



DEPARTMENT
OF
ZOOLOGY
FIELD VISIT
2017-18


Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist: Vijayapur.



PRINCIPAL,

M. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.



MGVC.Arts, Commerce and Science College Muddebihal

Report on Field Visit
To
Sericulture Field, Madikeshwar
Tq:Muddebihal, Dt: Vijayapur

By
BSc Final year Students
Submitted to

Department of Zoology

Date: 14-02-2018



To,
The Principal,
M.G.V.C. College,
Muddebihal

Date: 12-02-2018

Sub: - Regarding request for permission to conduct Field work

Sir,

Our students studying Zoology as one of the Subjects for their B.Sc Degree Course are visit to the Field of Sericulture on 14.02.2018. They are guided by staff members who are accompanying them.

I hereby earnestly request you to grant your kind permission to make the field visit successful.

Your kind co-operation and guidance will be quite helpful to the students in acquiring the academic excellence.

I strongly believe that you will oblige.

Thanking you,

Head of the
Department of Zoology
M.G.V.C. Arts, Com. & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586112 Dist. Vijapur



S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's,

**Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar
Arts, Commerce & Science College,**

MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dist. Vijayapur (Karnataka)

(Accredited with CGPA of 2.58 on seven point scale at 'B+' Grade)

2017-18
☎ : 08356220329

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* email : princmgvc@gmail.com * www.mgvcmbi.in *

Ref. No. :

Date :

Permission letter

Dear Colleague,

Iam pleased to know through your request letter that you are going to visit Sericulture field accompanied by our students of studying Zoology as one of the subjects in their BSc degree course.

You are hereby granted permission for the same. I wish you entire field visit programme will be quite safe, happy and

successful.

Date: 13-02-2018

PRINCIPAL,

S. G. V. C. Arts, Com. & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.

M.G.V.C.ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL DIST; VIJAYAPUR
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY



List of the students and staff members going to field visit - 2017-2018

Sl.No	Reg.No	Name	signature
1.	S1524603	Aishwarya.I. Hugar	A. Hugar
2.	S1524610	Arunkumar.A. Angadi	Arunkumar
3.	S1524613	Asha . C. Devatagal	Asha C. Devatagal
4.	S1524614	Ashok.B. Harijan	Ashok B. Harijan
5.	S1524617	Ashwini.J. Lamani	Ashwini J. Lamani
6.	S1524615	Ashwini.M. Gadag	Ashwini M. Gadag
7.	S1524620	Ashwini.R. Umaraddi	A. R. Umaraddi
8.	S1524621	Ayisha.A. Takkalaki	Ayisha A. Takkalaki
9.	S1524624	Bhavyashree.I. Amalyal	B. I. Amalyal
10.	S1524625	Bhuvaneshwari.G..Hiremath	Bhuvaneshwari G. Hiremath
11.	S1524626	Bibiaaisha.H. Choudhari	Bibiaaisha H. Choudhari
12.	S1524628	Chaitra.V. Petkar	Chaitra V. Petkar
13.	S1524637	Husensab.M. Mudnal	H. M. M.
14.	S1524638	Jyoti.C. Patil	Jyoti C. Patil
15.	S1524642	Mabanni.H. Mulla	Mabanni H. Mulla
16.	S1524643	Mahammedisaq.I. Gunaki	Mahammedisaq I. Gunaki
17.	S1524645	Mallamma.S. Jalapur	M. S. Jalapur
18.	S1524651	Nabipatel.H. Telaginamani	N. A. Telaginamani
19.	S1524656	Pavitra.D. Padashetti	Pavitra D. Padashetti
20.	S1524657	Pooja.U. Taranal	Pooja U. Taranal

Staff members: 1.Prof.R.G.Vastrad

2.Prof.K.G.Hiremath

(Signature of Prof. R.G. Vastrad)
(Signature of Prof. K.G. Hiremath)

(Signature of Principal)
PRINCIPAL,
M.G.V.C. Arts, Com. & Science College
MUDDEBIHAL-586212,

SILK:



Silk is the main product of Sericulture. This Proteinous fiber secreted by silk glands. One of the purpose of spinning a protective cover called Cocon. Silk fiber is made up of two proteins, the 'fibroin' which form the core of the fiber and the 'Sericin' which is waxy and is ment to encase the fibroin. The fluid silk on exposure to air, hardens in to the fine thread which is spun cocon.

Silk, which is the main product of Sericulture, is used for the manufacture of fabrics. It is also used for preparing electrical insulation materials, Tyre linings, parachutes and surgical sutures.

