Original Research Article

Seasonal Rearing Performance of Multivoltine Pure Mysore Silkworm in Southern dry Zone of Karnataka

Abstract:

The study conducted at P2 Basic Seed Farm Nagenahalli, Central Silk Board, Karnataka to assess the seasonal performance of the multivoltine silkworm using various parameters and correlation revealed significantly higher hatching(%,)yield (number andweight)/ 100 dfls(unit?),single cocoon weight(g) and single cell weight (g)were ……(95.67), 43414.45? and 57.70 kg, 1.233g and 0.180g, respectively) during the winter season, whereas significantly higherweight of 10 matured larvae (28.01g) andshell weight (0.180g) were recorded during rainy season. Further,significantly lower fecundity (480), hatching% (94.98), larval duration (28 days), weight of 10 matured larvae (25.80g), cocoon yield/100dfl(43.29 kg), single cocoon weight (1.146g), single cell weight (0.169g), pupation (95.22%) and cocoon leaf ratio (21.95) were recorded duringsummer.among the seasons. In all,winter season was more ideal for the rearing of multivoltine silkworm in the southern dry zone seed area of Karnataka with superior cocoon and egg characters due to lower temperature and humidity fluctuations.

Key Words: Silkworm, *Bombyxmori*, Multivoltine

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INTRODUCTION

Silk,discovered in China between 2600 and 2700 BC andconsidered the queen of textiles due to its glittering luster, softness, elegance, durability, and tensile properties is produced by rearing of silkworm.In India, multivoltine sericulture has been identified as one of the important components for economic development especially in the preparation of raw silk from the silkworm cross breeds which engages the rural households in the cultivation of mulberry and silkworm rearing, besides in reeling and weaving. Climatic factors, however,affectimmensely the fertility of multivoltine silkworm and production of quality eggs,and in that temperature is the key environmental factor that influences the physiology of *Bombyxmori*insects (Biram*et al.*,

2009).Quality of silkworm seed refers to richness of laying, egg viability, hatching uniformity and more importantly good rearing performance of the progeny **(**Ullah and Narashimhana, 1981**).** Average fecundity, fertility of the moth, larval duration and cocoon characters are the main factors influencing silk worm seed production.

Pure Mysore, local, MSC (Mysore Seed Cocoon) are some of the synonyms of the famous polyvoltine silkworm races of Karnataka where silk industry prospers besides in other southern states. At present, more than 75% of the raw silk produced in south India is by Pure Mysore x bivoltine cross-breed combination. As silkworms are cold-blooded organisms, temperature plays a vital role on the growth of the silkworms with direct effect on various physiological activities, and wide fluctuation in temperature is harmful to the development of multivoltinesilkworm. Rise in temperature increases various physiological functions, while a fall in temperature decreases the pace of these functions.The P2 Basic Seed Farm Nagenahalli is the only Multivoltine Farm which is playing a vital role in maintaining the Nucleus stocks of Pure Mysore silk worm in south India. In the resent years boththe rearing performance of the multivoltine silk worm and cocoon quality are lagging behind due to fluctuation in the climatic factors. Hence rearing of silkworm under varying climatic conditions and generation of good quality cocoons for seed production is a big challenging task in the recent years. The present study, therefore, was conducted to find out the effect of variation in climatic factor on seasonal rearing performance of multivoltine pure Mysore Silkworm at P2-Basic Seed Farm, Nagenahalli (2017-20).

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

National Silkworm Seed Organization established at Pure Mysore Multivoltine Basic Seed Farm, Nagenahally, a centre of excellence,located at an altitude of 773m AMSL and latitude and longitude of 13.02^0 N and 77.02^0E, respectively isplaying a vital role in maintaining the nucleus stocks of Pure Mysore silk worm besides the generation of P2 seed cocoons to support silkworm seed production centers of south India for F1 production.The average rainfall of the study area is 750 to 900 mm. The soil of the Farm was sandy loam with optimum bulk density, medium organic carbon, and low, medium and medium ranges of available soil nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, respectively.

