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Some even offer tours in this way you can get an in-depth idea of everything they have to offer. In addition, Antananarivo boasts many architecturally sophisticated libraries that not only have a large number of books, but also act as wonderful learning spaces. Schools: The University of Antananarivo easily locate airports with identifiers such as IATA or the International Air Transport Association, and ICAO, otherwise known as the International Civil Aviation Organization. In addition, you will also find the locations of the nearest airports. Airports: Ivato International Airport Copyright © 2005 - 2020 24TimeZones.com. All rights reserved. PEBRINE It is a dangerous disease for silkworms and is Nosenamobomby is belonging to phytosa protozoa. In 1865-70, this disease is first diagnosed by the great bacteriologist Louis Pasteur. This silkworm disease is transmitted through the mother's silkworm egg, as well as through the consumption of contaminated food. Symptoms of Pebrine: Pebrine disease(s) Infected eggs lack adhesive gum, and so they are easily detached from the card. (ii) Larvae become slow and boring. (iii) They have a weak appetite and stop feeding. (iv) The larvae in the breeding tray are of different sizes due to uneven growth. (v) Infected larvae are missing lusture. (vi) At an advanced stage of the disease, irregular black spots like peppercor grains are found on the body of the larvae. Thus, the disease is called pebrine. Prevention and control of pebriny: i) After laying eggs, the female of the leache is crushed, and the fluid of the leache is examined under a microscope; If nosenamobombyisare spores are administered in liquid, all eggs are to be destroyed to control these silkworm diseases. (ii) Disease-free eggs shall be immersed in a 2 % formalin solution for several minutes and then washed in running water for breeding. (iv) Disinfection of the breeding room, frequent inspections of larvae in the breeding tray and destruction of diseased larvae are general preventive measures. FLACHERIE This disease usually occurs in mature larvae and is caused mainly by bacteria such as streptococci and Staphylococcus. Symptoms of Flacherie : Flacherie infected silkworm(s) In this case there is a loss of appetite in the larvae. (ii) Larvae become slow and grow slowly. (iii) The skin of the larvae becomes inflexible and softening of the body takes place. (iv) In advance of the disease, the larvae vomit liquid material and evacuate the loose intestines. (v) The larvae become immobile, discoloured and flaccid. (vi) The body becomes black and then death occurs. Prevention and control of flacheria: (i) Diseased silkworms should be isolated from the breeding tray and then destroyed. (ii) Maintaining the normal temperature, humidity and ventilation of the breeding room, providing healthy and good leaves as food, avoiding over-feeding, avoiding overcrowding in the breeding room, etc. GRASSERIE This disease is caused by a virus. Grasserie symptoms: (i) In this case, the larvae' infections lose their appetite and become yellow. (ii) The body becomes swollen and shiny. (iii) The blood of the larvae becomes cloudy like pus, and when the skin is broken, milky pus flows out, which is known as silkworm jaundice. Prevention and control of Grasserie: (i) Diseased larvae should be isolated from the breeding tray, followed by larvae (ii) Suitable leaves, proper ventilation and spacing are selected for silkworm breeding. MUSCARDINE These silkworm diseases are caused by a fungus known as Beuveriabassiana. Symptoms of muscardine: Masquerade infection(s) In such an infection, the diseased larva appetite and as a result becomes slow. (ii) The body of the larvae becomes rigid. (iii) The body is covered with white powder, such as material. (iv) The larva eventually becomes dead and looks like a chalky white stick. Prevention and control of muscardine: (i) Infected larvae are removed and destroyed. (ii) Good ventilation and normal humidity shall be maintained in the breeding room. SILKWORM ENEMIES With the exception of such silkworm diseases, there are also some silkworm enemas, such as rats, ants, house lizards, etc., as soon as they get the opportunity, use silkworm as their food material. But these enemies have little importance compared to pests. The most dangerous enemy of silkworms is the parasitic fly, which is commonly known as the Fly Uzi (Tricholygabombycis). If the fly enters the breeding room, the female fly lays eggs on the silkworm larva, and after hatching, the young fly worms feed on silkworm larvae. Thus, the