

رسائل الماجستير والدكتوراة

الممنوحة بجامعة كفر الشيخ

إعتباراً من ٢٠١٣/٠٧/٠١ حتى ٢٠١٤/٠٦/٣٠

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يقاس تقدم الدول من خلال الإدارة الرشيدة للموارد وليس بما تملكه من موارد. لذا بدأت جامعة كفر الشيخ في تعظيم الاستفادة من بنيتها التحتية المادية وقدراتها البشرية وترشيد الإنفاق لبناء الكيانات التعليمية والبحثية وفق رؤية علمية واضحة للقيام بدورها ومسئوليتها المجتمعية في تحقيق التنمية الشاملة، وبناء جامعة مصرية بمواصفات جودة عالمية فقد سعت للجمع بين الإتاحة والجودة التعليمية والبحثية لتوازن بين الكم والنوع حتى لا يطغى الأول علي الثاني.

وتتطلع جامعة كفر الشيخ إلي تحقيق مركز متقدم محلياً وإقليمياً ودولياً في مجال البحث العلمي في جميع المجالات التي ترتبط بالخطة البحثية للدولة لحل المشاكل المرتبطة بالبيئة في مجالات الصحة - الصناعة - الزراعة - المياه والطاقة. لذا وضعت هذه الخطة البحثية المستقبلية لتنفيذ علي مدى (٥) سنوات وتركز علي المشاكل ودعم تلك المجالات. لقد حرصت خطة الجامعة البحثية علي تلبية المتطلبات المجتمعية الملحة الآتية:

أولاً: النهوض بالمستوى الطبي لأبناء المحافظة الذي يحتل أعلى نسب إصابة بالأمراض الوبائية علي مستوى الجمهورية لذا تم إنشاء مجمع طبي يشمل كليات الصيدلة والتصنيع الدوائي والطب والتمريض والعلاج الطبيعي وطب الأسنان وتم إعداد أحدث الإستراتيجيات التعليمية وتوفير الوسائل الحديثة لطرق التعليم وبدأت الدراسة في هذه الكليات . هذا وجارى تجهيز المستشفى الجامعي علي أحدث ما توصلت إليه التكنولوجيات الحديثة في العالم.

ثانياً: تنمية الاستزراع والتصنيع السمكي والذي يميز البيئة الديموجرافية والمائية للمحافظة والتي تمكنها من إنتاج ٤٠% من المنتج في مصر لذا تم إنشاء كلية الثروة السمكية والتصنيع السمكي لدعم وتطوير هذه الصناعة علمياً وتطبيقاً وبالفعل بدأت الدراسة في هذه الكلية .

رئيس الجامعة

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## \* كلمة السيد أ.د/ نائب رئيس الجامعة

### للداسات العليا والبحوث

تعتبر جامعة كفر الشيخ من الجامعات المصرية الفتية التي نشأت قوية حيث تتوافر قاعدة بشرية متميزة من أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونيهم قادرة علي تطبيق أحدث الإستراتيجيات التعليمية والوسائل الحديثة لطرق التعليم وأيضاً بنية مؤسسية تسمح بتطوير الأداء وقادرة علي إجراء البحوث العلمية التطبيقية في المجالات المختلفة ومراكز بحثية ذات طابع خاص وأخري ذات تميز علمي في أحدث المجالات البحثية في علوم النانو و البيوتكنولوجي وعلوم الجينوم والهندسة والوراثة والطاقة الجديدة والمتجددة . ومما لا شك فيه فإن القدرة المؤسسية المتوفرة لدى الجامعة في وجود خطة بحثية تتماشى مع إستراتيجية الجامعة التي تهدف إلى النهوض بمجتمع كفر الشيخ والارتقاء بمستوى معيشة المواطن بالمحافظة والمحافظات المجاورة بضمن لها موقع متميز علي المستوي الإقليمي والدولي في المستقبل القريب  
ياذن الله .

وأخيراً فإن الجامعة تعزز باختياركم لها لإستكمال دراستكم العليا من خلالها ، ونحن كقطاع للداسات العليا نقدم لكم أي عون أو تسهيلات أو رد على استفساراتكم ونسعد بالتواصل معكم لسماع آرائكم ومقترحاتكم ، ونتمنى لكم التوفيق والوصول إلي مستوى علمي مرموق يرضى لكم مستقبل مشرق باهر ياذن الله .

نائب رئيس الجامعة  
للداسات العليا والبحوث  
أ.د. السيد محمد حجازي

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# كلية الزراعة



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الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- ياسمين عماد الدين أحمد عبد الواحد حنبل  
تحليل اقتصادى لانتاج الذره الشاميه فى مصر  
**Yasmin Emad Eldin Ahmed Abd El-Wahed**  
**Economic Analysis of Maize Production in Egypt**

ABSTRACT

Maize considers one of the most important crops in Egypt, but it is suffering from low self-sufficiency ratio. The thesis aimed at studying the maize food gap, economic analysis of production costs, the influence of the new released varieties and its impact on the production of maize. Concerning productivity indices of summer maize in Egypt and Kafr El-Shiekh the average cultivated area was about 1.7 million feddan and 57.4 thousand feddan, respectively during the study period. While, the average productivity for them were 22.36 and 22.82 ardebs, respectively. The average Egyptian GDP amounted to 6.18 million tons. On the other hand, the average consumption was about 9.6 million tons. While, the average food gap was about 3.4 million tons. Production costs average was 1676.02 pounds. While, the average net yield was 1100.54 pounds. Hybrid single, 30 K 8, productivity was the highest with average 26.00 and 26.79 ardebs in Egypt and North Egypt. While, in Central Egypt the highest was Hybrid 310 with an average productivity of 25.34 ardebs representing 107.46% of the Central Egypt average. Hybrid 123 is the highest cultivated variety, 74.9 thousand feddan, in Upper Egypt, representing 23.8% of the Upper Egypt average (214.64 thousand feddan).



**٢- سامية السيد عبد الرازق حاتم**  
**اقتصاديات استخدام المبيدات الزراعية وأثارها علي البيئة**  
**Samia El – Sayed Abd El-Razek Hatem**  
**Economics of Agricultural pesticides Use and Their Impact on Environment**

**ABSTRACT**

Pesticides are one of the most dangerous chemicals that contributed to big problem of environmental pollution.

The problem of study is: In the light of local and economic changes, many economic and environmental problems appeared in the increase of agricultural pesticides consumption in Egypt. Egypt consumes per unit of agricultural land large amounts of agricultural pesticides equal to approximately 29.14 times, the average per cultivated Fadden estimated about approximately 63.3, 29.9, 8.66 times of each (insecticides, fungicides ,herbicides)

The study aims standing on the current situation of consumption, export, import, average per cultivated and crop Fadden of agricultural pesticides in the world and Egypt to identify the most important factors on consumption amount and desired amount of agricultural pesticides.



٣- هبة عبد الحميد محمود شحاتة  
دور المرأة الريفية في التنمية المستدامة بقريتي إسحاق والخادمية في  
محافظة كفر الشيخ

Heba Abdel- hammeed Mahmoud

**The Role of Rural Women in Sustainable Development In  
Es'haqah and El-Khademia Villages at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

**ABSTRACT**

The study aims at identifying the roles of rural women in sustainable development, and the socio- economic, demographic, and communica- tional correlates and determinants of it. The study views the roles of rural women as a five dimensions concept. They are: Family planning, socialization, political participation, environmental conservation, and agricultural production. A random Sample were selected from Kafr El-Sheikh district. The results revealed that, most of rural women in the sample have moderate level of the sustainable development score. Step-wise multiple regression results show that, ten independent variables taken together explain about. 33.8 % of the total variance of the roles of rural women in sustainable development process. They were: cultural and geographical openness, the status of work job. Livestock wealth, Household size, opinion leadership, achievement motivation, housing quality, social isolation, family cohesion, and husband's income. The results have suggested several recommendations for decision makers .



ع- منى محمد إبراهيم ضيف الله  
أولويات العمل الإرشادي في مجال تحسين وصيانة الأراضي الزراعية  
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

**Mona Mohamed Ibrahim Diffallah**  
**priorities of Extension Work in The Field of Improving and**  
**Conserving of Agricultural Soils in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed mainly study the priorities of Extension Work in the field of improvement and conservation agricultural soils in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate

study data was collected by personal interview questionnaire from systematic random sample of Kafr El-Sheikh governorate as an area for this study, random sample reached the 218 respondents spread over four villages (village Eshaka from Kafr El Sheikh Center 42 respondents, the village Arimon from Kafr El Sheikh Center 55 respondents, Ebiana village from Motobas center 47 respondents, and Algueny village from Motobas center 74 respondents).

The most important results obtained are as follows:

78.5% of the total respondents fell in the category of level of knowledge in ways of improvement and conservation of agricultural soils low, medium. That 67.5%, 87.5%, 98%, 83.5%, about 90%, nearly 68%, 82%, 51%, 62.5%, 68%, and nearly 95% of respondents fell in the category of level of knowledge low and medium terms of technical recommendations for the process of plowing surface, and technical recommendations for the process of plowing under the soil, and technical recommendations for the process adding Agricultural gypsum, and technical recommendations for the process of settling the soil with laser, and technical recommendations for the clearing specular field, and technical recommendations for the process of clearing agricultural banks, and technical recommendations for the process of washing salt, and technical recommendations for the process of fertilization, and technical recommendations for the process of conservation of the agricultural soils, and technical recommendations for the process of rationalizing the use of water for irrigation, and technical recommendations for the process of rationalizing the use of pesticides.

The results showed that the variables involved in the study combined associated with knowledge of respondents the in ways of improvement and conservation of agricultural soils by a factor of multiple correlation of 0.446, as the results indicate that the independent variables together explain 19.9% of the variance in the dependent variable based on the value of the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>).

# الاراضى

## قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- عفت محمد غازي حسنين

تأثير اضافة التيروسين علي الاداء الانجابي والتناسلي في عجلات الفريزيان.

Efat Mohamed Ghazy

**Effect of L-tyrosine Supplementation on Productive and Reproductive performance in Friesian Heifers .**

ABSTRACT

The 1st group (G1) was received an oral dose one of L-tyrosine (50 g/cow) at 9 month of age, while heifers (8 heifers) in 2nd (G2) group were received an oral two dose of L-tyrosine (50 g/cow) at 8 and 10 month of age. Heifers in 3rd (G3) group were served as a control. All cows were housed in separately semi-open yards. Throughout the whole experimental period, body weight and feed intake of Friesian heifers in all treatment groups were monthly recorded, thereafter average daily gain, feed efficiencies were calculated. Blood samples were collected to determine some parameters in blood serum. Also, age and LBW at puberty, 1st service and conception as well as ovarian activity and conception rate were studied.

From these results it could be concluded that using Results revealed that number of services per conception and service period were lower in treated than in the control group. However, conception rate of heifers in treatment group was significantly higher ( $P < 0.01$ ) than the control group (87.5 vs. 75%). This was attributed to that more heifers in treatment group (62.5%) were conceived from the 1st service versus 37.5% in the control group. However, few heifers (25%) in the treatment and control groups required two services/conception. But 12.5% in the control group required 3 services/conception, while the rest (12.5% and 25%) failed to conceive in heifers of treatment and control groups, The results showed the main to this study be the best transactions were used as a one dose 50 grams tyrosin then theuser2 doses in the most of measurements carried out in this study.

# قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية



١- الحسن حسني كامل محمد الشامي  
دراسات بيئية و بيولوجية على أكاروس العنكبوت الأحمر ذو البقتين  
على محاصيل الحقل والخضر والأكاروسات المفترسة المرتبطة به

Al-hassan Hossni Kamel El-shamy

**Ecological and biological studies on The Two Spotted Spider Mite  
*Tetranychus urticae* (koch) infesting Field and Vegetable crops  
associated with Its Predatory Mites**

## ABSTRACT

In the present study, field studies on the population dynamics of some certain pests and their associated natural enemies were carried out to evaluate the presence of those pests and their natural enemies on some vegetable and field crops (Cotton, Cucumber, Tomato, pepper and Egg-plant) during summer 2012.

.The current investigation was carried out to study the effect of certain temperatures on the biology, development and life table of the two spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* and some of it's predatory mites (*Phytoseiulus persimilis* , *Amblyseius gossypii* and *Lasioseius* sp) under laboratory temperatures of  $15\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $20\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $30\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and  $70\pm 5\%$  R.H., the results suggested all of mites was able to develop and reproduce within a wide range of temperatures, and that temperatures from  $27- 30^{\circ}\text{C}$  are the most suitable conditions for the development, survivorship and reproduction of the mite.

On the other hand, Semi-field experiments occurred to study the effect of certain predatory mites and some compounds (Vertimec, Lambda-Cyhalothrin and Nat-1) in order to enhance biological control provided by predatory mites. Results that the numbers of *T. urticae* mites that were presented before and after the time of compounds application is very important for achieving satisfactory chemical control.

# قسم إنتاج الدواجن



١- شامة حسنى أحمد مرسى  
تأثير الاضافة المبكرة للبروبيوتك والبريبوتك على الوقاية من اضطرابات  
الجهاز الهضمى فى فترة ما بعد الفطام والاداء الانتاجى للأرانب النامية  
Shama Hosny Ahmad Morsy

## EFFECT OF EARLY SUPPLEMENTATION OF PROBIOTIC AND PREBIOTIC ON PREVENTING POST WEANING DIGESTIVE DISORDERS AND PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF GROWING RABBITS

### ABSTRACT

It aimed to investigate the effects of early supplementation of probiotic and prebiotic on preventing post weaning digestive disorders and productive performance of growing APRI-Line rabbits. In this study, two experiments were carried out. The first experiment was performed to investigate the influence of dietary probiotic and prebiotic supplementation on APRI-Line rabbit pups during pre-weaning period (from 3 to 5 weeks of age). The second experiment was performed to investigate the influence of early period (at 3 weeks of age) and late period (at weaning at 5 weeks of age) dietary probiotic and prebiotic supplementation on productive performance of APRI-Line rabbits during the growing period.

Four experimental treatments were used in this study. The basal diet was supplemented with (Bacillus subtilis and 0 (control), 1 gm Biomos (mannan oligosaccharide) /kg diet, 0.4 gm Bioplus 2B Bacillus licheniformis) /kg diet and mix (1 gm Biomos and 0.4 gm and Bioplus /kg diet).

Therefore, it may be concluded that supplementing of Bio-mos, Bio-plus or their mix to growing rabbit diets improve growth performance and reduce mortality. Whereas, dietary supplementation of probiotic and prebiotic from 3 weeks of age (early period) increased their activity, reduced mortality and improved growth performance, under environmental Egyptian conditions.

# قسم الوراثة

١- هيثم عبدالله متولى فريج  
التحليل الوراثى و المورفولوجى لبعض التراكيب الوراثية فى الأرز تحت  
ظروف الإجهاد المائى

Haytham Abd Allah Metwally Freeg

**PHENOTYPIC AND GENOTYPIC ANALYSIS FOR SOME RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.) GENOTYPES UNDER WATER STRESS CONDITIONS**

## ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at the Rice Research and Training Center experimental Farm, Sakha, Kafr EL-Sheikh, Egypt during 2011 and 2012 rice growing seasons. Forty one rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), genotypes including Egyptian commercial varieties, promising lines and introduced varieties were used for evaluation under normal as well as drought conditions (irrigation every 12 days) during 2011 and 2012 rice growing seasons. Molecular diversity among the 41 genotypes under study was carried out using 15 SSR markers. The best genotypes under water stress conditions were GZ 8450-19-6-5-3, GZ 8452-7-6-5-3, GZ 5121-5-2, Morobrekan, IET1444 and GZ 1368. These genotypes could be used as a donor parents in rice breeding program for improving drought tolerance traits to overcome the problem of water scarcity. The results of molecular diversity reflected the existence of considerable amounts of molecular diversity among the tested genotypes and hence demonstrate the feasibility of genetic improvement of drought tolerance using those genotypes in the breeding program.

# قسم البساتين



١- أحمد الحسينى يوسف إبراهيم الخرساوى  
تأثير مصدر الكمبوست على نمو ومحصول وجودة الثوم

## AHMED EL-HOSIENY YOUSSEF EL-KHARSAWY INFLUENCE OF COMPOST SOURCE ON GROWTH, YIELD AND QUALITY OF GARLIC (*Allium sativum* L.)

### ABSTRACT

Field experiments were carried out in the winter seasons of 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, on garlic plant (*Allium sativum* L.), at the Farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University. Three sources of compost (plant, animal and plant-animal mixture), compared to mineral fertilizers (control) were applied on two garlic cultivars (Balady and Sids-40).

Balady cv. was higher in plant and neck lengths, total fresh and cured yields per feddan, bulb cured weight, taller cloves with higher numbers per bulb, higher weight loss % and more shrunk bulbs during 8 months of non-cooling storage compared to Sids-40 cv.

All compost sources increased the vegetative growth parameters and fresh and cured yields and average bulb weight compared to the control (mineral fertilizers only).

The control treatment (mineral fertilizers) recorded higher shrinking bulbs and weight loss during curing process and during 8 months of non-cooling storage than compost sources.

Garlic cultivation led and all compost sources led to decrease pH and increased EC, OM %, available N, P, K and soluble anions and cations. Also, garlic cultivation and compost sources had a good effect on improvement of soil aggregation.



٢- محمد علي حسن علي عبد الجواد  
تنقية الأرض الملوثة بالكاديوم والرصاص بواسطة شتلات الجورالأبيض  
والزنبق

**MOHAMED ALI HASSAN ALI ABDELGAWAD  
PHYTOREMEDIATION OF Cd AND Pb CONTAMINATED SOIL BY  
POPULUS ALBA AND MELIA AZEDARACH TRANSPLANTS**

**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out at the Nursery of Timber trees Research Dept. of Sabahia, Hort. Res. Station at Alex. Egypt during the period of 22nd April 2010 to 1st Nov. 2012 to investigate the effect of Cd and Pb on the growth and chemical composition of Populous alba, L. and Melia azedarach, L. transplants and soil properties after the plantation to use them as phytoremediators of contaminated soil. The used treatments were control, Cd at rates of 10, 20 and 40 mg/kg soil and Pb at rates of 200, 400 and 800 mg/kg soil. The results can be summarized as follows:

- All used Cd and Pb levels decreased the vegetative growth parameters of Populous alba and Melia azedarach in the two study periods in comparison to the control.
- Cd and Pb treatments decreased the green colour degree, N, P and K% in the different plant parts of the two tree species in comparison of the control, except for P and K% in some cases in stem and roots of Melia azedarach. Also, with increasing Cd and Pb in the soil, their contents in the plant parts increased.

All the used treatments decreased soil pH, E.C, CaCO<sub>3</sub>%, O.M%, cations, anions and available N P K, as well as, soil Cd and Pb decreased after white poplar and Melia azedarach were planted. Therefore, Populous alba and Melia azedarach can be used as phytoremediator of Cd and Pb contaminated soil.



