The population fluctuations of *Parlatoria oleae* Clovee were studied in two regions of Assiut governorate (Sahel – Selim and Assiut College Farm) during two successive years of 2002 and 2003. The pest population decreased gradually from January till April and then increased to reach its maximum level of abundance in September of 2002 and October of 2003 in Sahel-Selim region. The average mean number of *p. oleae* during the whole season was 512.83 and 626.5 individuals/50 leaves during 2002 and 2003, respectively. Approximately, the same trend occurred in Assiut College Farm except the population of the pest was very low comparing with that at Sahel –Selim region. Survey of *P. oleae* parasitoids resulted in three parasitoids, *Encarsia aurantii* Howard, *Aphytis chrysomphali* Mercet and *Aphytis diaspidis* Howard in Sahel Selim region while *A. diaspidis* was the only parasitoid species recovered from Assiut College farm. The first two parasitoids, *E. aurantii* and *A. chrysomphali* are considered as first record on the olive scale insect in Assiut. The effects of weather elements on the population of the pest and its parasitoids and the effects of these parasitoids on the population of the pest were also studied at Sahel- Selim region.
The studied sediments belong to the Maastrichtian–Paleocene Dakhla and Kurkur formations. They cover a vast area and attain a thickness that reaches 137 m. The investigates succession is made up of alternated carbonates and shales. Five lithofacies types have recognized in the studied carbonates. These lithofacies indicate a littoral and shallow circa–sublittoral environments for the Dakhla and Kurkur formations. Mineralogical investigation of the examined shale showed the presence of kaolinite, smectite and minor amount of chlorite. Geochemical investigation of the studied shale revealed the presence of significant value for SiO$_2$, Al$_2$O$_3$ and Fe$_2$O$_3$ but CaO, MgO, SO$_3$, K$_2$O and Na$_2$O show subordinate values. The compressive strength of a mixture paste of burnt shale and clinker was measured. Comparing the compositional ratios for the studied sediments with those used in a national and international cement industry, it can be concluded that the studied sediments are suitable as raw materials for Portland and Pozzolana cement industry.
ABSTRACT

The thesis includes in addition to introduction, review of literature, arabic and english summary:
Part I: Botanical study of Prosopis juliflora (SW) DC which includes Macro- and micromorphology of stem, leaf and inflorescence.
Part II: Phytochemical study of Prosopis juliflora (SW) DC .
   Chapter 1: Preliminary screening of stem, leaf and stem bark
   Chapter 2: Extraction, fractionation and isolation of active constituents of leaves of the plant .
   Chapter 3: Identification of the isolated compounds which are eight pure compounds in addition to fatty acids .Chapter 4: Identification of carbohydrate content of leaves of the plant .
Part III: Biological study of different extracts of leaves of Prosopis juliflora (SW) DC
   1-Antibacterial study of different extracts of leaves of the plant.
   2-Pharmacological study including: - Anti-inflammatory activity - Antipyretic activity.
   3-Toxicological study of different extracts of leaves of the plant.
(Poultry)

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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
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<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2003</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out at the Poultry Experimental Farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University. The objective of the present study was to investigate the effect of enzymes supplementation (phytase or optizyme) under heat stress or thermoneutral conditions for four feed ingredients (mung bean, rice bran, sorghum, and wheat bran) on metabolizable energy and amino acids availability, this study was include four similar experiments. And used the technique of force feeding to insert the feed and collected the excreta. proximate analysis were done four the feed and excreta, also, gross energy and amino acids analyzer were one for the feed and excreta which used to determine the metabolizable energy or amino acids availability. The results obtained show that enzymes supplementation under heat stress improved the values of metabolizable energy, while the improve did not significant, while the effect of enzymes supplementation under heat stress on amino acids availability show different effects of amino acids in each material and the mean of amino acids were significantly improved.
(Psychological Factors)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>An Analytical Study of Some Psychological Factors Affecting Orphan Institution Children of Their Sex Roles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Salwa A. Mahmoud.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted with an aim to probe into the psychological factors represented in the child's self-aspects, the circumstances around him, as well as the extent to which the roles of sex of orphan institutions children were affected by such factors as the kind of deprivation and the time of its occurrence. The group of the study consisted of 42 males and 49 females of orphan institutions children. The experimental group consisted of 30 males and 35 females of 11-14 years old, at the preparatory stage. The tools of the study consisted in a scale of the roles of sex (males and females). The psychological factors scale, an information sheet of the cultural, social and economic status, and the subject comprehension test. Results:

