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FORWARD

It is my pleasure to welcome you back and present you this issue, Volume 5, No. 4 (2010), the fourth issue of this year of *International Journal for Sciences and Technology (IJST)*. The members of Editorial Board, the ICAST and TSTC teamwork and I hope you will find this collection of research articles useful and informative.

The journal is one of the scientific contributions offered by *the International Centre for Advancement of Sciences and Technology* to the science and technology community (Arab region with specific focus on Iraq and International).

Finally, on behalf of *the International centre*, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the efforts of the Editorial Board, Advisory group with their valuable efforts in evaluating papers, Researchers and the Editorial Secretary for managing the scientific, design, technical and administrative aspects of the Journal and for preparing this volume for final printing and publishing.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

(I) ENGLISH SECTION:

AGRICUTURAL SCIENCES

Effect of medium consistency and different growth regulators on Boston fern (Nephrolepis Exaltata) micropropagation

Rafail S. Toma & Gharbia H. Daniel

FOOD SCIENCES

Antioxidant Activities of Ethanol Extracts from Germinated Wheat Grains

Sundus H. Ahmed, Atheer A. R. Al- Douri, Moayyad A. Towaj, Mohammed M. Al-Hakim & Ahmed A. Abdul Sattar

GEOLOGY

Genesis of Copper-Iron Mineralization and the Associated Rocks in Waraz Area, Northeast Iraq

Ayten Hadi, Erfan O. Musa & Khaldoun Al- Bassam

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & MANAGERIAL SCIENCES

Analyzing the Competitiveness of Jordan Phosphate Mines

Company: Case Study for Developing Countries

Ahmad S. Al-Sukkar

The Effect of ERP Success Factors in Financial Supply Chain **Performance**

^{*} Articles in this issue are listed below according to field specialties order, starting by English section and followed by Arabic section.

MICROBIOLOGY

Comparison between two diagnostic methods for detection of Cholera toxin (CT) after the two outbreaks in Iraq

Atheer Abdul Razaaq, Abdul Jabbar N. Al-Shammari;

Ali Abdul Sattar & Kifah Ahmed

(II) قسم الدراسات والبحوث العربية – ARABIC SECTION

العلوم الزراعية

استجابة محصول الذرة البيضاء . Sorghum bicolor moench L للرش بتراكيز مختلفة من البوتاسيوم والبورون

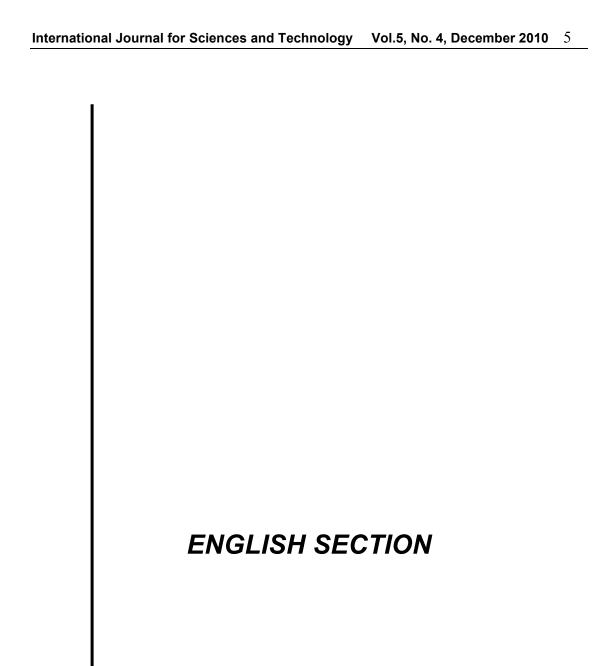
فيصل محبس الطاهر، هاشم رشيد مجيد، شيماء ابر اهيم الرفاعي

تأثير إضافة مسحوق الثوم لعلائق البادئ والنهائي في بعض الصفات الإنتاجية والمناعية والفسيولوجية لفروج اللحم

سنبل جاسم حمودي و هدى قاسم الحمداني

علوم الغذاء

التلوث الجرثومي للأجبان الطرية المحلية الصنع في الأسواق المحلية لمدينة بغداد محمد حسن يونس ، عصام شاكر حمزة ، حيدر خالد مصطفى



Effect of Medium Consistency and Different Growth Regulators on Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis Exaltata*) Micropropagation

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, an attempt was made to achieve the best medium consistency for Boston fern micropropagation, as well as to determine the most optimal types and concentrations of plant growth regulators as medium constituents which is one of the most important aspects of successful in vitro culture technique. At initiation stage, 3 mm long runner tips were successfully established after sterilization in 3.75% commercial bleach (sodium hypochlorite) for 15 minutes. At multiplication stage, the liquid medium was used with four different MS salts concentrations (1/4, 1/2, 3/4 and 1) supplemented with 1 mg/l of either BA or kinetin. The best multiplication was obtained while using kinetin treatment with 3/4 MS salts concentration. Furthermore, different concentrations (0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 mg/l) of kinetin and BA were tested at this stage on agar gelled solid media. Kinetin was more effective than BA at the same concentration. At rooting

stage, auxin-free liquid medium with half MS salts strength gave the highest rooting parameters. The gradually

acclimatized plants were successfully transferred to the out-air conditions and a high survival rate (97%) was recorded.

Key words: Boston fern, in vitro, micropropagation, medium consistency, growth regulators

الملخص باللغة العربية

تمت من خلال هذه الدراسة محاولة للحصول على أفضل طبيعة فيزيائية لوسط الزراعة للإكثار الدقيق لنبات سرخس بوسطن وكذلك لبيان أمثل أنواع وتراكيز منظملت النمو النباتية والتي تُعد واحدا من أهم عوامل نجاح تقنيات الزراعة خارج الجسم الحي. ففي مرحلة النشوء، تم الحصول على مزارع نظيفة وناجحة من جراء زراعة أجزاء نباتية ذات طول 3 ملم من نهايات الأفرع المدادة بعد تعقيمها بالمحلول القاصر التجاري (هايبوكلورات الصوديوم) بتركيز 3.75% لمدة

15 دقيقة. أما في مرحلة التضاعف، فقد تم استخدام الوسط السائل بعد إضافة أربعة تراكين مختلفة من أملاح MS (4/1، 2/1، 4/3، و 1) مضافا إليه الملغم/ لتر إما من البنزيل أدنين أو من الكينتين. تم تسجيل أفضل النتائج لمرحلة التضاعف من خلال معاملة الكبنتين وتركيز 4/3 من أملاح MS. هذا وقد تم اختبار تراكيز مختلفة من كل من البنزيل ادنين والكينتين (صفر، 0.5، 1، 1.5 و 2 ملغم/ لتر) بزراعة الأجزاء النباتية في وسط مُصلب بالأكار . الكينتين كان مؤثراً أكثر من البنزيل أدنين عند إستخدام تراكيز متماثلة منهما. أما في مرحلة التجذير، فإن وسط الزراعة السائل الخالّي من الأوكسينات وبنصف قوة تراكيز أملاح MS قد أعطى أفضل النتائج للتجذير. تم أقلمة النباتات ونقلها إلى ظروف البيت الزجاجي وبنسبة نجاح عالية وصلت إلى 97%.

INTRODUCTION

Boston fern (Nephrolepis exaltata) is considered one of the marketable indoor pot ornamental plants. Ferns are among the world's oldest living plants and lower on the evolutionary scale than seed plants (1). The Boston fern is actually a cultivar of a wild fern found in Florida called the sword fern. Boston fern cultivars are mostly propagated from tissue culture, although stolons or runners harvested from stock plants are still used. From either method, plantlets or liners are established in marketed plug trays and specialized propagators to growers who transplant and finish the plants in final containers (2). Because of the restriction of conventional propagation methods, its propagation through the in vitro micropropagation technology is advantageous due to the production of high quality disease free, true-to-type plants independent of seasonal and other environmental conditions in a comparatively smaller space (3).

Plant tissue culture in ferns has been utilized as a research tool for the study of the developing potentialities of the leaf primordia ever since the early sixties of the last century (4).

The first recorded successes in the field of the intensive multiplication of plants through in vitro techniques were around 1970. the cited Nephrolepis exaltata is the first plant micropropagated in vitro with a commercial purpose (5).

Recently, emphasis on the physical form of the culture medium has received much attention and use of liauid medium for in micropropagation is advocated as one of the strategies of reducing the cost of in vitro-regenerated plantlets. (6) found that differentiation and proliferation of micropropagated fern in bioreactors was better on half-strength than on full-strength MS minerals. Today, mass propagation of this plant via tissue culture techniques is exploited as a common commercial method.

The main objectives of the present study included making an attempt to achieve the best medium consistency for in vitro culture for runner tips of Boston fern. As well as finding an efficient cost-effective and micropropagation protocol Nephrolepis exaltata employing liquid medium and using lower concentrations of MS salts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This investigation was carried out in Plant Tissue Culture laboratory of the Scientific Research Center at the University of Duhok, Iraq during the period from September, 2009 to May, 2010. Plant materials represented by runner tips were collected from the greenhouse of Malta Horticultural Nurseries belonging to the General Directory of Agriculture in Duhok Governorate in September, 2009. Runner tips were surface sterilized by 3.75% commercial bleach (sodium hypochlorite) for 15 minutes. Then, 3 mm long explants were inoculated on agar solidified media supplemented with 5 mg/l thiamine, 500 mg/l inositol, 125 mg/l NaH₂PO₄, 20 g/l sucrose, 1mg/l kinetin and 0.1 mg/l NAA. After four weeks, a growth center was made explant bv each which segmented into four equal pieces and inoculated on multiplication medium. At multiplication stage, the liquid medium was used with four different MS salts concentrations (1/4, 1/2, 3/4 and 1) supplemented with 1 mg/l of either BA or kinetin. Furthermore, different concentrations (0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 mg/l) of kinetin and BA were tested at this stage on agar gelled solid media. For rooting stage, three experiments were conducted, the first one to compare between solid and liauid media. the second experiment for testing half and full strengths of MS salts, whereas, the last experiment was applied for testing the ability of different concentrations (0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 mg/l) of NAA and IBA to improve explants rooting on liquid media with half strength of MS salts.

Observations for both multiplication and rooting stages were recorded after 6 weeks of culture period. The experiment was designed as complete randomized design (CRD).

The comparison between means was carried out according to Duncan's multiple range test (P < 0.05) using a computerized program of (7).

Finally, for acclimatization stage, a number successfully of plantlets were removed from culture vessels and their roots were washed with distilled water and immersed in Benlate fungicide (0.1% for minutes). They were transferred to pots containing a steam sterilized soil mix (peatmoss+ loam+ Styrofoam 1:1:0.5, v:v:v) under tightly controlled atmosphere of the greenhouse.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The effect of different MS salts concentrations with kinetin and BA treatments on Boston fern explants multiplication grown on liquid medium is shown in Table (1).

Table (1): The effect of kinetin and BA treatments on Boston fern multiplication grown on liquid medium at different MS salts strengths

MS salts	Number of	Mean length				
strength	leaves per	of branches				
outongui	explants	(cm)				
Kinetin						
1/4	40.00± 0.44 b	1.64± 0.02 b				
1/2	41.36± 0.42 b	2.06± 0.09 a				
3/4	89.97± 0.76 a	1.92± 0.07 ab				
Full	50.75± 0.53 b	2.02± 0.10 a				
	BA					
1/4	20.92± 0.16 c	1.24± 0.05 a				
1/2	23.22± 0.18 c	1.42± 0.04 a				
3/4	40.78± 0.23 a	1.40± 0.04 a				
Full	31.67± 0.21 b	1.31± 0.03 a				

*Different letters within columns represent significant differences according to Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level.

