

رسائل

الماجستير والدكتوراه المفتوحة

بجامعة كفر الشيخ

إعتباراً من ٢٠١٢/٧/١ حتى ٢٠١٣/٦/٣٠

تقديم

بيان احصائي بالحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة

في الفترة من ٢٠١٢/٠٧/٠١ حتى ٢٠١٣/٠٦/٣٠

الكلية	النوع	الماجستير	الدكتوراة	المجموع
الزراعة	ذكور	٢٣	٢٢	٤٥
	انثى	١٩	٨	٢٧
التربية	ذكور	٦	٨	١٤
	انثى	٦	٢	٨
الطب البيطري	ذكور	٢	٩	١١
	انثى	٤	٦	١٠
الأداب	ذكور	١	-	١
	انثى	٣	١	٤
التربية النوعية	ذكور	-	١	١
	انثى	٢	٢	٤
التربية الرياضية	ذكور	٢	-	٢
	انثى	٣	-	٣
الإجمالي		٧١	٥٩	١٣٠

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الإقتصان الزراعى



١- فراج محمد عوض عيد
أثر الاجتماعات الإرشادية على معارف زراع الأرز
Frag Mohamed Awaid Eid

**Impact of extension meetings on rice farmers knowledge at Kafr
El-sheikh Governorate**

Abstract

the main objective of this study were to Impact of extension meetings on rice farmer's knowledge and recommendations about cultivation and production of rice at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate"

Study data were collected from a random sample of (135) respondent as after and before meeting, and (135) respondent as experimental sample and (135) respondent as control sample by using personal interview questionnaire.

The most of important results as following:

The results showed that the majority of respondents had like almost 99% high-level cognitive growers who attended the meeting, compared with about 24% in the same category represented by the exposure of the meeting, with respect to the recommendations of the Special Operations Service land rice nursery.

The results showed that the majority of respondents had like nearly 70% high-level cognitive growers who attended the meeting, compared with about about 2% in the same category represented by the exposure of the meeting, for the recommendations for the rice harvest.

The results showed that the majority of respondents had like almost 70% high-level cognitive growers who attended the meeting of the sample test, compared to 1.5% appeared in the same category of members of the control sample, with respect to the recommendations of the harvest rice.



٢- حسام محمد حسن الدياتي
مشكلات المستوطنين بالأراضي المستصلحة ومحددات فاعلية الإستيطان
الريفى بالمجتمعات الجديدة بمحافظة كفرالشيخ

Hossam Mohamed Hassan Eldiasty

Problems of users in reclaimed land and determinants of rural
settlement effectiveness in new communities in kafr el sheikh
governorate

Abstract

This study aimed specially at recognizing the social and economical characteristics of settlers in the area – under study – also recognizing the correlated and specific factors of effective factors in the effectiveness of settlers there – Also ,recognizing the correlated and specific factors of effectiveness in this area and specifying the most effective factors in the effectiveness of settlers there-Also, identifying the the degree of suffering from the problems facing those settlers and also knowing the most common problems. This study has been carried out in kafr El-sheikh Governorate, particularly, in mansour sector which selected randomly in a sample of 337 settlements, In formation has been collected in a questionnaire prepared and tested primary ,all forms which are fully completed are 300 ones means 90% of all sample individuals under study . Data have been collected and processed by computer in more than statistic methods of data analysis, and used means, standard deviations, percentage, frequencies, standard degree, Alfa coefficient, person correlation and multiple linear regressions were employed in analyzing the data. F- Test was employed to test the significant of multiple regression equation. T- Test was employed to show the relations between dependent variables in the liner regression equation, levels (0.05), (0.01) as basis to judge the significant of relations.



٢- ولاء عبد الحميد عجيلة عبد الحميد
دراسة وصفية تحليلية لرضا المنتفعين بقروض جمعيات تنمية المجتمع
المحلى الممولة من الصندوق الإجتماعى للتنمية بمحافظة كفرالشيخ
Walaa Abdel-Hamid Egela Abdel-Hamid
DESCRIPTIVE AND ANALYTICAL STUDY OF USERS SATISFACTION
WITH LOANS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS FUNDED
BY THE SOCIAL FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT IN KAFRELSHEIKH
GOVERNORATE

Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the degree of satisfaction among beneficiaries from community level opment associeties in kafr el-sheikh governorate assessing the extent to which the project achieved intended development goals and judging the degree to which the project is replicated in others areas in the future The saved project was implented in two rural and two wishan community development socities during the years 2006 to 2011 .a total ludget of four million egyptian pounds was allocated distributed equally among the socities .a total of 968 members benefited from the project. A propotion sample of 30% was drawn from among the liet of beneficiaries . the actual sapmle siza was 290 reapoudents .the conceptual framerwork specified 24 independent variable . satisfaction was cenceptuated as a ten-dimensional concept .seventeen hypotheses were stated and tested using the appropriate statistical techniques. The main findings of the study could be summarized as follows:

- 1- The distribution of respounsents according to overall atisfaction for urban respondent health medium level as the model categories , whereas the distrubtion of rural respondents was medium and high
 - 2- Rural respondent had high satisfaction scores composed tp urban respondent on the overall satisfaction and all into dimensions .
 - 3- The six independent variables of achievement mativation ,educated status ,regular loan repayment ,project goal , loan value , and regular repayment value made segnificant unique contribution in explaining the variance In satisfaction among rural residents
 - 4- The four independent of pecieved importance of smale projects ,age ,achievements motivations and regular repayment value made significant unique contribution in explaining satisfaction among urban residents
 - 5- The problem faced by beneficiaries according to importance were
a-difficulty of loan repayment
b-project return
c -regulation and steps of loan repayment
d- labor difficulties
- In view of those findings ,several recommendation were stated



٤- منار مدحت فؤاد عاشور
دور المرأة الريفية في التنمية المستدامة بقريتي العمدان والمصري
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

Manar Medhat Fouad Ashour

**THE ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AT ELEMDAN AND ELMASRY VILLAGES IN KAFR-ELSHIEKH
GOVERNORATE**

ABSTRACT

Kafrelshiekh Governorate was the study area, and intentionally two villages were chosen: Elemdan and Elmasry and the sample reached 280 in number. The study sample was chosen randomly from the registers of the land tenure. The data was collected via direct questionnaire within personal interview, and then these data were coded and entered in the database.

The analysis of the descriptive results shows the following remarks: most of the sample were youth and mid-aged women. About half of the sample had middle or high degrees and more than half have not any income at all. Most of husbands are relatively, youth or mid-aged men with low incomes. More than two thirds of the sample appeared as non land tenure. The most of families have small areas of land, and tenure families have small areas of land. Their life income is low in general, and the most have low tenure of real estate and productive projects. The most was characterized in low and medium degree of dealing with Media, and medium degree of traditionalism. About the third did not get any degree in opinion leadership. Most of the sample got low degrees in money saving and similar degrees in benefiting from the local society services. Most of the sample are satisfied with the local society and have a high degree of the family cohesion. Most of the sample has medium life standard and high degree of affiliation o the society.

The analysis of the dependent variable and its four dimensions has shown that the most of the sample are characterized in: low and medium degree of participation in social dimension and low degree in economic dimension . In the political dimension , the half of the sample had medium degree of participation, but high degree in environmental dimension . On the other Hand, the analysis of the main dependent variable has shown that half of the sample have medium degree of participation while the other half had low degree.

The analysis results using statistical methods, has shown that there are 12 independent variable are very connected to the role of rural woman in sustainable development which are: education, monthly income, husband income, land tenure, family land tenure, ownership of real estates and projects, dealing with media, traditionalism, opinion leadership, money saving, family cohesion and standard living.



٥- سلمى سالم محمد بسطويسى
أبعاد الفعالية التنظيمية لجمعيات تنمية المجتمع المحلي بريف
محافظة كفر الشيخ والغربية
Salma Salem Mohammed Bastawisy

Dimensions of Community Development Associations in 'The Effectiveness
Rural Kafr El-Sheikh and Al-gharbieah Governorates

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at identifying The Effectiveness' dimensions of Community Development Associations in rural Kafr El-Sheikh and Al-gharbieah Governorates through adaptation, and Goal Attainment , Integration , and Latency, and the Total score, and identifying the differences in The Effectiveness' dimensions of Community Development Associations in Rural Kafr El-Sheikh and Al-gharbieah Governorates , and Identifying the unique contributions of each the community variables, head variables, organizational variables in the Effectiveness' Community development Associations four dimensions, and the total score. The population of the study delineated to the all community development association in the rural areas of the two governorates. A 50% sample of counties in each governorate. The sample consisted (147) community development association, of which (55)in Gharbia and(92) in Kafr El-Sheikh A structured interview schedule was prepared and used to collect data from heads of the boards of the sample community development associations through personal interviews. collected data were then scored and processed. Frequencies, percentages, Pearson correlation coefficient, means, standards deviation , t-test, and test (F), and multiple linear regression were employed in data analysis.

The main findings of the study may be summarized as follows : -

- * The majority of communities development associations are low or moderate adaptation , Goal Attainment the goals it has been shown that less than a half of the association status of activities by parked, Integration found that the level of integration and friendly relations moderate to weak, while Latency found that a high level of satisfaction to the average, either the total score of The Effectiveness' for the study sample is located between low and medium.
- * Community Development Associations there were no difference of the four dimensions, and degree of The Effectiveness' Dimensions of Community Development Associations in Rural Kafr El-Sheikh and Al-gharbieah Governorates
- * The community variables, head variables, organizational variables combined, explain (32.3%) of the variance in adaptation, and that the most influential variables in after adaptation for age, routine , formalization, centralization and cognitive development concept.
- * The community variables, head variables, organizational variables combined, explain (19.1%) of the variance in Goal Attainment , and that the most influential variables in Goal Attainment are routine, independence, and central, and the degree of suffering from problems.
- * The community variables, head variables, combined, explain (10.5%) of the variance in the integration, and that the most influential variables in after integration is the official, and routine .
- * The community variables, head variables, organizational variables combined, explain (14.6%) of the variance in Latency and that The most influential variables in Latency is innovative activities and programs, and the central, and the degree of suffering from problems, and cognitive development concept.
- * The community variables, head variables, organizational variables combined, explain (25.4%) of the variance in degree of The Effectiveness', and more influential variable in degree The Effectiveness' is the distance between the Community Development Association for and the nearest urban center, age, and routine, and central, as they contribute significantly to the unique interpretation of the variation in the degree of Effectiveness'.



٦- محمود أمين محمد منيسى
تقييم الآثار التعليمية للحقول الإرشادية للنهوض بمحصول القمح ببعض
مراكز محافظة البحيرة

Mahmoud Ameen Mohamed Meneesy
Evaluate the Educational Effects of the Extension Fields to Wheat
Crop Improving at Some Districts of El-Beheira Governorate

ABSTRACT

Wheat crop is one of the most momentous and principals grains in Egypt. Therefore, the ministry of agriculture and land reclamation establishes guiding fields for wheat crop in order to provide guidance-seekers with novel recommendations so as to increase production and decrease the gap between production and consumption.

Guiding fields depend on learning through-practice concept and are under supervision. Thus, they have more instructional upshots than any other. Accordingly, near by peasants adopt what they observe in guiding fields and follow any recommendations to boost production.

The current study evaluates mainly the instructional effects of guiding fields for ameliorating wheat crop at some centers in Beheira Governorate.

This is achieved through reaching the following sub-objectives:

- 1- Recognizing some personal characteristics of the three samples of the study.
- 2- Recognizing how much the three samples of study follow the recommendations and how they react.
- 3- Recognizing the instructional results of wheat-crop guiding fields.
- 4- Understanding the differences among means about comprehending and utilizing the subjects of the three samples for wheat-crop guiding recommendations as well as the subjects' attitudes towards embracing wheat-crop guiding fields.
- 5- Studying and explaining correlations and variances concerning the instructional sequels of applying wheat-crop guiding fields.
- 6- Determining the information resources of the three samples concerning wheat-crop guiding recommendations and the subjects' opinions of the benefits of wheat-crop guiding fields.

7-Unearthing the difficulties that face the three samples regarding growing wheat plus their suggestions for overcoming these hardships.

الأراضى



١- محمد خطاب عبد الغفار الغنام
أثر تذبذب مستوى الماء بنهايات الترع والمصارف على خواص التربة والماء
الأرضى بشمال دلتا النيل

Mohammed khattab Abd El- Ghafar El -Ghannam
INFLUENCE OF WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATION IN THE ENDS OF
DRAINS AND WATER CANALS ON THE PROPERTIES OF SOILS AND
GROUND WATER IN NORTH NILE DELTA

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, Egypt is facing a problem of water shortage due to increasing population, so huge amounts of water are needed for covering the expansion of inland reclamation. To add new sources of water, drainage water is considered one of the most important sources being used in many countries after mixing with natural water. So ministry of water resources and irrigation (MWRI) had set some gates on drains in North Nile Delta, to prevent the drainage water discharge to the sea and convert it to irrigation canals in the summer season, to irrigated rice fields. During the clogging of water in the drains by gates, ground water fluctuates in adjacent agriculture lands. Also in the winter season, the water level in the main drains such as EL-Gharbia main drain and Nashart drain decreased due to regression of sea water and seepage from Burullus Lake and sea into drains.



٢- رامي محمد محمد خليفة
الاحتياجات المائية لمحصولي الذرة وبنجر السكر ومدى تأثيرهما بالاستنزاف
الرتوبي في التربة ومستوي الماء الأرضي

Ramy Mohamed Mohamed Khalifa

**WATER REQUIREMENTS OF MAIZE AND SUGAR BEET CROPS AS
AFFECTED BY SOIL MOISTURE DEPLETION
AND WATER TABLE LEVEL**

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at El-Karada station of irrigation requirements, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate ,during two successive growing season 2010&2011 for maize crop and 2010/2011 &2011/2012 for sugar beet crop, with the aim of study and evaluate the effect of irrigation regimes after depletion 40%,50% and 65% from available soil moisture at three locations : near canal ,midway and near drain on yield and its components , some water relations and contribution of water table to water requirements for both crops.

The importance results can be summarized in the following:

High values of crop water use efficiency by maize crop (CWUE), Applied water use efficiency (AWUE) and ground water contribution (GWC) Were obtained at irrigation Treatments 40-50% SMD .Irrigation regime and water table location had a highly significant effect on maize grain yield at irrigation at 40% SMD ,which gave high values of net income from water unit (1.13&1.10LE/m³applied water) and high value of economical efficiency (1.72&1.56) at near canal location in both seasons.

High values of water use efficiency by sugar beet and applied water use efficiency were obtained at irrigation treatment 50% SMD. Irrigation regime had a significant effect on sugar beet yield. Also, sugar % , white sugar % and juice purity % had affected by location of water table ,meanwhile, the lowest of sugar losses % was obtained at irrigation regime 40% SMD. The highest values of sugar yield was occurred ,adjacent near canal .Irrigation sugar beet at 50% and 40%SMD gave highly net income from water unit (2.01&1.84 LE/m³ applied water) and economical efficiency (2.0&1.67) , respectively .So, it can be descend the effect of irrigation regime on sugar beet from the economic view in the following order: 50%>40%>65%%SMD .

It could be concluded that the present study has a good job in the field of water requirements for two essential crops in north Nile delta region, as well as, the benefit of ground water table in saving water requirements for crops, which had a greatest importance as additional sources for irrigation water, especially under the condition of shortage water in Egypt.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- عبد الحميد سعيد عبد الحميد أبو العنين
تأثير التربية الداخلية على صفات الحياة الإنتاجية في ماشية الفريزيان
Abd-Elhamid Saeed Abd-Elhamid Abo-Elenin
**THE EFFECT OF INBREEDING ON LIFETIME PERFORMANCE OF
FRIESIAN CATTLE**

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the present study were to estimate: The inbreeding levels of Friesian cows and the effects of inbreeding coefficient on the lifetime and genetic parameters for the above traits and evaluate the effect of inbreeding on the genetic parameters estimates.

The results obtained from the present study can be summarized as follows:

- 1- Unadjusted means and standard deviation (SD) of FLMY, NLC, LPL, CA, TLP and LTMV, were 2572±537 kg, 3.4±0.45, 1736±218 d, 1895±268 d, 1140±373 d and 16235±6701 kg, respectively in Sakha farm non-inbred cows, 2151±901, 3.9±1.11, 1670±550, 1653±530, 829±454 and 11272±5993, respectively, for the same traits in Sakha farm inbred cows. While were 2873±930 kg, 4.4±1.77, 1846±512 d, 1750±572 d, 1064±646 d and 18899±7119 kg, respectively in El-Karda farm non-inbred cows, 2367±728 kg, 3.9±1.73, 1571±279 d, 1534±283 d, 822±556 d and 12667±5989 kg, for the same traits, respectively in El-Karda farm inbred cows.
- 2- The effect of inbreeding and their standard errors for all the traits studied showed a strong negative unfavorable linear relationship ($P<0.05$ and $P<0.01$) between inbreeding and lifetime production traits.
- 3- In Sakha farm inbreeding depression per 1% increase of inbreeding was calculated to be -0.98 kg for FLMY, +0.5% lactation for NLC, +0.02 days for LPL, - 0.7 days for CA, and -1.1 days for TLP and - 1.04 kg for LTMV. While in El-Karda farm the corresponding values were -0.6 kg, -0.6% lactation, - 0.7 days, -0.5 days, -1.35 days and -1.31 kg, respectively for the above traits, when the level of inbreeding was from >0 to 25%.
- 4- Heritability estimates for all traits show that the values of heritability for inbred data were higher (0.36 – 0.44) than that obtained from non-inbred data (0.24 – 0.38).
- 5- Genetic correlations were generally slightly higher than phenotypic correlations. Phenotypic correlations ranged from 0.10 to 0.16 between FLMY and lifetime traits for both non-inbred and inbred cows and showed a pattern similar to the genetic correlations. Genetic and phenotypic correlations were quite high and showed similar pattern for non- inbred and inbred cows (from 0.92 to 0.99 and 0.88 to 0.97 and from 0.80 to 0.94 and 0.83 to 0.94 for non-inbred and inbred cows, respectively).



٢- عادل فوزى إبراهيم عبداللطيف
العلاقة بين نوع الحليب ومورفولوجى الضرع والاداء الانتاجى والتناسلى فى
الجاموس المصرى

Adel Fawzi Ibrahim Abdel-latif

**Relationship Between Milking Type, Morphological of Udder,
Productive and Reproductive Performance in Egyptian Buffaloes**

Adel Fawzi Ibrahim Abdel-latif

ABSTRACT

Data utilized in this study were obtained from normal lactation records of 341 Buffalo cows raised at Mehlet Moussa Farm belonging to Animal Production Research Institute, Agriculture Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture. Data covered the period from January 1999 to December 2011.

The main objective of this study was evaluate the relationship between milking type, productive and reproductive traits and udder morphology in Egyptian buffaloes. Data were analyzed (SPSS, 2006) program.

The results obtained from the statistical analysis of these data could be summarized in the following:

There was a significant ($P < 0.05$) effect of parity on milk production and lactation period. milk production was increase the number of lactation until the eighth lactation. The study were showed that the production average at the year 2011 were the highest in productivity than 2009 and 2010. The type of milking was significant effect on milk production by hand milk than machine milk and was not effected on the LP. a circumference udder was significant effect on milk production and the bowl shape of udder higher productivity than other udder shapes. There was significant effect between the udder height and milk production and also gave the shape of the udder and the length of teat in significant effect of milk production and the LP, also had non significant effect of lactation period and reproductive traits. The effect of the parity was in significant to the up to the eight season. Type of milking and udder measurements had a significant effect on the reproductive traits with the exception of some measurements of the udder and teats. The level of daily milk yield and type of milk had a significant effect on the udder and teats and some reproductive traits, but overall mean their was appositve correlation between UC, and teat shape and NPSC. The effect of production level of milk per day on productive and reproductive traits were not significant with the presence of some of the links and significant correlation.

Key words: buffalo, milk yield, lactation period, calving interval, number of service per conception, udder morphology.



٣- عاصم على على محمد عامر
تأثير مستويات مختلفة من البروتين والإضافات الحيوية
على الأداء الإنتاجي لأسماك المياه العذبة

Asem Ali Ali Mohamed Amer

Effect of different levels of protein and probiotics on productive performance of fresh water fishes

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at the fish lab of the Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafra El- Sheikh University during summer season, 2012. The study was conducted for 98 days period, feeding experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of dietary graded levels of Diamond V XPC (zero, 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 g /kg diet) combined with three levels of protein (20, 25 and 30%) on growth performance, feed utilization, body composition, parameters of blood hematology and preliminary economical evaluation of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) fingerlings. A total number of 540 about 10 g Nile tilapia fingerlings which were randomly allotted into 12 treatments in 36 glass aquarium. Each treatment was applied in 3 replicates. Fish were fed a balanced ration at a rate of 3% of fish body weight along the experimental period. The treatments were:

- 1- T1, T5, and T9 (Control group without Diamond V XPC and protein level 20, 25 and 30%).
- 2- T2, T3 and T4 (20% protein), T6, T7and T8 (25%protein), T10, T11 and T12 (30% protein).combined with levels of Diamond V XPC 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 g /kg diet respectively.

The results indicate that, the fish group's number 12. It contains (1.5g Diamond V XPC and 30% protein) revealed significant improvement in growth parameters (body weight gain, feed conversion ratio, and protein efficiency ratio) since the diets contained probiotic (Diamond V XPC) at levels 1.5 g and protein level 30% showed highest values of growth parameters, protein utilization carcass composition, blood parameters and economic efficiency of the experimental fish was relatively affected by different dietary treatments. This study suggested that Diamond V XPC at levels of 1.5 g with 30% protein can be used in feed of Nile tilapia without negative effect on growth parameters, feed utilization, and blood parameters.



ع- عزمي إبراهيم قطب هلال

تأثير عدد الخلايا الجسدية باللبن علي الأداء التناسلي لماشية الفريزيان
الحلابة

Azmy Ibrahim Kotb Helal

THE INFLUENCE OF SOMATIC CELL COUNT IN MILK ON REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF FRIESIAN DAIRY CATTLE

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the effect of somatic cell count (SCC) in milk as They relate to stimate mastitis type on culling, number service per conception, services period, days open, conception rate and calving interval in Friesian cows. A total of 395 Friesian cows (108 of primiparous and 287 multiparous cows) having live body weight and ages ranged between 400 to 650 kg and 3 to 12 years old, respectively, were used in this study. At the beginning of experimental period, animals were randomly divided into four groups according to the SCC count in milk as they relate to stimate mastitis type. Cows in the 1st group having SCC values <200000 cells/ml milk was considered as free mastitis (56 cows of primiparous and 169 cows of multiparous). While, cows in the 2nd group having SCC from 200000 to 400000 cells /ml of milk considered as sub-clinical mastitis (18 cows of primiparous and 45 cows of multiparous). Cows in the 3rd group having SCC 400000 to 1000000 cells/ml in milk considered clinical mastitis (19 cows of primiparous and 47 cows of multiparous) and cows in the 4th group were SCC >1000000 cells/ml in milk was chronic mastitis (15 cows of primiparous and 26 cows of multiparous). The effect of mastitis as They relate to SCC on number of percentage on culling cows was significantly ($P<0.01$) increased in Chronic mastitis group (G4:24.39%) in compared with free (G1: 8.44%), sub-clinical mastitis (G2,7.94%) and clinical mastitis (G3:13.39%). Days from calving to first service was significantly shorter ($P<0.05$) in free mastitis cows groups (87.55 day) than that of sub-clinical, the clinical and chronic mastitis cows groups. Service period had not affected by the parity. The Service period was significantly shorter ($P<0.01$) in free sub-clinical mastitis groups (19.65 and 43.5, respectively) than that sub-clinical, clinical and chronic mastitis groups (43.5, 53.6 and 75.3 days, respectively). However the number of services per conception (NS/C) significantly lower ($P<0.01$) in free mastitis group (1.65) than that of sub-clinical, clinical and chronic mastitis groups (2.12, 2.16 and 3.10, respectively). whereas, it had not significantly affected by the parity. The number of days open of Friesian dairy cows was significantly ($P<0.05$) affected by all groups of mastitis. While, they were not affected by the parity and the interactions between groups and parities pregnancy period of Friesian dairy cows was not affected by mastitis groups, parity and interaction between groups and parity. In addition, the calving interval of cows group in free mastitis group (385.25 d) were significantly shorter ($P<0.01$) than the cows in sub-clinical, clinical and chronic mastitis group (443.65, 475.65 and 450.3 d, respectively).