١- إيمان عبد الحكيم طه محمد عيسى  
إنتاج المورايا والدورانتا الصفراء كنباتات أصص بواسطة السيكوسيل  
والباكليتريازول

Eman Abd El-Hakim Taha Eissa

Production of *Murraya exotica* L. and *Duranta repens* L. as pot plants  
by CCC and PP333

ABSTRACT

A series of pots experiments were carried out at the Expiremental Farm, Fac. Agric., Kafu El-Sheikh Univ. during the seasons of 2012 and 2013 to study the effect of paclobutrazol at 15, 30, 40 and 70 ppm and cycocel at 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 ppm on the growth and bio and chemical composition of *Murraya exotica* L. and *Duranta repens* L. to produce them as pot plants. PP333 and CCC were sprayed three times with one month interval starting one month after transplanting. The results indicated that the all used levels of PP333 and CCC significantly increased the growth and bio and chemical parameters in comparison to the control, except for the plant height and leaf area, during the two seasons.

The significantly shortest plant, the smallest leaf area, the highest number of branches, the maximum stem diameter, the heaviest fresh and dry weights of the aerial parts and roots /plant resulted from the treatments of PP333 at 70 ppm and CCC at 4000 ppm without significant difference between them in the most parameters in both seasons. Also, PP333 at 70 ppm and CCC at 4000 ppm treatments recorded the highest values of green color intensity, total carbohydrate percentage and N P K% in the two seasons. On the other side, the significantly least values of the aforementioned parameters resulted from the control in both seasons, except for the plant height and leaf area. It is recommended to use either PP-333 at 70 ppm or CCC at 4000 ppm as foliar spray to produce *M. exotica* L. and *D. repens* L. as pot plants.

# قسم المحاصيل



١- دينا عيد المغازي الشريف  
تأثير تحميل الفول البلدي و القمح على محصول بنجر السكر ومكوناته  
Dina Eed El Moghazy El Sherief  
Effect of Intercropping Faba Bean and Wheat  
On Sugar Beet Yield and Its Components

## ABSTRACT

Four field experiment were conducted at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Agriculture Research Center, Egypt, in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 seasons, to study the effect of two planting patterns (ridges 60cm and beds 120cm ) and intercropping wheat cv. Sakha 93 or faba bean CV. Giza 843 with sugar beet cv. Diamond on their productivity. Intercropping system were sole crop, intercropping sugar beet with wheat or faba bean in hill spaces 20, 40, 60 and 80cm. Sugar beet was sown on one side of ridge or two sides of bed for sole or intercrop system. Wheat or faba bean was sown on another side of ridge and two rows on top of bed at all intercropping systems. The two planting pattern did not significantly differ in root yield of sugar beet, grain yield of wheat, seed yield of faba bean and the most of yield attributes. Decreasing wheat or faba bean density increased root yield of sugar beet and decreased yields of wheat and faba bean. Results indicated that sowing sugar beet on ridges intercropped with wheat or faba bean at hill space 80 cm were the recommended treatments for optimum root and extractable white sugar yield per unit area and Land equivalent ratio (LER) and net return, at Kafrelshiekh Governorate.



٢- ملى عبد النبى محمد عبد النبى السقا  
سلوك صنف أرز هجين مصرى واحد تحت بعض  
فترات رى ومعاملات مختلفة من التسميد

Mai Abd El-Naby Mohammed El-Saka

## PERFORMANCE OF EGYPTIAN HYBRID RICE ONE UNDER SOME IRRIGATION INTERVALS AND DIFFERENT FERTILIZER TREATMENTS

### ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm, RRTC, Sakha, Egypt, to evaluate the effect of mineral N and compost rates and its combinations on growth and yield characters of Egyptian hybrid rice1 (EHR1) cultivar under 3 irrigation intervals as well as to determine water productivity. Split plot design in 4 replication was used, irrigation intervals was contributed in the main plots & fertilizer treatments in sub plots as followed: (a) irrigation intervals (flooding, 6, 12 days), (b) fertilizer treatments (without (T1), 165 kg N/ha (T2), 110 kg N + 2.5 t. compost/ha(T3), 110 kg N + 5 t. compost/ha (T4), 110 kg N + 7.5 t. compost/ha (T5)) the transplanted in hills 20x20 cm. The important results were as follows: Irrigation every 6 days recorded the highest values of growth and yield characters compared with other irrigation intervals while saving water were recorded with irrigation every 12 days; T1 and T5 gave the highest values of growth and yield characters compared with the other treatments.

The results showed that application T1 under flooding did not significantly differed with T5 under irrigation every 6 days in the most of growth, yield and yield component traits. From the results it could be recommended to use T5 under irrigation every 6 days for increasing grain yield of EHR1 cultivar and decreasing chemical fertilizer input by 33% with increasing saved water.



٣- صفوت حسين بسيوني ابو حطب  
دراسة السلوك الوراثي للهجن النوعية الناتجة من الذرة الشامية  
والذرة الريانة

**Safwat Hussein Bassiony Abo Hatab**  
**STUDY OF GENETIC BEHAVIOUR OF INTERSPECIFIC CROSSES OF**  
**MAIZE-TEOSINTE**

**ABSTRACT**

The present investigation was carried out at two summer seasons of 2011 and 2012 at two different locations. Sids in Upper Egypt and Sakha in North Delta . Each experiment was designed as a randomized complete block design with three replications. The objective of this investigation is aimed to study the behavior of genetic interspecific of maize-teosinte crosses under two locations.

Twenty one crosses were made among three teosinte as male tester parents and seven genotypes as female maize parents in 2011 season in 2012 summer season. The 21 F1 and their ten parents were planted in two experiments in the two locations (Sakha and Sids stations).

Main finding could be summarized as follows:

- Genotypes appeared to be varied from location to another with respect to their means for most of the studied characters.
- The crosses (SC168 x inbred lines) (SC125 x Sakha) and (inbred line 7 x inbred line 3) were the best for all the studied traits.



٤- أمجد أحمد عيسى على ريجان  
تقييم تجارب تسجيل أصناف الأرز تحت مواعيد وطرق زراعية تكنولوجية  
مختلفة

**Amgad Ahmed Essa Rehan**  
**EVALUATION RICE VARIETIES UNDER RELEASE UNDER DIFFERENT**  
**SOWING DATES AND TECHNOLOGY PLANTING METHODS**

**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were carried out at the experimental Farm of Sakha Agriculture Research Station, Kafr EL-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt, during the two successive summer seasons of 2012 and 2013 to study the effect of planting method (Transplanting and drill) and sowing dates ( April 15th, May 1st and May 15th ) on growth, yield and its components of GZ 7112, GZ 9057 and Sakha 105 rice varieties under D.U.S. experiment. The results showed that, GZ 9057 sown on April 15th using transplanting method significantly produced higher number of tillers /m<sup>2</sup>, panicle length (cm), flag leaf angle (°), flag leaf area (cm<sup>2</sup>), panicle weight (g), panicle density (%) and number of grains/panicle. The highest values for grain yield were ( 4.31 and 4.65 t/ fed. ) recorded by GZ 9057 with early sowing date under transplanting method during the 2012 and 2013 seasons. The line GZ7112 sown on April 15th using transplanting method significantly produced higher total duration and plant height(cm) during the two seasons. Also, Sakha 105 sown April 15th using transplanting method significantly produced higher 1000 grain weight during 2013 and 2013 season . These results concluded that, the cultivate GZ 9057 rice line under transplanting method could be used as the optimum method for the distinctness, uniformity and stability experiments (D.U.S.).

Keywords: Transplanting, sowing date, rice variety, D.U.S experiment.

## قسم النبات الزراعى



١- مروى سمير السيد سالم  
دراسات على تأثير نيماتودا تعقد الجذور (ميلودجيني انكوجنيتا) على نباتات  
العنب و مكافحتها

Marwa Samir El-Said Salim

### **STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE (MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA) ON GRAPE PLANTS AND ITS CONTROL**

#### **ABSTRACT**

Part I: Results of nematode survey conducted in grapevine yards showed the presence of seven nematode genera associated with grape plants. The most prevalent genus was *Meloidogyne* with 56.4% occurrence followed by *Helicotylenchus* with 12.8% occurrence then *Tylenchulus* with 7.84% occurrence. The most variety infected with *Meloidogyne* was Thompson seedless in the three governorates El-Behera, El-Gharbia and Kafrelsheikh with 63.4% occurrence and King Robi and Moskat varieties infected with *Meloidogyne* with 100% occurrence, but Romi Red with 54.5% occurrence.

Part II: The reaction of five grapevine varieties to root- knot nematodes *Meloidogyne* spp. was investigated. Results showed that Teleki was susceptible and Freedom was moderate resistant but Harmony, SO4 and Paulsen were resistant.

Part III: Effect of six nematicides (Rugby10%G, Mocap10%G, Furdan10%G, Vydate24%L and Chito-care) was examined. And Furfural also examined under field conditions. Results showed that Furfural was the most effective in *Meloidogyne* control followed by Chito-care.

Part IV: Effect of tea-compost of Jojoba and Water cress seed residues and dried extracts of husk of pomegranate, leaves of sweet majoram and seeds of henna, also effect of commercial product Agro-nema was investigated. Results showed that pomegranate was the most effective in root-knot nematode control.

Part V: Effect of Furfural, Chito-care, Vydate, Black-liquid as organic waste product, and Agro-nema as plant essential oils on second stage juveniles and egg hatching in vitro conditions was examined. Results showed that Furfural and Agro-nema were effective on egg hatching. All treatments were effective on J2 except Chito-care was less effective.



٢- جمال شرنوبى محمود السارى  
تأثير بعض طرق المقاومة على نيماتودا تعقد الجذور  
(ميلودجيني انكوجنيتا) على نباتات القطن

**Gamal Sharnoby Mahmoud El Sary**

**Effect of certain control methods on root-knot nematodes  
(*Meloidogyne incognita*) on cotton plants**

**ABSTRACT**

Survey of nematodes in cotton fields at Behiera and kafrelsheikh Governorate indicated that ten genera of plant parasitic nematode associated with cotton roots. The root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne* spp., was widely distributed in the surveyed fields. *Meloidogyne* spp. isolates from different geographical areas identified by Nematology Lab in the Agricultural Botany department as *Meloidogyne incognita*.

The rates of nematode build-up gradually increased with increased the inoculation levels up to 5000 juveniles/plant but later a gradual drop in numbers occurred.

Relative susceptibility of cotton cultivars subjected to infection by, *M. incognita*, revealed that two (G88, G89) cultivars were highly susceptible, two (G80, G83); were susceptible and on (G86) was resistant. Plant growth in susceptible cultivars was significantly affected by nematode infection, whereas plants of resistant cotton cultivars were not affected.

## ثانياً : الدكتوراة

### قسم الوراثة



١- محمد أحمد أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن  
اختبار ارتباط مواقع جينومية بصفة المحصول تحت ظروف الجفاف في بعض  
التراكيب الوراثية في الأرز

#### Mohamed Ahmed Abd El-Rahman QTL VALIDATION FOR GRAIN YIELD UNDER DROUGHT STRESS CONDITION IN SOME RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.) GENOTYPES

##### ABSTRACT

The validation and identification of the introgressed grain yield QTLs under drought condition is a preferred breeding strategy to improve the drought tolerance ability of elite rice varieties. A genetic diversity using SSR markers had been conducted between two Egyptian varieties (Giza178 and Giza 177) and four drought tolerant genotypes (namely Azucena, Moroberekan, IRAT170 and Vandana) along with IR64 as a sensitive genotype. Six F2 populations were developed by crossing Giza178 and Giza177 with Azucena, Moroberekan, IRAT170. These F2 populations were phenotyped for grain yield under lowland reproductive-stage drought stress. Results of the phenotypic data showed high level of variation within each population lines. Based on molecular genetic diversity among parents the cross Giza177 X IRAT170 was selected to conduct QTL validation and mapping. Bulk segregant analysis was followed, using 42 markers localized or co-localized with previously reported QTLs that are linked to grain yield under drought condition, to validate and identify the loci linked to grain yield under drought. RM28048 was able to classify the two bulks. A QTL (qt12.1) with a large effect ( $R^2=18.5$ ) on grain yield under stress was detected on chromosome 12. The whole population was genotyped for additional markers on chromosome 12, allowing the QTL peak localization to a 12.1cm region between RM28048 and RM1261. Bioinformatics analysis and candidate genes annotation of the identified region in the marker interval between RM28048 and RM1261 was conducted. Seven genes found with gene ontology classified as responsive to stress and 13 candidate genes in the candidate region could potentially be involved in drought stress response schemes.



٢- سيدهم عبد الخالق محمد عبد الخالق  
دراسات وراثية علي التباين في القمح  
**Sedhom Abd El-Khalik Mohamed Abd El-Khalik**  
**GENETIC STUDIES ON WHEAT EARLINESS**

ABSTRACT

Six populations; P1, P2, F1, F2, BC1 and BC2 of six bread wheat crosses were used in this study to determine quantitative genetic parameters for days to heading (DH), days to maturity (DM), grain filling period (GFP), grain filling rate (GFR), plant height (PH), number of spikes plant-1 (S/P), number of grains spike-1 (G/S), 100-grain weight(100-GW) and grain yield plant-1 (GY/P). The t-test of the differences between parents of each cross was highly significant in most cases in the six studied crosses. The genetic analysis showed that the genetic variance among F2 plants was genetically differed for all studied characters in the six wheat crosses. The results indicated the importance of both additive and epistasis gene effects in the inheritance of both DH and DM, while additive gene effect is important in inheritance of GFP, PH and 100-GW. Additive, dominance and epistasis gene effects are important in inheritance of GFR, S/P, and GY/P at most crosses. Estimate of heritability in broad sense ( $h^2_{b.s}$ ) were high for all earliness traits and medium to high percentages for yield and yield component in most crosses. Heritability in narrow sense ( $h^2_{n.s}$ ) had moderate to high estimates for earliness traits and GY/P in most crosses, however, it had low to moderate values for G/S and 100- GW at most cases. Genetic advance under selection ( $\Delta g\%$ ) was found to be low for DH, DM, GFP and PH at most cases. Meanwhile, it was medium to high for GFR, S/P and GY/P at most cases. No associated molecular marker with wheat earliness could be detected following application of 18 random primer (10 decamers and 8 15 mer ones) against all of the nine DNA templates isolated from the different early or late maturity genotypes. The second peroxidase isozyme exhibited high activity in early genotypes and lower activity in late ones with exception of late Bc2 the same trend was detected exactly with the second esterase isozymes. On the other hand no relationship was detected between the two cataase isozyme and wheat earliness. The early groups showed high intensities for the third protein band and low intensities in Line 3 (late)and the late groups, this protein band may be associated with earliness.

## قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- واصف عبدا لعزیز ریاض عبدا لسمیع  
استخدام مخلفات التصنيع الزراعي في علائق الأبقار الحلابة  
Wasef Abd El-aziz Riad

### USE AGRO - INDUSTRIAL BY-PRODUCTS IN DAIRY COWS RATIIONS

#### ABSTRACT

Berseem (3rd cut), citrus pulp and cull waste potatoes and their mixtures (25:75 or 50:50) were ensiled in plastic bucket for six weeks. The contents of OM, EE and NFE were higher; however the contents of CP, CF, ash, NDF, ADF and ADL were lower in citrus pulp and potato waste silages than berseem. The pH values ranged from 3.5 to 4.5. The TVFA's concentrations were nearly similar for the different silages, while the concentrations of NH<sub>3</sub>-N tended to increase in BS and mixed silages contained high level of berseem. The percentage of lactic acid was higher in citrus pulp and potato waste silages than berseem silage. Twenty five lactating cows at 6 to 8 weeks of lactation with average body weight of 495 kg and between 2nd to 5th lactation season were divided into five similar groups fed control ration (G1), MS1 (25%CTP+10%RS+65%B)(G2), MS2 (50%CTP+10%RS+40%B) (G3), MS3 (25%CWP+10%RS+65%B)(G4) and MS4 (50%CWP+10%RS+65%B)(G5). From these results it could be concluded that using mixed silage of both citrus pulp and cull waste potatoes with berseem in feeding lactating Friesian cows during summer season improved digestibility, rumen fermentation activity, milk yield, milk constituents yield, feed conversion and economic efficiency.

## قسم الحشرات الإقتصادية



١- محمود سعد محمود القبلاوى  
دراسات ايكولوجية وبيولوجية على الأكاروسات المرتبطة ببعض المواد  
المخزونة بكفرالشيخ

**Mahmoud Saad Mahmoud El-Keblawy**

**ECOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ACARINA ASSOCIATED  
WITH SOME STORED PRODUCTS AT KAFR EL-SHEIKH**

### ABSTRACT

The present investigation was done to survey and study the population of mites and insects associated with six stored grains. Three cereals (wheat, maize and rice), and three legumes (crushed faba bean, cowpea and lentil). Also, to evaluate mites prevailing in the imported wheat. The effect of temperatures on the biological aspects of *C. malaccensis* was studied. Results succeeded in recording 21 mite species, and only two insect orders namely Psocoptera and Coleoptera. The obtained mite species were belonging to 14 families and three groups. It was found that the second season was the dominant by the recorded mites' numbers than the first one for all tested materials except for rice grains. Results indicated that life cycle period of *C. malaccensis* female lasted 24.93, 22.11, 17.06 and 15.77 days, consumed 54.23, 50.94, 41.22 and 39.66 prey eggs at 20, 25, 30 and 35 oC, respectively. While, the life cycle for male reached 17.62, 15.62, 12.37 and 11.61 days consumed 31.24, 29.75, 25.25 and 24.63 prey eggs at 20, 25, 30 and 35oC consecutively when fed on eggs of *T. putrescentiae*.

## قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- محسن محمد محمد شرف  
التشغيل الأمثل لنظام الري بالتنقيط في الأراضي الطينية  
Mohsen Mohamed Mohamed Sharaf

### OPTIMUM OPERATION OF DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN CLAY SOIL

#### ABSTRACT

Water shortages have economic, technical, social, cultural, physical, hydroclimatic and water shortage is a worldwide problem that requires the efficient use of water in agriculture. A considerable amount of water in irrigation main canals is currently wasted as a result of the lack of an effective control. Automatic control may be considered to be a powerful tool for improving the efficiency of water distribution in irrigation systems The present study aimed to study is to enhance (maximization) the drip irrigation system performance through the electronic control at the clay soil .

variables were studied as follow: Three irrigation systems were used in this work:

1- Two methods of drip irrigation under three operating pressure head 6 , 8 and 10 meters (P1 , P2 and P3) and the two emitters Turbo and Red ( T , R )

a) -Drip irrigation for operating time depending on three rates of depletion to available water ( 50, 60 and 70 % ).

b) - Drip irrigation operating depending on the well planned water needs with indirect ways using control unit. Study the usage of water requirements for the crop relating to climatic measurement with the use of control unit so as to guarantee the operating accuracy.

2- The surface irrigation method.

The automated drip irrigation recorded and achieved the maximum values for both water distribution efficiency, water application efficiency, the operating time, crop productivity, water use efficiency, the energy used, energy use efficiency and benefits/cost ratio because of highest efficiency in water management due to the operating accuracy.

So it can be recommended to use the automated drip method replacing of traditional drip irrigation.



