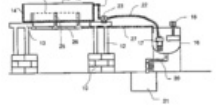
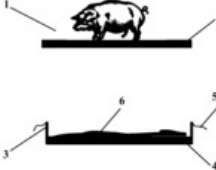
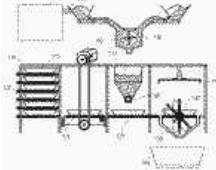
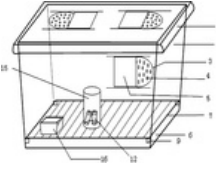
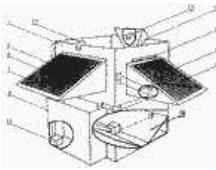
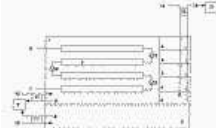
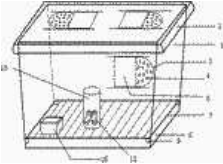
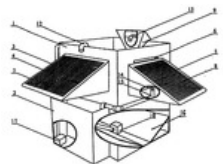
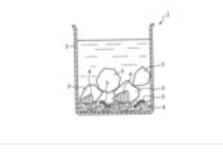
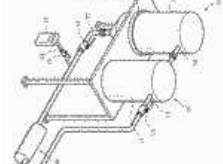
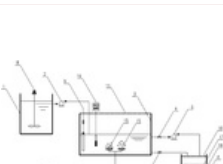
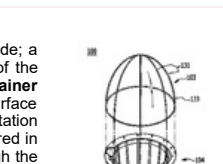
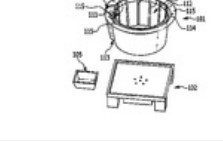
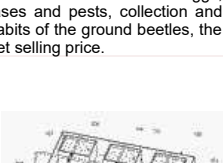
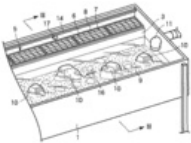
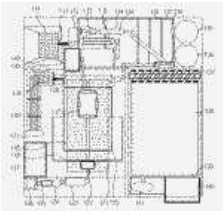
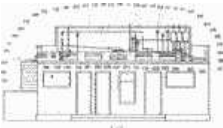
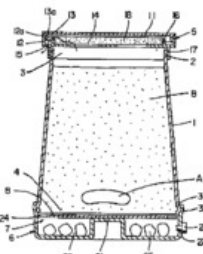
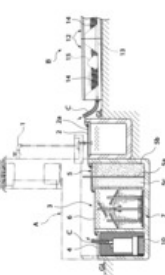
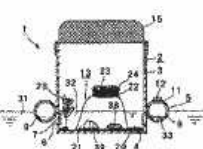
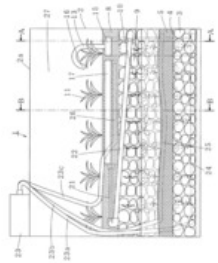
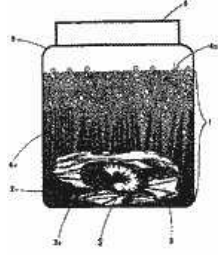
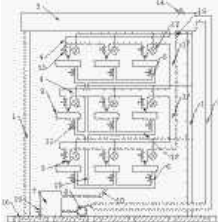
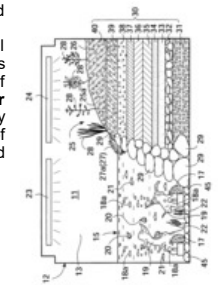
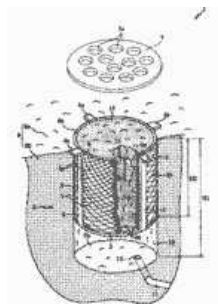


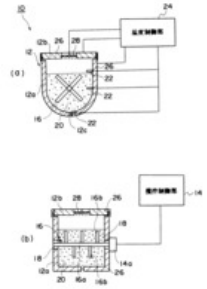
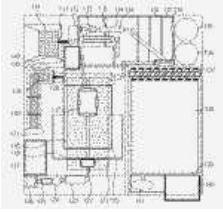
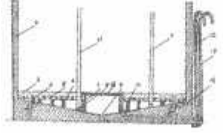
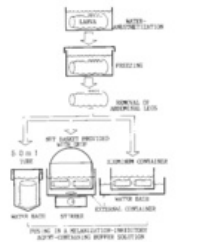
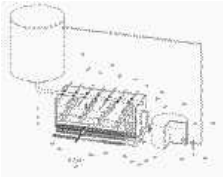
89 results for ((Tank+ or container+ or chamber+ or reservoir+)/TI/AB/CLMS/TX/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW AND (water)/TI/AB/CLMS/DESC/ODES/ICLM/TX AND (larva+)/TI/AB/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (drain)/TI/AB/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (mesh or grid or porous)/TI/AB/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX) AND (A01K-067/033)/IPC AND PD <= 2014-08-08 - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Crustacean larva raising method and apparatus	AUPQ177699	1999-08-12	AUSTRALIAN BAY LOBSTER PRODUCERS* AUSTRALIAN FRESH RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT AUSTRALIAN FRESH RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT C AUSTRALIAN FRESH RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONPT	
A crustacean larva raising method includes the steps of providing a tank (50) to hold larva raising medium, continuously supplying sterilised, filtered larva raising medium to the tank (50) through outlets (64) adapted to cause horizontal circulation of the medium and at an outlet flow velocity preventing larva damage, continuously draining the medium through a drain assembly (65) including a larva screen and maintaining the medium at a selected temperature. Apparatus to carry out the crustacean larva raising method comprises of modular channel sections (51, 52) of the tank (50), which are bolted and sealed together, two sub tanks (53, 54), a UV steriliser unit (55) incorporating temperature control means and a submersible pump (56) to circulate filtered and pre-sterilized medium. A crustacean larva feeding composition and a method for preparing such a composition are also provided.					
2.	Method which is used for processing pig excrement with black soldier fly larvae and easy and convenient to conduct	CN103931562	2014-07-23	SHENZHEN CITY TENG LONG LIFE TECHNOLOGY*	
The invention discloses a method which is used for processing pig excrement with black soldier fly larvae and easy and convenient to conduct. Excrement and urine excreted by pigs leak from an excrement leaking plate of a pig toilet and fall into an excrement tank below, the solid pig excrement is eaten and digested by the black soldier fly larvae and then converted into insect protein, and the liquid pig urine leaks into a bacterium bed below a nylon gauze element and is digested and processed by beneficial microorganisms in the bacterium bed. After the black soldier fly larvae mature, the black soldier flies are caught by removing the nylon gauze element, a new nylon gauze element is installed, and new black soldier fly larvae are added for circulation processing. In this way, a large amount of pig excrement and pig urine produced dispersedly can be processed with low cost, without pollution and resourcefully, and a clean and safe pollutant processing scheme is provided for intensive breeding large and medium pig farms.					
3.	Apparatus for treatment of organic waste using bsf larva	KR20140046665	2014-04-21	GREENTEKO*	
Disclosed is an organic waste treatment device using <i>Ptecticus tenebrifer</i> larvae . The organic waste treatment device using <i>Ptecticus tenebrifer</i> larvae comprises: a plurality of treatment containers accommodating organic waste inside and having spaces which the <i>Ptecticus tenebrifer</i> larvae can inhabit; a storing unit storing the organic waste and a moisture controlling agent which are to be added to the treatment containers , at an amount to be used in one day of treatment or more; a mixing unit mixing the organic waste and the moisture controlling agent which are to be added to the treatment containers ; an adding unit adding the mixture of organic waste and the moisture controlling agent to the treatment containers ; and a transferring unit transferring the organic waste and the moisture controlling agent from the storing unit to the adding unit. The organic waste treatment device mixes organic waste and a moisture adjusting agent so that the <i>Ptecticus tenebrifer</i> larvae can effectively treat organic waste. In a system for treating a large amount of organic waste, the organic waste treatment device adds organic waste, of which the moisture is controlled correspondingly to the number of days of <i>Ptecticus tenebrifer</i> larval growth, into treatment containers so that the treated organic waste can be effectively discharged.					
4.	Soilless nereid larva breeding method	CN101622974	2010-01-13	GUANGDONG OCEAN UNIVERSITY*	
The invention relates to a soilless Nereid larva breeding method. According to the method, with 27-29 DEG C of water temperature, 7.8-8.6 of pH and 28-30 of salinity, larva breeding water undergoes dark precipitation and secondary sand filtration and is then filtered for further use by a 300-mesh bolting-silk bag; large and vigorous heteronereis bodies with no exterior wounds are selected and positioned in a plastic bucket containing 0.5 m<3> of sea water for oviposition and insemination according to a proportion of 3:1 between the female and the male heteronereis bodies; oosperms undergo three times of egg washing and then are moved into a larva breeding pond; larva in a roaming period are mainly fed with chlamydomonas together with a certain amount of artificially mixed feed; when the larva grow into five-setiger nectochaeta larva , graciaria is put in the pond as an attachment substrate, and a small amount of fish paste is also fed; and during the Nereid larva breeding, according to larva growing periods, the light illumination is controlled in a range of 300-1000 Lux. When the graciaria is used for replacing silt as the Nereid perching place, as the graciaria can utilize the metabolic products of the Nereids as the nutrients to promote self growth and is easily cleaned, the living environment of the larva can be bettered, the diseases and the damage to the larva during larva generation can be reduced, and the survival rate of the larva can be improved.					
5.	Method for breeding larva of lepidoptera insects indoor and device thereof	CN102388843	2012-03-28	YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY SERICULTURAL INSTITUTE OF BEES*	
The invention discloses a method for breeding larva of lepidoptera insects indoor. The breeding box using in the method has no bottom, and the lower part of the inner wall of the breeding box is fixedly connected with at least two support blocks. A leaking frame is arranged on the support blocks, at least one fixing device of a cutting transplanting pipe is arranged on the leaking frame, and at least one cutting transplanting pipe is arranged in the fixing device of the cutting transplanting pipe. The lateral wall of the breeding box or the box cover is provided with at least one ventilating window. The leaking frame comprises a cross rod and a grid . The branches of the host plant are inserted in the cutting transplanting pipe, the leaves of the plant branches cannot touch the inner wall of the breeding box, and clean water or plant culture medium is put in the cutting transplanting pipe. The invention solves the technical problems that the larva difficultly eats food caused by disorderly climbing, and the larva groups are easy to crossly infect by pathogen caused by that excrement of the larva pollutes the leaves. The invention can adjust the temperature and the humidity in the breeding box, has long fresh keeping period, can conveniently change the branches and clean the box body, can easily disinfect, and has a simple and smart structure, low cost and little labour input, so it is suitable for breeding the larva of large insects indoor.					
6.	Larva fodder separating tank of house fly breeding	CN2698075	2005-05-11	TIANJIN GELIN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES*	
The utility model relates to a larva fodder separating tank of house fly breeding. The utility model is composed of a box body type main tank and an accessory tank , wherein the lower part of the outer side of the main tank is provided with the accessory tank , and the upper part is provided with a fodder collecting oblique tank ; the bottom part of the fodder collecting oblique tank is provided with a water flowing mouth; a larva collecting oblique tank is arranged on the outer side of the main tank adjacent to the fodder collecting oblique tank ; the connecting position of the main tank of the upper end of the larva collecting oblique tank is provided with a larva overflow mouth; the upper surfaces of the fodder collecting oblique tank and larva collecting oblique tank are respectively provided with a filter screen which is downwards oblique, and a feed hopper is arranged in one side of the main tank corresponding to the fodder collecting oblique tank ; the bottom parts of the main tank and the accessory tank are respectively provided with a diving pump. Larvae are separated from the liquid level by the fluid circulation of the diving pump between the main tank and the accessory tank , and residual fodder which deposits at the bottom part of the main tank is removed by the other diving pump. By using the separating tank to separate the larvae , the removal of the residual fodder is clean, the separating tank can be continuously operated, and separated liquid can be recycled. The separating tank has the advantages of simple structure, convenient operation, time saving, labor saving, stable effect and high yield, and is suitable for industrial house fly breeding.					
7.	Method for three-dimensional and artificial seedlings cultivation of perinereis aibuhitensis	CN102106326	2011-06-29	YANCHENG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY*	
The invention discloses a method for the three-dimensional and artificial seedlings cultivation of the perinereis aibuhitensis, which mainly comprises the steps of: (1) fishing and disinfecting the heteronereis; (2) laying eggs, hatching and cultivating the planktonic larva ; (3) three-dimensionally cultivating the benthic larvae ; and (4) seedling emerging. The key measures comprise the steps of: putting four setiger intermediate-later stage nectochaeta into a polyethylene water tank for the three-dimensional cultivation, cultivating by flowing water , and properly mixing the single-cell algae, the EM (effective microorganisms) bacterium with various artificial baits. After the measures are used, the density of the larvae is reduced, the mutual massacre among the individuals is reduced, the nutritional requirement of each-stage larva and the good and stable water quality environment are guaranteed, the survival rate of the larva is greatly improved, the breeding rate from the fertilized ovum to the sand silkworm seedling with the length of 1cm reaches at 42.3%, and the seedling yield per unit area is improved at 11.4*104 numbers/m<2>, so that the survival rate, the breeding rate and the seedling yield per unit area are greatly improved compared with the existing seedlings cultivation mode. The method is convenient to operate, can prevent the seedlings from being damaged caused by sand flushing and seedling driving, and is good for the long-distance transporting and the planting of the seedlings.					
8.	Biological method for recycling organic wastewaters, sludges and/or solids	WO9847828	1998-10-29	HERWIG BORR	
The invention relates to a biological method for recycling organic wastewaters, sludges and solids, which is characterized in that the wastewaters, sludges and solids are brought into direct contact with larvae from insects of the taxonomic families of the Syrphidae, Muscidae or Calliphoridae.					

