

رسائل

الماجستير والدكتوراه الممنوحة

بجامعة كفر الشيخ

إعتباراً من ٢٠١١/٧/١ حتى ٢٠١٢/٦/٣٠

تقديم

بيان احصائي بالحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة

في الفترة من ٠١/٠٧/٢٠١١ حتى ٣٠/٠٦/٢٠١٢

الكلية	النوع	الماجستير	الدكتوراة	المجموع
الزراعة	ذكر	١٤	٢٠	٣٤
	انثى	١٦	١٢	٢٨
التربية	ذكر	١٤	٤	١٨
	انثى	٧	٧	١٤
الطب البيطري	ذكر	٧	٤	١١
	انثى	٨	١٠	١٨
الأداب	ذكر	٥	٢	٧
	انثى	٢	١	٣
التربية النوعية	ذكر	-	-	-
	انثى	٣	١	٤
الإجمالي		٧٦	٦١	١٣٧

فهرس

الصفحة	الموضوع	م
١	تقديم	١
١	بيان احمائى بالحاصلين على درجة الماجستير والدكتوراة	٢
٣	كلية الزراعة	٣
٦٧	كلية التربية	٤
٩٧	كلية الطب البيطرى	٥
١٢٠	كلية الآداب	٦
١٣٢	كلية التربية النوعية	٧
١٣٩	كلية التربية الرياضية	٨

كلية الزراعة

أولاً: الماجستير

الإقتصاد الزراعي



١- شيماء مسعود بدير عليوة
اقتصاديات الزراعة العضوية وغير العضوية
Shimaa Massoud Bedair Eliwa
Economics of Agriculture in Organic and Inorganic

Abstract

All studies agreeing that guiding the agriculture production towards the clean production. Hence, the problem of study, where appearing the most interest by applying the world environmental conditions on the Egyptian agricultural exports. The study mainly aims to identify the current situation of organic agriculture for the most important export crops, The financial assessment of LEBRA Company for Organic Agriculture, The study depended on the descriptive and quantitative analysis style through equation of the general temporal direction for each the areas and productive, total production of study crops, and studying the coefficient of instability with economical stability of the study crops, The important results showing that organic agriculture important to development the agriculture sector.



٢- أميمه رزق مصطفى أبو قمر
وعى المرأة الريفية بالنواحي الصحية البيئية بمركز دسوق
محافظة كفرالشيخ بجمهورية مصر العربية
Omima Rezk Moustafa Abou Kamar
Rural Woman Awareness about Environmental Health Aspects
at Desouk District, Kafrelsheikh Governorate, A.R.E

Abstract

This study aims to determine awareness degree of rural woman about environmental healthing aspects at Desouk district, Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, A.R.E. this study focused on environmental healthing aspects which related to Avian Influenza disease. This general objective achieve by following sub-objectives:

- 1- Identifying some the characteristics of respondents.
- 2- Identifying degree of respondents awareness about some environmental healthing aspects related to Avian Influenza disease.
- 3- Identifying the correlation relationship between the degree of respondents awareness about some environmental healthing aspects related to Avian Influenza disease and studied independent variables.
- 4- Explaining of the variation in the degree of respondents awareness about some environmental healthing aspects related to Avian Influenza disease.
- 5- Identifying the respondents suggests and practices to solve Avian Influenza disease problem.

Data were collected through personal interviewees by using pre-tested questionnaire during July – October, 2011. Frequencies percentages, mean, standard division, simple & multiple correlation, coefficients, simple & multiple regression coefficients, as well as step-wise regression analysis were used to analyze of the data.

- 1- Some characteristics of the respondents:

77% of the respondents had less than 54 years old, 89% of them had less than 6 sons, 77% of their husbands had less than 62 years old, and more than the half of their husbands were illiterate, But 61% of the respondents were illiterate. 86% of the respondents families had low farming land holding, 71% of the respondents families had low animal holding or not, 96% of the respondents families had poultry holding, 87% of them had moderate house facilities, 90% of them had low income, 98% of them had exposure to mass media.

- 2- Degree of respondents awarness about some environmental healthing aspects :

The results showed 77.5% of the respondents had low and moderate awarness degree about some environmental healthing aspects related to Avian Influenza disease.



٢- أحمد محمد إبراهيم علي مليحه
دور الإرشاد الزراعي في حماية البيئة الريفية من التلوث بمحافظة كفر
الشيخ

Ahmed Mohamed Ebrahim Ali Meleha
Role of Agricultural Extension in Protecting Rural Environment
from Pollution in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

Abstract

This study aimed mainly to examine the role of agricultural extension in the protection of the rural environment from pollution in field of irrigation water pollution and agriculture soil pollution in Kafr El-Sheikh, study data was collected by using personal interview questionnaire, from a systematic random sample amounted 228 respondents Researched (126 Qusted of El Warq Village, Qusted 102 Qusted of Cypret Village).

The most important results obtained are as follows: 54 % of the total agricultural respondents fall in the category medium and low for the level of cognitive kidney of the areas under study, and about 48%, 53.5%, about 29%, nearly 49%, 60.5% about 51%, about 48%, 64.5%, about 52% of the total agricultural respondents have signed in the categories of knowledge level low-and middle to the terms of Reasons that lead to pollution of irrigation water, damage caused by pollution of irrigation water, methods Of protection of irrigation water from pollution, Reasons that lead to loss of irrigation water, damage caused by the losses of irrigation water, methods of irrigation water management, Reasons that lead agricultural soils pollution, damage caused by agricultural soils pollution, methods of protection of agricultural soil pollution

The results indicate also that the independent variables included in the study collectively associated with knowledge of farmers respondents for these areas by a factor of correlation multiple of 0.550, has proved significant relationship at the potential level (0.001) based on the value "r" calculated in terms amounted to 6.125, and results indicate that the independent variables together explain about 30 % of the variance in the dependent variable based on the value coefficient of determination (R²). As well as the results indicate that the relative importance of sources of information, which derived



٤- عيبير كمال سالم محمود
دور الإرشاد الزراعي في تطوير المرأة الريفية
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

Abeer Kamal Salem Mahmoud

**Role of Agriculture Extension in Development of the Rural Women
in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

Abstract

This study aimed mainly to examine the role of agricultural extension in the development of rural women in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate), study data was collected by using personal interview questionnaire, from systematic random sample amounted 210 respondents women (120 respondents women from al-karn and 90 respondents women from al-tayfa)

The most important results obtained are as follows: approximately 89% of the total respondents of rural fall in the level medium and low for the level of cognitive kidney of the fields under study, and 73%, and 80%, and nearly 57%, and about 83%, and about 76%, and about 73% , and about 92%, and about 83%, 58%, and 69% respectively of the total rural respondents may have been in the categories of knowledge level low and average for the field of hygiene and public health, family planning and maternity and childhood, and the field of social participation, and the preservation of environment, the manufacturing of Complementary Products dairy, and food and nutrition, and rationalization of food consumption, and the field of production of poultry, and the field of socialization, and the care of clothing, respectively, the results indicate also that the independent variables included in the study community are associated with knowledge of rural respondents for these fields by a factor of link multi- of 0.507, has proved significant relationship at the potential level 0.001 based on the value of "F" calculated in terms amounted to 4.474, and results indicate that the independent variables combined explain approximately 26% of the variance in the dependent variable based on the value of the coefficient of determination (R²), as well as indicate results show that the relative importance of

الاراضى



١- شيماء محمد المهدي محمد رجب
إستجابة محصول القمح لمستويات مختلفة من النيتروجين والفوسفور
والبوتاسيوم وعلاقته ببعض خواص التربة فى شمال الدلتا
SHAIMAA MOHAMED EL-MAHDY MOHAMED RAGAB
**Response of wheat crop to different levels of NPK as related to
some soil properties in north delta**

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out in the Experimental Farm of Faculty of Agric., Kafra El-Sheikh Univ., during the two growing seasons with one variety from wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), cv. Sakha 93. The experiment was conducted in split-split plot design, with four replicates. The main plots were randomly assigned to nitrogen levels : (0, 40, 80 and 120 kg N/fed.) , the sub plots were represented by the two levels of phosphorus (0 and 22 kg P₂O₅ / fed.) and the sub-sub plots were represented by the two levels of potassium (0 and 50 kg K₂O/ fed.). The objectives of the present study were to investigate the effect of different levels of NPK on: (1) some soil chemical properties, (2) the chemical composition of ground water, (3) the yield and yield component of wheat plant and (4) uptake of N, P and K by wheat under different treatment of NPK.



٢- فتحى على محمد على البحيرى
تأثير إضافة المخلفات البيئية كمحسن لمخلفات المجاري على تركيز العناصر الثقيلة في التربة
وإمتصاص النبات

Fathy Ali Mohamed Ali Elbehiry

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL WASTES APPLICATION AS AMENDMENTS TO SEWAGE SLUDGE ON SOIL HEAVY METAL CONCENTRATION AND PLANT UPTAKE

Abstract

The safe recycling of sewage sludge and the other wastes in the agricultural processes comprise an important environmental technology on waste management. The main aim of this study was to examine the influence of sewage sludge (SS) and stabilized sewage sludge application on soil properties and bioavailability, phytoextraction and uptake of trace elements by the grown plants in Entisols (fluvial soil) and Aridisols (calcareous soil). To achieve this goal an incubation and a pot two experiment had been carried out using two soils, sludges and plants.

The drawn data from this study indicated that, application of mono sewage sludge increased the bioavailability and uptake of heavy metals by the grown plants with high increasing rate in fluvial soils compared to the calcareous one.

Mixing the sewage sludge with the organic and inorganic amendments decrease the availability and plant tissue concentration of heavy metals with some exceptions under some amendments and metals as follow:

Mixing the amendments with SS decreased the availability of Zn compared to mono SS treatment with all the amendments except for rice straw after sorghum cultivation in calcareous soil

Bentonite was the best amendment for reducing DTPA-extractable Zn either in biosolid amended fluvial or calcareous soil

Sorghum grown in fluvial soil showed Zn uptake rate higher than roquette. However, in calcareous soil roquette plants showed uptake higher than sorghum.

Application of the amendments to SS decreased the availability of Cu compared to mono SS treatment with all the amendments especially with SBFL treatment in fluvial soil and bentonite treatment in calcareous soils

Application of the amendments to SS decreased the plant tissues concentration and uptake of Cu compared to mono SS treatment with all the amendments with high decreasing rate after sorghum compared to roquette plants especially in calcareous soil.

Application of the amendments to SS increased the availability of Pb in calcareous soil compared to mono SS treatment with all the amendments especially rice straw and water hyacinth. While its decreased the availability of Pb in fluvial soil compared to mono SS treatment with all the amendments except for rice straw either alone or mixed with lime where its increased lead availability.

Amounts of DTPA-extractable Ni showed different behavior with the studied amendments. Bentonite and sugar beet factory lime decreased availability of Ni either in fluvial or calcareous soil. While mixing the other amendments with SS increased Ni availability in both soils compared to mono SS treatment.

Application of SS increased clearly the plant uptake of Ni either by sorghum or roquette grown in both soils studied with higher uptake by roquette compared to sorghum. So, more extensive research related to metals fractionation in biosolid and stabilized biosolid amended soils is needed.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- انتصار زكريا عيد احمد العراقي
تأثير أضافه السلينيوم العضوي والغير عضوي على
جودة السائل المنوي الجاموسي الطازج

Entesar Zakaria Eid Ahmed eliraqy

THE EFFECT OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC SELENIUM SUPPLEMENTATION ON FRESH BUFFALO SEMEN QUALITY

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of organic and inorganic selenium (Se) on improving semen quality. three groups ,each of 3 bulls aged 24-30 month, Group A received 10 mg organic selenium (Sel-plex), group B received 10 mg inorganic selenium as Sodium selenite and group C served as control .Semen samples were collected twice weekly and blood samples were taken twice monthly during the period of experiment three months. Sperm motility in fresh semen showed a significantly increased by treatment in group A, B. Live sperm was significant after treatment ($P<0.05$) and sperm abnormalities showed a significantly decreased. Also, supplementary Se significantly ($P<0.05$) Increased blood serum testosterone. In addition, treatment with organic selenium increased semen mass motility, live sperm and sperm concentration.



٢-عماد خيرى عبده المنوفى
تحسين القيمة الغذائية لسيلاج قش الارز الاخضر
Emad Khairy Abdou Elmenofy

Improving the Nutritive Value of Ensiled Green Rice Straw

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effect of bacteria inoculants, 5% molasses addition and ensiling periods on silage quality characteristics, chemical composition and In vitro gas production of green rice straw silage. Fresh green rice straw of Sakha 101 variety treated for silage making with Lactobacillus sp. (lactic acid bacteria, LAB) and Cellulomonas sp. (cellulolytic bacteria, CB) as follows,

- 1) Control, without bacterial inoculants.
- 2) Lactic acid bacteria (LAB1) at 108 cfu/g.
- 3) Lactic acid bacteria (LAB2) at 106 cfu/g.
- 4) Cellulolytic bacteria (CB1) at 108 cfu/g.
- 5) Cellulolytic bacteria (CB2) at 106 cfu/g.
- 6) LAB1 + CB1 at 108 cfu/g per type of bacteria.
- 7) LAB2 + CB2 at 106 cfu/g per type of bacteria.

The different treatments were supplemented with or without 5% molasses and ensiled for 30, 45 or 60 days.

Results were concluded that, the mixture of LAB1+CB1 with molasses addition and ensiled for 60 days revealed significantly ($P<0.05$) the highest lactic acid and TVFA's concentrations and the percentages of lactic, acetic and propionic acids and the lowest pH value and NH_3-N concentration and the percentages of isobutyric and butyric acids.

Chemical composition of the different silage treatments showed that CP, EE and NFE were increased significantly ($P<0.05$), while CF content decreased significantly ($P<0.05$) with bacterial inoculants. The LAB+CB treatment with molasses and ensiled for 60 days showed significantly ($P<0.05$) the highest CP, EE, NFE and non structure carbohydrates (NSC) and the lowest CF, NDF, ADF, ADL, cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin, however, the control treatment had the opposite trend. Increasing ensiling period and Molasses addition to rice straw silage significantly increased ($P<0.05$) CP and NFE and significantly decreased ($P<0.05$) CF.

Bacterial inoculants with molasses supplementation and ensiled for 60 days increased in vitro gas production fractions (a&b), gas production rate (c), Gas production from the fermentation of soluble fraction (GPSF) and insoluble fraction (GPNSF), short chain fatty acids concentration (SCFA), DM intake (DMI), organic matter digestibility (OMD), metabolizable energy (ME) and net energy (NE) and in vitro DM degradability (IVDMD) and CB more effective than LAB and the LAB1 + CB1 with molasses additive showed the highest values.

Keywords: Green rice straw silage, bacterial inoculants, fermentation characteristics, chemical composition and In vitro gas production.



٢- سليمان حسونة سليمان حسونة
العوامل المؤثرة علي عدد الخلايا الجسدية وعلاقتها بمحصول اللبن في ابقار
الفريزيان

Soliman Hassouna Soliman Hassouna
FACTORS AFFECTING SOMATIC CELL COUNT AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP
WITH MILK YIELD IN FRIESIAN COWS

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this investigation was planned to study the factors effect on somatic cell count, somatic cell source and milk yield as well as economic feed efficiency of Friesian cows. A total number of 145 dairy Friesian cows during the consecutive 1 year. All cows ranged between 400 and 600 kg live body weight, 3 -13 years of age and 1- 8 parities. Results showed that somatic cell count (SCC), somatic cell sours (SCS) and milk yield were significantly ($P<0.05$) decreased in second parity and higher in third and more parities. SCC and SCS was significantly ($P<0.01$) decreased in first three months of lactation and higher in months of the end of lactation. SCC and SCS of milk cows were significantly higher for summer and then winter season (826.1 vs. 419.66 cell/ml) under heat stress. Milk yield was significantly ($P<0.01$) higher in the summer feeding than the winter feeding however, SCC and SCS not affected. SCS and milk yield were significantly higher ($P<0.05$) on increasing SCC in milk. Correlation coefficients SCC was positive with SCS ($r= 0.7509$, $P<0.001$) and negatively with milk yield ($r=0.12513$, $P<0.001$). Milk protein increased with increasing SCC positive correlation ($r= 0.14996$, $P<0.001$). However, milk lactose was significantly decreased with increasing SCC negatively correlated ($r=0.1906$, $P<0.001$), but milk fat, total solid and total solid non fat not affected.

Key words: dairy cows, SCC, SCS, milk composition, milk yield and heat stress.

قسم المبيدات



١- محمد سالم يوسف زايد
دراسات تكسكولوجية علي أكاروس القطن
Mohammed Salem Youssef Zayed

Toxicological studies on Cotton mite

ABSTRACT

The present study is directed to evaluate the relative toxicity of six chemicals of different mode of action, four pesticides (fenpyroximate, ethion, chlorfenapyr and cyhalothrin), one mineral oil (Nat1) and one plant extract (wormseed extract) against the adult female mites *Tetranychus urticae* and its predatory mite *Amblyseius gossipi* using standardized method for bioassay.

Development of resistance in susceptible strain of *T.urticae* for eight successive generations using thin leaf discs technique and the resistance level of *T.urticae* increased gradually to reach its peak in eighth generation. The assays of certain enzymes (Acetylcholine esterase and Glutathione-s-transferase) were carried out in mite homogenate prepared from mites, exposed to any of the tested compounds alone.



٢- سامي كمال محمد قريش
تأثير المبيدات على بعض الآفات الثاقبة التي تصيب محصول القطن
Samy Kamal Mohamed Korish

EFFECT OF PESTICIDES ON SOME SUCKING PESTS INFESTING COTTON

ABSTRACT

The present study is directed to evaluate the relative toxicity of eight chemicals of different mode of action, five pesticides (fenpyroximate , ethion ,cyhalothrin, malathion ,and pirimicarb), one mineral oil (CAPL2) and two plant extracts (black cumin and wormseed) against the adult female mites *Tetranychus urticae* and its predatory mite *Amblyseius gossipi* and adult stages of *Aphis gossypii* using standardized method for bioassay. The effects of sublethal doses of these chemicals on some biological aspect of the mite and its predator and the aphid were also evaluated.

Cyhalothrin has a special position in integrated mite management while fenpyroximate is a promising compound in mite control programs.

Malathion showed the highest toxicity followed by pirimicarb to adult of *Aphis gossypii*. The contaminated prey egg consumption was different according to the chemical used.

The pyrethroid compound cyhalothrin and the acaricide fenpyroximate were the most effective on prey egg consumption, egg production and egg hatchability of the predatory mite *A.gossipi*.

CAPL2 and black cumin extract were the safest compounds that allowed the predator's egg to hatch producing the next stages to the biological agent to minimize prey populations.

Malathion and pirimicarb were the most effective compounds on the prolongation of nymphal stage of different instars, also reduction in the number of produced nymphs of *A. gossypii*.

قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية



١- محروس محسن إسماعيل بسيوني
استخدام بعض عناصر مكافحة البيولوجية لمكافحة
بعض الآفات الحشرية في حقول القطن في كفر الشيخ
Mahros Mohsen Ismael Basyouni

UTILIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR CONTROLLING SOME INSECT PESTS IN COTTON FIELDS AT KAFR EL-SHEIKH

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at the Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr El-Sheikh governorate during three successive seasons; 2008, 2009 and 2010 for assessing some agents for controlling the cotton bollworms, *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.) and *Earias insulana* (Boisd.) Result showed that the most efficient insecticide against *P. gossypiella* larvae was sumi-alpha with the reduction 80.9, 78.7 and 79.9% in the first spray while in the second spray the reduction were 82.1, 85.2 and 83.7% in the three seasons of study, 2008, 2009, 2010 respectively Biovar and protecto were the least effective compounds in controlling this pest. As for *Earias insulana* larval population took almost the same trend with sumi-alpha while biovar and protecto were the least effective. Releasing *trichogramma evanescence* West wood in two waves gave reduction for *P. gossypiella* and *Earias insulana* larvae with ranges of 31.7- 44.8 and 23.3 -36.7 % respectively .

قسم الوراثة



١- محروس السيد عبد الباقي على نجم
دراسة وراثية بعض الصفات الفسيولوجية المرتبطة بتحمل الملوحة في الأرز
Mahrous Elsyed Abd El-Baky Ali Negm
**Genetical Studies on Some Physiological Characters of Salinity Tolerance
in Rice**

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at El-Sirw farm of agricultural research station, Damietta governorate and Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during 2009-2010 seasons. Three Egyptian rice varieties i.e. Sakha 101 (moderately salinity tolerant), Sakha 102 and Sakha 103 (two salinity susceptible varieties), Sakha 104, Giza 178 and A22 (salinity tolerant varieties) were utilized. The parental varieties were crossed by using line & testers analysis and nine crosses were obtained. The F1 and their parents were grown and evaluated under saline soil conditions at El-Sirw farm of agricultural station. The obtained results indicated that the two parents Sakha 102 and A22 were the best parents for general combining ability under saline soil conditions. While the crosses Sakha101 × Sakha104, Sakha103 × A22 the best crosses for specific combining ability under saline soil conditions.

قسم المجتمع الريفي

قسم الإرشاد الزراعي

قسم البساتين



(- أسماء محيى الدين ابراهيم محمد سلامة
الاكثار الدقيق لأصول العنب المقاومة للنيماتودا باستخدام مزارع الانسجة
Asmaa Mohy El-Dein Ibrahim Mohamed Salama
MICROPROPAGATION OF GRAPE ON NEMATODE RESISTANT
ROOTSTOCKS IN VITRO

ABSTRACT

This work was carried out in the laboratory of Horticulture Department, Kafrelsheikh University during the 2009-2011 seasons. The aim of this work was to study the best sterilization, media, growth regulators for plantlet development of Dogridge and Saltcreek rootstocks. Moreover, the best auxin kind and concentration to be used for root development were also evaluated. The produced plants were tip grafted with Thompson seedless and superior scions. They were then acclimatized in the greenhouse.

The obtained results indicated the following:

1. The best sterilization method was 0.1% HgCl₂ for 10 min.
2. The best medium was ½ WPM (Lloyd and McCown, 1980).
3. The best cytokinin was found to be 4 µM BAP.
4. The best rooting auxin were found to be 0.5 µM IBA + 0.5 µM NAA for Saltcreek and 1 µM IBA for Dogridge.
5. The tip grafting was successfully achieved for both rootstocks and scions.



٢- نهى عبدالوهاب أحمد المرسي
استخدام نباتات الزينة الحولية في تجميل
المساحات الخضراء

Noha Abd El Wahab Ahmed El Morsy
USE OF ORNAMENTAL ANNUAL PLANTS FOR AESTHETIZATION OF
GREEN AREAS

ABSTRACT

Field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm of Fac. Agric., KafrelSheikh Univ. during the seasons of 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 on 16 kinds of summer and winter annuals to study the effect of planting distance on morphological characters to suggest some flower compositions for aesthetization the green areas. The obtained data revealed that the cultivation at 25x25 cm resulted in the faster maximum soil covering, the tallest plants at beginning, full and end of flowering and the highest flowering density percentage for all used kinds as well as the early flowering for some kinds in both seasons, while the planting at 40x40 cm resulted in maximum plant canopy, inflorescence diameter, inflorescence or flower number/plant, values of leaf green color degree and longest flowering duration, as well as the early flowering for some kinds in both seasons. Therefore, the flowering composition which consists of one kind of annuals is obtained from the plants cultivated at 25x25 cm or the inner or back plants are cultivated at 25x25 cm and the outer or front plants at 40x40 cm, while these which consists of some kinds is obtained from the plants cultivated at either 25x25 or 40x40 cm and the plants are arranged according to their heights and color of flower

قسم المحاصيل



١- عبير محمد السيد محمد مسلم
إنتاج نباتات أرز مقاومة للملوحة والجفاف باستخدام التقنيات الحيوية
Abeer Mohamed El-Sayed Mohamed Mosalam
PRODUCTION OF SALT TOLERANT RICE PLANTS USING
BIOTECHNOLOGICAL METHODS

ABSTRACT

PRODUCTION OF SALT TOLERANT RICE PLANTS USING BIOTECHNOLOGICAL METHODS

The main objective of this investigation was evaluated the performance of ten rice genotypes (*Oryza sativa* L.) (Giza 178, Giza 177, Sakha 104, Sakha 103, Sakha 105, GZ6296, GZ6903, SK28-79-2-5-8-4, SK28-115-20-5-7-1 and Sakha 101) under normal (Sakha) and saline (El-Sriw) soil conditions. The main results obtained can be summarized as follows:-

The highest grain yield (t/ha) in both seasons were obtained under sakha location by Sakha 101. Under El-Sirw site, SK28-79-2-5-8-4, SK28-115-20-5-7-1 recorded the highest values in 2009 and Giza 178, SK28-115-20-5-7-1 in 2010 season.

The genetic variability and relationships among ten rice genotypes were investigated using seven SSR primer pairs, which produced 14 amplicons. The number of polymorphic amplicons was 10 and the level of polymorphism among the ten genotypes was 57.1%. The genetic relationships among the 10 rice genotypes was examined using the Jaccard's coefficient to compute the similarity matrices. UPGMA analysis was performed and dendrograms were constructed. Based on the SSR data, the genetic similarities ranged from 36.4 and 100%. Dendrogram clustered the 10 genotypes into two main clusters: one containing 8 genotypes (Giza 177, Sakha 104, Sakha 103, Sakha 105, GZ6296, GZ6903, Sk28-79-2-5-8-4, and Sakha 101) and the other comprised 2 genotypes (Giza 178 and Sk28-115-20-5-7-1).



