

DETERMINATION OF CADMIUM AND COPPER LEVELS IN READY-TO-EAT SHAWERMA IN SOHAG CITY

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ABSTRACT :

Food safety is a major concern at present. The increasing demand of food safety has accelerated regarding the risk associated with food consumption contaminated by heavy metals. Ready-to-eat foods make up a significant proportion of the daily food intake. Metals are non-decomposable and are recognized as main environmental contaminants causing cytotoxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic effects in human and animals. Thirty seven random samples of ready-to-eat shawerma were collected from different restaurants located at Sohag city to determine their cadmium and copper contents. Cadmium and copper were determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. The analyzed shawerma samples revealed that their content (ppm) for cadmium was ranged from 0.127-3.622 with mean of 0.899 ± 0.114 . while copper content (ppm) was ranged from 1.560-31.800 with mean of 4.093 ± 0.829 . In comparing the obtained results with the maximum permissible limits set by different Organizations, all examined samples showed high Cd level (0.898 ppm) than that recommended by EOSQC (1993) as 0.1 ppm; WHO (2000) as 0.1 ppm; and European Commission (2008) as 0.05 ppm while only 4 samples (10.818%) exceed the limit of EOSQC (2005) as 2 ppm. For copper, many samples exceed these limits where 1 sample (2.702%) higher than EOSQC (1993) limit 15 ppm and ESCDA (2002) limit 20 ppm and 2 samples (5.405%) were higher than European Commission (2006) limit 10 ppm.

Key words: *Fast foods - ready to eat shawerma - cadmium - copper - pollution.*

MULTI PESTICIDE RESIDUES AND OTHER ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS IN LOCAL MEAT CONSUMED IN ASSIUT MARKETS

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ABSTRACT :

The present study was carried out as market- basket survey with the aim of determining the concentration levels of some toxic chemical residues in raw local meat sold in Assiut city, Egypt and to assess the potential health risk associated with exposure to these residues from meat consumption. In this work, we tried to compare the situation of OCs, OPs, herbicides and PCBs residues levels in the domestic meat. The study investigated a total of 100 raw meat samples were randomly collected from meat markets in Assiut city. Samples were collected along the year from January to December 2013 from units available in retail stores in Assiut city. Meat samples were subjected to multi residues determination using gas chromatography–mass spectrometry GC/MS determination and analysis. Residues of different pesticides and PCBs were compared with MRLs of different international regulations. Results revealed that OCs detection which include aldrin, p,p'-DDE, lindane, heptachlor epoxide, dieldrin and methoxychlor. The OPs detection includes malathion, parathion-ethyl, parathion-methyl, ethion, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, disulfoton. The only congener of PCBs detected in local meat was hexachlorobiphenyl (PCB 138) with a mean value $4.90 \pm 3.10 \mu\text{g/Kg}$. Its frequency distribution was 33% of samples. This level of residue is lower than the permissible limit. In the present study, the only herbicide residue detected in the examined meat samples was trifluralin. It was present in 67% of examined meat samples. These residue levels were below the permissible limit.

Keywords: *pesticides; herbicides; polychlorinated biphenyles; residues; domestic meat.*

TREATMENT OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (DYES) RESULTING FROM TISSUE INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT :

Contaminants from dyes used in textile industries have become a major source of environmental pollution. 150 tons approximately of these pollutants are released daily from all over the world. The introduction of these dyes into the aquatic environment in addition to being contaminated is considered a non-aesthetic phenomenon and its presence in the aquatic environment is inappropriately need to be fully treated and removed. These dyes are resistant to atmospheric degradation under normal conditions and can also be transformed into dangerous and carcinogenic amino compounds. This paper includes the process of treatment of the dyes used in the textile industries, which are produced with the industrial waste water for textile industries. In the present paper, the degradation of dyestuffs under UV light with TiO₂ photocatalysts. There are many parameters have been tested like (concentration, pH, initial dyestuff concentration, COD reduction and kinetic behavior). The results shows the optimum conditions for totally treatment are (photocatalyst concentration is 1.20 g/l; pH = 5 and initial dyestuff is 30 ppm). The photodegradation efficiency the initial concentration of the dye was 98 % for Initial dye concentrations (30) mg / L were used for this study. The COD reduction (95%) during the treatment process under optimal conditions was measured from the concentration of the catalyst and the acidic function.

**EFFECT OF CATECHIN AND CALCIUM DISODIUM ETHYLENE DIAMINE
TETRA ACETIC ACID (CaNa₂EDTA) ON LEAD TOXICITY IN RATS:
RESIDUAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES**

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ABSTRACT :

Heavy metals induce toxic effects on different systems. Among heavy metals, lead represents the main environmental poison, is a non essential toxic heavy metal widely distributed in the environment and causes neurological impairment. The present study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of both Catechin and CaNa₂EDTA in treatment of long-term lead. Eighty male albino rats weighting 100-150 g (10-12 weeks old) were randomly divided into 4 groups (20 each). Group 1 was left without any treatment and served as control group. The other groups (G2, G3 and G4) were exposed to lead acetate in drinking water at a concentration of 30 mg/l for 3 months. G2 was used as positive control group. G3 was divided into three subgroups (a, b and c) and treated with catechin in drinking water 49 mg/l for 7 days after 1st, 2nd and 3rd month post Pb exposure. G4 was divided into three subgroups (d, e & f) and treated through IP injection with CaNa₂EDTA in a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight, for 5 days after 1st, 2nd and 3rd month post Pb exposure. Six rats were taken randomly after 30, 60 and 90 days from negative and positive controls, 37, 67, 97 days from rats treated with catechin and 35, 65 and 95 days from rats treated with CaNa₂EDTA. Rats were anesthetized with ether and scarified for blood and brains collection for metal residue and histopathological examination. The results revealed that catechin and CaNa₂EDTA had ameliorated the toxic effects of lead through minimizing the residues of metals and restoration of the histopathological changes in the brain tissues.

Key Words: *Metals-histopathological examination, catechin, CaNa₂EDTA- lead-rats.*

HYGIENIC WATER QUALITY IN FRESH WATER AQUACULTURES IN

ASSIUT AND EL-MINIA GOVERNORATES

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ABSTRACT :

Water is one of essential compounds for all forms of plants and animals. It is the most effective dissolving agent, and adsorbs or suspends many different compounds. Water quality in fish pond is influenced by pond management practices such as fertilization strategy and supplemental feeding. Three hundred and forty water samples were collected from five aquacultures in Assiut and Al-Minia Governorates in winter and summer seasons. Twenty samples from each aquaculture as well as 20 samples from Bahr-Yousef were examined. The samples subjected to an estimation of some water quality parameters (water temperature, pH, total hardness, chloride, total dissolved solids, calcium ions concentration and electrical conductivity). The results revealed that in open system, closed system, Bahr-Yousef in winter and summer seasons, respectively as the following: Temperature (17.8, 18.5-19.6, 18.8) & (29, 28-28.3, 29.2); pH (8, 7.6-8.3, 7.7) & (8, 7.9-8.7, 8); chloride (mg/l)(16, 16.8-317, 20.6) & (12, 19-283.1, 13); total dissolved solids (mg/l)(237, 217-1341.1, 181.6) & (158, 208.6-1146.7, 191.4); total hardness (mg/l)(124, 118-457.3, 114) & (78, 104-402.7, 82.4); calcium (95.6, 99.4-417.7, 97) & (95.6, 84.2-354.7, 66); electric conductivity ($\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$) (0.4, 0.3-2.1, 0.3) and (0.3,0.3-1.8,0.3). We can conclude that water quality parameters showed significant positive correlations with each other except for temperature which showed no significance with any of the estimated parameters.

LAMBDA CYHALOTHRIN INSECTICIDE INDUCED DNA DAMAGE AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN BRAIN AND LIVER OF SPRAGUE DAWLEY RATS.

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ABSTRACT :

Lambda-cyhalothrin (LCT) is a type II pyrethroid insecticide used all over the world. The current study aimed to investigate DNA damage induced by LCT in brain and liver tissues of Sprague dawley rats and its relation to the oxidative stress, in addition to exploration of histopathological changes in these organs. Thirty adult male rats were used in the study and classified into three groups, 10 animals in each group. The first group was orally exposed to one third LD50 of LCT (Dolf 2.5% EC) for 24 hours, the second group was exposed for 48 hours and the third group was left as control and received corn oil only. Animals were euthanized by diethyl ether anesthesia, blood samples were collected from descending aorta, brain and liver samples were used for comet assay and histopathological examination. Results revealed that acute exposure of rats to LCT caused abnormal gate and hind limb paralysis in some animals, induced oxidative stress through increased level of Malondialdehyde (MDA) and decreased level of glutathione peroxidase (GPx) in serum, extensive DNA damage in brain and liver at 24 and 48 hours indicated by increased tail length, % of DNA in tail, tail moment, and olive tail moment. Histopathological changes in cerebrum, cerebellum and liver tissues. It can be concluded that LCT pyrethroid insecticide has the potential to cause genotoxic effect through DNA damage in brain and liver. The study also confirms that comet assay is an appropriate and sensitive method for assessment of genotoxicity resulting from exposure to pesticides.

Key words: *Lambda cyhalothrin, DNA damage, Comet, brain, liver, oxidative stress.*

**A STANDARD STUDY OF SOURCES OF CARBON DIOXIDE GAS AND ITS
IMPACT ON THE COST OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN
ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD 1995 – 2013**

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ABSTRACT :

The economies of the countries support enormous costs because of various forms of pollution which calls the environmental loads (quality of the environment). What reflects in a direct way on the gross domestic product (GRP). CO₂ is considered among the most important pollutants especially in the industrialized countries, which influences negatively the savings in these countries and that this gas has negative effects on the GDP. In Algeria different sources of CO₂ influencing the environment negatively and leads to the following results: Co₂ has a significant effect on cost of environmental degradation at the rate of (80.44%), The sources of emission of CO₂ in Algeria have the following effects:

- 1- Propagation of CO₂ of the buildings, the marketing and general services have a significant effect on the cost of environmental degradation at the rate of (24.67%).
- 2- Emission of CO₂ emanating from the electrical production and the heating have a significant effect on cost of environmental degradation at the rate of (90.14%).
- 3- Propagation of CO₂ emitting from industries of recycling and construction does not have a significant effect on cost of environmental degradation.
- 4- Emission of CO₂ cause greenhouse effect on the means of transportation has a significant effect on cost of environmental degradation at the rate of (82.24%).

THE STRATEGY OF DEVELOPING THE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS AS A TOOL TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF NEW CITIES IN EGYPT

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ABSTRACT :

Egypt is currently witnessing an industrial and urban development as well as the reconstruction of the desert in different regions, which indicates the need for the necessary scientific support. The process of storming the desert and the establishment of national projects need to study the environment and its impact. So as to create opportunities to take advantage of these deserts that helps to create a society that achieves environmental and living aspects. Hence, the research aimed to develop a strategy to exploit the natural resources and technical advancement of industry and its environmental impact to achieve sustainable development. On the other hand, the planning of industrial regions in the desert areas is closely linked to understand the specific relationship between the desert communities and the surrounding environment. So, the research aims to develop a clear strategy for improving the environmental impact of these areas, which in turn maximizes the utilization of industrial sites, as well as maximizing the utilization of land use in new cities, and to achieve the sustainable development of industries in cities and new urban communities.

STUDY THE CORROLATION BETWEEN THE DESIRE AND THE ABILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION CASE STUDY OF ENNABA CITY

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ABSTRACT :

Air pollution means the exposure of the atmosphere to chemicals that cause harm to humans and living organisms, as well as serious damage to the environment. Its main sources are factories, power plants and transportation. The major cities are the most vulnerable to this phenomenon. In some capitals, regulators have addressed pollution by developing pollution reduction plans and strategies to a minimum. Variables: the individual's desire to pay cash to improve air quality and the ability of the individual to pay this value. The problem of research is to know the independence of the variable and the desire to pay with the variable pay capacity of monthly income. We submitted 600 forms to the population of Annaba and the response was 545, which we adopted in its analysis of the statistical program SPSS to calculate the frequencies, percentages, and the Kay square test of independence. The results obtained by about 58% wanted to pay cash to improve air and reduce pollution by contributing nominal monetary values in the form of direct taxes. And 42% do not want to pay monetary values for various reasons, such as: do not consider themselves assigned to bear this value.

We also used Ki square test for independence. The correlation coefficient of Pirsen (0.268) is greater than $0.005 = \alpha$. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. The variability of the variables, ie the variable of desire or unwillingness to pay for improving air quality has nothing to do with the ability to pay. This means that it is not income that determines the willingness and will of the individual to pay for improved air quality. We have also adopted the arrangement of ways of integrating the external costs of air pollution as per the desire of individuals: drawing on gross income, direct taxes. In conclusion, this study enables us to know whether air pollution in Annaba affects the individual's desire to improve air, the possibility of paying monetary value in order to reduce air pollution, capture monetary value for environmental damage, and the various strategies for integrating external air pollution costs.

PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE ON LEAD-INDUCED HEPATIC AND RENAL TOXICITY

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The potential protective effect of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) on lead-induced hepatic and renal toxicity was evaluated in this study. Treatment of rats with 100mg/kg/day for three months increased blood liver, kidney and levels of lead increased liver transaminase activities and serum urea and creatinine levels. Also, this treatment increased hepatic and renal malondialdehyde and nitrite levels, but decreased intracellular reduced glutathione level. Concurrent administration of NaHS H₂S donor for three months inhibited lead-induced an increase in liver transaminases, activity serum urea and creatinine levels and oxidative stress. H₂S produced no effect on hepatic and renal lead level. These results suggest that H₂S, can protect against lead-induced hepatic and renal toxicity. H₂S produces its effect through inhibition of lead-induced oxidative stress and nitric oxide overproduction.

**ASSESSMENT OF HYDROCARBON POLLUTANTS IN THE MARINE
SEDIMENTS FROM HODEIDAH COAST, RED SEA, YEMEN**

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Water pollution is one of the most serious environmental problems we, as a planet, face today . It occurs when substances such as human and other animal wastes, toxic chemicals, lakes, oceans, and the water beneath the surface of the earth ground water. Pollution may be defined as: “An event or continuing circumstances whereby there are introduced into the environments of air, land or water substances that may adversely affect the balance of nature and human well-being” (Olson and Burgess, 1967). Pollution of the environment can therefore have wide reaching consequences. Pollution can be classified according to the environment it affects (or at least into which it is initially discharged), i.e. air, land, fresh-water, marine; according to the nature of pollutant, i.e., radioactive materials, hydrocarbons, or according to its effects, i.e. lethal, chronic, mutagenic. These classifications obviously inter-relate or overlap. In particular, materials which are persistent or discharged in bulk tend to end up in the sea wherever they were first discharged. Marine pollution is a specific problem at the present time. The internationally accepted definition of marine pollution is that used by the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) which reads “ Introduction by man of substances or energy to the marine environment resulting in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources or marine life, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing, impairment of quality for use of seawater and reduction of amenities ” (GESAMP, 1993). In this, the concept linking pollution with harm is made evident and the principal areas in which harm may be experienced are clearly stated.

QAT CHEWING OF LEAVES AND SLEEP PARALYSIS

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ABSTRACT :

Qat chewing is common in certain countries of East Africa such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti. It is a very common habit in Yemen. The growing use of qat has motivated an interest in further knowledge of its active ingredients and their medical and pharmaceutical effects. Cathinone is the essential active ingredient in fresh qat leaves and is similar to the action of amphetamine and its effect on the Central Nervous System (CNS). In Yemen, the use of qat leaves is believed to cause phenomenon "dukak or Razem" ,Which is described phenomenon experienced the qat chewers when suddenly quitting chewing qat after use for a long time. This phenomenon is scientifically called "sleep paralysis". This research aims to study the effect of chewing qat leaves on sleep paralysis by using a standard questionnaire method. It included 250 healthy adult male subjects who chewed qat, and a similar number of 250 subjects who never chewed qat serving as control. Subjects in the qat group chewed qat for at least five hours daily and stop chewing qat for one day and answering a questionnaire. The results indicated that the prevalence of central nervous system (CNS) symptoms and sleep paralysis symptoms were significantly higher ($P < 0.001$) among qat-chewing subjects than controls. This study confirms that qat chewing induces insomnia, anxiety and depression, which result in sleep paralysis. These effects are believed to be caused by the central and peripheral actions of cathinone and cathine in the qat leaves.

SUPERHYDROPHOBIC SILICONE/ γ - Al_2O_3 NANOCOMPOSITES FOR MARINE FOULING RELEASE COATINGS

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ABSTRACT :

Following the prohibition in 2003, on the utilization of organotin compounds in antifouling (AF) paints, Fouling release (FR) paints have attracted considerable interest as an environmentally friendly alternative. In this work, an ecofriendly series of lotus-like nano-structured organic-inorganic surfaces based on vinyl terminated polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)/ γ - Al_2O_3 nanorods composites were successfully modeled for the first time via in-situ technique. Single crystal γ - Al_2O_3 nanorods with 20 nm average diameter size exposed by {400} crystal plane was facilely synthesized and characterized. The tailored silicone/one-dimensional (1D) γ - Al_2O_3 nanocomposites were cured via hydrosilation mechanism and applied for marine fouling release (FR) coatings. Incorporation of various concentrations of controlled 1D nanofillers was inevitable to study the structure property relationship. A great interest was given to investigate the self-cleaning FR properties such as contact angle (CA), atomic force microscopy (AFM) and surface free energy (SFE). Mechanical tests such as mandrel bending, impact, cross hatch and abrasion resistance were investigated and anticorrosive performance was assessed via salt spray test. Stability against UV, thermal degradation and different PH values were also assessed as durability parameters. FR behaviour and biological inertness of the tailored nanocomposites were investigated by selected microfouling agents of fungi and bacterial progenies for 28 days laboratory assessments. The results confirmed that uniform distribution of the prepared γ - Al_2O_3 nanorods dramatically improved their water repellency, homogenous topology, self-cleaning and fouling repellency. With nanofiller insertion up to 0.5% nanofillers, a particular increase in the CA, $169^\circ \pm 1^\circ$) and decrease in the SFE (10.03 mNm^{-1}) and topological homogeneity was observed with improving physico-mechanical, anticorrosive and durability against UV properties. The biological assessments indicated excellent inhibition and superior AF potential of the silicone/ γ - Al_2O_3 nanorod (0.5% nanofiller) composite coatings. The current work introduces attractive merits such as simplicity, safety, environmental impacts, benignancy, economic feasibility, and potential application in marine FR nano-coatings.

