

**Scientific-research Center of Georgian Agriculture**  
**Preservation and improvement of mulberry silkworm genofond breeds**  
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# Mulberry silkworm genofond

- in 2018 on the base of materials accumulated about history of origin and development of sericulture in Georgia Georgian silk was granted **cultural heritage monument status**.
- Works for preservation and improvement of mulberry silkworm genofond breeds are in progress in the just created laboratory of sericulture, at Tsilkani base of Scientific-research Center of agriculture.
- Genofond stores silkworm breeds which were selected after 1930 (when scientific selection activity was commenced in Georgia) as well as breeds obtained by folk selection. Viability of those breeds is so high that after spreading of silkworm disease “Pebrina” only some breeds of mulberry silkworm were rescued. Irrespective of the fact that they lost industrial significance, thanks to high technological characteristics the breeds are kept in the collection as selection material. Breeds of this group contain:: “Tetraparkiani qartuli” (that is “TQ”), (white cocoon Georgian), “Kakhuri Tetri” (“Kachetian white”) that is “Telavi”, “Kakhuri Mtsvane”, (“Kakhtian Green”), Kakhuri Narinjisperi” (“Kakhetian Orange-color”), “Tergis Mtsvane” (“Tergi Green”) (N.Shavrov, 1888). Alongside with these breeds the genofond keeps breeds: Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Uzbek, Azerbaijanian, Polish et al).
- From modern Georgian breeds the following ones should be emphasized: Mziuri group -10 breeds. Dighmuri group – 8 breeds and breeds Tao1 and Tao2 labeled in grain phase

# Mulberry silkworm breeding and leaf preparation



# Grain preparation



# Results of Mziuri group silkworm feeding, 2017-2018

Characteristics	years	breeds							
		Mz-1	Mz-2	Mz-3	Hereti	Dina	Elita	AISI-2	Daisi
Grain number per gram, pieces	2017	1553	1580	1610	1610	1580	1553	1635	1600
	2018	1553	1580	1610	1610	1580	1553	1635	1600
Worm number per gram, pieces	2017	2323	2335	2460	2460	2323	22335	2470	2400
	2018	2323	2335	2460	2460	2323	22335	2470	2400
grain vivification,%;	2017	98.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	97,0	96,8
	2018	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	98.0	98.0
feeding duration, day;	2017	33	33	33	32	33	33	32	33
	2018	33	33	33	32	33	33	32	33
worm viability,%;	2017	93.0	93.5	94.7	94.0	94.0	95.5	95,5	96,0
	2018	95.9	95.5	96.7	95.7	96.3	96.3	97	96,5
live cocoon mass, g.;	2017	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2,0	2,1
	2018	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2,1	2,2
shell mass, mg;	2017	493	491	481	517	460	479	464	484
	2018	546	537	531	553	562	565	535	557
silk capacity, %;	2017	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.0	23.3	22,8	23,3
	2018	24.8	24.4	24.1	25.1	25.2	25.6	25,4	25,3
cocoon yield per gram worm, kg;	2017	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	4,4	4,6
	2018	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2
inclusive: normal cocoon, %;	2017	90.0	90.0	92.0	90.9	88.7	91.5	90,0	94,6
	2018	89.7	91.6	92.8	91.0	90.4	91.3	91,7	90,7
cocoon with twin silkworm,%;	2017	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.4	4.3	4.0	6,1	2,4
	2018	6.1	3.9	4.0	5.6	5.8	6.1	5,3	5,8
hollow and defective/infected,%.	2017	6.7	6.4	5.2	5.3	6.5	4.9	4,4	4,0
	2018	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	2,9	3,3