9.	Device for feeding lepidoptera insect larvae indoors	CN202232599	2012-05-30	YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY SERICULTURAL INSTITUTE OF BEES*	
The utility model relates to a device for feeding lepidoptera insect larvae indoors. The device is provided with a feeding box with a box cover, wherein the feeding box is bottomless; at least two support blocks are fixedly connected to the lower part of the inner wall of the feeding box; a leakage frame is arranged on the support blocks; at least one twig cutting tube fixator is arranged on the leakage frame; at least one twig cutting tube is arranged in the twig cutting tube fixator; at least one ventilating window is arranged on the side wall or the box cover of the feeding box; the leakage frame is formed by cross rods or grids; and space between two cross rods ranges from 1.5 to 2 centimeters, and the drift diameter of each grid ranges from 1.5 to 2 centimeters. By the device, the technical problem that larvae cannot find food due to random crawl, the technical problem of cross infection of pathogenic bacteria of the larvae due to pollution of leaves by larva excrement and the like are solved; the device also can regulate temperature and humidity in the feeding box, twigs have long refreshing time, and are convenient to replace, the box body is convenient to clean, and the device has a skillful and simple structure, is easy to disinfect, low in feeding cost and less in labor investment, and is particularly suitable for feeding the large insect larvae indoors.					
10.	Pestand fodder separator for housefly larva cultivation	CN1561714	2005-01-12	TIANJIN GELIN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES*	
A larva-residual feed separator for culturing larvae of fly is composed of primary case and secondary case. Said primary case has two inclined troughs with net filter respectively for collecting larva and residual feed. A submerged pump is respectively arranged at the bottoms of primary and secondary cases for making the liquid be circulating between said to bases for separating larvae and removing the residual feed from the bottom of primary case.					
11.	Method and instrument for breeding firefly	JP2005333831	2005-12-08	KANSAI ELECTRIC POWER*	
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for breeding firefly, maximally avoiding such trouble that many firefly larvae die until they grow to the final stage and also maximally lengthening matured firefly. SOLUTION: The method comprises the following procedure: About 80 mL water is put into a cup-like container 2 as an about 100 mL beaker, a plurality of granular pebbles 3 are laid on the bottom of the container 2. Firefly larvae 5 and Semisulcospira libertina 6 are put into the container 2, wherein the number of the firefly larvae 5 is one or two and the pebbles 3 are laid so as to form gaps for intruding the firefly larvae 5 into the reverse side of the pebbles 5 and the Semisulcospira libertina 6 are administered into the container 2 in such a frequency that at least one Semisulcospira libertina 6 is always contained in the container 2. Besides, the water is exchanged at least once a week with effluent yielded from operating a thermal power plant. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
12.	Hatching apparatus of egg capsule	KR20100021233	2010-02-24	CHONNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY*	
PURPOSE: A hatching apparatus of egg capsule is provided to enhance a hatching rate by flowing seawater into inner part of a hatching tank , to block inflow of harmful virus, and to protect marine univalve shell laying egg capsule. CONSTITUTION: A hatching apparatus of egg capsule comprises: a hatching tank (20) in which an egg capsule of univalve shell is moved by seawater; and a rearing tub(50) which is connected to the top of the hatching tank and in which a larva incubated in the egg capsule is flowed in from the hatching tank . The egg capsule accepted inside the hatching tank uses an egg capsule spawned from the adult of gastropods. The hatching tank includes a first main body of cylindrical shape.					
13.	Device and method for culturing and separating chironomus larvae for reducing sludge	CN102910737	2013-02-06	BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY*	
The invention discloses a device and method for culturing and separating chironomus larvas for reducing sludge, which belong to the technical field of biological treatment of sewage through a biochemical process. Recently, the effects of chironomus larvas on reducing sludge and improving the sludge settleability are found for the first time, and the application of chironomus larvas to sludge reduction has the advantages of low energy consumption, low running cost, no secondary pollution on the environment and the like. Specific to the demand of a large quantity of chironomus larvas domesticated through active sludge in the research of chironomus larvas on the aspect of reduction in sludge volume and amount, chironomus larvas applied to sludge reduction are cultured on a large scale in a chironomus larva culturing device by taking active sludge as a substrate, and chironomus larvas are separated from the active sludge while chironomus larvas of different ages are separated through a chironomus larva separator, so that a combined system for growing and breeding chironomus larvas and efficiently separating is realized, and preconditions are provided for smooth proceeding of the research of the chironomus larvas on the aspect of reduction in sludge volume and amount.					
14.	Ptecticus tenebrifer breeding device	KR101405889	2014-06-18	PARK CHEONG IL;PARK, CHUNG IL	
The present invention discloses a Ptecticus tenebrifer breeding device comprising: a container unit which has an opened upper side and a predetermined space in the inside; a supporting unit, on the upper side of which the container unit is located, for collecting moisture from the container unit; and a cover unit which closes the upper side of the container unit and forms a predetermined space with the container unit, wherein the container unit comprises: a partition arranged in the container unit to divide the container unit into an inhabitation space and a collecting space; a movement opening formed on the partition to connect the inhabitation space and the collecting space; a lower surface corresponding to the inhabitation space formed into a net shape; a plurality of hiding grooves vertically formed on the inside of the container unit corresponding to the inhabitation space; and a discharge opening formed at the bottom of the container unit corresponding to the collecting space, wherein Ptecticus tenebrifer larvae and food waste are stored in the inhabitation space, and the Ptecticus tenebrifer larvae are inserted into the hiding groove and metamorphosed into a pup, or are inserted into the collecting space through the movement opening and are discharged to the outside through the discharge opening.					
15.	Method for breeding medical ground beetles	CN103609532	2014-03-05	ZHANG GUOPING	
The invention provides a method for breeding medical ground beetles and belongs to the technical field of medical animal breeding. The method for breeding the medical ground beetles comprises the steps of control over a place of a breeding party, temperature and humidity, management of breeding fodder, breeding soil of the ground beetles, an egg reservation of the ground beetles and incubation of eggs, management of larvae of the ground beetles and medium-sized ground beetles, management of copulation, management of adults, prevention and treatment of diseases and pests, collection and processing of the ground beetles and finished product storage of the ground beetles. The method for breeding the medical ground beetles accords with the original wild life habits of the ground beetles, the growth and breeding speed of the ground beetles is greatly increased, and the ground beetles are good in medical property, strong in efficacy, good in quality and high in market selling price.					
16.	Apparatuses and method for artificial seedling production of marine polychaete	KR101178392	2012-08-30	PUKYONG NATIONAL UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY- ACADEMIC COOPERATION FOUNDATION*	
PURPOSE: An apparatuses and method for producing the artificial seedling of lugworm are provided to induce precoocious sexual maturity through a temperature shock. CONSTITUTION: An apparatuses for producing the artificial seedling of lugworm comprises a sexual maturity inducing device, a caterpillar washing device, an egg laying inducing device, an incubation inducing device, and a larva collecting container . The sexual maturity inducing device is formed in the shape that a plurality of caterpillar culturing tubs are received in a big tub. The caterpillar washing device comprises a container receiving platform(200) and a drawer type container (210). The egg laying inducing device fertilizes eggs. The incubation inducing device induces the growth of the fertilized egg. In the larva collecting container , a hole is punched on only the half side of the outer circumference thereof.					

