
О‘ЗБЕКИСТОН IQLIM SHAROITIDA ASALARIZORDA BAHORGI QILINADIGAN ISHLAR

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WORKS TO BE DONE IN A BEE AREA IN SPRING IN UZBEKISTAN CLIMATE CONDITIONS

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Abstract: In the article, preparations for the spring season are made much earlier. During the winter season, when the beekeeper has a lot of free time, he repairs the beehives, makes new frames, repairs heating pads, face masks, recycles wax raw materials and exchanges them for beeswax, and It would be better if there were a garden and fruit orchards. Information is provided that the area should be clean and dry, away from large water bodies and livestock barns.

Key words: place, winter, face mask, fields, garden, orchard, large water, polymorphism, dead bees, infectious disease, log, egg, mold, feed honey, heat, chess method, basin, hunger, trees, facilities, sunny.

Introduction: Preparing for the Spring Season-Preparation for the spring season is done well in advance. During the winter season, when the beekeeper has a lot of free time, he repairs the beehives, makes new frames, repairs heating pads, face masks, recycles wax raw materials and exchanges them for beeswax, and determines the places and fields where the bees are placed. Places for beekeeping should be chosen from a good place, it would be better if there were a garden, orchards. The site should be clean and dry, away from large water bodies and livestock barns. Special attention should be paid to the placement of beehives in selected areas. They should be lined up in a checkerboard pattern and the numbers in the slots should be visible. Beehives should be protected from the sun, and there should be trees and structures that help the bees fly to the target. There should be special piles under the beehives, and the boxes placed

on top of them should be slightly inclined, because when this is done, rainwater will quickly flow down without being absorbed into the hive.

Research methodology: The first spring care of the bee family, the first spring care of the bee family is carried out on sunny days, when the air temperature is not lower than 14-15 °C. The main purpose of the spring inspection is to determine the state of the bee family after the colony and create favorable conditions for the development of the bee family. The condition of each bee colony is checked, its strength (the frames are completely covered with bees), the presence of queen bees, the number of open and closed offspring in the frames, the amount of honey in the hive, the condition of the hive (dryness of the hive, contamination, the amount of dead bees). such indicators are taken into account. The purpose of the first spring inspection is to know the condition of the bee family after the colony. These things are done quickly. To do this, it is done to find out whether there is a mother bee in the bee family, the strength of the family, the presence of honey in the feed, diarrhea in the beehive and how much it has polluted the hive, as well as the level of moisture in the hive. A beekeeper should do these things quickly and on time.

During the spring care of the bee family, it is possible not to remove the entire frames from the hive, because in well-developed families, it is enough for the queen bee frames to lay complete, quality eggs. The bees in the hive and their offspring, and the food honey, can be seen with the eyes by slightly lifting the frames in the hive. If there is a normal situation in the family of bees, that is, if there are offspring and eggs of different ages, then it means that the mother bees in the family are of good quality, it is not necessary to look for her. Also, you should not scrape off the wax growths and propolis on the frames with a needle, this work should be done later when the weather warms up, when the wax in the hive has softened a lot. After the spring maintenance, all completed work is recorded in the apiary journal. First aid work will be started for bee colonies that have come out of the village badly. For this purpose, bee families with little food are given honey from frames with food and pollen. On average, each family receives 8-10 kg of food honey and 1-2 frames of pollen. Excess frames are contaminated, incorrectly woven, crooked, empty frames are taken from the slot. The beehive is well warmed with pads. Cleaning the bottom of the beehive - during the first spring care of the beehive, it is advisable to clean the bottom of the beehive. For this, garbage and dead bees collected in the lower flight holes in the beehive are cleaned with the help of a wire rod, because the accumulation of such garbage interferes with the flight of bees from the hive, spoils the air of the hive and causes various diseases as a result of their decay. possible Depending on the amount of waste in the hive, you can find out what kind of winter the bee family has come out of. If there are a lot of honey crystals among the garbage, it means that the honey in the family was of poor

quality. It is necessary to take measures to quickly help such families of bees. During the first spring maintenance, the bottom of the beehive is also cleaned. For this purpose, all the garbage accumulated in the hive, dead bees are placed in a container, and they are buried in special dumps located at the edge of the apiary. If the bee colony dies due to infectious diseases, then the collected garbage is burned.

