




AMBERVISIONS
Bringing your visions to life.

Jenna Amber
J.Ambervisions@gmail.com



COMMERCIAL ARTWORK PORTFOLIO

- ▶ Photo editing
- ▶ Digital, print, & production art
- ▶ Packaging/product design
- ▶ Concepts, mockups, specs
- ▶ Licensed properties

- ▶ Branding & marketing
- ▶ Social media content/calendars
- ▶ Video editing
- ▶ Variable printing
- ▶ Page layout

- ▶ Adobe Photoshop
- ▶ Adobe Illustrator
- ▶ Adobe InDesign
- ▶ Adobe Premiere Pro
- ▶ Canva

- ▶ ProCreate
- ▶ Microsoft 365
- ▶ Google Workspace
- ▶ Citrix PLM
- ▶ Social media platforms

LOGO DESIGNS



maira



PAGE LAYOUT

VARIABLE PRINTING - INFO CARDS INCLUDED WITH PURCHASE

Labradorite
 Hardness: 6 SG: 2.7 Group: Feldspar
 Benefits: Wisdom, truth, communication, intuition, spiritual growth

Juchsite Hardness: 2.5 SG: 2.8 Group: Silica Benefits: Healing, color, radiant stress	Carnelian Hardness: 6.5 SG: 2.6 Group: Quartz Benefits: Improves vitality and energy levels	Orange Selenite Hardness: 2 SG: 2.3 Group: Gypsum Benefits: Peace, calm, clarity, space cleaner
Pyrite Hardness: 6 SG: 5.1 Group: Iron sulfide Benefits: Attracts abundance and wealth, reflects negative energies	Rose Quartz Hardness: 7 SG: 2.6 Group: Quartz Benefits: Love, compassion, and happiness	Shiva Lingam Hardness: 7 SG: 2.8 Group: Quartz Benefits: Purifies a sense of grounding, balance, and creativity
Snowflake Obsidian Hardness: 5.5 SG: 2.4 Group: Igneous Benefits: Balance, dispels negative energy, introspection	Sodalite Hardness: 6 SG: 2.2 Group: Polysilicate Benefits: Truth, logic, rationality, and efficiency	Tiger's Eye Hardness: 7 SG: 2.6 Group: Quartz Benefits: Protection, stabilizing, enhances willpower
Black Tourmaline Hardness: 7 SG: 3.1 Group: Silicate Benefits: Grounding, healing, protection	Chinastolite Hardness: 5.5 SG: 3.1 Group: Aluminum Silicate Benefits: Self-awareness, humility, spiritual understanding	Blue Apatite Hardness: 5 SG: 3.2 Group: Phosphate Benefits: Guidance, advance communication abilities and motivation
Rainbow Fluorite Hardness: 3-4 SG: 2.7-3.1 Group: Silicate Benefits: Clarity, concentration, problem-solving, productivity	Dalmatian Jasper Hardness: 6.5 SG: 2.6 Group: Silicate Benefits: Encourages us with our playful nature	Amethyst Hardness: 7 SG: 2.6 Group: Quartz Benefits: Reduces anxiety and stress
Yellow Calcite Hardness: 3.5 SG: 2.7 Group: Carbonate Benefits: Clearing and inspiration	Cethoceras Fossil Hardness: 3.5 SG: N/A Group: Organic Benefits: Life force, strength, persistence	Bloodstone Hardness: 6.5 SG: 2.6 Group: Quartz Benefits: Clearing and healing of the body, emotional balance

Intra-population Color Dimorphism of *Ahaetulla prasina* (Serpentes: Colubridae) in Northeastern Thailand

Eván D. AMBER*, Colín T. STRINE†, Pongthep SUWANWAREE†, and Surachit WAENGSOOTHORN†