Pure Mysore silkworm cv. was selected for rearing, and cellular rearing was carried out in all the three seasons for three consecutive years (2017,2018 and 2019) with 10 replications. 300 worms were kept separately after third molt, and at the time of harvesting 20 cocoons were randomly selected from each replication and their average was taken for bioassay and for recordingall the commercial charactersnamely average fecundity, hatching(%,) larval duration(day), weight of 10 matured larvae(g), cocoon yield (%), single cocoon weight(g), single shell weight(g), pupation ratio (%)cocoons/kg(?) and cocoon leaf ratio (?) and the data were subjectedfor RCBD analysis. Further, correlation analysis was carried out ascertain the relation and draw conclusions.

Results and discussion

Significant differences were observed in quality parameters during all the three seasons (Table 1 and Fig. 1).The pooled data revealed significantly higher yield per 100 dfl(43414 and 57.70 kg), single cocoon weight (1.233g), single cell weight (1.80g), pupation % (96.39)and higher pupation and lower cocoons per kg during winter season. This could be attributed to availability of optimum climatic condition particularly humidity and temperature throughout the larval and mounting periods during winter compared to other seasons.

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Increased temperature during silkworm rearing as observed in summer particularly in later instars accelerates larval growth and shortens the larval period, while at lower temperature normally prevailing during winter slows down growth while extending larval period. The optimum temperature for normal growth of silkworms is between 20°C and 28°C and the desirable temperature for maximum productivity ranges from 23°C to 28°C. Temperature above 30°C directly affects the health of the worm,while temperature below 20°C retards all the physiological activities, especially in early instars; as a result, worms become too weak and susceptible to various diseases. The temperature requirements during the early instars (I, II, III) are high and the worms feed actively, grow very vigorously, and lead to high growth rate. Such vigorous worms can withstand better even at adverse conditions in later instars (VijayaKumari*et al.,2001)*Such ambient conditions prevailed during winter season in the present study area.

Humidity also indirectly influences the rate of withering of the leaves in the silkworms rearing beds. Under dry conditions especially winter and summer the leaves wither very fast and consumption by larvae will be low. This affects their growth and results in wastage of feed stock in the rearing bed. Retarded growth of young larvae makes them weak and also susceptible to diseases (Rahmathulla, 1999). In the study, significantly higherweight of 10 matured larvae (28.01g) was recorded in the rainy season as higher humidity and soil moisture favored higher leaf moisture and consequently eating by the growing worms which in turnhelped in improving cocoon weight of individual larvae.

During the course of investigation, significantly higher larval duration and leaf cocoon ratio were observed during winter season as dry conditions especially in winter and also during summer resulted in rapid withering of leavesthereby causing slower and prolonged consumption by larvae in winter while accelerated worm maturity in summer besides affecting growth of the larvae andcausing wastage of leaf in the rearing bed. Consequently average requirement of leaf to spin the cocoon was more. Nevertheless, the quality of the cocoon was good in the winter season.Like temperature, humidity also fluctuates widely not only from season to season but also within the day itself. Therefore, it necessitates the silkworm rearers to regulate humidity for the successful crop. For this purpose, wax coated (paraffin) paper is used to cover the rearing beds during young-age rearing to raise humidity and to slow down leaf withering. Otherwise, wet foam rubber pads or paper pads soaked in water are also be used commerciallyto increase humidity in the rearing beds.

On the other hand, significantly poor silkworm quality parameters like hatching%, weight of 10 matured larvae cocoon yield, single cocoon weight, single cell weight, pupation %, number of cocoons per kg and cocoon to leaf ratio during all the years were recorded with summer season (94.98, 28.00, 25.80,41238.91& 43.29, 1.146, 0.169g, 95.22, 21.95, respectively). This could be attributed to lower soil moisture,and dry atmosphere coupled with high temperature (>30^{o} C) in summer lowered leaf moisture affecting feeding intensity. Besides, prevailing high temperature and lower humidity also affect the cocoon characters during summer. The reason

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being rapid completion of metabolic activities under high room temperatureas evidenced from lower larval duration (28 days) during summer season, consequently quantity of the leaf used to complete the life cycle,and silk spun in the cocoon by silkworm are less (1.95:1) during summer season.

Correlation

Fecundity: Fecundity of the pure Mysore silkworm is negatively correlated with larval duration, pupation % and number of cocoons per kg, whereas average fecundity was highly positively correlated with hatching % (0.60**), weight of 10 matured larvae (0.304*), yield per 100 dfls(0.401*) and single cocoon weight (0.288*) (Table 2 and Fig 2).