parasite kills its hosts and causes serious damage. Prevention is to use a thin wire network is to be mounted in the windows and doors of the room, so that the fly can not enter the interior of the room. This is only a preventive measure against such a fly. Causative agent: Bombyx mori Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus Occurrence: The disease reigns throughout the year, but its severity is greater in summer and rain. Source of infection: Silkworm is infected when it feeds on contaminated mulberry leaves. Milky white liquid released by grass larvae, contaminated silkworm farm house and devices are the source of infection. Predisposing factors: high temperature, low humidity and poor quality of mulberry leaves. Symptoms: The skin of infected larvae shines before moulting and not moulting. There is swelling between the segmental, and the color of the body becomes yellowish, infected larvae move restlessly in the breeding bed / along the edge of the trays. The infected larval body bursts easily and cloudy white hemolymph emanates. Management: Practice thorough disinfection of the breeding house, its surroundings and facilities with the recommended disinfectant. Carry out optional disinfection of 0.3% calcium lime solution, when the high incidence of the disease noticed in the previous crop. Practice personal hygiene and breeding. Collect the diseased larvae and ensure their proper disposal. Maintain optimum temperature and humidity in the breeding house. Feed quality mulberry leaves and avoid overcrowding. Apply the recommended disinfectant bed according to the schedule and quantity. Feed Amruth as scheduled to control the grass disease. 2. FLACHERIE: Causative agent: Bombyx mori Flacherie infectious virus/Bombyx mori Densoucleosis virus or various pathogenic bacteria viz., Streptococcus sp./Staphylococcus sp./Bacillus thuringiensis/Serratia marscesene individually or in combination with bacteria and viruses. Occurrence: The disease is common in summer and Source of Infection: Silkworm is infected by contaminated mulberry leaf. Dead sick silkworm, its faeces, intestinal juice, body fluid are the source of contamination of pathogens. Infection can also be done through injuries/cuts/wounds. Predisposing factors: Temperature fluctuations, high humidity and poor leaf quality. Symptoms: Larvae become soft and flaccid. The growth of infected larvae is delayed, it becomes inactive and vomits intestinal juice. Feces become soft with a high moisture content. Sometimes a protrusion of the type of chain and rectum was also observed. The larval head and chest become transparent. After infection with Bacillus thuringiensis, signs of toxicity such as paralysis and sudden death are observed. After death, the larvae turn black and give off an unpleasant odor. Sometimes dead larvae turn red after infection Serratia sp. Management: Disinfect the breeding house, its surroundings and equipment with the recommended disinfectant listed above. Pick up the diseased larvae and dispose of them by burning. They provide good quality leaf grown in good sun and recommended inputs. Do not serve over mature/over stored/dirty leaf to silkworms avoid starvation, overcrowding and accumulation of feces in a breeding bed. Rear silkworms at optimum temperature and humidity. Avoid damage to larvae. Apply the recommended disinfectant bed according to the schedule and quantity. Feed Amruth as scheduled to control flacherie disease. 3. MUSCARDINE: Caultic agent : Among fungal diseases, White Muscardine is common. The disease is caused by Beauveria bassiana. Occurrence: The disease often occurs in the rainy and winter season. Source of infection: Infection begins when conidia comes into contact with the silkworm body. Muffled silkworms / alternative hosts (most are lepidopteran pests), contaminated breeding house and equipment are the source of infection. Predisposing factors : Low temperature at high humidity. Symptoms: Larvae lose appetite and become inactive. The presence of moist spots on the skin. The larva vomits and turns limp. After death, the larva gradually becomes difficult, and then the mummification due to the increase in air muscle and conidia over the body and body becomes chalky white. Management: Disinfect the breeding house, its surroundings and equipment with the recommended disinfectant, as mentioned above. Pest control of mulberry in the mulberry garden. Lift the diseased larvae before mummification and dispose of them, smoking Avoid low temperature and high humidity in the breeding house. If necessary, use a heater/stove to raise the temperature. Adjust the humidity of the bed in the rainy season by vacuuming the slaked lime powder during moulting. Use bed disinfectant, Vijetha and Vijetha/Ankush supplement / any recommended bed disinfectant according to schedule and quantity. 