٢- عزه عبدالسلام محمد الهنداوى  
تطوير اداء الانابيب المبوئه لرى محصول القطن المصرى  
Azza Abd El-Salam Mohamed El-Hendawy

**Development of Gated Pipes Performance to Irrigate Egyptian Cotton  
Crop**

**ABSTRACT**

Field experiments were conducted in the experimental farm of Sakha Agr. Station of Agric. Centre of Cotton Centre Egypt during the season 2011. The following work is carried out :Laboratory experimental work and field experimental work to study the effect of some engineering factors, slope (0.05, 0.1 and 0.0% level) and inlet flow rate (1.5, 2 and 2.5l/s/ orifice) on water distribution uniformity from gated pipes and also effect of land leveling, different water discharge and distance between hills (25, 30 and 35cm) on seed cotton yield . The results indicated that: The highest value of water distribution uniformity along the gated pipes was about 99.6 % and the flow variation through 0.4 % in case of the gated pipe system under 0.46 m pump pressure head at 6 m distance length from the pumping unit and discharge 57.6 m<sup>3</sup>/h. The water discharge 2.5 l /S/ orifice saved irrigation water by 40.49, 28.85 and 24.54 % under 0.1% land leveling , 0.05 % land leveling and zero land leveling compared to the water discharge 1.5 l/s orifice. The highest values of seed cotton yield were 12.1, 11.5 and 11.35 kentar per feddan were obtained from interaction between 0.1% land leveling, 2 l/sec/ orifice irrigation water discharge and 30 cm distance between hills , 0.1% land leveling, 2.0 l/sec/ orifice discharge and 35cm distance between hills, and 0.1% land leveling at 2.5 l/sec/ orifice discharge and 30 cm distance, respectively.

## قسم البساتين



١- هشام محمد عبد الحميد أبو عجيلة  
دراسات على بعض المعاملات الزراعية لتحسين المحصول وجودة ثمار  
أشجار الخوخ  
**Hesham Mohamed Abd El-Hamed Abo Ogiela**  
**Studies on Some Agricultural Treatments for Improving Yield and**  
**Fruit Quality of Peach Trees**

### ABSTRACT

The tested thinning out and heading back pruning treatments and hand fruit thinning levels revealed significant variation in vegetative growth, nutritional status, yield and fruit quality of Florida Prince peach trees. Therefore, the interaction (To x HB x FT) which was significant in most cases exhibited the most important data in the present work. Thus, thinning out 50% of the number of one year old shoot and heading back 25% from the length of 1 year old shoot with fruit thinning at 15 cm apart, which considered the best combination treatment. This treatment not only improved vegetative growth and nutritional status but also produced maximum yield as kg/tree and the highest number and percentage of large sized fruit with high quality specially fruit weight, size, colour and its content of TSS, vitamin in C and anthocyanin.

## قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



١- منى أحمد عبد العاطى العبد  
إنتاج وتقييم أغلفة غذائية لتغطية الخضروات والفاكهة الطازجة  
**MONA AHMED ABDELATY ELABD**  
**PRODUCTION AND EVALUATION OF EDIBLE FILMS FOR COATING**  
**FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

### ABSTRACT

Starch which is an abundant and naturally occurring polysaccharide was used to prepare and evaluate edible biodegradable films. Different starch sources namely potato starch (PS), corn starch (CS) and oxidized corn starch (OCS) were used. The formed films were characterized by physical, mechanical and physicochemical properties determination. Films solutions were evaluated as edible coatings for maintenance of quality and extending shelf life of fruits.

The results revealed that coatings prepared from 5% PS, and 2.5% CS at PH 5 were the best among all used coatings as it extended shelf-life of apple slices for 17 days and strawberries halves for 9 days. Coatings prepared from 5% CS, and 2.5% OCS at PH 5 extended shelf-life of strawberries whole fruits for 13 days. While coatings prepared from 5% PS and 5% CS at PH 5 were the best coatings for potato balls extended shelf-life for 9 days.

## قسم المحاصيل



١- أحمد مصطفى أحمد الغندور  
تأثير التكامل بين كثافات الزراعة واستخدام المبيدات في مكافحة الحشائش  
ونمو محصول الأرز تحت طريقتي الشتل والبدار في الأرز الهجين

Ahmed Mostafa Ahmed El-Ghandor

**Integrated effect of plant density and herbicide application on weed control, growth and yield of hybrid rice under transplanting and broadcasting methods**

### ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC) Sakha, KafrEl-Shelkh, Egypt during 2011 and 2012 seasons to study the integrated effect of plant density and herbicide application on weed control, growth and yield of hybrid rice (SK 2034H) under transplanting and broadcast-seeded methods. Three seeding rates; i.e., (8, 10 and 12 kg seed/fed). Eleven treatments of herbicide; i.e., (Rainbow 400 ml, Rainbow 200 with Inpul 10 g, Rainbow 200, 300, 400 ml with Inpul 20 g, Nominee 800 ml, Nominee 400 with Inpul 10 g, Nominee 400, 600, 800 ml with Inpul 20 g/fed and weedy check) were applied in broadcast- seeded rice. In transplanted rice, three transplanting spaces; i.e., (15 x 20, 20 x 20 and 25 x 20 cm). Five weed control treatments; i.e., (Citron 1, 2 l, Granite 17.5, 35 ml and weedy check) were evaluated. The results showed that, the best combination for weed management and improved broadcasting rice yield was under the seeding rate of 10 kg seeds /fed with Rainbow at the rate of 400 ml as well as Nominee at the rate of 600 ml in mixture with Inpul at the rate of 20 g/fed. In transplanting rice the medium space of 20 x 20 cm with Granite at the rate of 35 ml/fed during the two seasons.



٢- أمانى مرغنى محمد بدر  
تأثير الأسمدة العضوية وغير العضوية على محصول وجودة الأرز وخصوبة  
التربة

**Amany Marghani Mohammed Badr**  
**IMPACT OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC FERTILIZERS ON YIELD,  
QUALITY OF RICE AND SOIL FERTILITY**

**ABSTRACT**

Field experiments were effectuated for two consecutive seasons, 2010 and 2011 on rice crop at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha, Egypt. The experiments were conducted to investigate the effect of different combinations of four mineral nitrogen fertilizer levels, 0, 23, 46 and 69 kg N/fed. combined with three rates of farmyard manure, 0, 7.5 and 9 t/fed. on Sakha 105 rice cultivar, two growth characters, yield and its components, grains quality characters and some soil characters. The treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with four replications. Application of 69kg N/fed.+9t/fed. led to maximum grain yield, iron concentrations in milled rice and soil characters. Mineral fertilization can be reduced to maintain environment and reduce costs with application of 46kg N/fed.+9t FYM/fed. which led to greatest concentrations of phosphorus, potassium, zinc and manganese and was also suitable to estimated daily intakes in Egypt.



٣- أميرة عيد المغازي الشريف  
تأثير اضافة البوتاسيوم و البورون على إنتاجيه و جوده محصول بنجر السكر  
تحت فترات الري المختلفه فى منطقه شمال الدلتا

Amira Eed El-Moghazy El-Sheref

**EFFECT OF POTASSIUM AND BORON FERTILIZATION ON YIELD AND  
QUALITY OF SUGAR BEET CROP UNDER DIFFERENT IRRIGATION  
INTERVALS IN NORTH DELTA REGION**

**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were carried out during 2008/09 and 2009/10 seasons at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr El-sheikh, Egypt to study the effect of potassium and boron fertilization on yield and quality of sugar beet crop under different irrigation intervals in north delta region. The split- split plot design with three replicates was used. The irrigation intervals (as main plots) were every 3, 5 and 7 weeks. The three potassium fertilizer rates were 24, 36 and 48 kg k<sub>2</sub>O/fed. (as sub plots), the three foliar boron levels (0.5, 1 and 1.5 kg H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>/fed.) were arranged in the sub-sub-plots.

The obtained results showed that irrigation every 3 weeks resulted in a significant increase in root length, root/top ratio, gross sugar percentage and white sugar percentage at harvest.

The increase of potassium fertilizer up to 48 kg K<sub>2</sub>O/fed. increase all studied traits except Na and  $\alpha$ -amino nitrogen content in beet root.

The increase of boron level up to 1.5 kg H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>/fed. increase root fresh weight/plant, sucrose percentage, extractable sugar percentage as well as yield of root, top and sugar/fed.



**٤- اسامة مصطفى عباس خليفة حامد  
تأثير اثنين من المركبات الغذائية على إنتاجيه بنجر السكر تحت مستويين من  
الكثافة النباتية**

**Osama Mostafa Abbas Hamed**

**EFFECT OF TWO NUTRITIONAL COMPOUNDS ON THE PRODUCTIVITY  
OF SUGAR BEET UNDER TWO LEVELS OF PLANT DENSITY**

**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were conducted at Agricultural Research Farm of the Delta sugar Company, El-Hamoul, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt, in the two successful growing seasons 2011/12 and 2012/13 to study the effect of two plant density levels with three rates from Magnetic Iron Ore and four rates from Calcium Nitrate on yield and quality of sugar beet (Beta Vulgaris L.) cultivar Toro.

The experimental design was a split-split plot with three replications. The main plots were randomly assigned to plant density levels (46000 and 52000 plants/fed.), the sub plots to Magnetic Iron Ore rates (0, 150 and 300 kg/fed.) and sub-sub plots to Calcium Nitrate rates (control, 1, 2 and 3 liter/fed.).

Sugar beet variety Toro was used and sown on 20/10/2011 and 27/10/2012. The sub-sub plot area was (50.40 m<sup>2</sup>) and included included eight and six ridges, 7 m long, 90 and 120 cm apart and 20 cm between hills, Respectively. The central ridges were kept to determine yield and quality of sugar beet.

The collected data in the experiments involved the following traits:

- Yield and its attributes were determined on five guarded plants from each plot. At (135, 150 and 165 days from sowing), central area (8.4 m<sup>2</sup>) from each plot was harvested (root and top yields for this area transformed to metric tons per feddan).
- Quality parameters were determined in Delta sugar Company limited laboratories at El-Hamoul, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. Root samples (about 20 kg roots) from each plot were randomly taken.

The obtained results revealed that:

- Plant density level 52000 plants/fed. with addition Magnetic Iron Ore at rate 300 kg/fed. and foliar sprayed pants with Calcium Nitrate at rate 3 liter/fed. gave the highest root length, thicker root diameter and beet yield.
- Also, it could be concluded that plant density level 52000 plants/fed. with addition Magnetic Iron Ore at rate 300 kg/fed. and foliar sprayed pants with Calcium Nitrate at rate 3 liter/fed. under the experimental conditions had a beneficial effect on yield and its attributes.
- Regarding the quality parameters (gross and white sugar yields) the results showed a substantial difference among Plant density levels, Magnetic Iron Ore at rates and Calcium Nitrate rates. Beet plants at plant density level 52000 plants/fed. with addition Magnetic Iron Ore at rate 300 kg/fed. and foliar sprayed pants with Calcium Nitrate at rate 3 liter/fed. gave the greatest values of sugar % and yield/fed.

In general, the results indicated that increased plant density levels, Magnetic Iron Ore rates and Calcium Nitrate rates led to a decrease in impurities (K, Na and +-amino-N).

## قسم الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- السيد محمد السيد عطالله  
التقنيات المستحدثة وآفاق التنمية الإقتصادية الزراعية فى مصر  
El-Sayed Mohamed El-Sayed Atallah  
Modernization Technology and the Horizon of Agricultural  
Economic Development in Egypt

### ABSTRACT

Food as an agricultural product in the world faces a several change. For example, such as climate change and Biofuel which affect food insecurity.

For these reasons the thesis aims at studying the expected affect of climate change and Biofuel on food security in Egypt in 2030, and studying the advanced technology prospective of agricultural economic development through the mechanical, bio and expert technology on the production

To achieve the study purpose, qualitative and quantitative analysis were utilized through the policy analysis, operations research, data envelopment analysis, forecasting and block recursive models, production and cost function addition to strategic analysis.

The study included five chapters, in addition to an introduction, as well as an Arabic and an English summaries, in addition to arabic and foreign references. The first chapter has dealt with the agriculture sector between the determinates and prospectus in Egypt, the second chapter has concerned with the literature review and research frame work, the third chapter has dealt with the statistical analysis to determinate that face the agricultural economic development in Egypt, the fourth chapter studied the statistical analysis to prospectus of the economic development in Egypt, while the fifth chapter has concerned with the expected scenarios of agricultural economic development in Egypt.

For policy makers the study suggests to face the climatic change and Biofuel, establishing an effective early alarm system in Egypt to avoid food insecurity crises and Co ordinations of the Egyptian scientific organization are essential in order to raise production and productivity of food crops mainly seed crops.

The study suggests that increasing the mechanical technology utilization of Agric. which increase the acreage by about 50% this will increase the production of wheat, rice, sugar beet, and cotton to about 3.3%, 2.4% K 10.9%, 36% respectively and releasing a crop acreage by about 214 thousands feddan for these crops respectively.



٢- رأفت أحمد محمد عيد سليمان  
السلوك البيئي للأسر الريفية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

Raafat Ahmed Mohamed Eid

**ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR OF RURAL FAMILIES IN  
KAFR SHEIKH GOVERNORATE**

**ABSTRACT**

The study aims at identifying the nature of the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices of rural people dealing with water, air, soil, Environmental dwelling problems, and the environment of some rural communities and these all areas combined. Secondly, identifying main significant socio-economic, demographic, and communicational Correlates and determinants of the components of the knowledge.

Based on the literature review, the present study has adopted a conceptual framework that views the environmental behavior of rural households as a five dimensions concept in knowledge, attitudes and practices of the environment. They are (water, air, soil, and between housing, rural environment, rural community dimensions. Each dimension consists of several items related to the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the environment s. Adding the standardizing scores of the five dimensions together represent the total scores of a composite index of the ultimate dependent variable, that is, the environmental behavior of rural people.



٢- أحمد ممدوح عبد الجليل عبد العال عامر  
مشاركة قادة الزراع في بعض الأنشطة الإرشادية الزراعية بقرى المراكز  
الإرشادية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

**Ahmed Mamdouh Abd El-Galeel Abd El-All Amer**  
**Farmers Leaders Participation in some Agricultural Extension**  
**Activities in Villages of Extension Centers At Kafrelsheikh**  
**Governorate**

#### ABSTRACT

This study was aiming mainly to determine participation level of the farmers' leaders in some extension agricultural activities in the extension centers' villages at Kafr El Sheikh Governorate.

A simple sample was chosen according to the basket method from local extension leaders, its size was indicated according to Krejcie & Morgan function (1970, PP: 607– 610), then the size was 169 respondents representing about 56% of the total sample. The data was collected from only 165 respondents.

Finally, distribution of the respondents regarding their total participation level in some extension activities of the agricultural extension centers was as follow: 37.6 % of the respondents were in the low participation category, 34.5 % of the respondents were in the middle participation category, and 27.9 % of the respondents were in the high participation category.



٤- سرحان احمد عبد اللطيف سليمان  
اقتصاديات التجارة الخارجية الزراعية العربية  
Sarhan Ahmed Abed El-Latief soliman  
The Economics of Arab Agricultural Foreign Trade

ABSTRACT

- 1-Policy adoption towards increasing domestic production are required mainly the agricultural product.
- 2-Efforts towards the developments of exporting structure either total or agricultural foreign trade are necessary, this can be achieved through adopting of a clear plan towards this target.
- 3-Increasing the Arab foreign trade between the Arab countries either the total or the agricultural trade is considered a major target.
- 4- Coordination between the Arab countries in the area of production and the specialization of specific agricultural and non- agric. Productions in one or more Arab countries which has relative advantages, hence production and marketing efficiencies will accrued.



**٥- منال فهمي إبراهيم علي**  
**دراسة لتحليل مضمون مجلة الإرشاد الزراعي في الموضوعات المتعلقة**  
**بمجلات الإنتاج الحيواني والداجني والسمكي**  
**Manal Fahmy Ibrahim Ali**  
**A study to Analyses the content of Agricultural Extension magazine**  
**about animal production, poultry and fish subjects**

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed mainly content analysis of the Journal of Agricultural Extension topics in the areas of livestock production, poultry and fish during the period from 1/1/2008 until 31/12/2012 through the following objectives 1 - To identify the nature of the content of the topics listed magazine extension during the period from 1/1/2008 until 31/12/2012.  
2 - To identify the nature of the content of the topics listed magazine extension in the areas of Animal Production, poultry and fish during the period from 1/1/2008 until 31/12/2012.  
3 - study forms provide the topics listed magazine extension in the areas of Animal Production, poultry and fish during the period from 1/1/2008 until 31/12/2012.  
4- to infer the extent of the employment elements of the themes contained Altibogroveh magazine extension in the areas of Animal Production, poultry and fish during the period from 1/1/2008 until 31/12/2012. The following is a summary of what has been reached in light of the results of the study objectives: First: the results of the nature of the content of the topics listed magazine extension during the period from 1/1/2008 until 31/12/2012 :Results showed that subjects related to the field of plant production has occupied the first place among the areas where she held an area of 637 pages and 54% of the total number of pages

## كلية التربية



أولاً : الماجستير

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- وئام محمد سامح سعد حمدين  
فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لتخفيف حدة الشعور بالاغتراب لدى  
المراهقين الصم .

**Weam Mohammed Sameh Saad Hamdeen**  
**The effectiveness of a Counselling Cognitive Behavioral program in**  
**Reducing the Intensity of the feeling of Alienation among Deaf**  
**adolescents .**

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to alleviate alienation among Deaf adolescents through effective program based on techniques Counseling CBT and the continued effectiveness of this program on the experimental group after follow-up period and study the differences between the two groups (experimental - control) in the degree of response to the program.

The sample consisted of a sample test and the (10) ten students, between the ages of time between 15-17 years with a mean age of time (15'30), and a standard deviation of (1.98) and a control sample and the (10) ten time students aged between 15-17 years with a mean age timeline of (15.28) and a standard deviation of (1.15)

study tools included on a scale alienation prepared by D.Amal Abdel Samie Baza, the IQ test is verbal Deaf prepared by Fayza Mkromy ., study of Halla for people with special cases setting prepared by D. Amal Abdel Samea Baza and extension program of cognitive behavioral prepared by researcher. The study used quasi-experimental curriculum, which aims to examine the impact of the independent variable is indicative program of cognitive behavioral on the dependent variable alienation. The study is based on the design groups by selecting two Group one group does not apply the program and is used as a standard for comparison between the second set, and the second group is experimental applied Indicative Program CBT

Results of the study to the effectiveness of counseling CBT in alleviating the feeling of alienation among Deaf adolescents. The continued effectiveness of counseling CBT in the experimental sample after the completion of the application of therapeutic program after a follow-up. There are family and dynamic factors responsible for the feeling of Alienation

Key terms:

Cognitive-behavioral counseling  
Alienation



٢- أحمد عبد الحميد عبد الرحمن المحلاوي  
فعالية برنامج إرشادي نفسي ديني لتخفيف حدة الشعور بالإغتراب لدى عينة من  
المكفوفين المراهقين

Ahmed Abd EL-Hameed Abd EL-Rahman EL-Mehalawy

The Effectiveness of a Religious and Psychological Counseling Program in  
Reducing the Intensity of the Feeling of Alienation among Blind Adolescents

ABSTRACT

Study aims

1- establishing a counseling program based an religious principles and techniques to reduce the alienation deeling among a sample blind adolescents.

2- testing the effectiveness of the religious counseling program with the possibility of reducing the intensity of the alienation feeling among a sample of blind adolescents.

