Inheritance Patterns
(pages 272-273)

1. Simple Dominance
   - One allele is dominant and one is recessive (Bb)

2. Incomplete Dominance
   - Heterozygous results in a blending of parental phenotypes

3. Codominance (co-exist)
   - Expression of both parental alleles
   - Example—Dalmation
   - Different alleles are represented with different capital letters since neither is dominant

4. Multiple Alleles
   - More than two alleles exist, with a mixture of inheritance patterns
   - Example: blood type (A, B, and O)
   - A and B are dominant over O, A and B are codominant with each other

5. Sex linked
   - Traits are controlled by genes on the X or Y chromosome
   - X linked traits can be passed on to males or females (XX or XY)
   - Y linked traits can only be passed on to males (XY)
   - Since the Y chromosome is small, Y linked diseases are rare

6. Polygenic traits
   - Traits are controlled by two or more genes.
   - Produces more variation
   - Examples: height, weight, intelligence, skin color