In conclusion:-sub-clinical, clinical and chronic mastitis affects reproductive performance resulting in an increase in the number of days to first service, days open, and service per conception and increase culling rate as a result of reducing Pregnancy rate and increase calving interval and consequently resulted in a poor reproductive performance and reduce milk production.

قسم المبيدات



١- نورا محمد عبد الحميد على يوسف
دراسات بيئية على بعض مبيدات الآفات
Nora Mohamed Abd El-Hamid Ali Yousef
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME PESTICIDES

ABSTRACT

resistance exploited natural defense machinery of plants could be expressed as alternative, non conventional and ecology caly friendly approach for plant protection. So the present study was conducted which included two main parts. (1). Evaluation of SA as an inducer for SAR in cotton plants,(2) Its effect on the efficiency of some insecticides against some cotton insect. Based on the obtained results of field studied during 2010 and 2011 seasons, SA induced cotton plant resistance to jassid, aphid and bollworms in a distending but significant order. Foliar application of SA didn't affect on egg masses hatchability of Spodoptera littoralis



٢-أحمد إبراهيم أحمد الطوخي
دراسة علي استخدام المكافحة المتكاملة والبرامج الحديثة في مكافحة
بعض آفات الصحة العامة للأقلام من تلوث البيئة بالمبيدات

Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed El-Tokhy

**STUDY ON THE USE OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) AND
SOME NEW PROGRAMS TO CONTROL SOME PUBLIC HEALTH PESTS FOR
REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION BY PESTICIDES**

Abstract

This study demonstrates that an integrated pest management program (IPM) is an appropriate and preferable alternative to conventional methods for control of German cockroaches, House flies and Rodents in three commercial hypermarkets Carrefour and hotels in Egypt. The IPM program approach was based on inspection, sanitation, exclusion methods, educational program, traps and new treatment techniques with limited use of least toxic pesticides. Conventional program approach used only pesticides treatment. IPM and conventional programs for cockroaches control in hypermarkets resulted in 70.1% and 49.5% trap catch reduction respectively at the first week after initial intervention, then the means of reduction percent in the fourth week were significantly increased to 95.3% and 68% respectively, and in the end of experimental after twenty-fourth week the mean of trap catch reduction was 99% and 69.1% respectively. Also the IPM program for House fly control in hypermarket sections improved 100% of reduction percent for dairy product section, meat and poultry section, fish section, hot meal section, sweet section and pizza section, but in other section the percentage reduction were ranging (81.6%:95.1%) after four days. These percentages were continued without any different until the end of experiment (90 days). And the IPM and conventional programs for rodent control achieved a percentage reduction of 77.2% and 39% respectively after on month, then in followed months the reduction percent of rodent activity was ranged between (90%:100%) and (32.9%:59.1%) respectively. The level of sanitation has significant improved at twenty-fourth week during the application of integrated pest management program from using conventional methods and there was a significantly correlation between cockroaches infestation and sanitation. The cost of the IPM program for cockroaches control was significantly greater than the conventional program at the initial month, but subsequent in follow up months the cost of IPM is cheaper. Also the environmental pollution by pesticides residues of Lambada-cyhalothrin, Beta-cyfluthrin and Chlorpyrifos methyle were significantly higher in swab samples taken in conventionally treatment hypermarket. A questionnaire survey of hypermarkets employers reported satisfactory results for using IPM program. Conclusion IPM program more effective than the regular application of pesticides alone in managing these pests and reduced use of insecticides.



٢- هند عبد السلام عبد السلام علي جاد
دراسة تأثير بعض المعاملات الكيميائية علي دودة ورق القطن
Hend Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam Ali Gad
Studies on the effect of some chemical treatments on cotton
leafworm.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find a new effective compounds against the 2nd and 4th instars larvae of cotton leafworm *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd). A different groups of pesticides were tested in this study e. i. the insecticides (pyridalyl-spinetoram), the IGR (indoxacarb) and the biocide (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) in the laboratory and under the field conditions. Also, two natural products lemon juice and clove oil were tested for their toxicity against the 2nd instar larvae of the same insect.

Results in the laboratory studies showed that Spinetoram was the most effective compound against the 2nd instar larvae. While for the 4th instar larvae (pyridalyl and indoxacarb) were more effective. Also, lemon juice showed more effective than clove oil against the 2nd instar larvae . For the semi-field experiments the obtained data focused that spinetoram was the most effective compound. The joint action effective between (Lemon juice or Clove oil) with the previous tested compounds were tested at the level of LC50 and LC25 values. Results showed that there was an antagonistic effect against the 2nd instar larvae of cotton leafworm.

Indoxacarb or *B. thuringiensis* showed a decreasing in AchE activity of 40% after 24 hrs, While pyridalyl showed a decreasing of 20%, also, spinetoram showed a decreasing of 40% after 21 days. For total protein content it was a decreasing in the group treated with spinetoram at intervals up to 21 days. While for *B. thuringiensis* group, it was decreased at the end of the experimental period with 28% decreasing. Also, pyridalyl was decreased in the beginning and return to it's normal rate at the end of the experimental period.

قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية



١- محسنة رزق خليل منصور
دراسات على بعض أنواع المن فى منطقة كفر الشيخ
Mohsena Rizk Khalil Mansour

STUDIES ON SOME APHID SPECIES IN KAFR EL-SHEIKH REGION

ABSTRACT

Aphids are serious insects that attack several economic crops, from which cotton, maize, wheat and barley. The current study was carried out in open fields grown up with cotton, maize; wheat and barley located at the experimental farm of Faculty of Agriculture, and Sakha agricultural Research station kafr El-sheikh from 2006 to 2008 in addition investigations were conducted at the laboratory of Economic Entomology Department, in the same Faculty from 2010 to 2011. The number of aphids and predators were directly counted in the cotton, maize, wheat and barley fields by taking weekly samples in horizontal distribution (east, west, north, south directions and middle). Seeds of cotton variety 86 were sown on March 15th and 20th in the two seasons of study (2006 and 2007). Weekly samples of 20 seedlings were taken from 29th and 24th of April till the 27th and 28th of May during the two seasons, respectively. Then 60 leaves were chosen (20 plants x 3 leaves per plant were taken from the lower, middle and upper parts of the plant). They were randomly chosen from 3rd and 5th of June till the end of the growing season (7th of October). Counts of aphids and predators on the selected samples were carried out directly in the field with the aid of a hand lens. weekly sample of 10 maize plants were selected random from the plants in the field, then three square inches (one inch²/ leaf) and four shoots from 10 tassels. the wheat season, the considered predators were most frequent during March and April that was particularly clear with *C. undecimpunctata*, *Sc. interruptus* and *P. alfierii*. In the second season 2007/08, *P. alfierii* was the most dominant predator followed by *Sc. interruptus*. oat aphid, *Rhopalosiphum padi* (L.) Six predatory insect species were surveyed in the two season. In the first season, *Sc. interruptus* and *Ch. Carnea* were the most dominant. In the second season, *P. alfierii* and *Sc. interruptus* .the most Seven identified parasitoid species as well as species belonging to seven families of order Hymenoptera were recorded. The surveyed parasitoid species were divided into two main groups. The first group includes the primary parasitoid; *Diaeretta rapae* (Aphidiidae) . *Aphelinus* sp.(Aphelinidae). And *Aphidus* sp. (Aphidae). The second group includes the secondary parasitoids *Alloxysta* sp. (Charipidae), *Aphidencyrthus* sp. (Encyrtidae), *Dendrocercus* spp. (Megasilidae), and *Pachyneuron* sp. The coccinellid , *C. undecimpunctata* pry upon *Aphis gossypii* which attacking unhealthy cotton plants; In general, its the most encountered predator in cotton fields . Laboratory tests showed clearly that the predator devoured 331.20 aphids during the larval stage that was completed within four instars and lasted for nine days. The fourth instar lasted for 2.80 days and consumed 40.29% of total numbers of delivered aphids. The predatory adult female was found to be lived for 59.00 days and consumed 3965.81 aphids with an average of 67.22 indiv/day and deposited 441.59 eggs throughout its life with daily average of 11.56 eggs. The adult male lives for 49.60 days and consumed 3077.40 indivs. of aphid with a daily average of 60.2Where as The coccinellid, *C. undecimpunctata* was pry upon *Aphis gossypii* attacking healthy cotton plants, the predator devoured 355.31 aphids during the larval stage that was completed in four instars and lasted eight days. The fourth instars lasted 2.2 days and consumed 39.67% of total numbers of delivered aphids. When adults were fed on aphids, the adult female lived for 54.40 days and consumed 4300.83 aphids with an average of 74.91 indivs./day and deposited 504 eggs throughout its life with daily average of 11.2 eggs. The adult male lived for 50.05 days and consumed 2877.88 indivs. Of aphids with a daily average of 57.50 aphids.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن



- حاتم ممدوح عبده الطحان
دراسات علي استخدام تغل الطماطم المشع في علائق الأرانب النامية
منخفضة البروتين

Hatem Mamdouh Abdo El-Tahan

STUDIES ON USING IRRADIATED TOMATO POMACE IN LOW- PROTEIN DIETS FOR GROWING RABBITS

ABSTRACT

The experiments of the present study were carried out at commercial Farm, during the period from January 2012 to Mar 2012. It aimed to investigate the growth performance of growing New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits fed diets with low protein levels and irradiated or un-irradiated tomato pomace (TP). Six experimental diets were obtained: (1) Control diet (C) containing 17.1% CP, (2) Low protein (LP) containing 15.0% CP. (3) (TP0) containing 15.1% CP and 20 TP. (4) TP with enzyme (TPE) containing (15.0% CP and 20% TP), (5) Irradiated TP at dose of 15 KGY (TP15) containing (15.2 %CP and 20 TP15KGY), (6) Irradiated TP at dose of 25 KGY (TP25) containing (15.1% CP and 20 TP25KGY).

Results obtained could be summarized as follows:

- (1) Tomato pomace was higher in organic matter (OM), ether extract (EE), crude fiber (CF), calcium and phosphorus than SBM.
- (2) Crude fiber, NDF, ADF and ADL were reduced by 3.04, 3.59, 4.20 and 10.13%, respectively, at dose of 15 KGY.
- (3) The DWG was significantly decreased as the protein content decreased from 17% (C diet) to 15% (LP diet). Also, DWG decreased in the rabbits fed TP0 diet as compared with those fed LP diet.
- (4) The mortality rate for rabbits fed LP and TPE diets were two times (10%) higher than those fed C diet. Also, mortality rate was increased from 15 to 30% as the doses of gamma irradiation increased from 0 (TP0 diet) to 25 KGY (TP25 diet).
- (5) Soft faeces (SF) excretion were significantly increased as the protein level decreased from 17.1 % (C diet) to 15.0% (LP diet). Also, DM intake and SF production were increased for rabbits fed TPE diet as compared with TP0 diet.
- (6) The carcass and dressing percentages (with or without head) were significantly decreased for rabbits fed LP diet. While, increased for those received TPE diet as compared with rabbits fed C and TP0 diets.
- (7) Plasma glucose, cholesterol and total lipids were significantly increased in the rabbits fed TP diets (TPE, TP0, TP15 or TP25) as compared with those fed C and LP diet.
- (8) The inclusion of 20% TP in rabbit diets resulted in the cheapest diet as compared with LP diet. Also, the supplementation of enzymes to diet costed less than the LP diet (2.14 vs. 2.46 L.E. /Kg).

It could be concluded that rabbits fed diet containing 20% tomato pomace (TP) irradiated at 15 KGY recorded the higher productive performance as compared with those fed other diets containing 20% TP, but the high mortality rate decreased the relative revenue in this treatment (TP15). Thus, it is possible to include up to 20% TP in growing rabbit diets, especially supplemented with enzymes without any problems, more research is needed to evaluate the use of TP as antioxidant in the rabbit diets.

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قسم الوراثة

١- محمد إبراهيم محمد قيلح
دراسات وراثية علي صفات التبكير والمحصول ومكوناته
لبعض التراكيب الوراثية في الارز
Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Kelah
GENETIC STUDIES ON EARLINESS,
YIELD AND ITS COMPONENTS
FOR SOME RICE GENOTYPES

ABSTRACT

The present investigation carried out of the rice research and training center (RRTC),at experimental farm, Sakha, Kafr EL-Sheikh, Egypt during 2005-2006 seasons. to study the heterosis and gene action of some traits for earliness using six rice varieties as, Giza 177, Namyang10 , HR8524-B-3-2-3, G46B, Large stigma B and Aucow B. These varieties were studied in half diallel cross to obtained 15 F1 hybrids . the studied traits were days to heading, plant height , chlorophyll content, flag leaf area and number of tillers /plant . The highest desirable specific combining ability effects of yield and its components characters were detected for the crosses Giza 177 X HR 5824-B-3-2-3 for plant weight, Giza 177 X HR 5824-B-3-2-3 and G 46 BX Aucow B for grain yield per plant.



٢- ولاء مصطفى محمد مصطفى عيسى
دراسات وراثية و جزيئية على مقاومه لمرض اللفحة فى الأرز
Walaa Moustafa Mohammed Moustafa Essa
Genetic and molecular studies on blast resistance in rice (*Oryza sativa L.*)

ABSTRACT

Rice blast is one of the most important diseases, caused by the fungus (*Pyricularia oryza*), it consider one of the most serious constraints to rice production is not only in Egypt but in many rice growing countries. Five local rice (*Oryza sativa L.*) varieties i.e. Giza 177, Sakha 105, Sakha 104, Sakha 101 and Sakha 103 as well as two introduced varieties Puebla and Hispgran in half diallel were used; therefore, twenty one F1 hybrids were obtained. Vegetative characters as well as, yield and its components for all genotypes under study were measured to estimate combining ability, heritability and heterosis in parents and their F1 hybrids. Also, study the relationship between some morphological characters and the yield and its components by estimating correlation coefficient among the mentioned characters.

Moreover, study the genetic diversity among the used varieties using 20 RAPD primers and 12 SSR primers and determine the genetic differences among seven rice varieties using RAPD and SSR markers and assessment the genetic distance and relationships among these varieties which could help in the development of breeding programs. According to the results Sakha 101 × Hispgran was found to be the best cross followed by Giza 177 × Sakha 101. SSR and RAPD makers detected the genetic variability and it could be a great help to make finger print to the seven varieties. Two primers gave band in the resistance varieties and not in the susceptible so, in the future study by using F2, these bands could be used as a markers related to resistance gene for blast disease.

Key words: Rice blast, *Pyricularia oryza*, *Oryza sativa*, RAPD, SSR.



٣- علاء الدين محمد عبد الخالق شاهين
سلوك بعض التراكيب الوراثية لمحصول الكانولا تحت ظروف الاجهاد المائي
في منطقة شمال الدلتا

Alaa El-Din Mohamed Abd El-Khalek Shaheen
PERFORMANCE OF SOME CANOLA GENOTYPES UNDER WATER
STRESS CONDITIONS IN NORTH DELTA REGION

ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out at Genetics dept., Fac. of Agric., Kafrelsheikh University, the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafrelsheikh, Egypt during the two seasons of 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 using five diverse canola genotypes (Line 162, Line 123, Line 99, Serw 4 and Pactol) which differ in their water stress reaction. Molecular studies were applied at Central Laboratory for Environmental Studies, Kafrelsheikh University. Water stress treatments decreased the means of all studied traits for parents and their crosses. Statistical analysis revealed highly significant effects of water stress treatments on all studied characters. Mean squares of GCA and SCA were significant or highly significant for most studied traits, indicating the importance of additive and non-additive gene action in determining the performance of these characters. The results showed that broad-sense heritability values were high for all the studied traits under control and the three treatments. Primers OPA-10 and OPA-13 could be used to distinguish canola genotypes for water stress in early stage or transmit to a SCAR marker while they generated DNA fragments found only in the tolerant genotypes and were absent in the sensitive ones.



د- إيمان إبراهيم محمود الضبعواي
دراسات بيوتكنولوجية ووراثية على نبات الاستيفيا المعامل بأشعة جاما
Eman Ebrahim Mahmoud El-Dabaawy
**BIOTECHNOLOGICAL AND GENETICAL STUDIES ON GAMMA
IRRADIATED STEVIA (*Stevia rebaudiana*) PLANT**

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at the Department of genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt, using Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory in Biotechnology Unit, Plant Research Department, Division of Isotopes Applications, Nuclear Research Centre, Atomic Energy Authority, Egypt.

This work aimed to induced artificially new genetic variation in *Stevia rebaudiana* Brtoni by using somaclonal variants and gamma rays, which might be useful for increasing the bioactive components and tolerant to abiotic stresses such as salinity. The micropropagated plants (six weeks old) were treated with 0,750,1500 and 2250 doses of gamma rays according to Mathius et al. (1995) to obtain the suitable explants. Then explants were cultured to callus induction media, after that calli were transferred to regeneration media supplemented with 0, 2000, 4000 and 6000 ppm Of NaCl. Some plants were relatively tolerant to salt stress. The plants which showed tolerance to salt stress were examined by using RAPD-PCR technique.

Eight random primers were used to identify the effect of four gamma ray doses (0.0, 750.0, 1500.0 and 2250.0 rad) on micropropagated plants and to identify the genetic variations between four somaclonal variants under salinity concentrations. Four primers only gave polymorphism under these studies.

HPLC analysis was done to evaluate the percentage of the bioactive component (stevioside) in the plants which produced from somaclonal variants, micropropagated plants and gamma irradiated plants. *Stevia* leaves which obtained from somaclonal variants gave nearly double the amount of stevioside (505.51 Mg/100g with 0.5 %), compared with that obtained from micropropagated plants (278.94 Mg/100g with 0.28 %) under laboratory conditions with six weeks age.

Key words: *Stevia rebaudiana*, somaclonal variation, gamma rays, salinity, RAPD-PCR, HPLC analysis.

٥- مبارك إبراهيم مبارك مسعود
دراسات وراثية على قدرة إعادة الخصوبة في الأرز الهجين
Mubarak Ibrahim Mubarak Masoud
Genetic Studies on Restoring Ability in Hybrid Rice

ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out in the Department of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University and the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during the growing seasons of 2009 and 2010.

The results of this investigation could be summarized as follow:

The best desirable GCA effects of CMS and lines were IR69625A followed G46A. Among the new restorer lines R2PL9 followed by RF8PL6, R11PL1 and R11PL5 were the best combiners for grain yield and most of the studied characters. The highest desirable SCA of line x tester effects were detected for the hybrid combinations, G46A/ RF6PL20 followed by IR69625A/RF8PL6 and IR58025A/ RF15PL30. The Molecular marker analysis indicated that there was one DNA marker (Rf1) which showed amplified DNA band with CMS lines and the seven F1 crosses. This suggested that this marker is associated with the pollens and spikelets sterility traits.



٦- شيماء فرج أحمد كلبوش
دراسات وراثية على الفول البلدي للنضج المبكر والمقاومة لأمراض المجموع
الخضري

Shymaa Farag Ahmed Kalboush
**Genetical studies on Faba bean for early maturity and foliage
diseases resistance**

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, during the two successive seasons 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. Lines x testers analysis was used where five lines and three testers were crossed in all possible cross-combinations according to factorial mating design producing fifteen hybrids of faba bean in the first season . F1's and their parents were cultivated at 1st of November, the experiment arranged in randomized complete blocks design with three replications in the second season. The obtained results could be summarized as follows:

The varieties Nubaria 2, Sakha 4 and Giza 3 behaved as good combiners for chocolate spot and rust diseases, the variety; Nubaria 1 behaved as good combiner for chocolate spot disease and seed yield /plant and most of its components, where highly significant negative GCA effects were found. While the parental line variety; T.W. considered as a good combiner for seed yield /plant and most of its components. The best cross for earliness, reaction to foliar diseases and yield and its components was, Sakha 4 x Nubaria 1.

قسم البساتين



١- محمود محمد أحمد سلطان
تأثير التطعيم علي النمو والمحصول وجودة ثمار نباتات الفلفل النامية تحت
ظروف الصوب البلاستيكية
MAHMOUD MOHAMMAD AHMED SOLTAN
EFFECT OF GRAFTING ON GROWTH, YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF
BELL PEPPER PLANTS (CAPSICUM ANNUUM L.) GROWN UNDER PLASTIC
HOUSES CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

The results indicated that the highest survival rate (96.2%) was obtained from the plants with '781' as scion and 'Galaxy' as rootstock. '58' hybrid grafted onto 'Snooker' rootstock had the highest mean values of plant height and number of leaves, while the highest number of branches were obtained from the ungrafted 'Larica' hybrid. The largest plant leaf area was obtained from grafting 'Larica' or '781' onto 'Galaxy' rootstock. The scions of '781' or '58' hybrids and grafted onto 'Galaxy' rootstock achieved the highest average fruit weight, whereas the '58' scion grafted onto 'Galaxy' or 'Snooker' rootstocks achieved the highest number of fruits/m². The highest fruits yield/m² was produced from '58' grafted onto 'Galaxy' rootstock. All grafted hybrids achieved higher exportation percentage of grade A compared to the ungrafted ones. All grafted plants produced taller fruits and higher length: diameter ratio compared to the ungrafted ones, while 'Larica' grafted onto 'Galaxy' rootstock had widest fruits. The grafted 'Larica' onto 'Galaxy' rootstock had the highest fruits content of soluble solids, whereas The highest content of ascorbic acid was obtained from ungrafted '781' hybrid. Grafted 'Larica' onto 'Snooker' rootstock produced fruits with the highest content of titratable acidity.



٢- سامح كامل إبراهيم عقبه
تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية على محصول وجودة أشجار الخوخ
Sameh Kamel Ibrahim Okba
Effect of some agricultural treatments on yield and fruit quality of peach trees.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out during two trees successive seasons of 2009 and 2010 on 15 years old Early grand peach grown at a commercial orchard near Sedy Salem city, Kafri El-Sheikh Governorate. The aim of this work was to compare the effect of four fertilization treatments with control (100% mineral) as well as their effects on some soil properties, vegetative growth of parameters, yield and fruit quality, leaf and fruit chemical analysis. Also, economic evaluation of different fertilization treatments was done in this study to determine the best treatment in this respect. All obtained data were statistically analyzed using a randomized complete block design. Depending on the obtained results in this study, it could be concluded that application of 50% organic +50% chemical fertilizers plus EM was the most profitable treatment followed by 75% organic+ EM for peach trees grown under conditions of this investigation. Both two treatments are recommended for peach farmers to obtain the best vegetative growth, yield, fruit quality, crop value with high net income /fed. from Early grand peach trees.



٣- رانيا شوقي عبد الحميد عبدالغفار
تأثير الأسمدة العضوية والكيميائية والحيوية على إنتاج الفلفل الحلو تحت
صوب البلاستيك

Ghaffar-El Abd Hameed-El Abd Shawky Rania
EFFECT OF ORGANIC, CHEMICAL AND BIOFERTILIZERS ON SWEET
PEPPER PRODUCTION UNDER PLASTIC HOUSES

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of soil fertilization (compost, chemical and/or biofertilizers) and foliar nutrition with either biostimulants (seaweed extract, amino acids or compost tea) or chemical nutrients on vegetative growth, yield and fruit quality as well as leaf chemical analysis of cv. Khairat F1 plant and soil biological activity. The results can be summarized as follows All foliar nutrition treatments increased plant height and number of leaves and branches per plant, total fruit yield, ascorbic acid and P and K contents in leaves, while fruit quality (length, diameter, L:D ratio and TSS) and leaf chlorophyll content were not significantly affected by foliar nutrition. The combinations between chemical and biofertilizers with compost and foliar nutrition with chemical nutrients, amino acid (Ruter) or seaweed extract (Oligo X) were the most profitable treatments for producing sweet pepper plants under Kafrelsheikh conditions and similar areas.



