

قال تعالى:

وَقُلْ إِنَّمَا أَدَّبْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَمَا أَسْمَاءُ ۚ أَتَى الْكُفْرَ أَكْثَرُ عَذَابًا ۚ
وَقُلْ إِنَّمَا أَدَّبْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَمَا أَسْمَاءُ ۚ أَتَى الْكُفْرَ أَكْثَرُ عَذَابًا ۚ

صدق الله العظيم

تم إعداد الكتيب تحت إشراف:

السيد الأستاذ الدكتور / إبراهيم إبراهيم أمان

نائب رئيس الجامعة للدراسات العليا والبحوث

شارك في الإعداد:

١- أ/ محمد مصطفى عبد العاطى

٢- أ/ محمد إبراهيم قنعر

٣- أ/ بشرى الحسينى هيبه

الكتابة والتنسيق على الحاسب الآلى:

أ/ رنا عاطف سعد الدين

فهرس

م	الموضوع	الصفحة
١	بيان احصائى بالحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة	٤
٢	كشف بأسماء الباحثين الحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة من ٢٠١٠/٧/١ الى ٢٠١١/٦/٣٠	٥
٣	كشف بعناوين رسائل الماجستير والدكتوراة فى الفترة من ٢٠١٠/٧/١ الى ٢٠١١/٦/٣١	٩
٤	كلية الزراعة	١٦
٥	كلية التربية	٥٢
٦	كلية الطب البيطرى	٧٢
٧	كلية التربية النوعية	٩١
٨	كلية الآداب	٩٦

بيان احصائى بالحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة
فى الفترة من ٢٠١٠/٠٧/٠١ حتى ٢٠١١/٠٦/٣٠

المجموع	الدكتوراة	الماجستير	النوع	الكلية
٣٧	٢٠	١٧	ذكر	الزراعة
٣٠	١٢	١٨	انثى	
٢٠	٤	١٦	ذكر	التربية
١٤	٧	٧	انثى	
١٣	٤	٩	ذكر	الطب البيطرى
٢٠	١٠	١٠	انثى	
٨	٢	٦	ذكر	الأداب
٤	٢	٢	انثى	
-	-	-	ذكر	التربية النوعية
٥	٢	٣	انثى	
١٥١	٦٣	٨٨	الإجمالى	

كشف بأسماء الباحثين الحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة

من ٢٠١٠/٧/١ الى ٢٠١١/٦/٣٠

N	Name
كلية الزراعة	
اولا : الماجستير	
1	Zeinab Mahmoud Mohamed Abu Benaia
2	Elham Nassim Hassan Shams Eldin
3	Seham Ali Mohamed Saad Abou zied
4	MAHMOUD ABD ELHAMID OMRAN DAWOOD
5	Hewida Mohammed Beiden Abd El Hamid
6	Ahmed El-Sayed Sallam Sallam
7	George Morris Nasr
8	Dina Ameen Mohamed Abdulmajid
9	Lamiaa Gameil Hamed Abd El- Hameed
10	Walaa Abd El-Latif Abd Al-Aziz Mohamed Shaaban
11	Saad Mohamed Ghammry Ebraheem
12	Reda Mohammed El-sharkawy
13	Aly Aly Hassan Sharshar
14	HANAN MOHAMED ABD EL-GHANY KHEDR
15	Abd Allah El-Sayed Mohammed Khedr
16	Bakr Abou EL-Fotouh Bedeer Mohamed
17	Ibrahim Ali Ahmed Sheta
18	Hasnaa Abd El-Hamid FARid Gazy
19	NADIA MOHAMMED ABD EL-HADY
20	Anas Mohamed Safaa El-den Ali Sharshar
21	Abd El-Fatah sobhy Ghareb Rizk Sorour
22	Mohamed Abbas Tawfik Gomaa
23	Azhar Mostafa Abo El-Ez Mohamed
24	Mohammed Mahmmoud Mohammed Helal
25	ENAS GOMMAH AL I BAHGAT EL-FADLEY
26	Ahmed Abd El-Rhman Mohamed Elmahdy
27	Reham Mohamed Kamel
28	Nermeen Mohamed Tolba El-Morsy
29	Noha EL-Dssouky Ramdan
30	Amr Ahmed Abd-Elnaby Khedr
ثانيا : الدكتوراة	
1	Sabry Farouk Esmail Al-Borhamy
2	El-Sayed Mohamed Omar Ahmed
3	Ayman Fouad Abd Elhady Ashour
4	Helmy Kotb Mohamed Zaghloul
5	Yasser Mabrouk Mandour El-Diahy
6	Asmaa Mohamed Ali El-Ghobary
7	Ibrahim Fathy Ibrahim Khafagy
8	Nariman Mohamed Abd El-Salam El-Taweleh
9	MAHMOUD MOHAMED HAMZA EL-DEEP

10	Abd El Hamed Egeila Abd El Hamed Egeila
11	Hassan Mohamed El-Nabawy A .Hegazy
12	HAYSSAM MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED HASSAN
13	Maher Mohamed Abd El-Wahed
14	Emad Saleh Hamed
15	MOSHIRA AHMED IBRAHIM EL-SHAMI
16	Rania Anwar Ali Khedr
17	Alaa Mohamed El-Mahdy Ahmed Shaheen
18	Botros Boushra Youssef Mikhael
19	Amal Mohamed Awed El-Borhamy
20	Mohamed Sobhi Aly Hathot
21	RASHAD ABD-ELMONEEM AHMED
22	RASHAD ABD-ELMONEEM AHMED
23	Samira Ahmed Fouad Hassan El-Okkiah
24	Wael El-Said Gabr Ibrahim
٢٥	Naglaa Abdelbaset Abdelazeem Taha
26	Zahia Salim Abd El-Hamed Gibrel
27	Mahmoud Abdel-Fatah Mahmoud Younis
28	Mona Fathy Abd- El Aziz Salama
29	Samaa Farouk Morsy El Barky
30	Roshdy Shwkey Roshdy Eladwy
31	Elhosseiny Ahmed Elhosseiny ELnefeily
32	Asmaa Mohamed Ahmed Taha Ali
كلية التربية	
اولا :الماجستير	
١	Ashraf Ghazy Ismail Douidar
2	Sanaa Abdul Nabi Ahmad Ramadan
3	Shimaa Abd El- Rauf El-Said Abd El-Rhman Elewa
4	Rania Mabrouk Mabrouk Ziadah
5	Mohamed Mustafa Ali El Seady
6	Hany Zaky Abd Elsalam Alnaggar
7	Ashraf Safwat Helmy Foad
8	ASHRAF AHMED EL-SAYED KAOUD
9	Ashraf Rateb Mohammed Ali
10	Abd El-Raouf Mohamed Abd El-Raouf Hafina
11	Mahmoud Mohamed Kamel Awad
12	Hamdy Ahmed Ibrahim Ghanem
13	Amina Ahmed Ibrahim Abd Elaal
14	Ashraf Abd EL-Maksoud Morsy EL-Shenawy
15	Ramy Awad Saad El-Naem
16	Walid Ismail Abd El-Gwad Ismail
17	Mahmoud Mohamed Saad Abd El-Fatah
18	Asmaa Tag Mustafa Abou Assal
19	Shimaa Fathy Ibrahim Header
20	Saad Ibrahim Ibrahim Al-Hawary
21	Warda Foaad Kotab El – Ghnam

الدكتوراة	
1	Nagla Fathy Zanata
2	Taghreed Ahmad Seleemah
3	Shimaa El-saeed ebaid El- Shahawy
4	Essam Salah Abd El bari EL shami
5	Alaa Abd El – Wahob Okosha
6	Amal Mohamed Ahmed Zayed
7	Ghada Fathy Yousef Yousef
8	Khamis Abdelbaky Ali Negm Rizc
9	Yousreya Ahmed Ali Elhamshary
10	Marwa Ahmed Refat Naem
11	Ahmed Said mahmoud mahmoud Al-Ahwal
الطب البيطرى الماجستير	
1	Shaimaa Elbaz Abd El-Mohsen Abo El-Ela
2	Saad Bedeir Hassan El-Shanwany
3	Attia Abd Allah Abou zaid
4	Awatef Hamed Said- Ahmed Hamouda
5	Mayada Abd El Fattah Ali Mohamed
6	Mohamed Wadea Mohamed Elgendy
7	Samr Hamdy Kassem
8	Eatmad Rshad Khalifa Hamid
9	WESSAM REFAAT BASSIOUNY EL BEHERY
10	Shimaa Mohamed Shehata El-Kerady
11	AMANY MOHAMED AHMED TAHA
12	Mohsen Adnan Al-Bashbeeshi
13	Tamer Ibrahim EL- Sayed Bostan
14	Eman Mohamed El Said El Sherbeney
15	Ibrahim Mohammed Ibrahim Abo –Yadak
1	Radi Ali Mohamed El-Sheikh
2	Nagham Rafeek Ibrahim EL-Saidy
3	Rania Mohamed Mohamed Ghanem
4	Hasaballah Abd El-Gawad Abd El-Salam Aboul-Ghait
5	Weam Mohammed Baher
6	Gamilat Abu El-Magd El-Said Abdel Raouf
7	MONA ALI HASSAN ROMIA
8	Hend Mohammed El-Sheikh
9	Nermeen Awad Ibrahim
10	SABREEN EZZAT FADL
11	HEBA SAFAA ELDIN SHETA
12	Abeer Ibrahim Hassan Said Ahmed
13	DOAA HUSNI ABD ELBARY ABD ELHADY
14	Walid Maged Mohamed Elmonir
كلية الآداب الماجستير	
1	Ekramy maher Abdel Aziz Altip

2	Mohammed Abd Elsalam Hassan Hassan El Baz
3	Hamid Mahmoud Hussien El- Tantawy
4	Amira Sabry Ismail Bahloul
5	Asmaa Hosny Abdul Hamid
5	Mahmoud Sid-Ahmed El-Bagoury
6	Amgad Fathi Ragab Abd Elfattah
الدكتورة	
1	Karima Ramadan Refae Ramadan
2	Zenhom El-Sayed Ibrahim Mohammed Magd
3	Ehab Lo tfy Elbrens El-Said
التربية النوعية	
الماجستير	
1	Amira Mohamed Hesham Mohamed Okasha
2	Sara Abd El-Hamid Ahmed Ahmed Hassan
3	Asmaa Ibraheem Taha Ibraheem
الدكتورة	
1	Rasha Abdallah Gawish

كشف عناوين رسائل الماجستير والدكتوراة
فى الفترة من ٢٠١٠/٧/١ الى ٢٠١١/٦/٣١

N	كلية الزراعة الماجستير
١	ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOIL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
2	The Economics of Some Vegetable Crops Production in Open and Green houses fields in Dakahlia Governorate
3	NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF SOME LEGUMES BY-PRODUCTS AS A NON – CONVENTIONAL FEEDSTUFF IN DIETS OF NILE TILAPIA (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) FINGERLINGES
4	USE OF PROBIOTIC AND PREBIOTIC AS FEED ADDITIVES IN FISH FEEDING
5	PHYSIOLOGICAL AND NUTRITIONAL STUDIES ON IMPROVING GOWTH OF NILE TILAPIA (<i>OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS</i>) FINGERLINGS USING SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS AS A FEEED ADDITIVE
6	Nutritional Studies on Warm Water Fishes
7	EFFECT OF SOME PESTICIDES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF SOME STORED GRAINS AND IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION
8	Genetic studies for drought tolerance in rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.)
9	GENETIC AND CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF WHEAT GENOME EVOLUTION
10	A STUDY OF SOME FACTORS CORRELATED AND DETERMINED OF THE ATTITUDES OF RURAL WOMEN TOWARD SMALL PROJECTS IN KAFREL-ARAB VILLAGE IN DESOUQ DISTRICT,KAFR EL-SHIEKH GOVERNORATE
11	Determinants and Problems of Beneficiaries Settlement at new communities, western region of El-Mansour and Metoubess, Kafrelsheikh Governorate
12	Astudy to analyse the content of agricultural extension magazine about rural woman development subjects during the beriod from 1999 to 2009
13	EFFECT OF SOME SOWING METHODS AND WEED CONTROL TREATMENTS ON ONION (<i>Allium cepa</i> L.) CROP AND POPULATION WEEDS
14	PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME INDOOR PLANTS
15	EFFECT OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOURCES ON YIELD, QUALITY AND CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF OYSTER MUSHROOM
16	EVALUATION OF SOME GENOTYPES OF RICE CROP UNDER NORMAL AND SALINE SOIL
17	EFFECT OF PLANTING METHODS AND NITROGEN LEVELS ON THE PRODUCTIVTY OF SOME HYBRIDS AND INBRED RICE CULTIVARS
18	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT IRRIGATION TREATMENTS AND HARVEST TIME ON HYBRID RICE PRODUCTIVITY .

19	EFFECT OF MINERAL, ORGANIC MANURE AND BIO-FERTILIZATION ON YIELD AND ITS COMPONENTS OF FABA BEAN
20	COMBINING ABILITY AND HETEROSIS FOR BREAD WHEAT UNDER STRESS AND NORMAL IRRIGATION TREATMENTS
21	EVALUATION OF SOME PROMISING AROMATIC RICE LINES UNDER EARLY AND LATE SOWING
22	THE EFFECT OF SEED CLASSES AND DATE OF SOWING ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME RICE VARIETIES.
23	EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND GROWTH REGULATORS ON SEED YIELD AND QUALITY OF SOME SOYBEAN CULTIVARS
24	Utilization of Potato Processing Waste for production of Single Cell Protein by <i>Candida utilis</i> .
25	LACTOBACILLI STRAINS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN DAIRY PRODUCTS I BAHGAT EL-FADLEY
26	FAT CONTENT IMPACT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOFT CHEESE PRODUCED BY ULTRAFILTRATION
27	Experimental Simulation of Thermal Buoyancy Natural Ventilation in a Single-Space Structure Using Fine-Bubble Technique
28	MODIFICATION THE FEEDING MECHANISM OF A SEED DRILLING MACHINE TO BE USED AS A PLANTER
29	ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF EPICOCCUM SPAGAINST SOME PLANT PATHOGENIC AGENTS
30	Serological and Biochemical Studies on <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> (Jones) the Causal Agent of Soft Rot Disease on Potato

الدكتوراة	
1	Sire evaluation of Egyptian buffaloes
2	EFFECT OF SOURCE AND LEVEL OF WATER HYACINTH ON THE PERFORMANCE OF NILE TILAPIA <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>
3	STUDY OF SOME MOLECULAR GENETIC LOCI AFFECTING SOMATIC CELL SCORE AND MILK YIELD TRAITS TO IMPROVE RESISTANCE TO MASTITIS IN FRIESIAN COWS AND CROSSES UNDER EGYPTIAN CONDITIONS
4	Changes In Leptin Concentrations throughout Gestation and Post-Partum Period In Egyptian Buffalo – Cows
5	Synchronization Of OvSynch And HeatSynch In Friesian Cows And Heifers
6	Studies on Some Insect Pests Infesting Cotton Plants and Their Natural Enemies at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate
7	PROMISING ROLE OF SOME AROMATIC PLANTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
8	INTEGRATED CONTROL OF SOME STORED GRAIN PESTS
9	EFFECT OF USING ACTIVE EFFECTIVE MICROORGANISMS AS AN ALTERNATIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN LOCAL DOMESTIC FOWLS NUTRITION
10	An Analytical Study For Consumer Satisfaction About quality Of Food goods subsidized In Some villages At Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

11	Technological Gap of Irrigation Improvement Project at Some Villages In Kfar EL-Sheikh Governorate
12	EFFECT OF IRRIGATION WITH TREATED WASTEWATER ON GROWTH, ANATOMY AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION FOR TWO TIMBER TREE SPECIES
13	RESPONSE OF TOMATO GROWTH, YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY TO GRAFTING UNDER DIFFERENT NITROGEN LEVELS IN THE OPEN FIELD
14	Study of the Effect of Fertilization and Irrigation Levels on Growth, Production and Chemical Contents of Brassica alba L. Under Sinai Conditions
15	EFFECT OF SOME STRESS CONDITIONS ON SOME YIELD AND TECHNOLOGY CHARACTERS IN BREAD WHEAT (Triticum aestivum, L.)
16	EFFECT OF MINERAL AND ORGANIC NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME BARLEY VARIETIES UNDER SALINITY STRESS
17	EFFECT OF RHIZOBIAL INOCULATION, SOURCES OF NITROGEN FERTILIZATION AND POST HARVEST TO THRESHING PERIOD ON YIELD AND SEED QUALITY OF SOME SOYBEAN CULTIVARS.
18	Fertilizer requirements for hybrid rice of planting methods, harvesting time and retting on yield and quality of flax
19	EFFECT OF MINERAL, ORGANIC MANURE AND BIO-FERTILIZATION ON YIELD AND ITS COMPONENTS OF FABA BEAN
20	Studies on Wheat Breeding
21	PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON RICE FALSE SMUT DISEASE IN EGYPT
22	Further studies on downy mildew of cucumber in Egypt
23	CONTROL THE PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS RESULTED FROM SOME ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS ON VICIA FABA BY USING FOLIAR SPRAY WITH CERTAIN GROWTH REGULATORS
24	Studies on Bakanae Disease of Rice Caused by Gibberella fujikuroi (Fusarium moniliforme) in Egypt.
25	Studies on the control of watermelon wilt disease caused by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Niveum
26	TECHNOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL STUDIES ON OSTRICH MEAT
27	Thin layer drying of garlic slices using infrared
28	The Educational Impacts of hybrid rice Demonstration Fields among Farmers in some Districts, Kafr El – Sheikh Governorate.
29	Knowledge And Practices of Rural Woman About The Safety And Rationalization of Food Consumption in Kafr EL-Sheikh Governorate
30	The Economics of Fishery Farms in Egypt
31	An Econometric Study to the Sugar Crops in Kafr El-sheikh and El-Menia Governorates
32	Response of chrysanthemum cv. " Monaliza White" and safflower cv. " Zanzibar" to some fertilization treatments

كلية التربية	
الماجستير	
1	Aesthetical Education in islamanalytical study
2	THE EFFICTIVENESS OF A TRAINING PROGRAMME OF AUDITORY AND VISUAL PERCEPTION TO REDUCE SCIENCE LEARNING DISABILITIES FORTHE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND CYCLE OF THE BASIC EDUCATION
3	Effectiveness Of Curiosity Training in Improvement some Cognitive Variables Among Educable Mentally Retarded. A Thesis Submitted
4	The impact of structural Learning model in the Social Studies on the studying , developing the achievement of motivation and skills of taking decision at sixth grade students from the Basic Education Stage.
5	Effectiveness of Teaching Via a Multimedia Program in Developing First year Secondary stage Students ` Scientific Communication and Critical Thinkingin Physic.
6	Effectiveness of a suggested program based on the theory of Multiple Intelligences in the development of some scientific concepts and skills of scientific inquiry in biology among Students of Secondary Stage
7	The Effect of a Suggested Strategy of Teaching Algebra on Achievement and Attitude towards Mathematics among Slow Learner Students in the Second Cycle of Basic Education .
8	The Effectiveness of Internet Discussion Group on Developing Some Composition Writing Skillsof First Year Secondary School Students.
9	The Effectiveness of a Suggested Remedial Program for Tackling Students' Difficulties in Translation at the Secondary Stage
10	The Effectiveness of Using Some Metacognitive Strategies on Developing Sixth Grade Students' Science Achievement and Reflective Thinking
11	The Effectiveness of a Suggested programme for Developing Syntactic and Morphological skills in Basic Education Ninth Grade Students' Reading Performance .
12	The Effectiveness of the Natural and Communicative Approaches in Developing Fifth Graders' Listening Skill and Attitudes towards English

13	The Effectiveness of a Preventive Approach on Teaching Dedication to Students of the First Elementary Education Stage
14	The Effectiveness of a Suggested Computer Program in Developing the Skills of Using Electronic Tables Program for Secondary Commercial Schools Students
15	Synthesis, Characterization of New 4-Amino Triazine Derivatives and their Applications
16	Structure and Physical Properties Study of Nano Porous Materials
17	Transport Properties Study of Nano Porous Materials
18	Behavioral patterns of personality and quality of life In a sample of adolescent diabetics
19	School Violence and Its Relationship To Some Psychological and

	Demographical Variables For Females At Adolescent Stage
20	The Effectiveness Of A program Of Cognitive Behavior Therapy To Reduce Testing Anxiety To The General Secondary School Students
21	Family interaction and its relation with behavioral disorders in a sample of children at a stage of late childhood (Pyastric – Clinic Study)
الدكتوراه	
1	EDUCATION AND REFORMATION OF ARAB REASON “A CRITIQUE OF MOHAMED ABED EL-JABRI THOUGHT”
2	and its Instructional Requirements for Constructing a Systemic of Family Values Students of the Second Cycle of Basic Education
3	The Effectiveness of a Social Skill Training Program and a Behavioral Cognitive Program in Reducing the Intensity of Personality Avoidance Disorders among University Students
4	The Effectiveness of a Social Skill Training Program and a Behavioral Cognitive Program in Reducing the Intensity of Personality Avoidance Disorders among University Students
5	The Effectiveness Of a Behavioral - Cognitive Program and a Religious – Counseling - Psychological one in Developing life Satisfaction Among a sample of Teachers Having Chronic Disease
6	Effectiveness Of Aprogramm To Develop Some Self - Regulated Learning skills On Learning Achievement and Achievement Motivation On The Light The Learning Styles Performences of pupils at the second stage of basic education
7	Effectiveness of working memory training program for improvement of some cognitive variables of dyslexic pupils in First stage of Basic Education
8	Study of Effects of Multimedia Program on the Development Thinking Abilities in Mathematics Grade Students-of Ninth
9	A Suggested Program to Remediate the Common Errors of Quran Recitation and Comprehension of the Ninth Year Basic Education Stage
10	Developing an Electronic English Unit and Investigating the Effect of Its Teaching via the Internet on the Mastery of University Learners' Language Skills and Their Creative Abilities
11	The Effectiveness of a Remedial Computer-Assisted Language Learning Program Based on the Eclectic Approach in Developing Prospective Teachers' English Grammar
12	The Effectiveness of a proposed programme to develop oral linguistic production skills for first year secondary school students in the light of grammatical styles and structures .
كلية الطب البيطرى	
الماجستير	
1	EVALUATION OF IMPORTED AND EGYPTIAN FISH MEALS IN POULTRY DIETS
2	The effect of external parasites on clinicopathological changes of freshwater fish exposed to environmental pollutants.
3	STUDIES ON PARASITIC BLOOD DISEASES IN FRESHWATER FISH IN KAFR EL- SHEIKH GOVERNORATE

