



FIGURE 1.32. A cross between two parental lines that differ at three Mendelian genes can lead to almost continuous variation. One parent is homozygous for alleles A, B, C and has dark red seeds; the other is homozygous for alleles A', B', C' and has white seeds. The F₁ has intermediate-colored seeds, and in the F₂, there is wide variation. If seed color depends on the number of alleles inherited from one or the other parent, as shown here, then the 64 different F₂ genotypes show seven different average phenotypes; in practice, this would appear virtually continuous. We discuss this kind of variation in detail in Chapter 14.

1.32, redrawn from Nilsson-Ehle H., 1914, Vilka erfarenheter hava hittills vunnits rörande möjligheten av växters aklimatisering? Kunglig Landtbruksakademiens Handlingar och Tidskrift, after Gould J. et al., *Biological Science*, 6, Fig. 1.32, © 1996 W.W. Norton and Co.