## 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.


## Re-Discovery of mendel's Iow

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 Interaction of gene (9:3:3:1) Complimemntory action of gene (9:7) reversions of atavism (9:3:4)
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 moditication of typical dihybrid (9:3:3:1)
That's why mendl's low does not apply universally to all sexually
reproduction organisms.


## Incomple Domina ce (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-DOMINA NCE ( $1: 2: 1$ )

o definition-
Pronts

- 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