4	BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF SOME HYPOLIPIDEMIC FACTORS IN JAPANESE QUAIL
5	SOME studies ON DIGESTIVE TROUBLES IN NEWLY BORN CALVES
6	CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SOME TRACE ELEMENTS DEFICIENCIES IN BUFFALOE CALVES
7	ROLE OF VETERINARY EXTENSION SERVICES IN CHICKEN COCCIDIOSIS CONTROL
8	THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AFFECTING CHICKEN IMMUNITY
9	POULTRY DISEASES RELATED TO UNHYGIENIC HOUSES
10	SOME STUDIES ON HAFNIA ALVEI INFECTIONS IN CHICKENS IN EL-GHARBIA GOVERNORATE
11	Serological Response of Broiler Chickens to Avian Influenza Vaccines Used in Egypt.
12	Genetic Diversity of Listeria monocytogenes in Bovine Mastitis
13	Drug interaction of using diclazuril and maduramicin alone or together in controlling cecal coccidiosis in chicken
14	A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN CONTROLLING AEROMONAS HYDROPHILA INFECTION IN CULTURED FRESHWATER FISH
1	EFFECT OF FOWL VICES ON ITS HEALTH AND IMMUNITY
2	Black cloud as an environmental pollutant and its effect on animal and poultry health
3	Effect of some feed additives on productivity and immunity of poultry
4	ENHANCEMENT OF THE FOLLICULAR GROWTH AS A PREREQUISITE FOR HORMONAL TREATMENT OF OVARIAN INACTIVITY IN BUFFALO
5	IMPROVMENT MICROBIAL QUALITY OF MEAT BY IRRADIATION
6	Studies on Psychrotrophic Bacteria in Milk and Some Dairy Products
7	Enumeration and isolation of some faecal organisms in milk and some dairy products
8	THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF SOME ANTIOXIDANTS ON EFFICACY OF ANTICOCCIDIALS IN CHICKENS
9	CHARACTERIZATION OF PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA TOXINS FROM PNEUMONIC FARM ANIMALS BY USING PCR
10	ADVANCED STUDIES ON LEPTIN AND SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMATERS IN LACTATING BUFFALOES
11	INDUCED HYPOVITAMINOSIS A IN GOATS
12	Studies on hemonchosis in sheep at gharbia governorate
13	Immunohaematological and Cytochemical studies on some Neoplastic diseases on poultry
14	Complemental study on: Zoonoses severity via duck and via chicken

كلية الآداب	
الماجستير	
1	Semantic lesson in Fath al-Qadeer of acanthoid A letter of introduction to obtain a master's degree Of student
2	The Structure of Sentence in the poems of Mahmoud Ghoneim Semantic and Grammatical Study
3	The grammatical positions of the structural vocabularies in the works of Usuf Edress(D 1991) (a syntactic and semantic study)
4	The Function of the Female Characters In Willa Cather's Novels: A Study in Theme and Technique
5	Power and Politeness in Qur'anic Discourse: A Pragmatic Approach
6	Postcolonialism in Wole Soyinka's Drama A Study of Selected Plays
7	A Geomorphological Study by using Geographical Information System and Remote Sensing
الدكتوراه	
1	Greek – Persian Relations during the Period of the Persian Achaemenid Family (550 – 330 B. C): A Historical and Cultural Study
2	The Climatically Optimal Zones for Cultivating Fruit Crops in the Delta of Nile : A Study in Applied Climatology
3	Transport In Kafr El – sheikh District A study in Economic Geography B y Using (G.I.S)
كلية التربية النوعية	
الماجستير	
1	SINGING INDUSTRY IN IBN KHALDOUN'S INTRODUCTION AND USING IT IN TEACHING SOME BRANCHES OF ARABIC MUSIC
2	Suggested Curriculum in Music Education in the Light of National Standards for Kindergarten in Egypt
3	FIELD STUDY ON THE CRAFT OF CURTAINS FRINGE& PASSEMENTERIE IN MAHALET MARHOUM FOR UTILIZATION OF IT IN SCIENTIFIC AUTHORIES
الدكتوراه	
1	Innovated Trends in Designing Metallic Artwork and Jewelries Using Textile Structures

كلية الزراعة

أولاً: الماجستير



١- زينب محمود محمد أبو بناية
التقييم الإقتصادى لمشروعات تحسين التربة
Zeinab Mahmoud Mohamed Abu Benaia
ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOIL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Abstract

agricultural land, particularly old land , since about 55% of the land classified as third or fourth degree, it was necessary to assess and evaluate the causes of soil degradation as a basis to carry out improvement and maintenance work on these lands, prevention and addressing the causes of degradation in order to improve land properties to optimize the productivity of land. This effect reflected on increasing agricultural production and as a result the national income increase. Study is intended to estimating the net financial return and economic Alfdany for some major crops after the improvement of land transactions in some areas of Kafr El-Sheikh, estimate return pound spent on crop production under consideration in the improved and unimproved land counterpart an estimate of the cost factor of local resources for these crops.



٢- إلهام نسيم حسن شمس الدين
اقتصاديات إنتاج بعض محاصيل الخضر في ظل نظامي الحقل المكشوف
والصوب في محافظة الدقهلية
Elham Nassim Hassan Shams Eldin
The Economics of Some Vegetable Crops Production in Open and
Green houses fields in Dakahlia Governorate

Abstract

The economics of some vegetable crops production in open and green houses fieldes in Dakahlia governorate. Vegetable crops play an important role in the Egyptian agriculture. The aim of this study is maximize the production of the crops. The research methodology based on descriptive tools such as general trend. The study is decomposed of four chapters. The first is concerned with theoretical framework and literature review. Second, deals with the present situation of vegetable crops. The third, deals the production economics of the crops in the open fields, where the last chapter presents the production economics of the crops in the green houses.



١- ولاء عبد اللطيف عبد العزيز محمد شعبان
دراسة بعض العوامل المرتبطة والمحددة لإنتاج الريفيات نحو المشروعات
الصغيرة فى قرية كفر العرب مركز دسوق محافظة كفرالشيخ
Walaa Abd El-Latif Abd Al-Aziz Mohamed Shaaban
A STUDY OF SOME FACTORS CORRELATED AND DETERMINED OF
THE ATTITUDES OF RURAL WOMEN TOWARD SMALL PROJECTS IN
KAFREL-ARAB VILLAGE IN DESOUQ DISTRICT,KAFR EL-SHIEKH GOVERNORATE

Abstract

The small projects are considered the cornerstone in the socio - economic development due to their positive effects on the national economy, securing new job oppontinities , increasing investments roising the added value and facilitating the integration the economic have been standed the smal projects it may the addedthat they have a vitalrole in achieving the social and economic development because they canetutie about 80-90% of work instituting in mony country . the small projects have a good share in exports beside their role in improving the individual income and raising the levels of liring.

The main objective of the study was to investigate the independent variables related to attitudes of rural women small projects. This main objective was achieved through the following, objectives:

To identify variables correlated with attitudes of rural women toward the small projects.

To identify the variables that determine attitudes of rural women toward small projects.

To identify the relative impact of determining variables on attitudes of rural women toward the small projects.



٢- سعد محمد غمري إبراهيم
محددات ومشكلات استقرار المنتفعين بالمجمعات
الجديدة بمنطقتي غرب المنصور ومطوبس - محافظة كفرالشيخ
Saad Mohamed Ghammry Ebraheem

Determinants and Problems of Beneficiaries Settlement
at new communities, western region of El-Mansour and
Metoubess, Kafrelsheikh Governorate

Abstract

This study aims at identifying the level of settlement of Beneficiaries, discovering the factors that are related to settlement, the factors that explain the variance in settlement, and investigating and detecting most problems and obstacles that face beneficiaries and hinder their settlement at new areas in Kafrelsheikh Governorate.

To realize these objectives, data were collected from a systematic random sample, of 360 settlers representing beneficiaries from western region of El-Mansour, and 340 settlers representing from Metoubess, by an interview schedule which be designed and protested on the basic of relevant literature and the theoretical framework.

Descriptive statistics and table presentation were used to display study findings. Average, weighted means, ranges percentages. Means, mode, standard deviations, zero order, correlation



رضا محمد عبد المجيد بسيوني الشرقاوي
دراسة لتحليل مضمون مجلة الإرشاد الزراعي في الموضوعات المتعلقة
بتنمية المرأة الريفية خلال الفترة من ١٩٩٩ حتى ٢٠٠٩م
Reda Mohammed El-sharkawy
Astudy to analyse the content of agricultural extension magazine
about rural woman development subjects
during the period from 1999 to 2009

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to analyse the content of agricultural extension magazine about rural woman development subjects during the period from 1999 to 2009.

The results were as following: The content of agricultural extension magazine covered twenty tow rural woman subjects, the topics of health veterinary, the corners and the scientific article and the images that service health veterinary topics achieved the largest attention.

قسم الإنتاج الحيواني

١- سهام علي محمد سعد أبوزيد
التقييم الغذائي لبعض مخلفات البقوليات كمواد غذائية غير تقليدية في علائق إصبعيات
البلطي النيلي

Seham Ali Mohamed Saad Abou zied

NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF SOME LEGUMES BY-PRODUCTS AS A NON –
CONVENTIONAL FEEDSTUFF IN DIETS OF NILE TILAPIA (*Oreochromis niloticus*)
FINGERLINGES

Abstract

This work was carried out in the Wet Fish Lab., Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, KafrelSheikh University during summer season, 2008. for 14weeks to study the effect of dietary supplementations of some legumes by-products (faba bean hulls ,pea hulls ,cowpea hulls) were treated by *Pleurotus ostreatus* at three levels (0, 25, 50 and 75%) on growth parameters, feed utilization, body composition and preliminary economical evaluation of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) fingerlings. A total of 300 fish with average initial body weight 3.55 g , were randomly stocked into 30 aquaria (10 fish in each). Prior to the start of the experiment, the fishes were adapted to a basal commercial diet [control diet (T1)] containing 31.05% for two weeks. Fish in all treatment were daily fed the experimental diets at a level of 3% of the body weight daily. The feed amount was given at two times daily. Fish were weighed weekly and the feed amounts were adjusted on the basis of the new weight.



٢- محمود عبد الحميد عمران داود
استخدام البروبيوتيك والبريبوتيك كإضافات غذائية
في علائق الأسماك

MAHMOUD ABD ELHAMID OMRAN DAWOOD
USE OF PROBIOTIC AND PREBIOTIC AS FEED ADDITIVES IN FISH
FEEDING

Abstract

In this study we examined use of digestive enzyme in herbivorous fish e.g. Rabbitfish, *Siganus revulatus* and Red tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* X *O. mozambicus* to determined if these fish are capable of digesting a diet rich in refractory polysaccharides, (fiber). Through use of exogenous fibrolytic enzyme (ZADO®) extracted from anaerobic bacterium. And compared with a commercial feed additive of Biogen® and yeast as a Prebiotic and Probiotic growth enhancement. Three feeding trials were conducted to study the Use different levels of exogenous fibrolytic enzyme sourcing from ZADO®, and Comparing between Probiotic ZADO® and *Bacillus subtilis* in mixture with digestive enzymes, garlic and ginger compound (Biogen®), and yeast. All the experiments have studied the effect of feed additives (ZADO®, Biogen®, and Yeast) on growth, survival, feed intake, feed conversion ratio, protein utilization, and cost-benefit analysis.



اوسكار

٣- هويدا محمد بدين عبد الحميد
دراسات فسيولوجية وغذائية على تحسين النمو لأصبعيات أسماك
البطلى النيلى باستخدام بعض النباتات الطبية كأضافات غذائية
Hewida Mohammed Beiden Abd El Hamid
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND NUTRITIONAL STUDIES ON IMPROVING
GOWTH OF NILE TILAPIA (OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS)
FINGERLINGS USING SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS AS A FEED
ADDITIVE

Abstract

This study was conducted, to assessing the impact of four different types of medicinal plants (the roots of ginger , Cresson seed , Alpinia seed and Ipecdcuanha roots) on the growth performance and feed efficiency and physiological calibration of Nile Tilapia fish.Has been applied thirteen treatment three levels of ginger root, Cresson seed, Alpinia seed and roots of Ipecdcuanha (0.50, 1.0, 2.0 %) added to the treatment of control unit.Results showed that fish fed on a diet (No. 2), containing 0.50% ginger root a good increase in body weight and growth rates compared to those fed diets (No. 3 and 4) containing 1 and 2% ginger root, respectively. Also results showed the fish fed on diet (No. 3) which containing 1% ginger have the highest rate of food consumption..



٤- احمد السيد سلام سلام
دراسات غذائية على أسماك المياه الدافئة
Ahmed El-Sayed Sallam Sallam
Nutritional Studies on Warm Water Fishes

Abstract

Tow feeding experiment was conducted to evaluate the suitability of various levels of selenium as dietary diets for Nile tilapia. Five experimental diets were formulated containing different levels of selenium (0 ppm, Na₂SeO₃ 0.3ppm, selplex 0.3ppm, Nano-Se 0.3ppm & 0.6ppm). All diets contained about 25% crude protein. The diets were evaluated on the basis of fish survival, growth, feed conversion, protein efficiency ratio,protein productive value, body composition, some blood parameters, internal organs indices and spawning performance. In Exp. 1, SR%, SGR, PPV, Growth responses and blood parameters were highest (P >0.05) in fish fed diet with 0.3 ppm Nano-Se, and the un supplemented basal diet which showed the poorest performance. Similar trends were also observed in body composition and organs indices. In Exp.2, when selenium added to the diets and fed to the fish caused a significant increase in seed and egg production and Testosterone concentration compared with the control diet. The results of this study indicated that a diet supplement, 0.3 ppm Nano-Se is important for growth , survival and reproduction of Nile tilapia.



٥- حمادة أحمد أحمد القاضي
تأثير إضافة مستويات مختلفة من النواتج الجافة لتقطير الحبوب ومخلوط
Allzyme SSF علي أداء صغار اسماك المبروك العادي و التركيب الكيماوي
للجسم

HAMADA AHMED AHMED AL-QADY
EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTING DIFFERENT LEVELS FROM DDGS AND
ALLZYME SSF® ON THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMON CARP
FINGERLINGS (CYPRINUS CARPIO) AND BODY COMPOSITION

Abstract

In the present study, two experiments were carried out during seasons of the year 2008 and 2009 to evaluate the nutritional value of DDG'S and Allzyme® SSF on growth performance, feed utilization, body composition of common carp *Cyprinus carpio* juveniles reared under the conditions of tank culture system. In the first experiment, six experimental diets were formulated to contain 0, 5, 10, 15, 15, 20 and 25% DDG'S. In the second experiment, Six different Allzyme SSF® levels were used to formulate six experimental diets (treatments) for feeding fingerlings (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5% Allzyme SSF® were fed to carp juvenile for 90 days. The best protein efficiency ratio, FCR, PPV (%) and EU (%) values were obtained(0.5%DDGS) and (0.2% Allzyme SSF®) and in turn the highest average final weight (AFW), average weight gain (AWG), average daily gain (ADG), and specific growth rate (SGR) of fingerlings were recorded for fish group fed 0.2% Allzyme SSF.



٦- علاء محمود بكر ربيع
تأثير مستوى الطاقة على أداء النوق العشار

ALAA MAHMOUD BAKR RABEE
EFFECT OF ENERGY LEVEL ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PREGNANT
FEMALE CAMELS

Abstract

Twenty-eight pregnant dromedary camels (555 ± 33 kg body weight, with parities 1-3) in the late stage of pregnancy were used to study the impact of changing the dietary energy level on their production performance. Animals were blocked by weight in four equal groups and distributed randomly on the four experimental iso-nitrogenous rations, 100kcalori/kg0.75 (G1), 120kcalori/kg0.75 (G2), 140kcalori/kg0.75 (G3) and 160kcalori/kg0.75 (G4), respectively. Increasing the ration energy level increased ascending the daily dry matter intake (DMI), total digestible nutrients (TDNI) and digestible crude protein intake (DCPI) as g/kg0.75, , Results of this study indicate that the ration G1providing 100 kcal ME/kgw0.75, may be fed to pregnant dromedary female camels during the last period of pregnancy.

قسم المبيدات



١- جورج موريس نصر
تأثير بعض مبيدات الآفات على المكونات الكيميائية لبعض الحبوب المخزونة
وعلاقتها بتلوث البيئة
George Morris Nasr
EFFECT OF SOME PESTICIDES ON THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS
OF SOME STORED GRAINS AND IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL
POLLUTION

Abstract

Laboratory experiments were carried out to study the insecticidal activity of the tested insecticides at LC50 and LC90 values against adults of *T. castaneum* and *C. maculatus*.
The descending order of potency of the tested insecticides against the two insects as following: Actillic > cypermethrin > malathion > pyrethrum > silica gel.
Data indicated that the percentage and power of germination did not cause effect at the beginning of storage, while at the end were decreased.



١- دينا أمين محمد عبد المجيد
دراسات وراثية لتحمل الجفاف في الارز
Dina Ameen Mohamed Abdulmajid
Genetic studies for drought tolerance in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

Abstract

The present investigation was carried out at the experimental farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha, Kafrelsheikh, Egypt during 2007 and 2008 rice seasons to study the genetic behavior of the studied parental genotypes and their hybrids under normal and drought conditions and promote promising drought genotypes using in breeding drought programs. The study involved seven rice varieties and lines, i.e., Giza177, Sakha101, Sakha105, IRAT170, Gaori, Moroberekan, and WAB450-I-B-P-38-HB and their half diallel crosses (21 F1). Both general and specific combining ability variances were found to be highly significant for all studied characters under normal conditions and drought stress. The best combiner for the root characters was the rice genotype WAB450-I-B-P-38-HB and Sakha105 under drought stress. While, the best combiners for the vegetative characters were Sakha105 under drought stress. Also, The best combiners for the yield characters were the parents Sakha101 and Moroberekan drought stress .



٢- لمياء جميل حامد عبد الحميد
التحليل الوراثة والوراثي الخلوي لتطور جينوم القمح
Lamiaa Gameil Hamed Abd El- Hameed
GENETIC AND CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF WHEAT GENOME
EVOLUTION

Abstract

Four genetically diverse genotypes of wheat were used as parents for making all possible F1 crosses in diallel scheme fashion\ in 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 growing season,\ the parents and F1's (12) were sown at Sakha \Res. Station. Nine traits were recorded, days to maturity, plant height, number of spikes/plant, spike length, number of grain per spike, number of spikelets per spike, 100 grain weight, grain yield/plant and grain weight per spike

The main objectives were to Study of heterosis and type of gene action. The results showed that mean squares of genotypes\ were significant and highly significant for all the traits. The (H1) values were highly significant for most traits, over dominance gene effect was found for control most traits, Study of cytogenetic differentiation using chromosome variations for study genomic evolution and its relation to yield traits .



قسم البساتين
١- على على حسن شرشر
تأثير بعض طرق الزراعة ومعاملات مكافحة الحشائش على محصول
البصل والحشائش المصاحبة له
Aly Aly Hassan Sharshar
EFFECT OF SOME SOWING METHODS AND WEED CONTROL
TREATMENTS ON ONION (*Allium cepa* L.) CROP AND
POPULATION WEEDS

Abstract

The object of the first experiment was to study the effect of some weed control treatments (metribuzin + fusilade or hand weeding) as compared with the untreated control on growth of onion transplants and their accompanied weeds in the nursery. The second experiment aimed to investigate the effect of some sowing methods, weed control treatments (metribuzin + fusilade, hand hoeing or solarization) and their combined interaction on growth and bulb yield of onion and its associated weeds in the permanent field.

The current results reported that either metribuzin + fusilade or hand weeding was the best treatment for controlling annual weeds and onion seedling growth in the nursery. Additionally, the combinations between sowing on ridges and either herbicides or hand hoeing were most suitable for obtaining the largest marketable and total bulb yield of onion in the permanent field.



٢-حنان محمد عبد الغنى خضر
دراسات فسيولوجية على بعض نباتات التنسيق الداخلى
HANAN MOHAMED ABD EL-GHANY KHEDR
PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME
INDOOR PLANTS

Abstract

The present experiment was performed at the Nursery of Horticulture Research Institute, Giza throughout two successive seasons (2007/2008 and 2008/2009) with the aim of investigating the effect of different fertilizer treatments for improving some indoor plants quality. The results indicated that applying yeast extract, Yeast extract + NPK or yeast alone and growing plants in medium supplemented with compost at 2:6, v/v with yeast addition were the fertilizer treatments for improving most of plants morphological traits and their chemical constituents of *Philodendron erubescense* cv. Emerald Queen , *Wedelia trilobata* and *Schefflera actinophylla* cv. Compacta plants, respectively.



٣- عبد الله السيد محمد خضر
تأثير مصادر النتروجين على المحصول والجودة والمكونات الكيماوية للمشروم
المحارى
Abd Allah El-Sayed Mohammed Khedr
EFFECT OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOURCES ON YIELD, QUALITY
AND CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF OYSTER MUSHROOM

Abstract

This work was carried out during two successive seasons of 2008 and 2009 at Kafrelsheikh University to study the effect of some sources of nitrogen at some concentrations and their interaction on yield and its components and quality of oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*). The results indicated that, the rice straw supplemented with urea at the concentration of 600 ppm N was the best treatment for obtaining the highest yield, its components and quality of oyster mushroom followed by the rice straw supplemented with ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate at the same concentration.



١- بكر ابو الفتوح بدير محمد
تقييم بعض التراكيب الوراثية لمحصول الأرز تحت ظروف
التربة العادية والملحية
Bakr Abou EL-Fotouh Bedeer Mohamed
EVALUATION OF SOME GENOTYPES OF RICE CROP UNDER NORMAL
AND SALINE SOIL
Abstract

This investigation was carried out at two different locations, the first was normally soil (Research and Training Center of Rice at Sakha – Kafrelsheikh) and the second was saline soil (El-Sirw Agricultural Research Station). All available requirements in Research and Training Center of Rice at Sakha – Kafrelsheikh was used to perform this work during 2007 and 2008 seasons.

To study the response of some inbred and hybrid rice varieties (Giza 177, Giza 178, Sakha 104, Sakha 105, GZ 6503, By -6-20, IET1444) to nitrogen fertilizer was used three levels of nitrogen (0, 40, 80 kg N/fed). The normal soil was clay with E_{Ce} level of 3.42 dsm-1 and the saline soil was clay with E_{Ce} level of 11.97 dsm-1.

The results revealed that studied rice varieties showed great variation in their tolerance for salinity, vegetative and yield attributing characters. The results showed also that under normal soil Giza 178 variety gave the highest value for most growth and yield attributing characters followed by Sakha 105 while IET 1444 variety gave the lowest value in two seasons. Under saline soil, Giza 178 variety occupied the first order followed by GZ 6903 in grain yield in two seasons. This means Giza 178 is highest variety tolerance against the salinity while Giza 177 is very sensitive.



٢- ابراهيم على أحمد شتا
تأثير طرق الزراعة ومستويات السماد النيتروجيني على إنتاجية
بعض هجن وأصناف الأرز
Ibrahim Ali Ahmed Sheta
EFFECT OF PLANTING METHODS AND NITROGEN LEVELS ON THE
PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME HYBRIDS AND INBRED RICE CULTIVARS
ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at The Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during the summer seasons of 2006 and 2007 to study the effect of planting methods and different nitrogen levels on the productivity of some inbred and hybrid rice cultivars. The experiments were laid out in a split split-plot design with four replications.

The main plots were devoted to three methods of planting; namely:

- 1- Regular transplanting.
- 2- Manual broadcasting, and
- 3- Mechanical drilling.

The sub-plots were occupied by four rice cultivars. (Egyptian hybrid 1, SK 2058 H, Giza 178 and Sakha 104).

However, the nitrogen levels (96, 144 and 192 kg N/ha) were assigned to sub sub-plots. The sub sub-plot area was 12 m² (3 x 4 m).

The results showed that chlorophyll content of flag leaf, 2nd leaf and other leaves, day matter booting and heading stages as well as GGR and LAI, days to heading and plant height were significantly affected by planting methods in both seasons. Where, the transplanting gave the heights values of above traits. Transplanting recorded the highest grain yield and most of its components as well as grain quality followed by broadcasting, however, drilling methods was the lowest ones.



