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ARABIC SUMMARY

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ملخص الرسالة

أجريت هذه الدراسة بقسم بحوث تكنولوجيا البذور ومخطه البحوث والتجارب الزراعيه بكلية الزراعة بمشتر خلال أعوام ١٩٩٨ و ١٩٩٩ لدراسة تأثير الاجهاد المائي على جودة البذور وصفات النمو والمحصول الناتج ومكوناته لخمسة اصناف من الذره الشاميه وهى:- هـ. ف. ١ و هـ. ث. ٣١٠ وجيزه ٢ و هـ. ف. ١٥٢ و هـ. ث. ٣٥٢ واستخدم تصميم القطع المنشقه مرة واحدة فى أربعة مكررات وكانت معاملات الرى هى:- الرى عند فقد ٤٠ و ٦٠ و ٨٠ ٪ من الماء الميسر موزعه عشوائيا فى القطع الرئيسيه ووزعت الاصناف عشوائيا فى القطع الشقيه وكانت أهم النتائج كما يلى :-

-أدى الرى عند فقد ٦٠ و ٨٠ ٪ من الماء الميسر الى تبكير معنوى فى ظهور النورات المذكره والمؤثنه مقارنة بالرى عند فقد ٤٠ ٪ من الماء الميسر وكان الصنف جيزه ٢ أكثر الاصناف تبكيرا فى حين كان الصنف هـ. ف. ١٥٢ أكثر الاصناف تأخيرا فى التزهير.

-زيادة الاجهاد المائي اثرت سلبيا على صفات النمو والمحصول ومكوناته.

-نقص محصول الحبوب معنويا ٤٤ ٪ فى الموسم الاول و ٤٨ ٪ فى الموسم الثانى بزيادة الاجهاد المائي من ٤٠ الى ٨٠ ٪ من الماء الميسر فى حين كان هذا النقص ٢٥ ٪ و ٢٤،٦ ٪ فى الموسم الاول و ٢٩ ٪ و ٢٧ ٪ فى الموسم الثانى عند زيادة الاجهاد من ٤٠ الى ٦٠ ٪ ومن ٦٠ الى ٨٠ ٪ على الترتيب.

-تفوق الهجين فردى ١٠ فى محصول الحبوب للفدان مقارنة بالاصناف الاخرى فى حين كان الهجين فردى ١٥٢ أقل الاصناف محصولا للحبوب / فدان فى كلا الموسمين .

-أدت زيادة الاجهاد المائي الى زيادة محصول البروتين وانخفاض محصول الزيت والكربوهيدرات للفدان وكان الهجين فردى ١٠ أعلى الاصناف محصولا للبروتين والزيت والكربوهيدرات فى حين كان الهجين فردى ١٥٢ أقل الاصناف محصولا لهذه الصفات .

-تأثرت نسبة انبات التقاوى وطول الريشه والجذير والوزن الجاف للبادره بزيادة الاجهاد المائي من ٥- الى ١٠- ض . ج .

-اختلف عدد الحزم البروتينيه ومواقعها ونسبة البروتين وعدد الحزم البروتينيه ومواقعها لكلا من الانزعين الاستيريز والبيروكسيديز باختلاف أصناف الذره الشاميه وبتعريض النباتات للاجهاد المائي ..