (Holland) Carl correns (Germany) **Tschermark** (Austria) publish in different journals the same result on pea plant are known as re-discovery of mendels low. **Re-descoverd mendiel's low crossing different** plant & animals with different gene

combination mendelian ration 3:1 & 9:3:3:1

According to batesun and punette in england in fowl and in garden pea.

- There are 5 deviation mendels low
- 1. Interaction of gene (9:3:3:1)
 - Complimemntory action of gene (9:7) reversions of atavism (9:3:4)
 - Frietonia (12:2)
 - Epistasis (13:3)
 - Multiple factor of inheritace (15:1)

The different from those established by mendel.

- In fact, many of the characters in almost all organisum were controled by two or more gene.
 - " this lead to the various modification of typical dihybrid (9:3:3:1)

That's why mendl's low does not apply universally to all sexually reproduction organisms.

Incomple Dominace (1:2:1)

DEFINATION-In some plant they do not show complete dominance or recessive charecters they may show expressed mixture or blending of to contrasting charecters, it is called as incomplete Dominance.



CO-DOMINANCE (1:2:1)

o definition-

 When neither allele is dominan both allele are expressed independently in heterozygote. This condition is known as co- dominance.

• Ex' coat colour in cattle
• Genotypic ratio - 1:2:1



THANK YOU