ع- خضر محمود محمد على
تأثير بعض مصادر التسميد على المحصول وجودة ثمار البلح السيوى
بمحافظة الوادى الجديد

Khedr Mahmoud Mohamed Aly

EFFECT OF SOME FERTILIZATION SOURCES ON YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF SEWY DATE PALM, ELWADY EL-GADEED GOVERNORATE

ABSTRACT

A field study was carried out during 2008 and 2009 seasons on mature Sewy date palm cultivar grown in private orchard located at El-Dakhla Oasis, El-Wady El-Gedeed governorate. The fertilization sources: organic, inorganic and biofertilizers were applied either alone or in combination as follow 100% in organic, 100% organic, biofertilizer, 50% org. + 50% in organic + bio, 25% organic +75% inorganic + bio and 75% organic + 25% inorganic + bio in order to study their influence on the growth, yield and fruit physical and chemical quality characteristics. The results revealed that, applying organic manure combination with inorganic fertilization improved the vegetative growth parameters especially 50% organic + 50% inorganic + bio-treatment. Also, the same treatment increased palm yield as number and weight of bunches, fruit weight, flesh weight and fruit firmness were increased with 50% organic + 50% inorganic + bio treatment, while fruit length, diameter and L/D were not affected by all treatments.

Higher fruit SSC%, Vit. C and sugar contents were obtained by the application of 100% organic treatment compared with other treatments. Meanwhile, palms supplying with 50% organic + 50% inorganic + biotreatment gave fruit with lowest percentage of tannin. Overall values of leaf mineral contents, palms fertilized by 100% inorganic had statistically the richest leaves in N. Meanwhile, the treatment 50% org + 50% inorg. + bio tended to increase P, K, Mg and Ca leaves content. Palms fertilized by 100% organic, bio fertilizer treatment and 50% org. + 50% inorg. + bio produced fruits poorer for nitrate, nitrate and heavy metals compared to the highest values recorded by 100% inorg. (cont.). From economic evaluation, the highest net income/fed was obtained by adding 50% org + 50% inorg. + biotreatment in both seasons.



٦- احمد محمد عبد الباقي ابو شنادى
دراسات على تحسين محصول الخيار
Ahmed Mohamed Abdelbaky Aboshanady
STUDIES ON IMPROVEMENT OF CUCUMBER CROP

ABSTRACT

The genetic materials used in the present study included six cultivars of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.). Crosses were made in all possible combinations (half diallel) to produce 15 F1 hybrids. The genetic materials used in the evaluation experiment included 22 genotypes (six cultivars and 15 F1 hybrids in addition to Madina hybrid as a check hybrid). These 22 genotypes were evaluated in a field experiment at El- khatatba, South of EL-Tahrir region during the summer season of 2008 in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Data were obtained on mean plot basis for each character in each genotype. Griffing`s daillle analysis method 2 model 1 were used to estimate GCA and SCA, also heterosis was calculated.

Data were recorded on some vegetative and flowering traits; also yield and its components, as well as fruit characteristics were recorded.

قسم المحاصيل



١- محمد إبراهيم غازي سليمان
إستجابة نمو وإنتاجية الأرز لإجهاد الجفاف والحرارة
Mohamed Ibrahim Ghazy Soliman

Response of Rice Growth and Productivity to Drought and Heat Stress Conditions

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out at the Agronomy Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafu El-Sheikh University, to evaluate the performance and adaptive mechanisms of 19 rice genotypes to water stress and heat stress conditions. The experimental investigations were carried out at in two locations. Firstly at the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha Agriculture Research Station under normal flooding and drought stress conditions (flush irrigation every 12 days). Secondly, at the Agriculture Research Station, El-Kharga, New Valley, under heat stress conditions.

The experiments were conducted in randomized complete block design (R.C.B.D) with three replications.

29 different growth, root, yield and yield components and rice milling characteristics were recorded for the nineteen genotypes.

The results obtained showed:

Highly significant genotypes mean squares for all 29 traits.

Highly significant mean squares for environments for all the 29 traits.

Significant and highly significant years mean squares for some years in some traits, this some growth, root and rice milling trait did not show significant mean squares. However, grain yield and harvest index showed significant years mean squares.

The second under interaction mean squares were not significant except for flag leaf area and nitrogen content that were highly significant and root volume that showed significant mean squares.

Generally, the results indicated that some genotypes performed better than the others under stress conditions.

Also, the genotypes IET 1444, Giza 178, GZ 5121-5-2 and moroberekan could be considered as promising donors under watering shortage and heat stress conditions.



٢- عبدالواحد محمود عبدالواحد ندا
تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية علي نمو وإنتاج بعض أصناف الأرز
Abd El wahed Mahmoud Abd El wahed Nada
EFFECT OF SOME CULTURE PRACTICES ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF
SOME RICE CULTIVARS

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experiment Farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during 2009 and 2010 seasons. to effect of different irrigation treatments, nitrogen levels and nitrogen application on the productivity and grain quality of Egyptian hybrid rice No.1 A split-split plot design with four replications was used. The main plots were devoted to three irrigation intervals (continuous flooding, irrigation every 6 and 9 days). The sub plots were occupied by nitrogen levels(60kg ,120kg 180kg) N/ha and the sub sub plots were allocated to nitrogen application . The data were recorded on dry matter production, leaf area index, chlorophyll content, days to heading, plant height, Number of tillers, number of panicles/m², panicle length , panicle weight, number of filled grain/panicle,1000-grain weight, grain yield, straw yield and harvest index. As well as. Water relations , total water used m³ /ha. , water saved %, .yield reduction %., and water use efficiency (WUE).

The results generally, it could be recommended that could be use 180 kg N/h apply with four times (1/4 B + 1/4 M.T + 1/4P.I + 1/4 booting stage) with 6 days as irrigation intervals which gave highest grain yield and excellent technological characters of Egyptian hybrid No 1 . Also, the results generally showed that, Irrigation intervals ,nitrogen levels and time of nitrogen application treatments had marked significant effect on in the two seasons in all studied traits: Increasing irrigation intervals from continuous flooding up to 6 and 9 days tended to decrease the amount of water used from 14630and 15293 m³/ha to 13417 and 14111m³/ha and 11926 and 12573m³/ha in both seasons, respectively.



٣- نجوى ابراهيم محمد شلبى
تأثير ظروف التخزين على إنبات وحيوية وجودة الحبوب فى بعض أصناف
القمح والشعير

Nagwa Ebrahim Mohamed Shalaby

**EFFECT OF STORAGE CONDITIONS ON GERMINATION, VIABILITY
AND GRAIN QUALITY OF SOME WHEAT AND BARLEY CULTIVARS**

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at Sakha Agricultural Research Station during 2010 and 2011 seasons to study the effect of storage conditions on germination, viability and quality of wheat and barley grains. Three cultivars of wheat (Gemmiza7, Sakha 9 and Giza 168) and three barley cultivars (Giza 128, 129 and 132) were used in this study. Grains were packaged in three package materials (Jute, Jute coated plastic and Metal cans) after that grains were stored in three types of environments (Dust, Sand and Ash) and tested after two different periods for (germination %, Electrical conductivity, Acidity %, radical length, plumule length, seedling dry weight, Moisture % Protein % and Oil %) increasing storage period caused a great reduction in all studied characters except E.C. values and Acidity %.

From the results of this study it could be recommended that using metal cans to store wheat and barley grains till 18 months without using any chemicals is the best method for saving viability and quality under the conditions of Kafr El-Sheikh region.



٤- رشا رمضان عبدالعزيز راجح
تأثير التسميد على المحصول الاقتصادى فى الجوت

Rasha Ramadan Abd El-Aziz Rageh

EFFECT OF FERTILIZATION ON ECONOMIC YIELD OF JUTE

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agriculture Research Station Kafr EL-Sheikh Governrate during two successive seasons 2006 and 2007. The objectives of these experiments were to study the effect of source and levels of nitrogen on yield and quality of jute.

A split – split plot design with four replicates, where the main plots were assigned to the three jute cultivars (S2, S6 and S7); sub plots to sources of nitrogen (urea and nitrate) and sub –sub plots to levels of nitrogen (40, 50, and 60 kg N/fed.).

From the obtained results of this study it can be recommended to high green yields and fiber yields of S6 cultivar to use 60 kg urea/fed. As for S7cultivar 60 kg urea/fed. recommended to obtain high seed yield.



٥- حازم شحاته محمد عبد العال تركى
تقدير التباين الوراثى فى بعض هجن القطن (*Gossypium barbadense*)
تحت الاجهاد المائى

Hazem Shehata Turkey
Estimation of genetic variability in some cotton crosses (*Gossypium barbadense* L.) under water stress

ABSTRACT

Water deficit is considered one of the most important factors affecting on cotton yield. The purpose of this study was Improvement of yield and its components and fiber properties of populations from the studied Egyptian cotton materials and to assess genotypic variation for water deficit stress in a set of cotton germplasm using geometric mean yield (GMY) and drought susceptibility index (DSI) as a selection criteria and to determine genotype x environment interaction influences on cotton yield. Seven lines and five testers were crossed at sakha in 2010 growing season. The parents and their 35 crosses were evaluated in two locations Nubaria and Sakha in growing season 2011 under well-watered (W1) and (W3) in each location and water limited (W2) and (W4) regimes in each location. The crosses as (G. 77 x Pima S6) x Karshneseki-2, (G. 77 x Pima S6) x Pima S6, (G. 77 x Pima S6) x TNB-1, G. 77 X Karshneseki-2 and (10229 X G. 86) X Karshneseki-2 came out as drought tolerant crosses and revealed stability tolerance across environments and could be exploited in breeding program aiming to improve water stress tolerance and yield and its components and fiber properties. Genotypic variation was detected in both locations and substantial variation in GMY ranged from 54.5 to 135.1 g and 92.3 to 156.2 g for Nubaria and Sakha, respectively. Significant negative correlation of DSI with seed cotton yield, lint cotton yield, boll weight, seed index and harvest index in each of the two locations.



٦- محمد فريج سعد رجب
تأثير طرق الزراعة على إنتاجية بعض أصناف الأرز وكفاءة استخدام المياه في
منطقة شمال الدلتا

MOHAMED FREEG SAAD RAGAB

EFFECT OF PLANTING METHODS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF SOME RICE
CULTIVARS AND WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN NORTH DELTA

Abstract

The interaction between planting methods and rice cultivars for dry weight and plant height had a significant effect for dry weight and plant height in the both seasons. Transplanting Sakha 101 cultivar in bed and traditional methods (Flat) recorded the highest value of dry weight /hill in both seasons. Moreover, the tallest plants were obtained hybrid 1 was transplanted by traditional and ridges planting methods in both seasons.

The interaction between transplanting methods and rice cultivars showed that Hybrid 1 cultivar recorded the highest value when it was transplanted by the traditional transplanting or ridges method for number of panicle/hill, grain yield/fed. as well as which it was transplanted under all tested planting methods for number of grain/panicle. However, sakha 105 cultivar recorded the highest value of harvest index when it was planted in ridge method.

The highest value of F.W.U.E. were obtained by transplanting hybrid 1 variety in bed method (1.41, 1.28 Kg/ m³) and ridge method (1.21, 1.22 Kg/ m³) during 2009 and 2010 seasons, respectively.

قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



١- محمد عبد الباسط عبد العزيز السيد سلامة
انتاج الزيوت النباتية من المصادر غير التقليدية

MOHAMED ABD EL-BASET ABD EL-AZIZ EL-SAYED SALAMA
Production of plant oils from untraditional sources

Abstract

This study was directed to evaluate the tubers of chufa (*Cyperus esculentus* L.) for chemical and physical properties of oils, phenolic extract as natural antioxidative compounds and antimicrobial effects.

From the obtained results, we can conclude that chufa tubers are good source of vegetable oils as well as it contains valuable amounts of minerals such as potassium, Phosphorus and magnesium. Chemical and physical properties of chufa tuber oil were a like to those reported in the literature for different edible oils such as cotton seed, corn, sunflower and olive oils. Chufa tubers oil has high nutritional value, hence, it contains high percentage of unsaturated fatty acids especially oleic acid and low in linoleic acid, it makes this oil desirable as it is more stable during cooking and frying. It can be recommended to use chufa tuber oils as safe for human consumption as vegetable edible oils. The health risk is due to use of synthetic food additives, so we focused on the protective biochemical functions of naturally occurring antioxidants.

The study of chufa tubers phenolic extracts were indicated that the possible usefulness of the tubers as an important source of natural antioxidants. The result of antimicrobial activity of chufa tuber phenolic extracts was disclosed the true effects of this compounds against some strains of microorganisms.

Sensorial properties of fried potato chips in chufa tubers oil were relatively equal to that fried in sunflower oil and accepted by panelists.

Finally, it can be recommended to use chufa tubers oil as well as vegetable edible oils and their polyphenols as natural antioxidants and antimicrobial activity for safe human consumption.



٢- مروه محمد عبد الفتاح عبد الهادى
الإستفادة من مخلفات تصنيع الأغذية فى تدعيم بعض الأغذية وإنتاج بعض
المركبات الحيوية

Marwa Mohamed Abd El-Fattah Abd El-Hady

**UTILIZATION OF FOOD PROCESSING WASTES IN FORTIFICATION
OF SOME FOODS AND PRODUCING SOME BIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS**

ABSTRACT

This work was performed to study the possibility of using food processing wastes such as tomato peels and carrot pomace for fortification some bakery products and for production of important biological compounds such as carotenoids from these wastes. The obtained results reveal that tomato peels and carrot pomace contain high percentage of crude fiber and ash. The most predominant elements in tomato peels and carrot pomace were phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, sodium and calcium but Fe and Zn were the minor elements. The optimum conditions for carotenoids extraction from tomato peels and carrot pomace were acetone as a solvent and 7 min as an extraction period. The highest amount of carotenoids extracted from tomato peels was 950 mg/100g and it was 13.6 mg/100g from carrot pomace. The high temperature and the time exposed to heat had a great influence on the stability of carotenoids while, they were more stable in alkaline solution. Tomato peels carotenoids had a great amount of β -carotene (53.72 mg/100g) compared with that of carrot pomace carotenoids (8.59 mg/100g). The tomato peels and carrot pomace carotenoids play an important role in increasing the induction period and reduction the peroxide and acid values of sunflower oil. Enrichment wheat flour with low concentrations of tomato peels and carrot pomace meal (up to 5%) to prepare bakery products not only increases nutritional value but also increases their quality and protects them during storage.



٢- نجلاء كمال إبراهيم بلتاجي
أستخدام الروزماري في إعداد بعض الأغذية لمرضى السكر
Naglaa Kamal Ibrahim Beltagy

Utilization of rosemary in preparing some foods for diabetic patients

ABSTRACT

Rosemary has been widely accepted as one of the species with the highest antioxidant activity.

Chemical composition of dried rosemary powder was determined. Rheological properties of wheat flour dough and the effect of its substitution with dried rosemary leaf powder (0.5, 1.5, 2.5 and 5%) to wheat flour on such properties were studied. Bakery products (bread sticks, biscuit) prepared by using these levels, chemically, organalytically evaluated. Biological experimental was conducted on normal and diabetic rats and hyperglycemic rats after feeding on diet containing either bread sticks supplemented with 2.5 and 5% of dried rosemary leaf powder or basal diet supplemented with 2.5 and 5% of dried rosemary leaf powder. Results showed that crude fiber constituted the highest content of rosemary leaf powder, while protein represented the lowest content. Water absorption of wheat flour was gradually increased as the level of substitution with rosemary powder increased which reached to 58.2, 60.8, 61.0 and 61.4% for wheat flour dough replaced with 0.5, 1.5, 2.5 and 5% of rosemary powder , respectively in compared to 56.5 % for the control wheat flour dough . Arrival time and development time were not affected with the increasing of replacement levels of rosemary powder in compared to the control sample. Stability time of composite wheat flour dough with 0.5,1.5, 2.5 and 5% of rosemary powder was increased from 4 min for control sample to 9.5 , 10.5 ,10.5 and <12.0 min , respectively. Rosemary powder caused a gradual increase in the values of resistance to extension from 250 B.U for control sample to 260 ,350, 500 and 540 B.U for wheat flour replaced by the above mentioned levels with rosemary powder , respectively .Sensory evaluation of bread sticks supplemented with 0.5 and 1.5 % of dried rosemary leaf powder and biscuits supplemented with dried rosemary leaf powder up to 5 % had a good acceptability. Diabetic rats fed on diets contain rosemary powder had a greater final body weight than diabetic rats that fed on control diets (positive control).

Diabetic rats treated with 5% dried rosemary leaf powder was a higher percentage of liver/ body weight followed by diabetic rats treated with 2.5% rosemary leaf powder and bread sticks supplemented with 5 % compared with diabetic rats (positive control). Serum blood glucose was significantly decreased while insulin level was significantly increased in diabetic rats treated with rosemary leaf powder and diabetic rats treated with bread sticks supplemented with 5% rosemary leaf powder at the end of experiment. The percentage of decreased of blood glucose was ranged from 46.60 to 59.47 % compared to positive control .The highest decrease in total cholesterol level, triglycerides , LDL-C was found in rats fed on 5% rosemary powder compared to positive control .

There was significantly increase in HDL-C in diabetic rats treated with rosemary compared to positive control .Microscopically, liver of diabetic rats revealed vacuolation of hepatocytes and there was a presence of vacuolations of epithelial lining pancreatic acini, in pancreas cross section in the same group of rats. On the other hand , no changes were observed in liver and pancreas cross section in diabetic rats fed on basal diet and bread sticks with rosemary powder 5% and diabetic rats fed on 5% rosemary leaf powder when compared with negative control .Finally, it can be concluded that, using rosemary powder had the pronounced effect for lowering glucose and cholesterol levels of the experimental rats blood.

قسم الألبان



١- ميادة محمد ابواليزيد عمران
دراسات غذائية وفسلوجية عن تغذية الفئران على اللبن الزبادى وأنواع
مختلفة من السيلينيوم

Mayada Mohammed Abu El-yazid Omran
Nutritional and physiological studies on feeding Zabady milk and
different forms of selenium to rats

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to explore the nutritional and biological effect of different forms of organic and inorganic Selenium (Se) using experimental rats. The animals were fed for 8 weeks on diets supplemented with a 0.5 ppm Se. The results revealed no significant differences in food efficiency and final body weights however, the rats fed (Selplex®) gained less body weight. Relative liver, spleen, kidney and heart weights were comparable among all rats. No effect on feeding different Se forms on rats' serum ch., triglycerides and phospholipids. HDL, and LDL ch. levels and the ratio of HDL-ch. to total ch. or atherogenic index were comparable among all rats. Liver total ch. and phospholipids showed no significant differences however, triglycerides varied among all rats groups. Activity of serum GOT and GPT enzymes compared to control rats that were in the normal range. There were no significant differences in serum and liver catalase activity and TBARS content in RBC, liver and liver mitochondrial fraction among all rats groups. There are significant differences in serum resistance to peroxidation stress among rats groups. In conclusion, feeding Zabady milk along with different forms of organic and inorganic Se was found to improve the antioxidant capacity of rats without affecting their growth parameters and lipid metabolism.



٢- أسامة فوزي إبراهيم معجوز
دراسة على تدعيم الزبادي بالحديد باستخدام بعض المصادر الطبيعية
OSAMA FAWZY IBRAHIM MAGOUZ
A STUDY ON FORTIFICATION OF ZABADY WITH IRON USING SOME
NATURAL SOURCES

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was using some natural sources such as: sesame, treacle, date, apricot and peach to fortify zabady with iron. Fermentability of the prepared cow's milk (3.5%fat), buffalo's milk (5.5%fat) was slightly affected, whereas analysis of the resultant zabady revealed asignificant increase in iron content due to the applied treatments. Fat, protein and ash contents was also increased, whereas rates of proteolysis, lipolysis and fat oxidation were slightly affected by different levels according to type of iron source. Curd tension greatly increased, whereas curd syneresis decreased by the applied treatments. Such improvements were observed with respect to the organoleptic properties due to the improvement of firmness and wheying-off properties.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- عبيد وحدى زغلول توفيق سعد الحداد
تشغيل و ادارة الري بالتنقيط باستخدام
الخلايا الكهروضوئية

Abeer Wagdy Zaghlool Tawfik Elhaddad
Operating and Management of Drip Irrigation Using Solar
Photovoltaic

ABSTRACT

This research has been concentrated on the use of solar energy, water wells and the design of Therefore, the main objectives of the present equipment and devices to maximize generated energy. study were: To prepare and evaluate of solar modules and submersible pump suitable for the drip irrigation. To design sun tracking device of the photovoltaic modules horizontally requirements of and vertically. To design enhancing device of generated energy of the photovoltaic modules. To and enhancing device of drip irrigation evaluate the performance of solar modules, submersible pump, The experimental studies were confined to generated energy under different operation conditions. determine the effect of: 1- Panel temperature in (Summer and Winter). 2- Daily solar radiation. 3- Panel tilt angles. 4- Panel orientation: (toward south along daytime) and (tracking sun from east to west). 5- Using mirror as a reflector of sun rays. 6- Critical irradiance. 7- Operating water heads: (2- 3- 4m). On parameter of the study: 1- Electric output power of panel (W). 2- Panel efficiency (%).3- Benefit ratio of solar radiation due to orientation and changing tilt angle. 4- Benefit ratio of electric output power of panel due to orientation and changing tilt angle. 5- Discharge of pump (L/min). 6- Daily number of operating hours of the pump. 7- Hydraulic power (W). 8- Subsystem efficiency (%).9- Overall efficiency (%).

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- رمضان أحمد محمد عرفه
دراسات على تعريف السلالات الفسيولوجيه لفطر لفحة الارز
بالطرق التقليدية والوراثيه

Ramadan Ahmed Mohamed Arafa

STUDIES ON IDENTIFICATION OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RACES OF THE RICE BLAST FUNGUS BY TRADITIONAL AND GENETIC METHODS.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Rice Pathology Department laboratories and greenhouse at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafrelsheikh, Egypt. One hundred forty four blast samples were collected from six governorates during 2008, 2009 and 2010 growing seasons from weed and rice. To identify physiological races of *Pyricularia grisea* fungus using international differential varieties (IDVs), vegetative compatibility groups (VCGs) and molecular biology technique. Thirty sub-races were obtained from 144 isolates. The obtained isolates were able to infect some or all susceptible cultivars. Pi-Z resistance gene was highly effective in blast control (94.44 %), While Pi-a was the lowest effective gene (22.91%). Using VCGs the isolates were classified into eight groups from VCG 1 to VCG 8. The genetics studies showed eight groups (A - H) were classified according to the genetic similarity which ranged from 76% to 100%. The results obtained from this study showed that the traditional method using IDVs is very important for identification of physiological races.



٢- منى مصطفى محمد صالح
دراسات علي مرض عفن الغمد في الأرز
Mona Mostafa Mohammad Saleh
Studies on the sheath rot disease of rice

ABSTRACT

This study is the first record in Egypt on the rice sheath rot disease. Distinguishable symptoms of the disease have been observed at rice fields of Nile Delta. Infected samples were collected to detect the pathogen and to study the morphological, molecular and physiological characters between its isolates. Survey study, losses assessment and evaluation of integrated management techniques against the pathogen were performed. Sixty-seven isolates of *Sarocladium oryzae* & *Fusarium* spp. were isolated. *S.oryzae* isolates were more dominant and had the highest severity values thus, they were subjected to further studies. IR58025A was the most susceptible genotype followed by Hybrid 2. Malt media, 25°C & pH7 were the best for mycelial growth where PDA media, 30°C & pH7 were the best for sporulation. The pathogen produces toxins that affect rice seed germination, regardless virulence. Injection inoculation method and early flowering stage were the most in disease incidence. Beheira governorates recorded the highest disease incidence. The disease caused losses in yield components and panicle exertion at Sakha & Gemmiza locations. Indica varieties were more susceptible than Japonica ones. Date of 10May was the proper sowing date to escape from the disease infection. The highest infection was recorded at 150 & 90 N unit/fed. at Sakha & Gemmiza locations, respectively. While, basal application at rate 25Kg+spray with 2% potassium sulphate at panicle initiation stage reduced disease incidence. Copper oxychloride & Azoxystrobin were the best in the field at Sakha & Gemmiza locations. *Bacillus subtilis* no.93, *Trichoderma atroviride* and *T. longibrachiatum* were the best as protective and curative treatment in reducing disease infection. Salicylic acid was better than BTH where it prevent disease infection at 8mM at 7, 14 & 21 days before inoculation with the pathogen.



