FIGURE 26.15. Changes in allele frequency following relaxation of selection. The frequency of a recessive lethal allele (red) barely changes after 100 generations in which homozygotes survive and reproduce. This is because most copies are hidden from selection in heterozygotes. In contrast, a dominant allele (blue), which initially has disadvantage $s = 10\%$ in the heterozygote, increases relatively faster if selection is relaxed: It doubles in frequency after ten generations and increases 11-fold after 100 generations.

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