Intro
 Geographically separated snake populations can show intraspecific morphological variation (Seigel and Collins, 1993; Greene, 2000), particularly in pattern or color (Brodie, 1993; King and Lawson, 1995; Rosenblum et al., 2004). Indeed, *Ahaetulla prasina*, a common, diurnal and arboreal snake that is typically a cryptic green, has grey, brown, and orange-yellow morphs (David and Nogel, 1996; Shanno, 2003; McKen, 2015). The range of *A. prasina* extends throughout southeast Asia, India, Indochina, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia (Das, 2010; Chan-Ard et al., 2015). Still, little published data exist on *A. prasina* ecology, thus species information is sourced from checklists, fieldbooks and regional experts (Thy et al., 2012). Here, we report on the color dimorphism found in a population of *A. prasina* within the Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve (SBR), Thailand. The reserve has a protected core area of approximately 80 km², ranging from 250 m to 762 m a.s.l. Habitats include pristine dry evergreen forests (DEE >68%), dry dipterocarp forests (DDE, 18%), bamboo patches, eucalyptus plantations, and the Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (SERS, 1%, 14°29'36" N, 101°55'19" E, datum: WGS84, 470 m a.s.l.). The reserve's core is surrounded by 360 km² of buffer and transitional zones. These areas consist of disturbed mixed deciduous forests (DMDf) characterized by fragmentation, secondary growth, agricultural fields, and human settlements. The SBR is bordered to the southeast by Route 304, a heavily trafficked four-lane highway, and by Tap Lan National Park (Trisurat, 2010; Suthivach and Ongsomwang, 2015). We examined a study area of about 10 km² that encompasses parts of the core, buffer, and transitional zones. **Data collection & analysis**
 We opportunistically collected records of *A. prasina* during on-going projects conducted at SERS over four years between 2013 and 2017. We recorded the location of observed snakes using 645 Garmin GPS units. We took photographs and noted the color of the snake, time of day, habitat type, and distance of the snake above the ground. We visually estimated the total length of the snake if the individual could not be captured for morphological processing. We determined the snake's age class based on the typical adult *A. prasina* total length of approximately 1,200 mm (Das, 2010; Chan-Ard et al., 2015). We categorized one individual that was an estimated 1,000 mm in total length, but considerably slimmer than the observed adults, as a subadult. We classed snakes below 750 mm in length as juveniles. We defined season in accordance to past research that examined the annual temperature and rainfall trends in the SBR (Thompson and Landsberg, 1975). We visualized capture locations on QGIS Desktop (version 2.16.3) using the Open Layers plugin and a Coordinate Reference System (CRS) of EPSG:32647, WGS84 / UTM Zone 47N. When possible, we captured snakes for morphological processing at SERS, where they were carefully anesthetized with Teripril™ vaporized isoflurane (Piramal Critical Care, Inc., USA). Once the snakes had lost muscle tone, we measured snout-vent length (SVL), tail length (TL), head length (HL), head width (HW) and body mass. We defined SVL as the distance from the tip of the snout to the posterior tip of the anal scale, and TL as the remainder of the distance to the end of the tail. All individuals measured had complete tails. We defined HL as the distance from the tip of the snout to the base of the jaws, and HW as the widest part of the head. We used digital calipers (Neilo™ Tools, USA, model: 01407A) to measure HL and HW. We measured body mass to the nearest 0.1 g with a weigh boat balance (Bretter Basics, USA, Smart Weigh model: TOP2KG). We sexed adult snakes by insertion of a cloacal probe. We did not sex juvenile snakes due to animal size constraints. We branded each snake above the cloaca with a Borvic field sub-cattery unit (Winnie et al., 2006). We returned the snakes to their location of capture the following day after a monitoring period.

Fig. 1. (Opposite page) Color morphs of *A. prasina*: Green, grey, brown, and orange-yellow.

P1 P2 P3 P4

Materials & Methods

Study site

The SBR is located in Nakhon Ratchasima Province in northeastern Thailand (14°26'–14°33' N, 101°52'–101°57' E, datum: WGS84).

A. prasina is commonly known as the Oriental Whip Snake. It is arboreal, moderately venomous, and is not considered a threat to humans.

Fig. 3. Geographic distribution of observed *A. prasina* in the SBR study site. The white star marks the Sakaerat Environmental Research Station HQ. We did not record location information for all of the snakes in the study, including the sub-adult.