٣- حسناء عبد الحميد فريد غازي
تأثير معاملات ري ومواعيد حصاد مختلفة على إنتاجية الأرز الهجين
Hasnaa Abd El-Hamid Farid Gazy
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT IRRIGATION TREATMENTS AND HARVEST
TIME ON HYBRID RICE PRODUCTIVITY .

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafrelsheikh, Egypt during 2007 and 2008 seasons to investigate the effect of irrigation intervals (continuous flooding, irrigation every 6 and 12 days), timing of irrigation termination (at heading, 1, 2, 3, 4 weeks after heading) and harvest time (10, 15, 20 days after irrigation termination) on the growth, grain yield, yield components and some technological characters of grains as well as some rice water relations of Egyptian hybrid No.1 rice cultivar. A split-split plot design, with four replications. The main plots consisted of three irrigation intervals, however, the sub-plots were occupied by five irrigation termination, while sub-sub plot were devoted to three harvest time. The main results revealed that the Continuous flooding gave the highest characters studied following by irrigation every 6 days whereas the highest value was recorded by harvest index in both seasons. But, irrigation every 12 days recorded the lowest values characters studied. While the highest values Amylose content and Unfilled grains percentage were given by irrigation every 12 days in both seasons. Earlier irrigation termination due to decreased value of characters (No. of grains/ panicle, unfilled grains percentage, panicle density, sink capacity in the first season).



٤- نادية محمد عبد الهادي
تأثير التسميد المعدني والعضوي والحيوي على المحصول
ومكوناته في الفول البلدي
NADIA MOHAMMED ABD EL-HADY
EFFECT OF MINERAL, ORGANIC MANURE AND BIO-FERTILIZATION
ON YIELD AND ITS COMPONENTS OF FABA BEAN

Abstract

A field experiment was conducted at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station (SARS), Kafrelsheikh, Egypt during the winter agricultural season 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. The aim of the present study is to investigate the effect of mineral, organic and bio phosphorus fertilization on two faba bean varieties (Vicia faba). A split-split-plot design with three replicates was used. The main plots were allocated to the two faba bean varieties Sakha1 and Nubaria1. The sub plots were randomly assigned to the three organic manures applied at 15 kg N/fed as recommended as follows:
15 kg N/fed obtained from 925.9 and 943.4 kg compost in the first and second season, respectively.
15 kg N/fed obtained from 348.8 and 333.5 kg chicken manure in the first and second season, respectively.
15 kg N/fed obtained from 937.5 and 961.5 kg cattle manure in the first and second season, respectively.



٥- أنس محمد صفاء الدين علي شرشر
تحليل القدرة الانتلافية وقوة الهجين لقمح الخبز تحت
معاملات الري العادية والإجهاد
Anas Mohamed Safaa El-den Ali Sharshar

COMBINING ABILITY AND HETEROSIS FOR BREAD WHEAT UNDER STRESS AND NORMAL IRRIGATION TREATMENTS

Abstract

The water stress treatment decreased the means of all the studied characters for parents and their hybrids. Generally, the hybrid showed larger than their parents in all the studied traits under all condition except No. of spike per plant, No. of kernels per spike and grain yield per plant. Based on GCA estimates, the best combiners were Line 3, Line5 and Line 6 for heading and maturity dates., Gemmiza 9, Line 2 and Line 4 for plant height, Line 1 for number of spike per plant, Line 1 and Line 4 for No. of kernels per spike, Line 5 and Line 6 for 100-kernels weight, Line 1, Line 2, Line 3 and Line 4 for grain yield per plant. Based on the estimates of SCA, the best crosses were Line 1 × Line 6 for heading date, Gemmiza 9 × Lines 5 for maturity date. Line 5 × lines 6 for grain filling period, Gemmiza 9 × Line 4 and Line 2 × Line 6 for plant height.



٦- عبدالفتاح صبحى غريب رزق سرور
تقييم بعض سلالات الأرز الأروماتى المبشرة تحت الزراعة المبكرة والمتأخرة
Abd El-Fatah sobhy Ghareb Rizk Sorour
EVALUATION OF SOME PROMISING AROMATIC RICE LINES UNDER
EARLY AND LATE SOWING

Abstract

Two field experiments were carried out at the farm of the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, field crops Research Institute (FKRI), Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Egypt, during 2008 and 2009 seasons, to evaluate some promising aromatic rice genotypes (Egyptian Yasmin, IR77510-88-1-3-3, IR78530-45-3-1-3, IR 74052-177-3-3, IR 71137-51-2 and IR65610-38-2-4-2-6-3) under early and late sowing dates (24th April, 10th May, 24th May and 10th June). Rice plants sown on the second date (10th May) exceeded those sown on the late date (10th June) in leaf area index, dry matter accumulation (g m⁻²), crop growth rate, and plant height, and tillers number m⁻², panicle number m⁻², panicle length, panicle weight, number of filled grains panicle⁻¹, 1000-grain weight, straw yield, grain yield, harvest index, grain length, hulling %, milling % and head rice % in both seasons. There was no significant difference between rice sown on the 24th April or 10th May in the most mentioned traits. Delay sowing date significantly increased unfilled grains %, protein% and amylase% in the two seasons. Aromatic rice genotypes varied significantly in the most measurements of growth, grain yield, yield attributes, and grain quality in both seasons. Plants of the Egyptian yasmin cultivar were among those having the highest values in the most mentioned traits in the two seasons. Plants of Egyptian yasmin in the two seasons and IR 77510 in the first season produced the greatest grain yield. Plants of IR 65610 line produced the lowest grain yield in the two seasons.



٧- محمد عباس توفيق جمعة
تأثير درجات التقاوي و مواعيد الزراعة على إنتاجية بعض أصناف الأرز
Mohamed Abbas Tawfik Gomaa
THE EFFECT OF SEED CLASSES AND DATE OF SOWING ON THE
PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME RICE VARIETIES.

Abstract

Series of laboratory and field experiments were conducted at laboratories and the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center Agriculture Research, Sakha. to study the performance of some rice cultivars with different seed classes under different sowing dates, during 2008 and 2009 summer season.

- 1- To get highly germination and seedling vigor in this experiment should be used Breeder and Foundation seed for each cultivar.
- 2- To get highly grain yield in this experiment should be used Breeder and Foundation seed for Sakha101 or Giza178 rice cultivar.
- 3- To get highly grain yield in this experiment should be cultivated in early sowing dates 5th May with each cultivar.



٨- أزهار مصطفى أبو العز محمد
تأثير مواعيد الزراعة ومنظمات النمو على محصول وجودة بذور بعض أصناف
فول الصويا
Azhar Mostafa Abo El-Ez Mohamed
EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND GROWTH REGULATORS ON SEED
YIELD AND QUALITY OF SOME SOYBEAN CULTIVARS

Abstract

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of Agricultural Research Station, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during 2008 and 2009 seasons. The objective of this experiment was to study the response of two soybean cultivars to different sowing dates and growth regulators. The experimental design was split-split plot with three replications The studied factors of this experiment were arranged as follows: dry matter accumulation (g/plant), leaf area index, crop growth rate, net assimilation rate, relative growth rate, total chlorophyll content of leaves, plant height, first pod height, number of branches/plant, number of pods/plant, 100-seed weight, seed yield /plant, seed yield (t/fed), standard germination, speed of germination, conductivity test, seeds protein and seeds oil produced by the second date with Giza 21 and foliar spraying with Gibberelic acid.



٩- إبراهيم عبد النبي عبد العظيم طلحة
تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية على إنتاجية تقاوي الأرز الهجين
IBRAHIM ABD ELNABY ABD

ELAZEM TALHA

EFFECT OF SOME AGRICULTURE PRACTICES ON HYBRID RICE SEED PRODUCTION

Abstract

This study was carried out at the experimental farm of sakha agriculture research station, kafrelsheikh governorate during 2008-2009 season to determine the optimum row ratios for parental lines and supplementary pollination methods and time of GA3 application on growth, yield and its component of (hybrid rice F1) for hybrid SK 2034H. Row ratio (2R: 8A, 2R:10A, 2R:12A) , Supplementary pollination methods (stick, air , rope) , Times of GA3 application (first , third and fifth day of flowering) . The experimental design was A split-split plot –design with three replications. The main plots were devoted to row ratios. While, sub plots were devoted to supplementary pollination methods and time of GA3 application was arranged at random in the sub sub plots. From above results, could be concluded that, to get high yield and and good seed characters should be used row ratio 2R:8A, air as method to supplementary pollination and applied GA3 at first day of flowering and or used row ratio 2R:8A, stick as method to supplementary pollination and applied GA3 at first day of flowering to produce optimum grain yield per unit area from hybrid rice seed of SK 2034H.



١٠- اميرة محمد السعيد عكاشة
تأثير التسميد بالزنك والفسفور على محصول الأرز تحت ظروف الأراضي
الملحية

Amira Mohammed EL-Said okasha
EFFECT OF ZINC AND PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER ON RICE CROP
UNDER SALINE SOIL CONDITIONS

Abstract

It could be recommended that SK 2034H rice cultivar found to be more adapted under saline soils condition (EL-Sirw region) at under the application of 36 kg P2 O5 /ha and 24 kg Zn SO4 .



١١- ولاء عبدربه عبد العزيز الحاج
تقييم بعض أصناف وسلالات من قمح الخبز تحت مدخلات منخفضة
WALAA ABDRABOU ABDEL AZIZ EL-HAG

EVA
LUATION OF SOME CULTIVARS AND LINES OF BREAD WHEAT
UNDER LOW INPUT

Abstract

Generally, from the obtained data, it can be concluded that:-

- sowing Sids 12 or Shandaweel 1 or Gemmeiza 11 or Sids 13 cultivars under normal irrigation condition.
- or sowing Line2 or Sakha93 or Giza 168 or Sids 13 under stress irrigation condition.
- application of nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 75 kg N/fed. Could be recommended to producing optimum grain yield per unit area under the condition of the present study.

قسم الصناعات الغذائية

شعبة تكنولوجيا الأغذية



محمد محمود محمد هلال
الاستفادة من مخلفات تصنيع البطاطس في إنتاج البروتين الميكروبي
بواسطة خميرة الـ *Candida utilis*
Mohammed Mahmoud Mohammed Helal
Utilization of Potato Processing Waste for production of Single Cell
Protein by *Candida utilis*.

Abstract

The increasing human population over the last decades has greatly influenced the demand for food products and created a problem of protein deficiency and manipulation in large areas of the world (25% of the world population had deficiency of a protein intake in their diets). One possible option to ferment low cost agro-industrial residues, which accumulate including many types of it. Agricultural residues rich in carbohydrates and it can be utilized in fermentation processes to produce microbial protein which in turn can be used to upgrade both human and animal feeds. *Candida utilis* NRRL Y-900 is used for the production of microbial biomass from food processing wastes because of its ability to utilize varieties of carbon sources rapidly. In this study two fermentation techniques (Shaking flasks and Bioreactor) were used. The tested strain was efficient to utilize potato processing waste hydrolyzate to give high biomass yield and crude protein content (12.50 g/l and 57.19%) during shaking flasks experiment and (18.07 g/l and 55.69%) during bioreactor experiment; respectively compared with standard glucose medium which gave biomass and crude protein (10.65 g/l and 36.23%); respectively.



١- إيناس جمعة على بهجت الفاضلي
دراسات على النشاط المضاد للفطريات لبعض سلالات من جنس
وتطبيقاتها في منتجات الألبان
Lactobacillus
ENAS GOMMAH AL I BAHGAT EL-FADLEY
STUDIES ON THE ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF SOME
LACTOBACILLI STRAINS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN DAIRY
PRODUCTS

Abstract

The present study clarified the role of some lactobacilli strains as biopreservatives and their usage in yoghurt and Ras cheese. The study included three main parts: (I): The most potential three strains found to discourage target fungi were: *Lb. delbrueckii* NRRL B-1024 (S_1), *Lb. plantarum* NRRL B-531 (S_2), and *Lb. casei* ssp. *rhamnosus* NRRL B-445 U.V. mutant (S_3). Also, we selected *A. flavus* and *P. roqueforti* as a target for further studies. (II): It was found that the best anti-fungal activity was obtained at pH 4.5 when incubated at 35-37 °C for 72 hrs. The activity of the selected bacterial strains did not affect by the presence of salt concentrations ranging between 2.5 and 3.5 for *A. flavus*, The microbial rennet reduced the antifungal activity more than the commercial one. The maximum affect was obtained when the 3 strains were mixed together. (III): (A) Study the effect of the mixture. It was found that using (M_4) improved the organoleptic properties and extended shelf-life for the resultant yoghurt. (B). It was concluded that addition M_4 by 1% as an adjunct starter to the cheese milk was more effective on the growth reduction of yeast and mould; and did not affected the organoleptic properties of Ras cheese made from raw milk.



٢- أحمد عبدالرحمن محمد المهدي
تأثير المحتوى الدهنى على تحسين الجبن الطرى المصنع بالترشيح
الفائق
Ahmed Abd El-Rhman Mohamed Elmahdy
FAT CONTENT IMPACT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOFT CHEESE
PRODUCED BY ULTRAFILTRATION

Abstract

The effect of fat level in cheesemilk (low, half, and full fat) as well as fat type (milk fat and vegetable oil) on the quality of UF-soft cheese was studied. Trails for improving such cheese was utilized by using waxy maize starch (N-Lite D) or soya lecithin or EPS producing culture. This study was planned to be in three parts depended on the fat level in cheesemilk. It can be concluded that: 1- Low fat UF soft cheese can be successfully made from retantate standardized to preferable fat content in the resultant cheese with EPS producing culture flowed by using lecithin and starch. 2-The resultant cheese acceptability did not obviously affected by either the amount or the type of fat because of the obvious mention additives. 3-By such additives we could produce UF-low fat soft cheese closed to the UF-high fat one in its acceptability and the chemical, rheological and organoleptic properties

قسم الهندسة الزراعية



١- ريهام محمد كامل
محاكاة تجريبية للتهوية الطبيعية عن طريق الطفو الحراري في منشأ أحادي
الفراغ باستخدام تقنية الفقاعات الدقيقة
Reham Mohamed Kamel
Experimental Simulation of Thermal Buoyancy Natural Ventilation in
a Single-Space Structure Using Fine-Bubble Technique

Abstract

Natural ventilation driven by a solar chimney attached to single-space structure was studied experimentally using a fine bubble technique in which fine hydrogen bubbles simulated the thermal buoyancy effect in the chimney caused by temperature differences. Parameters studied in the experiments were the chimney depth, buoyancy flux, inlet areas for the chimney and structure and chimney height. Similarity between the experimental model and suggested prototypes was used to determine and calculate air velocity of two different prototypes under kafrelsheikh conditions. Similarity results of the suggested prototypes showed that the system in winter is more effective than in summer. It also showed that the values of high air velocity reached the recommended values during winter season. However, the maximum value of the low air velocity was less than the recommended for broilers.



٢- نرمين محمد طلبة المرسي
تعديل جهاز التلقيح في آلة تسطير لاستخدامها كألة زراعة في جور
Nermeen Mohamed Tolba El-Morsy
MODIFICATION THE FEEDING MECHANISM OF A SEED DRILLING
MACHINE TO BE USED AS A PLANTER

Abstract

Field experiments were carried out at the experimental farm of rice mechanization center, Meet El-Deeba, Kafr El-sheikh Governorate, Egypt in 2009 to study the effect of forward speed and feeding device on number of seeds per hill and spacing between hills for two sides gate and one side gate using Corn and Cowpea seeds. We have been developing the work of two simple devices which can be installed with seed drill to be used as a planter in addition to its main work as seed drill..it was recommended to use the first forward speed with one side gate to for Corn and the first forward speed with either one side gate or two sides gate for Cowpea to reach the optimum distance with the best number of seed per hill. Also, the economical cost increased by using the developed seed drill more than using seed drill for different crops which caused increasing the profits .

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- نهى الدسوقي رمضان احمد
النشاط التضاىى للجنس EPICOCCUM SP ضد بعض مسببات إمراض النبات
Noha EL-Dssouky Ramdan
ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF EPICOCCUM SPAGAINST SOME PLANT
PATHOGENIC AGENTS

Abstract

Recently, agricultural technology tends to replace the synthetic chemical pesticides which have environmental hazardous effects by environment – friendly biocontrol means. So, the present work aimed at investigation of the biological activities of Epicoccum spp against some plant pathogenic fungi (necrotrophic and biotrophic), and centrolling of same diseases on host plants. In addition the active metabolites excreted with the antagonist and having inhibitory effects against the fungal plant pathogens were extracted and subjected to charecterization studies.

The obtainend results could be summarized in the following:-

Eleven isolates belonging to Epicoccum spp were obtained from plant materials (leaves and seeds) and from rizosphere soil.

The inhibitory effect of these 11 isolates was tested in perti dishes against the following necrotrophic fungi

(C) In pot experiments, attempts were made to control the white rot disease on cucumber caused by Sclerotinia sclerotiorum using the isolate No 2 of Epicoccum spp.

(D) In a post harvest experiment, attempts were made to control the orange fruit rot disease caused by Penicillium spp using Epicoccum spp.

(E) The biotrophic plant fungal pathogen Sphaerotheca fuliginea was antagonized by Epicoccum spp directly on the host plant, cucumber. Under natural infection condition, cucumber plans were sprayed by Epicoccum spp and the fungicide Topase – 100 was used for comparison and results could be



٢- عمرو أحمد عبدالنبي خضر
دراسات سيرولوجية و بيوكيميائية علي بكتريا إيروينيا كاروتوفورا المسبب
الأساسى لمرض العفن الطري في البطاطس
Amr Ahmed Abd-Elnaby Khedr
Serological and Biochemical Studies on Erwinia carotovora (Jones) the
Causal Agent of Soft Rot Disease on Potato

Abstract

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*, L.) is the fourth most consumed crop in the world, Potato is considered one of the most important vegetable crops in Egypt.

Six isolates of *Erwinia carotovora* were isolated from naturally infected potato tubers in different localities in Egypt. The isolates were tesed pathologically , morphologically, physiologically, biochemically and serologically. All *Erwinia carotovora* isolates gave the same results in the pathological, morphological, physiological and biochemical tests and identified as *Erwinia carotovora*. The isolates showed variation in their virulence. The serological studies including crossed immunoelectrophoresis (CIE) and double gel diffusion (DGD) tests were used. Both of (CIE) and (DGD) showed serological differences between *Erwinia carotovora* isolates. Also, some antigens were found specific for each isolate (except *Erwinia carotovora* isolate no.3).

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الإنتاج الحيواني



١- صبرى فاروق اسماعيل البرهامى
تقييم الأباء فى الجاموس المصرى
Sabry Farouk Esmail Al-Borhamy
Sire evaluation of Egyptian buffaloes

Abstract

This study was carried out (1) to estimate the effect of some non-genetic factors on productive traits such as total milk yield (TMy), lactation period (LP) and reproductive traits such as days open per day (Do) and calving interval (CI), (2) estimate the genetic parameters for same traits studied, and(3) estimate of breeding values for the same traits studied. Data were records of 1567 lactation records for buffaloes cows during period from 1986 to 2005 lactated at Mahallet Mousa Experimental station, Animal production Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture , Egypt. Data were analyzed by Mixed Model least squares of variance (Harvey, 1990) and Multi trait animal model program (MTDFREML) of Boldman et. al., (1995), using an Animal Model.



٢- السيد محمد عمر أحمد
تأثير مصدر ومستوى ورد النيل فى
العليقة على أداء أسماك البلطانيلى
El-Sayed Mohamed Omar Ahmed
EFFECT OF SOURCE AND LEVEL OF WATER HYACINTH
ON THE PERFORMANCE OF NILE TILAPIA *Oreochromis niloticus*

Abstract

A feeding laboratorial trial in glass aquaria for 12 weeks, to replace graded levels of water hyacinth (WH) meal protein from tow (polluted and not polluted) water sources instead of 0,10,20,30 and 40%of soybean meal protein in Nile tilapia diets . Most tested heavy metals had higher levels in WH and experimental diets were > those of Mn >Zn >Cu> Pb>Cd. The highest ether extract (EE) and nitrogen free extract (NFE) and the lowest ash contents were realized in diet contained 30% replacement with WH levels protein from non-polluted source . Growth performance parameters differed significantly as affected by WH source level . Intake sharply particularly from the diets contained WH from the polluted source comparing with those contained WH from its non-polluted source.



٣- أيمن فؤاد عبدالهادي عاشور
دراسة تأثير بعض مواقع الوراثة الجزيئية على أعداد الخلايا الجسدية
و صفات إنتاج اللبن لتحسين المقاومة للإنتهاب الضرع في أبقار الفريزيان
و الخليط تحت الظروف المصرية

Ayman Fouad Abd Elhady Ashour

STUDY OF SOME MOLECULAR GENETIC LOCI AFFECTING SOMATIC CELL SCORE
AND MILK YIELD TRAITS TO IMPROVE RESISTANCE TO MASTITIS IN FRIESIAN
COWS AND CROSSES UNDER EGYPTIAN CONDITIONS

Abstract

This study was conducted at International Livestock Management Training Center of the Animal Production Research Institute and Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University. The objective of this study was mainly share in to detect quantitative traits loci (QTL) affecting somatic cell score (SCS) in milk to improve resistance to mastitis in Friesian cows under in Egypt. Blood samples were collected from all cattle and DNA was extracted from blood and semen samples. The selected markers were specific to detect QTL for trait SCS in cattle. Markers were amplification in PCR machine.



٤- حلمي قطب محمد زغلول
التغيرات في تركيز اللبتين اثناء فترتي الحمل وبعد الولاده في الجاموس
المصري

Helmy Kotb Mohamed Zaghloul

Changes In Leptin Concentrations throughout Gestation and Post-
Partum Period In Egyptian Buffalo – Cows

Abstract

A total number of 17 of lactating Egyptian buffaloes (5 primiparous and 12 multiparous) were used in this study. The results could be summarized as followings: Multiparous buffaloes-cows had a higher ($P < 0.05$) BW than primiparous cows at different gestational periods and primiparous cows tended to lose more BCS than those in multiparous cows (21.8 vs 17.0%, respectively) around parturition. Plasma leptin concentrations were not correlated with BCS ($r = 0.155$) and BW ($r = 0.045$). Plasma leptin concentration are high during the first, second and third trimester of pregnancy in both primi- and multiparous buffaloes and declined a nider at parturition. Also leptin concentrations during late pregnancy and the early postpartum period were higher in cows with higher BCS.



٥- ياسر مبروك مندور الديهي
تنظيم التبويض والشيع في ابقار وعجلات الفريزيان
Yasser Mabrouk Mandour El-Diahy
Synchronization Of OvSynch And HeatSynch In Friesian Cows And
Heifers

Abstract

PreSynchronization programmers consisted of two injections of PGF2 α given 14 d apart. A total of 60 Friesian cows and heifers classified two experimental treated, (experiment 1 n= 40 cow) were divided into for group G (1) PreSynch and then received stander (OvSynch) (G1, n=10) and G2 (n=10) replacement estradiol cipronate (ECP 0.5 mg i.m) substituted for the final injection of GnRH 24 h after the 3rd PGF2 α HeatSynch. G (3 and 4 n=10) treated the same protocols in experiment1 but using low dose of PGF2 α (6.25mg, intervalvo submucosal) and GnRH (50 μ g, i.m). Results showed that no differences in conception rate in 1st service were observed between G1and G2 treated cows (50%), the same protocol with low doses also showed similar CR, being (20%), nor was there any interaction of BCS, cyclicity, anestrous cycle and day from post partum. Experiment (2) total of 20 Friesian heifers treated with OvSynch and HeatSynch protocol. CR did not different.