Hatching %: It was significantly and positively correlated with weight of larvae (0.357*), yield per 100 dfls (0.441*), single cocoon weight (0.358*) and single cell weight (0.293*), while hatching was negatively correlated with other silkworm characters(Table 2 and Fig 2).

Larval duration: Larval duration was negatively and significantly correlated with all silkworms characters except cocoon leaf ratio (0.634*).

Weight of 10 matured larvae:It was negatively correlated with cocoons per kg (-0.660*) and cocoon to leaf ratio (-0.330*), whereas it was positively correlated with all other commercial quality characters. Further, larval body weight was significantly and highly positivelycorrelated with single cocoon weight (0.627**).

Yield per 100 dfls: Yield in terms of number as well as weight per 100 dflswas positively correlated with single cocoon weight, single cell weight and pupation %, while it was significantly and negatively correlated with cocoons weight per kg. Total cocoon number was highly and positively correlatedwith hatching % (0.441**), pupation % (0.618*), whereas yield in terms of cocoon weight was highly and positively correlated with single cocoon weight (0.730**) and single cell weight (0.613**).

Single cocoon weight: Single cocoon weight was either positively or negatively correlated with each of the worm characteristics. Results revealed high positive correlations with single cell weight (0.912**) and yield per 100 dfls kg (0.730**). While, pupation % and pupation %

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were negatively correlated with cocoons per kg (-0.328*) and were positively correlated with yield/100dfls (0.618** & 0.554**), single cocoon weight (0.472**) and single cell weight (0.448**).

Cocoon to leaf ratio: More the larval duration better and higher is the leaf consumption by the silkworm. Cocoon to leaf ration was significantly and positively correlated with larval duration (0.634**) and was negatively correlated with remaining quality characters in the study.

Conclusion

Ambient climate plays a prominent role in the pure Mysore silkworm rearing and seed cocoon generation. Variation in the relative humidity and temperature during larval period and mounting period affect the growth and development o the silkworm and seed cocoon quality.In the study area, during monsoon season temperature falls< 23^{o} Cand relative humidity is > 90 %,while during summer season temperature raises up to 34^{o} to40^{o}C and relative humidity falls <50 %. These being less favorable during the seasons for pure Mysore seed crop rearing affected the pupation % and egg laying by the moth while increasingtheir susceptibility to diseases. Whereas, during post monsoon and winter season (August-January) temperature falling around 25^{o} C to 29^{o} C and relative humidity hovering around 65 to 80 % provided more congenial environment for the multivoltine silkworm seed cocoon generation.Hence, post rainy and winter seasonis suggested as ideal for themultivoltine seed cocoon generation in the southern dry zone of Karnataka.

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Nagenahalli (2017-20).

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Table1. Seasonal Performance of Multivoltine Pure Mysore Silkworm at P2-Basic Seed Farm, Nagenahalli(2017-20)

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Seasons	Fecundity (#)	Hatching (%)	Larval Duration (days)	Wt. of 10 matured larvae (g)	Yield/100dfls (No.)	Yield/100 dfls(kg)	Cocoon Wt. (g)	Shell Wt. (g)	Pupation (%)	Cocoons/kg (#)	C:Lratio(kg)
Summer	480	94.98	28	25.80	41238.91	43.29	1.146	0.169	95.22	904.46	21.95
Rainy	484	95.25	30	28.01	42645.09	47.77	1.161	0.180	94.78	873.80	23.07
Winter	483	95.67	32	26.15	43414.454	57.70	1.233	0.170	96.39	807.82	25.34
C.D.	3.55	NS	0.79	0.87	1286.04	3.32	0.031	0.005	N/A	35.25	0.57
SE(m)	1.19	0.28	0.27	0.29	432.90	1.12	0.011	0.002	0.65	11.87	0.19
C.V.	0.82	0.99	2.93	3.66	3.38	7.74	2.969	3.123	2.25	4.57	2.71

