

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٥٠ مئوية ورطوية نسبية من ٢٠-٠٠% To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40% بعض الوثائـــق الأصليــة تالفـه

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

PRODUCTIVITY AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF SOME RANGE PLANTS OF THE NORTH WESTERN COAST

Вy

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ABSTRACT

An investigation was carried out during 1990, 1991 and 1992 seasons in Sidi-Barrani and El-Negaila locations, west of Mersa Matruh, to study the effect of location, association and growth season during whole year on the plant composition, distribution, density, coverage, fresh and dry matter production as well as plant chemical contents.

The main results obtained exerted superiority of Sidi-Barrani location in most of the studied characters than El-Negaila due to the good availability in the environmental associations appeared differential conditions. Also, response for the different studied characters, was affected much by the interaction between response locations and associations during the different growth Thymelaea association grown in Sidi-Barrani seasons. exerted higher response in total coverage, frequency, fresh yield produced, crude protein, ether extract, carbohydrate, crude fiber and phosphorus production, while that grown in El-Negaila was the highest in dry matter production, percentage of total carbohydrates and crude fiber.

Asphodelus association in El-Negaila was higher in crude protein and ether extract percentage and that grown in Sidi-Barrani surpassed others in phosphorus percentage.

Hammada association in Sidi-Barrani increased others in abundance and potassium amounts produced, whilest that of El-Negaila was the higher in total ash production.

Salsola association in El-Negaila location increased in sodium percentage and production.

Artemisia in Sidi-Barrani was the highest in abundance and potassium percentage.

Hammada scoparia and Asphodelus microcarpus indicated the possibility of using in animal rations.

Key words:

Association, Climatic factors, Edaphic factors, Rainfall, Temperature, Relative humidity, Shrubs, Foliage, Annuals, Perennials, Species composition, Coverage, Abundance, Plant density, Frequency, Biological evaluation, Thymelaea, Artemisia, Hammada, Salsola, Asphodelus.

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APPREVIATION SHEET*

ADF Acid detergent fibers
ADL Acid detergent lignin

ad-lip ad-libitum
CF Crude fiber

CFD Crude fiber digestibility

CP Crude protein

CPD Crude protein digestibility

CWC Cell wall constituent

DM Dry matter

DMD Dry matter digestibility
DOM Digestible organic matter

DP Digestible protein

EE Ether extract

et al. et alii

GE Gross energy

IVDMD In vitro dry matter disappearance

IVOMD In vitro organic matter disappearance

Max. Maximum Min. Minimum

NBDMD Nylon bag dry matter disappearance

NFE Nitrogen free extract

OM Organic matter

OMD Organic matter digestibility

ppm Parts per million RUE Rain use efficiency.

SV Starch value

TDN Total digestible nutrients

VFI Volentry feed intake

^{*.} The listed appreviations are according to the Handbook and Style Manual for ASA, CSSA and SSSA Publication, 1976.

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