قسم الحشرات الإقتصادية



١- أسماء محمد على الغبارى
دراسات على بعض الآفات الحشرية التى تصيب القطن وأعدائها الحيوية فى
محافظة كفر الشيخ
Asmaa Mohamed Ali El-Ghobary
Studies on Some Insect Pests Infesting Cotton Plants and Their
Natural Enemies at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

Abstract

The present study was conducted at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Research Station, and Entomology Laboratory of Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh University during 2005, 2006 and 2007 cotton seasons.

The population fluctuations of sucking insects and their associated predators were investigated. *Aphis gossypii* populations were particularly high during August. *Thrips tabaci* was highly detected during May, moderate in June and July but rare in August and September. *Bemisia tabaci* was mostly recorded during June and August. *Empoasca* spp. had multiple peaks throughout the experimental period. *Coccinella undecimpunctata* densities were relatively high during May and June, but very low during September.



٢- إبراهيم فتحى إبراهيم خفاجى
الدور الواعد لبعض النباتات العطرية لإدارة الذبابة البيضاء
Ibrahim Fathy Ibrahim Khafagy
PROMISING ROLE OF SOME AROMATIC PLANTS FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF *Bemisia tabaci*

Abstract

A survey of *B. tabaci* parasitoid on six host plants was done at Kafrelsheikh during 2006 and 2007. The effect of five aromatic plants (sweet basil, hot pepper, geranium, spearmint, peppermint) was studied. Extracts, oils, intercropping of the previous plants was used to study their effect on reducing the *B. tabaci* stages. The results showed that spearmint and the peppermint crude extract had the highest effect on reducing the number of *B. tabaci* stages and the the least effect was for the Actellic insecticide.

قسم المبيدات



ناريمان محمد عبد السلام الطويلة
المكافحة المتكاملة لبعض آفات الحبوب المخزونة
Nariman Mohamed Abd El-Salam El-Taweleh
INTEGRATED CONTROL OF SOME STORED GRAIN PESTS

Abstract

Among the tested chemicals, pirimiphos-methyl was the most effective one against the tested insects follows by spinosad, match and spreading materials. Plant powders and spinosad can be regarded as a safe control method for the selected stored products insects. The two layers packages (polyethylene or polyester) greatly reduced the damage of wheat grains by *T. granarium* in comparison to one layer package. Polyethylene package was better than polyester either by one or two layers. The combination between temperature and tested insecticides improved its efficiency against *T. granarium*.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن



محمود محمد محمود حمزة الديب
تأثير استعمال الكائنات الحوية الدقيقة النشطة كبديل للمضادات الحيوية في
تغذية الطيور المحلية
MAHMOUD MOHAMED HAMZA EL-DEEP
EFFECT OF USING ACTIVE EFFECTIVE MICROORGANISMS AS AN
ALTERNATIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN LOCAL DOMESTIC FOWLS
NUTRITION

Abstract

The main objectives of this work were to investigate the effect of two probiotics, (effective microorganism (EM) and Zinc bacracin) to the diets of Inshas chickens. The experimental design consisted of six experimental groups: control and 5 dietary treatments. Characteristics investigated included: growth Performance, Egg production, Fertility, Some blood constituents, Antioxidant Enzymes, Hematological Parameters, Bacteria Enumeration, Immune response, Digestibility Coefficients, Morphometric Analysis of the Gut and Histopathology.

Results obtained could be summarized as follows;

All traits studies were affected by feed additives treatment.

The two feed additives studied showed significant beneficial effects nearly in all traits studied.

In most cases the best improve effects were obtained with Basal diet + EM (10.0 ml/kg diet).

In many cases Zinc bacracin seemed to be less effective than the EM.

قسم الإقتصاد الزراعي

شعبة المجتمع الريفي



١- عبد الحميد عجيله عبد الحميد عجيله
دراسة تحليلية لرضا المستهلك عن جودة السلع الغذائية المدعمة
ببعض قرى محافظة كفر الشيخ
Abd El Hamed Egeila Abd El Hamed Egeila

An Analytical Study For Consumer Satisfaction About quality Of Food goods subsidized In Some villages At Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

Abstract

Aims to identify the consumer's satisfaction of the quality of Food goods subsidized In Some villages At Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. as well as choosing two villages out of the least five villages
Size of sample 365 respondents

The results of multi-regression analysis has shown that combined independent variables are related to satisfaction . 0,510 and F value calculated is 8,801 which is a significant value at 0,001 and that identification factor denotes that the combined independent variables explain about 26% of variation in the dependent variable whereas the rest percentage 74% is due to other variables that are not included in the current study . Ten independent variables together explained 25% of variation in satisfaction degrees of Food goods subsidized on top emerged the utilization of community services as a variable which is responsible for the explanation of 7,9% of the total variation in satisfaction, whereas the variable of family monthly spending on communication services that ranked the second has explained 2,5% of the total variation in satisfaction.



٢- حسان محمد النبوي على حجازي
الفجوة التكنولوجية لمشروع تطوير الري ببعض قرى
محافظة كفر الشيخ

Hassan Mohamed El-Nabawy A. Hegazy Technological Gap of Irrigation Improvement Project at Some Villages In Kfar EL-Sheikh Governorate

Abstract

The main objective of this research was to study "Technological gap of irrigation improvement project".

Results have shown the following:

- 1- There were technological gap found between: percentage average of irrigation technology knowledge and its practicing,
- 2- There were: significant negative relations between Technological Gap of Irrigation Improvement Project, attitudes towards irrigation improvement project, aspiration level, opinion leader ship, member ship on the local organization, informal social participation, attitudes towards wise use of water, satisfaction with technical aspects of irrigation improvement project. On the other hand there was significant positive relation between Technological Gap of Irrigation Improvement Project and irrigation problems.



٣- رشدى شوقى رشدى العدوى
إقتصاديات المزارع السمكية فى مصر
Roshdy Shwkey Roshdy Eladwy
The Economics of Fishery Farms in Egypt
Abstract

The main target of the research is to study the present status of fish production and consumption in Egypt as well as estimating the efficiency of fish farms in Kafrelsheikh governorate and estimating the contribution of factor inputs in such farms, in addition to determine the optimum size, and thus the scale of production to this farms, and the amount which maximize profits in this farms. Which utilize three types of water, fresh, mixed and drainage water. In order to achieve the study purpose questioner of 148 fish farms was collected from the mentioned types of farms. The data was tabulated and statistically analyzed using cost and production functions, Farell Data Envelopment Program. And monetary evaluation of this farms. The selected results were also based on some econometric criteria such as T, F, and R2.

The Main results can be summarized as follow:

The economic efficiency of fresh water farms reached about 0.509 and 0.799, compared with 0.564 and 0.861 for mixed water farms.

The amount of output which maximizes profit under the three size categories of farms reached about 60, 75, and 466 ton, 40, 72, 236 ton for mixed water, 18, 93, 458 ton for the drainage water farms. The optimum economic amount of output for the three sized farms reached about 9.5, 22.9, and 96 ton for fresh water farms, while it reached about 21.4, 32.2, and 82 ton for mixed water farms compared with about 15.8, 75.8, and 84.9 ton for drainage water farms.



٤-الحسينى احمد الحسينى النفيلى
دراسة اقتصادية قياسية للمحاصيل السكرية بمحافظة
كفر الشيخ والمنيا
Elhosseiny Ahmed Elhosseiny ELnefeily
An Econometric Study to the Sugar Crops in
Kafrel-sheikh and El-Menia Governorates

Abstract

Sugar is considered one of the most important commodity for nutrition . Egypt suffers an increasing gap between production and consumption of such commodity . Sugar-cane crop is the major crop for producing sugar in Egypt in 2006/2007 and its production is centered mainly in the upper Egypt governorates, mainly, El-menya , Souhag , Kena , Luxur , and Aswan. Sugar-beet crop also another crop to produce sugar and its production centered in the lower Egypt governorates , mainly Kafr EL-Seikh , and its also cultivated in El-menya governorate as well.

For this purpose the study aims at studying the present and future status of sugar crops, in the two major governorates cultivating such crops (Kafr EL-Sheikh , and EL- Menya governorates). A questionnaire was designed mainly for this research , and data was collected from sample of representative farmers (from Kafr EL-Sheikh and EL- Menya governorates) .

The study decomposed into five chapters in addition to summary , and references .



١-منى فتحى عبدالعزيز سلامة
الآثار التعليمية للحقول الإرشادية للأرز الهجين بين مزارعى بعض مراكز
محافظة كفر الشيخ
Mona Fathy Abd- El Aziz Salama
The Educational Impacts of hybrid rice
Demonstration Fields among Farmers in some Districts, Kafr El –
Sheikh Governorate.

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to identify The Educational Impacts of hybrid rice Demonstration Fields among Farmers in some Districts, Kafr El – Sheikh Governorate.

Study data were collected from a random sample of (210) respondent as experimental sample and (174) respondent as control sample by using personal interview questionnaire.

Frequencies, percentage, arithmetic mean, simple and multiple correlation coefficients, standard deviation, partial and standard partial regression coefficients, and "T" were used test for comparing two means to analyze study data.

The study concluded a number of results were in:

That approximately 73% and 17%, and about 11% of the experimental sample representing respectively the categories of degrees of knowledge of high, medium and low, while like around 48%, and approximately 36%, and about 16% of the members of the control sample, such as, respectively, the same groups, as shown in the results significant difference is clear between the average values that represent the degree of respondents Knowledge farmers members samples of the research (experimental and control groups) in favor of the experimental sample



٢- سماء فاروق مرسى البرقى
معارف وممارسات المرأة الريفية في مجال سلامة الغذاء وترشيد استهلاكه
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ
Samaa Farouk Morsy El Barky
Knowledge And Practices of Rural Woman About The Safety And
Rationalization of Food Consumption in Kafr EL-Sheikh Governorate

Abstract

This study aimed mainly to identify the knowledge and practices of rural woman in the field of safety food and rationalization in Kafr El -Sheikh

A questionnaire was designed and administered to a random Of systematic sample of 250 rural housewives who represented 10% of the total population. Data collection was based on personal interview at the two villages, namely: Alhamra and ABO-MOSTAFA

Frequencies,percentages, averages,standard deviation, "T"exam, sample coefficient and partial regression coefficient are used in statistical analysis via SPSS The main findings of the studyare as follows:

98% of the respondents their knowledge level in field of safety food and rationalization of food consumption were either moderate or low .

94% of the respondents their practices level in field of safety food and rationalization of food consumption were either moderate or low.

١- هيثم محمد علي محمد حسن
تأثير الري بمياه الصرف المعالج علي النمو و التركيب التشريحي
والكيماوي لنوعين من الأشجار الخشبية

HAYSSAM MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED HASSAN

EFFECT OF IRRIGATION WITH TREATED WASTEWATER ON GROWTH, ANATOMY AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION FOR TWO TIMBER TREE SPECIES

Abstract

This study was carried out at the Nursery of Timber Trees Research Department of Sabahia, Horticultural Research Station at Alexandria, Egypt. The study lasted for 21 months (from 1st March 2007 to 25th November 2008), to investigate the effects of irrigation with different sources of wastewater on the vegetative growth, wood properties, wood anatomy, chemical structure of wood and chemical composition of trees, heavy metals accumulation by two trees species (*Albizia lebbek* and *Citharexylum spinosum*) and it's role on heavy metals phytoremediation, and soil properties for two periods (first period from 1st March 2007 to 25th November 2007, second period from 1st March 2007 to 25th November 2008). Data can be summarized as follows: -

Irrigation with different sources of wastewater treatments significantly increased vegetative growth parameters (plant height, stem diameter, leaf area, fresh and dry weights of leaves, shoots and roots) followed by tap water for the two periods of study for the two species, and taken wood properties parameters (specific gravity and fiber length), anatomical characteristics (the percentage of anatomical elements, vessel inner diameter, ray length, ray width and radial vessel diameter) and chemical structure of wood (extractives, cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin and ash percentage) for the two species during the two periods.



٢- ماهر محمد عبد الواحد عبد السلام
استجابة نمو ومحصول وجودة ثمار الطماطم للتطعيم تحت مستويات مختلفة
من النيتروجين في الحقل المكشوف

Maher Mohamed Abd El-Wahed

RESPONSE OF TOMATO GROWTH, YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY TO GRAFTING UNDER DIFFERENT NITROGEN LEVELS IN THE OPEN FIELD

Abstract

The experiments were carried out during two successive late summer seasons of 2007 and 2008 at the Experimental Farm of El-Gemmeiza Agricultural Research Station, Gharbia Governorate. The objective of this research was to study the effect of nitrogen levels, grafting onto different rootstocks and their combined interaction on plant growth analysis and attributes, early and total yield and fruit quality as well as chlorophyll and mineral contents of tomato plants, Super Strain B cv.

The experiment in each season included fifteen treatments representing the combinations of three nitrogen levels (100, 150 and 200 kg/fed.) and five grafting treatments onto different rootstocks (tomato cv. Edkawy, tomato BL 1076 line, tomato BL x Edkawy F1, eggplant cv. Black Beauty, and ungrafted control).

The obtained results could be concluded that tomato plants cv. Super Strain B which were grafted onto tomato, cv. Edkawy and fertilized with 200kg N/fed. produced the largest early and total yield with good quality when cultivated in the late summer season in the open field under our conditions.

٣- عماد صالح حامد

دراسة تأثير معدلات التسميد والري على النمو والإنتاجية والمحتويات الكيميائية لنبات
الخردل الأبيض تحت ظروف سيناء

Emad Saleh Hamed

Study of the Effect of Fertilization and Irrigation Levels on Growth, Production and Chemical Contents of Brassica alba L. Under Sinai Conditions

Abstract

This study was carried out on white mustard plant during the two successive seasons of 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 in El-Maghara Research Station - Desert Research Center, North Sinai Governorate. The aim of the research was to study the effect of irrigation levels, organic and biofertilization on growth, productivity and chemical constituents of white mustard plant. Two irrigation levels were used as follows:- irrigation at rate 2 liter/hour and irrigation at rate 4 liter/hour. The plants were irrigated for one hour every two days during all the growth season. The organic fertilization treatments with Nile Compost were as follows:- without adding organic fertilizer, adding organic fertilizer at rate 1, 2 and 3 ton Nile Compost/feddan. The organic fertilizer was added during preparing the soil. The used biofertilizer was a mixture of two strains of bacteria namely: Azotobacter chroococcum and Bacillus megatherium.



٤- اسماء محمد احمد طه على

استجابة الأراولا صنف " موناليزا الأبيض " والقرطم صنف " زنجبار " لبعض
معاملات التسميد

Asmaa Mohamed Ahmed Taha Ali

Response of chrysanthemum cv. " Monaliza White" and safflower
cv. " Zanzibar" to some fertilization treatments

Abstract

The study was carried-out during the two successive seasons of 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 to study the effects of chemical fertilizer (NPK), commercial biofertilizer " Biogen", seaweeds extract " Promex" and compost, "El- Ebour compost" as an organic manure on the vegetative growth, flowering characteristics, vase life and chemical composition of *Dendranthema grandiflora*, Ramat. cv."Monaliza White" and Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius L.*) cv ."Zanzibar". The recommended dose for chrysanthemum *Dendranthema grandiflora*, cv. " Monaliza White" was 6g ammonium sulphate + 4g calcium superphosphate + 3g potassium sulphate +3% compost (from the soil weight) + 2g Biogen (3 times)/plant, While for *Carthamus tinctorius L.* cv."Zanzibar" was 6.75 +4.25+2.25 g NPK /plant +3%compost or 4.25+3+1.25 g NPK/plant +3% compost +2g Biogen (3times) /plant.

١- مشيرة أحمد إبراهيم الشامي
تأثير بعض الظروف القاسية على بعض الصفات المحصولية و التكنولوجيا لقمح الخبز
MOSHIRA AHMED IBRAHIM EL-SHAMI
EFFECT OF SOME STRESS
CONDITIONS ON SOME YIELD
AND TECHNOLOGY CHARACTERS IN BREAD WHEAT(*Triticum aestivum*, L.)

Abstract

The present study was carried out at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, during the two growing seasons 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 and included two main parts;

Six wheat cultivars were used in this study namely ; Sakha 93, Giza 168 , Sids 1, Sakha 94 , Gemmiza 9 and Gemmiza 10 , were crossed in all possible combinations without reciprocals. Grains of the parents and their F1 are subjected to field (Part 1) and laboratory (Part 2)experiments.

Part 1: The obtained hybrids and the six parents were grown under three nitrogen rates (0 , 40 , 80 kg N / feddan).Three experiments were conducted. The experimental design was RCBD with three replicates for each nitrogen rate.

٢- رانيا أنور على خضر
تأثير التسميد بالنتروجين المعدني والعضوي على إنتاجية
بعض أصناف الشعير تحت ظروف الإجهاد الملحي
Rania Anwar Ali Khedr
EFFECT OF MINERAL AND ORGANIC NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME BARLEY
VARIETIES UNDER SALINITY STRESS

Abstract

Three field experiments were conducted at Sakha and El-Serw farm Stations to study the effect of nitrogen and organic fertilizers rates on yield and its components in normal and saline soils, in two field experiments.

Split –plot design with four replicates were used in the first experiments at Sakha location and with five replicates in the second experiments at El-Serw location. The main plots were assigned to varieties, and nitrogen and organic fertilizers rate's treatment in the sub plots.

The treatments were; control, 15 kg N/fed.min., 30 kg N/fed.min., 45 kg N/fed., 250 kg compost, 500 kg compost, 750 kg compost, 15 kg N/fed.min, + 500 kg compost, 30 kg N/fed.+ 15 kg compost, 45 kg N/fed. min. +250 kg compost and 15 kg N/fed.min + 250 kg compost.

Results in the first experiments in normal soils at Sakha location, showed that 45 kg N/fed.min and 45 kg N/fed. min gave the highest yields of barley.

While in the second experiment results showed that 45 kg N/fed.min + 250 kg N/fed compost, 45 kg N/fed min and 750 kg compost gave the highest yields of barley in saline soils.

The third treatment were carried out to study the effect of nitrogen sources on yield and its components of barley in saline soils.



٣- آلاء محمد المهدي أحمد شاهين
تأثير التلقيح البكتيري و مصادر التسميد الأزوتي و الفترة من
الحصاد للدراس علي المحصول وجودة البذور لبعض أصناف فول الصويا
Alaa Mohamed El-Mahdy Ahmed Shaheen
EFFECT OF RHIZOBIAL INOCULATION, SOURCES OF NITROGEN
FERTILIZATION AND POST HARVEST TO THRESHING PERIOD ON
YIELD AND SEED QUALITY OF SOME SOYBEAN CULTIVARS.

Abstract

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of Agricultural Research Station, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during 2006 and 2007 seasons. The experiments were conducted to study the effect of different nitrogen source [urea (46%), Bradyrhizobium and mature compost] and three soybean cultivar on vegetative growth, yield, yield components and post harvest to threshing periods on seed quality of soybean plants.

Experiment I: the objective of this experiment was to study the response of three soybean cultivar to different source of nitrogen fertilizer. The experimental design was split plot with four replications. The main plots were designed for different nitrogen sources, while cultivars were randomly distributed in the sub plots. The studied factors of this experiment were arranged as follows: Mineral (75 kg N/fed) in the form of urea (46 % N), Seed inoculation with Bradyrhizobium, Compost (4.5 t / fed), 2.25 t /fed compost /fed + inoculation with Bradyrhizobium, 2.25 t /fed compost + 37.5 kg N/fed, 37.5 kg N/fed + inoculation with Bradyrhizobium and cultivars (Crawford, Toano, Giza 22).

Experiment II: The objective of this experiment was to study the effect of the previous same factors in experiment I plus post harvest to threshing period on the technological characters of soybean seeds.



٤- بطرس بشرى يوسف ميخائيل
الإحتياجات السمادية للأرز الهجين
Botros Boushra Youssef Mikhael
Fertilizer requirements for hybrid rice

Abstract

The present study was carried out during two successive rice seasons of 2008 and 2009 at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt. to compare the response of two promising rice hybrids of SK2046H (IR69625A/Giza181R) and SK2058H (IR69625A/Giza 182R) SK2034H (IR69625A/Giza 178 R) Hybrid 1 rice to various nitrogen levels and different time and methods of potassium application. The obtained data showed that the maximum grain yield, with high quality especially milling percentage and protein content was produced by Hybrid 1 rice (Sk2046H) when fertilized by 165 kg N/ha and potassium fertilizer was applied as ½ basally (30 kg K2O/ha)+ ¼ at mid tillering (15 kg K2O/ha) + spray 2% of K2O solution (7.5 kg K2O/375 liters of water/ha) two times at panicle initiation and complete heading.



٥-امل محمد عوض البرهامى
تأثير طرق ، الزراعة ومواعيد الحصاد والتعطين على محصول وجودة الكتان.
Amal Mohamed Awed El-Borhamy
Effect of planting methods, harvesting time and retting on yield and
quality of flax

Abstract

Objectives: Study the effect of planting methods, harvesting time and retting methods on growth, yield and it's components and fiber quality of three flax cultivars.

Methods and Results:

1- The first Exp. was carried out at Sakha Agriculture Research Station farm during 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 seasons. Asplit –split plot design with four replication flax cultivars (Sakha3 , Sakha 4 and Escalina) in main plots, planting methods (drilling and broad casting) in sub plots and harvesting time (130, 140, 150 and 160) days after sowing in sub- sub plots.

The results obtained could be summarized as follows:

The local cultivars Sakha 3 and Sakha 4 were superior than the important cultivar Escalina in straw and seed yields and in their components.

Drilling method was gave the highest straw and seed characters compared with broadcasting.

2- The second Exp. Asplit –split plot design in four replicates, whereas cultivars assigned the three flax cultivars, harvesting time in subplots and retting methods (warm water and water change every 24h) in sub sub plots.



٦-محمد صبحى على حتحات
دراسات على تربية القمح
Mohamed Sobhi Aly Hathot
Studies on Wheat Breeding

Abstract

A half diallel crosses among six wheat varieties were evaluated in both F1 and F2 generations. In Farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt during three seasons (2004 to 2007). Significant mean squares for genotypes-parents-crosses and parents vs crosses were detection in both generations. Also, twelve important varieties were used to determine the actual morphological and biochemical differences between various wheat varieties under test at different stages of growth. The results revealed great differences in certain morphological characters between various varieties that could be used to assist in the quality control and seed tests.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- رشاد عبد المنعم احمد
دراسات مرضيه على مرض التفحم الكاذب في الأرز في مصر
RASHAD ABD-ELMONEEM AHMED
PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON RICE FALSE SMUT DISEASE IN
EGYPT
Abstract

Rice false smut one of the most disease attacking rice crop. The results summarized in. Ten isolates were identified as Ustilaginoidea virens. Disease symptoms occurred during flowering stage. The obtained results indicated that the highest disease severity were obtained when spikes were immersed in spore suspension., the isolate no.8 gave the highest severity . The pathogen induce highest decrease in seed germination .The long grain rice cvs. proved to have higher levels of infection with false smut about the short grain .Bioagent isolates ,Bacteria or Trichoderma were effective to induce resistant to the causal agent . The infection was occurred during the heading stage and increase by the highest level of fertilizers .The essential oils were effective to controlling the disease when applied as a protection during the heading, but the fungicides differed in between when used to controlling the causal agent.



