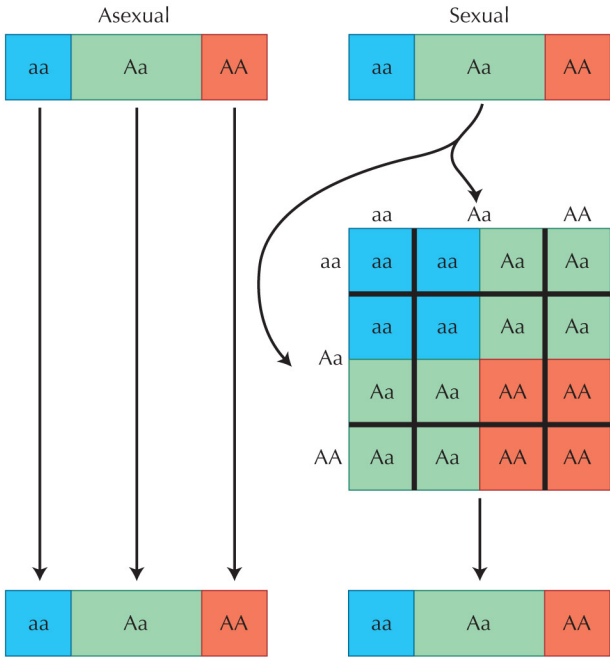


A One locus in diploids



B Two loci in haploids

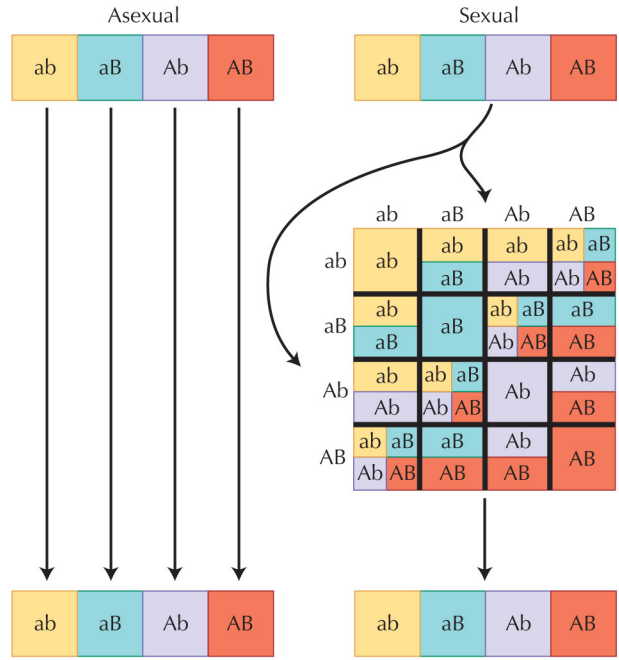


FIGURE 23.11. Sex and recombination alter the composition of a population only if there are non-random associations between genes. (A) With one locus, sex has no effect on a population that is in Hardy–Weinberg proportions. The *left-hand* diagram shows asexual reproduction, with each genotype producing identical offspring. The *right-hand* diagram shows sexual reproduction. The 4 × 4 diagram shows the 16 kinds of mating and their offspring: aa × aa produces all aa offspring (*top left*), Aa × Aa produces 1:2:1 proportions of aa:Aa:AA, and so on. The proportions in the next generation will be in Hardy–Weinberg proportions if mating is random. (B) Similarly, sex and recombination do not alter the proportion of haploid genotypes if there is linkage equilibrium. The diagram is as in A, but now with two loci, giving four haploid genotypes (ab, aB, Ab, AB).