**Punnett square worksheet**

Complete the following monohybrid crosses: draw a Punnett square, list the ratio and describe the offspring. Be sure to remember that the **capital letter is dominant.**

Example)

A yellow pea plant (YY) is being crossed with a yellow pea plant (Yy).

 Y Y

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  YY |  YY |
|  Yy |  Yy |

 GenoType= 2 YY: 2 Yy ; 0 yy

 Y

 y Phenotype= 4 yellow pea plants: 0 other color

1. A yellow pea plant (Yy) is crossed with a green pea plant (yy).

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. A tall plant (TT) is crossed with a tall plant (Tt).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. A tall plant (Tt) is crossed with a short plant (tt).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. A red flower (Rr) is crossed with a white flower (rr).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. A white flower (rr) is crossed with a white flower (rr).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. A black chicken (BB) is crossed with a black chicken (BB).

**Punnett square problems continued**

Complete the following problems. List the parent genotypes, draw and fill in a Punnett square, and then list the probabilities of the offspring genotypes and phenotypes.

1. A homozygous dominant brown mouse is crossed with a heterozygous brown mouse (tan is the recessive color).
2. Two heterozygous white (brown fur is recessive) rabbits are crossed.
3. Two heterozygous red flowers (white flowers are recessive) are crossed.

4. A homozygous tall plant is crossed with a heterozygous tall plant (short is the recessive size).

1. A heterozygous white rabbit is crossed with a homozygous black rabbit.