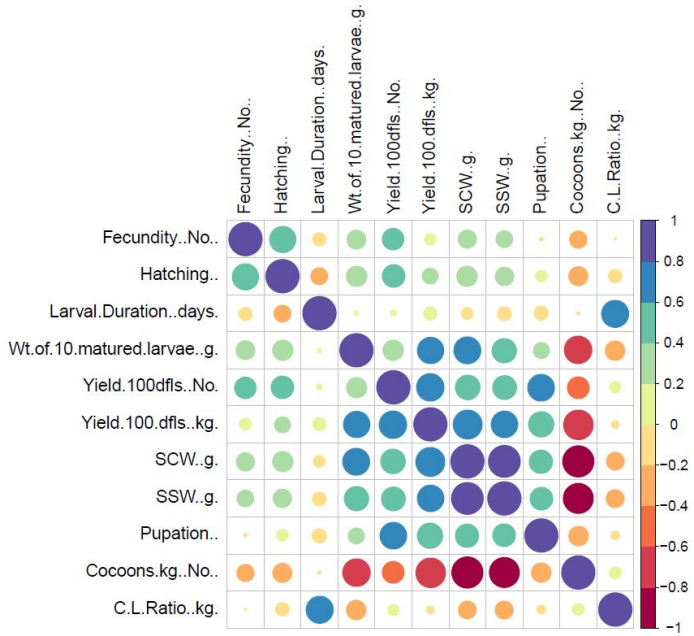

Fig.1: Correlation Plot of rearing performances of Multivoltine Pure Mysore Silkworm (2017-20)

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Table 2: Correlation Analysis of rearing performances of Multivoltine Pure Mysore Silkworm (2017-20)

Rearing Parameters	Fecundity (No.)	Hatching (%)	Larval Duration (days)	Wt. of 10 Matured Larvae (g)	Yield/ 100dfls (No)	Yield/ 100 dfls (kg)	SCW (g)	SSW (g)	Pupation (%)	Cocoons/ kg (No.)	C:L Ratio (kg)
Fecundity (No.)	1	0.600^{**}	-0.150^{NS}	0.304^{*}	0.401^{**}	0.118^{NS}	0.288^{*}	0.239^{NS}	-0.012^{NS}	-0.255^{NS}	0.006^{NS}
Hatching (%)	0.600^{**}	1	-0.244^{NS}	0.357^{**}	0.441^{**}	0.216^{NS}	0.358^{**}	0.293^{*}	0.116^{NS}	-0.313^{*}	-0.157^{NS}
Larval Duration (days)	-0.150^{NS}	-0.244^{NS}	1	0.016^{NS}	0.028^{NS}	0.153^{NS}	-0.119^{NS}	-0.163^{NS}	-0.176^{NS}	-0.010^{NS}	0.634^{**}
Wt. of 10 Matured Larvae (g)	0.304^{*}	0.357^{**}	0.016^{NS}	1	0.355^{**}	0.608^{**}	0.627^{**}	0.515^{**}	0.223^{NS}	-0.660^{**}	-0.330^{*}
Yield/100dfls (No)	0.401^{**}	0.441^{**}	0.028^{NS}	0.355^{**}	1	0.656^{**}	0.525^{**}	0.493^{**}	0.618^{**}	-0.410^{**}	0.107^{NS}
Yield/100 dfls (kg)	0.118^{NS}	0.216^{NS}	0.153^{NS}	0.608^{**}	0.656^{**}	1	0.730^{**}	0.613^{**}	0.554^{**}	-0.765^{**}	-0.051^{NS}
SCW (g)	0.288^{*}	0.358^{**}	-0.119^{NS}	0.627^{**}	0.525^{**}	0.730^{**}	1	0.912^{**}	0.472^{**}	-0.880^{**}	-0.271^{*}
SSW (g)	0.239^{NS}	0.293^{*}	-0.163^{NS}	0.515^{**}	0.493^{**}	0.613^{**}	0.912^{**}	1	0.448^{**}	-0.814^{**}	-0.279^{*}
Pupation (%)	-0.012^{NS}	0.116^{NS}	-0.176^{NS}	0.223^{NS}	0.618^{**}	0.554^{**}	0.472^{**}	0.448^{**}	1	-0.328^{*}	-0.064^{NS}
Cocoons/kg (No.)	-0.255^{NS}	-0.313^{*}	-0.010^{NS}	-0.660^{**}	-0.410^{**}	-0.765^{**}	-0.880^{**}	-0.814^{**}	-0.328^{*}	1	0.119^{NS}
C:L Ratio (kg)	0.006^{NS}	-0.157^{NS}	0.634^{**}	-0.330^{*}	0.107^{NS}	-0.051^{NS}	-0.271^{*}	-0.279^{*}	-0.064^{NS}	0.119^{NS}	1

