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Sericulture - Vocabulary

蚕桑 术语

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2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

4 Oak Terminology

4.1 oak tree A general term for plants of the genus *Quercus* in the family Fagaceae.

Note. This mainly includes species such as Quercus acutissima, Quercus variabilis, Quercus liaotungensis, Quercus mongolica, and Quercus serrata.

4.2 gardenofChineseoaksilkwormrearing Oak silkworm farm Oak forest area for raising tussah silkworms.

4.3 Chinese oak silkworm ecological garden A tussah silkworm rearing site that has economic and ecological functions and can be sustainably utilized.

4.4 Youngsilkwormlocation A site for raising tussah silkworms from the 1st to 3rd instar.

4.5 large silkworm location A site for raising 4th to 5th instar tussah silkworms.

4.6 Cocooning Location The site is used for raising silkworms in the mid-to-late 5th instar and for cocooning.

4.7 no-trunktreeshape It has no main trunk, and its branches grow in clusters on the ground, giving it a shrub-like shape.

4.8 lowtreeshape The main trunk is 30cm to 40cm high, and the top swells to produce multiple branches.

4.9 middletreeshape The main trunk is 40cm to 60cm high, and the top swells to produce multiple branches.

Note. This includes two tree types. one with a central trunk stump and the other with a central trunk bend.

4.10 mid-trunktreetypecuttingwithfewbranches After pruning and rejuvenating the oak tree, select 3 to 5 lateral branches, each 20 to 30 cm long, at the top of the trunk to serve as a type of branch bend. Methods for cultivating a tree-like shape.

4.11 oak powdery mildew A fungal disease that damages the leaves of oak trees, caused by infection with Microsphaera alphitoides.

4.12 Oak rust A fungal disease that damages the leaves of oak trees, caused by infection with *Cronartium quercuum*.

5.1 General Terminology

5.1.1 silkworm variety A silkworm population that shares a common parental origin, relative genetic stability, and consistency in biological and economic traits. Note

1.Silkworm varieties include local varieties, introduced varieties, and bred varieties. Note

2.Silkworm varieties are also classified according to lineage into Chinese system, Japanese system, European system, tropical system, etc.

5.1.2 eggstage The fertilized eggs laid by the female moth develop into the stage before hatching.

5.1.3 larvaestage Silkworm period The stage from the time the silkworm eggs hatch until they pupate.

5.1.4 pupa stage The stage in which silkworm larvae transition into adults.

5.1.5 adult stage moth stage The stage from the emergence of the silkworm pupa to its natural death.

5.1.6 purebred purerace Silkworm eggs produced by self-pollination of the same variety.

5.1.7 flat-attached eggs laying on card Silkworm eggs are attached to a certain size of silkworm-stretching paper. [Source: GB/T 45191-2025, 3.3]

5.1.8 Looseeggs Silkworm eggs produced on materials such as paper or cloth, and processed through techniques such as shedding, disinfection, and selection. [Source:

GB/T 45191-2025, 3.2, with modifications]

5.1.9 Eggs in circles Silkworm eggs are produced by each female moth laying its eggs in a seed-producing frame on a silkworm-connecting paper of a certain size and with a number.

5.1.10 eggbatch Moth Circle The silkworm eggs laid by a female moth.

5.1.11 Good egg normalegg Fertilized eggs whose appearance, such as color and shape,

conforms to the inherent characteristics of the silkworm variety. [Source:

5.2 Sericulture Terminology

5.2.1 silkworm silkworm Silk-secreting insects belonging to the genus Bombyx moth of the family Bombycidae in the order Lepidoptera, which have been domesticated and whose main food is mulberry leaves.

5.2.2 Great Grand Parent Eggs of Silkworm Silkworm mother stock Silkworm eggs used for producing original silkworm breeds and for the succession of varieties.

5.2.3 Grand parent eggs of silkworm Silkworm eggs used for producing original silkworm breeds.

5.2.4 parenteggs of silkworm Silkworm eggs for the production of first-generation hybrid silkworms.

5.2.5 F1 hybrid of silkworm Common silkworm breed Silkworm planting Silkworm eggs are produced by breeding the original species using fixed hybridization combinations.

5.2.6 orthogonal species hybridsilkwormeggs Hybrid combinations using Chinese silkworm varieties as the female parent.

5.2.7 reciprocal hybrid silkworm eggs A hybrid combination using Japanese silkworm varieties as the female parent.

5.2.8 Silkworm variety for spring harvesting High-silk-producing silkworm varieties suitable for spring rearing.

5.2.9 Silkworm variety for summer and autumn use Silkworm varieties suitable for summer and autumn rearing.

5.2.10 hibernatingeggs over the years The silkworm eggs were produced in the same year and preserved in a diapause state until they were used the following year.

5.3 Tussah silkworm terminology

5.3.1 Chinese oak silkworm Silk-secreting insects belonging to the genus *Tetranychus* of the family Saturniidae in the order Lepidoptera, which primarily feed on oak leaves.

5.3.2 Grand parent eggs of Chinese oak silkworm Tussah silkworms are used for breeding and propagation of original varieties.

Note. This includes both conservation mother breeds and breeding mother breeds.

5.3.3 parent eggs of Chinese oak silkworm The tussah silkworm breed is bred from the mother breed and used for breeding common varieties.

5.3.4 Common varieties of Chinese oak silkworm Tussah silkworm breeds bred from the

original strain for the production of commercial cocoons.

5.3.5 F1 hybrids of Chinese oak silkworm The first generation of tussah silkworms obtained by mating specific varieties.

5.3.6 Different seasons of hybrideggs The tussah silkworm breed is produced by mating female cocoons that emerge in autumn with male cocoons in the following spring after the female cocoons have undergone eclosion regulation.

5.3.7 Differential voltinism of hybrid hybrideggs A hybrid of different tussah silkworm varieties.

5.3.8 Single moth breeding of grand parent eggs Single moth mother species Single-moth rearing and single-moth breeding are used to produce tussah silkworms for future generations.

5.3.9 Egg quantity breeding of grandparent eggs Egg quantity mother species The tussah silkworm breed is bred from a single moth mother species using a mass egg breeding method to produce the original species.

5.3.10 Total effective temperature of egg stage The total daily accumulated temperature above 10°C required for the eggs to hatch from the time they are laid.

5.3.11 Total effective temperature of pupal stage The total daily accumulated temperature above 10°C required for pupae to develop from diapause to the peak emergence stage.

5.3.12 Practical Hatching Rate of Chinese Oak Silkworm The percentage of eggs that hatch within 48 hours out of the total number of fertilized eggs.

6 Cocoon Terminology

6.1 silkworm cocoon Cocoon The sac-like network structure formed by silkworms spinning silk after they mature.

Note. This includes the cocoon shell, cocoon layer, pupa, and molted skin. For tussah silkworm cocoons, it also includes the cocoon stalk. [Source:

GB/T 26380-2022, 3.1, with modifications]

6.2 Natural colored cocoon Non-white silkworm cocoons, whether naturally inherited or improved.

6.3 dried cocoon Fresh cocoons are dried to a level suitable for safe storage.

6.4 Optimal dried cocoon The pupa and cocoon are basically dried, leaving a dry cocoon with a permissible amount of moisture. [Source: GB/T 45296-2025, 3.6]

6.5 dryingdiscountoffreshcocoon The amount of fresh cocoons required to produce 100kg of dried cocoons.