I- INTRODUCTION

Citrus is one of the major fruit crops of the world and ranked second after grape production. Also, it is considered to be the first crop in fruit production in Egypt.

According to the 1987 statistics inventory of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, the total acreage of citrus was 269538 feddans in 1987, representing about 43.74% from total area occupied by fruit crop. Total area planted with citrus in Kaliobia Governate amounted to 37443 feddans, forming about 13.89% of the total citrus orchards of the country.

Among all citrus species grown in Egypt, Washington navel orange and Valencia orange are considered the most promising cultivars for local consumption or export. It is particularly good for fresh fruit market because the fruit is desirable by many people for its eating qualities as well as for proper development of physical health in both children and adults. In addition, the pulp in the navel fruit is of fine quality, seedless and holds together better than that of most other oranges.

Trees of both Washington navel and Valencia orange are known to be a light bearer. Hassaballa
(1964), found that after petal fall abscission of young developing fruits of navel oranges occurred in two distinct waves. He defined these two periods of drop and stated that the second wave of drop is of major concern to the grower since excessive drop during the period well be reflected in a pronounced reduction in yield. Young developing fruit is particularly sensitive to environmental stresses and suffer in many years excessive "June-drop" that normally occur during the May-June period. The drop of fruitlets during this stage of development is conditioned by both internal and environmental factors.

Moreover, under Egyptian Agriculture system, several factor affect the productivity of existing bearing citrus trees. Micro and macro elements has been found to be deficient in most Egyptian soils especially after construction of the High Dam. Thus, plant slowly under those conditions, hence, application of manurses and fertilizers becomes necessary. Because of the high cost of manure and the unfavourable factors affecting soil application, accordingly, nutrient foliar sprays either with some macro or micro-nutrients becomes of great importance, in this respect. In this concern, several attempts were done on the application of macro and or micro nutrients spray in order