1. Status of Andhra Pradesh Silk production in India

    **Second position**

2. Commercially grown Silks of Andhra Pradesh are

    **Mulberry & Tasar**

3. APSSRDI, a pioneer Sericulture Institute of Andhra Pradesh is in

    **Hindupur**

4. Rayalseema contributes for about ______ % of Silk production of A.P

    **90%**

5. Silk production in India is expected to be self-reliant by

    **2022**

6. Employment potential of Indian Silk industry is

    **85 lakh**

7. Central Silk Institute for Muga and Eri research is located

    **Ladoigharh, Assam**

8. Silk gained entry to India through

    **Tibet**

9. Famous handloom clusters of Andhra Pradesh

    **All of the given options**

10. Major consumer of silk in the world is

    **India**
11. Mulberry can be propagated vegetatively through
   All of the given options

12. Mulberry variety recommended for shade condition is
   Sahana

13. Cultivation of Mulberry is termed as
   Moriculture

14. Biofertilizer that Fixes nitrogen in Mulberry
   Azatobacter

15. Mulberry inflorescence is called
   Catkin

16. Most suitable soil type for mulberry is
   Red loamy Soil

17. Mulberry plant is
   Highly cross pollinated

18. Manophagus nature of mulberry leaf is due to the biting factor
   Morin

19. Basically Mulberry is
   Tree

20. Perinneial natured Mulberry plant has
21. Farm yard manure recommended per hectare of mulberry per year is **20 tonnes**

22. Papaya Mealy Bug menace in mulberry can be managed by release of predator

   *Acerophagus papaye*

23. Release of Bio-agent recommended for management of leaf roller in mulberry

   *Trichogramma chilonis*

24. Mulberry variety recommended for mildew resistant is

   **MR 2**

25. Insect responsible for causing Tukra disease is

   **Mealy bug**

26. Typical symptom of Bihar Hairy Caterpillar (*Spilosoma obliqua*) infestation is

   **Leaf skeletonization**

27. A broad spectrum Predator recommended for effective management of Thrips

   *Chrysoperla spp.*

28. Plant based formulation for Root knot management is

   **Nemahari**

29. *Diaphania pulverulentalis*- leaf roller damage in mulberry is usually seen in

   **Top leaves**

30. Root rot disease in mulberry is caused by
Fungi

31. Recently recommended multi nutrient foliar spray for improving mulberry leaf quality by CSRTI, Mysore is

Poshan

32. Management of Tukra can be effectively done through release of

Both Cryptolaemus montrouzieri & Scymnus coccivore

33. Multivoltine hybrid developed by APSSRDI is

APM1 X APS8 (Swarnandra)

34. Number of ovarioles in Bombyx mori adult are

8

35. Number of pairs of abdominal legs in Bombyx mori are

5

36. Silkworm has ___________ pair of spiracles as respiratory openings

9

37. Mouth parts in silkworms are

Hypognathus

38. Dorsal caudal horn in silkworm body is found on

Dorso median line of 8th abdominal segment
39. Silk gland is modified from

   **Labial gland**

40. Serious pest of mulberry which is commercially exploited is

   **Bombyx mori**

41. Silkworm *Bombyx mori* has ______ type of setae on its body

   **Secondary hair**

42. Pupa of *Bombyx mori* is

   **Obtect**

43. In producing double hybrids, FC refers to

   **Foundation Cross**

44. CSR-2 is a popular

   **Bivoltine breed**

45. Disinfectants, recommended for rearing houses:

   **All of the given options**

46. Basically Rearing houses should have space for

   **All of the given options**

47. Plastic rearing trays and PVC are Recommended due to

   **All of the given options**

48. In silkworm rearing micro climate is monitored using

   **Thermohygrometer**
49. Botanical based silkworm bed disinfectant is
   Ankush

50. Optimum temperature & Relative Humidity required for chawki/young silkworms are
   26-28°C & 85-90%

51. Double cocoon formation is largely due to
   High density of mounting

52. Double cross hybrids have
   Four parents

53. Orientation of Silkworm rearing house should be
   East –West

54. Marketing of Bivoltine cocoons should be done on
   8th Day

55. Number of worms mounted on chandrike / mountage per square feet
   40-50

56. Egg attains pin head stage ---------- before hatching.
   48hrs

57. In Silkworm rearing Hatching is a
   Photo-periodic response

58. Loose eggs are preferred in view of
   All of the given options
59. Silkworms prefers more of ___________ for its activity
   **Dim light**

60. Rearing space required for Bivoltine Silkworm rearing is
   **800-900 sq.ft**

61. Hormononal formulation used for uniform maturity of silkworms is
   **Sampoorna**

62. Adoption of Shoot rearing technology helps to
   **All of the given options**

63. Bivoltine hybrid recommended for irrigated areas of Andhra Pradesh is
   **CSR 2 X CSR 4**

64. In Silkworm seed production, Basic seed means
   **Parental seed**

65. Head quarter of National Silkworm Seed Organization is at
   **Bangalore**

66. Commercial Silkworm eggs are produced at
   **All of the given options**

67. In Silkworm egg production centers natural moth emergence is allowed for
   **Multivoltine Cocoons**

68. Preservation of male moths is done for
   **Second pairing**

69. Black Boxing of Silkworm eggs is done to achieve
   **Uniform hatching**
70. Pairing duration for Silk moths is **3-4 hours**

