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THE IMPORTANCE OF BREEDING WORK AND RAISING QUEEN BEES IN THE APIARY

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Abstract

In this article, breeding work in beekeeping in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan is very little studied, and this field is still waiting for its development in the future. That's why until today, no new factory breeds that fully meet all requirements have been created by selection-breeding works. Information is provided that such a situation can be found in bee farms in other foreign countries.

Key words

Breeding, selection, organism, hybridization, genetic, breed, productivity, heterosis, genetic, progeny, factory, acclimatized, male bees, queen bees, local breed, poor quality.

Introduction: The development of breeding work in beekeeping is one of the important factors of increasing the productivity of the bee family. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account that the study of this field is inextricably linked with the science of biology, because the characteristics of heredity and variability in selection and breeding work in beekeeping differ sharply from those of other living organisms.

Breeding work in beekeeping is very poorly organized in our Republic, and this field is still waiting for a little development in the future. That's why until now, no new factory breeds have been created that fully meet all the requirements through selection and breeding. This situation can also be found in bee farms in other foreign countries.

There is very little information about local bees that have been acclimatized for many years and natural bees that have been brought and acclimatized, their adaptation to natural climate conditions, and their comparative description. But at the same time, in the information provided by some authors N. Krakhotin (1969, 1985), K. Rakhmatov (1973, Sh. Yamaltdinov (1985), N. Krakhotin, O. Torayev (2009) in our Republic, there are places and some acclimatized There is a lot of information about one breed of bees, their fertility, winter resistance, especially their quick adaptation to local plants, honey and wax productivity, and their effectiveness in pollinating agricultural crops.

Research methodology: There are several reasons why breeding work in the field of beekeeping in our republic is lagging behind.

Firstly; In beekeeping, the theoretical foundations of breeding work on heredity and variability have not been developed.

Secondly; Difficulty controlling aerial mating of queen and male bees in beekeeping.

Thirdly; The lack of beekeeping farms developed on the basis of a large industry in our republic makes it difficult to carry out breeding work in small apiaries.

Fourthly; Lack of mature qualified specialists who theoretically know the breeding techniques of

beekeepers working in beekeeping.

In breeding, two products are grown from honey. The first is the queen bee and the second is the bee packages. These two products must have special certificates based on the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on breeding and protection of consumer rights. Such breeding farms are certified and issued a certificate, but without a certificate, they must have records of the last three years for breeding and selling queen bees and packaged bees. According to today's requirements, there should be more than 3,500 bee families in breeding farms, and the number of purebred bees in them should not be less than 50%. When meeting these requirements, beekeepers, entrepreneurs, and farms are issued with a certificate stating that they have been transferred to the breeding category.

Proper organization of breeding work in beekeeping provides effective benefits in increasing the productivity of the bee family, increasing the beekeeper's labor productivity, and reducing the cost of products compared to other areas of agriculture.

Since the second half of the last century, the level of interest in selective breeding in beekeeping has increased somewhat. New lines of bee breeds, i.e. high-yielding groups of popular bee breeds, will be created in the territory of the former union. Namely: 66 lines from the Far Eastern bee breeds and "Prioka" lines from the Central Russian bee breed are among them. Such bee lines differ from the main families by 40-45% less fertility and higher productivity.

Results of the research: In beekeeping, special attention should be paid to the feeding and care of the bee family in order for breeding work to be performed in the fall and to give good results.

It is very difficult to do such work in small apiaries. In such small apiaries, bee colonies may be weak, bees may not have enough frames and food, and diseases may spread quickly. Therefore, it is not possible to organize breeding work in such small apiaries, because the forces of bees that come out irregularly are a big obstacle in selection work, and queen bees with poor quality characteristics are bred. At the same time, in such apiaries, the genetic quality of bees deteriorates chronically, because queen bees are not artificially bred in these places, and production work is not calculated.

Centralization and specialization of bees play a big role in beekeeping in correct isolation of selective breeding work and obtaining valuable offspring. The centralization of bees means the expansion of apiaries, the establishment of beekeeping departments, farms, and the establishment of farms specializing in beekeeping. Breeding works can be easily organized in such farms.

Centralization of beehives depends on their specialization. Regardless of the field of specialization of specialized farms (honey production, pollination, breeding, etc.), that is, they increase the productivity and profitability of the bee family, they are of great importance in improving breeding work in beekeeping, because such specialized In large bee farms, mass selection methods are widely used in breeding work.

It is important to choose bee breeds that are adapted to natural climatic conditions and are scientifically based, because when working with such breeds, it is very convenient and easy to organize breeding work.

Effective methods of breeding in beekeeping are hybridization of bees and the use of interbreeding, that is, crossing bees of different species with each other in order to breed new species. In this way of breeding, the first generation is always fruitful. Also, in the following years, hybridization of lines from valuable breeds remains promising.

Conclusion: In the implementation of breeding work in beekeeping, it has shown its essence many times in the production of beekeeping products on an industrial basis. At this time, a lot of requirements are placed on the bee family, i.e. the fertility of the mother bees, the formation of a strong bee family, less tendency to leave the colony, behavior, homogeneity of the bee family, winter resistance, disease resistance, etc. Selection of bees in general should be of great importance in cross-pollination of agricultural crops.

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