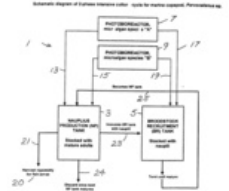
17.	Apparatus for cultivating firefly and method for cultivating the same	JP2004222704	2004-08-12	KAWAKAMI KENTARO;SUMIYOSHI ETSUO	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an apparatus for cultivating fireflies, capable of easily, surly, efficiently, and safely catching the fireflies in a chrysalid state, and suitable for transporting the fireflies after catching them, and to provide a method for cultivating the same. SOLUTION: This apparatus for cultivating the fireflies is composed of a simulated brook the bottom of which is scattered with sand, or the like, at least one simulated bank which is positioned on one of sides of the apparatus and used so that firefly larvae land thereon, and a housing, wherein the apparatus is further equipped with a floor face mounted on an upper face of the simulated bank, a box-type container for receiving soil laid on the floor face, forming a part of the stimulated bank, and capable of being taken out of the apparatus, and units for supplying and discharging fresh water. The method for cultivating the fireflies comprises utilizing the apparatus. COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO&NCIPI	
18.	Method for breeding flies	KR20070031622	2007-03-20	JIN, BYUNG KYU	PURPOSE: A method for breeding flies is provided to process easily organic wastes in quantity, and use larvae of the flies and residual products discharged from a breeding process safely and economically by continuously breeding a large quantity of flies using an automated system. CONSTITUTION: The method for breeding flies comprises the steps of: supplying feed for fly imagoes to a breeding case formed within a fly imagoes farm(121); transferring the breeding case to a fly larvae farm(120) separated from the fly imagoes farm when the fly imagoes blow eggs and the blown eggs change into larvae by hatching out; supplying feed gradually according to a growth step of the fly larvae transferred to the fly larvae farm, and providing an inhabitation environment appropriate to growth of the fly larvae; and removing foreign substances generated from the fly larvae and separating the fly larvae from the breeding case. (C) KIPO 2007	
19.	Biological conversion equipment for automatically converting excrement from public lavatory and excrement from farm into animal protein	CN1513307	2004-07-21	SUN ZHULIANG	A full-automatic 'bioconverter' for converting the human excrement and urine in public water closet and the dung in cultrue farm to animal protein is an artificial hexagonal container, in which the fly maggots are cultured in it for converting said excrement, urine and dung to animal protein and organic fertilizer.	
20.	Vessel for eclosion of larva of insect	JPH11266741	1999-10-05	OHASHI MASAMI	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To simply carry out the replacement of contents without collapsing a larva of a valuable stag beetle, etc., in the contents of a vessel for eclosion and adjust the environment in the vessel. SOLUTION: This vessel for eclosion of a larva of an insect is obtained by opening the bottom of a cylindrical vessel body 1 and detachably mounting a bottom lid 6 onto the resultant opening 4 in a cylindrical vessel body 1 having a cap 5 having air permeability in an upper opening 3 and freely detachably fitted thereon. The cylindrical vessel body 1 is formed into a shape spreading from the lower side to the upper side and an environmental cleaning means 7 for adjusting the environment in the vessel body 1 is provided in the bottom lid 6.	
21.	Artificial raising system for aquatic insect and method for artificially raising firefly	JP2001258424	2001-09-25	MARUWA BIOCHEMICAL*	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To actualize an artificial raising of an aquatic insect in the same environment as that of a natural ecosystem. SOLUTION: This system is equipped with a stream supply apparatus A for supplying water necessary for raising an aquatic insect such as a larva of a firefly survivable only in a severe condition and an assembly type stream route B for raising an aquatic insect by water supply from the stream supply apparatus. The stream supply apparatus A can supply a stream which is cleaned, enriched in dissolved oxygen, adjusted in pH and comprises bacteria, on the like, to treat a waste matter of an organism to the stream route B. The stream route B is composed of plural stream route units 12 and is constituted of a low-alkali cement capable of supplementing a calcium component necessary for the growth of Semisulcospira bensoni to be a feed of a larva of a firefly. A gravel bed 14 formed by laying quartz schist on the bottom of the stream route is arranged, an aquatic plant to be a feed for Semisulcospira bensoni is planted to form a consistent ecosystem. In the ecosystem, an existence circulation of organism such as spring water, an aquatic plant, Semisulcospira bensoni, a larva of a firefly, a metamorphosis of a firefly, reproduction is secured.	
22.	Culture method for natural species rejuvenation of artificially bred cordyceps host insect	CN103478080	2014-01-01	CHONGQING ACADEMY OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA* CHONGQING ACADEMY OF CHINESE MEDICINE	Disclosed is a culture method for natural species rejuvenation of an artificially bred cordyceps host insect and a technical solution of recycling a cordyceps host again after rejuvenated nurturing of one generation by placing the host in the wild.The key technique of the culture method for natural species rejuvenation of an artificially bred cordyceps host insect lies in that stage 2 to 4 artificially bred cordyceps host larvae are placed in and cultured in the native environment of the cordyceps host larvae until eclosion.The culture comprises two stages, namely, a transition period for adapting to the wild environment and a natural species exercise period.The present invention can effectively solve the problem of natural species degeneration of multi-generations of artificially bred cordyceps host insects.	
23.	Device for culturing firefly	JP08322428	1996-12-10	MORI YUTAKA	PURPOSE: To provide a device for firefly culture capable of floating on the surface of the water such as a river, irrigation canal, lake, pond, water tank, etc., and being readily installed, as long as a large amount of water exists, readily replacing water in the device, consequently contributing to the firefly culture and the spread of firefly catching at various places. CONSTITUTION: This device 1 for firefly culture comprises a container 2 composed of a bottom plate 4 and a side wall 3 and a buoy 5. A window 6 is opened at the lower part of the container 2 and a wire net 7 is stretched on it. A great number of meshes of the wire net 7 act as water permeable holes which pass water but not firefly larvae 38. When the device 1 for firefly culture is floated on the surface of a large amount of water 31, water 32 in fixed depth flows through the water permeable hole into the container 2 and the water 32 is naturally replaced with a large amount of the water 31 outside the container 2 by circulation so that electric power is not required.	

24.	Glowfly-culturing apparatus	JP2003265071	2003-09-24	PLACE LAB*
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a glowfly-culturing apparatus which can increase the content of oxygen dissolved in water, has an excellent water-purifying property, can prepare a good habitat environment for the larvae of the glowflies and shellfishes to be eaten as feeds, and has excellent maintainability. SOLUTION: This glowfly-culturing apparatus is characterized by comprising a porous layer formed from porous materials on the bottom of a water tank in a layered form, a lower partition member disposed on the porous layer, a fine particle layer formed from fine particles on the lower partition member in a layered form, and a water-circulating portion which comprises a water flow pipe having its water intake port in the porous layer and releases water from a flooding port and a pump disposed in the water flow pipe. COPYRIGHT: (C)2003,JPO				
25.	Breeding bed for beetle before emergence and breeding method	JP11028036	1999-02-02	FUJIMOTO MIZUSHI
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a breeding bed and a simple breeding method for growing a larva of a beetle, especially a stag beetle, to cause stable emergence without causing extermination or generating teratosis and getting an imago having good shape and considerable body length. SOLUTION: A medium 2 is inoculated with the mycelium of decaying fungi such as oyster mushroom and cultured in a proper environment. When the formation of fruit body or fruit body anlage 4b is noticed, a porous wood material, preferably a dried decayed wood 3 is embedded in the medium as a means for absorbing moisture in the breeding bed or a means for promoting the development of the horn to obtain a breeding bed 1 for the larva S of a beetle, principally a stab beetle, before emergence. The larva is grown through the pupation to the emergence without developing a wet state caused by the increased water accompanying to the growth of mycelium.				
26.	Automated and three-dimensional breeding equipment for reptilian	CN202819355	2013-03-27	LESHAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY*
The utility model discloses automated and three-dimensional breeding equipment for reptilian. The automated and three-dimensional breeding equipment comprises a breeding tank and a water system. The breeding tank has a plurality of tanks and is in layered distribution, and the breeding tank cooperates with the water system to add and discharge water. The automated and three-dimensional breeding equipment not only achieves automated management in the key points of water supply, water changing, feeding, temperature, humidity and light, but also achieves water recycling. The automated, three-dimensional and efficient breeding is realized.				
27.	System and method for successively rearing firefly	JP2003210068	2003-07-29	ITABASHI KU TOKYO ITABASHI KU TOKYO 2 6 6 ITABASHI*
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a successively firefly-rearing system by which the fireflies can be reared over successive generations, and to provide a method therefor. SOLUTION: This successively firefly-rearing system has a desired space 13 ensured in a water tank 12 as a firefly ecosystem zone 11 to impart a fauna, a flora, and a thermal environment coincident to the weather and climate of a firefly-living area. The firefly ecosystem zone 11 comprises at least a water area 15 where the larvae of the fireflies grow, and a land area 25 where the laying of the fireflies of imagines grown through the pupation of the larvae after landing and the subsequent emergence and the hatching of the laid eggs are carried out. The water area 15 is filled with a proper volume of rearing water 16 having a water flow imparted thereto and having a weakly alkaline water property enabling the existence of various microorganism groups, aquatic animals and aquatic plants. The land area 25 is provided with soil 30 which contains soil quality ingredients enabling the maintenance of a weakly alkaline property effective for the living of soil organisms for degrading organisms and for the activations of the actions of various microorganisms. Between the water area 15 and the land area 25 is formed a circulated water channel system for infiltrating the rearing water 16 into the soil 30 and then returning the water to the water area to organically integrate the water area 15 with the land area 25. COPYRIGHT: (C)2003,JPO				
28.	Fresh bee chrysalis and prodn. method of its various kinds of preparation	CN1181180	1998-05-13	AO JIKANG
A method for producing fresh bee pupa and its several preparations features selection of proper culture period, oviposition time and method, combination of oviposition with mature, the circulation of separation and extraction, selection of proper extraction time and use of brooding and refrigerating technique to increase total output and quality of bee pupa. Its several preparations contain full of the functional components in bee pupa.				
29.	Auxiliary tool for rearing insect and method for rearing insect	JP2000270714	2000-10-03	SHINSENGUMI*
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect-rearing tool and an insect-rearing method which can rear insects without deteriorating a landscape even in a city area poor in a natural environment, in the outdoor of a suburban area or the like. SOLUTION: This insect-rearing auxiliary tool 1 is set, and a larva 14 is buried in a rearing material 13. The larva 14 takes the rearing material 13 as a feed and grows. In the growth process of the larva 14, rain water and water contained in the underground 8b are impregnated and supplied to the rearing material 13 filled in a holder 2 through a mesh material 5 and a protection sheet 6. Excessive water contained in the rearing material 13 flows down in the rearing material 13 to a loading plate 3, further flows down to a water-collecting space 12 disposed between the lower surface of the loading plate 3 and the bottom surface 9b of a rearing hole 9 through plural small holes 3a penetrated in the loading plate 3, and is then collected on the bottom surface 9b of the rearing hole 9. The collected excessive water is drained from a drain hole 10 disposed in the bottom surface 9b of the rearing hole 9 into a drain pipe 11. Thereby, the growth of the larva 14 is not inhibited by the water retained in the rearing material 13, and the larva 14 can healthily grow.				