The highest number of leaves per explants (89.97) was recorded while using kinetin treatment with 3/4 MS salts which was significantly different from the rest of treatments. Whereas the longest branches (2.06 cm) was found at half MS salts strength which was significantly higher than the use of 1/4 MS salts strength. But it did not significant differences show compared to 3/4 and full strengths. Similar results were recorded while treating the explants with BA at different MS salts concentrations. The highest number of leaves per explants

(40.78) was found for 3/4 MS salt strength which was significantly higher than the rest treatments, whereas, no significant differences in mean length of branches were found among the treatments. These results indicated that the use of 3/4 MS salts concentration is sufficient for giving the best multiplication parameters. So, this will reduce the cost of commercial production of this plant. Furthermore, using liquid medium is economically better than the use of agar solidified medium.

This is due to the fact that liquid medium provides better aeration and optimum conditions for nutrient uptake. Further, handling of liquid medium is comparatively easier than medium, which saves labor and energy. Thus, due to higher response of shoot growth and multiplication, liquid culture medium can be useful for large-scale multiplication of Nephrolepis exaltata.

Table (2) reveals the effect of different kinetin and BA concentrations on explants multiplication grown on agar solidified medium (Fig. 3, A & B). No significant differences can be seen among the different kinetin concentration concerning the trait of the number of leaves per explant. While the use of BA-free medium gave the highest number of leaves per explants (21.98) as compared to the of different treatments concentrations. This number of leaves was significantly higher than the use of 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 mg/l BA, but it did not show significant differences with the use of 0.5 mg/l BA which gave 18.85 leaves per explant. On the other hand, the addition of 0.5 mg/l kinetin gave the highest mean length of branches (3.29 cm) which was significantly higher the rest of kinetin concentration treatments except 0.5 mg/l kinetin, whereas, no significant differences were found for this trait as a results of adding BA at different concentrations.

The overall conclusion drawn from these results is that BA was less effective than kinetin at the same concentrations on shoot multiplication of Boston fern. These results are in agreement with those found by (8) who recorded higher multiplication rate on media with kinetin than BA for Tabernaemontana fuchsiaefolia L.

Table (2): The effect of different kinetin and BA concentrations on fern plantlets multiplication grown on solid medium

Cytokinins	Number of	Mean		
(mgl ⁻¹)	leaves per	length of		
(iligi)	explants	branches		
Kinetin				
0.0	22.43± 0.95	3.29± 0.16		
	а	ab		
0.5	20.58± 1.43	3.36± 0.11 a		
	а			
1.0	16.68± 0.33	2.60± 0.03		
	а	bc		
1.5	19.68± 2.99	2.13± 0.25 c		
	а			
2.0	17.15± 2.40	1.89± 0.28 c		
	а			
	ВА			
0.0	21.98± 0.01	2.40±± 0.08		
	а	а		
0.5	18.85± 2.69	2.16± 0.07 a		
	ab			
1.0	13.93± 0.09	2.20± 0.25 a		
	С			
1.5	16.55± 1.43	2.16± 0.25 a		
	bc			
2.0	12.17± 0.87	2.16± 0.27 a		
	С			

*Different letters within columns represent significant differences according to Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level.

Figure (1) shows the effect of medium consistency on rooting ability of Boston fern explants. Culturing on liquid medium gave significant higher number of roots per explant (42.17) as compared to the culture on solid medium which gave only 18.59 roots/ explant. In contrast, the mean length of roots was significantly higher for the solid medium (3.50 cm) as compared with the liquid medium which gave only 1.53 cm (Fig. 3, C & D).

These results confirmed that liquid medium was more using effective than solid media. In liquid medium, cultures often give faster growth rates than on agar-solidified medium (10, 11). Furthermore, nutrient materials are more available in liquid media than the solid ones and can be readily absorbed by explants.

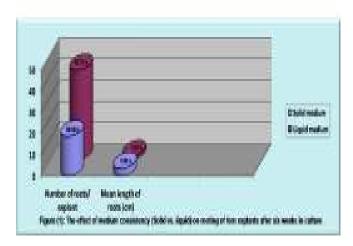


Figure (2) demonstrates the effect of MS salts concentrations on rooting of Boston fern explants grown on liquid media. Significantly higher number of roots per explant (41.44) was recorded for those explants grown on liquid medium supplemented with half strength of MS salts as compared with those grown on liquid medium with full strength of MS salts (Fig. 3, E). The length of roots was mean significantly affected by the use of both MS salts strengths. These results are in agreement with those found by (3). The reason behind the superiority of half MS salts on the full MS salts in

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rooting trait is due to the higher C/N ratio since the same sucrose was used with both slat strengths (9, 11).

Regenerated shoots need to root formation for their healthy growth. So, an experiment was conducted with ½ strength MS medium supplemented with different types and concentrations of auxins (NAA and IBA). Data in Table (3) show the results of this experiment. The use of different concentrations of NAA or IBA was non affective in raising rooting parameters as compared with auxin-free medium (control). This indicates the high endogenous auxin content of shoots which was sufficient for rooting.

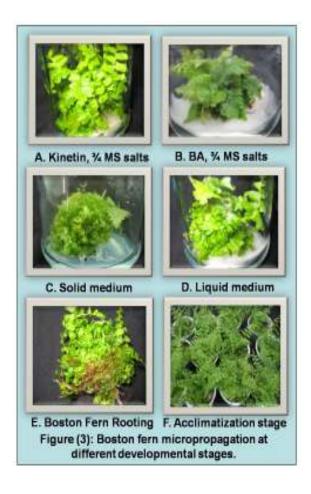
Table (3): The effect of different NAA and IBA concentrations on rooting of fern explants after six weeks growing on liquid medium with half strength of MS salts

	Number of	Mean length				
Auxins	roots/ explants	of roots (cm)				
(mgl ⁻¹)						
	NAA					
0.0	18.60± 0.72 a	3.53± 0.14 a				
1.0	18.88± 0.67 a	2.70± 0.28 bc				
2.0	19.42± 0.38 a	3.05± 0.24 a-c				
3.0	19.78± 0.83 a	3.25± 0.14 ab				
4.0	11.85± 0.58 b	2.33± 0.26 c				
	IBA					
0.0	18.30± 0.98 a	4.78± 0.26 a				
1.0	13.03± 0.48 ab	3.35± 0.21 ab				
2.0	8.85± 1.71 b	3.45± 0.74 ab				
3.0	11.43± 1.21 b	3.28± 0.61 ab				
4.0	13.13± 1.33 ab	2.87± 0.35 b				

*Different letters within columns represent significant differences according to Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level.

After sufficient development of roots, plantlets were successfully transplanted in pots and finally established to the field condition (Fig. 3, F). The survival rate of the transplanted plantlets was 97% which was similar to the findings of (3). In

conclusion, in this study, a report of an efficient and easy to handle protocol for micropropagation of Boston fern was achieved. This protocol provides a successful and rapid technique that can be used for ex situ conservation. As a part of domestication strategy, this plant can be grown and further cultivated in vivo. The application of protocol can help minimize propagation costs of this most marketable indoor pot ornamental plant.



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Antioxidant Activities of Ethanol Extracts from Germinated Wheat Grains

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ABSTRACT

To examine the possibility of using germinated wheat grains as a healthfunctional food, the researchers investigated its changes in biological activity with germination. Antioxidant activities of the 70% ethanolic extracts of wheat, and were studied in comparison with those ungerminated wheat grains. The yield of extracts were (Triticum araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz.) wheat. The values significantly increased from 3.42. 4.50 and 3.02% before germination to 7.11, 7.18 and 5.58 % after germination, respectively. The reducing power of the Triticum araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz.) wheat grains at 5 mg/ml increased and 0.28 before from 0.18, 0.12 germination, to 0.25, 0.26 and 0.33 after germination, respectively. At 20 mg/ml, the respective increase was from 0.56, 0.50 and 0.67 before germination, to 0.64, 0.71 and 0.72 after germination. Vitamin C and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) had excellent reducing powers of 0.67 and 0.64 at 5 mg/ml, respectively. The phytic acid level in wheat decreased on germination, while the level of phenolic compounds increased

reducing power in a dose-dependent manner and the germinated wheat grains tended to have enhanced reducing power. Among the wheat grains species, the germinated wheat grains tended to be the most effective, with scavenging activities for the DPPH, superoxide, and hydroxyl radicals that were 2, 1.6 and 1.9 folds greater than those of grains ungerminated wheat respectively were were. Researchers also found that the germination process increased antioxidant activity in all of the grains of wheat species, where activity was greatest for the wheat species.

Keywords: germinated wheat, phytic acid, antioxidant activity

الملخص باللغة العربية

لفحص إمكانية استخدام الحنطة المنبتة كغذاء وظيفي، تم ملاحظة التغيرات البيولوجية عند الإنبات . ودرست الفعالية المضادة للأكسدة لمستخلص الكحول الاثيلي 70% للحنطة الغير المنبتة والمنبتة . إن حصيلة مستخلص حبوب (Triticum araraticum Jakubz, الحنطة Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz) تتزايد معنويا إذ تراوحت قيم الحصيلة إلى 0.18 و 0.12 و 0.28 قبل الإنبات أما بعد الإنبات فقد تراوحت 0.25 و

0.26 و 0.33 عند التركيز 5 مل/ملغم أما عند التركيز 20 مل/ملغم فان الحصيلة تتزايد معنويا من 0.56 و 0.50 و 0.67 على الترتيب قبل الإنبات إلى 0.64 و 0.71 و 0.72 على الترتيب بعد الإنبات. إن فيتامين سي و BHT يمتلك فعالية اختر الية عالية تتراوح 0.67 و 0.64 عند التركيز 5 مل/ملغم. ان حامض الفابتيك بنخفض عند الإنبات ويزداد تركيز المركبات الفينولية وبذا تتزايد القوة الاختزالية للحنطة المنبتة وأيضا تبين ان الحنطة المنبتة تتزايد فيها قوة الإزالة للجذور الحررة DPPH و Superoxide و Hydroxyl والتي كانت 2 و 1.6 و 1.9 مـرة أكثـر مـن الحنطّة غير المنبتة لقابليتها في إزالة الجذور الحرة فتعد هذه الحبوب ذات فعالية مصادة للأكسدة مقارنة بالحنطة غير المنبتة.

INTRODUCTION

Phytochemicals bioactive are substances of plants that have been associated with the protection of against chronic human health degenerative diseases (1). The major groups of phytochemicals contribute to the total antioxidant capacity (TAC) of plant foods include polyphenols. carotenoids. traditional antioxidant vitamins like vitamin C and E (2). Thus, it is important to increase antioxidant intake in the diet, and to search for natural antioxidant sources among plants to use as food additives. Cereals have been known to contain a high amount of hydroxy cinnamic acid (HCA) derivatives that render potential health benefits (3). The current study tested the appropriateness of various species of functional wheat. germinated cereal grains, activated decompose hydrolytic enzymes starch, non-starch polysaccharides, and proteins, which lead to an increase of oligosaccharides, and amino acids in barley (4), wheat(5), and oats (6). The decomposition of high molecular weight polymers during germination also leads to the of generation bio functional substances, as well as improvements in organoleptic qualities due to the softening of texture Legumes.

consumed after processing germination are the most economical causes foods. and germination important changes in the biochemical, nutritional, and sensory characteristics of legumes. The nutritional value of legumes is enhanced through increases in essential amino acids. digestibility, amino protein availability, and certain vitamins, including thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and ascorbic acid (7). involving enzymes; for example, various lipoxidase and lipase, which produce the smell of old wheat and increase acidity (2). Therefore, to examine the possibility using germinated of specialty wheat grains as a healthfunctional food, wheat were extracted with ethanol-water (70:30, v/v) and evaluated for their phytic acid contents. phenolic compounds, reducing powers, electron-donating abilities to the DPPH radical, and their capacities to scavenge hydroxyl and superoxide radicals.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Sample preparation

Wheat grains (Triticum araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz.) as bread grains (19) were first steeped in water for 24 or 48 h, followed by incubation in the dark for 9 day at 98% RH and 16.5 degrees C. Next, the germinated wheat grains was extracted with 70% ethanol. The extracts were then filtered through Whatman No. 2 paper to remove any debris. The filtrates concentrated usina evaporation and then lyophilized. The extracts were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The wheat was into a fine powder with a grinder. The powder was then passed through a 100-mesh sieve.