**٢- عمار عبدالعظيم أبو اليزيد الأخضر
دراسات وراثية على المحصول ومكوناته فى بعض
هجن الشعير**

**Ammar Abd El-Azeim Abo El-Yazed El-Akhdar
Genetic Studies on Yield and its Components in Some Barley Crosses**

ABSTRACT

Four parental spring barley genotypes were used to estimate some quantitative genetic statistics using, (parents, F1, F2, BC1 and BC2) parameters in the experimental farm, at Sakha Agric. Res. Station, Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Egypt, during 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 seasons. The experiment was sowing with three replications. Twelve traits were recorded (days to heading, days to maturity, grain filling period, grain filling rate, flag leaf area, total chlorophyll content/plant, plant height, spike length, number of spikes/plant, number of kernels/spike, 100-kernels weigh and grain yield/plant). The results indicated that, additive gene effect was highly significant for yield and its components in many crosses. Dominance gene effect was highly significant in the other traits. Heterosis estimates were positive and/or negative highly significant in all crosses for grain filling period, grain filling rate flag leaf area, chlorophyll content, plant height, spike length, number of spikes/plant, number of kernels/spike, 100-kernels weigh and grain yield/plant. Highly negative significant in most crosses for days to heading, and days to maturity. Inbreeding depression was highly significant in many crosses for all traits except for days to heading, days to maturity, grain filling rate, chlorophyll content, plant height, no. of kernels/spike and grain yield/plant. Heritability estimates in narrow sense ranged from moderate to high for yield and its components in many crosses. The values ranged from (17.1% to 48.04%, 20.93% to 27.33%, 29.00 % to 40.78 and 23.31 to 47.85%) for no. of spikes/plant, no. of kernels/spike, 100-kernels weigh and grain yield/plant, respectively in the best crosses.



٣- علاء احمد محمود سليمان

تقدير معالم الثبات في بعض التراكيب الوراثية للفول البلدي

تحت ظروف بيئية مختلفة

Alaa Ahmed Mahmoud Soliman

**Estimating stability parameters in some faba bean genotypes under
different environments**

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out in the Agronomy Department Faculty of Agriculture, kafu El-Sheikh university. Two field experiments were carried out to evaluate the performance and estimating stability of fifteen faba bean genotypes at two different locations; Sids Research Station in Upper Egypt and Sakha Research Station in North Delta, Agriculture Research Center, Egypt, during the two growing seasons 2009/10 and 2010/11 in three sowing dates; mid October, first November and mid November. The faba bean genotypes were Giza 2, Giza 3, Sakha 1, Sakha 2, Sakha 3, Nubaria 1, Giza 843, Giza 716, Misr 1, Giza 429, Giza 40, Misr 3, Nubaria 2, Nubaria 3 and H 943, grown in a split plot design with three replications in a randomized complete block arrangement in both locations. Planting dates were randomly arranged to the main plots, while the fifteen faba bean genotypes were distributed in sub plots. At harvest ten guarded plants were chosen at random for recording the following traits: flowering date, days to maturity, plant height, number of branches / plant, number of pods/plant, number of seeds / plant, 100- seed weight, seed yield/plant, seed yield ard /feddan and harvest index. Statistical analysis for split plot design was separately carried out for the combined data of the four experiments over the two locations and years according to Gomez and Gomez (1984). Also, analysis of phenotypic stability was done using the method of Eberhart and Russell (1966) to determine the stability of fifteen genotypes over twelve environments (2 locations x 2 seasons x 3 sowing dates).

The conclusion from the results are as follows:

Finally, it is evident that the most desired and stable varieties for maturity date and seed yield/plant was Nubaria 2, while for plant height, number of branches/plant, seed yield/plant and harvest index was Nubaria 3. Also, for seed yield ardb/fed was Sakha 3.

Correlation coefficients between 100-seeds weight and each of number of pods/plant and number of seeds/plant were significant negative, reflecting the considerable role of this trait in this respect.



٤- أمير عبد العاطى محمد السيد

المكافحة المتكاملة للهلوك في الفول البلدي باستخدام طرق غير تقليدية

Amira Abdelaty Mohammed

**Unconventional Methods for Integrated Management for Orobanche crenata on
faba bean**



٥- أسماء فتحى محمد بدوى
تأثير مستوى الرطوبة الأرضية والتسميد
على نمو ومحصول الأرز

ASMAA Fathy Mohamed Badawy

EFFECT OF SOIL MOISTURE REGIME AND FERTILIZATION ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF RICE

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted on a clay soil at Water Management Research Station at El-Karada, Kafrelshiekh, Egypt, during 2009 and 2010 seasons, to study the effect of irrigation level, nitrogen and potassium rates on growth, yield, quality and some water relations of the rice cultivar "Egyptian Hybrid 1". Irrigation water was applied every 4 days based on water amount equal to 100, 90 and 80% of continuous flooding (4 -5 cm water head at the time of water addition). The three N rates were 46, 69 and 92 Kg N feddan-1. The three potassium rates were 12, 24 and 36 Kg K₂O feddan-1.

Irrigation with water equal 100 or 90 % of continuous flooding (CF) resulted in a significant increase in leaf area index, dry matter accumulation (g/m²), number of tillers/m², plant height, number of panicles/m², panicle length, panicle weight, number of filled grains/panicle, 1000-grain weight and grain yield/feddan and grain protein percentage compared with the irrigation level of 80 % CF in both seasons. Application of irrigation water equal to 90 % CF was statically at par with 100% CF in these traits in the two seasons. Irrigation level had no significant effect on chlorophyll content, harvest index, hulling, milling and head rice percentage were not affected significantly with irrigation levels and potassium rates in the two seasons. Total amount of irrigation water from nursery preparation to harvest were increased by increasing irrigation water level from 80% to 100% CF in both seasons. The inverse was true in water application efficiency for grain yield (kg grain/m³ applied water).

Increasing nitrogen rate (from 46 to 92 kg N /feddan) and potassium rate (from 24 or 36 kg K₂O /feddan) significantly increased the most of mentioned traits in both seasons. There were no significant differences between the two high rates. Hulling, milling and head rice percentage were not affected significantly with irrigation levels and potassium rates in the two seasons.

It can be concluded that irrigation every 4 days interval with water amount equal to 90% or 80 % of continuous flooding along with adding 69 kg N + 36 kg K₂O/frddan was the best treatment which resulted in high grain yield of hybrid with less amount of applied irrigation water in Kafrelshiekh Governorate.

قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



١- مروة مصطفى سعد شاهين
دراسات مقارنة على بعض التوابل والاعشاب
Marwa mostafa saad shah

COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON SOME SPICES AND HERBS

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to investigate the antioxidative and antimicrobial effects of stevioside as a natural sweetener (stevioside) and some spices such as Cinnamon, Fennel and their powders or essential oils. Moreover, this study was performed to investigate the effect of addition the previous materials on chemical, physical, microbiological and sensory properties of biscuits before and after storage. Also, this work aimed to study the biological effects of these materials on rats blood sugar. The results showed that cinnamon powder, fennel teas and its essential oils can be flavour used as a substance of the biscuit samples and natural sources of antioxidatives and antimicrobials.



٢- محمد نشأت عيد صالح
دراسات كيميائية وتكنولوجية على الأرز
Mohamed Nashat Eed Saleh
Chem002ical and Technological Studies on Rice

ABSTRACT

The present work was carried out to evaluate the physical, technological, chemical and antioxidant properties of different varieties of rice grain. The data pointed to the following results:

Milling processes led to decrease the percentage of protein, total lipids, crude fiber and ash of rice samples.

The total phenolic compound content (TPC) of brown rice of Black rice varieties had the highest value.

There are nine phenolic acids where identified. Ferulic acid was the major phenolic compound in all rice samples.

Results of the biological experiment revealed that, the final body weight and weight gain of rats fed on mixture of brown rice and black rice were significantly lower than other groups..As for high density lipoprotein cholesterol of rats fed on mixture of milled rice and black rice diets were lower than other groups.

Organoleptic evaluation of prepared biscuit indicated that the samples contained brown black rice flour at all levels gave better scores for all characteristics compared with control (wheat flour biscuit).



٣- السيد محمود إبراهيم شحاتة
الاستفادة من مخلفات تصنيع الأغذية كبدائل للدهون في بعض منتجات المخابز
El- Sayed Mahmoud Ibrahim Shehata
UTILIZATION OF FOOD PROCESSING WASTES AS A FAT REPLACERS IN
SOME BAKERY PRODUCTS

ABSTRACT

This study was proposed to investigate the possibility of utilization of some food processing wastes (i.e. whey protein concentrate, potato peel, pomegranate peel and orange peel) as a fat replacers in cakes and croissant.

Results indicated that the butter could be replaced up to 70% by whey protein concentrate and orange peel but up to 30% by potato peel and pomegranate peel in cakes and croissants which were comparable to their full-fat cakes and croissants. Additionally some nutritional benefits were achieved such as decreases in fat content and caloric value in all cases, beside the increase in protein content in case of using whey protein concentrate and increased crude fiber in cases of use others fat replacers without any effects on physical and sensory characteristics.

The biological evaluation showed significant decrease in total cholesterol, triglyceride, low density lipoprotein (LDL) and liver enzymes and showed increased in high density lipoprotein in rats fed on the fat-replaced cakes or croissants.

٤- أحمد عبد القادر أحمد عون
استخدام مضادات الأكسدة الطبيعية في حفظ الأغذية باستخدام الأغشية
الطبيعية

AHMED ABD EL-KADER AHMED OUN

UTILIZATION OF NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS IN FOOD PRESERVATION BY
EDIBLE COATINGS

ABSTRACT

Natural antioxidants such as (Ascorbic acid and Tocopherol) and carboxymethyl cellulose coatings (CMC) were played an important roles for reducing peroxide value, moisture loss, as well as improve organoleptic quality and maintain of ascorbic acid and tocopherol activity in cake samples during storage period. Addition of ascorbic acid and tocopherol into CMC coat were more active than addition them directly into dough cake. Cake samples which coated with CMC and ascorbic acid had the lowest peroxide value and the highest antioxidant activity among both coated and uncoated samples. Comparing between uncoated cakes, the cake samples which mixed directly with ascorbic acid only had the lowest peroxide value and moisture loss, while the samples which incorporated with (ascorbic acid and tocopherol mix) had the highest antioxidant activity. On the other hand, mechanical properties, physical (optical), solubility in water, moisture uptake and moisture content of CMC coatings were affected by the used concentrations of glycerol, paraffin oil, ethanol and CMC. Opposite relation were found between glycerol and paraffin oil on physical (optical) properties, solubility in water, moisture uptake and moisture content of CMC coatings, but the relation between them on mechanical properties was parallel. Addition 30% of PO to film formula caused to reduction of solubility and moisture uptake of CMC films.

قسم الألبان



١- إيمان فؤاد محمود خميس

دراسات على تصنيع الجبن المدخن
EMAN FOUAD MAHMOUD KHAMIS

STUDIES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SMOKED CHEESE

Abstract

Smoking of food and food products is a common and old process, and one of the best ways to keep food from spoiling .The aim of this study is to produce soft smoked cheese (salted with 4&6% salt) by dipping in smoke solution for 30,60 and 90 min. or by adding smoke solution to cheese milk at the ratios of 1,2 and 3% and stored all cheese for 30 days. The moisture content of all cheese decreased during storage period. The developing in acidity rate during storage was lower for cheese smoked than .Smoking treatments reduced NPN and NPN/TN content and then slightly non-smoked cheese increased during storage period compared with non-smoked cheese .The formol ripening index and total volatile fatty acids slightly increased in smoked cheese during storage period however the increase in smoked cheese salt content from 4% to 6% had a great impact on increasing the formol ripening index and total volatile fatty acids.The growth rate of the total bacterial count, proteolytic , lipolytic and yeasts & moulds microorganisms slightly decreased of all smoked cheese during storage period. The rate of microbial growth decreased with the increase of cheese salt content from 4% to 6% salt. The best quality smoked Domiati cheese can be produced by dipping in smoke solution for 90 min. or by adding 2% smoke solution to cheese milk with 6% salt.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية

قسم النبات الزراعي



١- محمد درغام إبراهيم صحصاح
استخدام المستخلص المائي للكمبوست في
مقاومة أمراض البطاطس

Mohamed Drgham Ibrahim Sehsah

USING COMPOST WATER EXTRACT IN CONTROLLING POTATO DISEASES.

ABSTRACT

This work was done at laboratory, glasshouse, and field for black scurf, early blight and dry rot diseases on different kinds of potatoes at Agricultural Botany Department, Kafrelsheikh University.

The results showed that:

- The best type resistant to early blight is Picasso
- The best treatment for early blight is the compost extract.
- The lowest resistant type to dry rot is Diamont
- The highest resistant type to black scurf is Diamont
- The best extract is the extract used for black scurf.



٢- شيماء عبدالله محمد علي خلف
دراسات على بعض الأمراض الفيروسية التي تصيب بعض محاصيل الخضر في
مصر

Shimaa Abdallah Mohamed Ali Khalf
STUDIES ON SOME VIRAL DISEASES AFFECTING CERTAIN VEGETABLE
CROPS IN EGYPT

Abstract

A survey to determine the incidence of Papaya ringspot virus (PRSV) in Kafrelsheikh governorate regions was carried out in open field squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) in 2009 and 2010. The identification of PRSV by indirect (ELISA) showed that the the incidence of the virus was greater than 50%. Egyptian isolates of PRSV were easily transmitted by mechanical inoculation and by *Myzus persicae* and *Aphis gossypii*. The dilution end point was 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} thermal inactivation point was 54 oC and infectivity was retained at room temperature for 7-8 days. Flexuous particles were observed in leaf dip preparations and pinwheels and scrolls were seen in thin sections of diseased squash tissue. The RT-PCR amplified partial coat protein (CP) gene was sequenced from eight Egyptian PRSV isolates. Comparison with PRSV sequences retrieved from GenBank presented nucleotide identities in the range of 87.5-97.1% and close relationships of Egyptian isolates with the two Venezuela isolates of the so-called type-P, Sucre-EIMuco and Merida6, and to the Mexican and USA isolates.



٣- محمد عبد الحميد محمد الديهي
دراسات على مقاومة مرض العفن الأبيض فى البصل
Mohamed Abd El-Hamied Mohamed El-Diehi

Studies on the control of onion white rot disease

ABSTRACT

The causal fungus of white rot disease was isolated from diseased onion plants (*Allium cepa* L.) grown at different locations within Kaft El-Sheikh and El-Gharbia Governorates. The causal fungus was identified as *Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk. Eight pathogenic isolates showed strong abilities to infect onion plants (Giza 20 cv.) with varied virulence under sterilized pots conditions. Isolate Sc2 found to be the most aggressive with fulfilled degree of 100.00 %, therefore, it was elected as the main pathogenic isolate of *S. cepivorum* usable in vitro and in vivo further studies.

Results of the in vitro trials showed that:

The most antagonistic four isolates (2 fungi and 2 bacteria) were selected for biological control studies under both pots and open field conditions. Both bacterial isolates B4 and B5 were found to be belong to *Bacillus subtilis* and the fungal isolates (T1 and T2) were identified as *Trichoderma koningii* and *Trichoderma harzianum*, respectively. Results illustrated that the antifungal activity of the acetone plant extracts of garlic, ginger and black pepper and composted rice straw tea was also varied in their degree towards the mycelial growth of *S. cepivorum*. As well as, potential impacts of the chemical fungicides Rhizolex-T and Topsin-M were confirmed in comparison with the alternative control agents tested in this study. Experimental data were modeled and fitted completely with the kinetic parameters of Monod's equation with regression values (R^2) ranged from 96.9 to 99.9 %. Kinetic model was also used to devise IC50-concentrations of each control agents. Results confirmed that germination of sclerotia was totally prevented due to soak in black pepper extract, Rhizolex-T and Topsin-M, which no sclerotia were germinated for each.

Results of the in vivo trials showed that:

Black pepper extract, both fungicides Rhizolex-T and Topsin-M were the superior control agents to reduce disease incidence to fewer percentages of 8.33 % each, compared with 95.83 % for control in pots trials. Similarly, disease incidence was strongly reduced to 2.78 % for each fungicide and to 5.55 % due to use black pepper extract compared with 80.55 % for control under natural infested open field conditions. Disease severity was reduced to 6.25, 7.29 and 8.33 % by the black pepper extract, Rhizolex-T and Topsin-M, respectively in pots trials. But under natural infested field conditions, disease severity has decreased sharply to 1.39 % with higher reduction rate reached 97.53 % for each of Rhizolex-T and Topsin-M, and to 2.78 % (reduction rate of 95.06 %) due to use black pepper extract. It turns out that *T. koningii* and *B. subtilis* B5 were also efficient isolates in reducing severity of the disease to 21.88 and 25.00 %, respectively in pots trials (63.54 % controls). In the open field, *T. koningii* and *B. subtilis* B5 reduced disease severity to 11.80 % of each. The results proved the existence of a close link between the tested transactions and the enzymatic activity of peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase and the ability of the host plant to resist white rot disease in onions. 5- Black pepper extract, *Trichoderma koningii*, compost tea and *Bacillus subtilis* B4 proved, respectively to be the most efficient natural agents not only as promising alternatives to chemical fungicides in suppressing onion white rot disease, but also to improve growth and productivity of bulbs yield.



٤- علا ابراهيم مبروك على
دراسات على مرض صدأ ورقة القمح في مصر
Ola Ibrahim Mabrouk Ali
Studies on Wheat Leaf Rust Disease in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Identified 108 and 85 physiologic races of *P. triticina* in addition to pathotypes PKTTT and 11. The pathotypes TKTTT and BBBBB were /MKKSS were the most frequent during 2009/10 and 2010 the most frequent. Gene efficacy, at seedling stage in greenhouse indicated that Lr 9, Lr 19 and Lr 43 had high efficacy during two seasons. Wheat cultivars Misr 1 and Misr 2 had high efficacy.

Components of slow rusting at seedling stage in greenhouse indicated that slow-rusting cultivars were (Misr 2, Sids 12 and Gemmieza 11) The fast -rusting cultivars were (Sakha-93, Giza 168 and Sids 1). the cvs. i.e Sakha 94 , Sids 6, Sids 9 and Sids 12 (slow rusting cvs.) at the two growing seasons.

Under field condition at three different locations found that the fast –rusting cvs. i.e. (Giza 163, Giza 164, Giza 165, Gemmiza 7 and Sids 1) and later on slow rusting resistance cvs. i.e (Sakha 94, Giza 168, Gemmiza 9 , Gemmiza 10 and Sids 6)

wheat cultivars Giza 139 , Sakha. 61, Gemmiza. 7and Sakha. 93 were high affected (fast rusting) whereas the cultivar Sids 1 was the least affected (tolerant cv).

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الوراثة

١- أمينة محمد جاد زيدان
التأثيرات الوراثية والنسجية لبعض سموم الافلاتوكسين مع الشيتوزان على بعض أنسجة
الفئران
درجة دكتوراة الفلسفة في العلوم الزراعية

(الوراثة)

AMINA MOHAMED GAD ZEDAN

GENETICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOME AFLATOXINS COMBINED
WITH CHITOSAN ON SOME RAT TISSUES

Abstract

Summary

This work was carried out in Biological and Ecological Science laboratory, Faculty of Home Economy, El Azhar University with the cooperation of department of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafer El-Sheikh University.

This research aimed to study the harmful effects of aflatoxin on rats with cooperation of chitosan, at the beginning of experiment fourteen food and feed samples were collected from different sources, then fungi were isolated, counting and identification of it and after that tow concentration of aflatoxin were taken of the best isolates for *A. falvus* whose produce the high amount of aflatoxin from the other and one concentration of chitosan for 45 days and 90 days samples of rats from control and treatments were taken after 45 and 90 days to determine the effects of different concentration of aflatoxin and chitosan on rats histological , cytological and biochemical.

1-Total count of fungi isolated from food and feed samples

The results showed that chopped yellow corn exhibited the highest number (165×10^2), while the lowest count was recorded in Nescafe where was (0.03×10^2).

2-Identification of fungal genera and species isolated from food and feed samples

The genera of highest occurrence and their respective species were *Aspergillus* (*A. niger*, *A. flavus*, *A. ochraceus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. ustus*, *A. terrus*, *A. sachari*, *A. chandhuri*, *A. repens* and *candidus*)

3-Detection of mycotoxins produced by *Aspergillus flavus*

The results showed that cacao sample has the highest number of *Aspergillus flavus* isolates whereas 11 isolate. Four isolates out of these 11 has high blue color. On the other hand, wheat flower and cattle cake have low isolates. Three samples haven't any *A. flavus* isolates, i.e., salt, osrah sugar and nescafe.

4-Body weight of rats

Treatment with aflatoxin was the only treatment which showed significantly differences after 45 days in the second weak, after 90 days, high significantly decrease in body weight

5-Histological studies on the liver, cortex of the kidney and testis

After 45, the treatment with chitosan (0.5 g/kg body wt.) produces side effects in liver, normal apperance in kidney, no side effect on testis. the treatment with aflatoxin (1.650 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ diet) produce high side effects in liver, high damage of the kidney, high damage on the testis. the side effects decreased in treatment with chitosan and aflatoxin in liver, kidney and testis

After 90 days, the long exposure to chitosan has high side effect in liver, kidney, no side effects showed on testis, the treatment by aflatoxin (3.300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ diet) were high damage in both of liver, kidney and testis, the treatment by aflatoxin and chitosan increased the side effects in liver, no side effecs showed in kidney and testis

6-Cytogenetical studies

Ten types of structural chromosomal aberrations were observed after 45 days where was nine after 90 days, the results decided that chitosan only has side effect but not significant about chitosan and aflatoxin after 45 days but was significant after 90 days, aflatoxin has a side effect on chromosomes and these effects were high significant after 45 and 90 days, the presence of chitosan with aflatoxin has positive effect and repairing for cell .

7-Biochemical studies:

A- total protein of liver

The results indicated that all treatments have decreasing in total protein about control where was differences between treatments and control where the rate of differences about 90%, 100% and 90% in treatments chitosan, aflatoxin with chitosan and aflatoxin respectively after 45 days.

The results showed that the differences increased in the period 90 days about 45 days between control and other treatments, the total protein

increased after 90 days as showing in the bands and it's high dark about 45 days.

B. Serum isozyme

1. Esterases isozyme

The results showed that intensity in treatment aflatoxin increased like control following treatment chitosan whereas decrease in treatment aflatoxin with chitosan after 45 days, after 90 days like 45 days except decrease in intensity for treatment chitosan which become like treatment aflatoxin with chitosan. The results showed decrease in the ratio of esterases isozyme in 90 days about 45 days where the activity of esterases increased

2. Peroxidases isozyme:

After 45 days we can say that isozymes decrease with obvious rate about control and so on, in the period after 90 days, after 45 days the intensity increased in control then treatment aflatoxin following treatment chitosan and then treatment aflatoxin with chitosan which has low intensity. After 90 days the intensity increased in control then treatment aflatoxin following treatment aflatoxin with chitosan and then treatment chitosan which has low intensity

3. Acid phosphatase

From the results after 45 days we can decide that intensity in the treatment aflatoxin increased like control following treatment chitosan whereas decrease in treatment aflatoxin with chitosan and these results similar with isozyme esterases, after 90 days the intensity increased in treatment aflatoxin than control following treatment aflatoxin with chitosan and then treatment chitosan which has low intensity

4. Alkline phosphatase

From the results we can decided that intensity in the treatment aflatoxin increased like control following treatment chitosan whereas decrease in treatment aflatoxin with chitosan and these results similar with isozyme esterases and acid phosphatase, after 90 days we can noticed increasing for isozyme in treatment aflatoxin and followed by treatment aflatoxin with chitosan then chitosan and decrease in control, the results revealed that acid and alkaline phosphatases increased in the second period (90 days) about control in the treatment with aflatoxin alone.

It is clear that treatment aflatoxin with chitosan reduce the deleterious effects of aflatoxin. Chitosan protect liver from hepatocellular damages and hepatic fibrosis. So, this study is very useful for clinical studies.



**٢- مدحت رمضان امين ريجان
النشاط الوراثي لبكتريا الفرانكيا لميكانيكيات إزالة السمية لاثنين من المعادن
الثقيلة والتحطيم الحيوي للمركبات العطرية بالإضافة إلي إمكانية المعالجة
البيولوجية**

**Medhat Ramadan Amin Rehan
Genetic Activities of Actinobacteria , Frankia , for the Detoxification
Mechanisms of Two Heavy Metals and the Biodegradation of Aromatic
Compounds in Addition to Its Bioremediation Potential**

Abstract

Frankia can resist Copper and form unusual globular structures with high Cu and Phosphate content and major alteration in chemical properties of cell surface. Periplasmic binding protein and two genes (copper translocation P-type ATPase and heavy metals transporter/detoxification) are involved in this resistance. Frankia EuI1c can make selenite reduction to selenium elemental which is nontoxic and insoluble. Selenium nanosphers were observed on the hyphae surface as single and in aggregates and inside the hyphae. The reduction mechanism still not fully elucidated. Frankia CcI3 showed aromatic pollutants tolerance. It contains toluene operon, consist of five genes, coding for Toluene 4-Frankia EuI1c has monooxygenase protein which is responsible about biphenyl degradation. biph operon which is upregulated under biphenyl conditions.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان قسم الحشرات الإقتصادية



١- عبد السلام عبد السلام إسماعيل فرج
دراسات على مقاومة العنكبوت الأحمر العادي للمبيدات الأكاروسية
Abd El-Salam Abd El-Salam Ismail Farag

STUDIES ON RESISTANCE OF TETRANYCHUS URTICAE (Koch) FOR

ACARICIDES

Abstract

The present study is directed to evaluate the relative toxicity of four compounds against *Tetranychus urticae*, Vertimec and Comite proved to be the best acaricides because they were more effective and have high toxicity index. Ortus was the moderate toxic compound of *T. urticae*, while Baroque was the poorest toxic compound to the adults and eggs. Therefore, Abamectin has a special position in integrated mite management. Also, high toxicity caused the highest decrease in the feeding efficiency for the two prevailing predators, *Amblyseius gossypi* and *Coccinella undecimpunctata*. Development of the resistance in susceptible strain of *T. urticae* for ten successive generations using thin leaf discs technique and the resistance level of *T. urticae* increased gradually to reach its peak in tenth generation. The assays of certain enzymes were carried out in mite homogenate prepared from mites, exposed to any of the tested acaricides alone.