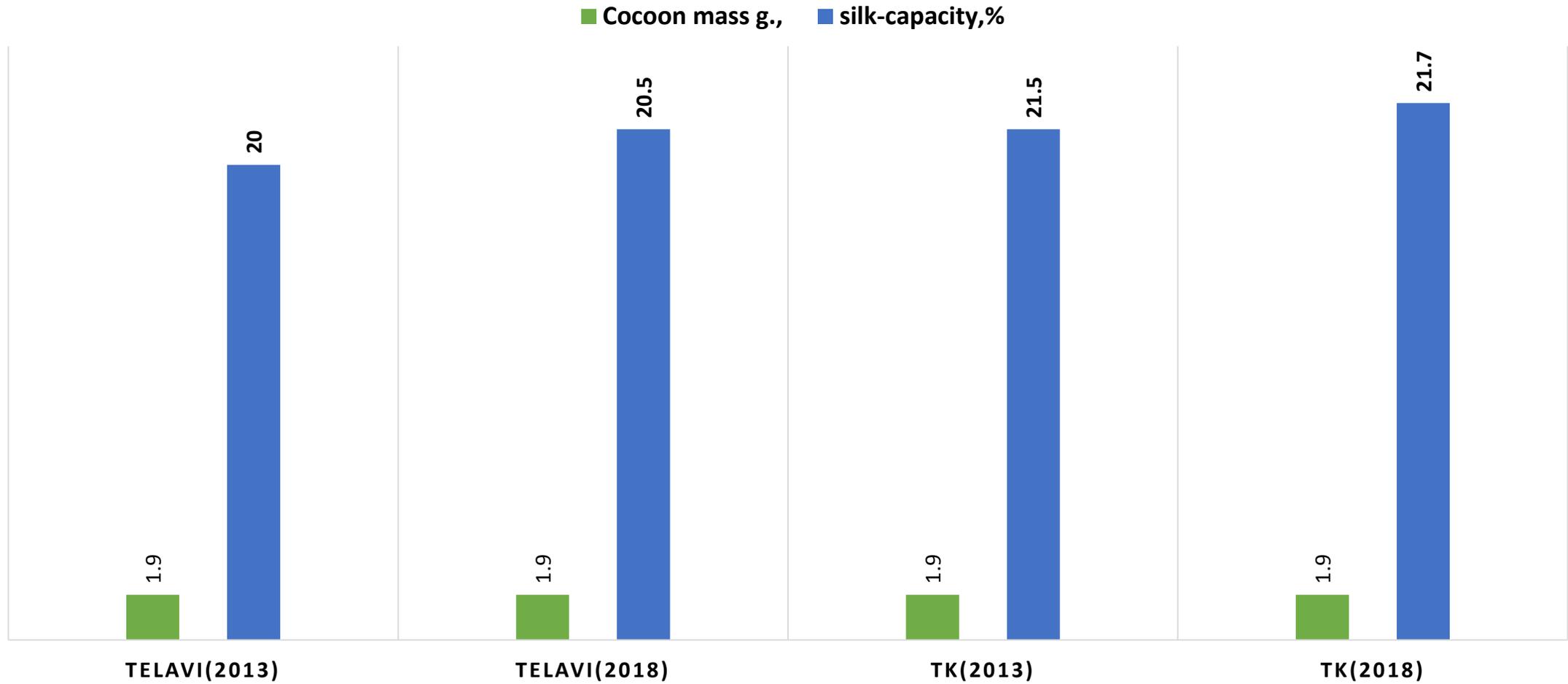
# Results of Digmuri group silkworm feeding, 2017-2018Y.Y.

N	Characteristics	years	breeds							
			☞-1	☞-2	☞-3	☞-4	☞-5	☞-6	☞-7	☞-8
1	Grain number per gram, pieces	2017	1620	1630	1645	1670	1645	1645	1630	1650
		2018	1620	1630	1645	1670	1645	1645	1630	1650
2	Worm number per gram, pieces	2017	2260	2260	2258	2255	2340	2330	2250	2240
		2018	2260	2260	2258	2255	2340	2330	2250	2240
3	grain vivification,%	2017	98	98	97	90	97	98	98	97
		2018	98	98	98	97	97	96	97	95
4	feeding duration, day	2017	30	30	32	31	30	32	32	30
		2018	30	30	32	31	30	32	32	30
5	worm viability,%	2017	99	91	97	98	98	96	96	95
		2018	97.2	97.8	95	95.8	96.4	93.8	97.2	94
6	live cocoon mass, g.	2017	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
		2018	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
7	shell mass, mg.	2017	474	468	448	420	438	449	443	490
		2018	511	515	543	539	526	536	512	519
8	silk capacity, %	2017	22.5	22.2	22.4	21.0	22.0	22.4	22.1	23.3
		2018	24.3	24.5	24.6	25.6	25.0	25.5	24.3	24.7
9	cocoon yield per gram worm,kg.	2017	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
		2018	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
10	inclusive: normal cocoon,%	2017	93	91	93	94	94	90	90	86
		2018	92	91	85.7	89.3	90.4	88.1	91.6	87.8
11	cocoon with twin silkworm,%	2017	4.1	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	5.0	5.2	8.6
		2018	5.5	7	9.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.4	7.2
12	hollow and defective/infected,%.	2017	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.2	2.5	4.7	4.4	5.0

## Mulberry silkworm feeding results (2013-2018 yy.)

	Breeds	Grain vivification,%	Silkworm viability,%	Length of feeding, day	Live cocoon		silk-capacity, %
					Cocoon mass g.,	shell mass mg.,	
<u>1.</u>	Telavi(2014)	98	93	27	1,9	380	20.0
<u>2</u>	Telavi(2018)	98	95	27	2.0	410	20.5
<u>3.</u>	„Tetraparkiani Kartuli“ 2014)	97	94	27	1,9	410	21.5
<u>4</u>	„Tetraparkiani Kartuli“ 2018)	97	96	27	2.0	435	21.7
<u>5</u>	Iulduz(2014)	96	96	30	2.1	514.3	24.5
<u>6</u>	Iulduz(2018)	96	97	30	2.1	520.0	24.7
<u>7.</u>	Orzu(2014)	96	98	30	2.2	530.3	24.1
<u>8</u>	Orzu(2018)	96	98	30	2.2	540,4	24.5

Diagram 1. Changes in cocoon mass and silk-capacity of the breeds to be improved  
(2013-2018 yy)