3- Checking the effectiveness of the religious psychological counseling program after a period of follow up

• the study sample consists of ( 20 ) students (males and females ) among the blind adolescents from A1.Nour and Al.Amal schools for the blind in Kafr El-Sheikh aged from (16 — 19 ) years with average age ( 9 — 16 ) with an oliquity criteria (1.59)

• the sample is divided into two groups

• the experimental group consists often members ( 5 males and 5 females)

• the content group consists of ten members (5 males and 5 females)

• the study is depending on the following tools

1- the alienation feeling measurement, prepared by Dr.AmalBaza ( 2004)

2- the religious psychological program, prepared by the researcher himself

• the study statistical techniques:

1- the descriptive statistical technique which is represented in the central desire measurements (average — standard — obliquity)

2- manWhitney test for the independent groups

3- Wilcoxon test for the connected groups

• study results:

- the current study has found out the following results

1 - the religious psychological counseling program effectiveness in reducing the intensity of the alienation feeling among the blind adolescents sample

2- religious psychological counseling program continuity in reducing the feeling of alienation among the blind adolescents sample.



٣- ماجدة صالح محمد صالح  
علاقة بعض المتغيرات النفسية بالشعور بالاغتراب لدي عينة من المراهقين  
المكفوفين

Magda Saleh Mohammed Saleh

**The Relationship between Some Psychological Variables and the  
Feeling of Alienation Among a Sample of Blind Adolescents**

ABSTRACT

Results of study

- There is a negative correlation coefficient of statistical significance between Social Competence and Alienation among members of the sample as measured by the tools used in the study.
- There is a negative correlation coefficient of statistical significance between Ego Strength and Alienation among members of the sample as measured by the tools used in the study.
- There is a positive correlation coefficient with statistical significance between Cognitive Distortion and Alienation among members of the sample as measured by the tools used in the study.
- Contribute to Social Competence, Ego Strength and Cognitive Distortion in predicting cognitive sense of Alienation as measured by the tools used in the study.

## قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي



١- محمد المغاوري عبد السلام الداودي  
دور مستخلص نبات شوك الجمل في تحسين تأثير البينوميل علي السمية الوراثية  
والتركيب النسيجي للخصيه في الفئران

**MOHAMED AL-MAGHAWRY ABD AL-SALAM ELDAWODY**

**The Role of Silybum marianum Extract in Amelioration of Benomyl  
Effect on Genotoxic and Testicular Tissue Structure in Mice**

### ABSTRACT

Benomyl is one of the benzimidazole carbamate fungicides, which is used to control a wide range of fungal diseases, while Silybum marianum "milk thistle" is a medicinal plant containing hepatoprotectant flavonolignans. The present study was performed to evaluate the toxicity of benomyl on mice testicular tissue structure as well as the genotoxic effects of the compound on somatic and germ cells. Furthermore, to assess the protective role of Silybum marianum extract "silymarin" against the possible benomyl effects. Mature male Swiss mice were treated intraperitoneally with benomyl, silymarin and benomyl with silymarin together at two different doses (50, 200 mg/kg b.wt) for five days. Mice were divided into 8 groups; 25 animals each, examined after 24, 48 and 72 hrs for cytogenetic studies and after 35 days for histological studies following the last treatment. The results revealed that benomyl toxicity caused significant increase in percentages of chromosomal aberrations in somatic and germ cell beside sperms abnormalities. Treatment with Silybum marianum extract significantly decreased the levels of chromosomal aberrations in comparison to benomyl administered group. Histopathological investigations showed a pronounced protective effect of Silybum marianum extract on testes. In conclusion, the present study indicated that the supplemental antioxidant, Silybum marianum extract could be promising in inhibiting the testicular tissue and genetic damage of the benomyl.



٢- دينا عوض رمضان عوض  
تحضير وتوصيف بعض البوليمرات المطعمة المحضرة باستخدام أشعه جاما  
وتطبيقاتها لإزالة المخلفات الصناعية من المياه  
Dina Awad Ramadan Awad

ABSTRACT

Graft polymerization of 2-vinyl pyridine onto cellulosic pulps (pulp bagasse and pulp wood ) by gamma ray irradiation method was studied .Different factors effecting on grafting process such as (monomer /solvent )composition ,homopolymer inhabiting agent ,and irradiation dose were discussed and the results showed that grafting onto pulp bagasse is higher than onto pulp wood , The grafted polymers were characterized by IR and elemental analysis . The thermal behavior and swelling properties of the prepared grafted polymer were investigated . The factors effecting adsorption capacity of acid, reactive and direct dyes onto pure and grafted polymer , such as polymer content, irradiation dose, pH of the dye solution, initial concentration and adsorption temperature for dyes were detected. the results indicate increasing the adsorption capacity towards each different dye for pure and grafted polymers . prepared grafted polymers can be used in the uptake of different dyes from its solution even in a little concentration of these dyes. Thermodynamic study indicated that the values of  $\Delta G$  were temperature-dependent in the grafted polymers and adsorption process is spontaneous and exothermic in the pure polymers . The adsorption of dyes on the pure and grafted polymers followed Freundlich isotherm model and the morphology of the grafted polymers before and after dying were referred by (S.M.E)

## قسم أصول التربية



١- نسرين إبراهيم أحمد حسين  
تصور مقترح لأدوار معلم مدرسة المستقبل في ضوء التحديات المستقبلية  
Nesreen Ibrahim Ahmed Hussein  
**CONCEIVED PROPOSAL OF THE ROLES OF FUTURE SCHOOL TEACHER  
IN THE LIGHT OF FUTURE CHALLENGES**

### ABSTRACT

Human development scientists are looking to the teacher as the primary source of civilized socio-economic building of Nations through his real contributions in building of human beings. Success of future school in achieving its mission is depending on the efficiency of the future teacher who works in it. Also, the success of the educational plan to achieve their objectives depends on the teacher response to these objectives, and his ability to translate these objectives into behavioral positions and learning experiences that help students to learn and encourages him to a comprehensive and integrated growth.

But the roles performed by teachers varied through ages, anciently, the teacher was considered as a knowledge carrier and the duty of his students was to memorize this knowledge. But recently there is features of new educational system that need to change the duties of the teacher to make a new teacher for new community and new generations improve its personality characteristics and behavioral patterns. The teacher has to cope with time and informatic revolution and face the challenges of this age.

So, this study saw that "we need to future teacher who wishes to face the challenges of the future actively and rationally and openness on the one hand, and thoughtful planning accommodate the challenges and use it as pros in favor of development. The future teacher face many tasks in order to look to the future, to update his acquaintances especially in his specialization and training on new educational and technological materials.

That's clear the need to develop the role of the teacher in educational institutions, according to the new roles and responsibilities of the teacher in an era that characterized by rapid change in technology and knowledge. This requires good preparation and rehabilitation of teachers professionally, educationally and scientifically as they are the backbone of the educational process and educational tool success.



٢- محمد أحمد محمد جلو  
التربية الأخلاقية في شعر شوقي  
"دراسة تحليلية"

**Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Galo**  
**The moral education in Shawky's poetry**  
**"An Analytical Study"**

ABSTRACT

The study includes a general frame in which the researcher certains on the necessity of the relation between philosophy and education on one hand and on the other hand their strong relation with literature and poetry including moral and educational values. The importance of the study relates to educational and moral values in Shawky's poetry which represent our identity in an age where the dispute of civilization and thinning battles occur.

The researcher also deals with Shawky and his age, the features of educational philosophy in his poetry, the educational role of poetry and the moral education in Shawky's poetry throughout seventy two values taken out from Shawky's poetry.

The study also assure on the need to activate (react) the moral values involved in Shawky's poetry in the field of education with various styles in specialist and non-specialist approaches.

## قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية

### قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- مروة محمد السيد علي سعودي  
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لتحسين أداء الذاكرة العاملة لدى الأطفال المعسررين  
قرانياً بمرحلة ما قبل المدرسة

Marwa Muhammad Ali Saudi

**The Effectiveness of a training program for improving working  
memory performance for dyslexic children in pre-school**

#### ABSTRACT

##### 1 - Introduction:

Characterized the first period of a child's life the rapid changes minute, a period of great importance in the growth of psychological and physical and personal to him, and to identify the characteristics of this period and what happens where the changes have the greatest interest to parents and all who cooperate with children up to follow the growth of their children about awareness and understanding of the characteristics of each stage and its advantages, and so they are of the factors that drive natural growth of the child, and create a atmosphere that highlights the abilities and potential, there is a series movements growth common to all children, there is no two children same way exactly, children differ in growth rates and the potential and extent of harmony in group, and the pre-school years is characterized by the sequential growth and multiple stages.

##### 2 - Research problem: summarized as follows:

Q 1: What is the effect of the training program to improve the working memory performance and reducing hardship reading in dyslexic children pre-school.

Q 2: What the continuity of the training program to improve the working memory performance and reducing hardship reading in dyslexic children pre-school.



٢- منى مرغني محمد إبراهيم بدر  
أساليب التفكير المفضلة في ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعرفية والديموجرافية  
لدى طلاب الجامعة

**Mona Marghany Mohamed Badr**  
**Preferred Thinking Styles in the Light of Some Cognitive and  
Demographic Variables Among University Students**

**ABSTRACT**

The current study attempts Revealing how thinking styles differ according to( the academic level- specialization-gender-the place of accommodation-the level of achievement-the degree of intelligence).The sample consists of (500) of male and female university students whose ages are between (18 – 21) years old.Tools include:Thinking styles inventory translated and contextualized by Abd El –Moneim El- Dardery - Sequential Matrix Test translated and contextualized by Ali khedr et al.The study employed the comparative descriptive approach.The researcher used some suitable statistical techniques for dealing with small samples. The techniques used included :means, standard deviation and T- Test.The results show that There was a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the first and the fourth grades on some thinking styles (executive style- judicial style- liberal style- hierarchic style- oligarchic style) in favor of the fourth year, whereas no differences were found in the rest of the style.There was a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of (theoretical faculties- practical faculties) university students on some thinking styles(legislative style- executive style- judicial style- local style- hierarchic style- monarchic style- oligarchic style- internal style) whereas no differences were found in the rest of the style.There was no statistically significant difference between the mean scores of male and female university students ,the mean scores of rural and urban university students save the local style, the mean scores of high, average, low achiever university students and between the mean scores of high, average, low intelligent university students on thinking styles.



٣- صفاء محب زغلول محمد  
المهارات اللغوية فى ضوء الكفاءة الاجتماعية وبعض  
المتغيرات الديموجرافية فى مرحلة رياض الأطفال  
Safaa Moheb Zaghloul Mohammed  
Linguistic Skills in The Light of Social Competence and Some  
Demographic Variables in Kindergarten

ABSTRACT

Results of the study:

- The existence of a link D. positive between language skills with social competence.
- There are significant differences between the mean scores of male and female in language skills (writing skill - listening skill) and the total score in favor of females, to achieve values "T" reduce significance accepted statistically, where the semantic (0.01), so volume came impact strong. D teams did not appear for the skills (speaking and reading) not to reach the values of "T" statistically significant reduction accepted.
- There are significant differences between the mean scores of children in language skills Kindergarten public nurseries languages in kindergarten to reach the values of "T" reduce significance accepted statistically, where the semantic (0.01) for favor of nurseries languages.
- the lack of effect of D to interact duo (a × b) and (a × c) and (b × c) as well as the interaction triple (a × b × c) of language skills and class college, where it came from all the values are not a function.
- There are significant differences between the mean scores of children in language skills kindergarten and according to the AD order in favor of the arrangement at least AD to reach values efface reduce statistically significance unacceptable at 0.05 level
- There are significant differences between the mean scores of children in language skills reduce significance accepted statistically, where according to family size to achieve the values of "T" .for the benefit of family size younger ( . . ١ ) the semantic
- nificant differences between the mean scores of children in language skills in gis era erehT kindergarten and in accordance with the level of education of parents in favor of the higher educational shceffe reduce statistically significance unacceptable at 0.05 level level to reach values



ع- سمير مسعد مرسي مزال  
فعالية برنامج لتحسين الكفاءة الوجدانية والاجتماعية لدي الأطفال  
المتأخرين عقلياً "القابلين للتعلم"  
Samir Masaad Morsy mazal

The Effectiveness Program to Improve Emotional and Social  
Competence for Mental Retardation Children " Educable"

ABSTRACT

The study aims to Detect the effect of the training program to improve the emotional and social competence in children retarded "educable" in the post-test. And Detection of the continuity of the training program in improving emotional and social competence in mentally retarded children "educable"

A sampling study of a group of pupils retarded who are able to learn from the gender institution education intellectual Bashakh city of Kafr el-Sheikh and center Baltim of the province of Kafr el-Sheikh and ages of time between (12 - 15) years, IQ "50 to 70" were divided into two groups: Experimental group received the program education institution intellectual (n = 10) , Control group Baltim Center (not receive the program) (n = 10)

The results of the study , There are significant differences between the average times of individuals degrees experimental and control groups in performance on a scale of emotional and social competence in the post measurement for the experimental group." , There are significant differences between the average times of scores of the experimental group in performance on a scale of emotional and social competence in pre and post measurements in favor of the post measurement." ,and There are no statistically significant differences between the average times of scores of the experimental group in performance on a scale of emotional and social competence in the post measurements and follow-up.



٥-إسراء عاطف عبدالهادي القاضي  
تأثير تفاعل بعض المتغيرات المعرفية واللامعرفية على أساليب التفكير لدى  
طلبة الثانوية العامة

Esraa Atef Abd El-Hady El-Kady

### The Effect of The Interaction Among Some Cognitive And Non-Cognitive Variables on The Thinking Styles For General Secondary Certificate Students

#### ABSTRACT

Problem: Do some cognitive variables (attention–achievement), some Non-cognitive variables (locus of control–attitude toward studying), gender and the bi, tri and quartet reactions affect the methods of thinking for general secondary students?

Importance: reveal nature of relation between thinking styles and some cognitive and Non-cognitive variables on general students.

Aims: Revealing the effect some cognitive variables, some Non-cognitive variables affect of thinking for general secondary students.

The sample: The basic sample has (700) secondary stage students.

Tools: measurement of styles of thinking, test of attention, measurement of the locus of control, and measurement of attitude towards studying.

Statistics Styles: Correlation coefficient, T.Test, Arithmetic's means, Standards deviations and Analysis of variance.

Results: Having statistics show effect of attention, achievement, locus of control, attitude towards studying and their reactions on styles.

## قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- إسلام ممدوح زغلول محمد  
جماليات التصوير في المشهد القرآني  
( دراسة تحليلية أسلوبية )

**Islam Mamdouh Zaghloul Mohamed**  
**The aesthetics of photography in the scene Quranic**  
**(Study analytical stylistic)**

### ABSTRACT

"Differs from the general context of the scene from one scene to another depending on the situation and atmosphere of the scene, there are some scenes in context-dominated public it myself atmosphere and certain emotions such as anxiety, confusion, sadness and joy, so that leaves an impact on the human psyche.

There are some scenes contain a collective dialogue, whether in this world or in the Hereafter has been allocated both dialogue between the people of hell, and the people of the fire was more allocation among the people of hell for each other and the people of Paradise to each other. And the pleasure to view and read like a scene in front of the eye and displays the listener or reader scene has a full listening until the end of the scene accurately any of the scene beginning and end up recalled accurately and splendor and beauty.

Filled with scenes of Quranic words that indicate the meanings have a significant impact on the expression of the scene Quranic and his movement and intensity and Monster, speed and slow and the Palace of the scene and its length and its expressions different Bozman different have a significant impact in psychology .



**٢- طاهر إبراهيم عبد الحميد اللبودي**  
**تأثير التدريس بالإكتشاف الموجه باستخدام تكنولوجيا مختبر العلوم**  
**الإفتراضي على تنمية التحصيل وقدرات التفكير الإبتكاري في العلوم لدى تلاميذ**  
**الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي**

**Taher Ibrahim Abdulhamid Elliboudi**

**The Effect of Guided Discovery Teaching**

**Using Virtual Science Lab Technology on The Development of**  
**Achievement and Creative Thinking Abilities in Science for Students of**  
**The Second Stage: Basic Education**

#### ABSTRACT

Over the last few years, the use of simulation technologies in school education has become widespread. The purpose of this study was to compare the impact of guided discovery teaching using virtual science lab technology (VSL) with that of traditional educational experience in relation to achievement and creative thinking abilities in natural science for second grade preparatory school students. Using an instructional design model, the author developed a virtual science lab program (VSL); the design consisted of 2D and 3D animations and interactive experimental activities. The research instruments for the study were also developed; two paper-based pre/post tests on achievement and creative thinking abilities in science were used to collect data. The sample used in the study consisted of 114 students from one schools in Kafr El Sheikh city, Kafr El Sheikh Governorate, Egypt. The sample was divided into an experimental group and a control group. The author used an experimental design wherein the experimental group was exposed to the virtual science lab technology (VSL), while the control group studied in a traditional setting and performed related activities.

The pre-test results indicated that the entry-level for achievement and creative thinking abilities in science of both groups of students were equal, which guaranteed the reliability of the research. The findings of the post-test highlighted the following points: (a) Students in the experimental group had significantly higher mean scores in science achievement. (b) The experimental group performed better in science creative thinking abilities. (c) There is significant relation between science achievement and science creative thinking abilities. In conclusions, the virtual science lab (VSL) provided considerable support for preparatory second grade students and helped them to improve their achievement in science and science creative thinking abilities. These results go beyond previous research results, which did not focus on young learners. The use of virtual science lab (VSL) contributed considerably in elevating learning outcomes; the results provided an empirical evidence of the advantages of virtual science lab (VSL) for education policy makers.



٣- أمل عبد الحى أحمد موسى  
فاعلية برنامج باستخدام وسائط الحاسب المتعددة فى الوقاية من بعض  
صعوبات القراءة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول من مرحلة التعليم الأساسى  
Amal Abd El-Hay Ahmed

**The Effectiveness Of A Multimedia Computer Program In The  
Prevention Of Some Reading Difficulties For Basic Education First Grade  
Students**

**ABSTRACT**

The problem of the study: It could be as the following:

There are some difficulties in reading for the first year students in primary school, this also was obvious within pilot study, which the researcher has done, so the problem of the study is defined in answering the following prime question :

How effective is it to use the computers multimedia in avoiding reading difficulties for the first year students in primary school?

The aim of the study :-

it aims to :- knowing how effective is it to use a computer's multimedia program in avoiding some reading difficulties for the first year students in primary school .

Study results :

- The experimental group have transcended (on multimedia program) over the controlled group (traditional way) in learning generally .
- The experimental group have transcended (on multimedia program) over the controlled group (traditional way) in the proficiency performance note card.
- The experimental group have transcended (multimedia program) over the controlled group (traditional way) in the proficien performance in note card in pronouncing from Alf (A) to Roa (R) with setting motions Fathoh – Dammah – Kasrah – Sukun.
- The experimental group have transcended (multimedia program) over the controlled group (traditional way) in the proficien performance note card in writing the letters from Alf (A) to Roa (R) at the beginning, middle and end of the word accurately.
- The experimental group have transcended (multimedia program) over the controlled group (traditional way) in proficien performance note card in pronouncing the letters sound from Alf (A) to Roa (R) lengthy with Alf (A), Woaw (w) and yoa (y).
- The experimental group have transcended (multimedia program) over the controlled (traditional way) in the proficien performance note card in merging voices to make sounds from previously known letters and was studied before.