Fig. 4. Plots of body mass, tail length (TL), head length (HL) and head width (HW) against snout-vent length (SVL).

P1 P2 P3 P4

Results

Frequency & distribution

We recorded 33 observations of 31 individual *A. prasina*, including 26 adults, 1 subadult and 4 juveniles. We removed 2 adults of which color could not be verified by documentation from analysis. We found grey and orange-yellow morphs, but did not detect any green or brown individuals (Fig. 1). We observed slightly more grey adults (n=13, 54%) than orange-yellow adults (n=11, 46%). We found both morphs year-round, with the exception of orange-yellow morphs in the hot-dry season (Fig. 2). All four juveniles had brownish-grey bodies with dull yellow anterior. The sub-adult had a grey body with yellow on the top of the head. We recorded the location information for 9 grey adults, 9 orange-yellow adults, and all 4 juveniles (Fig. 3). Both adult color morphs were widely distributed, inhabiting DEE, DDE, DMDf, agricultural fields, and areas around human settlements. We observed both grey and orange-yellow adults on either side of Route 304. We found juveniles near human settlements. We recorded 27 snakes 1–3 m above the ground, four on bare ground, one on a paved road, and one at approximately 8 m above the ground.

Fig. 2. A bar chart of the number of color morphs in *A. prasina* adults, showing no clear seasonal trend between grey and orange-yellow morph prevalence.

Fig. 4. Plots of body mass, tail length (TL), head length (HL) and head width (HW) against snout-vent length (SVL).

P1 P2 P3 P4

Discussion

Our results indicate that the adult *A. prasina* population within this SBR study area is dimorphic between grey and orange-yellow. This is surprising due to the dominance of green morphs and the occurrence of brown morphs in other Thai populations (David and Vogt, 1996; Sharma, 2003; McKen, 2006; Das, 2010; Chan-Ard et al., 2015; Fig. 1). The absence of green and brown morphs suggests genetic isolation of this population of *A. prasina*. Indeed, the SBR is heavily encroached on, with all sides by human settlements and roads (Trisurat, 2010; Suthivach and Ongsomwang, 2015) that may limit snake dispersal (Andrews and Gibbons, 2005). Nonetheless, *A. prasina* may be an excellent model organism for investigating human impact on snake populations and genetics. We observed both grey and orange-yellow morphs on either side of Route 304. Furthermore, the nearly even frequency of grey and orange-yellow adults suggests that color does not likely have a strong impact on adult fitness in this population. Seasonal color change is noted in some snake species, often to adjust thermoregulation to changing temperature and photoperiod patterns (Bechert, 1978; Johnston, 1996; Boback and Sesterman, 2010). Despite seasonality in the SBR (Thompson and Landsberg, 1975), we did not detect seasonal color change between grey and orange-yellow morphs in this population. Although we did not find orange-yellow adults in the hot-dry season, this is likely due to lower snake detection in thick vegetation. Further, we kept the sub-adult at SERS for several months and it did not change color. We identify several potential explanations for why all three base classes differed in their base body color. First, the apparent clustering of juveniles is likely because they are easier to detect near villages with low habitat heterogeneity. Therefore, we found the juveniles in the same area, they could represent a clade with both grey and orange-yellow genes. Alternatively, this *A. prasina* population may undergo an ontogenetic color shift, an adaptation well-recognized in other snake species (Bechert, 1978; Creer, 2005; Natusch and Lyons, 2012). Juveniles may be dull to better hide and change to either grey or orange-yellow as they become less vulnerable. This may be especially important where we observed them near human settlements, and the SBR staff for assistance with site permission, logistics, and technical support throughout this study. We thank Suranaree University of Technology (SUT) for their support of our research. We also thank the numerous SERS researchers and volunteers who assisted with data collection and snake processing, and Daniel Werhahn, Janico Kelle, Michael Gota, Montri Sumsathorn, and Rusheen Bigin (The National Science Museum, Bangkok, Thailand) for contributing their photographs.

Fig. 1. (Opposite page) Color morphs of *A. prasina*: Green, grey, brown, and orange-yellow.

