

## SERICULTURE – I

### INITIAL KEY

1. Status of Andhrapradesh Silk production in India

Second position

2. Commercially grown Silks of Andhrapradesh are

Mulberry & Tasar

3. APSSRDI a pioneer Sericulture Institute of Andhrapradesh 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

**Taproot system**

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 of these

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

1.5

36. Silkworm has \_\_\_\_\_ pair of spiracles as respiratory openings

2.9

37. Mouth parts in silkworms are

## Hypognathus

38. Dorsal caudal horn in silkworm body is found on

## Dorso median line of 8<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>0</sup>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

**8<sup>th</sup> 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 prefer more of \_\_\_\_\_ for its activity

**Dim light**

60. Rearing space required for bivoltine silkworm rearing is

**800-900 sq.ft**

61. Hormonal 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

**Borreliina**

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

**Three 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 cocoons 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 1&2**

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

**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 preferred 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**

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**