Phytic acid content

The amount of phytic acid in the wheat grains was measured using a UV visible spectrophotometer at wavelength of 500 nm, according to the modified method of Haung et al. (19). Na-phytic acid was used as a

reference, and the phytic acid level was calculated based on a standard curve.

Total phenolic compounds:

amounts of total phenolic compounds in the wheat grains were **UV-visible** measured usina а spectrophotometer (DU-650; Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA, USA) at a wavelength of 700 nm, according to the modified Folin-Ciocalteu method (20). The gallic acid level was used as reference. and the phenolic compound level was calculated based on a standard curve.

Reducing power assay

The reducing power of the wheat was measured usina а **UV-visible** spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 700 nm according to the method of Oyaizu (10).

DPPH radical scavenging activity

The scavenging activity for the 2,2diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical was evaluated using the method of Yen et al. (11), at a wavelength of 517 nm with a UVvisible spectrophotometer. The radical scavenging activity was calculated using the following equation: DPPH radical scavenging activity (%) = (1 (A sample)/A blank}× 100

Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity

The scavenging activity for the hydroxyl radical was evaluated using the method of Halliwell et al. (12) at a wave length of 520 nm with a UVvisible spectrophotometer. The radical scavenging activity was calculated using the following equation: Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity (%) = {1 - $(Abs - Abo) / (Abc - Abo) \times 100$ where Abo is the absorbance at 520 nm with no treatment. Abc is the absorbance of the treated control at 520 nm with no treatment, and Abs is the absorbance of the treated sample at 520 nm.

Superoxide radical scavenging activity

The scavenging activity for the superoxide radical was evaluated using the following equation at a wavelength of 560 nm according to the xanthine-xanthine oxidase method (13): Superoxide radical scavenging activity (%) = $\{1- (A \text{ sample})/A \text{ blank}\}\times$ 100

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out SPSS. The results were using expressed as means ± standard deviations (SD).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Extraction yields T:

The extraction yields were expressed in terms of the solid content in the dried product per soluble solid content in the wheat grains used on a dry basis.

Table (1) shows the extractions yields of the 70% ethanol extracts from the (Triticum araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz.) wheat grains. The values significantly increased from 3.42, 4.50, and 3.02% before germination to 7.11, 7.18, and 5.58 % after germination, respectively. The extraction yields increases during germination because soluble starch increases with starch hydrolysis. Water with ethanol was selected as the extraction solvent since both are commonly used in the food industry in a variety of ways, and are more highly stable in the human body than any other solvents. The extraction yield is highly valued because a low extraction yield means lower productivity despite high antioxidation. Therefore, 70% ethanol was used as the extraction solvent for this study. Wheat that is germinated under optimal conditions for moisture, temperature, and oxygen will grow into 0.5- to 1-mm-tall sprouts called germinated wheat (13). Since it takes 3 days to grow 0.1-0.5 mm sprouts, this research used a germination period of 48 hrs.

Table (1) Yields of 70% ethanol extracts of wheat grains

Experiments	Germin. & Ungermin. wheat	Extract yield (% dry wheat grains)
Triticum araraticum Jakubz	Ungermin.	4.3±0.08
	Germin.	9.2±0.03
Triticum persicum Nevski	Ungermin.	3.42±0.01
	Germin.	5.7 ±0.01
Triticum turanicum Jacubz	Ungermin.	4.8 ± 0.15
	Germin.	6.8 ± 0.17

Reducing power:

The reducing capacity of a compound may serve as a significant indicator of its potential antioxidant activity. A higher absorbance indicates a higher ferric reducing power (21-25).

Figure (1) shows the reducing powers of the 70% EtOH wheat extracts as a function of their concentration. Reducing power increased in a dosedependent manner, reaching maximum at co. 20 mg/mL. The reducing power of the araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz.) wheat grains at 5 mg/mL increased from 0.18, 0.12, and 0.28 before germination, to 0.25, 0.26 and 0.33 after germination, respectively. At 20 mg/mL, the respective increase was from 0.56, 0.50, and 0.67 before germination, to 0.64, 0.71, and 0.72 after germination. Vitamin C and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) had excellent reducing powers of 0.67 and 0.64 at 5 mg/mL, respectively, and 1.13 and 1.08 at 20 mg/mL,

respectively. With regards to reducing power, higher reducing activities can be attributed to higher amounts of polyphenolics, and the reducing

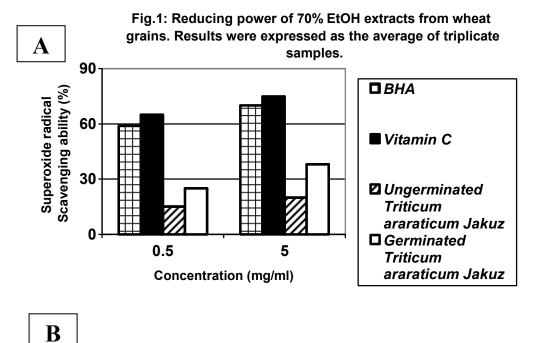
capacity of a compound may reflect its antioxidant potential.

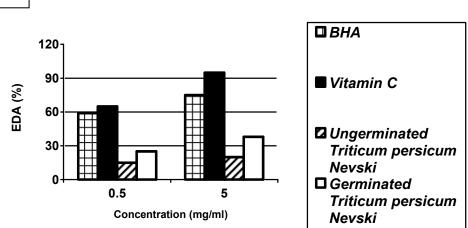
Free radical scavenging activity of DPPH, The decrease in absorbance of the DPPH radical caused by antioxidants is due to the scavenging of the radicals by hydrogen donation this is a visible change from purple to yellow. The free radical scavenging activities of the **EtOH** extracts of ungerminated and germinated wheat grains, along with the reference standards BHT and vitamin C, were determined using DPPH.

The results are shown in Fig. 2.

At 5 mg/mL, the ungerminated wheat grains of Triticum araraticum Jakubz scavenged 22.6, 26.3 and 32.5% of the DPPH radicals, respectively. The respective rates for the germinated wheat grains were 35.5, 36.1, and 52.6%, respectively. At 0.5 mg/mL, the scavenging values for ungerminated wheat were 16.4. 18.9 and 27.1%, respectively. For the germinated wheat, the respective values were 22.7, 24.8, and 32.4%. DPPH radical scavenging The activities of the 70% EtOH wheat increased in a doseextracts dependent manner from the 0.5 to 5 mg/mL concentration. The greatest activity occurred in samples from the germinated Triticum araraticum Jakubz wheat. In general, the polyphenol concentrations positively correlated with antioxidant activity due to their hydrogen-donating abilities. Near linear correlations between DPPH radical scavenging activities and poly phenolic compound concentrations in various fruits and vegetables have been reported (29). These reports suggest that the radical scavenging capacities of extracts are mostly affected by the presence and position of the phenolic hydroxyl groups. The radical scavenging activity

of phenolic compounds depends on their molecular structure that is, on the availability of phenolic hydrogen and possibility of stabilizing the resulting phenoxyl radicals that are formed by hydrogen donation.





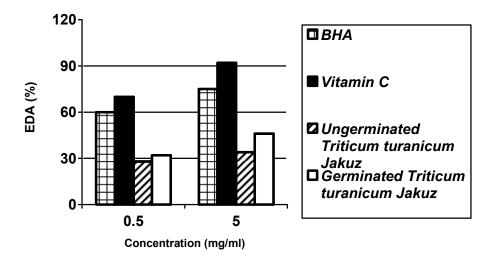
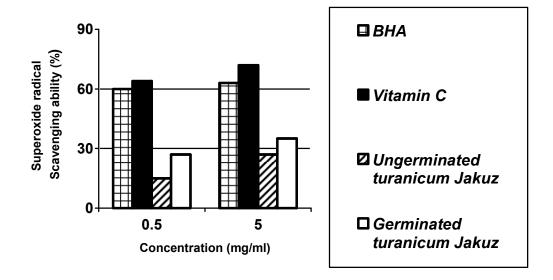


Fig.2: Scavenging ability of 70% EtOH extracts from wheat grains on DPPH radicals. Results were expressed as the average of triplicate samples. A 90 BHA Hydroxyl radical Scavenging ability (%) 60 ■ Vitamin C 30 Ungerminated Triticum araraticum Jakuz ☐ Germinated Triticum 0.5 5 araraticum Jakuz Concentration (mg/ml) **□** BHA B 90 Scavenging ability (%) Superoxide radical ■ Vitamin C 60 Ungerminated 30 Triticum persicum Nevski ☐ Germinated Triticum persicum Nevski 0.5 5

Concentration (mg/ml)





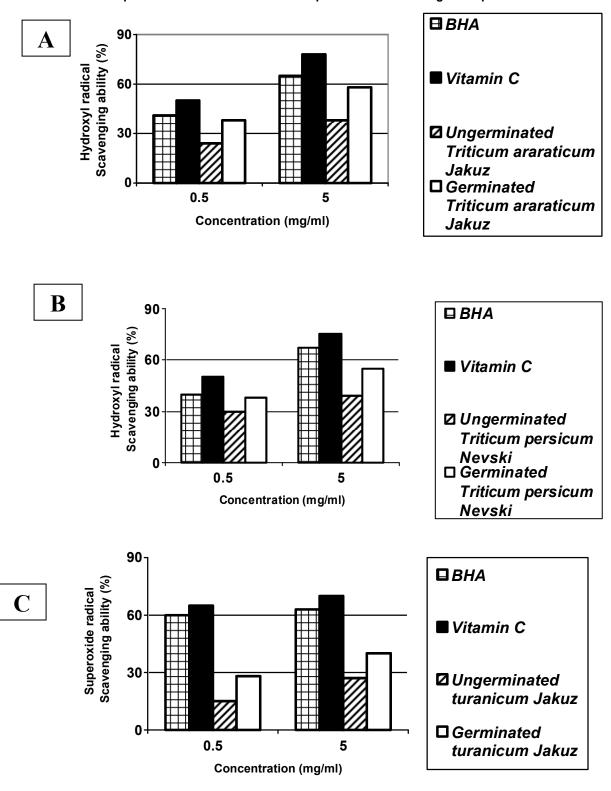
Superoxide radical scavenging activity:

Reactive oxygen species, including free radicals such as the superoxide radical and hydroxyl radical, and nonfree radical species such as H₂O₂ and singlet oxygen, play key roles in the oxidation process, which is considered one Of the initial developmental steps of many chronic diseases (26). The superoxide radical scavenging activities of the 70% EtOH extracts from wheat were determined using the xanthine–xanthine oxidase system.

Figure 3 shows the percent inhibition of the superoxide anion radicals generated by adding 0.5-5 mg/mL of the 70% EtOH extracts.

The superoxide radical scavenging activities of the wheat extracts increased in dose dependent manners from the 0.5 to 5 mg/mL concentration. The abilities of the 70% EtOH extracts from the ungerminated Triticum araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz wheat to scavenge superoxide radicals ranged 17.5-25.4, 18.4-29.0 and 22.9-32.9%, respectively, where as at the same concentrations, the abilities of the germinated wheat grains extracts ranged 28.0-38.1, 26.8-41.6 and 44.1-55.87%, respectively.