30.	Garbage treating device and method for treating garbage JP2001087743	2001-04-03	SANYO ELECTRIC*
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a garbage treating device which does not generate flying insects like flies and a method for treating garbage. SOLUTION: A temperature control section 24 controls a heater 26 in accordance with the signal from a temperature sensor 22 and maintains the internal temperature of a treating vessel 12 of the garbage treating device 10 at a pupation suppression temperature (40 deg.C) at which larvae (maggots) of the flies cannot pupate. The larvae cannot pupate and cannot therefore develop from the larvae into imagoes and their flying in and out of the garbage treating device 10 can be prevented. The treating vessel 12 has creeping-out preventive means, for example, water storage ditches, illumination devices, electric shock device to prevent the creeping out of the internal larvae to the outside of the garbage treating vessel 12, and therefore, the pupation of the larvae outside the treating vessel 12 is prevented and the hygienic state and clean feel of the garbage treating device 10 are maintained.			
31.	Apparatus for breeding flies KR100654253	2006-11-29	BYOENG GYU CHIN*
An apparatus for breeding flies is provided to enable a user to breed a large amount of flies easily, to dispose of a large amount of organic waste materials repeatedly, and to reuse the excrements of the flies as agricultural materials. The apparatus for breeding flies includes a conveyer transfer device(119), plural breeding boxes(300), a fixing hook(303), a fixing rod(304), a bottom adhesion belt and a bottom passing material transfer belt portion. The breeding boxes(300) are mounted on the upper part of the conveyer transfer device. The bottom of the breeding box(300) is formed in a net structure. The fixing hook(303) is installed on the outer wall of the breeding box(300). The fixing rods(304) penetrate the fixing hook(303) and are fixed on both end portions of the conveyer transfer device(119). The bottom passing material transfer belt portion is slant downwardly in a transferring direction of the conveyer transfer device(119).			
32.	Outdoor artificial feeding method for thyestilla gebleri CN103385221	2013-11-13	TIANJIN TUOHUA BIO TECHNOLOGY*
The invention relates to an outdoor artificial feeding method for thyestilla gebleri. Through the combination of a special net awning manufacturing technology, a piemarker planting technology, a thyestilla gebleri imago putting-in period and key technologies of collecting and storing thyestilla gebleri mature larvas and the like, the artificial feeding survival rate of the thyestilla gebleri is improved, and the artificial large-scale feeding of the thyestilla gebleri is realized.			
33.	High-yield breeding method and breeding pond for japanese prawn CN1440647	2003-09-10	RIZHAO AQUATIC PRODUCTS INSTITUTE SHANDONG PROV*
The high-yield breeding method of Japanese prawn includes controlling white spot of Japanese prawn with two-layer latent-sand aquiculture pond, convective circulating sand washing via pneumatic lift of water, automatic dirt collection and drainage via horizontal circulating flow, through and feeding live feedstuff through special treatment, applying prawn disease treating chemical powder and water sterilizing medicine, using transparent plastic house and hibernation via using solar energy completely. The aquiculture pond is downwards inclined towards the center and has water inlet and drainage holes, dirt drainage hole, dirt drainage well, support under the pond bottom, porous plate, screen, sand layer and spawn escape preventing net.			
34.	Method of collecting insect humors GB9715120	1997-09-24	JAPAN REPR BY DIR GENERAL O* JAPAN REPRESENTED BY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIO JAPAN REPRESENTED BY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SERICULTURAL & ENTOMOLOGICAL SCIENCE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY & FISHERIES JAPAN REPRESENTED BY DIRECTOR GERNERAL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SERICULTURAL & ENTOMOLOGICAL SCIENCE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY & FISHERIES JP NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SERICU LTURAL A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SERICULTURAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SERICULTURAL & ENTOMOLOGICAL SCIENCE
The present invention herein provides a method for collecting insect hemolymph which permits the collection of hemolymph, at a time, from a vast number of insect bodies, which does not cause any scattering of the hemolymph during collection thereof, which may widely be used, which permits the collection of the hemolymph free of unnecessary tissues or the like and which can inhibit the melanization of the collected hemolymph.The insect hemolymph can be collected by freezing anesthetized lepidopterous insects, piercing the epidermis of the frozen insects without damaging the alimentary canals thereof and then thawing them in a buffer solution containing a melanization-inhibitory agent to thus discharge the hemolymph of the insects into the buffer solution through the holes while making use of the self-contraction phenomenon caused during the thawing process.			
35.	Polyculture system and method of fishes and marine polychaete KR101170304	2012-08-01	PUKYONG NATIONAL UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY- ACADEMIC COOPERATION FOUNDATION*
PURPOSE: A complex culturing system for cultured fish and lugworm and a method thereof are provided to produce living creature like lugworm without the supply of separate feed sources. CONSTITUTION: A complex culturing system for cultured fish and lugworm comprises a fish breeding water tank(10), a lugworm culturing water bath(20), a seawater tank(38), and a larva collecting device. The fish breeding water tank is made of a material including concrete, FRP, or the like. The lugworm culturing water bath is used for culturing lugworm by being provided with seawater. The seawater tank supplies seawater to the fish breeding water tank and receives purified and exhausted seawater.			

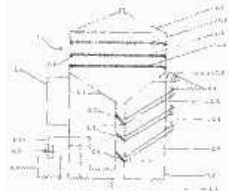
36. [The isolation, culture, and use of marine copepods in aquaculture](#) WO2004032610 2004-04-22 [OCEANIC INSTITUTE*](#)

Larviculture is performed using *Parvocalanus* sp as a feed for fish **larvae**. A system is described using **tanks** for growing *Parvocalanus* sp nauplii with a microalgae feed and transferring the grown *Parvocalanus* sp nauplii to **tanks** containing the fish **larvae**, where the functions of the **tanks** is interchanged. The *Parvocalanus* sp feed provide for higher numbers of larger juvenile fish and the rearing of **larvae** heretofore not reared in culture.



37. [Cup-shaped multistage nematode separator](#) CN202504049 2012-10-31 [JIANGSU XUHUAI DISTRICT HUAYIN AGRICULTURE SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE*](#)

The utility model discloses a cup-shaped multistage nematode separator which comprises a cup body, a cup cover, a funnel and **mesh** screens, wherein the funnel and the **mesh** screens are arranged in the cup body, the funnel is arranged in a middle place inside the cup body, an edge of a funnel mouth is connected with a cup wall in a sealing mode, first **mesh** screens used to remove sundries are at least arranged from top to bottom on a part of the cup body, and the part of the cup body is above the funnel mouth. A fourth **mesh** screen, a fifth **mesh** screen and a sixth **mesh** screen are arranged from top to bottom inside a leaky pipe at a lower portion of the funnel. Sample discharging tubes are respectively communicated with a cavity in the fourth **mesh** screen, a cavity in the fifth **mesh** screen, a cavity in the sixth **mesh** screen and the funnel. The sample discharging tubes are extended to the outside of the cup body, and a lower portion of the cup body is provided with liquid waste outlet tubes. The cup-shaped multistage nematode separator is convenient to carry, can be independently carried out in the wild and in indoor places, and is suitable for separation and collection of nematodes in the sea, fresh **water**, soil, and animal and plant disease organizations. Separation process is easy and convenient, and separation efficiency is high.

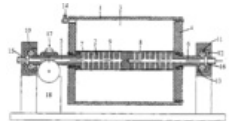


38. [Method for breeding sipunculus nudus parent](#) CN103749390 2014-04-30 [GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY*](#)

The invention discloses a method for breeding a sipunculus nudus parent. Artificial breeding of sipunculus nudus is high in cost, very instable in effect and significantly relevant to poor artificial spawning effect, high mortality and inconsistent egg laying quality of the sipunculus nudus parent. Meanwhile, mismatch of the yield is caused due to excessive concentration of egg laying in induced spawning, leading to resource waste. By adopting the measures of building of a sipunculus nudus parent breeding pond, indoor artificial food culture, maturing and breeding management, disease control and prevention and artificial control of egg laying, the mortality is lowered to 7-12 percent within 40 days of artificial indoor parent maturing and egg laying breeding, the single yield of an individual parent of 20g is 50,000-70,000 eggs, the metamorphosis rate of hatched **larvae** is 13-86 percent, and artificial control of egg laying can be performed according to the production capacity. By adopting the method, the source and controllability of fertilized eggs are realized in plant artificial breeding and selective breeding of the sipunculus nudus, the egg laying time of the parent is prolonged, and the breeding cost is saved.

39. [Gravity-free condition simulating method and apparatus of treating fertilized egg of aquatic animal](#) CN1416696 2003-05-14 [BEIJING YONGTIANLONG BIOENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY* GUANGDONG DAYAWAN AQUATIC PRODUCT EXPERIMENT CENTRE*](#)

In the present invention, fertilized egg of aquatic animal is set in **water** solution inside some **container** and the **container** is made to rotate around its horizontal axis, so that the fertilized egg is suspended in the **water** solution and rotated with the **water** solution. The apparatus includes one suspending cylinder of transparent material and installed on horizontal shaft to form suspending bin, bin door at one end of the bin, liquid intake channel and outlet channel communicated with the solution exchanger at two ends of the horizontal shaft, filtering net in the liquid discharge port and support for the horizontal shaft to be mounted on.

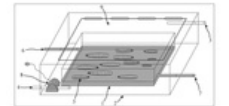


40. [Method for artificially culturing perineries aibuhitensis in biological filter](#) CN102349474 2012-02-15 [DALIAN OCEAN UNIVERSITY* FISHERY MACHINERY & INSTRUMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE CHINESE ACADEMY OF FISHERY SCIENCES*](#)

The invention discloses a method for artificially culturing perineries aibuhitensis in a biological filter. The method is mainly characterized in that: a gravel layer, a coarse sand layer, a fine sand layer and a soil layer are sequentially spread from bottom to top in the filter provided with a **water** inlet pipe and a **drain** pipe. Before clamworm seedlings are put into the filter, fresh **water** is injected into the whole filter, the filter is soaked for 1 week, the fresh **water** is drained after 1 week, and fresh seawater is injected. The perineries aibuhitensis seedlings are artificially scattered, the size of the seedlings is 3 to 10 joints, and the seedling density is 600 to 2,000 pieces per square meter. The quantity of bait is 8 to 12 percent of the overall weight of the perineries aibuhitensis in the filter, and the bait consists of residual bait and feces of artificially cultured seawater fish, wherein the residual bait and feces are filtered and collected by a silk net of 50 to 100 meshes and concentrated and dried. The temperature of the perineries aibuhitensis culture **water** in the filter is 4 to 40 DEG C; in 1 to 2 weeks after the seedlings are put, **water** is not drained, and only **water** is injected; and after 1 to 2 weeks of putting the seedlings, the **water** is changed twice every day, and the **water** in a volume which is 1/3 of the volume of the filter **water** is artificially changed every time. By the method, the perineries aibuhitensis with high survival rate can be cultured artificially in batch.

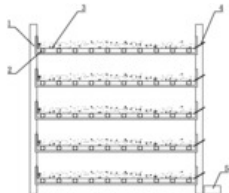
41. [Insect-based removal of organic solutes from liquid](#) WO2012100077 2012-07-26 [PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY*](#)

Disclosed herein are methods of removing organic solutes from liquids. The methods include incubating fly **larvae** with a liquid that contains organic solutes. Also disclosed herein are methods of producing **larva** biomass. Additionally, apparatus for use with the disclosed methods are described.



