IJIAET International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology

| e-ISSN: 2792-4025 | http://openaccessjournals.eu | Volume: 2 Issue: 9

History of Development of Beekeeping and Features of Foreign Experience

Azimov Islam

Independent Researcher, Karshi Engineering-Economics Institute

Abstract: The article illustrates the history of the emergence of beekeeping, types of bees, and also foreign experience in its development. In particular, such bee families as Central Russian bee, Carpathian bee, Carniola bee gray Caucasian mountain bee were considered as an object.

Keywords: bees, bee family, beekeeping, carniol bees, Central Russian bees, Carpathian bees, gray Caucasian mountain bees.

Introduction. It is known that there are many industries in the world that contribute to the development of the country. One of them is the beekeeping network. One of the urgent problems today is the issue of maintaining and strengthening the health of the population. Each country approaches the search for a reasonable solution to this problem in its own way. For example, honey, which is the main product of beekeeping, is the most beneficial product for human health. The main task of organizations for the development of beekeeping is to improve the health of bee colonies, increase the efficiency of honey production, and prepare medicines from honey to meet the needs of the population.

In order to further develop this industry, under the leadership of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, many regulatory documents related to the development of beekeeping in farms were developed and put into practice. In particular, a joint project "Sustainable development of beekeeping in Uzbekistan" was developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Association "Beekeepers of Uzbekistan". The economic base of the project amounted to 345 thousand US dollars. The purpose of this project is to develop new training programs in the field of beekeeping through a series of seminars and trainings, promotion of specialists working in this field to foreign countries, including Ukraine, Turkey, the study of innovative technologies and their popularization. in our country. As a result, the food security of Uzbekistan may decrease due to the development of beekeeping. In addition, in this way, at least partially, the problem of unemployment will be solved.

Analys of the literature. Scientific research, abstracts, dissertations, monographs and scientific articles by foreign and domestic scientists and researchers contain sound opinions on ways to further develop and improve beekeeping in the country. Within the framework of this issue, an analysis of the scientific works of scientists and researchers A.Isamukhamedov[1], R.Kh.Pulatov[2], M.K.Marcel[3], N.Krokhotin[4], I.Irgashev[5] and in Uzbekistan, the practice of this sphere shows that in many foreign countries, including our country, the development of beekeeping is considered an important issue. Fortunately, nowadays a large part of the population is interested in beekeeping for the purpose of self-financing.

Research methodology. When conducting scientific research on the topic, methods such as observation, comparison, interviews, questionnaires, and surveys were used.

Analysis and results. According to the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2016, 13,000 tons of medicinal honey were grown in Uzbekistan [6].

In 2020, in Tashkent, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan held a round table on the development of beekeeping in our country and the empowerment of local producers to export honey. According to him, today more than 11,940 beekeeping farms are registered in our country. An increase in the number of bee colonies from 567 thousand 100, and the volume of honey production from 12 thousand 930 tons was achieved.

Indeed, in recent years, great incentives have been given for the development of the beekeeping industry. For their financial support, beekeepers and farmers are given bank loans. Opportunities have been created to strengthen the material and technical base of the industry, attract domestic and foreign investments, increase the number of farms specializing in beekeeping, thereby creating new jobs, filling the domestic market with high-quality honey and honey products. This will serve the economic development of the population.

It is known from the scientific literature that beekeeping, or beekeeping, is the art of keeping bees in hives made by human hands with little effort, time and money to achieve maximum productivity. Beekeeping products include honey, royal jelly, propolis, bee venom and wax, which are useful products. Most importantly, bees are engaged in pollination of plants as the most important task in nature.

If we look at the history of beekeeping, we can explore several stages in it. In ancient times, people received honey from bees that made nests in forests and mountains in hollows of trees, rock crevices and caves. Such beekeeping was considered a kind of gathering and hunting.

First, according to archaeological data found in the cave of Aran in Spain, beekeeping existed in the 10-5 millennium BC. In North Africa, 9,000 years ago, bees were kept in clay pots. Egyptian art from 4,500 years ago records the local keeping of bees in simple hives and the use of smoke. From experiments it can be understood that the bee colony has the basis for high productivity in quiet and calm places.

If we look at the genera of bees distributed throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States, we find two types or two features. The first is the Central Russian bee, resistant to severe cold winters for up to 6 months, and the second is the gray mountain Caucasian bee, which is used to arriving from time to time during the winter and begins to grow young bees from early spring. It can be seen that the first type of bees is more stable than the second. Their performance and productivity levels are also very high.

As we have already mentioned, each breed and conditions for obtaining honey have their own meaning. Let's look at several types of bees and their differences in the following picture (Figure 1):

As can be seen from the figure, the color of Central Russian bees is dark gray, there are no yellow colors at all, and the size is larger than other bees. The length of the nose is 5.9-6.4 mm. The weight of an adult queen bee is 200-210 mg; under favorable conditions, it is distinguished by laying up to 2500-3000 eggs. This species of bees originally appeared in the central and northern regions of Europe and is distinguished by productivity, resistance to disease and cold.

They can rest in the field without flying for up to 6-7 months. Another feature of the Central Russian wasp compared to other types of bees is its resistance to poisoning.