Fig.3: Scavenging ability of 70% EtOH extracts from wheat on superoxide radical. Results were expressed as the average of triplicate



The superoxide radical scavenging abilities of the germinated wheat grains were significantly higher than those of the ungerminated wheat grains. The highest scavenging ability occurred with the extracts from the

germinated *Triticum turanicum Jacubz* wheat. Superoxide radicals indirectly initiate lipid oxidation because superoxide and hydrogen peroxide serve as precursors to singlet oxygen and hydroxyl radicals. Hence, the superoxide radical scavenging ability of the germinated wheat shown in this

study suggests that germinated wheat has beneficial effects for decreasing the toxicity of superoxide radicals

Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity:

The hydroxyl radical is an extremely reactive free radical formed in biological systems, and has been implicated as a highly

damaging species in free radical pathology, capable of damaging the biomolecules of living cells. The hydroxyl radical has the capacity to break DNA strands, which contributes to carcinogenesis, mutagenesis, and cytotoxicity. In addition, this radical species is thought to be one of the quick initiators of the lipid peroxidation process, abstracting hydrogen atoms from unsaturated fatty acids (27-28). We investigated the hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of the 70% EtOH

concentration. Over this concentration range, the scavenging abilities of the 70% **EtOH** extracts of the ungerminated Triticum araraticum Jakubz, Triticum persicum Nevski, Triticum turanicum Jacubz.) was 22.2-38.9, 29.6-41.8 and 38.5-45.7%, respectively, where as the scavenging abilities of the germinated wheat extracts ranged 37.8-60.2, 37.4-59.6 and 45.2-62.5% respectively.

wheat extracts using the Fenton reaction (Fig. 4).

hvdroxvl radical scavenging The activities of the wheat extracts increased in a dosede pendent manner from the 0.5 to 5 mg/mL

Table (2) Phytic acid & phenolic (mg/g) content of 70% EtOH extracts from wheat. Results were expressed as the average of triplicate samples with means ± SD, p<0.05.

		Type of wheat				
	Triticum araraticum Jakubz		Triticum persicum Nevski		Triticum turanicum Jacubz	
State of seeds	Un Germ.	Germ.	Un Germ.	Germ.	Un Germ.	Germ.
Phytic acid (mg/ml)	8.7± 0.03	6.5 ± 0.02	14.3± 0.01	12± 0.02	12.1± 0.03	10± 0.03
Phenolic acid (mg/ml)	4.8 ± 0.01	5.7± 0.01	4.9± 0.05	7.5± 0.05	9.5± 0.01	13± 0.01

The hydroxyl radical scavenging abilities of the germinated wheat grains were higher than those of the ungerminated wheat grains. The results of this examination indicate that the germinated wheat grains had a noticeable effect for scavenging hydroxyl radicals; in particular, the germinated grains of Triticum turanicum Jacubz wheat has a high potential to ameliorate oxidative stress. Therefore, our research confirms that the wheat grains germination process results a higher radical scavenging and antioxidant activities than those found in ungerminated wheat grains. The present study suggests that germinated wheat extracts are useful nutritional antioxidants for the nutraceutical industry. But further studies are needed to isolate and identify the antioxidant components within germinated wheat.

☐ Germinated Triticum

Turanicum Jakuz

5

10

15

Concentration (mg/ml)

20

Fig.4: Scavenging ability of 70% EtOH extracts from wheat on hydroxyl radical. Results were expressed as the average of triplicate samples. A □ BHA 2 Absorbance at 700 nm 1.5 ■ Vitamin C 1 Ungerminated 0.5 Triticum araraticum Jakuz ☐ Germinated Triticum 5 10 15 20 araraticum Jakuz Concentration (mg/ml) BHA B Absorbance at 700 nm 1.5 ■ Vitamin C 0.5 ☑ Ungerminated Triticum persicum Neveski 5 10 15 20 ☐ Germinated Triticum Concentration (mg/ml) persicum Neveski 2 BHA Absorbance at 700 nm 1.5 ■ Vitamin C Ungerminated Triticum **Turanicum Jakuz**

drying treatment conditions on sensory profile of germinated

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Genesis of Copper-Iron Mineralization and the Associated Rocks in Waraz Area, Northeast Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Waraz area is located in the southern part of the Mawat ophiolite complex northeast Iraq. The lithologic units which are mapped and sampled include volcanic (basalt - metabasalt, andesite and dacite), plutonic (gabbro diorite) and ultramafic represented by hornblende pyroxenite. The mineral assemblages of the basic volcanic and plutonic rocks are cpx+ opx + plag + amph +sulfides and oxides. In the intermediate rock units the mineral assemblages are plag + amph + qtz + px + sulfides and oxides . The major mineral assemblages in hornblende pyroxenite are cpx + opx + hb + sulfides and oxides . Mineralization in these rock units are aggeregates either as disseminated. The primary sulfides are chalcopyrite with marcasite and the primary oxides are magnetite and ilmenite. Textural relationships confirm two generations primary mineralization: earlyformed syngenetic and late formed effect epigenetic by the hydrothermal fluids. Alteration produces secondary mineralization which is represented by covellite. goethite hematite. limonite and malachite. Major, trace and REE geochemistry show that most samples exhibit HFSE depletion and LILE

enrichment relative to NMORB and indicate island arc tholeiitic basalt. Except for dacite samples. chondrite - normalized REE patterns for the study samples have a slight depletion in the LREE relative to the HREE (La_N/Sm_N) ava = 0.717 with negative slope (La_N/Yb_N) ava 0.424.). Eu shows negative anomaly for the basalts and the metabasalts (Eu/Eu*=0.89) and positive anomaly for the rest of the samples (Eu/Eu* =) . Dacite samples characterized by LREE enrichment (La_N/Sm_N) ava.=3.515 with positive slope(La_N/Yb_N)ava.=4.615 and positive Eu anomaly (Eu/Eu* =1.08 discrimination Tectonic diagrams indicate low Ti-island arc-boninite or supra-subduction environment and a depleted mantle source for the study area. This is confirmed by Zr/Y ratio (ava. Zr/Y for study rocks = 1.311) if compared to Zr/Y ratio of the primitive mantle (PM) which is equal to 2.46. Geochemical characteristics of the immobile trace elements and the REE indicate that the mineralization in the Waraz area is of Cyprus-type.

Key words: Mawat ophiolite, syngenetic, epigenetic, arc setting.

الملخص باللغة العربية

تمثل منطقة واراز الواقعة في الجزء الجنوبي ضمن مقعد افيو لايت ماوات (شمال شرق العراق) منطقة تمعدنات الكبرتيدات والاكاسيد للنحاس والحديد وقد تمت دراسة توزيع هذه التمعدنات ضمن الصخور الحاضنة ورسم خارطة جيولوجية للوحدات الصخرية والتي تتمثل بصخور بركانية (بازلت والبازلت المتحول والاندسايت والداسايت) والصخور الجوفية (كابرو ودايورايت) والفوق المتمثلة بصخرة البابر وكسبنابت قاعدبة الهورنبلندي.

أظهرت الدراسة الصخارية أن المكونات المعدنية الرئيسية في الصخور القاعدية البركانية والجوفية هي الكلانيوبايروكسين + بلاجيوكلس كلسي + الامفيبول + معادن كبرتيد النحاس واكاسيد الحديد في حين الصخور المتوسطة يكون محتواها المعدني الرئيسي هي البلاجيوكلس المتوسط + امفيبول + كبريتيدات واكاسيد الحديد والنحاس. اما في صخرة البابروكسينايت الهورنبلدي فأن المعادن الرئيسية هي الكلانيوبابروكسن + الاور ثوبايروكسين + مورنبلدر + كبريتيدات واكاسيد النحاس والحديد.من خلال دراسة العلاقات النسيجية تبين ان التمعدنات الأولية في صخور الدراسة تتمثل بنوعين: النوع الأول (البابرايت والجالكوبايرات والمغنتايت) تكونت في المراحل الأولى من عمليات التفاضل الصهيري والنوع الثاني تتكون بفعل المحاليل الحرمائية . ان هذه التمعدنات الأولية تعرضت في بعض المناطق الى عمليات تحلل وأكسدة أدت إلى تكون معادن ثانوية والتى تتمثل بالكوفيلايت والكوثايت و الملاكايت و الهمتايت.

أظهر التحليل الكيميائي لنماذج مختارة أن غالبية الصخور تتصف بشحة في العناصر ذات الشحنات العالية وأنصاف أقطار صغيرة (HFSE) واغتتاء في العناصر ذات الشحنات الواطئة وأنصاف أقطار كبيرة (LILF) نسبة إلى بازلت حاجز وسط المحيط وشحة في العناصر الأرضية النادرة الخفيفة نسبة إلى العناصر الأرضية النادرة الثقيلة لجميع الصخور عدا نماذج صخور الداسايت والتي تكون نسب العناصر الأرضية بالعكس، وباستخدام مخططات التمييز تبين أن منطقة الدراسة تقع ضمن بيئة أقواس الجزر الواطئ المحتوى من التيتانيوم او بيئة البونينات وان مصدر هذه الصخور هي منصهر الجبه الشحيح. العلاقات النسجية والجيوكيميائية أظهرت أن تمعدنات منطقة الدراسة هي من نوع القبرصيي.

INTRODUCTION

Waraz area has a specific geologic significance because of the evidences of existence of copper mineralization, such evidences made the State Company of Geological Survey and Mining to set up the first exploration borehole on Waraz Hill by the end of 1980's.

Waraz is located within the Mawat ophiolite complex (Fig.1), specifically in the southern part of Mawat ophiolite between longitudes (45°30'00'') and (45°31′30′′) and latitudes (35°46′50′′) and (35°47′25′′).

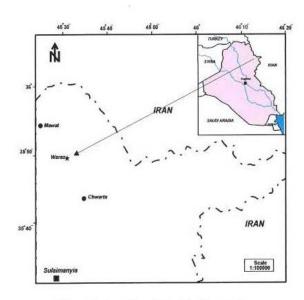
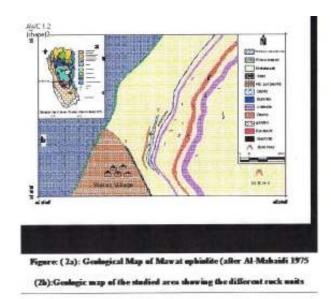


Figure 1: Location of the Studied Area.

The ophiolite of Mawat covers about 250km2 within the Iraqi Zagros sutures zone (IZSZ) (1) northeast Iraq,32 km northeast Sulaimaniyah (Fig.2a), and it represents one of the complexes of the Tethyan ophiolite and part of croissant ophiolite (2) which extends from Semail ophiolite of Oman to Troodos ophiolite of Cyprus passing through Irag, Iran, Turkey and Syria .



The ophiolite comprises the upper thrust sheet of Mawat nappe (Albina -Cenomanian), (3, 1), and consists of 600 - 1000 m of basalt, and metabasalt intruded bγ plutonic complexes of ultrabasic pyroxenite, layered and massive gabbros, diorite, dolerite dikes and latestage plagiogranite.

Gabbro is the largest unit including banded gabbro intruded to the east by coarse massive gabbros. This is followed by ultramafic dunite and peridotite which are variably serpentinized. The western contact of gabbro with the banded metavolcanics is a north - south trending shear zone and along this shear zone the gabbro is highly deformed and brecciated and intruded by basic -acidic intrusions (4, 5, 6). Jassim 1973 (7) assumed that the gabbro was emplaced into the metavolcanics during the final stages of solidification resulting in marginal shearing along the contact.

In this paper the field, the petrographic and the geochemical data including major, trace and REE are used to identify the different lithologic units in the area and to shed light on the geochemical behavior, petrogensis of the rock units as well as the associated mineralization.

