

Show & Tell



Pic 1 demonstrates an example of why I say the **CHERRY** corn is surely from a gene mutation that has some form of dominance over wild-type. I'm calling this corn a CHERRY even though it's technically CHERRY AMEL since two gene mutations are involved, but after I have infused the CHERRY mutation into other corn types, Cherry will be described as the gene modifier it is. In different words, without knowing what impact it will have on wild-types and other mutations, it is presumed to be most obvious as a modifier/enhancer of color VS. a stand-alone gene mutation. In different words, without knowing what impact it will have on wild-types and other mutations, it is presumed to be most obvious as a modifier/enhancer of color. This adult female was bred to a Cherry corn (Pic 2), rendering at least eight Amel Tesseras, one of which is pictured here to show how much more red it has at such a tender age. All corn snakes in the hobby to date that have been genetically changed via red-modifying mutations continue saturating color until they are well into adulthood. This juvenile shows promise of being a deeply red adult Amel Tessera, one of which is pictured here to show how much more red it has at such a tender age. Pic 3 is the juvenile from the first picture, but in room lighting without flash. This is a HUGE amount of red in one generation and this snake will get much redder in the coming months. Most of the F1 homos and Visual hets are red-orange until they

are about a year old (not unlike the Cayenne Fires). This hints that most (if not all) red-modifying gene mutations are similar-if not the same?? **Bonus Pics . . .**

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Sire of the juvenile red-orange Tessera juvenile in the above pic.

PIC 3 . . .



Here is the juvenile in the first picture, but in room lighting without flash. This is a HUGE amount of red for a one-generation (F1)post out-cross, and this snake will get much redder in the coming months. Most of the F1 homos and Visual hets are red-orange until they are about a year old (not unlike the Cayenne Fires). This hints that most (if not all) red-modifying gene mutations are similar-if not the same??