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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
على 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



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

RESPONSE OF SOME WOODY TREES TRANSPLANTS TO FERTILIZATION AND IRRIGATION TREATMENTS IN NUBARIA

**BY
MOHAMED HESHAM MOHAMED KHAMIS**

*B. Sc. Agriculture Science (Floriculture & Ornamental Horticulture)
Alexandria University, 1980*

*M. Sc. Agriculture Science (Floriculture & Ornamental Horticulture)
Alexandria university, 1988*

**THESIS
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**OF
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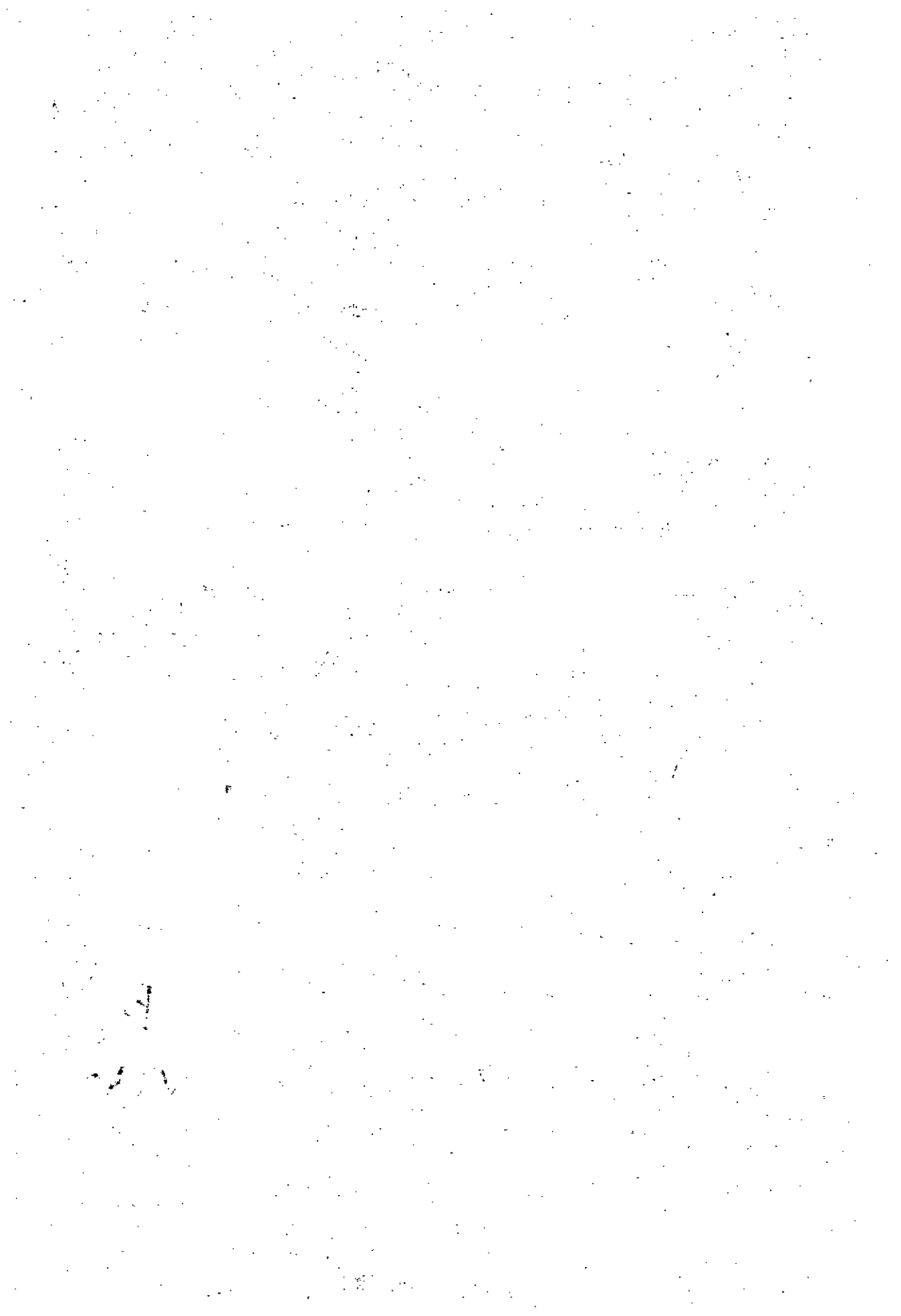
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Mohamed Hesham Mohamed Khamis

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Alexandria University, 1980

M.Sc. Agriculture Science (Floriculture & Ornamental Horticulture)

Alexandria University, 1988

Degree: Ph.D. in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture

This Thesis Has Been Approved by:

Prof. Dr. *E.M.S. Nofal*

Prof. Dr. *A.W. A-Meawad*

Prof. Dr. *El-Sayed El-Mahrouk*

Prof. Dr. *M.A. EL-Tarawy*

Committee in Charge

Date : 10/12/2001

2. *Illegible text*

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950, and the majority of this increase has been in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems, such as overcrowding, pollution, and traffic congestion.

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. The goal is to understand what customers want and need, and to identify any gaps in the current market.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 1, 1899. The letter is signed by William McKinley and is addressed to John D. Long. The letter discusses the appointment of a new Secretary of the Navy and the importance of the position.

