

ثبيكة المعلومات الحامعية

Cieria Terris Cierias





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيل



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بللله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات



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To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of 15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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الأصلية تالفة

ABUNDANCE OF WEEDS AND EFFICIENCY OF WEED CONTROL PROGRAMS IN SUGAR BEET FIELDS IN RELATION TO PLANTING DATE

$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

in

Agricultural Science (Agronomy)

Department of Agronomy
Faculty of Agriculture
Ain Shams University

APPROVAL SHEET

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ABSTRACT

Adel Mohamed Abd El-Aal, Abundance of weeds and efficiency of weed control programs in sugar beet fields in relation to planting date. Unpublished Doctor of Philosophy Dissertation, Agronomy Dept., Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams Univ., 2001

Two field experiments were conducted during 1997/98 and 1998/99 seasons in the Experimental Station of Sakha (Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate). The principal aim was to investigate the effect of planting date and some weed control programs and their interaction on abundance of weeds, weed control, growth characteristics, yield and yield components of sugar beet crop (*Beta vulgaris* L.). The investigation was extended to assess the toxic residues of sugar beet herbicides on two sensitive succeeding plants.

Delaying sugar beet planting date from mid-September to mid- November was correlated with a progressive and significant increase in number (99.7%) and fresh weight (103.2%) of total weeds. Hand-hoeing (3 times) treatment gave the significantly lowest number and fresh weight of broadleaved, grassy and total weeds and reduced number of these groups after 10 weeks from planting than the unweeded treatment by 98.0, 96.2 and 97.4%, respectively. One hoeing + Betanal Progress along with Betanal Progress + one hoeing treatments came in the second order.

Delaying planting date one month from mid Sep. to mid Oct. decreased root yield ton/fed by about 7.22% and dropped on mid Nov. planting to 27.47% compared with the early

planting date. Conventional hand-hoeing significantly outyielded all the applied chemical weed control treatments. Root yield of such potent treatment was 13.9 folds greater than that of unweeded treatment and exceeded significantly the super chemical treatment of Betanal Progress + one hoeing by 71.8 %. Betanal Progress + one hoeing treatment came in the second yielding order. Planting sugar beet in the medium season i.e. 15th October and hoeing it manually three times/season attained the highest value of sucrose percentage (17.9%).

The simple regression equation cleared that under zero number of weeds/m² crop yield will be increased theoretically to be 35.49 t./fed. and one weed/m² increase in number of total weeds/m² there was a decrease of 6.4 % in final root yield per feddan. Similar calculations indicate that under complete weed-free conditions (zero weeds) crop yield will be increased to 55.25 t./fed. and, with 1 g/m² increase in fresh weight of total weeds/m² there was a decrease of 0.076 % in the final root yield per feddan.

Pyramin, Goltix and early post-emergence Betanal Progress herbicides were generally safe and decomposed within 7 months of application to amount which are not toxic to the following crops.

Key words: Sugar beet, planting date, weed competition, herbicides, hoeing, detoxification, growth, yield and quality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to express his deep appreciation and gratitude to Prof. Dr. M.T.B. Fayed and Prof. Dr. A. A. Abd El-Gawad, Professors of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, for their supervision and invaluable help which they gave during the course of this study and for constructive criticism during the preparation of this manuscript.

Deep gratitude is due to **Prof. Dr. I.H. El-Geddawy**, Head of Agronomy Department, Sugar Crops Research Institute (SCRI), Agriculture Research Center (ARC) for his supervision, valuable help and advice.

My gratitude is further extended to the director and staff members and employees of Agronomy Department, Fac. of Agric. Ain Shams Univ. and Sugar Crops Research Institute (SCRI) for kind advice, encouragement and help in providing all needed facilities.

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