Keywords: *Environmentally friendly; lotus-like; fouling release; nanocomposites; bacterial progenies.*

NATURE AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF SURFACE MARINE SEDIMENTS OF ABU-SOMA BAY ALONG THE EGYPTIAN RED SEA COAST

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ABSTRACT :

Abu-Soma Bay and its surrounding regions are a major recreational area sea bird and marine-mammal rookery and important commercial fishing ground. Now several of hotels and tourist villages are being built around the bay. These tourism projects including what is working and the ones under construction of Soma Bay. Granulometric and geochemical analyses have been carried out on 30 surface marine sediment samples collected from Abu-Soma area along the Egyptian Red Sea coast. The texture characteristics of marine sediments show that the mean size decreases in sediments of coastal areas while increase in offshore sediments and the sediment type generally changes from sand to slightly gravelly muddy sand. The sediments are composed mainly of poorly sorted, negatively nearly symmetrical and leptokurtic fine sands. Cluster analysis showed that, distribution of gravel, sand and mud fractions is related to bottom facies and type of sediment source and depth more than distance of the beach. Generally, sand fraction is the main category among the three constituents.

Geochemically the factor controlling the carbonate content of studies sediments includes material supply of biogenic and terrigenous components. Carbonate content of the marine sediments ranges from 14.21% to 97.91% with average 71.21%. In general organic matter is higher in the sediments relative to adjacent areas. Organic matter recorded high values in some samples with increase depth. The high organic matter in surface marine sediments is primarily due to the high supply from primary productivity, terrestrial and reworked sediments. Texture is the main controlling factor for the organic matter enrichment. Spatial variations in earth element contents in the study area are related to the sources of marine sediments to the area. The investigation of distribution of the earth element contents in surficial sediments of the study area indicated that the degree of elements pollution is caused by anthropogenic activities and or by natural impacts by wadies. This study provides knowledge about nature and geochemistry of sediments and the extent to which the region is affected by external influences, whether these effects are represented in human activities or natural activities by wadies that affect the region. These

data represent primary base line data effort managers to follow any anthropogenic impacts, and better assessing the needs for remediation by detecting any changes in future.

(B)PHYSICAL POLLUTION:

NOISE POLLUTION IN ORAN (ALGERIA): URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT :

This study carried out aims to evaluate noise pollution in Oran province in Algeria (urban and industrial areas), and compares between noise pollution levels in both areas. Eventually, the noise is an integrated part in our environment; it makes actually a great challenge because of the dangerous health troubles it causes. Otherwise, a few studies were scientifically carried out on industrial noise in Algeria; but more and deeper researches are needed in order to determine its origins, sites measurements, noise mapping, and finally giving suggestions about the problem solving. Firstly, we've divided this work into two parts; the first was about the urban area in Oran province where the population is exposed to all noise types especially road traffic noise. The second part concerning the industrial area where a higher level of noise is observed, it skips the Algerian standard norms, and this noise pollution is mainly generated by machine engines. By a simple comparison between noise levels in both areas, we can observe that noise pollution is higher in the industrial areas than in the urban ones.

ASSESSMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC NOISE POLLUTION AT TAIZ CITY, YEMEN

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ABSTRACT :

The present study provides an evaluation of road traffic noise pollution in the city of Taiz. Statistical noise index L10 (18 hour) was calculated at 55 streets throughout the city of Taiz. The British Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN) method was used to calculate the noise level throughout the city for the year 2015. Corrections for mean traffic speed, gradients, percent of heavy vehicles, road surface types are determined using appropriate expressions. The results showed that Taiz is environmentally noise polluted at all the studied locations ,except at two locations, with noise levels ranging between 60.1 and 73.7 dB(A); thereby exceeding the maximum allowable limit of 60 dB(A). Actual noise measurement carried out using sound level meter at 10 locations and it has been found that the difference between measured and calculated noise using CRTN method was within the limit ± 3.0 dB(A).

The CRTN method was also employed to predict future noise levels throughout the city for the year 2020 which were found to be higher than the current predicted noise levels.

NOISE POLLUTION; ASSESSING AND CONTROL IN THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT :

Protecting the expertise workers in the Sugar production is essential for the sustainability and development of this strategic national industry. Noise pollution is a physical factor that may have negative effects on the employees. In this study, noise levels and control methods are studied in the Beet Sugar industry in the Dakhlia Plants. Inspection of the studied plants presented that Noise is emitting from several sources such as Beat lab reception, Beat washing and slicers, vacuum pump area, centrifugal mixer station, power station, boiler house among other. Sound Pressure Levels (SPL) of the sources are measured according to ISO recommendation, while noise exposure levels are carried out using equivalent noise level. The results proved that sound pressure level exceeded the national limits assigned by Egyptian Environmental Law No 4/1994. Maximum SPL was 110 dBA at boiler soot blower and the minimum value of SPL was 78 dBA. In the old Belqase sugar factory, it has been found that the maximum SPL reached to 112 dBA at boiler soot blower and the minimum value was 83 dBA in the air composer. Noise exposure also is assessed to protect the employees in the old and new Sugar plants. As the working shift is 12 hours in our investigated plant, a model is used to estimate the equivalent noise dose according to 8 hours exposure. The results presented that the workers in the old Sugar plant are suffering from the high emitted noise levels. Control measures are essential to reduce the noise especially from the old sugar plant.

Keywords: *Sugar Industry, Exposure Limits, Noise Sources, Noise Exposure*

CLIMATIC CHANGES

TEMPORAL REGRESSION RELATIONS BETWEEN AIR TEMPERATURE, WIND VELOCITY, RAINFALL AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN RIVER NILE STATE, SUDAN

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ABSTRACT :

This work was conducted in River Nile State to produce broad data base on regression relations between air temperatures and selected climatic elements, mean monthly climatic data for Atbara meteorological station were analyzed during the first (1978-1980) and the second period (2008-2010). Data were subjected to simple regression analysis, statistical analysis and computations were done by "Excel 2000". Regression analysis showed that air temperature in the two periods was significantly ($P \leq 0.001$) increased with decrease in wind speed ($r=0.698$) and ($r=0.504$), air temperature accounted for 48.7% and 24.8%, of the variability of the wind speed respectively. Air temperature versus relative humidity for first and second period gave significant negative correlation ($p \leq 0.05$, $r=0.350$) and ($p \leq 0.01$, $r=0.473$), respectively and air temperature accounted for 12.2% and 22.4% of the variability of the relative humidity respectively. In the two periods, air temperature versus rainfall relations indicated a significantly negative correlation ($p \leq 0.01$, $r=0.417$), ($p \leq 0.05$, $r=0.304$), and air temperature accounted for 17.4% and 9.3%, of the variability of the rainfall respectively. Air temperatures in the two periods was qualitatively similar and with low variability (CV of 15.7% and 15.2%, respectively). The variability of wind speed in the second period has decreased from 27.9% to 19.0% (31.9%). However, the rainfall in the two periods gave a very high variability (215.1% and 244.0%, respectively). The relative humidity also showed low variability with minor increases in the second period (CV of 24.7% to 26.8% and an increase by 8.5%).

Key word: *Temporal, regression analysis, climatic elements and Sudan.*

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS ROLE IN DETERMINING THE PHENOMENON OF SAND CREEP IN ABOZEED DISTRICT (SUDAN) USING GIS AND RS TECHNOLOGY

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****Professor of Ecology & Environment Participant - University of Khartoum - Sudan**

ABSTRACT :

The study discussed the issue of climate change in the city of Abzabad and its role in determining the phenomenon of sand dunes in the region. The paper aims to study and know the extension and size of sand creeping and the development of appropriate plans for the development of vegetation cover in an attempt to treat and stop and limit the process of sand dunes. The study used digital data derived from the collected information from the relevant sources, in addition to the fieldwork and laboratory analysis of the soil samples. GIS & RS technique, which is the processing of digital data and the final output design are the used for classification and analysis of Landsat 7 Etm visuals and compare them with visuals rimy by ERDAS9.1 & ArcGis9.3 added high accuracy of the results with the comprehensive geographical approach, as well as the various sources of mapping for the region. The study concluded that the largest "dry" desertification creep is on the northern side, where the vegetation can be increased. The factors specific to the phenomenon of sand creep, which constitute the geomorphology of the region and personality, in addition to human activities negative to the environment, such as overgrazing and unfair cutting and agriculture, which are not sensitive to the environment with lack of environmental awareness and guidance and lack of respect for environmental law. Mechanical install effective sand dunes and then vegetation development compatible with environmental species. Biologically potential areas of development, drainage system and the soil type role in the process of drifting and water sediment of sand next to the effect of topography in the formation of various seasonal sewage, and the rest of the elements of the climate that affected the increase in the appearance of some of the surface features. The study recommended the need to pay attention to environmental awareness and compliance with environmental laws with the promotion of scientific and research studies on soil and water and using modern technologies.

**USA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND THEIR GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS:
A STUDY OF THE DIRECTIONS OF THE BARACK OBAMA AND DONALD
TRUMP ADMINISTRATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES**

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And the Department of Political Science at Assiut University

ABSTRACT :

Environmental policies in the world have been able to achieve tangible progress through the development of sustainable development policies and the promotion of public opinion in the world towards environmental issues at the beginning of the 21st century. The issue of American environmental policies was strongly raised in 2017 After the increasing hurricanes hit the United States of America such as: Harvey, Irma and other hurricanes that hit the region, which brought back to the attention of the issues of climate change, and the direction of US policy in this regard, and its implications on the lives of the American citizen, as well as the world As the United States of America is the largest source of global warming and greenhouse gases in the world after China, and that the countries of the world was able to penetrate this issue strongly after the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2015, which followed a conference attended by representatives of 195 countries, including nearly 100 president state or government.

China has begun to adjust its policies and re-examine the need to reduce global warming sources by pursuing policies that seek to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and traditional energy sources such as coal, oil and natural gas and reduce greenhouse gas use. The restrictions on foreign investment in China reinforce this trend, but under the administration of President Donald Trump, the United States has begun to change its relatively moderate approach, which takes into account participation in global efforts to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, Which makes it important to study American attitudes in this regard.

PROPOSALS TO REDUCE ROCKFALL FROM THE HILL OF UMM EL-SAYEID

SHARM EL SHEIKH - SOUTH SINAI

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ABSTRACT :

The present study aimed to identify the forms and causes of rockfall on the edges of Umm el-Sayeid plateau to classify the slopes of the coasts by degree of risk, including the establishment of mechanism to reduce the risk of precipitation in dangerous areas. The study found that the main factors behind rock precipitation on the edges of the plateau are geological, marine, morphological, slope and human use, as well as seismic activity.

The coastline of the plateau is characterized by rockfall. There are three levels of gravity. These are very dangerous and are distributed on the southern edge of the plateau, and the medium and low-risk sectors are distributed on the eastern edge of the plateau.

Based on the previous classification, several proposals were put in place to reduce rockfall on the edges of the plateau. The most prominent of these were the filling of cracks and upper joints of the plateau with concrete and the creation of a rocky or concrete wall directly on the edge of the plateau and then filling the gaps between the edge and the wall with concrete to penetrate the cracks and the surface joints on the edge of the slope. The main recommendations of the study were to prevent the infiltration of drinking water and sewage on the edges of the plateau, and to plant only short-rooted desert plants that need a little water, as well as the revision and maintenance of water and sewage networks on the top plateau.

THE CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE IN THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF EGYPT

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ABSTRACT :

The research deals with the climatic water balance in the northwestern coast of Egypt, depending on the equation of Thornthwaits and the Cropwat program. The researcher used a number of variables, rainfall, evapotranspiration, soil moisture, water deficit, water surplus, surface run-off. The study reached a number of results: length of growth season, dry periods and water balance for winter and summer crops.

WATER STRESS INDUCE ENZYMATIC AND NON ENZYMATIC CHANGES IN COMMON BEAN PLANTS

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2. Botany Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt.

(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Here, we investigated the effects the response of antioxidant system in broad bean plants to water deficit or waterlogging stresses . *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (common bean) grown for three weeks in plastic pots containing 3 Kg soil and subject to 2 folds field capacity (waterlogging) , 50 % and 75% field capacity (Water deficit) and one field capacity as control. The data revealed that, the free phenolic compound in shoots and roots of the tested plants was significantly increased as a result of imposed to the levels of water deficit (75% F.C & 50% F.C) or waterlogging as compared to absolute controls. But in roots the free phenolic compound was significantly decreased especially under waterlogging stress. The hydrogen peroxide concentration of bean plants was significantly increased as a result imposed to decrease the soil moisture content WD and WL stresses. There is a marked and progressive increasing in the production of proline in plants shoots as the soil moisture level decreased, therefore the highest accumulation of proline was recorded in plants subjected to the lowest level of soil moisture content DW (50% FC) of the tested plants compared to absolute controls. Specific activity (U mg-1 protein) of catalase , guaical peroxidase and ascorbate peroxidase were significantly raised under high water deficit (50% FC) and waterlogging (2 FC), whereas SOD specific activity in common bean leaves and roots was unchanged under the LWD and HWD stresses while it was significantly increased under WL stress compare to absolute control. Antioxidant compound and its enzyme activity are important mechanism enabling plants to cope with drought or waterlogging.

EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTAL BAKER YEAST, RAW MYRRH AND SOME SERUM METABOLITES ON PERFORMANCE OF BROILER CHICKENS REARED UNDER HEAT STRESS.

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The study was conducted to investigate the effect of feeding baker yeast and raw myrrh on the performance , dressing, abdominal fat and mortality percentages and some serum metabolites. One hundred thirty five day old (Ross strain) were randomly divided into (3) treatment groups of (45) chicks (3replecatd X (15d)birds/group).Experiment lasted for (36) days. A control group received broiler basal diet, for the other groups the basal diet was supplemented with (500mg/kg) baker yeast in group (2) and (500mg/kg)raw myrrh in group (3).Result showed body weight gain, feed intake and feed conversion ratio did not differ among treatments in starter period(1 -18 d),but in the finisher(19 – 36 d) and overall (1 – 36 d)periods, the diets with baker yeast improved ($P<0.05$) body weight gain and feed conversion ratio than those of raw myrrh and control groups. Mortality percentage, abdominal fat percentage and serum cholesterol were highest ($P<0.05$) in control group than other groups. The group fed baker yeast had a higher ($P<0.05$) serum total protein in compared to raw myrrh and control groups. The use of baker yeast and raw myrrh had no significant effects on dressing percentage and serum glucose in compared to control group. In conclusion under the condition of this study, the baker yeast can improve growth performance and serum total protein in compared with raw myrrh and control groups, while both baker yeast and raw myrrh can decrease mortality percentage, serum cholesterol and suppress abdominal fat accumulation in broiler chicks.

Key Words: *baker yeast, raw myrrh, performance, serum metabolites, heat-stressed broiler.* Corresponding author: asenany203@yahoo.com

MEDIA AND ENVIRONMENT

THE ROLE OF THE ALGERIAN MEDIA IN PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTING TOURISM INVESTMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Tourism is one of the human activities that are affected by the surrounding environment, which played an important role in the distribution of recreation and recreation sites and in determining the patterns and axes of the flow of tourists towards the tourist destination and determining the duration of their stay and the dates of their visits. Tourism is closely linked to the environment. Tourism is an environmentally sensitive activity. If the environmental aspect is neglected, it will be a crucial factor in the lack of development of these activities.

Recent environmental concerns have increased due to the deterioration of the environment and the depletion of natural resources, which have undermined environmental balance and other problems that have threatened the lives of present and future generations. The solutions to stop this serious deterioration through the organization of a number of conferences and intellectual seminars that seek to find a common concept of sustainable development based on the reconciliation of development and the environment.

The environment is the outer frame that includes all natural and biological elements such as climate, land, rivers, lakes, mountains ... etc. Where human beings live with other organisms of plants, birds and animals in the integration, homogeneity and balance helps to maintain life and survival as God wanted, so the issue of maintaining the ecological balance cannot be overlooked keeping pace with economic growth and even became a party to one equation to ensure the continuity and continuity of life.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Media plays a fundamental role in society by shaping and activating various aspects of life, connecting people locally and cross- nationally, and addressing human issues; especially, those related to his life and health. The most prominent characteristic of modern societies, the industrial ones in particular, is the exacerbation of environmental problems as a result of the increasing industrial human activities and economic ambitions while neglecting and missing the elements of the environment. This has caused imbalance in the environment and caused the world heavy losses.

Today, social media plays an important role in protecting the environment by raising awareness of environmental issues, deepening the citizens' sense of responsibility towards them as well as spreading the concepts of sustainable development and providing information, facts and opinions about the environment and environmental problems. Thus, it has become an essential element in creating environmental awareness in the community and a tool, if well invested, will have a positive influence in environmental decisions and saving the environment.

**TRENDS OF THE ARAB RECIPIENT TOWARDS THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE MEDIA
ANALYTICAL SURVEY DESCRIPTIVE STUDY 2017 - 2018**

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ABSTRACT :

Receiving public is the main pillar in the communication process as the final target station, and because it plays a key role in assessing the effectiveness of the media's handling of all issues. Thus, the importance of knowing the Arab recipient's attitudes towards environmental issues in the Arab media is of great importance in evaluating the performance of these means. Achievement of environmental awareness results from the type of directions of the Arab recipient, whether positive or negative. From this basis, this study was launched based on the knowledge and analysis of the attitudes of the Arab recipient towards environmental issues in the Arab media: journalism, radio, television, and the new media.

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA IN PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Environmental media is one of the effective ways to preserve the environment from deterioration. All countries in the world have given importance to activating the role of media in preserving the environment. It is no different that environmental degradation in developing countries has multiple causes, in addition to scientific and technological limitations. To the degree of environmental awareness and the availability of means of education which is one of the most effective elements in dealing with environmental problems in such communities. We find the various media are responsible for the environmental awareness which have a significant impact on trends and behaviors. This comes only through the introduction of environmental priorities within the information programs and providing the scientific information on the environment and pollution. The Arab countries, like other developing countries, play an important role in creating environmental awareness which aims at preserving the environment in general and finding. The creation of environmental awareness is not based mainly on the media, rather, there is a role for civil society organizations in promoting environmental awareness through various activities such as associations calling for the preservation of biological diversity and conservation societies. The formation of environmental awareness is mainly related to the interest of the Arab countries in this field, through performing of laws dedicated to environmental media and defining the procedures for activating it by activating the principles of environmental partnership on the contribution of all actors in the framework of environmental protection. Through the consolidation of information, sensitization and participation of the public and various stakeholders in the field of environmental protection, the subject of the study raises many questions which are summarized as follows: What is the reality of environmental media in the Arab countries and what impact on environmental upbringing?. In order to answer this question, the subject of research should be divided into two main axes: conceptual framework, environmental media, its means and functions in the first axis, the role of environmental media in environmental education, its reality in the Arab countries and the efforts of Arab countries in creating environmental awareness.

