



The colored box behind each cultivar/seedling gives a quantitative impression of the % of skin overcolor (blush) of apple fruit at harvest (light yellow = 0%, bright red 100%).

The two chromosomes (haplotypes) of each cultivar are represented by parallel rectangles, shown here for apple Linkage Group 9. The horizontal lines on each haplotype represent successive marker loci.

The amount of a color on a horizontal line indicates the probability that the marker comes from a specific founder, identical by descent.

A QTL is identified at the bottom end of LG 9. Breeding lines that are likely to have only alleles of Golden Delicious (L) have low % overcolor, those that have an allele of either the first haplotype of Delicious or Lady Williams (H) have a moderate level, and seedlings that have both these alleles have a high overcolor. Variation from this general pattern is mainly due to segregation at two other known loci.