



الإدارة العامة  
للمكتبات

## كلية العلوم

رسائل الماجستير و الدكتوراه الخاصة بمكتبة قسم النبات لعام 2023.

-نموذج للرسائل العلمية باللغة الإنجليزية :

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master -Doctor	Yeae	Pages	Abstract
13029681	Doaa Mohamed Taha Hassanein	Studies on Coelomycetes in Egypt /	Ahmed Mohamed Moharram Nemmat Abd El- Gawad Hussein Osama Abd El- Hafeez Mohamed Al- Bedak.	Botany and Microbiology	Master	2023	197	The biodiversity of Coelomycetes contaminating 100 samples of fresh fruit juices collected from Assiut city was studied using oatmeal agar medium (OA). Samples were represented by guava, mango, orange, and tamarind (25 for each). Enzymatic activities of the isolated fungal species were evaluated. The obtained results can be summarized in the

								<p>following points:</p> <p>1- The mycological analysis of juice samples revealed the isolation of 35 fungal species belonging to 18 genera of Coelomycetes. <i>Didymella</i>, <i>Phoma</i>, <i>Epicoccum</i> and <i>Allophoma</i> were the most diverse genera, contaminating 43%, 17%, 10% and 8% of total juice samples respectively. The relatively common species comprised <i>Didymella glomerata</i>, <i>Phoma jolyana</i>, <i>Allophoma tropica</i>, <i>Paraphoma chrysanthemicola</i>, <i>Didymella pomorum</i>, <i>Epicoccum nigrum</i>, and <i>Juxtiphoma eupyrena</i>, (6% - 17% of total samples).</p> <p>2- from the 25 samples of guava juice, 15 fungal genera including 23 species were recorded. <i>Didymella</i> ranked the first genus in its frequency of occurrence (72 % of samples representing 28.1 % of total fungal count). <i>Phoma</i>, each of (<i>Allophoma</i> &amp; <i>Epicoccum</i>) appeared in 28 % and 20 % of guava samples. Common Coelomycetous species were represented by <i>Didymella glomerata</i> (32 % of total samples), followed by <i>Phoma jolyana</i> (28%), <i>Epicoccum nigrum</i> (20%) and <i>Allophoma tropica</i> (16 %)</p>
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								3- Among the 16 fungal species contaminating mango juice <i>Phoma jolyana</i> , <i>Didymella glomerata</i> , <i>D. pomorum</i> , <i>Paraphoma chrysanthemicola</i> and <i>Boeremia exigua</i> were moderately common (8% - 16% of samples).
13029745	<b>Fatma Mokhtar Tammam El-Hadi</b>	Strategies of Seed Germination in Some Plants in Response to Heat and Salinity Stresses /	Kotb Amer Farghali El-Hassnen Mohamed EL-Sharkawi Ahmed Mohmed Abd Al-Rahman Amro.	<b>Botany and Microbiology</b>	<b>Master</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>146</b>	<p>The present study aimed to study the strategies of seed germination in some economic plants (trees and shrubs) under temperature, salinity, sodium adsorption ratio and their interactions. The investigated seeds were <i>Cassia fistula</i> (mesophyte), <i>Moringa oleifera</i> (drought tolerance) and <i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> (salt tolerance).</p> <p>The parameters tested in this investigation included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Study of seed germination percentage (radicle emergence) and germination rate index (GRI).</li> <li>2- Elongation of each radicle, plumule, epicotyl and/or hypocotyl.</li> <li>3- Accumulation of fresh matter and its relative distribution in different embryonic axis organs.</li> <li>4- Biomass accumulation</li> </ol>

								<p>efficiency (BE).</p> <p>5- Seedling vigor index (SVI).</p> <p>6- Seedling water content.</p> <p>7- Conversation of potentially water soluble (storage) metabolites in storage tissue to the embryonic axis organs which included:</p> <p>a. Total soluble sugar.</p> <p>b. Total specific free amino acids.</p> <p>c. Total soluble proteins.</p>
<b>13029557</b>	<b>Shereen Mostafa Hamdy Mohamed</b>	Bioproduction and characterization of Biodegradable Poly $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate (PHB) by Bacteria and its Medical Applications Against Pathogenic Bacteria /	Ahmed Abd El-Ftah Mohamed Shoreit Abd El-Latif Hesham Abd El-Latif Sanaa Mohamed Fahmy Gad El-Rab Amal William Danial	<b>Botany and Microbiology</b>	<b>Doctor</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>192</b>	<p>astic materials that have been generally used in our daily lives are now causing dangerous environmental problems. Petroleum-based plastics have various ecological and social impacts because of their non-degradable nature and the leaching of carcinogenic substances when exposed to scratch or heat. Therefore, governments are looking for alternatives to reduce the use of synthetic polymers. Polyhydroxybutyrates (PHBs) are macromolecules synthesized by</p>

							<p>acteria. Because of their fast degradability under natural environmental conditions, PHBs were selected as alternatives for the production of biodegradable plastics.</p> <p>In this study, 45 different bacterial strains were isolated from different localities at Assiut Governorate and screened for PHB production using Sudan Black B staining. From the obtained results, 16 isolates showed the ability to produce PHB. All the Sudan Black B-positive isolates were subjected to quantification of PHB production, and the best isolates were further characterized and optimized for their ability to produce a maximum amount of PHB. The PHB production was found to vary from 112–2295 g/L, with the minimum and maximum represented by isolates H1 and AS-02; respectively.</p>
