

# GLOBAL GIVING FARMER'S REPORT

JAN 2023



Lalaina and Mamameline holding, the cocoon tapestry



Lalaina Raharindimby,  
women artisan  
coordinator

Happy new year 2023 and best wishes to All the Global Giving Donors that have contributed to donate to my project in during 2022.

On behalf of the Sepali Madagascar team members, I address my thanks to Global Giving for linking the Sepali Madagascar program to the donors to support us implementing our conservation through poverty alleviation program. Your supports allowed us to continue providing new rearing equipment, such as rearing nets, to our registered farmers in order to produce the silk cocoon that Sepali Madagascar processed into finished goods. Sepali Madascar wishes to maintain the partnership with all of you for this year 2023.

Sincerely

Mamy Ratsimbazafy

## 1- Farmers activities regarding the silk production:

### 1-1- the Ceranchia silk cocoon production:



Zama and his Families, removing the Pupae out of the cocoon

Bealanana (Northern Makira Protected Area) is the region where Sepali implement the Ceranchia silk cocoon production. Therefore, our registered farmers get skills to harvest sustainably the cocoons from the host plant trees planted three years ago by them.

All farmer's job is to protect the last larvae stage (fifth stage) against the predators using a rearing nets that Sepali distributed to whoever is ready to rear larvae.

After harvesting the Ceranchia cocoons sustainably, the farmers cut the cocoon using a pair of scissors, open the cocoon and then remove the pupae from the cocoon.

The pupae are kept in the rearing house that each farmers must build up to make sure that the pupae emerge every November.

Averagely, 95% of the pupae have emerged every November and the idea to remove the pupae from the cocoon does not affect the survival life.



Ceranchia pupae



Our best Ceranchia cocoon producers

From the left-hand picture to the right-hand, Remena, Mbilo, Frah, Totolahy, Revelo.

They have been among the best Ceranchia cocoon producers since 2015.

Each of them own at least 10 hectares of land and they lend their land to the families that wants to produce cocoons.

# LIFE CYCLE of Ceranchia:

Genus: *Ceranchia appolina*; Family of SATURNIDAE; Host plant:  
APOCYNACEAE

Every year, Sepali farmers produce averagely 120 kilos of *Ceranchia* cocoon.

This species has only one generation per year and the life cycle takes almost one year.

The moth mates in November and then lays eggs after a few days from the mating date.

The eggs take 30-40 days to hatch. The hatching happens in January.

The larvae stage that consists of five stages takes 6 months to develop from stage 1 to stage 5.

Larvae started to produce silk in July.

The cocoons are ready to be harvested sustainably starting August.

The cocoon-harvesting can take three months per year.

The next generations start in November when the pupae emerge into adult moth.

The moth's life takes about 5 days.

Usually, the males emerge a few days before the females.





Moth



Egg's hatching



Fifth stadia larvae



Pupae



Cocoon



2- Other

type of endemic

species of silk that have been produces and processed by the Sepali  
Madagascar



*Hypsoides singularis*



Wasp cocoon



*Deborrea* sp cocoon



five natural colors of  
*Antherina suraka*



*Borocera* sp cocoon