Repairing bee colonies that have left the colony badly - if the bee colony is properly prepared for the colony, if the amount of food is sufficient, the bees will leave the colony healthy and strong, and by spring they will not need any help. If there are families of helpless bees in the apiary, if they need help, they should be helped immediately. If the humidity is too high in the colony of bees leaving the village, at this time their heating pads and blankets are replaced with dry ones. Also, if the nest frames are moldy due to moisture, they will be removed and replaced with a quality frame. Especially if there is a lack of food in the beehive or there is little of it, it is necessary to immediately give it honey frames. Such honey frames should be placed next to the frames with young offspring. If there are no frames with honey, it is necessary to give them warm sugar syrup in a thick state or honey over the frames, their amount should be 1-2 kg. Feeding is done in the evening. During this period, all the bees will be back from work. At this time, the beehive is well heated with heating pads, excess frames are removed from the hive. If a bee family is sick with diarrhea during the summer, the beehive and other equipment of such a family should be changed immediately, the old beehive should be cleaned, and they should be taken out of the apiary and left to dry.

Correction of bee colonies that have left the village without a mother. Repairing such families is one of the main tasks, because families of bees that leave the village without a mother are condemned to death. Worker bees in such families die in 2-3 weeks at most, due to the lack of young offspring in the hive, all bees in the family grow old and die. Colonies without queen bees cannot protect their hive well, as a result, they are often attacked by robber bees and all the food in the hive leaves the honey, and as a result, some infectious diseases spread. Without such a mother, bee colonies do not develop, they collect less flowers and pollen from the field, and as a result, they do not produce wax. In families that leave the village without queen bees, if the queen bees become old and old, if they are not replaced every year, they will die during winter. That is why it is necessary to replace the queen bees in the family every 1-2 years, at a younger age. During the harvest period, the mother bees in the family may become infected with acute honey residues or die due to nosematosis. They can also die from braulosis and melanosis. If the colony of bees left without a mother is strong, they are fed from the reserve queen bees.

Also, families with mothers in small nuclei are added to such families. These works are done in the evening, after all the bees have returned to the hive. After searching for the queen bee in the nucleus, it is placed in a frame under a round cap, closed, and the rest of the frames are taken and added to the family without a mother. For this, a place is opened in the middle of the family without a mother, and the frames taken from the nucleus are taken to a separate place with the mother. In order to prevent all kinds of quarrels and wars with foreign bees in the bee family, in order to make them smell the same, a drop of peppermint or some other odorant is added to the sugar juice and sprinkled on the bee family, so that they adapt to the same smell and repel the foreign bees. accepts quickly. After a day, the queen bee is also released from under the cap. In order to calm down such families, it is appropriate to give them a liter of sugar juice. For this, first of all, it is necessary to pay special attention to the amount of food in the family and to replenish the amount of food. It is also necessary to pay attention to the strength of the bee family and the location of the bees in the corridors between the frames in the hive. To do this, it is enough to lift one lip of the adhesive fabric on the frames inside the beehive. It is necessary to pay special attention to the presence of diarrhea in the family of bees that left the village and the humidity level of the hive. In some of the bee families that left the village, the mother bee may have died. In this case, it is advisable to immediately find mother bees for families left without a mother or send them to other families. In large-scale apiaries, the first spring care of the bee family should be carried out together with the beekeeper's assistant. One of them goes forward, opens the lid of the beehive, takes blankets and pads, and prepares the family for care. And if the beekeeper makes a conclusion after seeing it and writes it down in the beekeeper's journal, the third assistant closes the beehive, puts the cover in place, and gets the job done. Also, the families of bees that leave the village have little or no food, and such families are given thick sugar juice in the evening. Sugar juice is prepared by adding 1 liter of water to 2 kg of sugar and giving 300-400 grams to such families.

Heating and shrinking the beehive. During the period of rapid growth and development of the bee family, the air temperature in the family is always maintained around 34-35°C with the increase of young bees in the hive. Although the outside temperature is always changing, the beehive has a constant normal temperature, and bees spend a lot of food and energy to maintain this temperature. The stronger the bee colony, the less food and energy they spend to maintain the desired temperature in the hive, and vice versa, the weaker the bee colony, the more food and energy they spend. it is necessary to leave beehive frames corresponding to their strength. For this, it is necessary to take into account the corridors between the frames in the beehive, to cover each frame completely with bees, and to remove excess beehive frames from the hive.