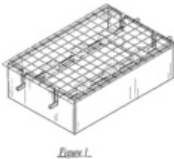
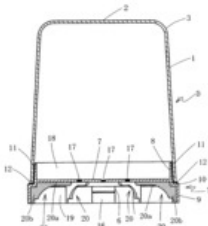
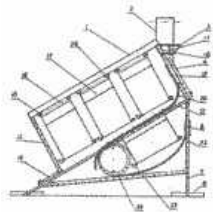
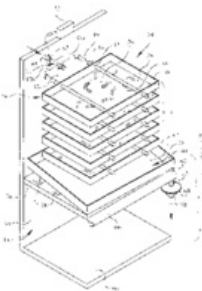
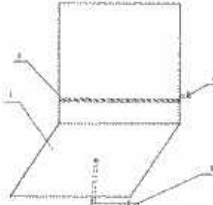
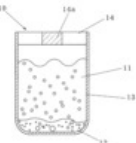
42. [Black soldier fly cultivating platform, multi-layered cultivating device and active ventilated cultivating device](#) CN203709071 2014-07-16 [FOSHAN SHUNDE YONGJIYUAN BIOTECHNOLOGY* GUANGDONG FISHTECH FISHERIES SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY*](#)

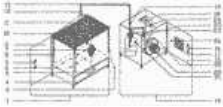
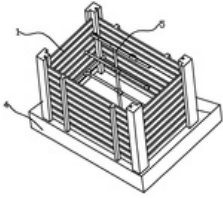
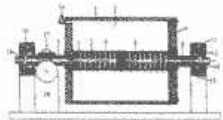
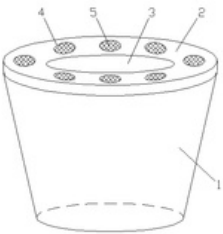
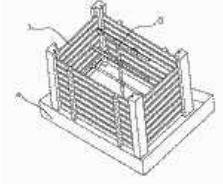
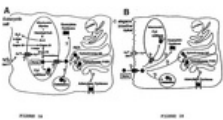
The utility model relates to a black soldier fly cultivating platform comprising a meshed platform, a fine screen is paved on the meshed platform, the cultivating space used for placing nutrients is formed on the upper surface of the fine screen, and the ventilated space is formed below the meshed platform. The utility model further relates to a black soldier fly multi-layered cultivating device and active ventilated cultivating device. According to the cultivating platform and the cultivating device, the fine screen is paved on the meshed platform to form the cultivating space; since the fine screen and the meshed platform both have high **water** permeability and air permeability, and **water** and powder produced during cultivation can be downwardly discharged through the fine screen; the ventilated space is formed below the meshed platform, the air can enter the cultivating space from the ventilated space, air convection is benefited, and cultivating effect is guaranteed. The cultivating platform and device can be applied to insect cultivation.

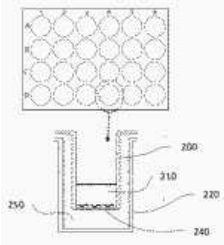
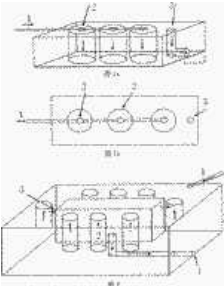
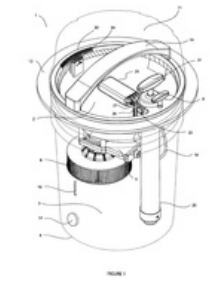
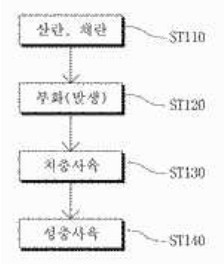
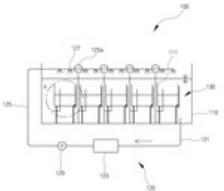
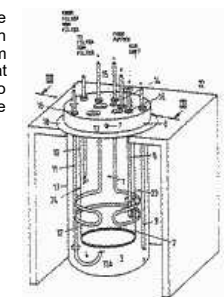


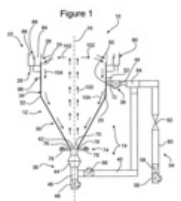
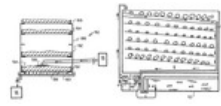
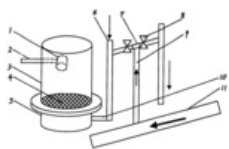
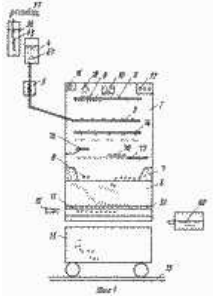
43. [Method for inducing insects to promote growth of chinese eaglewood on aquilaria sinensis trees by means of transfusion](#) CN103688905 2014-04-02 [ZHONG SHAO WEN](#)

The invention relates to a method for promoting the growth of Chinese eaglewood by using pure living insects in planted aquilaria sinensis trees, in particular to a novel method for promoting secretion of resin by the aquilaria sinensis trees and gradually producing insect-induced Chinese eaglewood via biting, excretion and metabolite fermentation of **larvae** by means of promoting egg laying via manual conveying of a special nutrient solution or collection of reproduction adult insects and effectively inducing parasitism of wood eating insects named long-horned beetles in the aquilaria sinensis trees. The diameters of artificial transfusion bionic holes are 0.55-0.6 millimeters, the depth of each hole is a half of the diameter of each tree, the intervals among the holes are 1-1.5 meters, the transfusion amount of each hole is about 250 millimeters, and transfusion bags special for use in forestry and medical disposable transfusion lines can be adopted for transfusion.

44.	Nutrition from pollution	US6130084	2000-10-10	ENDENCIA; ALEX APOLINAR C.;ENDENCIA; NORBERTO C.
This invention is a trap to collect worms or fly larvae to be used as feed or fowl. Putrid meat is placed inside a a box on top of a metal screen. It is desired to have flies be attracted to the putrid meat and lay their eggs on it. Underneath the meat on top of the screens, warm, wet humus or newspaper is placed and serves as nourishment for the worms when they are hatched. When the larvae are feeding, the screen can be removed in a way to keep the larvae on top and serve as feed for poultry.				
				
45.	Insect-rearing container	JP2007053901	2007-03-08	OGURA KEIZO
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect-rearing container capable of ventilating while securing a high visibility and preventing the invasion of miscellaneous insects, further easily performing its maintenance and also having a high interior property. SOLUTION: This insect-rearing container consisting of a bottom tray T made from a plastic and a transparent dome D made from a plastic is provided by forming the transparent dome D as a container form without having a hole and having elasticity, and the bottom tray T with a bottom plate 7, an upper side wall 8, a lower side wall 9 and a horizontal wall 10, installing a multiple number of vertical ribs 11 for forming a gap on an outer peripheral surface 8a of the upper side wall, and also a multiple number of horizontal ribs 12 for forming a gap on the upper surface 10a of the horizontal wall, and forming gaps 13, 14 for securing the ventilation and having a size capable of preventing the invasion of miscellaneous insects such as Drosophila, etc., between the inner surface 1a of the transparent dome D and the outer peripheral surface 8a of the upper side wall, and between the opening end surface 4 of the transparent dome D and the upper surface 10a of the horizontal wall 10 on assembling the transparent dome D with the bottom tray T. COPYRIGHT: (C)2007,JPO&INPIT				
				
46.	Solar cockroach breeding box	CN2387727	2000-07-19	TU JIMIN
The utility model relates to a solar cockroach breeding box, which belongs to a cockroach breeding device. The solar cockroach breeding box is composed of a public solar energy water heater, a box body 15, a suspension rack (27) which is fixed on the frame (28) of the box body by a suspension hook (25), a sliding plate (20) which is fixed in the box body, etc.; observation windows (4), (6), (16), (29), a shutter (17), an exhaust opening (3), a water-discharging and air-entering opening (13), a cockroach-collecting opening (14) are respectively arranged on the box body 15. The utility model has the advantages of low cost, safety, no environmental pollution, simple operation, convenient operation, easy popularization, etc.				
				
47.	Apparatus and method for mass production of insecticidal nematodes	US6474259	2002-11-05	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY*
Disclosed are an apparatus (10) and methods for in vivo mass production of insecticidal nematodes, which the efficiency and volume of nematode production. In the method, nematodes are cultured within a natural insect host. The apparatus (10) comprises at least one harvesting area (14), a water dispensing system (17) that promotes harvest of nematodes from the host organisms, and a water collection and concentration system (19) for nematode collection and storage. The harvesting area (14) comprises reusable stackable perforated trays (24), which allow passage of dispensed water while retaining the nematode hosts. The perforations (26) are sized to retain the host organisms and facilitate the passage of harvested nematodes carried within the dispensed water.				
				
48.	Stereoscopic comprehensive ecological culture method of multiple species in stichopus japonicus pond	CN103392675	2013-11-20	DALIAN BANGCHUIDAO SEA CUCUMBER DEVELOPMENT*
The invention discloses a stereoscopic comprehensive ecological culture method of multiple species in a stichopus japonicus pond. In the stichopus japonicus pond, multiple aquaculture species including stichopus japonicus, abalones, scallops, flounders, shrimps, sea urchins, kelp and benthic diatoms are utilized to build a stable pond culture ecosystem. Through reasonable feeding time and space spatial density distribution among the multiple species, mutual coordination among the multiple aquaculture species is realized, so that dynamic equilibrium of a pond ecosystem is maintained, efficient growth of pond culture species is guaranteed, stereoscopic comprehensive utilization rate of pond space is increased; reasonable use conversion among different species is realized through utilization of natural resources of the pond, advantages are complemented, so that a healthy ecological culture system is formed; yield of green, pollution-free and drug-residue-free culture products in unit area is improved, so that maximum comprehensive benefits of culture are obtained.				
49.	Installation for scale production of polyploid prawn	CN2607764	2004-03-31	INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES*
The utility model relates to a polyploid of producing shrimp, in particular to a facility to realize the scale production of polyploidy shrimp. The facility essentially consists of a spawning pond, a hatchery pond and an egg isolation otter board. The inner wall of the spawning pond is tact, the bottom of the spawning pond is pan bottom typed, a drainage pipe A is positioned at the center of the spawning pond and a drainage pipe B is positioned 1/5-1/6 away from the bottom and the egg isolation otter board, area size of which is the same to the size of the cross sectional area of the spawning pond, is arranged in the spawning pond and is under the bottom edge of the drainage pipe B. One side of the egg isolation otter board near to the drainage pipe B is a PVC board and the other side is a filter screen; the spawning pond is connected with the hatchery pond by the drainage pipe A; the arrangement of the spawning pond and the hatchery pond is according to the hydropower dependent gravity in the spawning pond that goes through the drainage pipe A and is drained into the hatchery pond; the inner wall of the hatchery pond is tact and the bottom of the hatchery pond is provided with a drainage pipe. The utility model is a facility that not only can protect the fertilized eggs from damaging, but also produce polyploidy effectively and greatly, thereby providing a feasible scheme for scale production of polyploidy; the utility model is of low cost, convenient and practical.				
				