1- There are statistically significant differences between children of orphan institutions and those of normal families in the role of sex as males, in favor of the normal families.
2- There are statistically significant differences between the children completely deprived and those partially deprived. Differences are more substantial in males than in females. Females completely deprived found to be more feminine than females partially deprived.
3- There are no statistically significant differences between the children of orphan institutions and those of normal families in the female roles.
4- There are statistically significant differences between the male children before five and those beyond five in the role of sex as males. Likewise, females before five and beyond five in the role of sex as females.
5- There is a positive correlation between some psychological factors and the role of sex. It was found that 50.47% of the differences in the role of sex as males attributed to the psychological factors collectively. Even though, social alienation found to be more influential (at 53.9%) in the role of sex than any other factors.

The results of this analytical study have shown there are differences in the dynamics of the orphan children personalities especially those who were more disturbed as for the role of sex.
(Sharkasi Chickens)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Influence Of Naked Neck Gene (Na) And Dietary Protein Level On Growth Performance And Carcass Parts And Composition Of Male Sharkasi Chickens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mohamed.N. Makled, and A. Abd El- Rahman.</td>
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<td>Dept. of Animal And Poultry Prod. Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

A total number of 770 males from three genotypes, namely heterozygous naked neck (Na/na) homozygous naked neck (Na/Na) and normally feathered (na/na) were compared for growth and meat production performance at two levels of dietary protein (15 and 17% till 8 wks and 13 and 15% till 16 wks). The main results could be summarized as follows: The presence of Na gene, led to a significant (p<0.01) increase in body weight. The Na/na genotype was heavier than na/na genotype by about 2.80%, 2.60%, 1.30% and 10.70% at 4, 8, 12, and 16 wks of age, respectively. The corresponding values for Na/Na were 2.70%, 1.03%, 1.18% and 7.70% at the same ages. Respectively also a highly significant difference (P<0.01) in body weight gain was shown due to genotype. High protein level improved significantly (P<0.01) body weight and gain where body weight increased by 2.4%, 1.4%, 6.4% and 6.6% whereas body weight gain improved by 4.90% from 0-8 wks and 8% from 9-16 wks of age, respectively. The Na/- birds consumed less feed than na/na sibs and the reduction was about 7% and 11.80% in Na/na and Na/Na genotypes. Respectively. The presence of Na gene improved significantly feed conversion. Also, the results indicate a significance increase (P<0.01) in feed consumption and conversion values due to low level of protein. The presence of Na gene improved the dressing percentage by about 6.7% and 9.20% in Na/na and Na/Na genotypes. Breast meat increased by 16.70% and 18.20% whereas thighs meat increased by 11.40% and 16.40%. Moreover, high protein level significantly (P<0.01) improved dressing, breast and thighs meat percentages by about 3.40%, 7.10% and 3.70%, respectively. The presence of Na gene significantly (P<0.01) reduced fat percentage in breast and thigh meat. Low protein level significantly reduced protein percentage whereas it increased the fat and ash percentages in both breast and thigh meat. In conclusion the results of the present study clearly indicate that naked neck birds (Na/-) exhibited superiority in growth and meat production performance. However, birds were less sensitive to low dietary protein level as compared with normal feathering genotype (na/na), which may be due to the lower requirements for feather growth.

(Sludge)

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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Environmental Impact of Sewage Sludge Application on Growth and Heavy Metals Uptake and Translocation in Sunflower and Sorghum Plants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Kamal M. Brhm.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph.D) 2004</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The present work aimed to study the environmental impact of sewage sludge application on some physico-chemical properties of sandy soil (water holding capacity, organic matter content, pH .. etc), plant growth (dry and fresh weight, chlorophyll content), nutritive and heavy metals uptake and translocation in sunflower and sorghum plants. Sewage sludges were obtained from four governorates in Egypt.
ABSTRACT

Soil samples were collected from four soil profiles at Assiut city, Egypt, that they have been irrigated by fresh and contaminated (sewage and agricultural drainage) Nile waters as well as artesian water for more than 40 years, in order to study the clay minerals and their interactions with heavy metals and microbes of these soils.