The condition of the beehive is of great importance in maintaining a normal temperature in the beehive. In this case, it is desirable that the beehive does not have any slits or extra holes, and the flight holes of the bees should be narrowed enough to accommodate 2-3 bees. All these play an important role in keeping the temperature in the beehive moderate.

Heating pads placed on the top and sides are of great importance in keeping the beehive warm. Such pillows are made of gray material, up to 1 kg of cotton is placed inside it, and its thickness should not exceed 10-12 cm. Currently, various textile scraps and synthetic foam plastic materials are used in such heating pads. No matter what material they are made of, the pads must cover the beehive firmly and completely. A well-developed colony of bees emits the necessary amount of heat during its life. The duty of the beekeeper is to take measures to keep the bee family safe, especially during the development of the bee family in spring. In order to reduce the size of the beehive, it is necessary to remove old, moldy beehive frames from the hive. By doing this, the beehive will retain the necessary amount of heat and the bees will try to use less energy. It is particularly important to do these things in the spring months, because in the spring is the time when the bee family develops, in which the mother bee begins to lay a lot of eggs, there are more young open and closed bee offspring in the hive. A temperature of 34-35°C is necessary, otherwise their development slows down or stops. This causes various infectious diseases in the bee family. Taking this into account, it is advisable to keep the required number of frames for the bee family and to cover these frames completely with bees.

Expanding the internal volume of the beehive. During the first care of the bee family, the size of the hive is reduced and they are well warmed. During the snu period, the colony of bees develops or the number of bees increases day by day. In order for the mother bee to lay eggs, quality frames are needed. For this purpose, in order to ensure the development of the bee family, it is possible to expand the size of the beehive, create conditions for the mother bees to lay more eggs, provide them with quality frames, and give them frames with candles during the period when good flowers are coming from the field. Usually, work on expanding the size of the beehive is carried out 2-3 weeks after the first care of the bee family. In order not to miss this period, it is possible to look at the bee family superficially. For this, the beehives are gently lifted from one edge of the covering cloth over the frames, and the number of bees in it is estimated. If the bees have completely covered the frames, it is advisable to give them 1-2 additional frames in order to expand the beehive. In order to increase the size of the beehive in connection with the warming of the air temperature and the arrival of the required amount of nectar and pollen from the field, it is possible to provide new frames with wax. Such waxed frames are placed between the frames with young

offspring in the nest. At this time, the bees quickly and qualitatively weave the wax frames. It should not be forgotten that in order to weave new waxed frames, the bee family must have the required amount of flowers and pollen from the field. In early spring, if there are no fruit trees or other flowering plants around, it is advisable to move the bees to another place, to places where there is a lot of flowers and pollen.

The result of the study: In order to have complete information for each family of bees, it is advisable to conduct a spring basic inspection in beekeeping. Spring inspection is carried out when the air temperature is around 14-15°C. The inspection begins first with some suspicious families in the apiary. First, the current situation of each existing family in the village is introduced, and then conditions are created for the development of this family. The purpose of inspection is to know the condition of each bee family, to create conditions for the growth and development of the family. For this, the beekeeper should pay attention to the following.

- the condition of the family (the presence of queen bees, their quality, the strength of the family),
- the amount of open and closed offspring in the nest,
- the amount of food in the nest, its quality,
- the number of frames in the slot, its quality,
- whether the frames in the nest are not contaminated with symptoms of nosematosis,
- is the bee family not affected by any other disease?

Conclusion: During the inspection of the bee family, the internal size of the hive is regulated, conditions are created for the development of the family. For this, quality frames are placed in the nest of the queen bee, and unnecessary frames are removed from the hive. The internal volume of the hive is reduced and heated by wrapping it well with heating pads. The results of the spring inspection are recorded separately and recorded in the apiary journal. After the colonies in the apiary are fully inspected and inspected, the beekeeper will have complete information about the condition of each bee colony. But conducting a spring inspection is more complicated and takes a lot of time. For this purpose, it is advisable to organize the inspection work and involve all assistants in this work.

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