Proposed study plan: The first axis: the conceptual framework of the principle of environmental media means and methods. The second axis: the role of environmental media in the formation of the environment and its reality in the Arab countries.

**THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MASS MEDIA IN REINFORCING
SOCIAL AWARENESS TO CONFRONT ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:
A FIELD STUDY**

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ABSTRACT :

This study looks into the social awareness of the phenomenon of environmental pollution in the urban community. It is a field study about the city of Baghdad, Iraq. The study aims to identify the social awareness of environmental pollution and its root causes in addition to the role of the mass media, especially the environmental mass media, in making the public aware of the environmental culture together with all the accompanying social and health risks.

In conducting the study, the researcher has used four scientific methodologies, namely, descriptive, historical, comparative, and the social survey methodologies. The study has also used the random class sample, and the study community has been divided into 3 classes, namely, upper, middle, popular. 2 % of each class sample has been extracted, and a sample of (481) male and female family heads has been obtained.

The study has reached a number of deductions including the following as examples. A key deduction is that the wars to which Iraq has been subjected in recent history are a main reason for the increased levels of environmental pollution. This, in turn, has led to the occurrence of dangerous diseases such as physical deformity in addition to social and psychological illnesses, including indifference and a weak sense of loyalty to the country and community. Moreover, the study has found that the Iraqi mass media is too weak to create in the public a sense of social environmental awareness and environmental culture.

In the light of the deductions reached by the study, a number of recommendations and suggestions have been put forward. Most prominent among these is the role of the family in raising the awareness of its children of the risks of environmental pollution. Second in importance is the necessity of designing curricula that aim to promote environmental education at all levels of schooling. Such curricula should also spread the media messages that show concern with the social awareness of the environment and should help to simplify these messages to ensure that environmental awareness has been brought to all sections of society.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

MECHANISM OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT :

The Algerian State has adopted a policy aimed at strengthening the legal and institutional framework, which can be seen in the enactment of many laws that regulate the various economic and social fields in a manner consistent with the scientific rules for the protection of the environment. In addition, establishment of several central administrative bodies to oversee the management of the environment sector for the protection of the environment at the local level. Our field study of the environmental situation in Algeria at the local level in the municipalities of Wadi Mezab in Gardaiia, specifically in the south of Algeria, concluded that there is a clear imbalance in the implementation of environmental policy at the regional level. The lack of specialized municipal services to deal with the problems of the environment, and the departure of civil society from participation in environmental protection activities.

LEGAL MECHANISMS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT FROM DAMAGE CAUSED BY LIQUID INDUSTRIAL WASTE

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ABSTRACT :

Liquid industrial waste is one of the sources that pose a real threat to the environment in which humans, animals and plants live. Liquid industrial waste associated with industrial processes is one of the most dangerous wastes that threaten the environment in which we live. Industrial units, especially in developing countries, Algeria, the storage and treatment of effluents due to the process of manufacturing, because of the high funds required by the processes of treatment of these liquids, as well as the lack of complex processing techniques, which makes them deliberately disposed of this liquid waste Discharged into the industrial and sewage water without being treated, which often leak out the bulk of them to the ecological environment in which we live, or these industrial units may resort to put these liquid waste in the waters of the sea directly without being treated despite what it carries serious health damage.

For all these considerations, the national legislator had to intervene to reduce environmental pollution caused by liquid industrial waste. Therefore, the question is: How effective and effective are the legal mechanisms created by the Algerian legislator to address the phenomenon of environmental pollution caused by liquid industrial waste?

ENVIRONMENTAL FEES IMPOSED IN ALGERIA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT :

The central idea of this research is based on the role of the environmental drawings developed in the State of Algeria in achieving real environmental development through reducing the effects of environmental pollution. Depending on Arthur Cecil Pigou's approach to the polluter-pays principle in correcting market failure, developing the environment sector, and protecting it as well. After that, we follow the most important measures taken by the Algerian state in this endeavor, in order to determine the effectiveness of this tool (environmental taxes) in correcting the failure of the market, which ultimately lead to real environmental development. It has been concluded that the principle of imposing environmental fees on polluters is considered as the best and the most efficient methods adopted in Algeria. However, the lack of necessary resources and the growing economic problems, make the desired goals are difficult to be achieved.

Keywords: pollution, environment, market failure, external effects, polluter pays principle, environmental charges, environmental development.

THE REALITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ALGERIAN LAW

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ABSTRACT :

Since its approval of several international agreements, Algeria has endeavored to protect the environment for the welfare of its citizens with dignity in accordance with the requirements of sustainable development. On this basis, its national laws have been brought into line with its international obligations and guarantee the suppression of any aggression against the environment in which members of society live. The extrapolation of the legal texts governing the environment clearly shows the interest of the state since the beginning of the millennium. The environmental organization is working to implement the United Nations Declaration of September 2000 for development, whose objectives are to protect the environment in most countries. The Algerian government had to enact Law No. 03-10 of 19 July 2003 on the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development. The Algerian legislator also provided through various laws for the protection of the environment in all its forms and forms. Finally, criminal protection against every attack by a natural person or moral violation of the obligations specified by the law or conduct behavior contrary to him. Therefore, the subject of the research requires addressing each of the categories of environmental protection in Algerian law. The relationship between activities and bodies charged with protecting the environment in Algerian law.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT DURING ARMED CONFLICT

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ABSTRACT :

Interest in the environment is a long-standing subject, but it has emerged in its legal form only recently. Despite that it has been abused since time immemorial, concerns were raised at the international level and international forums, after damages caused to the environment, by the flagrant violations committed against it and against its various elements, which called on international organizations to conclude conventions and conferences for the protection of the environment, and to refer to their various contaminants, as well as to protect them, especially when it comes to the damage that affects all of humanity.

One of the legal definitions of the environment is what Dr. Mamdouh Hamed Attia said: "the framework in which man lives with other creatures, including the components from which he obtains the requirements of his life." There is also a difference in the value given to the environment in relation to the legislation of the various states. There are states whose constitutions provide for the right to a clean environment in conformity with the spirit of international law, which presumes good faith in dealing with the obligations assumed by states with their consent. Most countries have also assigned the environment to an independent law. The protection of the environment during armed conflicts has not received the importance it deserves despite the enormous destruction suffered by the universe since the first and second world wars until the diplomatic conference 74/1977 called for by the international committee of the Red Cross to confirm and develop international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts .

The rules of international humanitarian law protecting the environment during armed conflicts are materialized in treaties that protect the environment indirectly, because their primary purpose is to protect civilians and protect private persons, such as the St. Petersburg declaration (protocol) of 1868, on the prohibition of the use of poisonous or other similar gases, and the biological methods of War (1925).

Other agreements concluded under international humanitarian law protect the environment in a direct manner, among them: the convention on the prohibition of the use of environmental modification techniques for military or other hostile purposes of 1976, and the first additional protocol to the four Geneva conventions of 1949 in articles 35, paragraph 1, and 55. As a evaluation of this legal arsenal in relation with the protection of the environment during armed conflicts, whether directly or indirectly, it needs to be activated to reflect it on the ground by instituting a claim of responsibility against its violators. Moreover, these rules have become inadequate to protect the environment in the face of flagrant violations in various wars and conflicts involving the use of more deadly weapons that have long-term effects on the natural environment. What we need at this time is an international convention on the protection of the environment during armed conflict.

**THE STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM IN
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS
ENVIRONMENT**

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ABSTRACT :

This research aims to raise the profile of environmental problem (environmental pollution, depletion of natural resources, especially non-renewable) in economic analysis and the most important tools proposed to address them. In addition, to studying the content of a new branch of economic science emerged in recent decades, the so-called environmental economy. Reach this research to ecology economy is trying to reduce the negative effects of the economic activity by evaluating and valuing damages external costs caused by agents economists (the pollution, depletion of natural resources, noise) and in order to develop effective environmental policy affect the behavior of polluters and their attitude towards technologies environmentally clean and localization of environmental management systems and the rational exploitation of natural resources (changing production patterns).

Legal treatment of environmental protection in the light of environmental management contracts

Qasidi Faiza

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ABSTRACT :

This study aims to identify the provisions of the environmental management contract in terms of the scope of its application and the nature of the contracts subject to its provisions. Are they administrative contracts or not and to indicate the types of contracts and conditions to be considered an environmental management. This study also shows the importance of the legal regime of the environmental administrative contract, which includes mechanisms that correspond to the environmental problems distinguished by the scientific and technical nature, which are confirmed by explicit legislative referral to environmental standards and the requirements of environmental protection within the global and regional environmental agreements as well as local environmental laws.

Environmental protection legislation at the international and national levels has known successive developments. After the legislator's interest in establishing legal instruments for the protection of environmental elements, he has to adapt to the new concepts that have emerged in international environmental law along the lines of the concept of sustainable development, within the legal sphere as the development that accords economic and social development with the preservation of the environment. Legal treatment of environmental protection therefore requires a rigorous methodology to employ the various legal mechanisms available to the Department, in order to intervene in an integrated and effective manner, whether individually or in contract.

THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS THE HUMAN RIGHT IN A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Many States have resorted to the development of domestic laws, legislation and regulations aimed at protecting human beings and protecting and balancing the environment. The protection of the environment is a human right and must be respected and not violated. The constitutional protection of the environment means the approach taken to determine the right of a person in a healthy and healthy environment in the Constitution, which explicitly guarantees the protection of this right by legal means. This research will be discussed.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN ALGERIA: MECHANISMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Algeria has sought to issue laws to protect the environment in the framework of sustainable development and to establish institutions and administrative structures specialized in the field of environmental protection to implement these laws on the ground in order to solve current environmental problems such as high levels of environmental pollution in all its forms, Biological diversity. In light of this situation, which has already become a real threat to the environment, it attempts to set priorities for environmental policy and to develop mechanisms for protecting it through legislation, legal, economic and regulatory texts within the framework of sustainable development. In this context, we will try to focus on the environmental situation in Algeria, to present the Algerian experience and the mechanisms it has taken to protect the environment through the legal and economic means of achieving sustainable development.

MECHANISMS TO PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT UNDER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES – ARAB

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ABSTRACT :

The subject of environment and economic development in general has taken an advanced position in international law and national laws in recent years. The attention of States has also been drawn to accelerate the adoption of expedient measures to preserve the environment in light of the increasing interest in various economic activities, a document between the environmental interests and the development goals and have different dimensions of social, economic and humanitarian, as stressed by the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development "Earth Summit", which established the important points on this subject, and it was obligatory on the Arab countries A number of measures are taken to create a balance between the environment and economic development, especially in the field of industry of various kinds, by enacting legislation to preserve the environment and to create legal controls to maintain the relationship between the environment and sustainable economic development, in order to activate international efforts in this field.

On this basis, the Arab countries, led by Egypt, Algeria, have adopted a number of legal measures aimed at protecting the environment in the light of economic and industrial activities, which are mainly concentrated in the centralization of environmental rights and their priority. The environment is a priority in the various industrial projects, and therefore the study of the impact of economic development on the environment in order to preserve the environmental resources. Therefore, the question that arises in this study is the measures taken by the Arab countries to preserve the environment under different economic activities?

To address this subject, the topic of study must be divided into two main axes: The first axis, highlighting the most important legislative measures taken by the Arab countries in order to preserve the environment in (second axis). In the midst of this study it is necessary to refer to the most important principles found in some Arab legislations which aims to maintain the relationship between economic development and the environment.

Proposed Plan: The first axis: conceptual framework of the relationship between industrial and environmental activities. The second axis: legal mechanisms to preserve the environment under industrial activities.

**EXTENT OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY IN UNCERTAIN
DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES ON THE ENVIRONMENT:
COMPARATIVE ANALYTICAL STUDY**

Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Naeim

Professor of Public Law, Dean of Faculty of Law - Port Said University

(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The environment is the domain that includes the sum of natural factors and those created by human activities that are in balance and affect humans and other organisms directly or indirectly. The right of the human being to a sound environment has become one of the fundamental rights that national legislation - as well as international treaties - is to preserve. In this context, most countries seek different political and legal approaches and systems to join treaties, conventions and charters aimed at protecting the environment on the one hand, and to formulate a variety of legal frameworks and adopt specific strategies towards a pollution-free environment on the other. The protection of the environment is one of the basic elements of the public order in the country, which requires the concerned parties in the context of the law to take some administrative control measures such as licensing and prohibition of activity to prevent the negative effects of hazardous activities on the environment, without excluding the possibility of taking precautionary measures or measures such as cessation of activity or hazard or closure of the facility to reduce the damage of environmental pollution. This study deals with the halting procedure as one of the penal measures adopted by some legislations, including the Bahraini legislation in terms of legal organization, the position of the judiciary and jurisprudential opinions, and in terms of evaluating this procedure between deficiencies and reform proposals.

**MEASURES PRESCRIBED FOR ACTS CONTRARY TO RULES
GRANT BUILDING PERMITS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

Mbarki Melod

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The phenomenon of the problem of illegal buildings has caught the attention of politicians and law. Building without a permit is a serious phenomenon that clearly reflects the extent of the deterioration of the urban situation in the country. This phenomenon, which grew in a terrible and dangerous manner, was clearly manifested by buildings that did not conform to building licenses that were built on or even built without them. Building permits have become a basic means of respecting the rules of urban planning. For these reasons, the legislation has decided to take precautionary and warning measures to counter acts that violate the rules of building permits, the most important being the destruction orders and criminal penalties against the violator.

COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS TO COMPENSATE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

In view of the wide range of environmental risks and the multiplicity of sources of environmental pollution resulting from technological and scientific development and the damage caused. As a result of the procedural and substantive difficulties facing the civil liability system in accordance with the general rules for compensation of environmental damage, most legislations sought to find mechanisms complementary to classical mechanisms by adopting what is known The collective systems to compensate for such damages, which are distinct from the legal system of civil liability in their effectiveness in covering environmental damage, and simply and expeditious procedures for obtaining compensation, in addition to exempting the injured from the search for Responsible and prove the error in the face. The aim of this research paper is to examine the various collective environmental compensation systems, namely the Environmental Damage Liability Insurance System, the Environmental Compensation Fund System and, finally, the compensation system under the polluter principle, known as the automatic compensation system, Polluting costs of environmental damage.

Key words: *Environmental damage, liability insurance, polluter principle, environmental compensation funds.*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE COMMITTEES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF PROTECTED AREAS AND THEIR ROLE IN ACHIEVING ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT :

Protected areas are an integral part of the environment. They are also one of the most affected areas, as living and non-living organisms are not repeated elsewhere in the world, so countries have been forced to impose protection on these sites to keep them from deteriorating, where the extinction of a particular type or damage to a particular object may.

Not compensated again. As affirmed by the second principle of the Stockholm Declaration: "For the present and future generations, the natural resources of the Earth, including air, water, soil, fauna and flora, and in particular typical samples of natural ecosystems, must be maintained by appropriate planning or management as appropriate." The protection of protected areas is aimed at conserving living resources, maintaining the health of environmental processes in the ecosystem, conserving genetic diversity in groups of organisms that interact within the ecosystem and maintaining their capacity to perform their roles, In this study, we examine the effectiveness of state committees in the classification of protected areas and their role in achieving environmental security.

BIODIVERSITY

**FACTORS REGULATING THE POPULATION TRENDS OF THE PEACH FRUIT
FLY BACTROCERA ZONATA (SAUNDERS) (DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE)
ATTACKING GUAVA AND MANDARIN TREES IN ASSIUT, UPPER EGYPT**

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ABSTRACT :

Determination of the factors responsible for regulating the population trends of the peach fruit fly (PFF) *Bactrocera zonata* (Saunders) attacking guava and mandarin trees in three mixed orchards (Manfalut, Hawatka and Hawatka-Gazera) in Assiut, Northern Upper Egypt, was the cornerstone of this investigation. Regardless of the examined sites, the highest populations (peaks) of *B. zonata* were recorded in October during both of 2010 and 2011 guava and mandarin fruiting seasons. Peak average of 58.06 and 108.92 individuals/1 lure trap were found to be constituted 42.82 and 50.74% of the total attracted males to lure traps hanging on guava trees throughout both seasons. The peak of the pest during 2011 is equal 1.88 fold of this recorded in 2010 guava fruiting season. Appearance of the pest in high numbers at Hawatka orchards is due to the presence of guava trees in high numbers in this site than the other examined sites. Similar trends were recorded in mandarin. In general, numbers of *B. zonata* males attracted to lure traps hanging on mandarin trees recorded high values than those attracted to lure traps hanging on guava trees. It is clear that, peaks of *B. zonata* were coincided with guava ripening period and mandarin coloration period. Relative efficiency of fruit age and the ambient weather factors on variability of *B. zonata* population trends revealed that, fruit age ranked as the first between factors responsible for regulating the pest populations. However, maximum air temperature ranked as the second factor. Maximum relative humidity reveals some sort of responsibility in regulating the pest populations. The rest of the variables combined together had less efficiency. The coefficient of determination values refer to the responsibility of 76.10 and 88.60% of the examined variables for males attractant to lure traps hanging on guava trees during both of 2010 and 2011 seasons, respectively. Unknown factors were predicted to responsible for 23.90 and 11.40% of the coefficient of determination. The same trend was detected on the pest behavior attracted to lure traps hanging on mandarin trees.

Keywords: *Bactrocera zonata*, population trends, guava, mandarin, plant age and abiotic factors.

THRESHOLD TEMPERATURES AND THERMAL REQUIREMENTS OF SESAMIA CRETICA LED (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE)

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ABSTRACT :

The present investigation aimed to study the effect of four constant temperatures (20,25,30 and 35° C) on the developmental rates of different stages of the corn stem borer, *Sesamia cretica*. The incubation period, Larval duration. pupal duration, pre-oviposition period and duration of generation were estimated. The time required for development of different stages was increased as the temperature decreased. The threshold temperatures were 10.8 ° C for egg, 7.4° C for larvae, 8.8° C for pupae ,12.6 ° C for pre-oviposition period and 8.7 ° C for generation. The average thermal requirements needed for completing the development were 171,2 , 606,3 , 218,6 , 36,9 and 1029.2 degree-days for egg, larvae, pupae ,pre-oviposition period and generation, respectively.