# Diagram2. Changes of cocoon shell mass of breeds to be improved (2013-2018)

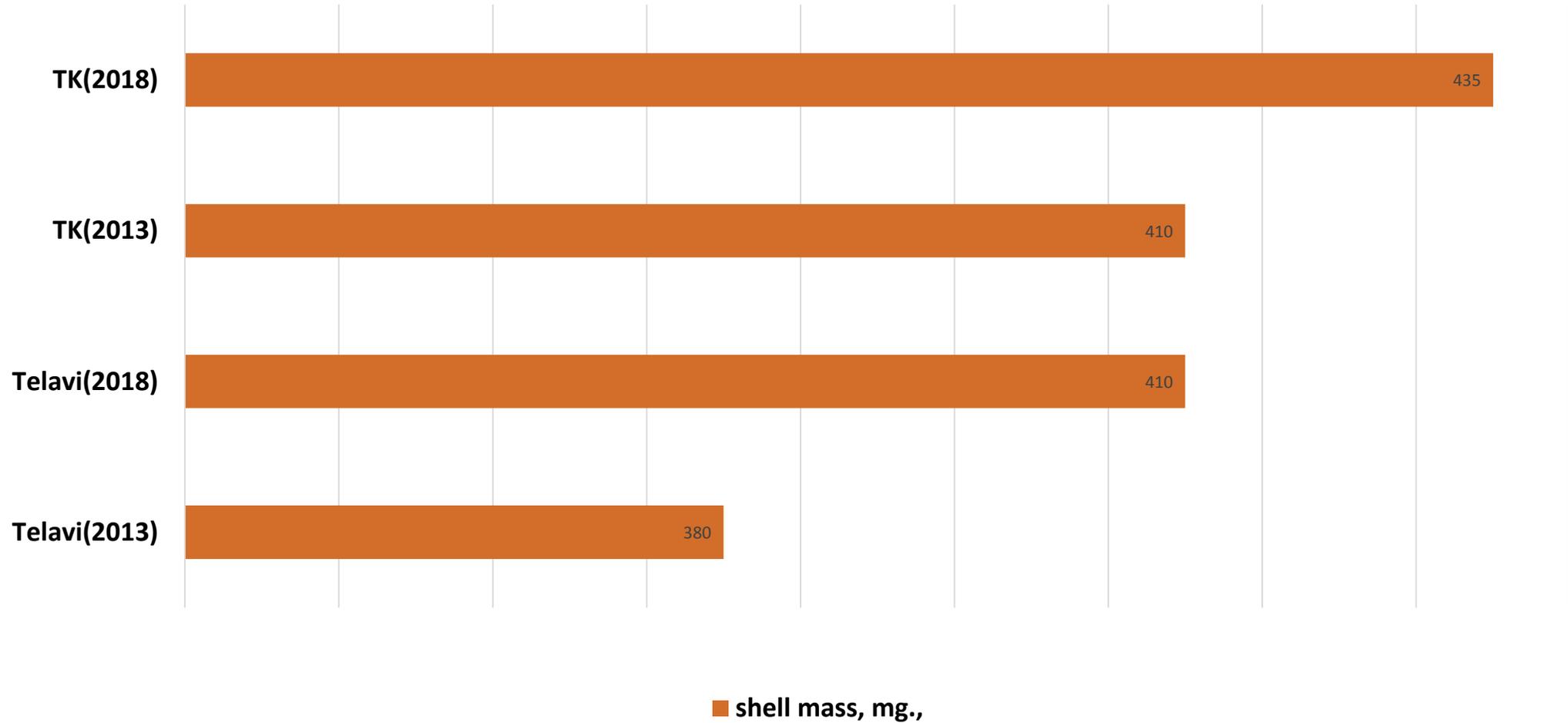
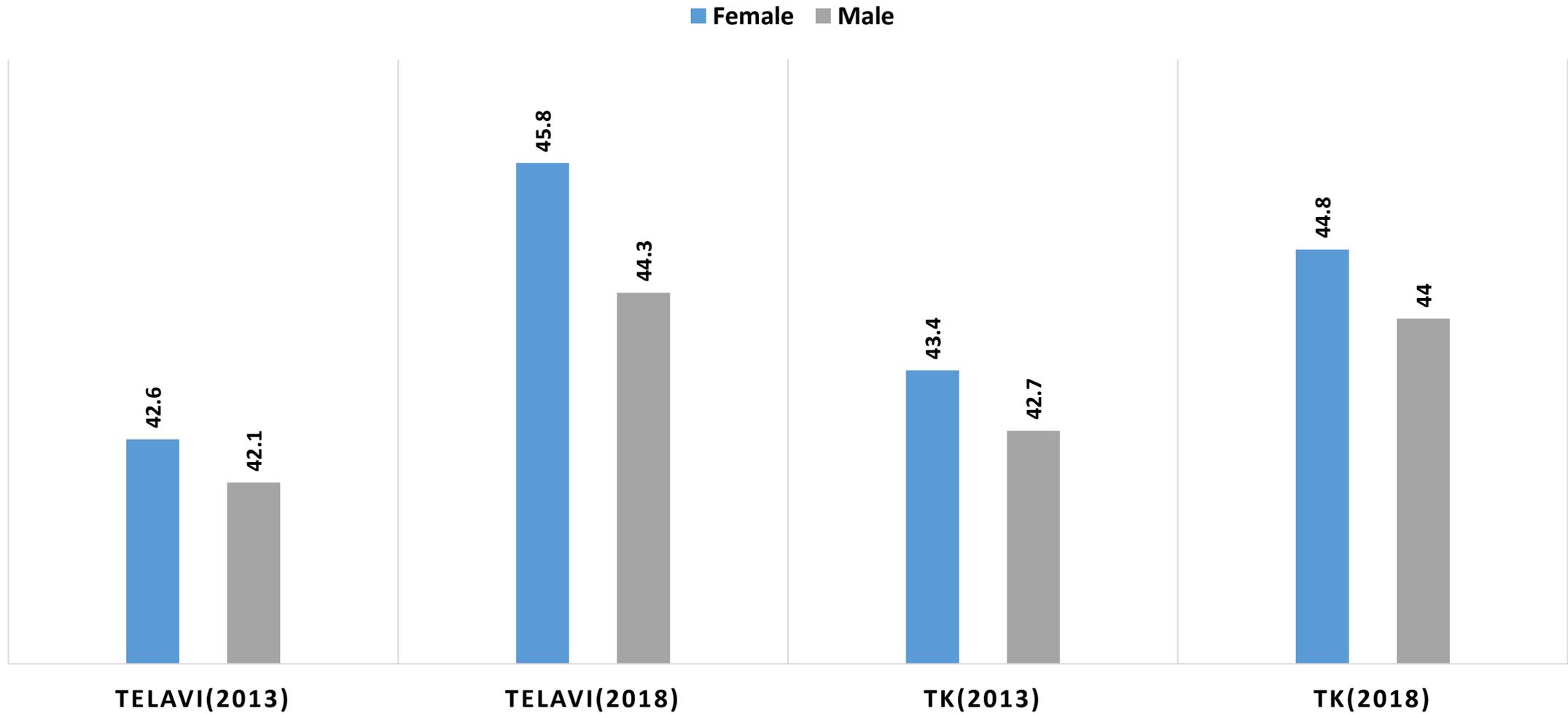


