

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=486}

toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Fri., Feb. 8, 2013)

#### Details

#020813

Snow Corn Snake

Female

d.o.h. 2008

49" long on Feb. 8, 2013

**\$225.00 shipped**

This 49" long 2008 female Snow Corn snake is a highly virile breeder. She continually lays two clutches of eggs annually that collectively average 41 eggs each year.

She would be a great neutral breeder for color projects and/or a good producer of re-sellable corns.

Snow (no aka)

Most Commonly Used Name: Snow

Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Recessive

Morph Type: Mutation Compound (Amel & Anery)

Eye Color: **Red** pupil

The first compound mutation in corns, Snow corns (genetically, Anery Amels) are the F<sup>2</sup> finished product of pairing an Amel with an Anery. Both base mutation phenotypes are obviously supplanted with different shades of white (no Amel or Anery traits showing). Pairing an Amel with an Anery yields 100% wild phenotypes (common corns) that are of course all Heterozygous (abbr. Het) for both Amel and Anery. In so much as both base gene mutations are inherited in simple recession fashion, approximately one out of 16 of the F<sup>2</sup> progeny will be a Snow. Of course, there will be NO black on any snow corn that lacks the genetic impacts of other mutations. Sometimes, black is visible in parts of the eye, but this is not melanin. It is eye tissue whose density

defies light reflection, so it appears to us to be black. At this time, many breeders are changing the colors of Snow corns through the addition of other gene mutations that alter the mature phenotype.

What to expect:

Since they have been commonly bred for so long, there is a wide variety of different color schemes in Snow corns. As hatchlings, most are some shade of white with contrasting white or pink markings, but most end up being off-white with dirty white markings. Pink can show through on adults and yellow is becoming a fairly common color in adult snows (not the carotenoid yellow that manifests through maturity from retention of carotenoids in their diets). Such non-carotenoid retained yellow is sometimes mixed in the ground color, sometimes only in the markings, sometimes only in the boundaries of the blotches, and any combination thereof.