٢- أحمد عبد ربه عطية محمد
دراسه متقدمه علي مرض البياض الزغبي علي الخيار في مصر
Ahmed Abd Rabou Attia Mohamed
Further studies on downy mildew of
cucumber in Egypt
Abstract

All the cucumber cultivars tested were susceptible, but with different degrees. Hisham and Karim cultivars were the least susceptible to CDMD. while D.p.164 cv and Delta star cv. were the most susceptible ones. Certain fungal and bacterial bioagent were used as foliar spray in order to manage the disease under greenhouse condition. All the bioagents tested significantly reduced (the cucumber disease severity) CDS.

Some compost tea of different origins, i.e. garlic, onion, cabbage and their mixture were used as a foliar spray to management the CDMD. The garlic and onion compost tea were more increased cucumber resistance against P. cubensis, as well as increased polyphenoloxidase and peroxidase activity and chlorophyll (a+b) content, in cucumber leaves than cabbage and mixture compost tea did.

Spraying the cucumber plant with Six essential oils) revealed that all the essential oils, with different degrees, significantly reduced DMDS. and increased both of activity of the polyphenoloxidase and peroxidase enzymes, chlorophyll (a+b) content, plant height and the fruit yield comparing to the control.



٣- سميرة احمد فؤاد حسن العكية
التحكم في الإجهاد الفسيولوجي لبعض ملوثات البيئة على نبات الفول
باستخدام الرش ببعض منظمات النمو
Samira Ahmed Fouad Hassan El-Okkiah
CONTROL THE PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS RESULTED FROM SOME
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS ON VICIA FABA BY USING FOLIAR
SPRAY WITH CERTAIN GROWTH REGULATORS

Abstract

The main objective of this investigation is: to study the effect of Physiological stress resulted from some Environmental pollutants such as: irrigation with Sewage and Agriculture drainage waters and their effect on growth and productivity of Faba bean crop, In addition, alleviation injury resulted from an application of these polluted irrigation water by using plant growth regulators (PGRs); GA3 and IAA by foliar spraying with different concentrations on faba bean plants. Using both Sewage (SW) and agriculture drainage (ADW) waters with the lowest concentration 25% in irrigation Faba bean plants led to a good growth of Faba bean plants and significantly increased most of studied characteristics (vegetative, reproductive, yield and yield components, physiological, chemical analysis of faba bean plant organs, and anatomical measurements).



١-وائل السعيد جبر إبراهيم
دراسات علي مرض إستطالة نباتات الأرز (مرض البكانا) والمتسبب عن الفطر
Gibberella fujikuroi (Fusarium moniliforme) في مصر

Wael El-Said Gabr Ibrahim

Studies on Bakanae Disease of Rice Caused by Gibberella fujikuroi
(Fusarium moniliforme) in Egypt.

Abstract

Results obtained throughout investigation on bakanae disease of rice caused by *F. moniliforme* indicated that six surveyed governorates of the Nile Delta namely, Kafrelsheikh, Dakahlia, Gharbia, Damietta, Beheira and Sharkia show that the highest percent of disease incidence was recorded at Kafrelsheikh, Beheira and Sharkia Govs. Many fungal isolates of *Fusarium moniliforme* were obtained from the different surveyed locations. These isolates differed in their virulence. Results obtained indicated that the majority of the five used bioagents, all the tested fungal antagonists were effective against *F. moniliforme*, however *Trichoderma harzianum* was the best in this study under in vitro and greenhouse conditions. Gibberellins production of different isolates of *F. moniliforme* isolated from diseased rice plants collected from different governorates, were higher in the highly virulent isolates than those obtained from either moderate or less virulent ones. The highest fumonisins production were given by isolates no. 105, 96 and 102 which gave the highest pigment levels. The obtained results proved that ISJ technique is a useful method for detecting polymorphism among the cultivars under this study.



٢-نجلاء عبدالباست عبدالعظيم طه
دراسات علي مقاومة مرض الذبول لنباتات البطيخ المتسبب عن الفطر
فيوزاريوم أوكسيسپورم طرز شكلي نيفيوم
Naglaa Abdelbaset Abdelazeem Taha

Studies on the control of watermelon wilt disease caused by
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. niveum

Abstract

The present study is concerned with the control of watermelon wilt caused by *F. oxysporum f. sp. niveum*. All isolates of *F.oxysporum f. sp. niveum* (59) proved to be pathogenic to plants. They caused significant increase in incidence and severity %. The highest value was obtained by Giza1 however, hybrid F18470 showed the lowest values. Use of Bentonit singly or combined with Vitavax at half normal application highly reduced the growth of *F. oxysporum f. sp. nivem*. In regard to bio- control, the lowest infection was resulted from treatments with T2, compost + T2 and Vitavax. The best results for infection was obtained from using Salicylic acid 1 (500 µg/ml), Bion2 (0.15 mM), Hydrogen peroxide (1 mM) and Vitavax which gave the lowest infection. Using bottle gourd and pumpkin in grafting gave the best result in this concern in comparison with the fungicide Vitavax treatment.

قسم الصناعات الغذائية

شعبة تكنولوجيا الأغذية



زهية سالم عبد الحميد جبريل
دراسات تكنولوجية وكيميائية على لحم النعام
Zahia Salim Abd El-Hamed Gibrel

TECHNOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL STUDIES ON OSTRICH MEAT Abstract

It could be concluded that ostrich meat is a naturally lean and nutritionally food when considered as either livestock or poultry. Ostrich meat having the color and texture of beef, containing less fat, cholesterol and calories, is another healthier choice for those trying to cut beef from their diets but still craving that red meat taste. Ostrich meat may also be used as a substitute for beef in a variety of products. The lower meat classes obtained from an ostrich carcass can be used successfully for value adding by producing edible by-products for human consumption, such as sausage, burger, or kofta, and are important to the economics of ostrich production and human health and comfort.

قسم هندسة زراعية

شعبة الميكنة الزراعية



محمود عبد الفتاح محمود يونس
تجفيف شرائح الثوم في طبقة رقيقة باستخدام
الأشعة تحت الحمراء
Mahmoud Abdel-Fatah Mahmoud Younis
Thin layer drying of garlic slices using infrared

Abstract

A study was conducted to investigate the drying behavior of garlic slices under (infrared, convection and combined infrared - convection heating modes). The results showed that, increasing the drying rate, thermal efficiency, rehydration ratio, flavor strength and the colour difference, and decrease of drying time specific energy consumption and hue angle for two methods of drying with infrared radiation and combined infrared - convection than convection drying alone. The Page model satisfactorily described drying behavior of garlic slices and predicted the changes in garlic slices moisture content comparing with the studied models for the three drying methods.

كلية التربية

أولاً : الماجستير



أشرف غازى إسماعيل دويدار
التربية الجمالية فى الإسلام - دراسة تحليلية
Ashraf Ghazy Ismail Doudar
Aesthetical Education in islam
analytical study

Abstract

This research aims at developing aesthetic sensation in people, consists of Seven (chapter) they are as follows :-

chapter one : The general frame for the study includes

chapter 2 :- Aesthetic and the explanation of the Prominant theories which include

chapter 3 :-The basis of aesthetical Education in Islam are :

chapter 4 :-aesthetical Education and building personality in its integrated sides Islamic

chapter 5 :-The role of the educational Islamic institutions in developing the aesthetical taste

chapter Six :- Methods of aesthetical Education in Islam are

chapter Seven :- Execution the aesthetical education in the educational institutions (practical program)

قسم علم النفس الربوى



١- سناء عبد النبي أحمد رمضان
فعالية برنامج تدريبي للإدراك السمعى والبصري
فى تخفيف صعوبات تعلم العلوم لدى تلاميذ
الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي
Sanaa Abdul Nabi Ahmad Ramadan

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A TRAINING PROGRAMME OF AUDITORY AND VISUAL PERCEPTION TO REDUCE SCIENCE LEARNING DISABILITIES FOR THE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND CYCLE OF THE BASIC EDUCATION

Abstract

This Study aimed to Detecting the effectiveness of a program for the audio-visual perception in the development of audio-visual perception for the students with learning disabilities in learning science, Detecting the effectiveness of the program in the development of the Academic Achievement for the students with learning difficulties. And then, reducing the disabilities of learning science. Sample consisted of (36) pupils with learning difficulties in first grade middle school science, including (14) female, (22) males. The sample was divided into two groups, one experimental and the other regulator. The number of each group was (18 pupils), (7 females), (11 males) There is an indicative effect for each type of the experimentation (experimental -standard), besides the type of the measurement (anterior, subsequent and the tracking), and their bilateral interactions on the variables of Visual perception (dimensions - total score), auditory perception (dimensions - total score) and achievement for the experimental group and the subsequent and the tracking measurement.



٢- شيماء عبد الرؤف السيد عبد الرحمن عليوة
فعالية تدريبات حب الاستطلاع فى تحسين بعض
المتغيرات
المعرفية لدى المتخلفين عقليا (القابلين للتعلم)
Shimaa Abd El- Rauf El-Said Abd El-Rhman Elewa
Effectiveness Of Curiosity Training in Improvement some
Cognitive Variables Among Educable Mentally Retarded.
A Thesis Submitted

Abstract

This study aimed to detect the effectiveness of the training program of inquisitiveness (Cognitive - Cognitive) In mentally retarded children (educable) to improve some of the variables cognitive (attention - remember - creative thinking - academic achievement) In mentally retarded (cohort learning.) Sample consisted of (20) male and female children of the mentally retarded (educable) School of Intellectual Education - Department of Kafra El Sheikh education and school of intellectual education in Zafran - Department of Hamoul educational- province Kafra El Sheikh, whose intelligence quotient between (55-75) and those ages between the (9 - 12) years, were divided into two groups: [Experimental group consisting of (10) children - a control group consisting of (10) Children] included study tools to exercise curiosity (cognitive and cognitive) measure of curiosity cognitive measure of curiosity Cognitive - measure of attention - Basri - measure memory, verbal phrases - test " Torrence of "innovative thinking" image B ". Results of the study that the effect statistically significant for each of the processors (experimental - control) and the type of measurement (before - after - tracking) and experimental variables (curiosity cognitive - curiosity Cognitive - attention - remember - Creative Thinking - Academic Achievement) to the mentally retarded (cohort learning) for the experimental group and telemetric iterative.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس

١- رانيا مبروك مبروك زيادة
تأثير نموذج التعلم البنائي في الدراسات الاجتماعية على التحصيل وتنمية دافعية الإنجاز
ومهارات اتخاذ القرار لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس من مرحلة التعليم الأساسي
Rania Mabrouk Mabrouk Ziadah
The impact of structural Learning model in the Social
Studies on the studying , developing the achievement of motivation and skills of
taking decision at sixth grade students from the Basic Education Stage.

Abstract

Aim of study:

It aims to develop the achievement of motivation, and decision making skills at sixth grade students from the Basic Education Stage, using Structural Learning Model. The study presented achievement test in the Social Studies to sixth grade students in the two unites (Human and natural resources - Tourism in Egypt) on levels of (remembering - understanding - applying). It also presented measurement of achievement motivation, and measurement of decision making skills.

Sample of study:

It consisted of (80) male and female students of El Khairia elementary School, and El Gomhoria elementary School at Fowa Educational Department. It divided into two groups, the first was experimental group where it has been teaching by strategy of the Structural Learning Model, and the second was control group which taught by the usual method. The results of study came to the effectiveness of Structural Learning Model in the Social Studies on achievement and developing the achievement of motivation, and decision making skills at sixth grade students from the Basic Education Stage.

٢- محمد مصطفى علي الصعيدي
فعالية التدريس ببرنامج وسائط متعددة في تنمية التواصل العلمي والتفكير الناقد في الفيزياء
لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي .
Mohamed Mustafa Ali El Seedy
Effectiveness of Teaching Via a Multimedia Program
in Developing First year Secondary stage Students Scientific Communication and
Critical Thinking in Physic.

Abstract

Effectiveness of Teaching Via a Multimedia Program in Developing First year Secondary stage Students Scientific Communication and Critical Thinking in Physic.

To achieve such a goal, the researcher constructed a multimedia- based computer program in teaching physics besides, "statistical electricity" test, and "currental electricity" test as the content of the study. The researcher also constructed a critical thinking test in physics to measure the critical thinking skills in Physics regarding the levels of (comprehension, analysis, application, synthesis, and evaluation). The researcher constructed a scientific communication test in Physics as well, to measure the skills of scientific communication in Physics regarding the levels of (item, phrase, clause, essay, and search for truth). The researcher constructed a teacher's guide related to the multimedia program that was prepared by the researcher.

A sample of 124 male and female students was selected from the Qaleen male secondary school and Qaleen female secondary school. They were divided into two groups, an experimental one (N=62) and a control group (N=62) as well. The tools of the study were administered before and after the treatment.

٣- هانى زكى عبد السلام فرج النجار
فعالية برنامج مقترح قائم على نظرية الذكاءات المتعددة
فى تنمية بعض المفاهيم العلمية ومهارات الاستقصاء العلمى
فى مادة الأحياء لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية

Hany Zaky Abd Elsalam Anaggar

Effectiveness of a suggested program based on the theory of Multiple Intelligences
in the development of some scientific concepts and skills of scientific inquiry in
biology among Students of Secondary Stage

Abstract

Study Tools:

- 1 - measure of Multiple Intelligences: to identify patterns of multiple intelligences to the class first secondary year (by the researcher).
- 2 - test of scientific concepts in my unit "Biology and scientific thinking - diversity and classification of living" for students at the first secondary year (prepared by the researcher).
- 3 - Test the skills of scientific inquiry in biology (prepared by the researcher).

The results reached by the current study:

- 1 - there is a difference statistically significant at the level of (0.01) between the mean scores of experimental group students who studied using the multiple intelligences proposed and the control group students studied in the usual way to test the post application of scientific concepts for students of the experimental group.
- 2 - there is a difference statistically significant at the level of (0.01) between the mean scores of experimental group students who studied using the multiple intelligences proposed and the control group students studied in the usual way in the post application to test the skills of scientific inquiry for students of the experimental group.



٤- أشرف صفوت حلمي فؤاد

Ashraf Safwat Helmy Foad

تأثير إستراتيجية مقترحة لتدريس الجبر على التحصيل والاتجاه نحو
الرياضيات لدى التلاميذ بطيئي التعلم بالحلقة الثانية من التعليم
الأساسي

The Effect of a Suggested Strategy of Teaching Algebra on Achievement and
Attitude towards Mathematics among Slow Learner Students in the Second Cycle
of Basic Education .

Abstract

The Study investigated the effect of the Suggested Strategy for Teaching Algebra on Achievement and Attitude towards Mathematics among Slow Learners in the Second Cycle of Basic education by Using one of the designs of experimental curriculum which is pre and post test to both experimental and control groups . Results showed that The suggested strategy has a medium effective in increasing achievement of slow learners of the first year of the second cycle of basic education , The suggested strategy has less than medium effective in developing attitude towards Algebra of slow learners of the first year in the second cycle of basic education , There is no significant correlation between scores of experimental group students in achievement test and attitude scale towards Algebra .



٥- أشرف أحمد السيد قاعود
فعالية المناقشة الجماعية من خلال الإنترنت
فى تنمية بعض مهارات التعبير الكتابى
لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوى
ASHRAF AHMED EL-SAYED KAUD

The Effectiveness of Internet Discussion Group on Developing
Some Composition Writing Skills
of First Year Secondary School Students.

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of Internet discussion group on developing some composition writing skills of first year secondary school students, namely language use skill (structure) and the writing mechanics skills (punctuation, capitalization, spelling and paragraphing). For this purpose, (60) EFL students enrolled in the Old Secondary School for Girls in Kafr El- Sheikh City were randomly selected and randomly assigned to two groups; one control and the other experimental. The experimental group was taught using the Internet discussion (through a Web site and its links), whereas the control group adopted the traditional method to the teaching of composition. The experiment lasted for sixteen school periods (50 minutes each) in the first term of the academic year 2006/2007. Three null hypotheses were formulated to be tested. To investigate these hypotheses, the researcher made use of a free Web site strategies to teach the composition writing skills, through the Internet discussion group. The researcher also constructed pre-post composition writing skills test



٦- أشرف راتب محمد على
فعالية برنامج علاجي مقترح لمعالجة صعوبات الترجمة لدى طلاب المرحلة
الثانوية

Ashraf Rateb Mohammed Ali

The Effectiveness of a Suggested Remedial Program for Tackling
Students' Difficulties in Translation at the Secondary Stage

Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of a suggested remedial program for tackling students' translation difficulties at the secondary stage at Kafr El Sheikh Al Azhar Institute. A sample of 80 students was selected randomly from Kafr El-Sheikh Al Azhar Institute. The experimental group consisted of forty students to study the translation difficulties via the suggested translation program. An equal number of students were assigned to the control group to study the same translation difficulties using the traditional method. The material and tools that have been used by the researcher either to collect the data or to carry out the experiment represented in: the pilot study, the suggested translation program, the translation test and the teacher's guide. The researcher formulated three main hypotheses from the main question of the study to be investigated. The suggested translation program was prepared and the translation test has been developed to investigate these hypotheses. After collecting data from the administrations of the pre-post tests, a t-test was used to analyze the data. The results pointed out that the suggested translation program was helpful in tackling some secondary stage students' translation difficulties.



٧- عبد الرؤوف محمد عبد الرؤوف حفيته
فعالية استخدام بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة
في تحصيل العلوم وتنمية مهارات التفكير التأملي
لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي
Abd El-Raouf Mohamed Abd El-Raouf Hafina

The Effectiveness of Using Some Metacognitive Strategies on Developing Sixth Grade Students' Science Achievement and Reflective Thinking

Abstract

The current research aimed at Effectiveness of Using Some Metacognitive Strategies on Developing Sixth Grade Students' Science Achievement and Reflective Thinking. To achieve the objective of the study, the researcher prepared a teacher's guide and strategies beyond the horizon of knowledge as the researcher prepared achievement test in science as well as a test of reflective thinking was chosen as a sample of (66) students from my school Sadat primary and Almenshleen primary rate (33) students of the experimental group, (33) students of the control group, was the application of research tools on the two groups before and after teaching, were data processing using the statistical program "Spss" based on the your search provided the following results :

- There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the strategies beyond



٨- محمود محمد كامل عوض
فاعلية برنامج مقترح لتنمية مهارات الضبط الصرفي والنحوي في الأداء
القرائي لدى تلاميذ الصف التاسع من التعليم الأساسي
Mahmoud Mohamed Kamel Awad

The Effectiveness of a Suggested programme for Developing Syntactic and Morphological skills in Basic Education Ninth Grade Students' Reading Performance .

Abstract

This study aims at knowing the effectiveness of a suggested program for developing syntactic and morphological skills in basic education ninth grade students, reading performance. In order to a chieve this aims, the study prepared a list of syntactic and morphological skills for basic education ninth grade students, as acriteria in which the program has been a chieved .

The morphological and syntactic test ,reading performance test, the analytic form of the recording audio material that was a ccompayed to the reading performance test to determine the initial level of the sample students, to measure the effectiveness of the suggested program andin the pre and post program application.



٩- حمدي أحمد إبراهيم غانم
فعالية المدخل الطبيعي والمدخل الاتصالي فى تنمية مهارة
الاستماع والإتجاه
نحو اللغة الإنجليزية لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الإبتدائى
Hamdy Ahmed Ibrahim Ghanem
The Effectiveness of the Natural and Communicative
Approaches in Developing Fifth Graders' Listening
Skill and Attitudes towards English

Abstract

This study examined the effectiveness of the Natural Approach and the Communicative Approach in developing fifth year primary pupils' listening skill and attitudes towards studying English. The subjects of this study included 90 fifth year primary (EFL) pupils were divided into three groups at random. The researcher administered a listening comprehension test and an attitude scale. Results indicated that Both the Natural Approach and the Communicative Approach groups were more effective than the traditional method group in developing fifth graders' listening skill. However, the Natural Approach group was the most effective one in enhancing positive attitudes towards English.



١٠- أمينة أحمد إبراهيم عبد العال
فاعلية المدخل الوقائي فى تدريس الإملاء لتلاميذ الحلقة الأولى
من التعليم الأساسى
Amina Ahmed Ibrahim Abd Elaal
The Effectiveness of a Preventive Approach on Teaching Dedication
to Students of the First Elementary Education Stage

Abstract

The study problem was identified in the following question:
-What is the effectiveness of the preventive approach in the teaching of dedication for students in fourth grade of primary education?
From this question many questions ramifies several subsidiary questions:
What are the common dedication errors of the students of the fourth grade of primary education?
What are the features the teaching of dictation according to the preventive approach?
To what extent are the Arabic language teachers of the primary stage efficient at teaching dictation according to the preventive approach?
What is the effectiveness of teaching dictation using the preventive approach on the common dedication errors of the students of the fourth grade of primary education?



١١- أشرف عبد المقصود مرسى الشناوى
فاعلية برنامج كمبيوتر مقترح فى تنمية مهارات استخدام برنامج
الجداول الإلكترونية لدى طلاب دبلوم المدارس الثانوية التجارية
Ashraf Abd EL-Maksoud Morsy EL-Shenawy

The Effectiveness of a Suggested Computer Program in Developing the Skills of Using Electronic Tables Program for Secondary Commercial Schools Students

Abstract

The current research study aimed at the effectiveness of an educational computer program proposed in the development of skills to use spreadsheet software for the students in secondary school diploma business.

To achieve the objective of the study, the researcher prepared an educational computer program for teaching, a test to measure cognitive achievement and a note card performance skills.

Was chosen as a random sample of (60) female students from the third grade secondary trading, divided into two groups by (30) students of the experimental group, and (30) students of the control group.

After applied the tools of the study on two groups Pre-Post teaching, were statistically processing the data, and found the results to the effectiveness of educational computer program proposed in the development of cognitive achievement and the skills to use spreadsheet program for the students in secondary school diploma business.

قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي



١- رامى عوض سعد الناعم
تحضير وتوصيف مشتقات جديدة لمركب ٤-أمينو تريازين وتطبيقاتها
Ramy Awad Saad El-Naem
Synthesis, Characterization of New 4-Amino Triazine Derivatives and
their Applications

Abstract

The present study describes the interactions of 4-amino-6-methyl-5-oxo-3(2H)thioxo-1,2,4-triazine with different aldehydes and ketones namely 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde, thiophene-2-carboxyl- dehyde and 2-hydroxy acetophenone.

The structure of all these synthesized compounds were confirmed by their spectral data namely, IR, 1H-NMR and 13C-NMR spectra, which are in a good agreement with their assigned structures. Moreover, in the frame of the present study, a series of the reported organic compound were employed as chelating ligands towards copper(II) ion.

The oxidase biomimetic catalytic activity of the reported copper(II) complexes was examined towards the aerobic oxidation of some biologically and industrially important reagents such as o-aminophenol, catechol, o-phenylenediamine and p-phenylenediamine.