Diagram 3. PProtein rate in silkworm hemolymph according to gender.



# Diagram 4. Silkworm and silk gland ratio according to gender (2013-2018)

■ Female ■ Male

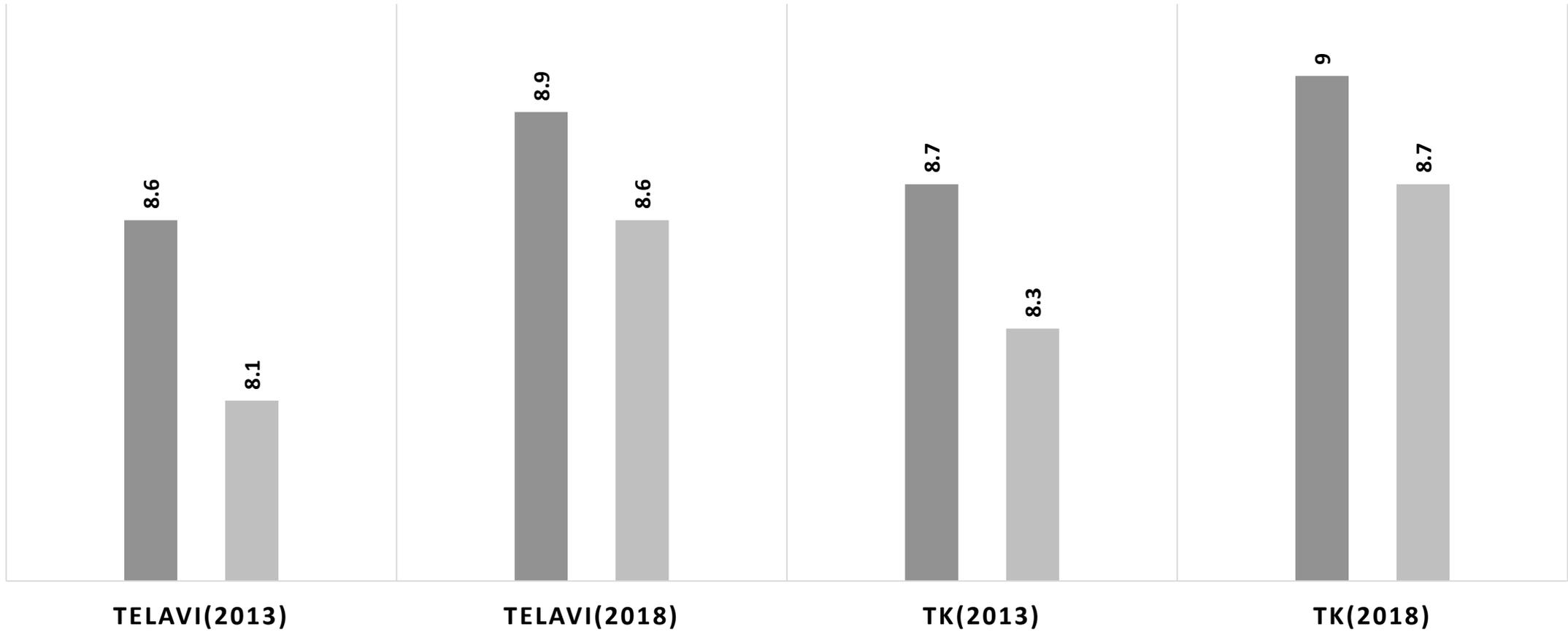
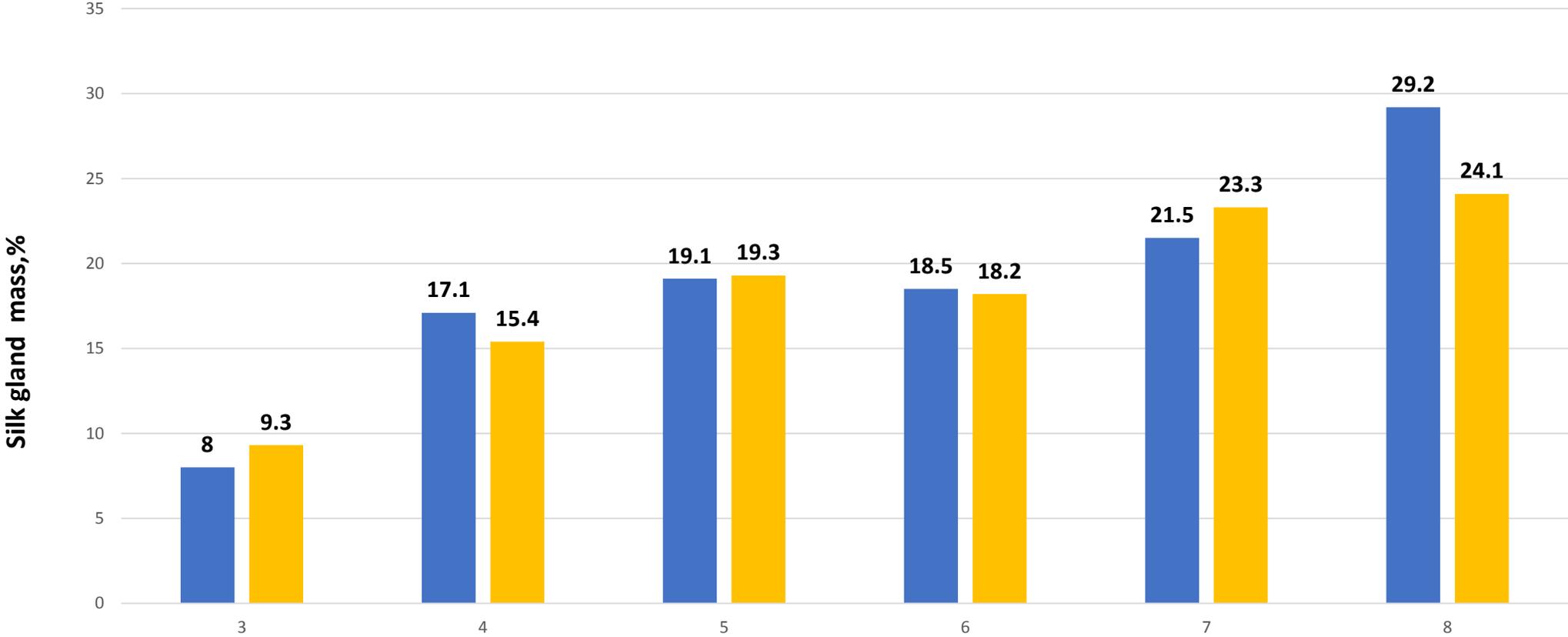