قسم المبيدات



١- أمل مصطفى محمد حمزة
النشاط البيولوجي والسمية لبعض المركبات الكيميائية كواقيات للحبوب
Amal Moustafa Mohamed Hamza
**THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND TOXICITY OF SOME CHEMICAL
COMPOUNDS AS GRAIN PROTECTANTS**

ABSTRACT

This work aims to evaluate the effect of some non-customary measures; seed colouring (dyes), wood ashes, Cattle dung powder, Dessiccants formulations, Actellic (pirimiphos methyl) on: adult mortalities of *Sitophilus oryzae*, *Tribolium castaneum*, *Trogoderma granarium* and *Callosobruchus maculatus*, the reduction in F1 progeny, % loss of grain weight, % germination. The toxic action rank of the tested colouring dyes, plant ashes, cattle dung powder and desiccant formulations fluctuated with the different tested insect species (Based on LC50). Chemical insecticide (actellic), was generally more toxic than the other train protectants, consequently, aforementioned materials may be exploited as grain protectants instead of chemical insecticides.



٢- أسماء محمود عبد المعطي القلبي
مكافحه مرض الندوه المبكره في البطاطس بواسطة المبيدات الفطريه والعوامل
البيولوجيه والمحفزات.

Asmaa Mahmoud Abd-Almoaty Alkolaly
Control of Early blight Disease in Potato by Fungicides, Bioagents and
Inducers.

Abstract

Early blight is a very common disease of potatoes caused by *Alternaria solani*. It causes leaf spots and tuber blight on potato. The disease can occur over a wide range of climatic conditions and can be very destructive if left uncontrolled. In this study two fungicides i.e. Ridomil gold plus (42.5 % W.P) copper oxychloride (50% W.P), bioagents, i.e. *Bacillus magaterium*, 6% w/w (Bio Arc), *Trichoderma album*, 2.5%w/w (Bio Z) and inducers i.e. salicylic acid, Boric acid. Potassium salts was used as foliar fertilizer. The tested compounds were applied with or without this fertilizer to find out if there was any effect of this fertilizer on the activity of them in controlling early blight disease on potato plants (cv. Sponta). Part of the study was carried out in laboratory; the other was applied under field conditions. The effects of such compounds on potato plants growth parameters were taken into consideration. Residual effects of the tested two fungicides on tubers, also the effect of using fungicides and bioagents, on the total account of the soil micro flora at different periods were studied.

From the results obtained in this study, it could be recommended that potato early blight disease may be controlled by other means than fungicides, particularly the one who its residue in potato tubers exceeded the allowed limits, i.e. Ridomyl gold plus. The usage of inducers, i.e. salicylic or boric acid and bioagents i.e. *Trichoderma album* and *Bacillus magitarum* may were safer for the disease control than the tested chemical fungicides particularly the one which contained metalaxyl-m fungicide in its composition, for both of humans and the environment. On the other hand copper oxychloride fungicide was so far safe because of its low residue in the potato tubers. On the other hand to avoid the high limit of metalaxyl-m fungicide it is recommended in case of using it to be by ratio less than its half ratio. The fertilization of potato plant by potassium sulfate was found to increase the efficiency of both the tested inducers and bioagents. This result can drive the attention that potassium fertilizing is so important as agricultural practice that increase the efficiency of the tested compounds. No doubt the usage of foliar fertilizer by potassium sulfate may increase the plant growth particularly the green part which contain the leaves and its highly importance in photosynthesis process which reflects on high potato production per plant and in the same time this fertilizer help the used control agents to protect the potato plants from the

fungus that cause the disease i.e. *Alternaria solani*.



٢- شريف محمد محمد علي عبدالدايم
دراسات بيولوجية وسيتولوجية على تأثيرات بعض مبيدات الحشائش مقارنة
بتأثيرات مستخلصات بادرات الأرز على بعض حشائش الأرز
Sherif Mohammed Mohammed Ali Abd El-dayem
Biological and Cytological Studies on the Effect of Some Herbicides as
Compared with the Effect of Rice Seedlings Extracts on Some Rice
Weeds

Abstract

The work in this thesis divided into two parts they carried out in greenhouse Sakha, Kafr EL-Sheikh, at Kafr El Sheik, Faculty of Agriculture Kafr El Sheik University, Egypt during 2010 and 2011 rice growing seasons. The experiments were conducted in order to investigate Biological and Cytological Studies on the Effect of Some Herbicides as Compared with the Effect of Rice Seedlings Extracts on Some Rice Weeds. Some of morphological, physiological and cytological differences that were taking into account were growth reduction in rice cultivar Sakha 104, Echinochloa crus-galli and Echinochloa colonum when they treated with some herbicides. The results showed that the morphological, physiological and cytological tests showed significant differences in the tested plants when they received doses of bispyribac-sodium at (16 g a.i /fed), fenoxa-prop-p-ethyl at (26.25g a.i /fed) and penoxsulam at (10 g a.i /fed). On the other hand the results showed that there were significant differences between Echinochloa crus-galli and Echinochloa colonum seedlings grown together with (E. Jasmine) and those grown together with Sakha 104 or alone in germination of weed species, Plant height, plant fresh weight and plant dry weight, with respect to the effective of concentrations of methanol extract of rice seedlings the results indicated that concentrate at (0.6 g mL⁻¹) decreased the shoot and root growth of tested weeds.



٤- تامر مديح عبده يوسف إسماعيل
دراسات تطبيقية في التحطم الضوئي لبعض المبيدات في البيئة المائية
Tamer Madeh Abdou Yousef Ismail
Applied Studies in Photocatalytic Detoxification of Some Pesticides in
the Aquatic Environment

Abstract

Water is an essential component for survival and prospering of all flora and fauna of the earth. The exist of pesticide residues in the aquatic ecosystems constitute a real risk to human health. Photocatalytic degradation using TiO_2 as nano-material is highly promising technology for wastewater treatment. The current study has been carried out to solve the problems that face TiO_2 application on large scale .

The study included the following points:

Synthesis of doped and undoped TiO_2 immobilized on silica beads as novel photocatalyst to avoid stirring and separation process during remediation process as well as shifting the absorption of TiO_2 towards visible light irradiation.

Characterization of those catalysts using X-rays , UV-Vis absorption and SEM microscope.

Evaluation the photocatalytic activity of synthesized photocatalysts

The results could be summarized as follows:

Narrowing of the band gap energy of TiO_2/SiO_2 was obtained with all catalysts but Pd/ TiO_2/SiO_2 and N/ TiO_2/SiO_2 had the most effect.

All of the synthesized photocatalysts had the efficiency for degrading phenol under both UV and visible light.

Pd/ TiO_2/SiO_2 and N/ TiO_2/SiO_2 were used for degrading chlorpyrifos residues in water under both UV and visible light with high efficiency.

Proposed schematic for chlorpyrifos pathway degradation was attained using GC/MS technique.



٥- عصام يوسف عزب النجار
فعالية بعض المبيدات الحشرية على ديدان اللوز وبعض الحشرات الثاقبة الماصة
والمفترسات المصاحبة في حقول القطن

Esam Yousseif Azab El-Nagar

EFFICIENCY OF CERTAIN INSECTICIDES AGAINST BOLLWORMS, SOME SUCKING INSECTS AND ASSOCIATED PREDATORS IN COTTON FIELDS

Abstract

The effectiveness of Nineteen Sequential spray schedules of insecticides on the percentage reduction of bollworms population in cotton fields and their addition effect on the population of three Sap sucking insects as well as the associated predatory.

Was studied in 2008 and 2009 seasons. Results indicated the superior activity of four schedules including 3 sprays against the target pests (spinosad 3 times) or (spinosad, B.thuringiensis, Azadirachtin), or Azadirachtin, B. thuringiensis, spinosad) or (Hexaflumuron, Azadirachtin, Delta-Methrin) in conclusion the sequ. 8, the S11 the S13 the S17 may be recommended for application against bollworms in cotton field.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن



١- احمد علي محمود صالح
دراسات علي إمكانية استخدام الاسبراجللس اواموري والنيجر كبروبيوتيك في
علائق كتاكتيت اللحم

AHMED ALI MAHMOUD SALEH

Studies on the possibility of using Aspergillus (Awamori and Niger) as probiotic in broiler diets.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of feeding broiler chicken of dietary Aspergillus (Awamori and Niger) on growth performance, meat quality, blood parameters, muscle fat profile and gene expressions. We did two experiments in this study. The both experiments trials were conducted to show that dietary supplementation of fungi, Aspergillus Awamori and Aspergillus Niger so called Koji in Japan, improves growth performance and meat quality in broiler chickens. The mean results; growth performance was improved, unsaturated fatty acids were increased and saturated fatty acids were decreased. Also, vitamin E content was increased in muscle. So Aspergillus awamori could be used as an effective probiotic in broiler chickens

قسم المجتمع الريفي

قسم البساتين



١- دعاء محمود حامد ابو اليزيد
دراسات على إستحداث بعض التباينات الوراثية فى
اليوسفى البلدى

Doaa Mahmoud Hamed Abo Elyazid
Studies on Induction of Some Genetic Variations on Balady Mandarin
(Citrus reticulata Blanco)

Abstract

The work was divided into two parts. Part one aimed to study the effect of colchicine on polyploidy induction and to determine the most efficient concentration to obtain tetraploid plants. Seed survival percentage and sprouting bud number and percentage decreased as a result of increased concentration and treatment duration compared to the control.

Part two, we studied the effect of gamma rays and its ability to induce genetic variations. Seed germination percentage and bud sprouting percentage decreased by increasing the dose of gamma rays. The LD50 was obtained at 8.2 and 2.1Kr for seeds and buds, respectively. The control had the highest values of shoot length, total leaf number/plant, area/leaf and total leaf area/plant in comparison with the irradiation treatments. Molecular and biochemical markers (ISSR, RAPD and protein gel electrophoresis) succeeded to detect enough polymorphism to differentiate among treatments.



٢- ميادة قدرى محمد سليم
الإكثار الدقيق للكورديلين الأخضر
وأوركيد الـدندروبيم

Maiada Kadry Mohamed Seleim

Micropropagation of Cordyline (Green Ti) and Dendrobium Orchid

Abstract

This study was carried out during the three successive years from 2007 to 2010 at the Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory of Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University to determine the suitable methodology for in vitro propagation of Cordyline terminalis (Green Ti) and Dendrobium orchid. The first, production of C. terminalis in vitro, seeds were surface sterilized using HgCl at 0.1% for 20 min. then mechanically scarified and cultured on free MS1/2 medium. Mechanically scarification was the best treatment for seeds germination of Cordyline terminalis L. MS medium supplemented with 4 mg/l TDZ or 8 mg/l BA was the best medium to produce the highest axillary shoots of Cordyline terminalis L. Also, the same medium supplemented with low BA or Kn concentrations was the best to obtain healthy plants. The second, production of Dendrobium orchid in vitro. MS medium supplemented with TDZ concentrations was the best to obtain the highest axillary shoots for Dendrobium orchid. Also, supplemented with 1.6 mg/l NAA was the best medium to gave the heaviest shoot fresh and dry weight. Plantlets grown on MS medium avoid of hormones easily rooted and successfully acclimatized with 100 % and 70 % for Cordyline terminalis L and Dendrobium orchid, respectively.



٣-حسنى محمد ابراهيم الكومى
تأثير نظام الري وتغطية التربة على النمو والمحصول وكفاءة استخدام الماء
لنباتات الفلفل النامية فى العروة الصيفية المتأخرة

Hosny Mohamed Ibrahim El-Koumy

**EFFECT OF IRRIGATION REGIME AND MULCH ON GROWTH, YIELD AND
WATER USE EFFICIENCY OF PEPPER PLANTS GROWN IN THE LATE
SUMMER SEASON**

Abstract

Two field experiments were conducted in the late summer season of 2003 and 2004 to study the effect of irrigation regimes, i.e. 40, 55 or 70% of field capacity (F.C) and mulch treatments, i.e., rice straw (single mulch), bean straw (single mulch), rice straw upon white plastic (double mulch) and bare soil on the growth, yield, quality and water use efficiency (WUE) of pepper plants cv. California Wonder. The results could be summarized as follows:

Increasing irrigation regime from 40 to 70% F.C. increased plant growth, i.e., plant height, number of branches, branches fresh weight, number of leaves, leaves fresh weight, leaf area/plant, shoots fresh and dry weights/plant, number of flowers, number of fruits set, early and total yields, physical quality of fruits, i.e., average fruit weight, fruit length, fruit width and fruit flesh thickness, number of irrigation, amount of water used and water use efficiency, while increasing irrigation regime reduced the minimum soil temperature, irrigation intervals, EC and pH of soil and Vit. C and TSS contents of fruits.

Rice straw and bean straw mulches increased the plant growth, number of flowers and number of fruits set, early and total yields, physical fruits quality and fruits content of Vit. C and TSS. Moreover, all mulch treatments increased WUE and irrigation intervals than the bare soil, while they reduced the maximum soil temperature, EC and pH of soil, also reduced the amount of water used and number of irrigations.

The highest growth, number of flowers and number of fruits set, early and total yields, fruit quality and the best soil properties were obtained from the plants irrigated at 70% F.C and mulched with either rice straw or bean straw. Also, such treatment gave the highest net income and net income for water unit and economic efficiency.



ع- محمد محمد سعد ابو العنين
تحسين نوعية ثمار البرتقال ابو سره باستخدام مستويات رطوبة ومعاملات الرش
الخضرى بالجبريلين والبوتاسيوم والكالسيوم
Mohamed Mohamed Saad Abo El-Enien

**IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE FRUIT QUALITY
USING WATER REGIMES AND GA₃, POTASSIUM AND CALCIUM FOLIAR
APPLICATIONS**

ABSTRACT

This work was carried out on Washington navel orange fruits during 2006 up to 2009 seasons to determine the different defects which reduce orange acceptability in Egypt to export and study the ways which decrease the defects and improved the fruit quality by the use of irrigation at 70% of FC (15-18 irrigation) (4594-4732 m²/fed/y) and use of growth regulator like GA₃ at 25 ppm combined with 2% K₂SO₄ + 2% CaCl₂ spraying which decrease the main defect fruit with 54-67% for without calyx, 46-64% for insect damage and 69.9-86.7% for creasing and increase the fruit exportable from 34.4-38.8% than control in both seasons.

قسم المحاصيل



١- نهال محمد إسماعيل الاختيار
تأثير السماد الحيوي والمعدني النيتروجيني على النمو والمحصول والتركيب
الكيميائي في الأرز

Nehal Mohammed Ismail Elekhtyar
**Effect of bio and mineral nitrogen fertilizer on growth, yield and
chemical composition of rice**

Abstract

Two field experiments were conducted at the experimental farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafrelsheikh, Egypt during 2008 and 2009 rice seasons to study the effect of two biofertilizers sources Azospirillum and Cyanobacteria (Blue green algae) and their combinations with inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on growth, grain yield and its attributes of Sakha 103 rice cultivar as well as nitrogen uptake and grain quality of the rice plant.

Experiment was laid out in a strip-plot design with four replications in the two seasons. Cyanobacteria inoculation in nursery significantly increased the most of the studied rice plant characters. Cyanobacteria in nursery and inorganic nitrogen at the rate of 46 kg N fed⁻¹ in combination of Azospirillum bacteria plus Cyanobacteria in the permanent field gave the same effect.



٢- السيد فاروق علي عرفات
دراسات على تزامن تزهير بعض السلالات الأبوية لإنتاج اقتصادي من تقاوي الأرز
الهجين

EL-SAYED FAROUK ALI ARAFAT
STUDIES ON SYNCHRONIZATION OF BLOOMING TIME OF SOME
PARENTAL LINES FOR ECONOMICAL HYBRID RICE SEED PRODUCTION

Abstract

Four field experiments were conducted at the farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha Kafr EL-sheikh, Egypt, during the four successive seasons 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. The study aimed to find out the optimum time for sowing seeds of some A and R lines to give the best synchronization of flowering between these lines to enable success of pollination to:

Maximize yield production of hybrid rice seed in some combinations under study [(Egyptian hybrid 1 (IR69625A / Giza 178 R), Egyptian hybrid 2 (IR69625A / Giza 181), hybrid rice combination SK 2074 H (IR69625A / GZ 5121 R), hybrid rice combination SK 2025 H (IR 58025 A / Giza 178 R) and the hybrid rice combination SK 2003 H (G 46 A / Giza 178 R).]

Minimize the cost of hybrid rice seed production in these combinations.

Helping the rice grower to get hybrid rice seeds in cheap prices, and consequently larger areas of rice could be cultivated with hybrids.

Selection of optimum time of flowering of parental lines for seed production and good synchronization of flowering time of the two parents by seeding them at different dates depending on their growth duration or estimated accumulated temperature requirements for initiation of flowering as described follow



٣- مريم طلعت ويصا غبريال
تأثير إضافة الفوسفور والبوتاسيوم
على إنتاجية الأرز الهجين

Mariam Talaat Wissa Ghobrial

EFFECT OF PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM APPLICATION ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF HYBRID RICE

Abstract

Two field experiments were carried out at the farm of the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during 2008 and 2009 rice seasons to study the effects of phosphorus and potassium application on productivity of hybrid rice [SK2034H (IR69625A/Giza178R)]. A split plot design with four replications was used in this study. The four phosphorus levels were arranged in the main plots i.e. 0, 18, 36 and 54 P₂O₅/ha, while the eight potassium treatments were arranged in the sub-plots i.e. T1 (zero K), T2 (all basal), T3 (1/2 at panicle initiation + 1/2 at late booting stage), T5 (1/2 basal + spray 2% K at panicle initiation), T6 (1/2 basal + spray 2% K at flowering), T7 (1/2 basal + spray 2% K at panicle initiation + spray 2% K at late booting and T8 (spray 2% at panicle initiation + spray 2% K at late booting).

According to the previous results, it could be concluded that the application of phosphorus and potassium had a highly significant effect on the growth characters, yield and its attributes, grain quality characters, chemical analysis of grains and straw.

The obtained data showed that the maximum grain yield, with high quality especially milling percentage and protein content was produced by hybrid rice 1 when fertilized by 36 P₂O₅/ha and potassium fertilizer was applied as (1/2 basally 30 kg K₂O/ha) + spray 2% of K₂O solution (7.5 kg K₂O/375 liters of water /ha) two times at panicle initiation and at late booting stages.



ع- شريف ماهر عبدالمنعم بسيوني
استجابة بعض أصناف الأرز لإضافة فوسفات الأمونيوم الثنائية وحامض الجبريليك
تحت ظروف الأراضي الملحية

Sherif Maher Abd El-Monaem El-Monaem

RESPONSE OF SOME RICE CULTIVARS

**TO DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE AND GIBBERELIC ACID APPLICATION
UNDER SALINE SOIL CONDITIONS**

Abstract

- The present investigation was carried out in the two seasons of study 2008 and 2009 at the Experimental Farm of El-Sirw Agricultural Research Station, Damietta Governorate, Egypt. The current attempt aimed to study raising salinity mitigation, growth and grain yield of three rice cultivars namely, Giza178, Sakha104 and Egyptian hybrid rice1(EHR1) under saline soil using foliar spray with gibberellic acid (GA3) and diammonium phosphate (DAP) substances. The experiments were laid out in split-plot design with four replications. The main plots were designated for rice cultivars, while, the sub-plots were designated for foliar spray treatments. It could be concluded that spraying with DAP (2%) at MT+PI+B for EHR1 showed better results for rice growth, yield and quality.



٥- شريف إسماعيل عباس عبد اللطيف
دراسات على تقييم وتحسين الشعير العاري تحت الظروف الصعبة
Sherif Ismail Abbas Abd El - Latif

EVALUATION OF SOME HULL- LESS BARLEY GENOTYPES UNDER HARSH ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Abstract

The present study was carried out at five location: Giza, Ismalia, Sakha, El-Arish and New-Vally during 2005/6, 2006/7 and 2007/8 growing seasons.

Hull-less barley genotypes except for in this study included 21 genotypes of six rowed type exinptno 2, 3, 4 and 5 two rowed from some exotic material. They were grown in six rows plot, 3.5 m long, 20 cm apart with three replications in five locations i.e. fifteen environments .

The objectives of this study were to increase hull-less barley production under different stress conditions by identifying those genotypes that are more adapted in each production area and more stable under the different environments .Standard analysis of variance and combined analysis over all environments for estimating stability parameters were performed according to Eberhart and Russell (1966).

Combining ability

This investigation was carried out at the Experimental Farm of El Giza Agricultural Research Station, and El- Arish during the three successive seasons of 2006/07 and 2007/08 using six diverse barley genotypes. These genotypes were Giza 129, Giza 130, Giza 131, Line 1, Line 2 and Line 3. All possible combinations without reciprocals were made among the six genotypes to give 15 crosses. The six parental genotypes and 15 F1's were planted in two experiments. The first experiment received the planting irrigation only (drought stress conditions, S). The second was irrigated three times after planting irrigation (normal conditions, N). Each parent and F1 was represented by two rows per replicate. Each row was 1.5 m long; spaces between rows were 30 cm with 15 cm between plants. Measurements comprised: days to heading (DH); days to maturity (DM); plant height (PH); number of tillers/plant (Till/P), spike length (SL), number of spikes/plant (S/P); number of grains/spike (G/S); 100-grain weight (100-GWT);and grain yield/plant (GY) .The obtained data for each character were analyzed on plot mean basis. An ordinary analysis of variance and heterosis were performed for F1 diallel set by Mather and Jinks (1982). All collected data were analyzed using Griffing (1956) method 2 model 1 to estimate general combining ability (G.C.A) and specific combining ability (S.C.A) effects.



٦- بديعة أنور محمد محمود
الانتخاب المبكر في هجن القطن المصري
واستجابته لزراعة الأجنة

Badeaa Anwer Mohamed Mahmoud

Early Selection in Egyptian Cotton Crosses and its Response to Embryo Culture

Abstract

A study was carried out with the aims to investigate the efficiency of some pedigree phenotypic selection methods in cotton in F2 and F3 generations. The individual traits and independent culling levels (ICL) exerted on four traits was applied using variance and confidence limits of parents using five selection procedures. The F4 families were evaluated under both conventional (April 28) and late (May 28) cultivation dates. Also, the response of Egyptian cotton crosses to embryo culture was studied in vitro was studied. The results exhibited the possibility to select cotton varieties able to tolerate late planting stress, which allow cultivation of wheat before cotton. Such selection was verified by evaluation of F4 families selected in F3, at late planting date. The investigations disclosed that selection at such late date is enough, as it was possible to select families surpassed its better parent in cotton yield and fiber length.

Also, immature embryo culture succeeded to produce plantlets regenerated from calli of Egyptian cotton crosses. So, it could be used to widen the genetic variations for selection in cotton breeding.



V- فؤاد شحاتة أبو زيد احمد
قوة الهجين والقدرة على التألف في قمح المكرونة
FOUAD SHEHATA ABOU-ZIED AHMED
HETEROSIS AND COMBINING ABILITY IN DURUM WHEAT

Abstract

The experiments of this investigation were carried out at the Experimental farms of Desert Research Center during three successive growing seasons lasted in 2005/06 to investigate mean performance, variations, genetic parameters, heterosis and the types of gene action for some growth and yield characteristics in a half diallel cross of durum wheat.

The parental genetic material consisted of 9 diverse genotypes (two varieties and seven newly bred lines) which were crossed in half diallel pattern. The experimental design was a randomized complete block design with three replications. The results showed that genotypes mean squares were highly significant for all traits studied in both generations. Parents vs. crosses as an indication to average heterosis overall crosses were significant for all traits studied except 1000 grain weight and harvest index in F1 generations.

Highly significant differences for GCA in both F1 and F2 generations of the ten traits recorded. These differences were significant only for SCA in F1 data of days to heading, plant height, No. of spikes /plant and spike length. The values of additive genetic component (D) were significant for all traits studied expected harvest index in F1. While in F2 it was significant for No. kernels/spike only.

The presence of dominance effects were substantiated by significant estimates of H1 for all traits recorded, except for No. spikes/plant in F2. It was not significant for; heading date, 1000-grain weight and biological yield in F1 generation. The insignificant dominance variances may be attributed to the significant epistemic effects which also negates validation of the additive dominance model the greater amounts of H1 as compared to D values may suggest more importance for dominance than the additive effects.



أ- محمد محمد وحيد قمره

قوة الهجين والقدرة على الائتلاف والتقنيات الحيوية في تربية الذرة الشامية

Mohamed Mohamed Wagid Kamara

HETEROSIS, COMBINING ABILITY AND MOLECULAR STUDIES ON MAIZE BREEDING

Abstract

These experiments were conducted at the experimental farm of Kafri University, Egypt and molecular biology Lab Gifu University. Gene expression was analyzed by microarray technology and validity of the microarray analysis was examined by (RT-PCR). The best top crosses for SCA effects were (P6 × S.C.122), (P2× S.C.10) and (P8 × S.C.10) for the grain yield. The greatest accumulation of proline was obtained under the combination of NaCl and PEG 18% (6000). The combination salt and drought stress induced more genes than single stresses NaCl 100mM or PEG 18%. The combined effect of drought and salt stress showed wider ranging of metabolic and cellular responses than single stresses. Many of salt and drought tolerance Candidate genes like DREB ,SOS2and others were found.



٩- عماد الدين ماهر محمد حافظ
دراسات فسيولوجية على محصول القمح
Emad El-Deen Maher Mohamed Hafez
PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON WHEAT CROP

Abstract

The present study was carried out in Experimental Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kafra El-Sheikh University. This investigation was performed during the two successive growing seasons 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. The objective of this study is to study the effect of nitrogen levels and nitrogen sources under different three Egyptian cultivars on wheat yield, its attributes and N-uptake together with nitrogen recovery, nitrogen use efficiency, grain protein content in grains of wheat.