٢- وليد إسماعيل عبد الجواد إسماعيل
دراسة التركيب والخواص الفيزيائية للمواد نانومترية المسام
Walid Ismail Abd El-Gwad Ismail
Structure and Physical Properties Study
of Nano Porous Materials

Abstract

Resorcinol formaldehyde aerogel samples (RF aerogels) have been prepared at different catalyst ratios of NaOH from the total weight of the compound using sol-gel process. Sample with nanoparticles of copper colloidal has been prepared by chemical reduction by using hydrazine hydrate as reducing agent. Then, different nanocomposite samples of RF aerogels with catalyst ratio 0.0158%wt were prepared by doping with different concentration ratio of copper nanoparticles from the total weight of the compound using sol-gel process, also pure copper or as a compound. DC and AC electrical conductivity, as well as dielectric constant were measured at different temperatures. Also the samples were characterized by using Scanning Electron Microscope, FT-IR Spectrometry, UV- VIS Spectrometry and Particle Size Analyzer.



٢- محمود محمد سعد عبدالفتاح
دراسة خواص النقل للمواد نانومترية المسام
Mahmoud Mohamed Saad Abd El-Fatah
Transport Properties Study of Nano Porous Materials

Abstract

A series of RF aerogel samples were prepared by sol gel method. Resorcinol and Formaldehyde were used as precursors, while KOH was used as catalyst. Another series of the RF aerogel samples that doped with silver nanoparticles at different ratios were prepared by the sol gel and reduction methods. The morphology measurements for all samples were determined by TEM, SEM and Particle Size Analyzer (PSA). The spectral measurements for all samples were determined by FTIR spectroscopy and UV spectroscopy. Measurements of DC and AC electrical conductivity as well as dielectric properties were carried out for all samples.



٤- محمد سعد محمد التوني
الخصائص اللغوية في سنن ابن ماجه دراسة تحليلية في ضوء علم اللغة
الحديث

Mohammed Saad Mohammed EL_Tony

Linguistic Characteristics in Ibn Maga's Sunan : An Analytical Study
in the Light of Modern Linguistics

Abstract

"Linguistic characteristics in Sunan Ibn Majah analytical
study in the light of modern linguistics"

A master degree consists of introduction , preface ,conclusion and four chapters.

Chapter I acousic level : includes substitution, Hamz and facilitation , lengthened and shortened
vowels, assimilation & intonation.

Chapter II:- Morphological level : includes derivatives and various morphological issues.

Chapter III :- Grammatical level : includes an appnaoch to the concept of the sentence , Grammatical
issues appositions and the correlation between meaning and grammar.

Chapter IIII :- Semantic level : includes the semantics and its relevant items, the semantic relations
between words that lead to the richness of the Arabic language. Strangeness and explanation for
some of samples .



٥- أسعد محمد على عياد

العَلَم فى القرآن الكريم

دراسة لغوية

Asaad Mohammed Aly Ayad

Porper nouns in the Holy Quran "

" ALinguistic Study " .

Abstract

Research departments :This study came in the introduction ,Boot, four chapters .

1-

2-Introduction: In which the researcher dealt with reasons for choosing this subject and previous
studies .

,title ,label),the definition and thinking name (3- Boot :the researcher took three short words,a

4-chapter one :proper nouns study audio:in this chapter three sections.

5-chapter two : proper non morphological study:this chapter is consists of four sections.

6-chapter three: Grammatical rules concerning proper nouns in Qur,an .

7-chapter four The significance of proper nouns mentioned in Qur,an:

8-The And : consist of results

9 –List: consist of references.

10-Index of research topic

قسم الصحة النفسية

١- أسماء تاج مصطفى أبو عسل
الأنماط السلوكية للشخصية وجودة الحياة
لدى عينة من المراهقين مرضى السكر
Asmaa Tag Mustafa Abou Assal
Behavioral patterns of personality and quality of life
In a sample of adolescent diabetics

Abstract

Titled: Personality Behaviour Patterns and the Quality of life for a sample of Diabetic Adolescents.
The problem of the study is illustrated within the following questions:
Is there a relation between the quality of life and the behavioural pouterns (A, B, C) for Insulin dependent diabetic adollessents?
Are there differences in the life quality between Insulin dependent diabetic patients with the behavioural pattern (A) and healthy adolescents?
What is the difference range of such relation when sex and period of disease effect vary?
The study was administered on a sample of (105) healthy secondary school adolescents and (54) Insulin dependent diabetic adolescents that were assigned and choosen randomly from heath insurance hospitals (Diabetes Clinics), the whole sample age ranged from 15 to 18 years, with harmony achieved among sample subjects concerning the age.

٢- شيماء فتحى إبراهيم السيد حيدر
العنف المدرسى وعلافته ببعض المتغيرات النفسية
والديموغرافية لدى الإناث فى مرحلة المراهقة
Shimaa Fathy Ibrahiem Header

School Violence and Its Relationship To Some Psychological and Demorgraphical Variables For Females At Adolescent Stage

Abstract

The study objectives are represented to revealing the relationship between school violence and some variables (Self concept - Type of residence - Kind of education - type of residence) for females at adolescent stage .
The study shed light on the violent behavior through a sample survey of (240) teenage students age (15 – 17) are divided into four groups (old secondary school for girls in Kafr El – Sheikh City, commercial secondary school for girls in Kafr El – Sheikh City , secondary school in SHBASE Emair, commercial secondary school in El – Abasia).
Results of the study: There is a connection between school violence and the concept of self and interaction with peers among females in adolescence.
There are statistical difference between the a verage degrees of females in school violence according to the type of education
(general – technical) for the females in the technical education in the negative trend.
There are statistical differences between the average degrees of females in school violence according to the pattern of residence (rural – urban) in favor of females in urban areas in the negative trend.
There are statistical differences between the average degrees of females in school violence according to the level of self – concept in favor of females with low self – concept in the negative trend.
There are statistical differences between the average degrees of females in school violence according to the level of interaction with peers (high – low) in favor of females with low – interacting in the negative trend.



٣- سعد إبراهيم إبراهيم الهوارى
فعالية برنامج معرفي سلوكي لتخفيف حدة قلق الامتحان لدى عينه من
طلاب الثانوية العامة

Saad Ibrahim Ibrahim Al-Hawary

The Effectiveness Of A program Of Cognitive Behavior Therapy To Reduce Testing Anxiety To The General Secondary School Students

Abstract:

The present study aims to reduce test anxiety among a sample of students of public secondary school through the effectiveness of the program based on the techniques of cognitive behavior therapy and the continued effectiveness of this program to the experimental group after a follow-up and study the differences between the sexes (males - females) in the degree of response to the program. The sample consisted of the Test Sample (CBT) and the number ten (10) students (5 males, 5 females) between the ages of time between 16-18 years old with a life time of (16.29) years, and a standard deviation of (1.98). Control Sample and number ten (10) students (5 males, 5 females) between the ages of time between 16-18 years old with a life time of (16.27) years, and a standard deviation of (1.15). Included study tools to measure Test Anxiety Scale Prepared By Researcher, Cognitive behavioral Therapy program Prepared By Researcher.



٤- وردة فؤاد قطب الغنام
التفاعل الأسرى وعلاقته ببعض الإضطرابات السلوكية لدى عينه من
الأطفال فى مرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة
(دراسة سيكومترية - كLINIKية)

Warda Foad Kotab El - Ghnam

Family interaction and its relation with behavioral disorders in a sample of children at a stage of late childhood (Pyastric - Clinic Study)

Abstract

The study Resulted in the following:
The existance of statistically significant correlation between family interaction and verbal communication in students in the late childhood phase.
The existance of a negative statistically significant correlation between family interaction (its dimensions) and eating disorders (its dimensions) in students in the late childhood phase.
The existence of a negative statistically significant correlation between family Interaction (its dimensions) and hyperactivit and lack of Altention disorder in a sample of children in the late childhood phase.
No statistically significant effect for the complimentary (Dual) interaction between the family interaction level (low - high) and gender (male - female) on the verbal communication criterion because " F " didn't reach the level of statistical significance.
No statistically significant effect for the complimentary (Dual) interaction between the dogree (level) of family interaction (low - high) and gender (male - female) on the eating disorders scale (criterion) because " F " didn't reach the level of statistical significance.
No statistically significant effect for the dual interaction between the level of family interaction (low - high) and and gender (male - female) of hyperactivity and lack of altention disorder criterion because " F " didn't reach the level of statistical significance.

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

قسم أصول التربية



١- نجلاء فتحى زناته
التربية وإعادة تشكيل العقل العربى
"دراسة نقدية للمشروع الفكرى لمحمد عابد الجابرى"
Nagla Fathy Zanata
EDUCATION AND REFORMATION OF ARAB REASON "A CRITIQUE
OF MOHAMED ABED EL-JABRI THOUGHT"

Abstract

The Arab world is going through a crisis where its features are embodied in a civilized crisis of the Arab mind action, its rigidity and lack of creativity which has had the biggest impact in the decline of civilization in which we live today than the case without the participation in the construction of an Arab renaissance desirable to face the constraints that prevented the arise of that renaissance and also for the negatives are overwhelmed by the Arab mentality that formed the parameters of the fixed structure of the mind. The role of education was effective throughout the ages and the faith in the study and in its importance in changing the community, it was essential to study its active role in the formation of the Arab mind.



٢- تغريد أحمد سليمة
بناء منظومة قيم أسرية
ومتطلبات إكسابها لطلاب المرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسى
Taghreed Ahmad Seleemah

and its Instructional Requirements for Constructing a Systemic of Family Values
Students of the Second Cycle of Basic Education

Abstract

Results: The First Branch: Pre-marriage Values., The Second Branch: Marital Relations that contain three trends; the relation between couples, the husband values and the wife's values., The third Branch: Relations between parents and children. These values contain two different trends; parents' values towards their children and children's values towards their parents.
Then the study presented some educational requirements that could enable the school provide their basic prepstage students with this systemic of family values through;
The importance of reviewing and developing our educational systems and establishments.
Reasons of selecting the second basic prepstage education.
Basic education and enhancing the family values.

قسم الصحة النفسية

١- شيماء السعيد عبيد الشهاوي
فعالية برنامج للتدريب علي المهارات الاجتماعية وبرنامج معرفي سلوكي في تخفيف حدة
اضطراب الشخصية التجنبي لعينة من طلاب الجامعة
Shimaa El-saeed ebaid El- Shahawy

The Effectiveness of a Social Skill Training Program and a Behavioral Cognitive
Program in Reducing the Intensity of Personality Avoidance Disorders among
University Students

Abstract

The study objectives are represented to revealing extent is the effectiveness of social skill training program , cognitive behavioural therapy program , use both social skill training program and cognitive behavioural therapy program in alleviating the acuteness of avoidant personality disorder for a sample of college students and revealing permanency of effectiveness of such programs in alleviating the acuteness of avoidant personality disorder for a sample of college student after the fellow up .

The study sample consisted of (40) college students choosen and assigned randomly, and those students were divided-in terms of diagnostic characteristics similarity-into fourteen students groups as follows (Control group, receives no program - Experimental group 1, receives cognitive behavioural therapy program - Experimental group 2, receives social skills training program - Experimental group 3, receives both programs).



٢- عصام صلاح عبدالباري الشامى
فاعلية برنامج معرفي سلوكي وبرنامج إرشادي نفسي ديني في تنمية
الرضا عن الحياة لدى عينة من المعلمين ذوي الأمراض العضوية المزمنة
Essam Salah Abd El bari EL shami

The Effectiveness Of a Behavioral - Cognitive Program and a
Religious – Counseling - Psychological one in Developing life
Satisfaction Among a sample of Teachers Having Chronic Disease

Abstract

Life satisfaction is an important indicator of the indicators of good mental health. The sense of dissatisfaction with life, one of the crucial problems of each generation, especially in this era of turbulent and busy stressful events affecting an individual's personality and compliance. The health of the important components of satisfaction with life, that is the right of one of its objectivity and closely linked to it. Is commonly viewed as one of the main reasons for dissatisfaction. Chronic diseases are one of the characteristics of this age, diseases are complex reasons, and often continue to the end of life, and lead to a gradual deterioration of health, and affect the quality of life, and are often accompanied by mental disorders such as anxiety, depression and low level of satisfaction with life. The sample of the study included (30) teacher with a chronic disease, Their ages between (30-55) years .

The present study aims to : Revealing range of effectiveness cognitive behavioral program in the development of life satisfaction among a sample of teachers who have a chronic disease . And Revealing range of effectiveness religious counseling program in the development of life satisfaction among a sample of teachers who have a chronic disease .

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- علاء عبدالوهاب سيد أحمد عكاشه

فعالية برنامج لتحسين بعض مهارات التنظيم الذاتى للتعلم على التحصيل
الدراسى ودافعية الإنجاز فى ضوء أساليب التعلم المفضلة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة
الإعدادية

Alaa Abd El - Wahob Okosha

Effectiveness Of Aprogramm To Develop Some Self - Regulated Learning skills On
Learning Achievement and Achievement Motivation On The Light The Learning
Styles Performences of pupils at the second stage of basic education

Abstract

Study Alaa Abd El - Wahob Okosha (2010) Effectiveness Of A programm To Develop Some Self - Regulated Learning skills On Learning Achievement and Achievement Motivation On The Light The Learning Styles Performences of pupils at the second stage of basic education, It is to that end included the study (60) pupils of pupils of the second preparatory extent of my age (14-15) years, divided into two groups: experimental and control groups; each of them (30) and female pupils are divided into three subgroups for each (10) and pupils with learning style (strategic, superficial, deep). Have resulted in the most important results of the study on the effectiveness of the program in improving the skills of self-organization of learning on academic achievement and achievement motivation in the light of learning methods detailed in the study sample



٢- أمل محمد أحمد زايد

فعالية برنامج تدريبي للذاكرة العاملة في تحسين بعض المتغيرات المعرفية
لدى المعسررين قرائياً من تلاميذ الحلقة
الأولى من التعليم الأساسي

Amal Mohamed Ahmed Zayed

Effectiveness of working memory training program for improvement of some
cognitive variables of dyslexic pupils in First stage of Basic Education

Abstract

The Aim of this dissertation to discover the Effectiveness of Working Memory Training Program on Enhancement of Working Memory, Achievement, Attention, Perception, and the cognitive style (Impulsivity/ reflectivity) for Dyslexic Pupils at First Stage Education. The sample of the present study consists of (30) male and female Dyslexia Pupils, enrolled in the First Stage Education, The mean age of the students sample is about (124, 2) months, and SD = (2, 2) months. The sample was divided into two groups: Experimental (15) and Control group students: (15). The findings suggests that the Effectiveness of Working Memory Training Program on Enhancement of Working Memory Achievement, Attention, Perception, and the cognitive style (Impulsivity/ reflectivity) for Dyslexic Pupils at First Stage Education.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- غادة فتحى يوسف يوسف
تأثير برنامج الوسائط المتعددة على تنمية مهارات التفكير الابتكارى فى
الرياضيات

لدى تلاميذ الصف التاسع من مرحلة التعليم الأساسى
Ghada Fathy Yousef Yousef

Study of Effects of Multimedia Program on the Development
Thinking Abilities in Mathematics
of Ninth-Grade Students

Abstract

Creative thinking is of great importance for students at different levels of education and especially students of basic education.

The problem of the current research was to answer the following question: What is the effect of using multimedia in promoting creative thinking skills in teaching mathematics for the ninth grade students?

The objective of this study is to test the effectiveness of using a computer-based multimedia program in teaching mathematics on the development of creative thinking skills (fluency, flexibility, originality & sensitivity to problems) among students of the ninth grade of basic education.

A statistically significant increase was found in the scores of the 9th grade students in the test group in comparison to the control group ($p < 0.01$).

We have recommended production and improvement of computer-based multimedia educational programs in teaching mathematics as well as trial of the proposed program in this study should be evaluated for different curricula and different grades



٢- خميس عبد الباقي على نجم رزق
برنامج مقترح لعلاج الأخطاء الشائعة في تلاوة القرآن الكريم
وفهمه لدى تلاميذ الصف التاسع من التعليم الأساسى
Khamis Abdelbaky Ali Negm Rizk

A Suggested Program to Remediate the Common Errors of Quran
Recitation and Comprehension of the Ninth Year Basic Education
Stage

Abstract

This study aims at providing a suggested program to remediate common mistakes in Quran recitation, and comprehension of the ninth graders, thus two check lists were constructed; the first is for the common mistakes in Quran recitation, while the second is for the common mistakes in Quran comprehension, both of the ninth graders.

A check list card was administered to measure the common mistakes in Quran recitation (prepared by the researcher), while a test was administered (by the researcher as well) to measure the common mistakes in Quran comprehension of the ninth graders ,while there are significant differences between both male and female students in the sub mistakes that are related to the phonetics and recitation skills in particular. While in the post administration, results indicated that the common mistakes are still present between the control group students, but they have disappeared from among the experimental group male and female students.



٣- يسريه أحمد على الهمشري
تطوير وحدة إلكترونية لمقرر اللغة الإنجليزية لدى طلاب الجامعة و دراسة أثر
تدريسها عبر الأنترنت على تمكنهم من مهارات اللغة الأساسية و قدراتهم
الابتكارية

Yousreya Ahmed Ali Elhamshary

Developing an Electronic English Unit and Investigating the Effect of Its Teaching
via the Internet on the Mastery of University Learners' Language Skills and Their
Creative Abilities

Abstract

This study aims were first; to investigate the effects of using the internet as a new trend in teaching and learning the English four language skills, second to investigate the effect of using web tools on university learners' creative abilities, and finally present very simple steps to help all instructors to analyze and design their e-courses. Eighty six adult ESL learners enrolled in a language course (novel) in the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Education English, department in Kafrelsheikh University second semester of the study year 2009 were assigned into two groups for experiment treatment. A four language skills test battery and Frank Williams 'creativity tests were the tools used for gathering study data. Using SPSS statistical package, the investigator used t-test to analyze gained information. Results proved that the e-course used in this study were very effective in improving the students' performance of the four language skills in comparison with the traditional method of instruction. Also, their creative abilities were improved



٤- مروه أحمد رفعت نعيم
فاعلية برنامج حاسب آلى علاجى قائم على المدخل الإنتقائى
فى تنمية قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية لدى الطلاب المعلمين

Marwa Ahmed Refat Naeem

The Effectiveness of a Remedial Computer-Assisted Language
Learning Program Based on the Eclectic Approach in Developing Prospective
Teachers' English Grammar

Abstract

The present study endeavors to investigate the effectiveness of a remedial Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) program based on the eclectic approach in developing prospective teachers' English morphology and syntax. Gender differences are also explored. An unbiased simple random sample consisting of twenty two males and fifty two females recruited in Fourth-year English Basic Education at the Faculty of Education in Kafr El-Sheikh University has been selected so as to implement the experiment. Two groups with an equal number of males and females have been formed: a treatment group and a control one. The former has studied the remedial content at the computer lab using the remedial eclectic CALL program. The latter has been taught the same content by the traditional lecture method. Three tools and three materials have been designed to collect data and carry out the experiment: A diagnostic test, a grammar achievement test, a questionnaire, a remedial eclectic CALL program, a lecturer's guide and a student's guide. The experiment has lasted for ten weeks including two sessions for the achievement test pre- and post administrations. The data obtained has been analyzed statistically by One-Way, Blacke's Modified Gain Ratio and Two-Way ANOVA. Results indicate that the remedial eclectic CALL program does develop prospective teachers' English grammar. However, no significant gender differences in grammar learning have been found.



5-أحمد سعيد محمود محمود الأحول
فاعلية برنامج مقترح لتنمية مهارات الإنتاج اللغوي الشفهي
لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي في ضوء الأساليب النحوية
Ahmed Said mahmoud mahmoud Al-Ahwal
The Effectiveness of a proposed programme to develop oral
linguistic production skills for first year secondary school
students in the light of grammatical styles and structures .

Abstract

The brief of study:

This study aimed to in creasing the oral laNGUAGE PRODUCTION skills that the first secondry class pupilis need through the gramatial ways .

Also to achieve the aims of study the researsher prepared many programs to increas production skills thathave been included in the skills list which study get it .

On the other hand to be sure of the activity of the suggested programe .

The study used the test of oral language production skills which has been designed by it . where the sample of study included (60) sixty pupils from the first secondry class pupils .

The study reached the activity of the suggested programe by the analsis of the results that has abig effect on improving the oral language production for theses pupils .

كلية الطب البيطري

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم التغذية والتغذية الأكلينيكية



شيماء الباز عبد المحسن أبو العلا
تقييم مسحوق السمك المصرى والمستورد
فى علائق الدواجن

Shaimaa Elbaz Abd El-Mohsen Abo El-Ela
EVALUATION OF IMPORTED AND EGYPTIAN FISH MEALS IN
POULTRY DIETS

Abstract

An experiment was undertaken to evaluate the imported and Egyptian fish meal in broilers diets. Twelve percent of plant protein was replaced by the same percentage from different sources of fishmeal. The broiler raised to 35 days and they were classified into 4 groups. The control group raised on corn soybean meal as a basal diet where the other 3 groups raised on basal diet + fish meal imported from Peru, Yemen and locally produced type. The results revealed pathological lesions on the examined organs in the groups raised on diets contained fishmeal, whereas, no significant differences on serum samples examined for liver and kidney functions. There was significant decrease in body weight , body weight gain and feed intake in the groups raised on diet contained local fishmeal in the first three weeks . It is concluded that fish meals' especially locally prepared type is not recommended in broiler diets.



١- سعد بدير حسن الشنواني
بعض الدراسات على الطفيليات الداخلية في العجول
Saad Bedeir Hassan El-Shanwany
SOME STUDIES ON THE ENDOPARASITES OF CALVES
Abstract

The present study, examination of 840 faecal samples of calves (cattle and buffaloes) from one day to 12 months aged during the period extending from February 2008 to January 2009 in Kafr El-Sheikh province. The prevalence of infection was 39.2% in cow-calves and 21.2% in buffalo-calves and the recovered species of endoparasites were Fasciola eggs, Paramphistomes spp. eggs, Moniezia spp. eggs Nematodes eggs, Toxocara vitulorum eggs, Blantidium spp. and Eimeria species. The present study was carried also on 397 inspected carcasses with endoparasites from slaughter house in kafr El-Sheikh province during the same period of the survey. The results revealed Paramphistomes spp., Toxocara vitulorum, Moniezia spp. and Sarcocysts.



٢- عطية عبدا لله محمد ابوزيد
تأثير الطفيليات الخارجية على التغيرات الاكلينيكية الباثولوجية فى اسماك
المياة العذبة والتي تتعرض للملوثات البيئية.
Attia Abd Allah Abou zaid

The effect of external parasites on clinicopathological changes of
freshwater fish exposed to environmental pollutants.

Abstract

The present investigation was carried out to study the impact of external parasites and heavy metals pollution on some haematological parameters of freshwater fish. 470 Fish species (330 Oreochromis niloticus and 140 Clarias gariepinus) were collected alive from three different ecosystem in Kafr-Elshiekh province. Blood serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) enzymes activities, creatinine, urea values were elevated in the external parasites infected fish as well as in the pollution exposed fish. While external parasites infection together with heavy metal pollution led to more drastic increase in serum AST and ALT enzymes activities as well as creatinine and urea values. Heavy metals pollution increase the susceptibility of fish to protozoa infection while decrease prevalence of monogenea and crustacean infection.

Key words: External parasites. Heavy metals. Oreochromus niloticus. Clarias gariepinus. AST .ALT.

