شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

STUDIES ON THE USE OF SOIL AMENDMENTS TO CONTROL ROOT KNOT NEMATODES ON PEPPER

By

Neveen Magdy Galal

B.Sc., Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agric., Minufiya University, 1991

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

In

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Agricultural Botany Department,

Faculty of Agriculture,

Minufiya University.

2000

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال الله تعالى في كتابه العزيز

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Neveen Magdy Galal

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

There is a great need for increasing the agricultural production in Egypt to face the increasing demand of the population and to increase the export. Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) is one of the most important vegetable crops in Egypt and many countries.

Family Solanaceae included important vegetable crops, most of which are tropical or subtropical plants which are cultivated for their edible fruits i.e., pepper, eggplants, tomatoes and potatoes. The importance of pepper as a major vegetable food was taken in consideration, it is consumed either fresh or as a constituent of most Egyptian dishes.

According to the report of the Ministry of Agriculture Economic Statistics Department in 1996 – 1997, the total cultivated area of pepper in Egypt reached 60700 feddans. This area represents more than 30% of the vegetable crops area.

As any crop grown on a large scale, pepper suffers from several diseases caused by many pathogenic organisms, causing serious losses. Root knot nematode is one of the major problems facing pepper production.

Organic amendments which are added to the soil include green manures, mulch, night soil, domestic animal manures and industrial wastes.