

# Reeling in a wild silk harvest

May 17 2011

---



Gonometa Postica 5th instar. Credit: OU/Christopher Holland.

(PhysOrg.com) -- A new way of treating wild silkmoth cocoons could see new silk industries springing up wherever wild silk is found in Africa and South America, as well as silk's Asian heartland.

A new way of treating wild silkmoth cocoons could see new silk industries springing up wherever wild silk is found in Africa and South America, as well as silk's Asian heartland.

A team led by Oxford University scientists found that the surfaces of wild cocoons are coated with a layer of the mineral calcium oxalate, which makes them difficult to unravel. When the researchers removed this layer using an acidic solution they discovered that it was possible to reel cocoons into long strands of silk comparable to those derived from the domesticated Mulberry silk moth (*Bombyx mori*).

The team publish a report of their research this week in the American Chemical Society's journal *Biomacromolecules*.

'Unlike traditional ways of treating wild silk cocoons – such as degumming using pineapple juice, carding and hand-spinning – our new method softens the cocoon so that it can be reeled but does not damage the strands which give silk its sought-after properties,' said Tom Gheysens of Oxford University's Department of Zoology, who led the work with Oxford supervisor Professor Fritz Vollrath. 'The demineralising process makes it possible, for the first time, to create long continuous strands of silk from wild cocoons producing a high quality wild silk which is, potentially, a match for the 'farmed' variety.'

The researchers tested their new technique on the cocoons of the wild silkworm *Gonometa postica*. They found that, unlike traditional methods, their technique, using a warm solution of EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), softens the cocoons enough they can be reeled like farmed silk without collapsing the cocoon fibres that make them strong and durable.

'Whilst these experiments were with the wild silkworm *Gonometa postica* our findings suggest that the cocoons of other wild silkworm species could be treated and reeled using this method,' said Professor Vollrath of Oxford University's Department of Zoology. 'This has the potential to bring a 'wild silk revolution' to places such as Africa and South America where wild silk is abundant but which are unsuited to domestic silk

farming.’

Other wild silkmoth species with commercial silk-producing potential include *Antheraea mylitta*, *Antheraea pernyi*, *Cricula andrei*, and *Samia canningii*.

**More information:** Demineralization enables reeling of Wild Silkmoth cocoons, *Biomacromolecules*, Just Accepted Manuscript, [DOI: 10.1021/bm2003362](https://doi.org/10.1021/bm2003362)

## **Abstract**

Wild Silkmoth cocoons are difficult or impossible to reel under conditions that work well for cocoons of the Mulberry silkmoth, *Bombyx mori*. Here we report evidence that this is caused by mineral reinforcement of wild silkmoth cocoons and that washing these minerals out allows for the reeling of commercial lengths of good quality fibers with implications for the development of the ‘wild silk’ industry. We show that in the Lasiocampid silkmoth *Gonometa postica*, the mineral is whewellite (calcium oxalate monohydrate). Evidence is presented that its selective removal by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) leaves the gum substantially intact preventing collapse and entanglement of the network of fibroin brins, enabling wet reeling. Therefore this method clearly differs from the standard “degumming” and should be referred to as “demineralizing”. Mechanical testing shows that such preparation results in reeled silks with markedly improved breaking load and extension to break by avoiding the damage produced by the rather harsh degumming, carding or dry reeling methods currently in use.

Provided by University of Oxford

Citation: Reeling in a wild silk harvest (2011, May 17) retrieved 1 May 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2011-05-method-unreeling-cocoons-silk-industry.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.