

UDK: 678.598.6**THE MAIN TASKS IN CARRYING OUT BREEDING WORKS IN BEEKEEPING****R. Jamolov**

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Abstract:In the article, the main indicators for choosing a family of bees in beekeeping, i.e. honey productivity, including reproduction and development of the family, the breeding of purebred queen bees are considered to be the main goal and direction of the breeding work, and the bee family The information on the estimation of productivity with gross honey and other productivity indicators is provided.

Key words:Bees, honey, pollen, propolis, water, protein, breed, breeder, group, breeding, prolific, prone, mild, amount, village, feed amount, product, breeding group.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada asalarichilikda asalari oilasini tanlashda asosiy ko'rsatkichlari, ya'ni asal mahsuldorligi e'tiborga olinib, shu jumladan, oilani ko'paytirish va rivojlantirish, zotdor ona asalarilar etishrish asosan naslchilik ishining asosiy maqsadi va yo'nalishi hisoblanishi, hamda asalari oilasining sermahsulligi olingan yalpi asal va boshqa mahsuldorlik ko'rsatkich miqdorlari bilan baholanishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: asalari, asal, gulchang, prapolis, suv, protein, nasil, zotdor, gurux, nasilchilik, sermahsul, moyil, muloyim, miqdor, qishlov, ozuqa miqdori, Tovar, nasildor gurux.

Аннотация: В статье основными показателями выбора семьи пчел в пчеловодстве являются медовая продуктивность, в том числе воспроизводство и развитие семьи, выведение чистопородных пчелиных маток, которые считаются основной целью и направлением селекционной работы, и пчелиной семьи Приведены сведения по оценке продуктивности по валовому меду и другим показателям продуктивности.

Ключевые слова: пчелы, мед, пыльца, прополис, вода, белок, порода, родителька, группа, разведение, плодовитость, склонность, мягкость, количество, село, количество корма, продукт, племенная группа.

Introduction: In beekeeping, taking into account the main indicators of bee family selection, i.e., honey productivity, including breeding and development of the family, the breeding of purebred queen bees is the main goal and direction of breeding work. In this, the main attention is paid to the resistance of the bee family to wintering and diseases, the productivity (fertility) of the mother bees, the development index of the bee family, the gentleness of the tendency to leave the colony, the index of waxing and other useful farm signs.

The productivity of the bee family is evaluated by the gross honey obtained and other productivity indicators. For this purpose, the amount of food consumed by one family of bees or in the space of the frame in the hive during hibernation, the number of bees that entered the hive and died during the hibernation (by number of bees), and the level of structure of the beehive are determined.

The strength of the bee family is determined mainly by the number of bees in the hive (there are bees in the range of 300-350 g of bees) and the density of the queen bees in the brood, the number of open and closed broods, at the beginning of the main honey collection season in the spring and during the autumn inspection of the family.

The health and strength of the bee family, the resistance of the family to diseases, the number of offspring hatched and the permanent formation of the family by mature worker bees, as well as the health of the bee family, are determined by analyzing it in a veterinary laboratory, in which the breeding families are absolutely healthy. is required.

Research methodology: In mass selection for beekeeping breeding work, groups are formed in apiaries based on three rules. Breeding in beekeeping includes the following factors:

1. In beekeeping, the head of the colony is the mother bee, which is related to the process of transmission of genetic information (the mother bee lives in the family for several years and is characterized by high productivity, which in turn contributes to the rapid replacement of generations). In a family, male and female bees have a high rate of rapid maturation, which in turn helps to obtain breeding products and creates an opportunity to check the quality of the offspring of the queen bee. Adaptability of bee families to new living conditions is important in breeding work.

2. The successful conduct of breeding works also depends on the creation of favorable conditions for the care and feeding of families, which in turn ensures the manifestation of the most important maternal and useful traits.

Breeding of bees in a pure state - the main goal of breeding races in a pure state - is to preserve and improve productivity indicators of a clouded race of bees. This method makes it possible to preserve the valuable gene pool of bees, which is important in the conditions of uncontrolled breeding of bee families. Breeding by lines or types of a race is a way of breeding breeding material in a pure state.

In beekeeping, a line is a group of bee families (at least five thousand families) that originate from an improved and high-quality mother bee and are similar to her in terms of physiological, morphological and economic benefits.

The line is an integral part of the bee race, which carries all the unique characteristics. In contrast to other branches of animal husbandry, in beekeeping, lines are drawn not by male bees, but by families of bees, that is, by the mother bee, based on the biological and physiological indicators of the bees. It includes genological, factory, in-brand, specialized lines.

The characteristics of new colonies of a bee family are determined by the propensity to leave the colony, the number of separated colonies, and the wax productivity of the family is estimated by the number of new wax frames woven from wax in the family.

1. Breeding group - this group is intended for breeding only breeding, productive bee families. 1015% of bee families with high-quality, safe, disease-free, productive, fertile queen bees from the

village will be selected for this group. Together with Su, such families must be purebred, that is, they must meet the requirements of this breed line with all available signs.

2. Product group. This is the largest group, and offspring are not taken from such groups, only used in the production of honey and bee products. This group includes families of bees whose productivity in the apiary is equal to average beekeepers.

3. Decommissioning of bee families is the family of bees in the existing groups in the apiary, in which only 20-25% of bees are left from the colony, with bad symptoms and low productivity. Families included in this group are recommended to be weaned at the end of this season or at the beginning of next season.

Results of the study: bee families that meet the requirements of the first group in the apiary are used only as breeding bee families in the season.

All the queen bees in the second group of bee families in the apiary are replaced with queen bees of high quality, bred in the first group. Also, the queen bees grown in the first group are used to create new beehives.

From the first group, the bee families allocated for the production of male bees are given special wax frames in which many male bees are bred. In this case, the hives are thoroughly warmed, and regular stimulating, strengthening, healing and stimulating nutrients are given, and all measures are taken to prevent the breeding of male bees from other families existing in the apiary in the area.

In order to successfully improve the breeding of the bee families in the apiary, it is necessary to organize work on breeding in the neighboring apiary, which is 1215 km away. Otherwise, it is important to consider that most of the breeding queen bees in the apiary will mate with the male bees in the brood apiary, which are less productive.

Conclusion: It is desirable to obtain young queen bees that are grown in beehives from foreign bee families. In addition, after 3-4 years, it is good to replace the breeding queen bees and bee families of two neighboring apiaries that breed bees of the same breed and are located 25-30 km away, that is, the queen bees of the same family are not allowed to mate with the male bees.

The importance of mass selection in beekeeping is that it improves the genetic traits of bee colonies, and ensures that these traits are constantly transferred to new colonies.

As a result, high productivity, resistance to diseases, suitable for the climate of the region and other useful economic characteristics will be preserved in the next generations.

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