Snake of the Day 11-27-12

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

#112712
Sunglow Striped Motley
Female
d.o.h. 2010
33″ long on November 25, 2012
$225.00 shipped
This female 2010 Striped Motley Sunglow is now 33″ long, eating frozen/thawed hopper to small adult mice. Pairing her with Sunglow Motleys will yield Sunglow Motleys and Striped Sunglow Motleys. Likewise, breeding her to a Striped Sunglow will result in Striped Sunglows, Striped Sunglow Motleys, and perhaps Sunglow Motleys.

Comments: Superior color and size maturity.

About the Sunglow Motley (add the striped mutation to these data):
Sunglow Motley (aka: Sun Motley)
Most Commonly Used Name:
Sunglow Motley
Mode of Genetic Inheritance: Recessive + Selective Varian
tMorph Type: Selective Variant of Recessive Compound (Amel + Motley)
Eye Color: Red pupil

Many generations were spent in refining the beauty of the Sunglow Motley. Their genetic mutation is officially Amel Motley, but they have been selectively bred toward the goal of deeply saturated red coloration and classically orderlyMotley pattern. For years, we were helpless to explain why the colors in this line were so deeply saturated and why they were redder than other genetic lines. In 2009, one of our friends that wondered the same and conducted breeding trials to determine what caused the intense colors. She concludes that SMR Sunglow Motleys possess the added mutation of what is sometimes referred to as Red Mask or Red Factor. It is

allegedly inherited in dominant fashion (it is a recently discovered mutation and is still poorly understood). Once I validate her genetic inheritance findings, the price of Sunglow Motleys will increase, since they will undoubtedly become powerful genetic tools in deepening and saturating reds in other corn snake morphs.

What to expect:

Sunglow Motley are one of a handful of corn snake morphs that change their appearance very little from hatchling to adult. Expect neonate Sunglow Motleys to be intensely colored, and while the color transition is fractionally that of other mutations, some saturation of color will occur through maturation.