

The feather color of Andalusian chickens is controlled by a single gene with two alleles. A cross between a true-breeding, white-feathered Andalusian hen and a true-breeding, black-feathered Andalusian rooster results in 100% blue-feathered Andalusian offspring.

Which of the following describes the inheritance pattern for feather color in these chickens?

- A. It is a polygenic pattern because more than two phenotypes are possible.
- B. It is a dominant-recessive pattern because both parents are true breeding.
- C. It is a sex-linked pattern because the hen and the rooster have different feather colors.
- D. It is a codominant pattern because the heterozygous offspring have a different phenotype than either parent.