POPULATION TRENDS AND RELATIVE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF CERTAIN BREAD AND DURUM WHEAT CULTIVARS TO CEREAL APHIDS AND RELATION TO THE COCCINELLID PREDATOR COCCINELLA UNDECIMPUNCTATA L.

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ABSTRACT :

Population trends of cereal aphids and the associated coccinellid predator *Coccinella undecimpunctata* L. were evaluated on seven bread and five durum wheat cultivars throughout the two wheat growing seasons (2014 and 2015) in Assiut, northern Upper Egypt. Regardless the wheat cultivar, aphid complex [The green bug, *Schizaphis graminum* (Rondani), the bird cherry oat aphid, *Rhopalosiphum padi* L., and the corn leaf aphid, *Rhopalosiphum maidis* (Fitch)] populations showed one peak at 23rd February in both seasons with an average of 39.08 and 31.13 individuals / tiller. One week later, sharp and sequential decline in aphid populations was recorded until the totally disappearance when wheat became dry. All wheat cultivars were found to be suffering from aphid's infestation with significant variations which leads to identify the most suitable cultivar(s) fit for cultivation in Upper Egypt. Aphid populations on durum wheat cultivars were found to be constituted 1.25 and 1.19 fold of those recorded on bread wheat cultivars during the two seasons. Predator/prey relationship showed negative correlation coefficient. Three (42.65%) amongst bread and four (80%) amongst durum wheat cultivars were appeared as susceptible (S) cultivars. However, three bread wheat cultivars presented some sort of resistance and appeared as low resistance (LR) cultivars. One bread cultivar (Seds1) and one durum cultivar (Beni Suef 1) which gave the highest yield income showed advanced degree of resistance and appeared as moderately resistant (MR) cultivars . Therefore, wheat cultivars that showed some sort of resistance can be included among advanced breeding programs to select new varieties resistance to cereal aphids.

Keywords: *Wheat, Cereal aphid populations, Predator/Prey relationship, Susceptibility degrees.*

EFFECT OF BIODIVERSITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM IN THE RAAS MOHAMMED GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT :

Rass Mohammed's reserve is located at the confluence of the Gulf of Suez and Aqaba in the southern part of the Sinai Peninsula. It is bordered to the north by the plain of the southern coast to the plateau of Taha to the southern limit of the Nabq sanctuary, and its control extends over the coastal area to Ras Nasrani. The reserve is characterized by many natural elements that made it a destination for many tourists. The eastern edge of the Ras Mohammed sanctuary is a rocky wall with the waters of the Gulf where the coral reefs are located. It is characterized by coral reefs located in the depths of Ras Mohammed's waterfront and the capital. The marine nature of the geomorphological composition of the region is a unique form that formed the natural life of the reserve. The reserve is home to the Nubian deer and the Egyptian gazelle in the mountainous regions, the species of small mammals, reptiles and insects. It is also an important route for migratory birds such as: Balchons and gulls, and contains the protected plant diversity that led to the adaptation of animals in that region, such as: mangroves, sails, acacia and others, all this biodiversity helped to develop tourism Environmental Protectorate Ras Mohammed.

THE MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS IN WADI ALKUF IN AL-JABAL AL-AKHDAR, LIBYA

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ABSTRACT :

Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar region in general and wadi Alkuf in particular considered rich in medicinal aromatic plants which used in folkloric medicine. Wadi AlKuf situated in eastern north of Libya, near Al-badia city. It is one of the largest wadis and highest density of plants, and considered resource for plant diversity because of it contains variety of important trees, shrub, perennial herbs and annual which represent vegetation of the wadi. The aim of this work was to identify medicinal and aromatic plants in the wadi, The results revealed presence of 111 species distributed an 3 families, 4 genera and 5 species of gymnosperms, an 45 of angiosperms, Dicotyledons represented by 38 families, 80 genera and 92 species, while monocotyledons represented by 8 families, 11 genera and 14 species. The recorded species belong to different life forms 24.32% belong to Phanerophytes, 23.42% Chamaephytes, 16,22% hemicryptophytes, 10.81% cryptophytes (geophytes) and 25.23% belong to Therophytes . In addition results show that there were 9 endemic species.

PROJECT FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY OF GLOBAL IMPORTANCE IN THE TASILI AND ABORIGINAL NATIONALITIES (ALGERIA)

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ABSTRACT :

The issue of biodiversity loss is today one of the most complex environmental problems facing countries, including Algeria, which is among the countries with an important biological diversity that must be preserved. Biodiversity is affected by other environmental problems such as climate change, ozone depletion, desertification, pollution. On the other hand, the protection of biodiversity can contribute significantly to the protection of the environment, given the importance of plant and animal species in achieving environmental balance.

Which explains the international and national interest in the conservation of biodiversity resources through the organization of several meetings of the United Nations and the convening of several conventions dealing with this subject, in addition to several projects aimed at the protection of biological diversity, including the project on the protection of biodiversity in the areas of Tassili and Ahaggar, which is one of the projects under the 1992 Rio Convention, which noted for the first time that the loss of biological diversity is among the overall environmental threats as well as acid rain, ozone depletion and climate change.

The aim of this study is to try to determine the effectiveness of this project in achieving environmental sustainability and the importance of the role of the local population as a key factor in the successful conservation and protection of biodiversity in the two parks.

We will try through this intervention to answer the following problem:

What are the most important pillars of the biodiversity and biodiversity strategy project? How much does it contribute to environmental sustainability in Algeria?

The most important axes of this intervention are:

First: Problems to be addressed (threats to biodiversity) and project objectives

Second: The strategy of implementing the project and its main results

BIOLOGICAL TAXONOMY STUDY FOR SPECIES OF LIBYAN WILD CARNIVORES

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(POSTER)

SUMMARY:

The purpose of this paper is to identify the types of mammalian carnivores in terms of their classification, importance, spatial distribution, current status, and some important information such as physical measurements, nutritional behavior, and fertility. The most important results of this study are that the level of Libyan wild carnivores consists of six species representing 14 living species. Of which 79% (11 species) are very dangerous to extinction and 21% (3 species) were completely extinct during the latter half of the twentieth century.

COMPARATIVE ALLELOPATHIC POTENTIAL OF TEN FIELD WEEDS AGAINST SEED GERMINATION OF THREE ECONOMIC PLANTS

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The present study was carried out to evaluate the allelopathic potential of ten common weeds against three crop plants. All weeds extracts, even those more diluted, completely prevented seeds of *Eruca sativa* from germination. The high extract strength of *Ammi majus* and *Desmostachya bipinnata* prevented seeds of *Triticum aestivum* and *Vicia faba* from germination. The germination percentage, seed vigor index, coefficient of velocity and seedling length of *T. aestivum* and *V. faba* differentially inhibited by the extracts of weeds. The rate of elongation of hypocotyl and epicotyl of *T. aestivum* inhibited by all weeds, while the low extract strength of six weeds stimulated the rate of elongation in *V. faba* sprouts. All estimated germination and elongation parameters of receiving plants negatively correlated by total phenolics, flavonoids and alkaloids in donor weeds. Terpenoids were less influence and weakly correlated with germination parameters, so it suggested to be stimulatory. The magnitude of allelopathic effect, inhibitor or stimulator, was primarily depends on the donor plant and its content of secondary metabolites and secondarily on the target species as indicated by η^2 . The weeds exerting negative allelopathy can be categorized into competitive weeds which inhibit cell division and elongation or phytotoxic weeds that germination-preventing.

Keywords: *allelopathy, elongation rate, Eruca sativa, germination, phytochemicals, Triticum aestivum, Vicia faba, weeds.*

THE EFFECTS OF PERSICARIA SALICIFOLIA EXTRACT ON GROWTH AND ANTIOXIDANT ENZYMES OF SYNECHOCYSTIS PEVALEKII AND SCENEDESMUS BERNARDII

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Recently, there has been an increasing focus on the prospect of exploiting macrophytes as an alternative strategy to control undesired algal growth. The present research was done to study the effect of different concentrations of aqueous stem extract of *Persicaria salicifolia* on the growth, some metabolites and antioxidant enzymes of *Synechocystis pevalekii* and *Scenedesmus bernardii*. Chlorophyll a, dry weight, total proteins, total carbohydrate and proline contents were decreased, with increasing the crude extract concentrations of *P. salicifolia* in the tested algae. In general, catalase, superoxide dismutase and lipoxxygenase activity of *sc. bernardii* was increased with increasing the aqueous extract of *P. salicifolia*. Examination and identified of Phytochemical components of the extract by gas chromatograph-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) revealed the presence of various biologically active compounds such as 11-Octadecenoic acid, methyl ester (18.03%) and 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid methyl ester (15.03%) that are capable of inhibiting of *Sy. pevalekii* and *Sc.bernardii*. The aqueous stem extract of *P. salicifolia* inhibited the growth of *Sy. pevalekii* and *Sc. bernardii*, so this plant may provide a cheap and environmentally friendly alternative for controlling microalgae in aquatic ecosystems.

APPLICATION OF MICROBIAL GIBBERELLINS PRODUCED BY FUSARIUM CAMPTOCERAS KU215707 ON ZEA MAYS (L.) PLANTS UNDER DIFFERENT LEVELS OF WATER SALINITY

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Nowadays green technology of phytohormones posses an important place in industrial processes replacing the chemical synthesis which causes serious hazards by accumulated in the environment. Gibberellic acid has an economical and industrial importance as it's a plant growth regulator hormone effect on both seed germination and plant growth.

Fusarium camptoceras KU215707 considered as a promising isolate for microbial gibberellin production giving 337.9 ± 0.11 mg/l and dry mass (6.58 ± 0.2 g/l) with the ability to apply in vivo. The purified gibberellin tested for its effect on *Zea mays* (L.) plant under water salinity stress. Five levels of microbial gibberellin ranged from 0-200 ppm under three levels of irrigation water salinity (500, 1500 and 2500 ppm) used to study in a pot experiment their effect on seed- seedling germination rate. The obtained results could be summarized as follows:

Addition of microbial gibberellin raised the tolerance of plant to water salinity stress. Significant increasing of plant growth with increased the concentration of microbial gibberellin until 150 ppm under different levels of irrigation water salinity. The most effective concentration of gibberellin was 150 ppm showed increasing in shoot fresh weight, dry weight, plant length and roots weight compared to control under the three levels of irrigation water salinity.

Keywords: *Phytohormones, gibberellins, fungi, salinity.*

Abbreviations: *Gibberellin (GA), Gibberellic acid (GA3), potato dextrose agar medium (PDA).*

Evaluation of antimicrobial, Antioxidant and Cytotoxic activities and characterization of bioactive substances from freshwater blue-green algae

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Organic solvent extracts of three cyanobacterial species (*Anabaena oryzae*, *Oscillatoria* sp. and *Stigonema ocellatum*) were tested for antimicrobial activity against human pathogenic fungal and bacterial strains as well as for antioxidant and cytotoxic activity against human breast adenocarcinoma (MCF-7). The acetone extract of *Anabaena oryzae* was found to be the most active one against tested fungal and bacterial strains. It showed a maximum antimicrobial activity against *Serratia marcescens* and *Candida albicans*. The methanol extract of *Oscillatoria* sp. exhibited the best total antioxidant capacity compared to the other solvents and algal species. Acetone and methanol extracts of *Anabaena oryzae* exhibited high toxicity against MCF-7 cell line with IC₅₀ of 45.1 and 44.4 µg/L, respectively. Acetone was the best solvent for extracting the active material. The acetone extracts were characterized by GC-MS to identify the compounds responsible for such activities. Pharmaceutical important compounds in the acetone extract of cyanobacterial species like diacetone alcohol, acetic acid butyl ester mesityl oxide and heptadecane were present as a major component. These results indicate that extracts of studied cyanobacterial species exhibited appreciable antimicrobial, antioxidant and cytotoxic activity and could be a source of valuable bioactive materials for health products.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PGPB AND THEIR EFFECT ON *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* LOGAIMI SEEDLINGS UNDER DROUGHT STRESS

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ABSTRACT :

Drought is a major abiotic stress experienced by marginal land, which reduces the ability of plants to take up water from soil and result in the suppression of plant growth. The search for efficient drought resistant bacteria from unexplored environments is worldwide to alleviate the negative effects in plant growth is our interest. Thus, we attend to isolate the characterize rhizospheric bacteria of legume and non-legume plants in the desert region of Dawadmi , Riyadh region , Saudi Arabia. Ten rhizosphere soil samples and plant roots were collected from Dawadmi region. Each sample represents a mixture of three aliquots of rhizospheric soil collected at random from each place. Nutrient agar (NA) medium used for isolation and characterization.

Number of isolates about 10 detected in the soil specimen and 3 isolates of root specimens , but the total counts of bacterial colonies of soil were 45 and 28 of root specimens of legume plants (*Medicago sativum*). Whereas, the number of soil isolates recorded about 8 and 7 of plant root specimens. The total counts of bacterial colonies were 17 of soil and 22 of non- legume plant roots (*Cyperus* sp). In our laboratory study, it was observed that all rhizospheric bacterial isolates have the ability to produce indole acetic acid but with different efficacy. Soaking wheat grains overnight in PGPB cultures showed an overcome on drought stress. The percentage germination , germination index and growth rate of wheat seedling were improved as compared with drought stressed wheat seedlings.

Keywords: Drought- *Triticum aestivum* Logaimi – PGPB

VERMICOMPOST AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO MINERAL NITROGEN FERTILIZATION AND IMPACT ON YIELD, FRUIT QUALITY AND STORABILITY OF FLAME SEEDLESS GRAPES UNDER SANDY SOIL

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ABSTRACT :

This experiment was carried out during 2015 and 2016 seasons on Flame Seedless grapevines grown in sandy soil under drip irrigation system at Khatatba district, in Menofia Governorate, Egypt. The aim of this research is reducing of the conventional fertilization (full mineral N source) by using vermicompost and its impact on yield, fruit quality and storability. Six treatments fertilization were employed as follows: T1 (100% vermicompost -5 kg/vine + 0%mineral nitrogen), T2 (80%vermicompos- 4 kg/ vine t+20% mineral nitrogen), T3 (60% vermicompost -3 kg/ vine +40%mineral nitrogen), T4 (40%vermicompost - 2 kg/ vine + 60% mineral nitrogen), T5 (20% vermicompost - 1kg/ vine + 80% mineral nitrogen) and T6 (0 vermicompost + 100% mineral nitrogen - 291g ammonium sulphate 20.6 %/ vine) (control). The grapes was picked and cold stored at 0 OC & 90-95 % RH for 0, 15, and 30-day periods. T3 induced the highest yield/vine with better cluster weight and improved berry physical and chemical characteristics. T3 and T4 gave the highest number of cluster and decreased nitrite, nitrate and titratable acidity in berry juice compare to completed N mineral fertilizer. During cold storage, T3 and T4 reduced the cluster weight loss, cluster berry shattering and cluster berry decay. In addition, T3 induced the highest firmness, SSC, SSC: acid ratio, total sugar, reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar and decreased titratable acidity in berry juice as compared with the conventional fertilization (full mineral N source). It is recommended to use 60% vermicompost+40%mineral nitrogen for the highest yield and fruit quality and 40% vermicompost+ 60% mineral nitrogen for the best storability of Flame Seedless grapes under sandy soil.

Keywords: *Grapevine, vermicompost, yield, quality, storability*

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS RUBBISH IN THE CITY OF ASSIUT

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ABSTRACT :

There are many social and economic affect resulting from recycling rubbish – out at which many element are produced we can benefit from them, among them ore can mention morsels, plastic and organic materials this quantities and economic value will resist in economic benefits from one hand and employ workers on the other in addition to environmental effect which prevent pollution which leads to many dangerous diseases.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF DISCHARGING HEAVY WATER IN BASRA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT :

Discharging of heavy water directly to the environment without treatment, due to the failure of the drainage network, showed that the rates of the concentrations of chemical and biological pollutants are relatively high in the waste water of Basra city compared to international and Iraqi standards. The study of the environmental impacts of the heavy water drainage in the city revealed the extent of the problem and the serious damage to the environment and human beings together. It is the main pollutant of the river environment which contribute to the pollution of drinking water, as well as their reflections on other environmental aspects such as the residential environment and the cultural appearance of the place (visual pollution).

EVALUATE THE APPLICATION OF SOLID WASTE RECYCLING SYSTEMS STAR HOTELS IN LUXOR

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ABSTRACT :

Most of the hotels in Luxor suffer from the problem of weak environmental awareness in dealing with solid waste and its management, disposal and utilization. This is achieved by following modern methods and advanced scientific methods that address the weak environmental awareness and the environmentally sound handling of solid waste disposal management, as well as its aesthetic effects on the city of Luxor. As a result of the magnitude of the problem, pollution of the environment has become one of the top topics of interest and raises discussions in various circles and public and private circles, which hold conferences and seminars that call for preserving the environment from pollution and trying to get rid of waste by recycling for use again or by sound methods to bury and dispose of them to maintain environmental balance. The second part included the practical aspect of the research, which included the field study through personal interviews with the hotel managers and their assistants, and showing the results in percentages. The second study dealt with the definition of solid waste, its types and classification, and factors affecting the rate of solid waste generation. The research reached a number of relevant conclusions and recommendations.

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT

Preparation for walking as a sustainable entrance to solve traffic problems in the city of Assiut

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ABSTRACT :

Due to rapid urbanization and increasing numbers of cars resulting in traffic congestion, air pollution, energy depletion, and environmental degradation, achieving sustainable cities, in particular in terms of transportation, becomes more complex and intractable. Thus, there is an inevitable need to adopt sustainable modes for transportation. In this regard, the present paper adopts walk ability as a sustainable approach to address the transportation problems in Assiut City, which experiences a poor walk able environment lacking walking as an option for transportation. The paper discusses the concept of walk ability thru implementing its principles and indicators in Assiut city as one of the approaches for sustainable environmental planning of cities. In this sense, the paper argues that adopting walkability in Assiut City will encourage it citizens to substitute motorized mode of transportation by walking which alleviate the problems of traffic congestion, energy depletion and environmental degradation. The paper adopts both descriptive and inductive methodologies in the theoretical part to conclude the preliminary indicators of walk ability. Later, the descriptive and analytical methodologies have been used to report the transportation problems in Assiut city and analysing the survey results to figure out the walk ability indicators of Assiut City. Accordingly, the tactical solutions of customizing Assiut City for walk ability are mapped out.

COMMUNITIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE GOVERNORATES OF LOWER AND UPPER EGYPT

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ABSTRACT :

The study examined the effect of population groups with increasing population growth and some other factors on environmental pollution. The study included a group of governorates such as Sharkia, Daqahlia, Gharbia and Monefia to represent Lower Egypt, Al-Minya, Assiut, Sohag and Qena were selected to represent Upper Egypt governorates. This group represents about 43.2% of the total population according to the 2017 census. The area of these governorates is about 7.9% of the total area of the Republic.

The study also included a mathematical model entitled " Lower Egypt model", and another, " Upper Egypt model", which is composed of a series of independent variables such as population, total area of each governorate and a dependent variable, the amount of pollution resulting from human activity.

The study concluded with a set of recommendations after analyzing data:

- 1- Recycling of agricultural wastes at the national level to benefit economically, so as not to be disposed of by burning and the consequent environmental pollution, where the proportion of recycled agricultural waste accounted for about 36.1% (according to the annual report of environmental statistics for 2014) .
- 2- The operation of solid waste recycling factories, which amount to 8 factories nationwide, to help reduce the problem of environmental pollution.
- 3- Take all measures to reduce the concentration of suspended dust in the air, which affects the respiratory system and the development of the fetus
- 4- Confronting the burning of agricultural wastes, especially rice straw, to reduce the concentration of smoke in the air.
- 5- In the governorates of Lower Egypt where the high population density in most of these provinces are the most important determinants of environmental pollution is the area of the province, and the average wage of workers in the public sector and public business and the private sector.

In the governorates of Upper Egypt where the population density is relatively low, all determinants have a significant impact on environmental pollution.

THE IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON THE AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE FOOD GAP IN EGYPT "APPLIED STUDY ON DAKAHLIA GOVERNORATE"

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ABSTRACT :

Egypt is one of the countries that is witnessing a growing population growth in the last century, from 19 million in 1947 to

95 million in 2017, an increase of about 385%, and in parallel did not increase the area of agricultural land much, but it decreases, losing nearly a million acres during the second half of the twentieth century. Last year, only 2016 lost about 40,000 acres.

Thomas Malthus put his famous theory of the relationship between population growth and food in 1798, where he believed that the world would reach a famine by the end of the 20th century as the population grew geometrically, while food resources increased exponentially. Hence, the beginning of the warning of the food gap, despite the pessimism of the theory and the failure of what has predicted, but it indicated what we see a reality even if only slightly, and therefore the second goal of sustainable development in accordance with the United Nations is "a world free from hunger" This is only to take care of agricultural land, which is the main source of food, and reduce the risk of losing it in the face of a blatant attack on it, which has greatly reduced its size in parallel with the growing population.

THE REALITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ON THE POPULATION OF THE GRAVES

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ABSTRACT :

The problem of environmental pollution is one of the most important issues of the present and the future, and due to man is the focus of development and its objective, the problem of pollution of the environment is a global problem and not a national problem.

All countries should cooperate to protect it. As well as supporting the efforts of universities, specialized institutes and training centers in preparing a generation of specialists in environmental sciences in all its branches and aspects, and increasing the cultural awareness of the population and their excellency to identify their problems, All social organizations.

The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood has completed the project of sanitation and environmental awareness for the cleanliness of the district east of Assiut governorate, including It serves 9,700 families in 97 residential areas. The high level of services and the number of beneficiaries of the services have been noted (National Council for Childhood and Motherhood)

PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING HOUSING PROJECTS IN ARAB SOCIETIES (EGYPT AS AN EXAMPLE)

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ABSTRACT :

The progressive countries have new technologies for producing building materials for every type of buildings especially in the developing countries.

But up to now housing problem still the first in all Arab societies and that is because of the economic problem and programs of development in industry.

Agriculture, the hard reduction in the active employment which trying hard to realizing it. The housing problem is the heart of all problems and making programs for resolving it is the successful aim for solving all problems or going for resolving it.

The main problem is limited in many sections which responsible of realizing it's solutions is various and diversified and every section works in it's direction and with special aims without any possibilities for integrations or participation for removing problems of developing and housing for getting urban societies and available and suitable house.

The participation between the general and special sectors is considered a strategic concept for realizing all aims of development ... but in the same time it is very necessary to have a progress system in administration and now the participation become a duty in the national and strategy project especially in housing projects for new societies in all Arab countries.

COMMUNITIES AND THE DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE STATE OF GEDARAF

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ABSTRACT :

This Paper entitled 'The Local Communities and the Deterioration of the Natural Environment Resources at Gedaref State'. The importance of this paper stems from the importance of the natural environment resources in providing the needs of local communities, such as arable land, grazing grass, building timber, fire wood, drinking water for human, animal and other human needs. The study used the descriptive method in describing the phenomenon and then the analytical method for analyzing the current situation. The study used the descriptive method to describe this phenomenon and then the analytical method for analyzing the current situation. One of the effects on the living environment is the civil mining of gold, which changes the nature of the soil construction and the topography of the earth and showed incoherent relief on the earth surface, which helps desertification and desert crawl to the south. Data were collected from secondary sources and then from primary sources through fieldwork, observation, interviews, individual and group discussions.

The main findings: The population pressure on environmental resources has become very high, so, there is a conflict over water resources, pastures and grazing trails, and many forests have been removed. Recommendations include sowing tree seeds, grasses, harvesting water, working with mixed farming systems, and establishing grazing pits to provide water for animal resource.



URBAN DISPLACEMENT TOWARDS RURAL URBAN MARGINS: A CASE STUDY OF DAMANHOUR CITY

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ABSTRACT :

Past research experiences have shown reverse migration from Cairo to the centers of the neighboring rural governorates. Migration from Cairo in the second rural area also has a high impact, although this affects the reverse migration from urban to neighboring rural areas from the beginning of the 1990s. The results are based on an important research hypothesis: Does the phenomenon extend to the regional cities (provincial capitals), which are the lowest levels of Cairo, ranging between 180-540 thousand people, and the study emerged during the same period in the city of Deltawia. The study was based on a sample of 424 migratory families from the Delta cities of the rural areas bordering on rural urban migration.

Migration has played a prominent role in the disintegration of the population, in that it affects population density, reducing extreme poverty, escaping the severe scourge of indigenous environments, and hoping to find better opportunities for living that will enable individuals to meet their basic needs and living necessities. In most countries of the world, the internal migration streams have moved to the agricultural areas for their reconstruction and exploitation

Spatial analysis of non-residential encroachments on agricultural land in Menoufia governorate After the revolution of 25 January (2011) "Cartographic study"

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ABSTRACT :

Article 29 of the Egyptian Constitution states that "Agriculture is an essential element of the national economy. The State is obliged to protect and increase the area of agricultural land and to criminalize the attack on it." Article 29 of the Egyptian Constitution stipulates that "agricultural land is an irreplaceable environmental resource.

This problem has been compounded by increasing poverty and the search for shelter without regard to other environmental considerations, in addition to the state of lawlessness, lack of supervision and the rule of law in removing building violations, and responsible oversight of local administrations, which suffer from corruption and large palaces. According to the report of the Central Department of Land Protection of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, the total number of cases of encroachment on agricultural land in Egypt since 25 January 2011 until 5 February 2017 to one million and 650 thousand and 250 cases, On an area of 73 thousand and 329 acres. The report confirmed that the number of cases that were removed during that period amounted to 356 thousand and 548 cases, an area of about 20 thousand and 117 acres, and the number of cases have not been removed and 293 thousand and 702 cases, on an area of land amounted to 53 thousand and 212 acres and 3 carats Hence the importance of this study.

HUMAN INTERVENTION IN THE FIELD IN THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS' STATE OF THE COMMUNITY (TKLFT)

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ABSTRACT :

People and environmental geography in mountainous areas: a case study of Tagleft region. Understanding the integration of physical and environmental geography has never been more important than today, for people have always been struggling for a the betterment of their lives. However, nature has its limiting boundaries that make it a bit harder to subdue and make use of. This way, residents of the above mentioned area have been relying on primitive ways of living , which cause even more depletion of natural resources. To stop this, technical help was offered, though it was as not as efficient as it should be

SMART GOVERNMENT IN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: EXAMINING PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS' READINESS TO SERVE UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATION

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Public administration has been developing rapidly in the past twenty years and one of the most important aspects of such development is **service-delivery**. **Governments initiated various public policies to improve the way public services are provided to clients aiming to increase the number of people who receive government's services and decrease the service gap among people. A decade ago, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) government has adopted several reforms, which have led to providing government services electronically and included limited e-government applications and forms, expanded e-governance engagement, mobile government, and finally "Smart Government". Smart government is a comprehensive public project within which government's services are delivered using advanced information and communication technologies. The aim of smart government is to make public services accessible to a wide range of end users (i.e., people). This project translates the UAE strategic plan 2021 which clearly emphasizes noted the aspiration to achieve a wider public participation and more fast and efficient services. However, there is little research done about the readiness of public agencies to carry out this project. In particular, we know little about the ability of pioneering agencies to implement the more advanced editions of smart government, such as using smart technologies to provide healthcare service and education-related services.**

The present paper aimed at assessing employees' perceived readiness of selected UAE public agencies to implement smart government. To this end, a survey was developed and administered to a sample of 400 employees working in agencies that have implemented a limited edition of Smart government. Findings from descriptive, univariate analysis reveal that public agencies have suitable environment to implement more advanced applications of smart government. In addition, there is a high level of satisfaction with the success the project has so far accomplished in closing services gaps between different regions and among various segments of the population. Employees however expressed concerns about privacy issues and the legal infrastructure for successful implementation of

smart government. Recommendations are written for researchers and policy makers.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS OF RANDOM POPULATION GROUPS AND THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The economic transformations in the countries of the world led to drastic change in the nature of work and production for the people. This reduced the agricultural sector in particular due to machine development, which form the entry declaration in the industrial era then service resulting in this neglecting of rural areas and the migration of its population to urban areas resulting in an imbalance in the economic systems and their relationship with population densities.

The areas of random housing are a kind of self-solutions which individuals resort to solve their housing problems which the government cannot solve. It is believed that the phenomenon of random population groups it started to appear as a real problem in the eighteenth century, where it is believed that area of (The five points) which founded in New York City in 1825, It is the first large informal housing communities, then the phenomenon began to spread around the world to form a big problem today in the developing countries and the third world countries as they continue albeit less so in the large countries. These gatherings formed a major demographic problem in the developed and developing world, including the Arab world, it is very necessary to search for effective and local solutions to avoid its dangers. Therefore, the researcher took this subject because of its danger. The most important results of the study are (High population growth rates in cities which led to the emergence of many problems such as increasing fertility rates and random housing as well as the high proportion of urbanization. This problem has also produced many negative effects on the social aspects, economic, environmental, security and cultural rights in these countries). The study also made several recommendations developing the slums through the introduction of basic services such as water, electricity and sanitation as well as the transportation to slums areas).

FEATURES OF HUMAN DEPRIVATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The Guide to Human Deprivation is the other side of the Human Development Index. It is a composite measure that shows the shortcomings of the development conditions of the population. It reflects the aspects of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty, as well as deprivation of the most important public, health and educational services and facilities.

To develop plans and policies aimed at alleviating deprivation both on the general level of the Republic and between its governorates. By measuring the deprivation index, the total value of the human deprivation index in the Republic of Yemen was 12.4% in 2004, which means that this proportion of the population at the general level in the Republic suffers from human deprivation. Al-Jouf governorate recorded the last ranking of the human deprivation index by (15.4%), while the governorate of Amanah Al-Mukhtarah achieved the first rank (5.7%).

The governorates of Shabwa, Jouf, Omran and Hajjah are divided according to the average of the low values of each of the indicators of human deprivation: illiteracy, the percentage of population below the poverty line and the gap in the standard of living Proportion of population without safe water, population without sanitation and children outside basic education. The second category: Adaptation or adaptation: Twelve governorates are characterized by relatively low average values of indicators of deprivation, and adapting their population to most of their relatively low living conditions. Category III: Rape: The governorates of Sana'a, Aden, Hadramout and Al-Mahara include the high values and low indicators of human deprivation.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

SEASONAL VARIATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ITS SUITABILITY FOR DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT :

High polluted water resources and drinking water treatment are supposed to be one of the most important human health issues. Two major canals in Sidi Salem city, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate have facing quality fluctuation. This study is aimed to investigate the transport and fate of soluble ammonia in water resources through examining seasonal and spatial variations of physicochemical parameters. The weekly samples were taken for chemical, physical and microbiological surveys. The result shows that the mother water source is the main responsible for water pollution rather than human activities close to canal. Meet Yazied canal less polluted than Elbahr Elseedy canal in all water quality parameters except turbidity. Low water level in winter seasons had significant effect with the low water quality in both canal. In the same time, wastewater from aquaculture industries must be considered as a part of a general integrated wastewater management plan. Therefore, selected treatments and cost-efficient techniques should be developed to control the spread of pollution into the environment.

Key words: *Ammonia, water resources, physical, chemical assessment, Heavy metals, biological characters.*

UTILIZATION OF THE CLAYSTONES FROM THE QUSEIR AREA, RED SEA, EGYPT, IN THE SYNTHESIS OF ZEOLITES AND THEIR USES FOR WATER REMEDIATION

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ABSTRACT :

This article deals principally with the evaluation of the Late Cretaceous – Early Paleogene claystones accumulated under different environmental regimes in the synthesis of zeolite minerals. The studied claystones were accumulated under fluvial, tide and open marine conditions. XRD of the bulk claystone samples collected from the different environmental settings indicated that these claystones are composed of quartz, smectite, kaolinite and calcite. Hydrothermal treatment of the raw material with NaOH at 80°C and 160°C led to the formation of faujasite and sodalite respectively which were verified by XRD, SEM, FT – IR and nitrogen sorption methods. Faujasite and sodalite have revealed enormous removal capacity of heavy metals from the prepared slanted solution polluted by Co, Pb, Cd, Zn and Cu and organic matter (methylene blue dye). Generally, their propensity for the removal of heavy metals is higher than the organic matter. The former reaches up to 99.9% whereas, the second one reaches up to 75.5%. Moreover, there is no significant variation in the removal capacity between faujasite and sodalite.

GIS-BASED MULTICRITERIA DECISION MAKING TO ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL WATER HARVESTING DAM SITES

Ranim AlJubaely

ABSTRACT :

Selection of water harvesting dam site involves a complex array of decision criteria that may have conflicting values. Finding the optimum location requires integration of the capacities of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Multi-criteria Decision- Making (MCDM). In this research, a GIS-based multi-criteria decision analysis approach is used to solve this problem. The approach is based on the extension of Analytical Hierarchy Process using fuzzy quantifiers-guided Ordered Weighted Averaging operators (GIS-based AHP-OWA). This approach is applied to determine the optimal site of a water harvesting dam in Qassim region, Saudi Arabia. Several factors affect the selection of the best location of the target water harvesting dam. The results showed that using a combination of GIS-based AHP-OWA is proper approach for optimal water harvesting site selection, where this approach provides a generic powerful decision-making tool that allows decision-makers to define a decision strategy on a continuum between pessimistic (risk-averse) and optimistic (risk-taking) strategies.

Keywords: *Site selection, GIS, MCE, AHP, OWA, water harvesting.*

IMPACTS OF DESALINATION PLANT DISCHARGES ON THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Desalination of seawater became one of the main alternatives for the substitution of water shortage in Egypt. Although desalinating the seawater is costly, it is still an important option for compensating for the water shortage. We should be aware of the fact that the effluent discharges from the plant back to the sea may have a negative impact on environment. They adversely affect the marine life and the ecology in the plant vicinity. The paper will present the negative impact of the desalination plants and how it can be minimized to keep the marine life and the ecological environment in a good condition.

ASSESSMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN DHAMAR GOVERNORATE, YEMEN REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT :

Yemen face water problem due to rapid depletion of groundwater and the lack of surface water availability. Dhamar Governorate, is located about 100 km from the south of Sana'a (the capital), is one of the arid regions in the country. This research aims to explain the current situation of water resources and to get better planning for water resources management in the governorate. The rainfall is low and have spatial and temporal variation as well as the non-renewable groundwater abstraction is high. Previous studies in Dhamar plain showed that the total inflow and outflow were approximately 659.36 and 771.51 MCM/year respectively, which gives negative change in storage of about 112.15 MCM/year. Groundwater table declined in the last 40 years at a rate of 2.0 to 2.5 m/year, because of the high abstraction of groundwater from the entire area. It is predicted with the growth rate of 2% in water abstraction, which is normally expected in developing the economy, the shallow groundwater would be exhausted within the next 30 years. In Dhamar plain, it was found that the irrigation supply for irrigated areas of single, double and perennial crops were about 90, 95 and 95% from groundwater while the remaining percentage supplied from surface water. In general, the classification of cultivated area according to the sources of irrigation not only in Dhamar plain but in all the governorate in 2013 was about 27 and 73% from groundwater and surface water respectively, which was changed in 2015 to 39 and 61% respectively. This means that there is a probability stress on groundwater in the future in agriculture sector. Better water resources management and conservation with planning are very important to apply in the governorate to solve the problem of water shortage in the future and conserve the non-renewable water resources. From this study, different scenarios suggested to adopt with the scarce in water resources.

Keywords: *Dhamar, Groundwater, Surface water, Water Crisis.*

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF NEW ASSIUT BARRAGE USING QUANTITATIVE MATRICES METHOD

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ABSTRACT :

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure for assessing the environmental implication of a decision to implement policies and plans for the new development projects. The new Assiut Barrage and its hydropower station will enhance irrigation system, provide the community with the clean electricity, and improve locality traffic paths. Whoever the construction stage may affect the ambient environment with different factors. EIA using quantitative matrices was applied in this study to assess the effects of construction works and operating stage on the local environment. Quantitative Matrix is a two-dimensional table that defines the impacts arising from the interaction between project activities and environmental components. The investigated environmental factors are surface water, soil erosion, groundwater, ambient air quality, fauna, flora, and traffic volume. A comparison between using Quantitative and Weighted Matrices is applied and discussed in this study. The results showed that Quantitative Matrix has more detail related to environmental components than weighted matrix, while Weighted Matrix is useful in the alternative sites selection of the developed projects according to environmental issues. The result of this study is used to audit and improve environmental policies and planes during both of construction and operating stage of the Assiut new Barrage. Also, the study can be applied on any similar future riverine construction works.

