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## 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

## EFFECT OF SOME MUTAGENIC AGENTS ON TRITICALE IMPROVEMENT

#### BY

#### NAGLAA KAMEL ABD EL-HALEM

B. Sc. Agric., (Agronomy), Ain Shams Univ., 1994.

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of

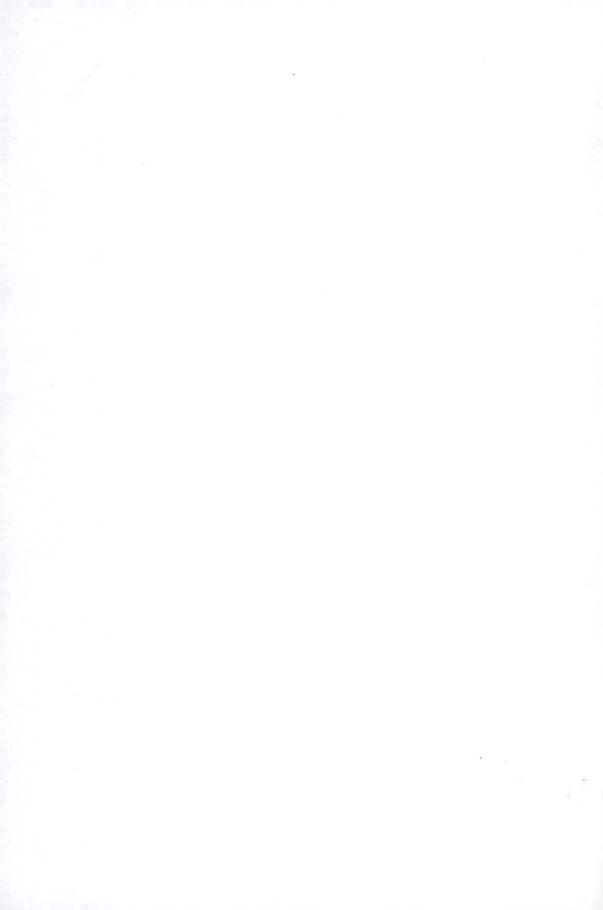
the requirement for the degree of

#### MASTER OF SCIENCE

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(Agronomy)

Department of Agronomy Faculty of Agriculture Ain Shams University

BLAJC



#### APPROVAL SHEET

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Date of examination 2) / /0/2000.



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Naglaa Kamel. Effect of some mutagenic agents on triticale improvement. Unpublished Master of science thesis, Agronomy Department, Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams University, 2001.

The present investigation was carried out at the Experimental Farms of Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams Univ. at both Shoubra El- Kheima in the first season (1995/1996) and Shalakan, Kalubia Governorate in the second and third growing seasons (1996 / 97 and 1997 / 98) to study the effect of treatments with gamma rays and ethyleneimine [EI] on the performance of two triticale lines in the first mutagenic generation as well as to study genetic variability and mutation process in the second and the third mutagenic generations.

Five treatments of gamma rays (0.0, 10, 20, 30 and 40 kr) and six treatments of EI (0.0, 0.08, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20 and 0.25%) were used. Results of the  $M_1$  generation showed that significant differences between the two studied lines in respect to plant height and spike length. Significant and wide difference was noticed between the control and the mutagenic treatments in which the low doses of  $\gamma$ -rays seemed to have a stimulating effect on plant height at 10 kr and number of grains per spike at 10 and 20 kr while the higher doses of 30 and 40 kr caused significant reduction for number of grains per spike. The first four concentrations of EI, viz. 0.08, 0.10,

0.15 and 0.20% had stimulating effect on number of grains per spike.

Results of  $M_2$  generation indicated that there was a linear relationship between the dosage of gamma – rays or EI and mutation rate, at the same time gamma rays treatments gave the highest percentages of chlorophyll and morphological mutations. There was a clear effect for the different mutagenic treatments on spectrum of chlorophyll and morphological mutations depending on the mutagenic treatment and genetic material.

Results obtained in  $M_3$  generation showed the same trend in  $M_2$  for the percentages of mutated families. Therefore, the variance of most studied characters of some selected mutant types was higher than that of the parental lines.

**Key words:** Triticale, Gamma rays, Ethyleneimine, Irradation, Chlorophyll mutations, Morphological mutations, Yield and its attributes.

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