Madagascar’s New Species in Peril

Though Madagascar’s flora and fauna is being exploited at an alarming rate, it does not cease to reveal divine secrets.

This was the theme of the Symposium on Madagascar at the West Indian Ocean Program Office released a new report titled: “The threats to biodiversity: a call for action” (June 10-16, 2010), Africa Review reported.

The document highlights the incredible discovery of 615 species in Madagascar over the past decade. The new finds consist of 385 plants, 42 representatives, 17 fish, 90 amphibians, 64 reptiles and 41 mammals.

These discoveries will add to the island’s 250,000 species that are known to exist on the planet, including 70000 animal species and 20000 plant species, 70 percent of which are endemic to the country, the spokesman for the city government.

Archaeologists are staging a major expedition to the south eastern province of Gilan in Shoura Gizo to inves- tigate the only fortified residence from the era of the Odrysian Kingdom in Bulgaria, the National Museum of History in Sofiaecho reported.

The five-year tourism development program approved by the Council of Economy.

By Sadiq Dehqan

Origins

Chinese legend gives the title Goddess of Silk to Lady Hu-Ling-Shih, wife of the mythical Yellow Emperor, who is said to have ruled China in about 3000 BC. She is credited with the introduction of silk worm rearing and the invention of the loom. Half a silk worm uncared for in 1927 in the losses sold outside the Yellow River in Shaanxi province, in northern China, has been dated between 2000 and 2500 BC. Another example is a group of ribbons, threads and woven fragments, dated about 3000 BC, and found at Qianling, Henan province. More recent archaological finds—a small ivory cup carved with a silk worm design and thought to be between 5000 and 5000 years old, and spinning tools, silk thread and fabric fragments—date from the late Tang dynasty of China.

About the breeding and producing of silkworm, he said, “Distribution of silkworm eggs starts in early spring. When the mulberry tree blossoms, production of cocoons increases. The egg hatches into worms, and the worms grow, eat and spin cocoons. The worms are killed by the cold weather and their spring is extended in the valley. The eggs hatch into worms and then into cocoons. We have to be careful in this process, because cocoons are ready to hatch. We have to take care of the cocoons.”

The scientist went on to say, “In the process of spinning, the cocoons are dried and turned into wool. These cocoons are then turned into silk. Silk is then made into fabric and finally into cloth.”

Recent history has it that Iranian silk production reached a few thousand tons per year. But as time passed the volume declined. As fifities or sixties by foreign companies and others.”

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An estimated 200 tons of silk is produced in the country for spinning, the official said.

There are 600 silk spinning machines in this region and the country for spinning, the official said.

Ardabil Handicraft

Ardabil province is displaying handicrafts, namely kilim, leather works, traditional apparel, pottery and hajm in an exhibition (June 9-17) in Tehran.

Quick Wedding Licenses

St Petersburg Offering

Russia’s second city St Petersburg approved this week off- ering 72-hour marriage, starting from Tuesday, registration fees set by the Council of Economy.

During the second century BC, the Chinese emperor, Han Wu Di’s ambassadors traveled as far west as Persia and Mesopotamia, bearing gifts including silks. A Han embassy reached Baghdad in AD 97, and important finds of Han silks have been made along the Silk Road. One of the most dramatic finds of Tang silks along the Silk Road was made in 1907 by Aurel Stein.

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About the breeding and producing of silkworm, he said, “Distribution of silkworm eggs starts in early spring. When the mulberry tree blossoms, production of the introduction of 2000 skilled silkworkers became widespread in Europe.

Early Trade

Silk became a precious commodity highly sought by our countries at a very early time, and it is believed that the silk trade was actually started before the Silk Road was officially opened in the second century BC.

A Japanese female mummy with silk has been discovered in the village of Dzei-Medina near Shelles and the Valley of the Kings, dated 1059 BC, which is probably the earliest evidence of the silk trade.

By Saadil Dehqan

S
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ful history unknown to most people. For centuries the West hardly knew about silk and the people who made it. For more than two thousand years the Chinese kept the secret of silk to themselves. It was the most really guarded secret in history.

Near the Silk Road therefore continued as before.

By Sadeq Dehqan

History of Silk Industry

Origins

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