Name: _____ Date: _____

Phenotypes of School Forest Organisms

You have learned that the genetic code of an organism determines what an organism looks like. While we can't directly analyze the DNA of organisms in the forest, but we can explore the characteristics displayed by their DNA.

Review - Define the following terms:

Genotype:

Phenotype:

Dominant allele:

Recessive allele:

List the phenotypic characteristics of the following organisms:

a. Oak tree

b. Turkey

c. Maidenhair fern

Go on a hike throughout the forest. Identify 2 organisms in each of the following categories; sketch the organism, list its phenotypic characteristics, and which of those you predict to be displayed by dominant or recessive alleles.

Coniferous Trees							
Plant 1 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits	Plant 2 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits

Deciduous Tree							
Plant 1 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits	Plant 2 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plants from the Shrub Layer							
Plant 1 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits	Plant 2 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits

Forbes							
Plant 1 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits	Plant 2 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits

Animals							
Animal 1 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits	Animal 2 Name	Sketch	Phenotype	Dominant & Recessive traits

Solve this forest genetics problem:

In Northern Wisconsin, there has been an increase in the number of albino white-tailed deer observed by citizens. In white-tailed deer, brown hair color is dominant to no pigment in their hair (albinism). If a buck who is heterozygous for hair color mates with an albino doe, list the phenotypic probabilities of a fawn from this union.