



Investigation on effects of delay and acceleration in round up and accumulation of matured silkworm larvae and transferring them to cocoon making frames

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this experiment was investigation on effects of delay and acceleration in round up and accumulation of matured silkworm larvae in order to transferring them to cocoon making frames. Three different ways of silkworm making cocoon-starting time was studied. The larvae hatching and rearing was conducted based on standard and similar methods. Treatments were (1) treatment 1: the completion time of larvae feeding and larvae transfer from rearing tray to cocoon frame was standard and performed individually based on larvae mature time; treatment 2: the completion time of larvae feeding and larvae transfer time from rearing tray to cocoon frame was 12 hours before larvae mature time; treatment 3: the completion time of larvae feeding and larvae transfer time from rearing tray to cocoon frame was 12 hours after larvae mature. Production traits recorded and analyzed using generalized linear models procedure based completely randomized design model. From obtained results, it is showed that among studied methods, the highest level of best cocoon number belonged to 2nd treatment (80.50), and 1st treatment (74.75) remained at lower level than other methods ($P>0.05$). Among studied methods, the highest level of best cocoon alive pupae number belonged to 3rd treatment (79.75), and 1st treatment (71.25) remained at lower level than other methods ($P>0.05$). Among studied methods, the highest level of best cocoon weight belonged to 3rd treatment (147.88 gr), and 2nd treatment (124.32 gr) remained at lower level than other methods ($P>0.05$). Among studied methods, the highest level of male Cocoon shell percentage belonged to 3rd treatment (24.11%), and 2nd treatment (23.44%) remained at lower level than other methods. Other methods were between these two groups ($P>0.05$). Among studied methods, the highest level of male cocoon weight belonged to 3rd treatment (1.66 gr), and 1st treatment (1.64 gr) remained at lower level than other methods ($P>0.05$). Among studied methods, the highest level of male cocoon shell weight belonged to some treatments (0.443 gr), and 2nd treatment (0.38 gr) remained at lower level than other methods. Other methods were between these two groups. Meanwhile statistical differences between studied methods for this trait were not significant ($P>0.05$).

Keyword:

mori, Delay, Spin, Cocoon Frame, Quality, Quantity

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