WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022

STRUCTURE OF ARTIFICIALLY GROWN QUEEN BEE

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Annotation
To increase the productivity of a bee colony, it is especially important to apply the technology of artificial breeding of bees in beekeeping, to introduce it into breeding farms that produce bees. Until now, many beekeeping farms in the Bukhara region did not pay attention to this technology. As a result, the instinct of migrating separation is retained in the brain of such migrating queens, and they are often prone to migratory separation, which has a significant negative impact on the productivity of the family. The biotechnology of artificial highly productive beekeeping will be developed on a scientific basis for the first time and will be improved by new developments.

Keyword: bee eggs, mother bee, jenter frames, plastic inches, bee family, bee breeding, larvae, wax cups, bee milk, herbal wheat juice

СТРУКТУРА ИСКУССТВЕННО ВЫРАЩЕННОЙ ПЧЕЛИНОЙ МАТКИ

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Аннотация
Для повышения продуктивности пчелиной семьи особенно важно применить технологию искусственного разведения пчел в пчеловодстве, внедрить ее в племенные хозяйства, производящие пчел. До сих пор многие пчеловодческие хозяйства Бухарской области не обращали внимания на эту технологию. В результате в мозгу таких мигрирующих маток сохраняется инстинкт мигрирующей сепарации, и они часто склонны к мигрирующей сепарации, что оказывает существенное негативное влияние на продуктивность семьи. Биотехнология искусственного высокопродуктивного пчеловодства впервые будет разработана на научной основе и будет усовершенствована новыми разработками.

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Ключевая слова: Пчелиные яйца, пчелиная мать, Джентер кадры, пластиковые дюймы, пчелиная семья, разведение пчел, личинки, восковые чашки, пчелиное молоко, травяной пшеничный сок.

Introduction

In beekeeping, queens are grown in different ways. In order to breed new queens, the bee colony starts building new anodes in 3 different periods, that is, during the migration period, when the queen bees disappear in the colony or when the queens have some defects, they use them to peacefully replace the queens.

When there are too many young worker bees in a bee colony, unemployed bees try to separate a new migratory colony and build migratory anodes that breed on the edge of the hives.

Based on these biological features of the bee colony, the technology of artificial beekeeping was created by replanting the larvae of worker bees in beekeeping.

The bees in the colony freely build wax hives around the edges of the frame, which is the basis of many migratory onodones. However, not all mother bees lay eggs on them. If bees in one local population build an average of 15-25 hives in their colonies, then in half of them the queen lays eggs, and the queens are drawn out, from which the queen breeds bees.

In artificial beekeeping, the base of wax cups is made on the basis of a special template by melting the wax and glued to the welded frames using special cartridges. One-day-old larvae of worker bees are transferred into such wax bowls with the help of a special chrysalis.

Appearance of artificially bred mothers

For this purpose, in our experiments in the beekeeping farm "Saidov Sanzhar Sanaevich" of the Vobkent district of the Bukhara region, the number of migratory and artificial queens grown in different ways was counted, and their sizes were measured. To do this, the main parameters such as external height, internal depth, diameter, internal volume (cm3) of nomadic and artificially reared mothers were

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ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022

taken into account and such mothers were evaluated in comparison with both. The data are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Size of different types of mothers, cm

type mothers	n	Onadon size							
		Depth Diameter		Depth Diameter		Diameter		Internal volume	
		M+m	Cv,%	M+m	Cv,%	M+m	Cv,%	M+m	Cv,%
Migrant mothers	15	3,26±0,04	1,60	2,80±0,02	2,30	1,03±0,04	3,61	1,11±0,01	3,37
artificial mothers	13	3.06±0.02	2.63	2.82±0.01	1.32	0.98±0.01	4.00	1.06±0.01	2.86
bees lay eggs lari	20	3.17±0.01	1.55	2.86±0.01	2.24	1.01±0.01	3.70	1.09±0.01	3.36

According to the data obtained, the largest volume of migratory and artificially grown bees from the local population of bee colonies, the largest volume of bee eggs was 3.17 cm in height and 2.86 cm in depth, or 103.6% of its height compared to artificial bees. and its depth was 101.4% more.

