

IMPORTANCE OF AGROTECHNICS OF MULBERRY SILKWORM REARING IN INDUSTRIAL COCOON PRODUCTION

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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.

High quality of prepared cocoons, produced raw silk and gauzes depends on the productive breeds of silkworms, agrotechnics of their feeding and the technology of cocoon preparation and first processing. The quality of silk obtained from high-quality cocoons is also high, and it is possible to easily compete in domestic and foreign markets by producing high-quality fabrics from high-quality silk.

In recent years, large-scale reforms for the development of the cocoon industry have been carried out in our country. In particular, during 2017-2018, the President personally signed several decrees and decisions.

For example, on March 29, 2017, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-2856 on measures to organize the activities of the "Uzbekipaksanoat" association was announced.

Below are the main issues covered by it;

Rapid development of the feed base of cocoon breeding in the republic, continuous improvement of silkworm care and cocoon cultivation processes, wide introduction of effective methods of production of cocoon, raw silk, silk kalava and their deep processing, establishment of production of ready-made silk products, increase of export potential of the industry and the establishment of a single and integrated organizational-technological system that ensures the level of employment and income of the population in rural areas, as well as the comprehensive development of the cocoon industry, are set as priorities. In addition, on January 12, 2018, our President signed Resolution No. PQ-3472 on "Measures for the further development of the silk industry in the Republic", and in this resolution, the production of silk raw materials, silk cotton, silk fabric and finished products approved 5 investment projects for establishment. Their total value was 26 million US dollars.

Within the framework of these projects, it is planned to produce 672,000 tons of silk raw materials, 243,000 tons of silk cotton, and 2,533,600 cubic meters of silk fabrics in 2018-2021. On the basis of the large-scale reforms carried out in our country, with the initiatives of our President, creating a cluster of the silk sector, like many other sectors, and thereby improving the living standards of the population, creating new jobs, producing finished products, issuing export licenses and entering the world market as a strategic task given

In order to achieve high performance in the field of silk industry, it is necessary to follow modern science and technology achievements and use best practices. In particular, it will be necessary to create productive new breeds and hybrids, to properly implement seed production, to follow the rules of agrotechnics and animal hygiene. When following the agrotechnical rules necessary for the life of the mulberry silkworm, it is necessary to pay attention to the moderation of temperature and air humidity necessary for them. Because under their influence, physiological and biochemical processes in the body of the silkworm occur.

Exceeding the normal temperature causes the water contained in the worm's body and the bar given to it to explode, disrupts the metabolism in the body, and finally causes silkworms to fall ill. On the other hand, a decrease in temperature leads to an extension of the larval period, excessive consumption of leaves and labor-intensive reproduction of low-quality cocoons, resulting in economic losses.

In addition, it is appropriate for our breeding scientists to select breeds adapted to various conditions, to produce quality cocoons by rearing the selected breeds, and to prepare seeds free from any diseases.

That's why we chose the topic "Agrotechnics and features of raising breeding worms" in preparation of the graduation thesis and aimed to study it.



Figure 1: Care of silkworms in their young.

The purpose of the work: to study the agrotechnical processes of rearing silkworms from industrial hybrid seeds in the conditions of Surkhandarya region.

Tasks of the work: The tasks of the research are as follows.

- ✓ study of industrial silkworm seed cultivation processes.
- ✓ to study modern Chinese methods of cultivation of industrial silkworms.



Figure 2: Third-instar mealybugs.

Object and subject of the research work: The object of the research work is to feed silkworms with the correct application of agrotechnical practices in the branches of Agropilla LLC, Surkhondarya region, Oltinsoy district.

Scientific and practical significance of the research: The conducted scientific and research work is to observe industrial silkworm cultivation in the southern region of our country, where the climate conditions are changing rapidly.



Figure 3: Chinese silkworm care.

The expected result of the work: the preparation of industrial silkworm seeds and the introduction of convenient agrotechnical measures for home farmers (links) to obtain high cocoon productivity, observing full agrotechnical measures in the section of young worms that have come to life from seeds.

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