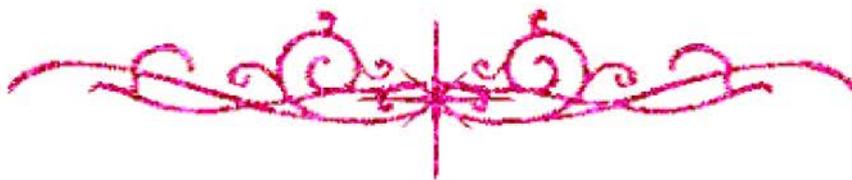


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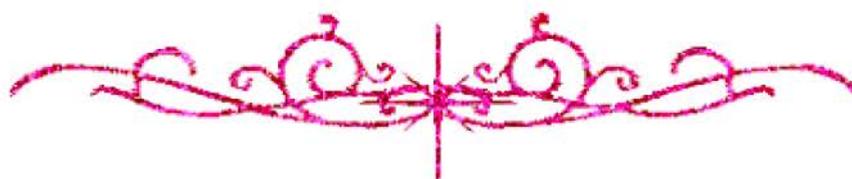
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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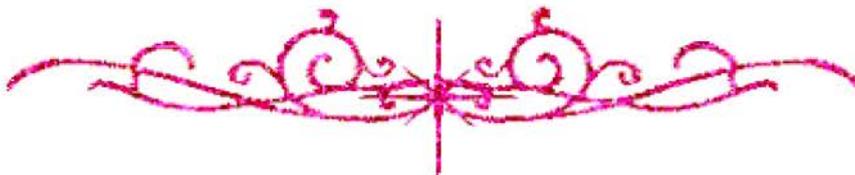
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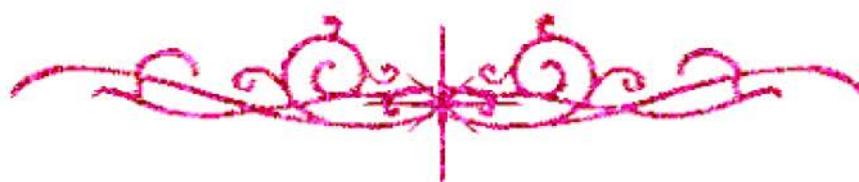
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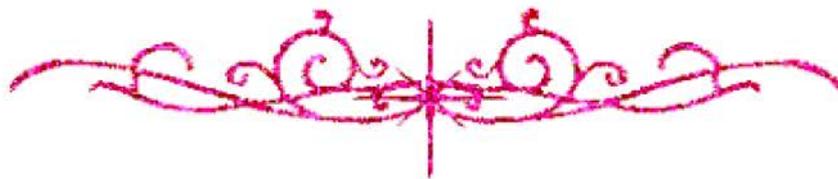


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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



B I R Y E S



Mansoura University  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Plant pathology Dept.

*STUDIES ON BASAL ROT DISEASE OF ONION  
IN EGYPT*

BY

**MOHAMED MAHMOUD SADAT**

(B.Sc. Agric. Zagazig University, 1993)

THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of*

**MASTER OF SCIENCE**

In

Plant Pathology  
Supervision

Dr. E.A. FAYZALLA  
Prof. of PLANT PATHOLOGY  
Department of PLANT  
PATHOLOGY  
Fac. of Agric.,  
Mansoura University

Dr. A.E.M. RAMADAN  
Associate. Chief. Res. of ONION  
DISEASE SECTION  
PLANT PATHOLOGY Research  
Institute,  
Ministry of Agriculture, Dokki,  
Cairo, Egypt.



