

THE MAIN TASKS IN CARRYING OUT BREEDING WORKS IN BEEKEEPING

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Abstract: In the article, the honey production of the bee family is assessed by the amount of gross honey obtained and other productivity indicators. For this purpose, information on the amount of food consumed by one family of bees or the number of bees that died during hibernation, the number of bees that entered the hive and died during hibernation, and the level of structure of the beehive was highlighted.

Key words: indicators, productivity, breeder, queen bees, breeding, package bees, village, physiological, farm signs, rum interval, number of bees, queen bee, healthy, breeding group, unfit, purebred, mating.

Introduction: In beekeeping, taking into account the main indicators of bee family selection, i.e., honey productivity, including breeding and development of the family, the breeding of purebred queen bees is the main goal and direction of breeding work. In this, the main attention is paid to the resistance of the bee family to wintering and diseases, the productivity (fertility) of the queen bees, the development indicator of the bee family, the gentleness of the tendency to migration, the indicator of wax separation and other useful farm signs.

Honey production of the bee family is evaluated by the amount of gross honey obtained and other productivity indicators. For this purpose, the amount of food consumed by one family of bees or in the space of the frame in the hive during hibernation, the number of bees that entered the hive and died during the hibernation (in number), and the level of structure of the beehive are determined.

The strength of the bee family is mainly determined by the number of bees in the hive (there are bees in the range of 300-350 g of bees) and the density of the queen bees according to the brood in the brood, the number of open and closed brood, the beginning of the main honey collection season in the spring and the autumn inspection of the colony. determined during transfer.

The health and strength of the bee family, the resistance of the family to diseases, the number of offspring hatched and the permanent formation of the family by mature worker bees, as well as the health of the bee family, are determined by analyzing it in

a veterinary laboratory, in which the breeding families are absolutely healthy. is required.

The characteristics of the migration of new families of a bee family are determined by the propensity to leave the family, the number of migrating bees, and the wax productivity of the family is estimated by the number of new frames woven from wax in the family.

Research methodology: At the end of the season, that is, during the autumn inspection, bee families are evaluated according to the above-mentioned signs. In mass selection for breeding work in beekeeping, groups are formed in apiaries based on three rules.

1. Breeding group - this group is intended for breeding only breeding, productive bee families. For this group, 10-15% of bee families with high-quality, healthy, disease-free, productive, high-yielding queen bees are selected for this group. . Together with Su, such families must be purebred, that is, they must meet the requirements of this breed line with all available signs.

2. Product manufacturer group. This is the largest group, and offspring are not taken from such groups, only used in the production of honey and bee products. This group includes families of bees whose productivity in the apiary is equal to the average indicators.

3. Decommissioning of bee colonies - in the existing groups in the apiary, the bee colony includes only 20-25% of bees left from the colony, with bad symptoms and low productivity. Families included in this group are recommended to be eliminated this season or at the beginning of the next season.

Bee families that meet the requirements of the first group in the apiary are used only as breeding bee families in the season.

Results of the research: All the queen bees in the second group of bee families in the apiary are replaced by queen bees of higher quality produced in the first group. Also, the queen bees grown in the first group are used to create new beehives.

From the first group, the bee families separated for breeding male bees are given special wax frames in which many male bees are bred. In this case, the hives are thoroughly warmed, and regularly given stimulating, strengthening, healing and stimulating nutrients. Also, all measures are taken to prevent male bees from other families existing in the apiary in the area.

In order to successfully improve the breeding of bee families in the apiary, it is necessary to organize work on breeding in the neighboring apiary, which is 12-15 km away. Otherwise, it is important to consider that most of the fertile queen bees in the apiary will mate with male bees in neighboring apiaries that are less productive.

It is desirable to get young queen bees for rearing in apiaries from foreign bee families. In addition, after 3-4 years, it is good to replace the breeding queen bees and

bee families of two neighboring apiaries that reproduce bees of the same breed and are located 25-30 km away, that is, the queen bees of the same family mate with the male bees. is not allowed.

Conclusion: The importance of mass selection in beekeeping is that it improves the genetic traits of bee families and ensures stable transfer of these traits to new families. As a result, high productivity and other useful economic traits will be preserved in the next generations.

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