

127, 17 27, 17 (20) 77, 17 (20









جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15-20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

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



ثبكة المعلومات الجامعية





Information Netw. " Shams Children Sha شبكة المعلومات الجامعية @ ASUNET بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأص

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES OF FLOWERING AND FRUITING ON SOME ANNONA SP.

By Khalid Abd El-Hakeem Mousa El-Rouby

B. Sc. Agric. Sci. Al-Azhar Univ., (1978) M.Sc. Agric. Botany Zagazig Univ., (1994)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

Of

The requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY -

In Agriculture science (Botany)

Department of Agric- Botany Faculty of Agriculture

Zagazig University

BNEO

2002

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Approval sheet

Comparative Physiological and Histological studies Of flowering and

Fruiting on some Annona sp.

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mediana et l'acceptant puis la républic fetti per l'artuata.

Comparative Physiological and Histological studies Of flowering and fruiting in some Annonal Sp.

Abstract

This study was carried out on Feuni and Abdel - Razik Annona eys, and Balady sp. during 1995 and 1996, seasons. Some treatments including pollination (type and time), pollen grains (fresh or storage) and applination Some regulators (GA_3 , NAAand B A) were used to improve flowering and pollication in Annona trees. In addition, stages of fruit development (Growth curve) beside the histological and morphological Stages of flower bud (comparative study differentiation in Annona squamosa. (Balady sp.) only also studied. The study revealed that, flowering began early in Fennicy, trees than Balady sp. or Abdel - razik cy. Flower bud of Annona passed in 3 visible stages through anthesis time i.e. slit bud, female receptive phase and male active phase. Balady sp., anthers contain the highest number of ferfile pollen grains and storage of pollen grains 16hrs, at room temp, or at 7 C° decreased pollen fertility than fresh pollens. Fruit set (%) and fruit properties significantly affected by Annona cvs ,, type and time of pollination and hand self pollination was considered the proper method. Evening pollnation was more satisfactory than both morning (came after) or noon one and using fresh pure pollen grains gave the highest percentage of fruit set and fruit yield and diluted pollens improved fruit shape. Spraying GA₃ at 1000 p.p.m. on flowers at anthesis 5 time. at 10 days intervals increased parthenocarpic fruit set (%) and fruit retention, Meanwhile, NAA treatments had insignificant effect and BA treatments deteriorated and shedding the flowers .Spraying: GA3, NAA and BA at low concentration on fruitlets after 7 days from pollination 3 time at 30 days intervals improved fruit quality and GA₃ at 500 ppm gave the best results. Fruit development (growth curve) passed in 3 visible stages of growth (rapid - slow -rapid). Flower bud of Balady sp . passed in 8 stages (morphologically) and 2 stages (anatomically) totally equal 34 days.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is greatly indebted to Dr. H. M. El-MOSALLAMY professor of Agric Botany, Department of Agric. Botany, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, for his supervision and sincere help throughout the whole work.

The author wishes to express his deepest gratitude to Dr. A. M. MOHSEN professor of Pomology and head of Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, for suggesting of the problem, precise supervision, sincere advice and help during the period of field and laboratory investigations, kind help in the course of the presentation of the results, writing the manuscript and overcoming difficulties throughout the whole period of investigation.

Sincere thanks are also to Dr. Galila A. Said, professor of pomology, Department of Tropical fruits, Horticulture Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, for her help and sincere advice and continuous encouragement through the period of this investigation.

Thanks are extended to Head and all staff members of the Agriculture Botany Department and Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University for their active guidance and offered facilities.

Thanks are also extended to head and all staff members of the Horticulture Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center at Giza, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, for their active guidance and offered facilities.

