

The present investigation is an attempt to study the genetic proximity of the other ecoraces of *Antheraea mylitta*, bring about an idea of breeding of Andhra local ecorace with other ecoraces, without losing its beneficial commercial characters and suggest methods to overcome its weaknesses. Identification of ecoraces based on molecular markers, selection of parental ecoraces, consistent breeding program, production of hybrid seeds to produce desirable commercial characters.



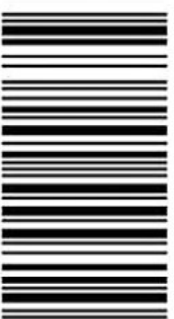
Dr. Renuka Gattu
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Dr. G. Renuka M. Sc ., Ph.D in Zoology, worked in the present Post Doctoral Fellow on Identification of DNA markers linked to silk yield traits in Tasar silkworm, *Antheraea mylitta*, 2016-2021 (ongoing). She has been conferred with Doctoral degree for the work done in Major Research Project funded by Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi.

Biodiversity, Pathology and Hybridization in Tasar silkworm

Antheraea mylitta



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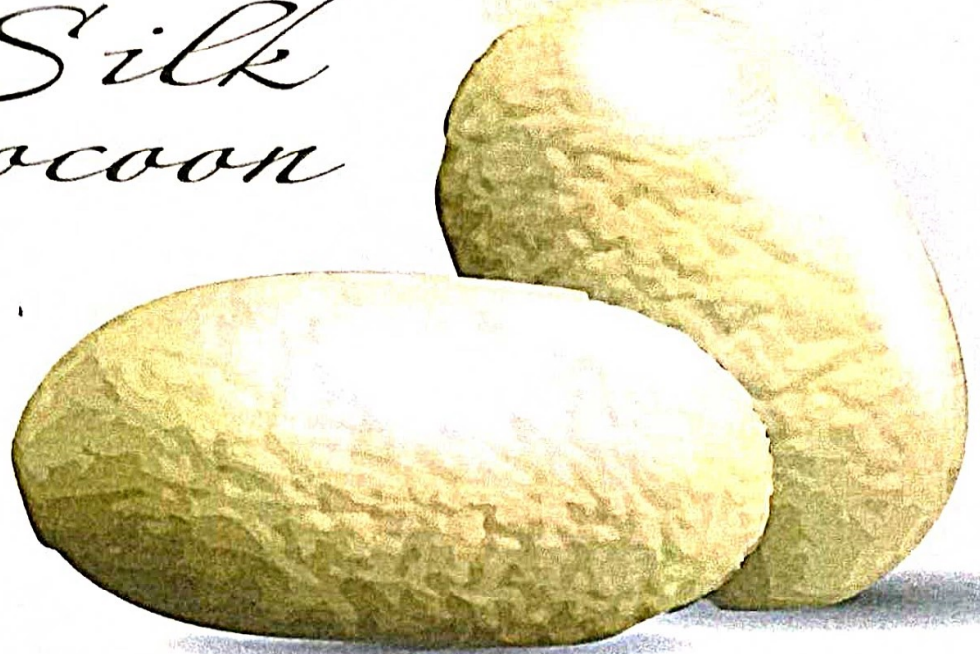
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Antheraea mylitta

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*Silk
cocoon*



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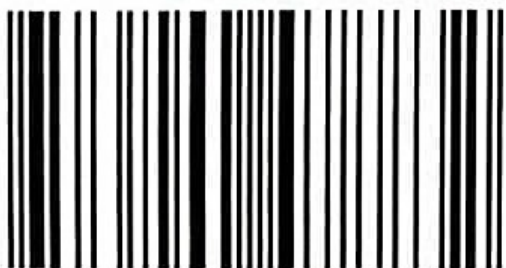
Molecular characterization and Phylogenetic Studies of Tasar silkworm

Renuka Gattu

Molecular characterization and Phylogenetic Studies of Tasar silkworm

The molecular characterisation using SSR/ISSR/EST-SSR suggest that these markers could be effectively utilised for identifying the genetic variability among tasar ecoraces. Among the ecoraces studied, Daba BV and Andhra local have shown much variability. As variations in the ecoraces have genetic basis, identification of ecoraces based on molecular markers, selection of parental ecoraces, consistent breeding program and production of hybrid seeds to produce desirable commercial characters is the need of the hour. However, studies on adaptability of ecoraces in different ecological conditions and synchronisation of emergence pattern need to be focused.

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