



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ







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## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية 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 %





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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل



# **GENETIC STUDIES ON SOME FLAX PROPERTIES UNDER SOME ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES**

By

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of  
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**(GENETICS)**

Department of Genetics  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Ain Shams University  
(1998)

BAKTV







APPROVAL SHEET

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TO My entire life

*Mahmoud and Shatha*

I give my success if any; telling them

"Mammy is Back"







## ABSTRACT

Naglaa Abdel-Monem Mahmoud Ashry,  
Genetical studies on some flax properties under some  
environmental stresses, Unpublished Doctor of  
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Eleven flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) genotypes were selected from twenty-six lines which were evaluated for salt tolerance at germination, vegetative and maturity stages. Two genotypes were selected, including the most tolerant (S.162/3) and the most sensitive (Giza 6) genotypes. They were planted with their  $F_1$  and its reciprocal and  $F_2$  in sand culture experiment under control (0) and 6000 ppm NaCl and were evaluated at both vegetative stage (at 60-days) and at maturity. Physiological, biochemical, molecular and anatomical studies were conducted.  $F_2$  plants were sorted into ten groups according to four yield-related traits and a visual rank for plant vigor, and the two extreme groups (the most tolerant vs. the most sensitive) were examined as individual plants.

The tolerant parent (S. 162/3) proved to be a good combiner for two yield-related traits. It accumulated more proline than the sensitive one. The same behavior was observed in  $F_2$  tolerant genotypes. Isozymes of peroxidase, acid phosphatase and esterase showed polymorphic differences with salt treatment and some biochemical genetic markers for salt tolerance in flax. RAPD markers using PCR, generated a molecular marker for salt tolerance in flax (primer D10). Anatomical studies showed that root cross section especially cortex area may be used as diagnostic criteria for salt sensitive genotypes in flax.

**Key words:** Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*, Stress, SDS-protein banding patterns, Isozyme polymorphism, Peroxidase, Esterase, Acid phosphatase, Bulk segregant Analysis (BSA), RAPD-marker.



