

(Desert)

NO	: 490
TITLE	: Hybrid and Passive Low Energy Architecture Through Latent Cooling .
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BULLETIN	: 2 nd Inter, con., Sust Desert Regions, 20-22 Non, 1999 .

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to achieve the thermal comfort inside building with the mean of passive and hybrid evaporative cooling. The application was carried out in Aswan in southern Egypt in the biggest desert of the world, where the climate is very hot and dry. A building model was developed to calculate the effect of the evaporative cooling. A comparative study is carried out on Islamic, traditional and modern architecture building arts. The calculations were done each hour, each day all over the year. The results were plotted for a representative summer day. The evaporative cooling has a great effect on the room cooling. The comfort conditions were gained in the ground and upper floor with direct evaporation of 15 l/d and 25 l/d consequently accompanied with summer night ventilation 5 h⁻¹. The required amount of water could be gained with the mean of water areas like fountains, or moving water areas like *Salsabil*, water walls, water drop units with the help of air movement .

(Fungus)

NO : 491
TITLE : Seasonal Fluctuations of Aquatic Fungi Recovered from Egyptian Soil (Delta Region) .
AUTHORS : Khallil A-M, El-Hissy-F-T, Ali E.H.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University .
BULLETIN : J. of Basic Microbiology 35(2) : 93-102,1995.

ABSTRACT

One hundred and eleven identified and seven unidentified species in addition to 5 varieties belonging to forty-three aquatic fungal were recovered from 452 soil samples collected randomly from different localities in Nile Delta and Suez canal regions including eleven governorates. The investigated soil samples were collected seasonally during the period from autumn 1990 to summer 1991 (113 samples each season). The richest season (85 identified and 5 unidentified species in addition to 2 varieties) in aquatic fungi was the winter season (10-15.5 degree C) whereas the poorest (32 identified and 5 unidentified species in addition to one variety) was summer (24.0-27.5 degree C). The richest soil samples in aquatic fungi were those of low or moderate temperature seasons, high contents of organic matter and considerably poor in total soluble salts. The pH value did not show any regular seasonal variation and did not exhibit any considerable influence on fungal populations. Some aquatic fungal genera and species were disappeared completely in certain seasons and vice versa. The most dominant aquatic fungal genera were *Pythium*, *Allomyces*, *Aqualinderella* and *Nowakowskiella*. The commonest aquatic fungal species were *Allomyces anomalus*, *Aqualinderella fermentans*, *Nowakowskiella elegans*, *Blastocladiopsis parva* and *Dictyuchus sterilis* .

(Honeybees)

NO : 492
TITLE : New Device to Extract Venom by Electrical Impulses from Honeybee Colonies .
AUTHORS : Mohamed O.M. Omer .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Plant Protection, College of Agriculture, Assiut University
BULLETIN : Assiut Journal Of Agricultural Sciences Vol. 25. 1., 1994 .

ABSTRACT

To improve the technique of obtaining venom from honeybee colonies, new device was designed. The device consists of a generator that produces impulses with different waveforms, adjustable frequencies and amplitudes, collection boards and a connecting system .

Experiments were conducted to evaluate the new device at different combinations of the frequencies with amplitudes. The maximum amount of bee venom was extracted at 50 HZ and 24 V when a waveform belonged to Sine wave group, but harmful effect was noticed on honeybee foraging activity and a number of bees died after extraction period .

The best results were obtained by using 50 HZ and 20 V (132 mg dry venom/colony/30 minutes) with no harmful effect on bees.

From twenty-three waveforms belonged to four wave groups viz, sine, square, triangular and exponential waves five waveforms proved effectiveness for venom extraction producing amount of venom ranged between 158.4 and 105.1 mg/colony/30 minutes. The results indicated no relation between the amount of extracted venom and the effective value of the wave while the extraction seemed to depend on the form the wave.

By using the new device, about 1.5 gm. of dry bee venom could be obtained from 10 colonies during 30 minutes .