4. PEBRINE: Cauerative agent: Nosema bombycis / miscellaneous microspority. Occurrence: Unseasonal sources of infection: Silkworm is infected by eggs (transvatore/transovum transmission) or by eating contaminated mulberry mulberry Infected silkworms, faecals, contaminated breeding house and equipment and alternative hosts (mulberry pest) are the source of infection. Symptoms: Irregular hatching of silkworm eggs. Irregular size of the larval body and moulting. The infected larva loses appetite and becomes inactive with wrinkled skin. Black pepper-like spots appear on the body of infected worms. White pustules appear on silk after being examined under a microscope with the presence of shiny oval spores. Management: Disinfect the breeding house, surroundings and recommended disinfectant, as mentioned above. Carry out a strict examination of the mother's face and disinfection of the surface of silkworm eggs to produce and abolish disease-free. Strict hygiene maintenance must be observed during rearing. Pest control of mulberry in and around the mulberry garden. Use the recommended bed disinfectant, Vijetha/Ankush according to schedule and quantity. Monitor seed crops continuously to eliminate microcrop infection. Disinfection of the breeding house, its surroundings and facilities: Choose any recommended disinfectant for disinfection purposes. CSR&amp;TI, Mysore recommended the following disinfectants: 0.05% Asthry solution (Add 50g of Asthra powder in 100 liters of water and mix thoroughly and store for 2 hours to dissolve the powder), 2.5 % Sanitech/Serichlor in 0.5 % calcium solution of lacster (To prepare 100 liters of solution, take 250 g of activator into the pool/bucket and add 2.5 liters of Sanitech/Serichlor solution. Store for 10 minutes. Add the activated solution to the rest of the water. Add 500 g of lime powder to this solution and mix thoroughly). 2% Bleaching powder in 0.3% extinguished lime solution (To prepare 100 liters of solution, add little water to 2 kg of whitening powder and 300g of lime extinguished powder and make a paste. Add this paste to the rest of the water and mix thoroughly. Store for 10 minutes and use a supernatant). 0.2 % Lime solution with lime (optimal disinfection if viral diseases noticed in the previous crop - Add 300 g of lime to 100 liters of water and mix thoroughly. Store for 10 minutes and use a supernatant). The total requirement of disinfectant solution for disinfection is estimated based on the floor area of the breeding house (length x width of the floor). The required amount of disinfectant solution is 1.5 lt/sq. m. or 140 ml/m<sup>2</sup> floor area of the breeding house (height 3 m / 10 feet) + 10% of the total amount of disinfectant solution. Disinfect the farm house, equipment and surroundings by spraying the solution with a sprayer. Twice the recommended disinfection for each crop (once every 3 days before and after breeding). II. PESTS I. Uzi fly Uzi fly Egg of uzi fly Black scar Damage cocoons Occurrence &amp; Symptom: Fly uzi, Exorista bombycis is a serious endo-larva silkworm parasitoid. Bombyx mori, inflicting 10-15% damage in the cultivation of cocoon silkworms in the leading andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Uzi fly all year round, but heavy in the rainy season. The presence of eggs or a black scar on the body of the silkworm and the hole of the appearance of worms at the end of the cocoon are typical symptoms of a uzi fly attack. As soon as the uzi fly enters the breeding house, it lays one or two eggs on each silkworm larva. After 2-3 days, the egg hatches, enters the inside of the larva and feeds on the internal contents for 5-7 days, after which it comes out by bursting the larva. The worm pupae in a dark corner or cracks &amp; crevices in about 18-24 hours. The pupal stage lasts 10-12 days. If uzi fly infests eventually instar, uzi worms will come out after creating a cocoon through a circular hole. The method of excluding control measures Provides wire/nylon mesh on all windows/doors. Provide a door with automatic closing mechanism. Provide a hallway at the entrance to the breeding house. Keep the leaf on the veranda of the breeding house and watch uzi fly before moving the leaves to the breeding house. Physical (using uzi traps) Dissolve one table in 1 liter of water and store the solution in white trays both inside and outside