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THE RESULTS OF SPRING WORK AND FERTILIZING IN BEEKEEPING FARMS

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Abstract
This article presents such indicators as spring work on beekeeping farms, feeding bees, fertilizing, breeding their offspring and increasing productivity.

Keywords: honey, bees, sugar, milk, juice, population

Introduction

The natural climatic conditions of our republic have a favorable opportunity to increase the yield of agricultural crops, to increase the cultivation of bee products, feeding Bee families on the basis of modern advanced technologies. Honey, wax, pollen, propolis, Bee milk and poison are incredibly valuable blessings and are considered very unique raw materials for human health, the medical field and the pharmaceutical industry. Scientists say that honey contains more than 70 types of essential substances useful for human health. No other animals can replace bees while coordinating the ecological state of nature. Also, the yield of agricultural crops pollinated with the help of bees will be much higher.

As you know, beekeeping in our Republic currently remains one of the leading branches, the creation of high-yielding families, using the genetic potential of bee families in the local population extensively, is of particular scientific importance. Therefore, it is necessary to study the important factors that affect the increase in their productivity. Also, the growth and development of the bee family, the resettlement of bee families and breeding work, which came out of winter in early spring, is considered one of the pressing issues of today.

The purpose of the experiment. Effective spring work in beekeeping and feeding bees with additional nutrients.

Object of experiment: a family of bees in a bee field.

Experimental Methodology and Place

Our experimental beekeeper was carried out in cooperation from 2023 in the bee field of the Amudarya District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, an apiary farm. Experience and control groups were established on a uniformity basis during the research period.

The Main Part

The bee colony settles in the fall and is surrounded by early spring flowering, pollen and nectar-producing plants, as the bees replenish the nutrients lost in their bodies during the long winter with pollen from the flowers of early spring flowering plants. . Bee hives are placed with the bee entrance facing the sun. Placed beehives should be one meter apart, and rows should be 3-4 meters apart. They are installed on stakes 40-45 cm above the ground.

Spring inspection is carried out when the air temperature is not less than -140 in a cool place. First of all, the inspection begins with the families that cause some doubt in the beekeeper: first, the condition of the existing hive after wintering out of one family is familiarized, and then conditions are created for the good development of the family. If a bee family is raised in 12-frame or bed hives, then the family is fully examined, its strength, the number of frames with larvae, the amount of nutrients and the quality of soft-inch frames in it are determined.

The strength of the family: is determined by the number of densely packed frames that are completely covered by bees. The strength of the family is a strong family full of bees in a 5-6 inch frame.

Number of larvae: determined by the number of covered larvae in soft frames. If the queen bee lays eggs evenly on the inches, then it is a quality queen, if she lays eggs on the inches, then it is a low-quality queen bee.

Amount of food: roughly determined by the honey in the rums. There should be up to 3.5-4 kg of honey in large 435x300 mm thick frames, and up to 3 kg in 435x250 mm thick frames of multi-level hives. The quality of the nested frames within the family is determined depending on the suitability of the mother bee to lay eggs, and the poor quality soft frames that are covered with mold, gnawed by mice, reduced in size and darkened, and have a lot of male wasp nests are removed. If there is no food in the family in the spring, then the laying of eggs by the mother bee will decrease. Because if there is no food, the development of the larvae slows down, they cannot withstand the temperature rise.

If there is no honey rum accumulated in the apiaries, or if the sap-secreting plants have not yet bloomed in nature, sugar juice is prepared for the bee families. 200

depending on the strength of the bee family to give the juice to the family; 250; 500; From 1000 ml to 2-3 liters can be given. Experiments show that adding cobalt trace element to the juice increases the development and reproduction of larvae in the family. Therefore, if 1 gram of chlorinated cobalt is added to 30 liters of sugar syrup or 1 g of gray acid cobalt to 25 liters of sugar syrup or water, the bee family will have great vigor and collect more products until the main sap-secreting plants bloom. .

When feeding bee families, adding additional nutrients to their food accelerates their growth and development and increases honey productivity. It is known that if the mother bee is large and well-developed in the family, she lays more eggs and many bees hatch from these eggs. It is important to feed bee colonies with protein foods and sugar syrup. Sugar syrup is prepared as follows: first, 1 kg of sugar is dissolved in 0.5 l of water, and a paste is prepared. 0.5% of milk or powder is added to every 1 kg of sugar juice and given to the bee colonies before giving it to the bee colonies.

Table 1 Productivity of the colony of bees fed with additional food

№	Indicators	Honey productivity, kg		The number of built-up wax cells, pcs	
		27 april	26 may	27 aprel	26 may
1	Families fed with sugar syrup	17	12	4250	4050
2	Families fed with 0,5% milk added to sugar syrup	19,2	14	4600	4360

According to the table, on April 27, families fed with sugar syrup collected an average of 17,0 kg of honey, while families fed with 0,5% milk added to sugar syrup collected 19,2 kg of honey, planned, Also, the families that consumed additional milk had a high rate of construction of wax cages, this data corresponds to the data of O. Toraev in 2006.

Table 2 Honey productivity of bee families and new families created from them

№	Indicators	Main family	New families	
			27 april	26 may
1	Number of families	10	10	10
2	Number of closed generations	126	120	96,7
3	Amount of honey obtained, kg	35,3	37	29,8
4	Relative to the main family, %	100	104,8	84,4

Conclusions

On April 27, families fed sugar syrup collected an average of 17.0 kg of honey, while families fed 0.5% milk with added sugar syrup collected 19.2 kg of honey. Additionally, families that consumed more milk were more likely to build wax cells.

The number of closed generations of families created on April 27 was 120 thousand, and the number of closed generations of families created on May 26 was 96.7 thousand. 35.3 kg of honey was received from the main families, and 37 kg from families formed on April 27, which is 8.8 kg or 20.4% more than from families formed on May 26. So, the sooner bee colonies are organized, the more effective they will be, and the higher the productivity of bee colonies will be.

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