(Human)

NO	: 493
TITLE	: Immediate Effects of Modified Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) on Blood Pressure, Electrocardiography (ECG), Plasma Electrolytes and Acid-Base State in Psychiatric Patients . (A comparative follow up study of thiopentene and propofol anaesthetics).
AUTHORS	: Wageeh A. Hussein; Esam A.S. El-Beih* and Shaker O.El-H**.
ADDRESS	: Dept of Psychiatry, *Internal Med. and **Anaesthesia, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. 21, No., 3, 1997 .

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of modified ECT on BP, ECG, electrolytes and acid-base state. 25 psychiatric patients (14 had mood disorders and 11 had schizophrenic disorders) were studied. According to the used anaesthetic in ECT premedications, patients were classified to 15 patients to 15 patients received thiopentene (TH) (GI) and 10 patients received propofol (Prop) (GII). Effect of ECT repetition was studied on comparing the ECT effects in the 1st ECT session (ECT-S) and the last ECT-S of ECT course of treatment. GI patients (TH) had significantly longer recovery time compared to GII (12.1±2.6 vs 5.4±1.5 minutes, P<0.0001 in 1st ECT-S and 9.5±2.2 vs 5.2±1.4 min; P<0.0001 in the last ECT-S). *In the 1st ECT-S*. GI patients showed significant increase in Twave duration and height. GII patients developed significant increase in diastolic blood pressure (DBP) without any significant ECG changes. Both groups developed significant decrease in plasma pH and Na- HCO₃ (HCO₃)₃; While changes in plasma potassium (K) and chloride (Cl) in the 1st ECT-S. were insignificant. *In the last ECT-S*: both groups developed significant increase in DBP, increase in QRS amplitude. GI patients showed significant increase in HP., QRS duration with significant decrease in plasma pH and HCO₃. GII patients showed significant decrease in T wave amplitude. Correlation between changes in different variables were made. Modified ECT, although has minimal effects on BP, ECG and electrolytes still has its potential hazard on acid-base state. Propofol appears more safe than thiopentene and is recommended to be used in ECT premedication .

(Meat)

NO : 494
TITLE : Histological Changes in Chicken after Freezing at 20°C and 40°C
AUTHORS : M. N. EL-Ghazali; S.I. EL-Syiad* and Sh. M. Fathi**
ADDRESS : Animal Production Research institute, Agriculture Research Center, Dokki, Giza., *Food Science and Technology, Fac. of Agriculture and **Food Hygiene, Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 32, No. 63, October 1994

ABSTRACT

Fiber diameters of breast (*Pectoralis Superficialis*), thigh (*Glutaeus superficialis*) and drumstick (*Gastrocnemius*) muscles of cobb chicken (8 weeks sage) were shorted with decreasing the temperature, whereas, they were shorted at -40°C more than at -20°C, while, sarcomere lengths were increased after freezing of chicken muscles under investigation at -40°C more than at -20°C. Concerning hardness factor (H.F), it was decreased, while tenderness factor (T.F.) was increased after freezing at 40°C more than at -20°C. Histological changes, including nodes, internodes, fissures, waves, splitting within fiber, Kinks, cracks and spaces between bundles were increased in freezing method at -40°C more than at 20°C. On the other hand, size and shape of bundles and collagenous fibers were decreased in freezing the examined muscle samples at -40°C rather than at -20°C.

(Plants)

NO : 495
TITLE : Drought Tolerance and Stability of Some Spring Wheat Cultivars .
AUTHORS : Kheiralla, K.A., A.A. Ismail and G.R. El-Nagar .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Journal of Agricultural science, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1997

ABSTRACT

Twelve bread wheat cultivars were evaluated under favorable and water stress water conditions during 1992/93 and 1993/94 seasons at Assiut University Experimental Farm. Susceptibility index and stability analysis were performed for grain yield and some of its major yield components. Results clearly showed that decreasing soil moisture (80% ADW) caused a significant reduction in grain yield, number of spikes, grains/spike and kernel weight by 39.40,41.82,23.84 and 4.24% respectively as compared with the 15% DAW.