50.	Mycelium bottle for breeding larva	JP2002291374	2002-10-08	YAMAGUCHI MUSHROOM CENTER*
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a mycelium bottle for breeding larvae, capable of easily controlling the living environment of the larvae, also not generating the growth insufficiency or emerging insufficiency caused by an excessive amount of free water, capable of obtaining healthy adult insects having a prescribed size and shape, and excellent in economical efficiency and productivity capable of effectively utilizing a medium layer.SOLUTION: This mycelium bottle for breeding larvae 10 is constituted by housing a larvae medium layer 11 holding water content and nutrition for maintaining the growth of larvae and containing crushed pieces of kunugi (Quercus actissima), buna (Fagus crenata), etc., inoculated with fungi, and a charcoal layer 12 formed with wood charcoal particles, bamboo charcoal particles, etc., arranged beneath the larvae medium layer 11 in a breeding part.				
				

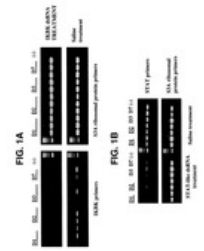
51.	Device for breeding and collecting parasitic insect	CN201185613	2009-01-28	GRASSLAND RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES*	
The utility model discloses a device for reproduction and collection of parasitic insects, which comprises a reproduction case, a collecting container and a vacuum capture device, wherein the reproduction case is connected with the collecting container via a pipeline, and the collecting container is connected with the vacuum capture device via a pipeline. The device for reproduction and collection of parasitic insects has the advantages of large reproduction amount, high parasitic rate, safe collection, sanitation, convenience and high efficiency, and is adaptable to culture, reproduction, collection and release of various parasitic insects.					
52.	Industrialized semi-dry and semi-wet solid device for cultivating low-ranking animal	CN101461347	2009-06-24	LÜ JUNYI;LÜ YIZHANG	
The invention relates to a lower animal breeding device, particularly to a commercial damp dry solid lower animal breeding device, comprising a case shell frame having four-side outer wall, wherein drain air holes are arranged on the four-side outer wall of the shell frame; the integral shell frame is arranged on a concave cement base station having a drain interlayer; a soft inner bag is arranged in the shell frame; a breeding carrier is arranged in the soft inner bag; an inner bag bottom separating layer is arranged between the bottom of the soft inner bag and the breeding carrier, an innerbag separating layer is arranged between an inner wall of the soft inner bag and the breeding carrier. The invention has the effect of periodically effective waste discharge of six-side airing and five-side layering, keeps the solid breeding carrier in a good state.					
53.	Device for treating aquatic animal cytula under analogue weightlessness state	CN2598349	2004-01-14	BEIJING YONGTIANLONG BIOENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY* GUANGDONG DAYAWAN AQUATIC PRODUCT EXPERIMENT CENTRE*	
A device for treating aquatic animal cytula under analogue weightlessness state comprises a suspended tube made of light penetrating materials, wherein, the suspended tube is arranged on a transverse shaft to form a sealed suspended bin; one end of the suspended bin is provided with a bin door; the ratio of the inner diameter of the suspended tube and the outer diameter of the transverse shaft is below (8:3) plus or minus 0.5; two ends of the transverse shaft are respectively provided with a solution feed channel connected with a solution exchange device and a solution discharge channel along axis; a plurality of solution feed openings and solution discharge openings as well as a replaceable filter screen are arranged respectively on the transverse shaft section of the solution feed channel and the solution discharge channel positioned in the suspended bin; the medial axis of the transverse shaft is arranged on a bracket with adjustable rotational speed along the horizontal direction. The utility model aims to provide a device for treating aquatic animal cytula under analogue weightlessness state which can make aquatic animal seedling have strong stress resistance, high hatching rate and survival rate after hatch, fast growth and development rate, and can improve the quality.					
54.	Technique for breeding stage-5 young crab in hot house	CN1296742	2001-05-30	NANJING INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY & LIMNOLOGY*	
A technique for breeding young Eriocheir sinensis in hot house features high survival rate. It includes retaining water , regulating temp, controlling water quality and preventing diseases, and is suitable for the north of China.					
55.	Insect breeding bottom and breeding method of gynaikothrips ficorum	CN102524188	2012-07-04	INSTITUTE OF PLANT PROTECTION OF FUJIAN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURE*	
The invention relates to an insect breeding bottom and a breeding method of gynaikothrips ficorum and belongs to the field of insect breeding and insect ecology. A bottom body is in a cone frustum shape with large top and small bottom and is in sealing match with a bottle cover, a magnifying glass is installed at the center of the bottle cover, a plurality of venting holes are evenly distributed on the bottle cover, and a filter screen is installed on the venting holes. The method utilizing the insect breeding bottom to breed the gynaikothrips ficorum comprises (1) collection of eggs, (2) hatching of the eggs, (3) breeding of nymphs and (4) breeding of imagoes. By using the breeding method, the hatching rate, survival rate and eclosion rate of the gynaikothrips ficorum are high, massive thrips of various insect states which are orderly in age and high in vigor can be obtained, and form changes and the whole life history of the gynaikothrips ficorum can be observed in real time.					
56.	Method for cultivating sipunculus nudus in pond	CN102106315	2011-06-29	GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY*	
The invention discloses a method for cultivating the sipunculus nudus in a pond. The sipunculus nudus is low in the level of the food chain, is high in stress resistance, is fast in growth, belongs to the local ecological plant formation, is stable in resources group, is high in natural distribution density, small in activities range, and is free of the phenomenon of long-distance migration, thereby being very suitable for the artificial cultivation. However, the current artificial culture is low in survival rate, growth speed and yield. According to the characteristics of the different growth stage of the sipunculus nudus, a proper growth cultivation environment is created in a nichetargeting way, the pond intermediate cultivation technology of the sipunculus nudus is combined with the pond cultivation technology of the sipunculus nudus, the survival rate of the seeds is improved, the seedling quantity per unit area is increased, the artificial breeding quality is guaranteed, and the cultivating survival rate and the cultivating per unit yield are improved, so that the cultivating survival rate reaches at 85%, the cultivating per unit yield reaches at 215kg/mu, and the aim of the high-efficiency cultivation of the sipunculus nudus is realized.					
57.	Fluorescence of the aquaculture apparatus	JPH0430852	1992-03-12		
No abstract available					
58.	Complete plant for eliminating city dung pollution	CN102450233	2012-05-16	BI SONG*	
The invention relates to a complete plant for eliminating city dung pollution, wherein the city dung, food residue and the like are conveyed to a maggots keeping factory as protein carriers; after being transformed to high protein feeds, fertilizers, fuels and the like by a complete plant major in keeping maggots, the city dung, food residue and the like are eliminated. The complete plant is composed of a dry toilet, a dung warehouse, a dung plastic bag breaking machine, a dung storage warehouse, a packaged multi-layer groove belt maggots keeping frame, a mobile dung vehicle, a maggots slag primary separating device, a dirt maggot cleaning groove, a strong maggot pupating device, an adult maggot spawning dish and the like; the mobile dung vehicle and the maggots slag primary separating device are in fit with the packaged multi-layer groove belt maggots keeping frame; a manner that manures are promoted to important resources can avoid the manures remove the pollution source as wastes. If the complete plant based on protein circulation and used for treating city dung after expanding scale by human optimization is popularized to rural areas again, human feces, straws, weeds, leaves and the like can be included in the optimized protein circulation so as to eliminate organic pollution sources, such as manures and the like; and the tasks of the dietary structure changing to meat from vegetables and large-scale planting of bioenergy, etc are solved.					
59.	Factory semi-dry/wet three-dimensional lower animal breeding device	CN201383997	2010-01-20	LÜ JUNYI;LÜ YIZHANG	
The utility model relates to a lower animal breeding device, in particular to a factory semi-dry/wet three-dimensional lower animal breeding device; the device comprises a box-type outer framework which is provided with four outer walls, and water -drainage air holes are arranged on the four outer walls of the outer framework; the outer framework is wholly arranged on a concave cement base table which is paved with a water -drainage interlayer, a soft inner bag is arranged in the outer framework, and a breeding carrier is arranged in the soft inner bag; a bottom isolated layer of the inner bag is arranged between the bottom part of the soft inner bag and the breeding carrier, and a wall isolated layer of the inner bag is arranged between the inner wall of the soft inner bag and the breeding carrier. The lower animal breeding device can realize the effect of effective and regular waste water discharge by six-surface ventilation and five-surface layering, and can effectively keep the three-dimensional breeding carrier to be positioned in a good state.					
60.	Screen to identify agents that can modulate heme transporter	US20060206946	2006-09-14	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND*	
Provided are compositions and methods related to heme transporters and high-throughput methods of identifying agents that can modulate heme transporters. An approach for identifying a modulator of a eukaryotic heme transporter involves adding a toxic heme analog and at least one test agent to a culture of cells, wherein the cells express a recombinant heterologous eukaryotic heme transporter. The cells are incubated with the toxic heme analog and the test agent for a period of time. A change in toxic effect of the toxic heme analog relative to a control is indicative that the test agent is a modulator of the eukaryotic heme transporter. Heme transporter agonists and antagonists can be identified. Also provided is a cell culture comprising a plurality of cells which express a recombinant heterologous eukaryotic heme transporter. The plurality of cells are divided into a plurality of reaction chambers , each of which may contain a test agent, and may further contain a toxic heme analog.					