قسم أمراض الأسماك ورعايتها



عواطف حامد سيد أحمد حمودة
دراسات على أمراض الدم الطفيلية في أسماك المياه العذبة في محافظة
كفر الشيخ

Awatef Hamed Said- Ahmed Hamouda
STUDIES ON PARASITIC BLOOD DISEASES IN FRESHWATER FISH
IN KAFR EL- SHEIKH GOVERNORATE

Abstract

This study was carried out to investigate the prevalence of blood parasites (trypanosoma and babesiosoma) in five freshwater fishes. Trypanosoma danilewskyi was recorded in the blood of Claries gariepinus , Trypanosoma tilapiae in the blood of Tilapia zilli and developmental stages of Trypanosoma danilewskyi in the blood of Cyprinus carpio with prevalence of (19.5, 20 and 6.15%) respectively. A higher infection rates during autumn. A babesiosomal infection rates of(46.5 and 18.16%) of Claries gariepinus and Cyprinus carpio respectively were recorded. The clinical signs and P.M. examinations were described. Some hematological, serological and histopathological examinations of Claries gariepinus infected with trypanosoma were performed.

قسم الكيمياء الحيويه



1-مياده عبد الفتاح على محمد
التأثير الكيميائى الحيوى لبعض العوامل الخافضة للدهون فى السمان
اليابانى
Mayada Abd El Fattah Ali Mohamed
BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF SOME HYPOLIPIDEMIC FACTORS IN
JAPANESE QUAIL

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the influence of some hypolipidemic agents on Japanese quail. A total of 120 Japanese quail (one-day-old) were randomly divided into 6 treatments (20 chicks each). The first treatment was used as control that received basal diet. The 2nd treatments were fed the basal diet supplemented with dried pectin 10%, while the 3rd treatments were fed the basal diet supplemented with sun dried garlic 3%. The 4th treatment were fed the basal diet supplemented with sun dried garlic 3% and copper sulphate 63mg/kg diet. 5th treatments were fed the basal diet supplemented with 0.03% pravastatin. 6th treatments were fed the basal diet supplemented with 0.06% pravastatin. All additives caused a decrease in total cholesterol, TAG, LDLc, VLDLc and an increase in HDLc without adverse effect on liver and kidney function tests. Also there were no adverse effect on egg production percent and no mortality in all groups except at 4th group there were low egg production with 12% mortality and cessation of egg production in group 6th.



٢- علا محمد اسماعيل الجيزاوى
دراسات كيميائية حيوية عن تأثير لبن النوق والسليمارين على التسمم
الكبدى فى فئران الألبينو
Ola Mohamed Ismail Al-Gizawy
Biochemical studies on the effect of she camel milk and silymarin on
hepatotoxicity in albino rats

Abstract

The present study was carried out to examine the effectiveness of she camel milk in alleviating carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)- induced hepatotoxicity in rat. white albino rats (150-200 g) were divided into 5 groups of 15 rats : A control negative group, control positive group, she camel milk treated group, silymarin treated group and she camel milk & silymarin treated group. CCl₄ injection induced lipid peroxidation and oxidative stress in rat liver and increase AST, ALT and ALP enzymatic activities. When rats received she camel milk and / or silymarin, the oxidative parameters and liver function parameters were restored to normal levels and the best group was that received camel milk and silymarin after CCl₄ injection. Conclusion : she camel milk is recommended for protection as well as treatment of liver abnormalities.

قسم طب الحيوان



١- محمد وديع محمد الجندي
بعض الدراسات على الإضطرابات الهضمية فى العجول حديثة الولادة
Mohamed Wadea Mohamed Elgendy
SOME studies ON DIGESTIVE TROUBLES IN NEWLY BORN CALVES

Abstract

The objective was to evaluate the effect of management and feeding on calf Health particularly on mean body daily gain the incidence of some digestive troubles in a total number of 20 suckling buffalo calves randomly collected from Elmanshia farm. They are divided into 2 equal groups: a natural suckling calves and orphan calves. Clinical examination was performed and one blood samples divided into two portions for serum biochemical and haematological diagnosis from the first 24h1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th k, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th week. In conclusion. We should given colostrum at birth as soon as possible for calf health, increased average daily gain, reduced diarrhea frequency and prevent anemic state



٢- سمر حمدي قاسم
فحوصات اكلينيكية و بيوكيميائية عن نقص بعض العناصر النادرة في عجول
الجاموس
Samr Hamdy Kassem
CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SOME TRACE
ELEMENTS DEFICIENCIES IN BUFFALOE CALVES

Abstract

This study was dealing with total number of (90) pre weaned male buffalo calves of (4-6 wks.) old, they were divided into three groups each of them contained (30) animals which selected from different localities including Mahallet Mosa farm, KafrelSheikh Governorate and Private farm, El-Behera Governorate, Egypt. Group (A) included (30) clinically healthy male buffalo calves from both farms used as control group, Group (B and C) buffalo calves showed nutritional deficiency symptoms . Based on the clinical picture confirmed by hematological examination, serum biochemical analysis and determination of some trace elements in liver and milk samples. For group (B), secondary cu and fe deficiencies had been revealed due to increased zn concentrations in milk replacer, for group (C) primary and secondary deficiencies of zn and fe ; secondary cu and mn deficiencies had been revealed due to high ca concentration in whole milk.



٣- هشام السيد المنذوه خفاجى
دراسات تشخيصية وعلاجية على الحمى المصرية فى محافظة الغربية
Hisham El sayed El Mandoh Khafagy
Diagnostic And Therapeutic Studies On Bovine Tropical Theileriosis At
Gharbia Governorate

Abstract

This study was carried out on Bovine Tropical Theileriosis At Gharbia Governorate during the period from October 2008 to April 2011. at Gharbia Governorate. The disease prevalence at AL-Gharbia Governorate was 2.76%. The disease prevalence varied according to breed, age, sex, season and locality.

The clinical reaction was greatly varied in between native and cross-bred cattle.

PCR technique is highly sensitive and accurate in detection of theileriosis even in apparently healthy animals than microscopic examination of blood and lymph smears. Early diagnosis and early intervention is the key of successful treatment.

Chloroquine phosphate is considered an effective and cheap antitheilerial drug.

قسم الصحة والطب الوقائي



١- اعتماد رشاد خليفه حامد

دور الإرشاد البيطري في مقاومة كوكسيديا الدجاج

Eatmad Rshad Khalifa Hamid

ROLE OF VETERINARY EXTENSION SERVICES IN CHICKEN COCCIDIOSIS CONTROL

Abstract

four by carrying out of Role of veterinary extension services in chicken coccidiosis control was studied experiments for studying the effect of some managerial factors on chicken coccidiosis (type of litter and its moisture, stocking density, different breeds, and different ages). In addition to surveillance study to know the current status of coccidiosis in summer and winter on 20 farms and on 16 backyards in Kafrelsheikh (Qualin Center).

be controlled by good management including; dry, clean It could be concluded that coccidiosis can and moisture absorbent litter, proper stocking density, avoid mixing breeds and avoid mixing ages. From the surveillance study; it was found that, the prevalence of coccidiosis in winter was higher than in summer, and farm's owners and workers had a good knowledge about management practice. While rural poultry owners had poor knowledge.



٢- وسام رفعت بسيونى البحيرى

العوامل البيئية المؤثرة على مناعة الدواجن WESSAM REFAAT BASSIOUNY EL BEHERY THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AFFECTIING CHICKEN IMMUNITY

Abstract

A total 300 one day – old Hubbard chicks were reared under standard conditions up to 4 weeks then divided into 4 groups control group kept understand and condition 2nd one heat stressed group were exposed to high temperature (30-32) during week 5 of age 3rd one stocking density group were kept under high stocking density 20 bird/ m2 .

The last one litter management which divided into 3 SUB group (new litter , used wet , used dry litter) , All Stressors were eliminated at the beginning of 6th week , We detected for all group Bodyweight , Body weight gain and FCR and New castle Ab titer , Gumboro Ab titer .

The Different environmental Factors adversely affected broiler performance during stress period after elimination of stressor bird were able to compensate for W. G , FCR however B.W continued to be inferior to the control group , While New Castle Ab titer and Gumboro titer were reduced during stressor but after elimination of stressor bird had similar Ab especially For NDV



٣- شيماء محمد شحاتة الكريدى
أمراض الدواجن المرتبطة بالمساكن
الغير صحية

Shimaa Mohamed Shehata El-Kerady POULTRY DISEASES RELATED TO UNHYGIENIC HOUSES

Abstract

Poultry diseases not only caused by infectious diseases but also farm condition caused poultry diseases.

The present work concerned with farm direction, farm dimensions and the farm location.

The present work concerned with poultry diseases related to unhygienic houses through the investigation of hygienic and microclimatic conditions inside some poultry farms (house design, site, aspect and the extent of some air pollutants in poultry houses), and to find the relationship between the unhygienic status and disease occurrence in some poultry farms.

قسم أمراض الدواجن



١- أماني محمد أحمد طه
بعض الدراسات على عدوى الهافنيا-القي في الدجاج في محافظة الغربية
AMANY MOHAMED AHMED TAHA
SOME STUDIES ON HAFNIA ALVEI
INFECTIONS IN CHICKENS IN
EL-GHARBIA GOVERNORATE

Abstract

This study investigated the epidemiology and control of Hafnia alvei as an enteric pathogen in layers during the period from 2007-2010. For this purpose, bacteriological; histopathological, and antibiogram ex. of the collected samples from 50 layer farms located in EL-Gharbia Governorate suffering from drop in egg production, decreased hatchability, diarrhea, opisthotonus and mortalities revealed isolation of 18 isolates of H. alvei with an incidence of 3.6%. Phage-typing of the isolated strains using Hafnia specific bacteriophage produce clear plaques of lysis with a zone 1-2 mm in diameter confirmed the organism. Antibiogramme of the isolated H. alvei strains was carried. Experimental infection of 38-week-old layers with isolated strains of H. alvei and treatment trials using Fosbac and Garlicin were carried out.. Histopathological ex. of different organs from experimentally infected hens revealed less severe lesions after treatment with Fosbac.



٢- محسن عدنان البشبيشي
الإستجابة السيرولوجية لدجاج التسمين للقاحات إنفلونزا الطيور المستخدمة
في مصر.
Mohsen Adnan Al-Bashbeeshi
Serological Response of Broiler Chickens to Avian Influenza Vaccines
Used in Egypt.

Abstract

The study in this M.V.Sc. thesis was a trial to evaluate the serological response generated by vaccination with AI inactivated-oil-emulsion vaccines used currently in Egypt: the Homologous, H5N1 and the Heterologous, H5N2 in broiler chickens. We used one hundred broiler chicks came from previously AI vaccinated broiler breeders floor reared for 47 day, ninety of them vaccinated S/C at 7-10 and 12-day-old in neck region and the remaining ten of them were used for monitoring the Maternal Immunity at 1-7-10-12 and 21 days of age. The results revealed that: best age of broiler chickens vaccination against AIV is 12-day-old, the Homologous vaccine, H5N1 is better than the Heterologous, H5N2 one in the vaccination and the Homologous Test Ag. is better than the Heterologous Test Ag. in HI test titration.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



١- تامر إبراهيم السيد بستان
التحورات الجينية لميكروب الليستريا مونوسيتوجين
في الماشية المصابة بالتهاب الضرع
Tamer Ibrahim EL- Sayed Bostan
Genetic Diversity of Listeria
monocytogenes in Bovine Mastitis

Abstract

This study carried out on 730 milk samples from dairy cattle from Gharbia and Kafrelsheikh provinces. California Mastitis Test (CMT) carried out, recorded that 410 samples from 730 samples were positive for CMT which submitted for isolation of Listeria monocytogenes by using traditional methods ,CAMP test and laboratory pathogenicity test, L.monocytogenes isolated from 16 samples from 410 samples by percent of 3.9%. The rate of isolation of L.monocytogenes in clinical and subclinical milk samples (3.6% from mastitic milk and 4% from subclinical mastitic milk). Nine isolates of isolated Listeria monocytogenes selected randomly from (16) isolates of Listeria monocytogenes for pathogenicity test were used for the detection of listeriolysin O virulence gene (hlyA) by PCR DNA extraction. Seven isolates were harboured hlyA gene and 2 isolates were negative. PCR technique was found to be much faster and more sensitive than the conventional microbiological techniques for isolation and identification and results could be obtained within five hours



٢- أحمد حجازي رمضان
دراسات ميكروبيولوجية علي لحوم الدواجن المصنعة
Ahmed Hegazy Ramadan Ahmed
Microbiological Studies on Processed Poultry Meat

Abstract

150 poultry products (complete chicken carcass, poultry parts, Poultry products, eggs and pigeon carcass) were collected from different governorates of Egypt (Cairo, Alexandria, Dakahlia, Sharkia and El Beheira) in 2009 and 2010, By bacteriological examinations they revealed that Staphylococcus aureus isolated by percentages 10%, 6.06%, 2%, 0% and 18.75% respectively, Salmonella was isolated from complete chicken carcass only by percentage 10%, and by serological typing, they were Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella essen, The percentages of unaccepted total viable count were 5%, 6.06%, 16 %, 13.33% and 37.5% respectively, And unaccepted total coliforms count percentages were 15%, 15.5%, 12%, 0% and 25% respectively.

قسم الفيروسات



١- إيمان محمد السعيد الشربيني
التداخل الدوائي للاستخدام المتزامن لكل من الدايكلازوريل والمديوراميسين
في السيطرة على الكوكسيديا الأعورية في الدواجن
Eman Mohamed El Said El Sherbeney
Drug interaction of using diclazuril and. maduramicin alone or
together in controlling cecal coccidiosis in chicken

Abstract

Eimeria tenella now is one of the most pathogenic and important *Eimeria* species affecting about (90%) of broiler production. Maduramicin (5 ppm) and diclazuril (2.5 ppm) together have a synergistic effect when given together and lead to the best results among all infected treated groups. Both drugs either individually or together had a high efficacy against *E. tenella* infection by overcome the infection clinical signs, decrease mortality rate, lesion scoring, oocyst count, improve the general activity of birds and improved the overall performance of chickens All hematological and biochemical parameters improved as normal group.



٢- إبراهيم محمد إبراهيم ابويدك
دراسة علي دور المضادات الحيوية في السيطرة علي العدوي بميكروب
الايرومونات هيدروفيليا في الأسماك المستزرعة في المياه العذبة
Ibrahim Mohammed Ibrahim Abo -Yadak
A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN CONTROLLING
AEROMONAS HYDROPHILA INFECTION IN CULTURED FRESHWATER
FISH

Abstract

Motile aeromonas septicemia caused by *Aeromonas hydrophila* are most common septicemic bacterial disease affecting cultured freshwater fish in Egypt. *Aeromonas hydrophila* also has been associated with a wide range of human infections. This work were planed to determine the effective antibiotics against *Aeromonas* followed by a trial for treatment of experimentally infected *Oreochromis niloticus*. Our results revealed that Florfenicol was the most effective antibiotics against *Aeromonas hydrophila* at a dose of 50 mg / Kg B. W. for 7 days followedby Rifamycin at a dose of 10 mg / Kg B. W. for 7 days then Ciprofloxacin at a dose of 10 mg / Kg B. W. for 7 days.



أمل فوزى أحمد البنا
دراسات بكتريولوجية على الايس كريم فى محافظة كفرالشيخ

Aml Fawzy Ahmed El-Bana
BACTRIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ICE-CREAM IN KAFR EL-SHEIKH
GOVERNORATE

Abstract

Bacteriological quality of ice cream samples sold in Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt was studied. A total of 150 samples from large scale producers, small scale producers and street vendors(50 for each)were examined for total aerobic bacterial count(TABC), coliforms count, staphylococci count and salmonellae spp. Mean value of TABC were 1.07×10^3 , 1.40×10^4 and 4.55×10^4 cfu/g; mean value of coliforms count were 4.38 , 1.82×10^3 and 8.37×10^3 MPN/g, while mean value of staphylococci count were 1.08×10^2 , 2.37×10^3 and 7.27×10^3 cfu/g for large scale producers, small scale producers and street vendors samples respectively. Staphylococcus aureus and salmonellae were not detected in any of the examined ice cream samples. Result showed that further improvements in the bacteriological quality of small scale producers and vendors ice cream are still required .

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الصحة والطب الوقائي



١- راضى على محمد الشيخ
تأثير السلوكيات السيئة فى الدواجن على صحتها و مناعتها
Radi Ali Mohamed El-Sheikh
EFFECT OF FOWL VICES ON ITS HEALTH AND IMMUNITY

Abstract

The present study was carried out to investigate and evaluate fowl vices e.g. cannibalism, hysteria, floor eggs, egg eating and broodiness which are considered as the most serious problems in poultry industry in broilers, layers and breeder flocks via: The relationship between causes of fowl vices and bird health & immunity, The effect of fowl vices on behavior of the birds, The role of fowl vices in productivity, health and immunity of the birds, The practical and scientific suggestions for controlling & prevention of fowl vices. In conclusion, The severity of fowl vices are cannibalism, broodiness, hysteria ,and floor eggs and egg eating in descending arrangement regarding to its effect on health and immunity.



٢- نغم رفيق ابراهيم الصعيدى
السحابة السوداء كملوث بيئي
وأثرها على صحة الحيوان والدواجن
Nagham Rafeek Ibrahim EL-Saidy
Black cloud as an environmental pollutant and its effect on animal
and poultry health
Abstract

The black cloud phenomena (season of rice straw burning) is not only the season of human suffering from health complains, or environmental suffering from aerosols and pollutants emissions, reduce air hygiene and visibility, but also season of animal suffering from adverse health impacts with special reference to the respiratory system in which the air pollutants (PM10 and CO) of the black cloud cause alteration in lung histology which interfere with the normal function of the lungs which in a sequence act as a stress factor on animal and subsequently decrease animal performance and productivity .

قسم التغذية والتغذية الأكلينيكية



رانيا محمد محمد غانم
تأثير بعض الاضافات الغذائية على الكفاءة الانتاجية والمناعية فى الدواجن

Rania Mohamed Mohamed Ghanem
Effect of some feed additives on productivity and immunity of poultry

Abstract

The research work was conducted on Cobb broiler chicks to evaluate the effect of probiotics and prebiotics on live body weight, weight gain, feed conversion, some blood components in addition to its effect as anticoccidal products. The results evidenced that live body weights gain, feed conversion ratio were improved significantly in all treated birds as compared to control, the weight of bursa and thymus /100 g live body weight and blood ND antibody titer were significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) compared to control group in all treated birds. The Eimeria oocysts shedding in treated groups was reduced compared to control group. Probiotics treatments significantly increased duodenum, jejunum and ileum villus height. Greater crypt density (CD) was seen in all intestinal segments of treated groups either infected or non infected with Eimeria.

قسم التوليد والتناسل والتلقيح الإصطناعى



حسب الله عبد الجواد عبد السلام أبو الغيث
تنشيط نمو جريبات المبيض كمقدمة للعلاج الهرمونى لحالات خمول
المبايض فى الجاموس

Hasaballah Abd El-Gawad Abd El-Salam Aboul-Ghait
ENHANCEMENT OF THE FOLLICULAR GROWTH AS A
PREREQUISITE FOR HORMONAL TREATMENT OF OVARIAN
INACTIVITY IN BUFFALO

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to improve the response of true anestrus buffalo to GnRH by enhancing follicular growth by pre-GnRH nutritional improvement and/or treatment with either insulin or rbST. The results of the first experiment there was significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in EIR when the BCS ≥ 3.5 and LFD ≥ 8.5 mm. The results of the second experiment showed that nutritional improvement with or without pre-GnRH treatment with either insulin or rbST significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased LFD and subsequent EIR. It could be concluded that hormonal treatment of true anestrus in buffaloes with LFD ≥ 8.5 mm and /or BCS ≥ 3.5 mm would achieve higher EIR to GnRH treatment. In buffalo with BCS < 3.5 and LFD < 8.5 mm, it is recommended to enhance follicular growth with pre-GnRH nutritional improvement with or without either insulin or rbST to grantee satisfactory EIR.
Keywords: buffaloes, true anestrus, BCS, largest follicle diameter, LFD, insulin, rbST.

قسم مراقبة الأغذية



١- ونام محمد باهر ابراهيم عبدة
تحسين الحالة الميكروبية للحوم بواسطة التشعيع
Weam Mohammed Baher
IMPROVMENT MICROBIAL QUALITY OF MEAT BY IRRADIATION

Abstract

Application of gamma irradiation appears to be more suitable than other non-thermal methods. Where its lack chemical additives and exert a uniform effects throughout the meat.

It improves the safety of fresh meats by reducing and/or eliminating foodborn pathogens extends the shelf life of meat during refrigerated storage or produce sterile shelf stable products without deterioration of its nutritive and sensory qualities. Moreover, irradiation can be performed at ambient or lower temperature which can guarantees better preservation of nutritive value and physiochemical properties of foods.

Key words: irradiation , microbial quality, meat and meat products



٢- جميلات أبو المجد السعيد عبد الرؤوف
دراسات على البكتيريا المحبة للبرودة فى الألبان وبعض منتجاتها
Gamilat Abu El-Magd El-Said Abdel Raouf
Studies on Psychrotrophic Bacteria in Milk and Some Dairy Products

Abstract

An experiment was undertaken to evaluate the imported and Egyptian fish meal in broilers diets. Twelve percent of plant protein was replaced by the same percentage from different sources of fishmeal. The broiler raised to 35 days and they were classified into 4 groups. The control group raised on corn soybean meal as a basal diet where the other 3 groups raised on basal diet + fish meal imported from Peru, Yemen and locally produced type. The results revealed pathological lesions on the examined organs in the groups raised on diets contained fishmeal, whereas, no significant differences on serum samples examined for liver and kidney functions. There was significant decrease in body weight , body weight gain and feed intake in the groups raised on diet contained local fishmeal in the first three weeks . It is concluded that fish meals' especially locally prepared type is not recommended in broiler diets.



٣- منى على حسن رومية
عد و عزل بعض ميكروبات الروث فى اللبن
و بعض منتجات الألبان

MONA ALI HASSAN ROMIA

Enumeration and isolation of some faecal organisms in milk and
some dairy products

Abstract

150 random samples of raw milk, yoghurt and Domiati cheese samples (50 of each) were collected from different dairy shops at Domiate Governorate and examined bacteriologically. Coliforms were found at percentage of 100%, with mean values of $4.83 \times 10^6 \pm 5.37 \times 10^5$, $8.53 \times 10^3 \pm 1.20 \times 10^3$ and $1.09 \times 10^3 \pm 3.59 \times 10^2$ / ml or gm respectively. The percentages of Enterococcus spp. in examined samples were 100%, 80% and 100% respectively, with mean values of $2.36 \times 10^6 \pm 2.70 \times 10^5$, $3.35 \times 10^4 \pm 6.45 \times 10^3$ and $1.56 \times 10^5 \pm 3.82 \times 10^4$ respectively. The percentage of Clostridia spp were 100%, 84% and 80% with a mean value of $9.35 \times 10^4 \pm 1.68 \times 10^4$, $8.04 \times 10^4 \pm 2.05 \times 10^4$ and $5.69 \times 10^5 \pm 1.17 \times 10^5$ respectively. Preservation of the quality of raw milk by activation of its natural lactoperoxidase system (LPs) at different temperature was studied. Activation of LP-s increased the shelf-life of milk sample stored at 22°C, 4°C up to 10 hrs and 6 days respectively.