The experimental group (multimedia program) have transcended over the controlled group(traditional way) on the profience performance note card in reading award that consists of letters were known before and as sentence like wise .



ع- أميمة محمود طلبة محمود الفقهي  
فعالية وحدة مقترحة في تنمية بعض القيم  
الدينية ومهارات الاستماع لدى تلاميذ الصفوف الثلاثة الأولى من التعليم  
الأساسي

**Omayma Mahmoud Tulbah Mahmoud El-Feqi**  
**The Effectiveness of a Suggested Unit in Developing the First- Three-  
Basic Grades Students Religious Values and Listening Skills**

**ABSTRACT**

Human are the worthiest treasure of nations. Religious values and morals are equally worthy since The present study addresses the following overarching question: What is the impact of a proposed unit on developing some religious values and listening skills that are necessary for the first-stage pupils of elementary education? Out of this overarching question come three sub-questions:

1. What is the impact of teaching a proposed unit on developing some religious values for the study sample?
2. What is the purpose behind teaching a proposed unit on developing some religious values and listening skills for a sample of pupils?
3. Is there a significant relation between developing religious values and commanding listening skills for the study sample?

Results: 1- There are statistically significant differences between the average marks of the pupils in the pre-measurement process and the post-measurement process in favour of the latter, regarding the measurement of religious values . 2 - There are statistically significant differences between the average marks of the pupils in the pre-measurement process and the post-measurement process in favour of the latter, regarding the listening skills on the whole as well as regarding each skill aside. 3 - There is no statistically significant relation between religious values and listening skills for the study sample? 4 - There is no statistically significant relation between males and females in the process of learning religious values and listening skills.

## قسم أصول التربية



١- حسين محمد عبده السرحي  
دراسة تقييمية لمؤسسات تربية ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بمحافظة كفر  
الشيخ في ضوء مدخل الجودة الشاملة

Hussein Mohamed Abdu Elsarhy

### AN EVALUATION STUDY OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS INDIVIDUALS AT KAFR- ELSHEIK IN LIGHT OF COMPREHENSIVE QUALITY APPROACH

#### ABSTRACT

Caring for educating the children of special needs, especially in the categories of the deaf and the hard of hearing, is an educational consideration by merging them with the society. Upon this, the current study problem can be formulated in the following question:

- To what extent does the reality of the schools of educating children of special needs in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate conform to the nature of educating the children of special needs in the categories of the deaf and the hard of hearing, in the light of the comprehensive quality input?

The study leads to the following results:

Special education schools (category of the deaf and the hard of hearing) in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate do not have the physical and human capacities, and the requirements that should be there in those schools in the light of comprehensive quality.

## ثانياً : الدكتوراه

### قسم الصحة النفسية



١- إيناس أحمد السيد محمد  
فاعلية برنامج تدريبي فردي لتنمية التواصل لدى الصم المكفوفين  
Enas Ahmed Elsayed Mohamed  
**The effectiveness of an individual training program to develop  
communication in the deafblind**

#### ABSTRACT

Objectives: Exploring the effectiveness and its continuity of an individual training program for developing communication in the deafblind.

Study Samples: Three deafblind children (1 male, 2 females with ages between 5 & 10 years old).  
Tools: Communication measure, Case study for deafblind and a training program (Designed by researcher).

Results: There is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores on Pre to Post test on the component of total communication for the benefit of post-test. There is no statistically significant difference between the mean scores on Follow-up to Post test on the component of total communication. The existence of some potential factors behind the increase and decrease of scores on the measure of deafblind communication through the individual study of the study sample as a whole.



٢- إيمان أحمد أبو القاسم على قطب عبده  
فاعلية برنامج للتدريب على إدارة الوقت وبرنامج للتدريب على حل  
المشكلات الاجتماعية في إدارة الضغوط النفسية لدى عينة من طلاب المرحلة  
الثانوية

**Eman Ahmed Abo El Kasem Ali Abdou**  
**The Effectiveness of Training programme on Time management and**  
**Training programme on Solving social problems in administration of**  
**Psychological pressures for a sample of secondary.**

#### ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1- Disclosing the effectiveness of the time management program in the management of psychological pressures to students sample study.
- 2- Disclosing the effectiveness of the social problems solving program in the management of psychological pressures to students sample study.
- 3- Disclosing the effectiveness of integrating the two programs in order to manage the stress of the students of the study.

The results showed the training

efficiency on the time management program and program of training on solve social problems also combining of the two programs in management of psychological pressure at a sample of secondary school students, and continuation of the efficiency after ending the follow up.

٣- محمد سيد محمد موسى  
فعالية برنامج تدريبي باستخدام الكمبيوتر في تنمية بعض مهارات اللعب  
للأطفال التوحدين

**Mohamed Sayed Mohamed Mousa**  
**Effectiveness of a computer training program on enhancing some**  
**play skills in children with autism**

**ABSTRACT**

Autism is a neurological and developmental disorder that lasts through out man s life. It is characterized by various deficits including play. The present study aims at enhancing some play skills in children with autism through developing and applying a training program based on using computer , children examining its effectiveness , and transferring its effect throughout the follow-up period. Participants were eight children with autism aged 9-12 years old , and divided into two equal and matched experimental and control groups. Experimental method was used , and tools included Godard intelligence scale for children with autism , and play skills scale foe children in addition to the training program used. Results revealed the effectiveness of the training program used on enhancing the play skills of children with autism. It was concluded that computerized games and programs are generally important to modify behaviors of children with autism.



٤- رحاب أحمد حسانين الخيارى  
فعالية كل من برنامج للمساندة الاجتماعية وبرنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي  
لإدارة الضغوط لدى عينة من ذوي صعوبات التعلم في مرحلة المراهقة

Rehab Ahmed Hassanein

**effectiveness of social support program and counseling cognitive  
program for stress management in a sample of learning disabilities  
adolescent**

#### ABSTRACT

Aim to discover the effectiveness of social support program and counseling cognitive program for stress management in a sample of learning disabilities adolescent

The study sample consisted of 18 students in the first grade of secondary year in the age group of ( 15-16 ) years and who have proven tools previously applied to be from people with attention disabilities , and who were also given the highest scores on a scale of psychological stress , were divided into ( 3 ) groups equally : a control group not receiving any program - experimental group (1) receive social support program - An experimental group (2) receive cognitive behavioral counseling program .

Results discover effectiveness of social support program and counseling cognitive program for stress management in a sample of learning disabilities adolescent

## قسم التربية المقارنة و الادارة التعليمية



١- رمضان محمد محمد السعودى

التخطيط الاستراتيجى لتطوير تسويق الخدمات الجامعية  
فى جمهورية مصر العربية

**Ramadan Mohamed Mohamed El Saudi**

**Strategic Planning for the Development of Marketing University  
Services in Arab Republic of Egypt**

### ABSTRACT

Strategic planning requires a degree of co-ordination between marketing administration and the environment outside the university. It also requires anticipating what the future will be like. In marketing field, there are many plans which should be built on expectations such as order of university services and types of market, market share and the environment. All the previous factors are important to fulfil the service quality and to measure the level of services and the expectations of people to judge on the services given

Steps of the study:

The study consists of the following chapters:

- First Step: the general framework of the study which includes, introduction, problem, limits, objectives, importance, terms, method and literature of the study.
- Second Step: strategic planning for marketing university services. (theoretical framework ).
- Third Step: strategic planning for marketing university services in universities of Michigan Flint, Nuttingham Trent and king Abdelaziz in Saudi Arabia.
- Fourth Step: strategic planning for marketing university services in Egypt.
- Fifth Step: A field study of strategic planning for marketing university services in Egypt.
- Sixth Step: The proposed strategic to develop marketing university services in Egypt.



٢- محمد فؤاد إبراهيم خضر  
إعداد مُعلم الطّالِب الكفّيف بالمرحلة الثانوية في مصر باستخدام مَعايير  
صَمَان الجُودَة والاعتماد الأكاديمي ( تَصُور مُقترح )

**Mohamed Fouad Ibrahim Khedr**

**Teacher Preparation Blind Secondary School Student in Egypt  
Using Quality Assurance Standards and Accreditation  
Conceived Proposal**

**ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the subject of professional accreditation , teacher blind student high school in Egypt using the standards of quality assurance and accreditation , and the aim of the study to: identify the nature of the student -secondary blind systems and education , and to identify the characteristics and responsibilities of a teacher blind student , standing on contemporary trends in teacher preparation student the blind , and to identify the criteria for teacher preparation blind student academically in both Egypt and the United States , and benefit from the experience of the United States in building a perception of a proposal for a standard teacher preparation blind student in Egypt , the study used the approach comparative research in order to describe the system teacher preparation blind for high school students in some developed countries , and the Arab Republic of Egypt , then the interpretation and comparison to conceptualize a proposal for that category , the study concluded that it should pay attention to the selection of teachers and special education teachers who meet the qualities and personal characteristics , and holding workshops to study the operational dimensions of the application of professional accreditation for a special education teacher in Egypt , and must activate the role of the academic professional for teachers , develop training requirements for each level of the ) teacher ( teacher talk - developing teacher - efficient teacher - skilled teacher - a teacher expert

## قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- محمد فكري جمال بشته

فعالية التدريب على بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة القرائية على الفهم  
القرائي وحل المسائل اللفظية لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي

Mohamed Fikry Gamal Beshta

**The Effectiveness of training on some of Meta-cognitive reading  
strategies on the reading comprehension and problem solving of the  
second stage pupils of the Basic Education**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to :

- 1- Building a program aims to give the second stage pupils of the basic education some Meta-cognitive reading strategies.
- 2- study the effectiveness of training on some Meta-cognitive reading strategies in improving the reading comprehension.
- 3- study the effectiveness of training on some Meta-cognitive reading strategies in improving the problem solving.

The study has found the following : - there is an effect has statistical indicate between the degrees main of the experimental group in pre – post measuring on the study tools for the post measuring .

## كلية الطب البيطري



أولاً: الماجستير

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :

١- يسرى عبد الرؤف عبد الحميد البنا  
دراسة التأثير الفارماكولوجى المناعى للمضاد الحيوى لينكوميسين وحده أو  
مع الاسبكتينوميسين  
Yosry Abd El Raouf Abd El Hamid El Banna  
A Study on Immunopharmacological Effect of Lincomycin Alone or in  
Combination with Spectinomycin

ABSTRACT

Chemotherapy is one of the most rapidly advancing branches of applied pharmacology. Immunomodulating activity of certain chemotherapeutic agents specially antibiotics and in some certain studies, certain drugs may induce alteration of immune Response in vaccinated chickens as in these study, injection of lincomycin or spectinomycin alone in therapeutic doses before, after or simultaneous with vaccination of Newcastle virus vaccine in chickens does not affect antibody titre on immune response, while injection of lincomycin in combination with spectinomycin before time of vaccination significantly decreases antibody titre. It is preferable to use such drugs if recommended together simultaneously with or after vaccination to avoid their immunosuppressing capability in chickens.

٢- محمد احمد العدوى احمد  
التداخل الدوائى لاستخدام اللينكوميسين مع داىكلازوريل فى الدواجن السليمة و المصابة بعدوى الكوكسيديا الاعورية

Drug interaction of using lincomycin and diclazuril in normal and experimentally infected chickens with Emerica tenella

ABSTRACT

## قسم الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية



١- ساره على جاد الرب محمد  
دراسات باثولوجية اكلينيكية علي تأثير اضافة بذرة القطن فى علائق البط  
Sara Ali Gad El-Rab  
clinicopathological studies on the effect of application of  
cottonseed in diets of ducks

### ABSTRACT

A six weeks feeding trial was conducted to evaluate the effect of replacement of soybean meal (SBM) with cottonseed meal (CSM) with or without addition of ferrous sulphate in white Pekin ducks. One hundred one-day old white Pekin ducks were divided into five groups. Group (1) fed standard basal diet (control), group (2) fed diet where 20% of SBM was replaced by CSM (CSM20), group (3) fed diet 2+ ferrous sulphate (CSM20+), group (4) fed diet where 41% of SBM was replaced by CSM (CSM41) and group (5) fed diet 4+ferrous sulphate(CSM41+). On 21 and 42 days of age blood samples were collected from different groups. Replacement of 20% or 41% of SBM by CSM had no encouraging effect on the growth performance. Furthermore, there were a significant decrease in red blood cells count, hemoglobin, packed cell volume, total protein and plasma reduced glutathione in CSM20 and CSM41 groups compared with control group. Meanwhile, there were significant increases in serum ALT and AST activity in the same groups. Addition of ferrous sulphate to (CSM20+ and effect of gossypol on growth performance, blood picture and organ CSM41+) alleviates the adverse functions.

## قسم الفسيولوجيا :



١- رشا السعيد عطية محمد الوكيل

دراسات فسيولوجية على تأثير جين الميوساتين ومثبطاته  
على نمو ووظائف العضلات في الجاموس المصري

Rasha Alsaeed Atia Mohammed Alwakeel

**Physiological Studies On The Effect Of Myostatin Gene And Its  
Inhibitors On Muscle Growth And Function In Egyptian Buffaloes**

### ABSTRACT

Using the traditional selection does not solve the problem of meat shortage in our country and with advent of molecular genetics and biotechnology, it becomes possible to significantly improve the meat production of animals. In this Study, blood and muscle tissue samples from Egyptian buffaloes were collected and then DNA and RNA were extracted also Serum samples from these animals were used for spectrophotometric measurement of Ca and P levels as well as ALP and GOT enzyme activities. The present study is the first report on polymorphisms of Mstn gene in Egyptian buffaloes and on the correlation between their SNPs with growth traits, MstnPro and mineral (Ca and P) and enzymatic (ALP and GOT) activity in serum of meat producing Egyptian buffaloes. The synonymous A31G was significantly ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) correlated with ADG, GH mRNA levels (at 24 month of age), MstnPro mRNA levels (at 6, 12 and 24 month of age), Ca, P, ALP and GOT serum levels (at 2 year of age). The GG animals have a higher ADG, GH, MstnPro, Ca, P, ALP and GOT as compared to AA genotype animals with lower meat production. This study may be practical for the improvement of Egyptian native buffaloes.

## قسم تنمية الثروة الحيوانية :



١- صفاء السيد محمد عبده  
تحديد بعض الطفرات الموضوعية التي تؤثر على إنتاج الألبان في الجاموس  
المصري

**Safaa El-Sayed Mohamed Abdo**  
**Identification of Some SNPs Associated with Milk Production in**  
**Egyptian Water Buffalo**

### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in the Biotechnology lab, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University. The overall goal of this study is to detect SNPs in some lactogenic genes (Leptin and Osteopontin) associated with milk production traits which can be used in marker assisted selection (MAS) to increase milk production of Egyptian buffalo. genomic DNA was extracted from two hundreds Egyptian buffalo, the target genes were amplify using (PCR), SNPs were then detected using sequence data and single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP). Statistical analysis was used to validate the correlation of these SNPs and milk traits. Of these SNPs, G164A SNP in LEP.1 locus, and T190C and A225G in OPN.2 locus were significantly correlated with milk traits.



٢- هيثم جمال السيد بسيوني أبو العلا  
تحديد بعض الطفرات الموضوعية التي تؤثر على إنتاج اللحوم في الجاموس  
المصري

**Haitham Gamal El Sayed Basiouny Abo-Al-Ela**  
**Identification of Some SNPs Associated with Meat Production in**  
**Egyptian Water Buffalo**

### ABSTRACT

This study may be the first report on detection of polymorphisms of Insulin like growth factor-2 (IGF2), Insulin like growth factor-2 receptor (IGF2R), Myogenic differentiation (MyoD) and Myogenin (MyoG) genes and association between their SNPs and growth traits in Egyptian buffaloes. The SNPs which associated significantly with the growth traits are, C287A SNP in IGF2 exon 10 with homozygous genotype (AA), and A266C SNP in IGF2R exon 23 with homozygous genotype (AA) are significantly correlated with average daily gain (ADG) from birth to 9 months of age. These SNPs provides a set of marker useful for selection strategy of good meat producer animal as it could be contribute in improvement of meat production of buffalo. Moreover, Two novel SNPs, A1481C SNP in intron 2, C1876T SNP in 3'/UTR, were detected in buffalo MyoD and two novel SNPs, T1198C in intron 1, C2858T in 3'/UTR were detected in buffalo MyoG but these SNPs do not influence ADG in Egyptian buffaloes from birth to two years.



**٣- محمد على عبدالقادر رضوان**  
**عزل وتحديد الطفرات الوراثية لجين هرمون النمو فى سلالات الدجاج**  
**المصرى ومقارنته بسلالات اجنبية وعلاقتها بإنتاجية هذه السلالات**  
**Mohamed Ali Abdelkader Radwan**  
**Isolation and identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms in**  
**growth hormone gene in Egyptian chicken breeds and their association**  
**with productivity**

**ABSTRACT**

The present work was carried out at the Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University. The present study is the first Egyptian report on polymorphisms of GH, GHR and GHSR genes and the association between their SNPs and eight body weights in seven Egyptian chickens (Fayoumi, Dandarawy, Dokki-4, Inshas, Mandara and El-Salam and Rhode Island Red) 26 birds from each breed. In this study, blood and muscle tissue samples were collected from seven Egyptian chickens and then DNA and RNA were extracted. A set of novel SNPs were detected. Of these SNPs, G92A SNP in the second intron of cGH gene and homozygous genotype GG of this SNP was associated with higher eight week body weights. A novel T225C SNP was detected in the fourth intron of cGH gene. A synonymous A93C SNP was detected in exonic region of chicken GHR gene with no observed change in amino acid. A novel T40C SNP was detected in the first intron of GHSR gene in (Dokki-4, Inshas, Mandara, El-Salam and Rhode Island Red) and not detected in Fayoumi, Dandarawy. This study may be practical way for genetic improvement of Egyptian native chickens.

**قسم الجراحة البيطرية**



**أحمد سامى بدوى عبد الحميد**  
**مقارنة بين تأثير تهيئة الكلى قبل وتثبيتها بعد انقطاع الدم فى**  
**الفئران**  
**" دراسة مستقبلية عشوائية ضابطة "**  
**Ahmed Sami Badawi Abd El-Hamid**  
**PRECONDITIONING VERSUS POSTCONDITIONING RENAL**  
**ISCHEMIA IN A RAT MODEL:**  
**A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY**

## قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



١- محمد الشحات عبد الفتاح محمد غازي  
عزل وتحديد جين هرمون النمو في دم وأنسجة الجاموس المصري المنخفض  
والعالي في إنتاج اللحم

**Mohammad El-Shahat Abd El-fatah Mohammad**  
**Isolation and identification of growth hormone gene in blood and  
tissues of low and high meat yielding Egyptian buffaloes**

### ABSTRACT

This experiment was carried out in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, throughout the period from September 2012 to June 2013. There are many advantages to raise Egyptian water buffaloes, but these animals remain underutilized and show sub-optimal meat production potential. Therefore, genetic improvement of these animals is of economic importance. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first report on polymorphisms of GH and GHR genes in Beheiry Egyptian water buffaloes and the first study on the association between their SNPs and growth traits. Of these SNPs, G1607T SNP in GH exon5 with homozygous genotype GG and C742T SNP in GHR gene exon5 with homozygous genotype TT are significantly associated with average daily gain (ADG) at age from birth to 6 months and at age of 6 months to 12 months respectively. Although further analysis is required to confirm our results, the correlation of SNP genotype in the GH and GHR with better ADG trait is a very interesting finding and it could be used in marker assisted selection (MAS) to improve the meat production and growth traits in buffaloes. This study will be practical for the improvement of Egyptian native buffaloes and the breeding of genuine beef buffaloes in Egypt.