٢- بسارة عماد الدين احمد عبدالواحد محمد حنبل
دراسات بيولوجية وحزيبية وتشريحية على فيروس موزيك الخيار فى مصر
Sara Emad El-Dein Ahmed Abd EL-Wahed
**BIOLOGICAL, MOLECULAR AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES ON
CUCUMBER MOSAIC VIRUS IN EGYPT**

ABSTRACT

The virus was isolated from naturally infected squash plants. The studied virus was identified as CMV according to symptomatology, host range, virus stability, modes of transmission, particle morphology and ELISA. Electron micrographs of ultrathin sections from CMV- infected squash leaves (*Cucurbita pepo* var. *Eskandarani*) showed numerous cell with pathologic alternations in different grades of severity in comparison to uninfected ones. Altered cells showed changes in nuclei, cytoplasm, cell vacuole, membrane system, mitochondria and chloroplasts. The plant extracts of garlic cloves, onion, peppermint oil and pomegranate cortex and seed, clearly inhibited the viral infection. The dairy products as skim milk and sweet whey had an inhibitory effect on the virus infection. The amplified partial coat protein (CP) gene of the CMV-Behera-EG strain was sequenced and compared with 24 strains reported from various plant of the world, which formed four distinct subgroups-IA, IB, IC and II. The phylogenetic analysis revealed that the CMV-Behera-EG strain was clustered with CMV subgroup-IA with identity more than 99%.



٤- غدي عزت محمد كامل عمر
دراسات علي مرض صدأ الساق الأسود علي القمح في مصر
Ghady Ezzat Mohamed Kamel
Studies on wheat stem rust disease in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Wheat Stem rust caused by *Puccinia graminis tritici*. The present work are concerned with the race identification, the pathotypes TKTRT and TTTTRT were the most frequent in 2009/2010, while in 2011/2012 all the pathotypes showed the same frequency. Gene efficacy to Sr genes at seedling and adult stage were evaluated, Sr 10 and 24 were the most resistant in two seasons, at adult stage Sr 17,31,24,36 were resistant in two seasons. Effect of climatic factors on the disease at Beheira, Kafrelsheikh and Beni Suef, the severity of disease increased in Beni Suef, where the highest temperature and less humidity were recorded. As well as evaluation of some cultivars, cultivars can be divided to slow rusting cultivars such as Beni-sweif-4, Beni-sweif-6, Sids-13 and Gemmeiza-11 and fast rusting cultivars such as Sids-6. Effect of spraying plants with some inducers, all inducers failed to change the infection type of Sides- 6 as a susceptible cultivar to resistant except with oxalic acid and salicylic acid when sprayed at 72 hr. before inoculation. Scanning electron microscopic examinations were performed to study the effect of this inducers. Four fungicides were tested; chemical control considered the fastest tool for managing wheat rust using Pilzole (25%), Sumi-8 (5%).



٥- شيماء أنور درويش العمري
دراسات على بعض الفطريات المحمولة بالتربة والمسببة للأمراض في بنجر
السكر

Shimaa Anwar Darweesh El-Emary
Studies on some pathogenic soil-borne fungi of Sugar beet

ABSTRACT

Three root-infecting fungi caused damping-off and root rot diseases in of sugar beet plants (*Beta vulgaris* L.) were isolated from infected plants. Pathogenic abilities of seven *F. oxysporum*, two *R. solani* and three *S. rolfsii* isolates to infect susceptible sugar beet cultivar Kawmera were varied in their pathogenicity under sterilized pots conditions. Isolate coded as S3 of *S. rolfsii*, isolate R9 of *R. solani* and isolate F21 of *F. oxysporum* were found to be the most destructive pathogens caused pre and post-emergence damping-off, disease incidence and severity. Accordingly, these isolates were chosen as the main pathogens could be used in further in vitro and in vivo studies. As a result of the microbial screening, four fungal and eight bacterial antagonists isolated from rhizosphere of healthy plants grown nearby the diseased ones were found to have antifungal activities against the tested pathogens. Results illustrated that the antifungal activities of the tested plant oils of *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Nigella sativa* and *Allium sativum*, in addition to the aqueous extracts of *Piper nigrum*, *Cuminum cyminum* and *Punica granatum* were varied in their degree towards the mycelial growth of the studied pathogenic fungi.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الوراثة



١- عزيزة أحمد محمد أبوليله
دراسات وراثية جزيئية على تحمل الجفاف فى الأرز باستخدام الدليل الوراثى
SSR

Aziza Ahmed Mohammed Aboulila
MOLECULAR GENETIC STUDIES ON DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN
RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.) USING SSR DNA MARKER

ABSTRACT

The current investigation was carried out at Genetics Dept., Fac. of Agri., Kafrelsheikh Uni. All field experiments were applied at the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC) Experimental Farm, Sakha, Kafrelsheikh, Egypt during 2010 season. A total of 161 genotypes were selected from source nursery of rice program 2009 growing season, to be evaluated under drought stress. Line x tester mating design was used to evaluate 24 hybrid rice and their parents under drought condition. Many parental genotypes showed positive highly significant values of general combining ability effects; meanwhile, some crosses combinations showed highly significant specific combining ability effects for the studied characters (14 vegetative and 7 yield characters). Total soluble protein was used to study the 24 hybrid rice and their parents. The results appeared the appearance of differences in the number and density of protein bands. The molecular analysis results revealed that out of 16 primers used, 4 primers, showed monomorphic patterns, while the remaining markers showed clear and distinct banding patterns. The number of alleles detected ranged from 1 allele in all the monomorphic markers to 4 alleles in RM3825.



٢- عبد النبي حامد محمد دياب
تحفيز إنتاج النباتات الاحادية عن طريق تقنية التوالد البكري
فى بعض التراكيب الوراثية للقاوون والشمام
Abd El-Nabi Hamed Mohamed Diab
Enhanced Production of Haploid Plants Through Parthenogenesis
Technique in Some genotypes of
Melon (Cucumis melo L.)

ABSTRACT

F1 hybrid cultivars have been widely used for commercial melon production. An inbred lines essential for F1 seed production. Haploid plants are highly desired in plant breeding and improving varieties. The primal and plmira hybrid gave the highest percentage for fruit set, seed set and haploid plant productions. The combination of 2,4-D+ BA and 2,4-D+ BA+ A.A gave the highest percentage for fruit set, seed set and haploid production. Parthenogenesis induction via different growth regulators and some of amino acid gave 3-5 parthenogenetic embryo/ treated fruit as the highest rate of haploid embryos. Fifteen new strains surpassed their original parents in some economic traits among of them strains No. 31 and 112 in total soluble solids (TSS). Field and biochemical evaluation revealed that the genetic variations between the new strains under study able them for using in the melon breeding programs for production of hybrid seeds.



٣- محمود عبد الله على السيد
دراسات على النقاوة الوراثية لبعض السلالات ذات العقم الذكري
السييتوبلازمى فى الأرز الهجين
Mahmoud Abd Allah Ali El-Sayed
STUDIES ON GENETIC PURITY OF SOME CYTOPLASMIC MALE
STERILE
LINES (CMS) IN HYBRID RICE

ABSTRACT

Two cytoplasmic male sterile lines wild abortive (WA) IR69625A, IR70368A and one cytoplasmic male sterile line K type; K17A with their respective maintainers were chosen and used as parental lines to determine the genetic purity, stability, genetic analysis for some morphological, yield and its component characters and some floral traits. The maximum impurity which was (2 %) in line IR70368A and (4 %) in line K17A were dropped from 2010 to 2011 season after three paired – cross evaluation. The purity ratio of 99.99 % for IR69625A, IR70368A and 94% for K17A plants were used for nucleus seed multiplication through paired cross cycles every year to produce breeders seeds. This procedure was successful in improving the purity of the parental lines, because it achieves the maximum yield potential (99 % pure seed) of the A line. For PCR analysis, the results suggested that, the primers RMT6 and cms could be used to identify the genetic purity for CMS lines under multiplication experiment. Moreover, these results were confirmed with the field characters.



٤- أشجان محمد عبد العظيم سليمان
الاختلافات بين أصناف الشعير العاري والمغطي المتحملة والجساسة
للجفاف علي المستوي الجزيئي
Ashgan Mohamed Abd El-Aziem Soliman
Differences between drought tolerant and sensitive hulled and
hulless barley cultivars on the molecular level

ABSTRACT

To study differences between nine genotypes drought tolerant and sensitive hulled and hulless barley, this genotypes were sown at Sakha Res. Station in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 growing seasons, in two evaluation experiments; the 1st under full irrigation (three irrigations), the 2nd under severe stress (only one irrigation at planting time). The randomized complete block design with 3 replications was used for each experiment. Ten traits were recorded, total chlorophyll, days to heading, days to maturity, plant height, spike length, number of kernels per spike, number of tiller/m², 1000 kernel weight, grain yield and biological yield. Other five traits were recorded in the second season only, root length, root volume, root dry weight, shoot dry weight and root/shoot ratio. In addition, eight stress tolerance indices were evaluated (TOL, MP, STI, GMP, Yr, DSI, YSI, YI). All the studied characteristics were significantly affected by drought stress in both growing seasons. There were significant differences for all criteria among the genotypes. Giza126, California mariout, Rihane-03, Giza2000 and Giza131 were the best genotypes for most studied characteristics. Grain yield under normal condition (GYP) was highly significantly correlated with grain yield under stress (GYS) conditions. Correlation analysis between drought tolerance indices and yield components showed that grain yield under irrigated condition was highly positive correlated with MP, STI, GMP and YSI. While, grain yield under stress condition (GYS) was highly positive correlated with MP, STI, GMP, YSI and YI and highly negative correlated with TOL, YR and DSI. The correlation coefficients indicated that MP, STI, GMP and YSI were the best criteria for selection of high yielding genotypes under stress and non-stress conditions. Out of the six used SSR primer pairs included LEA gene, only four primers (EBmac0624, EBmac0701, Bmac0134 and HVB23) in addition to the LEA gene generated clear patterns with high polymorphism. Among six SSR primers, one primer showed monomorphic band profiles (EBmac0415), evaluate the genetic diversity of The four discriminatory primer pairs and LEA gene were used to drought stress tolerance in nine barley genotypes.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- سماح زغلول محمود إبراهيم
الخصائص الإنتاجية والتناسلية لأبقار الفريزيان تحت نظام المزارع شبة
المكثفة في مصر

SAMAH ZAGHLOUL MAHMOUD EBRAHIM PRODUCTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF FRIESIAN COWS UNDER SEMI INTENSIVE FARMING SYSTEM IN EGYPT.

ABSTRACT

Data utilized in this study were obtained from normal lactation records of Friesian herd raised at Sakha (5951) and El-Karada (1232) in Egypt, Data covered the period from 1999 - 2010. Data were analyzed by using (Harvey 1990) and (MTDFREML) of Boldman et al., (1995). for estimating effect of level of production on productive such as (total milk yield (TMY), 305dMY, milk yield per day MY/D, lactation period (LP) and dry period (DP)) and reproductive traits such as (Calving interval (CI) and Days open (DO) and evaluate profitability of the cows at different levels of milk production under semi intensive farming system in Egypt. The average for three level HMY were (6443kg, 5541kg, 17.5kg, 312d, 168d, 481d and 149d), MMY were (4934kg, 4185kg, 12kg, 308d, 179d, 487d and 142d), LMY were (3455kg, 2933kg, 8kg, 318d, 181d, 499d and 141d) for the same traits, respectively. Heritability estimates of production and reproduction traits for level of production ranged from 0.14 to 0.59, from 0.16 to 0.36 and from 0.14 to 0.36 for HMY, MMY and LMY, respectively. in conclusion, extension of medium milk producer cows with ideality period for calving interval, days open and dry period but shorter lactation period are more profitable than those have shorter and longer calving interval and days open.



٢- باسم سعد عبد الفتاح عبد العاطي
إستخدام بعض نظم الرعاية الحديثة فى إنتاج اصبعيات البلطى النيلى وحيد
الجنس

Basem Saad Abd El-Fatah Abd Elaty
USE OF SOME MODERN REARING TECHNIQUES
IN MONO SEX NILE TILAPIA FINGERLINGS PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

Four experiments were managed.

- The treatment 19 of the first experiment has achieved the highest total seed production which reached 27.477.99 fry/pond. And the lowest values were found in the treatment 2 which reached a total seed production 21.600.98 fry/pond.
- The treatment 19 of the second experiment has achieved the highest total seed production (28.089.95 fry/pond). And the treatment 14 achieved the lowest total seed production 21.390.98 fry/pond.
- The total production of Nile tilapia fry per each spawning pond, 24 m², is 28,090 within the natural spawning season, an increase of 2.23% from that was spawning outside the normal season (27478 fry).
- The total revenue and net income under hatchery conditions in the out off-season (February 2010) much higher than that in natural spawning season (April 2011) by 22.01%.
- From the exp. 3th The treatment which used XPC and stocking density 50000 fry/ pond has achieved the highest values in growth performance and feed utilization parameters. And the treatment which used NFH with socking density 50000 fry /pond achieved the lowest values.

From the Exp. 4 The treatments which used the feed additives with 0.125 % and stocking density hapa has achieved the best values for both of growth performance and feed utilization /150 fish parameters.



٣- أحمد شعبان السيد شمس
تأثير إضافة مصادر مختلفة من العناصر المعدنية على الأداء الإنتاجي للأبقار
الفريزيان

Ahmed Shaaban El-Sayed Shams
Effect of different source of minerals on productive performance of
Friesian cows

ABSTRACT

Eighteen lactating Friesian cows were divided into three similar groups fed the basal ration consisted of 40% concentrate feed mixture + 40% corn silage + 20% rice straw (on DM basis) without additive or with 25 g premix/head/day or with 50 g seaweed/head/day. Seaweed group showed ($P<0.05$) the highest apparent absorption and retention of different minerals and minerals concentrations in hair, blood plasma and milk. The seaweed treatment showed the superior digestibility and nutritive values, TDN and DE intake, actual milk and 4% FCM yield and its constituents and the lowest somatic cell count. Amounts of DM and DCP and feed cost per one kg 4% FCM were lower ($P<0.05$), however, the total revenue, net revenue and economic efficiency were higher ($P<0.05$) for premix and seaweed treatments. In conclusion, premix and seaweed additives improved mineral status and productive performance



ع- عمرو محمد كامل محمد جبر
مقارنة بين مجموعة من الأدلة الانتخابية لصفات اللبن وصحة الضرع في
أبقار الفريزيان في مصر

Amr Mohamed Kamel Mohamed Gabr
A Comparison between Different Selection Indexes for Milk and
Udder Health Traits on Friesian Cows in Egypt

ABSTRACT

A total of 973 normal lactation records of Friesian cows during 1999 to 2004 analyzing, using Statistical Analysis System version 8.2, effects of month of calving, year of calving and parity as fixed effects and sires, cows within sires and errors as random effects on total milk yield (TMY), fat percent (F%), protein percent (P%), lactation period (LP) and somatic cell count (SCC). Also, TMY and LP analyzed using animal model according to Boldman et al. (1995). Unadjusted mean were 3558 kg, 3.7%, 2.6%, 301 days, and 536×10^3 cell/ml, respectively. h^2 for traits were 0.61 ± 0.14 , 0.40 ± 0.07 , 0.32 ± 0.08 , 0.16 ± 0.07 and 0.03 ± 0.07 , respectively. Genetic correlation were positive between TMY and each of F%, P%, and LP, between F% and each of P% and LP, and between P% and each of LP, and SCC, while genetic correlation between SCC and each of TMY, F%, and LP were negative. The economic values for traits were 1/1641, 1/109, 1/0.40, and 1/400, respectively. The expected genetic change per generation ranged from 385 to 639 kg, -0.90 to 0.66%, -21.54 to 40.40 d, and -82.64 to -427×10^{-3} for TMY, F%, P%, and SCC, respectively. Selection indices indicates that index I1 which incorporated TMY, LP, F% and SCC was the best.

قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية



١- أسامة محمد مختار عبد الرحمن رخا
دراسات إيكولوجية وبيوباثولوجية على الحشرة الرواعة
Osama Mohamed Mokhtar Abd El-Rahman Rakha
ECOLOGICAL AND BIOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ROVE
BETLES

ABSTRACT

The first study (Ecological study) was carried out at the experimental farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, with the rove beetles (*Paederus fuscipes*) and some associated preys, to find out seasonal abundance and population fluctuation of this predator and associated preys. However the second study (Biobathological study) was carried out at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine to find out the effect of pederin on the skin and internal organs of rats.

Biobathological study (Topical administration), the most prominent gross lesions appeared after application of the insects extracts were in the form of slight erythematous area then became elevated and slightly flabby and crusts formation in the 14 days and healed in the 30 days. (Oral Administration), regarding to the gross pathological findings of the toxin administrated to rats, there were no gross lesions except rats showed reluctance to move, wrinkled hair, arched back and off food at the end of the experiment. Some rats showed flabby and enlarged liver as well as consolidation of lungs. As for microscopic findings, there are many acute changes on the skin and the internal organs.



٢- السيد عبد الحميد السيد رفاعي
دراسات بيئية ومكافحة حيوية لبعض أفات الأرز فى محافظة البحيرة
EL-Sayed Abd El-Hameed El-Sayed Refaey
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF SOME RICE
PESTS AT EL-BEHIERA GOVERNORATE

ABSTRACT

Studies were conducted at rice fields at Rasheed District, Beheira Governorate and laboratory of Entomology, Faculty of Agricultural, Kafer El- sheikh University . during 2009 and 2010 seasons .. The studies aimed to survey arthropods. dominant in rice fields, and role of Trichogramma evanescens in suppressing infestation by Chilo agamemenon in rice fields. Twenty-one insect pest species, 36 predators, five parasitoids, 10 true spiders and three spider mites were surveyed using five techniques of sampling. The most important insect pests were Chilo agamemnon Bles.,Hydrellia prosternalis Deem. and Chironomus spp. Odonata and staphylinids were the most important predators, while Trichogramma evanescens West. was the most efficient proved to be efficient biocontrol parasitoid Spiders of Lycosidae, Teteragnathidae and Thomisidae agents as generahist predators. In addition, to enhance the role of insect predators, parasitoids and true spiders, it is necessary to avoid using insecticides particularly early in the season.

قسم المبيدات



١- محمد السيد مرسي محمد
إستخدام التخزين الحراري للطاقة الشمسية في تجفيف بعض النباتات
الطبية والعطرية

MOHAMED EL-SAYED MOURSY MOHAMED UTILIZATION OF THERMAL SOLAR ENERGY STORAGE FOR DRYING SOME MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

ABSTRACT

The application of solar energy as a clean renewable source of energy in agricultural purposes has the major interest worldwide especially in countries with a high solar insulation.

A solar heating system includes a solar collector has an area about of 2 m², fan, two thermal storage systems; the first in rock bed (Limestone) and the second in water tank. The present study was carried out during two successive seasons, 2008 and 2009, at Horticultural Research Station in Sabahia, Alexandria, Egypt at latitude angle of 31° 20' N to drying the chamomile flower-heads between 5 /4/2009 to 3/5/2009 and roselle sepals between 4/10/2009 to 18/11/2009.

The objectives of the study were as follows:-

A- Study the effect of different drying systems on some physical and chemical properties, 1- by a direct solar-heated forced air (DSA). 2- by an indirect solar-heated forced air through a thermal storage in rock bed (ISAR). 3- an indirect solar-hated forced air through a thermal storage in water media (ISAW). 4- by an indirect solar-heated forced air through a thermal storage in both rock bed and water media (ISARW) on some physical and chemical properties dryer product under three levels of airflow rates, 4.06, 6.65 and 9.56 m³/min and comparison with conventional drying system (CSD).

B- Construct a solar storage system added with flat solar collector tilt angle equal Alexandria city latitude angle 31°, 20' and drying chamber and fan, the heated in solar collector and suction by fan to solar energy storage system (on rock bed and storage water media), after this to drying chamber through chamomile flower-heads and roselle sepals. The important results could be summarized as follows:-

1- Solar air drying system by an indirect solar-heated forced air through a thermal storage in both rock bed and water media (ISARW) on chamomile flower-heads and roselle sepals gave the best results comparison with conventional sun drying system (CSD) this system increases the drying rate and decreases the drying time, also gave best volatile oil percentage, azolene content of volatile oil percentage on chamomile flower-heads. Also, anthocynin percentage and vitamin C (mg/100 g. Sample) on roselle sepals.

2- The main of thermal efficiency of solar collector, thermal storage with solar energy on rock bed and water tank were 60.63, 62.41 and 63.81%, respectively.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- زينب عبد النبي علي محمد كلبوش
دراسات علي مرض تفحم حبوب الارز في مصر
Zeinab Abd El-Naby Aly Kalboush
Studies on rice kernel smut disease in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Results obtained throughout this investigation on kernel smut disease of rice caused by *T. barclayana* could be summarized as follows:-

The highest percent of disease incidence was recorded at Dakahlia and Kafr EL-Sheikh Governorates. Isolate no. 35 isolated from Giza 178 rice cultivar grown at Dakahlia location was the most virulent one. Giza 178, Hybrid 2, Hybrid 1 were the most susceptible cvs. On the other hand, Sakha 101, Sakha 105 were the least susceptible ones. *T. harzianum* isolate No. (4) and *G. delyenses* proved to be to the most effective bioagents. Survival of in infected rice grains with *T. barclayana* showed that the highest% of germinated spores were obtained after eight months and then decreased gradually up to forty two months. *Bacillus pumilus* (Isolate no.4), while isolates numbers 9 and 3 of *B. chitinosporus* and *Bacillus subtilis* were ineffective in vitro. *A. visnaga* was the most effective in decreasing number of germinated teliospores at 150 ppm and linear growth of the fungus at 750 ppm under in vitro and greenhouse conditions. mint oil was the most effective among the other tested oils in vitro and under greenhouse conditions. The highest effect of salicylic acid was obtained when applied before inoculation. The increment in the level of POX, PPO and total proteins in infected plants was higher than in healthy ones. levels of POX, PPO and total protein in Sakha 105, Sakha 101 and Giza 177 cvs. as resistant cvs. Four primers were used i.e. ISJ-5, ISJ-6, ISJ-7 and ISJ-9 which gave differences between susceptible and resistance rice cultivars. Scanning Electron Micrographs (SEM) show that *Trichoderma harzianum* hyphae were interacting with those of *T. baclayana*. Also, results revealed that *T. harzianum* established mycoparasitism by coiling its mycelium around the pathogen hyphae, forming ring shape. Kernel smut disease significantly increased by the late sowing dates.

Atemi 10% SL was the best.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن

قسم الألبان



١- محمد عابد محمد غنيمه

دراسات كيمائية وطبيعية وتقييم حسي لمنتجات جديدة

من اليوغورت المعامل بثاني أكسيد الكربون

MOHAMED ABED MOHAMED GHANIMAH

**CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL STUDIES AS WELL AS SENSORY
EVALUATION OF NOVEL CARBONATED YOGURT PRODUCTS**

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to manufacture new types of carbonated yogurt. This product can be manufacture in both set and stirred style. Various types of milk were used to manufacture this product, like buffalo and cow milks. A low calorie carbonated yogurt can be manufacture from skim milk. Some attempts were performed to improve sensory quality of this product by using fat replacers (Litesse®II and WPC). Whey proteins (such as WPC and WPI) used to improve texture, sensory and nutritional properties of carbonated yogurt manufactured from whole and skim cow milk. Some chemical and physical as well as sensory evaluation were carried out in this thesis to study some properties of these novel products . This study also concerned with some factors which affect the milk viscosity such as milk temperature, fat content, and some additives to milk. Also the change of viscosity during the incubation time.

قسم البساتين



١- محمد توفيق سالم رخا

التعرف على التريكوم والجينات وبعض المركبات الكيميائية التي تمنح
المقاومة للذبابة البيضاء في الطماطم

**Identification of Trichomes, Loci and some Chemical Compounds that
Associated with Resistance to the Sweetpotato Whitefly (*Bemisia
tabaci*) in Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.)**

Mohamed Tawfik Salem Rakha

ABSTRACT

The sweetpotato whitefly (SPWF), *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) is a major tomato pest, causing serious losses by vectoring begomoviruses or by inducing irregular ripening. *Solanum habrochaites* accession LA1777 has been reported to be highly resistant to SPWF. The objectives of research were to investigate an alternative high-throughput bioassay for determining whitefly resistance, further investigate the role of trichome types, identification of chemical compounds associated with SPWF resistance and confirm association between previously identified QTL and SPWF resistance, identify additional resistance loci derived from LA1777. Overall, this study has been successful to development an alternative high-throughput bioassay for determining whitefly resistance, which is allowed to evaluate large plant populations and identification of trichomes, loci and chemical compounds derived from *Solanum habrochaites* accession LA1777 that are associated with resistance to SPWF. These findings could provide economically and environmentally sound management of the whitefly resistance.