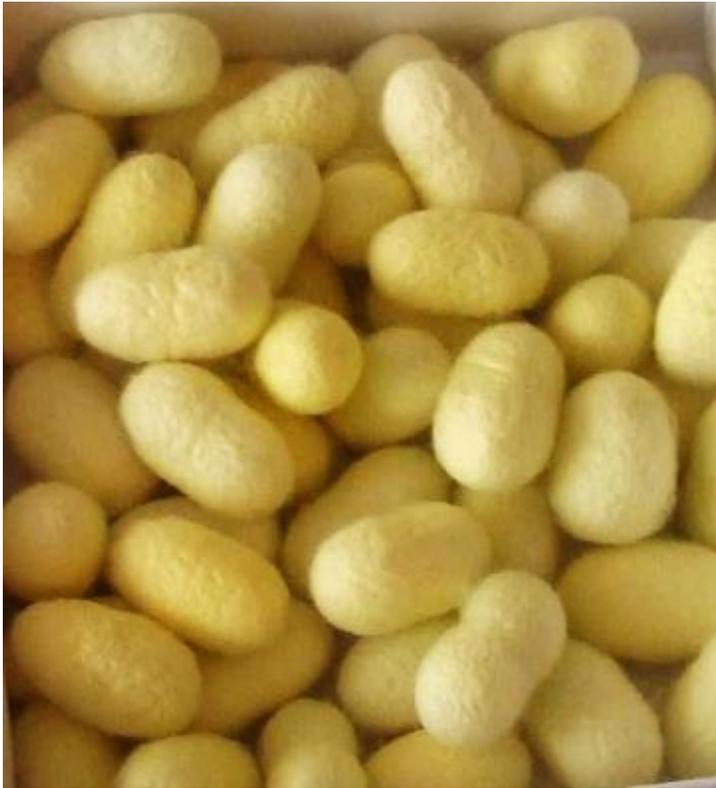
Diagram 5. Growth of silk gland mass in the fifth instar of a worm, according to days and gender.