Varieties of Silk:

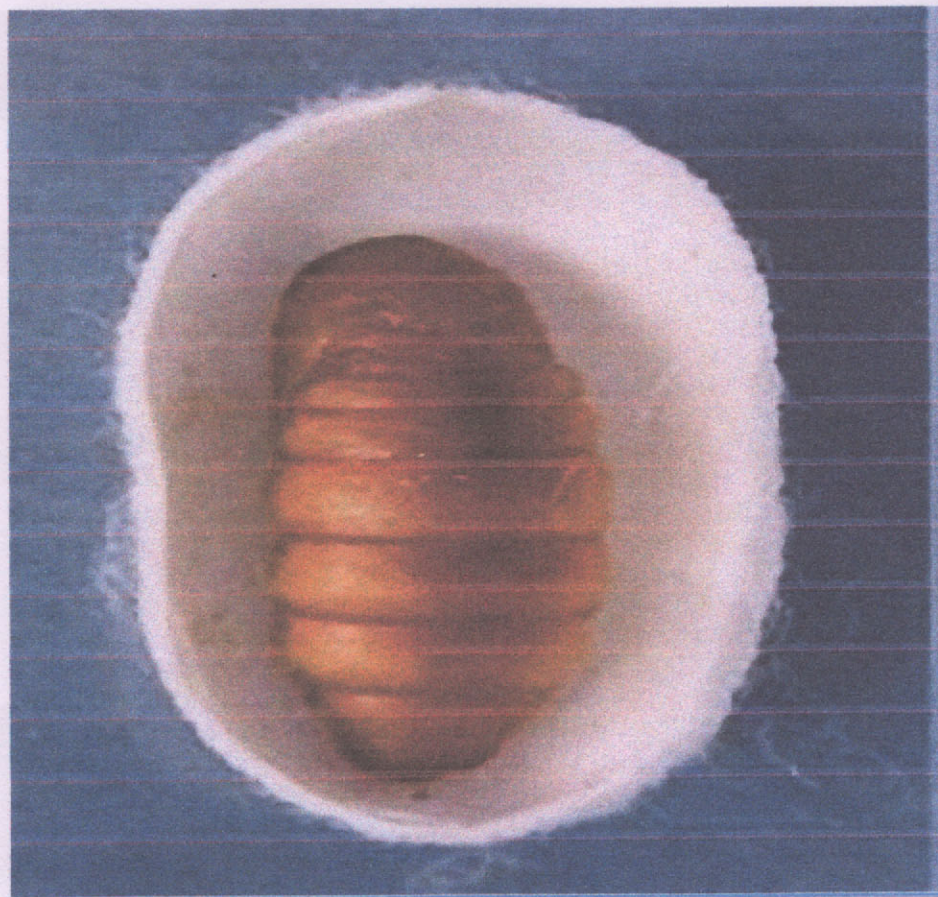
Four Verities of silk are recognized, based on the types of silk worm of different species of silk moths and also the types of host plants. On the leaves of which the silk worm feed two groups of silk varities are Mulberry silk and Non Mulberry Silk.



Eggs of Bombyx mori



Mulberry silkworms



Pupa



Mulberry silkmoth

Varieties of mulberry silk cocoons:

1. Multivoltine local race found in Mysore area is PureMysore.



Multivoltine cocoons

2. Bivoltine hybrid races are NBD and NBY and NB18.



Bivoltine cocoons



Mulberry silk yarn

Silk Worm Rearing:

The first three stage larvae are very sensitive and need special care. These larvae constitute the Chawki Rearing of these larvae is known as Chawki Rearing.

Rearing houses are constructed usually with brick walls and tiled roofing. These should have proper ventilation and should be partitioned in to four separate rooms of which two rooms are used for rearing chawki and adult worms and the remaining for raising cocoons. The rooms be dis-infected with 2% formalin before starting the rearing.

The worms reared in rearing trays which are kept on rearing stands. Chawki worms must be fed with tender leaves, adult worms are fed with older leaves optimum temperature and humidity should be maintained in the rearing rooms for

chawkiworms. The optimum temperature is 22 to 28 C and humidity about 23 to 25 C and humidity 70 to 75 % is optimum. The mature silk worm, at the end of the fifth stage, stops eating and prepares to enter the pupa stage by spinning a cocon. This stage can be readily recognised by translucent colour such worms are picked up and mounted on suitable mountages or "Chandrike".



The montages are kept in separate rooms of the rearing house, with an optimum temperature of 24 C and humidity of 60 to 70% the worms take 4 to 5 days to complete the spinning of cocoons.