٢- هيام مصطفى فهمى محمد إبراهيم
معاملات ما بعد الحصاد لتحسين الجودة والقدرة التخزينية لثمار الرمان
المنفلوطى

Hayam Mostafa Fahmy Mohamed Ibrahim
POSTHARVEST TREATMENTS FOR IMPROVING QUALITY AND
STORABILITY OF 'MANFALOUTY' POMEGRANATE FRUITS

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out during two successive seasons 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 on Manfalouty pomegranate fruits obtained from a private orchard in Assuit Governorate. The first aim of this research is to study the effect of some post harvest treatments on reducing chilling injury and keeping quality of Manfalouty pomegranate fruits at different cold temperature. The second aim was to study some safe preserving materials and keeping quality of pomegranate arils (as fresh cut) during cold storage. The obtained results showed that H₂O₂ at 15 mM gave the least weight loss %, electrolyte leakage % and SSC/acid ratio and the highest acidity, L-ascorbic acid, anthiocyanin%, followed by dipping in hot water at 45°C at 4 min and BTH at 1.0 mM. Concerning the storage of pomegranate arils, lavender oil carried by CMC or gelatin and UV-C at 20 min gave the best treatment for preserving pomegranate arils.



٣- عوض يوسف السيد يوسف شلحة
استجابة الشمر والكراوية لمعاملات النيتروجين والفوسفور والبوتاسيوم
وحامضى الاسكوربيك والساليسيلك

AWAD YOUSEF EI-SAYED YOUSEF SHALA
RESPONSE OF FOENICULUM VULGARE, MILL. AND CARUM CARVI,
L. TO NPK AND ASCORBIC AND SALICYLIC ACIDS TREATMENTS

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out during the two successive growth seasons of 2008/2009 and 2009 / 2010 at the Experimental Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kafra El-Sheikh University to study the effect of NPK combined with ascorbic and salicylic acids at different rates on the vegetative growth, fruit yield volatile oil percentage, chemical constituents of oil and chemical composition of *Foeniculum vulgare*, Mill. and *Carum carvi*, L. plants.

Foliar spray of 100 and 200 ppm ascorbic acid on January 1st and February 1st and salicylic acid on January 15th and February 15th 2009 and 2010 seasons for both plants . Besides, the chemical fertilization was added as follows : 150 kg / fed. of each ammonium sulphate and calcium super phosphate and 50 kg /fed. of potassium sulphate as recommended dose for fennel plants and 200 kg / fed. of each ammonium sulphate and calcium super phosphate and 50 kg /fed. of potassium

sulphate as recommended dose for caraway plants at different rates of 100 (control), 75, 50 and 25% from the recommended dose for the two plants. The obtained results can be summarized as follows: 75% NPK +200 ppm of each ascorbic and salicylic acids recorded the best values of number of branches, herb fresh and dry weights , fruit yield, essential oil productivity and main components , chlorophyll (a) and (b), total carbohydrates percentage and total phenols content while control treatment gave the tallest plants and the highest N, P and K percentage in the two plants for both seasons.



٤- مجد الدين فؤاد محمد على رضا
تأثير التشعيع والمطفرات الكيماوية على نبات اجراس ايرلندا
Magd El-Din Fouad Mohamed Ali Rida
Effect of irradiation and chemical mutagens
on *Moluccella laevis* plant

ABSTRACT

Two separated experiments were carried out during 2009/2010, 2010 /2011 and 2011/2012 seasons. The study was a trail to investigate the effects of different doses of gamma rays and chemical mutagen Dimethyl sulphate on the possibility of inducing mutations and additional variation in *Moluccella laevis* L which can be more cut flower value . For the gamma treatments in the M1-generation, the doses from 2.5 to 7.5 Kr wet treatments caused a stimulative effect on plant height , number of leaves per branch, aerial parts fresh weight , earliness in flowering, increase the number of flowers per branch ,while, the dose of 17.5 Kr wet seeds increased number of branches and aerial parts dry weight . In the M2- generation doses from 15 to17.5 wet treatments caused increment in most parameters. The wet doses of 12.5 to 17.5Kr caused some abnormalities in the plant growth . For the effect of Dimethyl sulphate. treatments In the M1-generation the high dose 0.4% caused in the decrement in the vegetative and flowering parameters . In the M2- generation the dose of 0.2% resulted in significant increment in the vegetative growth of the plant

قسم المحاصيل



١ - عادل عطية محمد يوسف حديفة
دور صفات الجذر والأجزاء الخضرية فى تحمل الأرز للجفاف
Adel Attia Mohamed Yousef Hadifa

The role of root and shoot characteristics in rice drought tolerance

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at the experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha, Kafr El-Shiekh ,Egypt during 2008,2009 and 2010 growing seasons. To study the variations among genotypes studied and their crosses for the traits which related with drought tolerant characters., the study involved eight rice varieties Giza177,Sakha101,GZ6522-15-3-1,IRAT 170,Gaori,Moroberekan,IET1444 and WAB450-I-B-P-38—HB and the data analyzed according to Griffing 1956 model1 method2.The results revealed the ordinary analysis of variance indicated highly significant differences among genotypes ,parents, crosses parents vs. crosses and most of their interactions with two environments and their combined data, except nitrogen content, potassium content ,root thickness and root :shoot ratio. The GCA/SCA ratio indicated that additive and additive x additive types of gene action were of greater importance in the inheritance of shoot, root, physiological and yield and its components characters under both environments and their combined data. For nature and degree of dominance, over dominance was detected in some crosses for all shoot, root, physiological and yield and its components characters at the two environments and their combined data. In F1 and F2 generations, the estimates of correlation coefficient between all studied traits under drought stress revealed that highly significant positive correlation between grain yield and all studied characters except leaf rolling and sterility percentage. The general combining ability effects of parental varieties in all studied characters was associated with their mean performance indicating that mean performance of parental gave a good criterion for their general combining in parents, either based on mean performance or on GCA effects with the same efficiency. From the previous results it could be concluded that the most pounced crosses over the two environments were Giza177 x IET1444, GZ6522-15-3-1 x Gaori, GZ6522-15-3-1 x WAB450, IRAT 170 x Moroberekan and GZ6522-15-3-1 x IRAT 170.



٢-إيمان نبيل محمود محمد
دراسة العلاقة بين ميعاد التزهير والنضج الفسيولوجي ومحصول الحبوب
لبعض هجن الذرة الشامية الصفراء الجديدة تحت معدلات نتروجين ومواعيد
زراعة مختلفة

Eman Nabil mahamoued

Relationship between flowering date, physiological maturity and
grain yield of some new yellow maize hybrids under different
nitrogen rates and planting date

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at Sakha Agricultural Research Station Farm, during 2010 and 2011 seasons to study the effect of four planting dates i.e.(1st and 15th May, 1st and 15th June.)and three nitrogen levels (80, 120 and 160 kg /fed.), yield, yield components of two yellow maize cultivars(SC 162 and SC173) .The results showed that all characters were reduced with late planting date 15th june except (chlorophyll ear leaf area, plant height in second season. Diameter ear,100-weight grain late planting dates was in crease barrenness percentage and. Increasing nitrogen rates from 80 kgN/fed. To 160 kg N/fed. Increased significantly all studied characters except number of days to 50% tasselling both seasons. SC 162 recorded the highest values in steam diameter at the second season. Also, in the interaction between planting dates and maize varieties significant characters to 50% silking, 100 weight kernel, in second seasons, However, stem diameter, barrenness percentage, no.of ear in plant, ear length, no of row/ear, grain yield , in first season. However, chlorophyll , stem diameter, barrenness percentage in second season, no leaves green per plant, chlorophyll, barrenness percentage , ear length, no.of row/ear, no.of kernel/row, no.of kernel/ear and plant weight ear kernel in second season.



**٣- سلامة احمد عبد الله سلامة
استجابة صنف الأرز هجين مصري ١ المنزرع بطريقة البدار لتجزئة السماد
النيتروجيني**

**Salama Ahmed Abdallah Salama
RESPONSE OF EGYPTIAN HYBRID 1 RICE VARIETY
TO SPLITTING OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER
UNDER BROADCAST SEEDED METHOD**

ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out at the farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during 2009 and 2010 seasons. The purpose of the present investigation was to study the effect of two nitrogen levels, i.e., 165 and 220kg N/ha and six times of nitrogen application, i.e., T1 (2/3 as basal + 1/3 at panicle initiation), T2 (1/3 as B +1/3 at mid-tillering + 1/3 at P.I), T3 (1/2 as B + 1/4 at M.T + 1/4 at P.I), T4 (1/4 as B + 1/4 at M.T + 1/4 at P.I + 1/4 at booting), T5 (1/4 as B + 1/4 at M.T + 1/4 at BT + 1/4 at complete heading), T6 (1/4 as B + 1/4 at M.T + 1/4 at P.I + 1/4 at flowering) of Egyptian hybrid 1 rice variety. The present study were laid out into split plot design with four replications.

The most important findings of this study could be summarized as follows:

- Increasing N-levels caused significant increases in growth, yield and its components and some grain quality for most studied traits.
- Time of nitrogen application has significant effect on growth and yield and its components for all studied traits.
- The best combination was adding 165kg N/ha in four times (1/4 as B , 1/4 at M.T, 1/4 at P.I , and 1/4 at flowering) to produce optimum grain yield .



٤- كمال الدين علي محمد الفقي
تقييم بعض معاملات نظام التكتيف و تأثيرها علي إنتاجية الأرز في
شمال الدلتا.

Kamal El-Din Ali Mohamed El-Fky
Evaluation of some SRI (system of rice intensification) treatments
and its effect on rice productivity in North Delta

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out at rice Research and Training Center (RRTC) farm, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during the 2009 and 2010. The experiments were conducted to study the effect of irrigation treatment, seedling age and planting spaces on some growth characters, yield and yield components of hybrid 1 rice cultivar. Flooding treatment produced the highest dry matter accumulation, crop growth rate, relative growth rate, biological yield, straw yield, grain yield and harvest index. While, saturation gave the highest no. of panicle/m² and panicle weight. 15 days seedling age surpass on other ages in leaf area, dry matter accumulation, crop growth rate, relative growth rate, no. of panicle/m², panicle weight, no. of filled grains/panicle, grain yield, biological yield, straw yield and harvest index. While plant spaces 20x20cm gave the highest leaf area, dry matter and relative growth rate and 25x25 cm gave the highest panicle length compared the other spaces.



٥- مختار مراجع مختار جاب الله
تقييم بعض التراكم الوراثية من قمح الخبز تحت مدخلات منخفضة من
التسميد الأزوتي

Mokhtar Moragea Mokhtar Gab Alla
Evaluation of Some Bread Wheat Genotypes Under Low Input of
Nitrogen Fertilizer

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at the Experimental Farm of Wheat Research Department, Sakha Agricultural Research Station, ARC, Egypt, during the three wheat-growing seasons 2008/2009, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. The present work was aimed to evaluate twelve bread wheat genotypes (*Triticum aestivum* L.) under low input of nitrogen fertilizer. The experiment design was a randomized complete block design with a split plot arrangement with four replications. Nitrogen rate (0, 25, 50 and 75 kg N fed⁻¹.) is related to main plots and 12 bread wheat genotypes are related to sub-plots. The results indicated that some growth analysis, some earliness characters and yield and its component were significantly greater in under growing seasons, nitrogen rate and wheat genotypes. Line 6 under 50 kg N/feddan could be recommended for optimum wheat grain yield. This result may be saved 25 kg N/feddan without reduce grain yield. Sids 12, Line 1 and Line 6 were the high yielding genotypes at 75 kg N/fed in the condition of the present study. 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 الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- بسيونى إمبابى عبد العزيز إمبابى
دراسة بعض العوامل المؤثرة على معارف وتبنى الممارسات الحديثة بين
زارع بنجر السكر في مراكز كفر الشيخ والهامول وقلين بمحافظة كفر الشيخ
Basyouni Embaby Abdel-Aziz Embaby

**A Study Of Some Factors Affecting Knowledge And Adoption Of New
Practices Among Sugar Beet Farmers In Kafr El-Sheikh, El-Hamol And
Kellin Districts, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to:

- 1- Assessing farmers knowledge and adoption of modern practices in growing sugar beat.
- 2- Identifying the bivariate relationship between certain independent variables and knowledge and adoption of modern practices in growing sugar beat.
- 3- Identifying the relative importance of independent variable in explaining variance in knowledge and adoption of modern practices in growing sugar beat.
- 4- Identifying problems hindering farmers adoption of modern practices in growing sugar beat.

The field study was on a multi-stage sample of 400 sugar beat growers in the three countries of Kafr El-Sheikh, El-Hamol and Kallin. Data were collected from sample farmer through personal interview. Collected data were coded and analyzed.

The main findings of the study were:

- 1- A vast majority respondent had low or moderate knowledge (87.5) and low or moderate adoption (86%).
- 2- Age, number of sons, sugar beat growing experience, social participation, participation in development activities, exposure to agricultural information sources, general awareness, and level of living were significantly correlated with knowledge about modern practices, whereas distance to the factory and cosmopolitaness were inversely correlated with knowledge about modern sugar practices.
- 3- The independent variables of the study explained 30.6% and 31.2% of the variance in knowledge about modern sugar beat growing practices and adoption of modern sugar beat growing practices, respectively.



٢- طارق محمد السيد أبوموسى
اقتصاديات التكنولوجيا الحديثة فى الزراعة
Tarek Mohamed El Sayed Abo Mosa
The Modern Technology Of Economic in Agriculture

ABSTRACT

The results allude to the following:

The breeds Gemaza(9) Gemaza(7) sades(1) sakha(93) are considered The most important modern high – productivity breeds for wheat crop and predominates the other breads as the mean productivity for such breeds reached about 19.5,19,18.8,18.6 ardebs/fedan respectively whereas breeds sakha (101) sakha(102) geza(178) are considered the most important for the rice crop and predominates morally all other breeds as the mean production reached about 4.31,4.25,4,18 tons/ fedan respectiuey ,while the breeds hageen fardy(10) hageen tholasy (312) hageen fardy(30kaf8) hageen fardy (122) were the most prominent for conncrop as the mean nutritive productivity reached about 26.15,25.92,25.91,25.81 ardebs/fedan .

The study of the effect of improving lands technologies on the production in dices for wheat crop shows that the first approach results in moving the production iadex upwards by 4,4 ardebs followed by amove by 1,67 ardebs for the second and 0,818 ardebs for the third approach in comparison with the typical approaches for usual (manual) arrangement and surface plowing.



٢- عبدالسلام محمد عبدالسلام محمد
فاعلية المراكز الإرشادية بمحافظة كفرالشيخ
AbdelSalam Mohamed AbdelSalam Mohamed
Agricultural Extension Centers Effectivness
in KafrelSheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

This study aimed mainly to study the Agricultural Extension Centers Effectivness in KafrelSheikh Governorate questionnaire has been used personal as a tool to meet the required data of the total respondents, were fulfilled the required data rate of 100% of the total workers centers indicative province Kfraheik have been used frequencies and percentages for data analysis and inference on their meanings.

The extent to which the centers of the extension and development activities:
Found that 95% represented the middle-or high category to assess the status of extension.

Coordinating relations and communication center:

And about 96% appeared between the middle to high class for their coordination and communication relationships.

Outreach activities and developmental status:

And 96% represented the middle-or high category for the performance of extension and development activities.

Work environment and climate administrative center extension Found that 82.5% represented the category either medium or high to provide a work environment and climate administrative center, and 76% appeared in the low category to provide a physical environment and physical center.

Provide the center's success factors:

And 82.5% represented the low-or middle-category to provide extension center's success factors, and 96% represented the middle-or high category for the matching center extension of the proposed design.

Extent to which the extension center of its objectives:

We found that about 64% of the respondents believe that the extension centers to achieve its objectives.

Job satisfaction for workers extension centers:

Found that 87.5% represented the middle-or high category of job satisfaction.

Over training centers indicative:

Found that 82.5% trained either low or average, and that 75% of people with a high agricultural qualification.

The availability of resources and teaching aids Center:

Found that 75% believe that the efficiency of the educational resources are medium, and 90% believe that provide educational tools is a medium or high.

Educational and training activities and planning, communication and coordination center: As well as about 91% believe that the availability of educational activities center either medium or high, and 77.5% is their training either medium or high, and 85% is their planning either medium or high, and 65% is their communication and coordination either low or medium.



ع- عبدالغنى محمد عبدالدايم ناصر
أداء المرشدين الزراعيين بمحافظة كفرالشيخ
Abd El-Ghany Mohamed Abd El-dayem Naser

**PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS IN
KAFR EL_SHEIKH GOVERNORATE**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed mainly to identify the level of the performance of agricultural extension agents in Kafr El-Sheikh, Aquestionnaire was used to collect the data through personal interviews, with a random sample amounted 203 respondents 83% of the total number of agricultural extension agents in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, Percentages ,means, standard deviation, simple correlation coefficient, multiple correlation coefficient, partial regression coefficient and multiple regression analysis model were used to analyze data statistically. The study included five main chapters. The results showed that about 50% of respondents were com in the high level of perception regarding the importance of their professional duties, also found that nearly 56% of the respondents their performance level of their professional duties were moderate, The results showed that there are significance and positive correlation relationship at and level of significance between the respondents performance of their professional duties and the following independent variables: number of information sources,

الارضى



١- هبة يحيى محمد عبد الوهاب البسيوني
تأثير التغير المناخي علي نسب الكربون و النيتروجين في اراضى شمال
الدلتا - مصر

Heba Yahia Mohamed Elbasiouny
**Soil Carbon and Nitrogen pools inventory in North Delta - Egypt for
climate change mitigation**

ABSTRACT

as a result of Levels of CO₂ and greenhouse gases have been increasing in the atmosphere human activities. As a result, carbon stocks in terrestrial ecological system and exchanges between them and the atmosphere, through land use, land-use change, and forestry, has been changed. Special concern is given to continual increase of these gases in the atmosphere. This creates some important questions which have concerned worldwide. These questions are interesting in sources and sinks of these gases, and the role of the carbon and nitrogen cycles in the dynamics of terrestrial ecosystems.

- The variability in soil C and N pools is high in the studied locations. This variability is attributed to many factors especially soil properties such as soil texture, EC and BD and climatic factors such as temperature.
- Soil C and N pools inventory can be performed by many method depending of the available facilities
- There is depletion in soil C pools in most studied locations, which led to more CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere. However; it seems like N pool is stored in most of these locations in the past 20 years, although it is still low in the study area.
- It is worth noticing after presenting the data of SC and SN pools from the sequestration concept point of view that the Nile Delta region was (and in some sites still) one of the most fertile area of the world. However; there were some of negative changes in this region such elevated soil salinity, changes in agricultural practices after the construction of the Aswan High Dam in 1964, declining in soil nutrients due to intensive cultivation practices coupled with a lack of systematic nutrient replacement and a loss of the alluvium deposits in addition to elevated water tables as a result of over-irrigation combined with inadequate drainage. However all of these changes, there is a potential opportunity to enhance and sustain agricultural soil in Nile Delta and enhancing C and N sequestration through land use and management practices such as additions of crop residues and OM.
- Therefore understanding the effects of agricultural management on SC or SN stocks and dynamics under specific soil-climatic conditions is warranted by the necessity of sequestering atmospheric C in agricultural soils to mitigate the climate change.

كلية التربية

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- هدي جبر مصطفى مرعي
بعض السمات الشخصية للمعلم وعلاقتها بالسلوك اللاتوافقي
في حجرة الدراسة لدي عينة من تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Hoda Gabr Moustafa Marey

**A study of Some Teachers Personal Traits and Its Relation to
Maladjusted Behavior among Prep School Learners**

ABSTRACT

The teacher's personality and his good mental health are ones of the basic sources that affect his / her students because the teacher, of a strong, balanced personality and a good mental health, will reflect these qualities in the way he deals with the students.

Due to the importance of the teacher's personality, some studies were made to investigate the needed a teacher's personal traits in a teacher's. some educational qualities that agree with his responsibilities such as guidance, intelligence, the ability to teach, honesty and love of work.

The Study Goals:

The present study aims at studying some of the personal traits of the teacher and their relation to the maladjustment behavior in the classroom of the preparatory students.

The Study Results:

The study concluded that stastically significant relation on the (0.01) level between a Teacher's characteristics as perceived by the student and Maladjustment behavior in the classroom of Prep – Stage students.



٢- أماني يوسف عبدا لحليم جاد الله
فاعلية أسلوب السيكودراما في تنمية مهارة التواصل الكلامي لدى عينة من
الأطفال المعاقين سمعيا

Amani Youssef Abdul Halim Gadallah

The Effectiveness of a Psychodramatic Technique in Developing Speech
Communication Skill for a Sample of Deaf Children

ABSTRACT

The present study aims at developing the speech communication skill for hearing-impaired children through using a program based on the psychodrama technique and the continued effectiveness of this program to the experimental group after a follow – up. The importance of the study is represented in using psychodrama as a type of training forms that depends on observation to develop speech communication skill, for hearing-impaired children with (70-80) dB, before using modern digital headphones, and paves to inclusion. The study hypotheses are " There are significant differences between the grades of the experimental group children on the level of speech communication test in two measures (pre-post) for telemetric. There are significant differences between the grades children (experimental group and control group) for the experimental group on the level of speech communication test in telemetric. There is no significant differences between the grades of the experimental group children on the level of speech communication test in two measures (pre-post)". The study is a quasi-experimental research and the sample is divided into two groups, a control group of 6 subjects and an experimental one which consists of 6 subjects, whose ages ranges between (6-9) years and have healthy organs of speaking, and their minimum IQ score is (95) degrees, they have the issuance of speech and understand speech lips. The tools of study are a scale of speech communication. (By the researcher) and a program based on psychodrama. (By the researcher). The researcher used the statistical software package known as PC / SPSS: Wilcoxon Test and Test of "Mann Whitney" as a statistical methods. The study proved the utility of using a program based on psychodrama to develop the speech communication skill for hearing-impaired children.

Key terms: Hard Of Hearing, Speech Communication, Psychodrama



٣- سهام عبد المنعم البشبيشي
فعالية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي
فى تخفيف الشعور بالوحدة النفسية لدى المسنين

Seham Abdu El-Moneim El-Beshbeshy

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELING COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL
PROGRAM IN DECREASING PSYCHOLOGICAL
LONELINESS FOR GERIATRICS**

ABSTRACT

Study aimed to: Alleviate loneliness of elders nouse residency sample through, the use of a pilot program Cognitive behavioral counseling program and make sure of the continued effectiveness of this program on the experimental group after the follow-up period, as well as to identify effectiveness .Of the used program in decreasing the feeling of loneliness in the same sample .

The study sample :consisted of: (20) of the elderS who suffer from psychological loneliness resident in House elders Kafra El-Sheikh, which Trouht aged between (63-68) years old and who have high grades on a scale feeling of loneliness they were divided into a total of experimental of total (10) elders and control group of (10) .

The study tools were: -1 - Feeling loneliness scale (prepared by the researcher)

2 – A cognitive-behavioral counseling program (prepared by the researcher)

Results of the study: -

- 1 - Effective cognitive-behavioral counseling program reduced the feeling of loneliness in a sample of elders people suffering from mental loneliness.
- 2 - continued effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral counseling program in easing psychological loneliness among the experimental group during a follow-up period of tow months.
- 3 - the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral counseling program used in the study in psychological alleviate loneliness in the same sample is observed too .

قسم أصول التربية



١- ابتسام موسى أحمد اللواتي
القيم التربوية المتضمنة في سلسلة اقرأ لطفلك
Ebtسام Mousa Ahmed El Lwaty
The educational values that contained in series
"Read to your child "

ABSTRACT

Series of (Read to your child) which has been issued by the High Board for Festival of reading For All , within the issues of Family Library that directed to children in the age pre-school stage , that calls to continue in reading for children , aiming to blow up the imaginatoin of child to the high possible degree , training him to think by scientific way , and on a sound and arranged methodology , and encourage them to own books , respecting its contains of thoughts and drawings , to move child to interact with the literature world and harmony with Fine Art , and to consistent the vision with thought in his emotion since his childhood .

