بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Faculty of Agric. (Saba-Bacha)
Soil and Agric. Chemistry Dept.,

A COMPARISON OF SOME FERTIGATION SYSTEMS FOR SOME VEGETABLE CROPS PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH WESTERN COAST OF EGYPT

A THESIS

Presented to the Graduate School
Faculty of Agriculture
(Saba-Bacha)
Alexandria University

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

IN

(SOIL AND WATER)

BY

HANY MOHAMED SHAWKY EL-SAYED EL-BELTAGY

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Alexandria University Faculty of Agric. (Saba-Bacha) Soil and Agric. chemistry Dept.,

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Presented by

HANY MOHAMED SHAWKY EL-SAYED EL-BELTAGY

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MASTER OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (Soil & Water)

Examiner's Committee:

Prof. Dr. S. A. Gaheen
Prof. of Soil & Water, Fac. of Agriculture
(Kafr El-Sheikh), Tanta University.

Prof. Dr. M.G. Nasseem
Prof. and Head of Soil and Agric. Chemistry Dept.,
Fac. of Agric. Saba Bacha, Alex. Univ.

Prof. Dr. H.A. Zeid
Prof. of Soil and Water,
Fac. of Agric. Saba Bacha, Alex. Univ.

Dr. G. Abdel-Nasser M. Khalil Associate Prof. of Soil and Water, Fac. of Agric. Saba Bacha, Alex. Univ. **Approved**

S.A. Gaheen

H. D. Zreel

Abdelmasser

ADVISOR'S COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Maher G. NASSEEM

Prof. and Head of Soil and Agric. Chemistry Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Saba Basha, Alexandria University

Dr. Gamal Abdel Nasser M. KHALIL

Associate Prof., Soil and Agric. Chemistry Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Saba Basha, Alexandria University

Dr. Gamal A.A.A. SHARAF

Lecturer, Soil and Agric. Chemistry Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Saba Basha, Alexandria University

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to **Prof. Dr. M.G. Nasseem**, Prof. of Soil Science and the Chairman of Soil and Agricultural Chemistry Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Saba Bacha, Alexandria University for suggesting this research problem, his supervision, guidance, encouragement and his assistance in revising the thesis.

I am deeply grateful and greatly indebted to **Dr. G. Abdel-Nasser**, Associate Prof. of Soil Physics and Water Management, Soil and Agricultural Chemistry Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Saba Bacha, Alexandria University for his keen supervision, great help during the experimentation, value guidance, kind advices, encouragement, continued assistance in writing, preparing and revising the thesis.

X-

Also, I wish to express my thanks to **Dr. G.A. Sharaf**, Associate Prof. of Agricultural Engineering, Soil and Agricultural Chemistry Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Saba Bacha, Alexandria University for his supervision and assistance during this work.

I wish to express my deep thanks to Alexandria Agricultural Company (Talaat Moustafa Group) for providing many facilities and assistance during the field experiments.

Also, particular and heartful thanks to Eng. Hany Talaat, the president of Administrative Council, Alexandria Agricultural Company for his continued assistance, encouragement to continue my research study and complete this thesis.

The author is also indebted to all his colleagues in the Dept. of Soil and Agricultural Chemistry and Alexandria Agricultural Company for their continued assistance and encouragement during this work.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

At the new reclaimed areas in Egypt, there is a critical balance between water resources and water consumption, thus water saving is becoming a decisive factor for agriculture expansion. So, irrigation should be manipulated to maximize crop production per unit of applied water (water-use efficiency). In such areas, demands for irrigation scheduling and determining the crop water requirements impose the need to water management.

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Irrigation and fertilization play an important role in food production for the expanding population. The control of soil nutrients and water content in root zone depth provides both enough water and nutrients as aim of the water and nutrients management. A continuous improvement in water and nutrients application methods with efficient use, is essential to keep high food production in balance with the increasing demand.

Fertigation (application of fertilizer nutrients with irrigation water) as an appropriate technique for efficient use of water and fertilizer is being practiced in greenhouse crops and also in newly reclaimed soils with drip irrigation.

The clay Jar or pitcher irrigation technique was used over two thousand years ago in China, after that, it was used in many areas (such as India, Brazil, Japan and ancient Egypt), but it was a simple system. This system is considered a method of subsurface irrigation.