



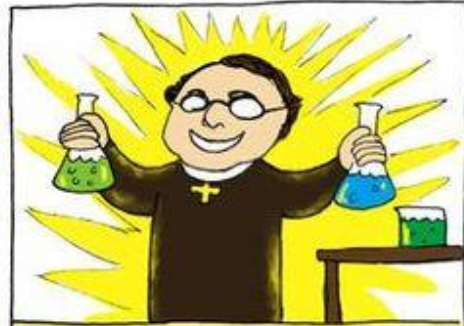
Gregor Mendel was born in the Austrian Empire in 1822.



He loved gardening,



beekeeping,



and SCIENCE.



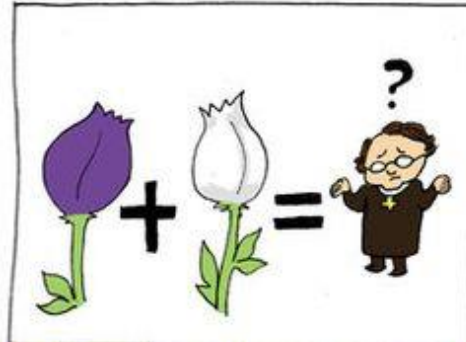
When he turned 21, he became an Augustinian monk.



Mendel and his bros liked cultivating plants.



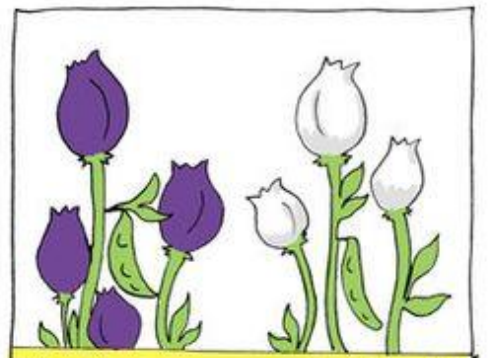
and being a man of SCIENCE, he wondered how plants looked like their parents.



He bred pea plants to see how they inherited their looks.



In 1857, Mendel set up an experiment.



Pea plants were great for Mendel because they came in two colors

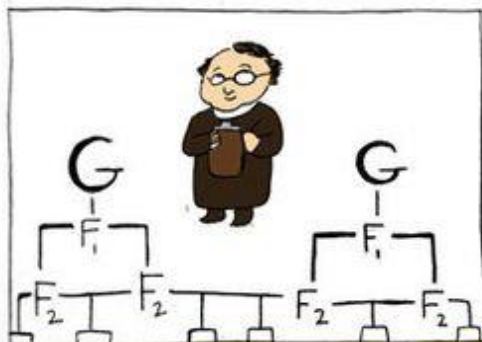


and they were tasty.



He cross-pollinated purple and white-flower pea plants





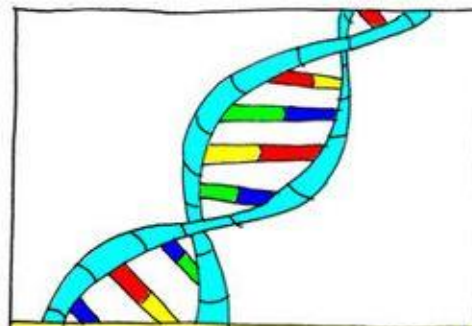
and tracked the results among the generations.



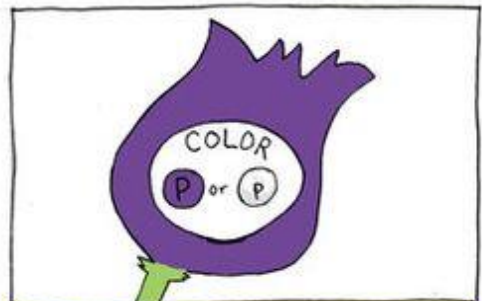
He discovered four laws of genetics.



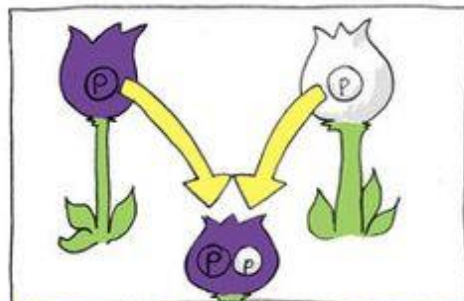
Mendel found that these laws applied to all of his pea's traits.



These are the basics of modern genetics.



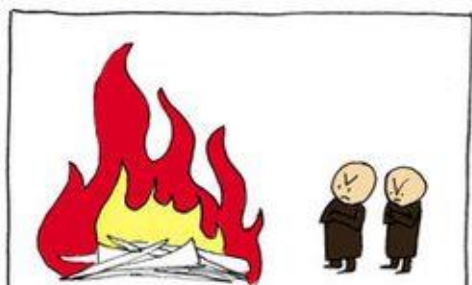
1: The different traits were caused by two options available for one gene - called alleles.



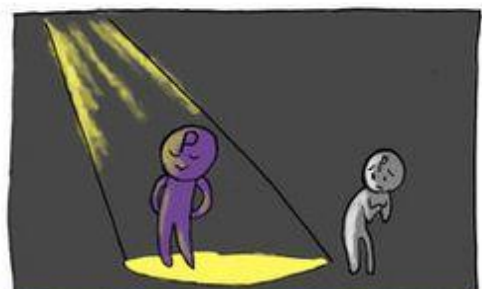
2: Each plant inherited two alleles, one from each parent, for every gene or trait.



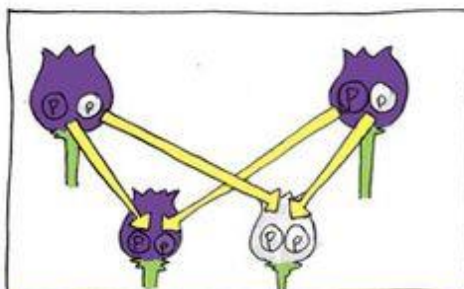
Mendel published a paper called 'Experiments on Plant Hybridization'



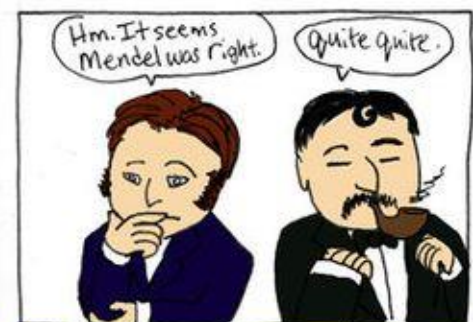
But unfortunately his papers were burned after he died, to settle a big argument he got into about taxes.



3: The types of allele are different - one kind is dominant, the other recessive.



4: The two alleles from each parent are separated when the plant is made - also called the Law of Segregation.



In the 1900s his work was replicated and rediscovered.

