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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



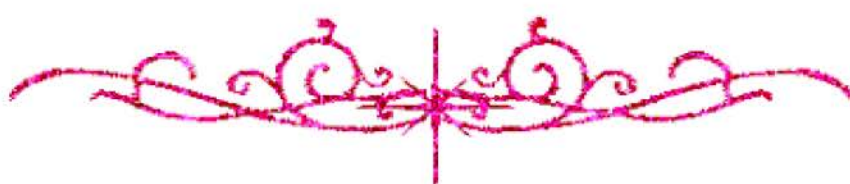
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

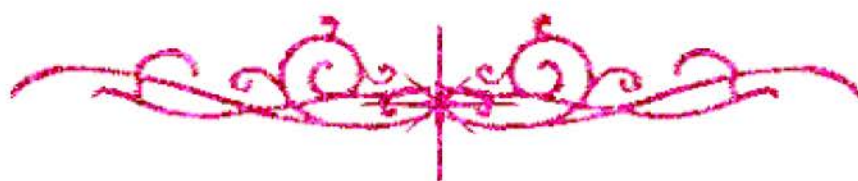
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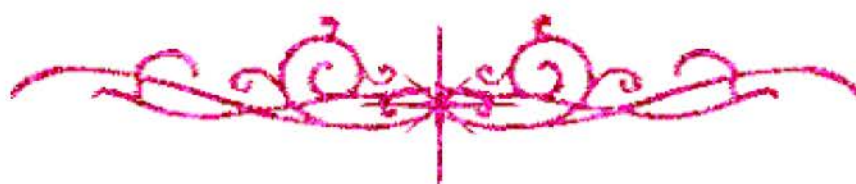
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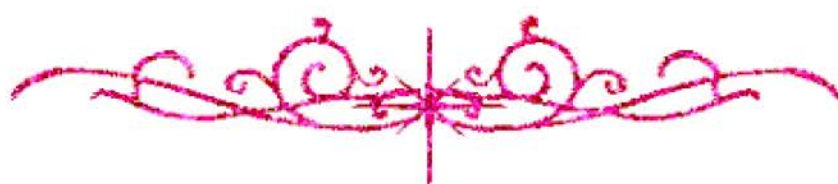
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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



PERFORMANCE OF SOME NEW LONG SPIKE WHEAT GENOTYPES UNDER DIFFERENT CULTURAL TREATMENTS

By

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THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

AGRONOMY

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Faculty of Agriculture, Moshtohor,
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1999

Date : 23/ 5/ 1999

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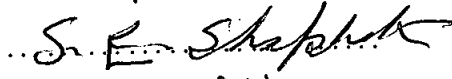


APPROVAL SHEET

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer wishes to express her special appreciation to Dr. S. E. Shafshak and Dr. S.A. Sedhom Professors of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Moshtohor, Zagazig University for suggesting the problem, keen supervision, guidance and valuable advice throughout the course of this investigation and preparation of the manuscript of this Thesis in its final form.

Deep appreciation is also due to Prof. Dr. Enayat H. Ghanem, Wheat Research Section, Field Crops Research Institute, for her supervision and valuable advice and continuous help throughout the investigation.

Sincere thanks are also due to all staff members of Wheat Research Section at Giza and at Sids Research Station for their valuable help.

INTRODUCTION

Wheat is the most important cereal crop in Egypt and all over the world as well. It is a staple food for more than one third of the world population and it provides almost 20% of the total calories for the people of the world and 37% for the people in Egypt. Also, wheat provides 42.5% of the protein in the Egyptian diet⁽⁺⁾. The total world production in 1998 was 610 million tons produced from 547 million faddans ⁽⁺⁺⁾.

In Egypt, the total production of wheat was 6,093,151 tons in 1998 ⁽⁺⁺⁺⁾ produced from 2,421,131 faddans with an average yield of 16.78 ardabs per fad. (one ardab = 150 kg) or 2517 kg/ fad.

The annual consumption of wheat is about 11 million tons. Therefore, increasing wheat production is a target to fill the gap between consumption and production to fulfill the food security of the Egyptian people.

This target can be achieved horizontally through expanding wheat area in the Nile Delta and along the Old Valley as well as in the new reclaimed lands and rainfed areas, and or vertically by means of raising yield per unit area through growing the promising high yielding varieties

(+) Statistical Data of the Ministry of Agriculture, Agric. Econ. Year Book 1995 (In Arabic).

(++) Production Year Book, FAO, Rome, 1999.

(+++ Statistical Data for the final estimation of wheat production in Egypt in 1998, issued by Prof. Dr. S. Nassar, the Director of A.R.C. on 22/ 6/ 1998 (in Arabic).

which are developed by the intensive breeding programs and improving the cultural practices of the crop.

Thereby, the main targets of the present study were to evaluate the new long spike wheat varieties (Sids 4, Sids 5, Sids 6, Sids 7, Sids 8 and Sids 9) recently developed by the Wheat Research Section of the Field Crops Research Institute, A.R.C., to get an information for the possibility of growing these varieties in Middle Egypt. The commercial variety Sids 1 was grown as a check.

The investigation aimed also to determine the optimum level of N fertilizer for these new long spike varieties.

It is hoped that the present investigation may add some information in the evaluation of the new wheat varieties.