

**FAMILIES OF BEE IN THE CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN  
FEEDING AND BREEDING TECHNOLOGY**

R. K. Jamolov

Teacher at Fergana State University.

R. O. Azizov

Student of Fergana State University.

I. R. Mamanabiev

Student of Fergana State University

**Abstract**

In the article, when working with a bee family, first of all, it is necessary to follow all the rules, not to disturb the peace of the bee family, (when the air temperature is low, when there is no nectar in nature), it is necessary not to over-excite them, otherwise, the bees will be disturbed and sting more. information about the possibility of obtaining bee families and the use of technological methods of breeding bee families during the time when the juice comes from nature.

**Keywords:** pollen, wax, care, peace, disturbance, wind, oxygen, humidity, air temperature, working box, beekeeper's sting, catching tool, rotten bark, paper, match, carbon dioxide, sugar food , numbering, beekeeping journal.

**Introduction**

Rules for working in the bee family in spring. It is necessary to prepare in advance for working with a family of bees. A beekeeper should prepare all the equipment, frame, hive, bee box and other working tools necessary for the bees in the winter season, otherwise he may not have time to work during the period of caring for the bee family in the spring. When working with a family of bees, first of all, all the rules must be followed so as not to disturb the peace of the bee family (when the temperature is low, when there are no aphids in nature) and not to disturb them too much, otherwise the bees will become restless and stinging intensified.

If the bees dig hard, they can kill or injure the queen bee. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully open the bee box and remove the lid from the box without knocking. In addition, it is impossible to work with bees on cool days with low air temperatures and strong winds. Because cool air and wind can negatively affect the temperature in the nest, catch the young offspring and make them sick. When checking the bee colony, the outside temperature should not be below 13-14<sup>o</sup>C. If the general condition of the family is satisfactory, when you lift the covering fabric in the hive, you should not check it thoroughly, because in such families the mother bees are a sign of good egg laying. If the bees' temperature is around 13-14<sup>o</sup>C, on sunny days between 9-10 a.m. and 3-4 p.m. and even a little sap comes from the field, they can be examined superficially. It is impossible to inspect the family in the evening, since the bees are disturbed, they crawl on the



walls of the hive and the beekeeper's clothes, and may not return to the hive after dark. Before inspecting the bee colony, the beekeeper should wash his hands, put on a white or black robe and wear clothes that do not smell (onion, garlic, gasoline, kerosene, perfume, sweat) so that the bees are less disturbed and try not to sting .

Before inspecting the bee family, the smoke detector is turned on and smoke is emitted 2-3 times from the flight holes in the beehive. After 2-3 minutes, the hive cover is removed, the covering cloth in the hive is folded at one end, the frames in the hive are removed from one end and the inspection is started.

During the inspection of the bee family, the beekeeper should not block the flight holes in the hive, the beekeeper should work from the side of the hive, otherwise the bees will be disturbed and will try to sting the beekeeper without entering the hive. Also, when examining the frames, it is necessary to check that the beehive is above the beehive, otherwise the young bees that fall out of the frame may fall to the ground and be crushed by the beekeeper.

#### **Research Methodology:**

Before starting to inspect the bee colony, he should prepare all the necessary tools, that is, the beekeeper should prepare a work box, a beekeeper's comb, a holding tool, a rotten tree stump, paper, matches, etc. During this period, the beekeeper should wear a white coat and a face mask and then start work. Using special brushes, goose feathers or a bundle of enriched cockle grass, bees can be removed from the frames removed from the hive. If the bee frame does not contain young brood or fresh flowers, you can hold the frame on both sides and shake it gently to release the bees.

When caring for a bee family: a) Prepare all necessary equipment before caring for a bee family; b) fast and high-quality care; c) carry out all necessary tasks at the same time during care.

For bee care, you will need a catching tool, a face mask, a white coat, a beekeeper's comb, a special brush or broom made of goose feathers, a knife, a dustpan and a work box.

Uses a catcher tool to calm the bees. To use the incense stick, put paper and rotten willow wood into it and light it with a match to create smoke. From the generated smoke, 2-3 puffs are sent through the flight holes in the beehive. During this period, all bees descend, become mobile and fill honey bags with honey. As a result, the bag is full of honey, the weight of the bees is heavy, and the beehive is squeezed to one end, as a result, its stinger cannot move and sting the beekeeper. When taking care, you should not blow smoke, otherwise they will be more angry and may do unwanted actions.

The beekeeper's face mask protects his face, neck, ears and head from bee stings. If the bordeaux bee colony is calm, then the front opening of the face mask can be opened, but the rest of the face mask should be left to protect the neck, ears and head. Mobodo, if the bees are restless and move quickly, the narrow veil on the face can be closed quickly. There are many types of face masks.

During the period of caring for the bee colony of the beekeeper, when the frames stick together, they should be separated. Usually, bees glue the shoulder part of the frame together with a mixture of propolis and wax, so that the frames in the hive do not move. It also covers all holes and cracks in the nest. It serves to dislodge such stuck frames, to scrape the wax and propolis from the frames and the wax from the walls of the box, and to cut away any misaligned pieces of wax and male bees' nests in the frame.