P1 P2 P3 P4

HOT Peppers

BY LACEY HARRIS

Both tasty and trendy, here's all you need to know about hot peppers!

Where do they come from?
 Hot peppers (chilis) originated in Central and South America, with archaeological evidence showing their use dating back over 6,000 years. They were domesticated by native peoples in the region and were introduced to Europe after Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492. They quickly spread to Africa, Asia, and the Middle East via trade routes and have become integral to cuisines all over the world.

Hot peppers today
 Today, there are over 4,000 domesticated cultivars, mostly variations of just 5 species! They have a vast range in color, flavor, shape, and heat. The Scoville scale was developed to measure their pungency based on the amount of capsaicin (the "hot" chemical) each pepper contains.

While capsaicin feels like it burns, it's actually just tricking our brains into thinking that!

Go ahead and enjoy!

Health benefits
 Chili peppers are not just flavor powerhouses; they also offer a variety of health benefits due to their unique combination of nutrients and bioactive compounds, particularly capsaicin.

Research shows that capsaicin can help dilate blood vessels, improving circulation and regulating blood pressure. It may also help reduce levels of LDL (bad cholesterol) while maintaining HDL (good cholesterol). Capsaicin is used in creams and patches to relieve pain from conditions like arthritis, neuropathy, and muscle soreness by desensitizing pain receptors.

Chili peppers can encourage the production of saliva and gastric juices, aiding digestion. In moderate amounts, chili peppers can have antibacterial properties that combat harmful bacteria in the digestive tract. They are also a great source of vitamin C, which boosts the immune system and promotes skin health. They contain carotenoids, flavonoids, and other antioxidants that protect our cells.

Where to find hot peppers?
 While you can find the most popular peppers in grocery stores, you can get rare cultivars by growing them yourself! There are many specialty pepper farms online that sell both seeds and live plants. Peppers are very abundant producers and smaller varieties can be grown in pots if you are limited on space.

Low FODMAP Diet

FODMAPs are sugars that the gut absorbs poorly and can cause digestive distress. Avoiding them can help to calm IBS and other symptoms down.

Please note that this diet is not sustainable long term. It is lacking vital nutrients and fiber. Stay on the diet until symptoms subside, then slowly re-introduce foods and see how your body reacts - Everyone is different!

It's all about chemical makeup & proper portioning!

Helpful resources: MonashFodmap.com, TheFodmapDoctor.com, NoOnionNoGarlicRecipes.com

Free to enjoy! Small quantities only. Avoid until you feel better!	Other Coffee/tea Vinegar Olive oil Mayonnaise Salt Mustard Herbs & Spices (NOT garlic or onion)
Grains Rice Oats Couscous Pasta Cereal	Proteins Maple syrup Sugar (sucrose), glucose Artificial sweeteners (NOT ending in -OL) Honey Maltodextrin Alcohol Fried food/heavy oil Sweets & high fructose corn syrup Artificial sweeteners ending in -OL
Fruit Bananas Blueberries Raspberries Strawberries Kiwi Cantalope Citrus (lemons, oranges, etc.) Grapes Coconut Honeydew Persimmon Pomegranate Dried fruit Apples Avocado Watermelon Pineapple	Vegetables Tomatoes Lettuce Spinach Bok choy Carrots Olives Corn Eggplant Onion Garlic Broccoli Cabbage Cauliflower Asparagus Potato Squash Zucchini Red bell pepper Oyster mushrooms Sweet potato Green & lima beans Chives (green part only) Okra Beets Celery Brussels sprouts Green bell pepper All other mushrooms

These teas can help soothe an inflamed gut: Peppermint, Ginger, Rooibos

*Some foods remove FODMAPs during processing. Double check if not sure!

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

THE GALLERY AT SAKS

WHO WE ARE & WHAT WE DO:

We provide a wide range of contemporary art pieces to the discerning Saks customer.

The gallery space is also a hotspot for exclusive events.

INSTAGRAM: @SFAGREENWICHGALLERY

CURRENT COLLECTION:

Currently we only offer prints. These are an art form of their own and were created manually, rather than from a computer printer, and are of limited run.

