

toDAY's SNAKE of the DAY (Sun. Jan 27, 2013)

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12713-092713

Striped Ghost Bloodred

Male

d.o.h. 2011

35" long on Aug. 25, 2013

\$300.00

Comments: Superior color and size maturity. He should breed in 2014.

Striped Ghost Bloodred (no aka other than exchange of word order)

Note: Expect DIFFUSED and BLOODRED to be incorrectly but synonymously used

Most Commonly used Name: Bloodred

Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Selective Variation + Recessive

Morph Type: Selective variation of four recessive mutations

Eye Color: Black pupil & *body ground colored* iris

FIRST, about Bloodred vs. Diffused:

A few years ago, due to confusion regarding the heritability of the Bloodred's base mutation (specifically that the namesake snakes were not red and/or diffused), the base mutation name was changed away from Bloodred - to *Diffused*. The mechanics of this gene mutation barely diffuse the F<sup>1</sup> homozygote through maturity (if at all), so do not expect Diffused corns to look like Bloodreds. It is currently believed that Bloodred corns are the product of enhancing the base mutation, Diffused via polygenetic trait modification (selective breeding) to render a red and almost pattern-less (highly diffused) corn snake. That is not the opinion

of this author, but in the absence of empirical evidence to the contrary, the best hobby and market interests are not served by published opposition to popular opinion. In other words, I'm not in favor of changing the morph name away from the original Bloodred since the new name Diffused is equally inaccurate. Without polygenetic modification, Diffused corns do not have a diffused appearance.

A brief history on Diffused mutants VS Bloodred mutants:

Initially, the corn snake gene mutation, Diffusion (formerly called Bloodred) was described as being recessively inherited, but many of the F<sup>1</sup> generational heterozygotes exhibited some of the obvious features of the gene mutation homozygotes. It is extremely rare for simple recessive F<sup>1</sup> heterozygotes to exhibit ANY features of their recessively inherited genetic mutation. For example, F<sup>1</sup> heterozygous Amel corn snakes have no markers that demonstrate a hint of their simple recessive mutation, Amel. The paradoxical partial-exhibition of the *Diffusion* mutation in the heterozygotes resulted in the *Diffused* mutation being re-described as having codominant inheritance (codom for short), but was tagged with the descriptor, *variable*. At that time, variable codom seemed an accurate and satisfactory genetic description for the radical color and pattern diversity among members of this mutation, but far too many genetic anomalies persisted. Identification of the inheritance of this mutation is once again considered simple recessive, but the Bloodred corn that most of us identify with toDAY is virtually always the aggregate of traits resulting from the *Diffused* (new mutation name) gene mutation PLUS polygenetic traits promoted by selectively breeding toward the highest expressions of melanin reduction, diffusion, and red color saturation.

Striped Ghost Bloodred:

Combining the four recessively-inherited gene mutations (Stripe, Anery, Hypo, and Bloodred/Diffused) results in this beautiful morph compound. Many begin with striped pattern showing and slowly lose some or all of that pattern through maturity. Others, retain their neonatal pattern, but regardless, the finished genetic product is beautiful AND worthy of breeding into other gene mutations.

