

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

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MONA MAGHRABY

SUSTAINABILITY OF OLD CULTIVATED SOILS IN EL-FAYOUM GOVERNORATE, EGYPT

By

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B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Soil Science), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2015

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SUPERVISION SHEET

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Title of Thesis: Sustainability of old cultivated soils in El – Fayoum Governorate, Egypt

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this work is to evaluate sustainable land use management (SLM) of some areas at El- Fayoum Governorate through biophysics and socio-economic elements for the purpose of combating and tackling sustainability constraints that preclude the agricultural development. The studied area is located at west of the Nile at 90 km southwest of Cairo between latitudes 28°56' and 29°28' N and longitudes 30°15' and 31°05' E. It covers an area of about 1783.38 km². From the geomorphological point of view, three main landscapes were identified in El -Fayoum depression: (1) Alluvial plain deposits covers 853.73 Km² and representing 47.87 % of the total area (2) Fluvio-Lacustrine plain deposits covers 631.81 Km² and representing 35.42 % of the total areas and (c) Lacustrine plain deposits covers 297.84 Km² and representing 16.70% of the total area. Some physical and chemical degradation processes dominated the study area with different scales breaking down the equilibrium of soil stability, physiographic map was obtained by using Landsat 8.0 Enhanced image dated to year 2018 coupled with digital elevation model into ENVI software version 5.2. Thirty three soil profiles were selected to represent the main geomorphic unites at the study area. Soil profiles were morphologically described according to FAO guidelines (2006), USDA (2014) was used to classify the different Soil profiles according to the morphological description of the investigated profiles and physical and chemical properties of the collected soil samples. The soils of the studied area are classified as Entisols and Aridisols (Typic Calciorthents, Typic Torrifluvents, Typic Natrargids, Typic Haplogypsids and Lithic Calciargids). ArcGIS version 10.5 used for mapping soil variables, modeling and GIS work for the current study. Sustainable Land use management (SLM) was extracted from the perspective of productivity, security, protection, economic viability and social acceptability factors. Two SLM classes were recognized at the studied area as follows: Class III: Marginally but below the threshold of sustainability 0.1 - 0.3 dominant at the Alluvial deposits, representing 47.85 % of the studied area , Class IV: Do not meet the sustainability requirements 0-0.1 dominant at the Fluvio-lacustrine deposits and Lacustrine deposits, representing 52.15 % of the studied area.

Keywords: Sustainable land use management, Remote sensing; GIS, El-Fayoum Governorate, Egypt

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents and brothers for all the support they lovely offered during my post-graduate studies.