



الإدارة العامة للمكتبات

كلية العلوم

رسائل الماجستير و الدكتوراه الخاصة بمكتبة قسم النبات لعام 2021 م .

- نموذج للرسائل العلمية باللغة الإنجليزية :

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master-Doctor	Pages	Abstract
12702493	Sara Mohammed Saleh Mohammed	The Main Aspects of Diversity of Certain Tribes of The Family / Leguminosae in Egypt	Zeinab Ahmed Reda Al-Karemy Hasnaa Ahmed Hoseni Ahmed Mohammed Fariel Mostafa Ahmed Aboulela	Botany and Microbiology	Master	173	<p>The present work deals mainly with the -1 morphological and anatomical seed characteristics and SDS-PAGE protein banding for 13 species belonging to three tribes of Papilionoideae (Leguminosae) in Egypt.</p> <p>2- The three studied tribes, Sophoreae, Crotonarieae, and Genisteae, are represented in Egypt by six genera: Anagyris L., Crotonalaria L., LupinusL., Lotononis(DC.) Eckl. &Zeyh.,ArgyrolobiumEckl. &Zeyh.,andRetamaRaf.</p> <p>Seeds of Sophoreae, Crotonarieae, and Genisteae showed high variability in shape, size, surface topography, hilum characters, epidermal cell patterns, periclinal cell walls, and anticlinal cell boundaries</p>

12761773	Eman Eisa Ali Metwaly	Isolation and characterization of Cellulolytic-Halophilic Bacteria With Special Reference to Some Applications /	Naeima Mohamed Hamam Yousef Eman Salah Esmail Aldaby Huwida Abd-El- Kader Ahmed Abdel-Kader	Botany and Microbiology	Master	153	The present study is concerned with three approachwe: The first approach was isolation and identification of cellulolytic-halophilic bacteria from collected samples of Wadi- El-Natrum, and screening the most potential bacterial isolates that show ability to degrade cellulose. concerns to biological life. The high costs and low safety of chemical and physical removal strategies lead to find alternative strategies. Cellulolytic-halophilic bactreria (CDB)are considering a promising alternative strategy, where they play a critical role in degradation of these wastes from water and soil environmemts.
12761844	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Moustafa	Studies on Zoosporic and Terrestrial Fungi Across Assiut Region (Egypt) and Jeddah / (Region (Saudi Arabia	Mohamed Alaa El-Nagdy Esam Hosney Ali Saleh Al Garni	Botany and Microbiology	Master	587	The first part of this investigation was carried out for studying the regional occurrence, distribution and biodiversity of zoosporic and terrestrial fungi resident in the surface water and soil samples which were collected from different sites in two geographically and ecologically far regions at Assiut, Egypt and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. For this purpose, 400 samples (200 samples of surface water and 200 samples of wetted soil) were collected from the two regions of study during the period from January 2009 to May 2013. The physico-chemical characteristics

							(temperature, pH values, total soluble salts and the organic matter content) as abiotic factors affecting the occurrence and biodiversity of both zoosporic and terrestrial mycobiota were also determined and considered during this investigation.
12761976	Alaa Ahmed Kotp Sayed	Ecological and Ecophysiological Studies on Coastal and Inland Roadside Vegetation in The Eastern Desert of Egypt /	Fawzy Mahmoud Salama Naeima Monier M. Abd El-Ghani Suzan Abd El-Monem Sayed Amany Hamid Abd El-Hameed	Botany and Microbiology	Master	195	a) The Egyptian desert is among the most arid parts of the world, rainfall does not exceed 10 mm/annum in most parts of the country. In Egypt, like in the other arid lands, the desert vegetation is characterized by openness and is composed of a permanent framework of perennials, the interspaces of which may be occupied by ephemerals and their duration depends on the irregular rainfall
12762212	Asmaa Mahmoud Mohamed Sayed	Ecological and Physiological Studies on Fresh Water Plants Inhabiting Assiut and El-Menia Governorates- / Egypt	Fawzy Mahmoud Salama Monier Mohamed Abd El-Ghani Ahmed Mohamed Amro	Botany and Microbiology	Master	168	relationship between environmental conditions and associated macrophytic communities, and to assess the role of the prevailing environmental factors that affect the diversity and distribution of vegetation. Between 2017 and 2018, 27 geo-referenced sample plots were selected to conduct this investigation along the main watercourse of Ibrahimiya Canal. The sampling of the vegetation was based on a nested plot design using a stratified sampling method. At each sampling plot, floristic data were collected from 3 different recognized microhabitats: (1) the water body, (2) the embankment slope, and (3) the terrace.

							Physico-chemical analysis for both soil and water were performed in the sampling plots. For soil, 12 parameters, for water 10 parameters, and 2 diversity indices were estimated. Classification (with TWINSpan) and ordination (with DCA) were employed to analyze the presence/absence data matrix of 85 species × 27 sampling plots. The relationships between vegetation gradients and the studied environmental variables in both water and soil were examined using CANOCO, and a CCA biplot ordination diagram was elaborated.
12762234	Ayat Zien El-abdeen Mohamed	Bioremediation of Some Pharmaceutical Contaminants Using / Freshwater Microalgae	Mahmoud Salama Adam Awatief Fahmy Hifney Mohamed Gomaa Mohamed Mohamed	Botany and Microbiology	Master	122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A total of 84 phytoplankton species were identified, belonging to five taxonomic groups: Cyanobacteria (13 species and 7 genera), Chlorophyta (29 species and 21 genera), Charophyta (4 species and 2 genera), Bacillariophyta (31 species and 13 genera) and Euglenozoa (7 species and 4 genera.) •The environmental water analysis revealed the presence of various classes of pharmaceutical compounds. • The detected concentrations of ibuprofen were ranged between 28.22 and 187.35 µg L⁻¹ and diclofenac was 14.52–101.27 µg L⁻¹. These concentrations were remarkable and were the highest among the targeted non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs.)

12762277	Tohamy Anwar Tohamy Mohammed	Studies on Rhizosphere Fungi for Plant Growth Promotion and Stress / Mitigation	Saad Shahta Mohamed El- Maraghy Khalid Abd Al- Allh Hussein	Botany and Microbiology	Master	166	For the past few decades, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) have been applied as effective inoculants to enhance plant growth and productivity. PGPR improves plant growth and supports the plant to endure abiotic and biotic stresses. Plant growth-promoting fungi (PGPF) are known to colonize the region of the root of plants and they enhance the plant nutrient uptake. The utilization of proper preparations of beneficial microorganisms is an inevitable demand to diminish the inputs of inorganic fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides; moreover, it's one of the most promising trends for sustainable agriculture and maintaining agricultural productivity.
12702633	Rania Mohamed Sayed Mohamed	Ecological, Physiological and Taxonomical Studies on Genus Alternaria and its / Allied Genera in Egypt	Mohamed Ahmed Abdel- Sater Mady Ahmed Ismail Nemmat Abdel- Gawad Hussein	Botany and Microbiology	Doctor	494	The main aim of the present investigation was to focus on ecological and taxonomical (morphological and physiological) studies on the genus Alternaria and its allied genus, Stemphylium in Egypt. Part I: Ecological Studies 1. One hundred and twenty-five samples from cultivated soil, air, plant leaves, wheat, and sorghum grains (25 samples each) were subjected to Mycological analyses.