Lithologic Units:

Several rock units where mineralization exists were mapped and sampled (Fig. 2, a and Fig.3) these units are categorized as follows:

1- Volcanic and Meta-volcanic:

Basalt and metabasalt expose in the northern and northeastern part of Waraz village (Fig.2b). The basalt is in the form of pillows extending for 1-1.8 m. with a total thickness of 5-10 m. Metabasalt covers several horizons and is variably deformed and cut across by lensoid epidosite, dacite, diorite dikes, quartz veins hornblende pyroxenite .

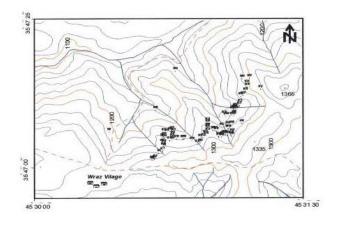


Figure 3: Topographic Map Showing the Locations of the Samples in the Studied Area

Andesite occurs in a wide range and is deformed and foliated in some parts. It occurs as concordant dikes with variable thicknesses reaching up to tens of meters, and extends for more than one kilometer. Stains of malachite are common. Fine dacite ranging in thickness from 20 - 30 m. and extending for 500m. showing stain of malachite is also observed.

2- Plutonic Units:

These include gabbro and diorite. The gabbro is coarse grained, highly deformed and occurs as thin layers several meters thick and extends for about 100m. Coarse grained diorite dikes are observed in contact with the metabasalt on both sides, ranging in thickness between 25 - 30 m. and up to 100m. long. These diorite dikes contain veins of quartz (Fig.4).

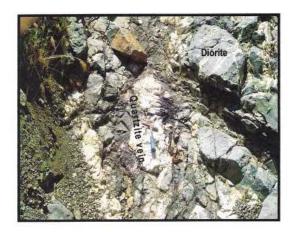


Figure (4): Large Quartz vein in Diorite

3-Ultramafic Plutonics:

These are represented by hornblend pyroxenite and are considered a part of the ultramafics of Mawat ophiolite (8). The hornblend pyroxenite comprises two sub-units; one is in contact with pillow basalt below and slate above (Fig.5) and has a smooth weathered grey surface and coarse grained texture. The second subunit occurs as thin layers, several meters thick striking to the northeast, highly deformed and it is in contact with the metabasalt and the andesite.



Figure (5): Contact of Hornblende Pyroxenite and Slate

In addition to these units, lenses of slate are observed in the southwestern part of the study area with 4m. thick, and extending for 200m. They are in contact with the hornblende pyroxenite below and the meta- basalt above .Very thin veins of epidosite are common throughout the particularly within the meta -basalt and andesite. These veins are considered as hydrothermally formed consisting of interlocking epidote and quartz.

Petrography

For petrographic study one hundred and seventy samples were collected covering the rock units of the study area and examined by polarized microscope using refracted reflected light.

The basalt and metabasalt consist of fine clinopyroxene (cpx.) (Fig.6-a) and plagioclase (plag.) as major phases. The clinopyroxene (50% vol.) altered into secondary partially hornblende chlorite. The and plagioclase (35% vol.) with composition (An ₆₅=An₄₅) is occasionally altered into epidote and have deformation lamellae. Rare primary amphibole (hornblende) occurs as prismatic crystals with some

showing alteration in to actinolite along the cleaving traces or forming zonation (Fig. 6-b). Very fine olivine is also encountered. Porphyritic texture is dominated by clinopyroxene plagioclase phenocrysts. Amygdales filled with secondary quartz (qtz), and poikilitic texture are also observed.

In andesite and dacite samples, the plagioclase is the major phenocryst (56% vol.) altered in some samples partially into epidote and sericite followed by quartz (10% vol.) which are of variable sizes, euheral with some showing anduluse extinction and serrated boundaries indicating deformation controlled ductile subordinate crystal plasticity (Fig.6 -c) . Hornblende is the main mafic phase occurs as prismatic subhedral to anhedral crystals. Pyroxene found occasionally in some andesite samples showing alteration along the cleavage traces into secondary amphibole. Porphyritic, glomeroporphyritic and porphyroclastic textures are common in both andesite and dacite. The porphyroclastic texture consists of spindle shape phenocrysts plagioclase surrounded brecciated plagioclase (Fig.6d) indicating plastic deformation and dynamic recrystallization.

The major mineral phases in gabbro is the pyroxene both clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene, the former is the most abundant (augite and diopside) with some partially altered to chlorite. The orthopyeoxene (hypersthene) appears as anhedral to subhedral crystals. Subhedral plagioclase composition range (An₇₀-An₈₃) is the second major phase. Very amphibole after secondary the pyroxene is also observed (Fig.6-e). Ophitic-subophitic texture is common (Fig. 6 -f) associated with piokilitic and intergranular texture.

Subhedral-anhedral prismatic crystals of plagioclase make the major phase in diorite with some partially altered in to sericite. Quartz aggregates with variable sizes with minor amounts of microcline are also observed. The clinopyroxene is the mafic phase being anhedral-subhedral and some partially altered to amphibole and chlorite (Fig. 6- g). The primary amphibole shows schiller structure where iron oxides inclusions arranged along cleavage traces (Fig. 6- h).

Hornblende pyroxenite consists mainly clinopyroxene (70% represented by augite which has euhedral – subherdral forms. Prismatic hornblende making 10% vol. found as euhedral- subhedral grains with some showing zonation, some are altered partially or completely into chlorite and some enclosing euhedral opaque evident minerals of syngenetic crystalization (Fig. 6 -i). Subordinate olivine and orthopyroxene appear as minor phases mostly altered into serpentine.

Mineralization

Pyrite and chalcopyrite are the most abundant primary copper minerals in rock units with minor amount of marcasite. The primary oxides are represented by magnetite subordinate amounts of ilemenite. Secondary minerals are goethite, covellite, hematite and limonite. In general much of the sulfide - oxide mineralization at the area is found to be either as crystal aggregates of different forms and sizes or as disseminated.

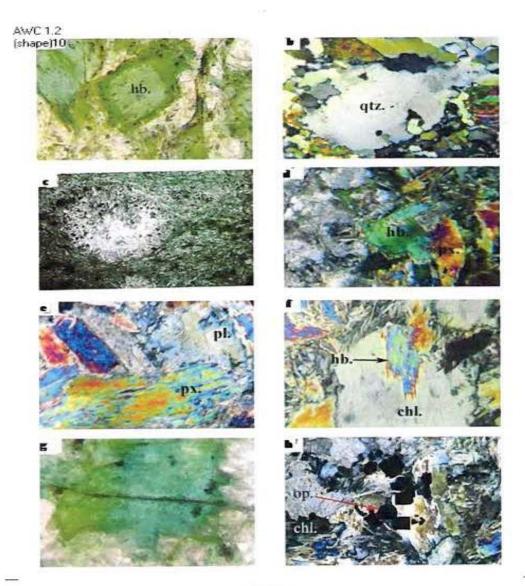
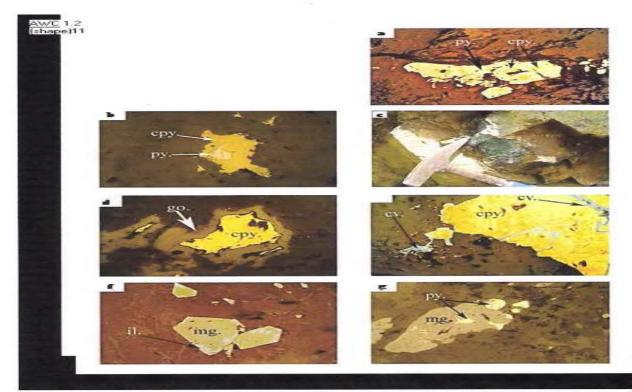


Fig-6

- a: Hornblend crystal showing zoning, (P.P.L.) (100X),),, Metabasalt, sample.
- b: Quartz phenocrysts appearing as anhedral crystals with serrated boundaries (X.N.) (100X), Dacit, sample.
- c: Porphyroclastic texture consistsing of phenocrysts of spindle-shaped surrounded by fine brecciated grains of the same minerals, (P.P.L.) (50X), Andesite, sample.
- d: Pyroxene altered to hornblende (X.N.) (50X), Gabbro sample.
- e: Subophitic texture, pyroxene crystals are partially enclosed in feldspar crystals (X.N.)(100X), Gabbro sample.
- f: Clinopyroxene phenocryst partially or completely altered to amphibole and chlorite minerals (X.N.) (100X), Diorite sample.
- g: Schiller structure in hornblende (P.P.L.) (100X), diorite sample.
- h: Hornblend crystals enclosing euhedral opaque minerals, partially or completely altered to chlorite,(X.N) (100X),), Hornblend pyroxenite, sample

In the basic and ultrabasic units, pyrite is the most abundant and is observed euhedral-subherdral as granular Chalcopyrite aggregates. disseminated irregularly scattered through these rocks and also found as inclusions within the pyrite (Fig.7-a). On the other hand, fine grains of pyrite and marcasite are trapped into the chalcopyrite forming poikilitic texture (Fig.7-b). Secondary malachite after chalcopyrite is found at or near the surface filling the fractures (Fig.7-c).

Goethite with minor limonite are observed as alteration product of pyrite and chalcopyrite (Fig.7-d) and some chalcopyrite are replaced by secondary covellite forming rimreplacement texture (Fig.7-e). Both primary and secondary oxides are encountered in these units. Magnetite is the dominant primary oxide found as disseminated grains. Ilmenite associated with magnetite as either individual grains or as exsolution with magnetite (Fig.7-f) Oxidation of pyrite magnetite form and secondary hematite and goethite which under the effect of metamorphism recrystallized forming magnetite again (9). This is observed as magnetite rim around pyrite (Fig.7-g).



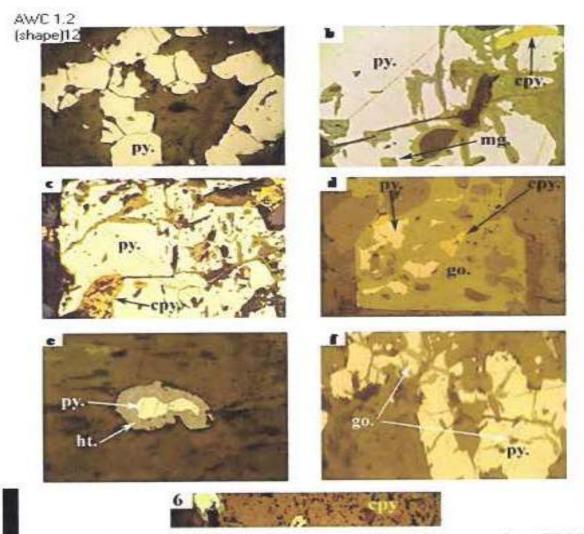
Pyrite is also observed to be the most abundant sulfide mineral in the intermediate rock units and found as euhedral - subhedral grain aggregates as well as brecciated due to the effect stress. Grains of chalcopyrite and magnetite of variable sizes observed trapped into the pyrite grains as inclusions (Fig.8-a), also exsolution texture between pyrite chalcopyrite observed (Fig.8-b). This is considered as evidence of simultaneous crystallization (10).Pyrite had been partially replaced by goethite forming island - shaped texture (Fig.8-c) and as consequence of oxidation, some of the pyrite grains are completely replaced by goethite as pseudomorph. This could be attributed to the oxidation of pyrite by supergene (10 and 11). In diorite solution pyrite is partially samples, completely replaced by goethite and hematite forming rim and veinreplacement texture (Figs. 8-d and e). Primary magnetite and ilmenite are found as euhedral - subhedral aggregates and as exsolution texture. Secondary covellite is found forming rim around the chalcopyrite and magnetite (Fig.7-f and Fig.8-f) .According to Stanten, 1972(12) this indicates several geological Throughout environments. epidosite veins, pyrite is also the most abundant forming euhedral grains whereas the chalcopyrite shows irregular grains of variable sizes disseminated in the groundmass within the epidosite. Secondary goethite is observed coating the pyrite grains as rims and in some parts the pyrite forms islands enclosed within the rhythmic goethite with zonation indicating gradational alteration.