X-ray diffraction analysis of the clay fraction of the different irrigated soil samples revealed that smectites occurred as major clay minerals in all studied soil samples, and tended to increase with depth. Kaolinite was the second abundant clay mineral, followed by mica-smectite mixed layers, vermiculite, mica-vermiculite mixed layers, mica, sepiolite and palygorskite that are arranged in a decreasing order of abundance. The source of these clay minerals in the studied soils is largely due to the detrital materials from the Ethiopian Plateau that is mixed with the detrital materials from the sandstones and limestones plateaus surrounding the Nile river course. Concerning the interaction between clay minerals and heavy metals, the significant relations between smectite and Fe or Cu, kaolinite and Pb, mica-smectite mixed layers and Mn, mica-vermiculite mixed layers and Zn, Cu or Ni, vermiculite and Cu, sepiolite and Fe or Pb, and palygorskite and Mn or Cu may be mainly attributed to the adsorption of these heavy metals on these clay minerals. Regarding the interaction between clay minerals and microbes, the examination of the soil surface samples using the scanning electron microscope (SEM) pointed out that the bacillus and coccus bacteria were observed in all investigated samples, but they were found as colonies in the soils irrigated by sewage contaminated Nile water. Fungi were shown in all examined samples, but they were in smaller amounts than bacteria that were probably associated with smectite. Some of fungi types were characterized to specific soils, such as Triscelophoïus monosporous Ingold in the soil irrigated by artesian water, and Pilobolus (Zygomycota) in the soil irrigated by sewage contaminated Nile water. However, actinomycetes appeared in the soil irrigated by fresh Nile water. These reflected the influence of irrigation water source, which led to the diversity of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes in these different soil samples.
(Sugarcane)

NO : 252
TITLE : Performance of Rams Fed Sugarcane Bagasse Silage Treated with Urea and Live Yeast Culture or Pronifer.
AUTHORS : Ahmad N.K. Omar.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal and Poultry Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut Univ.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D) 2003

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at Al-Azhar University Farm, Assiut branch. The experimental work was carried out through August 1999 to Jule 2000. Feeding sugarcane bagasse silage treated with 3% urea and concentrate mixture can be more beneficial to animal performance when it was fed with feed additives such as live yeast culture and/or probiotic pronifer. However, feeding sugarcane bagasse silage treated with 3% urea and concentrate mixture without feed additives had no beneficial effect on body weight, daily gain, some blood serum constituents and semen quality and can be toxic during a long period of feeding. Histopathological studies showed that, probiotic pronifer can enhance animal immunity and improve tissue structure of sheep fed urea diet.

(Underground Water)

NO : 253
TITLE : Groundwater Resources Evaluation of Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Eyman M. M. El Mleygy.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Geology, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D) 2005

ABSTRACT

The general scope of this study is to determine:
- The location, extent and thickness of potentially suitable aquifers.
- The mutual relationship between the surface water (Nile river and main canals) and the groundwater.
- The aquifer recharge by rainfall and runoff through the drainage lines dissecting the plateaux.
- The depth to water at the various potential well sites, and its possible temporal variations.
- The transmissivity and storativity of the various aquifers, to ensure higher and perennial yield from wells and well yield.
- The seasonal changes in groundwater quality and their interpretation.
ABSTRACT

ESWL had been proved to be a safe and successful modality for treatment of renal stones in children. Treatment of uretral calculi in pediatric population represents a unique challenge and ESWL has been advocated as a safe mode for treating such stones. The aim of our study is to ascertain the efficiency and safety of ESWL as a treatment for urolithasis in children.

Two hundred children were included in this study. All patients were submitted to ESWL for treatment of renal stones and proximal uretral stones. ESWL was done using MT-RIX (spark-gap) lithotripter. Preoperative preparation, and plain x-rays KUB were done for all patients. Follow up for those patients by plain X-ray KUB and abdominal ultrasound for 3 months and regular blood pressure measuring for one year.

More than 85% success rate for ESWL as a treatment of pediatric renal and proximal uretral stones was recorded in our study.

ESWL is a safe and effective modality for treatment of renal and proximal uretral stones.
ABSTRACT

Vernacular Architecture expresses a strong relationship between man and his immediate environment – the local community he lives in. It proves that architecture may become a true reflection of all environmental factors around us. For that the study of vernacular architecture and its environmental compatibility is considered very important to understand how simple people solve their human and physical problems using simple methods and approaches. Egypt and other Arabian States have numerous examples of vernacular architecture. One of these examples which is considered a real model of vernacular architecture in hot arid areas is the vernacular house found in Abu El – Reesh Village in Aswan, Upper Egypt. Before being diminished, due to invasion by modern technology, This research aims at establishing a record of vernacular houses of Abu El-Reesh Village containing the basic characteristics and types. The research applies an analytical criteria to measures the level of suitability of these houses with the physical and social components of the local environments. The Research is divided into introduction, three chapters, general conclusion and recommendations, and a special appendix. Chapter One contains a theoretical background and definition of terms: the meaning of Vernacular Architecture, the meaning of the Environment and its Components, and meaning of Compatibility with the Physical and Social Environment. Chapter Two contains the study of vernacular house and its Environmental Compatibility in some Arabian countries: Saudi Arabia, Baharain and Yemen. Chapter Three contains the case study of Abu El Reesh Village: the special characteristics, elements and Environmental Compatibility of its vernacular houses. Chapter four contains conclusions and recommendations of the research. The Special Appendix contains a first hand detailed record of vernacular houses types in Abu El-Reesh Village collected from the field survey carried out by the researcher.
ABSTRACT

This study aims to take out some of the by-products from sugar cane or beet industry, which comes out in large quantities each season, namely Vinasse, which cause pollution. Starting many experiments were carried out to define the chemical composition of Vinasse and to reach the optimum procedure for production of potassium sulfate (K₂SO₄) from Vinasse. Method: A pilot plant was designed for industrial processes leading to the production of potassium sulfate for use as a fertilizer to overcome the lack of potassium in the cultivated areas. Industrial methods and commercial substances were used for treatment of cane and beet molasses to get a clear molasses either by phosphoric acid or H₃PO₄/H₂SO₄ mixture or by heating and subsequent addition of P₂O₅. The clear molasses goes then to the fermentation unit using saccharomyces cervisiae either aerobic or anaerobic. After fermentation and evaporation, the remaining dark-brown liquid, called vinasse, is transferred to the pilot plant for crystallization. Of potassium sulfate.

For Brix 50-55% the precipitation and crystallization of K₂SO₄ takes place at certain temperature and then separated by filtration or centrifuging. The results are as follows: A) 100-110 g K₂SO₄/L (beet vinasse), B) 40-50 g K₂SO₄/L (cane vinasse), C) Purity of K₂SO₄ not less than 55%. Economic drawback: Use of by-products for production of an important fertilizer. Save of many because we import K₂SO₄ as important fertilizer. Protection of environment.
NO : 257


AUTHORS : M. A. Shaddad*, A.M. Ismail **, M.M. Azooz**, and A. A. Abdel- Latef**

ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University*
Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, South Valley University, Qena, Egypt**


ABSTRACT

Under different levels of salinity (0, 50, 100 and 200 mM NaCl) and using germinating grains of three wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) cultivars (cv. Sakha-69, cv. Sds-1 and cv. Gizza-168), this work was conducted to follow the physiological responses in germinating wheat grains being subjected to salinity stress. Sakha-69 tolerated salinity up to the level of 100 mM NaCl, while in cases of cv. Sds-1 and cv. Giza-168 tolerated up to 50 mM NaCl. Any progressive increase in salt supply was accompanied with a marked reduction in dry matter yield and leaf area values. Soluble sugars contents in the different organs (roots, shoots and spikes) of the three cultivars were generally reduced in response to salt stress. Also, soluble protein contents decreased gradually with increasing salinity levels in all different organs of the three tested wheat cultivars except in spikes of cv. Sakha-69 which exhibited, more accumulation of soluble protein with rise of salinity level. Amino acids and proline contents were generally increased in the three tested wheat cultivars with increasing NaCl levels. With increasing salinity levels sodium content was accumulation in the different organs of the tested wheat cultivars, the opposite pattern was exhibited in potassium content. Salinity stress markedly reduced K+/Na+ ratio in spikes and roots (at the highest salinity level) of cv. Sakha-69 and in the different organs of other cultivars in all salinity levels. Generally, cv. Sakha-69 appeared to be more salt-tolerant than another cultivars in this study.
(Wild Birds)

NO : 258
TITLE : Survey Of Some Wild Birds At Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Nashaat A. M, Mosaad A. Mohamed, and Mahmoud M. A.
ADDRESS : Faculty of Agriculture Al – Azhar University, Assiut Branch.

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the incidence of some wild birds at Assiut and their suburbs during 2003& 2004. Twenty seven bird species pertaining to 9 orders and 21 families were recorded from different habitats in the old land at Assiut, while at the new reclaimed area only seventeen bird species belonging to 7 orders and 14 families were observed. The statistical analysis of data showed insignificant positive correlation between the density of birds versus temperature during 2003 and 2004 (r =0.374 and t =0.339). On the other side, the relative humidity also showed insignificant negative correlation with the population density of birds during the two years of study (r = -0.202 and t = 0.052).