



STUDY OF BEE DISEASES IN THE PRODUCTION OF BEE FEEDING AND HONEY PRODUCTS IN NATURAL-CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE RISHTON DISTRICT OF THE FERGANA REGION

I.M. Yusupov

KSPI, associate professor of the Department of "Biology", doctor of philosophy in Agricultural Sciences (Ph. D.D.)

Qambarova Muniraxon Erkinjon qizi

Bachelor of biology Educational Course IV student

Annotation

In this article, the wellness of the Bee family, its resistance to one disease or another is determined by the constant review of larvae and mature bees from the egg and analysis in veterinary and bacteriological laboratories.

Keywords

nosematosis, fungus, infection, invasion, non-infectious disease, sanitation, prevention.

Bee diseases and methods of their treatment. The healthiness of the bee family, its resistance to one or another disease is determined by the constant consideration of larvae and mature bees that hatch from eggs and analysis in veterinary-bacteriological laboratories. And noble families should be absolutely healthy. Bees can be infected with various diseases. They are divided into infectious, invasive and non-infectious diseases. The causative agents of infectious diseases are bacteria, viruses and fungi, the origin of which is in the plant. The precursors of invasive diseases are unicellular and multicellular parasitic animals. Non-communicable diseases are caused by a violation of the conditions necessary for the life of the bee family. If these conditions are restored, the disease will disappear. To heal Bee families, it is necessary to identify the disease in time and apply a complete set of treatment, sanitary and preventive measures in the fight against it.

Nosematosis. It is an infectious disease of bees that is triggered by APIs Nosema. With nosematosis, large bees, mother and male wasps get sick, while the larvae are not affected. The disease-triggering nocema apis is a unicellular organism that parasitizes the midgut of the Wasp. Here it descends with damaged food. Amoebae Hatch as the Nosema grows to form spores.

Course of the disease. When wintering takes place in poor conditions (feeding with poor-quality nutrients, the presence of old, dirty wax in the ditches, when wintering is entered with old mothers, a violation of the temperature regime in the apiary), infection with nosematosis occurs in the second half of winter. At the time when offspring begin to appear in the family by spring, bees begin to increase the temperature in the hive so that they develop well. At this time, the number of sick bees also increases, in a short time the whole family becomes ill with nosematosis.

Treatment. Fumagillin, organic acids (vinegar, shovel, or rhubarb) are used to treat nosematosis. Fumagillin is prepared on the basis of syrup at the expense of 1L per family. This solution is poured into sugar syrup cooled to 30°C, then mixed and fed bees. Acetic acid is given as a salty food. Rovochoch with shovel is used on account of sour food.

Measures of struggle. Barns with nosematosis are quarantined. Nosematosis is such a disease that it

is necessary to fight it every year without interruption: it is to carry out both treatment and sanitary and preventive measures at the same time. To do this, the apiary and inventory are thoroughly disinfected. The apiary and the board placed on it are disinfected as follows: they are cleaned of wax and propolis (bee glue). A hot solution of alkali (600 gr of sifted ash or 200 gr of laundry soda) is dissolved in a bucket of water. The feces of the bees in the hive, hardened spots are washed, after drying, the inside and slit of the Hive are burned with a soldering lamp until golden brown.

Acarapidosis. It is an invasive disease that damages the respiratory organs. The disease is spread by *Acarapis woodsi*. With acarapidosis, young bees can be infected, which, in principle, do not yet go out to collect nectar, as well as male and mother Wasps.

Spread of the disease. Within the family, acarapidosis is spread through diseased bees. This disease spreads rapidly, especially in winter and spring, when bees live in a burrow inside the apiary, while the mites freely roam from one wasp to another and spread the sick. From one family to another, the disease spreads during natural and artificial roylanish, when the family is strengthened and the mother wasps are replaced.

Course of the disease. When some bees in the family get sick, the disease is not felt. This disease can be diagnosed when half of the family is infected. When feeding on canine hemolymph, the bees become weak and gradually perish.

Symptoms of the disease. One of the main characteristic signs of an acarapidosis patient is the loss of the ability to fly in a sick Bee. Sick bees crawl out of the Hive on a landing board and try to fly, but cannot fly, fall down and spread their wings and roam around the apiary. The mowing of many bees around the apiary is a characteristic sign of acarapidosis. This is especially evident after the wintering period.

Diagnosis of the disease. The disease is diagnosed on the basis of external signs as well as laboratory tests.

Treatment. Treatment of families with acarapidosis is carried out in the evening at the time when all bees return to the hive. Before that, it is necessary to prepare an apiary and nests. To do this, two edge frames are taken, others are slightly pushed and a little space is opened in between. A bag, clyonka or a piece of paper can be placed on top of the apiary. Currently, folbex and tedion are the most effective in treating bees with acarapidosis.

Ways of spreading the disease. The disease spreads from the braules. Healthy bees within the family are transmitted from sick Wasps. The tough and mobile braula passes quickly from one wasp to another. From family to family, braulez passes when the wax Ines, Roma and mother wasps are replaced and the thief bees enter the hives.

Diagnosis of the disease. Braulesis is diagnosed when braulae are found in the body of bees and mother Wasps. It is known that braules are common during the spring and summer months.

Measures of struggle. After the diagnosis of the presence of Braulez, a quarantine of such Paseka is announced and measures are taken to eliminate the disease. To eliminate mature braules in bees and mother Wasps, it is recommended to smoke infected families with tobacco or phenothiazine smoke, or use naphthalene.

Bee pests and predators. Bee pests and predators include the bee-eater tillarang kurkuray bird, sorokoputi bird, reptiles, large predatory wild and common wasps with yellow undertones, dragonflies, rodents, ants, mold fungi, honey and perga-eating butterflies, small and large bee flies, Bee Stork (Philant), ola mayka Beetle, 4 pairs of legged mites and other pests.

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