Because the circulation of the Series of (Read to your child) among children through its own groups (Bakar) and (Doqdoq), we must know its educating values, as the field of educational studies is few in studying the role of stories in getting them the educating values, specially whom are in the early childhood , the researcher became sure to her desire to study the educating (governess) values which including the Series of (Read to your child).



**٢- مدحت إبراهيم محمد الطويل
دراسة تفويجية للقرارات الوزارية المرتبطة بالجودة والاعتماد التربوي في
مرحلة التعليم ما قبل الجامعي**

Medhat Ibrahim Mohamed El-Taweel

**Evaluation Study of Ministerial Decisions Related to Quality and
Educational Accreditation in Stage of Pre-university Education**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at identifying the real state of basic education, and contemporary global trends of educational quality and accreditation, and evaluate the ministerial decisions in basic education during the period (2005 to 2011).

The study used a descriptive approach by collecting data and information related to basic education stage, its philosophy and the most important problems, and the reform efforts at this stage, in the light of national standards for education, and standards of the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Egypt.

The study used questionnaire as a tool for its descriptive approach to identify quality requirements for applying decisions of ministerial and application quality in schools of basic education, and the main difficulties facing the application of these resolutions. A questionnaire was applied to a sample of (590) school workers of basic education.

The researcher used personal interviews in order to get real close information because it gives an opportunity for the sample to express freely their opinions. In addition using a set of indicators and criteria that reveal the reality of basic education, and decisions issued for the development and regulation of that stage until it can adopt National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation. Results were statistically analyzed.

The study field revealed a lot of results, including the following: -

- 1 - The need for a set of requirements for the application quality of ministerial decisions, and the quality application of basic education schools.
- 2 - There is a set of difficulties and problems facing the application quality of the ministerial decisions in basic education schools.

The study developed some mechanisms for the quality application of decisions and how to overcome difficulties and obstacles facing the implementation of quality till the achievement of quality in pre-university learning institutions (basic education).

The most important mechanisms that comes out of the study's findings are:

- quality control system for the decisions.
- quality assurance system for the decisions.

قسم التربية المقارنة والإدارة

التعليمية



١- سهير ممدوح مصطفى أحمد
سياسة التعليم الجامعي والتنمية البشرية في مصر وكوريا
الجنوبية: دراسة مقارنة

**Soheir Mamdouh Mostafa Ahmed
HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND HUMAN**

DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT AND SOUTH KOREA: COMPARATIVE STUDY

ABSTRACT

University education is considered to be the tool of change and reform in all fields for all ancient and modern nations. Thus the importance of education in getting increased day-by-day in our life especially in an age characterized by mass cognitive and scientific revolution in all fields. This makes nations consider it within the national security which they rely on building and achieving their developmental goals as it is considered to be a social sector based on building man. It makes present and draw lines of policy for the future. The educational policy is considered to be the public map for education and as much clarity and sincerity it is, the public goals and the broad lines needed to be achieved is appeared. So, the policy of university education is a summit of goals, trends and principles that university education based on in any society.

The Study aims at :

Identifying the principles and trends that the Egyptian university policy based on.
Identifying the reality of Egyptian university education policy and human development.
Identifying the reality of Korean university education policy and human development.
Determining the cultural forces influencing university education policy and human development in Egypt and South Korea.

Determining the similarities and differences between comparison countries in university education policy and human development.

Detecting the possibilities of benefiting from the Korean experience in university education policy and human development in Egypt according to Egyptian society circumstances.

The study reached some results including :

Instability of university education policy in Egypt, because of the instability of administrative structure of the university education in cancellation or merging or transition in administration from centralization to decentralization.

University education policy in Egypt suffers from unclarity and absence of scientific reason in most elements and components.

Deficiencies in putting university education policy which is based on inclusiveness, integration, flexibility and interaction with market labour and its needs and human development rates.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- أشرف محيى محمد عبد الدايم
أثر استخدام بعض الأنشطة التدريبية لبرنامج كورت للتفكير لدي بونو في
تنمية المهارات المحاسبية لدى طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية واتجاهاتهم
نحو مادة المحاسبة المالية

Ashraf Moheiy Mohamed Abd el-Daym

The effects of using some of the training activities for CoRT thinking program to De Bono in developing accounting skills for commercial secondary students, and their attitudes towards the substance of financial accounting

ABSTRACT

Ashraf Moheiy Mohamed Abdeldaim..... The effects of using some of the training activities for CoRT thinking program to De Bono in developing accounting skills for commercial secondary students, and their attitudes towards the substance of financial accounting .

master degree - Curriculum and Instruction Dept. - Faculty of Education - Kafra University -2012,

This research aims to The effects of using some of the training activities for CoRT thinking program to De Bono in developing accounting skills for commercial secondary students, and their attitudes towards the substance of financial accounting , and A test to assess the Knowledge and the Skills accounting and thinking skills .

To answer the questions of the study the researcher goes on the following procedures: -

- 1 - Identify the deficiency of the current financial accounting and promotion in commercial secondary students.
 - 2- Select the units of CoRT thinking program of De Bono Commensurate with the accounting skills .
 - 3- Setting up teacher guide to topics accounting Cycle interview.
 - 4- Preparing the proposed accounting skills and promotion curriculum in the light of CoRT Thinking program to De Bono.
 - 5- Setting up CoRT Thinking program to De Bono.
 - 6- Setting up measurement tools:-
 - 8- Empirical study, 7- Revising the tools on experts to check validity and Reliability.
- discussing and explaining finding which comprised:

The results of the study: -

Effectiveness some of the training activities for CoRT thinking program to De Bono in developing accounting skills for commercial secondary students, as well as the development of thinking skills related to public attitudes and professional life of the students



٢-أحمد محمد عبد الوهاب شهاب

فعالية نموذج التعلم البنائى فى تعديل التصورات
البديلة وتنمية القدرات الذهنية فى الفيزياء الزراعية

Ahmed Mohamed Abd Elwahab Shehab

**Effectiveness of a Constructive Learning Model for Modifying the
Misconceptions and Developing the Mental Skills in Agricultural Physics**

ABSTRACT

The aims of this studies is search important of a constructive learning model for modifying the misconceptions and developing mental skills in physics, and to cheive from this studies there are three stages.

Discovery study stage

it amis to construct and to make perfect the aids to study(completed recherché) it taste misconception and the mental skills.

Diagnostic study stage

it is used to know diagnostic and misconception to ward the first year agriculture secondary about conception to contents physics.

Experimental study stage

it is used to aims to effectiveness of a constructive learning model for modifying the misconceptions and developing the mental skills in physics.

The results to the new study: there are misconception happen about 10% percent for a model, important to a model for modifying that misconception.



٣- محمود عبدالجابر مبروك محمد
أثر استراتيجية حل المشكلات ابتكارياً على التحصيل
فى الرياضيات وتنمية التفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ
الحلقة الاولى من مرحلة التعليم الاساسى

Mahmoud Abdul Gaber Mabruk Mohamed

**THE EFFECT OF USING CREATIVE PROBLEM- SOLVING STRATEGY
ON THE MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF
CREATIVE THINKING AMONG FIRST STAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION
PUPILS**

ABSTRACT

Creative thinking is considered to be the highest rank among human behavior, and thus it includes the less capacities preceding it in the hierarchy, such as remembering, understanding and applying. Solving mathematic problems occupies a prominent position since the learning objectives achieved by solving problems and learning procedures to solve problems in general represent important and essential goals to the community. Solving problems help pupils learn mathematical concepts. Study Results After analyzing and handling the data statistically to test the research hypotheses and to answer its questions, the results were as follows: There are statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level of significance between the mean grades of the experimental group students (taught using the proposed strategy) and the mean grades of the control group students (taught in the normal way) in mathematics achievement test for the experimental group. There are statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level of significance between the mean grades of the experimental group students and the mean grades of the control group students in creative thinking test for the experimental group. There is no statistically significant correlation at the 0.05 level of significance as shown by grades of the experimental group between achievement (remembering, understanding, application, problem solving) and creative thinking (fluency, flexibility, originality) in the post test.



٤- مديحة جابر فرج محمد عبد الله
تنمية مهارات تحليل النص القأنى بأسلوب المناقشة و التقصى و علاقة ذلك
بفهم القضايا المتضمنة فى النص لدى طالبات المرحلة الثانوية الازهرية
Madiha Jaber Farag Mohammed Abdullah
Developing the Skills of Analyzing the Quranic Text Using Two
Methods : Discussion and Investigation and Its Relation to
Understanding the Issues Contained in the Text among Al-Zahra High
School Students

ABSTRACT

Objective of the study:

The present study aims to build a program for the development of some of the Qur'anic text analysis skills necessary for high schoolers Azhar.

Procedures for the study:

1- Develop a theoretical framework for the study includes the concept of interpretation and terms and conditions of an analyst of the Qur'anic text and also includes the skills needed for the analysis of the Koran.

2- Preparation the Study Tools, These are:

- a. Solicit the views of teachers and students in the analysis of the Qur'anic text.
- b. Questionnaire analysis skills Qur'anic text.
- c. Test setup to measure the skills of analysis of the Qur'anic text.
- d. Test preparation to understand the Holy Quran.
- e. Preparation of a program to develop the skills of the Quranic text analysis, which settled upon resolution by the opinion of the arbitrators.
- f. The preparation of the teacher's guide for the teaching program.

قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي



١- محمد علي مصطفى كلبوش
الظواهر النحوية والصرفية والدلالية في كتاب الترغيب والترهيب للحافظ
المنذري دراسة تحليلية في ضوء علم اللغة الحديث

Mohammed Ali Mustafa kalboush

**Grammatical, syntax and evidential rules in Altargheeb Wa Altarheeb
Book by Alhafez Al Monthery : Analytic Study Through The Modern
Science of Language**

ABSTRACT

This is aph.D thesis which is title the syntactical morphological indicative phenomena in AlHafez Almonthery,s book the book of the carrot and the stick the analytic study in the modern language . Science this study contains two chapters.

The first section :Thesyntactical and morpholoical phenomena and this chapter is divided into two parts The first part :The and morpholoical phenomena which deals with five researches :collection ,infinitives, derivations ,minimizing,and ratios.

The second chapter;It deals with the syntactical phenomena which contains four researches that are;the nominal sentence,the acual sentence,the request sentence and the conditional .

The second section.Theindicative phenomena which contains four chapters .

Thefirstchapter deal with the study of meaning with includes the interpretation of meaning and clarifying the meaning of confusion.

*Thesecond chapter; The linguistic derivation. The third chapter; Generalization and allocation.

*The fourth chapter; The Indicative relations.

this thesis,the descry,statistical and analytic approach was used to describe the In syntactical,morphological and indicative phenomena.



٢- على مصطفى على النشاوى
دراسة التحليل الطيفى والخواص الفيزيائية لبعض الفيريتات
Ali Mostafa Ali Elnishawy
Study of Spectral and Physical Properties of Some Ferrites
ABSTRACT

The Spectral and Physical Properties of Some magnetic materials (mixed ferrites) of different compositions $Cu_{1-x}Li_{0.5x}Fe_{2+0.5x}O_4$ where $x = 0.25, 0.5, 0.75$ and 1 were studied. The samples were prepared using the ceramic method. The prepared samples were identified by x-ray diffraction method and the lattice constant was calculated. Some physical properties were calculated. Mössbauer spectra were obtained for all samples. DC electric conductivity and thermoelectric power were determined at different temperatures for all samples. It was found that all compositions were found to have cubic spinel crystal structure, The experimental density, x-ray density and porosity decrease with increasing Li ion content, The Mössbauer spectra were analyzed into two subspectra one subspectrum is due to Fe^{3+} ions at A- site while the other is due to Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+} ions at B-site, DC electrical conductivity increases with increasing temperature this indicates that all samples exhibit a semi conducting behavior, The appearance of transition temperature could be attributed to the transition from ordered state at relatively lower temperature to the disordered state at relatively higher temperature, The activation energies at the disordered state are higher than those at the ordered states, and The thermoelectric power are negative for all Li ions contained samples, indicating that the majority of charge carriers are electrons in these samples.

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

قسم أصول التربية



١- طلال يحيى مغازى أبو شعيشع
رؤية الطلاب والعاملين بالتعليم الثانوى العام
لنظام الثانوية العامة فى مصر
(دراسة إثنوجرافية)

Talal Yehia Moghazy Abo Sheisha
THE VISION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS
FOR THE SYSTEM OF SECONDARY SCHOOL IN EGYPT
"Ethnographic study"

ABSTRACT

The significance of the present study in that they are trying to understand and analyze the reality of a high school and take a look and see a mini-living world of individuals, students and staff general secondary education, who make up a high school, Ethnographic study, to identify the problems facing their aspirations towards improving and achieve quality outcomes. The current study used multiple research tools such as deep interviews, observation, participation, allowing the researcher explore the lives of students and staff under the system of general secondary education and access to information, data and new knowledge and directly about the nature of this system. The study concluded the following results: (1) educational policy directed to the high school, is one of the problems that hinder the system of general secondary education, where students did not participate and workers in the industry. (2) The school administration general secondary education, authoritarian management does not allow the involvement of students and staff in various activities related to the management school.



٢- محمد فوزى ابراهيم سلامة
الخطاب التربوى فى مجلة مستقبل التربية العربية
(دراسة تحليلية)

Mohammed Fawzy Ibrahim Salama
EDUCATIONAL DISCOURSE IN JOURNAL OF FUTURE OF THE ARAB
EDUCATION

"Analysis study"

ABSTRACT

Specialized scientific journals form scientific discourse that carry a message to the community for development and guidance. The Future of Arab education Journal that carry an effective educational discourse to Arab Educational Space because of its scientific publications in the field of education that looking for the future problems and trying to found their solutions. The study concluded that the Future of Arab Education Journal carry a vision to develop the Arab education through educational discourse that represents all the intellectual currents. The study examined the journal through an analytical descriptive method with the help of critical method. The study found some results, the important ones were that the Arab educational field need to develop and concert efforts to find a future vision to develop the Arab education.

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- حسن عبد الحميد حسن عبد الواحد
فاعلية برنامج معرفى سلوكى لتحسين صورة الجسم وبعض الخصائص
الشخصية لدى عينة من طالبات الثانوية العامة ذوات السمنة المفرطة
Hassan Abd El-Hameed Hassan Abd El-Wahed

**The Effectiveness of Behavioral-Cognitive Programme to Improve
Body Image and some Personal Characteristics among a Sample of
Secondary School Girl Students of Excessive Obesity**

ABSTRACT

Study objectives : Understanding the effectiveness of the behavioral cognitive therapy used in this study in increasing the level of Excessive Obesity psychological adjustment among females with excessive fatness .Study HypothesesThere are no statistically significant differences between the tracing measure mean score of the ranks and those of the post one of the experimental group on the study tools.Excessive Fatness.Behavioral Cognitive Therapy.Body Malformation.Psychological Adjustment Sample for the Study The sample for this study includes twenty cases of G. S. C excessively fat females who were randomly divided into two groups: an experimental group that contains 10 cases and a control one that encompasses an equal number of cases. b) Tools of the StudyExcessive Fatness Disorder Measure by the researcher. Body Malformation Measure by the researcher. The Behavioral Cognitive Program which depends on Aron Beck's Cognitive Theory by the researcher. A Primary Data Form by the researcher. Study ResultsThe behavioral cognitive therapy proved to be effective for treating excessive fatness as:There were statistically significant differences between the post measure mean score of the ranks of the experimental group and those of the control one on the study tools for the sake of the experimental group.



٢- أسماء عبد الونيس صديق محمد
فاعلية كل من برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي وبرنامج للإرشاد بالواقع
لتخفيف حدة بعض الوجدانات السالبة لدى عينة من المسنين المقيمين في دور
الرعاية

Asmaa Abdel Wanis Sedek Mohamed

**Effectiveness of cognitive behavioral counseling program and Reality
among a sample affects counseling program to decrease some negative
of elderly residents in nursing homes**

ABSTRACT

Title: Effectiveness of cognitive behavioral counseling program and Reality counseling program to decrease some negative affects among a sample of elderly residents in nursing homes

Aim to test to the efficiency program cognitive and behavioral therapy program to reality, and to alleviate some negative Affect (depression, anxiety, sadness, fear) in the elderly in nursing homes. and test to the efficiency follow-up program cognitive and behavioral therapy program to reality, and to alleviate some negative Affect (depression, anxiety, sadness, fear) in the elderly in nursing homes.

a group of elderly residents in nursing homes and elderly population of about 20 elderly and divided into two groups: control & expermental.

resulted Effectiveness of cognitive behavioral counseling program and Reality counseling program to decrease some negative affects among a sample of elderly residents in nursing homes



٢- مجاهد محمد مجاهد محمد
فاعلية برنامج تدريبي للتحكم الذاتي وبرنامج تدريبي لدافعية الإنجاز في
تخفيف الاحتراق النفسي لدي معلمي ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة من الجنسين

Megahed Mohammad Megahed Mohammed

**The effectiveness of a training program for self-control and a
training program for achievement motivation in reducing burnout have
teachers with special needs of both sexes.**

ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of a training program for self-control and a training program for achievement motivation in reducing burnout have teachers with special needs of both sexes.

The reduced capacity and some possibilities of persons with disability and diversity and severity of their problems sometimes could create many of their frustration and poor self-control and inability to achievement or success. This would generate to these workers a sense of psychological and professional pressures and thus access to psychological burnout.



٤- جلال علي إبراهيم الأنه
فعالية كل من برنامج معرفي سلوكي والإرشاد النفسي الجماعي في
تنمية قوة الأنا للحمض من حدة الإكتئاب لدى المراهقين الصم

Jalal ali Ibrahim elana

**effectiveness of cognitive behavioral program and psychological
counseling in ego strength development to reduce depression in
adolescents Deaf**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to uncover the efficiency of cognitive behavior and group psychological counseling program in developing ego strength (which is considered the major corner in psychological health) for deaf adolescents.. It aims to clarify the reflection of ego strength development on study sample on reducing the level of depression feelings for them. In addition, it compares between these two programs to discover their efficiency to maximize ego strength to the study sample.

The sample aged between (17 - 21) years who have designed a holistic deaf or acquired before the age of five and have the audio above (90) dB, and they have strong decreasing in ego strength, and they suffer from depression. It was applied on 12 adolescents student divided into two experimental group.

Measuring tools include: ego dynamometer to Maxtrom and others. Translated by Prof :Subhi Alkafori and adapted by the researcher, depression Scale (prepared by the researcher), cognitive behavior, and group psychological counseling program(prepared by the researcher).

The study resulted to: the cognitive behavior and group psychological counseling programs contributes in increase ego strength for adolescents deaf. The ego strength development leads to reduce the level of depression feelings for them. This study shows that the cognitive behavior program is more efficient than group psychological counseling program in increasing ego strength. Moreover, there is no differences between the two programs in reducing depression.

قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية



١- أحمد محمد محمد عرجاوى
تصور مقترح للمهام الإدارية والفنية لموجهي الحاسب الآلي بالتعليم قبل
الجامعي في مصر

Ahmed Mohammed Mohammed Argawy
Pre-University Computer Courses Supervisors' Administrative and
Technical Tasks in Egypt

Abstract

The researcher aimed through this study at building a proposal for the administrative and technical tasks of pre-university computer courses supervisors in Egypt. To achieve his goal, the researcher has used the system approach, task analysis and method of Delphi. The steps of the study had a general framework and a normative framework, a theoretical study, a field study, and finally the results and the proposal. The theoretical study showed an imbalance in undertaking the administrative and technical tasks pre-university computer courses supervisors in Egypt, while the field study resulted in the elements of the proposal. At the end of the study, the researcher has drawn his proposal including the premises, the elements, the requirements for success, the steps and mechanisms of application, obstacles and ways to overcome them.



٢- وفاء عياد عياد على
متطلبات التمكين الإداري للقيادات الجامعية بكليات التربية في جمهورية
مصر العربية "تصور مقترح"

Wafaa Ayad Ayad Ali

**Administrative Empowerment Requirements For University Leaders
In Faculties Of Education In Arab Republic Of Egypt " a suggested
proposal "**

Abstract

The present thesis aims to:

- 1- Identify the concept of administrative empowerment, including its concept, character and the benefits to be gained through its implementation, steps and requirements of empowerment and the obstacles that prevent its application.
- 2- Identify the and responsibilities performed by leaders of faculties of education.
- 3- Identify the status quo of empowerment of university leaders in faculties of education in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 4- Read a proposed vision to achieve the requirements of administrative empowerment of university leaders in faculties of education in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
 - There are several subsidiary questions arising from this main question
 - What is the proposed vision to achieve the requirements administrative empowerment for university leaders in Faculties of Education in the Arab republic of Egypt?
 - And researcher has used the descriptive method as well as the statistical method to handling the results of the field
 - The study achieved to some results important of them that There are nine requirement of empowerment that have been studied and analyzed. These are namely: clear vision, organizational confidence organizational culture , roleop leadership organizational support decision making and taking administrative communication, administrative



٢- الدسوقي على أحمد بزل
تطبيق الإدارة الذاتية في المدرسة الثانوية الصناعية نظام السنوات الخمس في
مصر (تصور مقترح)

El_Disoki Ali Ahmed Brol

**School-Based Administration,s Application in Secondary Technical
Industrial School in Egypt A Suggested Perspective**

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the requirements of the application of self-management in the industrial high school five years system in Egypt. The problem of the study represents in the following question: How can the self-management in the industrial high school five years system in Egypt apply? And The importance of the study can be shown in adopting a contemporary pattern of administrative reform patterns that adopted by many developed countries, that is called a pattern of self-management of the school, the researcher used the descriptive method as the researcher built a questionnaire that was applied to the sample total number (93).the study included six chapters the first chapter : general framework of the study, Chapter II: self-management of the school, Chapter III: some contemporary trends in the application of self-management of schools in the technical education, Chapter IV: The reality of high school industrial system five years in Egypt in the light of the foundations of self-management of schools (theoretical study), Chapter V: Requirements for applying the foundations of self-management in the school Secondary industrial five years system in Egypt (theoretical study), Chapter VI: the suggested proposal. The results of the study included the following: The weakness of current roles of students in the school and the need to develop their roles, a dearth of information available about the school, the poor of educational accounting in school, the weakness of the professional development of teachers in school The study recommended the need to emphasize the development of secondary school curricula industrial five years system, granting excellence teachers in professional development and keen to pass the courses material and moral incentives, pressing regularly booklets and magazines that contain aspects of scientific and other professional educators.



٤- إبراهيم أبوالمجد إبراهيم ابوعيسى
البحث العلمي والتطوير التكنولوجي في مصر والهند: دراسة مقارنة
Ibrahim Abu El Magd Ibrahim
**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN
EGYPT AND INDIA (Comparative Study)**

Abstract

Scientific Research in the second function of the universities , whereas they are assigned for doing scientific Research in order to do progress for the community and the whole society , provide more qualified people in all branches of knowledge , and provide people with research methods and approaches in order that they can support building their society . Universities has supreme counsel , located in Cairo , assigned for planning the policies , and coordinating between and among different universities in all activities.

Scientific Research and Technological Development depend on people and their levels of training, and their ability to comprehend this technology and transfer it , and this , in turn , depends on the quality of the educational systems in the universities. And this shows the significant role research centers , and high Education

PURPOSES

- 1- Analyzing scientific research system in Egypt
- 2- Analyzing scientific research system in India
- 3- Knowing how the Indian achieved technological development
- 4- Exploring the relationship between scientific research and technological development in India.
- 5- Utilizing the Indian Experience in scientific research and technological development .

SUGGESTIONS

Some suggestions could be drawn:

- 1- There should be cooperative work between Universities and community service sectors
- 2- Continuous assessment of universities and research centers performance
- 3- Relating research activities to industrial development needs
- 4- Utilizing modern technology in all fields
- 5- Adopting clear scientific and technological policy , suited with the nature of our country .

