

## Show & Tell



A few DAYS ago I discussed the SUNRISE mutation, which is largely considered a gene modifier, since it's most dramatic exhibition is with the Amel (albino) mutation. . BUT the Sunrise mutation is a recessively inherited single mutated gene. The extra pictures toDAY demonstrate the belly color and pattern of two different Sunrise Amel mutants. BTW, many people show an Amel corn with the caption SUNRISE CORN, but what they should be qualifying is that it's a SUNRISE AMEL. I saw some confusion about this in some recent FaceBook discussions. The SUNRISE mutation was so-named because the Sunrise Amels start life often looking like a Snow corn with a blush of pink or orange. Within a few short weeks, that blush of color blooms to a beautiful red-orange. To those of us who have seen many different types of Amel corn snakes the shade of red in most adult Sunrise Amels is something very different, compared to all the other shades of red or orange Amel corns? It is not my intention to imply that all adult Sunrise Amels display this distinct shade of red. Through maturity-the colors continue to intensify, resulting in a deeply red Amel corn snake. How this mutation affects other color mutations and wild types is still largely undocumented-if remarkable at all? **BONUS PICs . . .**