



PARAMETERS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF BEES OF THE LOCAL POPULATION

Eshdavlatov Arif Zokirovich

Samarkand Veterinary Institute of Veterinary Institute of Veterinary Medicine

Nurbojev Eshiniyaz Dusboevich

Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine "Zoinjeneriya and Biotechnology Teacher,(PhD), associate professor

Nurbojev Bakhtiyor Bakhtiyor

Samarkand Institute of Tashkent Branch of the Institute of Veterinary Medicines

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st February 2022	The methods of growth and development of bee families in the local population are described in the Republic, the daily egg-laying rate of queens, the number of offspring is studied in a frame-grid of 5 × 5 cm square.
Accepted: 1 st March 2022	
Published: 12 th April 2022	
Keywords: Eggs, Family, Bees, Productivity, Wintering, Egg Production, Egg, Frame, Population	

THE URGENCY OF THE TOPIC: In the context of Uzbekistan, the local bees have been adapted to the natural and climatic conditions of our republic for many years. Therefore, it is one of the important tasks to develop ways to increase their productivity, winter and resistance to diseases. [2,4,5]

Increasing and development of bee families in the local population, the case of their productivity, the rate of fodder, and the level of fodder, and the quality of the bee family winter, such as the latest developments of the bee family, are zotexniks. The indicators were studied. [1,3.]

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: To study the parameters and productivity of the growth and development of bees in the local population.

OBJECT AND METHODS OF RESEARCH: Our research work was held in Parkent district of Tashkent region Parkent district "Tashkent Bee Agro" beekeeping. All of the bees of beekeeping were examined. A master sample in the control and experimental groups provided for scientific work in the beoles were monitored.

As the object of the study, families of the bees in the population grazed in the territory of the Republic were chosen. The research methods used the methodological guidance of "Daily egg in the daily egg placement of the mother bees" of the Russia Research Institute.

RESEARCH RESULTS. Our research took into account the seasonality growth and development of the bees of the selected local population, and the results of the study are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Growth and development of breeding seeds in the experimental groups, the growth and development of reproduces, in the square

The time of the study	n	Groups					
		Control		I Experience		II Experience	
		X±Sx	Cv,%	X±Sx	Cv,%	X±Sx	Cv,%
February	10	25,1±15,3	7,20	28,1±15,4	9,21	60,2±17,4	8,09
March	10	74,4±16,1	6,15	81,4±16,7	7,16	95,5±17,5	7,21
April	10	139,5±17,4	6,07	141,4±18,9	7,09	181,4±16,9	9,17
May	10	171,4±18,5	7,10	185,6±17,4	8,14	187,9±17,6	12,14
June	10	233,4±15,6	8,03	234,5±14,3	8,17	237,4±18,7	11,17
July	10	219,7±14,6	8,11	222,2±13,2	9,19	271,4±18,4	13,15

August	10	200,1±13,4	7,16	205,1±13,4	9,20	231,4±17,9	11,19
September	10	170,7±15,1	6,18	177,7±15,1	8,18	208,5±17,4	11,21

Table 1 reports that measure the quantities of the bee in beekeeping are equally equated with family power and is calculated with squares. For this, the frame-setka is used. The size of the one square in the frame-mounting is 5 × 5 cells and form 100 bees, in the end of February, this figure is 25.1 square squares. In Group I, in April, in Group II, in Group 141.4, or in the II team, in the II, 181.4 squares, or the growth rate to the growth rate during this period. The relatively I team was found to reach 101.3% to 101.3%, while in the II group II. This is statistically correct in both experiences, and the variability rate was 9.17% ($P > 0,4,099$).

In all three groups, the families of the local population also grew and developed during the season. In these examinations, our initial examination

in our first examination of our family in the February 21 is the same as 4.8, in April 6.8 in the control group of the control group. In the I-group II, 7.9 II Group II has reached 8.5. During this period, the family growth increased by 116.1% in the I-Experimental group of control, and in the II experi-experimental group by 125.0%.

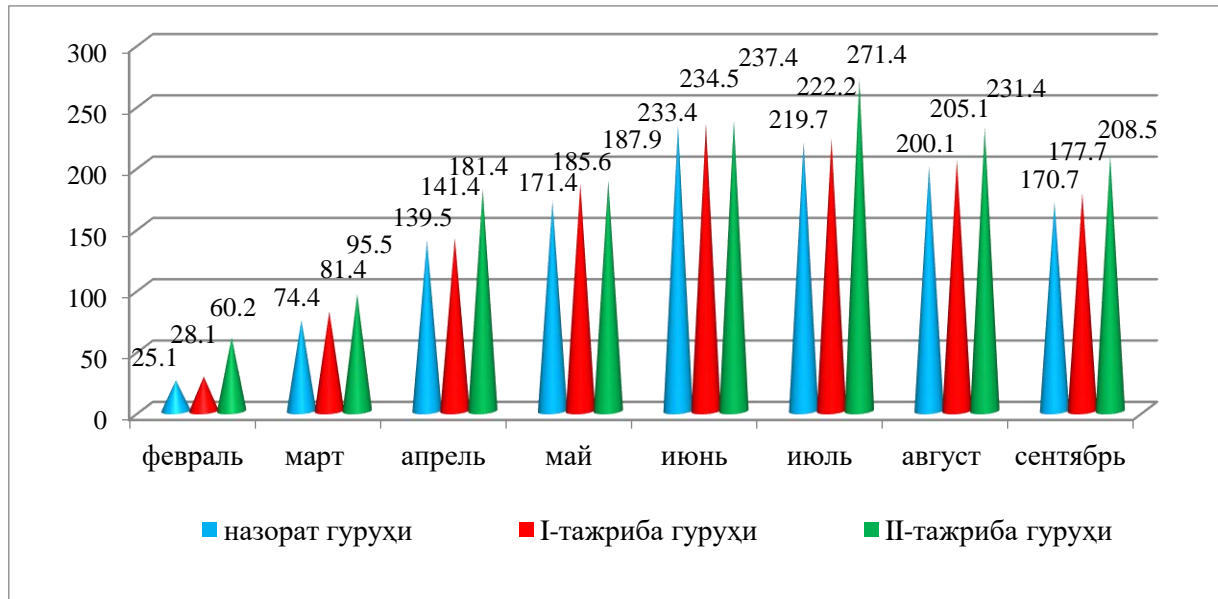
The amount of bees in the same experimental groups also grew in parallel, and in the first February in the first February, their volume is 2.0 kg in the I-experimental group and II experimental group. In this time, 2.5 kg, this period increased by 125.0% compared to the control group. This has been growth and development in both experimental groups, but in the II experimental group this figure shows that this figure is much stronger



1-rasm. Measurement of a closed offspring in the frame of bee using the frame-cell

You can also see the information growth of breeding seeds in the experimental groups in Figure 2.

Figure 2 You can see the growth and development diagram of the bees of the experimental groups when they are sectioned



2 rasm. Diagram of breeding in experimental groups in the families of bee

These results are received V.T.He confirms the conclusions of Kokpakov (2006), O.S.Turaev (2013), O.P. Mulukov.According to the authors, the role of mother bees in ensuring the quality change of bee and their family is important in growth and development of the bee family, it is of great importance.

CONCLUSION

Our results obtained on the basis of research are an important zootechnical event in assessing the family of bee and their growth and development.

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