كلية الطب البيطري

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم الفيروسولوجيا



١- سوزان عبد الفتاح سليمان عبد المعطى
محاولات لاستخدام بعض مضادات الفيروسات في حالات السعار الاضطرارية
ممثلة في الفئران

Suzan Abd El-Fattah Soliman

**TRIALS TO USE SOME ANTIVIRAL AGENTS IN EMERGENCY CASES OF
RABIES SIMULATING IN MICE**

ABSTRACT

The present study aims mainly to determine the best way to stop rabies infection in naturally exposed victims

through the application of antiviral treatment in a comparison with the efficacy of emergency immunization using rabies antiserum and vaccine.

In vitro studies revealed that 1-200 µg of ribavirin or acyclovir were able to inhibit the CPE of 100 TCID50 of rabies virus in infected BHK cell culture confirming their antiviral effect.

Administration of ribavirin and acyclovir as emergency treatment of rabies infection simulating in mice, revealed that the best time for ribavirin treatment was restricted between 0 time (time of infection) and 2 days post infection showing 100% protection. Administration of acyclovir on 0 times; 1; 2 and 3 days post experimental infection of mice with rabies virus was able to overcome virus infection recording 100% protection.

-Administration of rabies hyper immune serum to experimentally infected mice revealed 100%; 90%; 80% and 70% protection when such administration was carried out on 0; 1 and 2&3 and 4 days post infection respectively

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



١- هبة عصام الدين عباس المنجودي
عزل بعض الجينات وعلاقتها بأبيض العضلات
Heba Essam El-Deen Abas El-Mangody

Isolation of some genes and their relationship with muscle metabolism

ABSTRACT

This study is the first report on polymorphisms of IGF1, IGF1R and MRF4 gene in Egyptian buffaloes and the first on the correlation between their SNPs and growth traits in water buffaloes also this study reports the correlation between activity of some myogenic enzymes (Creatine phosphokinase and Lactate dehydrogenase) and growth trait. Two hundreds pure Beheiry buffaloes were used. Animals were maintained at El-Nataff El-Gidid Experimental Stations. All records of growth traits (body weight and average daily gain body height) for different growth periods (birth, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 24 months) in Beheiry buffaloes were collected from farm records to be used for statistical analysis. A novel A280G SNP was detected in exon4 of buffaloes IGF1 gene. The homozygous genotype AA of this SNP is significantly correlated with average daily gain at 12 and 18 months, two novel SNPs, C261G and G263C, were detected in exon21 of buffaloes IGF1R. The heterozygous genotype GC of these two SNPs is significantly correlated with average daily gain at 3 and 6 months age also the novel MRF4 C77T SNP does not influence average daily gain in Egyptian buffaloes at 0-36 months and no significant difference in the serum activity of LDH and CPK in high ADG animals as compared to low ADG animals.

قسم مراقبة الأغذية



١- سامح عبد المجيد ابراهيم عبدالمجيد
مدى انتشار التهاب الضرع غير الظاهري نتيجة ميكروب المكور العنقودي
في بعض مزارع الألبان

Sameh Abd Al-Mageed Ibrahim Abd Al-Mageed
**PREVALENCE OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN
SOME DAIRY FARMS**

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on animals Milking sound superficially (188 cows 153 buffalo) and the test was performed Ahalm for each quarter, and the positive sample was taken from it for counting somatic cells, testing the appointment of the chemical composition, estimate the pH in the milk, as well as insulation bacteriological of the microbe S. aureus golden and S. aureus as well as Abidirmidz using PHP. CNN. seen. Statistical analysis showed that there is a relationship between the degree of positive test Ahalm and increase the number of somatic cells, as well as the ratio of chloride concentration and pH in bovine milk samples. While the relationship was direct correlation between the increase in the degree of positive test Ahalm and increase the number of somatic cells, the ratio of chloride, lactose, fat and also the total solids in milk samples Buffalo. Also found that there is a direct correlation between the increase in the number of somatic cells and the percentage of chloride, pH concentration in bovine milk samples. While the inverse relationship with the proportion of solids non-fat solids and lactose as well. And the relationship was direct correlation between the number of somatic cells and the percentage of chloride in milk samples Buffalo. Results led to the isolation of microbe Almkorancode Golden and S. aureus Abidirmidz by 73.17% and 19.86% of bovine milk samples tested positive for Ahalm As for the buffalo milk samples was 22.13% rate of isolation and 14.23% using the method of bacteriological isolation, while using the technology (PHP. CNN. seen) the proportion of S. aureus microbe Golden and S. aureus Abidirmidz 33.33% and 88.36% of bovine milk samples tested positive for Ahalm As for the buffalo milk samples was 06.33% rate of isolation and 15.42 %.



**٢- ياسر محفوظ محمد احمد العشماوى
الكشف عن بعض الملوثات البيئية و المعادن الثقيلة فى اللحوم والاسماك
المجمدة المستوردة**

**Yasser Mahfouz Mohamed Ahmed Al-Ashmawy
Detection of some environmental pollutants and heavy metal
contaminants in imported frozen meat and fish .**

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to analyze the imported frozen meat and fish for determination of their contents of heavy metals (cadmium, lead and mercury) and pesticides (aldrin and malathion). This study was applied on a total of 90 random samples of imported frozen meat and fish (45 of each) were collected from Al-Gharbiah markets, Egypt. The collected imported frozen meat samples were represented by Brazilian, Columbian and Indian meats (15 of each). However, the collected frozen fish samples (fish flesh) were represented by Saurus, Atlantic-Horse Mackerel and Mackerel (15 of each). The obtained results concluded that the examined imported frozen Indian meat contained the highest residual levels followed by Columbian and Brazilian meat. Also the examined imported frozen Mackerel fish contained the highest residual levels followed by Atlantic-Horse Mackerel and Saurus fish.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



١- دينا عبد العزيز مصطفى رجب
دراسات بكتريولوجية عن ميكروب الكلبسيلا المعزولة من الأغنام والماعز
المصابة بالالتهاب الرئوي
Dina Abd El - Aziz Mustafa Ragab

BACTERIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON KLEBSIELLA ORGANISM ISOLATED

FROM PNEUMONIC SHEEP AND GOAT

Abstract

The fundamental goal of present study carried out to evaluate the incidence of Klebsiella species from sheep and goat suffering from respiratory manifestation by isolation and identification of the klebsiella species from diseased animals and antibiotic sensitivity test of the isolated strains of Klebsiella species. In this work, the bacteriological examination of 452 samples collected from respiratory system of (362) animals suffering from respiratory disorders represented by (236 sheep and 126 goat) from Gharbia governorate. A total of (91) isolates of Klebsiella species were recovered from nasal swabs from diseased sheep and goats and clinically diseased slaughter animals in an incidence of (20.1%), which represented by (20.6%) and (19.2%) from sheep and goats respectively. The prevalence of isolates were Klebsiella pneumoniae from sheep (11.8%) and from goats (11.5%), K. oxytoca from sheep (5.4%) and from goats (7.6%), K. ozaenae from sheep (2.02%) and K. rhinoscleromatis from sheep (1.3%). The study showed that sensitivity to antimicrobial agents was highest for levofloxacin, imipenem in percentage of (100%) followed by ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone and highly resistance to ampicillin and amoxicillin.

قسمي الصحة و الطب الوقائي



١- هالة رفعت محمود الراعي
دراسة الحالة الصحية لمياه نهر النيل بكفر الزيات
HALA REFAAT MAHMUOD EL RAIY
Nile River Hygiene in Kafr-El zayat

Abstract

The aim of current study was to assess the pollution and contamination of Rosetta branch of Nile River at Kafr El-Zyat industrial area during spring and autumn 2010 through measuring the pH values, chemical (For Ammonia and Phosphorus, Sulphur and heavy metals such as Lead, Mercury, Copper and Cadmium) and microbiological examination (Total bacterial count at 37°C and isolation of bacterial pollution indicators such as colon bacteria (E. coli) and Salmonella of water and fish samples.

The industrial pollution exerted impressive negative effects on water quality at different studied points. The Egyptian governorate must apply restrictive measures on the industrial companies to control and treat its effluents to safe the humans and animals against serious diseases and also, keep the environment safe.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التشريح والأجنة



١- فؤاد أحمد محمد فراج
بعض الدراسات البيولوجية علي الخلايا الجذعية العصبية
Foad Ahmed Mohamed Farrag
Some Biological Studies On The Neural Stem Cells

Abstract

Low molecular size compounds with neurotrophin-like effect on the nervous system considering a promising therapeutic approach for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. In the present study we investigated the effect of (E)-2-(diethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enoate; (E)-S-2-(dimethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enethioate; and (E)-N-2-(dimethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enamide on PC12 cells. We found that these compounds potentiate NGF-induced neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells in a dose dependent manner. The maximum number of cells bearing neurites appeared at higher concentration (37.5µg/ml) of (E)-S-2-(dimethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enethioate. These compounds up regulated phosphorylation of MAPK/ERK1,2 after 30 min of incubation. pAKT was increased only with lower concentration of (E)-S-2-(dimethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enethioate while pCREB increased significantly with high concentration of (E)-2-(diethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enoate. The neurofilament-M expression was not changed after 24 hours of incubation. Taken together, these results indicate that using of (E)-2-(diethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enoate; (E)-S-2-(dimethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enethioate; and (E)-N-2-(dimethylamino) ethyl dec-2- enamide in conjunction with small doses of NGF can induce neurite outgrowth through MAPK/ERK1,2 pathway.

قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية



١- الدسوقي السعيد محمد ناصف
تدوير المخلفات العضوية المنزلية كغذاء للحيوان
Eldsokey Elsaid Mohamed Nassef
Recycling of household food waste as animal feed

Abstract

The household food waste (HFW) was collected, sun dried, ground, and chemically analyzed. After drying, it was tested as an ingredient in formulating a balanced ration for lambs in different levels (0, 15 and 30%) on as-fed basis. Fifteen male lambs, with an average body weight 22.98 kg, were allotted randomly into three groups (5 each) and fed ad libitum for 8 weeks. Dried HFW was found to be relatively high in protein (14.72%), ether extract (6.96%), non fibrous carbohydrate (47.39%), and ash (10.98%). Analysis of HFW revealed that it was free from total aflatoxins. Lambs fed 15 and 30% HFW-diets performed as those fed the control diet in growth, feed efficiency, carcass characteristics and meat chemical composition. Digestibility of ether extract was better for diets containing HFW than that of the control diet. As a conclusion HFW could be used as a low-cost feed at inclusion rate 15% in lamb diets. Further studies on processing technology and evaluation in other species are needed.

قسم طب الحيوان



١- عاطف فتحى حامد ابراهيم عربى
دراسات على العدوى بيمكروب الكورينى باكتريم فى المجترات
Atef Fatehy Hamed Oreiby

STUDIES ON CORYNEBACTERIUM INFECTION IN RUMINANTS

Abstract

This study was conducted to explore epidemiological, clinical, preventive and histopathological features associated with *Corynebacterium* infection in ruminants which cause Caseous lymphadenitis (CLA) in sheep and goat and Oedematous skin disease in buffalo (OSD). Prevalence of CLA was 6.74% (7.54% in sheep and 3.98% in goat) while the cumulative incidence of OSD in Buffalo over 3 months was 0.0026. Clinical prevalence of CLA in different age and sex groups showed insignificant variations.

The highest prevalence of CLA was in sheep and goat reared as fixed flocks than those reared as semi-fixed or mobile flocks where a significant variation is present that is was also confirmed by logistic regression. Clinically CLA was more severe in sheep than goat whereas, in buffalo the signs were in the form of pyogenic edema with complications. Vaccination experiment using CASE-BAC vaccine (Chlorado Serum Company- USA) to protect against CLA in sheep was conducted over a period of six months and proved to be effective both clinically and serologically using ELISA test. A metaphylaxis experiment was conducted in a buffalo farm by using Dettol daily wash and proved to be effective.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



١- إبراهيم السيد الدسوقي محمد ربيع
دراسات متقدمة علي الكلاميديا المعزولة من المجترات
Ibrahim Elsayed Eldesouky Mohamed Rabia
Advanced studies on Chlamydia species isolated from ruminants

ABSTRACT

This study has characterized three different PCR tests that can be used for the identification of Chlamydiae; *C. abortus*, *C. pecorum* and *C. psittaci*. These tests are so specific for three members of Chlamydiaceae that they may be useful for the screening of field specimens in case of ruminant's infections.

we described a successfully developed rapid multiplex PCR that can detect and differentiate *C. abortus*, *C. pecorum* and *C. psittaci* with an enough specificity and sensitivity. specific mPCR was developed to detect simultaneously three specific fragments of 225 bp, 526 bp and 762 bp long for *C. abortus*, *C. pecorum* and *C. psittaci* respectively in one tube reaction. The amplification conditions and master mixture components were optimized to amplify all DNA of the three target sequences in different combinations. The diagnosis of ruminant's Chlamydial abortion may be greatly simplified and performed at low cost.



٢- سحر عاطف محمود يونس
التصنيف البكتيري و الجزيئي لميكروب الأورنيثوباكتريم رينوتراكياال
المعزول من الرومي

Sahar Atef Mahmoud Younis

**CONVENTIONAL AND MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF
ORNITHOBACTERIUM**

RHINOTRACHEALE ISOLATED FROM TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale (Ort) is a slow growing Gram negative bacterium associated with respiratory disease in chicken and turkey and wild birds. In this study, the aim was to isolate and identify Ort from turkey broilers or breeders in Kafr El-Sheikh using laboratory biochemical tests and by direct detection using polymerase chain reaction. Nine Ort isolates out of 102 samples(8.8%) were obtained from naturally infected turkey. They were isolated on 5-10% sheep blood agar.. PCR fingerprinting technique gave negative results with (ERIC1R)&Universal M13. When OR16S-F&OR16S-R combination were used ,it amplify 784 bp fragment on the 16S rRNA gene. Besides the use for identification purposes, it might be possible that PCR assays can also be optimized for the demonstration of O. rhinotracheale in, for example, eggs ,faeces, dust or tissue samples, and can therefore be useful in epidemiological studies (Van Empel and Hafez 1999). Further works are necessary to generate information about Ort (Rahimi and Banani2007). In conclusion, we have shown that PCR and is efficient technique to identify Ort strains.



٣- سناء محمد إبراهيم إسماعيل
عزل وتصنيف بكتريا أرحام ما بعد الولادة في أبقار اللبن

Sanaa Mohamed Ibrahim Ismail
ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF POSTPARTUM UTERINE
BACTERIA IN DAIRY COWS

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present study was to evaluate the relationship between the isolated bacteria from the uterus and the immune status of the body during the postpartum period of dairy cows.

Uterine swabs were collected from 41 Holstein-Friesian cows with normal calving and 5 cows with retained fetal membranes (RFM) at 7-11 days, 17-25 days and 27-38 days postpartum. After swabbing, blood samples were collected at 7-11 days, 17-25 days and 27-38 days postpartum for carrying out lymphocyte stimulation test. The collected swabs were cultured and the isolated bacteria were categorized according their expected pathogenic potential within the uterus into: pathogenic, less pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria.

Based on lymphocytes stimulation test, 57% of cows were healthy and 37.6% were healthy with lower immunosuppression. On the other hand, low percentage of cows (5.4%) was immunosuppressed. Of 159 bacterial isolates, 90 (57%) were isolated from healthy cows, 62 (39%) from lower immunosuppressed cows and 7 (4 %) from immunosuppressed. Of 46 pathogenic bacterial isolates, 28 (61%) were isolated from healthy cows and 18 (39%) from lower immunosuppressed cows. Of 89 less pathogenic bacterial isolates, 49 (55 %) were isolated from immune healthy cows, 34 (38 %) from lower immunosuppressed and 6 (7%) from immunosuppressed. Of 24 non pathogenic isolates, 13 (54%) were isolated from healthy cows, 10 (42%) from lower immunosuppressed and 1 (4%) from immunosuppressed. In conclusion, the presence of pathogenic and less pathogenic bacteria might stimulate the cellular immune response in dairy cows during the postpartum period.



ع- هانم أحمد محمود محمد
توصيف للأنتيجينات المشتركة بين عترات الميكروب القولوني المسببة
للأمراض في الدواجن

Hanim Ahmed Mahmoud Mohammed
Characterization of common antigens shared by E.coli strains
causing diseases in poultry

ABSTRACT

In this investigation, 400 samples were taken from broiler chicks and 172 from commercial layer chicks from Egypt farms , those chicks suspected to be diseased with colibacillosis, samples were taken from cloaca, intestine and liver for E.coli isolation . They gave appositve results (55.50%) in broiler and (52.91%) . 70 positive samples for E.coli were tested serologically giving the following strains , (5(O1), 2(O25),1(O29), 15(O78), 9(O111), 6(O115), 7(O119), 3(O126), 8(O128), 10(O166) and 4 untypable). Those strains tested against different types of antibiotics , the results were (90.90%) sensitive to flumequine and chloramphenicol andcompletely resistant to amoxycilline, neomycine, lincomycine and streptomycine. By application of RAPDPCR on those strains the fragment generatedranged from 234-419bp in size the band 277bp repeated in many strains . also the isolated strains were examined by multiplex PCR for distribution of 5 virulence genes, the percent of distributionwere *cva/cvi* (30%), *iss* (23.33%), *vat* (16.67%), *tsh* (16.67%) and *iucD* (13.33%).The pathogenicity of isolated strains on one day old chicks, the injection were by 2 routs (intraperitoneal & per oss) , the highest pathogenicity were in (O78 and O128) .

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



١- طارق كمال محمود ابراهيم ابوزيد
ألية ومنع المضاعفات الوعائية لمرض السكري

Tarek Kamal Mahmoud Ibrahim Abouzed

The Mechanism and Prevention of Diabetic Vascular Complications

ABSTRACT

Diabetic nephropathy is a life-threatening complication and occurs in 20-40% of patients suffer from diabetes and is the single leading cause of end stage renal disease (ESRD). Pyridoxamine (PM) was originally described as an AGE inhibitor and like other AGE inhibitors. It is a natural intermediate of metabolism, prevented the development of nephropathy in the rat model of diabetes. The 6vitamin B new research investigate the role of the compounds containing on salicylate in prevention of diabetic complications. The present study was carried out to investigate the potential anti-glycooxidative drug pyridoxamine and an anti-inflammatory drug salicylate on development of diabetic nephropathy in iNOS mice. the results of this study revealed that, an anti-glycooxidative drug pyridoxamine and an anti-inflammatory drug salicylate could inhibit development of diabetic nephropathy in mice. Both drugs significantly blocked diabetes-induced inflammatory and profibrotic gene expressions and also prevented infiltration and accumulation of macrophages in the kidneys. Preventive and therapeutic strategies using these drugs will be useful for diabetic nephropathy.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية



١- نهلة أحمد عبد الوهاب عبيد
دراسات على بعض المتبقيات والملوثات المؤثرة على سلامة اللبن و بعض
منتجاته

Nahla Ahmed Abd El-Wahab Ebied

STUDIES ON SOME RESIDUES AND CONTAMINANTS AFFECTING THE SAFETY OF MILK AND SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS

ABSTRACT

In this study, a total of 150 samples (30 each) of bulk tank milk, soft damiatti cheese, plain yoghurt, powdered ice cream and ice cream were collected from small scale dairy plants in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate except powdered ice cream samples were collected randomly from super markets. Collected samples were subjected for detection of penicillin using HPLC, preservatives and heavy metals (Pb, Cd, As, Cu & Zn) using AAS, penicillin could be detected in 2 bulk milk 1 soft cheese & 1 plain yoghurt with mean values of 415.28 +148.9, 1658.54 and 60.98 ppb, respectively. H₂O₂ was detected in 2 milk, 7 soft cheese & 11 plain yoghurt samples. The mean Pb levels in examined samples, respectively were 5.5+2.7, 0.2, 1.28+0.55, 1.32+0.6 and 0.0 ppm. Mean levels of Cd were 5.40+4.9, 0.2, 0.00, 0.35+0.22 and 0.0 ppm, respectively. As couldn't be detected for Cu, the mean levels were 5.39+2.02, 2.58+0.24, 1.28+0.13, 2.34+0.24 & 1.33+0.43 ppm, respectively. While for Zn there were 2.7+0.19, 7.26+0.67, 10.22+0.44, 7.48+1.11 and 2.5+0.34 ppm, respectively.

قسم الباثولوجيا



١- سماح سالم السيد ابوعصا
دراسات على وجود محدثات النمو المشتقة من الصفائح الدموية
ومستقبلاتها في أورام الأوعية الدموية التلقائية للكلاب
Samah Salem Elsayed Abou Asa
Studies on Expression of Platelet Derived Growth Factor and its
Receptors in Spontaneous Canine Vascular Tumors

ABSTRACT

The expression of PDGF and its receptors was investigated by immunohistochemical analysis by using 46 canine HSAs and 21 cutaneous HAs by utilizing anti-PDGF-BB, anti-PDGFR α , and anti-PDGFR β antibodies as primary antibodies. Immunoreactivities were scored as strongly positive (>25% positive neoplastic cells), weakly positive (1-25% positive neoplastic cells), and negative. In cutaneous HA, 33.3% and 57.1% of cases were strongly and weakly positive, respectively, and 43.5% and 13.0% of HSAs were strongly and weakly positive for PDGF-BB, respectively. Moreover, 38.1% and 28.6% of cutaneous HAs cases were strongly and weakly positive, respectively, and 23.9% and 4.3% of HSAs cases were strongly and weakly positive, respectively, for PDGFR α . 35 HSAs cases (76.1%) were strongly positive, and the remaining 11 (23.9%) were weakly positive for PDGFR β . In contrast, 18 (72.0%) cutaneous HAs were negative, and only 3cases (12.0%) were weakly positive, for PDGFR β . The proportion of strongly positive cases of HSAs was significantly higher than that of cutaneous HA. Mutational analysis of PDGFRs was examined on 27 HSAs and 20 HA by direct DNA sequencing as one of the mechanisms driving receptors activation on PDGFR α exons 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, and 19 and PDGFR β exons 10, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 18. In HA, 1 missense mutation was detected in PDGFR α exon 18 and 1 in PDGFR β exon 17. Two HSA cases had missense mutations in exon 14 and 1 in exon 17 of PDGFR β . Thus, genomic mutation of PDGFRs was not the main mechanism driving the activation of receptors in HSA and HA.

قسم الطفيليات



١- شيماء صبحى غريب رزق سرور
دراسات متقدمة على طفيليات الكوكسيديا فى الماشية
Shimaa Sobhy Ghareb Rizk Sorour
Advanced studies on coccidian parasites of cattle

ABSTRACT

In the present study, examination of faecal samples of 698 animals (592 cattle and 106 buffaloes). The results showed that:

1. Prevalence of Eimeria and Cryptosporidium species were 28.9% and 34.1%, respectively.
4. Eleven Eimeria species were identified and E. bovis and E. zuernii were the most pathogenic in both cattle and buffaloes.
5. Two species of Cryptosporidium were identified C.andersoni and C.parvum.
6. Genomic DNA samples obtained from 30 faecal samples, which were divided into 3 groups according to mean number of Cryptosporidium oocysts/ per field (group A 1-10 oocysts/ field), group B (11-20 oocysts/ field), group C(more than 20 oocyst/ field). All samples were screened by nested PCR (primary and secondary PCR) using Cowp gene specific primers. Only 18(60%) of samples showed primary PCR amplification of ~ 422bp products with Cowp1 and Cowp2 primers. While secondary PCR showed positive amplification of ~ 312bp products by using Cowp3 and Cowp4 primers. The entire samples which were positive in primary PCR were also positive in secondary PCR.

The Cryptosporidium spp. samples, group A (Less than 10 oocysts/ field) were difficult to be detected by PCR than those group B (10- 20 oocysts/ field) or group C (over 20 oocysts/ field).

قسم الفارماكولوجيا



١- أسامة عبدالعظيم يونس

التداخل الدوائي للاستخدام المتزامن لكل من الدانوفلوكساسين
والفوسفومييسين فى السيطرة على العدوى بالميكروب العصى فى الدواجن
Osama Abd El-Azeem Younes

DRUG INTERACTION OF USING DANOFLOXACIN WITH FOSFOMYCIN IN CONTROLLING OF E.COLI INFECTION IN CHICKENS

ABSTRACT

A total of 100 one-day old Cob chicks were used to investigate the antibacterial activity of fosfomycin, danofloxacin and the possible interaction of the combination of both antibiotics against E. coli using some in-vivo; such as, liver and kidney function tests together with clinical signs, mortality rate, and performance parameters, as well as histopathological findings; and in-vitro studies; as MICs, FICs and FICI. The chicks were assigned randomly into five groups with 20 chicks per treatment. The study concluded that the use of fosfomycin (40 mg/kg b.wt), danofloxacin (5 mg/kg b.wt) alone or in combination in drinking water for 3 successive days displayed valuable improvement in clinical symptoms, survival rate, growth performance and biochemical parameters of E. coli- infected chickens.

