شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

Evaluation of Some Tomato Varieties Grown at El –Kharga , New Valley , Under Drip and Furrow Surfaces Irrigation Method

By

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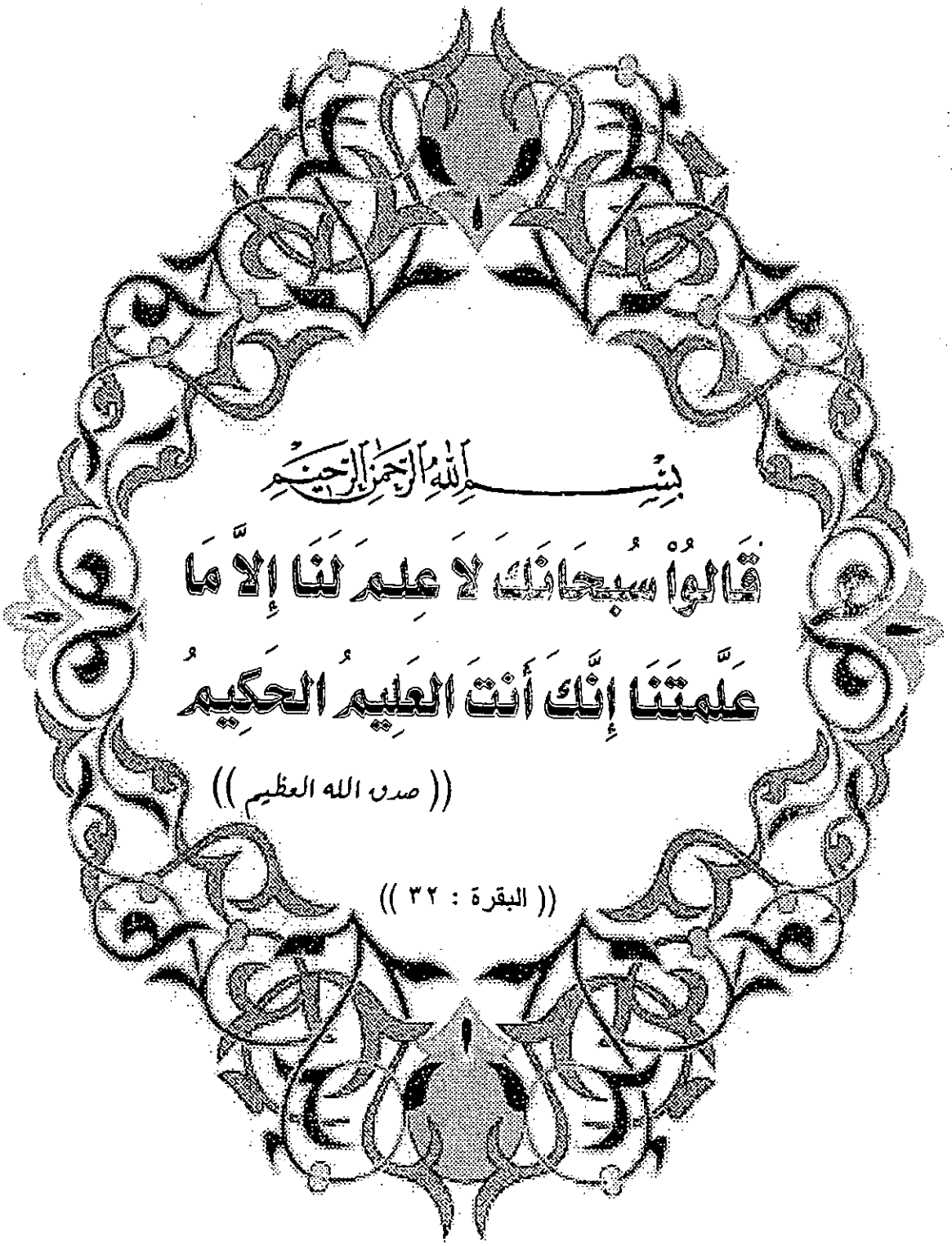

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

((صدق الله العظيم))

((البقرة : ٣٢))

اهداء

الي روح والدي

الي والدتي

الي اخوتي

الي زوجتي واولادي

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentm* Mill) is one of the most important vegetable crops all year round . In Egypt, tomato is a major and popular vegetable diet. The Egyptian consumer use it as: fresh fruits, salad, sauce, cooking, paste, gravy, and juice . Its fruits are rich in carbohydrates, vitamins and mineral salts.

The total cultivated area of tomato was estimated to be 465100 feddan in 2000 winter season with total production of 6786600 ton . The New valley (latitude 22-25.48° N) is extended along the western desert to represent 37.6 percent of total area of Egypt. The only source of irrigation water in this western desert area is the under ground water .

Tomato is the most important winter crop in the New Valley governorate and Qunea governorate which is located on the same latitude due to the suitability of this area in winter to grow tomato and to supply the northern and middle parts of Egypt with tomato. However, the productivity of tomato in the New Valley is the lowest average in the country (11ton per feddan in the 2000/2001 winter season).

The New Vally governorate is considered a heat stress region and one of the most dry areas in Egypt. Increasing tomato productivity may be achieved through growing heavy yielding cultivars and improving the agricultural practices (sowing date , irrigation method , irrigation levels, fertilization, pest control , plant density .... etc) .

Therefore, the present study was carried out under the New Valley condition to improve tomato productivity through studying the following treatments :-

A) Effect of different irrigation methods (drip –furrow) on the fruits yield

and some fruit quality characters .

B) Effecte of water irrigation regime (1200 ,1800 ,2400 , and 3000 m^3 / fed) on the total fresh yield and some fruit characteristics .

C) The performance of tomato cultivars (Castle rock, Strain B, Super Marrmand and Super Strain B_G) under New Valley conditions .