



**10<sup>th</sup> BACSA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

**“Regeneration of sericultural industries  
in 21<sup>st</sup> century”**

**“REGESERI” 2023**

# **PROCEEDINGS**



**Soufli, Greece**

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## Conclusions

Romania has great possibilities for the development of sericulture, but I believe that the government must adopt some measures to restore this field of activity. It is necessary to develop the private sector by

- attracting private farmers in the sericulture activity.
- the provision of government credits, partially subsidized by the state
- the improvement of mulberry and silkworm cultivation technologies, adapted to the new forms of private sericulture,
- the development of new technologies for the use of sericulture by-products and their capitalization in the market economy system,
- carrying out complex collaboration programs in the field of sericulture with traditional sericulture countries interested in such actions.

## **The silk niche production in Italy**

**By**

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### **(Abstract)**

The present summary is based on data covering the year 2022 regarding both the agricultural and the industrial part of the silk supply chain. During the last rearing season about 120 boxes were reared for different purposes by rearers belonging to CREA-AA's network: around 32 boxes by Italian farmers, 30 boxes by French farmers belonging to the Sericyne's network, 8.5 boxes by farmers belonging to the Swiss Silk's network and 18 boxes were sent to Greece; the remaining amount was employed for various purposes (science, education, analysis, cocoon production, etc.). The fresh cocoon production that refers to the CREA-AA network and can be directly monitored by the aforementioned institution amounts to around 600 kilograms. Among these, a small part was used for reeling (only 8 kg of silk were reeled in Southern Italy and 7 kg in Northern Italy) for industrial niche production, while the remaining part was used for the cosmetic and biomedical industry in Italy or abroad, and to obtain pupae for different purposes. As a general remark, it must be considered that throughout the rearing season the egg requests were higher than expected and thus, for the 2023 season, the production was increased. Production was tripled and amounts to 356 egg boxes for the Spring season and to 43 for the Autumn season. Data as a whole indicates that despite being still a niche, the sector is growing. Moving to the industrial silk textile sector (downstream of the reeling sector and importing silk or silk tissues from abroad), based on data provided by the Italian Silk Office (Sistema Moda Italia – Italy Fashion System), the overall picture about year 2022 is fairly positive with growing trends for both quantity and market value; the same applies to thread and fabrics import. Export has grown and almost reached pre-Covid

thresholds. Relative to these data, a few countries showed a clear growing trend while China slightly decreased the value of imported silk goods.

**Keywords:** silk supply chain, boxes, production, niche, industrial silk textile sector

**The pupae of the wild European silkworm *Saturnia pyri* (Lepoptera: Saturnidae) are a new and essential nutritional supplement in all aspects**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article presents the results of the content of the chemical and biochemical composition of the pupa of the wild silkworm *Saturnia pyri* belonging to the family *Saturniidae*, species of Lepidoptera. The nutritional value of silkworm *Saturnia pyri* pupae was evaluated, which contained 51% dry matter, 52.50% crude protein, 27.89% fat, 10.50% chitin fibers, 2.5% ash, 27 macro-, and microelements, and 25 mg alpha tocopherols in 100 g oil. The X-ray fluorescence method was used to determine the content of mineral elements in the pupa of the silkworm *Saturnia pyri*. It was revealed that the pupa of this type of silkworm contains 25 elements, of which the relative amount of K, Mg, Na, Ca, Al is much higher than other elements.

**Keywords:** Giant peacock moth, Aristotle's silkworm, mineral elements, proteins, fat, chitin fiber, ash, vitamin E

**Introduction**

Modern sericulture is an activity in which the products obtained at each stage of silkworm cultivation can be used for different directions of the consumer market. From the experience of world achievements, it is known that after obtaining silk from a cocoon, the remaining pupa is also of industrial interest and serves as a raw material for the manufacture of various medicinal and cosmetic products, food products (oils, seasonings) and is used as feed additives for pets, poultry (Buhroo *et al.*, 2018).

Currently, the most common is the traditional silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). But also, in many

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