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FORMATION OF NEW BEE BRANCHES, USE OF MOTHER BEES AND DIVIDING THE BEE FAMILY INTO TWO EQUAL PARTS

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Abstract: n the article, in beekeeping in most regions of our Republic, new beehives are often formed at the expense of unfertilized queen bees or mature queens. For this, strong bee families are selected, making sure that they have mature queens, and they are divided into several sections with 2-4 frames with barrier boards. In order not to find a mother bee from a bee family and fly into a newly formed hive, it is taken to the beekeeper's portable box together with the frame and bees. Then 1-3 closed-breed frames from this family are moved to a new box with bees in them. Young bees from 1-2 frames are given to the new hive to shake and strengthen, and the recommendation to place a nutrient frame on the edge of the hive is highlighted.

Key words: closed brood, frame, migration, unfertilized, mobile, package bees, edge, physiological, pollen, feed, thief, queen bee, end, queens, barrier boards, flying bees, seed.

Introduction: In the formation of new beehives, fertilized, unfertilized queen bees or mature queen bees are used, and beehives can be formed individually or collectively. Single bee families and open and closed breeding frames from this family are used to form a family individually. To form collective hives, bees and brood frames are collected from several families.

In the formation of new beehives, it is necessary to prepare the beehive, frames, heating pads, covering cloth and ends for feeding.

Research methodology: in beekeeping in most regions of our republic, new beehives are often formed at the expense of unfertilized queen bees or mature queens. For this, strong bee families are selected, making sure that they have mature queens, and they are divided into several sections with 2-4 frames with barrier boards.

In order not to find a mother bee from a bee family and fly into a newly formed hive, it is taken to the beekeeper's portable box together with the frame and bees. Then 1-3 closed-breed frames from this family are moved to a new box with bees in them. Young bees from 1-2 frames are given to the new hive to shake and strengthen it, and a food frame is placed at the edge of the hive.

ISSN 2181-3187

The best time for the formation of new beehives is the middle of the day, when mostly young bees remain in the hive. Adult flying bees may not tolerate mature queens or unfertilized queens in the hive. Instead of breeding rums from the main bee family, he is given quality rums for the queen to lay eggs.

If the new hives are formed in the first half of the day, then the queen or unfertilized queen bees should be given near the evening, after about 6 hours after the bees that can fly fly out of the new hive. If a new hive is formed in the afternoon - queen bees or mature queens are given the next day.

It is not recommended to feed young bee colonies, especially when there is little source of nectar in nature, because the smell of sugar syrup given to them attracts the surrounding robber bees, and it is not difficult for them to steal new colonies that have not yet matured. . Therefore, as new beehives are being formed, they should be provided with enough food reserves until the active egg-laying period.

2-3 days after placing the mature queens in the hives, it is necessary to control the release of queen bees from the hive and their reception. If the queen bee is not accepted, or if the laid queen is accidentally thrown away, a new unfertilized queen bee or a mature queen is given instead. Under favorable weather conditions, unfertilized queen bees in hives will be fertilized and start laying eggs after 10-15 days at most. If the mother bees do not fertilize and lay eggs within 20 days, they should be replaced immediately.

When forming new beehives with unfertilized mother bees, they are established two months before the beginning of the main honey collection season. During this time, queen bees are fertilized, start laying eggs and have time to grow stronger due to the young offspring raised in the family and collect a lot of honey during the main honey collection season.

With inseminated queen bees, new colonies are formed in the same way, only in such colonies are fertilized queen bees instead of mature queens or unfertilized queen bees. Such branches develop more actively with fertilized queen bees, the period of their formation is reduced to 1.5 months before the main honey collection season. Because with fertilized mother bees, stronger bees are formed, that is, 4-5 brood frames and young bees from 2-3 frames are shaken.

In this way, it is possible to fully use the power of fertilized mother bees.

When new colonies of bees are formed at the expense of unfertilized queen bees or mature queens, after the queen bees have fertilized and entered the eggs, in order to better develop them, 2-3 brood frames are taken from the main families. After that, the following methods are used in feeding and caring for new bee colonies.

Collective beehives differ from individual beehives in that they are made up of several bee families. This allows the formation of a new family shortly before the honey collection season, without weakening the existing main bee families. This method is

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often used to limit the instincts of bee colonies preparing for swarming, while strongly established hives take advantage of the main honey collection season. The formation of collective bee colonies at the expense of fertilized queen bees usually gives good results, since such colonies are often formed shortly before the main honey collection season.

Research results: Divide the bee family into two equal parts.

Splitting a bee colony into two, they grow and develop well from the day they split. This method is slightly more complicated than the previous one, but it has many advantages. The main advantage is that both split families have bees of different ages, workers in the hive and flying field bees. And these ensure that the mother bees lay eggs better and keep the families in order. In the formation of new beehives by previous methods, they had only working bees in the hive, and the ratio of bees of different ages in the family was ensured only after 8-10 days.

Dividing the bee family into two is done as follows. To divide the family, a beehive of the same size is brought next to it, and half of the brood and honey frames of the main family are transferred to it, and additional empty and honey frames are given. Both colonies of bees are placed at an equal distance from the main colony. Queen bees fertilized in a family without a second split queen, preferably such queens are taken with their frame and bees, and if most of the bees fly to one of the split families, It is necessary to move the divided family further away. It is best to move the newly split colony to another apiary with good results.

There are some disadvantages to dividing the bee colony equally. In such a period, the divided family does not receive the queen bees well, as a result, the precious queen bees with good quality seeds may die. This may cause some economic damage in the economy. When bee colonies are established, they receive queen bees quickly and well because they only have bees.

Organization of beehives in different types of apiaries.

Types of beehives are of great importance in the organization of beehives. In 16-frame apiaries, separate boxes of the same color are used to organize the hives. Pockets located on the side of the apiary are used to create branches in sleeping apiary. For this purpose, separate pockets are formed in the edge of the 20-frame sleeping beehives, which can accommodate five frames and are covered with plywood decorations from the main family. It is necessary to ensure that there are no holes and slits in the walls of these pockets and that the flight holes are separate.

In such pockets, special attention is paid to the supply of food and water during the establishment of nests in such pockets, because the flight holes of the nests established for 2-3 days are closed in order to adapt to this apiary and its location. It is recommended to organize such hives with mature queens or unfertilized queen bees.

ISSN 2181-3187

Conclusion: For multi-storey beehives, the organization of branches is different. Separate empty floors of multi-storey apiaries are used for this purpose. Between the second floor of the hive to be formed and the main colony, a plywood wall is firmly closed, and the flight holes in the hive are turned in the opposite direction to the main colony, so that the bees in the hive do not return to the main colony by mistake. For the purpose of heating, the rams are covered with covering cloth and heating pads, and they are provided with food and water.

There are some disadvantages of organizing hives in multi-story apiaries, because the hives on the upper floor must be taken away in order to take care of the main families. In the dormitories and 16-frame beehives, care is simple and easy, they do not interfere, and it is much easier to move the bees.

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