Shelf or stand rearing of Silkworm



Shoot rearing of silkworm

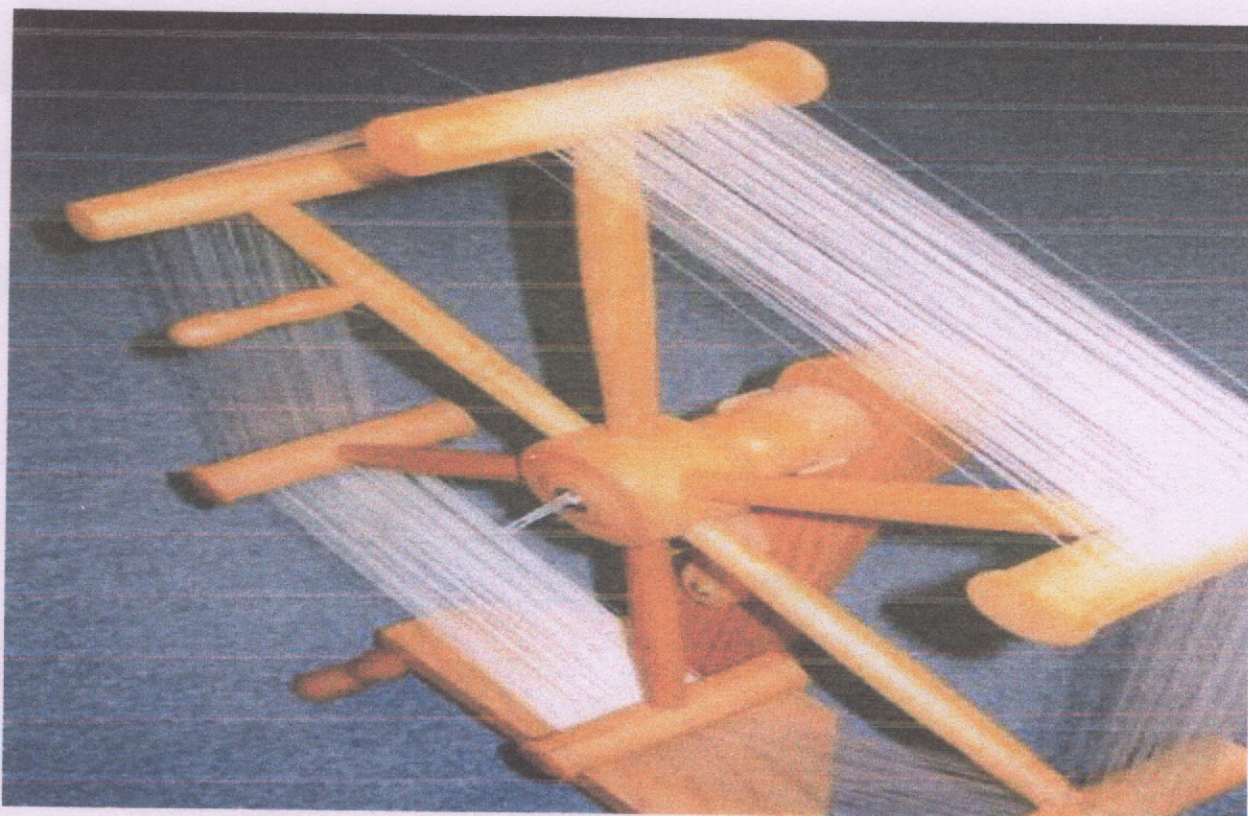
Reeling of Cocoons

Stifling

It is a pre reeling process in which the pupae inside the cocoons are killed. Steam stifling is commonly practiced in Karnataka.

The cocoons are boiled in water to soften the shell and also to dissolve Serecin gum for the purpose of smooth reeling.

From multivoltine races about 450mt of silk filament is extracted from one cocoon and from that of bivoltine race about 1500mt is extracted.



Reeling of silk by Charaka

Conclusion

Sericulture has tremendous potential for the further growth and exposed in throughout the Country. It also provides self employment in rural areas leading to economic self reliance which in turn raised the standard of living of people in villages.





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MGVC.Arts, Commerce and Science College Muddebihal

**A Report on
Visit to the Sericulture field**

As per the requirement of syllabus, the BSc final year students of Zoology, visited to Mr. R.M.Patil's Sericulture field, Madikeshwar, Tq:Muddebihal, Dist: Vijayapur on 14-02-2018, headed by Prof. R.G.Vastrad and Prof. K.G.Hiremath. The sericulturist well maintained moriculture and Mulberry Silkworms in the field. 20 students and 2 staff members were visited the field.



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