the breeding house in the base of the window from the 3rd instar until spinning. Place uzi traps inside the breeding house/assembly hall after spinning for up to 20 days in a closed door to trap uzi flies appearing inside. Biological release of nesolyxh thousand (pupal parasitoid uzi fly) inside the breeding house for 2 day V instar. After installing all the swirling worms, move the same pouches near the chandrikes. After collecting the cocoons, keep the same pouches near the bottom of the manure. Up to 100 dflw two pouches are required. Proper disposal of silkworm litter after cocoon harvest Separate silkworm litter from mulberry twigs. Don't throw silkworm litter in the open/litter as it contains hundreds of Uzi fly pupae. Instead, pack it in plastic bags and store for 15 to 20 days to prevent the appearance of a uzi fly from litter. Alternatively, it can be buried in the soil or burned immediately. Availability of Nesolyxh thys: Available at Pest Management Lab., CSRTI, Mysore. Place the indentations on the day of brushing, indicating the number of bags required and the date of brushing silkworms. Delivery is made by courier after receiving advance payment @ Rs 25 per handbag. 2. Dermestid Beetles Prevalence &amp; Symptom: Dermestid beetles, Dermestes ater are known to attack pierced cocoons in cocoon enclosures. Female beetles lay about 150-250 eggs in cocoon thread. Beetles migrate from cocoon storage to granularity and attack green cocoons, as well as corns. In general, they attack the area around the abdomen of the corn. Losses were estimated at 16.62% per cocoon and 3.57% per cove. Management of Dermestid beetles: Avoid storing discarded cocoons and lost eggs for a long period. Storage rooms for breeding &amp; cocoon house should be cleaned periodically. Grain rooms should be cleaned before after the appearance of the mayo. Ensure that the mesh for doors &amp; windows in pierced cocoons (PCs). Wooden articles from the warehouse &amp; grains should be immersed in 0.2% malathion solution for 2-3 minutes. Trays, etc., should be thoroughly wash &amp; dried in the sun for 2-3 days before reuse. Mechanical control: Collect grubs and adults by sweeping or using a vacuum cleaner, destroy by burning or dipping in soapy water. Chemical control: Store the pierced cocoons in bags treated with deltamethline, soak the bags in 0.028 % deltamethyne solution (1ltr: 100 l of water) and dry in the shade. Spray 0.028% deltamethline solution on the walls and floor of the PC room once every 3 months. Sprinkle the bleaching powder (200 gm/sq.m) around the inner wall of the PC room to prevent the grubs from crawling out of the PC room. Source: Central Sericulture Research &amp; Training Institute, Mysore, Karnataka Mulberry Sericulture Practices Package for Eastern and Northeastern Region, Central Sericultural Research &amp; Training Institute, Berhampore, West Bengal Diseases and pests of muga silkworm Pebrine disease Pebrine is the most serious disease of muga silkworm caused by a protozoan of Nosema sp. It is unique in passing offspring through transovarial/transovum agents from other moths. If the infection is primary, more than 50% of the larvae die before the third moult and rarely the larva goes to spinning. When healthy larvae become infected by contamination during breeding, this is called a secondary infection. Secondary infection in the early stages of the larval stage leads to the formation of tin cocoons, while larvae infected during the 5th larval stage form well-formed cocoons. Peak season: All year round. Symptoms of the early stage of infection Infected silkworm larvae seem normal. However, microscopic examination of silkworm larva may indicate the presence of pathogen spores. The later stage of infection Silkworm larvae lose their appetite, differ in size, delayed growth, moult irregularly and the color of the larvae become bright yellow green instead of a deep green color (normal healthy larvae). Infected late-stage larvae exhibit black dots or spots on the surface of the body, and therefore the disease is known as Phutuka (spotted disease in Assamese). The source of infection stage transovarial eggs. Contamination of the surface of eggs (transovum). Contaminated grain equipment. Larval stage Contaminated egg laying kharika. Transovarially infected larvae. Faecal materials of infected larvae. Contaminated leaves. Contaminated place of rearing. Contaminated breeding equipment. Moth stage Infected seed cocoons. Infected with a thud. Infected granular devices. Scales of meth and corn. Grain dust. Spread of the disease: Pebrinized larvae extrude fecal