The experiments were grown using A strip split plot in four RCBD. The horizontal plots were devoted the three cultivars as above mentioned. The vertical plots were allocated with three sources of nitrogen as above mentioned. Levels of nitrogen occupied the sub plots. The area of sub-plot was 10.5 m² (3 m width and 3.5 m length), each plot contains 20 rows with 15 cm apart. Plots were separated by 1 m allays. The preceding crops were rice in both seasons. In this experiment the sowing was done by using hand drill machine on 1 of December in first season and 8 December in the second season. The soil was irrigated after the sowing. Three nitrogen fertilizer levels (119, 166, 214 kg N/ha.) were applied in three doses 20% at sowing date, and 50% at stem elongation stage and 30% before heading stage.



١٠- محمد عرفه على حسن
تحليل القدرة على الائتلاف في الذرة الشامية تحت مواعيد زراعة ومعدلات
تسميد نيتروجيني مختلفة

Mohamed Arfa Ali Hassan
**COMBINING ABILITY ANALYSIS IN MAIZE UNDER DIFFERENT
PLANTING DATES AND NITROGEN RATES**

Abstract

This investigation was carried out at Sakha, A.R.C., Egypt during 2009 and 2010. The materials used in this study were ten new yellow maize inbred lines i.e. Sk-10,Gz-649,Sk-9215, Sk-5019, Sk-5026/3, Sk-5026/6, Sk-5030, Sk-6001, Sk-6023 and Sk-7070. The half diallel crossing among the ten inbred lines was carried out producing 45 F1's in 2009. In 2010 season, the 45 F1 hybrids and single crosses 162 and 166 as checks were evaluated at Sakha under three planting dates and three nitrogen levels designated as nine different environmental conditions. In each environment a randomized complete block design with three replications was used.

The objectives of the study:

- 1- Identify type of gene action controlling the inheritance for studied traits.
 - 2- Estimate of combining ability effects for ten inbred lines and their hybrids.
 - 3- Identify the stable superior hybrid for grain yield under different environments.
- In conclusion the GCA and SCA were highly significant for all studied traits, however the additive gene effects was more important in the inheritance for most studied traits.
 - The inbred lines Sk10 and Sk9215 were the best combiners for most studied traits.
 - The best crosses for SCA effects were Gz649 x Sk9215 and Sk6023 x Sk7070 for most studied traits.

Stability parameters for grain yield exhibited that six hybrid were produced grain yield over than (28.4 ard/fed), have regression coefficient around from unity with small deviation from regression and non significant.



١١- سعيد محمد خالد أبو الحارس
التحليل الوراثي لمقاومة مرض البياض الزغبي ومحصول الحبوب في الذرة
الشامية

Saied Mohamed Khaled Abo El-Haress
GENETIC ANALYSIS OF INHERITANCE OF DOWNY MILDEW RESISTANCE
AND GRAIN YIELD OF MAIZE (Zea mays L.)

Abstract

The main aims of this study were :

- 1) Identify type of gene action controlling inheritance for all studied traits:
- 2) Estimate of combining ability effects for ten white inbred lines:
- 3) Identify the superior maize crosses and their parents for both of resistance to sorghum down and high grain yield that could be recommended to hybrid maize breeding programs for releasing high yielding and resistance hybrids to sorghum downy mildew disease.

The results showed that, the general combining ability (GCA) and specific combining ability (SCA) were highly significant for all studied traits for combined overall environments except SCA for number of rows/ear.

The additive gene action were important in the inheritance of most studied traits and were more interacted with environments than the non additive gene action.

The inbred lines Sd-7, Sd-34, SkDM5001/2 and Sk5069 were the best combiners for most traits.

The best crosses for SCA were Sd-7 x Sk6001/6, Sd34 x Sd-58, Sd-34 x Sk5069, Sk8238 x Sk5069, Sk5001/2 x Sk6001/6, Sk5001/2 x Sk6006/3-2, SkDM5058 x Sk6001/6, Sk5069 x Sk6001/6 and Sk5069 x Sk6006/3-2 for grain yield and downy mildew resistance.

The highest hybrids for grain yield and downy mildew resistance were Sd-34 x Sk5069 and Sk8238 x Sk5069. Hence it could be used especially in Delta region in Egypt.



١٢- داليا عبدربه عبد العزيزالحاج
تأثير مواعيد الزراعة و معدلات النيتروجين على محصول وجودة قمح الخبز
والمكرونة

DALIA ABDRABOU ABDEL AZIZ EL-HAG
EFFECT OF PLANTING DATE AND NITROGEN LEVEL ON YIELD AND
QUALITY OF BREAD AND DURUM WHEAT

Abstract

Generally, from the obtained data under these conditions of this investigation , it can be concluded that:-

- Sowing wheat from 20th November to 10th December produced the highest grain yield.
- Increasing nitrogen fertilizer rate from 75kg N/fed. up to 100 kg N/fed., increased in grain yield wheat.
- Sids 12, Sids 13, Shandaweel 1 had recorded the highest grain yield.
- When sowing take place in 10th December we must be application 100 kg N/fed.
- Under the same condition, Beni Sweef 5 (durum wheat) gave the highest grain yield , it can be sowing in north delta.
- Sids 12 (B.W.) and Bani Sweef 5(D. W.) recorded the highest potential yield (under optimum sowing) (YP) over the two seasons.
- Sids 13 (B.W) and Bani Sweef 5 (D.W.) recorded the highest yield under stress(under late sowing) (YS) .
- Sids 12 (B.W.) and Bani Sweef 5 (D. W.) recorded the highest yield under 100 kg N/fed.(optimum N- level) ,while Sids 13 (B.W.) and Bani Sweef 5 (D.W.)recorded the highest yield under 25 kg N/fed.(low N- level)



١٣- عبده عبد الله زيدان
إنتاجية أصناف الأرز جيزة ١٧٧ وهجين ١ تحت التسميد العضوي والمعدني
ABDOU ABD- ALLA ZEIDAN
PRODUCTIVITY OF GIZA 177 AND HYBRID RICE(1) CULTIVARS UNDER
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC FERTILIZATION

Abstract

Two field experiments were carried out at the rice research and Training Center (RRTC), Agriculture Research Center, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during 2009 and 2010 seasons to study the effect of organic and inorganic fertilizer on growth, yield, its components and grain quality of rice. The experiments involved two rice cultivars G177 and Hybrid rice 1 and twelve treatments which were different combination of three nitrogen rates with FYM, P and K. The results indicated that application of 165 kg N ha⁻¹ combined with FYM, P and K gave higher number of tillers, leaf area index, dry matter accumulation, plant height, yield and its attributes, grain quality and NPK concentration in rice grain and straw compared to the other treatments.



١٤-أيمن رجب فتوح حامد الصباغ
دراسات فسيولوجية وزراعية على محصول فول الصويا تحت ظروف الاجهادات
الغير حيوية

Ayman Ragab Fetouh El-Sabagh
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND AGRONOMICAL STUDIES ON SOYBEAN CROP
UNDER ABIOTIC STRESS CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted during 2010 & 2011 year at the greenhouse of plant nutritional physiological laboratory belonging to the Graduate School of Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University, Japan .The research was conducted Series of experiment from germination stage to harvest stage to study the effect of salinity and drought stress of soybean and the enhancement of their stress tolerance.

From the environmental and economic point of view from the previous results it can be concluded that:

During germination stage, Egyptian cultivar (Giza 111) and the Japanese cultivar (TSU) showed better performance for the studied parameters as compared to the other cultivars under saline conditions and might have evolved specific mechanisms to tolerate saline stresses over the other cultivars and these should be investigated further.

During vegetative and reproductive stage, In (Giza 111) cultivar the rates of reduction of growth parameters and seed yield due to saline stresses were less than G82 and G35. On the other hand, less increase of Na and electrolyte leakage rate was observed in G111 than in G82 and G35. From the previous results it can be conclude that G111showed the higher saline stress tolerance.

Application of organic compost with or without Glycine Betaine or proline significantly improved the salt and water stress tolerance of the cultivar and overcome destructive effect of salinity for application in north delta region and the new Grand National project of the new reclamation land



١٥- طاهر محمد كامل عبدالمجيد
إستجابة الأرز الهجين وسلاله الأرز الأصيلة GZ.6522 لإضافه النيتروجين تحت
طريقتى الزراعة الشتل والتسطير
Taher Mohamed Kamel Abd El-Mageed
response of hybrid rice and true bred line (GZ6522) to nitrogen
application under transplanting and drill seeded methods

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during 2008 and 2009 rice growing summer seasons. The aim of the study was to investigate the differential response of two hybrids rice and the true-bred rice, GZ.6522, to different times of nitrogen application under transplanting and drill seeded methods. The experiments were carried out in a strip-split plot design, with three replications.

The important growth characters as plant height, number of tillers/m², leaf area index (LAI), chlorophyll content, dry matter accumulation and grain yield and its components, nitrogen uptake and some grain quality characters were estimated.

Data showed that under transplanting method plant height and chlorophyll. On the other hand drill seeded method showed superiority in number of tillers/m², leaf area index and dry matter production/m². Hybrid 2 cultivar gave the highest number of tillers, LAI and dry matter accumulation/m² while GZ6522 recorded the highest value of chlorophyll content. Nitrogen, as four splits at different stage (T1) gave the highest number of tillers, LAI, chlorophyll content, dry matter accumulation/m².

Drill seeded rice show markedly superiority in number of panicles/m². Hybrid 2 rice cultivar with nitrogen splits as four splits at different stages gave the highest number of panicles/m². The results indicate that transplanting method gave the highest value of yield component. Hybrid 2 genotypes recorded highest yield component as compared with other genotypes. Plants received their nitrogenous fertilizer as four splits, at different stages under study (T1), gave also, the highest yield component in both seasons of study. The combination of Hybrid 2 with both transplanting produced the highest grain and straw yield.

No significant differences were observed in harvest index. Hybrid 2 with T1 (All N-application at the tested stages) under transplanted method produced the highest N-uptake. Hybrid 2 gave the highest value of hulling (%) under transplanting methods. Splitting of N-application four times at different stages of rice (T1) gave the highest hulling (%). No significant differences were observed in milling (%) or head rice (%) due to planting methods, genotypes and time of nitrogen application at different stages in both seasons of study.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- متولى محفوظ سالم متولى
الاستجابات الايكوفسيولوجية والتشريحية لنباتات القمح النامية تحت ظروف
الجفاف المعاملة ببعض البكتريا التي تنمو داخل النبات
METWALY MAHFOUZ SALEM METWALY
ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL RESPONSES OF DROUGHT
STRESSED WHEAT PLANTS (*Triticum aestivum* L.) TREATING WITH
SOME BACTERIAL ENDOPHYTES

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in the greenhouse of Agricultural Botany Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh university during two winter seasons of 2009 and 2010. to study the effect of two treatment of bacterial endophytes strains *Azotobacter chroococcum* (E1) and *Pseudomonas* sp. (E2) individually as grains soaking and foliar application on two wheat plants cultivars (Sakha 93 and Gmiza 9) grown under three levels of irrigation water deficit stress (drought) (75, 50 and 25 % FC). The studies included vegetative, physiological, anatomical and yield characters and it is clear that, treated with irrigation water deficit levels led to significantly decreased all characters except leaves number didn't affect and proline and leaf water deficit were increased. While, treated with endophytes under normal irrigation (control) or irrigation water deficit levels increased significantly all the characters compared with untreated plants, except the leaf water deficit where decreased it.

قسم أمراض النبات قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



١- مها محفوظ عبد الحميد جمعه
دراسات كيميائية وتكنولوجية وبيولوجية
على ثمار القرع العسلي
Maha Mahfouz Gomaa
Chemical, Technological and Biological studies on Pumpkin Cucurbita
Peopol fruit

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



أشرف إبراهيم إسماعيل درويش
تعظيم كفاءة إضافة مياه الري لبعض نظم الري تحت تحميل محصول الطماطم مع
القطن

Ashraf Ibrahim Ismail Darwesh

MAXIMIZATION OF WATER APPLICATION EFFICIENCY FOR SOME IRRIGATION SYSTEMS UNDER TOMATO WITH COTTON INTERCROPPING

Abstract

A field experiments were conducted in the experimental farm of Faculty of Agriculture Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt in 2009/2010 successive growing season to study the possibility of intercropping tomatoes with Egyptian cotton using some irrigation systems, the experimental design was split-split plot design with three replications. The experiment included on the following factors : three irrigation systems (furrow irrigation, perforated pipes and drip irrigation), three different ridges Length (15,20 and 25 m) and 5 intercropping patterns (pure cotton, pure tomato, cotton and tomato, cotton on the two sides of the ridges and tomato in the middle of the same ridges, cotton and tomato (alternative) The results indicate that: The water application efficiency for the perforated pipes irrigation system and drip irrigation system were increased compared with furrow irrigation, water distribution efficiency for drip irrigation system was increased compared with furrow irrigation and the perforated pipes, furrow irrigation system decreased the water use efficiency compared with the perforated pipes and drip irrigation system, perforated pipes increased the Land Equivalent Ratio compared with the furrow irrigation and drip irrigation system. Drip irrigation system increased seed cotton yield by 30.4% and 27.78% compared with furrow irrigation and the perforated pipes respectively and drip irrigation system increased tomato yield by 32.15% and 7.22% compared with furrow irrigation and the perforated pipes respectively. Drip irrigation system, 25 m ridges length and cotton on the two sides of the ridges and tomato in the middle of the same ridges achieve the highest values of Water Use Efficiency and Land Equivalent Ratio.

قسم الإرشاد الزراعي قسم الاقتصاد الزراعي



١- مديحة عطية عبد السلام
الكفاءة الاقتصادية لبعض شركات ومصانع إنتاج السكر
في مصر

The Economic Efficiency of Some Sugar Production Companies and Factories of Egypt

Abstract

Sugar is one of the most important strategic. The study includes five main sections plus an introduction , conclusion and list of Arab and foreign references . The first section deals with literature review of the previous studies and research ; while the second deals with the development, production and consumption of sugar in Egypt. The study showed that sugar production in Egypt during the period (1992 - 2009) has increased by about 39.87 thousand tons, while the local consumption of sugar increased by about 79.54 thousand tons with a self-sufficiency reached about 67.6%.The third section deals with the financial performance assessment for each of Sugar and Integrated Industries company for sugar cane production, Delta and Dakahlia companies for sugar beet production. To reach the study objectives some financial criteria were utilized during the period (1999 – 2008) ad the study result showed that the financial performance of the Delta Sugar Company has the highest ability to meet its current obligations compared with the other two companies and without difficulties, and able to achieve sufficient profits to cover the loan benefits. It is also more able to cover its fixed assets of the long-term loans, and control the occupancy expenses. It is also the most reassured of the three companies for the long-term sources of funding and most able to meet its current obligations and repay loans. According to risk indicator it showed their ability to repay their loans in case of the unexpected price or production risks. Also it is the best company to reduce costs , increase sales , take the risk and achieve high profits on the invested funds. The forth section of the study deals with the statistical estimation of the cost functions under study, and by comparing the optimal size of production to the current size, it was found that the most closer to the optimal size (the highest technical efficiency) is Sugar and Integrated Industries company 99% of optimal. followed by Dakahlia sugar company 95.9% then Delta Sugar company 87.5% and the most closer to the optimal average costs which means a lower cost for the output unit higher economic efficiency is Sugar and Integrated Industries company 97% of current, followed by Delta Sugar Company 81.4% then Dakahlia Sugar company 79%. While the fifth section concerns with the estimating each of the technical , price and economic efficiency of the studied companies using the data envelope method "DEA". where the study showed that the economic efficiency of the Sugar and Integrated Industries company has reached about 94% under constant returns to scale "CRS" and rose to about 98% under the variable return to scale VRS". Also the economic efficiency of Delta Sugar company reached about 95% under the constant returns to scale and increased to about 97% under the variable returns to scale, while the economic efficiency of Dakahlia company reached about 97% under the "CRS" and rose to about 99% under the "VRS". Which revealed that the three companies achieve access returns to scale ; thus it must expand their production capacity



**٢- سعد عبده ابراهيم جوده
دراسة تحليلية للسلوك الإنجابي للمرأة الريفية تحت بعض الثقافات الفرعية
فى مركز مطوبس بمحافظة كفرالشيخ**

Saad Abdou Ibrahim Gouda

**An Analytical Study for the Reproduction Behavior of Rural Women
under Some Sub - Cultures, in Motoubus District,
Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

Abstract

The current research aimed at identifying major factors that affect women's fertility levels in four sub-cultures in rural Motoubus District at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. The study has assumed that sub-cultures have impact on the nature and scope of reproductive behavior through the work environment of the economic activities of the spouses of respondents.

The present study has been conducted in two local units in Motoubes District. An area sample was utilized. Once married wives were classified into four categories, according to the types of their spouse's economic activities. A stratified random sample reached 350 females were selected . An interview schedule form was developed and designed to include different variables pertained to the objectives of the study ,it was pretested and modified accordingly. Standard scores, zero-order correlation, step-wise multiple regression(Forward Solution),one way analysis of variance, and L.S.D. techniques were utilized for data presentation and analysis.

The main findings of the study have shown the following :

1-Rural family size is moderate in general in the four sub-cultures,
.2-There are substantial differences in reproductive behavior among the various sub-cultures,3 -The correlates and determinants of reproductive behavior vary in each sub-culture ,and the variable " number of years of marriage" is a central variable affecting levels of fertility, under different cultures, 4-Reproductive behavior of female employees is determined by variables: the number years of marriage, value of male children, and the use of family planning methods ,while the behavior among the wives of craftsmen is determined by the variables: length of the years of marriage, number of hours of exposure to the media, standard of living, the desire to have more children, and experience with infant mortality. The reproductive behavior of the wives of merchants is determined by variables: number of years of marriage, the value of male children, and the the main occupation, especially the agricultural ones. Finally , reproductive behavior of farmers and fisher- men wives is determined by the length of the years of marriage, desire to have more children, wife monthly income, and possession of animals, religious cognition, and the familial impact. The study has reached several recommendations for improving policy and research implications.

قسم الألبان



١- سهام سويلم عبدالحميد محمد
تأثير استخدام أنواع مختلفة من البكتين علي الخواص الطبيعية والريولوجية للبن
وهلام اليوجورت

Seham Swelam Abd El-Hamed Mohamed

Impact of pectin types on the physical and rheological properties of milk and yoghurt gel

ABSTRACT

The object of the present study was to follow the physical and rheological properties of milk-pectin mixtures during fermentation process of yoghurt gel.

In part one different types of pectin that had different degrees of esterification (DE) and amidation (DA) were added to milk at levels of 0.005, 0.05, 0.1 and 0.2%. The attained results revealed that two samples of low methoxyl amidate (LMA) and one of high methoxyl (HM) pectin types resulted in phase separation in milk. Adding LM, LMA pectin types significant increased the particle size of casein micelles and viscosity of milk while HM pectin types decreased those properties significantly. Soluble Ca content decreased significantly by LMA and low methoxyl (LM) pectin types whereas a slight increase was observed by 0.2% of HM2.

In part two, only 4 pectin types included two types of LM pectin 38% and 45% DE, one type of LMA with 39% DE and 14% DA, and one of HM with 72% DE were used in making yoghurt gel. Pectin types greatly impact gelation behavior and yogurt texture. LM pectin (38% DE) gives the best gelation properties and completely inhibited the wheying-off at 0.2% concentration. HM pectin (0.1 and 0.2%) had negative impact on the gelation properties.

In part three, the same 4 pectin types were also added to RSM to test effect of heat to (80oC/30min) on the rheological and physical properties of yoghurt gel. All pectin types at 0.1% and 0.2% greatly improved the gelation properties (increased storage modulus, G') with the exception of 0.2% of HM which decreased the gel firmness compared to the control. In addition, the wheying-off and permeability decreased significantly by using pectin types which decreased significantly by increasing LMA and LM pectin types whereas 0.2% of HM2 did not significantly differ.

The resultant gel was much firm (storage modulus, G' higher) with lower wheying-off and permeability (porosity) compared to yogurt made from non-heated milk-pectin mixtures.

The sensory properties were tested also into consideration in this respect. The reveals showed that the sensory properties were significantly improved by using different pectin types by 0.1% and 0.2% concentration except 0.2% of HM2 which significantly defected the sensory properties of yoghurt.



٢-لمياء إبراهيم فتحى مصطفى إبراهيم النوسانى
دراسة على إنتاج وتحسين جودة اليوجورت الخالى من الدهن

Lamiaa Ibrahim Fathy Mostafa El-Nawasany

**A STUDY ON PRODUCTION AND IMPROVING QUALITY OF NONFAT
YOGHURT**

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to improved quality of non fat yoghurt (NFY) via improving body and texture of the product and preventing whey separation. The trials done in this respect included effect of the heat treatment applied and duration of cooling period of the resultant product (Part I), the use of TGase enzyme (Part II), the use of some hydrocolloids (Part III) and the fortification of yoghurt milk with SMP or MPC products or their mixtures (1:1) (Part IV).

The attained results revealed that 90oC/10 min was sufficient to improve yoghurt quality but 12 h cooling was at least very important in this respect.

Results in part II revealed that the use of TGase (0.035, 0.07%) was quite important since a great improvement was recorded in curd tension and rate of curd syneresis. The best improving results were achieved by using gum arabic (0.05%), gelatin (0.3%), pectin (0.2%), lacta 501 (0.3%) and lacta 525 (0.2%). Data of part IV revealed importance of increasing the YS of yoghurt using SMP or MPC products since the prementioned products increased curd tension and minimized curd syneresis without any adverse effect on the flavour attributes of the resultant product.

الأراضى



١- أشرف سامى محمد الشهاوى
تأثير الزراعة المستمرة للأرز على التغيرات البيدوجينية و البنية لأراضى دلتا النيل

Ashraf Samy Mohamed El-Shahway Impact of Continuous Rice Cultivation on the Pedogenic Changes and Environmental Consequences of the Nile Delta Soils

ABSTRACT

The impact of continuous rice cultivation on pedogenic changes and environmental consequence of Nile Delta Soils was studied. Eight soil profiles, which were chosen to represent the most popular produces of soils in Nile Delta. Also ground water samples were collected through some water pumps scattered in the rice fields and carried to the laboratory to measure the concentration of nitrate.

Setting the soils under paddy rice soils generally deterioration most of soil physical properties. Generally, migration of fine clay in soils under continuous paddy rice soil conditions may result in close the fine pores, causing gleying conditions. The pH values of the investigated soil profiles under paddy rice soils were typically around 8.36. Distribution of exchangeable and soluble cations in the soils of continuous rice cultivation to a large extent is in great agreement with the rule of dilution effect of the flooding conditions of continuous rice cultivation.

Setting the soil under paddy rice soils were caused a remarkable increased in organic matter content and available Nitrogen, while available phosphorus, Zn and K⁺ were decreasing after harvesting. Also data revealed that the concentration of available Cr in soil which had been representing upland soil (Profile No. 0) was higher compared to paddy rice soils. Data also revealed that both available Pb and nickel were increased with duration of continuous rice cultivation. The most notable finding in this study is that the concentrations of nickel in the extracts was highest than those of cadmium, lead, chromium, and zinc.

Continuous rice cultivation may be caused accumulation of Saturn in the rice field environment. It is interesting results of present investigation had demonstrated that, soils under crop rotation practice without rice owing a concentration of thiobencarb (Saturn), although no applied it to soils. Nitrate concentration in groundwater at tillering stage of wheat were highest compared to the other stage. Its worthy to mention subjecting soils under rice-wheat crop rotation may be cause groundwater pollution in Nile delta, thereby becoming an environmental hazard.

كلية التربية

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم أصول التربية



١- أمل صبرى فرج سليمان
فعالية برنامج قائم على العلاج العقلاني الأنفعالي لإدارة الغضب
لدى المراهقين العدوانيين
Amal Sabri Faraj Suliman

**Effectiveness of the program based on rational emotional therapy for
anger management in adolescents aggressive**

Abstract

The present study aims to

- Identifying the problem of anger management and the impact of anger on the rights and the extent to which can cause a lot of emotion in behavioral disorders, which include aggressive behavior.

. The limits of the study: -

1 - sample: first grade secondary school students between the ages of (15-16 year)

2 - tools: includes

A - measure of aggressive and hostile behavior of adolescents and young by (Amal Abdel Samie Baza)

B - a measure of adolescent anger by researcher

C - therapeutic program which is based on the theory of rational treatment of emotional by researcher

3 - temporal and spatial boundaries:

Temporal borders the second semester of the year 2010-2011

Border spatial saffron secondary school educational management Hamoul

8. The results of the study consisted in:

- 1 - "There is a statistically significant difference between the averages of orders degrees of the experimental group of pre-post of study tools for post measurement.
- 2 - "There is a statistically significant difference among the middle-arranged scores of the experimental group and control group in tools for the study of the experimental group."
- 3 - "There is no statistically significant difference between the averages of the experimental group scores post – follow-up tools of study.
- 4 - "There is no statistically significant difference between the averages of scores arranged in the control group of pre-post on the tools of study.



٢- إيهاب السعيد عبد السلام محمود
الخطاب التربوي في سلسلة "قضايا إسلامية"
EHAB EL-Said Abd el- salam mahmou
The Educational Discourse in
"Islamic issues series' "

Abstract

The Study researched Islamic Educational Discourse in official institutes and foundation in Egypt, that was through studding Islamic Series Issues published by The Supreme Council For Islamic Affairs related to Ministry Of Al 'Awkaf.

Abdulhafez Swilam: The Study has explored illectual foundations and chracterstics of philosophical economical social construction in the series, and how to achieve the civilization, and social development through Educational Discourse in The Series for Islamic and Arabic counties.

Abdulhafez Swilam: The Study has resulted that any advancement of Islamic and Arabic Countries is conditioned to growing and breeding on Moderate Islamic Educational Approach represented by Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and its branches.

Abdulhafez Swilam: The Study recommends teaching The Holy Qur'an Sciences in schools and universities , and making graduation projects in Faculties Of Engineering and Agriculture realstic projects aiming to local social development .