Keywords: *Construction Projects, Environmental Impacts, Air Quality, Assiut new Barrage, Ambient Environment, Quantitative Matrix*

**QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES OF SURFACE WATER AND
GROUNDWATER RESOURCES AROUND THE RIVER NILE, MINIA
AND ASSIUT GOVERNORATES UPPER EGYPT: DISCRIMINATION
OF WATER POLLUTION**

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ABSTRACT:

The present study deals with the discrimination of the pollution recorded in the groundwater and the surface water samples distributed in the area between Maghagha city at the north of Minia Governorate and El-Badary and EL ghamaym at south of Assiut Governorate. Quantitative analyses of 256 water samples (cluster analysis and principal coordinate analysis) revealed the distinction of seven clusters each of which has its characteristic conditions (according to cluster analysis) and separation of the very high polluted samples of the study area according to principal coordinate analysis. Moreover, the use of GIS technique helped to draw a general map introducing the different zones of pollution in the study area.

**ASSESSMENT OF SOME PROPERTIES AS INDICATOR FOR WATER
QUALITY INDEX (WQI) OF THE RIVER NILE, EGYPT AND COMPARING
WITH SOME DIFFERENT WATERWAYS**

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ABSTRACT :

Quality of water in Egypt is determined by a periodic monitoring program where natural, chemical and microbiological indicators are measured. The River Nile monitoring points are examined periodically every four months. Monitoring the impact of various sources of drainage especially industrial drainage on waterways, as well as monitoring hot spots on the river banks can be a true criterion for judging quality of fresh water of the River Nile. Most results through my researching years on the Nile water quality show the validity of that water for all uses. Comparing the acquired outcome and criteria of a wide range of streams on the world was carried out.

Keywords: *Egypt, River Nile, Monitoring, Streams, Water Quality Index (WQI).*

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WATER QUALITY OF EGYPT'S NORTHERN LAKES A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT :

Most coastal areas in Egypt are characterized with a diversity of ecosystems, habitats and organisms. However, most of Egypt's coastal areas suffer from encroachments, pollution and over-exploitation, resulting in shrinkage of large areas, poor water quality and low levels of productivity.

The northern lakes of Egypt, from 1972 through 2016, lost 128.1 km² of their total area, representing 5.6%. However, the productivity of lakes has increased lately due to the high concentrations of phosphorus and nitrogen nutrients, which in turn were associated with water pollution with organic waste and fertilizer residues.

The present study includes four sections. Section I presents the spatial evolution and land use map of the northern lakes. Section II handle the characteristics of water quality, Section III investigates the water productivity in the light of water quality indicators. The last section discusses the costs of environmental degradation of the northern lakes.

The study showed a deterioration in water quality in the lakes of the northern delta, and the strong relationship between water quality and levels of water productivity, also revealed slight differences between the northern delta lakes, becoming more apparent with lake Bardawil in northern Sinai.

The study recommends maintaining water quality of the lakes through continuous purification of the lagoon water inlets (Bogaz), improvement of the internal water cycle, preventing infringements and ceasing activities detrimental to the environment. Besides, wastewater sewerage should agree with legal legislation.

PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT IN THE AREAS OF THE EGYPTIAN STATE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

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ABSTRACT :

The problem of protecting and preserving the marine environment in the areas of the Egyptian Maritime State in the Mediterranean Sea is one of the most serious problems faced by the political decision-maker in relation to that region. The danger of protecting the marine environment lies in the multiplicity of dangers that threaten it, particularly marine pollution and the cost of protecting the marine environment. On what appears to be a conflict between the protection of the marine environment and the growth of certain industries and development activities. This research deals with the problem of protecting the marine environment in Egypt's maritime areas in the Mediterranean by determining its size in the marine environment of the Mediterranean in general and the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea region in particular. Environmental protection at the national and regional levels

NATIONAL WATER PROBLEM (2017)

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Most countries in the world suffer from water problems due to several factors. The most important of the rising world population increased by 3% with the increase in demand for water, followed by the problem of waste water and poor management, use and contamination and leakage, especially in irrigation is wasted from 30-70% of the water used systems. Followed by climate change and global warming, and that increase the areas of drought and desertification, floods and pollution. Add to that there are a host of other factors. The research concludes many of the recommendations notably the introduction of technology that could save wasted water, and improving irrigation systems, wastewater treatment and reuse. And the need to develop a global strategy to resolve the dispute on shared water resources problems, and work to raise the rate of investment in the water sector as well as promote environmental awareness programs, conservation and reduce pollution, leakage and waste of resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF GROUNDWATER AT SOHAG DISTRICT, SOHAG GOVERNORATE, EGYPT

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Groundwater in Sohag district, Sohag Governorate, Egypt has a special significance, since it is the second source for freshwater used for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. Groundwater resources of Sohag district are currently threatened by contamination infection from agricultural land and urbanization activities. The chemical parameters of groundwater play essential role in classifying and precisely understanding the hydrochemical system in any aquifer. This study focused on the evaluation of groundwater quality and evaluating the suitability of groundwater for different purposes in Sohag district. In order to gain this purpose, hydrogeochemical classification and spatial distribution model of Sohag District Quaternary aquifer have been carried out. Groundwater samples collected from 13 stations have been analyzed for determining physicochemical parameters (TDS, EC and pH) and concentration of major ions (Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Cl^- , HCO_3^- and SO_4^{2-}) for hydrometric characterization. The distribution of the major ions is the order of $\text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+ > \text{K}^+$ and $\text{HCO}_3^- > \text{Cl}^- > \text{SO}_4^{2-}$. Major ions in groundwater are within the permissible limits for drinking uses with the exception of bicarbonates HCO_3^- . The suitability of groundwater for irrigation is evaluated by Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) and Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC). It is observed that, the most of the samples is plotted in C3-S1 field demonstrating low Sodium Adsorption Ratio and high salinity hazard. Spatial distribution of major anions and cations in groundwater samples were shown demonstrating somewhat uncommon variety. Results indicated that groundwater properties generally controlled by the prevailed geochemical processes represented by rock water interaction, dissolution, and ion exchange. Management alternatives should be followed in the study area to keep away from degradation of groundwater quality and provide sustainable development. The results of this study are beneficial for the stakeholders involved in irrigation, drinking water companies and experts who are interest in this discipline.

Keywords: Groundwater resources, hydrogeochemical classification, physicochemical parameters, Quaternary aquifer, Sohag district.

DESERTIFICATION AND LAND RECLAMATION

CORN STOVER LIQUIDS FOR STABILIZING COARSE SAND AND FINE SOIL PARTICLES AGAINST WIND FORCE: A LABORATORY WIND TUNNEL STUDY

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ABSTRACT :

The applicability of using corn stover liquids as coarse sand soil particles stabilizer (bio-binder) material was studied. The corn stover powder (CS) was liquefied in ethylene carbonate (EC) in the presence of dilute sulfuric acid. The liquid samples were prepared with 4 levels of CS/EC mixtures (20%, 22.5%, 25%, and 30%, w/w), 2 levels of liquefaction temperature (140 °C, and 160 °C), and varied reaction times (30~90 min). The insoluble residue ratios for the CSLS increased with higher CS/EC mixture, lower reaction temperatures and shorter reaction times. While the viscosity in the CSLS increased with higher CS/EC mixture, higher reaction temperatures and longer reaction times. The air dried pre-treated coarse sand soil samples covered with CSLS were placed in a tunnel subjected to wind speeds ranging from 6 m/s to 18 m/s. The crusts developed with the CSLS on the coarse sand soil surface could withstand wind speeds up to 10 m/s, beyond this speed the deformation in the crust with a gradual increase in the erosion rate was observed. The present work concluded that the adhesive forces of all the CSLS samples had nearly the same resistance effects to the wind flow irrespective to the preparation conditions (CS/EC ratios, reaction temperature and reaction time) and the viscosity. Also the crust developed on the coarse sand soil samples showed high resistance to wind erosion to a limited wind speed; however, beyond that limit the coarse sand soil particles are no longer stabilized.

Key words: *corn stover, liquefaction, soil conservation, wind erosion.*

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE STATE OF TATAOUINE (REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA)

Riad Bashir

Researcher in the Institute of Regions in Medenine, Tunisia

ABSTRACT :

Tataouine (sout east of tunisia) has many important natural resources that belong to the agricultural sector (water and soil ...). The agricultural sector is of great importance in the region, where a large number of people are interested in planting trees, especially olives. The conservation of water and soil is one of the most important agricultural activities in Tataouine especially in the mountain areas.

In this research we will identify the status of the region and highlight the role of the state in the development of the agricultural sector and land reclamation and resist the creeping sand.

EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION

Abdel Monem El Tayeb Hamida Ali

**Assistant of the University of the Koran and the breeding of science Faculty of Education
Department of Biology - And to the island Sudan**

ABSTRACT :

This research aims to identify the soil and the effects of soil erosion and how to treat these threats that threaten the soil and affect the production and how to maintain the soil sound, the researcher used descriptive descriptive method, the study concluded some of the most important results :

- 1- The quality of the soil should be maintained because it represents the renewable wealth on which the human depends on its various products.**
 - 2- Clean the soil from pests.**
 - 3- follow the correct methods in settling and plowing the soil so as not to be exposed to erosion and erosion**
-

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENT

FLASH FLOODS VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT USING GIS SPATIAL MODELING AND REMOTE SENSING DATA IN EL-ARISH CITY, NORTH OF SINAI, EGYPT

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ABSTRACT:

Floods are a weather hazard and occur when water flows into a region faster than it can be absorbed into the soil, stored in a lake or reservoir or removed in runoff or a waterway into a drainage basin. Flash floods are the most dangerous kind of floods causing rapid rises of water in a short amount of time and can trigger other catastrophic hazards associated with damage, danger to human life, properties, and environment. In this study, flash floods were discussed in order to support the decision-making process concerned with water management as an essential prerequisite for Egypt sustainable development. Geographic Information System (GIS) are used to analyze the vulnerability of flash floods in El-Arish City. GIS not only can generate visualization, simulation and modeling of flooding, but also provide the potential to further analyze to estimate damages due to floods and for both the flood management and flood emergency response. The flash flood vulnerability mapping in this study integrates some of the flooding causative factors such as rainfall distribution (TRMM data), elevation slope and aspect (ASTER data), flow direction and drainage network (ArcGIS hydrology analysis) and land-cover (Landsat 8). Vulnerability was classified into five: very high, high, moderate, low and very low. The results show that El-Arish City has very high vulnerability to flash floods. The most prone-areas cover residential areas in El-Arish City. This reveals socio-economic vulnerability in terms of serious damage to property of infrastructures such as roads, bridges and other public and private settlements. The vulnerability varies from low values in the south to high values in the north and the north basin is the most vulnerable to flooding with very high vulnerability with about 5.4% due low elevation with both vegetation cover and urban areas. This study recommended the creation of dams as a solution to flash flood to control and harvest flood water to take the advantage of the water stored. However, geological structures have to be considered through the process of creating dams and determination of the possible dam sites have to studied well through GIS suitability analysis. It is also recommended that local authorities have to prepare against future occurrence of floods by early warning systems and effective urban planning measures that should be put in place in those areas that are vulnerable to floods.

Keywords: *Flash flood, Floods Vulnerability Assessment, GIS, Remotely Sensed, El-Arish City Sinai.*

USING REMOTE SENSING AND CHANGE DETECTION TECHNIQUES IN MONITORING LAKE EDKU PROBLEMS

Zahra N.Nashwa. Farag M. Magdy. Abd el kareem M.

ABSTRACT :

Lake Edku is one of the most important northern delta lakes, where the production of fish annually about 10910 tons/year and supports the living conditions for more than 4000 fishermen. Lake Edku was continuously exposed to many changes that causing deterioration in its fish production, area and quality as about 40% of lake area has been disappeared and lake water quality become worst. The aim is achievement the sustainable use of Lake Edku, this could be achieved through the collection of reliable and comprehensive set of scientific data using remote sensing technology. Also for analyzing the trends and estimating the temporal changes change detection techniques were used in this study. The results revealed that During 1973-1988, the aquatic vegetation increased gradually and many islands were filled and connected to ground. While during 1988-2005 urban areas and roads are expanded, in addition it was observed that water areas gradually increased as it were used in the operation of fish farms; in the same time many areas are dredged for establishment new canals and drains. For protect the lake water from the deterioration, it was recommended 1) establishment of fish farms within this surface area and removal of fish farms that violated the law. 2) taking effective and urgent actions to stop dumping the sewage of neighboring villages in the lake and create units and sanitation systems for maadeya villages, and increase and raise the productivity of the lake in line with water area by rate 1 ton per acre per year and providing the necessary fish fry from the output of hatcheries as a solution to maintain and raise the productivity

Key words: *Lake Edku, pollution, remote sensing, change detection, principal components analysis*

GIS APPLICATIONS IN THE STUDY OF ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES ... ASSIUT CITY MODEL

El – Metwalli El-saied Ahmed

**Professor of Human Geography and former Head of Geography Department, Faculty of Arts,
Assiut University**

ABSTRACT :

The provision of basic community services, especially education and health, is an important element. It is a vital part of the fabric of the internal structure of cities and their daily life, especially in large cities. The provision of these services to the population is one of the most important functions and components of cities. GIS applications have been used in the study of access to educational and health services, Assiut City as a model

GEO-MORPHOMETRIC WADI TALAL BASIN AND THE POSSIBILITY OF BENEFITING FROM ITS WATER IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS USING THE TECHNIQUES OF GIS AND REMOTE SENSING

Mohamed Abdel Moatamed Abdel Rasool

Lecturer of Natural Geography, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, New Vally,
Assiut University

ABSTRACT :

Despite the significant role played by central and local administrative bodies, the issue of the environment remains an issue requiring all efforts, so that individuals have a strong participation in the protection of the environment, as embodied in the World Charter for Nature, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1973, under the article number 24.

This Participation realized by the establishment of associations that adopt the principles of environmental protection and defense, which carries the responsibility of raising the level of environmental awareness among citizens .

CREATE A DIGITAL MODEL TO CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE SITES FOR GROWTH AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN QENA

Mohamed Ali Mahmoud Mohamed

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ABSTRACT :

The study proposes a new thinking to stimulate growth and urban development through a proposal to establish a new urban area in Qena to become a new urban center serving the ancient city of Qena and an outlet that accommodates current and future population growth. This thought is based on the fact that the evolution of urban growth should follow development rather than predetermined. The new city of Qena, located in the extreme north-west of the ancient city of Qena, suffers from poor selection of the site, as it lies in the exit of Wadi Qena, which presents the area to the risks in the event of flooding, so it is imperative proposals to build a dam at the exit of Wadi Qena to secure and complete the urban area In the new city of Qena.

With the help of geographic information systems, this improvisation can be replaced by organized planning governed by criteria and conditions for which the site can not be chosen, making the choice of the optimal location or the appropriate for the creation of new cities possible. The present study is trying to reach it, Which may have an impact on overall development, which all those interested in the efficiency of new city sites look forward to.

الجمعيات الاهلية

ROLE OF NGOS AND NGOS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

Iman Hussainat

University of National School of Science and Politics – Algeria

ABSTRACT :

Despite the significant role played by central and local administrative bodies, the issue of the environment remains an issue requiring all efforts, so that individuals have a strong participation in the protection of the environment, as embodied in the World Charter for Nature, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1973, under the article number 24. This Participation realised by the establishment of associations that adopt the principles of environmental protection and defense, which carries the responsibility of raising the level of environmental awareness among citizens.

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM

MEDICAL GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE MINERAL DUST AND RELATED LUNG DISEASES AT EL-GEDIDA MINE, BAHARIYA OASIS, EGYPT.

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ABSTRACT :

Medical geology is a new interdisciplinary science studying the relationships between the geological factors and related human health problems. One of the most common occupational health hazards is the inhalation of the mineral dust. El-Gedida iron mine which located in the bahariya oasis is considered a good case study to apply the medical geochemistry methods by studying the characteristics and the geogenic of the mineral dust. The key project task of this research is to determine the geological sources of the mineral dust and form an overview of the potentially lung diseases due to dust exposure. Different geochemical methods were used to show how the geochemical characteristics affects the potentially lung diseases including XRF, XRD, SEM and EDX. The results show that the most potential lung disease is sidero-silicosis which is attributed to the high concentrations of crystalline silica and hematite in dust samples. Sidero-silicosis results in shortness of breath cough and fever. When the disease becomes progressive, extreme shortness of breath, great chest pains and sometimes total respiratory failure occur with an increased risk of lung cancer has been reported in people with silicosis. We suggest some procedures which should be taken to prevent the development of lung diseases between workers including emphasizing adequate ventilation, limiting exposure hours, continuous medical surveillance, using efficient dust masks and form a multidisciplinary platform between different related sciences towards a better applying of medical geology methods.

Keywords: *Medical Geology, Mineral Dust, Silicosis, Bahariya Oasis, occupational health.*

HEALTH DEVELOPMENTAL EVALUATION FOR MAP OF HEALTH RISKS TO EGYPT IN THE LIGHT OF PLANNING PRIORITIES

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ABSTRACT :

Health geography is extensively interested in health within the context of the spatial organization. Man is the most vital factor in bringing about environmental change and the first affected by this change of direct damage to his health. The lack of capacity of ecosystems to accommodate those changes, called for assessment and health evaluating of environmental elements of operations surrounding the human being; a view to the continuous monitoring of the current and future conditions, formulating mechanisms and strategies to ensure the achievement of development and effectiveness of programs, impact and sustainability. This is what the researcher will seek to approach through the study.

The study goals are as follows:

- 1- Designing a health map of the causes of deaths to illustrate the burden of disease and its variables or Disease Burden Dynamic Study to determine the status of the level of Egyptian human health in time and space. This is by relying on classification and analysis of mortality data according to the cause, health information system or HIS, and the system of the International Classification or ICD universally followed in classification of causes of death.
- 2- Conducting a geographical assessment of the state of the environment, according to some indicators related to public health, and cases of morbidity and mortality; to highlight the degree of environmental crisis; to be mainly in the development of priorities for intervention, according to degrees of crisis.
- 3- Having a chronological-spatial plan for the treatment of crisis or deterioration in need of immediate planning intervention. Low ranges require later support, while good ranges refer to sensitivity before planning to deal with the future and its requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE IN ALGERIA SURVEY (2012-2013) MICS4

Zubaida Bilabi

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ABSTRACT :

One of the basic needs to individual health is the access of potable water and sanitation and hygiene. According to the 2010 World Health Organization (WHO) report, there are several water-borne diseases, most of which are diarrheal. It causes approximately 4,600 million episodes per year and causes about 1.8 million deaths per year, also 50% of cases of malnutrition are associated with frequent diarrheal episodes. Malnutrition in childhood causes 35% of all child deaths. The problem is mainly in developing countries.