A significant negative correlation was established between grain yield under water stress and the drought susceptibility index ($r=-0.58^*$). As for grain yield/fed, the cultivars Owens, Yoeora-Rojo, Penjamo 62, Tokwoe and Sonora 64 showed relative drought tolerance.

The stability analysis showed that the cultivars Sakha 8 and Owens were stable for all studied traits over all environments. Such findings could be useful for improving wheat adoption to drought environments.

NO : 496
TITLE : Development of the Bulbmite, *Rhizoglyphus Robini* Claparede, 1869 (Astigmata : Acaridae) Under Constant Temperatures .
AUTHORS : S.A. Eraky and M. A. K. Nasser
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BULLETIN : Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. 29, No.4, 1998

ABSTRACT

Duration of the immature stage, fecundity and longevity of the bulbmite, *Rhizoglyphus Robini* Claparede reared on stored onion at constant temperatures of 15,20,25 and 30°C were determined. Developmental thresholds of egg, larva, protonymph and tritonymph were 12.05, 11.24, 7.24 and 11.69°C, respectively. Development of one generation of the pest required about 139 day-degrees. At 25°C the female deposited an average of 23.6 ± 2.99 eggs in an oviposition period of 230.6 ± 3.40 days.

(Semen)

NO	: 497
TITLE	: Effect of Seasonal Variations on the Characteristics of Semen Collected by Exhaustion Trial .
AUTHORS	: A.M. Osman; M.A. El-Naggar; N.H.Saleh and A. Kh. Abdel-Razek.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Theriogenology, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 23, No. 46, July 1990.

ABSTRACT

The effect of season on the characters of semen collected by exhaustion trial was studied in 8 bulls with varying ages and breeds. Semen collection by exhaustion trial was repeated every two weeks within each of the dry and green season .the obtained results showed that, the sperm cell concentration ($10^6/\text{mm}^3$) was 0.560 and 0.864 in the dry and green seasons respectively. The difference was statistically significant ($p/0.01$). Moreover, the protoplasmic droplet percentages were 3.34 and 1.96 in the dry and green seasons respectively. Statistical analysis of the obtained data revealed a significant difference ($p/0.05$). However, the obtained results concerning total sperm count ($\times 10^9$); mass activity; percentages of individual motility; alive sperm and abnormal sperm; pH; fructose (mg/100ml), and reaction time (in seconds) showed a non significant variations with better improvements during the green season.

(Underground Water)

NO	: 498
TITLE	: The Use of Geophysical (Goelectrical) Methods for the Study and Treatment of Underground Water in the Vicinty of El-Madabegh - Assiut.
AUTHORS	: M.O. Ibrahim.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Geology, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Thesis, (M.Sc), 1997.

ABSTRACT

Industrial countries are making great efforts to fight pollution and contamination which affect the life of animals and plants.

The problem of contamination in this area is initiated from the presence of the sewage station of Assiut city which is lying at El-Madabegh area. this station causes some dangerous problems for the life of people, animals and plants because of the use of the produced water for irrigation and sometimes for animals drinking.

In the present study the author carried out geophysical and hydrochemical studies on the area concerned to recognize the effect of sewage on the water and soil pollution. The exposed rocks surrounded the study area as part of Assiut environs can be differentiated from base to top into the Eocene rocks and post- Eocen Rocks.

The area under investigation as a part of Middle Egypt, is characterized by semiarid to arid climatic conditions.

In this study we carried out geophysical (geoelectrical), hydrochemical and hydrogeological studies on the area concerned. A total of 23 VES- stations were measured at the selected sites. These soundings were measured using ABEM Terrameter SAS 300c system and following the Schlumberger configuration. The electrode spacing (AB) is varied from 3 to 1200 m. Also we applied the horizontal profiling technique to measure the lateral resistivity and self potential values at the selected profiles at different values of electrode spacing; a=10, 30 and 100 m. The analysis and interpretation of these geoelectrical data are made by applying either manual and computational aids. Available software programs are used in the analysis and interpretation of VES data.