material, intestinal juice and vomit, which pollute the breeding environment, equipment and leaves of host plants. Most often, the consumption of contaminated leaves / eggshells causes the spread of the disease. Scientific control of individual mother's masses to detect pebrina during egg production. Eggs. cereal equipment with 2% formalin before and after each grain operation. Use only microscopically tested diseases without disinfected eggs. Surface sterilization of eggs with 2% formalin for 5 minutes. Maintain hygienic condition in egg production and breeding plants. Follow the cellular culture method for basic stock maintenance. Disinfection of breeding equipment before use. Periodically check fecal materials, uneven/ foam/ restless irregular moulting. If spores of pebrina are detected, discard the entire infected crop. Source: Central Muga Eri Research &amp; Training Institute, Lahdoigarh, Jorhat, Assam Flacherie Flacherie; commonly known as oduna protrusion is a syndrome of bacterial diseases in silkworm muga caused by Pseudomonas sp. Sometimes it is caused by an ultra virus that acts as an exciting agent and then a secondary infection of bacteria. Sudden fluctuations in temperature and humidity, bad weather, poor quality of leaves with a high water content are predisposing factors. Peak season: All the time intense in the rainy summer months (June to August). Symptoms Infected larvae become lethargic and immobile. The color of the hemolymph becomes black. Excreta looks like a chain. Sealing of lips. Rectary performance. Infected larvae die in a short time. The source of infection larvae become infected after feeding contaminated / poor quality leaves of resin plants. Sick larvae, intestinal juice, fecal material, bodily fluid. Contaminated farming site and equipment. Spread of the disease Secondary infection of larvae due to feeding on contaminated leaves. Infected worms leak the bodily fluid containing the pathogen throughout the incubation period and pollute the breeding environment. Feeding late-stage worms with very delicate juicy leaves. Sudden fluctuations in temperature and humidity during rearing. Management Use disinfected good quality seeds of disease-free zones. Orient brushing to protect young larvae create a direct glow of the sun. Disinfection of the breeding site with 2% formalin solution before breeding. Dust 3% of lime frown in addition to formalin in case of high incidence of the disease in the previous year. Regularly check the breeding field and unload dwarf/slow/irregular moulting and destroy. Destruction of sick / doubtful worms by burying 5% formalin solution. Wash hands with a formalin solution at the time of transmission of worms. Maintain hygiene during rearing. Feed good quality disease-free leaves. Do not feed the worms late stage with delicate juicy leaves. Grasserie is a serious viral disease of silkworm muga caused by bakulovirus. High temperature clubbed with high humidity, poor quality leaves of the host plant are predisposing factors. Peak season: All year round, dominant during the rainy summer months of the year. Symptoms silkworms do not moult. The ossation becomes fragile and the intersegmental region becomes swollen and therefore the disease is known Phularog (swelling of the disease in Assamese). The tissues of the body and hemolymph of the infected larvae disintegrate into cloudy white liquid, and the larvae hang upside down with the clamps of the sheath after death. Cloudy liquid contains a large number of hexagonal multi-stage bodies. The source of infection feeding contaminated leaves. Crumbling sick silkworms, their body fluids. Contaminated farming sites and equipment. Spread of the disease: Sick silkworm larvae extrude the pathogen along with the leakage of bodily fluid due to damage and fracture of dead and / or sick larvae. Body fluid and damaged parts of the body of the larvae pollute the leaves, place of rearing and equipment. The disease spreads to healthy worms when feeding contaminated equipment during breeding. Management disinfection of the breeding site with 2% formalin solution before breeding. Dust 3% of lime unalined in addition to the usual disinfection in case of high incidence of the disease in the previous culture. Choose to grow delayed/lethargic/irregular moulting and destroy. Ensure the destruction of sick / doubtful worms by burning or burying 5% formalin solution. Ensure proper hygiene during rearing. Use only certified, disinfected diseases without swarming. Ensure breeding on good quality leaves. Mascardine Mascardine is one of the main diseases of silkworms. However, it