



EFFECTIVE WAYS TO FEED BEES IN DIFFERENT HIVES IN THE COUNTRY

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Annotation

In the article, the world of a salari has attracted mankind for several thousand years. Bees are the most useful insects that live as a family, which play a key role in pollinating plants. They can be found in all parts of the earth's crust. For centuries, mankind has been using honey, bee food, bee milk, bee venom, bee wax, and propolis, as well as a goddessnetwork in this regard ways of development.

Keywords: family of bees, bed house, multi-storey bee house, rud frame, dadan frame, mumparda, honey, prapolis, flowering, wax, bee zachary.

EFFECTIVE WAYS TO FEED BEES IN VARIOUS HIVES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract

In the article, the world of bees has been attracting mankind for several thousand years. Bees are the most useful insects living in the family, and they play a major role in pollination of plants. They can be found all over the world. Honey, bee glue, bee milk, bee venom, beeswax and propolis, produced by bees, mankind has been using for several centuries, and reflects the ways in which the regional network has developed in this regard. Key words: exterior and interior, ovaries, oviducts, testes, tergite, sternite, poison glands, bees size, metatarsal bones, small tarsals.

Key words: bee family, nests, multi-tiered hive, ore frame, given frame, louseshina, honey, propolis, pollen, wax, bee venom.

Introduction

The world of bees has attracted mankind to its place for several thousand years. Bees are the most useful insects that live as a family, which play a key role in pollinating plants. They can be found in all parts of the earth's crust. Mankind



has been using honey, bee food, mother's milk, bee venom, bee wax, and propolis for several centuries.

Current research in the field of beekeeping and the development of innovative methods aimed at obtaining high-quality and high-quality products from them is one of the most pressing issues of the day.

Ukraine and the United States from 1814 to 1856. Scientists P. I. Prokopovich and L. The invention of frame nests by Langstrotes caused a big twist in beekeeping. Thanks to him, mankind began to study the world of bees perfectly. Since that time, there has been invented several types of hives inhabited by bees. In the first place, the hives inhabited by bees, taking into account the fact that the bees live in a tree hive in natural conditions, were expanded to a horizontal, and bed nests were created, and this the fact that the shortage of hives is fundamentally different from the hive of a tree was indicated by beekeepers. Nowadays, the technology of feeding bees in beds and multi-storey hives has been developed, and these technologies are being improved. (38-42 es. D7.-C. 43-49 es.)

Today, in developed countries: the United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe, about 100% of bee families are fed in improved multi-storey bee houses. The internal structure of multi-storey hives is close to the tree hive, in which the yield increases by 2-2.5 times when bees are raised. If one beekeeper can feed 60-80 bee families in bed houses, then in multi-storey houses he can feed 300-350 families.

In bed houses, the beekeeper has to open the family every 6 days, while in multi-storey houses he can open a family every 20-30 days. Poor discomfort with the bee families leads them to accumulate a lot of honey without bothering.

The climate of Uzbekistan, the world of plants, the abundance of irrigated areas, the location of the Pomir and Tyanshan mountain ranges, where beekeeping is further developed that it has the opportunity. However, now 90-95% of bee families in Uzbekistan are being cared for in beds. In the future, if they are switched to feeding in multi-storey hives on the basis of modern technologies, it is possible to increase the honey received from each family by 2-3 times.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. The associations recommend feeding bee families in multi-storey houses, and multi-storey bee houses are being developed. They consist mainly of four floors, with



10 wax frames measuring 435x230 mm can be placed on each floor. The thickness of the wooden wall on the four sides of the multi-story hive is 35 mm. On the outer sides of the hive is a special pit and is used to move bee families.

