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MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON  
THE BRYOPHYTES OF  
EL-FAYUM

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M.Sc. Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

”سَنَرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْأَقَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ  
لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَّلَمْ يَكْفِ بِرَبِّكَ إِنَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ  
شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ“

صدق الله العظيم





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Signature

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This is to certify that this thesis has not been previously submitted for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted in candidature for any other degree at this or at any other University .

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## INTRODUCTION

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## INTRODUCTION

The first record of mosses in Egypt is that made by Delile (1812). His french pioneer was followed by many other researchers. Twenty-four works ( see El-Awadi, 1985 ) on Egyptian mosses had been done , up till now , yet the moss flora of Egypt is not fully surveyed , and many areas have to be thoroughly investigated. Since it is well known that mosses prefer humid shaded places , it is expected that the cultivated areas would be among the most suitable places for the growth of mosses in Egypt. Therefore, El-Fayum area was selected to be surveyed for mosses as a part of the floristic study on the mosses of Egypt.

El-Fayum (Wile Fayum =WF) may be considered as an oasis surrounded by desert. It is situated about 90 Km. to the south west of Cairo ( see Fig. 1) . Its climate is rather similar to that of the Cairo Region. Its area is about 1000 Km<sup>2</sup>. Lake Qaron lies in the north west of El-Fayum(see fig 2. ); its area is about 225 Km<sup>2</sup> . It is a closed lake with salty water due to excessive evaporation. Cultivation in El-Fayum is the main source of income where cultivated lands represent the majority of the area . The irrigation water is supplied by a number



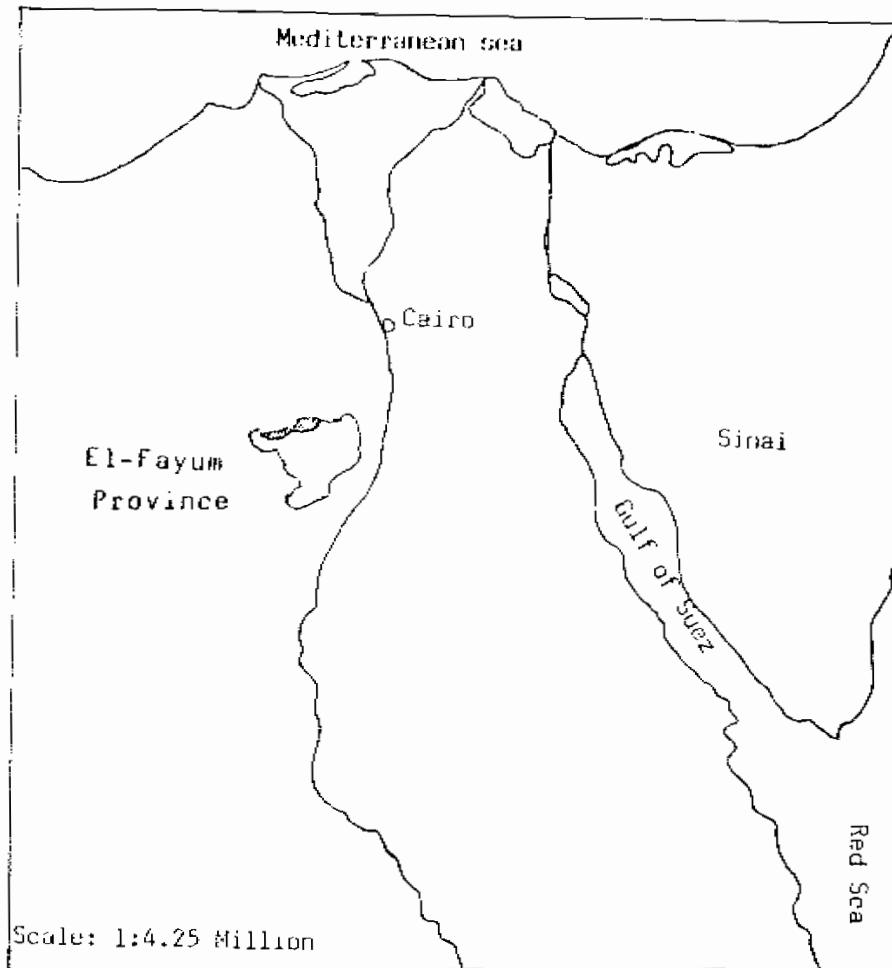


Fig. 1. : Map showing location of El-Fayum Province