٢- ماجدة محمد عبده خليل
التربية وتشكيل العقل الاسرائيلي
((دراسة نقدية لنصوص العهد القديم))

Magda Mohammed Abdo Khaleel
Education and For Thy Israeli Mind
A Critical Study of the Texts of The Old Testament

Abstract

The key that may help in understanding the Israeli mind is to understand the Sacred Book that helped in forming the morals and the hopes and the views of the Israeli. Through the different religious institutions that stress on the idea of the preferred people of Allah that may keep Israel and those people can use all the means of cheating, lying and illusions to keep their historic things

This study aims at giving a clear idea about the educational concepts in the Bible and its role in the Israeli mind through



٤- ماجدة عبد المنعم محمد مراد
المدرسة الابتدائية وتشكيل عقل الطفل
(دراسة نقدية)

Magda Abdel Moneam Mohammed Mourad
The Primary school and the formation of the child's mind
(Critical study)

Abstract

Study examined the formation of the child's mind in the elementary school to meet the changes of the times through the building layout to reshape my values a child's mind to face the changes of the times

The study included the following chapters

Chapter I: General framework for the study

Chapter II Elementary School in Egypt (and reality and its problems and their roles).

Chapter III: The nature of primary school children in Egypt.

Chapter IV: Doralmadrsh primary in shaping the child's mind.

Chapter V analytical study - the field.

Chapter VI: Results and visualization, and the proposed recommendations.

The study results came out the most important features of the primary school there is a cultural cause for concern (such as failure on the role of curriculum instruction and conservation, lack of awareness of the historical culture, the denial of the role of the mind, attention to article subjects at the expense of the student, and develop their abilities, neglect of activities that develop the capacity of the student.

The study recommended: Amendment of the objectives of primary education to become more responsive to the needs of pupils and their energies and their preparations, and in instilling community values and their dependence on creativity rather than conservation, the attention of the elementary school to the development of skills of self-learning, and to achieve the policy of continuing education, activation of the various activities that develop interests and abilities of studen

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- أميرة محمد إبراهيم محمد السنور
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لتخفيف اضطراب الانتباه المصحوب بالنشاط الزائد لدى
التلاميذ ذوي صعوبات تعلم الرياضيات بالحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي
Amira Mohamed Ebrahim Alsanoor
**Effectiveness of A Training Program to Decrease the Attention Deficit
Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) of Students with Mathematics Learning
Disabilities in the Second Stage of Basic Education**

Abstract

Aims of study :

The aims of recent study are summarizing as following :

- 1 – Uncovering the extent of the affection of mathematics learning disabilities by the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder .
- 2 – Designing a program in order to decrease the mathematics learning disabilities through decreasing the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Results of study :

The study has been came to :

- 1 – Finding out statistically significant differences at level of(0.05) between the classes average of members degrees of the two experimental and control groups , on the two pre- and post-measures on the achievement test of the mathematics , and measure of the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder with its sub-dimensions , to the experimental group which get the training program , that confirms the effectiveness of the program in decreasing the mathematics learning disabilities , and reducing the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder .
- 2 – There are statistically significant differences at level of(0.05) between the classes average of members degrees of the experimental group , on the two pre- and post-measures on the achievement test of the mathematics , and measure of the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder with its sub-dimensions , to the post- measure , i.e. after getting the training program , that indicates to the ability of the training program in decreasing the mathematics learning disabilities, and reducing the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
- 3 – There are no statistically significant differences at level of(0.05) between the classes average of members degrees of the control group on the two pre – and post measures on the achievement test of the mathematics , and measure of the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder with its sub-dimensions .



٢- سومه السيد تاج الدين أحمد
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لمهارات ما وراء الذاكرة في تحسين الدافع للإنجاز
والتحصيل الدراسي لدى التلاميذ الموهوبين منخفضي التحصيل بالحلقة الأولى
من التعليم الأساسي

Soma El-Sayed Tag El-Dien Ahmed

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A TRAINING PROGRAM OF METAMEMORY
SKILLS TO IMPROVE ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT FOR UNDER ACHIEVEMENT GIFTED PUPILS IN THE
FIRST STAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION**

Abstract

The study found the following results:

- ١ There are significant differences between tribal measurement and measurement in the post test skills beyond memory (memory capacity, the organization of menus, preparation of the subject, associated with couples, remember Ring) in the experimental group students for post test measurement.
- ٢ There are significant differences between tribal measurement and measurement of the post test of achievement motivation in the experimental group students for post test measurement.
- ٣ There are significant differences between tribal measurement and measurement of post test achievement test in the experimental group students for post test measurement.
- ٤ There are significant differences between the post test to measure skills beyond memory (memory capacity, the organization of menus, preparation of the subject, associated with couples, remember Ring) among the students of the experimental group and control group students for post test measurement for students in the experimental group.
- ٥ There are significant differences between the post test for measurement of achievement motivation among the students of the experimental group and control group students for post test measurement for students in the experimental group.
- ٦ the existence of statistically significant differences between the post test to measure achievement test between students of the experimental group and control group students for post test measurement for students in the experimental group.
- ٧ there is no statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements in skills beyond memory (memory capacity, the organization of menus, preparation of the subject, associated with couples, remember Ring) in the control group students.
- ٨ there is no statistically significant differences between pre and post measurements in achievement motivation among the pupils of the control group.
- ٩ there is no statistically significant differences between the measurements pre and post achievement test in the control group students.



٣- أحمد فاروق مسعود محمد
تنمية التفكير الابتكاري وتأثيره على بعض أبعاد البنية المعرفية
لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسي
Ahmed Farouk Massoud Mohamed
Developing Creative Thinking and Its Effect on Some Cognitive
Structural Dimensions among First Stage Pupils of Basic Education

Abstract

Objectives of the Study:

- 1- Disclosure of The Effectiveness of the Cort Program (Cognition, and Creativity) Training in the Development of Creative Thinking (Fluency, Flexibility, Originality)
- 2- Disclosure of the Impact of the Development of Creative Thinking to Improve Dimension of Cognitive Structure (Correlation, Organization, Differentiation, Integration, Quantity, Quality, Total Degree)

The Study Sample:

The Study Sample Was Selected from (32) Male and Female Students (16 Experimental - 16 Control) of the Students of Fifth Grade Elementary School in the Age Group of (10 -12) years, Since this Stage of the Important Stages of Mental Capacity Growth in General and Growth of Creativity Capacity in Particular.

Study Tools

- The Cort Program by Its Objectives (Expansion Area of Cognition, and Creativity) after Some Modification to the Cort Program to fit with the Egyptian Environment and Age Category Search.
- Test creative thinking for children (1981) preparation of Said Khairallah and Mahmud Abdel Halim Mansi.
- Cognitive structure test (Cognitive correlation - Cognitive regulation - Cognitive differentiation - cognitive integration - cognitive quantity - cognitive quality) prepared by the researcher.

The Results of the Study:

1. Statistically Influence of the Cort Program (Cognition, and Creativity) through the Measurement (Tribal - Dimensional) and Wizards (Control - Experimental) at the Creative Thinking (Fluency, Flexibility, Originality, Total Degree)
2. Statistically Influence of the Cort Program (Cognition, and Creativity) through the Measurement (Tribal - Dimensional) and Wizards (Control - Experimental) at the Cognitive Structure. (Correlation, Organization, Differentiation, Integration, Quality, Total Degree)
3. No Statistically Influence of the Cort Program (Cognition, and Creativity) through the Measurement (Tribal - Dimensional) and Wizards (Control - Experimental) at the Level of the Quantum in the Cognitive Structure.

قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية



١- علا إبراهيم إبراهيم السخاوي
إدارة برامج التنمية الثقافية لطلاب الجامعة الأمريكية
في جمهورية مصر العربية : دراسة حالة

Ola Ebrahim Ebrahim El Sakhawy

**Management Of Culture Development Programs For AUC Students In
Arab Republic Of Egypt : "A Case Study"**

Abstract

The study important of Management Of Culture Development Programs For AUC Students In Arab Republic Of Egypt includes Chapter 1: The general frame of the study , Chapter 2: which is represented in: the theoretical foundations of the management of the intellectual development programs (theoretical frame work) , includes two dimensions : The first dimension: university education and the intellectual development programs in universities and The second dimension: the management of intellectual development programs in universities . Chapter 3 : the management of intellectual development programs in AUC which includes: First: AUC Second: intellectual development programs in AUC . Chapter 4 : field study of the management of intellectual development programs in AUC Chapter 5: a future view for the management intellectual development programs .



٢- مبروكة عبدالسميع السيد الغنام
الجهود التربوية للمنظمات غير الحكومية في مجال تعليم المرأة في جمهورية
مصر العربية والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

Mabrouka Abd El-Sameea' Elsayed Elghanam

The Educational efforts of Non governmental organizations in the feld of women Education in both the Arab Republic of Egypt and United States of America

Abstract

Introduction:

Educational policies vary as to fit current international changes and societal circumstances within every country. Expanding public education, increasing its monetary resources, and getting rid of bureaucratic restraints limiting its ability to present educational services required by society citizens achieve more educational efficiency and provide schools with freedom required to manage their affairs.

Problem:

The problem of the study is that educational efforts of civil organizations in the field of woman education are characterized by weakness and scarcity of efforts directed to women, while the role of such civil organizations can be fully activated so as to achieve the extreme benefit of them in the field of woman and society service as civil organization in Egypt are characterized by weakness because of the scarcity of resources directed toward them due to the lack of enlightenment from the side of religion men and media about the importance of such organizations.

The problem of the study can now be summarized in the following key question:

What are the educational efforts of non governmentl organization in the united states of America and the Arab Republic of Egypt in the field of non organized education for woman?

To answer such important question, we can ask the guidance of the following subsidiary questions:

- 1- What are the civil organization's definition, and what are their gools, characteristics, management policies and financing?
- 2- What in the reality of civil organizations in the united states of America and what are the educational efforts presented to woman?
- 3- What it the reality of civil organizations in the Arab Repulic of Egypt and what are the educational efforts presented to woman?
- 4- How can we make the best use of the American experience in the field of educational efforts presented to woman through civil organizations?

Aims:

The current study aims at:

- 1- Realization of the concept of non – one word (civil) organizations, their aims, characteristics, management poliaes, financing and activities.
- 2- Realization of the existence of civil organizations in the field of woman education in the united states of America.
- 3- Observation of the educational efforts for civil organizations in the field of woman education in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 4- Understanding the similarity and difference aspects among civil organizations in both the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States of America.
- 5- Understanding how to make the best usc of educational efforts for civil organizations in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- محمود صلاح محمود الغريب
تأثير التدريس بالوسائط المتعددة في تحصيل العلوم ومهارات التفكير العلمي
لدى طلاب الصف الثامن الاساسي

Mahmoud Salah Mahmoud El-Gharieeb

**The Effect of Teaching Using Multimedia in Science Achievement and
Scientific Thinking Skills among Eighth Grade Students of Basic
Education**

Abstract

This research aimed to develop Science Achievement and Scientific Thinking Skills among Eighth Grade Students of Basic Education using Multimedia.

The research sample selected was from Eighth Grade Students of Basic Education and divided into two groups: experimental group and control group. The experimental group studied the content using a multimedia program, where as a traditional method was used with the control group.

The research developed only Six scientific thinking skills (Observation, conclusion, explanation, prediction, perception relationships, and classification), two level of Science Achievement (Remembering, Above remembering)

The Research instruments were Science Achievement test and scientific thinking skills test.

The research findings showed that, there are statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups on Science Achievement, and also scientific thinking skills for the experimental one in the post test. In addition, There is a positive correlation between Science Achievement and between scientific thinking skills.

Research Description: The research consisted of Six chapters including Arabic and English summary, 118 Arabic reference, 48 English reference, 11 Appendices, 19 Table, 10 Figures.



٢- صابر أسعد صابر رزق الله
تأثير نموذج كريلك – ريدنك في تنمية بعض أساليب
حل المشكلات في الرياضيات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية

Saber Asaad Saber

**The Effect of Krulik – Rudnik Model on Developing Some Mathematics
Problem Solving Strategies
Among Primary School Students**

Abstract

The study aimed to develop methods of solving problems in mathematics in primary school students. And teaching units of the decision of mathematics to sixth-grade elementary model Krilik - Ridnek for students of the experimental group, the test was applied to solve problems in mathematics on the experimental and control groups and tribal Badia, As qualitative and quantitative analysis of test results to solve problems in mathematics among students in sixth grade.

In light of the results was recommended the need to work on the development of methods to solve problems in mathematics and not just on the skills of the world and take advantage of the teacher's guide and test methods for solving problems in mathematics for the study included.

Keep pace with the current results for curricula and contemporary trends, the changing role of the teacher cued to the guide. Teacher to discuss solutions with all his disciples, interest and development of mathematics books.



٣- ولاء عبد العزيز عبد العزيز دقليجة
تأثير مدخل العلم والتكنولوجيا والمجتمع والبيئة "STSE"
في تنمية الثقافة العلمية والتحصيل الأكاديمي الابتكاري
في الفيزياء لدي طلاب المرحلة الثانوية .

WALAA- ABDELAZIZ ABDELAZIZ DOKIGA

**THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE – TECHNOLOGY – SOCIETY AND
ENVIRONMENT APPROACH "STSE" ON DEVELOP MENT OF SCIENTIFIC
LIKERAY AND CREATIVITY ACADEMIC ACHIEV EMENT IN PHYSICS FOR
SECON DARY STUDENTS**

Abstract

STSEApproach on Creativity The present research aimed at investigating the usage
of academic Achievement and development of Scientific Literacy in physics for students
of secondary one.

The main question: What is the effect of Science – Technology- Society – Environment Approach on
development of Scientific Literacy and Creativity academic Achievement in physics

The sample of the research:

Asample of (160) students were chosen randomly on purpose. This sample wase two schools from
El-mansoura secondary Educatioal Administration . The classes of two groups (80 experimental group
and 80 control groupe) were randomly chosen .

The tools of the research:

The tools of the research were prepared (by researcher).

1- Test of scientific literacy .

2- Test of Creativity acadymic Achievement at abilities of (fluency- flexibility- originality).

The result of research:

STSE Approach affect on development of Scientific Literacy and Creativity academic Achievement in
physics



٤- سهير فتحى محمد السيد

فعالية استراتيجية مقترحة في التدريب الاستقصائي لتنمية مهارات الاستقصاء
العلمي والتحصيل لدى تلاميذ الصف الثامن من التعليم الأساسي للصم والبكم

SOHEIR FATHY MOHAMED ELSAIED

**The Effectiveness of a proposed Strategy in the Development of Training
skills of Scientific Inquiry and learning in the Eighth grade Students of
basic education for Deaf and Dumb**

Abstract

The research title is " The Effectiveness of a proposed Strategy in the Development of Training skills of Scientific Inquiry and learning in the Eighth grade Students of basic education for Deaf and Dumb "It was the comparison between two strategies, the first using a model (Suchman) and the second using (NIAS), The study sample was randomly selected sample of students in the eighth grade of primary education for the Deaf Alamal School for the Deaf, Kafr El-Sheikh, and included 24 students and female students, and the study sample was divided into three groups, two experimental groups and the third control the first group studied in the model Souchman ,The second group studied in NIAS model and the third group studied in the usual way and the research tools were scientific skills test and achievement test. The pre-test results of the scientific skills test showing advancement for the second group who use NIAS programme and pre-test achievement results showing advancement for the first and second groups.



٥- عطية محمد عبد البر
أثر استخدام النواذر على تنمية بعض مهارات التعبير الشفوي
لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Atia Mohamed Abd El - Bar

**The effect of ante cedes usage on developing some Verbal expression
skill for students of preparatory Stage**

Abstract

Can be a rare good means to train students to oral expression; because they tend Pfrthm it, and never tire hearing provided that they are exciting and interesting, and be appropriate for the student in terms of the idea, and language. Using the rare can be solved node to San pupil, and Imrn the art of expression, and increase his wealth of language and can be rare to send a tendency severe reading, and love found, and raises in the same imagination, and raise his conscience, and the piety of his memory, and Taudh good listening, and good understanding, and send it longing to education.

The teacher can follow the following steps when Balnaderh uses to train students on the skills of oral expression:

- 1 - starts with an introduction to the skill to be learned
- 2 - lists the rare, complete with narration into account the conditions necessary for Tchougahm
- 3 - receive answer questions lead to the analysis of rare and brief them on the
- 4 - If the elements of the rare long-recorded summary on the blackboard; to help them become familiar with them and they are listed.
5. It can be used to re-style novel, a method based on re-direct the students to listen to him, and if they are valid for the representation of rare, it can use the method of role-playing Faiholha representative to the students to perform their roles, and the representation of characters



٦- إسماعيل فتحي إسماعيل وهيب
فاعلية برنامج مقترح لتنمية مهارات التعبير الكتابي
من خلال قوائم المفردات لدى تلاميذ
الصف السادس الابتدائي

Ismail Fathey Ismail Wahib

**The effectiveness of a proposed program for the development of written
expression skills through vocabulary lists I have
a sixth grade students**

Abstract

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of a proposed program for the development of skills of written expression through the vocabulary lists with students sixth grade, so the researcher prepared a program in the light of my topics written expression suited to the levels of sixth grade, the skills of written expression, and are prepared by the researcher, and to measure effectiveness of the program, the researcher developed a test written expression, and the study sample amounted to eighty pupils, divided into two groups, one experimental - applied by the program, and the other officer, and came to study the effectiveness of the proposed program.



٧- رجب عبد الله محمد محمد
فاعلية وحدة من القصص النبوي في تنمية الثروة اللغوية من خلال السياق لدى
تلاميذ الصف السابع من التعليم الأساسي

Ragab Abd Allah mohamd mohamad

**The Effectiveness of a unit of Prophetic stories on the Develop ment of
vocabulary Through context among seventh Grade students, Basic
Education**

Abstract

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of the unit of stories Prophet in the development of vocabulary through the context of students seventh grade, so the researcher to prepare a unit of the stories prophetic in light of the skills of vocabulary and criteria for selecting the story prophetic appropriate to measure the effectiveness of the unit Prophet prepared the researcher tested the vocabulary of during the course of the story of the Prophet, and applied testing tribal and notifications. The study found that there are significant differences between control and experimental groups in the post test measurement, which demonstrates the effectiveness of narrative unity in the development of vocabulary through context.

In light of these results provided the study's recommendations and proposals

قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي



١- محمد محب زغلول الشامي
الرسم الكتابي وعلاقته بالتغير الدلالي

Mohamed moheb Zaghloul elShamy

Biblical drawing and its relationship to semantic change

Abstract

Search section to the front and five chapters and a conclusion:
Introduction: the researcher was the importance of the subject
The first chapter includes Mbgesan: first topic, which dealt with the Arabic script before drawing the Ottoman and characteristics, and how its form, while the second part, he spoke about the stories of Arab origin of writing, and also the first place the back of the Arabic script, and inscriptions written in the beginning Arabic writing at the beginning and how was a form of writing in these inscriptions 0
And studied in the second chapter, entitled Uthmaani - characteristics and Vinyath - three sections: the first topic: What I wrote a thousand a Wawa on the word aggrandizement, while the second part, take a for characters close differ in pronunciation to the different meaning, and the third topic studied by the endowment and its impact on the symbols of some Alsoamt 0
The researcher dealt with in chapter III Mbgesan, two different drawing the floor to the different meaning according to their location in which it appears and the second part deals with some examples in the different drawing of the different meaning and significance 0
And Chapter IV, one of the most important chapters in this research, entitled Drawing the spelling of the increase and decrease and include Mbgesan: First: overload and its divisions can be a character overload is the letter of a thousand, and can be excessive is the letter waw, and can be character excessive increase in Z, and the topic II: incomplete and is divided into sections and delete the millennium, or delete waw, or delete Z 0
The fifth chapter, a chapter entitled The focal point in the spelling of the drawing and its relationship to the sense of this chapter has collected many examples of 0
Conclusion: In it is a brief of the main search results. الاستماع



٢- ميرال عبد الله أحمد عبد الخالق
دراسة التركيب البلوري وخواص النقل
لبعض المواد المغناطيسية

Meiral Abd Allah Ahmed Abd El-Khalek

Studying of Crystal Structures and Transport Properties of Some
Magnetic Materials

Abstract

The crystal structures and transport properties of some magnetic materials (mixed ferrites) of different compositions $Ni_{1-x}Li_{0.5x}Fe_2+0.5xO_4$, where $X = 0.0, 0.25, 0.5$ and 0.75 were studied. The samples were prepared using the ceramic method. The prepared samples were identified by x-ray diffraction method and the lattice constant was calculated. Some physical properties such as experimental density, x-ray density and porosity were calculated. Mössbauer spectra were obtained for all samples. DC electric conductivity and thermoelectric power were determined at different temperatures for all samples. It was found that:

- 1- All compositions were found to have cubic spinel crystal structure.
- 2- The experimental density, X-ray density and porosity decrease with increasing Li ion content.
- 3- The Mössbauer spectra were analyzed into two subspectra; one subspectrum is due to Fe^{3+} ions at A- site while the other is due to Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+} ions at B-site .
- 4- DC electrical conductivity increases with increasing temperature. This indicates that all samples exhibit a semi conducting behavior.
- 5- The appearance of transition temperature could be attributed to the transition from ordered state at relatively lower temperature to the disordered state at relatively higher temperature.
- 6- The activation energies at the disordered state are higher than those at the ordered states.
- 7- The thermoelectric power are negative for all Li ions contained samples, which indicates that the majority of charge carriers are electrons, while sample for $X=0$ change from negative to positive with increasing temperature.



٣- جيهان سمير عبد الفتاح عبد القادر شعيشع
دراسات طيفية و النشاط البيولوجي لمترابكات بعض أدوية المضادات الحيوية
رسالة مقدمه للحصول على درجة الماجستير في إعداد المعلم في العلوم
(كيمياء غير العضوية)

Gehan Samir Abd El Fatah Abd El Kader Sheishaa

Spectroscopic Studies and Biological Activity of Some Antibiotic Drugs

Abstract

Synthesis of the lanthanum complexes of drugs such as ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin and ofloxacin. Complete characterization of these compounds by different spectroscopic methods. Investigation of the interaction of the DNA with these drugs and their complexes using different methods such as UV and fluorescence spectroscopy. Interpretation of the results and elucidation of the structure-function relationships and correlate the results with the biological system.



ع- زينب عبد الحميد عبد الرؤف غبيش
تحضير جسيمات نانوية من الفضة وتطبيقاتها لتقدير بعض
الادوية المضادة للالتهابات

Zayanb abd elhamed abd Elraof ghubish
Synthesis of Silver nanoparticles and their application to the
determination of some anti-inflammatory drugs.

Abstract

The fluorescent nanosilver with mean diameter of ~10, 5.5 and 2.5 nm were synthesized in aqueous solution, exhibiting the stable maximum emission at 466 nm, under $\lambda_{ex} = 400$ nm. The nanosilver particles were characterized with transmission electron microscopy (TEM), ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy. Nanosilver particles were used for determination of anti-inflammatory drugs spectrally. The proposed method was applied satisfactorily for determination of the drug and a linear relationship was obtained between the fluorescence intensity of Ag NPs in the presence of the drug and the drug concentration. Common metal ions and some pharmaceutical, which are usually used together with of anti-inflammatory drugs in the clinic, do not interfere with the determination of anti-inflammatory drugs under general conditions.

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- سماح أحمد أمين السيد زايد
الذكاء الوجداني وعلاقته بكل من الاضطرابات الوجدانية
والسيكوسوماتية لدى المراهقين المحرومين أسرياً

Samah Ahmed Amin El-Sayed Zaied

Emotional Intelligence and its relation with both of Affective and Psychosomatic Disorders among Parentally Deprived Adolescents

Abstract

The study aimed at identifying emotional intelligence relationship with affective and psychosomatic disorders among parentally deprived adolescents (Father deprived subjects = 80, and mother deprived subjects = 80), who completed scales of emotional intelligence, depression, anxiety, loneliness, social phobia, and psychosomatic disorders. The study yielded a lot of results, but the most important of them is: There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of high and low emotional intelligence subjects in depression, social phobia (total mark), two dimensions of Loneliness (loss of intimacy, and social rejection), anxiety, and cardiovascular system, While there are no statistically significant differences between them in social phobia dimensions, loneliness (total mark, psychological and social dimensions), and psychosomatic disorders.



٢- أسامة عبدالحميد إبراهيم حمودة
فعالية برنامج إرشادي إنتقائي لتخفيف بعض الوجدانات السالبة لدى عينة من
أطفال دور الرعاية الإجتماعية

Usama Abd El-Hamid Hamouda

**The effectiveness of A selective counseling program in reducing some
Negative Emotions of children in social care Homes**

Abstract

The effectiveness of A selective counseling program in reducing some Negative Emotions of children in social care Homes

Deprived children and adolescents face a lot of negative effects if they live in institutions, but it depends on the kind of institutions whether it is "S.O.S." or one of those belongs to social affairs ministry

The tools of the study: Pictorial intelligence scale (by Ahmed Zaki Saleh). Negative effect questionnaire (by the researcher)

The counseling program based on selective behaviour modification techniques (by the researcher).

The result of the study:

The study reveals the following results:

There are the statistical differences between average scores of individuals in experimental group in the pretest scores and average scores of individuals in the same group in the post-test scores on the subscales of the negative affects questionnaire, in favor of post-test.



٣- عزيزة يحيى أحمد أحمد
فعالية برنامج إرشادي للتدريب على مهارات السلوك التوكيدي
في تحسين بعض الخصائص النفسية للأطفال المعاقين سمعياً
Aziza yehia Ahmed Ahmed
The Effectiveness of a Counselling-Training Program on
Emphatic Behaviour Skills in Improving Some Psychological
Characteristics among Hearing Impaired Children

Abstract

the researcher in this study designed an indicative program for the training of hearing impaired children on multi-assertive behavioural skills for improving some psychological characteristics of them (self-esteem, social anxiety, concerns of the future), consisted of (28) children from children's hearing impaired, from the School of Hope in Kafr El-Sheikh, Amal School Bnchert belonging to the province of Kafr el-Sheikh were selected using the files of studentsschool and ranges from the age of children between (12-15 years), and the degree of hearing loss have (90 and over) dB, and was divided into Mjootain one pilot and includes (14) boys and girls, and the other officer and includes (14) boys and girls, and the social, economic and cultural development of the family (average and below average), and they have a low degree of self-esteem and a high degree of social anxiety and concern the future, the researcher , and results indicated that the program has an impact D to improve some of the psychological characteristics of children with disabilities hearing Impaired , as a group of children showed improvement in experimental social skills and communication skills, and the best optimistic about the future of the children of the control group



٤- مي أنور محمد خليفة
فعالية برنامج للعلاج بالفن في تخفيف المتلازمات الحركية واللفظية لدى عينة
من الأطفال التوحديين
Mai Anwer Mohamed Khalifa
The effectiveness of a program of art therapy in reducing verbal and
motor syndromes in a sample of autistic children

Abstract

Study Introduction :

The Art Therapy from the fields and methods of treatment, recent is based on the adaptation of technical activities and using them for therapeutic purposes is therefore of great importance to children with disabilities, and most important of these disabilities, and most are hampered Autistic where the problems experienced by the Autistic of behavioral problems is to movement and make the problems of verbal art therapy program for them is especially important. Because he spoke the relationship between the child Autistic and artwork interact in a relationship strong internal and ongoing, focusing many of the studies to provide treatment programs for these children.

- The problem of the study: -

The problem with the study in question the following:

Does the art therapy program used in this study to alleviate syndromes motor and verbal children Autistic study sample?

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

قسم أصول التربية



١- علاء كمال محمد البراوى

التنشئة السياسية للمرأة المصرية فى ضوء التوجهات العالمية والمحلية

Alaa Kamal Mohamed Al-bezzawy

Political upbringing of Egyptian women in the light of global and local trends

Abstract

Introduction to the study:

The most valuable resource in any society is the human resources. And advanced society is a society that was able to successfully take care of and improve the use of its available resources, human and material potential. The backward community Phippdd those human resources. Hence the importance and necessity of education in our contemporary life for their effective role in human development, which is reflected in the composition and preparation of rights in terms of capabilities and ethos, and behavior and the development dimension of knowledge and value system has, power generation, driving him to renew his life and the life of his community.

That political socialization is not a luxury or entertainment we provide for women, but is a necessity in the contemporary life, in order to know the symbols of power in the country and understand the various issues in general and political ones in particular, at all levels of local and global, and to give women's political rights are an essential part of mainstreaming the concept of human rights.

The study recommends the following:

- 1 - adopting the positive values that raise the status of women in society, and maximize the role, and to eliminate negative practices, which has dropped from its position, and through public awareness and encourage them to advocate for women's issues and Msautea men.
- 2 - Empowering women to participate on the basis of equality and justice as the need for development and humanitarian, and a goal to be pursued on behalf of women and for society.
- 3 - the definition of the positive role played by women in many areas, and to shed light on some models by the supervisor, which is full of national history and national levels to Egypt.
- 4 - elections relative open-list system, which is characterized by a system that gives greater opportunity for women, minorities, different social groups in the presence of the parliamentary arena

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- بسمة وحيد السيد محمود
فعالية برنامج تدريبي سلوكي للتدخل المبكر مع الأطفال وبرنامج إرشادي
للأمهات في تنمية بعض المفاهيم اللغوية لدى أطفال ما قبل المدرسة المعرضين
لخطر صعوبات التعلم

Basma Wahied El-Sayed Mahmoud

**The effectiveness of a Behavioral-Training Program For Early
Intervention With Children and a Counseling Motherly Program in
Developing Some Language Concepts Among Pre-school Children Liable
to The Risk of Learning Disabilities**

Abstract

Present research aimed at detection of The effectiveness of a Behavioral-Training Program For Early Intervention With Children and a Counseling Motherly Program in Developing Some Language Concepts Among Pre-school Children Liable to The Risk of Learning Disabilities . The research sampl consisted of children pre-school kindergarten level, the second in Mansoura province of Dakahlia, between the ages of (5-6) years, and the ratio between IQ (90-110) and the sample size was 40 children and a child were divided into four groups The first experimental group and includes (10 children: male, female), which includes the training program, behavioral early intervention with children and counseling program for mothers, the second experimental group and includes (10 children: male, female), which includes the training program, behavioral with children only, the third experimental group and includes (10 children: male, female), which include the extension program for mothers only, the control group (10 children, males, females)

you do not receive any training .

The tools of Search:

- 1 - Stanford Binet test of intelligence is the fourth translation: Louis Kamel Malika (1998) .
- 2 - prepare a list of developmental disorders: Ahmed Awad (1994) .
- 3 - battery detection skills, academic preparation before Adel Abdullah (2005) .
- 4 - Scan Test Alenyoroloji rapid preparation of Abdulwahab Kamel (1999) .
- 5 - measure of linguistic concepts prepared by the researcher
- 6 - behavioral training program for children prepared by the researcher
- 7- Indicative Programme for mothers prepared by the researcher.

The results on The effectiveness of a Behavioral-Training Program For Early Intervention With Children and a Counseling Motherly Program in Developing Some Language Concepts Among Pre-school Children Liable to The Risk of Learning Disabilities (the first experimental group) during the training period and follow-up, followed by the effectiveness of the training program, behavioral with children (the second experimental group) some of the concepts in the development of language during the training period and follow-up, followed by effectiveness of the program extension for mothers in the development of some of the concepts of language during the training period and follow-up and continued improvement in the overall performance of the children .

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- عبد المعبود على على داود
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لمهارات ما وراء المعرفة في تنمية بعض أبعاد البنية
المعرفية لدى التلاميذ ذوي العسر القرائي
Abd El Maboud Ali Ali Dawoud

**The effectiveness of A meta cognitive skills Training program on
Developing some cognitive structure Dimensions of Dyslexic pupils**

Abstract

Objectives of the study: 1. Detected on the effectiveness Ameta cognitive skills Training program on Developing, as well as in the development of some dimensions of cognitive structure, as well as in improving academic achievement in Dyslexic with reading fifth grade primary. 2 - to detect differences due to the type (males - females) in the basic variables of the study, which is in the skills of metacognition, and some of the dimensions of cognitive structure and hardness, and achievement in reading Arabic after the application of the program.

Study Sample: The study sample consisted of (60) male and female pupils of the fifth primary grade students with reading hardship (30 students and 30 student) was divided into two groups: - Experimental group: 30 students (15 students and 15 student) .- Experimental group: 30 students (15 students and 15 student).

Study Tools: 1. - Dyslexia test: 2. Matrices successive color: 4. Scale estimate the behavior of the student: Test the survey Neurology rapid: 5. Form the social / economic: 6. List estimate the compatibility of children: 7. Measure the skills of metacognition : 8. test knowledge structure: 9. Ameta cognitive skills Training program on Developing

The results of the study: 1 - "There are significant differences between the averages of grades pupils of the experimental group in the variable skills of metacognition, and in changing some of the dimensions of the knowledge structure, and achievement in Arabic language in the three measurements (pre-post and retrieval). for measurements dimensional and iterative in the three measurements (pre-post and retrieval). for the dimensional measurements and iterative." 2 - "There is no statistically significant differences between the averages of grades students the control group in the variable skills of metacognition, and in changing some of the dimensions of cognitive structure, and variable academic achievement (Arabic) in the three measurements (before me - me - tracking). 3 - "no statistically significant differences between the averages of the two degrees of pupils in the experimental and the control variables of the skills of metacognition, and in some of the variable dimensions of the knowledge structure, and in Mngeralthesel course in Arabic in the dimensional measurement for the experimental group students. 4 - "There is no statistically significant differences between the average scores of male and female group experimental Mngarmharrat metacognition, and in the variables of some dimensions of cognitive structure (coherence - organization - differentiation - integration - the total score), and in academic achievement in Arabic language in the measurement Please Wait.



٢- صابر عبد الحليم عبد الحي عامر
فاعلية برنامج تدريبي قائم على إستراتيجيات التعلم المنظم ذاتياً لمعلمي
التربية الخاصة في الأداء الأكاديمي وحل المشكلات
لدى التلاميذ ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

Saber Abd el Halim Abd el Hai Amer

learning Effectiveness of A Training Program Based on Self- Regulated
performance and Strategies for Special Education Teachers in Academic
problem Solving of Students with Special Needs

Abstract

Eighty special educational teachers were invited to participate in the present study (20 of the deaf students & 20 of the blind ones) . the sample was assigned as follows:

Experimental groups(15 for the deaf students , 15 for the blind students)

Control groups(15)for the deaf students 15 for the blind students).

Instrumentations: The following instruments were employed in the present study:

- 1 - Measure of self-regulated learning learning strategies to teachers of special education: prepared by the researcher .
- 2- Testing of the academic performance of students with special needs: prepared by the researcher .
- 3- A measure to solve problems with students with special needs: prepared by the researcher .
- 4- Alterably program to self-regulated learning learning strategies for teachers of special education: prepared by the researcher



٣- فيصل محمد جلال السهلي
فعالية تدريبات اللعب الإبتكاري في تحسين بعض المتغيرات المعرفية لدى
الأطفال المعسررين قرانيا
Feisal Mohammed Gallal El-Sahly
The Effectiveness of Creative Play Practice in Improving some
Cognitive Variables Among Dyslexic Children

Abstract

The study aimed to detect the effectiveness of training play creative in improving self-concept, curiosity knowledge, cognitive and innovative thinking and academic achievement in children with dyslexia, study sample consisted of basic (40) children from the children with dyslexia in first grade primary school in Kuwait, were divided into two groups: experimental group (20) children, a control group (20) children.

Included study tools on the following: battery survey early hardness reading, test mental ability general (5-7) years, a measure of self-concept of children, a measure curiosity verbal children, the scale of curiosity cognitive for children, testing Abraham to think creative, achievement tests in the Arabic language, mathematics, creative play program of exercises.

The study used quasi-experimental approach, and using the test "T" Results of the study to the following:

- the effectiveness of training creative play in improving the self-concept in children with dyslexia experimental group.
- the effectiveness of training play in improving the creative curiosity and cognitive knowledge in children with dyslexia experimental group.
- the effectiveness of training in creative play to improve creative thinking in children with dyslexia experimental group.
- the effectiveness of training creative play in improving academic achievement in children with dyslexia experimental group.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١ - محمد علي عبده الحاييس

فعالية استراتيجية التحكم في البرمجيات التعليمية في التغير المفاهيمي وتنمية
مهارات استخدام الكمبيوتر لدى طلاب كلية التربية النوعية

Mohamed Ali Abdo Elhayes

of Controlling Strategy in Educational Programs on Effectiveness
Conceptual Change and Developing Using Computer Skills in Education
for Students of Specific Education Faculty.

ABSTRACT

Study Problem: Is the following question:

What is The effectiveness of the control strategy in the educational software in improving the conceptual change and the computer skills of students at the Faculty of Specific Education?

Sample of the study: The study sample consisted of two groups:

A - survey: It was formed from (30) students of students of the University of Tanta - Faculty of Education, quality, time, aged between (17-19) years.

B - basic study group: It was formed from (60) students, students from the University of Kafr El-Sheikh - Faculty of Education, quality, time, aged between (17-19) years. Were divided into four groups, namely:

Control group program (n = 15)

Learner control group (n = 15)

A control group with the guidance of the learner (n = 15)

The control group (n = 15)

Results of the study:

1. No statistically significant difference between the average grades of the experimental groups and the degrees of the control group to test the conceptual change among students in the Faculty of Specific Education.
2. There is a statistically significant difference between the average grades of the experimental groups and the degrees of the control group in the side of knowledge in the computer to the students of the Faculty of Specific Education.
3. There is a statistically significant difference between the average grades of the experimental groups and grades of the control group in the side of the note card in the computer skills of students at the Faculty of Specific Education.
4. There is a relationship in conceptual change and observe the skills and academic achievement in the computer to the students of the Faculty of Specific Education.



٢- ياسر حسن محمد القصير
تحسين مهارات الإستماع فى اللغة الإنجليزية لدى طلبة الجامعة باستخدام
برنامج للوسائط المتعددة مبنى على مدخل تكاملى
Yaser Hassan El Kosair
Improving EFL University Students' Listening Comprehension Skills
Using a Multimedia Program Based on an Integrated
Approach

Abstract

Improving EFL University Students' Listening Comprehension Skills Using a Multimedia Program Based on an Integrated

Improving EFL university students' listening comprehension skills was examined in the context of using an integrated approach. 150 male and female 3rd grade EFL students enrolled in Faculty of Education were assigned and into three groups. Results of ANOVA indicated the effectiveness of integration of both language skills (i.e. main and subsidiary skills) and English literature (i.e. drama, poetry, essay writing lectures and phonetics) in improving the listening comprehension skills listed into four categories (sound formation, word recognition sentence formation and contextual skills).

Keywords: Integration, Listening, Comprehension, Multimedia



٣- مصطفى زكريا أحمد السحت
تأثير بعض أساليب التعلم النشط في تحصيل الدراسات الاجتماعية و تنمية
مهارات التفكير الناقد والانتماء الوطنى لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائى
Moustafa Zakaria Ahmed El- Saht

**The effectiveness of some active learning styles on the achievement of
social studies, the development of critical thinking skills and the
national affiliation among sixth grade primary school students**

Abstract

Moustafa Zakaria Ahmed Elsaht: the effectiveness of some styles of active learning (cooperative learning and brainstorming) on achievement social studies, the development of critical thinking skills and national affiliation among sixth grade primary school students

Ph.D. in education –Kafra University/ Faculty of Education/2011

The present study is limited to the following:

Testing two styles of teaching, these are cooperative learning and brainstorming comparing with pursuance traditional method under regular circumstances at school in achievement of socail studies, critical thinking skills and the national affalation

The researcher used the following tools to accomplish his study:

test of social studies achievement, test of critical thinking skills, national affiliation scale (estimative statements) and national affiliation scale (behavioral situations)

the researcher select the sample from the primary sixth years students to apply tools of study as a pre-test and teach the course of social studies to the experimental groups using cooperative learning and brainstorming, teach to control group using the traditional method, and apply tools of study as a pre-test after teaching course.

The search refer to increazing the achievement in socail studies, critical thinking skills and national affiliation favor of the students of the first and the second experimental group



٤- طه يونس إبراهيم أبوريه
تأثير استخدام فصول الكمبيوتر الافتراضية والأداء العملي على التحصيل وتنمية
مهارات إنتاج وتوظيف برامج الكمبيوتر لدى طلاب كلية التربية النوعية

Taha Ibrahim Younis abu Raia

**The effect of using the virtual computer classes on achievement and
skills development to employment and the crown of the computer
programs among students faculty of Specific Education**

Abstract

The current research aimed at finding the effect of using the virtual computer classes on achievement and skills development and employment and the crown of the computer programs I have students from the Faculty of Specific Education. To achieve the objective of the research carried out his experience on the following stages:

Pipeline; included the following:

There is a statistically significant difference at 0.01 level between the mean scores of students of the second experimental group (which examined the performance of the laboratory) and the control group (which I studied in the same manner) in the note card posteriori the production skills of software programs using Visual BASIC language for the benefit of the second experimental group. Accordingly, it can be concluded that there are significant differences at 0.01 level between the mean scores of students of the three groups (experimental initial and second experimental and control) in the observation card posteriori the skills of the production of programs using the software language Visual BASIC for the first experimental group and thus may be denied opportunities for zero-V.

كلية الطب البيطري

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم التوليد والتناسل والتلقيح الإصطناعي



١- طارق سمير محمد زرارة
تأثير الفرق الكاتيوني - الأنيوني قبل الولادة على المشاكل التناسلية والأداء
التناسلي بعد الولادة في الأبقار الحلابة

Tarek Samir Mohamed Zarara

EFFECT OF PREPARTUM DIETARY CATION-ANION DIFFERENCE ON POSTPARTUM REPRODUCTIVE PROBLEMS AND PERFORMANCE IN DAIRY COWS

Abstract

A total of 97 high lactating Frisian dairy pregnant cows to investigate the effect of decreasing the dietary cation anion difference (DCAD) to -32 meq/kg on peripartum reproductive problems, metabolic disorders and subsequent reproductive performance in high lactating Frisian dairy cows.

The cows were allotted in two group: DCAD supplemented (n=69) and non-supplemented (n=28). Beginning from day 250 of gestation, the DCAD supplemented cows were fed TMR diet that contain calcium chloride (0.87% of D.M.) and ammonium chloride (0.40% of D.M.), until parturition. Cows were observed for dystocia at parturition as well as retention of fetal membranes (RFM), metritis, milk fever and ketosis during puerperium. Also uterine involution was followed up. Moreover, infertility problems and reproductive performance were studied. Blood samples were collected on day 0 for calcium

The results of the current study revealed highly significant ($P<0.001$) decrease in the incidence of dystocia, R.F.M. and metritis - pyometra complex in DCAD supplemented cows compared with non-supplemented ones.

The results of the current study revealed significant ($P<0.05$) decrease in the days required for complete uterine involution in DCAD supplemented compared with non-supplemented ones especially in low temperature season. Also, the results of the current study revealed that although there was non-significant variation in the incidence of milk fever and in ketosis, there was significant ($P<0.01$) decrease in the incidence of DCAD supplemented cows compared with non supplemented ones.

There was non significant variation in the incidence of studied infertility problems (persistent C.L., cystic ovary, ovarian inactivity and repeat breeders) as well as parameters of reproductive performance between DCAD supplemented and non-supplemented ones.

It could be concluded that decreasing DCAD to -32 meq/Kg of TMR ration significantly decrease the incidence of dystocia, retained fetal membranes and metritis in high lactating cows. It also enhance uterine involution and minimize the incidence of ketosis and hypocalcaemia.



٢- رضا السيد عبد الله أبو عيانة
استخدام الهرمون المنشط للحاثة المنسلية في علاج الشياح المتكرر في الأبقار
Reda El Sayed Abd Allah Abo Ayana
APPLICATION OF GnRH AGONIST IN TREATMENT OF REPEAT BREEDER COWS.

Abstract

A total of 80 repeat breeders Friesian cows (RBCs) were used to study the effect of day and dose of GnRH agonist (GnRH_a) injected on treatment of repeat breeding problem. The cows were allotted on GnRH_a-treated cows (n= 63), which divided into three groups according to the day post-insemination of GnRH_a administration which were G1 (n=22, D 0, day of breeding); G2 (n=19, Day 5) and G3 (n=22, Day 11) and non-treated control (G 4, n=17). Each main group were subdivided according to the dose of GnRH_a whether being 10 or 20 µg. Blood samples were collected on Days 9 and 15 post-AI from those return into estrus and a third sample was taken on Day 24 from non-return cows for P4 assay. Although, there were non-significant variations in conception rates (CRs) among groups, a positive correlation between CR and serum P4 in G2 was recorded on Day 9. Although CRs showed non-significant variations among different doses and control, the correlation between these CRs and serum P4 level were parallel on Day 24. It was observed that, the highest CR was obtained when GnRH_a was injected on Day 11 post-AI at a dose 20 µg. We concluded that the higher CR in RBCs could be obtained by GnRH_a injection on Day 11 at a dose of 20 µg.

قسم التغذية والتغذية الأكلينيكية قسم الجراحة البيطرية



١- وليد السيد احمد اللواتى

مقارنة بين بروتوكولات مختلفة فى التخدير الاستنشاقى الكلى فى الكلاب
Waleed El sayed Ahmed El lawatty

Comparison between different protocols for general inhalation
anesthesia in dogs

Abstract

The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effects of premedication on induction stage of anaesthesia and recovery, and to determine the most suitable, safe and more economic anesthetic protocol for operating surgery, via comparing 6 different anesthetic protocols using propofol, thiopental or halothane with or without premedications. The present study was carried out on 30 apparently healthy stray dogs of both sexes weighting from 8 to 15 kg. These animals were randomly divided into two main groups (A) with premedication, (B) without premedication. Each one divided into 3 subgroups (5 dogs/subgroup). All dogs in group (A) received both atropine sulphate in a dose of 0.04 mg/kg bwt. subcutaneously and xylazineHcl in a dose 2-3mg/kg bwt. intramuscularly. While animals into group (B) were received nothing. Then each subgroup either in group (A) or group (B) were subjected to its specific induction agent of anaesthesia either propofol, thiopental or halothane.

Just as with pre-anaesthetic medication agents, the ideal induction agent does not exist. Accordingly, selecting an appropriate agent involves weighing up the advantages/disadvantages that each agent/route of administration provides.

الطفيليات

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



١- نجلاء فؤاد عبد الغفار محمد
دراسات كيميائية حيوية عن الإلتهاب الكبدي المعدي في صغار الكلاب المصابة
تجريبيا

Naglaa Fouad Abd El-Ghafar Mohammed Mabrouk
BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS ON
EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED PUPPIES

Abstract

Infectious canine hepatitis (ICH) is a systemic disease of Canidae and Ursidae caused by canine adenovirus type 1 (CAV-1) produces acute necrohemorrhagic hepatitis, with symptoms include fever, inappetance, severe weight loss, diffuse hemorrhages, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, icterus, ascites, rough fur, Seizures, Sore throat, Assar, serous discharge from the eye and nose, drinking and urinating a lot (polydipsia) with deep orange color, high screaming and high snapping, jaundice and corneal opacity blue eye. Higher body temperature and gain of the weight in the 1st week post infection then suffered from the lower body weight . Liver enzymes ALT, AST, ALP and GGT activities elevated but Liver serum total protein, albumin, globulin and A/G ratio were decreased , serum creatinine and urea levels increased. Hemoglobin, RBCs, platelet and hematocrite levels decreased but elevation of WBCs and neutrophil were detected at 1st week post infection and rapidly decreased, Lymphocytes increased. Histopathological examination showed kidney showing basophilic intranuclear inclusion bodies within epithelial lining of renal tubules and non suppurative interstitial nephritis . Liver showing centrilobular hepatic necrosis (astrick) with basophilic intranuclear inclusion bodies within individual hepatocytys , Lung showing diffuse bronchopneumonia Brain of dog infected with ICH showing perivascular cuffing, Lymph node showing lymphoid cells necrosis and depletion .

قسم طب الحيوان قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائي قسم أمراض الدواجن



١- حفني يوسف حفني
بعض الدراسات عن جدري النعام في مصر
Hefny Youssef Hefny
SOME STUDIES ON OSTRICH POX IN EGYPT

ABSTRACT

This study was studied twenty nine diseased ostriches examined and 33 samples collected from diseased ostrich and their premises (12 feather and 10 mosquitoes) were used for studying its role in the role in the epidemiology of pox virus in ostrich. The diseased ostrich were subjected to clinical, postmortem, histopathological and virological examination. Thirty-three samples from 11 farms (100%) of skin lesion, 8 samples (66.67%) of feathers and 6 samples (60%) mosquitoes. All pock lesion induction samples were positive in Agar Gel Precipitation Test (AGPT) for pox virus. The Titer of the isolated ostrich pox virus was 1×106.57 . pfu/ml from skin lesion isolate, 1×107.375 pfu/ml in feather pox isolate and 1.5×107.5 pfu/ml in mosquitoes pox isolate. Experimental infection of turkeys by the isolated ostrich pox virus revealed that high pathogenicity to dry and wet lesions and revealed all histopathological findings and all sero-conversion of naturally infected pox infection. Experimental infection of 6- week-old ostrich by ostrich pox virus isolate after vaccination (4 weeks old) with fowl pox vaccine revealed that no pathogenic lesions while unvaccinated revealed high pathogenicity to dry lesions.



٢- سالى محمود عبد العزيز الفقى
بعض الدراسات على عدوى السالمونيلا فى الدجاج
SALLY MAHMOUD ABD- EL AZIZ EL-FEKY
STUDIES ON SALMONELLA INFECTIONS IN CHICKENS

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to investigate the epidemiology and the possible ways of control of salmonella infection in chickens. for this purpose, bacteriological , biochemical, serological and antibiogramme examinations of the collected samples from 500 samples from different localities in El-Gharbia governorate revealed isolation of S.enteritidis and S.virchow with incidence of 13.4%. The antibiogram of the isolated salmonella strains revealed high sensitivity to amoxycillin , sulphamethoxazole+trimethoprim Experimental infection of one-day-old chick with isolated salmonella. strains and treatment trials using amoxycillin, sulphemethazen+trimethoprim and probiotic were carried out . Clinical signs and post mortum lesions with re- isolation of infected strains and histopathological examination of the affected organs were discussed in details.



٢- هانم عبدالواحد عبدالواحد نصر الشرقاوى
بعض الدراسات على عدوى الهافنيا-القى فى الدجاج في محافظة كفرالشيخ
Hanem Abd El wahed Abd El wahed Nasr El Sharkawy
STUDIES ON HAFNIA ALVEI INFECTION IN CHICKENS IN
KAFR ELSHEIKH PROVINCE

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore a recently described species of bacteria that faced poultry industry by recording the disease and control of Hafnia alvei (H. alvei). The affected birds suffered from anorexia, ruffled feathers, diarrhea and mortalities. The histopathological studies showed fatty degeneration and multifocal necrotizing hepatitis. In addition to splenitis and splenic lymphatic depletion. 9 isolates of H. alvei were identified. Two-week-old chicks were orally infected with 0.5x10⁶ CFU/ml of isolated H. alvei. Rifampicin and F-nizone were sensitive and used for the treatment of experimentally infected chicks. The microbiological investigations confirmed the presence of H. alvei affect chicks in Egypt. The use of Phage-typing is suggested to avoid the possibility of a miss diagnosis with salmonella species.

قسم البكتريا والفطريات والمناعة



١- أميرة صَبَّاح عبد الوهاب الكيلانى
التوصيف الجزيئى لمقاومة البكتريا سالبة الجرام
المعزولة من مزارع الاسماك لمضادات الجراثيم

Amira Sabbah Abdel-Wahab El-Kilany

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN GRAM- NEGATIVE BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM FISH FARMS

ABSTRACT

Antimicrobial agents have been widely used in aquaculture and little is known about antimicrobial resistance genes in fish farms, this study was conducted to monitor the incidence of some antimicrobial resistance genes in Gram-negative bacteria isolated from 126 water and sediment samples recovered from 63 brackish-water fish ponds in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. One hundred twenty seven out of 154 (82.46%) non-repetitive isolates of Gram-negative bacteria showed multidrug resistance phenotypes. PCR and DNA sequencing results showed that class 1 integron (12/154) (7.79%), blaTEM was (8) (5.19%), Chloramphenicol resistance gene was (2) (1.29%), and All isolates were negative for Class 2 integron and blaCTX-M .



