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# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



Salwa Akl



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة  
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



**EFFECT OF FEEDING CORN STOVER TREATED  
WITH AMMONIA AND UREA ON SHEEP  
B18496 PERFORMANCE.**

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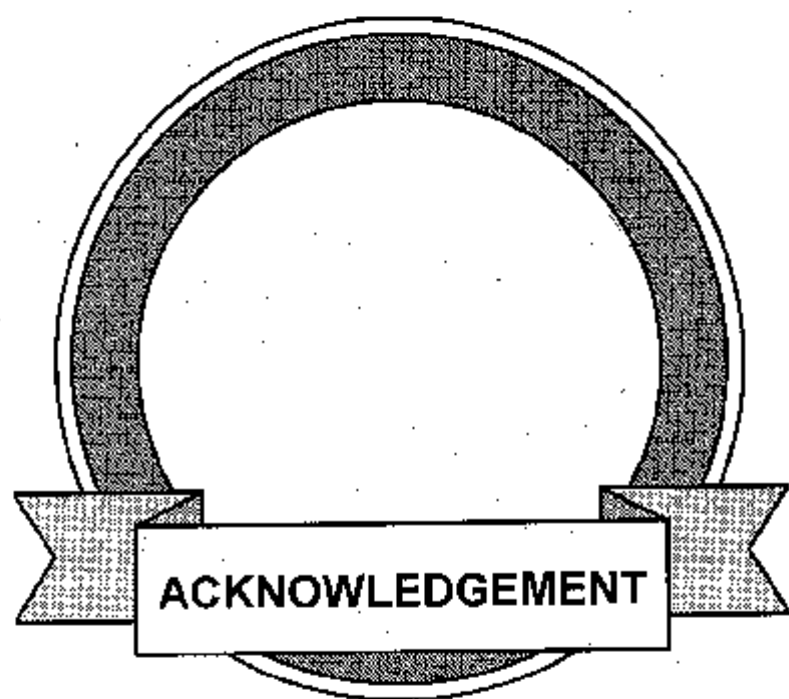
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# سُبْحَانَكَ

لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا  
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

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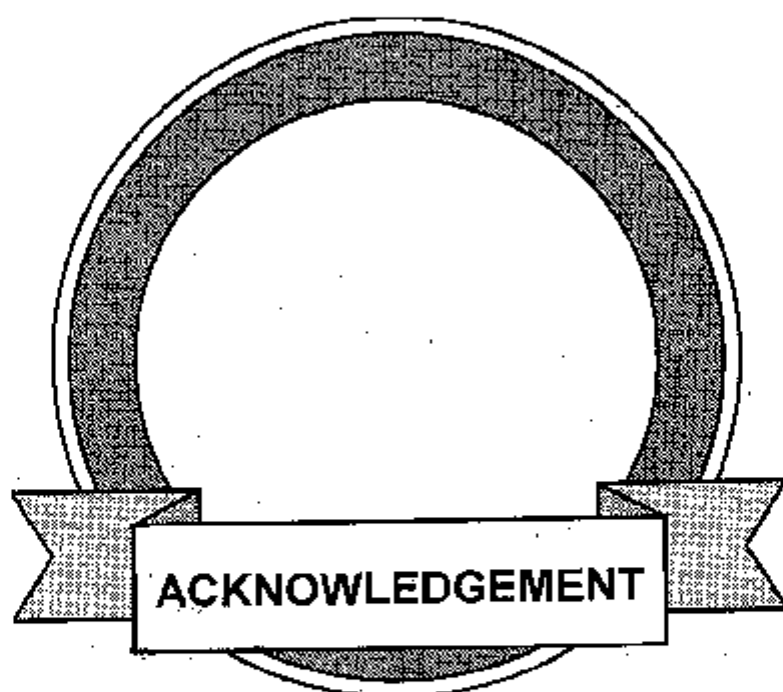


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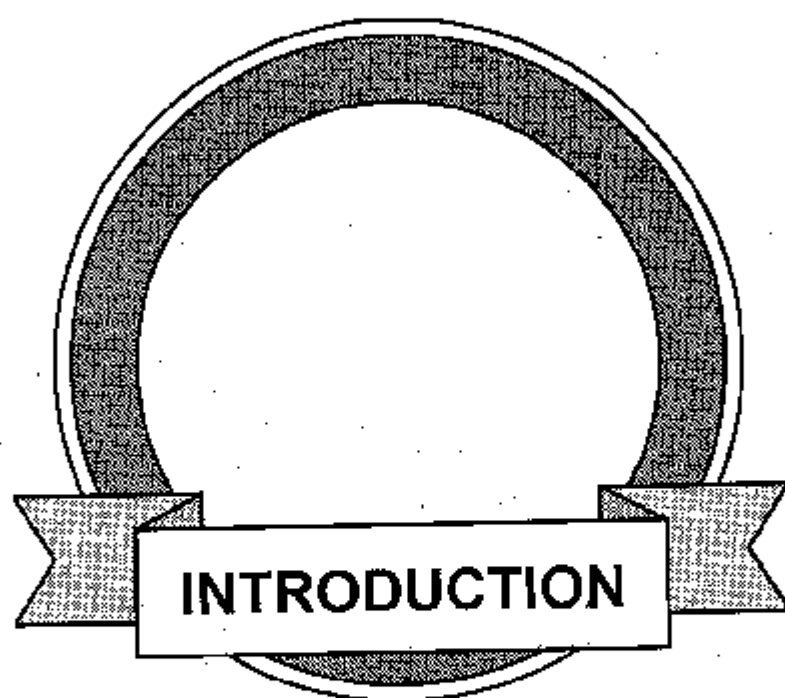
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## INTRODUCTION

In Egypt, where poverty and high birth rate seem to go hand by hand, in addition, there is a persisting shortage in animal production to cover the ever-increasing demand of growing population. This necessitates a corresponding increase of animal products to provide adequate quantities of animal proteins. One of the main problems facing animal production in Egypt is the shortage of feedstuffs. At present, using the agriculture by-product as a ruminant feed, is the goal of most undertaken researches.

More than seventeen million tons of plant by-products such as rice straw, wheat straw, corn stover and cobs, cotton stalks and sugar cane tops and bagasse are produced annually in Egypt (Agriculture Economics and Statistics Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, 1995). Utilization of these by-products is limited because of their low protein content, low palatability and low digestibility, as well as high fiber content (Church, 1980). Therefore, to increase the feed intake and feeding values of agricultural by-products, several methods are used such as mechanical, biological and chemical methods (Jackson, 1978; Kaufman *et al.* 1987 and Matter, 1989). Among all these methods, the chemical method is the most important one. Anhydrous ammonia treatment and urea supplementation at ensiling are the most common chemical used to improve the feeding value of roughage (Baker *et al.* 1975; Jackson, 1978; Abd El-Aziz, 1986; Mohamed, 1988; Talha, 1990 and Tabana, 1994).