

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL BEE BREEDING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEEKEEPING

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Abstract:The article covers the possibilities of breeding queen bees, the technology of breeding queen bees artificially, the production of bee products, the economic efficiency of bee families, suggestions and recommendations for personal assistants, farmers and farms related to breeding queen bees.

Keywords:Queen bees, technology, artificial, feed, environment, product, efficiency, cultivation.

Enter:Currently, bred queen bees are brought to our republic from abroad. Due to the favorable climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, it is possible to breed queen bees for 7-9 months. For this, it is appropriate to develop box beekeeping. Box beekeeping - in which bees bred in southern regions are moved to areas rich in sap-producing plants in plywood boxes.

Research object. Residents, entrepreneurs and bee families on farms, sources of honey.

Research results. The bee family in the box gives high income when it is brought to the necessary places on 10-12 days of May to gather honey. For this, the bee families in the box should be sent in the third ten days of April or at the beginning of May. During the early spring, long fall and mild winter, bees become weak during the winter due to a lot of flying and disturbance. Therefore, taking into account that it is impossible to strengthen bee families early, it is necessary to winterize a strong bee family with a large number of young bees before the winter season. To establish a new family of box bees, in the second half of the summer months, in the places where they are sent, taking into account the most honey-bearing plants, i.e. sunflower, buckwheat, linden, chestnut and all kinds of honey-bearing grasses in the desert is appropriate. In order to collect a lot of honey, the box bee family is organized as follows. In the second half of the summer season, a young sub-family is formed from each main family with 3 brooding queen bees. A hole is opened from the back of the bed nests, 4-5 pockets for a soft frame are formed with the help of a plywood barrier, and a small young family is formed here. In such a hive, there are enough conditions for the development of the main family and a small young family, and 4-5 bees in a thick frame go to winter with enough food.

Next year, in the spring of the main family, 2 covered larval frames are taken by a bee and joined to a small young family, the young family grows rapidly (the mother bee of the small young family is temporarily, in order not to kill the bees, under a round wire cage under the net will be closed). As a result, in the spring, two families develop at the same time in the nest, that is, the main family and a small young family, and after 4-5 weeks, the strength of the small family fills seven to eight frames.

The breeding time of the box bee family is planned in advance, taking into account the flowering of gardens and shrubs in the southern districts and the maturation of male bees in late March and April, and the breeding of queen bees is started. The queen bee hive must be matured by the time of the formation of the box bee family, because the beehives of the well-developed young bee families are transferred to a plywood box and sent to the necessary places to establish the box bee

family. In order to get more young bees into the plywood box, bees and soft frames are moved to the box during the day when the bees are flying well. When 1.1 kg of bees are transferred to plywood boxes to form a box bee family from bees in a young family, some more bees and larvae remain in the young family. The bees in the remaining young family are given a mature queen bee cup or a hatched queen bee and are well wrapped with a pillow and warmed. In this case, the auxiliary queen bee is used as the head of the family in order to increase the number of bees in collecting juice from the plant that flowers in the summer.

Before the flowering of the main nectar plants, the auxiliary queen bee is separated from the colony with 2 soft frame larvae and the queen, and moved to a pocket section on the side of the hive separated by a plywood barrier, to be used for collecting honey from the main body of bees will be added to the main family. After the end of the main brood period, the separated small family is strengthened by putting mature larvae from the main family, providing food, and leaving for the winter as a family with an additional queen bee. In this case, it will be possible to separate one new young family (in a box) from each main bee family without adversely affecting the development of the main bee families and the collection of sap.

The following three groups of bee families participate in the artificial production of queen bees: Group I - the queen family from which maggots are taken for queen bee production; Group II - paternal family where male bees are raised; Group III - a family that raises worms in the calyx and mushroom. By artificially raising queen bees, the beekeeper achieves the following results: first, he takes maggots from the eggs laid by a high-quality queen bee and grows a large number of queen bee maggots; -mother bees are grown as needed for small new families that are planned to be established in early spring; -artificially bred queen bees are not only of high quality, but they are not inferior to migrant queen bees in terms of their ability to lay eggs, and in some cases they are superior; is matured and a queen bee is grown from the desired bee breed.

In the artificial breeding of queen bees, first, a frame is made for gluing the cup to which the maggots are transferred. Such a frame is suitable if it is made of a wooden stick (slat) 15 mm wide. At the time of placing such a rum inside the bee family, the bees sitting in it will not be dispersed, and as a result, the bee family will accept the maggots in the cup well, and the quality of the mother bee will be high. In order to stick 2-3 rows of wax bowls inside Romni, a 10 mm thick, 15 mm wide stick (slat) is stuck with one nail from both sides, and the stick is slightly twisted.

When rearing a large number of queen bees, a queen bee rearing cup is attached to a plywood mold cartridge, and a worm from the maternal family is transferred to it. If a large number of queen bees are to be reared, then 20 frame bed hives with two separate bee entrances of the queen family are tightly closed in the middle and divided equally. The queen family is placed in one section of the hive, and a healthy bee family with a young mother bee is transferred to the second section.

In order for the mother bee in the maternal family not to lay many eggs and to lay large eggs, this family is fed with a large amount of honey or sugar syrup. When dense nests are filled with food, there are fewer empty nests for the queen to lay eggs, and as a result, the queen's eggs are heavier and larger.

Conclusion: Half-day-old maggots are transplanted from the nests of these bees to raise queen bees. In order for the mother bee to be of good quality, the method of transfer of maggots is used twice. The rearing family is provided with a rum containing worms from the desired family, and the next day, the worms in the received wax cup are removed and replaced with 12-hour or one-day-old worms from the maternal family with productive indicators in the prepared milk cup again given to the foster family.

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