كلية العلوم

رسائل الماجستير و الدكتوراه الخاصة بمكتبة قسم النبات لعام2025.

-نموذج للرسائل العلمية باللغة الإنجليزية :

م	Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
1	Nashwa Nabih Mohamed Fahmy	13156220	Systematic Studies on Certain Species of Tribe Cichorieae (Asteraceae) in Egypt /	Master	Momen Mostafa	2025	24 cm.	231	genera: Cichorium L., Taraxacum Wiggers, Hyoseris L., Lactuca L., Sonchus L. and Koelpinia Pallas in Egypt. 16 species including 17 taxa are proved to occur in Egypt. 2. The systematic revision, morphological characters, achene s macro- and micro-morphology were studied. 3. The revision is based on the collection of ASTU, CAI, CAIM and CAIRC; as well as on field studies. Also the type specimens photos from B, E, K and LINN (abbreviations of Holmgren et al. 1981, Index Herbariorum). 4. In addition, fresh materials of most of the taxa and field observations were also recorded, during the excursions to Assiut province , Cairo Alexandria desert road, Rosetta, Alexandria, Burg el Arab, Alameen , and Mersa Matruh region. 5. A detailed description for each taxon is

									given, which h is based on distinct morphological characters. Nomenclature, literature, types, synonyms and an original key to the genera and taxa are given based on the of the different taxa of
2	Hala Mohamed Ibrahim Abdel-Hafeez	13131172	Interaction Aspects of Plant Growth Promoting Root Endophytic Fungi in Some Grasses From Different Habitats /	Master	Zareh	2025	24 cm.	249	n the current study, forty-two plant samples of wild grasses were collected from old-cultivated fields (O.F) at Assiut University and newly reclaimed fields (R.F) at Arab El-Awamer, Assiut Governorate, Egypt, on the summers of 2022 and 2023 (21 plant sample from each habitat, representing three replicates from each of 7 grasses). Seven grass species were chosen namely: Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers, Dichanthium annulatum (Forssk.) Stapf, Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop, Echinochloa colona (L.) Link, Paspalum dilatatum Poir., Setaria verticillata (L.) P. Beauv. and Sorghum virgatum (Hack.) Stapf.. After determination of the physico-chemical properties of soils, the study focused on the biodiversity of endophytic fungi (EF)in the two different habitats and its correlation with the estimated soil variables. The shoots of the studied grasses were analysed for their contents of photosynthetic pigments, contents of P.Ms, S.Ms, major anions and cations to achieve the effect of EF on these parameters at both habitats
3	Esraa Ali Mohammed	13156505		Master	Mostafa Ahmed	2025	24 cm.	222	This thesis supports Egypt's Vision 2030 by promoting a green economy through recycling and sustainable development.

	Ahmed				**Aboulela**				**It focuses on converting agro-industrial wastes, like spoiled figs and grapes, into EPS polymers using eco-friendly bacteria. This process contributes to economic development while protecting the environment, promoting resource sustainability, and enhancing quality of life. EPSs are large sugar polymers produced by microorganisms with uniqu e structures and properties. Bacterial EPSs play vital roles in protecting cells from harsh conditions and have diverse applications in science, industry, medicine, and technology. Factors influencing bacterial EPS production include e carbon and nitrogen sources, oxygen levels, pH, temperature, enzymes, ions, stresses, and fermentation conditions. Bacteria's ability to convert rotten fruits into valuable biopolymers highlights their significance in biotechnology. Researchers have explored using various agro-industrial wastes as cost-effective carbon sources for EPS production. The results of this study are summarized as follows.**
4	**Asmaa Mohmed Ahmed Omar**	**13156575**	**Studies on Exopolysaccharide-Producing**	**Master**	**Mona Hassan Mohamed**	**2025**	**24 cm.**	**196**	**. Both the chemical and enzymatic catalysts are effective for industrial applications. However, there are several drawback s in chemical catalysis such as undesirable by product formation,**

	Mebed								**high energy consumption and equipment corrosion. On the other hand, the enzymatic catalysis is preferable as it is specific, selective and thus preventing undesired modifications of substrate and the formation of the toxic by product in addition to the fact that it is less energy demanding. Cold active lipases are advantageous for many industrial applications as they are cost effective and able to catalyze reaction without any additional heat aid. They are important biocatalysts for various biotechnological applications such as detergent industries, bioremediation of oil spots, cosmetics, medicines as well as chemical and food industries. The scientific and industrial communities have been working very hard over the past few decades to find new cold-active enzymes. As a result, production of cold-active lipases under optima condition for maximizing activit y and attaining high yield in addition to purification at a certain level are required. Therfore, the current study aimed to collecte and examine the available isolates of Cladosporium, Penicillium, and Talaromyces, that can withstand low temperatures, to determine their capacity to produce cold active lipase. Optimization, purification, characerization and application of cold active lipase produced by the potent isolates were also aimed**
5		**13157030**	**Bacteria from Agro-Industrial Wastes /**	**Doctor**	**Mohamed Bahi Eldin Mazen**	**2025**	**24 cm.**	**168**	**Screening Yeast Ability in Bioremediation :of Malachite Green Dye Malachite green is a triphenylmethane dye .that has a wide range of applications Contact with malachite green with humans causes skin irritation and eye**

									injury and has numerous harmful and cancer-causing consequences. This thesis aims to provide steps for malachite green biodegradation using yeasts and the safety of the reuse of .treated water Thirty yeast strains were isolated and .1 gathered for this investigation. The investigation of the decolorization of malachite green dye in a solid medium revealed that dye decolorization was evident by the creation of a .clearing zone around the colonies The decolorization index (DI) of .2 examined yeast varies into three groups high, moderate, and low), depending on) the degree of bio-decolorization .activity Ten yeast species do not depict the .3 formation of a clear zone around yeast .growth There is a significant difference in the .4 decolorization percentage of the cultured yeast in broth media during the .three days Except for Candida parapsilosis .5 AUMC13563, time has a significant effect on the decolorization rate.
6	Somaya Mahmoud Mohammed Nassar	13157083	Studies On Cold-Active Lipases Produced By Some Psychrotolerant Fungi /	Doctor	Taha Ramadan Mohamed	2025	24 cm.	361	Popcorn and rice are considered staple foods highly susceptible to fungal contamination during storage, leading to spoilage and mycotoxin accumulation with associated health risks. Therefore, the objectives of the current study were to identify and characterize funga l species contaminating popcorn and rice in Egypt, with particular focus on mycotoxin production, enzymatic activity, and potential control methods. The key :findings obtained were as follows The moisture content in popcorn -1 samples ranged from 8.09% to 13.18%, with a mean value of 10.56%. The optimal

									moisture range for popcorn is established at 12-14% to ensure proper expansion during popping. Samples with moisture content below 10% (specifically samples 18, 6, 5 and 19) exhibited excessive desiccation, leading to significantly reduced popping efficiency. 2- The moisture content in rice grains ranged from 8.54% to 13.19%, with a mean value of 10.76%. 3- One hundred and thirty-two species belonging to 50 genera of fungi, in addition to some dark, white, and yellow sterile mycelia, were collected and identified during the present investigation. 4- Three species are new records to the mycological laboratory at Assiut University (Egypt), and these were Alternaria elegans, Chalastospora gossypii, and Sporisorium sorghi. 5- Aspergillus was the most common genus that it was represented by 26 species. Fusarium ranked second by 14 species, Alternaria (6 species), and Penicillium (5 species).