### ترشيد استخدام مياء الرى والتسميد في الأراضي الرملية إنتاج بعض نباتات الزينة الاقتصادية

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

شيماء حسن غانم محمود

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# صفحة الموافقة على الرسالة ترشيد استخداء مياة الرى والتسميد في الأراضي الرملية إنتاج بعض نباتات الزينة الاقتصادية

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# RATIONALIZING THE USE OF IRRIGATION WATER AND FERTILIZATION RATES TO PRODUCE SOME ECONOMICAL ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN SANDY SOIL

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B.Sc. of Agric. Sci. (Horticulture), Faculty of Agriculture,
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A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Master Degree
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Department of Environmental Agricultural Science Institute of Environmental Studies and Research Ain Shams University

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#### APPROVAL SHEET

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#### **ABSTRACT**

A field experiment which included three treatments of irrigation level (main plot) and three treatments of kristalon fertilizer (1,2,4gm) (sub plot)was carried out on plants of both seasons (tuberose bulbs) subjected to different levels of irrigation as follows (75, 100, and 125 %ET0), during the two seasons of 2011 and 2012. Locally produced bulbs were lifted from the soil on April 1<sup>st</sup>, before being divided and cleaned. Results obtained indicated that the low rate of irrigation (75%ET0) significantly increased plant height to 69-53 cm, when it was combined with kristalon at 1g. While increasing the kristalon rate to 4g. combined with the high rate of irrigation (125%ET0), it still gave significant increase in plant height comparing with the low rate (75% ET0) during the first and second seasons. However data of the kristalon treatments gave non-significant effect in the second season, comparing the all cases with each other. Probably, the low rate of irrigation gave the best value on number of leaves in both seasons .The increase of kristalon rate to 4g. resulted in increased of both the tallest leaf and the main number of leaves The two levels of irrigation (75and 100% ET0) had a non-significant effect on number of leaves. However, application the two levels of irrigation combined with the 2g of kristalon treatment gave the tallest spike of flowers, and significant increase in the florets number/spike resulted with