

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTENSIVE POLLINATION BY BEES.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada asalarilar bilan intensiv changlatishning asosiy jihatlari, asalarilar populyatsiyasini boshqarish, tegishli ozuqa resurslari bilan asalarilarni oziqlantirish, changlatish vaqtini optimallashtirish, changlatish faoliyatini monitoring qilish ishlari olib borilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: intensiv changlatish, asalarilar, gul changi, nektar, asal, ona ari, gul.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются основные аспекты интенсивного опыления пчелами, представлена информация об управлении популяцией пчел, обеспечении соответствующими пищевыми ресурсами, оптимизации времени опыления и мониторинге активности опыления.

Ключевые слова: интенсивное опыление, пчелы, пыльца, нектар, мед, пчелиная матка, цветок.

Abstract: This article explores the main aspects of intensive pollination with bees, provides information on bee population management, provision of appropriate food resources, optimization of pollination time, and monitoring of pollination activity.

Key words: intensive pollination, bees, pollen, nectar, honey, queen bee, flower.

Pollination is an important process in plant reproduction, and bees play an important role in this ecosystem service. The Beekeepers' Union of Uzbekistan emphasizes the importance of bees in agriculture and states that they are "the power of the bee family, the flower of crops." Intensive pollination by bees has been shown to significantly increase crop yield and yield, becoming a crucial aspect of modern agricultural practices. Bees are efficient pollinators due to their

foraging behavior, which involves visiting flowers in search of nectar and pollen. As bees collect these resources, they inadvertently transfer pollen grains from one flower to another, facilitating cross-pollination. This process is necessary for the fertilization of many plants, including fruits, vegetables, and nuts. If there is not enough pollination, the yield and quality of crops can be significantly reduced. There are several methods of intensive pollination of crops with the help of bees. One of the common methods is to ensure that bees visit desirable plants by creating favorable conditions in agriculture. This can include planting bee-friendly flowers near crops, providing bee colonies with adequate forage and shelter, and reducing exposure to pesticides that can harm bee populations. Another approach to intensive pollination is planting beehives strategic placement in the fields. By locating beehives near fields where pollination is required, farmers can maximize the number of bees available for this important task. This method is particularly effective for crops that depend on insect pollination, such as almonds, apples, and apples. Intensive bee pollination has many benefits for agricultural production. Studies have shown that crops pollinated by bees produce higher yields, improve fruit quality, and increase uniformity in size and shape.

In addition, bee-pollinated crops are more resilient to environmental factors and more resistant to pests and diseases. In addition, intensive bee pollination contributes to biodiversity conservation by supporting healthy bee populations. will help. By promoting bee health and habitat diversity, farmers can ensure the long-term sustainability of their agricultural systems and protect the natural ecosystems that depend on bee pollination.

Intensive bee pollination refers to deliberate and concentrated efforts to maximize the pollination services provided by bees under agricultural conditions. Bees are important pollinators that play an important role in the reproduction of

many plant species, including many crops that are vital for human consumption and ecosystem health aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of bee pollination to increase the overall productivity of the farm. This approach involves various strategies and practices to optimize the interaction between bees and crops, ensuring that pollination occurs at optimal levels to achieve the desired results.

Some key aspects of intensive crop pollination with bees include: Strategic placement of beehives in crop fields to allow bees easy access to flowering plants that require pollination. This practice allows bees to efficiently pollinate a large area and maximize yield. Create a bee-friendly environment by planting a variety of floral resources around crops to attract bees and provide them with a source of nectar and pollen. This will encourage bee populations to flourish and increase their activity in pollinating crops. Align crop flowering periods with peak bee foraging times to ensure maximum pollination efficiency. Understanding the life cycles of both crops and bees can help optimize pollination results. Minimize the use of harmful pesticides that can negatively impact bee health and foraging behavior. By using environmentally friendly pest control methods, farmers can protect bee populations and encourage effective pollination. Plant a variety of crops that require bee pollination to support diverse bee populations and provide year-round foraging opportunities. This approach helps to create a balanced ecosystem and increase the overall sustainability of agriculture. Regular monitoring of bee populations, crop flowering patterns and pollination efficiency to modify management practices as necessary.

This proactive approach helps identify potential problems and optimize pollination efforts in real time. By implementing intensive bee pollination practices, farmers can benefit from the natural pollination services provided by these important insects to improve crop production, promote biodiversity, and

support sustainable agriculture can be used for support. Such an approach not only benefits farmers by increasing yields and quality, but also contributes to the conservation of pollinators and the ecosystem as a whole.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, intensive pollination of crops by bees is a proven strategy to improve agricultural efficiency and sustainability. By recognizing the important role bees play in pollination and implementing practices that support bee populations, farmers can optimize crop yields, improve crop quality, and contribute to biodiversity conservation. By working together to improve pollination with bees, we can ensure a prosperous future for agriculture and the environment.

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