

Each DAY at 11:00 am. ct (GMT - 5) we will post a different SMR snake being offered at a special price.  
All snakes will be chosen for their rarity and/or unique beauty.  
FREE SHIPPING for each Snake-of-the-Day.



toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Wed Nov 21, 2012)

{simpleproduct:id=380}

### Details

toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Wed. Nov. 21, 2012)

#112112

GENDER PAIR of siblings from crossing a Kastanie mutant with a Java *?mutant?*

Male and Female

d.o.h. 2011

24"+ long on October 17, 2012

\$450.00 shipped

Comments: Prospect of new morph as a result of this genetic pairing.

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This gender pair of 2011 siblings are now eating frozen/thawed fuzzy mice. What is Java? Is it a Kastanie, a separate (and new) mutation, or just a polygenic production that's similar to Kastanies? IF Java is actually Kastanie, these are pure Kastanie mutants. If Java is something new, these babies are double hets, and if Java is just a polygenic color modifier, these are beautiful corns that are het for Kastanie??

What are Java and Kastanie corns?

KASTANIE

The first Kastanie to be discovered was by a German Corn Snake Breeder and teacher named Frank Schaub. The English translation of Kastanie is Chestnut. That was before the year 2000. Since that discovery, the Kastanie mutation has been bred into many other color and pattern mutations to produce beautifully-colored corn snakes. The mutation is recessive to wild type. Generally, they are anything from mahogany to mocha colored with contrasting markings against ground color zones. As they mature, they usually darken, but the color scheme seen in most non-albino corns (the first 1/4 to 1/3 of the body having more color-saturated colors) is pronounced in Kastanies.

Example of small adult:



JAVA

The first Javas were produced and named by a corn snake breeder in South Africa. We purchased several of the Java corns from him, but neither he or anyone else at this time can identify the inheritance (are they polygenic productions, a new mutation, or a variant of an existing mutation?). Some believe that their likeness to some of the Kastanies points to the potential that Java and Kastanie are the same mutation, but more breeding trials are necessary to make that determination.

Our Java types come in many shades of brown, not unlike the Kastanies. The albino version of Javas (aka: Tangerines) look virtually identical to the albino version of the Kastanies (aka: Mandarins), so it is possible they are the same mutation, but again, more trials are indicated.

Example of a small adult Java Motley:



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