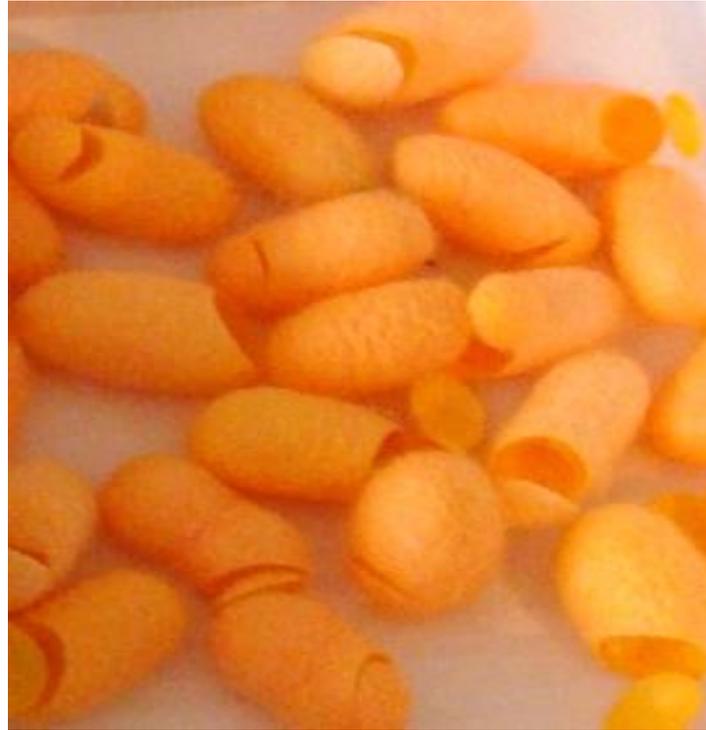
## Silk worm colorful breeds



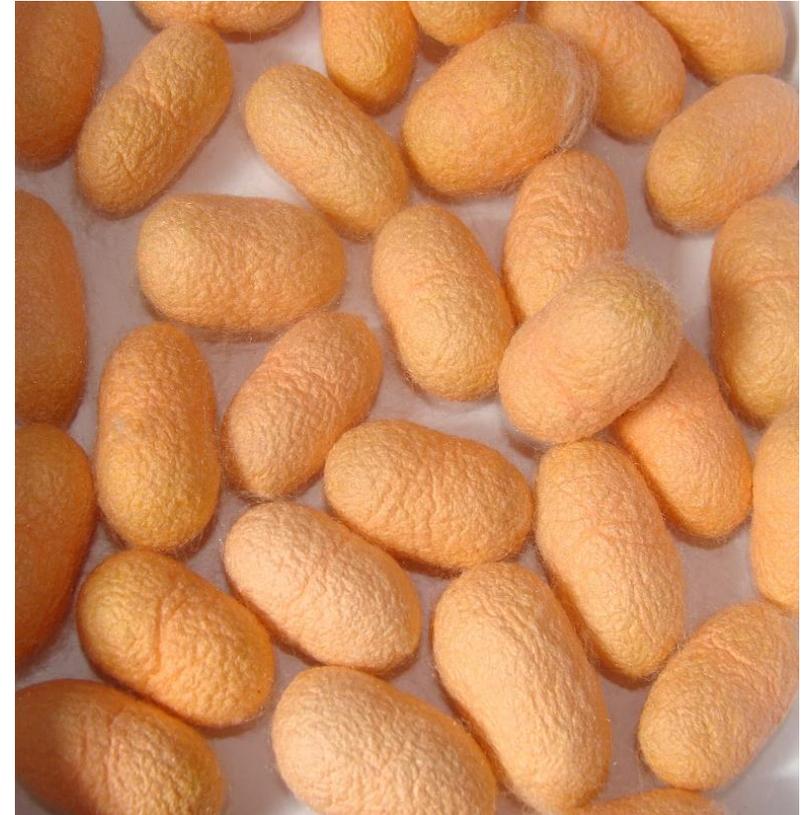
## Kaxuri mtsvane



# Orange



# New combination

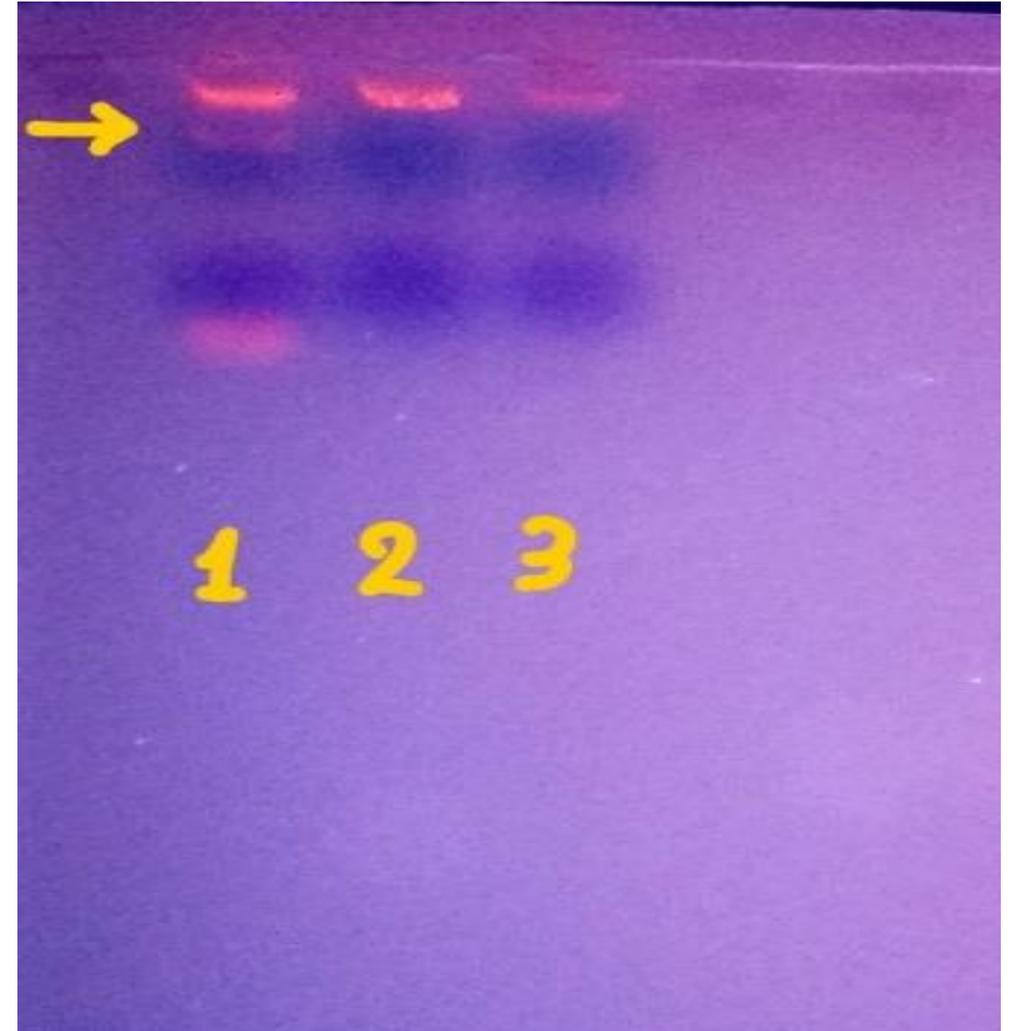




Researches were performed in connection with identification of mulberry silkworm disease “nuclear polyhedrosis” in early (grain) phase and we revealed DNA causing disease in worm hemolymph as well as in grain.

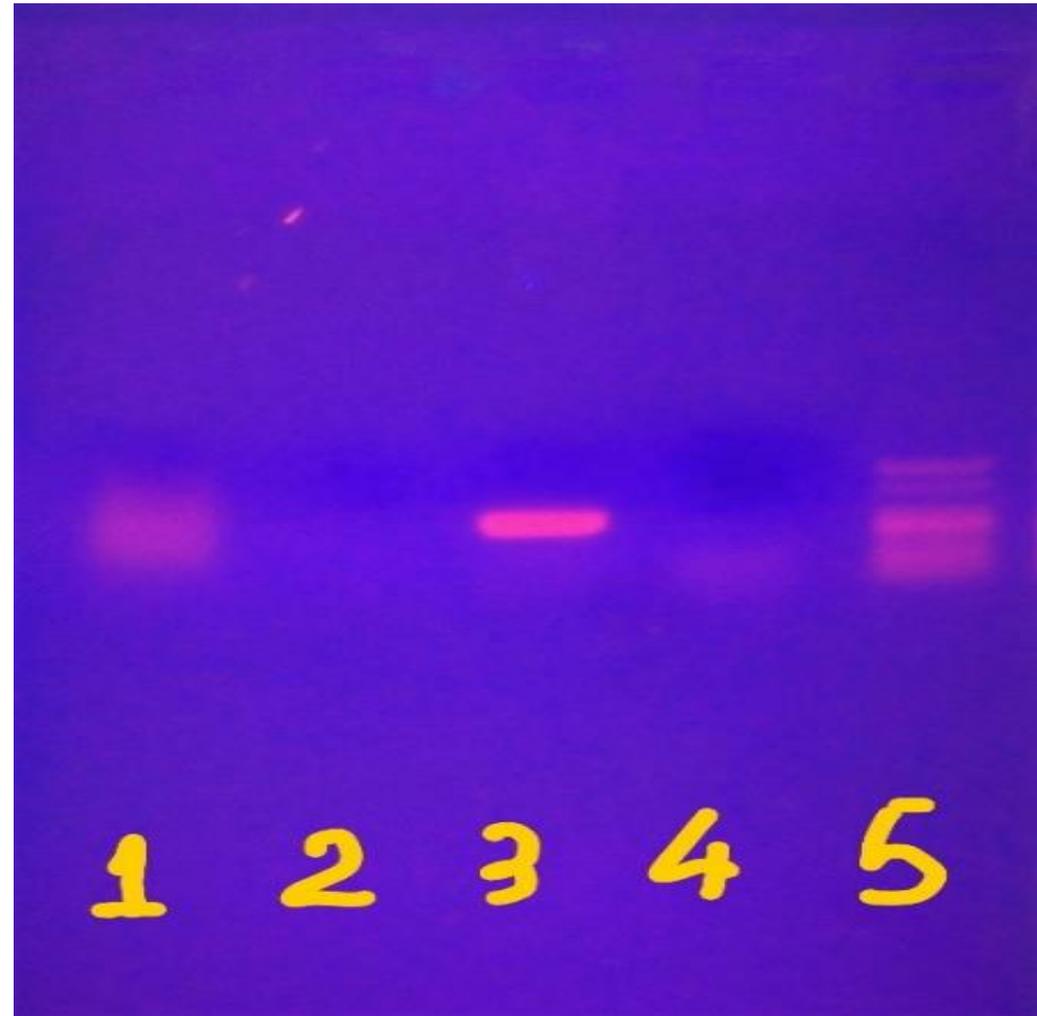
## **Electrophoresis of polyhedrosis virus DNA in 1% agarose gel (arrow shows DNA band)**

- 1. DNA preparation treated by 300 mcg/ml K-proteinase.**
- 2. DNA preparation treated by 500 mcg/ml K-proteinase.**
- 3. Preparation treated by 1% SDS**



## PCR analysis of DNA isolated from grain.

1. DNA of infected grain (isolated by a normal method)
2. DNA of infected grain (dissolved in TE buffer)
3. Virus DNA
4. DNA of healthy grain - control
5. Marker



# Carrying out polymerized chain reaction by **BmNPV** polyhedrine gene primers

For identification of polyhedrosis virus in infected mulberry silkworm grain by PCR analysis to construe 3 pairs of primers by the program Primer –BLAST.

