



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 %

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

Biochemical studies on some Plant extracts as pesticides

BY

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THESIS

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قَالُوا

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا بِمَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَلِيمُ

الآيَةُ (٢٢) سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ

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ABSTRACT

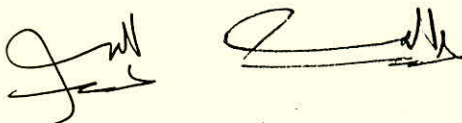
This work was carried out to study the pesticidal activity of some plant extracts such as lemon grass and rhubarb the extracts (ethanol, ethylacetate and hexane) were tested against plant pathogenic fungi such as *Fusarium oxysporium* and *Rhizoctonia solani*. The inhibition achieved 100% at 10% citral (the main component of lema grass oil) and essential oil concentrate. On the other hand the ethanol extract in both lemon grass and rhubarb was highly effect than the other solvent extracts but hexane extract from lemon grass and ethanol extract from rhubarb has more effect on *P. solaneacum* bacteria than other solvent extract either lemon grass or rhubarb. The inhibition achieved 75% compared with control treated with stryptomycin. The organic solvent extracts from both lemon grass and rhubarb did not effect on the snails *Biomphalaria alexandrina* at > 1000 ppm, but essential oil have LC₅₀ 42 ppm and LC₉₀ 51.8 ppm. The essential oil and its major components citral and myrecene also effect on the mortality of 2nd instar larvae *Agrotis ipiston* achieved 60.42 and 77.08% at 1.25 and 1.5 % concentration respectively.

The ethanol leaf and roots extracts from lemon grass and rhubarb have more effect than ethyl acetate extracts but hexane extracts have no effect of all concentration with two plant extract.

The active components of different extracts were studied by IR, NMR, MS and GC/MC.

Biochemical studies of azadirachtin as the main active ingredient in neem tree and its formulation (nemix) 4.5% daily stomach administration and dermal application of male albino rats. This studies obtained increases in cholesterol, total lipids and decreases in total protein, albumin, triglycerides, and bilirubin with increases of GOT, GPT and AP activities in animals were treated compared with control.

The accumulation of azadirachtin in the different organs in the order liver > heart > testis, spleen > lung > brain. After 12 weeks histopathological study clarified that greatly changes in liver, kidney and testis compared with control.



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ABBREVIATIONS

A.i	Active ingredient
ALAT	Alanine Amino Transferase
AP	Alkaline Phosphatase
ASAT	Aspartate Amino Transferase
Az.	Azadirachtin
b.wt	Body weight
E.C	Emulsifiable Concentrate
GOT	Glutamic Oxaloacetate transaminase
GPT	Glutamic Pyruvate transaminase
Hb	Haemoglobin
HBCO	Haemoglobin + Carbon di Oxide
Hct	Haematocrite

HICN	Combination between Haemoglobin and Cyanide
Hplc	High performance liquid chromatography
LC90	concentration required to kill 90% of test animals
LC50	concentration required to kill 50% of test animals
LD50	Dose required to kill 50% of test animals
PCV	Package cell volum
ppm	Part Per million
RBC'S	Red Blood Cells
SHB	Sulfer compined with Haemoglobin
WBC'S	White Blood Cells

APPROVAL SHEET

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