

UDK: 638.142.54

METHODS OF PREPARING AND ORGANIZING FAMILY OF
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Abstract: in the article, the breeder should prepare in advance for the organization of bee families and receive the larvae for education, in such families there should be up to 2-2.5 kg of bees, they are physiologically sufficient - age, mammary glands and wax production. excretory glands should be developed. In addition, there should always be 6-7 kg of feed honey and 2-3 frames of pollen in the breeding bee families, in order to raise queen bees in early spring, in order to strengthen such breeding families, they should be given from closed breeding frames, as well as stimulating juice. Conclusions are given about the expediency of feeding, shortening the nest and keeping it warm.

Key words: rearing family, physiological, farm sign, class category, closed brood, inducing juice, closed brood, brood core, larva, family strength, pollen, grafting.

Introduction: It is necessary to prepare in advance for the establishment of nurse bee families. In order to receive the larvae for rearing, such families should have 2-2.5 kg of bees, they should be physiologically young, mammary glands and wax-producing glands developed. In addition, there should always be 6-7 kg of feed honey and 2-3 frames of pollen in the breeding bee families. In early spring, in order to raise queen bees, in order to strengthen such nurturing families, it is advisable to provide them with closed breeding frames, and to feed them with stimulating juice feed, and to shorten the nest and keep it warm.

There are many ways to transfer larvae to foster families. There are two most common methods. These include the following.

Research methodology and results: Orphaning the family and establishing foster families is the simplest and most common way to prepare a foster family, which is carried out by completely orphaning the bee family, that is, finding the mother bees in the bee family. , is moved to a separate slot along with all the offspring frames. In the foster family, there should be only 6-8 closed-breed rums. Empty frames without other offspring are removed from the family and 2-3 frames with nutrients and pollen are placed. If the number of young bees in the breeding family is small, in this case, young bees are taken from other bee families to strengthen the family. To do this, you

can first give them a uniform smell, keep them without a mother bee for at least six hours, and then add them to the breeding bee family.

After the completion of all the above-mentioned activities, after 5-6 hours, usually after a day, larvae are given to the rearing family for breeding queen bees in welding frames for the first time. For this, it is necessary to arrange the frames in the breeding family correctly, to collect closed brood frames in the center of the nest, and to collect food and pollen frames to cover the brood frames on both sides, and to heat the nest well. Depending on the strength of the family, 1-2 open spaces are left between the closed frames, i.e. a place for welding frames. Young bees gather in large numbers in such empty corridors, and it is of great importance that they quickly receive the larvae.

Before the larvae are transferred to the brooding frames (with wax cups), they are sprayed with sugar syrup for processing and given to the rearing families. Bees work on the wax cups in the welding frame, flatten them, give them a pleasant smell. After that, larvae are again transferred to the frames of such welding bees.

In early spring, no more than 20-25 larvae are given to the rearing family for the first time, and up to 35-40 may be given the next time. But in such a case, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of mothers being fed in the foster family. - When underdeveloped, small mothers appear, the number of larvae given for rearing is reduced.

It is recommended to give the next grafting frames to this foster family only after five days after the larvae of the first stage have completely closed. In this case, it is possible to give larvae in 3-4 stages without strengthening the rearing families. After that, queen bees are introduced into such breeding families or new colonies of young bees are formed.

When there is no necessary food in nature (food is usually scarce during this period), foster families are fed with 0.4-0.5 liters of fermented sugar juice. Giving more than that will keep the bees busy with the larvae and processing the food. 1(D7), (666-671b.)

Establishing families that raise the family without orphans. The essence of this method is that the mother bees are not removed from the breeding bee family, and they are separated into two separate parts with an open brood frame. In multi-story apiaries, queen bees and open-breeding frames are placed in the lower part of the apiary, honey frames are placed on the edge of the upper floor of the apiary, and closed-breeding frames are placed in the center. The upper and lower levels are separated by a special Hahnemann fence, which allows worker bees to enter and leave freely, but the queen bees cannot eat. In dormitories, queen bees and closed brood are transferred to the edge of the hive, and they are blocked with special fences through which bees pass. (2022: 176-179 b).

In this way, the larvae are given to rearing families, the next day in grafting frames. In this way, a few, but very high-quality queen bees are produced, without reducing the daily egg-laying of queen bees in the family, the development of the family continues continuously, and the family does not lose its worker status.

Conclusion: The disadvantage of this method is that the larvae given for rearing are rarely accepted, and the family begins to be seen everywhere by peaceful mothers. In particular, after blocking the mother bees, when the medicine is given to raise the larvae, they take it very badly.

However, it is worth noting that the number of physiologically young bees of different ages in families of such bees is much higher than in other methods, and there are many brood frames of different ages in the family and constant temperature in this place is 35-36°C presence has a positive effect on the maturation of reared larvae and high-quality, large-scale viewing of queens. Therefore, few queen bees are produced in such families, but they are of high quality and the number of egg tubes is much larger. (55-57 p. 28-33 p.)

The influence of bee offspring in the breeding family on the quality of queen bees.

The state of the beehive.	Amount of nutritional milk in one mother (mg)	Number of egg tubes (pieces)	Queen weight (mg)
In a closed family.	360	167	201
In a family with open and closed descent	422	181	214

As can be seen from the table, the presence of open and closed brood in the rearing family has a positive effect on the quality of queen bees in the breeding of queen bees and the reception and rearing of larvae.

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