When feeding honey bees in multi-storey houses, it is done during the season, such as checking bee families, expanding their size, pulling in waxes, getting honey, saving food for the winter. The work was done by replacing the hive floors and the earnings will be higher. Bees fed in multi-storey houses begin to rise from the first to the second floor after eating the accumulated feed during the winter, because on the second floor there will be accumulated food in the previous year. In the spring, the first floor of the vacant hive is removed and handed over to the warehouse during the release of bees from the ground to the open weather, and the bees develop rapidly on a 10-frame floor and the mother bee lays a lot of eggs. While the first floor is being removed, one way or another, the family's condition is also acquainted, the mother's bee lays eggs, and is collected making sure that the amount of food is sufficient, the bee family inspection work is completed.

A net is installed between the second and third floors, where the mother bee cannot pass between the second and third floors so that the mother bee does not lay eggs by going to the upper floor. This makes it easier to get honey. When the floors are replaced, the bees will be replaced.

Results of the Study:

If the bee family is fed without replacing the floors, the mother bee will continue to lay eggs on the upper floor, as a result of which there will be no room left for honey to be placed, larvae after turning into a bee, these inflorescences are filled with flower dust by working bees, because the bees are restricted from placing honey on the lower floor, mother bee the egg laying does not fall below the upper layer, since the upper layer constantly maintains hot air.

In addition, bees do not like to expand the space or between frames, and wax quickly by ascending to the new floor in the middle, which is given to narrow that latibility as a result, the front of the exit and preparation for the street will be taken, when the migration period of the floor comes, the beekeeper moves the third floor up common is replaced by a new fourth floor or a floor at the bottom. The purpose of raising the third floor is to collect a lot of juice on the floor at the bottom. She for her, the juice honey is raised to the top in order to ease the work during honey acquisition. (1031-1036 es.



Research on the experimental plot of Fergana district college of technology to study the effects of bee feeding on honey productivity in bee houses on beds and multi-storey bees it was taken away.

The results of the study are shown in the following table:

The effect of honey-feeding on beekeeping in beds and multi-storey bee houses

Thunder Lar	Asalari uyalari-Types	Uyalar soni	Experience Tracking Times					1 kg of average honey obtained from the bee family	
			April			July		Fergana Valley	
			1oiladagi ramkalar soni	Sh it's a nutritional framework, including	The average number of bees in 1 family	1oiladagi ramkalar soni	The average number of bees in 1 family	CHO'l AIDS zone	In mountainous and mountainous regions
EXPERIENCE	Ko'p qavatli uya	10	8	1	30 000	16	50 000-60 000	7-10 kg	40 kg
Control	Yotiq uya	10	8	2	30 000	12	40 000-45 000	5-7 kg	25 kg

The research was conducted in 10 multi-storey bee houses (experimental group) and 10 ordinary bed bee hives (control group).

The table shows that at the beginning of the experiment (in April), the average number of frames in one family in multi-storey bee houses is 8, of which one frame of feed the average number of frames in one family in the bed slots in the control group is now 8 , of which 2frames are a feed frame inserted as. On average, the number of bees in each bee family in the experimental and control group is now 30,000.

Our examination of The Bee Hives in July shows that the number of frames in multi-storey bee families in the experimental group reached an average of 16, and the number of bees in it reached an average of 50-60 thousand. The average number of frames in bed slots in the control group is now 12, and it was found that the average number of bees in them reached 40-45 thousand. (666-671 es. 38-42 20-55 229-233. 20-233.

Conclusion: Research shows that the number of bees in multi-storey hives is 10-15 thousand more than the number of bees in bed-type hives, which is o 'In turn, honey yields from hives showed.

In conditions of the C h death zone, on average, 5-7 kg of honey was obtained from bee families in bed houses, compared with 7-10 kg in multi-storey houses



It's reached. Honey-bearing indicators in conditions of mountain and mountain zones weighed respectively 25 and 40 kg.

In the summer, in conditions of mountains and mountains, deserts, kakra, heating, wild because, poverty-stinged wardrobe, body (donk arrow), camel ransom, throat many juice plants, such as their own, white dryer, white head, rabbit, firewood, are more dead than in the desert zone High honey productivity performance was observed due to sgan. Studies show that feeding bees in multi-storey houses has several advantages over bed houses, and this method is economical is considered to be effective in terms of quality.

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