Oxidation of pyrite by supergene solution forms goethite pseudumorphs.

Geochemistry

Maior. trace and rare earth elements(REE) analysis of total 19 representative rock samples of the rock units in the area were selected for chemical analysis and had been by Inductively Coupled acquired Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) - thermo 0 -X 7 at the (OMAC) laboratories in Ireland using fusion and aqua regia method for digestion.

Detection limits are generally of 0.01% for the major elements and 0.1 ppm for trace and REE. Sample locations are illustrated in figure 3 and their assigned names and corresponding concentrations in percent, trace and REE values in ppm., are presented in table -1.



- a: Inclusion of chalcopyrite and magnetite in pyrite, (X.N.)
 (160X), in andesite.
- b: Exsolution intergrowth texture of chalcopyrite and pyrite, (X.N.) (100X), in andesite.
- c: Island shape texture of pyrite and chalcopyrite, (X.N.)
 (100X), in andesite.
- d: Rim-replacement texture of pyrite by hematite (X.N.)

 (160X), in diorite.
- e: Veins of secodary goethite in pyrite, (X.N.) (100X) in diorite.
- f: Rim-replacement texture of chalcopyrite by covellite, (X.N.) (160X), in dacite.

Table -1: Concentration of Major (in wt%), Trace elements, REE (in ppm) and elemental ratios of the analyzed samples, (B.L.L.=Below detection limit)

Sample No			f the ana	1				Charles			Diorite		
Nt%	Basit and Metabasait			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Andesite			ite					
Oxide	W 0	W 31	W BH-1	W57	W75	W78	W24	W25	W747	W2 61.91	W67		
SiO ₂	50.63	54.50	49,41	56.96	59.97	58.93	66.79	64.92	60.47	14.75	13.12		
Al ₂ O ₃	14.21	11.37	15.54	14.52	14.38	11.63	11.74	12.79	13.77	0.16	0.60		
TiO ₂	0.28	0.22	0.55	0.64	0.21	0.72	0.19	0.22	0.37	6.22	5.59		
FeOt	8.91	9.01	15.47	7.06	7.84	7.07	6.28	5.13	7.75	- SWEETER	4.23		
MgO	9.78	9.76	7.53	5.07	2.21	2.21	4.27	4.75	3.92	3.73			
MnO	0.13	0.17	0.27	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.13	0.16	0.02	0.04	0.14		
CaO	10.07	10.79	2.50	7.15	8.14	6.42	4.01	3.72	3.35	5.79	4.75		
K₂O	0.23	0.10	0.11	1.14	3.04	2.27	2.08	3.11	2.53	2.09	2.07		
Na ₂ O	3.47	1.87	2.99	4.24	1.43	3.45	2.03	3.04	3.48	3.23	3.49		
P ₂ O ₅	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.05		
L.O.I.	1.49	1.36	5.24	2.56	1.91	6.19	2.11	2.96	4.91	2.23	4.74		
Total	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.7	100.2	100.6	100.2	100.		
22000			***********	Trace a	and REE	(ppm.)							
Ва	45	12.5	8.1	14.7	2.8	21.8	4.0	35.7	28.1	102.3	8.3		
Rb	5.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.2	4.7	0.8	7.0		
Sr	115.8	52	52.9	104.8	357.8	65.9	22.3	98.4	77.9	13.0	61.3		
ті	1678.6	1319	3297.4	3837	1259	4316.5	1139.1	1319.0	2218.2	959.2	359		
U	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	0.1	<0.1	0.1	7.6	5.3	0.2	0.5	0.2		
Co	13	7	28	14	11	9.0	15	32	6.0	26	1.3		
Cr	1170	390	82	103	239	68	411	595	157	123	62		
Cu	14	43	179	57	1916	372	4577	3211	173	289	236		
Ni	77	12	33	11	11	5	108	157	11	121	5.0		
V	236	220	251	293	257	210	359	393	112	142	132		
Y	11.1	7.1	13.8	12.1	7.5	2.7	14.7	13.8	4.6	27	8.0		
Zn	18	11	119	66	32	7.0	43	27	123	63	267		
Zr	8.2	5.2	19.4	18.5	8.1	22.1	20.7	22.3	9.6	34.8	23.4		
Pb	5	4	7	6.0	5.0	<3	7.0	3.0	19	15	4.0		
La	1.1	<0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	8	9.4	0.3	38.6	0.8		
Ce	2.4	0.8	2.5	2.5	1.8	0.6	10.0	10.3	0.7	16.6	2.7		
1200	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	<0.1	1.8	1.9	<0.1	7.3	0.4		
Pr	5 1	0.8	2.3	2.3	1.5	0.4	7.1	7.8	0.5	27.6	2.2		
Nd	1.2	The second second	W warms	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.2	6.0	0.9		
Sm	0.6	0.4	1.0	U-439000			779,796.2	17177174	2000000				
Eu	0.2	<0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	<0.1	0.5	0.6	<0.1	1.2	0.4		
Gd	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.3	5.9	1.0		
Tb	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.3	0.4	<0.1	0.9	0.2		
Dy	1.5	1.1	20	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.7	1.8	0.7	5.0	1.2		
Ho	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2		
Er	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	3.2	0.8		
Tm	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1		
Yb	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.8	3.5	1.0		
Lu	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2		
Zr/y	0.739	0.732	1.406	1.529	1.08	1.38	1.41	1.62	2.09	1.29	2.9		
La _N /Sm _N	1.18	B.D.L.	0.52	0.50	0.92	B.D.L.	3.44	3.79	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	0.5		
La _N /yb _N	0.61	B.D.L.	0.32	0.33	0.50	B.D.L.	4.41	4.82	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	0.5		
Eu/Eu*	0.789	B.D.L.	0.999	1.13	2.21	B.D.L.	0.93	1.08	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	1.2		

Table -1 continud

Sample No	- 1	ornblend	e pyroxeni	Gat	bro	Quartz vein		
Oxide	W 1	W 16	W12	W69	W9	W55	W15	W63
SiO ₂	43.62	42.9	39.6	41.2	51.8	54.4	94.3	88.9
Al ₂ O ₃	9.88	21.1	12.6	11.4	13.8	13.2	2.3	4.86
TiO ₂	0.20	0.34	0.41	0.69	0.37	0.23	0.00	0.02
FeOt	10.6	12.7	15.6	14.2	9.01	9.88	0.36	0.99
MgO	11.9	13.5	12.4	12.6	10.5	8.6	0.07	0.16
MnO	0.47	0.33	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.003	0.01
CaO	12.04	13.4	11.8	13.8	8.2	5.02	1.2	2.15
K₂O	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.2	3.1	<0.01	1.03
Na ₂ O	2.52	0.24	1.62	0.04	3.8	3.1	0.05	0.19
P ₂ O ₅	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	<0.01
L.O.I.	8.07	4.89	5.59	6.01	1.98	2.5	0.4	0.47
Told	99.5	100.6	99.6	100.2	99.7	100.1	98.7	98.9
	**************************************	1	race and F	REE (ppm.)			
Ba	8.2	11.5	11.2	1.1	36.9	18.7	1.2	2.7
Rb	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.6	<0.5	<0.5
Sr	87	129.8	178.5	819.9	100.8	75.7	1.5	1.9
Ti	1199.0	2038.4	2358	4136.7	2218.2	1378.9	0.0	119.9
U	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Co	6.0	10	29	30	26	12	1.0	13
Cr	1094	787	561	82	780	783	363	45
Cu	25	1353	12565	1106	621	62	18	57
Ni	34	30	46	25	57	53	6.0	7.0
v	170	417	391	403	215	190	5.0	17
Y	8.6	12.1	13.1	15.0	7.5	6.5	<0.5	<0.5
Zn	9.0	12	58	15	27	16	2.0	9
Zr	4.6	17.3	16.0	22.5	10.3	4.7	0.8	<0.5
Pb	6.0	6.0	6.0	4	<3	3	3	<3
La	0.7	1.8	1.10	0.8	0.1	0.3	<0.5	<0.5
Ce	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.4	0.8	<0.5	<0.5
Pr	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Nd	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.8	<0.1	<0.5
Sm	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Eu	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
Gd	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	<0.1	<0.1
Tb	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Dy	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	<0.1	<0.1
Но	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
Er	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
Tm	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Yb	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.0	<0.1	<0.1
Lu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Zr/y	0.535	1.43	1.22	1.50	1.28	0.723	B.D.L.	B.D.L
La _N /Sm _N	1.13	1.16	0.71	0.66	0.27	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	B.D.L
La _N /yb _N	0.46	0.86	0.53	0.30	0.20	B.D.L.	B.D.L.	B.D.L
Eu/Eu*	1.155	1.07	1.34	1.79	1.54	1.116	B.D.L.	B.D.L

1- Major and trace elements:

Petrographic study and chemical analysis (table -1) show that the study area undergone deformation alteration partially in the majority of the samples, where the major elements (except TiO2 and Al2O3) and the large ion lithophile elements (LILE) are mobile during alteration and metamorphism whereas the high field strength elements(HFSE) and the rare earth elements(REE) are immobile in aqueous fluids and hydrothermal alteration.(13.14). This is obvious form the loss on ignition(LOI) values, so emphasis will be on those elements which are immobile in the study. petrogenetic SiO₂ ranges (excluding the quartz veins) from 39-66%. The relation of SiO2 with the majority of oxides and trace elements is not so clear due to the gain and loss of elements during alteration and metamorphism , MgO shows poor negative relation with both FeO and TiO2 reflecting the involvement of these elements in the fractionation process. On the other hand, the positive relation of MgO with CaO and Cr reflects clinopyroxene and olivine crystallization whereas the Al2O3 and CaO relation clearly indicates plagioclase crystallization.

Most analyzed samples exhibit HFSE depletion and low Zr/Y (Table -1) implying depleted mantle source (15). Copper exhibits very wide range (14-12565 ppm) and has negative relation with MgO, Co and Ni. This could be an evidence of segregation of immiscible melt (16).

Primitive mantle and normal midridge basalt (NMORB) normalized trace element spider diagrams show LILE enrichment (Figs. 9 and 10), (the normalization values are those of Sun and Mcdonough, 1989)(17) .Being mobile concentrations of these elements may probably affected by any secondary process and hence reflect involvement

of these elements to the source melt during subducation process (18, 19, 20). On the other hand, the immobile HFSE which are plotted to the right in the spider diagrams have depleted nature compared to the LILE .In figures 9 and 10, the HFSE and the heavy rare earth elements (HREE) lie parallel but at lower level than the MORB indicating oceanic island arc tholeiitic basalt and also reflecting the pre-subduction characteristic of the source mantle, (21, 18, 22, 23).

Ti, Zr, Y, and P show negative anomalies reflecting crystallization and removal of accessory phases such as Ti- bearing oxide, hornblende, and apatite causing magma to become depleted in these elements (18).

2- Rare earth elements (REE):

Table -2 is the chondrite- normalized REE values and figure -11 is the REE pattern for basalt, andesite diorite and hornblende pyroxenite. In general the pattern shows a slight depletion in light rare earth elements (LREE) relative to heavy rare earth elements(HREE); (La_N /Sm_N) ava = 0.717 with negative slope $(La_N / Yb_N)_{ava} = 0.424 (table -1).$ Eu displays positive and negative anomalies which is estimated form Eu/Eu* value (Eu* values were taken from Rollinson, 1993(24) (Table -1). samples show Basalt negative anomalies (Eu/Eu* = 0.89).This indicates cummulative effect plagioclase fractionation (25, 26) while the rest of the samples show positive anomalies (Eu/Eu* ava = 1.25) which is characteristic of high level modal concentration of plagioclase (27). The over- all concentration of the REE are slightly higher (2- 10 x chondrite) and their patterns resemble the patterns of basaltic rocks from Khog ophiolite of northwest Iran (28) and that of Semail ophiolite (29).

