GLOSSARY OF SERICULTURE TERMS

1. **Mulberry** is a deep rooted plant providing leaf all the though the year to feed silkworms.

2. **Mulberry varieties** :- a) Local, is the traditional variety with lobed leaves, yields about 5000 Kg leaf / hectare / annum under rainfed condition and about 10,000 Kg's leaf / hectare / annum under irrigated condition.
   
b) Kanva (M-5) improved variety, leaves are succulent broad and retain moisture longer. It yields about 25 tonnes of leaf / hectare / annum under irrigated condition.

3. **Mulberry cutting** :- Mulberry cutting 6 to 9 inches long with 4 to 5 live sprouting buds, taken for planting from 1 year old plant.

4. **Pit System** :- Mulberry planted with wider space in of 3 x 3 feet or 2 x 2 feet in pits. For rearing silkworms leaves are picked individually or small branches.

5. **Row System** :- Mulberry Plants are planted very close with a spacing of 1/½ to 2 feet between rows and 6 to 9 inches between plants. Leaf yield is 25 tonnes / hectare / annum under irrigated conditions. Whole shoot harvest is practiced in this system for rearing sulkworms.

6. **Method of leaf harvest** :- Picking individual leaf in pit system and entire branches by bottom pruning every time in row system.

7. **Pruning** :- Cutting the plants to give proper shape for optimum production of leaf. Generally plants are pruned to bottom once a year in pit system and 5 times year in row system.

8. **Inter cultivation** :- Process of removal of weeds and simultaneously loosening the soil for easy penetration of water.
9. **Irrigation** :- The system of providing water to plants. Mulberry requires about 40 to 50 hectares inches of water per annum. Per irrigation about 4.5 cm's of water 300 kilo litres of water if required.

10. **Leaf harvesting** :- Individual harvest of leaf from mulberry garden for feeding silkworms.

11. **Branch harvesting** :- Entire branch of mulberry grown in a pit system or from trees are cut and branches are fed to silkworms.

12. **Whole shoot harvest** :- The entire shoot of mulberry is pruned to the bottom in the row system of mulberry plantation pruning as well as shoot harvest are practiced at the same time.

13. **Leaf preservation** :- In between long intervals between harvest, leaves are stored in as fresh a state as possible, for feeding silkworms. This is practiced by covering leaf chambers with wet gunny cloth.

14. **Silkworm seed** :- Individual silkworm egg.

15. **Laying** :- A group of eggs laid by a moth, generally a laying contains about 400 eggs.

16. **DFL** :- Disease free layings – a laying which has been examined and declared freedom from disease.

17. **Grainage** :- Place where silkworm eggs are produced.

18. **Seed Cocoon** :- Cocoon are produced by larva of a pure silkworm race. These are used for production of hybrid seed.

19. **Cocoon** : Cocoon is a protective covering over the pupa. In silkworms it is made of silk. Cocoons are boiled in water to extract silk.
20. **Incubation** :- Keeping the eggs at controlled temperature and humidity for good growth of embryo. Eggs are incubated at 22° Celsius to 26° Celsius depending on silkworm variety and at a relative humidity of 80 percent.

21. **Cross breed (C.B.)** :- Hybrid silkworm eggs between two silkworm races. In Karnataka hybrid of multivoltine female and bivoltine male is common.

22. **Wooden Trace** :- Trace made of wood of size 3x4x4 feet used for engage silkworm rearing. A tray can accommodate silkworms of about 25 DFL’s.

23. **Chopping Sticks** :- A pair of pointed bamboo sticks of 17.5 cms length use for picking young silkworms to avoid contamination of diseases.

24. **Chopping board** :- Wooden board used for chopping leaf for feeding silkworms.

25. **Cleaning Net** :- Cotton or nylon nets of different mesh size used for cleaning the silkworms beds and removal of old leaves.

26. **Chandrike** :- Bamboo appliance used for mounting silkworms for spinning cocoons. A standard chandrike is of size 6 x 4 feet can hold 700 to 1000 worms for spinning.

27. **Disinfection** :- Spraying of 2 to 3 % formalin (Diluted formaldehyde) solution in the rearing house to remove disease causing pathogenes.

28. **Brushing** :- A process of transferring hatched worms into trays for rearing.