



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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 %

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15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



***Some physiological studies on fruiting of
Haiany and Halawy date cultivars
under Assiut conditions***

By

Abd El-Rahem Mohamed Ahmed El-Kady

B.Sc. in Horticulture (Pomology)

Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University (1997)

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Supervised by:

Prof. Dr. Hamdy M.M. Marzouk
Hort. Dept., Assiut University

Prof. Dr. Kamelia I. Ahmed Amen
Hort. Dept., Assiut University

Prof. Dr. Abdel-Fattah M. El-Salhy
Hort. Dept., Assiut University

Examined by:

Prof. Dr. Samir Z. El-Agamy
Hort. Dept., Assiut University

Prof. Dr. Faisal F. Ahmed
Hort. Dept., Minia University

Prof. Dr. Hamdy M.M. Marzouk
Hort. Dept., Assiut University

Prof. Dr. Abdel-Fattah M. El-Salhy
Hort. Dept., Assiut University

B o.v.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ
رَبِّهِمْ ذَاكَ عَلَىٰ سَنَاءٍ بِمَا عَمِلْنَا
إِنَّا نَافِلُونَ لَكَ الْخَيْرَ الْحَسَنَ

«سورة البقرة الآية ٣٢»

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Title: Some physiological studies on fruiting of Haiany and Halawy date cultivars under Assiut conditions.

By

Abd El-Rahem Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed

This thesis for M.Sc. degree in Horticultural Science (Pomology) has been approved by :

Handy M. M. Marzouk

Faissal F. Ahmed

A.M. EL-Sally

Sami El-Agamy

(Committee in charge)

Date: 13/6/2004

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INTRODUCTION

Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.) has been associated with people's life for many years. It is believed that this tree is blessed since it is mentioned in many verses in the Holy Qura'an and in many of the sayings of the prophet. The date palm tree has been a source of nutrition and a shelter against harsh conditions. No wonder, date palms have been of great importance in the Arab world.

In Egypt, date palm culture extends from north to south, from the relatively cool and humid region of the Mediterranean (Lat. 31N) to the extremely hot and dry region of Aswan (Lat. 22N). At present, 2000 or more different cultivars are known to exist all over the world, but only a few important ones have been evaluated for their agronomic performance and fruit quality. The varieties grown include, soft, semi-dry and dry dates, according to the prevalent environmental conditions.

The Genus *Phoenix* is characterized as a dioecious plant with separate male and female trees. However, in order to improve fruit set, date palms are generally pollinated artificially. The date palm like other monocotyledonous has only a terminal single growth point which produces the blooms (flower clusters and fronds leaves). The mature female produces throughout a six week periods during March, April and early May.

The successful orchard management practices are directed towards providing adequate flower thinning before or after pollination to induce more fruit setting and to cause those left to become larger and of a better quality. Additionally to insure adequate flowering the following year and to relieve the alternate bearing in some date cultivars.