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Since agriculture depends mainly on irrigation the increase in water supply from the present level of about 55 to 85 milliard Cubic meters yearly is required for Egypt. As well known, the water in River Nile is not sufficient for meeting the agricultural expansion. Thus the agricultural development plan depends mainly on a favourable use of available water sources and development of new ones.

The calcareous sandy soils texture are the most prevalent in our Egyptian deserts. About 96 % of this area is desert and require water to be cultivated. Egyptian governorate makes an effort to maximize the agricultural production by increasing the cultivated areas outside the valley land.

Therefore, alternative water resources of low quality, such as drainage water and sewage water should be used. In this regard, the amount of the available sewage water has reached about 2.55 billion Cubic meter per year and it is expected to be three billion Cubic meter yearly up to 2000 according to Abd-El-Ghaffar et al. 1988.

The major purpose of using drainage water in irrigation is to overcome the shortage of water resources required for cultivation of new area of desert.

Thus, large areas up to 88,000 fed. can be reclaimed in El-Fayoum Governorate by mixing Nile and drainage water in their irrigation (Amer, 1992).

Wastewater usually contain organic matter, nutritional elements and some heavy metals. The released nutrients from
decomposition of organic materials in soils can be up taken by the trees. Frequent applications of this water year after year, resulted in accumulation of some heavy metals in the upper layer of the soil.

It is preferable to avoid using wastewater to irrigate the edible crops while it can be used for irrigation of the woody trees which considered as filters and removing the injurious of these heavy metals (Bradford et al. 1975).

The present trial was conducted to investigate the possibility of using wastewater as an alternative for irrigation of some woody plant, also the influence of different water resources and different levels of soil moisture content in two kinds of soil (loamy; sandy soil) on vegetative growth, and chemical composition of *Cupressus Sempervirens* and *Albizia Lebbeck* In addition physical and chemical properties of soils were included.

The species which are chosen for this study:


It is Italian cypress and the modern Mediterranean Landscape. The typical wild form, which provided strong, fragrant and durable timber, has an irregular, and widespread crown. This species is used as ornamental evergreen tree, greatly varying inhabit. It is regarded as one of the distinct features of the tuscan landscape. It is one of the best known and most extensive planted trees in countries with the climate of Mediterranean region and appears in historic records, indicating that it has been known and cultivated since ancient times.

[2] *Albizia Lebbeck*: Ornamental woody plants chiefly grown for their handsome foliage and also for their attractive
flowers, some are valuable timber trees; closely allied to the acacias.

The albizzias are unarmed trees with graceful feathery, foliage and yellowish, white or pink flowers in summer. Also, the importance of *Albizzia Lebbeck* due to strains of rhizobium isolated from roots was found to be tolerant to salinity (Neeru Bala *et al.* 1990).