









The first law is the law of uniformity: If you cross two purebred parents who have different forms of one trait (for example, the color of the seeds: one parent with green seeds, the other with yellow), all children in the first generation will be similar to one of the parents. For example, all seeds will be yellow

**The second law is the law of splitting:** When hybrids (the same children from the first generation) are crossed, then in the second generation both characteristics (both green and yellow seeds) appear again. Moreover, in a certain proportion: usually about three to one (three yellow seeds per one green).



## The third law is the law of independent inheritance:

Different characters (for example, seed color and seed shape) are inherited independently of each other. That is, one feature (color) does not affect another feature (shape). Thus, children can have any combination of traits from their parents.

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R		1	BbCc ×	BbCc		0	P
$\mathcal{Q}$	Eggs	Sperm 1/4 (BC)	1/4 60	1/4 (BC)	1/4 (bc)	E	Ø
-	1/4 <i>BC</i>	BBCC	BbCC	BBCc	BbCc	R	11c
R	1/4 (bC)	BbCC	bbCC	BbCc	bbCc	3	7
-0	1/4 Bc	RRCa	RhCa	BBee	Bhee	D	0
-	1/4 (bc)	4	A	3	2	P	HO
R		BBCc	bbCc	Bbcc	bbcc	Т	H2
-0	U.	000			T		9



## sammarize: nese laws explain whychildren can be similar to one parent **in one way and like the other in another way**.

## Thank you for your attention