قسم الفارماكولوجيا

١- هند محمد الشيخ
تأثير بعض مضادات الأكسدة على
مضادات الكوكسيديا في الدجاج
Hend Mohammed El-Sheikh

THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF SOME ANTIOXIDANTS ON EFFICACY
OF ANTICOCCIDIALS IN CHICKENS

Abstract

This thesis study the effect of two type of anticoccidial drugs Diclazuril at a dose 1ml/L for 2 successive days and Toltrazuril at a dose 1ml/L for 2 successive days in chicken experimental infection by 50000 of sporulated oocyst of Eimeria tenella / bird in 250 chicken one day old Hubbard bread rearing on two type of antioxidant vitamins(vitamin E and vitamin C) from 1st day old. Treatment with Toltrazuril or Diclazuril for Coccidiosis in chicken induces the same results in proves the tested hematological and serum biochemical parameters the chickens reared on vitamin E or vitamin C or on their combination from the first day and given Toltrazuril or Diclazuril not show any different in the results from chicken given the medicine only , that mean the infection with Eimeria tenella stop the effect of both vitamin E and vitamin C .

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



نرمين عوض إبراهيم موسي

توصيف سموم ميكروب السودوموناس اريجينوزا المعزول من حيوانات
المزرعة التي تعاني من التهاب رئوي باستخدام اختبار سلسلة البلمرة
التفاعلية

Nermeen Awad Ibrahim

CHARACTERIZATION OF PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA TOXINS FROM PNEUMONIC FARM ANIMALS BY USING PCR

Abstract

This study included 419 samples from cows and 131 from buffaloes. Bacteriological examination revealed that 172 and 46 samples were (+) for p. aeruginosa from cows and buffaloes. cong red test revealed that 121strains out of 218 strains were (+) and out of 121strains 41 toxogenic strains. The serological identification showed 144and40 isolates were belonging to serotype (1) from cows and buffaloes. The effect of some disinfectants on P. aeruginosa showed that 5.0% phenol and 7% formalin could destroy P. aeruginosa immediately, Finally 60.0 % of ethyl alcohol has bactericidal action after 2.5 min. The results of sensitivity test indicated that the most effective antibiotic were gentamycin and streptomycins. The results of PCR indicate the presence of exotoxin (A) gene in toxogenic and untypablestrains.

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



صابرين عزت فضل

دراسات متقدمة عن اللبتين وبعض المكونات الكيميائية الحيوية في
الجاموس الحلاب

SABREEN EZZAT FADL

ADVANCED STUDIES ON LEPTIN AND SOME BIOCHEMICAL

PARAMATERS IN LACTATING BUFFALOES

Abstract

The present work was designed to clarify the relationship between leptin, body weight and their metabolic effects in blood and milk of lactating buffaloes through determination of daily milk yield and some biochemical parameters. Biochemical parameters chosen were: serum and milk leptin, serum and milk Prolactin, serum insulin, serum insulin growth factor-I, serum T3 and serum and milk immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM and IgA).

قسم طب الحيوان

١- هبه صفاء الدين شتا
نقص فيتامين (أ) التجريبي في الماعز
HEBA SAFAA ELDIN SHETA
INDUCED HYPOVITAMINOSIS A IN GOATS

Abstract

The effect of induced hypovitaminosis A was studied on ten male goats (they were divided into 2 groups each of 5 animals).

The affected animals showed disturbance in general health conditions characterized by loss of appetite, reduced body weight, respiratory disturbances manifested by thick nasal discharge, dyspnoea, cough and ended with pneumonia, also one of the animals showed edematous enlargement of the knee joint, other animals show enlargement of head, abnormal growth of the hooves.

The biochemical analysis of the blood revealed significant changes in the carotene, vitamin A, blood glucose, serum urea nitrogen, total lipids, ALT and T3 and non significant changes in both total proteins and T4.

The histopathological changes revealed changes in the rumen, liver, lung, testis and optic nerve



٢- عبير إبراهيم حسن سيد أحمد
دراسات على الإصابة بديدان الهمونكس في الاغنام بمحافظة الغربية
Abeer Ibrahim Hassan Said Ahmed
Studies on hemonchosis in sheep at gharbia governorate

Abstract

This study was carried out on haemonchosis in sheep during the period from January 2008 to Jun 2010 at Gharbia Governorate. Out of 319 examined animals, 199 proved to be infected with prevalence rate of 62.38%. The most detected nematode species were Trichostrongylus spp. The highest prevalence reported in females during spring, in age group of over 2 years. The most clinical findings were emaciation and pale mucous membrane and the infected sheep showed anemia and decrease in serum total proteins, albumin and globulins the in vitro and in vivo studies revealed high efficacy of chicory (Cichorium intybus) and Artemisia absinthium extracts against haemonchosis.

قسم الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية



دعاء حسنى عبد البارى عبد الهادى
دراسات مناعية دموية و كيميائية خلوية على بعض الامراض السرطانية فى
الطيور
DOAA HUSNI ABD ELBARY ABD ELHADY
Immuno-haematological and Cytochemical studies on some Neoplastic
diseases on poultry

Abstract

We aimed to clarify and characterize the clinicopathological picture during the affection with common neoplastic diseases. Our data were based on surveys of chicken which likely to be based towards affecting with tumors. Total 255 chickens were collected from three private poultry farms at Al-Sharkya Governorate from different breeds at different age ranges. Lymphomas in the domestic fowl were usually considered to be the consequence of virus transformation. However, in our work, we found many neoplastic disease conditions, some were suspected to be of Marek's disease, others were suspected to be asprige lloma and other were due to other causes as in case of multicentric histiocytosis

قسم الأمراض المشتركة



وليد ماجد محمد المنير
دراسة تكميلية عن خطورة الأمراض المشتركة
من خلال البط و من خلال الدجاج
Walid Maged Mohamed Elmonir
Complemental study on: Zoonoses severity
via duck and via chicken

Abstract

This study aimed to explore the role of the causative agent particularly its genetic structure in the severity of zoonoses. Studying the molecular characters of Prion and Haemagglutinin (HA) genes identified particular regions that control Prion gene expression and consequently affect the severity of Prion zoonosis. On the other hand cleavage site sequence, types of receptors and patterns of glycosylation in HA gene are the most important genetic determinant of avian influenza zoonosis severity. Therefore we recommend improving of diagnostic techniques and continuous investigation of virulence factors in microbes' genome for effective prevention and control of the zoonotic diseases.

كلية التربية النوعية

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم التربية الفنية



١- أميرة محمد هشام محمد عكاشة
صناعة الغناء في مقدمة ابن خلدون والاستفادة منها في تدريس
بعض فروع الموسيقى العربية
Amira Mohamed Hesham Mohamed Okasha
SINGING INDUSTRY IN IBN KHALDOUN's INTRODUCTION AND
USING IT IN TEACHING SOME BRANCHES OF
ARABIC MUSIC

Abstract

The researcher contains four chapters as follows:

Chapter one: It contains two parts:

First: research introduction and it contains research aims, questions, importance, methodology, procedures and its terms.

Second search: last studies related with the research subject in Arabic and foreign.

Chapter two: It contains theoretical framework that contains four master parts as follows: First : Ibn Khaldoun then (the introduction of Ibn Khaldoun) then Mamluks era and singing celebrities and models of musical playing and the names of sultans and the dates of their rule.

Chapter three: In this chapter, the researcher made a general analysis to the research sample that related with the arts of singing industry in the introduction of Ibn Khaldoun through the manuscript of Ibn Khaldoun.

Chapter four: It includes the research results and recommendations and supplements



2- ساره عبدالحميد أحمد أحمد حسن
منهج مقترح فى التربية الموسيقية فى ضوء المعايير القومية لرياض الأطفال
فى مصر
Sara Abd El-Hamid Ahmed Ahmed Hassan
Suggested Curriculum in Music Education in the Light of National
Standards for Kindergarten in Egypt

Abstract

The aim of this study to build a proposed curriculum in music education for kindergarten in the light of national standards for kindergarten in Egypt, which released by the Ministry of Education in 2008, putting some models for the scientific content of some of the proposed topics of the syllabus. The study included four chapters: The first chapter includes The research problem and the previous studies, Chapter II: It includes: the theoretical framework and includes four sections (the curriculum, music education, kindergartens, national standards for kindergarten in Egypt), Chapter III includes: the proposed curriculum objectives of public and private, procedural and scientific content of the curriculum, strategies and methods of teaching and methods of evaluation, while ensuring the fourth quarter (results of the study, recommendations and proposals, list of references, Arab and foreign web sites, supplements, then the abstract in Arabic and English).

One of the main results of this research; imagine the possibility of developing a proposal for the curriculum of music education for kindergarten in the light of the document of national standards for kindergarten in Egypt. One of the main recommendations; the application of the proposed approach on the ground.

قسم الإقتصاد المنزلي

شعبة الملابس والنسيج



أسماء إبراهيم طه إبراهيم
دراسة ميدانية على حرفة أشرطة وفرنشات الستائر بمحلة مرحوم للإستفادة
منها فى الهيئات العلمية

Asmaa Ibraheem Taha Ibraheem

FIELD STUDY ON THE CRAFT OF CURTAINS FRINGE &
PASSEMENTERIE IN MAHALET MARHOUM FOR UTILIZATION OF IT IN
SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES

Abstract

The craft of curtains fringes and passementerie in a village of Mahlet Marhoum considered as one of small firm industries which contribute to the development of the society this craft evolved and the modern machinery are found beside manual looms numerous designs and forms that are produced from the fringes and passementerie, tassels and tieback.

The importance of research in the conduct of afield study on a craft of curtains fringes and passementerie in a village of Mahlet Marhoum of raw materials, machinery, workers, designs, techniques and products for utilization of it in various scientific authorities.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التربية الفنية



رشا عبد الله جاويش
اتجاهات مبتكرة في تصميم المشغولات المعدنية والحلي باستخدام
التركيب النسجية
Rasha Abdallah Gawish
Innovated Trends in Designing Metallic Artwork and Jewelries Using
Textile Structures

Abstract

This study aims to benefit from the histological structures in the design of metal crafts, jewelry, and through a series of chapters, as follows: --
The first chapter :- The address of the search, the research problem, the importance of research, the objectives of research, and, search terms.
chapter :-Addresses the concept of textile structures and the most important textile The second structures.
- This chapter addresses the structural and aesthetic aspects of metal artifacts The third chapter implementing textile techniques.
-The addresses some of the methods of composition and surface treatments for The fourth chapter metal artifacts and ornaments executed textile formations.
-deals with the trials of combinations of textile raw materials of mineral and : The fifth chapter research applications.
The sixth chapter : - deals with the findings and recommendations of the search.

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي



لمياء محمود لطفى الصادق
دراسات على بعض أغذية الأطفال مرضى السكر المعدة من مصادر نباتية
LAMIAA MAHMOUD LOTFY AL-SADEK
STUDIES ON SOME CHILDREN DIABETIC FOODS PREPARED FROM
PLANT SOURCES

Abstract

Fifteen diets for diabetic children (cakes, cookies and snacks) of high nutritive value were prepared using plant seeds (black rice, lupine, germinated and toasted fenugreek) and leaves (mulberry and olive leaves). The effect of sugar substitution on the physical and chemical properties of prepared bakery diets using different levels of natural and artificial sweeteners {stevia and high fructose corn syrup (HFCS)} and substitution of butter by olive oil were carried out.

Rat groups fed on cookie 2 was the highest body weight gain (BWG). Feeding rat groups on diabetic children diets effected positively on high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and negatively on cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and triglyceride as well as reducing glutamic oxalacetic transaminase (GOT) and glutamic pyruvic transaminase (GPT).

كلية الآداب

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها



١-إكرامي ماهر عبد العزيز الطيب
الدرس اللّالي في فتح القدير للإمام للشوكاني
رسالة مقدمة لنيل درجة الماجستير
Ekramy maher Abdel Aziz Altip

Semantic lesson in Fath al-Qadeer of acanthoid A letter of
introduction to obtain a master's degree Of student

Abstract

This search is sincere and you hope it will be reconciled to God for: Semantic lesson in the book Fath al-Qadeer acanthoid of the mark Shawkaani Mohammed bin Ali leading the effort in the lesson of linguistic and Islamic Studies.

The importance of this research is to he discussed in the lesson designator, which is one level of the lesson of language in the light of linguistics talk, which includes morphological level, and voice, and grammar, and semantic, is the level of semantic most important of these levels; It searches for meaning, which is to be of all levels in general.

I have spoken in this search for context and its impact in guiding the significance of words, and clarified the importance of context in it, and dealt with modes of interpretation in the book Fath al-Qadeer, including the statement word by mentioning synonym or against him or his or interpretation of the words and the statement of the value of the Preview, and then talked about the development of the semantic of the terms of significance in terms of transmission and the allocation of significant and dissemination, and spoke on the issue of multiplicity of meaning and included this part of the research on synonymy and common verbal. She also spoke about the derivation of semantic and clarified the methods of derivation when Shawkaani.



٢-محمد عبد السلام حسن حسن الباز
بناء الجملة في أشعار محمود غنيم دراسة نحوية دلالية
Mohammed Abd Elsalam Hassan Hassan El Baz
The Structure of Sentence in the poems
of Mahmoud Ghoneim

Semantic and Grammatical Study

Abstract

The present thesis comprises :

preface, which speaks about the poet, his life, his poems, and then addresses the meaning of the sentence and a sign of the sentence in the speech, also the preface addressed the grammar, semantics their establishment and their relationship . The deletion as: the deletion of nouns, verbs, prepositions and the relationship of each of them with semantics . The meaning of addition of nouns, the addition of (Kana), the thesis also deals with prepositions and the relationship of each of them with semantics . The meaning of the separating and the relationship with semantics of the separating and the relationship with semantics . It deals with the separating in noun sentence, verbal sentence and the relationship of them with the semantics . The syntax's marks and their relationship with semantics in the poems of Mahmoud Ghoneim .



٣-حامد محمود حسين الطنطاوي
المواقع الإعرابية للمركبات الإفرادية فى أعمال يوسف إدريس (ت ١٩٩١ م)
دراسة نحوية دلالية
Hamid Mahmoud Hussien El- Tantawy
The grammatical positions of the structural vocabularies in the works
of Usuf Edress(D 1991) (a syntactic and semantic study)

Abstract

The component divides into predictive and un predictive component. The grammarians define predictive component in their concepts that any thing among its parts consider an entire predictive. The grammarians say also the predictive component divide into predictive noun and a subjective component. The predictive noun is the component that has subject of nominal sentence and predicate but the subjective component is the subjective sentence that consist of verb and subject or verb, subject and object or verb, subject and two objects or verb, subject and three objects.

The un predictive structure is the component that doesn't lead to a sentence in it but this correlation has an structural vocabularies that lead to the work of function or element in a large predictive structure. structural vocabularies are the attributive structure , the annexed descriptive structure, the attributive structure, the infinitive structure, the structure of the derivational noun and the relative structure.



حمد أحمد أحمد حسن كنون
وسائل التماسك النصي في الخطب النبوية
دراسة تطبيقية في ضوء علم اللغة النصي

Ahmed Ahmed Ahmed Hassan Kannon
Mean of textual cohesion in the prophet's speeches:
An applied study in the context of textual linguistics

Abstract

This is a thesis entitled " Mean of textual cohesion in the prophet's speeches: An applied study in the context of textual linguistics'. This thesis divided into three division apart from the introduction. The first division was a definition of textual linguistic and the means of textual coherence. The second division was entitled coherence in the prophetic speeches. The third division was entitled cohesion in prophetic speech. After that came the conclusion, The results, The appendixes and the indexes.

قسم اللغة الانجليزية وأدائها



١- أميرة صبري إسماعيل بهلول
دور الشخصيات النسائية في روايات ويلا كاتير:
دراسة للموضوع و الأساليب الفنية
Amira Sabry Ismail Bahloul
The Function of the Female Characters
In Willa Cather's Novels:
A Study in Theme and Technique
Abstract

The story of Willa Cather's literary career is an American success of the most charming kind. Willa Sibert Cather is an outstanding example of a writer whose work is deeply rooted in a sense of place and at the same time universal in its treatment of theme and character. The corner of earth that she is best known for depicting is Nebraska, where she lived as an adolescent and young woman and where she was educated. This dominant subject is the setting for six of her novels and many of her short stories.

This research consists of three main parts: an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion. Chapter one deals with Cather's biography. Cather's life has a great impact upon her works and her vision. Chapter two is a thematic study of Cather's two major novels, My Ántonia and A Lost Lady. The differences between them come from their belonging to different periods in Cather's life, which present two periods in the American history. Chapter three is a technical study of Willa Cather's two novels. As she describes the life of the pioneer, Cather herself is a pioneer in her age. She expresses her own technical devices in an essay called The Novel Démeublé. Finally, chapter four is an assessment of Cather's two major novels. This chapter deals with the positive and negative criticism of My Ántonia and A Lost Lady.



٢- أسماء حسنى عبد الحميد
القوة والتأدب فى الحوار القرآنى:
دراسة براجماتيه
Asmaa Hosny Abdul Hamid
Power and Politeness in Qur'anic Discourse:
A Pragmatic Approach
Abstract

This thesis examines the possibility of co-occurrence of power and politeness in interpersonal communication in general and in Qur'anic discourse in particular. To investigate this topic, the study adopts "Fairclough's model of power discursive strategies 1989" which is significant in examining the shape of power relations among people of different ranks. It also draws from "B and L's P T 1987" and applies it to the topic of advice-giving situations in Qur'anic discourse. These models together lead to a specific prediction; that powerful people have some privileged rights in discourse that can be reflected in their communication tools to convey messages to addressees. However, the thesis attempts to prove that polite formulas, that show respect and esteem for others' face, can occur throughout social interchange at all levels of status and power.



٣-محمود سيدأحمد السيد الباجورى
ما بعد الكولونيالية فى أعمال وول سوينكا الدرامية
دراسة لمسرحيات مختارة
Mahmoud Sid-Ahmed El-Bagoury
Postcolonialism in Wole Soyinka's Drama
A Study of Selected Plays

Abstract

This thesis points out the ways in which selected plays by Wole Soyinka figure the African World in its post-colonial condition. The first chapter delineates how the post-colonial African writers use their pens to defend Africa. The second chapter focuses on Soyinka's reaction against the postcolonial condition in Africa. The third chapter depicts the clash of cultures in three of Soyinka's plays. One notices a direct clash between the colonial and the ritual cultures in Death and the King's Horseman. However, the clash between modernity and tradition comes to light in The Lion and the Jewel and Madmen and Specialists. The last chapter shows how Soyinka satirizes Africa in its political, social, economic, and religious condition.

قسم الجغرافيا ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية



١-أمجد فتحى رجب عبد الفتاح
دراسة جيومورفولوجية باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والاستشعار عن
بعد
Amgad Fathi Ragab Abd Elfattah
A Geomorphological Study by using Geographical Information System
and Remote Sensing

Abstract

Gabal Katherina area lies in the middle part of the high mountain region in the south of Sinai peninsula .The study area extends from latitudes 28° 25' 42" , 28° 35' 5" N and longitudes 33° 51' 9" , 34° 2' 4" E . It occupies an area of 189, 32 kilometer square. The research focuses the geomorphology of the area. The research contains six chapters preceded by an introduction and ended with a conclusion. - Chapter 1: (The geology of the area) - Chapter 2 :(The physical geographic characteristics of the area) Chapter 3 :(The morphometric analysis of the drainage basins in the area) Chapter 4 :(The geomorphological characteristics of the slopes of the area) Chapter 5 : (The geomorphological features of the area) - Chapter 6 :(The geomorphological hazards and the possibility of development of the area)

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم تاريخ



٢-كريمة رمضان رفاعي رمضان
العلاقات الإغريقية الفارسية على مدى الأسرة الإخمينية الفارسية (٥٥٠ -
٣٣٠ ق.م) دراسة تاريخية وحضارية
Karima Ramadan Refae Ramadan
Greek – Persian Relations during the Period of the
Persian Achaemenid Family (550 – 330 B. C):
A Historical and Cultural Study

Abstract

The theses takes about Greek – Persian Relations during the Period of the Persian Achaemenid dynasty (550 – 330 B. C): A Historical and Cultural Study . The last half of the sixth century B.C. witnessed the real confrontation between the greatest powers of the Greek and the Persians.the theses covered a historical and cultural sides between Greeks and Persians during this period . The thesis divides to five chapters. one:The foundation of the Persian Achaemenid Empire and its expansion in Minor Asia in the second half of the sixth century BC. Chapter two: The Ionian Revolt and the great wars between the Persians and the Greeks in the first years of the fifth century BC. Chapter three:The political and cultural effects that resulted from the Persian wars during the fifth century BC.in Greece.Chapter four:The Greek-Persian relations from the "Calias reconciliation - 449 BC-" until after the Peloponnesian Wars in the last years of the fifth century BC.Chapter five:The development of the relations between the Persians and the Greeks from the beginning of the fourth century BC till the breakdown of the Persian Achaemenid Empire by Alexander the Great 330 BC.

قسم الجغرافيا ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية



١-زينهم السيد إبراهيم محمد مجد
النطاقات الأنسب مناخياً لزراعة محاصيل الفاكهة في دلتا النيل دراسة في
المناخ التطبيقي
Zenhom El-Sayed Ibrahim Mohammed Magd
The Climatically Optimal Zones for Cultivating Fruit Crops in the Delta
of Nile : A Study in Applied Climatology

Abstract

The climate is one of the effective factors on all humane activities on the earth surface , cultivating fruit crops one of these humane activities , where the climate elements as sunlight , temperature , wind , relative humidity , rain , have effects on the fruit trees (as : mango , and grapes, and banana) , as productivity and quality standard , the main idea of the study concentrated on dividing study area (Nile delta) to zones according to the climatically optimal condition for cultivating fruit crops , to achievement high productivity and high quality also, that lead to self- sufficiency in addition to exporting abroad .



٢-إيهاب لطفي البرنس السعيد
النقل في مركز كفرالشيخ دراسة في الجغرافيا الاقتصادية باستخدام نظم
المعلومات الجغرافية (G.I.S)
Transport In Kafr El – sheikh District
A study in Economic Geography
B y Using (G.I.S)

Abstract

OT0his research deals with transportation in Kafr-el-sheikh ditrict – a study in economic geography using Geographic Information System (GIS). This study is listed under the Geography of Transportation which is considered a new branch of Economic Geography, dating back to a half century and which didn't get such a much attention that geographers paid to other branches of economic geography. It is focused on the study of the geographical distribution of different transportation networks, their characteristics, patterns as well as studying the different means of transportation and the flow of goods and people from and to the area of study. The study has been done in six chapters preceded with a preface then the introduction. Chapter one concerned with studying of transportation networks and transportation means in Kafr-EL-Shrikh District. Second chapter devoted to study the factors that effect the distribution of transportation networks. The third chapter studies the quantitative analysis of the road network in the district. Fourth chapter treated the local analysis of transportation load on the roads network in the district. Fifth chapter focus on studying the transportation role in the district economic and social development. Lately six chapter study transportation problems and its future in the district .



3-دعاء أحمد عوض مصطفى مرعي
القوى العاملة بمحافظة دمياط - دراسة في جغرافية السكان
Doaa Ahmed Awad Mostafa
Labour Force in Damietta Governorate
A Study in Population Geography

Abstract

The theme of this study is belonging to the population geography, one of branches of Human Geography, which does not take the enough interest from the Geographers as the others branches of Human Geography, the labor force are the principal support of economic and social development to any nation, also, it is the vital aspect of population which is responsible about the production process, whether in goods or services form.

The importance of study:

- 1 - Changing of the study area which is known by spreading of the second activities to the tertiary services activities, of which it led to study that theme.
- 2 - The clear differences of distribution the labor force between rural and urban areas, of which it led to study that theme.