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MORPHOMETRICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF LOCAL CARNIOLAN HONEYBEE COLONIES IN MANZALA REGION

By

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B. Sc. (Plant Protection), Fac. Agric., Mansoura Univ., Y...

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Egypt

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دراسات مورفومترية و بيولوجية على طوائف نحل العسل الكرنيولى في منطقة المنزلة

رسالة مقدمة من

محمد عبد الوهاب إبراهيم حماده بكالوريوس في العلوم الزراعية (وقاية النبات) - كلية الزراعة - جامعة المنصورة، ٢٠٠٦

للحصول على درجة

الماجستير

فی

العلوم الزراعية (حشرات اقتصادية)

قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية والمبيدات كلية الزراعة جامعة القاهرة مصر

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INTRODUCTION

Rearing pure Carniolan queens (*Apis mellifera carnica*) in Egypt was practiced in two isolated regions. The first was located in the north in Manzala region and the second was established at the new valley in the south. These two regions produce thousands of virgin and mated queens every year that are usually used for developing the beekeeping (Mazeed, 1997).

Morphometrical methods are a powerful research tool. They allow researchers to summarize morphometrical data numerically and graphically for discrimination between the different populations of honeybees (Daly, ۱۹۸۵). Kauhausen (۱۹۹۱) used the length and width and the cubital index of the forewing to differentiate between *A. m. carnica* and the other subspecies of *A. mellifera* in order to protect the home-bred subspecies against the influence of imported honeybees.

In Egypt, morphometrical studies on honeybees started during the second half of the Y.th century and the aim of those studies was mainly to establish the specific characters of the Egyptian subspecies A. m. lamarckii (Hassanien and El-Banby, 1907; Mazeed, 1975 and Abou-Zeid, 1969). Mazeed (1999) used the morphometrical characters to differentiate between the two populations of the Carniolan bees in Egypt (in Manzala and New Valley).

In the last ten years many beekeepers complained from the decrease in honeybee production in their apiaries. The decrease was related to many factors, as expected by the scientists. Inbreeding,