



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
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**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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَبَّخَالٍ فِي كِتَابِهِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَبَّخَالٍ فِي كِتَابِهِ

SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Zaky El-Shennawy

*Professor of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture,
Minufiya University, Egypt.*

Prof. Dr. El-Shawadfy Mansour Mousa

*Professor of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture,
Minufiya University, Egypt.*

APPROVAL SHEET

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

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This Thesis has been approved by:

Prof. Dr. *Z. El-Shennawy*

Prof. Dr. *FM. Basiony*

Prof. Dr. *A. Y. Elgindi*

Prof. Dr. *E. M. Mousa*

Date: 25/1/2000

(Committee in charge)

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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.