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## SIGNIFICANCE OF BANITROFICATION OF BEE FAMILIES IN BEEKEEPING

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**Annotation:** the article determines the breeding value on the basis of a direct study of the economically useful characteristics of the bee colony and the analysis of zootechnical records, as well as the corresponding class categories and quality indicators of the bee colony and the uterus. bees are determined in beekeeping, which consists in assessing the useful properties of the farm, beekeeping is checked in two ways, as well as, firstly, by assessing the bee family, i.e. the quality of the family is evaluated by its productivity, and secondly, when evaluating bees, taking into account the ability of the mother bee to lay eggs, conclusions are given on the appropriate assessment.

**Key words:** bantropha, economic trait, taxon, classes, scales, oviposition, ulnar, stylet, ovary, mucus, oviducts, ovary, tergite, sternite, bee size, migration, peacefulness, mumpardasesis, selection, breeding nucleus.

**Introduction:** Purpose of auditing. Auditing is to study and assess the bee family's economic useful features, signs, productivity and breeding quality, to give an opportunity to choose bee families that have acquired rare breeding value for selection-breeding work.

**The purpose of the inspection:** Based on the direct study of the economic and useful properties of the bee family and comprehensive evaluation by analyzing zootechnical records, the breeding value is determined and the appropriate class categories are determined.

Auditing in beekeeping consists in evaluating the quality indicators of the bee family and queen bees, economic benefits. Auditing in beekeeping is carried out in two ways: firstly, assessment of the bee family, i.e., the quality of the family is evaluated based on its productivity, and secondly, evaluation of the bees, in which the ability of the mother bee to lay eggs is taken into account, and an appropriate assessment is given to it.

Evaluation of the bee colony: For this, it is necessary to have information about the productivity of the colony (i.e. honey, wax, etc.), the resistance of the colony to the village, the tendency to migrate, peace-loving, the health of the colony and the breed. all the marks you have will be counted. Tadqiqot o'tkazish tartibi: Buning uchun o'rganiladigan barcha ishlarni o'tkazish tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

When determining the honey productivity of the family, the commercial honey and feed honey collected by the bee family throughout the year are taken into account, and all entries are recorded in the journal. In this, the serial number of the bee family, the age and breed of the mother bees, as well as information about the condition of the family in early spring and when it left the colony is written. During the spring and summer seasons, the quality of honey, the amount of honey left for food, before and after honey weighing, is measured and calculated on a hand scale.

To determine the wax productivity of a bee family, the newly prepared frames from the wax veils in the family are taken into account. Bees use an additional 60 g of wax for making new wax curtains, and 120 g of wax for new frames made without wax. If the bee colony is highly productive, it means that the queen bees are of high quality. A good quality young queen bee lays eggs in all the cells in the frame evenly across the frame. Old, aged queen bees, on the other hand, lay eggs unevenly in the frame cells, leaving empty cells in the middle, and laying eggs in a grid pattern.

Organization and conduct of inspection is carried out every year in autumn at breeding farms specializing in beekeeping, large and private companies, breeding cores of commercial honey production farms. In all farms, bee families are divided into two parts: selection and user groups.

Breeding farms specializing in beekeeping are included in the selection group. Selection groups of bee families (breeding nucleus) will be formed for the purpose of creating user groups and expanding it, in order to produce queen bees, male (father) bees and new families. The bee family in the user groups is intended for the formation of raising families in the breeding farms and the expansion of the apiary, as well as for the sale of queen bees and bee packages to other farms, and for the production of honey and other beekeeping products in the commodity farms.

Inspection of the bee family is carried out in healthy bee families that participated in the honey collection this year and successfully passed the colony. In commercial honey production farms, when creating a breeding nucleus, all bee colonies are audited and a 10-15% breeding nucleus is created. Relevant evaluation data on breeding honey productivity, colony strength, and honey colony resistance data are collected throughout the year. A special group will be formed to inspect bee

families. (R. Jamolov, O. Torayev, D. Khatamova, "Fundamentals of beekeeping", Study guide. 2022. Fergana. "Classik" publishing house).

The responsibility for organizing the inspection of the bee family is assigned to the head of the farm and beekeeping experts-zootechnicians. In the inspection of the bee family, zootechnicians in the field of beekeeping involve veterinary specialists and experienced beekeepers. Before the inspection of the bee family, zootechnical calculations are studied (documents of spring and autumn inspection of bees, number of bees, etc.). A zootechnician or trained specialist in beekeeping will give practical instructions to all bee family inspectors. 1-2 months before the inspection, a program will be drawn up on which apiary, on which farm, and when to carry out the assessment work based on the plan. These should be the number of bee colonies and other necessary indicators in the validation program. After the inspection, a report will be written in the specified form. Breeding beehives are formed based on this certification. Inspection of the bee family is carried out during the day, in dry and open air, with an external temperature not lower than +15 C. (Isamuhamedov A.I. Nikadamboev H.K. Basics of beekeeping development. Tashkent. "Sharq" publishing house, 2013. R. Jamolov, O. Torayev, D. Khatamova, "Basics of beekeeping", Study guide. 2022. Fergana, "Classik" publishing house, pp. 1-5).

When inspecting a bee family, three main indicators of the bee family are determined based on its breed, external signs and biological characteristics: honey productivity, family strength and winter resistance.

**Conclusion:** The order of the results of the assessment of the breeding characteristics of the bee family.

In assessing the pure breed of the bee family, studying its external signs and biological characteristics is of great importance. Purebreds include those whose main characteristics of bee families of certain breeds are confirmed by zootechnical documents, come from one parent and belong to this family. For this purpose, in order to know the pure breed of the bee family, samples of young worker bees are selected from individual bee families (up to 50 worker bees), and each bee family is measured by the length of the proboscis, the width of the third tergum, and cubital indices (cubital index on the bees' wings) in the nearby beekeeping laboratory or scientific institutions. ) the ratio of the small side to the size of the cells is taken in percentages) is measured and taken into account. (p. 55-57. R.Q. Jamolov, O.S. Torayev. Methodological guide "Fan ziyosi" publishing house. 2021)

If the results of the inspection of the external characteristics of bees do not meet the requirements of pure breeding, then the bee family belongs to the groups that use

it as the main commodity, in honey production farms, and is sold from breeding farms to commodity farms.

Requirements for determining the class category of the bee family. (on a five-point scale):

Studying the productivity of honey, which is one of the main indicators of their economic properties, is of particular importance in assigning a class category to the bee family. The heritable coefficient of honey productivity of the bee family is 20-30% higher than other economic indicators. It is known that the greater the transfer of genetic coefficients from generation to generation, the more the phenotype of the bee family corresponds to its genotype. (O. Torayev. R. Jamolov. 2022)

Therefore, in the mass selection of the bee family, the high coefficient of genetic traits has a positive effect on its honey productivity (phenotype) and the breeding of the bee family in good conditions during the honey collection season.

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