61.	Methods and compositions for nematode growth	US20120325152	2012-12-27	KDT*	Compositions for nematode growth and methods for using the same for nematode viability are described. The compositions contain a solid matrix material that is dispersed in a liquid medium. The solid matrix can be immersed, bathed, and/or interspersed in a liquid medium to form a composite culture that is capable of maintaining or growing nematodes at unexpectedly high densities and/or with nominal stress pathway activity. Other embodiments are described. 
62.	Method for breeding triploid monomer oyster in scale	CN101077063	2007-11-28	INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES*	The present invention is technological process and apparatus of culturing triploid solitary oyster on the basis of tetraploid oyster parent. The technological process includes breeding parent oyster, obtaining egg and generating triploid, larva culturing, no-adhesion metamorphosis, downward flow culturing, upward flow culturing, outdoor temporary culturing, raft type pruning in intertidal zone and commercial oyster purifying. The present invention combines the triploid technology and solitary oyster culturing technology to breed new oyster variety for large scale production. The triploid solitary oyster has great size, high saccharide content, high quality, good taste, and thus high marketability. 
63.	Apparatus and method for reducing populations of mosquitoes and the like	CA2760919	2013-06-06	MAXTECH MOSQUITO CONTROL*	The apparatus has a drainable basin (2) for retaining a liquid, typically water, preferably augmented by insect attractant(s). The basin has a drain (6) at a lower portion thereof, with a valve (7) to open or close the drain. The drain leads to a filter (8) which removes eggs and larvae from the liquid when the basin is drained by opening the valve. The liquid passing through the filter is collected in a reservoir (3), from which the filtered liquid may be pumped back up to refill the basin. The apparatus preferably may use a variety of standard containers, the container (4) then acting as the reservoir. Preferably, one or more insect attractant means are employed, including various chemical attractants and light, as well as natural attractants. Vents (30) from the reservoir release attractants concentrated in the reservoir, into the area of the basin. Two or more units may have their reservoirs connected to each other, or may share a common reservoir. In operation, the basin is filled with liquid, preferably with one or more attractants being employed, and the liquid remains in the basin for a period of time for eggs and larvae to accumulate, but not long enough to mature. The basin is then drained through the filter into the reservoir. The basin is then refilled from the reservoir and the cycle begins again. Optionally, the apparatus may be automated, and the method may be carried out automatically with only periodic maintenance. 
64.	Method of cultivating lugworm	KR20100002603	2010-01-07	JUN, CHUL HO	PURPOSE: A lugworm cultivation method is provided, which can prevent a fertilized egg from being polluted or dying by laying eggs while discharging seawater. CONSTITUTION: A lugworm cultivation method comprises a step(ST110) for collecting eggs by laying eggs from the caterpillar; a step(ST120) for hatching the fertilized egg; a step(ST130) for breeding the incubated larva to larvule; and a step(ST140) for breeding the larvule to imago. The step for collecting eggs supplies seawater from the side of a container through a supply tube and discharges seawater through a drainpipe equipped in the bottom surface of the container. 
65.	A control apparatus of lugwarm spawning	KR20130059567	2013-06-07	JUN, CHUL HO	PURPOSE: A lugworm scattering management device is provided to improve the collection rate of a larva by controlling the spawning time of the lugworm and easily eject as well as collect the larva floating on the seawater and infiltrating the sand layer. CONSTITUTION: A lugworm scattering management system(100) comprises a water tub(110), a heat exchanger(123), a first pipe(121), and a second pipe(125). The water tub(110) concavely forms an accommodating unit to accommodate several lugworm egg-type water tubs(130) having sand and lugworms. The heat exchanger connected to the water tub by a first pipe and a second pipe is operated to heat-exchange with the seawater collected through a second pipe and ejected through a first pipe. One side of the first pipe is connected to the water tub and the other side is connected to the heat exchanger. One side of the second pipe is connected to the water tub and the other side is connected to the heat exchanger. 
66.	Process and device for breeding small and very small aquatic creatures.	DE3939608	1991-06-06	LOTHAR SCHILLAK	In a device and process for breeding small and very small aquatic creatures use is made of a container (17) filled or fillable with water in which a breeding tank (24) can be fitted. The bottom of the breeding tank is closed off by a filter (4) or filter-like device of suitable mesh size. Thereby the culture chamber (1) inside the breeding tank (24) is in fluid connection with the outer water chamber ("cultureless" chamber 23) in the water container (17). To create the best possible breeding results with the minimum maintenance, at least one inlet (11) and one outlet (10) water line open into the "cultureless" chamber (23) of the water container. The inlet line (11) is arranged so that filtered water may be pumped in directly beneath the filter (4) of the culture chamber (1). The invention makes it possible to allow small and very small aquatic creatures to grow in the best possible conditions for longer periods, e.g. for the lifetime of a generation, without the need for interfering and/or time-consuming operations like changing the water. 

67.	Aquaculture tank	WO2011109875	2011-09-15	LOBSTER HARVEST*	
A tank (10) comprises a receptacle (12) capable of holding a volume of water and a plurality of aquatic animals. The tank has an inlet system (14) through which water flows into the receptacle (12). The inlet system (14) directs water to flow into the tank in an upward direction along a central axis (16) from a bottom (18) of the receptacle (12) generating a toroidal flow of water including an up flowing column of water (100). The inlet system (14) also directs water to flow tangentially to an inside surface (20) to generate a circulating flow of water about central axis (16). An outlet system (22) extends wholly about an upper edge (24) of tank (10) so that water can flow evenly out of the receptacle (12) over the upper edge (24). This generates a uniform flow rate of water out of the receptacle (12). Water flowing into the outlet system (22) is subsequently drained through one or more outlets (26).					
68.	Aquaponics system	WO2008006172	2008-01-17	URBAN ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS* URBAN ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS PTY L	
The present invention relates to an aquaponics system and method. There is provided an aquaponics system including a tank (10) for housing at least one aquatic animal species; a plant growing apparatus (18) for housing one or more plant species growing in an aqueous environment; and a biofilter module including a solids removal means (12) and a biological waste digestion unit (14) including a biological species for digesting solids to produce plant nutrients. Plant nutrients are transferred to the plant growing apparatus (18) and at least a portion of the water is returned to the tank (10).					
69.	Breeding method of katydid	KR20130037992	2013-04-17	YOON, CHEOL-HO	
PURPOSE: A method for breeding a katydid is provided to breed the katydid all the year throughout and reinforce a supply by indoor breeding. CONSTITUTION: A method for breeding a katydid includes a process for collecting katydid larvae or katydid eggs, a low temperature process for the katydid larvae or the katydid eggs, and a process for breeding the katydid with feed. In the low temperature process, the temperature is 7.5-12.5 °C, and the moisture is 40-70 %. The period is four to six weeks. A three wavelength lamp provides light. The feed depends on the age of the katydid.					
70.	Breeding tank of settlement benthos and circulation breeding apparatus, breeding method	KR20120083783	2012-07-26	CHONNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY*	
PURPOSE: A breeding tank for benthos, a circulation breeding apparatus, and a breeding method are provided to improve decomposition capacity of organic materials by aerobic bacterium. CONSTITUTION: A breeding tank comprises a breeding tub (10), a filter tub (60), and a pump (70). The breeding tub forms an inlet port on the top thereof and comprises a main body with an outlet port in the lower part thereof, a layer which is installed in the inner part of the main body and provides a living space for benthos, and a supporting unit which floats the layer from the floor of the main body. The filter tub is connected to the breeding tub and filters the water that flows out through the outlet port. The pump supplies the filtered water to the inlet port.					
71.	Rock worm-gracilaria-sea cucumber pond mixing breeding method	CN103098732	2013-05-15	DALIAN OCEAN UNIVERSITY*	
The invention discloses a rock worm-gracilaria-sea cucumber pond mixing breeding method. A stereoscopic mixing breeding can be implemented in the inshore breeding ponds by manually putting in sea cucumbers, rock worms and gracilaria seedlings. Breeding space and nutrient substance of the sea cucumber pond can be effectively utilized to be converted into gracilaria plant productivity, wherein the gracilaria plant productivity is provided with economic value. Pond eutrophication can be prevented from happening. Pond sedimentary organic particulate matters of sea cucumber excrements and the like can be effectively utilized as baits for rock worms. Polluting rate of pond bottom which is caused by excessive accumulation of sea cucumber excrements can be reduced. Then, breeding benefits of a pond unit can be improved. Because the rock worms are high in economic value, benefit rate of a yield per unit area of the mixing breeding can be enhanced for 1-2 times. The rock worms can be caught in one time through a labor excavating method every three years. Pond bottom dredging and substrate renovation can be implemented at the same time in the catching process. The problem that substrate sludge of common aquaculture ponds of a common pond can not be cleared for a long time can be overcome.					
72.	High density cultivating device and cultivating method for bivalve juvenile mollusk	CN1561705	2005-01-12	YELLOW SEA FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE CHINESE ACADEMY OF FISHERY SCIENCES*	
A high-density culture device for young bivalve shellfish features that its main body is composed of the upper cylindrical culture chamber with drum filter and a water draining tube, and the lower reverse cap-shaped culturing unit with a screen filter layer and feed and water inlet tube. Its culture method features that its density is 5000-6000 per sq. cm. Its feed is the seaweeds, and the water is circulating.					
73.	Rock worm-sea cucumber pond mixing breeding method	CN103098731	2013-05-15	DALIAN OCEAN UNIVERSITY*	
The invention discloses a rock worm-sea cucumber pond mixing breeding method. Pond sedimentary organic particulate matters of sea cucumber excrements and the like can be effectively utilized as baits for rock worms. Polluting rate of pond bottom can be reduced, wherein the pollution rate is caused by excessive accumulation of sea cucumber excrements. Then, breeding benefits of a pond unit can be improved. Because the rock worms are high in economic value, benefit rate of a yield per unit area of the mixing breeding can be enhanced by 1-2 times. The rock worms can be caught in one time through a labor excavating method every three years. Pond bottom dredging and substrate renovation can be implemented at the same time in the catching process. The problem that substrate sludge of common aquaculture ponds of a common pond can not be cleared for a long time can be solved. The rock worm-sea cucumber pond mixing breeding method can be used for implementing a reasonable bio-utilization for the rock worms through food chain connections of different living beings so that the purpose that organic pollutants of sea cucumber excrements and the like can be accumulated at the pond bottom. Eutrophication of the pond substrate can be effectively prevented so as to promote growth of the sea cucumbers and reduce happening of diseases. Meanwhile, happening of diseases can be reduced.					
74.	Method for obtaining, keeping and storage of live feed for biological objects of birds and fish	RU2154940	2000-08-27	OOO DOM PRIRODY*	
fish keeping and feeding. SUBSTANCE: method involves growing, rendering ecologically harmless, keeping and storing insects at stated development stage, which are paralyzed by predatory insects; performing commercial growing of insects in special unit providing for mass, continuous, flow yearly production of such insects; performing biological preservation of insects (immobilizing insects for prolonged time and making them inviable) by means of entomopathogenic nematodes or endogenous parasites. Method allows full-value live feed for fish and birds to be produced and stored for at least six months. Such feed may be transported and realized with minimum loss of biological product. EFFECT: increased efficiency, wider operational capabilities and reduced loss of biological product. 5 dwg, 8 ex					

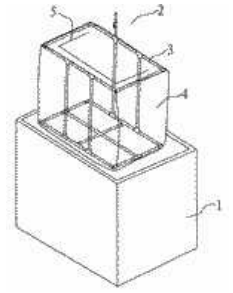
75. [Dsrna induced specific and non-specific immunity in crustaceans and other invertebrates and biodelivery vehicles for use therein](#) WO2005005613 2005-01-20 [MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA*](#)
[SENOMYX](#)

Methods for inducing systemic, non-specific and/or sequence specific immune responses in invertebrates, e.g., marine invertebrates such as mollusks, porifera, ctenophora, echinoderms, marine worms, cnideria and preferably crustaceans, by the administration of at least one dsRNA, that confers immunity against a pathogen, or modulates expression of gene that affects growth, reproduction, and general health or "robustness" are provided. Also provided are methods of identifying invertebrate genes, e.g., crustacean genes, the expression of which is involved in the induction of non-specific (systemic) immune responses against pathogens. Also disclosed are preferred delivery systems and methods for stably administering at least one dsRNA to a crustacean whereby the dsRNA is administered via injection, immersion, in a feed or nutrient medium or comprised in a microorganism, e.g., yeast or microalgae, that expresses said dsRNA and is ingestible by said crustacean, e.g., a shrimp.



