



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



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF WHEAT UNDER
DIFFERENT LEVELS OF ORGANIC MATTER AND
NITROGEN FERTILIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON
YIELD AND GRAIN QUALITY IN SOUTH OF SINAI

By

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B

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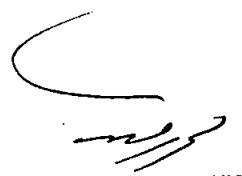
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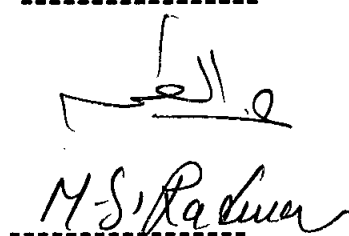
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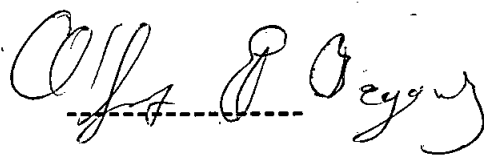
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ABSTRACT

Two bread wheat cultivars (*Triticum aestivum* L.) i.e. Sakha 8 and Sakha 92 grown under Ras Sudr experimental station were investigated during 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 under three levels of organic matter (sheep dung) i.e., 0, 30, and 60 m³/fed as well as four treatments of mineral nitrogen at the rates 40, 80, 120, 160 kg N/fed.

The main results obtained were as follows:

1. Sakha 8 was superior than Sakha 92 in plant height, stem diameter, flag leaf area and specific leaf weight. On the other hand Sakha 92 grain and straw yield* surpassed significantly Sakha 8 cultivar. Total carbohydrates as well as sodium content were significantly more in Sakha 8 than Sakha 92 while protein, phosphorus, and potassium contents were less in Sakha 8 than Sakha 92.
2. All growth characters as well as grain, straw yield and the different yield components were significantly increased with increasing the organic matter application. In addition total carbohydrates, protein, phosphorus, and potassium contents had a significant increase while sodium content was significantly decreased with increasing the organic matter application.

3. All the growth characters and grain yield/fed, straw yield/fed, were significantly and gradually increased by increasing nitrogen application up to 120 kg/fed. Protein, phosphorus and potassium were gradually increased by increasing nitrogen supply up to 120 kg/fed.
 4. According to the grain quality, Sakha 92 had higher values of gluten, hydration value, hectoliter weight, soft and rough barns as well as resistance and energy. In addition, fertilization with 160 kg N/fed or 60 m³ organic matter gave almost highest value of the above characters.
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KEY WORDS

Wheat cultivars, nitrogen fertilization, organic manure, growth characters, yield and yield components, chemical composition, grain quality.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
I. Wheat cultivar differences	3
I.1. Growth characters	3
I.2. Yield and yield components	4
I.3. Chemical composition	8
I.4. Grains quality	10
II. Response of wheat plants to organic matter application	12
II.1. Growth characters	12
II.2. Yield and yield components	14
II.3. Chemical composition	17
II.4. Grains quality	18
III. Response of wheat plants to nitrogen fertilization	20
III.1. Growth characters	20
III.2. Yield and yield components	23
III.3. Chemical composition	27
III.4. Grains quality	30
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	33
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	42
I. Wheat cultivar differences.....	42
I.1. Growth characters	42
I.2. Yield and yield components	44
I.3. Chemical composition	47
II. Response of wheat plants to organic matter application	49
II.1. Growth characters	49
II.2. Yield and yield components	51
II.3. Chemical composition	54
III. Response of wheat plants to different levels of nitrogen fertilization	56
III.1. Growth characters	56
III.2. Yield and yield components	58
III.3. Chemical composition	62
IV. Cultivars x organic matter interaction	64
IV.1. Growth characters	64
IV.2. Yield and yield components	67
IV.3. Chemical composition	69

CONTENTS (Cont.)

	Page
V. Cultivars x nitrogen fertilization interaction	71
V.1. Growth characters	71
V.2. Yield and yield components	74
V.3. Chemical composition	77
VI. Organic matter x nitrogen fertilization interaction	80
VI.1. Growth characters	80
VI.2. Yield and yield components	82
VI.3. Chemical composition	85
VII. Cultivars x organic matter x nitrogen fertilizer interaction.....	87
VII.1. Growth characters	87
VII.2. Yield and yield components	90
VII.3. Chemical composition	92
VIII. Quality characters of wheat grains :.....	97
VIII.1. Wheat cultivar differences.....	97
VIII.2. Interaction between cultivars and organic matter	100
VIII.3. Interaction between cultivars and nitrogen fertilization	103
VIII.4. Effect of the triple interaction between cultivars, organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer	105
5. SUMMARY	108
6. REFERENCES	117

ARABIC SUMMARY .

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LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page
1	Physical and chemical properties of the soils of the experimental station of Wadi Sudr	34
2	Chemical composition of the irrigation water	34
3	Meteorological data of Wadi Sudr from November to June during 1982-1992.	35
4	Chemical composition of the applied organic manure amendment.	35
5	Cultivar differences in growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 199/1992 seasons).	43
6	Cultivar differences in yield and yield components of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	45
7	Cultivar differences in chemical composition of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions at tillering and heading stages and in grains (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	48
8	Effect of different levels of organic matter on growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	50
9	Effect of organic matter on yield and yield components of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	52
10	Effect of organic matter on chemical composition of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions at tillering and heading stages and in grains. (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	55

LIST OF TABLES (Cont.)

Table No.		Page
11	Effect of different levels of nitrogen fertilizer on growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	57
12	Effect of nitrogen fertilizer on yield and yield components of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	60
13	Effect of nitrogen fertilizer on chemical composition of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions at tillering and heading stages and in grains (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	63
14	Effect of the interaction between cultivars and organic matter on growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	66
15	Effect the of interaction between cultivars and organic matter on yield and yield components of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	68
16	Effect of the interaction between cultivars and organic matter on chemical composition at tillering, heading stages and in grains of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	70
17	Effect of the interaction between cultivars and nitrogen fertilizer on growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992).	72
18	Effect of the interaction between cultivars and nitrogen fertilizer on yield and yield components of wheat plans grown under Wadi Sudr conditions. (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	75

LIST OF TABLES (Cont.)

Table No.		Page
19	Effect of the interaction between cultivars and nitrogen fertilizer on chemical composition at tillering, heading stages and in grains of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	78
20	Effect of the interaction between organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer on growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	81
21	Effect of the interaction between organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer on yield and yield components of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	83
22	Effect of the interaction between organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer on chemical composition at tillering, heading stages and in grains of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	86
23	Effect of the interaction between cultivars, organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer on growth characters at tillering and heading stages of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	88
24	Effect of the interaction between cultivars organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer on yield and yield components of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	91
25	Effect of the interaction between cultivars, organic matter and nitrogen fertilizer on chemical composition at tillering, heading stages and in grains of wheat plants grown under Wadi Sudr conditions (combined data of 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 seasons).	93
26	Effect of organic manure and nitrogen fertilizer and their interaction on grain quality characters of two wheat cultivars grown under Wadi Sudr conditions.	98

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