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/> ).

To construe primers we took a zone of polyhedrine gene of mulberry silkworm nuclear polyhedrosis virus.

Oligo Name	Sequence	Length
Ten2	GCGAGGAACTTGTAGCACCT	20
Ten1	GCGCAAGAAGCACCTAATCG	20
OL2	GGGCGTGTGGGTTTGAG	17
OL1	ACAAGAGGAGAAGCAATGGG	20
TB2	GCTGTCCTCAACAAAACGGG	20
TB1	AACGATACAAATTAACCATCTCGCA	25

# Carrying out polymerized chain reaction by **BmNPV** polyhedrine gene primers

## PCR parameters

1. 95 - 4 min

2. 95 - 30 sec

3. 55 - 45 sec      30 cycle proceeded at the 2, 3, 4.

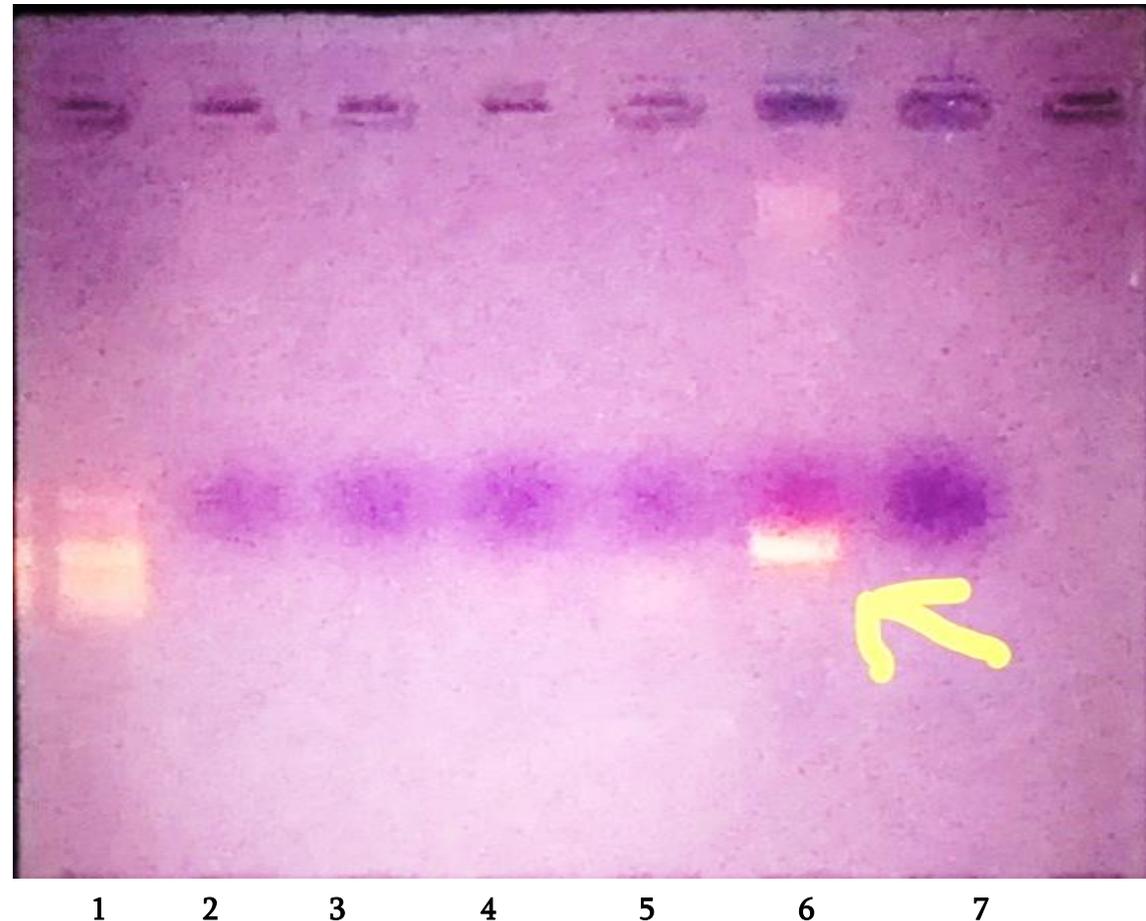
4. 72 - 3 min

5. 72 - 7 min

DNA marker (DNA Ladder 500 bp); 2-5 primers Ten1-2 and TB1-2;

6. Primer - OL1-2

*Note: virus DNA is not added to control samples 3,5,7.*



Alongside with scientific works annually we used to consuct trial feedings of silkworm and cocoon harvesting in Akhmeta municipality.

## **Silk cocoon harvested in Akhmeta municipality**



## Georgian silk fabrics





**Thank you !**