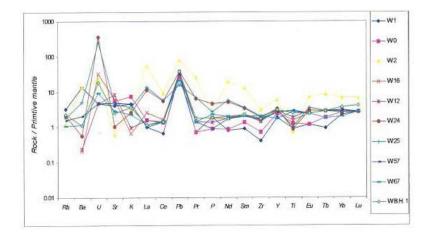


Figure 9: Spider diagram of the studied rocks normalized to primitive mantle.

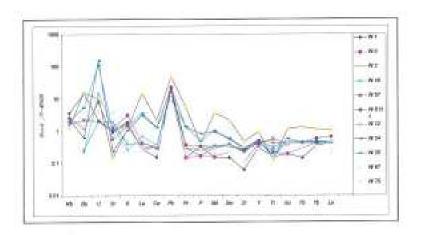


Figure 10: Spider diagram of the studied rocks normalized to mid oceanic ridge basalt (MORB). Normalization values are those of Sun and McDonough, 1989.

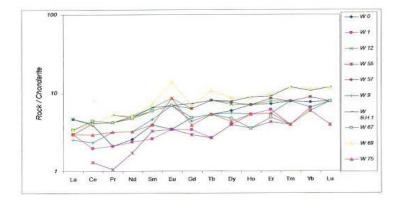


Figure 11: Chondrite- normalized REE pattern for the studied rocks . Normalization values are those of Sun and McDonough, 1989.

Table 2: Chondrite-normalized values of the REE for the studied rocks. Normalization values are those of Sun and McDonough, 1989 (B.D.L = Below Detection Limit).

Sample No	WO	W31	W B.H.1	W57	W75	W 24	W 25	W47	W 2	W67	W 1	W12	W 69	W 9	W55
La	4.641	B.D.L	3.376	2.954	2.954	33.755	39.662	B.D.L	162.87	3.376	2.954	4.641	3.376	2.532	B.D.L
Ce	3.922	1.307	4.085	4.085	2.941	16.34	16.83	1.144	27.124	4.412	1.961	4.085	4.085	2.352	1,307
Pr	2.105	1.053	5.263	4.211	3.158	18.974	20	B.D.L	76.842	4.211	2.105	4.211	5.263	3.158	1.053
Nd	2.57	1.713	4.925	4.925	3.212	15.203	16.702	1.071	59.1	4.711	2.355	5.13	5.139	3.212	1.713
Sm	3.922	2.614	6.536	5.882	3.922	9.804	10.458	1.307	39.216	5.882	2.614	6.536	7.19	4.575	3.268
Eu	3,448	B.D.L	6.9	6.9	8.621	8.621	10.345	B.DL	20.69	6.9	3.448	8.621	13,793	6.9	3.448
Gd	4.866	2.92	7.299	6.326	3.893	8.759	8.759	1.46	28.71	4.866	3.406	6.326	6.813	4.38	2.92
Tb	5.348	2.674	8.021	8.021	5.348	8.021	8.021	B.DL	24.064	5.348	2.674	8.021	10.695	5.348	2.674
Dy	5.906	4.331	7.874	7.48	4.331	6.693	6.693	2.756	19.685	4.724	3.937	7.087	8.661	5.512	3.937
Но	7.067	5.3	8.834	7.067	5.3	7.067	7.067	3.534	19.435	3.534	5.3	7.067	8.834	5.3	3.536
Er	7.251	5.438	9.063	8.459	5.438	7.855	7.855	3,625	19.335	4.834	6.042	7.855	9.668	5.438	4.23
Tm	7.843	3.922	11.765	7.843	3.922	7.843	7.843	3.922	19.608	3.922	3.922	7.843	11.765	7.843	3.922
Yb	7.646	5.294	10.588	8.824	5.882	7.647	8.235	4.706	20.588	5.882	6.471	8.824	11.176	6.471	5.882
Lu	7.874	7.874	11.811	7.874	3.937	7.874	7.874	3.937	19.685	7.847	7.874	7.874	11.811	7.874	3.937

The chondritenormalized pattern for two dacite samples (Fig.12) is different from the rest of samples analyzed. The pattern shows LREE enrichment relative to the HREE with over-all higher concentration of the REE (6-40 x chondrite), $La_N / Sm_N =$ 3.515, positive slope ($La_N / Yb_N =$ 4.615) and positive Eu anomaly (Eu/ $Eu^* = 1.08$). This could be attributed to the fractionation of the parental magma under low oxygen fugacity (fO2), or to different source (30, 31).

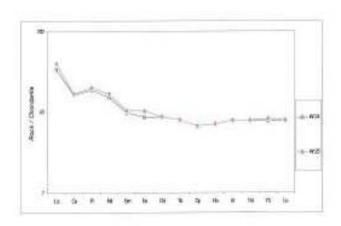


Figure 12: Chondrite-normalized REE pattern for two dacite samples. Normalization values are those of Sun and McDonough, 1989.

Petrogenesis

Various discrimination diagrams are presented is this study utilizing elements unsusceptible to alteration and metamorphism to identify magma series and tectonic setting: Zr-P2O₅ diagram of Winchester and Floyed 1976(32) (Fig.13) shows the tholeiitic nature of the study rocks. In Ti-V plot after Shervais, 1982(33) (Fig.14) it is also observed that the majority of samples display tectonic distribution spectrum within the field of low -Ti island arc tholeiite or boninite (low – Ti – IAT bon.) and island arc tholeiite (IAT) fields with one or two samples lying within MORB field. Such behavior is characteristic of back- arc basin basalt (33) . Being immobile elements during alteration and metamorphism, the ratio Ti/V

remains constant in altered as well as in fresh rocks (24, 33).

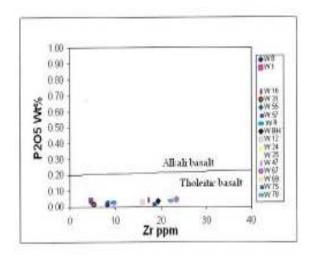


Figure 13: Plots of analyzed samples on P2O5-Zr Diagram. (After Winchester and Floyd, 1976).

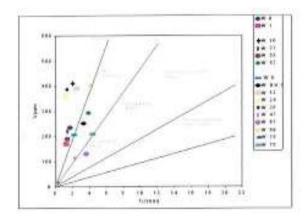


Figure 14: Samples locations on Ti - V Diagram (After Shervais, 1982).BABB - Back Art Basin Basalt and OIB - Oceanic Island Basalt.

The study samples plot in the field of both Ti/V < 20 and Ti/V < 10 (Fig.14) which represent boninite or suprasubduction environment. TiO₂ - MgO plots (after Laurent and Hebert, 1989))(**34**), (Fig. 15) and TiO₂ –Zr plots (after Pe-Piper, et al, 2004)(35), (Fig.16) also confirm the low- Ti nature of the study rocks.

From the geochemical using various discrimination diagrams, we conclude that these rocks

represent island arc tholeiite. The very low concentration of the REE and HFSE and the LILE enrichment nature evident that they are derived from a depleted mantle source. The plots of the samples on **Y**– **Zr** diagram (after Abu Hamatteh 2004) (**36**), (Fig.17) emphasizes the depleted nature . Zr/Y ratio for the study rocks ranges from 0.535–2.087 (Table -1), is low compared to Zr/Y ratio of the primitive mantle (Zr/Y of PM= 2.46).

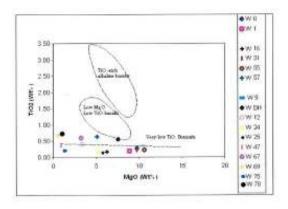


Figure 15: Plots of analyzed samples on TiO₂ – MgO diagram of Laurent and Hebert, 1989).

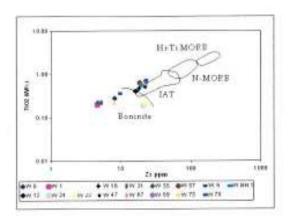


Figure 16: TiO2-Zr plots of the studied samples (after Pe-Piper et al., 2004)

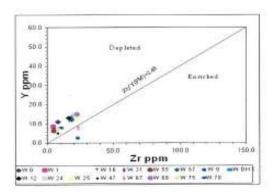


Figure 17; Y-Zr plots showing the depletion nature of the studied rocks (After Abu-Hamatteh, 2004). PM represent primitive mantle after Sun and McDonough, 1989.

Origin of mineralization:

In the absence of direct evidences of the conditions of temperature. pressure and fluid inclusions our preferred modal for the origin of mineralization is based essentially on petrographic and geochemical characteristics and hence we consider much of the mineralization to be either directly by magmatic segregation or through hydrothermal fluids former usually occurs in magma chamber within deep-seated intrusive bodies and differentiated while the crystals mush were derived magma chamber walls or roof. (37,38). Differentiation causes enrichment of the magmatic fluids with Fe, Ti, Cu and volatiles which are collected in the interstics of the previously formed mineral grains or injected into shear zones, probably due to silicates unmixing with sulphide-oxide minerals during magmatic evolution (39, 40). This is observed by sub- rounded grains of pyrite and chalcopyrite and cut across the earlier formed minerals. Cr and Ni decrease as Ti increases (Table-1) which indicate that the melt is enriched with Ti at the late stages of fractionation magma reaching maximum when magnetite begins to crystallize. The exsolution texture between magnetite and ilmenite (Fig.

7-f) reflects the simultaneous crystallization of both minerals

Significant supply of oceanic crustal materials during subduction together with sea water supply cause increase of oxidation. This is accompanied by hydration of the mantle source and the generated magma in arc setting by different mechanisms including the subducted slab which is considered an contribution important to the process mineralization by hydrothermal fluids causing the formation of fine irregular mineral grains on the walls of cavities and within fractures surrounding the early formed minerals as well as combshaped mineral grains of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Accordingly, generations two sulfides and oxides are recognized: the early (syngenetic) - formed pyrite as large sub- idiomorphic aggregates in which the individual crystals impinge another. Inclusions one chalcopyrite, magnetite and silicate minerals within the pyrite grains are (magmatic common very segregation).The second (epigenetic)-formed sulfide and oxides appears as smaller (<1mm idiomorphic crystals of pyrite chalcopyrite and magnetite free of inclusions (37). Extensive alteration, largely by supergene solution, and oxidation produced large amounts of secondary minerals (covellite, limonite, hematite, malachite and goethite). The textual relationships of these minerals reflect their secondary origin; goethite rim-core replacement pseudomorphic textures for pyrite and chalcopyrite and as vein filling .Gilbert and Park, 1986(38) Borg, 2004(11) consider that replacement of goethite for the primary pyrite is common under oxidizing condition as weathering product of iron - bearing minerals . Alteration of chalcopyrite in to covellite throughout the studied rock units is recognized as rimreplacement texture and as fine inclusions within the chalcopyrite (Figs.8-g and f). Malachite after chalcopyrite at or near the surface is also very common. Klein and Hurlburt, 2002(41) had stated that chalcopyrite alters into malachite at temperature condition oxygenated meteoric water.

