

## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-Call 1600-2

COERCE CORRECTOR





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



CORRECT CORRECTOR



## **جامعة عين شمس** التمثية الالكتاءني والمكاوفيلم

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

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



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



COEFFEC CARBURATOR





بعض الوثائق

الأصلية تالفة



COLEGO COLEGORIO



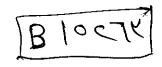


بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



COEFECT CARGINATION



# EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND WATER-STRESS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) PLANTS

BY

## AMANY NAGASHY KARAS KERLOUS B.Sc. (Agric.) in Horticulture (Vegetables), 1991 Alexandria University

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of

the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in Agriculture

(Vegetable Crops)

Department of Horticulture Faculty of Agriculture Ain Shams University .

.

#### **Approval Sheet**

### EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND WATER-STRESS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF BEAN (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) PLANTS

### BY AMANY NAGASHY KARAS KERLOUS

B.Sc. (Agric.) in Horticulture (Vegetables), 1991 Alexandria University

This thesis for M. Sc. degree has been approved by:

1- Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Ibrahim EL-Oksh-I-El-8 K5-A

Prof. of Vegetable Crops, Horticulture Department,

Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University

2- Prof. Dr. Hamed Mohamed El-Saeid-Prof. of Developmental Physiology and plant hormones, Botany Department, National Research Center

Date of examination: 4 / 1 / 1997



## EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND WATER-STRESS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF BEAN (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) PLANTS

#### BY

#### **AMANY NAGASHY KARAS KERLOUS**

### B.Sc. (Agric.) in Horticulture (Vegetables), 1991 Alexandria University

#### Under the supervision of:

#### Prof. Dr. AYMAN F. ABOU-HADID

Prof. of Vegetables, Hort. Dept. Fac. Agric. Ain Shams University

#### Prof. Dr. SAYED M. SINGER

Prof. of Vegetables, Hort. Res. Dept. National Research Center

|   | • |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|---|---|---|---|----|--|--|----|---|
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
| • |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   | • |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    | • |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   | • |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   | • |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   | ** |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    | ŧ |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    | ` |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  | `` |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   | • |    |  |  |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |    |  |  |    |   |

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Prof. Dr. Adel El-Sayed El-Beltagy, Prof. of vegetables, Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams Univ. and director of International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and to Prof. Dr. Ayman Farid Abou-Hadid, Prof. of vegetables, Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams Univ. for their continuous help, encouragement and great support.

Sincerely thanks for Prof. Dr. Mohamed El-Sayed El-Beltagy, Prof. of vegetables, National Research Center, and Chairman of Horticulture Department who was always available and helpful during carrying out this work and my deep thanks to Prof. Dr. Sayed Mahmoud Singer Prof. of Vegetables, National Research Center for his help and his great patience.

In addition, I would like to thank Dr. El-Sayed Abou-El-Foutowh Omer Assoc. Prof., National Research Center for his overall guidance and coordination in each phase of writing this thesis which has brought it to completion. Also, my deep thanks to Dr. Samir Osman El-Abd Prof. of Vegetables, National Research Center for his great help.

I would like also to express my thanks to all my colleagues at the Hort. Dept., National Research Center,

for their devoted help and encouragement during my study period.

Also my thanks to Arid Lands Lab., Dept. Hort., Ain Shams Univ. Lastly, my deep thanks to my family for their support and encouragement.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Amany Nagashy Karas, Effect of sowing dates and water-stress on productivity of bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) plants. Published Master of Science, Ain Shams University 1996.

Two experiments were carried out during the two successive seasons 1994 and 1995 to investigate the possibility of reducing water requirements of bean plants. Using two cultivars (Giza3 and Bronco) grown in lysimeters, the actual water consumption of this crop in comparison with the based-climate calculated data was determined. There was respectable difference in water consumption between the two dates of sowing. The vegetative growth was reduced at the earlier date of sowing for both of cultivars while the yield was not much influenced by sowing dates.

Pot experiments were carried out to investigate the influence of water-stress on growth, flowering and fruiting of two snap bean cultivars (Giza3 and Bronco). The seedlings were subjected to different levels of water-stress (50-40%), (75%-65%), (100-90%) and (125%-excessive water) of field capacity by weight. The treatment of (125%-excessive water) was applied once at the beginning of the experiment then it was added as mean of the amount of water added to the (100-90%) treatment. Plant growth parameters were recorded and calculated and pods' quality was estimated. The results obtained showed that (100-90%) and (75-65%)

treatments were the most preferable for Giza3 and Bronco cultivars, respectively. The effects of different levels of water stress on both cultivars are discussed.