

IN THE SPRING COCOON GROWING SEASON OF 2023, UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SURKHONDARYA REGION, REVIVAL OF SILKWORM SEEDS AND ORGANIZATION OF HATCHERIES

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Abstract

Determination of the incubation of silkworm seeds No matter how the seeds are incubated, the appearance of the silkworm should occur when 4-5 (5-6 in the northern regions) leaves from the buds of the mulberry tree are registered. Because if the leaves were not written from the buds, the nutrients contained in the leaves will not be enough. As a result, the leaf cannot be saved, and there is not enough food for adult worms. It is impossible to delay the period of seed revival, since such leaves are coarse and not very nutritious for worms that have emerged from the seed, when there are 7-8 leaves on the shoots of the tree.

Keywords: Silkworm, Seed, revitalization, distribution, hatchery, box, period, true leaf, coarse, leaf, nutritious, seeding, ventilation.

Introduction

The seeds of mulberry silkworms imported for feeding are mainly of hybrid breeds, which indicates that the import of mulberry silkworms should be carried out every year. At this point, it is necessary to solve the issue of preparing mulberry silkworm seeds in our republic by bringing pure silkworm breeds from abroad. Therefore, the task of this scientific research work is to bring high-quality productive mulberry silkworm seeds from abroad as starting material, check them in the climatic conditions and feed base of our republic, determine their productivity and, based on the data obtained, to develop these mulberry silkworm breeds. is

to study its effectiveness. It is planned to feed 33 thousand 794 boxes of silkworms in Surkhandarya region in 2023, from which 1 960 tons of cocoons will be harvested.



Figure 1: The process of introducing students to the worm house and hatchery before the season.

No matter how the seeds are incubated, the hatching of the worms should occur when 4-5 (5-6 in northern regions) leaves are written from the mulberry buds.

Because if the leaves have not been written from the buds, the nutrients contained in the leaves will not be enough. As a result, the leaf cannot be harvested and there is not enough food to feed the adult worms.

It is impossible to delay the period of reviving the seed, because such leaves are rough and not very nutritious for the worms that have come out of the seed when the tree shoots have 7-8 leaves.

Incubation period of silkworm.

The post-embryonic development of the silkworm and its ability to survive depend primarily on the formation activity of the embryo during the incubation period.

That is, if the eggs are incubated in moderate conditions during the spring revival period, healthy and highly viable worms will emerge from them. This causes silkworms to develop evenly and increase in number without decreasing.

During the spring incubation period, distributing revived worms according to the conditions of the links (how many boxes can feed silkworms) in accordance with the size of the revived seeds (number of boxes) has a positive effect on the viability of silkworms.

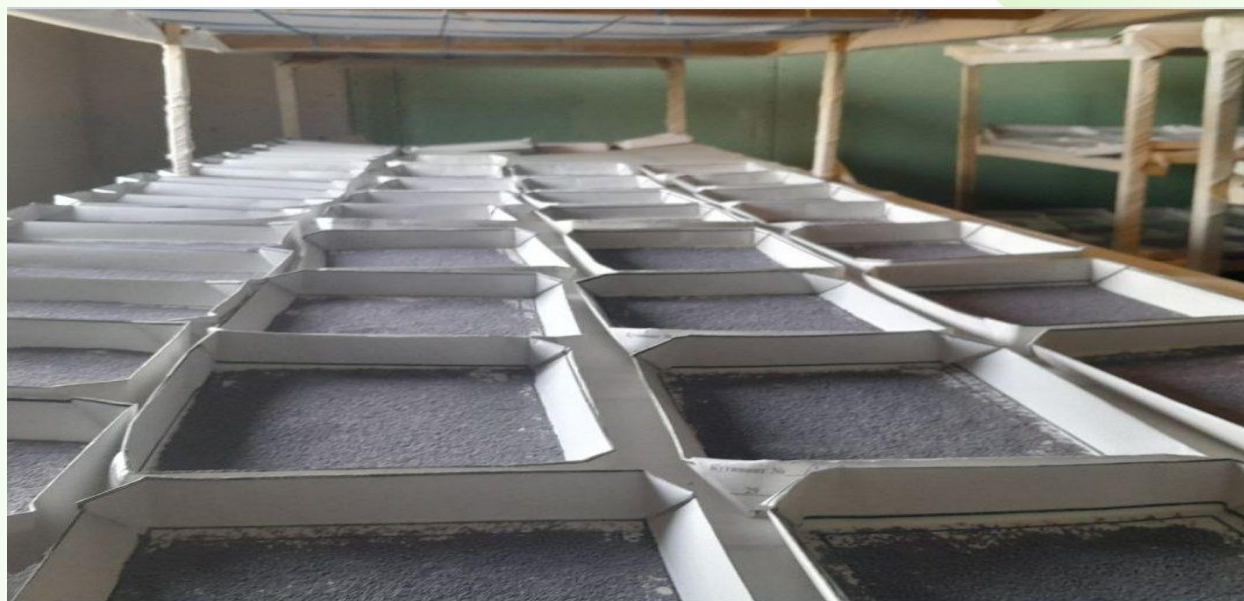


Figure 2: The process of pouring seeds into boxes in the incubator.

At least 50 boxes of silkworm seeds should be poured into the incubator, and the incubator designed to revive 50 boxes of silkworm seeds should be equipped with the following equipment and facilities:

1. Heating source; 3-layer tray for silkworm seeds - 1 piece;
 2. 3-layer shelf for temporary storage of silkworms - 2 pieces;
 3. Protiven for seeds - 50 pieces (21x26cm);
 4. Protiven for silkworms - 100 pieces (21x26cm);
 5. Electronic scale for weighing silkworms - 1 piece;
 6. Watch - 1 piece; knife and board for cutting leaves - 1;
- Hemp material to increase air humidity - 5 m; mesh symnik - 5m² (21x26cm); paper napkins - 100 pieces (21x26 cm); psychrometer - 2 pieces; thermometer - 2 pieces; robe and scarf - 2 pieces; table - 1 piece; chair (stool) - 2 pieces; towel - 1 piece; broom - 1 piece; bucket - 1 piece; soap - 1 piece.

The technology of reviving silkworm seeds is carried out as follows: Seeds are placed in the middle of the screen, leaving a space of 5-10 mm from the sides of the screen in a single layer, they are numbered, weighed and recorded in a journal. Protivens are placed in a 3-tiered rack installed in the incubation room of the incubator.

Revitalization of silkworm seeds under the influence of natural and artificial heat.

If the seed is revived under natural conditions, it is called natural incubation, and if it is revived under artificial conditions, it is called artificial incubation.

When natural incubation is used, the emergence of worms from the seed takes several days, the vitality of the seeds decreases, and the viability of the worms decreases significantly. Because its development depends on the external environment.

As a result, the emergence of the worm from the seed lags behind the development of the mulberry leaf, that is, the leaf is written, and the leaf quickly becomes rough and hard. In this case, worm feeding will be delayed and cocoon production will decrease.

Therefore, when reviving seeds for repeated worm feeding, natural incubation can be used only when the external temperature is at a moderate level.

The dependence of the incubation process on silkworm disease.

One of the reasons why the viability of silkworms decreases to a certain extent is that they get sick. Silkworms are delicate insects, and as a result of changes in the moderate conditions in their life, they are prone to diseases.

During the incubation period, changes in the conditions for the revival of silkworm eggs from the norm have a negative effect on the emergence of worms from the eggs and the development of revived worms.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that the incubator should not be small, the seeds should not be poured thickly into the boxes, air exchange, temperature, humidity and light should be moderate.

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