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FEATURES OF HONEY CONVEYOR IN THE ZONE OF INDUSTRIAL AGROBIOCENOSIS

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The purpose of the research is to analyze the structure of honey plants in the zone of industrial agrobiocenosis.

The object of the study was the honey conveyor of the Krasnodar region. During the study, general methods of scientific knowledge were used, as well as abstract-logical, monographic, statistical and economic methods. The empirical basis that ensures the reliability of the conclusions is the statistical materials of the Russian state statistical bodies and the results of our own research.

The melliferous potential of Kuban is represented by wild representatives and numerous entomophilous agricultural crops. The „main" spring honey plant in the Krasnodar region is considered to be white acacia. Under favorable conditions, one bee colony produces 8-15 kg of honey. In the steppe zone, the gain of the control hive is 13 kg over 10 days of honey collection.

After pumping out May (black maple, hawthorn) and acacia honey, a period of maintenance honey collection begins, which is realized in the south of the country through the crops of sweet clover, phacelia, sainfoin and other entomophilous crops. Chestnut honey is exclusive, differing from other types of honey products with its unique aroma and dark color.

The basis of the honey production conveyor consists of numerous entomophilous agricultural crops, therefore the vector for the development of beekeeping in the region is the pollinating activity of bees. The main honey yield in the Krasnodar region comes from sunflower. Large areas of this oilseed crop make it possible to obtain large quantities of honey. At the same time, due to the shortage of bee colonies, under-pollination occurs, which leads to a decrease not only in yield, but also in the quality of seeds.

The vector for the development of beekeeping in the region is pollination activity. To increase the efficiency of pollination, it is necessary to increase the number of bee colonies, and to timely deliver bees to the beginning of flowering, use mobile honey-pollinating complexes.

Key words: beekeeping, industrial agrobiocenosis, honey conveyor.