71. Quantity of loose eggs packed and its weight is **50 DFLs & 18 grams**

72. Mother Moth Examination is done to detect **Pebrine**

73. Silkworm Seed Technological Laboratory (SSTL) under CSB is located in **Bangalore**

74. CSR Hybrids are developed under the technical guidance of **JICA, Japan**

75. Grasserie disease in silkworms is caused by **Borrelina**

76. Calcified cocoons are the symptoms of **Fungus**

77. Ecofriendly botanical based formulation to suppress Grasserie & Flacherie is **Amruth**

78. Mode of transmission of *Nosema bombycis* is through **All of the given options**

79. Flacid condition in silkworms is due to combined infection of **Bacteria & virus**

80. Green muscardine disease is caused by **Metarhizium anisoplea**
81. For effective and healthy silkworm rearing, disinfection per crop is recommended

   **Two times**

82. Symptoms of Silkworm toxicosis due to use of pesticides

   **All of the given options**

83. Multivoltine race resistant to diseases, used as female parent in Kolar gold Cross breed is

   **Pure Mysore**

84. In 1960’s Sericulture vanished in France due to

   **Pebrine**

85. Uzi fly a major pest of silkworm, here Uzi is the name of place, where it was first noticed is in

   **Japan**

86. In south India Uzi fly menace was first noticed in

   **Karnataka**

87. Uzi fly belongs to the family

   **Tachinidae**

88. Uzi fly is a

   **Regular pest**

89. Uji maggots undergoes

   **3 instars**

90. *Nesolynx thymus* parasitises

   **Uzi pupa**
91. Uzi powder acts as a **Ovicide**

92. The grainage pest on stored cocoons is **Dermastid beetle**

93. Formulation recommended for killing of Uzi eggs on Silkworm body **All of the given options**

94. Unit to measure the size of the cocoon is **Number/litre**

95. Single cocoon weight of bivoltine hybrids is **1.8-2.0 g.**

96. Silkworm breeds of Chinese origin spin **Oval cocoons**

97. The cocoon shell ratio of multi x bivoltine hybrids ranges from **18-20%**

98. The purpose of cocoon stifling is to **Kill pupae**

99. The quantity of cooons required to produce one kilo of raw silk is called **Renditta**

100. The extent of Fibroin in cocoon is **75-80%**

101. The shape of CSR 4 cocoon is **Dumbel**
102. Cooking of cocoon is done during silk reeling for
   Softening of sericin and easy unwinding

103. Cocoon ridling machine is used for
   Grading of cocoons by size

104. The floss content is more in the cocoons of
   Pure Mysore

105. ARM stands for
   Automatic Reeling Machine

106. Silk filament is technically known as
   Bave

107. Croissure formed during reeling ensures
   Both Better Cohesion & Better tenacity

108. The reel speed of multiend reeling machine for Bivoltine cocoons is
   120 m/min

109. The standard pH of the boiling water during reeling is
   8.6

110. Gummy component of cocoon shell is
   Sericin

111. Reelable defective cocoons are reeled on
   Charaka

112. Dupion silk is obtained from
   Double cocoons
113. Chambon type of croisure is present in Charaka

114. Silk waste percent from cocoon reeling industry is **30**

115. Perimeter of Reels in Multiend reeling machine is **75 cms**

116. SCTH stands for Silk Conditioning & Testing House

117. Pierced cocoons are used to get **Spun silk**

118. The raw silk in the form of skein is packed as **Bale**

119. Which of the feature is the most important in quality silk reeling
   **Raw silk denier**

120. Central Silk Technological Research Institute is located at **Bangalore**

121. The small skein approximately should weigh **70g**

122. Evenness test is done using **Seriplane**

123. In Andhrapradesh SCTH (Silk conditioning and testing house) is at **Dharmavaram**

124. Autosorter is the machine used to measure **Size of silk**
125. Vanya silk grown in Andrapradesh is **Tropical Tasar**

126. Costliest silk is **Muga silk**

127. Som & Soalu are the host plants of **Muga silkworm**

128. Production of cocoonase enzyme is absent in **Eri silk moth**

129. State producing both Eri and Muga in larger quantity is **Assam**

130. The Indian temperate tasar is the cross between **Antheraea pernyi X Antheraea roylei**

131. The multivoltine non-mulberry silkworm is **Eri**

132. Primary host plant of tropical tasar is **Terminalia spp.**

133. Central Tasar Research & Training Institute of CSB is located at **Ranchi, Jharkhand**

134. In A.P, Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Center for Tasar is located at **Rampachodavaram**

135. Major vanya silk produced in India is **Eri**

136. Mulberry tea is prefered for regulating **Diabetes**
137. Silkworm Rearing by product can be very well used for

   All of the given options

138. Mulberry fruit is rich in

   Vitamin C.

139. Silkworm litter is used for

   All of the given options

140. In India Eri pupa is relished as protein rich food in

   Assam

141. Silkworm pupa is used for

   All of the given options

142. Internal Sutures are made using

   High quality braided silk

143. Sericin is extracted by

   High Temperature & high Pressure

144. Fibroin is used for

   Health products and wound healing

145. Pupal oil is used in preparations of

   All of the given options

146. Katia a kind of silk extracted out of

   Ring & Peduncle of tasar
147. Gicha silk is produced using
   **Mud pot**

148. Spun silk mills are concentrated in
   **West Bengal & Assam**

149. During cocoon reeling by products are obtained at
   **All of the given options**

150. Noil yarn is
   **By product of spun silk**