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائى



١- مصطفى صفوت مصطفى عبده

وبائية بعض الأمراض المشتركة المسببة للإصابات الجلدية فى الإنسان

Mostafa Safwat Mostafa Abdou

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SOME ZOOSES CAUSING SKIN LESIONS IN MAN

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in the period from November 2009 to February 2013 in different localities of Kafrelsheikh governorate.

Samples were collected from 692 households (backyards). The species of animals were; cattle, sheep, goats, solipeds (horse, donkey), rabbit and chicken. Samples were taken from animals and humans suffering from skin lesions. This study concluded that rearing of animals in mixed species may considered as a risk factor for the speeding of the infection with *S.aureus*, *S. scabiei* and dermatophytes to other animals and humans. The most frequent isolates of skin lesions of animals, humans and from environment was *S. aureus*. The veterinary gynecologists and fish handlers were at risk to contract the infection with *S. aureus* through hand to mouth, the use of TH4+®, Butox®, Clorox® was effective in disinfection of contaminated environmental surfaces with *S. aureus*, *S. scabiei* and dermatophytes.



٢- ياسر محمد جادو بسيوني
مدى انتشار أنفلونزا الطيور بعد القضاء على الخنازير في مصر
YASSER MOHAMED GADOU BASSYOUNI
PREVALENCE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA AFTER ACTION OF SWINE
ERADICATION IN EGYPT

Abstract

Following the spread of the swine Influenza (H1N1) and the emergence of epidemic cases worldwide in April 2009, the Egyptian Government applied a strategy for the eradication of swine. This strategy was applied during the period from May 2009 to July 2009. Due to the fact that the swine was an important carrier for Avian Influenza (H5N1), this study was conducted to assess the impact of the swine eradication strategy on the occurrence of Avian Influenza (H5N1) in poultry backyards, poultry farms and humans in the governorates of Giza, Cairo and Qalyoubya as these areas have seen swine eradication procedures. Tracheal and cloacal swabs were collected from the backyard and farm poultry. From the suspected humans, nasal and pharyngeal swabs were collected and then all samples transported to the laboratory. The samples were examined for the presence of avian influenza (H5N1) using the technology of Real Time PCR. Results indicated that swine eradication strategy had a significant impact on the reduction of positive HPAI H5N1 cases of poultry backyards, and human population. However, there was no significant impact of the swine eradication on poultry farms. The reorganization of swine colonies and its transfer to desert border will progressively improve the HPAI situation and provide more safety to the human and poultry raising industry.

كلية الآداب

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم التاريخ



١- سمر عبد الحليم عبد المعز عبد الله
التجارة الداخلية والخارجية لدولة بني مرين
(٦٦٨ - ٨٧٦ هـ / ١٢٦٩ - ١٤٧٢ م)

Samar Abdhalem Abdelmoez Abdallaa

Internal and exernal commerce at country bani marine

(668-876 H / 1269-1472 C)

ABSTRACT

Domestic and foreign trade of the State of Brown Marian (668-876 H / 1269-1472 C)
As state structures Marine one powerful countries which have in Morocco after manageel to drop
the Almohads impose its control over Morocco entire period of its rule,so divided the study provided
offered the subject of reseach and references search and preliminary study extended to two points, the
first state structures Marin ,factors flourishing commercial activity of state structres Marin ,came the
first chapter of this study ,entitled internal trade to state structures Marin ,As for the second chapter
avrdth to talk about foreign trade of state structures Marin ,and in chapter their spoke about the
systems related to trade and came fourth chapter dealt with the correlation trade community
,follwedalistofsupplementsandreferences.



٢- مها عبد الصمد عبد الستار غريب
الالهة المعنية بالطفولة فى مصر القديمة
Maha Abd El Samed Abd El Satar Gharib
The Gods concerned with childhood in Ancient Egypt

ABSTRACT

This Thesis discusses topic The gods concerned with children in ancient Egypt, which shed light on the confidence of The ancient Egyptian in his gods, which Sirte in all his beliefs, which was to he described to them that they were afford some sort ability of birth control for women, and create from sperm human beings, and rise up the life of a child in the womb his mother, and if it is born Antqoh and masterminded his command, and can be entrusted with the whole matter to them, which has not been given the right to a thorough study before, so aimed researcher through this Thesis to recognize the role of religious thought and divine providence in the child's life, highlighting the role of the gods, which worked on child care with in the framework of an analytical study

This Thesis was display the numer of the gods of childhood they: The goddess Isis, The goddess Hathor, The god Bes, The goddess Best, The goddess Taweret, The god Khnum, The goddess Heqet, The goddess Renenet, The seven Hathor and The goddess Meskhenet, The goddess Nephthys, The goddess Bastet, The goddess Mut, The goddess Wajet, The goddess Nekhbet, The goddess Neith, The goddess Sekhmet, The god Khonsu, The goddess Ratawy, The goddess Hesat, The goddess Wert Hekaw and The goddess Skhathur.

قسم اللغة الفرنسية وآدابها



١- فاطمة عبد الغفار محمد الدريني
الآلية المأساوية للوضع البشري في مسرحيتي
"Electre" و "Andromaque"
لجون راسين وجون جيرودوا

Fatma Abd El-Ghafar Mohammed El-Driny
Le mécanisme tragique de la condition humaine dans
"Andromaque" de Jean Racine et "Electre" de Jean Giraudoux

ABSTRACT

Rendre à la littérature un sens humain est une préoccupation qu'on ne peut refuser à Racine et à Giraudoux. Dans leurs pièces , les deux écrivains mettent en jeu l'être tout entier avec ses raisons profondes de vivre ou de désespérer. Nous pouvons les situer parmi les dramaturges qui ont placé le problème du comportement humain au centre de leurs préoccupations. Le génie de ces auteurs consiste alors à dévoiler que derrière les apparences se cache en fait le tragique de l'existence. C'est pourquoi Racine et Giraudoux n'ont pas cessé d'être vivants. Même ceux qui vivent dans un monde qui n'a rien de commun avec le temps de Racine ou de Giraudoux, ont senti dans leurs œuvres une expérience proche de la leur , une voix qui retentit leurs propres refus et leurs propres exigences , enfin une morale assez dure pour être à la taille de leur détresse. Que ce soient dans Andromaque et Electre , Racine et Giraudoux brossent le portrait d'un univers passionnel à l'intérieur duquel se heurtent des êtres avides de pureté et d'absolu. Dans les deux pièces, le sujet semble renvoyer aux situations de l'époque.

قسم الجغرافيا



١- محمد محمد عبد الحميد الكومي

بحيرة إدكو

دراسة جيومورفولوجية باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والاستشعار
عن بعد

Mohamed Mohamed Abd Elhamed Elkomey

**Edku Lake A geomorphological study USING GEOGRAPHICAL
INFORMATION SYSTEM AND REMOTE SENSING**

ABSTRACT

The study deals with Region of Edku lake geomorphological study using the techniques of geographical information systems and remote sensing, it study consists of six chapters, begins with an introduction and ends with a conclusion.

Chapter one:

Interested in studying the emergence and development of the lake

Chapter two:

Study discussed morphometrical characteristics of Edku Lake

Chapter three:

interested in studying geomorphological characteristics of the lake,

Chapter four:

Deals with geomorphological coastal barrier

Chapter five

Interested in studying the lake water

Chapter six

Human interventions discussed the positive and negative

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التاريخ :



١- سونيا عبد الوهاب عبد ربه غازي
التاريخ السياسي لاسكتلندا في عهد أسرة مالكولم الثالث في الفترة من
عام ١١٥٤ حتى عام ١٢٩٠م

Sonia Abd Elwahab Abd Raboh Ghazy

**The Political History of Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III dynasty,
(1154 - 1290 A.D.)**

ABSTRACT

This study examined the period of the most important historical periods of Scotland in the Middle Ages, the last period of rule by the family of King Malcolm III, under the title of " the political history of Scotland during the reign of the family Malcolm III in the period from 1154 to 1290 AD," The study included an introduction, critical analytical study of the most important sources, seven chapters, a conclusion, a number of supplements, and a list of sources and references.

The study dealt with History of Scotland's political before the period in question (1124-1153 AD), about the internal political events that occurred in Scotland during this period, The Scotland internal affairs during the reign of kings Malcolm IV and William the Lion (1153-1214 A.D.), The internal situation of Scotland from the reign of King Alexander II to the end of the family of King Malcolm III (1214-1290 A.D.), The Scottish - Anglo Relations during the reign of kings Malcolm IV and William the Lion (1153 -1214 A.D.), The Scottish – Anglo Relations from the reign of King Alexander II to the end of the family of King Malcolm III (1214-1290 AD), The Scottish-Norwegian Relations, and The relationship of Scotland and Papacy.

كلية التربية النوعية

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم التربية الفنية



١- بسمة نزيه عبد الحميد دياب

فاعلية استراتيجيات التعلم التعاوني في تنمية المهارات اليدوية
والقدرات الإبداعية لدى طلاب كلية التربية النوعية بكفر الشيخ

Basma Nazeih Abd El Hameed Diab

**The Effectiveness of Cooperative Learning Strategies in the
Development of Manual Skills and Creative Abilities of the Students of
the Faculty of Specific Education in Kafr El Sheikh**

ABSTRACT

The present aims at studying the effectiveness of two strategies of the cooperative learning, Jigsaw and Students Teams Achievement Divisions (STAD), on the students' of the art education department at the faculty of specific education in Kafer El Sheikh leather manual work skills development (burning, weaving, adding, removing and embroidery) and their creative abilities (fluency, flexibility, originality, elaboration and verbal creativity). For achieving the research aims the pre- post experimental design of three groups (two experimental and one control) was used, and a teacher guide, a manual skills observation checklist were developed by the researcher. In addition, Frank Williams Creative abilities test was applied.

The present research is divided into the following chapters

First Chapter (Problem of the Study)

The chapter includes an introduction, the problem, aims, hypotheses, importance, limitations of the study and idioms of the study.

Second Chapter (Related Literature)

The chapter reviews related literature that can help to support the present research. The previous literature is classified into two sections: studies related to the development of the creative abilities in art education or in one of its specific fields and studies related to the development of creative abilities in other sciences.

Third Chapter (Theoretical Background)

The chapter tackles the theoretical background of the research as divided into four sections:
First: Cooperative Learning (conception, basic elements, aims, characteristics, skills and techniques, groups, uses and advantages, steps and stages, strategies, roles of the teacher and learner, evaluation, obstacles).

Second: Skill (conception, characteristics, aspects of learning, classification, stages, styles of learning, evaluation).

Third: Creativity (conception, stages, abilities, theories, obstacles, development).

Fourth: Art Works (conception, types of leather, tools of leather embroidery, techniques of leather work).

Fourth Chapter (Methodology)

The chapter tackles study procedure, design, variables, sample, instruments preparation and experimentation.

Fifth Chapter (Results& Recommendations)

The chapter includes review, analysis, discussion, interpretation and recommendations of the study.

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي



١- رولا سعد عوض سعد
تأثير بعض أنواع التماسك وخامة اللحمة (إسبانديكس) على خواص التضخم
في الأقمشة المزدوجة

Rola Saad Awad Saad

THE EFFECT OF SOME STITCHING TYPES AND WEFT MATERIAL (SPANDEX) ON BULKING PROPERTIES OF WOVEN DOUBLE FABRICS

ABSTRACT

The woven double fabrics is the most commonly used of fabrics that composed of two systems of warp and two systems of weft and is composed of two separated fabrics or can be connected and one of them is fabric face (upper layer) and the other be the back (lower layer).

Double fabrics have many uses in various areas of what is available where the properties of natural and aesthetic fit the many uses of home, furnishings, clothing and industrial purposes, especially if we use in the composition of different types of stitching between the layers, as well as use weft of Spandex which gives the aesthetic and superficial effects like bulking on the surface of the fabric .

The research used two types of weave for production of samples are:

The first is plain 1 / 1 for the face and back. And the second is a spider for the face and plain 1 / 1 for the back. In addition to the use of 8 types of stitching between the two layers. In light of the above were produced 64 different sample composition in the research .Was conducted several tests on the samples .

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي



١- ريهام رفعت عبد السميع سيدأحمد
استخدام الزيوت الثابتة والطيارة المستخلصة من بعض المصادر النباتية
كمضادات للأكسدة والميكروبات فى بعض الأغذية
REHAM REFAAT ABD-EL SAMEA SAYED AHMED
UTILIZATION OF FIXED AND VOLATILE OILS EXTRACTE FROM
SOME PLANT SOURCES AS ANTIOXIDANTS AND ANTIMICROBIAL
AGENTS IN SOME FOODS.

ABSTRACT

Cumin seeds and orange peels volatile oils were extracted using hydrodistillation, fixed black cumin seed oils extracted by (n-hexan),while fixed olive oil used as edible oil extracted by cold-pressing. Chemical and physical properties of tested oils were studied. Volatile compounds of volatile and olive oils ,fatty acids and the content of oils for α - tochopherol , β - carotene were identified. The effect of adding volatile and fixed oils on the organoleptic properties of prepared products (biscuits and cakes) and the physical characteristics of these prepared products were studied. Moisture of prepared biscuits was ranged between (3.62 to 6.31%).Protein content in biscuits were ranged from (7.59 to 9.49%). Crude fat seems to be in the highest values (14.03 %) in biscuits with cumin seeds volatile oils (0.5%). Crude fibers ranged between (0.12 and 0.57%) in biscuits . Cakes showed higher moisture content (9.78 to 21.03%). Control cake were the highest protein values (11.07%). Fat seems to be in the highest values in cakes prepared with volatile oils which were ranged between (11.22 and 14.15%), while crude fibers was ranged from (0.01 to 0.26%) in cakes.Rancidity profiles increased during storage periods in all types of oils and prepared products except for decreasing in iodine number .Control biscuits were the highest total microbial count after three months of storage. Total microbial count in cakes were ranged between 1.03×10^5 at zero time to 12.56×10^5 at the third month.

قسم التربية الموسيقية



١- رضوى محمود محمد على محمود

الإيقاعات والضروب الشائعة في بعض دول المغرب العربي (تونس-المغرب)
ومدى الاستفادة منها في بعض مقررات الموسيقى العربية.

Radwa Mahmoud Moahmed Ali Mahmoud

**THE COMMON RHYTHMS AND DHROBS IN SOME COUNTRIES OF THE
ARAB MOROCCAN COUNTRIES (TUNISIA-MOROCCO) AND TO WHAT
EXTENT WE CAN MAKE FULL USE OF THEM IN SOME OF CURRICULUMS
OF THE ARAB MUSIC**

ABSTRACT

The research entitled: "Common rhythms and musical ways in some of the western Arab countries (Tunisia, Morocco) and the utilization of it in some courses of the Arab music" consists of:

Chapter one:

Consists of the research Problem and Review of Literature.

Chapter two (theoretical frame work):

Consists of Rhythms and musical ways in Arabian music And the music of Tunisia and Morocco with its musical ways.

Chapter three: Applied frame:

Conclude methodology of the study, sample of study.

Chapter four:

Results, then the answer of the study questions and end with solfig exercises depending on the musical ways of Tunisia and Morocco.

Chapter five: Include

recommendations, references, Arabic and English summaries.



٢- محمد محمد عبد الحميد عبد اللطيف
ملتقيات النحت في الهواء الطلق في أسوان ومرسى مطروح والاستفادة
منها في تطوير أساليب تدريس النحت في مجال التربية الفنية
MOHAMED MOHAMED ABD EL HAMEED ABD EL LATEIF
COLLECTION OF SCULPTURE IN OPEN AIR IN ASWAN AND MARSA
MATROUH, AND USING THEM IN DEVELOPING TEACHING METHODS OF
SCULPTURE IN ART EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

The title of the research:
"COLLECTION OF SCULPTURE IN OPEN AIR IN ASWAN AND MARSA MATROUH, AND USING THEM IN DEVELOPING TEACHING METHODS OF SCULPTURE IN ART EDUCATION"

The introduction:
Researcher has resorted to the descriptive and analytical approach and the experimental method to validate the research hypotheses. The search included six chapters as follows:
The first chapter: Background and Methodology:
Researcher also touched on that chapter study to determine the problem and its importance and objectives of the study and the study hypotheses and limits of the study and its tools and the methodology of the study and study terms and dealt with previous studies related to your search.
Chapter two: Philosophical foundations and Fine forums outdoor sculpture (Symposium):
Chapter three: IT materials and techniques in sculpture and the impact on the work of sculpture in forums outdoor sculpture.
Chapter four: Environmental and cultural impacts on the work of foreign artists and Egyptian in forums sculpture in Aswan and Marsa Matruh.
Chapter five: Research experiments.

كلية التربية الرياضية

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم التدريب الرياضي



١- دينا عزت محمد إبراهيم عابدين
تأثير استخدام بعض التدريبات الخاصة على مستوى مهارات الكاتا وتحسين
الاتزان للمكفوفين

Dina Ezzat Mohamed Ibrahim Abdeen

**The effect of usage some special exercises on the level of kata skills
and the improvement of blind balance .**

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the impact of the use of some workouts at the level of kata skills and improve balance for the Blind The researcher used the experimental method using a single group have included the sample of 28 students in primary school for the blind light Kafr El-Sheikh. The main results of the study that the proposed program of Karate has a positive effect on the equilibrium of motion for the Blind and improve the level of performance in kata.

Recommendation: -

In light of the results reached in this research the researcher recommends the following: -

- Be guided by the content and loads of training methods used during the training program proposed for the development of balance and movement skill performance level of the sentence in motion sport competitions fighting false karate.
- The need to study the possibility of applying a pull karate as rapporteur for the different stages of education to the blind.
- Carry out scientific research in similar stages of the various age and in other sports to keep up with the level of progress on the world stage.



٢- محمد فكرى عطا الله المغنى
برنامج مقترح لتحسين بعض مكونات المنظومة الحسية وتأثيره علي الاتزان
الحركي والمستوي المهاري لناشئي كرة السلة
Mohammed Fekri Atallah al – Moghani

**A Proposed Program For Improving Some of The Sensory System's
Components , and its Impact on the Kinetic Balance and The Proficiency
Level of The Basketball youngsters.**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to identifying the impact of the proposed program on the kinetic sensual perceptions being searched , and its effect on the kinetic balance , proficiency level , the physical sensual system , and the visual system of the Basketball youngsters .

The researcher used the experimental methodology of the pre and post measurements for two groups ' one is controlled and the other is experimental , due to its compatibility for such a sype of study and for achieving the research targets .

The researcher chose a sample of sixteen players , of Basketball youngsters under the age of sixteen , registered in both the Military Production Club for the athletic season 2012 – 2013 and the Egyptian Federation Basketball .

* Conclusions :

- 1 – The experimental group surpasses the controlled one in the past measurements of the changing kinetic sensual perception which is a close relevant to the senses systems, the changing kinetic balance , the changing Basketball proficiency which is a close relevant to the kinetic poise and the changing physical sensual system and the visual sensual system . This shows the great influence and effectivity of the proposed program than the conventional one .
- 2 – There ia a difference between the contributing values of senses systems , physical , visual and vestibular , in the whole mark of balance of the research sample in the favor of the physical sensual system than the visual sensual one of (4.12) percentage and the favor of physical sensual system than the vestibular sensual one of (17.50) percentage , and in the favor of visual sensual System than the vestibular sensual one of (13.38) percentage .



٣- محمد البيلى البيلى صح
القياسات الانثروبومترية وعلاقتها ببعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة بالمستويات
العليا كمحدد للانتقاء في رياضة الكاراتيه

Mohammed El-Bialy El-Bialy Sobh

**Anthropometric measurements and their relations with some
physical abilities related to high levels as a measure to select in karate
sport**

ABSTRACT

Anthropometric measurements and their relations with some physical abilities related to high levels as a measure to select in karate sport ,The research aims to: Differences in anthropometric measurements between the weights of the five research , Differences in physical abilities between the weights of the five research , The relationship between anthropometric measurements and physical abilities for higher levels as a parameter for the selection of rookies in the sport of karate , Was reached determinants that can be selected on the basis of junior karate in order of importance are: Weight, Overall length, Vicinity of the center, The depth of the abdomen, Vital capacity by 100%, Thickness of the fat in the lower abdominal region increased by 79%,Fat thickness in the area of higher hipbone by 77%,The length of men, Around the shoulders, Chest circumference, Hip circumference, Thigh circumference, The depth of the basin, Shoulder width, Showing the hipbone, Showing hips, Calf circumference by 54%, The length of the trunk by 50%, Length of farmers, The length of the humerus, The length of the forearm, Along the cease, Thigh length, Leg length, Length of the foot, Fat thickness in the area behind the upper arm, Fat thickness in the area of bone down the board, Thickness of the fat in the chest area, Upper arm circumference, Depth of the chest by 45%,Vicinity of the knee by 18%.



٤- منى عادل عبادة محمد
أثر برنامج للتدريب العقلي على الوظيفة المعرفية والدافعية للتصور ومستوى
الأداء لدى ناشئى التنس الأرضي
Mona Adel Ebadah Mohamed

**the Effect of mental training program on Congitive and Motivational
Function and the performanle of youngs in tennis**

ABSTRACT

- The research aims at recognizing the efeect of the mental program on the Knowledge. Congitive and motivational fanctions and performance level for youngs in tennis.
- The researcher used the exprimental way by designing asingle group.
- The topic of research in cluded (contained) 30 youngs in tennis where an important study has been made on it youngs who represent Tanta sports club in El- Gharbeya governanle and out of the research sample. Also there is abasic study on 16 youngs who represent Kafr El-Sheikh sports club.

The used tools:

1. Congitive measure in sports field.
2. Suggested mental program.
3. The skill ful tests which belongs to the tennis yougs.

The Important results:

- An imrovement in the level of Know ledge, congitive, motivational functions and the performance level of skills in research where accuracy and speed.



**٥- أسماء عبد الحكيم فتوح عبد الجواد
فاعلية إستخدام نظام ال B.O.O.T كمصدر للإستثمار في بعض الأندية الرياضية
ومراكز الشباب في محافظه كفرالشيخ**

Asmaa Abd El - Hakim Fattouh Abd El - Gawad

**Effective use of the B.O.O.T system as a source of investment in some
sports clubs and youth centers in the province Kafr ElSheikh**

ABSTRACT

Resulted in intense competition between sports clubs and youth centers, including an offering of sports and cultural services and to their need to unanimous development processes and improve these services to achieve this competition. As a result of lack of financial resources available in some sports clubs and youth centers we note that there is a delay in the implementation of infrastructure projects, and despite the presence of large areas need to infrastructure but perhaps the magnitude of the funding, or the lack of funding crisis of the state budget. That turned a lot of the developed world to implement such projects based contracts B.O.O.T that system which achieves the implementation of projects efficiently hand and accreditation in financing to the private sector domestic and foreign, have present study aimed to identify the effectiveness of using a system of B.O.O.T source of investment in some sports clubs and youth centers in the province Kfraheik which would help identify the concept and importance of system the B.O.O.T to invest in some sports clubs and youth centers as well as also identify the material resources available in the sports clubs and youth centers and to overcome the problems facing investment in the sports field, as well as also the difficulties facing the application of the B.O.O.T and identify the legal regulation and administrative aspects of the application system of the B.O.O.T in clubs and youth centers in the province of Kafr el-Sheikh and the return of both the investor and youth centers and sports clubs in the province Kfraheik of application system the B.O.O.T, The researcher using curriculum Descriptive, has been applied research on a sample intentionally number (426) members of the chairmen and members and managers, sports clubs and youth centers and a group of investors registered Chamber of Commerce, The researcher used to collect research data number (2) questionnaire designed by the researcher, have resulted in findings that administration officials clubs and youth centers are not aware of the importance of investment, and there are no adequate safeguards to encourage investors to invest and the lack of legal texts and strong legislative, and the inability of investors to convert foreign currency easily in addition to high taxes on these projects .