

The Era of Cultivating Silkworms and Wrapping Pillows Evaluation of The Effect on The Quality of The Pillow

Elomonov Ro‘zimurod Doniyor o‘g‘li
Toshkent to‘qimachilik va yengil sanoat instituti
To‘qimachilik mahsulotlari texnologiyasi 2-bosqich magistranti

Abstract:

This article presents the important agro-technical measures that need to be taken during the feeding of silkworms and cocoon curling. Information is also provided on the nutrients that silkworms need at each age, how much space they need for each age, and the microclimate conditions required. The research work of national and foreign scientists working in this field was also analyzed. The effects of silkworm feeding and cocoon curling on cocoon quality were also studied, and recommendations were given on what to look for when feeding silkworms to obtain quality cocoon raw materials.

Keywords: silkworm, cocoon, cocoon curling period, cocoon quality, mulberry leaf, artificial cocoon, air temperature, relative humidity.

Introduction

Worldwide, *Bombyx mori* L. tomatoes are cared for in various climatic conditions and pillows are obtained, but there is a special emphasis on adapting silkworms that differ sharply from one another to regions and producing silk raw materials that meet high-quality international standards. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, various practical and scientific research is under way to create a new generation of silkworms and to improve the technological characteristics of pillows and silk raw materials. Various factors affect the feeding of silkworms, and determining these affecting factors, and improving the quality of pillows and raw silkworms, will depend on the conditions of the era of feeding silkworms and pillaging.

The feeding of smoke silkworms is a very serene process. This is because it takes 50 to 60 sq m of space to feed 1 box of silkworms at the age of V. Therefore, a high-performance agrotechnology for feeding silkworms with new gallbladders has been created. As a result, it was possible to feed 3-4 boxes of silkworm seeds in 50-60 sq m². Feeding and caring for silkworms 4-5 times instead of 8 to 12 times in their younger age can save 25-30% of food at that age [1].

Worms at a young age are cut off the harvested tomato leaves in the form of a "ugra" with a width of 5-7 mm. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. Worms at the first and second ages are given leaves 8-10 times every two hours during the month. As the worms grow from age to age, the space



allocated to them should also be expanded. for feeding a box of worms at I-age - 2 m²; at the age of II - 5-6 m²; At the age of III, a worm feeding area of 12-15 m² is required. In the care of young worms, the temperature of the air and its relative humidity play a huge role. The normal growth of silkworms, the activity of worms to eat leaves, their digestion in the worm organism, and their transition from age to age depend on the temperature in the worm.

In small young people, the temperature in the worm should be 26-27 ° C, and the relative humidity should be 65-75%. Additionally, ventilation of rooms every 2-3 hours for 15-20 minutes can prevent feeding worms from infecting various diseases. Adult worms are uncut and fed with green branches. As soon as the worms reach the fifth age, the leaves are cut off with a branch 70-100 cm long. At the age of IV and V, leaves are leafed six times a day, every 3 hours. During this period of worm feeding, the air temperature is required to be 24-25 ° C, and the relative humidity is 60-65%. The resulting embryo was allowed to nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The effective absorption of food given to worms depends on the surface of the socket they are fed [2].

In order for worms to grow, develop, and avoid various diseases, there must be a level of 25-30 m² in the fourth year and 60-70 m² in V. During the worm feeding period, bloodshed of worms especially for older people is of great importance. If worm waste is not removed in a timely manner, harmful gases are separated as a result of their rotting and can also serve as a source of various diseases. In the fourth and fifth years of age, the blood is replaced by the day after the worms throw pomegranates. Then the blood is poured out depending on the extent to which it accumulates. Worms fed on leaves stop feeding by the 8-9 days of the fifth year and begin to look for a convenient place to cleanse their body of waste and wrap the pillows. At that time, the worm feeders should leaf on the worms that have left the first stumps, and the worms fed on the leaf will gradually begin to rise to the handles.

Each box is made of 300 to 400 pieces of natural grass, accounting for worms. To do this, you can make the best handles from herds with a comint, white, rot and yellow flower. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

It is well-known that by the end of the fifth year of its development, from the 8th day, the pillow will begin to wrap, and the silkworms surrounded by full pillows will become bricks in the pillow for 36-48 hours. But silkworms, which are being cared for in one worm at the same time, do not suddenly begin to wrap the same pillow. On the eighth day of their fifth year, 30-35 percent, on the ninth day 45-50 percent, on the tenth day 10-15 percent, and on the tenth day, the remaining 5-10 percent silkworm begins to wrap pillows. The main reasons why silkworms are not fully covered by pillows at such a time; The amount of food needed to be allocated for feeding silkworms in their young and young does not meet the mechanism set out in agrotechnical requirements, and the same amount of silkworms and food has not been distributed to all parts of silkworm-fed sockets; Because the microclimate conditions created in the worm (air temperature, relative humidity, ventilation, and lighting) are not provided in accordance with the same sanitary requirements for all parts of the worm, all existing silkworm



hybrids and breeds begin to grow pillows at the end of the fifth year with a difference of sometimes 5-6 days at the end of the fifth year [3].

In Japan, fractional pillow wrapping is used in 60% of silkworm care. The widespread introduction into the production of new finds that create favorable conditions for the survival of silkworms will allow you to obtain quality products and make the most of energy. Using the air heating system used, hot air is transmitted directly to surfaces where silkworms live through channels made of polyvinylchloride, not the entire worm, and prevents temperatures between the upper and lower air flows from dropping. This eliminates the difference observed in the development of silkworms as a result of simple heating, in addition to economics of fuel consumption.

In China, silkworms are also centrally cared for in their younger age (IV-V) and now separately. A high-temperature mode is used to feed worms. The program is made of pork and bamboo and produces high-quality pillows [4].

When the silkworm is bred in a centralized way, its lifecycle increases, its labor costs are doubled, its use of newly created agro-technical methods is made easier, the share of defective pillows decreases, and its uniformity and quality increase in size of crops and pillows.

Microclimate conditions created in worms are one of the main factors in the growth and development of silkworms. This is because the sensitivity of silkworms to temperatures in the worm is very high. The way silkworms eat leaves, digest it, and the transition from one to the next depends on the air temperature in the worm.

Silkworms between the ages of I and II are fed and cared for 2-3 times a day in Japan with a temperature of 26-28 degrees Fahrenheit [-26 to 28 ° C] and a humidity of 80-90%. It is estimated that the output of high-rise pillows increased from 5.5% to 16.6%. The average rate of third-variety and unsuitable pillows decreased by 14.2%.

The method of caring for silkworms under various covers is widely used in Japan and China. Temperature 20-21 °C, When the relative humidity is 65-80%, the amount of silkworms wrapped in pillows is 81-83%, compared with 89-90% when it is 24-25 ° C and 84-85% silkworm pillows when the temperature is 28-29 ° C [5].

The abstract. The aforementioned data shows that during the feeding of silkworms, its adherence to nutritional regimes, the observance of microclimate conditions such as air temperature, and relative humidity of the air affect the quality of pillow raw materials that meet certain regulatory requirements. Studies have found an acceleration of the pillow wrapping of silkworms at high temperatures. Also, the quality and technological characteristics of pillows change dramatically when exposed to microorganisms, which in turn affect the processes of producing raw silk from pillows and the quality of raw silk obtained.

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