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Department of PLANT  
PATHOLOGY  
Fac. of Agric.,  
Mansoura University

**Dr. A.H.M.RAMADAN**  
Associate. Chief. Res. of ONION  
DISEASE SECTION  
PLANT PATHOLOGY Research  
Institute.  
Ministry of Agriculture. Dokki,  
Cairo, Egypt.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Mansoura University  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Plant Pathology Department

## SUPERVISION SHEET

Title of thesis:

STUDIES ON BASAL ROT DISEASE OF ONION IN EGYPT

The Researcher:

Mohamed Mahamoud Sadat

Supervision committee:

No.	Name	Position
1	Prof. Dr. <b>EI-Sayed A. Fayzalla</b>	Prof. of Plant Pathology Dept.- Faculty of Agriculture - Mansoura University
2	Prof. Dr. <b>Ahmed M. Ramadan</b>	Prof. and Chief research of onion disease section Plant Pathology Research Institute

No	Name	Signature
1	Prof. Dr. <b>EI-Sayed A. Fayzalla</b>	<i>E.A. Fayzalla</i>
2	Prof. Dr. <b>Ahmed M. Ramadan</b>	<i>A-H. M. Ramadan</i>



Mansoura University  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Plant Pathology Department

## APPROVAL SHEET

Title of thesis:

**STUDIES ON BASAL ROT DISEASE OF ONION IN EGYPT**

The Researcher:

**Mohamed Mahamoud Sadat**

Approval committee:

No.	Name	Position
1	Prof. Dr. <b>Sayed Fahmy Mashal</b>	Prof. of Plant Pathology - Faculty of Agriculture – Tanta University
2	Prof. Dr. <b>Khairat M. Dawood</b>	Prof. of Plant Pathology - Faculty of Agriculture - Mansoura University
3	Prof. Dr. <b>Ahmed M. Ramadan</b>	Prof. and Chief research of onion disease section Plant Pathology Research Institute
4	Prof. Dr. <b>El-Sayed A. Fayzalla</b>	Prof. of Plant Pathology Dept.- Faculty of Agriculture - Mansoura University

No.	Name	Signature
1	Prof. Dr. <b>Sayed Fahmy Mashal</b>	S.F. Mashal
2	Prof. Dr. <b>Khairat M. Dawood</b>	K. Dawood
3	Prof. Dr. <b>Ahmed M. Ramadan</b>	A.H.M. Ramadan
4	Prof. Dr. <b>El-Sayed A. Fayzalla</b>	E.A. Fayzalla

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## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	2
MATERIALS AND METHODS .....	16
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS .....	27
1. Isolation of the causal organism .....	27
2. Pathogenicity tests.....	27
3. Varietals reaction.....	30
4. Growth regulators..	31
A- In field .....	33
B- In storage .....	34
5. Microelements "trace elements" .....	37
A- In field .....	37
B- In storage .....	39
6. Fertilization .....	41
A- In field .....	42
B- In storage .....	42
7. Irrigation..	44
A- In field .....	44
B- In storage .....	44
8. Harvesting time .....	46
A- In field .....	46
B- In storage .....	47
9. Curing period...	49
A- In storage .....	49
10. Chemical control [Fungicides] .....	50
A. In laboratory conditions.....	50
B. In greenhouse.....	54
C. In field.....	57
D. In storage.....	59
DISCUSSION .....	61
SUMMARY .....	68
REFERENCES .....	72
ARABIC SUMMARY.	

# Introduction

## Introduction

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is one of the main crops in Egypt. Egyptian onion is exported to many countries of the world. This crop is greatly desired for its, good quality and early appearance in the foreign markets. The intensive onion cultivation is be concentrate in Upper Egypt at Kena, Sohag, Assiut, Menia and Beni-suef provinces. The cultivated area for winter onion was about 54000 feddans in 2001 season yielded 630000 tons of bulbs. Department of Agricultural Economic statistics.

Some diseases attack onion at different stages of growth causing great losses in yield. The most important diseases and their major causal organisms are white rot (*Scerotium cepivorum*), nek rot (*Botrytis allii*), pink root rot (*Pyrenochaeta terrestris*), Black mould (*Aspergillus niger*), downy mildow (*Prenospora destructor*), and basal rot (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp cepae*), Basal rot disease is one of most serious affecting disease on onion. The disease occurs nearly in all governorates and also during storage.

The present investigation was concedered to study variation among different isolates of *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp cepae* (Hanz.) Snyd and Hans. The effects of microelements, growth regulators, fertilizers, some cultural practices and fungicides on disease incidence and on yield bulbs were studied under field and storage.

# Review of Literature