٢- هبة محمد موسى السيد
أستخدام التلزن فى تشخيص مرض الإجهاض المعدى
Heba Mohammed Moussa El-Sayed
THE USE OF AGGLUTINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF BRUCELLOSIS

ABSTRACT

A total of 141 Cattle, 56 Buffaloes and 246 small ruminants were included in this study. A trial was made to enhance the sensitivity of some routine tests used for diagnosis of Brucella infection by a simple modification in BAPAT (Buffered Acidified Plate Antigen test) & RBPT (Rose Bengal Plate test) through reducing their cell concentrations to the half (i.e. from 11% to 5.5% for the BAPAT and from 8% to 4% for the RBPT) in addition to Blasco's modification of the RBPT (mRB) and comparing their results with the original tests. The standard agglutination (SAT), complement fixation test (CFT) and the competitive ELISA (cELISA) are used. The results indicate superior sensitivities of modified tests over the routine tests in all species. The most specific test was cELISA then CFT, the most sensitive one was mRB then 5.5% BAPAT in all species.



٣- عبد المؤمن الشوافدى كريم مشرف
التصنيف الجزيئى لمقاومة المضادات الحيوية فى البكتيريا سالبة
الجرام المعزولة من العجول المصابة بالإسهال
Abdel-Moamen El-Shawadfy Korayem Meshref
**MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN
GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM DIARRHOEIC CALVES**

ABSTRACT

The antimicrobial resistance poses a threat to human and animal health due to antibiotic resistance genes, if transferred to human microflora, may reduce efficacy of treatment for infectious diseases, this study was aimed to monitor and characterize the incidence of some antimicrobial resistance genes in Gram-negative bacteria isolated from 120 untreated diarrhoeic calves in Kafrelsheikh governorate, Egypt. One hundred twenty five out of 149 (83.8%) non-repetitive isolates of Gram-negative bacteria showed multidrug resistance phenotypes. PCR and DNA sequencing results showed that class 1 integron (28/149) (22.4%), blaTEM was (37) (24.8%), Chloramphenicol resistance gene was (2) (0.013%), and all isolates were negative for Class 2 integron and blaCTX-M.



٤- حسن حسن محمود قاسم
التصنيف الجزيئى لمقاومة المضادات الحيوية
فى البكتيريا سالبة الجرام المعزولة من الأغنام المصابة بالإسهال
Hassan Hassan Mahmoud Kassem
**Molecular Characterization of Antimicrobial Resistance in Gram-
Negative Bacteria Isolated from Diarrheic Sheep**

ABSTRACT

The antimicrobial resistance poses a threat to human and animal health due to antibiotic resistance genes, if transferred to human microflora, may reduce efficacy of treatment for infectious diseases, this study was aimed to monitor and characterize the incidence of some antimicrobial resistance genes in Gram-negative bacteria isolated from 100 sporadic cases of diarrhoeic sheep under one year in Kafrelsheikh governorate, Egypt. 128 out of 147 (87.07%) non-repetitive isolates of Gram-negative bacteria showed multidrug resistance phenotypes. PCR and DNA sequencing results showed that class 1 integron (26/147) (20.31%), blaTEM was (28) (21.87%), Chloramphenicol resistance gene was (2) (1.56 %), and all isolates were negative for Class 2 integron and blaCTX-M.



٥- لمياء السيد علي عبدالعزيز عكاشة
دراسات بكتريولوجية وجزيئية علي الستربتوكوكس ايناى فى البلطى النيلى
Lamiaa El Said Ali Abdelaziz Okasha

**Bacteriological and Molecular studies on Streptococcus iniae in Nile
Tilapia**

ABSTRACT

During this study 100 Nile tilapia fish (82 apparently healthy and 18 clinically diseased), were collected from Nile tilapia fish (*Oreochromis niloticus*). The study was aimed to the diagnosis of *Streptococcus* spp. specially *Streptococcus iniae* in Nile tilapia fish by the molecular and bacteriological examination. The study was carried out in Microbiology Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University.

The clinical examination of naturally infected tilapia showed various clinical signs. Concerning the bacteriological examinations of the naturally infected fish and apparently healthy fish, the numbers of isolated samples were 7 with an incidence of (38.8%), 22 with a percentage 26.8% respectively. Furthermore, the biochemical examinations were confirmed the obtained results of the bacteriological examination.

PCR amplification specific for *Streptococcus* spp. showed product of 207 bp. However, the amplification of 300 bp band detected in the tested strain of



٦- نهال محمود نبيل محمد محمود
تحديد الاصابة بالسالمونيلا والباستيريلا فى البط باستخدام اختبار البلمرة
المتسلسل

Nehal Mahmoud Nabil Mohamed Mahmoud
DETECTION OF SALMONELLOSIS AND PASTEURSELLOSIS IN DUCKS
USING POLYMERASE CHAIN RACTION TECHNIQUE

Abstract

A total of 100 samples from internal organs and fecal matter of diseased and healthy ducks breeds were collected from farms and backyards in Dakahlia governorate (Egypt). The samples were examined bacteriologically and by PCR. Sensitivity, PCR and pathogenicity tests were applied. Fifteen samples (7.58%) were found to be positive for Salmonellosis and four strains were detected serologically (*S. Infantis*, *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Inganda* and *S. Larochelle*) also Untyped *Salmonella* strain was detected. Six samples (3.09 %) were found to be positive for *Pasteurella multocida* by bacteriological and PCR examinations and this give rapid and good diagnosis for these diseases which help in controlling these diseases.

قسم الفيروسوجيا قسم مراقبة الاغذية



١- شيماء محمد عبد البرابراهيم
تقييم الأداء الصحى أثناء تجهيز ذبائح الأغنام
Shimaa Mohamed Abd El-Bar Ibrahim

ASSESSMENT OF HYGIENIC PERFORMANCE OF SHEEP CARCASSES DURING DRESSING PROCESS

Abstract

The study was conducted to assess hygienic performance of sheep carcasses during dressing process. The results revealed that the percentage of staphylococci in the swab samples of outer surface of the carcasses, inner surface of the same carcasses and workers' hands was 96, 100 and 98%, also there was highly significant positive correlation ($p < 0.01$) between staphylococci count in the workers' hands and their count in outer surface of the carcasses and there was a significant positive correlation ($p < 0.05$) between staphylococci count in the workers' hands and their count in inner surface of the carcasses, while the percentage of coliforms and enterococci in the previous swab samples plus water used in carcasses washing was (50, 76, 72 and 65%) and (40, 60, 68 and 50%). Also the mean value of aerobic bacteria in examined samples of floors, walls, water and air was $2.22 \times 10^5 \pm 3.88 \times 10^4$, $6.89 \times 10^4 \pm 1.54 \times 10^4$, $4.69 \times 10^3 \pm 9.35 \times 10^2$ and $1.24 \times 10^2 \pm 13.6$, while the mean value of mould and yeast in air samples was 11.9 ± 1.95 and 8.82 ± 1.73 .

قسم الإنتاج الحيواني



١- سهام محمد خليل القصاص
الانتخاب لزيادة وزن الجسم عند أربعة أسابيع والاستجابة المرتبطة لمقاييس
الجسم وصفات الذبيحة في السمات الياباني

Seham Mohammed Khalil Elkassas

**Selection for increasing four weeks body weight and correlated response
to body conformation and carcass traits in Japanese quails**

Abstract

Effect of selection for increasing four weeks body weight, correlated response for body conformation and carcass traits and estimation of genetic parameters of body weight in Japanese quails was investigated. Data from selected and control lines were collected through three generations (base, first, and second). The genetic gain of four weeks body weight was 21.68 and 19.84 g for first and second generation; respectively with overall genetic improvement was 41.52 g in selected line. Averages of shank and keel bone lengths ranged from 2.98 cm to 4.38 cm for shank length in males from the base generation to the second generation. These values were 3.00 cm to 4.54 for females. Averages of keel bone length ranged from 4.00 cm to 5.31 cm in males while in females ranged from 4.01 cm to 5.32 cm from base to the second generation of selection. The average percentages of carcass traits were 70, 2, 3, 1, and 2% for carcass, liver gizzard, spleen, and heart weight percentages respectively. It is proved that genetic selection is efficient in improving body weight and correlated traits (body conformation traits and carcass) and this will lead to compensate the shortage of animal protein. Also, indirect selection to improve body weight via selection of shank and keel bone length causing improvement of body weight and carcass traits.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الطفيليات



١- خالد مسعد إبراهيم سلطان
التحليل المورفولوجي و الوراثة لبعض الطفيليات
المعدموية للمجترات المستأنسة والبرية
Khaled Moussad Ibrahim Sultan

Morphological and Genetic Analysis of Some Gastrointestinal Parasites in Domestic and Wild Ruminants

Abstract

This study aimed to make a definitive species identification of some ruminant parasites with certainty based on both morphological and genetic data. The study was conducted on some gastrointestinal parasites of ruminants and included the usage of genetic derived data of *Toxocara vitulorum* from the Egyptian cattle; *Buxtonella sulcata* from the Nepalese buffaloes and cattle; and lastly a morph-metric study on *Ostertagia* nematodes infecting the wild Japanese ruminants. Based on analysis and comparison of rDNA genes sequences of *T. vitulorum*; it was concluded that *T. vitulorum* is a universal parasite and there is no genetic variation in-between the different geographical isolates of this species, moreover *Toxocara* spp. forms a monophyletic tree within *Ascarididae*. *Buxtonella sulcata* found with high prevalence in cattle and buffaloes in Nepal. The morphological characters of trophozoite and cyst stage of *B.sulcata* were noticed. The phylogenetic study based on SSUrDNA suggested that *B.sulcata* was related to *Balantidium coli* than to other ciliates. Lastly the results of the morphometric study which was conducted on *Spiculopteragia* sp. collected from wild ruminants in Japan provided new morphological information and proved its polymorphic nature.



٢- سهام هنداوي محمد هنداوي
دراسات مناعية جينية على يرقات النغف الأنفى إجبارية التطفل على الإبل فى
مصر

Seham Hendawy Mohamed Hendawy
Immunogenetic Studies on Nasal Bot Larvae Obligatory Parasitizing
Camels in Egypt

Abstract

C. titillator larvae (Diptera: Oestridae) are nasal myiasis-producing agent of camels. The higher apparent prevalences values 89.66% and 79.31% were recorded with L2CE and SGc antigens, respectively. Both induced the highest specificity and positive predictive value reported 100% for each. However, L3CE antigen indicated the highest sensitivity and negative predictive value demonstrated 100% for each, the lowest positive predictive value recorded 26.66%. The SDS-PAGE demonstrated the presence of 3 common bands at molecular weights ranged 15-20 kDa, 24-26 kDa and 46-49 kDa among different *C. titillator* prepared antigens. PIS and specific hyperimmune sera of different antigens presented complex polypeptides array ranged between 45-48 kDa as a common band contained in different *C. titillator* larvae antigens with different immunogenic theme. Reaction of SGc antigen had the most intensely stained theme. The amplified COI gene reproducibly yielded 1 amplicon of 580 bp and 2 amplicons of 1396 and 580 bp according to primers combination. However, amplified mitochondrial 16S rRNA gene amplicon was reproducibly detected at 548 bp. The constructed Phylogenetic trees of both suggested that the subfamily Oestrinae is not monophyletic.



٣- نيفين صلاح على ساطور
دراسات علي الطفيليات الأولية لبعض الطيور

Neveen Salah Ali Satour
STUDIES ON PROTOZOAL PARASITES OF SOME BIRDS

Abstract

Protozoal parasites of some birds were investigated in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt. A total of 581 examined birds (belonging to 11 species) were collected for examination. Three hundred of the examined birds (51.6%) were infected with protozoal parasites. The domestic birds showed the highest infection rate where it reached 61.9%, followed by wild birds (44.9%) and migratory birds (6.7%). There were Twenty two protozoal species were detected in examined birds. In domestic birds, the recorded species were *Eimeria bateri*, *Eimeria bahli*, *Eimeria uzura*, *Eimeria oreortygis*, *Eimeria tsunodai*, *Eimeria labbeana*, *Eimeria cloumbae*, *Eimeria tenella*, *Eimeria acervulina*, *Eimeria necatrix*, *Eimeria maxima*, *Eimeria mitis*, *Cryptosporidium baileyi*, *Cryptosporidium meleagridis*, *Isospora* species type1 and *Haemoproteus columbae*. In wild birds, the recorded species were *Eimeria labbeana*, *Isospora aegyptia* and *Isospora* species type2. In migratory bird, the recorded species were *Eimeria* species type1 and *Eimeria* species type2, *Eimeria uzura*, *Eimeria bahli*, *Isospora* species type3 and *Isospora* species type4.

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائي

قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح

الإصطناعي



١- عصام عبد السلام مصطفى عبد الرحمن المعدلي
تأثير بروتينات البلازما المنوية على تجميد السائل المنوي وتحديد الطريقة المثلى
لتقييم حالة الجسم الطرفي للحيوانات المنوية للثيران
Essam Abdel-Salam Moustafa Abdel-Rahman Almadaly

**Effect of seminal plasma proteins on the semen cryopreservation and
establishment of an optimum method for determination of sperm
acrosomal status in bulls**

Abstract

This study investigate the effect of SPPs on frozen-thawed bull spermatozoa and the results revealed that neither motility, intact acrosome nor abnormal morphology % were affected by desalted/lyophilized SP. Conversely, viability was adversely affected by high concentration of desalted/lyophilized SP in semen extender. Stimulation of spermatozoa with Ca²⁺ ionophore A23187 resulted in a time-dependent increase in the AR %, but the response of 0 mg/ml was more rapid and higher than the other concentrations. Concerning hyperactivated motility, desalted/lyophilized SP did not interfere with cBiMPS induced hyperactivated motility.. Protein bands of molecular masses 185.8, 66.9, 58.6, 52.1, 41.8, 37.3, 34, 32, 25.2, 20.8, 18.8, 17.5, 16, 14.6, 12, 10, 6.7 and 5.2kDa were detected. Moreover, This study sought a possibility that fluorescent probe FITC-PNA could detect any difference in acrosomal staining patterns between fertile and subfertile bulls. Simple fixation with glutaraldehyde may be still a useful tool to determine acrosomal status. Staining with FITC-PNA may not be sufficient to detect subfertile sperm acrosomes. Further investigations into molecular constituents of sperm acrosomes or sperm functionality may be required to discriminate between the fertile and the subfertile spermatozoa.

قسم مراقبة الأغذية



١- غادة عبد العاطي كامل قرلة
التعرف على بقايا التتراسيكلينات في لحوم الدجاج باستخدام جهاز
الكروماتوجرافى السائلة عالية الضغط
Ghada Abd El-Atty Kamel Kirrella
**Identification of Tetracyclines residues in poultry meat by High
Performance Liquid Chromatography**

Abstract

One hundred and sixty chicken samples were collected from Kafrelsheikh city for detection of Tetracyclines residues including (Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline). From each collected samples breast, thigh, liver and kidney samples were analyzed by High Performance Liquid Chromatography. The analysis revealed that the incidence of Oxytetracycline in breast, thigh, liver and kidney were 28.75%, 75%, 100% and 100%, respectively and the percentage of samples exceeded the Maximum Residual Limit were 8.69%, 15.83%, 45% and 51.25%, respectively. While the incidence of tetracycline in breast, thigh, liver and kidney were 5%, 12.5%, 13.1% and 5%, respectively and the percentage of samples exceeded the Maximum Residual Limit in both breast and thigh were 50%. None of the liver and kidney samples exceeded the permissible limit.



٢- أحمد أحمد أحمد حمزة
تقييم جودة بعض أنواع الأسماك
Ahmad Ahmad Hamza

Quality assessment of some types of fishes

Abstract

One hundred sixty random samples of natural *Tilapia nilotica*, farmed *Tilapia nilotica*, natural *Mugil cephalus*, and farmed *Mugil cephalus* (40 of each) were collected from eight fish farms and natural sources (Alborolos lake and connected channels) in Kafrelsheikh governorate. The collected samples were subjected to organoleptic, microbiological (aerobic, psychrophilic, enterobacteriaceae and mould count in addition to identification of *staphylococcus aureus*) and chemical examination to evaluate the quality of both farmed and natural fishes and assess the farming effect on the tow fish types. It was found that the natural fishes had better organoleptic properties and less microbiological contamination than farmed fishes, while the farmed fishes had better nutritional value than natural fishes. On the other hand, the *Tilapia nilotica* fish samples had better organoleptic properties and less microbiological contamination than *Mugil cephalus* fish samples while *Mugil cephalus* had better nutritional value than *Tilapia nilotica* fish samples.

قسم الفارماكولوجيا

قسم الفسيولوجيا



١- مصطفى شكري مرسى عطا

دراسات فسيولوجية على تأثير الاجهاد على بعض مستقبلات الخلايا فى
الحيوانات

Mostafa Shukry Moursy Atta

**Physiological Studies on the effect of Stress on some cell receptors in
animals**

Abstract

This study assessed the influence of different oxidative stressors on HT22 cells such as glutamate and heat stress. Also, influence of chloroquine as neuroprotective drug on glutamate and heat stress-induced cell death of HT22 cells. And study the relation between glutamate –induced cell death and autophagy. The data presented in this study showed that glutamate at concentration ranged from 5- 20mM induced cell death and decrease the HT22 cells viability and cause overproduction of ROS. We utilized immortalized hippocampal neuronal cells (HT-22) to investigate the effect of elevated heat (43°C/30 min) on both SOD-1 gene expression and translation. We found that in HT-22 cells, heat stress decreased the SOD-1 mRNA, protein, and activity as well as cell viability and overproduction of ROS. Hyperthermia enhance numerous forms of ROS. Heat-induced down regulation of SOD-1 in HT-22 cells disturbed the cellular antioxidant defense mechanism leading to accumulation of ROS and cell death. The data presented in this study showed that Chloroquine could strongly protect HT22 from glutamate induced- oxidative cell death by removing intracellular ROS. But CQ failed to protect HT22 cells against cytotoxicity induced heat stress (43°C/30 min). These results suggest potential use of chloroquine as a neuroprotectant against oxidative stress, which occurs in a variety of neurodegenerative diseases.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



١- أماني محمد عبد المعطي
دراسات مناعية عن لقاحات الميكروب القولوني
في الدواجن
Amany Mohamed AbdEl.Moaty
Immunological Studies on E. Coli Vaccines
inPoultry

ABSTRACT

E.coli is the one of the most common isolates in avian diseases, which causes colibacillosis, or act as a major factors in development of acute respiratory disease causing high losses especially between broiler chickens, although the mechanism of pathogenicity of strains of E.coli that are potentially pathogenic to birds is not fully understood. This bacterium is capable of possessing many phenotypic characteristic that are considered possible virulence parameters in the disease processes. Sensitivity testing of E.coli isolates is essential to determine the drug of choice for each condition.



٢- ميادة عبد الحميد محمد ابو زيد سليم
دراسات علي بعض البكتريا الممرضة الملوثة للألبان في محافظة كفر الشيخ
Mayada Abd El-Hamied Muhammed Abou Zeid Selem
STUDIES ON SOME PATHOGENIC BACTERIA CONTAMINATING MILK IN
KAFR EL-SHEIKH PROVINCE
ABSTRACT

A total of 115 milk samples (61 street peddlers samples and 54 farmers milk samples) were examined bacteriologically for enterococci and fecal coliforms. Enterococci were detected in 100% of street peddlers samples and in 62.96% of farmers milk samples, while fecal coliforms were detected in 100% of both street peddlers samples and farmers milk samples. The percentage of Enterococcus species were [(100%) for Ent. faecalis, (21.31%) for Ent. faecium and (16.39%) for Ent. durans] in street peddlers samples and [(100%) for Ent. faecalis, (23.53%) for Ent. faecium and (5.88%) for Ent. durans] in farmers milk samples. Amplification of 185 bp fragment specific for the groES gene of Enterococcus faecalis was recorded by PCR. The percentage of fecal coliforms were 1.64%, 5.55% for E. coli in street peddlers and farmers milk samples respectively, while Enterobacter was detected by 88.52% and 70.37% respectively, Citrobacter was detected also at percentage of 42.62% and 50%, respectively, finally Klebsiella was represented at percentage of 40.98% and 53.70% respectively.



٣- إنجي أحمد حامد بيومي
الكشف الجزيئي لميكروب السالمونيلا والكامبيلوباكتري في لحوم الدواجن
المجمدة المستوردة
Engy Ahmed Hamed Bayomi
Molecular detection of Salmonella and Campylobacter species in
imported frozen poultry
ABSTRACT

A total of 130 samples from frozen imported chicken were collected from samples which submitted to CLQP for examination for presence of Salmonella species and Campylobacter species during the period from 2010 to 2011 and the results revealed that Salmonella was present in 15 (11.5%) samples and Campylobacter was present in 31 (23.8%) and 3 (2.3%) samples were contain Salmonella and Campylobacter, Campylobacter species were typed biochemically and Salmonella were typed serologically by using antisera.

A total 30 samples from frozen imported chicken were collected from samples which submitted to CLQP used in comparison between the methods of detection of Salmonella and Campylobacter isolation method, PCR and real time PCR. Results in case of Salmonella 1(3.3%), 2(6.6%), 3(10%) respectively, Campylobacter 8(26.7%), 12(40%), 13(43.3%) respectively, one samples was positive for Campylobacter coli and jejuni in the same time.

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



١- ايناس احمد السعيد نصير
دراسات كيميائية حيوية على بناء الدهون في السمان
ENAS AHMED EL-SAID NOSEER
Biochemical studies on lipogenesis in quail

Abstract

This study was carried out to show the effects of hypocholestermic agent (Pectin (dried citrus pulp)-garlic (*Allium sativum*) -Copper sulphate ($CUSO_4$) and pravastatin (lipostate) on laying quail(Japanese quail) lipid in (serum –tissues –egg yolk) , serum free fatty acid and antioxidant enzyme system(total antioxidant capacity – GSH-MDA-Nitric oxide). A total number of 150 quail one day old was used. quail were divided into five groups fed on diets balanced basal ration only and considered as control group and different forms of hypocholestermic agent ; 10% powdered dried citrus peel(pectin)/Kg ration for 65 day -3% garlic powder /Kg for 65 day-3% garlic powder and 63 mg copper sulfate /Kg ration for 65 day and 0.06% pravastatin /Kg ration for 95 day The results showed that, lipids in serum(cholesterol-LDL-VLDL-T.G.) significantly ($P>0.01$) decreased in all groups fed on hypocholestermic agent and increase significantly ($P>0.01$) in HDL in compared to control group. Moreover significantly ($P>0.01$) decreased in all groups in tissues cholesterol(breast muscle-liver and egg yolk) in compared to control group and pravastatin group affect on reproductive system of quail to the limit that quail cannot layed egg. lower mortality rate in copper sulphate group. Total antioxidant capacity -Glutathione reductase(GSH), increased significantly ($P<0.01$) as compared to the control group except copper sulphate group while Malonyldialdehyde (MDA) nitric oxide(NO), In conclusion, it can be suggested that addition of garlic in any form to fish diet can promote growth rate, decrease mortality rate and increase the antioxidant activity in quail.

قسم طب الحيوان قسم الباثولوجيا



١- وليد صبحى قطب عبده
تأثير التنشيط الإنزيمي على سمية وسرطان الكبد في الجرذان البيضاء
Walied Sobhy Kotb Abdo
and carcinogenicity in Effect of Enzyme Induction on Hepatotoxicity
Albino Rats

Abstract

Male F 344 rats received HCB in two different doses 70, 350 ppm, and HEP at a daily oral dose of 5, 25 ppm, and combination of both HEP and HCB at either at low or high doses. When both pesticides applied separately, nonsignificant increased of GST-P positive foci areas and numbers as compared with DEN control treated group was noticed. However their mixture at low dose showed an additive effect. In between high doses treated groups, only HCB treated rats at 350ppm demonstrated significant increase of GST-P positive foci areas and numbers as compared with DEN control treated group although HEP treated at 25ppm was non significant. Promotional synergistic effect was noticed in combination group treated with both HEP and HCB (25 and 350 ppm respectively) when compared with HEP (25 ppm) or HCB (350 ppm) treated groups. Cytochrome P450 2B1 and 3A1 mRNA overexpression as well as I κ B and NF- κ B transcription factors were correlated well with the number and area of GST-P positive foci. These results indicate a carcinogenic potential for some organochlorines mixture may exist regarding rat liver carcinogenesis.

قسم الأمراض المشتركة

قسم الجراحة



١- علاء الدين غازى عبد السلام أحمد سليمان
دراسات بالموجات الفوق صوتيه عن طريق الجلد و من خلال المستقيم و
بمساعدة منظار البطن لأحشاء البطن فى الأفراس

Alaaeldin Ghazy Abdelsalam Ahmed Soliman

**Transcutaneous, transrectal and hand assisted laparoscopic ultrasound
of abdominal visceral imaging in mares.**

Abstract

The study was designed to compare three imaging modalities for evaluation of the abdominal viscera in the horse. Six non-pregnant mares were used in this study. Each horse had standing transcutaneous abdominal ultrasound, transrectal ultrasound, and finally hand assisted laparoscopic intra-abdominal ultrasound of all of the abdominal viscera. The transcutaneous and intra-abdominal ultrasounds were performed with the same probe so that a more accurate resolution comparison could be made. Measurements were taken from each of the different ultrasound images and compared against the gold standard of actual measurements from each organ at PM examination after 30 days of surgery. It was obvious via subjective and objective results of image analysis that intra-abdominal ultrasound was far more accurate and had better resolution than transcutaneous ultrasound.

