

رسائل

الماجستير والدكتوراه المفتوحة

بجامعة كفر الشيخ

إعتباراً من ٢٠١١/٧/١ حتى ٢٠١٢/٧/١

تقديمي

بيان احصائي بالحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراه
في الفترة من ٠١/٠٧/١٢ حتى ٣٠/٠٦/٢٠١٣

الكلية	النوع	الماجستير	الدكتوراه	المجموع
الزراعة	ذكر	١٤	٨	٢٢
	انثى	١٠	٥	١٥
التربية	ذكر	٣	٤	٧
	انثى	١	-	١
الطب البيطري	ذكر	١	٣	٤
	انثى	١	٢	٣
الأداب	ذكر	١	-	١
	انثى	١	-	١
التربية النوعية	ذكر	-	-	-
	انثى	٢	-	٢
الإجمالي		٣٤	٢٢	٥٦

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كلية الزراعة

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الإقتصاد الزراعي



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 الديسطي
مشكلات المستوطنين بالأراضى 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 sellers 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 المحلي
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 associties 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 societies 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 proportion 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

الأراضى



١- محمد خطاب عبد الغفار الغنام
أثر تذبذب مستوى الماء بنهايات الترغ 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.

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 LTMY, 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 LTMY. 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.
- 6- 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.

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 مكافحة المتكاملة والبرامج الحديثة في مكافحة بعض
أفات الصحة العامة للأقلال 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 forth 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.

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 kafra 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. alfieri*. In the second season 2007/08, *P. alfieri* 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. alfieri* 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; *Diaerella rapae* (Aphidiidae) . *Aphelinus* sp. (Aphelinidae). And *Aphidus* sp. (Aphidae). The second group includes the secondary parasitoids *Alloxysta* sp. (Charipidae), *Aphidencyrus* 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 60.2 Where 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 الوراثة

١- محمد إبراهيم محمد قيلح
دراسات وراثية علي صفات التبيكر 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 المقاومة 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 المائى فى
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.



٤- إيمان إبراهيم محمود الضبعواى
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.

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.

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, Kafr 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 Ragh
EFFECT OF FERTILIZATION ON ECONMIC YIELD OF JUTE

ABSTRACT

Tow 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 mian 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.

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.

قسم الألبان



١- ميادة محمد ابواليزيد عمران
دراسات غذائية وفسولوجية 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.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- عبير وحدي 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 الفسيولوجية لفطر لفحة الارز
بالطرق التقليدية والوراثية

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.

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.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



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

SAMAH ZAGHOUL 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.

قسمى البساتين



١- محمد توفيق سالم رخا
التعرف على التريكوم والجينات وبعض المركبات الكيمائية التي تمنح المقاومة
للذبابة البيضاء فى 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.

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 Grriffing 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, Kafra 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 التراكيب الوراثية من قمح الخبز تحت مدخلات منخفضة من النسميد
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 زراع
بنجر السكر في مراكز كفر الشيخ والحامول 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-Hamoul 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 cosmopoliteness 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 reashed 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.

الاراضى



١- هبة يحيى محمد عبد الوهاب البسيونى
تأثير التغير المناخى علي نسب الكربون و النيتروجين في اراضي 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 أصول التربية



١- ابتسام موسى أحمد اللواتي
القيم التربوية المتضمنة في سلسلة اقرأ لطفلك
Ebtessam 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).

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 - Kafr Elsheikh 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.

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.

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 معرفي سلوكي 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.

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.

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 مراقبة الاغذية



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 %.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التشريح و الأجنة



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 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 الرومى

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.

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 ٦vitamin 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 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.

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 external 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 search and preliminary study extended to two points, the first state structures Marin ,factors flourishing commercial activity of state structures 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.

قسم الجغرافيا



١- محمد محمد عبد الحميد الكومي

بحيرة إدكو

دراسة جيومورفولوجية باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والأستشعار 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

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).

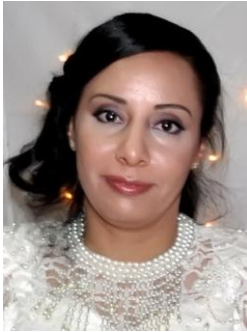
Fourth Chapter (Methodology)

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 .