٢- امانى منصور غنيم اسماعيل  
دراسات جزيئية متقدمه عن الجينات المسئوله عن زياده انتاج اللحم في  
الجاموس المصري

**Amany Mansour Ghonaem Ismael**  
**Advanced molecular studies on some genes responsible for**  
**increasing meat yield in Egyptian buffaloes**

**ABSTRACT**

The Egyptian buffalo has a great economic value so the aim of this study is facing many problems of production in Beheiry Egyptian water buffaloes. Its low production is a great challenge, therefore the present study is the first report on polymorphisms of Myf5, Myf6, MyHC and Fst genes and its first study on the correlation between their SNPs and growth traits in Beheiry Egyptian water buffaloes. Of these SNPs, A309T SNP in Myf5 promoter the body weight of TT homozygous animals at age 6, 9 and 12 mo and average daily gain (ADG) at age of 3-6 mo. One SNP A52T in Myf6 exon 1 with the body weight of AT heterozygous animals at age 3, 6 and 9 mo and with average daily gain (ADG) at age from birth to 3 mo and from 3 to 6 mo. T131C SNP in MyHC 2(fast2x) gene in coding region with the body weight of CC homozygous animals at age 18 and 24 mo and with average daily gain (ADG) at age of 12-18 mo. Both SNPs in coding region of Fst gene A246G and A327G with the average daily gain (ADG) of AA/AA homozygous animals at age from birth to 24 mo. These SNPs provides a set of useful markers for selection strategy of good meat producing animals as it could be contribute in improvement of meat production of Egyptian native buffaloes and the breeding of genuine beef buffaloes in Egypt



٣- عبير جمال زكى ماجور  
دراسات كيميائية حيوية متقدمة عن جين البرولاكتين وعلاقته بزيادة انتاج  
اللبن في الجاموس المصري

**Abeer Gamal Zaki Magour**

**Advanced biochemical studies on prolactin gene and its association  
with milk production in Egyptian buffaloes**

**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, till 2013. The overgoal of this study is to detect SNPs in some  $\gamma$  throughout the period from 201 lactogenic gene (Prolactin and prolactin receptor) associated with milk production traits which can be used in marker assisted selection to increase the milk production of Egyptian buffaloes. Genomic DNA was extracted from 200 Beheiry Egyptian water buffalo cows, raised at El-Nataff El-Gidid Experimental Stations and Mehallet Mousa Experimental Station of the Animal Production Research Institute (APRI), Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt. The target gene were amplified using PCR, then SNPs were detected using Single strand conformational polymorphism SSCP and Sequence data. Statistical analysis was used to validate the association of these SNPs with milk production traits. Two novel SNPs (G122A and T203C) were detected in exon 9 of PRLR.3. Four haplotypes (TT/GG, TT/AA, CC/GG, CC/AA) were significantly correlated with milk traits in Beheiry Egyptian water buffaloes. GG/TT haplotype showed the highest protein and fat %, and the lowest milk yield than other haplotypes.

## قسم طب الحيوان



١- محمد الجوهري محمد الجوهري الاشقر  
دراسة حقلية على مرض الجلد العقدي بمحافظة  
كفر الشيخ

**Mohamed El-Gohary Mohamed El-Ashker**  
**Field Study On Lumpy Skin Disease At Kafrelsheikh Governorate**

### ABSTRACT

This study had been carried out on 120 cross-bred cattle showing signs of LSD during the period from July, 2011- October, 2011 at Kafrelsheikh governorate. Those animals were subjected to clinical, epidemiological and histopathological examination against LSD. In addition blood samples and skin biopsies from some of them were subjected to PCR. The veterinarian's opinions were assessed. Clinical examination revealed 2 clinical forms; mild (69.16%) and severe (30.83%) with variable courses of illness. Case fatality rate was 5.8%. Results of PCR emphasized that skin biopsies is the best samples for detection of the viral DNA. Our questionnaire showed weakness of scientific knowledge of the veterinarian about the disease, and that revealed the shortage in scientific levels and communication of General organization of veterinary services (GOVS).



٢- محمد عبد الله السيد غازي

دراسات على مرض التهاب القرنية والملتحمة المعدي في الأبقار والجاموس

**MOHAMED ABDALLA ELSYED GHAZY**

**STUDIES ON BOVINE KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIES IN CATTLE AND  
BUFFALOES**

**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out at kafr El-sheikh governorate, Egypt to investigate infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) in cattle and buffaloes. Clinical examination of 469 animals(405 cattle and 64 buffaloes ) revealed affection of 114 with IBK. They were classified according to the severity of illness into 3 clinical degrees. Epidemiologically, the proportion of infection was 24.3%. It was affected by age, species , housing and rearing system. Young age, buffaloes and outdoor rearing system were associated with higher proportion of infection. Concerning treatment, ciprofloxacin , Enrofloxacin, oxyteracyclin and penicillin-streptomycin were used topically , systemic and by subconjunctival injection. The recovery rates were 94.44 % , 95.58% and 94.44 % which were achieved by topical, subconjunctival and systemic regimes respectively.



٢- محمد محمد عبد الموجود الحداد

دراسات تشخيصية على مرض السل البقري في الجاموس

**Mohamed Mohamed Abd El-Mawgoud El-Hadad**

**DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES ON BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN BUFFALO**

**ABSTRACT**

Out of 9979 buffaloes tested by tuberculin skin test through the national test an slaughter program during the period from June 2010 to December 2011, 8(0.08%) were positive. The post mortem examination was carried out on 7 buffaloes that have already been slaughtered and it was found that 4 (57.14%) showed visible lesions. Bacteriological isolation revealed 4 were M. bovis (57.14%) ELISA test results showed 5 positive cases (71.4%). PCR result showed six cases were positive(85.71%) .So, the PCR test could be used for rapid and accurate diagnosis of tuberculosis.

## قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية



١- عمرو اسماعيل زين الدين ابراهيم  
الافلاتوكسين في الاعلاف وتأثيرها على صحة الاسماك  
**Amr Ismail Zain Al din Ibrahim**  
**Aflatoxins in Feed and Its Effect on Fish Health**

### ABSTRACT

The present work was carried out at the department of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition faculty of Veterinary Medicine kafrelsheikh University to study the dietary contamination with aflatoxin B1 (200ppb) with or without dietary supplementation of biological and/or chemical detoxicant for AFB1 using 180 Apparently healthy Nile tilapia fingerlings

This study evaluated clinical lesions and postmortem examination of fish, growth, feed efficiency and survival rate. Some blood constituents, biochemical parameters and histo - pathological changes were examined in all experimental groups.

The works had been attempted in the current study to reduce aflatoxin content in contaminated feeds to the so called (safety levels) for fish using chemical or biological techniques revealed limited success with superiority to the biological treatment.



٢- غادة كامل محمد الجمل  
سيلاج الذرة والافلاتوكسينات  
**Ghada Kamel Mohamed Elgamal**  
**Corn silage and Aflatoxins**

ABSTRACT

The period from January 2010 to December 2012 had mycotoxin problems in many Egyptian farms. Sixty two samples were collected from different locations in Egyptian farms (Cairo-Alex desert road, Cairo-Ismailia desert road and Middle of Delta) to study the effects of preharvesting field, storage and feed out management stresses on AF occurrence in corn silage. Thirty two samples of corn silage were collected from farms in which WPC had different stresses factors (8 samples insect damage, 12 samples overmature and 12 samples droughts stress). To study the effect of bunker consolidation and feed out management on occurrence of aflatoxins contamination in corn silage, thirty samples were collected from different farms.

Data revealed that no detected aflatoxins in corn silage which had insect damage in the field. There were no aflatoxins contamination in silage made from overmature whole corn plant. The recorded data showed that no aflatoxins corn silage made from whole corn plant subjected to droughts. No aflatoxins detected in corn silage samples were ensiled in concrete or pile silo with loose or tight face.

Based on flourmetric results of analyses 62 corn silage from different farm locations in Egypt, it could be concluded that field, storage and feed out management stresses had no impact on aflatoxins occurrence in corn silage. Future work should potentially focus on other types of mycotoxins in corn silage.

## قسم أمراض الدواجن



١- أحمد على محمد عبدربة

الوضع الحالي لكفاءة اللقاحات المختلفة ضد مرض إنفلونزا الطيور في منطقة  
الدلتا

**Ahmed Ali Mohammed Abd-Rabo**

**The Present Situation of the Efficacy of the Different Vaccines  
against the Bird Flu in Delta Region**

### ABSTRACT

A number of 29 commercial chicken poultry farms in four Egyptian Governorates in Delta Region vaccinated with inactivated homologous H5N1 & Heterologous H5N2 vaccines and recombinant HVT & Fowlpox vaccines during the period from 2010–2013 from which 595 serum samples were collected and has been evaluated using Haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test titrated with vaccine Ag produced from the same type of vaccine and field antigen produced from local Egyptian isolate circulating from 2010 A/chicken/Egypt/102d/2010(H5N1) for monitoring of H5 immune response, this was jointed with biosecurity level of such farms. From this study Concluded that the use of homologues vaccine antigen only in HI test will provide a good picture about the vaccine efficacy in the vaccinated birds but comparison between vaccine and field antigen used in HI test within the same flock will provide an excellent tool to measure the immune response and predict the level of protection in vaccinated birds and to predict the level of antigenic variation between vaccine and field viruses ,biosecurity level on farm greatly affect the efficacy of vaccine immune response and protection, the inactivated H5N1 and recombinant fowl pox vaccines give close level of antibodies against both the vaccine antigen and the field antigen reflects sufficient level of vaccine efficacy with similar degree of protection against the current field viruses .

## قسم مراقبة الاغذية



١- رضا محمد ابراهيم عبدالله  
التقييم البكتريولوجي لبعض منتجات اللحوم

**Reda Mohammed Ibrahim Abd Allah**

### **Bacteriological assessment of some meat products**

#### ABSTRACT

A total of 168 samples of meat products (42 sausage, 45 beef burger, 39 minced meat and 42 luncheon samples) were collected randomly from different markets at Kafr-El-sheikh and El-Gharbia governorates on Egypt and examined for assessment of their bacteriological quality. The results showed that the samples were highly contaminated with aerobic bacteria, psychrotrops and staphylococci. *S. aureus* and *salmonellae* were isolated from 2.4 and 11.8 %, 6.7 and 2.9 % and 10.3 and 5.2 % of fresh sausage, beef burger and minced meat, respectively. The both organisms not detected in any luncheon samples. While, *E.coli* O157:H7 could be isolated from examined beef burger, minced meat and luncheon samples with an incidence of 2.22, 2.6 and 2.4 %, respectively, and not detected in any fresh sausage samples. The results indicated that most of the products examined in this study did not meet Egyptian standards, therefore posing potential risks to consumers.

## قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



**١- شيماء الجفني محمد غانم**  
**دراسات عن تأثير بعض العناصر المثبطة للاستجابة المناعية في الأرانب**  
**Shaymaa El-Hefny Mohamed Ghanem**  
**Studies on effect of certain immunosuppressive agents against**  
**immunoresponse in Rabbits**

### ABSTRACT

The present study was planned to clarify the effect of experimental infection of aflatoxin B1 on immune response of rabbit, Thirty six - two month old rabbits were used and divided into four equal groups. The first group was given normal feed (free from mycotoxins and without any treatment) and kept as control group. The second group; contaminated ration with aflatoxin 30µg/kg ration for 28 days. Third group was given aflatoxin mixed with antimycotoxin (Mycofix, 1kg/ton), fourth group; Mycofix (1kg/ton) only. Immunosuppression was detected through measurement of humoral immune response (HA titers to sheep RBCs and IH titers to LPS of Pasteurella multocida) and cell mediated immune (CMI) response through detection of cutaneous basophil hypersensitivity by skin test reaction to BCG and phytohemagglutinin M, phagocytic index in isolated peritoneal exudate adherent cells, total and differential leukocytic count, humoral immune response measured by some serum parameters (total protein, albumin, globulin and globulin fractionation).



٢- أحمد مختار ابراهيم فتح الباب  
دراسات ميكروبية على بعض الميكروبات المعوية  
فى الأسماك

**Ahmed Mokhtar Ibraheem Fath El-bab**  
**Microbiological Studies on Some Enteric Microbes in Fishes**

**ABSTRACT**

This work was aimed to make microbiological investigations on enteric pathogens in 280 Mugil, 250 Tilapia and 150 Catfish collected from different sources kafr-El Sheikh Governorate during the period from 2009-2011 suffering from haemorrhages on the skin, erosion of the fins, congestion and swelling of the internal organs with ascetic fluid in abdominal cavity. The study revealed isolation and identification of *Aeromonas hydrophila* with an incidence 42%, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 13.1% of oxidase positive group and 20 *Edwardsiella tarda* with an incidence 13.1% of oxidase negative group. *A. hydrophila* was positive for motility, catalase, IMVC, H<sub>2</sub>S and o/f test of glucose and it was negative for urease and gelatine liquifaction. *P. fluorescens* was positive for motility, catalase, MR, citrate, urease and gelatin liquifaction while it was negative for indole, VP, H<sub>2</sub>S and o/f test of glucose. *E. tarda* was positive for motility, catalase, IMVC and H<sub>2</sub>S production while it negative for oxidase and urease tests. The isolated strains were highly sensitive to Qinolone group, Tetracycline, Oxytetracyclin and Chloramphnicol, considerably sensitive to Doxycyclin, Spectama and Aminoglucoisides (Gentamycine and Neomycin), moderately sensitive to Erythromycine and Colistin sulphate but resistant to Ampicillin and Amoxicillin. Experimental infections of fish fingerlings with the isolated strains of *A. hydrophila*, *P. fluorescens* and *E. tarda* were carried out. Clinical signs and postmortem lesions were similar to that of natural infection.

## قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائى



١- دعاء محمد هلال الكردى  
طرق حماية الإنسان من الإصابة بأنفلونزا الطيور  
Doaa Mohamed Helal El-Kordy  
**Methods of human protection from avian influenza**

### ABSTRACT

Avian influenza (AI) was among the most emerging zoonoses that threatened humans and poultry worldwide. The aim of current study was to find out protective measures for humans against AI. A total of 480 poultry backyards and 102 human contacts were examined in different seasons for the presence of AI H5N1 in Gharbia governorate using Real time PCR. The overall positivity in backyard poultry Gharbia governorate was 8.7% and the higher risk was in winter. The overall positivity in human contacts was 3.9%. The higher risk of zoonotic transmission of AI H5N1 infection was increased in winter season. Hygienic ventilation, hygienic space and/or raising of poultry in separate species were considered as important factors for the control of AI H5N1 infection in backyard poultry. Absence of access between the backyard poultry and living area of humans, absence of droppings in humans` living area and prevention of direct contact between humans and poultry without applying of protective measures were considered as protective methods for humans against AI and control the disease.

## ثانياً : الدكتوراة

### قسم التشريخ و الاجنة



١- محمود سعد محمود جويلى  
دراسات عن دور جزيئات الالتصاق الخلوى فى أنسجة الجهاز التناسلى  
الذكرى

**Mahmoud Saad Mahmoud Gewaily**  
**Studies on the role of cell adhesion molecules in the male  
reproductive tissues**

#### ABSTRACT

In the present study, we examined the spatiotemporal expression of MPP6 (membrane protein palmitoylated 6) and its relation with CADM1 (cell adhesion molecule 1) in the mouse testis by Western blotting and immunohistochemistry. MPP6 immunoreactivity was demonstrated in the cytoplasm of step 11 to 16 spermatids from 5 weeks postpartum through adulthood. Double immunofluorescence microscopy demonstrated that MPP6 and CADM1 were colocalized only in the elongated spermatid. Furthermore, the immunoblotting of MPP6 in the testis of CADM1-deficient mouse showed a significant reduction to approximately 50% than that of wild-type mouse testis. In the testis of CADM1-deficient mice, the number of MPP6 immunopositive elongated spermatids decreased and the immunoreactivity for MPP6 was detected with dot-like or granular pattern in the cytoplasm of elongated spermatids. On the other hand, both MPP6 and CADM1 were normally expressed in the testis of Nectin-2 and -3 deficient mice referring that the involvement of MPP6 in spermatogenesis is specific for CADM1. These there is a strong relation between CADM1 and MPP6 and the interaction between findings suggest that both molecules has an essential role in spermatogenesis.

## قسم طب الحيوان



١- أميرة جعفر محمود الطنوبى  
دراسات إضافية على الإصابة بديدان البارامفستومم فى المجترات  
**Amera Gahfar Mahmoud El-Tanoby**  
**FURTHER STUDIES ON PARAMPHISTOMIASIS IN RUMINANTS**

### ABSTRACT

The morbidity of paramphitomiasis in 1136 cattle was 3.9% and infection rate was 11.33% at slaughtered animal. the oxyclozanid was 100% effective against mature paramphistomes. the efficacy of bombax ceibia in vitro on adult paramphistomes was 100% in different concentration 10, 25, 50, 100 mg/ml with different time and make changes in outer tegument of adult paramphiatomes which recorded by scanning electron microscope, The acetabulum became wider and swollen in treated flukes Also there was discharge from the oral sucker due to rupture of pharyngeal papillae. Some of the scattered papillae around the acetabulum were ruptured and the tegument papillae showed spasm. The histopathological changes in adult paramphistomes revealed a destruction of outer tegument of the worm and vaculation in muscular layer. The reduction rate of bombax ceibia in natural infected live animals was 99.3% in a dose 300 mg/kg and 70% and 80.33% in other doses 100, 200mg/kg respectively.



٢- محمد عبدالمجيد كامل عبدالمجيد

الوسائل التشخيصية في تقييم ازالة سائل الرئة في العجول حديثي الولادة

Mohamed Abdelmegeid Kamel Abdelmegeid

**Diagnostic tools in the assessment of lung fluid clearance in neonatal calves**

#### ABSTRACT

The delay in the clearance and absorption of pulmonary fluid within few hours after calving is critical predisposing factor for the occurrence of perinatal mortality. The aim of the current work is to validate the efficacy of each diagnostic imaging tools (X-ray, and ultrasonography) as well as blood gas monitoring for assessment of lung of neonatal calves. For this purposes thirteen caesarean-sectioned calves underwent for the lung assessment in Clinic for Food Animals, Üllő, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Szent István University, Budapest, Hungary. The present investigation revealed that there was improvement in the levels of different arterial and venous blood gas parameters, as well as the results confirmed that lung fluid clearance was recorded after 24 h of birth. The results of the subjective radiographic assessments according to the scoring systems (pulmonary opacification and lung expansion). There was a gradual improvement in the extra-uterine life adaptation expressed by the improvement in the lung expansion, air-content of the lung and improvement of the lung fluid clearance at 24 h. The ultrasonographic examination using B-line new artefact tool of examined calves revealed that there were over-time improvement of the ultrasonographic scores of different lung regions. The lung aeration and pulmonary fluid clearance occurred at 12 hour of birth.

## قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة



١- حماد أسامة حماد حماد  
مقارنة بين الطرق السيرولوجية المختلفة للتشخيص الدقيق للبروسيلات في  
الحيوانات والميكوبلازما في الدواجن

Hammad Osama Hammad Hammad

### COMPARISON BETWEEN DIFFERENT SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS OF BRUCELLOSIS IN ANIMAL AND MYCOPLASMOSIS IN POULTRY

#### ABSTRACT

A total of 2100 cattle serum samples, 800 sheep serum samples and 60 camel serum samples were collected from non vaccinated farms in 2010 – 2012 Serological tests were applied results explained that RBT, BAPA ELISA were highly sensitive tests (99.5-100%), (99.1-100%) and (100-100%) respectively and Riv. T. and SAT (99.5-100%) and (99.1-100%) were the highly specific tests the combination between the two group give the most accurate result and ELISA was the most sensitive test, BAPA and RBT were highly sensitive and somewhat highly specific. 5 blood samples, 5 cloacal and tracheal samples were collected from 35 poultry farms to asses serological tests (ELISA and SPA) in diagnosis of Mycoplasma gallisepticum comparing with bacterial isolation of Mycoplasma ELISA was the most sensitive and specific.

## قسم الكيمياء الحيوية



١- جيهان إبراهيم السيد على  
تنقية ودراسة خصائص بعض البروتينات الحيوانية  
Gehan Ibrahim Elsayed Ali

### Purification and characterization of some animal proteins

#### ABSTRACT

The present study was under taken to purify and characterize vitellogenin protein obtained from Nile tilapia fish (*Oreochromis niloticus*). at spawning season male, female and monosex at six monthes and one year age. The serum samples and the ovaries were used for purification using sepharose 6 B column (100x2.5 cm) at a flow rate of 60 ml/ hr and 10 ml fraction. Elution volume to female serum samples was 90 ml. Molecular weight of vitellogenin was 580 kDa. And SDSPAGE gave positive results appear as two bands, band 1(Vg2) with molecular weight approximately 120 kDa and band 2 (Vg 1) with molecular weight approximately 170 kDa. The liver samples were collected for PCR technique appeared as a partial clone of Vitellogenin gene, gel electrophoresis revealed bands of PCR products with size of approximately 285bp. The sequence length of the PCR product was 289 base. *Oreochromis niloticus* vitellogenin protein was found to be rich in valine, glycine, isoleucine, leucine and alanine amino acids and poor in phenyl alanine and histidine amino acids.

## قسم مراقبة الاغذية



١- أيمن السيد أحمد إبراهيم محمد  
التلوث البيئي للألبان ببعض المعادن الثقيلة

**Ayman El Sayed Ahmed Ibrahim**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION OF MILK WITH SOME HEAVY METALS**

#### **ABSTRACT**

A total of 150 milk samples were analyzed by (AAS) for determination of Pb, Cd, Al, Cu and Zn. Of the total samples, 80 raw bulk milk samples from two industrial areas (40 each) were collected from Gamasa industrial area (GIA) and Met-Ghamer industrial area (MIA). Moreover, 40 raw bulk milk samples were collected from Mansoura non-industrial area (MNIA). Also 30 pasteurized milk (PM) samples were collected from different supermarkets in Dakahlya Governorate, Egypt. The average concentrations of Pb and Cd in (GIA), (MIA), (MNIA) and (PM) were (0.587, 0.551, 0.156 and 0.100 ppm ) and (0.199, 0.262, 0.075 and 0.067 ppm) respectively. The mean content of Al, Cu and Zn in (GIA), (MIA), (MNIA) and (PM) was (0.067, 0.121, 0.013 and 0.021 ppm), ( 0.373, 0.257, 0.186 and 0.361 ppm) and (3.655, 3.748, 3.143 and 2.95 ppm) respectively. The health risk index (HRI) for both Pb and Cd exceeded in all areas of investigation, while didn't exceed for Al, Cu and Zn .

## قسم الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية



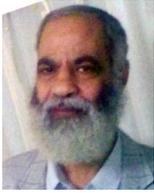
١- فاطمة فتحى محمد إبراهيم  
دراسات باثولوجية إكلينيكية على الحماية المناعية لبعض مركبات البروبيوتك  
ضد الإصابة بالكوكسيديا في بداري التسمين  
Fatma Fathi Mohammed Ibrahim

### CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON PROTECTIVE IMMUNITY BY SOME PROBIOTIC COMPOUNDS AGAINST COCCIDIOSIS IN BROILER CHICKENS

#### ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on "Hubbard broilers breeds" to evaluate the effect of feeding probiotic (Biopell-t-s) and (Subcutaneous and intraprotential vaccines) on mortality rate, body weight, lesion score, hematological parameter, some biochemical parameters and histopathological changes. Three hundred, one day old broiler chicks were divided into six equal groups (each group contain 50 chicks) as follow: control negative group, probiotic fed group, subcutaneous vaccinated group, intraprotential vaccinated group, beside peobiotic and I/P beside probiotic at day 26 chicks challenged with 12.000 sporulated oocyst . Probiotic supplementation revealed significant increase body weight, insignificant changes in erythrogram and mortality rate while significant decrease in total cholesterol, and glucose concentration with no significant change in the values of AST. From the obtained results it could be concluded that probiotic (Biopell-t-s) had clear impact in increasing body weight, decrease mortality rate and lesion score and improve serum total cholesterol concentration and hepatic functions. So probiotic appeared to reduce the adverse effect of coccidia challenge and minimize the severity of the infection.

## قسم الفارماكولوجيا



١- مصطفى أحمد مصطفى حماد

دراسات علي ثبات المضادات البكتيرية الأوكسيتتراسيكلين  
والأنروفلوكساسين والسلفاديميدين تحت الظروف البيئية المختلفة

Moustafa Ahmed Moustafa Hammad

**Stability studies of antibacterials oxytetracycline, enrofloxacin  
and sulphadimidine under different environmental conditions**

### ABSTRACT

In Egypt, many antibiotics have been investigated for different pharmacological effects. Stability studies are lacking. In the present investigation, the stability of oxytetracycline, enrofloxacin, and sulphadimidine was studied in vitro and in vivo. The effects of time, temperature, pH, and different regions, s water on the process of the stability were checked. The study included also the determination of chlorine percentage and electrolytes percentage in drinking tap water and underground water respectively. By the passage of time, the stability of the drugs used decreased. As the temperature of the principal farm container increased, the drugs stability decreased. Regarding the drugs pH, tetracyclines activity increased in acidic pH, whereas fluoroquinolones, and sulphonamides increased in alkaline pH. In vivo, sulphadimidine was more effective. It saved 70 % of the tested chicken against E. coli artificial infection.

## قسم الجراحة و التخدير و الاشعة



١- أحمد محمد عطية الدسوقي المسيري

دراسة تجريبية في علاج التهاب المفاصل المزمن في الفصيلة الخيلية  
باستخدام البنتوسان بولى سلفات

**Ahmed Mohamed Ateia Eldesouky Elmesiry**

**Treatment of experimental equine osteoarthritis using pentosan polysulfate**

### ABSTRACT

Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common affection of both human and animal. To date no ideal OA treatment protocol has been described. the effects of sodium pentosan polysulfate (NaPPS) administered intramuscularly (IM) for treatment of experimentally induced osteoarthritis were evaluated in 12 donkeys. OA was induced in all donkeys using repeated injection of allogenous donkey cartilage. Six donkeys received NaPPS (3 mg/kg, IM) on study days 70, 77, 84, and 91. Six control donkeys received the same volume of saline (0.9% w/v NaCl) IM on study days 70, 77, 84, and 91. Clinical, radiographic, gross, histologic, histochemical, and biochemical findings as well as synovial fluid analysis were evaluated. Marked Changes in the clinical signs, synovial fluid analysis and histopathological examination were observed. NaPPS resulted in significant improvement in clinical signs and articular cartilage healing, and no adverse effects were detected confirming that NaPPS has disease-modifying properties.

## قسم الباثولوجيا



١- داليا داود نجيب يني

دراسة باثولوجية على التأثير الوقائي للعرقسوس فى التسمم الكبدى نتيجة للأفلاتوكسين و رباعى كلوريد الكربون فى الجرزان البيضاء.

**DALIA DAUD NAGUIB YANI**

**Pathological study of prophylactic effect of Licorice in hepatotoxicity due to Aflatoxin and Carbon tetrachloride in Albino rats.**

### ABSTRACT

40 male rats were employed for evaluating prophylactic effect of Licorice (300mg/kg b.w. intragastric) in hepatotoxicity due to AFB<sub>1</sub> (5mg/kg b.w) and CCl<sub>4</sub> (1.8 mg/kg b.w) intraperitoneal. Results revealed that licorice diminished elevated levels of ALT and AST in AFB<sub>1</sub> experiment and ALT, AST, ALP, LDH, Ch, Tg<sub>3</sub>, LDL in CCl<sub>4</sub> experiment, while it raised serum T<sub>p</sub>, Alb and HDL levels in licorice-CCl<sub>4</sub> group than in only CCl<sub>4</sub> group. Licorice elevated activity of SOD and GPx enzymes and amount of Pc in liver homogenate when compared with control and CCl<sub>4</sub>- treated rats. AFB<sub>1</sub> showed marked IL-8 reactivity which become mild in pretreatment with licorice. Histopathological examination showed that licorice reduced damage effect which caused by AFB<sub>1</sub> and CCl<sub>4</sub> and returned liver to its normal architecture. Conclusion: licorice has protective effect against AFB<sub>1</sub> and CCl<sub>4</sub> hepatotoxicity through reducing lipid peroxidation and oxidative damage respectively.

## قسم امراض الاسماك ورعايتها



١- محمد عادل محمد راشد

دراسات عن بعض الامراض الطفيلية على خياشيم بعض اسماك المياه العذبة

Mohammed Adel Mohammed Rashed

Studies On Some Parasitic Diseases On The Gills Of Some Freshwater Fishes

ABSTRACT

## قسم الفيروسوجيا



١- محمد عفيفي على سيف  
دراسات على تأثير مستخلص ورق الزيتون على نموذج من فيروسات (DNA)  
(RNA) ،

**MOHAMED AFIFI ALI SAIF**  
**STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF OLIVE LEAF EXTRACT ON A MODEL OF**  
**DNA OR RNA VIRUSES**

### ABSTRACT

In this study, the antiviral activity of Olive leaf extract (OLE) was explored against the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 Egyptian virus. In vitro and In vivo studies were done to explore the effect of OLE against virus growth and replication. Firstly, the cytotoxicity assay was done to detect the highest safe dose concentration to be used for antiviral studies, using different dilutions of virus on MDCK cell lines. Cytopathic inhibition assay was done for 4 trials which named as (A, B, C & D); Trial A: MDCK cells infected with H5N1 virus then treated with OLE after one hour of incubation, Trial B: MDCK cells treated with OLE then infected with H5N1 virus after one hour of incubation, Trial C: MDCK cells infected with H5N1 virus and treated with OLE at the same time (competitive assay), Trial D: MDCK cells treated with a mixture of H5N1 virus and OLE incubated for one hour at 37°C. Results revealed that the treated MDCK cells (Trial B) with either watery or alcoholic OLE showed no CPE in comparison to the non-treated cells. The viral titer only decreased by 1 to 2 logs in cells infected by AI virus then treated with either watery and/or Alcoholic OLE (Trial A). In the competitive assay, (Trial C) where the viral infection and OLE treatment were done at the same time, the TCID was significantly lowered (10<sup>-8.68</sup> & 10<sup>-7.87</sup>) in both watery and alcoholic extracts respectively in comparison to non-treated cells (10<sup>-10.25</sup> & 10<sup>-14.25</sup>). While in Trial D, to detect the direct effect of the extracts on the virus replication, the incubated mixture for one hour was used and the results obtained revealed that the virus titer decreased by 2 logs only in comparison to the non-treated cells. Data obtained from plaque reduction assay also showed mostly the same results. In vivo experimental work, The use of OLE 3 days pre- and 3 days post-infection, protects 70 % of birds (Group 1) while group 2 in which the OLE is only given post infection also protect 70 % of birds. But the difference appeared clinically by the delayed beginning of mortalities in case of pre-infection treatment. This clinical result supported by the results of group 3 in which the birds prophylactically treated with OLE in which the delayed mortalities also appeared but the percentage of mortalities is higher than post-infection treated groups. From these results it could be concluded that, OLE can be used as antiviral agent against highly pathogenic H5N1 infection either as prophylactic and/or treatment therapy. Further studies are needed to adjust the dose based on the mode of action of both extracts.



٢- اسماء فوزي ابراهيم معجوز  
دراسات جزيئية على بعض الفيروسات السببه للأمراض التنفسية في  
الدجاج في محافظة كفر الشيخ

Asmaa Fawzy Magouz

**Molecular Studies on some viruses causing respiratory affections in  
chickens in Kafrelsheikh Governorate**

**ABSTRACT**

Acute respiratory tract infections are generally the main hazard to the poultry rearing industry in Egypt leading to severe economical losses. The present study was aimed to standardize a multiplex PCR (mPCR) assay that simultaneously detects and differentiates the four major avian respiratory viruses (AIV, NDV, IBV and ILTV) in one single reaction, as well as the AIV subtypes (H5 and H9) and IBV serotypes (Mass and 4/91). These mPCR assays were applied on 100 field samples to apply a molecular survey of avian respiratory viruses in commercial broiler and layer flocks suffering from respiratory manifestations with relatively high mortality rate in different localities of Kafrelsheikh governorate. The obtained results revealed that these mPCR were successfully able to detect and differentiate single and mixed infections with two or more viruses in a single reaction. Further, the results indicate the high occurrence of mixed infections among these viruses which makes it difficult to differentially diagnose the disease by clinical manifestations.

## كلية الآداب :



أولاً : الماجستير

قسم التاريخ



١- رويذة أحمد إبراهيم إسماعيل  
دور الوحدات الدفاعية علي الحدود المصرية في عصر الدولة الوسطى  
**Rewiyda Ahmed Ibrahim Ismail**  
**The Role of Defence Units on the Egyptian Borders in the Middle Kingdom**

**ABSTRACT**

This thesis examines the role played by the units of defense on the Egyptian border in the Middle Kingdom. It sheds light on the issue of how to distribute the units of defense, diversity and functions of men. It examines the capacity of the defensive units as represented by the emergency troops in the desert areas, mountains and processes lying at the entry to and exit from Egypt. The present thesis provides an overview of a number of defensive units which are both fixed and mobile, especially on the Southern, Eastern and Western borders. The most important units of defense on the southern border are inbw "Amenemhat", Repressing, Khakaure, the- Bows, Repelling- the Inu, Askut, Curbing the Countries, Dabenarty, Dorjinarty, and Mainarty, Iqen, Buhen, Embraching- the two Lands, Repelling- the Mezaiu, Maaam, Baki, Aykor, Senmet, Elephantien Abu and the mobile units represented at the guards border pXrt and reconnaissance and intelligence units and regions pinned down. In addition, among the most important defensive units on the Eastern border are inbw HQA, Tharu, Tel Hebua, tel El- Borg, the way of the Ways of Horus, Ras Al Badran, checkpoints, and mobile units represented in border guards pXrt, the desert police nww, prowl Snaw. Among the most important defensive units on the Western border are sxt HmAt, Iyamu, and oases units, checkpoints, and mobile units represented in the desert police nww, dogs.

## قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



١- توفيق أنور توفيق عبد الرحمن  
صور الاستدلال في النص القرآني بين الأصوليين و المفسرين : دراسة  
تحليلية مقارنة

**Tawfik Anwar Tawfik Abd AlRahman**  
**Forms of Inference in the Quranic Text According to Osuul El Fiqh**  
**Scholars and Interpreters ;**  
**" An Analytic and Comparative Study "**

### ABSTRACT

The holly QURAN is the main source of Islamic legislation and it is available for any event forever by the efforts of hard working scientists is understanding its verses and doctorine the laws from them . so Quran evaluated the value of using mind and its role in understanding wahi and reasoning

Fiqh is considered very important as it's the orgin of the legislation sciences than any interpreter or orator ,Faqih or ligustic scholar do without the culture of any scholar in Islam can't be completed without it because it depends on understanding texts and reasoning them , so this research deals with the interpreter's works for the rules of Asuul El fiqh in understanding and interpreting the verses of Quran

I mean the images of reasoning , they are a group of the legalistation evidences

The scholars are different about such as approval , Estishab , the sent importances and correlation , these evidences comes second after the holly Quran and the prophet's "sonna" and measuring

It's clear that the opinions of interpreters ancient and modern depend on the images of reasoning agree to a great extent with the opinions of the grators of the interpreter's " Mazhab " and they disagree little but the evidence is different usually in brief the research reveals and indicates the correlation among the leisltaion sciences in islam

As this great "Sharia" has flexibility , widening goes with every time and every place



٢- إيمان محمد عبد المعطي أبو سمرة  
المزآوحة في الأسلوب القرآني  
( دراسة في بنية الجمال النصي )

**Eman Mohamed Abd El- Mutyi Abo Samra**  
**Pairing in the Quranic style,**  
**A study in the structure of Aesthetics Textual**

**ABSTRACT**

The thesis attempts to present a new vision for the study of pairing through employing the Qur'anic style for its context, which means: the keenness of the Quranic system on pairing in style. This may happen through more than one way in the same text. So, there are a large number of images of pairing in the Quran. The Quranic system is an integrated system; each word represents a part of this system to show how it is a miraculous system.

This came in the forefront of research, and to pave the five chapters and a conclusion and a list of sources and references.

Introduction: The importance of the subject and include the reasons for his choice and previous studies, and research methodology.

Boot: The language in which the definition of the pairing and idiomatically.

Chapter 1: The combination of ancient and modern.

Chapter 2: pairing and analogues.

Chapter 3: pairing the condition and the penalty in the Quran.

Chapter 4: pairing in Quranic intervals.

Chapter 5: pairing and parallelism in the Quranic text.

Conclusion: It includes a summary of the most important findings of the current study.

This is achieved through a rhetoric significant analysis of the Quran which represents a new point of view revealing the secrets of the Quranic system.



٢- باسم عبدالمنعم محمد بركات  
الرؤى وأنساق التشكيل في روايات رضوى عاشور  
(دراسة سردية)

**Basem Abd El-Moneam Mohamed Barakat**  
**The versions and the forming models in radwa ashour's novels**  
**narrative study**

**ABSTRACT**

The study of the novel study of the spirit of contemporary society , its values and its data , based on the fact that the novel one of the most important means of expression modern literary , which reaps one fruit of effort and where he can express issues of his time, and himself and those around him , and the reactions of contemporary society , as it can from which to evokes the past two in their lives and their interaction with each other, and jumps forward to Istgele the future from the present . Based on all this, the novel has become the title of the present era of literary destination . The message is talking about the implications of social, political and historical methods and methods and techniques to express those contents by clarifying the impact of place and time in the characters and the use of many styles Kalkhtabat and dreams and intertextuality to express those contexts we care by how books writer and how cross- novelist what he wants to give him a ride to the reader



٤- الشعراوي محمد الشراكي الشربيني  
قرائن الترخّص في التركيب القرآني  
(دراسة سياقية)

**EL Shaarawy Mohamed El Sharkey El Sherbeny**  
**License evidence in the quranic structure: Acontextual study**

**ABSTRACT**

The research on (evidences) is the most prominent sign of the modern linguistic lesson, despite of the ancients, interest on it, even though the difference between them lies in following the curriculum and expanding or narrowing the space. The ancients mentioned it in the form of definitions (definitions) or conditions to preserve the meaning and prevent confusion, but they didn't put it under an independent explicit term, instead, they dealt with it in their books with reference such as (if the confusion is prevented) or with (confusion preventing) or any other expressions that indicate granting concessions and going away from the text without affecting the meaning, because, in fact, it is clear and understandable with indications.