Similarly, the diameters of the mothers differed sharply from each other. The diameter of the bee ovaries was 1.01 cm, which is 0.03 cm or 103.1% less than that of the ovaries. (P > 0.950). Similarly, when measuring the internal volume of both types of queens, this indicator was 1.06 cm3 for artificial queens, and 1.09 cm3, or 0.03 cm3, or 102.8% more for bee eggs. (P > 0.999). Maternal indicators in migrating mothers were almost indistinguishable.

You can also see in Figure 3 that different types of onadons vary in size.

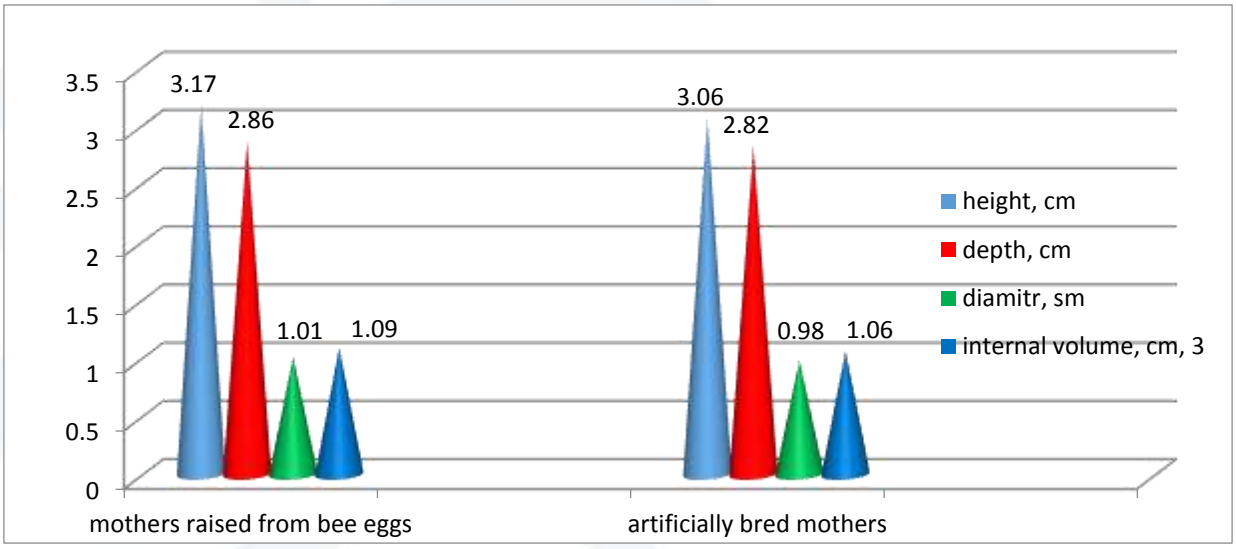

Figure 3. Size variation chart for different types of mothers

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It can be seen from the indicators in Figure 3 that the sizes of bee eggs and artificial queens differ sharply from each other, especially in their height and internal depth, it was noticed that these indicators are more pronounced.

In our study, we also studied the mass of queen bees grown from bee eggs and artificial broods grown in local bee colonies, and found significant differences between them, the data are presented in table 8 below.

Table 8 Weight of queen bees grown in different queens, mg

Type of onadon	n	lim	X±Sm	Cv%
Migrant mother	20	180,0±201,0	190,5±1,30	3,71
artificial onodon	20	172.0±198.0	4.0187.5±1.70	4.06
Onodon bee eggs	20	181.0±204.0	191.6±1.28	3.65

Table 8. The data show that the weight of queen bees grown in bee eggs was significantly heavier and amounted to 191.6 mg, and the weight of bees grown in artificial bees was 187.5 mg. This indicator was 4.1 mg or 102.2% higher (R > 0.999) than the weight of artificially bred queen bees. The mass of queen bees was 190.5 mg. It has been established that the increase in the mass of the queens during the reproduction of the ovaries of bees in local bee colonies is due to the size of the internal volume and the diameter of the uterus, and there is a significant correlation between its size and the weight of the queens.

. This indicator was more pronounced in the weight of queen bees grown from bee eggs. This is due to the fact that in bees hatched from bee eggs, the sizes of wax cups, which are the basis of the uterus, will be prepared by the bees according to the same pattern (9 mm) and are predetermined.

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