Algeria, like other developing countries, has diarrheal, which was only 12% of disease cause in sixteen and this percentage rose to 61% in 2005.

Data sources:

★ In this study we will use MICS4 data survey for the year 2012-2013.

Objectives of the study:

★ prevalence of diarrheal in children under five years of age according to place of residence, age of child and educational level of father and mother, as well as according to wealth index.

★ The source of drinking water and the connection to the sewage network according to different geographic regions

★ The availability of water and soap and its relationship to the acquisition of health behavior of hand washing. The results clarified that:

★ 9% of children under five years of age had diarrheal during the two weeks prior to the survey. This percentage varies according to the geographic regions, reaching 12% in the South Region, and the percentage varies according to the child's age. Children aged 0-11 months reached To 14%, the same age group in the 12-23 age group, and decreases to 4% in the 48-59 month age group. According to the educational level of the mother, the highest percentage of women with a primary level was 11% and the lowest among women who did not have any level of education 7.5%. It was 10.5% for very poor families and 7.9% for rich families.

★ In Algeria, 86% of households have access to drinking water, 87% in urban areas and 84% in rural areas. In the south

★ 90% of the families have places for hand washing and 91% have soap and water, 8% of families do not have a specific place to wash their hands. 99% of households have soap if head household has high level and 94% if head household has no educational level. The percentage is higher in urban areas, 98% in rural areas, 94% in rich families, 99% in poor families and 89% in poor families.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND THE SPREAD OF DISEASES AMONG THE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT:

The scientist witnesses today environmental problems many health inhabitants of the scientist threatened general and inhabitants of Algeria especially and early deaths afflict to, where several illness appeared solid relationship in the environmental shapers have fun, formative air pollution, polluting of the waters and the thermal imprisoning. This illness include different kinds from cancerous, the diarrhea, the heart illness respiratory oasis of the illness etc. This environmental problems consider the human element the main causer for spread which harms on health have fun the inhabitants, and raved what discovered about him her the worldwide organization for the health through reports, since she that she lowering burden of this illness and the resulting deaths about the environmental pollution seeks to. Fulfilled the respect raved so indeed the question who proposes himself he how the environmental problems on health of inhabitants perceived the scientist and the islands? What she nature of the illness the more spread because of this problems? What he size of the deaths resulting about the problems environmental? What she is strategy the organized universality for the health in this respect ?

الطاقة والبيئة

THE ROLE OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SOLAR ENERGY) IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Solar energy is one of the strategic choices to meet the future needs of local and global energy, which led to maximizing its role is the beginning of the depletion of traditional sources of energy and traditional resources depletion, in addition to the contribution of traditional sources of the rise in the rate of global pollution, and in this regard seeking to determine the role of solar energy In establishing sustainable development principles at the regional levels by applying them to the Egyptian governorates.

**NUCLEAR LICENSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY
SYSTEMS IN ARAB COUNTRIES
(COMPARATIVE STUDY)**

mahdawi eabd alqadir * - yusfat eali hashim **

* Member of the Faculty and Vice President - Ahmed Derayah University - Adrar - Algeria

** Head of Department of Law - Ahmed Derayah University - Adrar – Algeria

ABSTRACT :

The study deals with the readiness of the Arab countries to launch projects in the exploitation of atomic energy in the production of electricity and desalination, due to expectations of the near depletion of fossil energy sources, and the volatility of the global energy market.

In light of the caveats surrounding the electromagnetism option, the study attempts to investigate the compatibility of Arab nuclear licensing systems with international environmental security standards, to ensure the preservation of the environment and its components from all forms of nuclear and radiation pollution.

الفنون والبيئة

**ARTISTIC URBAN CREATIVITY AND ITS HARMONY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT
- URBAN ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMATIC AND ITS DEVELOPMENT STAGES -**

Mayada Bou Ajram

American University of culture and education – Faculty of Arts

ABSTRACT :

The research studies the artistic urban creativity and its harmony with the environment through presenting the Arabic urban environment problematic and its development as well as its engagement with the following data (climate, energy, construction materials and design) since the human being was engaged, through history, with his environment; he built his house in a way that he can breathe and benefit from the natural source of light noting that he was not at that time an engineer or a meteorologist. However, nowadays when technical and scientific tools have developed, local building has changed, modern buildings ignore the climate and its factors, buildings move to outside as well as glass buildings, causing heat, widespread and affect the social environment and the relation between the human being and his surroundings.

Art is the ability allowing the human being to express himself and his obsessions; it is the mirror that lets people know about their history and civilizations and the environment in Arts is completely different from the environment in all other fields. Art plays a crucial role in society as it upgrades the human being and nurtures his moral side and therefore developing the values of belonging to his place and protect it. Thus, Art reflects the artist's environment in different tools and ways which identify the artist's lifestyle, thinking, spirit and ideas. The human being had expressed, during prehistoric ages, his reality via drawing on caves' walls where he lived like Lascaux Caves in France and the Cave of Altamira in Spain. In old civilizations, like the Pharaonic one, the architect had used stones found around the Nile River that suit Egypt climate and the building was linked with astronomical and world changes and it was therefore different from the Roman civilization, its building and columns as well from the Ancient Greece civilization, its details and cities' planning and ores. Basra and Kufa were the first Islamic cities in the Arabic building and they had been chosen accordingly to the appropriate effects of climate and environment such as the use of domes and internal spaces in a way to adapt the human being with his environment.

With population growth, our cities spread, changes appearances in the modern urbanism with the developed techniques leading to thermal pollution as well as construction materials obstructing the building's breathing and the misuse of roofs, the modification in the interior design and the environmental pollution increase. Thus, if we consider that Art is a life necessity to prepare people for a better life as well as if we agree that we have to protect Art for the young awareness, our question will be as follows: to what extent Art can protect the social environment? In fact, artistic urban work aims at creating a special dynamic aesthetics protecting communities' environment. The artist is able at any time to invent and create through his reality taking into account the developed modern and technical vision.

Hassan Fathi, one of the most Arab architects who aimed at finding a traditional building where he used all the traditional local civilized and architectural characteristics and merge them in a harmonized

template in order to revive the local architectural heritage of the popular Egyptian building. He noticed that the changes occurring on the current building is a result of many factors mainly training the architect and urging him to study the old Arabic house history. From his point of view, smart building is the one based on the simple formation where people can live and communicate to create an integrated social environment.

HERITAGE VILLAGES IN KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OUDA SUDIR HERITAGE VILLAGE AS A MODEL

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ABSTRACT :

Heritage tourism contributes to strengthen social ties among local communities in Saudi Arabia, enhancing citizen's sense of national affiliation, improving community living and their lifestyle by creating new job opportunities and revitalizing the economy in general. Ouda Sudir is considered one of the heritage villages that can be invested as a tourist destination contributes to the revitalization of heritage tourism.

The aim of the research is to highlight the role of urban heritage in revitalizing heritage tourism in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a presentation of the experience of developing ancient heritage villages, and shed light on the experience of the revival of Ouda Sudir heritage village, study of the elements of the tourist attraction, the economic and developmental role that this heritage village can play in the development of sustainable heritage tourism. The problem of the research is the villagers of Ouda Sudir are migrating from the heritage areas to the modern buildings. Due to the fragility of heritage buildings, has deteriorated its state of construction, which threatens to lose this wealth of urban heritage and cultural, and perhaps the best aspects of conservation is the development and investment in the field of heritage tourism.

The study was based on the descriptive analytical method and the field study through the distribution of questionnaire forms to a random sample of tourists who came to Ouda Sudir Heritage Village. The sample was 52 questionnaires, the data were analyzed and the validity of the study hypotheses was carried out using the statistical program (SPSS, V.23) , in addition to the photography of the most important elements of the tourist attraction in Ouda Sudir heritage village, which included the mosque, Fences, heritage houses, Diwaniya of Mohammed Abu Humaid, Al-Dweihi House, Museum of Al-Issa and Museum of Hussein. The study resulted to prove the hypothesis alternative that there is a statistical significance among Tourist views on the role of preserving the architectural heritage in heritage tourism development in Ouda Sadir heritage village. The research concluded a number of recommendations for the development of Ouda Sudir village to support heritage tourism in the region.

THE ROLE OF COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ARAB ANTIQUITIES IN PRESERVING THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN EGYPT

Magdy abdel- Gwad Elwan Othman

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ABSTRACT :

The Egyptian government began to take an interest in the architectural heritage since the late of the 19th century. Egypt had no official administration prior to that, which was concerned with preserving the cultural heritage.

The first of this interest of Islamic and Christian architectural heritage in Egypt since the establishment of the Committee for the Preservation of Arab Antiquities in the era of The Khidaoy of Egypt Mohammed Tawfiq on 26 Muharram 1291 H corresponding to December 18, 1881, was under the presidency of the Director of Public Endowments, and on 20/1/1996 included works Preservation and restoration of Christian monuments and their consideration by the Commission for the Preservation of Arab and Christian Antiquities.

Thanks to the archaeological remains in Egypt, this committee is preserved in the art of preservation of Arab monuments of artistic, historical and industrial value and preventing any excess resulting in change or alteration in the design or history of these monuments.

This paper deals with the role of the Committee in the preservation and maintenance of the Islamic and Christian monuments since its inception and until it was transferred to the Antiquities Department in the reign of King Farouk in 1946.

The research was provided with a number of illustrations and photographic plates to enrich the scientific material.

ECOTOURISM IN ALGERIA: BETWEEN AMBITION AND OBSTACLES OF REALITY

Mosa Nora

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ABSTRACT:

Ecotourism is one of the most important sustainable resources based on the balance between natural resources and increased human consumption, and on the valuation of cultural heritage and environmental resources in the form of income-generating programs.

Followers of development issues in Algeria in the governmental and societal sector (civil society) notes a kind of rift between speeches, practice, Environmental tourism in Algeria is a big challenge. It is not just a matter of tourism in natural resources and allowing thousands of people to sweep protected areas. The big challenge is twofold:

* The first sociocultural related to the promotion and implantation of tourist culture and cultural environment in urban areas .

* The second is the exploitation and activation of legislative mechanisms and laws for the protection of natural heritage, environmental resources and the control of human behavior (individual practices, economic activities, agriculture, etc.) within the framework of rigor work with the mentality of sustainability and protect the rights of generations in the natural, environmental and cultural resources of the country .

This paper aims at presenting the reality of ecotourism in Algeria within the two-mentioned perspective and highlighting how ecotourism as an alternative wealth suffers from the gap between rhetoric and legislation on the one hand and the practice and implementation in other hands.

THE USE OF SOLID ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE IN AL-AHSA GOVERNORATE IN SAUDI ARABIA IN ENRICHING THE MURAL

Yasser Mohamed Fadl Ebrahim

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The Dept of Art Education, Faculty of Specific Education , Assiut University

**Recruiting of solid environmental waste in Al-Ahsa Governorate in Saudi Arabia in enriching the
Wall painting
(POSTER)**

ABSTRACT:

Solid waste is considered one of the most important sources of pollution in the world. It is considered one of the most important sources of pollution in this region because of its increasing generality and lack of appropriate technical methods in dealing with such wastes such as the modern artist's view of them as new materials inspired by innovative ideas, And more modern plastic treatments. And then emerged new technical trends such as the art of assembly and installation, where the use of these wastes and appeared individual methods varied in some contemporary artists used the waste and worked to reformulate them with different creative techniques, where the search benefit from those techniques that dealt with environmental issues and the search for solutions Traditional art that is modern and original. The current research aims at shedding light on the most important local and international experiences that have transformed the residues of the solid environment waste into wall paintings, in addition to developing the environmental awareness and aesthetic sense of the students of art education at King Faisal University towards benefiting from these wastes and using them aesthetically in wall paintings Education at King Faisal University, as well as the city of Ahsa, which lacks the artwork of the wall, which is raised among the visually impaired citizens. Through the follow-up research to descriptive analytical approach in terms of theoretical framework and experimental approach in terms of applied framework in the conduct of the student experience according to a plan to teach the decision of experimentation in photography by the use of waste environment aesthetically in their work.

WAYS TO EMPLOY NEGLECTED RAW MATERIALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ART IN POSTMODERN SCULPTURE

Enas Mahdi Ibrahim Al-Saffar

Department of Art Education - Faculty of Fine Arts-University of Babylon - Republic of Iraq

(POSTER)

ABSTRACT:

The current research (ways to employ neglected raw materials in the art of the postmodern sculpture) based on the idea that the creative effort of the artist as product possess form and experience human experience, is an attempt to form the raw material to become the real essence of creative work as the article itself involving aesthetic value. The material from which the work is made is not merely something that made this or that work, but it is seen as an end in itself, and has special sensory qualities that will help to form the aesthetic theme. The research consisted of four chapters: The first included a presentation of the problem of research and the question what are the ways to employ neglected materials in the sculpture of postmodernity? as well as the importance of research and the need for it. The objective of the study is to learn about how to employ neglected raw materials in environmental art in postmodern sculpture. The third chapter included the research procedures that dealt with the research community, which included 25 work, and three samples. The researcher adopted a method of content analysis approach to research. Chapter IV addressed the findings and conclusions of the research, as well as the recommendations and proposals.

التكنولوجيا والبيئة □

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ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR ESTIMATING WATER LEVEL IN 16THTISHREEN DAM RESERVOIR

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ABSTRACT :

Storage levels prediction ability in dam reservoirs is a critical issue within the dam management system and protection from flood, depending on the values of precipitation and runoff coming into the reservoir over different periods of time. This paper aims at predicting water level in the 16th Dam reservoir on the AL-kabir AL-shemali River in Syria, using artificial neural networks using (ANNs). The daily measured water level used as output of the neural networks. The results of this study showed that feed forward back propagation Artificial Neural Networks (FFBP-ANNs) estimated successfully the water level in the dam reservoir, with low values of root mean square errors (RMSE), and high values of correlation coefficients (R). The result also showed that the using of the monthly index improves the accurate of estimation with correlation coefficient (R) of 99.7 %, and root mean square error (RMSE) of 7.28 mm/month for the test period. Thus, this research has shown the high reliability of artificial neural networks in estimation of water level in 16thTishreen dam reservoir where the (1-10-4) feed forward neural network provides a high predictability of water levels dam of the next day, especially during the rainy months.

THE SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE INTERNET IN PORT SAID GOVERNORATE: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT :

The objective of this research is to study the importance of the Internet in Port Said Governorate and the factors influencing its use, with the study of the existing geographical assessment of the Internet in the governorate, the levels of population satisfaction on the Internet and the identification of the positive and negative aspects to better future planning for Internet services in Port Said Governorate. The approach of this study is the integrated environmental approach, which considers the place in its functionally interrelated elements, some of which affect others, and the final result of the interaction of the elements is expressed on the overall environmental conditions. Within this main approach, the researcher will use the spatial analysis method for each element, Geographical concentration and interrelationships between elements and influencing factors. Also, the objective approach supports the previous approach in the study of all the research items in the geography of communications. Research data related to the collection, presentation and analysis of the scientific material required the use of cartographic, statistical and field methods. The use of the latter method in the compilation of the scientific material and the investigation of the actual conditions of the Internet service, because of the scarcity of data on most of the research points, was therefore designed.

The main recommendations of the study are:

- 1- The State shall adopt studies and research projects to study the economic, health and social effects of the Internet in order to reduce its risks and prevent its evils.
2. Establishing a local information network in Port Said; linking Universities, schools, hospitals and institutions to support information, education and scientific research.
- 3 - Attention to the documentation of telephone networks for all regions, and the use of geographic information systems to identify sites of damage and maintenance and information for any area to expand and develop its telephone service
- 4- To enrich the studies related to the establishment of e-government to keep up with the technological development of communication services for the general benefit of Egypt. 5- Supporting e-commerce activities in Port Said Governorate, and removing barriers to competition between telephone networks and the Internet.
6. Raising awareness of the dangers of the Internet and avoiding them in all media outlets, mosques, churches and NGOs.
- 7-Encouraging the use of the Internet in the scientific, commercial and tourism fields, especially in view of Port Said's distinct position and free trade area.
- 8-The establishment of a new branch in the Ministry of the Interior called Internet police to provide new programs that are able to pick sites that can reduce access to it, especially pornographic sites and address the problems of piracy.

FILLING OF MISSING RAINFALL DATA USING A HYBRID SYSTEM OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS

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ABSTRACT :

Rainfall forecasting plays many important roles in water resources studies and also Water resource planning and management require long time series of rainfall. However, sometimes-hydrological time series suffer from many cuts during the monitoring period, the missing data can cause malfunctions in hydrologic modeling and ineffectual performance in the assessed plans of water resource management.

This paper focuses on the possibility of using artificial neural network (ANN) in the treatment of the missing data of rainfall in Misiaf station, based on the daily rainfall data of the neighboring stations (Ein Hlaqeem, Al rasafah, Qalaat Wadi Aleiwn) during the period from (1/1/1994) to (31/12/2002). The use of Genetic Algorithms (GAs) to Optimize (FFNN) Networks Parameters.

The results of the comparison between the interpolated data by (ANN) model were compared with measured data show that this approach is suitable for estimating missing rainfall data in Misiaf Station with Correlation Coefficients (R) are (0.99 , 0.99 , 0.98 , 0.97) for the test group according to different percentages of loss (1% , 2% , 5% , 10%) respectively, and the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) ranged between (0.89, 1.15, 1.87, 2.38 mm), respectively.

The study recommends that these techniques be applied to complete the missing data of rainfall diversity of its time series (e.g. monthly series, annual maximum series, etc.) in different regions.

THE ROLE AND FEASIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CONTRACTS IN PROMOTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT :

The focus of the research is to highlight the effectiveness of technology transfer contracts as a mechanism to promote the economy of developing countries, and are these contracts a blessing or a curse on them? The purpose of this study is to highlight the pros and cons of this type of contracts and the extent of its effectiveness in giving up oil revenues and promoting the industrial economy, relying on the descriptive analytical approach, As well as the comparative in some issues related to the approach and comparison of countries, to know these contracts and their forms in the economic reality of developing countries as we come out with the result is effective and necessary for those countries or a curse on them, especially if the investment and transport in industries does not need the developing country, and among the values added to the research to highlight the role of university institutions in the transfer of internal technology and reliance on internal competencies, the formation of technological incubators to ensure what the country needs to actualize the economy in view of the needs Of the developing country.