IJIAET International Journal of Innovative Analyses and Emerging Technology
| e-ISSN: 2792-4025 | http://openaccessjournals.eu | Volume: 2 Issue: 9

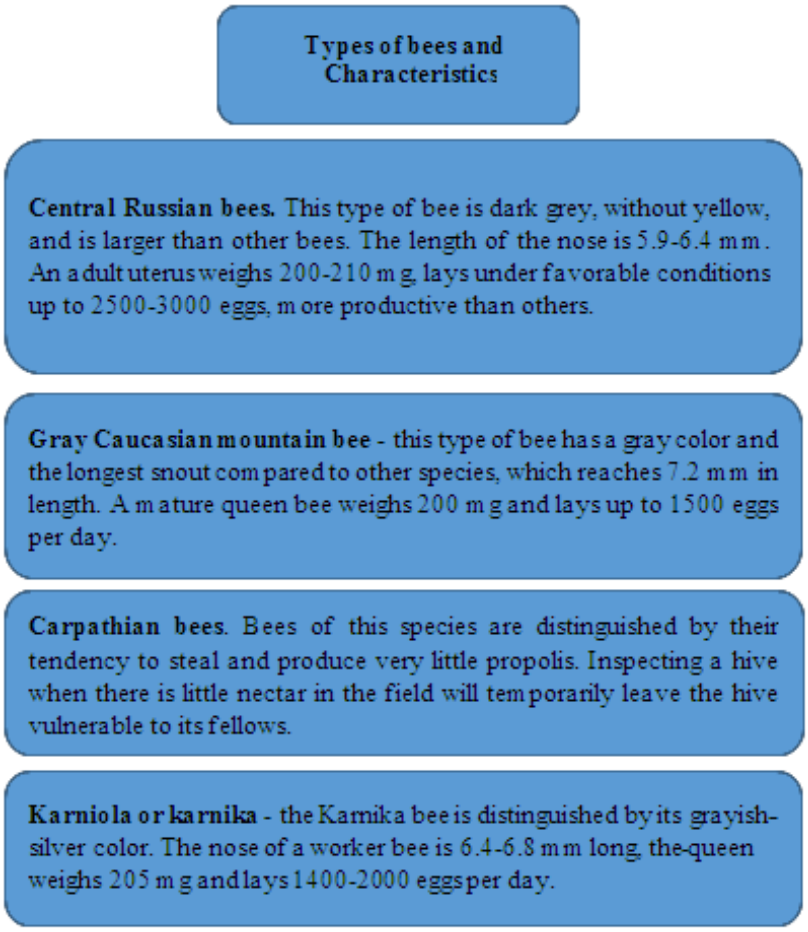

Figure 1. Types of bees and their characteristics

Bees of this species are quick-tempered, and in a very tough and chaotic environment, they protect the hive with their main weapon and drastically reduce the level of productivity.

The gray Caucasian mountain bee differs from the gray and other species in the length of its snout, the longest, up to 7.2 mm. A mature queen bee weighs 200 mg and lays about 1500 eggs per day. Distributed mainly in the foothills and mountainous regions of the Caucasus. Polyflora makes better use of the field for collecting honey than the Central Russian bee. It quickly adapts from one type of sap-rich plant to another. First of all, the frames for the seeds in the hive are filled with honey. The Caucasian mountain bee has several distinctive features. For example, with an intensive release of nectar from plants, all the bees in the hive go to work. Another feature is that they leave the nest early in the field and return late. This species of bee is very adventurous in terms of eating honey, especially prone to stealing honey from poorly protected hives, and at the same time guards its hives very well. Gray Caucasian bees easily leave the brood state and quickly begin to work. Bees of this type are less winter-hardy and suffer more from poisoning than the Central Russian and Carpathian types.

Carpathian bees are gray in color, the average length of the nose is 6.3-7.0 mm, the average weight of the queen bee is 205 mg, it can lay up to 1800 eggs per day. This species of bees is distinguished by a number of positive qualities: they are peaceful, productive, tolerate winter well, the honey package is “dry” in a pleasant white color, and most importantly, compared to other species, they begin to collect nectar and pollen. from middle age. It also ingests low sugar nectar. Carpathian bees differ from others in their tendency to steal and very low production of propolis. Inspecting a hive when there is little nectar in the field will temporarily leave the hive vulnerable to its fellows. Due to the lack of propolis,

bees of this species in the Carpathians do not use propolis at all. Another disadvantage of the Carpathian bees is their indifference to wax butterflies. Wax moths require special attention when examining a family.

The body of Carniola or Karnika bees is distinguished by a silvery-gray color. The length of the nose of a worker bee is 6.4-6.8 mm; the queen bee lays 1400-2000 eggs per day weighing 205 mg.

According to beekeepers, this type of bees embodies the positive characteristics of the Carpathian and Caucasian species. In terms of winter hardiness, it is second only to the average Russian bee. Peaceful, develops from early spring. Honey is placed first in the seed frames, and then in the frame hives in an additional compartment. Karnika bees winter well in small colonies, consuming less food reserves. These bees are very popular with beekeepers in Central Europe, which has a unique climate with cold winters and a short honey harvesting season. The only feature is the weakness of the nest.

Conclusions and offers. From the foregoing, we can conclude that the development of any industry in the country is primarily associated with its legal and financial support. The main attention should be directed to a deeper development of the science of beekeeping, the development and implementation of the necessary regulatory documents, the increase and analysis of practical indicators that determine the level of productivity and yield.

The author can give the following suggestions and recommendations for the further development of the beekeeping industry in the country:

- further increase in the number of beekeeping organizations in the country and a positive approach to the further activation of their activities;
- increase in the weight of bee farms in Kashkadarya region and continuous improvement of their activities;
- development and implementation of mechanisms related to the increase in the number of honey processing organizations in the regions, etc.

References:

1. А. Исамухамедов Основы развития пчеловодства // Т. 2013 336 страниц
2. Р.Х. Пулатова Организация и управление пчеловодческими хозяйствами // Т. 2013. 108 стр.
3. Минзафар Камилович Марсель Пчеловодство для чайников Т. 2014. 66 стр.
4. А. Исамухамедов Болезни и вредители пчел
5. Иркин Иргашев Основы пчеловодства и болезни пчел
6. Информации ФАО
7. Источник:*pchelovodstvo.ru*