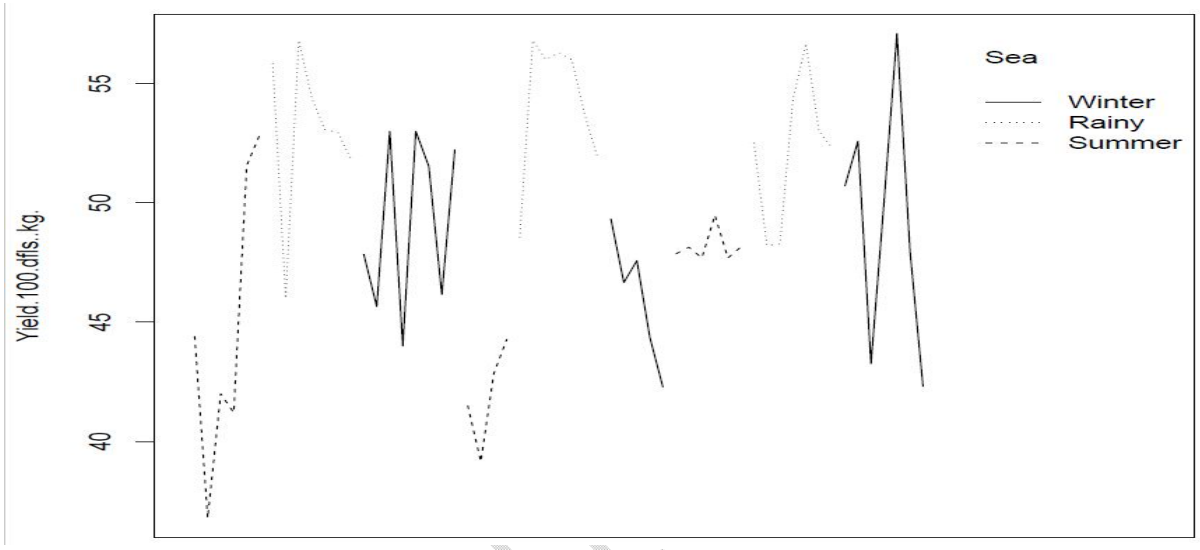

Fig.2: Cocoon Yield Performances of Multivoltine Pure Mysore Silkworm across Seasons (2017-20)

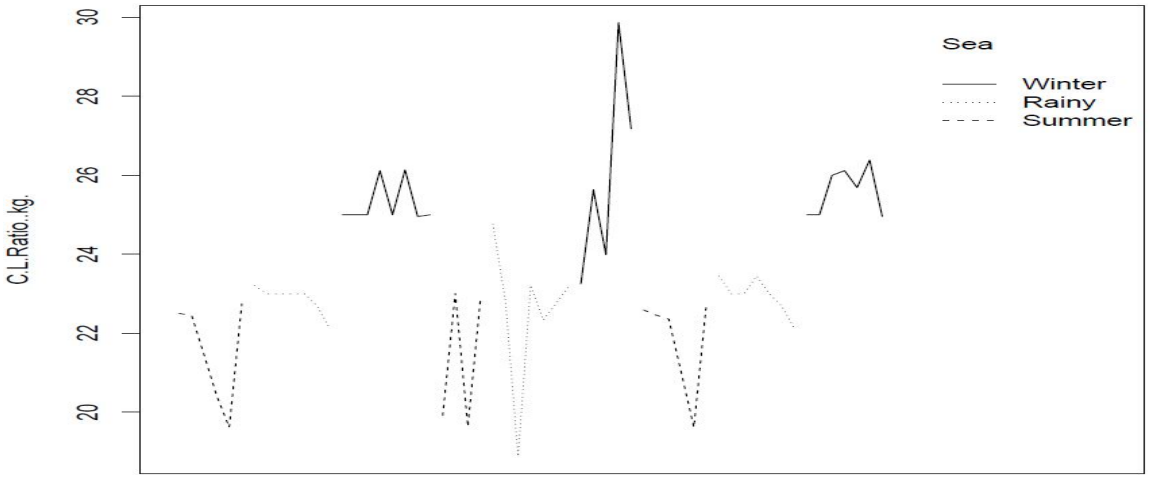

Fig3.Cocoon:Leaf ratio of multivoltine Pure Mysore Silkworm across Seasons (2017-20)