



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**MONA MAGHRABY**



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

# جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**GENETIC STABILITY ANALYSIS OF SOME NEW  
SNAP BEAN GENOTYPES**

By

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B. Sc. Agric. Sc. (Soil Sci.), Fac. Agric. Cairo University, 2004

M. Sc. Agric. Sc. (Vegetable crops), Fac. Agric. Ain Shams University, 2014

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment  
Of  
the Requirements for the Degree of**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
in  
Agricultural Sciences  
(Vegetable Crops)**

**Department of Horticulture  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Ain Shams University**

**2020**

**Approval Sheet**

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## ABSTRACT

**Heba Zeinel-Abedin Ibrahim Abo Elkeir, Genetic stability analysis of some new snap bean genotypes. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2020.**

A field experiment was conducted during 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons to study the genetic stability analysis of some new snap bean genotypes. Four sowing dates were conducted namely September 1<sup>st</sup>, October 1<sup>st</sup>, February 15<sup>th</sup> and March 15<sup>th</sup>. Twenty one promising snap bean genotypes and four commercial cultivars namely Bronco, Paulista, Samantha and Xera were used in the experiment. Randomized complete block design with three replications was used. Results showed that significant increase in dry weight/plant was found in first year than in second year which gave average values of 16.54gm and 16.72gm for the two years, respectively. Number of days to flowering was significantly affected by years, sowing dates, genotypes and their interaction. Genotypes G<sub>10</sub> and G<sub>6</sub> possessed the lowest means of pods fiber content which gave mean values of 1.29 and 1.32 g/100 g fresh pod weight, respectively, with non-significant differences between them and with significant differences among G<sub>10</sub> with check cultivars Bronco, Paulista, Samantha and Xera. Genotypes evaluated showed that 18 lines were absolute resistant against rust in all sowing dates. These 18 promising lines proved superiority than all evaluated commercial cultivars for this character. However, three breeding lines (G<sub>10</sub>, G<sub>11</sub> and G<sub>12</sub>) showed variable severity of the disease over the eight sowing dates of investigation and rated as susceptible genotypes. Besides, the check cultivars *viz.*, Bronco, Paulista, Samantha and Xera cultivars were also rated as susceptible. Pod weight was not significantly affected by years of study but was significantly affected by sowing dates, genotypes and their interactions. The comparisons among means of different twenty five genotypes overall environments, generally, indicated that early and total green yield traits of genotype G<sub>8</sub> gave the highest yield followed by G<sub>2</sub>

and G<sub>10</sub> with significant difference between them, and compared with the highest check cultivars paulista and Bronco respectively. As for bi stability all parameters the majority of genotypes namely; genotypes numbers 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 and the check Cvs. Paulista, Samantha and Xera have significant bi values close to unity, indicating general adaptability across all environments. Genotypes numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20 and the check variety Xera exhibited specific adaptability to favourable environments, since they have bi exceeding unity for leaf area.

**Key words:** Snap bean, Stability, Genotype, Environment, Yield and Rust resistance.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my deepest and endless thanks to “**ALLAH**” for his great guidance, care and immortal help through my whole life.

I’m deeply indebted to **professor Dr. Mohamed Emam Ragab**, prof Emeritus of vegetable crops, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, for suggesting the research work, kind supervision, his faithful encouragement, valuable advice and guidance during the progress of this study until the preparation and writing of this manuscript.

I’m grateful to **Dr. Noura Mahmoud Taha** Associate prof. of Vegetable crops, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University for her supervision, great support and continued help during the preparation of this work.

I would like to thank. **Dr. Entsar Mustafa Esmael Abo-Hamda** Senior Researcher in Vegetable Breeding Research Dept., Horticulture Research Institute, Agriculture Research Center , for her valuable help and suggesting the research work, kind supervision, her faithful encouragement, valuable advice and guidance during the progress of this study.

My sincere thanks to all staff member of Horticulture Dept., Faculty of Agriculture and Vegetable Breeding Research Department, Horticulture Research Institute Dokki, Giza for their useful cooperation.

I am particularly grateful to **my family** for their help and continuous encouragement during my study period.



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