**Research Result:**

The beekeeper's mobile work box can be used to put all the necessary equipment for the beekeeping (mother bee cage, brush, cap, log and hakazo), and in the second part of it, to put collected pieces of propolis and wax, and to light the incense, such as tree pomace, paper, matches. In addition, the beekeeper needs a portable bee box. The lid of such boxes should be tightly closed and there should be no holes. The white cloth is very convenient for the beekeeper to work on, and the bees are less likely to crawl into such a white cloth. In its pockets, it is very convenient to temporarily put all the equipment, matches, wax curtains, propolis, awl and other tools. A lot of bees are thrown into the black cloth. Therefore, such a case can be used only during the repair of beekeeping equipment. To sweep the bees from the beehives, you can use a special brush made of goose feathers, a broom, a soft brush made of artificial fibers. Also, in field conditions, you can take a bunch of soft hanging horses and use it as a broom. It is important to organize apiary journal in the work of numbering beehives and organization of apiary journal - recording the care of the bee family in the apiary throughout the year. For this, all beehives in the apiary must be numbered in order. Such numbers are placed on the left side of the front wall of the box. It should not be forgotten that such numbers are not for bee boxes, but for the family of bees located in the box, they are numbered. Therefore, if a family of bees from this box is moved to another box, its previous number will be transferred to this new family. Moreover, if a colony of bees is divided into two, the part with the old queen bees will be given the old number, and the newly formed part will be given a new number.

All bee families located in the apiary in the apiary log, based on the order number, the number of frames in the family, the number of combs, the number of offspring, the age and breed of queen bees, the amount of honey, pollen, male bees, the number of newly woven frames, family productivity, resistance to wintering, susceptibility to migration and similar season all entries are made. Daily entries are also written at the end of the apiary journal. For this purpose, the most basic records are recorded such as the readings of the control scales, air temperature (morning, afternoon), wind strength, rain, the ability of bees to fly, the flowering period of flowering plants, and so on.

During the absence of flowers in the field, it is necessary to be very careful when opening the bee colony and taking care of it, because the smell of honey quickly emerges from the open bee colony and attracts stinging bees from the hives. Usually flying field bees in the bee family are divided into two groups, which are somewhat dissimilar to each other, scout and nectar-seeking bees. Scout bees are unique, unusually active bees that search for nectar-rich food sources in the field, and nectar-gathering bees are bees that find nectar sources found by these scout bees and bring them to their hive. Scout bees are quick to notice the bright color and pungent smell of field plant flowers, as well as the buzzing, louder sound of bees because they have highly developed olfactory organs. When the scout bees do not find food sources in the field or the plants stop giving nectar, they are attracted by the sweet smell of honey coming from some beehives in the apiary. Each colony of bees has dozens of bees guarding the hive, they stand in front of the hive's flight holes and keep out foreign bees from entering the hive. But the guard bees that could not withstand the attack of some group of stinging bees die, stinging bees enter the hive and take the queen bees and destroy all the honey in the hive. If the infestation is not prevented, many bee colonies in the apiary can be killed by the stinging bees.



### Conclusion

Fighting against stinging bees is a thousand times more difficult than preventing stinging, and it is advisable to follow the following rules.

1. The power of weak bee families in the apiary is equalized. For this, the excess head frames in the nest are removed. Only honey rums with a dense population of bees are left.
2. All holes and slits in the beehive box are plastered. And the flight holes in the nest are narrowed to 1-1.5 cm, enough to accommodate 2-3 bees.
3. In the period when aphids do not come from the field, so that there are no problems in the apiary, it is possible to take care of the bee family in the morning and in the evening, when all the bees return to the hive. During the day, these works are performed under a special mobile tent.
4. During the period when the bees are not taking care of the bee family, there should not be a place where honey drips around the hive, because the smell of honey quickly attracts bees. At this time, soil is sprinkled on the dripped honey spot or wiped with a kerosene rag.
5. Kerosene is smeared on the boards of the bees in the beehives where the pressure is applied or a rag soaked in kerosene is placed. Hungry bees are afraid of the smell of kerosene and do not enter the hive.

### References

1. Asalarichilikda tajriba ishlari. V.Bravarskiy. Sh. Suyarqulov. Ya. Brindza. V. Otchenashko. Toshkent- "Print. Media" bosmaxonasi. 2021 yil.
2. Gulov A.N., Borodachev A.V., Beryozin A.S. Vozrast trutney i kachestvo trutney. " Pchelovodstvo", 2015, №4, str. 44-46 b.
3. Jamolov, R. Q., Xatamova, D. M., Xolmatova, M. A. (2022). Asalarilar oilasining yashash tarzi. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(10-2), 666-671b
4. R.Jamolov., O.To'rayev, D.Xatamova. "Asalarichilik asoslari", Farg'ona "Classik", 2022.
5. R.K.Jamolov, "Ona asalarining eksterer va interver ko 'rsatkichlari", Proceedings of International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific. 2023 yil
6. R Jamolov, H Raximov, A Tojaliyev. Asalarining harakatlanuvchi a'zolari. Journal of Science-Innovative Research in Uzbekistan 1 (7), 282-287 b
7. R.Jamolov. O'zbekistonda asalari zotlarini tanlash va parvarishlanayotgan asalarilar irqi tarkibi. (Science and innovation 2 (Special Issue 8), 630-634 b)
8. R.Q. Jamolov, G.H. Sharofiddinova. "Honeycomb, structure and reproduction of inches in the frame". Образование наука и инновационные идеи в мире 18 (1), 57-61b
9. Jamolov R.Q, Raximov H, Tojaliyev A. Asalarilarning g'umbak oldi va g'umbaklik davri. Journal of Science-Innovative Research in Uzbekistan. 2023/10/30.
10. R Jamolov, R Azizov, Z. Oktamova Peaceful replacement of queen bees by honey bee colonies and factors affecting queen quality Science and innovation 1, 229-233 b.
11. R Jamolov, I Ergashyeva, D Rustamova. Asalarining nasl etishtirishi. Journal of Science-Innovative Research in Uzbekistan 1 (9), 255-262.