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CONTENTS



Page

INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
I FERTILIZATION	6
I.1. Effect of fertilization on vegetative growth.....	6
I.2. Effect of fertilization on chemical composition	18
I.3. Effect of fertilization on wood properties	25
II. IRRIGATION	27
II.1. Effect of irrigation on vegetative growth.....	27
II.2. Effect of irrigation on chemical composition	38
II.3. Effect of irrigation on wood properties.....	39
MATERIALS & METHODS	43
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	52
PART I. Effect of NPK fertilization treatments and irrigation levels on <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. transplants.....	52
I. EFFECT ON VEGETATIVE GROWTH.....	52
I. I. Above-ground growth.....	52
1. Height growth increment.....	52
2. Stem diameter increment.....	56
3. Number of branches	58
4. Leaf area	60
I. II. Under-ground growth	62
1. Maximum extend of horizontal roots.....	62
2. Maximum depth of vertical roots	63
I. III. Biomass	65
1. Leaves fresh weight	65
2. Leaves dry weight.....	69
3. Stem fresh weight	71
4. Stem dry weight	72
5. Roots fresh weight	74
6. Roots dry weight.....	76
II. EFFECT ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.....	77
1. Nitrogen content	77
2. Phosphorus content.....	81
3. Potassium content	83

4. Magnesium content	85
5. Total chlorophyll content	86
6. Total carbohydrates content	88
III. EFFECT ON WOOD PROPERTIES	90
1. Specific gravity.....	90
2. Fiber length.....	93
PART II. Effect of NPK fertilization treatments and irrigation levels on	
<i>Populus nigra</i> L. transplants.....	95
I. EFFECT ON VEGETATIVE GROWTH.....	95
I. I. Above-ground growth	95
1. Height growth increment.....	95
2. Stem diameter increment	98
3. Number of branches	100
4. Leaf area	101
I. II. Under-ground growth	103
1. Maximum extend of horizontal roots.....	103
2. Maximum depth of vertical roots	105
I. III. Biomass	106
1. Leaves fresh weight	106
2. Leaves dry weight.....	110
3. Stem fresh weight	112
4. Stem dry weight	113
5. Roots fresh weight	115
6. Roots dry weight.....	116
II. EFFECT ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.....	118
1. Nitrogen content	118
2. Phosphorus content	121
3. Potassium content	123
4. Magnesium content	124
5. Total chlorophyll content	125
6. Total carbohydrates content	127
III. EFFECT ON WOOD PROPERTIES	128
1. Specific gravity.....	128
2. Fiber length.....	131
PART III. Effect of NPK fertilization treatments and irrigation levels on	
<i>Taxodium disticum</i> Rich. transplants.....	133
I. EFFECT ON VEGETATIVE GROWTH.....	133
I. I. Above-ground growth	133
1. Height growth increment.....	133
2. Stem diameter increment	137
3. Number of branches	138
4. Leaf area	139

I. II. Under-ground growth	141
1. <i>Maximum extend of horizontal roots</i>	141
2. <i>Maximum depth of vertical roots</i>	143
I. III. Biomass	144
1. <i>Leaves fresh weight</i>	144
2. <i>Leaves dry weight</i>	148
3. <i>Stem fresh weight</i>	150
4. <i>Stem dry weight</i>	151
5. <i>Roots fresh weight</i>	152
6. <i>Roots dry weight</i>	154
II. EFFECT ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.....	156
1. <i>Nitrogen content</i>	156
2. <i>Phosphorus content</i>	159
3. <i>Potassium content</i>	161
4. <i>Magnesium content</i>	162
5. <i>Total chlorophyll content</i>	163
6. <i>Total carbohydrates content</i>	165
III. EFFECT ON WOOD PROPERTIES	166
1. <i>Specific gravity</i>	166
2. <i>Fiber length</i>	169
SUMMARY	171
CONCLUSION	179
REFERENCES	180
ARABIC SUMMARY	

ABSTRACT



Introducing valuable kinds of trees and replacing the less value traditional kinds is a progressive demand in Nubaria Region (as a new reclamation land in Egypt) to secure a source of wood production as well as to modify the ecosystem in this region. This work was established to assess the influence of NPK fertilization rates, drip irrigation levels and their interaction on first-year growth of Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach* L.), Black poplar (*Populus nigra* L.) and baldcypress (*Taxodium disticum* Rich.) transplants for two seasons of 1998/1999 and 1999/2000. Four NPK fertilization rates were added: Control = 0+0+0, F1 = 30+60+30, F2 = 60+120+60 and F3 = 120+240+120 Kg feddan⁻¹ year⁻¹. Meantime, drip irrigation was applied at three levels: low = 8, medium = 16 and high = 24 L tree⁻¹ day⁻¹ in a sandy soil. Measured growth parameters were, vegetative growth (height growth increment, stem diameter increment, number of branches, leaf area, max. extension of horizontal roots and max. depth of vertical roots), chemical composition of the leaves (N, P, K, Mg, total chlorophyll and total carbohydrates) and wood properties (specific gravity and fiber length). In summary, significant differences between treatments and their interaction were observed in growth as resulted in development of considerable vegetative growth and foliar chemical composition whereas the wood properties were not affected.

In general from the standpoint, the highest significant values of the aforementioned parameters resulted from the treatment of F3 of fertilization (120+240+120 Kg feddan⁻¹ year⁻¹) under medium level of irrigation (16 L tree⁻¹ day⁻¹) for *Melia azedarach* L. whereas this was achieved by the treatment F3 of fertilization under high level of irrigation (24 L tree⁻¹ day⁻¹) for *Populus nigra* L. and *Taxodium disticum* Rich. in both seasons.