The geochemical characteristics of the igneous rocks that are associated with mineralization can be used to identify the tectonic environment in which mineralization were formed. This depends mainly on the concentration of certain immobile trace elements such as Ti, Zr, Y, P2O5 and REE. remain stable during the which of alteration processes and metamorphism. Pearce and Gale, 1977(**42**)classified sulphide mineralization accordingly into four classes which are: 1- Cyprus -type including Cyprus, Oman and Betts Cove , 2-Looken -type formed at back - arc basin centers, 3- Joma- type possibly formed in small ocean of Red Sea - type, and, 4- Gjersvik -type including Giersvik, Buchans, Noranda and Lynn Lake possibly formed during an early stage of island arc evolution, later during island arc evolution or in a Precambrian basin .The low concentration of the HFSE ,the LREEdepleted nature(La_N/Sm_N)ava.=0.717 with negative slope(La_N/Yb_N)ava.=0.424,and Cu >Zn (average Cu concentration=1415ppm. compared to Zn average concentration=26ppm.) of the study together with the mean of concentrations certain trace elements:(Ti:2139 ppm., Zr:14.9ppm., Cr:4392ppm.and Y:10.3ppm. P2O5:0.04%)of the study rock units in Waraz area are all considered the mineralization to be the characteristics the Cyprus-type (43,44)representing supra-subduction zone or back-arc spreading formed during early stages of arc development.

CONCLUSION

- 1- Field and petrographic studies revealed different rock units in Waraz area where mineralization occurs. The units which are mapped and studied are represented by: volcanic including basalt-metabasalt, andesite and dacite; plutonic represented by gabbro and diorite and ultramafic hornblende pyroxenite.
- 2-Two types of primary mineralization occur in the area; sulphides which are represented by pyrite and chalcopyrite mainly with subordinate marcasite and; oxides which are magnetite mainly. Both occur either aggregates or disseminated and as vein fillings. According to textural features there exist two generations of primary mineralization: syngenetic and epigenetic. The alteration of these primary phases by supergene solutions forms secondary minerals which are represented by covellite, goethite, limonite hematite. malachite.
- 3- The geochemical study showed that the study rocks represent island arc tholeiite and has REE and HFSE depletion and LILE enrichment evident that these rocks are derived from a depleted mantle source and are characterized by low Ti-island arc boninite or supra- subduction environment.
- 4- The concentration of certain immobile trace elements such as Ti, Zr, Y, P₂O₅ and REE characteristics of these rocks related to sulfide-oxide mineralization indicates that they are of Cyprus-type.

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Analyzing the Competitiveness of Jordan Phosphate Mines Company: Case Study for Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT

The area of changing international mineral competitiveness has attracted growing attention among mineral economists. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the factors that have affected the competitiveness of the phosphate industry and to compare Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) with its peers in the global market.

Α questionnaire survey undertaken with Jordan phosphate Mines Company makers and the results were evaluated by using frequency tables, Likert scale of comparisons and hypothesis testing. Findings showed that competition between the existing companies in JPMC industry was fierce with many similar-sized companies, low entry and exit barriers, increasing threat from the substitute products, and Results showed that JPMC has a favorable advantage on the bargaining power of suppliers, threat of substitutes and threat of entry. However, it doesn't have a favorable advantage on the bargaining power of buyers and rivalry

among competitors. Depending on the literature and the questionnaire findings, a number of strategies were recommended to JPMC, which can also be adopted by the companies in other developing countries.

cobalt ions from polluted water with high efficiency.

الملخص باللغة العربية:

جَذب مجال المنافسة في التصنيع المعدني الدولية المتغيرة انتباها مُتزايداً بين الاقتصاديين المعنيين بالثروات المعدنية . تهدف هذه الورقة إلى التعرف على العوامل التي أثرت على منافسة صناعة الفوسفات ولمُقَارنَة شركة مناجم فوسفات الأردن (JPMC) بنظائرها في السوق العالمية. لتحقيق هدف الدراسة ، تم إعداد استبانة استهدفت العاملين وصناع القرار في شركة مناجم الفوسفات الأردنية وقد تم تقييم النتائج باستخدام الجداول التكرارية، ومقياس ليكرت للمقارنات واختبار الفرضيات.

INTRODUCTION

Phosphate is an important source of income for Jordan. Together with potash its products are the major outputs of the nation's mining sector. The collective revenue contribution of mining to the national economy in 2008 was three per cent of Gross Domestic Product and fourteen per cent of exports (1).

Figure (1) below shows the mining of contribution to export revenues from 1965 to 2008. It reached its highest percentage in 1985-1989 where the mining revenues were forty-one per cent of total export revenues. This fell to 18 per cent between 2000 and 2004 and to 15 per cent between 2005 - 2008. These data confirm that the sector is highly relevant, and the revenues flowing from it create income-generating opportunities, build a foundation for economic and social wellbeing and finance public sector investments that can support economic growth and development.

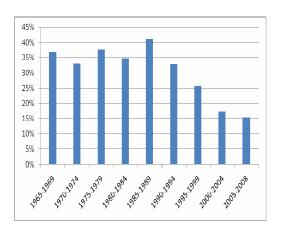


Figure (1): The contribution of mining to Jordanian export revenues from 1965 to 2008

The governmentprivate owned Jordan Phosphate Mines Company maintains monopoly power over exploration, mining, and marketing of phosphate rock in Jordan.

The abundant phosphate reserves under its control, which exist in sixty per cent of the country, provide potential for the development of the Jordanian economy. (2)

The performance of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) has helped to stimulate an otherwise sagging economy facing considerable external debt, political tensions and instabilities. In several periods when the government has wrestled with otherwise severe economic problems, phosphate exports have reduced balance of trade deficits. Continuina increases in production and the profitability of phosphate may continue to assist in the future. Figure (2) below phosphate Jordan's revenues from 1971 to 2008. (1)

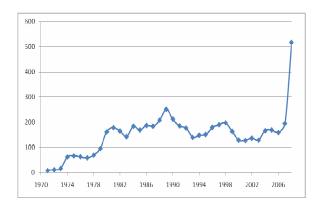


Figure (2) Jordan phosphate rock export revenues (US\$ million) from 1971 to 2008

Competitiveness is said to be important for small economies like Jordan, which rely on trade, and typically foreign direct investment, to provide the scale necessary for productivity increases to drive increases in livina standards. especially at a time when effective government action is constrained by budgetary constraints and the private sector faces significant barriers to

¹ Some of this impact is illustrated by the rate of economic growth of Jordan which has proceeded at an annual average of five per cent There has also been a significant increase in Jordan human index which stood at 0.643 in 1980, while in 2004 it reached to 0.76

in competing domestic and international markets, .

The ability of companies and countries to mine phosphate and other mineral commodities competitively and in the process to generate new wealth depends on their mineral endowment. Jordan for example produces and exports phosphate because it is well endowed with high quality, low cost deposits. This production creates wealth that benefit mining companies and their stockholders. government, local communities as well as phosphate consumers around the world

Michael Porter's famous Five Forces Competitive Position model provides a simple perspective for analysing assessing and the competitive strength and position of Jordan Phosphate the Mines Company.

The Five Forces tool is used in this paper as a simple and powerful tool for understanding where power lies in Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. This is important, as it helps it to understand both the strength of its current competitive position, and the strength of a position it is looking to move into. With a clear understanding of where power lies, it can take fair advantage of a situation of strength, improve a situation of weakness, and avoid taking wrong steps. This makes it an important part of its business planning toolkit.(3)

Porter's five forces model

Porter's five forces model is widely considered to be one of the core ideas in modern corporate strategy. The model is a framework that defines the rules of competition in an industry and highlights what is important in order to have long-term competitive а advantage. (3)

According to the model. the competitiveness of an industry is influenced by five forces and the collective strength of these forces determines the ultimate profit potential of an industry. Five forces which are: threat of entrants. intensity competitive rivalry, power suppliers, power of buyers and the threat of substitutes (3). Porter, additionally, emphasized the role of government on the competitiveness of the industry through its influence on

However, (4) stated that Porter's basic premises are indeed valid. However, they believed that the five forces model is an incomplete representation of the market factors that influence industry and business performance. They stressed that the vast majority of Porter's conclusions are as valid today as they were 20 years ago. Thus, they didn't challenge the points porter has made so effectively in his model. Instead, they concentrated on forces that were not elements in the Five Forces Model, as well as on new ways of thinking about the original forces.

- (5) used porter model to analyze the brick industry in Turkey. Their results showed that competition between the existing companies in Turkish brick industry was fierce with many similarsized companies, low entry and exit barriers, increasing threat from the substitute products, and increasing bargaining power of the buyers.
- (6) Analyzed the industry emergency care using Porter's five forces model makes. He found that the suppliers to Emergency departments (ED), particularly the pharmaceutical nurse companies and staffing companies, exert a significant level of power over the individual ED. industry does have significant barriers to entry, both in education and cost of starting an emergency care center. The buvers of ED care also have significant power over the individual

ED and there is a high amount of rivalry in EM among individuals whereas the threat of substitution that ED faces is very high.

(3) analyzed the close environment (competitive environment) environmental media owner companies in Iran using Porter's five forces model. They found out that there is an intense rivalry in the media advertising industry. customers' bargaining power is likely to be high when customers are price sensitive and they buy in large volumes . Considering environmental mediaowners suppliers and contractors, they confirmed that there is no monopoly in those areas and there are numerous alternatives for them and so the bargaining power of suppliers is low. High investment needed in the industry is one of the hindrances that results in keeping incoming companies about forestalling of new competitors entrance.

The threat of the entry of new competitors

Profitable markets that yield high returns will draw firms. The results are many new entrants, which will effectively decrease profitability. Unless the entry of new firms can be blocked by incumbents, the profit rate will fall towards a competitive level. Some common factors that raise barriers of entry are: economies of differentiation. long-term scale. relationships with the customers. capital requirements, switching costs, access to distribution channels, and government policies.

The intensity of competitive rivalry

For most industries, this is the major determinant of the competitiveness of industry. Sometimes rivals compete aggressively and sometimes rivals compete in non-price dimensions such as innovation.

marketing, etc. What is important here is the number and capability of the competitors – if a company has many competitors, and they offer equally attractive products and services, then it most likely has little power in the situation. If suppliers and buyers don't get a good deal from one's company, they'll go elsewhere. On the other hand, if no-one else can do what a single company does, then this company can often have tremendous strength. The main factors that tend to increase rivalry between industries competitors are; numerous equally balanced rivals, slow growth of the high fixed costs industry. production, low differentiation, and low switching costs, culturally diverse competitors, and high exit barriers.

The bargaining power of customers

This force describes the ability of customers to put the firm under pressure and it also affects the sensitivity customer's to price changes. How easy for buyers to drive prices down, this is driven by the number of buyers, the importance of each individual buyer to the business, the cost to them of switching from one product to another, and so on. If the industry has few, powerful buyers, they are often able to dictate terms to suppliers. Bargaining power of buyers also increases with the buyers buying from the same supplier in large amounts. It also increases if there are undifferentiated products. switching costs, a threat of backward integration, purchase being important for the buyer, buyers having all the relevant information about the product or production.

The bargaining power of suppliers

of Suppliers raw materials, components, and services (such as expertise) to the firm can be a source of power over the firm. How easy it is

for suppliers to drive up prices is driven by the number of suppliers of each key input, the uniqueness of their product or service, their strength and control over you, the cost of switching from one to another, and so on. The fewer the supplier choices one company has, and the more it needs suppliers' help, the more powerful its suppliers are.

Threat of Substitutes

The existence of close substitute products increases the propensity of customers to switch to alternatives in response to price. If substitution is easy and viable, then this will weaken the producers' power. According to Porter's analysis substitute products refer to the products offered by other industries. When switching costs to new products are low, the threat of substitutes is high.

METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire survey has been undertaken with 35 experts in the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. This was accomplished by delivering the questionnaires by hand. The questionnaire consisted of five main sections with a total number of 29 questions. Around 77.1 per cent who filled the questionnaire were males and 22.9 per cent were females. Ninety per cent of those who filled the questionnaire ranged from thirty to fifty years old. