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 U.S. SHIPPING for each Snake-of-the-Day.

{simpleproduct:id=530}

Details

toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Wed. Mar. 20,2013)

#032013
Reverse Okeetee
Female
d.o.h. 2009
39″ long on Mar.19, 2013
$165.00 shipped

Comments: Superior color

This 39″ 2010 female Reverse Okeetee corn could be a first-time breeder this year. She's lean from a long brumation (11 weeks), but already eating me outta mouse and home. I like her low volume of white around her markings, probably because it's a clean white. She's eating frozen/thawed adult mice.

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Reverse Okeetee (aka: Amel Okeetee, Albino Okeetee)
Most Commonly Used Name: Reverse Okeetee
Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Recessive + Selective Variation
Morph Type: Selective variant of single recessive mutation
Eye Color: Red pupils

Reverse Okeetees are variants of the basic Amel Mutation, so their only visual distinction from corns is their polygenetic color and pattern scheme. Genetically speaking, Reverse Okeetees are Amel corns that have been selectively bred to promote their target look (Highly saturated blotch colors, separated from clean and unspeckled ground coloration by prominent white blotch margins). Red or orange markings are not difficult to reproduce through generational line breeding, but the quality and size of the white blotch margins is often difficult to achieve, and sometimes difficult to maintain through subsequent generations. The degree of color purity in the orange background and red (or orange) markings have been enhanced via polygenetic traits, modified through selective promotion of only the best target phenotypes. Some will exhibit color "clutter" in these zones, but a distinction between Reverse Okeetees and most Amel corns should be a dramatic reduction in color "noise" — rendering richer colors of blotch and ground color zones.

What to expect:
Reverse Okeetees are one of the few corn snake mutations that change very little between neonate and adult, so expect some deeper color saturation throughout maturity. The often "neutrally colored" blotch margins turn bright white throughout maturity. I don't recall ever seeing one that was completely devoid of color litter in the pattern and ground zones, but we're getting closer to that with each generation. Some of the hatchlings displaying orange markings mature to have redder markings, and some of those starting with red markings change to orange, but approximately 75% of all our red ones stay red, and about the same percentage of the orange marked ones stay orange.
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