كلية الآداب

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها



١- إيهاب سعد عبد الفتاح شفتار
مصطلحات علم الدلالة بين القدامى والمحدثين
" دراسة تحليلية مقارنة "

Ehab Saad Abd El Fatah Shaftar

The Terms of Semantics between the Ancient and contemporary
Linguistics A analytical comperatives study

Abstract

This thesis entitled "The Terms of Semantics between the Ancient and contemporary linguistics an analytical study" based on the importance of the role played by terms in science as science depends on their own terms. This thesis aims to study the terminology used by scientists in our heritage with and addressing semantics issues, as well as the terms use by the modern study of the semantics side and balancing both sides in using these terms.

That study divided to (an introduction, preface, five chapters, and conclusion). The preface entitled : (linguistics term , its borders and it bases) , Chapter one: It is entitled : (semantic terms of ancient linguists' Arab) , Chapter two :It is entitled (Semantic terms at fundamentalist) , chapter tree : It is entitled (Semantic terms at rhetorical) , Chapter four :The title (terminology semantics at modern) , Chapter five :The title (Balancing between the old and modern In addressing semantic terminology) . After that came the conclusion, The results, and the indexes.

قسم اللغة الانجليزية وآدابها



١- نادية ماهر إبراهيم معوض
هيمنة اللون في أعمال مختارة للكاتبة أدريان كندی
Nadia Maher Ibrahim Mo'wad

Colour Dominance in Representative Plays by Adrienne Kennedy

Abstract

This thesis is concerned with studying the effect of colour upon the Afro-Americans in a White dominated society. Kennedy's works disclose recurrent themes and concerns: racism, identity, alienation, imprisonment and salvation, from a racist perspective, as a means of affirming self-realization in a white-dominated society. The researcher uses the title of the thesis "Colour Dominance" to depict the suffering of Afro-Americans in the American society. Based on the fact that the three protagonists of the three plays are females, this study investigates the status of women in society and their attitudes and reactions towards specific situations. Colour is the spine of the plays where Kennedy presented a truly tormented psyches. There is a big gap between what the protagonists desire and what exists in reality. This gap leads to the fragmented psyche. The protagonists suffered from the different images of violence as a result of colour dominance. Thus, they searched for salvation to end their torment. Consequently, destruction and alienation are the doomed ways for them.



٢- إسلام علي احمد النجار
حل لغز النفس المغتربة في مسرحيات مختارة للكاتبة المسرحية مارشا نورمان
Islam Aly El-Naggar
The Alienated Self in Selected Plays by Marsha Norman: Deciphering the Code

Abstract

The present research deals with the concept of alienation applied to only six plays by Marsha Norman: Getting Out, The Laundromat, 'Night, Mother, Traveler in the Dark, The Secret Garden, and Trudy Blue. Chapter one presents Marsha Norman as psychologically and socially alienated character who incarnates her feelings of loneliness and deprivation in her plays. Chapter two handles the characters' psychological alienation in the forementioned six plays. It surveys the different psychological states of the characters in Norman's plays. Her characters suffer severely from the pains of loneliness, loss, disbelonging, psychic disintegration, meaninglessness, powerlessness as aspects of psychological alienation. Chapter three tackles social alienation of Norman's characters as well as the justification of their psychological alienation traced in chapter two, but in the context of their social environment. Chapter four delineates the different methods adopted by Norman's characters as well as their inner conflict to achieve both psychological and social integration.



٣- محمد صالح عبد الله حماد
الصورة الذاتية للشاعر ديريك والكت بإشارة خاصة إلى ثلاثة من دواوينه الشعرية
Mohammed Saleh Hammad
Reflecting the Self in the Poetry of Derek Walcott
With Special Reference to The Fortunate Traveler (1981), Midsummer
(1984) and Omeros (1990)

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine Walcott's The Fortunate Traveler, Midsummer and Omeros with the aim of discussing the issue of reflecting the self in his poetry. To this end, the study is divided into four chapters and a conclusion. The first, second and third chapters present the thematic analysis for the previous volumes. The thesis aims at giving insights into the social, cultural, historical and political contexts that informed Derek Walcott as a man and artist. It presents the theoretical part of this thesis. The thesis also provides an analysis for the different aspects of style and techniques in the poetry of Derek Walcott

قسم اللغة الفرنسية وآدابها



١- ملكة محمد الدسوقي المغيثي
الخيال العلمي في روايات جول فيرن التي تتناول الحديث عن القمر
Malaka Mohammed Al-Dessouky Al-Mighiny
La science-fiction dans les romans lunaires De Jules Verne

Résumé

Dans les romans verniens de la Lune, la science et l'art se confondent sans que la science perde sa rigueur, sans que l'art perde sa mission. Notre thèse vise à montrer l'importance de la science – fiction. Beaucoup de gens n'ont pas la capacité de poursuivre la lecture d'un livre scientifique. La raison est peut-être due à une simple paresse intellectuelle. Le meilleur moyen pour instruire ce public consiste à employer la forme romanesque sous laquelle se cachent les informations scientifiques. En postulant que les sciences se divisent en sciences exactes et en sciences humaines, nous avons traité les anticipations de Jules Verne en ce qui concerne les sciences exactes et les prévisions concernant les sciences humaines auxquelles Verne s'intéresse beaucoup. Avec la réalisation de ces anticipations, le demain chez Jules Verne commence à se cristalliser devant nos yeux. Nous avons compris à quel point les doutes et les interrogations qui caractérisent ses romans lunaires sont toujours encore plus d'actualité.



٢- وفاء أحمد مصطفى الحنطور
مأساة عدم التواصل في بعض روايات جوليان جرين
Wafaa Ahmed Moustafa Al-Hantour
Le drame de l'incommunicabilité dans quelques romans de Julien Green

Résumé

La question qui résonne dans toute la littérature contemporaine est comment être en rapport avec l'autre. En effet, si le thème de l'incommunicabilité compte parmi les grands thèmes traités dans les œuvres de beaucoup d'écrivains du XXe (François Mauriac, Marguerite Duras, Albert Camus...), il semble marquer tout particulièrement les romans de notre auteur, Julien Green (né au début du XXe siècle, en 1900). Il n'est pas un roman de Green où ce thème ne soit pas abordé. Le présent travail de recherche aborde ce thème dans trois romans : Mont-Cinère (1926), Adrienne Mesurat (1927) et Léviathan (1929). Notre étude a pour but de montrer comment Julien Green a fait de l'incommunicabilité un drame, drame à travers lequel il laisse transparaître une vision particulièrement sombre et désespérée de la condition humaine.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التاريخ



١- سمير حامد محمد عبد الرحيم
الأوقاف فى عصر الدولة الفاطمية (٢٩٦- ٥٦٧ هـ / ٩٠٩- ١١٧١م)
Samir Hamed Abdel-Rahim
Awqaf in Fatimid age (296 - 567 h.j / 909 -1171 AD)

ABSTRACT

Won the political history of all the attention in most historical studies, while both studies in the social and economic history is relatively small when compared to studies in the political history, and has therefore set aside a study entitled "Endowments in the era of the Fatimid dynasty (296 AH - 567 AH / 909-1567 m)

The study aims to highlight the role of Awqaf to achieve the Renaissance of social and cultural rights within the Muslim community, The study attempts to confirm the variation look both Shi'ite and Sunni awqaf, which was exploited by the caliphs and the Ministers Fatimid to spread Shia Ismaili Islam in Egypt, There is no denying the difficulties to research at the root of Research and Islamic Waqf system, which has been known since this first era



٢- الشيماء محمد بدوي السيد
الجفالك والعهد السنية وأثرها على الزراعة المصرية ١٨٢٣- ١٨٥٤م
EL shaimaa Mohammed Badawy
Jefleks and Sublime Trusts and it's effect on the Egyptian
Agriculture (1833- 1854)

Abstract

This study highlights Jefleks and Sublime Trusts and their contribution to Egyptian agriculture. The lands of Jefleks and Sublime Trusts were vast areas owned by Muhammad Ali Pasha and his royal family. The study comprises an introduction, six chapters, a conclusion with the most important findings, and the appendix as well as a list of the sources and references. The introduction tackles the nature of land ownership in Egypt in the first half of the nineteenth century and the salient changes effected by Muhammad Ali. Chapter I is titled 'The Origin of Jefleks and Sublime Trusts'; Chapter 2 'Administering the Jefleks and Sublime Trusts'; Chapter 3 'The Lands of Jefleks and Sublime Trusts in the Agricultural Policy of Muhammad Ali'; Chapter 4

قسم اللغة الفرنسية وآدابها



١- محمد السيد سيد أحمد الحارثي
الجريمة والعقاب في العمل الروائي
لفيكتور هوجو

Mohammad Al-Sayed Sayed Ahmed Al-Harty
Crime et châtime dans l'œuvre romanesque de Victor Hugo

Résumé

Notre thèse est divisée en six chapitres. Le premier chapitre étudie les origines historico-politiques du crime. Dans le deuxième chapitre, nous montrons les causes sociales du crime. Dans le troisième chapitre, l'accent est mis sur le facteur économique qui joue un rôle principal dans l'orientation du héros hugolien vers le crime. Dans le quatrième chapitre, nous mettons en scène l'espace concret et imaginaire de l'univers carcéral du prisonnier hugolien. Dans le cinquième chapitre, nous parlons des souffrances associées à la peine de mort. Dans le sixième chapitre, nous abordons la corruption du système pénal en France dans la première moitié du XIXe siècle à travers les romans de Victor Hugo.

قسم الجغرافيا



- محمد عبد المعتمد عبد الرسول عبد الله
الأخطار الجيومورفولوجية على المناطق الأثرية بمحافظة سوهاج
دراسة باستخدام تقنيات نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والاستشعار عن بُعد
Mohamed Abd Elmotamed Abd Elrasol Abd Ellah
Geomorphological Hazards On the Archaeological Sites in Sohag
Governorate

Abstract

The introduction includes the location of the study area, the objectives, the stages, and the sources of the study. Chapter 1: deals with the natural features of the study area which subdivided into climate, geological, relief and geomorphologic features. Chapter 2: deals with the geographic distribution for the Archaeological Sites in Sohag and the reasons for choosing these sites joining them with the human, religion and natural factors. Chapter 3: studies the hydrochemistry features for under ground water in Sohag . Chapter 4 : deals with weathering with its different shapes which affects the Archaeological Sites. Chapter 5 : studies the Mass Movement on the slopes and the Morphometric analysis of the slopes. Chapter 6: deals with Flash Flood and its effect on the Archaeological Sites in Sohag. The conclusion recommends some suggestions which may help to overcome some Geomorphologic Hazards on the study area.

قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها



١- دلال حسن محمد على
التماسك النصي في المقامات اللزومية للسرقسطى (ت ٥٣٨هـ)
في ضوء علم اللغة النصي
**Textual Construction In AI – Makamat AI – Lizomya of Sarkast
(538H) Applied Study In The Context Of Textual Linguistics**

ABSTRACT

Textual Construction In AI – Makamat AI – Lizomya of Sarkasti
(538H) Applied Study In The Context Of Textual Linguistics

This study aims at authenticating linguistics text, which consists of tow part: the first is about occasion in which the researcher has shown the concept of occasion it kind, importance of its relation to integrity, The second chapter dulls with the logical relations and it consists of tow part: The first is the relation between cause and effect, the second is shortness and detail which play in achieving the textual cohesion, in the final chapter there is the arrangement of events and situations where the sentences are arranged according to the arrangement of events and situation in almakamat, and the conclusion followed Arabic and foreign sources.



٢- همت مصطفى محمد دوير
وحدات الحدث والشخصية في الرواية المصرية الحديثة
" دراسة أدبية في الفترة من (1975 : 1995) "
Hemmat Mustafa Mohammed Dewier
Units of event and character in the modern Egyptian novel
" Literary Study in the period (1975 : 1995) "

ABSTRACT

The novel has occupied the highest status among the arts of literature in the modern era and both the event and character come forefront of the concerns of the novelist because the novel is distinguished from other arts of literature by the interest of the event and character units .

The research has obligated A special procedure and division for it self as it was found appropriate to be divided into :

introduction : Address of the importance of the subject and the reasons for his choice and approach

pave : has been allocated to the two parties to talk about search terms .

part one : taking events , fiction and photography community issues was divided this section into :

foreword : allocated to take about the events of fiction and photography community issues.

chapter one : taking events fiction and photography community issues .

chapter two : taking events , the novelist and social issues

part two : taking between the good character and the other in a modern Egyptian novel has been divided this section :

foreword : a view which she spoke about patterns of personal " character " .

chapter one : address the character " character : self infact dominated by corruption .

chapter two : character taking antibody " rejected " .

chapter three : taking character that combines self unit body " accepting and refuse " .

the end : describes the search results and recommendation and proposals .



٣- هانم محمد حجازي الشامي
أثر السياق في بنية الآيات المنتهية بأسماء الله الحسني (دراسة تحليلية)
Hanem Mohamed Hegazy Al Shamy
**The effect of context on the structure of the verses ended by Allah's
Holy names: An analytical study**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to shed light on the role of context in clearance and give reasons for choosing a specific end for the verse by one of his mighty names. This study came in an introduction, background, five chapters, conclusion and references. The study has a specific chapter for semantic structure of his mighty names and divided these names to three types. This study is unique in dividing the repetition in his names to three types, and applied the statement on his mighty names. Also, this study divided the deviation of his names into three forms; deviation from one name to another, presence in site of absence, and deviation in pronouns which has six forms.

Finally, the conclusion illustrated the most important results such as; Coming of his names in the end makes a great effect of meaning which reach the readers and audience. This effect will increase if the verses contain one of tamkin, tasdeer or tawshah relations. Ending by a separate name has his beauty but if this name combined with other name produces more beauty. This combination may come for reasons, or for description, or to confirm each other, or to describe two different laws in the same verse. This combination should take care of situation and its relatives and depends on order of both names.

قسم اللغة الانجليزية وآدابها



١- أحمد مادح أحمد محمد دبش
القوة و الأيديولوجية و بناء الخطاب في محتوى شبكة المعلومات الدولية
(الإنترنت) الإخباري

Ahmed Madeh Ahmed Dabash

**Power, Ideology and Discourse Structure In Web-Based News Corpora
Abstract**

This thesis investigates power, ideology and discourse structure in two web-based news corpora, viz. Aljazeera and the BBC in their English versions. The exploration of such issues and other related ones, including objectivity and bias in relation to news construction and representation, is made with special reference to two events that took place in the Middle East over a period of two years, namely the war in Gaza in December 2008 and the interception of the Freedom Flotilla in May 2010.

The analytical study then operationalizes a methodological framework, which proposes a qualitative and exploratory approach, and draws on the tools and methods of Critical Discourse Analysis, in a multidisciplinary approach, in order to examine a corpus data of Aljazeera and the BBC news reports in relation to the two events mentioned earlier. The analysis of data collected investigates the foregoing issues in the light of how news is constructed as well as framed. The results suggest the presence of a number of similarities as well as dissimilarities between the two websites with regard to the linguistic tools and the methods adopted for tackling these thorny events or news stories, with the differences between the two becoming clearer when ideology is more concerned.

قسم الآثار



١- آيات حسن محمد شمس الدين
خط الثلث على العمائر والنقود فى العصر المملوكي البحري
بالقاهرة (٦٤٨ - ٧٨٤ هـ / ١٢٥٠ - ١٣٨٢م)
" دراسة أثرية فنية "

Ayat Hasan Mohammed Shams El-Deen
Thuluth Script on Architecture and Coins During the Age of Bahari
Mamlukes in Cairo (648-784AH/1250-1382AD):
An Architectural Artistic Study

Abstract

This thesis includes a descriptive study of the texts written in the Thuluth script which are recorded on architecture and on coins during the age of the Bahari Mamlukes in Cairo from the middle of the seventh to the end of the eighth centuries AH/the middle of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth centuries AD. It includes three chapters and a conclusion. It also includes some indices for the plates and figures and lists of the sources and references.

The first section contains two chapters. The first chapter includes a descriptive study of the texts written in the Thuluth script on architecture and on buildings which go back to the period of stuffy.

The second, however, concentrates on the writings in the same script which were recorded on coins.

The second section includes an analytical study of the Thuluth scripts on both architecture and coins. It contains three chapters which covers several points pertaining to all aspects of the study to this script.

The thesis ends with a conclusion, an index of plates, index of figures, and with lists of the sources and references which include journals and bulletins, theses and modern reference works.

كلية التربية النوعية

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- دميان مرقص أنور سمعان
برنامج لتدريس الفنون الرقمية باستخدام الوسائط المتعددة
لطلاب قسم التربية الفنية بكلية التربية النوعية جامعة كفر الشيخ
Demian Morcos Anwer Simaan
Program for Teaching Digital Arts Using Multimedia
for students of Department of Art Education at Faculty of Specific
Education Kafra El-Sheikh University

ABSTRACT

The research problem is determined in the answer to the main following questions:
To what extent can we benefit from using digital arts in developing abilities of students of art education department in producing artistic ingenious works using the computer?
And two subsidiary questions branch from that question as follow:
What is the effect of suggestion education program on developing of procurement of Gnostic of side of Digital Arts using multimedia of students of art education?
What is the impact of using applications of computer (Computer Graphics) in developing skill side of students of department of art education?
The researcher used those following methods:
Method of descriptive research
Method of experimental research
The general description:
Study Chapters:
The mission contained five chapters as follow:
First chapter: Problem of research
Second chapter: Theoretical scope
Third chapter: Procedures of research
Forth chapter: Results of research and those explanations
Summary of the research (in Arabic and in the foreign language), research references, and research annexes.

قسم التربية الفنية



١- دعاء عبد الفتاح أبو المجد قنديل
دراسة لنماذج من أعمال النحت عند المصوريين
وعلاقتها بالنحت الحديث

Doaa Abd Al Fattah Abou Al Magd Kandeel
Painters Chisel With relation To The Modern Chisel Study

Abstract

The current thesis aim to study and analyze a sample of sculpture works of certain Egyptian and western painters, trying to discover the effects of their being as painters on their sculpture works. The thesis walk through the research steps, using description, classification, and analysis methods. To understand the works of those artists who lives all among the 20th century. The classification had been built on scientific basics, looking at their historical and technical to rooting their importance. The thesis try to discover the certain features that characterize the sculpture works of contemporary painters, doing that through five chapters .

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي



١- منال عزيز شحاتة رزق
التطريز بالكمبيوتر وعلاقته بالأداء الوظيفي لأقمشة الملابس
Manal Aziz Shehata

The Functional Performance of Garment's Fabric by Computerized Embroidery

ABSTRACT

The study included:

Chapter 1: Introduction – Research problem

Chapter 2: The earlier studied History of embroidery technology Analyses of some embroidery computer system Analyses of some embroidery computer system Fabric properties

Chapter 3: The empirical and applied studies The standard empirical of samples The standard empirical of testes The standard empirical of testes

Chapter 4: The result and discussions The results of embroidery computer system analyses Review the results of property physical measurement The mathematic analysis and discussions

Chapter 5: The recombination's

Arabic reference

English reference

Summery at the Arabic language

Summery at the English language



٢- دعاء نبيل محمد سالم
فعالية برنامج إلكتروني في التحصيل وتنمية مهارات تصميم الأزياء لطالبات
المدارس الفنية الصناعية

Doaa Nabil Mohamed Salem

**The Effectiveness of an Electronic Program on Achievement and
Development of Dress Design Skills for Industrial Technical School
Students**

ABSTRACT

This study has included :

* Chapter 1: Studying problem and research plan.

Which includes an interface or introduction about the topic of studying and both of it's problem and the aim of it; it's importance, limitations, experimental design and finally the changes tools, items, procedures of study.

* Chapter 2: The theoretical frame and it is divided into three ways:

First : The electronic programs and multimedia.

Second : The industrial technical education.

Third : The uniform designing.

* Chapter 3: Studying procedures which includes:

Preparing and designing programs and what it contains from the levels of the program's Architecture (the imagination level – inner level – outer level) in addition to the student's tools.

* Chapter 4: As the researcher to deal with two ways:

First : Application and experimenting by showing the results and dealing with it statically and testing studying tools, it's setting and carrying out basic experiment of studying.

Second : Study results; it's explanations and discussion which display the statical results which proves the rightness of study's duties and the results which the researcher has reached to through study's experiment and it's tools and then discussing the results and explaining it then the researcher has to show the recommendations, research and suggestion studying.

The important results of the study

- To lead to the appropriate levels of the program through the levels of the architecture for the programs designing .

-Using the program has lead to develop achievement dress design subject at the students of secondary industrial school in garment section.

- Using the program has lead to develop the dress design skills at the students of secondary industrial school in garment section.

- Enabled getting correlation function between achievement and dress design skills after using the program.

- Also enabled to a note card to evaluate the skills of students in dress design subject

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التربية الفنية قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي



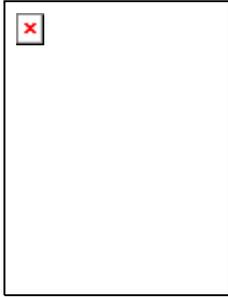
١- مروة ياسين حلمي البيلى
تأثير بعض الأساليب التنفيذية لأقمشة تريكو اللحمة على خواص الأداء
الوظيفي للملابس الخارجية للسيدات
Marwa Yaseen Helmy El- Byaly
Effect of Some Technique Systems of Weft Knitting Faluics on
Functional Performance Properties of Out Wear Clothes for Women
Abstract

Title

"Effect of Some Technique Systems of Weft Knitting Faluics on Functional Performance Properties of
Out Wear Clothes for Women"

The study consisted of seven chapters as follows:

- Chapter 1 :(introduction of thesis) ,including introduction and research problem and aims of the study and the curriculum.
- Review terms of reference includes chapter 2,3 and chapter 4.
- Chapter 5 :materials and methods.
- Chapter 6 : the results and discussion.
- Chapter 7 :abstract in Arabic, recommendations, Arabic and foreign references, summary in Arabic and English and abstract in English .



٢- نهله صلاح محمد زيدان
إعداد وتقييم بعض أغذية مرضى الكبد المدعمة ببعض المصادر النباتية
NAHLA SALAH MOHAMED ZEDAN
Preparation and Evaluation of Some Liver Disease Foods
Fortificated by Some Plant Sources.

Abstract

This study was carried out to prepare some bakery products (sponge cake ,biscuit and toast bread) using medical plants for liver patients from some plant sources such as curcumin, thyme, nigella sativa, carrot, rosemary, ginkgo biloba, fenugreek and marjoram . The study aimed also to investigate the chemical composition and therapeutic effect of these bakery products for liver patient .Many herbs are widely used to protect the liver and as adjunctive therapy for hepatic diseases, including steatosis, hepatitis and cirrhosis. Bioactive phytochemicals, such as phenols, saponins, glycosides and alkaloids, in such herbs have been reported to possess hepatoprotective activity. So, the present study was carried out to prepare some bakery products using medical plants and evaluate the sensory properties of the prepared bakery products. Also, studying the chemical composition of these products, determination of amino acids, fatty acids , some minerals such as Na, Ca, Cu, k and Fe and evaluation for the nutritional value, determination of the protective effect of prepared bakery products from medical plants on injured liver of experimental rats by the evaluation of the following parameters liver function, kidney function and lipid profile. The study was conducted on 64 albino rats, weight (150 ± 6g) for 4 weeks. The rats were classified into 16 groups, four rats in each group. The obtained results revealed significant decrease in AST,ALT,ALP and LDH in all bakery products (cakes, biscuits and toast bread) comparing with positive group. Also, significant decrease in creatinine ,urea ,bilirubin in all treatments. Bakery products prepared from medical plants showed significant decrease in LDLc, vLDLc ,TG, total cholesterol level and increase in HDL . Antioxidant enzymes (SOD ,GPX and CAT) also ,increased in all rat groups fed on bakery products comparing with the positive group. MDA also decrease in all bakery products comparing with the positive group.



٢- إيناس عادل الفواخري
معالجات تصميمية مستحدثة لإنشاء جماليات ملابس المرأة العاملة والتغلب على
الظروف الاقتصادية

**Developing Remedial Designs for Enriching the Aesthetics of Working
Woman's Clothes and Overcoming Economic Circumstances**

Abstract

The present study deals with innovative design treatments that enrich the aesthetics of the working woman's clothes and overcome the economic conditions. The study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is the study plan that includes an introduction, problem, aims, hypotheses, importance, instruments, limitations, procedures of the study and related literature. The second chapter is a theoretical review of the rules and principles of design. The third chapter is a theoretical review of the working woman, art of her clothes choice and its relation to family economics. Fourth chapter is a theoretical review of some of hand made treatments art. The Fifth chapter is a review of the material and ways used to innovate design treatments in the three axes of the practical implementation. The first axis is executing six innovative multishape models that differ in shape according to the way of wearing. The second axis is revitalizing five used cloths models with innovative design treatments. The third axis is revitalizing five deficient clothes models with new design treatments. The sixth chapter represents results and discussion through statistical analysis of the produced samples and result interpretation. The results show that: the best suggested design in the first axis of evaluating all aspects overall quality is the first model with an average of 7886.4, the best model in the second axis of the used clothes for evaluating all aspects overall quality is the first model with an average of 2.83 and the best model in the third axis of the deficient clothes for evaluating all aspects overall quality is the second model with an average of 2.7.

كلية التربية الرياضية

أولاً: الماجستير

قسم الإدارة الرياضية



١- نهال البيلي البيلي صح
بناء مقياس للكفايات الادارية لدى اداريي بعض الاندية الرياضية
ومراكز الشباب

Nehal El-Bialy El-Bialy Sobh

**Sitting up a measure for management sufficiency for the
managers of some sports clubs and youth centers**

Abstract

The research aims to build a measure of administrative efficiencies to the administrators of sports clubs, youth centers and study the differences in the order of the competent administrators of each and the relationship of the levels of administrative skills.

And concluded the message to the design of scale available by the transaction validity and reliability high, the presence of statistically significant differences between the administrators of both sports clubs and youth centers for sports clubs in the skills of mental, and the adequacy of planning, inadequate guidance and oversight, and inadequate communication, inadequate management of self and others, and the adequacy of monitoring and data analysis , and the adequacy of using the computer. And in favor of youth centers in the adequacy of regulation.

The study proved that the management skills vary according to management levels and recommended the study to benefit from the results of the study when choosing a sports administrative bodies.