This license (granting concessions) or abnormality is known as unnecessary speech synthesis depending on preventing confusion, if confusion isn't prevented, there will be no license, or utility, because it will be closer to wrong than right.

What is meant by (evidence) license, or granting concession, is escaping or loosing it while escaping confusion, but the meaning remains clear and understood without it. The principle of granting concession isn't a kind of rebel against the rule within the norms and laws of language, but it is exceeded in accordance with the framework of norms ruled by (controlled)by the principle of confusion security within the context of the speech. As a results, the study has been entitled [License evidences in the Quranic Structure: a Contextual Study]. I meant by this study to show or reveal verbal license positions; the five verbal license positions which are: (Structure evidence, Rank evidence, connectivity or Linking evidence, Conjunction evidence and Expression evidence).



١- حمادة صبري صالح إبراهيم  
مستويات الدلالة في آيات الآباء والأبناء

Hamada Sabry Saleh Ibrahim

Reference sides of Ayat of Qur'an about parents and sons

ABSTRACT

Any study of the language should seek to stand on the meaning that , the result , and the intent of producing sequence of words , through several features should combine to make meaning through the levels .

The audio level which studies the audio phenomena in change the meaning , and distinctive features of the voices in forming the other semantic units in the constructive levels passing through the structural level which cure the word structure and what has been changed as any change in the structure leads to the change of the semantic , reaching to the grammatical ( synthetic ) level which occupies space in declaring of the semantics and its explanation through the constructive and grammatical relation and the relation of each word with its neighbor , ending with the lexical contextual which shows the hidden meanings, depending on the context , and starting with the lexical meaning , and it 's all in the light of the application on the verses that include the words of parents and sons in reality not imagination .

## قسم الجغرافيا :



١- نورا محمد أحمد يوسف عرفات  
إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي في حوض الدلتا البحري وتسويقه  
دراسة في الجغرافيا الاقتصادية  
باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية (GIS)  
Noura Mohamed Ahmed Yousef Arafat

### **Natural gas production in the basin of the Delta Marine and Its marketing A study in Economic Geography Using geographic information systems(GIS)**

#### **ABSTRACT**

This research studies the subject of natural gas production in the basin of the Delta Marine and its marketing - a study in Economic geography-using geographic information systems (GIS), and this study is included within the geographical energy, which is considered as a relatively recent branch of economic geography, and the energy in itself is an economic activity, So it is interested in studying production, exchange, and consumption as an integrated system. This research focuses on the study of dry natural gas as a major source of non-renewable modern energy sources in terms of gas agreements analysis, and the discovered fields, and their production, and the means of transporting to the coastal processing plants in addition to studying the properties of gas distribution pipelines in terms of length, diameter and design capacity, in addition to studying the internal and external marketing of natural gas, and its return. This study was concluded by several important recommendations, including: linking the sale price of foreign share in the agreements to his national counterpart at an average of the real cost of gas production from fields, Convert all sectors of the state to work with natural gas, codify the relationship between gas production and the certainly reserve, stopping the exporting of liquefied gas.



٢- جيهان إبراهيم الشاملي سلامة  
جغرافية العمران في مركز مطوبس  
Gehan Ibrahim El-Shamly Salama  
**SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY IN MOTOBES**

**ABSTRACT**

This research deals with "Settlement geography in Mutobes ". This study examines the geography of settlement in the district of Mutobes in two ways the rural and urban population to determine the most critical problems in this region, proposes also some solutions to these problems which the region can be developed in relation to its economic and urban structure. In addition to the Introduction and Conclusion, the present research includes six chapters: Chapter one, entitled "The Population of Mutobes city", Chapter two, "The Geographical Distribution of Settlement Centers in Mutobes City and its Geographical Limits", Chapter three, "The Classification of Settlement Centers in Mutobes city", Chapter four, "Practical Study of rural developmental models in Motobas City", Chapter five, "Motobas City", The sixth and the last chapter, entitled "Spatial Relationships, the Conclusion includes important settlement problems in this District and proposes also some solutions to these problems, Then supplements and sources and references, followed by a summary MA in Arabic and English.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الجغرافيا :



١- محمد أحمد محمود الشناوي  
إنتاج الكهرباء واستهلاكها في محافظة الإسماعيلية  
دراسة في الجغرافيا الاقتصادية

**Mohammed Ahmed Mahmoud Al-Shenawy**  
**Electricity Production and Consumption in Ismailia Governorate:**  
**A Study in Economic Geography**

#### ABSTRACT

The present study tackles the production and consumption of electricity at Ismailia Governorate as a study in Economic Geography. It is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 is concerned with the study of the historical development of electricity as introduced into Ismailia Governorate. Chapter 2 involves the study of the two electric power stations of Abu Sultan and Al-Shabab. Chapter 3 handles the electricity production at Ismailia Governorate, starting from the investigation of the governmental development and the virtual potential of electric power stations at Ismailia Governorate. Chapter 4 tackles the network of transmitting and distributing electricity at the governorate, where it includes the components of electricity-transmitting network and its development. Chapter 5 deals with electricity consumption at Ismailia Governorate where there has been a survey of electric consumption and geographical distribution at the geographical, spherical, and geographical-spherical levels. Chapter 6 studies the rural electricity – a case study of Nifisha village. At the outset, the chapter handles the village's general geographical features, electricity distribution, and electricity consumption. The last chapter, Chapter 7, broaches the problems and prospects of electricity at Ismailia Governorate. The chapter involves the serious problems at the governorate and the suggestions for their solution. As for conclusion, it includes the most important findings and recommendations.

## قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



١- رشا عباس محمد السيد  
قيم العدل والحرية في الشعر المصري المعاصر  
"دراسة تحليلية"

Rasha Abbas Mohamed El Sayed

**The Values of Justice and Freedom in Contemporary Egyptian Poetry  
(analytical study)**

### ABSTRACT

This study addresses the issue of the values of justice and freedom in contemporary Egyptian poetry has relied on the analytical method, it is a study based on the extrapolation of poetic article then described and analyzed and studied objectively, artistic, and attended held in the Introduction and Preface, two doors and a conclusion. Introduction: addressed the reasons for selecting the theme function of poetry is detected on the life of the community, glitches where and work to fix it, and changed for the better and must for hair that carries a message about society, the aim of which portray the reality of society , and reflects the conditions of, and the transfer of these circumstances , citing true honest, poetry is on to change society and re- composition and appearance of the best of image, especially in developing communities that suffer from political and social conditions and economic conditions

Introduction :

Boot it has reviewed the concept of justice and freedom among philosophers and thinkers

The First Section (the study of substance) in 5 chapters in which he dealt with some of the social issues

Part II: The technical study : it has absorbed three chapters: Chapter One: the language and style

Where she was the language and terms of heritage and citation Call and language Alnasrh style and repetition and contrast , and dramatic structure and cited models for senior poets Egypt contemporary analyst certain phenomena linguistic and stylistic , and view the chapter also methods Bdieih decorated their hair and led her role in the assurance of significance , and to clarify the intended and end.Chapter

II: The poetic imageIt 's offered classic , Altgsidih and diagnostic , color and contrasting kinetic and symbolic , artistic and showed the importance of each of them in significance and photography

.Chapter III: put a poetic music and rhythm and dealt with the vertical hair and felt Trochee and rhyme and rhythm , and stood on the musical aspects contributed to the beauty of this type of poetry This was the ultimate chapter in this message Then I ended up in this search to a conclusion reviewed the most important findings of the research. This and ask God to help and guide and Rashad , it 's yes and yes molar protagonist



**٢- إيهاب سعد عبد الفتاح شغفر**  
**مصاحبات الكلام وأثرها في المعنى**  
**آيات الحوار في القرآن الكريم نموذجاً**  
**Ehab Sa`ad Abdel Fattah Shafter**  
**The Effect of Collocations on Meaning :**  
**The Dialogue Verses in the Holy Qur'an as a Model**

**ABSTRACT**

The present study is predicated on the hypothesis that the phonological and non- phonological speech have an effect on it intended meaning. The study takes the dialogue verses in the Holy Qur'an as a case study that proves such a hypothesis. Aside from the introduction, the study includes two parts. Part 1 is titled `phonological speech Concomitants`. It includes five chapters : Chapter 1 : Stress, Chapter 2 : Tone, Chapter 3 : Melody, Chapter 4 : Synchrony, Chapter 5 : Juncture. Part 2 is titled `Non- phonological speech Concomitants`. It includes three chapters : Chapter 1 : Non- linguistic context, Chapter 2 : Body Postures, Chapter 3 : Psychological Impact. Thereafter, a conclusion is offered with the findings, then the works cited are appended thereto.



**٢- احمد احمد احمد حسن كنون**  
**معايير التداولية في خطب الخلفاء الراشدين**  
**Ahmed Ahmed Ahmed Hassan Kannon**  
**The Criteria of pragmatics in the Speeches of the Rightly guided**  
**Caliphs**

**ABSTRACT**

This study is entitled "The Criteria of Pragmatics in the Speeches of the Rightly guided Caliphs". My study discusses and examines in to the speeches of the Rightly guided caliphs through the pragmatic attitude which represent he functional approach in language. I divided this study into four divisions and an introduction. In the first division, I dealt with the deictics in the speeches of the Rightly guided caliphs. In the second division, I discussed the presupposition. The third division examined conversational implicature. In the fourth division, I defined the speech acts and how to apply them in the speeches of the Rightly guided caliphs. After that came the conclusion.

## قسم علم الاجتماع :

١- السيد عيد فرج موسى  
الأبعاد الاجتماعية لتأثير التقنيات الحديثة في التنظيم الاجتماعي للمصنع ..  
دراسة مقارنة في المجتمع الحضري

El-Sayed Eid Farag Moussa

**The Social Dimensions of Effect The Modern Techniques  
of Social Organization of Factory  
(A Comparative Study of Urban Society)**

### ABSTRACT

The current research indicates the social dimensions resulting from the use of modern technology in the organizational structure and policies of the work community Find the one hand, and its impact on labor relations between workers two companies Nile and EIPICO of drugs on the other hand, as well as recognize the work environment in a modern factory, and patterns of modern technologies used in the areas of management and production. Search and stems of some categories of theories of social pattern technical and interactive Avatar and the information society. This research also belongs to the meta-analytical studies that target specific problem report properties, and therefore adopted the method to search the descriptive and analytical, and social survey sample, and the application guide and a newspaper interview questionnaire to collect data.

The researcher indicated the following results: Modern Technology have played a great role that reduces the numbers of the demonstrative levels so the relations among the levels became more wide and deep as before, also supervision had increased , as well as the rapid pass of rules and instructions and information among the members of the organization at both companies. Also modern technology contributes in the processes of employment, training, attending and leave and the official relations of work (rising, falling, and networking), that leads to the vital interaction between the internal and external environment, and linking them through some technical methods like Internet, Intranet, Fax, and Telephone.

## قسم اللغة الفرنسية و آدابها :



١- ايهاب محمد عباس محروس  
القيمة الرومانسية للكتابات الريفية عند الفرد دي فيني  
Ihab Mohammed Abbas

### Valorisation romantique du thème champêtre chez Alfred de Vigny

#### ABSTRACT

Cette situation nous a incité à choisir le titre de la présente recherche: Valorisation romantique du thème champêtre chez Alfred de Vigny. Quant au plan, nous avons opté pour un plan binaire: deux parties, subdivisée chacune en deux chapitres. La première partie intitulée: L'image expressive du cadre champêtre. Le chapitre premier concerne: Harmonie entre le paysage champêtre et le sentiment de la beauté Cette situation nous a incité à choisir le titre du chapitre suivant: Technique et stratégie de la description du thème champêtre. Avec la deuxième partie, nous allons aborder: Epanouissement romantique du thème champêtre dont l'imagination vignyenne possède une force considérable à changer le réel en irréel, en dépassant les limites du familier. Le chapitre premier évoquera Poétique du mot dans la poésie vignyenne. Il accorde au poète la faculté à décrire, à exprimer et à traduire librement ses impressions, ses sensations et ses idées envers la nature. Enfin, Musicalité et sonorités des écritures poétiques vignyennes sera le titre du deuxième chapitre.

## كلية التربية النوعية

أولاً: الماجستير

## قسم التربية الفنية



١- أمانى سمير حسن على عمر  
الميتافيزيقا فى أعمال النحت بالأسكندرية ومدى الإستفادة منها فى  
أستنباط أعمال نحتية حديثة.

**AMANY SAMIR HASAN ALI OMAR**

**Metaphysics in sculpture of Alexandria and the way to benefit from it  
to create a modern sculptures works.**

### ABSTRACT

Metaphysics including in respect of legend which was formed by civilization of many and also affected in many people. Ancient Egyptian have been affected by superstition until he thought the idea of Relief and prepare the deceased Entirely to this idea and it was the main cause of manufacture of statues Accompany the Deceased on A journey of his death and these statues to the gods of Metaphysical.

Human and Animal in the form of Homogeneous very workmanship and magnificence , also Greek and Roman Artist who lean a hectic in particular art.

The research city of Alexandria where it combines two civilization different for each of them his story and myth was collected . including in the form of a stunning , whether by collecting purple's religion and one or by taking advantage of each of the two purple ideas , some of them of superstition and metaphysical evident in the work of sculpture came was displayed and lyrically in search.

The search shed light on the Coptic sculpture who influenced by Greek Metaphysical in Egypt also addressed the most important work of the current sculpture artists in Alexandria , which dealt with metaphysical form clearly trying the impact of Metaphysical though on contemporary sculptor in development of art and sculptural ideas rolling and benefit from it to create a modern sculptures works..



٢- أمنية رياض زكريا المنشاوي  
جماليات الخطوط العربية الإسلامية المجسمة بمصر والاستفادة منها في  
تصميم أشغال معدنية مبتكرة  
Omnia Riad Elmenshawy

**AETHETICS OF ARABIC ISLAMIC THREE DIMENSION CALLIGRAPHY  
IN EGYPT AND ITS USE IN DESIGNING INNOVATIVE METALWORKS**

**ABSTRACT**

The works of art in Egypt adopted on the lines across the different Islamic periods, and may be accompanied by Arabic letters in its substantive work in those periods With the evolution and diversity of writing letters writing check to become their career aside aesthetically content, making it important

"Chapter One: "research top

"Chapter II: "The history of calligraphy and its origins, development, and forms

Chapter III: "Selections from the Arabic fonts three-dimensional works of art in various Islamic  
"eras

"Chapter IV: "Fine ingredients and aesthetic of Arabic calligraphy and using them to design

"Chapter V: "The techniques used to produce the metal artifacts Arabic fonts

Chapter VI: "The self-experience of the researcher and the findings and recommendations and  
"references

Thus seen through theoretical study and practical experience that has been through this research that calligraphy has an important role in enriching the field of minerals through the aesthetics of calligraphy of the foundations of technical systems and constructivism through the work of some formations consisting of letters, words and even sentences and the introduction of these formations in the design suitable for implementation in metal crafts and susceptibility to formation of wire and metal chips and slides in realizing the goal of innovative research

## كلية التربية الرياضية



أولاً: الماجستير  
قسم التدريب الرياضي



١- أسماء عبدالرازق عبدالدايم الشرنوبى  
تأثير التدريبات النوعية علي مستوي الأداء المهاري والقدرة  
علي التفكير الخططي الهجومي  
للاعبي الكرة الطائرة

**Asmaa Abdel Razek Abduldaim El-Sharnouby**

**The effect of exercise on the level of quality performance skills and  
the ability to think for tactical offensive volleyball players**

**ABSTRACT**

The most important results :

- 1 - The proposed training program have a positive impact for the use of specific exercises on the level of performance skills and the ability to think for tactical offensive volleyball players .
- 2 - The presence of statistically significant differences at the level of significance 0.05 between tribal measurement and dimensional measurement in the skill of the reception center (1) and the skill of the preparation of the Centre (2) , defense and beating the crushing of the center (4) and skill bulwark singles from center (3) and directed to the center (4) , (3) under discussion in favor of telemetric by improvement ranged between ( 60.58 % ) as the youngest percentage improvement in test transmission from the area right center (1) from the top, ( 776.47 % ) as the largest percentage improvement in the skill test the defense of beatings from the center (4) to the center (1) .
- 3 - The presence of statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level of significance between the measurement and dimensional measurement tribal thinking in tactical offensive under discussion for the benefit of dimensional measurement and improvement by ( 36.83 % ) .

Recommendations:

- 1 - Work on directing this research and the training program is proposed to use the training quality and steps implemented to workers in the field of volleyball training and the need to use the devices and tools to assist in training programs in order to reach the best level possible Mehari .
- 2 - the need to develop specific exercises in tactical programs for volleyball players .
- 3 - Paying attention to the EU Commission trainers Egyptian volleyball importance of quality training that lead to improve the quality of players and improve results and increase their knowledge and make them aware of the quality and importance of exercises .
- 4 - Take advantage of the results of the letter in volleyball training for the various stages of the Sunni through training programs , which is by researchers in the fields of applied and practical .

٢- بسمه محمد الحسيني حسانين  
تأثير تدريبات الرؤية علي بعض القدرات البصرية

ومستوي الأداء المهاري للاعبين تنس الطاولة  
Basma Mohammed Elhoseny Hassanein

Effect Of Visual Training Exercises On Some Visual Abilities And  
Performance Level Of Table

ABSTRACT

Registration Form Data By Age, Height, Weight, Age, Training, Intelligence And Visual Test Results  
Registration Form And Registration Form Skill Tests, IQ Test, And Visual Tests, Skill Tests

\* Conclusions :

1. The design of a training program using visual exercises vision for the development of certain visual capabilities and the level of performance skills in a sample search.
2. It turns out that the training program ( proposed ) have a positive impact on the visual capabilities of the research sample ( experimental group ) at rates ranging from improved ( 28.98 -95.98%)
3. Training Program ( TCM) for the control group a positive impact on the visual capabilities , but at rates ranging from improved ( 8.48 -39.5%)
4. the training program ( proposed ) have a positive impact on the level of performance skills of the research sample ( experimental group ) improved rates ranging from ( 35.22 -49.41%).
5. Training Program ( TCM) for the control group a positive impact on the level of performance skills , but at rates ranging from improved ( 8.32 -13.6%).
6. Average rates of improvement for the differences between the averages of the dimensional measurements in variable visual tests ( under discussion ) has ranged between ( 63.087 - 20.49%)
7. rate of improvement for the differences between the mean rates of dimensional measurements in variable skill tests ( under discussion ) has ranged between ( 37.18 - 23.68 % ) .