is less common in silkworm muga and occurs only under some specific environmental impact. The disease appears at an interval of 2-3 years. The causal organism is a fungus and has not yet been identified for silkworm muga. Low temperature at high humidity is predisposing factors. Peak season: The winter months of the year, when the temperature at night drops and the day time temperature remains relatively high, which is associated with high humidity, that is, foggy weather. Symptoms Infected larvae lose appetite and become inactive. The color of the larvae becomes pale. Gradual cessation of movement within 12-18 hours of infection. Larvae are on a twig of a tree / trunk and harden. Larvae die within 16-18 hours of infection. On the larval body there is a white enkrustation, which covers the entire larval body within 24 hours of death. The dead larval body becomes dry, fragile and muffled. The source of infection Mmumifikovane / sick larva. Contaminated farming environment. The spread of Conidia disease/ spores of the pathogenic fungus are dispersed by the wind. Conidia in contact with the larva germinates, penetrate into the larval body and cause infection. Manage the orientation of brushing in the direction of the sun's glare during the winter. Disinfection of the breeding site with 2% formalin solution before breeding. Lime lime dust in the field to control humidity during breeding. Dust Tasar Kit Oushad developed by CTR&amp;TI, Ranchi on the body of the larvae at the time of transfer. Spray 0.5% sodium hydroxide solution on worms after 24 hours moulting as a prophylactic. Maintaining hygiene during rearing. Collect and destroy dead / sick larvae pickout sick or dead worms with ticks / chroptick and put in 2% formalin solution. Bury the carcasses at the bottom and cover the soil. Wash hands with a formalin or dettol solution after handling dead or infected larvae. Do not allow birds, ants or poultry to eat carcasses. Uzi Fly (Exorista sorbillans) Nature of the injury: It is the main pest of silkworm muga. The fly lays eggs on the shell of worms in the dorsal and dorsal side side. After hatching from eggs, fly worms penetrate into the larval body and feed on the tissues of worms. Mature worms come out of larvae / pupae and undergo pupation in the breeding field or grain hall. Uzi infected silkworm muga dies during the larval stage or pupal. Prevalence season: Widespread throughout the year, peaking from December to March. Rear silkworm management under a nylon mosquito net during the peak invasion period (December to March), which provides control 80-90%. When carrying worms of the late stage, remove fly eggs from the ass of silkworm larvae with ticks. Keep the farming area clean and dust with whitening powder during rearing. Mount uzi infested worms in separate Jali. Harvest and suppress uzi infected cocoons for 4 and 5 days of spinning. Collect and destroy the worm / pupae of the fly. Burn heavily infested worms. Apanteles (Apanteles stantoni) Nature of damage Usually infect in the early stages of silkworms. Apanteles lays eggs inside the body of silkworm larvae, inserting ovipositor through nodules after puberty. Mature worms form pupae in aggregation outside the body of silkworm larvae. Season of occurrence: Common in the summer and winter months of the year. Management Silkworm breeding under nylon mosquito net. Keep the farming area clean and dust with whitening powder during rearing. Collect and destroy worms / pupae of flies along with silkworm larvae. Spider: Attacks 1st instar wasp worms (Vespa orientalis) Occurs between June and July to August-September months. It attacks worms at an early stage, injuring and collecting young egg worms. It can be controlled by covering silkworms rearing through nylon nets and destroying hives. Red ants Red ants are also a serious pest in many areas of muga cultivation. Attacks worms of the first degree. Lost due to red ants are reported to be 5-10%. They can be controlled with a spray 2% Rogor (insecticide) before 15 days of breeding or burning the nest long before breeding. Grass basket: Worms attack the second to third degree. Lost due to grass baskets are minimal. Source: B.K. Singh, N. Tiken Singh, 2010, Muga Silkworm Seed Organization (MSSO), P-4 Unit, Mendipathar, East Caro Hills, Meghalaya. Muga, Eri and Mulberry Sericulture Practice Package for Northeast India, 2005, Central Muga Eri Research &amp; Training Institute, Lahdoigarh, Jorhat, Catalogue Technology 2008, Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, Bangalore- 560 062. 62.

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