76. [Cultivation system suitable for animal in cultivation pond and cultivation method thereof](#) CN101485298 2009-07-22 [LÜ JUNYI; LÜ YIZHANG](#)

The invention relates to a system for cultivating animals adapting to a culture pond and a method for cultivating the same. The cultivation system comprises the culture pond and a cultivating device arranged in the culture pond, wherein the cultivating device comprises an inner bracket on which an outer mesh bag provided with ventilating holes is supported and arranged, and the outer mesh bag is provided with an opening; and an air pipeline is arranged in the cultivating device, is provided with a plurality of inner air charging holes for the cultivating device, and is connected with an air breather. The invention also discloses the cultivation method for the cultivation system, which comprises the following steps: firstly, hanging the top of the cultivating device on a chief rope through a rope; secondly, hanging a heavy object which can adjust the ups and downs of the cultivating device on the bottom of the cultivating device; thirdly, semi-suspending the cultivating device in water; and fourthly, charging air in the cultivating device through the air pipeline of the air breather. In the cultivation process, when the water quality has abrupt changes, the cultivation system and the cultivation device can take the cultivated lower animals out of the pond quickly to avoid loss; and in the normal cultivation, the system and the device can keep the moderate air charge in a water pond so as to achieve that the cultivation conditions are controllable.

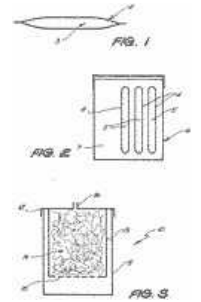


77. [Method for establishing gonochoristic shellfish selfing line](#) CN1628505 2005-06-22 [INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES*](#)

A method for establishing gonochoristic shellfish selfing line includes such steps as choosing gonochoristic shellfish special individuals which have both female sexcell and male sex-cell, using the selfing strategy to establish and breed selfing line. For gonochoristic shellfish, differences of the gonadial color between female and male of the same species can be distinguished by macroscopic examination in vivo.

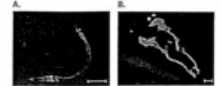
78. [Nematode storage and transport.](#) IT8519430 1985-02-07 [BIOTECH AUSTRALIA BIOTECHNOL AUSTRALIA ECOGEN BIO* EKOOGEN BAIO](#)

Improved methods for the storage for transport of nematodes. In one form the invention provides a method of storing entomopathogenic nematodes wherein a cream of infective juvenile entomopathogenic nematodes is mixed with an adsorbent and stored under conditions in which microbial growth is inhibited. In another form the invention provides a method of storing entomopathogenic nematodes wherein a cream of infective juvenile entomopathogenic nematodes is stored under substantially anoxic conditions.



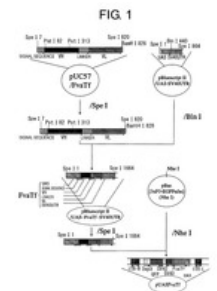
79. [Method for identifying an agonist of neuronal calcium sensor-1 \(nsc-1\), for therapy of cns disorders](#) GB0208525 2002-05-22 [HOFFMANN LA ROCHE*](#)

Provided is a method for determining whether an agent is an agonist of the neuron-specific calcium sensor-1 (NCS-1), for consideration of an agonist of NCS-1 as a drug candidate for therapy of a behavioral disorder or for improving learning and/or memory of a subject, said method comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a cell, tissue or non-human animal with an agent to be screened under conditions to permit neuron-specific calcium sensor-1 (NCS-1) activity; and (b) determining NCS-1 activity of said treated cell, tissue or non-human animal, wherein an increase in NCS-1 activity compared with a corresponding control cell, tissue or animal is indicative of an agent which is an agonist of NCS-1.

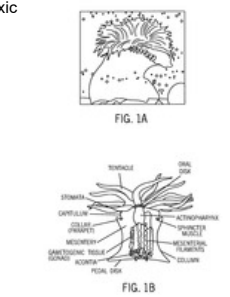
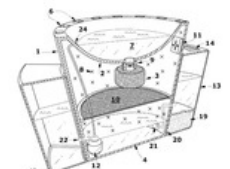


80. [Antibody producing transgenic silkworms and method for producing the same](#) WO2007046439 2007-04-26 [NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGROBIOLOGICAL SCIENCES* NITTO BOSEKI* UNITECH](#)

The present inventors produced transgenic silkworms which comprise a promoter of a DNA encoding a protein specifically expressed in the silk gland and a DNA encoding a recombinant antibody whose expression is regulated directly or indirectly by the promoter, and which secrete the recombinant antibody into the silk gland. The recombinant antibodies produced from the silk gland of the transgenic silkworms were confirmed to be active.



81.	Agent that modulates physiological condition of pests, involved in insect voltage-gated potassium channel activity	WO2010035889	2010-04-01	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL*
The present invention provides an agent that modulates physiological condition of pests, wherein the agent has an ability to modulate the activity of an insect voltage-gated potassium channel; a method for assaying pesticidal activity of a test substance, which comprises measuring the activity of a voltage-gated potassium channel in a reaction system in which the voltage-gated potassium channel contacts with a test substance; and so on.				
82.	Cultivating method for multiplication of demersal live baits in shrimp and crab ponds	CN102771423	2012-11-14	FRESHWATER FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF JIANGSU PROVINCE*
The invention discloses a cultivating method for multiplication of demersal live baits in shrimp and crab ponds. The cultivating method comprises the steps of pond clearing solarization, pond bottom plowing, bottom mud measurement, fertilizing rotary tillage, aquatic plant planting, introduction and inoculation, breeding and management and the like. By improving the melanized pond bottom, the ecological method is adopted to transform nutrient substance such as organic matter in pond bottom sludge into the demersal live baits which shrimps and crabs like to eat, the cultivating cost is reduced, the ecological environment of the pond bottom is improved, the quality of cultivated products is improved, and the disease occurrence rate is reduced.				
83.	Epo mimetic peptides and fusion proteins	US20030221201	2003-11-27	BIO LEXIS PHARMACEUTICALS BIOREXIS PHARMACEUTICAL* VIRXSYS
EPM peptides, including EPM peptide-fusion proteins with increased serum half-life or serum stability are disclosed. Compositions comprising the EPM peptides or fusion proteins and methods of treating or preventing disorders by administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of an EPM peptide or fusion protein to a patient in need thereof are also disclosed.				
84.	Raising fly and maggot as food for human and animal in space environment	CN1607160	2005-04-20	ZHANG MAO
Said invention relates to the utilization of feces of human being and animals when they live in space for long time and waste of animal and crops to breed fly maggot, then using the fly maggot in space and nonedible part of space crops to breed animal to realize waste recirculation in space closed environment and high-effectively produce edible various nutrient food				
85.	System for providing useful insect or useful acarid	JP2004175810	2004-06-24	SYNGENTA BIO LINE UNITED KINGDOM ESSEX CIO 169 COOI LITTLE CLACTON HORANDROAD TELSTAR NURSERY*
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a new system for providing a useful insect or a useful acarid. SOLUTION: The system is suitable for providing the useful insect and the useful acarid in protective yielding conditions and comprises two or more strips of a film material having approximately same size, joined their rims overlapping each other to seal, forming two or more flat regions by joined at least once at a part along at least one line and one of regions is separated by sealing so as to be separated into regions. The regions contain the useful insect or the useful acarid, the regions containing the useful insect or the useful acarid have at least one entering hole on one side of the region so as the useful insect and the useful acarid can enter therethrough. The system can be bend like a inverted-V or U so as each having the entering hole inside thereof and water cannot enter in the regions through the entering holes when bent. COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO				
86.	Apparatus and method for controlling maturation of aquatically hatched insects	WO2010115258	2010-10-14	GRADO ULY BARI* ULIBARRI Gerardo
There is provided an apparatus and method for controlling maturation of aquatically hatched insects. The apparatus comprises a drainable container for housing an egg laying medium for the insects; a filter operatively connected to the container for containing debris in the egg laying medium; and a selectively sealable catch basin located below the container for receiving the egg laying medium from the container when the container is drained. One or more outlets are provided on the catch basin for operatively releasing gas from the catch basin. The apparatus and method enhances the attractiveness of th artificial breeding pool to the gravid insects and helps control the local insect population.				
87.	Compositions of aquatic origin for prevention of cell adhesion and methods of using same	WO2009037714	2009-03-26	TEL HASHOMER MEDICAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES* TELAHOMER MEDICAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES
A composition comprising an extract from an aquatic organism is disclosed. The composition is capable of preventing adhesion of a cell to a surface and is devoid of cytotoxic or cytostatic activity. Medical devices comprising same and methods for preventing or treating a pathological infection using same are also disclosed.				



88.

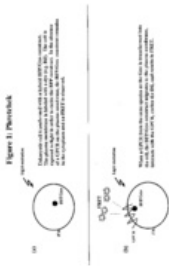
Methods to utilize invertebrate chemosensory proteins for industrial and commercial uses

WO02077200

2002-10-03

INSCENT*

This invention provides methods and compositions for using chemosensory proteins derived from invertebrates to bind or detect specific compounds. Applications include use as detector elements in biosensors or other sensory devices and purification or concentration devices. Examples of proteins involved in the chemosensory pathway include odorant binding proteins (OBPs), sensory appendage proteins (SAPs), orthologs of the *Drosophila melanogaster* Takeout protein (TOLs), odorant or gustatory receptors (ORs, GRs, or collectively GPCRs), other serpentine receptors, and odorant degrading enzymes (ODEs). These classes of proteins participate in both the olfactory and gustatory sensory systems in invertebrates. The invention provides methods and compositions for identifying analytes such as effectors, binding partners, or other molecules that interact with the proteins involved in the chemosensory pathway. The method for sensor applications consists of linking a detection mechanism with one or more invertebrate chemosensory protein(s) so that a measurable signal is generated when an analyte such as ligand or binding partner to the chemosensory protein(s) is present. The method for the purification applications involves utilizing chemosensory proteins capable of isolating specific analytes in complex mixtures. Thus, the invention provides methods to identify the presence of specific analytes, and also to exclude or include specific analytes from a process or mixture.



89.

Modified transferrin fusion proteins

WO03020746

2003-03-13

BIOREXIS PHARMACEUTICAL*
LEXIS BIO PHARMACEUTICAL

Modified fusion proteins of transferrin and therapeutic proteins or peptides with increased serum half-life or serum stability are disclosed. Preferred fusion proteins include those modified so that the transferrin moiety exhibits no or reduced glycosylation, binding to iron and/or binding to the transferrin receptor.