A WORKING PAPER FOR THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE ARAB WORLD

Nagwa El-Tablawy

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Environmental Efficiency of Business Organizations: An Approach to
Environmental Sustainability**

ABSTRACT :

With the emergence and spread of the concept of sustainable development on the widest scale, and with the growing and increasing environmental awareness at all levels, individual, organizational and community, the outstanding environmental performance of business organizations is no longer a luxury; but it is essential and necessary for the survival and growth of business organizations in a multi- And the diversity and even increasing needs of members of society, and on the other hand are limited by environmental resources, which are also subject to erosion and depletion.

In order to achieve excellence and leadership, business organizations must instill and build a culture that is fully aware of the environmental dimension. Its management has environmental competence that enables it to achieve environmental sustainability, which is a fundamental dimension and a cornerstone of the dimensions of sustainable development.

From this perspective, the main objective of the working paper is set out in: Study the environmental efficiency of business organizations as an approach to environmental sustainability.

To achieve this main objective, the following are addressed :

*** Study environmental sustainability as a dimension of sustainable overall development.**

- **Dimensions of sustainable development.**
- **Environmental sustainability.**

Environmental efficacy of business organizations as an approach to environmental sustainability

*** Study the concept of environmental efficiency of business organizations in terms of**

- **Definition of Efficiency.**
- **Factors affecting the level of environmental efficiency.**
- **The pillars of environmental efficiency to achieve the environmental sustainability of business organizations.**

*** Make a set of recommendations and future studies.**

ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT AND THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

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ABSTRACT:

The main objective of this study was to identify and discuss different opportunities and constraints to sustainable agricultural development in Egypt. The paper identified and described different aspects and changes in the Egyptian agriculture and their effect on agricultural sustainability in Egypt. It presented the development in land tenure system, encroachment on agricultural land, the development of number of extension personnel, and the development in educational levels of farmers and rural people. The paper emphasized the role of and the need for effective extension services to achieve sustainable agricultural development in the country.

The study depended mainly on secondary data collected from Central Administrations for Agricultural Economics, Land Protection, and Agricultural Extension at the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics to obtain necessary data. These were in addition to results of previous research.

While improvement in educational levels of rural people, and the great revolution in Information Communication Technology (ICT) were considered as opportunities for sustainable agricultural development, changes in land tenure system, encroachment on agricultural land, decreasing number of extension personnel, changes occurred in some farmers' characteristic, and climate change were among constraints to sustainable agricultural development in the country.

Great efforts are needed by the agricultural extension system to utilize such opportunities and face various constraints to sustainable agricultural development in Egypt.

Keywords: *Agricultural sustainability, Egypt, encroachment on agricultural land, Land tenure system.*

EFFECT OF YEAST AND HUMIC ACID FOLIAR SPRAY ON SEWY DATE PALM FRUITING UNDER NEW VALLEY CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT:

An orchard experiment was carried out during 2015, 2016 and 2017 seasons on Sewy date palm grown in the Agricultural Research Station, El-Kharga, New Valley governorate, Egypt to evaluate the spraying effect of humic acid, yeast and their combinations at two times on the fruiting of Sewy date palm.

The results showed that all foliar applications of yeast, humic acid and their combination had a positive effect on the yield and fruit quality compared to the water foliar one (control). Spraying the mixture of yeast at 75 g/L and humic acid 75 ml/L was significantly superior in improving the fruit retention and bunch weight as well as enhanced fruit weight, flesh percentage and fruit dimensions. This treatment also enhanced the TSS% and sugar contents as well as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents of the fruit. On the contrary, it decreased the fruit total acidity.

So, it could be advisable to spray yeast at 50 or 75 g/L combined with humic acid at 50 or 75 ml/L to increase the yield and improve the fruit quality and nutrient contents of Sewy date palm under El-Kharga conditions, New Valley governorate.

Keywords: *Phoenix dactylifera, humic acid, yeast extract, spraying, yield, fruit quality.*

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR ESTIMATING DETERMINANTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTIONAL STATE OF KASSALA

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The Department of Geography**

ABSTRACT :

The study aimed at identifying the determinants of the agricultural sector in the state of Kassala and therefore the bases that should be targeted to achieve the agricultural renaissance .

In order to achieve this, several hypotheses were developed, namely that the agricultural sector suffers from several determinants whose indicators appear to be (lack of liquidity, storage, marketing), and used several approaches such as the regional approach and descriptive and analytical approaches. Personal interview, observation and questionnaire (visual survey).

The study concluded that the agricultural sector suffers from a number of planning and operational problems, which led to the weakness of its role, the indicators of which are water complications, as well as the weakness of funding provided especially the banker, besides the lack of studies of foreign markets to determine the size of global demand and price trends. The start of horticultural exports in addition to the determinants of promotion and publicity that led to any decline in the volume of Sudanese exports .

The study concluded by presenting a number of recommendations and interim strategies that will address the current situation and the future. The study recommended implementing the regional planning in its different dimensions, method, style and lifestyle in the state of Kassala and applying the threshold threshold system to overcome these obstacles in relation to the determinants of the agricultural sector, The region and its establishment.

Keywords: *black seed, filer mud cake, habbet el baraka, NPK, plant industry waste, sugar can industry*

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF PLANT AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE

Elman Ezz Mohamed Morgan

A Study in Agricultural Geography

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Egypt**

ABSTRACT:

Renewable resources are automatically renewable resources as long as the ecosystems on which they are based are intact and have not been breached and none of their components have been lost as a result of misuse or depletion. These resources include soil, plant, animal, marine and hydrological resources.

They represent the basis for human access to the necessities of life, especially food resources and agricultural resources, and human intervention in the processes of renewal and regulation of the exploitation of agricultural resources, namely freshwater, soil sediment and crop cultivation. Where the human gave the soil adequate care and follow the scientific methods to resist the erosion factors and follow the appropriate agricultural courses and the use of fertilizers suitable for soil to maintain their fertility and increase the production of the crop as long as care continued. The study aims to identify the development of cultivated area and crop composition in the province during the period (1991-2016) and the proportion of areas of agricultural land in and outside the Zamzam in the centers of the province in 2016, and study the compound crop field and gardener and the most important field crops and horticultural, in addition to study the geographical factors affecting it, and the problems that face Composite crop in the conservative

THE FUTURE OF THE UAE ECONOMY UNDER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS A RECORD FOR THE PERIOD (2001-2016)

Abdul Razak Hamad Hussein - Haneen Radwan Abdel Qader

ABSTRACT :

The UAE seeks to build a sustainable future for its present and future generations. The Green Economy approach was adopted as a path of sustainable development through the UAE's Green Development Strategy to achieve the vision of the UAE 2021 and to ensure a secure and sustainable future. Development and advancement of the United Arab Emirates in various fields. The study concluded that the development experience in the United Arab Emirates is one of the unique and unique experiences of the UAE. , Which has carried out many activities, legislating laws, drawing up public policies and launching various initiatives to start the transformation of the green economy through unified efforts in various aspects (economic, social, environmental and institutional), with a focus on the sector The most important and diversifying its exports and sources of income. The oil revenues are among the most important elements that provide the economic and social development. They are the main and most important budget financier. They have succeeded in getting out of the rentier status of their economy and launched several successful initiatives locally and abroad in the context of the green economy. And its ability to achieve positive results in many areas. As the results of the standard study showed a soft relationship between revenues (crude oil and natural gas) and per capita gross domestic product .This is consistent with logic, but the results of this study were suffering from the problem of self-correlation since it can not be relied upon in planning and forecasting for the future. After processing the standard problem, the results showed a positive relationship between the variables. By one unit leading to an increase of per capita GDP by US \$ 0.264 with the stability of other factors. The results also showed a soft relationship between the revenues (crude oil and natural gas) and the total life expectancy at birth. This is consistent with logic. that The increase in revenues (crude oil and natural gas) in one unit leads to an increase in life expectancy at birth (2.373) years with the stability of other factors, as well as an inverse relationship between revenues (crude oil and natural gas) and carbon dioxide emissions per capita With logic, the results suggest that the increase in revenues (crude oil and natural gas) in one unit leads to a decrease in carbon dioxide emissions average per capita by (5.755) mt with the stability of other factors, (Crude oil and natural gas) and Internet users per 1,000 inhabitants. This is consistent with logic and economic theory. The results indicate that the increase in revenues (crude oil and natural gas) In addition to the UAE's vision of the continued growth of the UAE economy in the next four years, whether it is the growth of the oil sector or other sectors contributing to the output The shop Total, for the adoption of a green economy approach to achieving sustainable development in the present and the future.

OBSTACLES TO FRUIT PRODUCTION IN DAMER DISTRICT - NILE RIVER STATE – SUDAN

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ABSTRACT :

This research is dealing with obstacles facing fruits production in the study area which is considered as one of the main areas in Sudan. Sudan is deemed for its lowest fruit production due to multitude of physical and human factors, such as climatic fluctuations, shortages in agricultural services to mention scientific research, crop protection, and weak agricultural inputs utilization. The study has applied a group of related approaches and data collection methods such as the historical, descriptive, statistical quantitative and political ecology approaches .The study equally depended on primary sources of data collection methods as represented by questionnaires ,observation , and interviews.. The study has concluded that there are physical and human obstacles th face fruit production in the study area., along with weak utilization of modern technology which was manifested in weak and humble crop and fruit production. The study has recommended that efforts should be exerted in agricultural mechanization domain, the application of modern technology and policies related to technical packages in agricultural production aspects, meeting international quality control and calibration needy. Along with other recommendations

INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND THE FORMATION OF A POLLUTED ENVIRONMENT (THE MOST IMPORTANT OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT)

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ABSTRACT:

Development is related to its kind between economic, trade and others. To reach the environmental development which is a lot of areas that are difficult to limit from the investment of natural resources, processes of conversion to industry, energy and environmental planning, urban and urban development and others. Sustainable development means the continuity of development processes non-stop through successive time development plans. The plans that aim to achieve development in the Arab world need to know comprehensively the environmental situation in the entire Arab world due to different environments in all Arab countries can achieve integration and balance in the implementation of development plans and balance the two ends of the development equation between fragile environments and virgin environments.

The development process should be fully informed of the natural environmental problems of the Arab countries and the environmental problems resulting from human activity. The most important problems that have been identified at present are field studies and Arab and international technical reports, population growth, waste and the lack of resource depletion, pollution (water - air - food - noise - visual), energy crisis, beach erosion, natural disasters such as: earthquakes, hurricanes, landslides, attacks of living organisms such as locusts and mice, poor distribution and land use, traffic problems of all types, social problems, rehabilitation and training, local and international migration. Acceleration of the process of urban growth without careful planning and slow development of infrastructure development and the spread of informal settlements, in addition to the international environmental problems affecting Arab countries directly or indirectly and primarily at striking the development process.

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THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF TQM IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Education plays an important role in the development and development of society through the contribution of its institutions in the graduation of human cadres trained to work in all fields and disciplines. The University is the most important social institution that affects and is influenced by the social atmosphere surrounding it. It is made by society on the one hand, and on the other hand it is its performance in making its artistic, professional, political and intellectual leadership. Hence, each university has its mission to achieve it. The university in the middle ages is different from its mission and purpose, the university in modern times and so on for each type of university society that suits it. The researcher tries to carry out a field study to plan university education in the light of quality standards and to reveal the reality of the composition of the teacher Libya from the point of view of faculty members and to formulate a vision for the future of the university teacher in light of the overall quality standards. According to the objectives and importance of the study, the method used is the descriptive approach based on philosophical analysis.

**THE REALITY OF DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR IN THE FACULTY OF
EDUCATION QASR BEN GHASHIR, UNIVERSITY OF TRABLOS: A
FIELD STUDY ON FACULTY MEMBERS**

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Trablos

(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

With the rapid technological progress witnessed by the world in all areas of life, modern and contemporary management needs to be modified in the decision-making style, and the improvement and development of methods of setting priorities and objectives. This is done only by creating the appropriate cultural climate in educational institutions in emergence, development and growth. The educational act has always been a cycle of democratic development in the various historical experiences of human society, the educational process is the entrance of necessity in every democratic development. This means that a democratic life cycle can not be realized unless it takes the course of the educational cycle of the particular societies. This is based on the fact that democracy, which is based on a social educational awareness of its dimensions, values and conditions. The current study aimed to know the degree of availability of elements of democratic behavior in the Faculty of Education Qasr Ben Ghashir University of Trablos as estimated by the members of the faculty and the relationship of that with each gender and scientific level and the scientific section, and the number of years of teaching. In the light of the objectives of the study and based on the results reached by the researcher finds that there is a great need to disseminate the concept of democratic behavior between the various groups working in the branches of the Faculty of Education Qasr Ben Ghashir Trablos University Libyan so that we can get new cadres able to work in a spirit of teamwork and have Ability to innovate and start.

REPARATION OF THE TEACHER IN LIBYA IN THE LIGHT OF CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

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Trablos

(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

The goal of the paper to recognize the reality of the systems of preparing the teacher in the faculties of education in Libya and to identify the future vision for the preparation of the teacher in Libya in the light of contemporary trends.

Research questions: What is the reality of the teacher preparation systems in the faculties of education in Libya? What is the future vision for the preparation of the teacher in Libya in the light of contemporary trends?

The researcher used in this purely descriptive analytical method to agree with the pure nature, in the preparation of the teacher Libya in the light of contemporary trends with the use of the most important terms suitable for the study.

Research Recommendations: The need to upgrade the level of programs provided to prepare the teacher and the need for suitable for modern developments, through periodic studies and evaluation of existing programs and the selection of the best ones. Developing methods and teaching methods used in all teacher training colleges in Libya. Follow all internationally recognized quality standards in raising the level of teacher preparation within the institutions of the preparation process. The need for students to help teachers to diversify sources of access to and use of knowledge, from computers and information networks and their various applications.

PRODUCTION OF *NIGELLA SATIVA*, L. AS AFFECTED BY APPLICATION OF ORGANIC VERSUS MINERAL FERTILIZATION

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

A field experiment was conducted to study the effect of NPK as a chemical fertilizer versus the organic fertilizer El-Takamolia (sugar can industry waste) on *Nigella sativa*, L. during two successive winter seasons. El-Takamolia was utilized at rate of 4 and 8 tons/feddan. Both the recommended NPK mineral fertilizer and unfertilized plants were utilized as control treatments. The highest level of El Takamolia fertilizer (8 ton /fed) was the best one for improving vegetative growth parameters compared to the other treatments in both seasons. The data revealed a significantly enhanced seed yield per plant and per feddan in addition to increase the number of capsules as a result of using El-Takamolia at rate of 8 tons/feddan comparing with the NPK treatments. Application of any fertilizer treatment increased oils production (volatile and fixed oil percentages and yields) as compared to the untreated control. Also, Leaf content of both chlorophyll a and b were increased. An increase in leaf and seed contents of carbohydrates and leaf content of phosphorus and potassium were detected. It could be concluded that El- Takamolia organic fertilizer may be efficiently used in the production of *Nigella sativa*, L.

Keywords: *black seed, filer mud cake, habbet el baraka, NPK, plant industry waste, sugar can industry*

IDENTIFICATION OF COMMON EDIBLE MACROFUNGI IN WILD STATUS FROM UPPER EGYPT

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

Macrofungi (Mushrooms, edible larger fungi) have been considered a great potential natural bioresource for the human diet and medication. They may have a great impact on lessening the amino acid and other nutrient supply deficits prevalent in most developing countries. Mushrooms were regarded as early as the ancient Egyptian civilization era. Their role in recycling of organic wastes and relieving environmental pollution has been now well recognized. There are a number of field investigations conducted on assessment of wild edible macrofungi in Egypt that have exposed their high dietary value. *Agaricus campestris*, *Agaricus rodmani* and *Collybia* sp. have been reported to be detected in wild natural status in Egypt. However, the previous studies neither conducted in Upper Egypt nor have reported existence of *Agaricus arvensis* and/or *A. comtulus*. Herein we provide identification of two wild *Agaricus* species detected in field expedition in Assiut. Key macroscopic and microscopic morphological characteristic are identified and illustrated. It is anticipated that the present study would serve as initial step toward encouraging exploiting of potential wildy occurring edible mushrooms and their possible domestication for human nutritional needs.

Keywords: *Agaricus arvensis*, *A. comtulus*, human diet, mushroom, recycling of organic wastes.

PERFORMANCE AND ASSOCIATIONS OF NIGELLA SATIVA L. DIFFERENT LANDRACES UNDER SOUTHERN EGYPT CONDITIONS

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(POSTER)

ABSTRACT :

An assessment was conducted during two successive seasons to study the variation and associations of growth and seed and oil yield of five Egyptian landraces of black Cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.). The obtained data revealed a significant variation among landraces in all vegetative and flower parameters. Assiut landrace showed the highest value of plant height, stem diameter, fresh and dry weight of herb, and number of capsules per plant. Menia landrace showed the highest flower percentage (65.18%) and fewer days to flower (58.88 days) and to harvest (131.36 days). Aswan, Qena and Assiut produced the highest seed yield (Kg/fed). Nevertheless, Aswan produced the highest volatile oil % and less fixed oil percent followed by Qena and Assiut, respectively. Among the 21 correlation coefficients (r), 15 showed positive values while six had negative (r) values. However, all r values for the total seed yield/feddan with other studied traits were low or negligible. Thus it is suggested that detection of landrace germplasm with array of the desirable traits among those presented here may be possible. The flow cytometry study revealed that the genome size among the five landraces ranged from 21.9 to 25.68 pg. Oil analysis indicated that the seeds of all the landraces of black cumin consisted of four saturated fatty acids (20.9%) and five unsaturated fatty acids (79.1%). Linoleic acid (59.11%), palmitic acid (16.3%) and oleic acid (12.8%) are the major components.

Keywords: *black seed, correlation coefficients, cumin seeds, flow cytometry, habbet el baraka,*

Keywords: *Agaricus arvensis, A. comtulus, human diet, mushroom, recycling of organic wastes.*

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES USED TO BUILD AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION AFTER CRISES THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES" STUDY ON HEINZ EGYPT"

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ABSTRACT :

Good reputation is the real capital that many institutions are currently seeking to reach and maintain. Without good reputation it will not occupy an important position in the market and will not be able to achieve competitive advantage, depending on the success of some companies and their ability to achieve high profits on their reputation. To physical factors such as interest in human capital and the preservation of the environment on certain non-material factors such as confidence, quality, continuity, transparency and responsibility.

In this context, many organizations and institutions have sought to optimize the use of different media to manage their reputation, especially the new media, especially social media, as one of the new media tools, especially the most important example of Facebook. Hence the importance of studying and analyzing the page of Heinz Egypt website Facebook to know the communication strategies used in the publications published on the page during the crisis period that has passed recently and known as the media "tomato crisis" and will be the search for these issues and their various treatments.