



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

**SUGAR BEET YIELD AND QUALITY AS
AFFECTED BY THE APPLIED LEVELS AND TIME
OF PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM IN
CALCAREOUS SOIL**



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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Sugar beet (Beta vulgaris L.) is considered one of the important sugar crops in the world. It is cultivated successfully in a wide range of climates (It is grown at latitudes between 30° and 60° N) .

Sugar production all over the world depends on two main crops namely, sugar cane and sugar beet, where the percentage of recovered sugar out of cane and beet amounts to around 60% and 40% of total world production of sugar, respectively .

In Egypt, growing sugar beet on a large scale began in 1982. The area under cultivation increased from 17,000 faddan in 1982 to 130,000 faddan in 1999 * .

Sugar beet is a crop of short duration, more tolerant to salinity of soil and requires less water to produce the same amount of sugar as compared with sugar cane. Therefore, it is preferable to increase the area of sugar beet in Egypt .

Most area of sugar beet is cultivated in northern localities of Egypt at Kafr El- Sheikh and planning has been carried out to cultivate the crop in the northern cost near Alexandria at Noubaria region. There are some studies to establish new sugar factories in the west Noubaria area, due to the recent expansion of sugar beet cultivation in the new sandy and calcareous soils .

* The Agricultural Magazine. March 2000 - Year 42- No. 496 Page 74 (in Arabic).

The use of fertilizers is a factor of great importance among the different cultural practices in sugar beet production. In general, it is well known that potassium (K) acts to balance the effect of nitrogen and enhances the cold endurance of crops and slow down the efflux of photosynthesis products from leaves to roots. In addition there is a close correlation between potassium content and growth rate in plants.

Phosphorus is one of the major essential plant nutrient needed for sugar beet production. The crop has a high phosphorus requirement and is considered as a limiting factor for obtaining high yield.

This Investigation was carried out to study the response of sugar beet to different levels and application time of K and P fertilization and interaction between them.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE