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BEE FAMILY IN UZBEKISTAN BASIC REQUIREMENTS IN FEEDING

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Abstract: In the article, there are 60-70,000 bees in the summer season in a strong bee family, and 80-90,000 bees in a hybrid bee family. It has been proven that the number of worker bees in such families is large, which means that they can collect enough food for the next year's sap transport period in a short time, i.e. in 30-35 days. As a result of the bee family living together, they accumulate enough food for the winter, provide the necessary environment for themselves in the hive during the cold winter days, and regularly maintain heat in the hive during the winter due to the accumulated food.

Key words: individual, task, offspring, truten, physiological, polymorphism, morphological and physiological, hybrid breed, inch rum, egg, mold, poor quality, heat, blankets, inspection, female, sterile, indicator.

Introduction: The way of life of bees is complex, and each individual in the family performs a certain task. The main individual of the family is the brooding queen bee, broodless female worker bees and male bees (truten). Polymorphism, based on the fact that each individual in the family performs certain work in the nest, the distribution of their work directly depends on their morphological and physiological indicators.

Research methodology: In the summer season, there are 60-70,000 bees in a strong bee family, and 80-90,000 bees in a hybrid bee family. It has been proven that the large number of worker bees in such families allows them to collect enough food for the next year's sap transportation period in a short time, i.e. within 30-35 days. As a result of living together in a family of bees, they accumulate enough food for the winter, provide the necessary environment for themselves in the hive during the cold winter days, and regularly maintain heat in the hive during the winter due to the accumulated food.

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In beekeeping, the strength of the family is mainly determined by the state in which the bees have completely covered the thick frames. Usually, when the bees are 5-6 inches in frame by the end of the fall season, such a colony is a full strong colony.

The number of larvae in the family is determined by the number of closed larvae covered with the top of the thick-inch frames. If the queen bee lays eggs evenly among the young in the family, then it is considered to be of good quality, and if she lays several eggs on the young, then it is considered a low-quality queen bee.

Research results: The amount of food collected by bees from nature in the family is roughly determined. Each of the 435 × 300 mm soft frames requires up to 3.5–4 kg of honey, and each of the multi-layer hives 435 × 250 mm in diameter requires up to 2.0–2.5 kg of honey.

The quality of the soft-shelled frames in the nest is mainly determined by the mother bee's egg-laying, and the poor-quality soft-shelled frames that are reduced in size, darkened, covered with mold, gnawed by mice, and have a lot of male bee's eggs are removed.

If in the early spring days of the bee family, there is no honey and honeydew food in the frames, the mother bee's egg-laying will decrease. Because if there is no food and protein feed, the development of the larvae slows down, and the temperature in the nest does not rise.

In a bee family, a family with 10-12 kg of food and comb develops well. During this period, 1 kg of food and feathers is needed for 1 worker of each bee family.

Each bee colony normally consumes 30 kg of honey during its development period. 8-10 kg of food is provided by the beekeeper, and the remaining 18-20 kg is brought by the bees themselves from the flowers of plants that bloom early.

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With the beginning of the spring season, in order to ensure sufficient temperature in the bee colony, excess empty frames where bees are not sitting are removed. As many frames are covered by bees, as many frames are left. If the internal volume of the family is sufficiently reduced, sufficient heat is provided in the family, and the family develops quickly.

Bee families are warmed artificially in early spring, that is, with the help of blankets. When moving beehives, the top pads should be removed and replaced with empty frames.

Conclusion: When inspecting a bee family, the condition of the family is determined, its internal size is also regulated, that is, conditions are created for the rapid development of the bee family. For this purpose, when arranging the internal size of the nest, the family should have enough food and clean and high-quality thick frames suitable for the mother bee to lay eggs, excess and unsuitable thick frames should be removed, and the heater should be wrapped with blankets. .

Such inspections are especially necessary to remove the empty soft-shelled frames from weak bee families and provide them with the necessary food. The results of the spring inspection by the beekeeper are recorded in a separate list, which in turn allows the beekeeper to have complete information about the condition of each bee family by inspecting the entire bee colony.

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