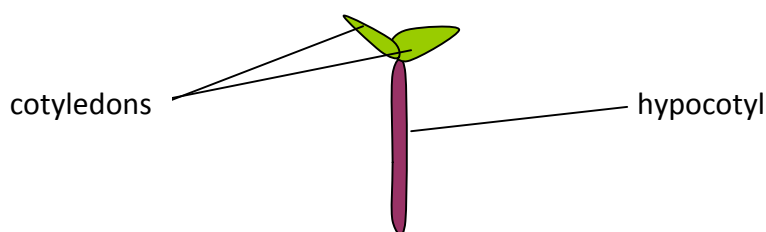


# Eu-Sol Tomato Seeds Overview (3:1)

**Eu-Sol Tomato Seeds** show how dominant and recessive traits are passed from one generation to the next. To focus on one trait (monohybrid inheritance), look at the colour of the seedlings' cotyledons.

Cotyledons are also known as seed leaves and are the first leaves of a young seedling. They are visible from around 10 days after the seed has been sown. They are supported by a structure called the hypocotyl.

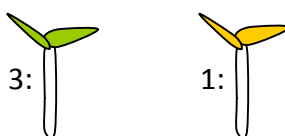


Eu-Sol Tomato seedlings have cotyledons which are either green or golden. The green colour is a dominant trait. Let's say it is controlled by a single gene **G**. The golden cotyledons are a recessive trait. Golden cotyledons are governed by the gene **g**.



**Eu-Sol Tomato Seeds** are the offspring of plants with the genes **Gg** and **Gg**. The cross **Gg x Gg** produces the following ratio of offspring.

<b>Gg x Gg</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>g</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>GG</b>	<b>Gg</b>
<b>g</b>	<b>gG</b>	<b>gg</b>



By growing the seeds you will be able to see how this ratio expresses itself in the real world. You can grow the seeds, record what you see and then add your findings to, and compare them with, schools from across Europe.