

**A SIMPLE METHOD OF CALCULATING  
THE CROSSING OVER PERCENTAGE  
FROM THE F<sub>2</sub> DATA**

THE study of linkage relations is of great significance in genetics. Backcross is the usual method of finding out the crossing over percentage but where the backcross fails, one has to depend upon the F<sub>2</sub> data for calculation. According to Riley<sup>2</sup> calculation of crossing over percentage from F<sub>2</sub> data is a tedious task and one of the best formulæ used for it is that of Immer, *viz.*,

$$\frac{ad}{bc} = \frac{2p^2 + p^4}{1 - 2p^2 + p^4}$$

or

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{-(bc+ad) + \sqrt{(bc+ad)^2 + ad(bc-ad)}}{(bc-ad)}}$$

where  $p$  is the percentage of crossing over in the repulsion phase, or  $(1-p)$  is the percentage in the coupling phase, and  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  represent, respectively, the AB, Ab, aB and ab classes.

The author presents the following simple formulæ for the calculation of crossing over

percentage from the  $F_2$  data:—

Coupling phase

$$p = \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{ab}{T}} \times 2\right) \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Repulsion phase

$$p = \left(\sqrt{\frac{ab}{T}} \times 2\right) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where  $p$  is the percentage of crossing over,  $T$  is the total population of  $F_2$  and  $ab$  is the double recessive class.

The following examples will elucidate the formulæ more clearly:—

*Example 1.*—Bateson and Punnett made a cross between purple flowered and long pollen parent against red flowered, round pollen parent

in sweet pea. The  $F_1$  was purple long and the  $F_2$  progeny was:—

Purple long	Purple round	Red long	Red round
177	15	15	49

In this cross the percentage of crossing over can be calculated by formula (1)

Thus

$$p = \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{49}{256}} \times 2\right) \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

*Example 2.*—In the repulsion phase these workers obtained the following progeny:—

Purple long	Purple round	Red long	Red round
226	95	97	1

According to (2)

$$p = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{419}} \times 2\right) \times 100 = 9.8\%$$

The above results are in conformity with the results obtained by Immer's method.

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1. Hayes, H. K., Immer, F. R. and Smith, D. C., *Methods of Plant Breeding*, 1955.
2. Riley, H. P., *Introduction to Genetics and Cytogenetics*, 1945.