
ASALARI OILASINING BIR BUTUNLIGI. ASALARI OILASIDA ONA ASALARINING YAKKA HOKIMLIGI

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THE WHOLE OF THE BEE FAMILY. SOLE DOMINION OF THE MOTHER BEES IN THE FAMILY OF BEES

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Abstract: In the article, worker bees collect nectar and pollen, process nectar and make honey from it during the season. When the work boils, they live 35-45 days. Worker bees that come out in autumn can live up to 5-6 months due to the lack of work. Also, worker bees can never live alone for long, because they are very accustomed to living in a group by instinct, and other processes are reflected.

Key words: biological, autumn season, summer, evolutionary, change, truten, physiological, polymorphism, morphological and physiological, climate, inch rum, egg, mold, poor quality, heat, blankets, type, hunger, cold, maternal substance .

Introduction: Situations in a family with queen bees - in a family with queen bees, worker bees always have a close relationship with their mother. For this, the worker bees touch and feel the mother bee with their whiskers and lick the "maternal substance" released from the body of the mother bee with their tongues. This "maternal substance" is secreted from the upper jaw glands of fertilized queen bees and is distributed throughout the body. All the bees in the family give each other such substances and always signal that there is a mother bee in the family. If the smell of motherhood is not present in the family, the bees quickly make noise in the family, search and try to produce a new mother bee.

If young queen bees do not fertilize in a bee colony, in this case, they start laying unfertilized eggs after a certain time, and only male bees emerge from such eggs. Such queen bees are commonly referred to as "masculine queen bees." Even so, under the influence of innate instinct in bees, they begin to feed such male offspring, and even begin to breed queen bees from these eggs, and sometimes there were cases where

queen bees were raised from the eggs of male bees. Worker bees in a male family build a large number of wax cups, but when the queen bees do not lay eggs, they destroy and cut them. Only after eggs are laid in such cups, bees try to breed them without breaking them.

The simplest and easiest way to replace poor quality queen bees in a bee colony is through relocation. At this time, a very favorable and blessed period will begin in the bee family and in nature, and all conditions will be created for breeding new mother bees. Bees will peck, tear and clip the wings of such poor quality, undemanding old queen bees. With such signs of old queen bees, you can quickly distinguish them from new and quality queen bees.

There are also other ways to replace poor quality queen bees. To do this, the bee family changes queens during hot weather, and this is called "peaceful queen change". Self-replacing traits often suit southern bee breeds because they are less likely to migrate. During this period, worker bees build up to 3-4 "peacefully exchanged" wax cups in the upper part of the frame. After laying eggs on them, the mother bees feed the queen worms and begin to build a queen. But even during this period, the mother bee continues to lay eggs.

Summary: Only after the queens in the colony are capped or before new queens emerge from the queens do the old queens disappear. In rare cases, the old queen and the new one cohabited, and the new queen stayed in the colony.

Thus, when the mother bee is removed from the bee family or after 8-10 hours after her death, they build cups from more than ten queens in the middle of the cages where the day-old larvae of worker bees are located. Such queens are called "peaceful queens" that exchange peacefully. The peaceful exchange of queen bees in this way is of great importance in beekeeping.

Male bees are temporary members of the family. Their only task is to fertilize the queen bees. However, male bees perform some other tasks in the family, such as airing the family, transporting water on hot days, etc. (O. Toraev, 2011) Male bees appear in the spring, worker bees feed them with nectar. At the end of the nectar collection season, the male bees are expelled from the hive. They die in the field from cold and hunger.

The queen bee is the only and dominant female bee in the colony, and she is the mother or queen of all bees. The health of the bee family depends on the quality of the mother bees.

A queen bee can live up to five years, but after two years of age, her egg-laying ability declines, and the queen bee begins to lay eggs that produce more male bees. That is why experienced beekeepers change their queen bees every year.

Research results: The bee family can be called a whole organism. These family members cannot live independently outside the family. Even if several worker bees are

fed in another cage, they can live for three or four days at most. Male bees that are separated from the bee family also die quickly. Because they cannot live without worker bees. Also, queen bees cannot live without the care of worker bees, because queen bees are cared for by worker bees.

Despite the fact that worker bees are female, they are mainly engaged in child care, but their genitals are not developed.

Unique features of the bee family - there is always one mother bee in the bee family. Artificially, two or more queen bees can be kept in a bee family, they can live temporarily without seeing each other. But when the bee family reaches full biological strength, only one mother bee remains in the family.

When there are two queen bees in a bee colony, when they collide, they throw each other very aggressively and fight fiercely, until the stronger queen wins and kills the weaker one or runs away.

All worker bee species in a family are related to each other because they are hatched from the eggs of only one queen bee. Their kinship changes only after the mother bees change in the family. Taking into account the climatic conditions and the long productive periods of Uzbekistan compared to other regions and the shortness of winter, it is recommended to change the queen bees every 1-2 years.

Cases in a family without a queen bee - a family with a queen bee is considered a fully biologically mature family. That is why worker bees tell each other about the presence or absence of a mother bee in the family with various signs and situations. One of them is all kinds of noisy sounds in a family without a mother bee, frequent running of worker bees in the hive, etc.

After the removal of the queen bee from the bee colony, there is a quick commotion in the colony, after 20-30 minutes, all the bees in the colony are aware of the absence of the queen bee and are encouraged to search for the queen bee. After that, in order to produce new queen bees, they begin to make 1-3 wax cups in the outer part of the cells in the frame to make queens from one-day-old maggots. The worker bees notice that there is no queen bee in the colony, and move on to feed the newly hatched queen bee larvae.

In early spring or autumn, when there are no seeds in the family, they die. In such families without a mother, there will be a large number of deaths in the winter, if such a situation occurs in the hottest part of the season, the bees will take all the honey reserves of the family and leave their hive. In this case, the bees land on the landing boards of other hives and make various movements, make sounds, and flap their wings in order to enter a new hive. In such cases, the bees in the new family, sensing such situations, quickly accept bees who beg for their family.

Thus, in a family without a mother bee, the activity level of bees decreases throughout the year, nectar and pollen from the field

the search work will be reduced, the weaving of new wax frames will stop, the number of unemployed in the family will increase, as a result, the bees will not even guard their hives. Such low-quality, low-power families are robbed by other strong bee families and take away all the nutrients, as a result of which the weak, motherless families die.

In addition, if there are no young larvae in such families, worker bees begin to lay eggs, and only male bees emerge from such eggs. In such a family, the number of male bees has increased, and they are quickly doomed to death.

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