PRESENTATION SLIDES

Framing Options
CHOOSE FROM 4 COLORS

ASH

WHITE

WALNUT

BLACK

THE GALLERY AT SAKS

Framing Options
CHOOSE FROM 2 OPTIONS

FLOAT MOUNT
LARGER, DEEPER FRAME
3-D SHADOWBOX EFFECT

FULL BLEED
SMALLER FRAME TO EDGE OF PAPER
STANDARD-NO MATTING

THE GALLERY AT SAKS

FOCUS ON FORM
REDUCE TO MOST ESSENTIAL, BASIC COMPONENTS
FILL SPACE WITHOUT OVERWHELMING IT

THE GALLERY AT SAKS

UNTITLED II & III
BY HARTMUT BOHM

MINIMALISM
AN ART STYLE THAT EMPHASIZES EXTREME SIMPLICITY

MINIMALISM CAN HAVE COLOR

ROCKY ET TORNADE I & II
BY JEAN LUG MANZ

Good dogs eat from their DD bowls

Handmade custom food bowls for your furry feathery scaly friends

DOBERMAN DINNERWARE

Basic Price List

Regular Bowls

4"	6"	8"
\$60+	\$70+	\$80+

Slow Feeders

4"	6"	8"
\$65+	\$75+	\$85+

Full custom price varies by complexity and detail

DOBERMAN DINNERWARE

DOBERMAN DINNERWARE

NEW ART

ON DISPLAY AT OUR GREENWICH GALLERY

"A TRAVES" -
UNIQUE MONOTYPES
BY ERIK KIRKSAETHER

THE GALLERY AT SAKS

Handmade custom food bowls
for your furry friends

DOBERMAN DINNERWARE

FB BANNER (MOBILE VIEW)

STICKER GIVEAWAYS

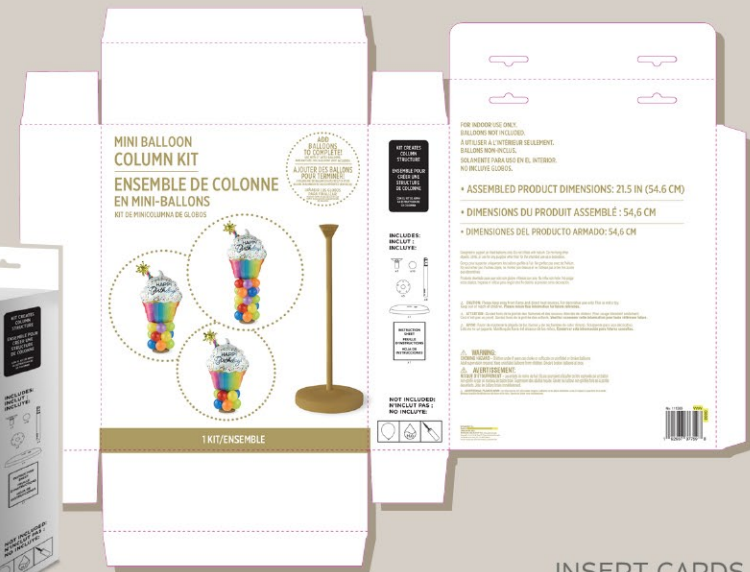
PHOTO EDITING

CLIENT PROVIDED PHOTOS, CUT OFF PRODUCT IMAGE

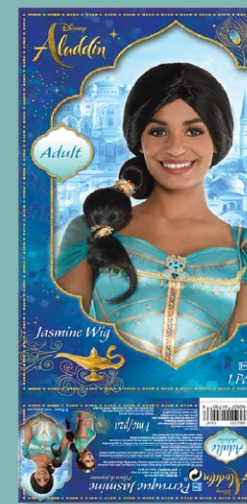


PACKAGING

ADDITIONAL PACKAGING AND MECHANICAL/SPEC WORK CAN BE VIEWED AT: Ambervisions.com/portfolio2



INSERT CARDS FOR POLYBAGS



ILLUSTRATION

