

## **Breeding of High Yielding Good Quality Leaves Mulberry Cultivar "Suilppong" (*Morus alba* L.)**

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### **Objectives**

In order to breed high yielding good quality leaves mulberry cultivar, which is essential for silkworm rearing, the characteristics of newly bred mulberry strain were surveyed.

### **Materials and Methods**

#### Materials

- Mulberry

Jamgsang 123 which is registered as newly bred mulberry cultivar Suilppong

- Silkworm

Baegogjam and Daesungjam were reared for practical leaves quality examination in spring and autumn, respectively by feeding Jamsang 123 leaves

#### Methods

- Mulberry cultivation

Standard mulberry cultivation method

- Spacing : 0.5X(1.8+0.6)m
- Training : summer training
- Local adaptability test : Four places(Suwon, Kongju, Jeonju and Jangsung) for five years since 1996

- Mulberry chromosome observation : Oshitsbushi method

### **Results and Discussion**

New triploid mulberry strain Jamgsang 123 was bred among selected lines from F1 seedlings obtained by crossing the female, tetraploid mulberry No.411 and the male, Kugsang 21.

Jamgsang 123 was recognized to be superior in productivity by 25% compared to control cultivar, Kaeryangppong through local adaptability test which had been carried out at four places (Suwon, Kongju, Jeonju and Jangsung) for five years since 1996.

Jamgsang 123 was named as Suilppong and registered as leading cultivar.

The new cultivar, Suilppong, has following agronomic characteristics as compared with leading cultivar, Kaeryangppong, which was known to have the best leaf quality in Korea.

Leaf quality of Jamgsang 123 was good by test of silkworm rearing for two silkworm rearing seasons

(spring and autumn) at Suwon in 2000.

It is belonging to *Morus alba* L. with the ovate leaf shape, sprouting in spring nearly the same to the Yongcheonppong(*Morus alba* L.), high leaf yielding of 25% and a little lower degree of cold resistance compared to Kaeryangppong (*Morus alba* L.).

It is adaptable to everywhere in Korea.

Suilppong is recommended to rear silkworms not only in spring but also in autumn besides for young silkworms.

### **References**

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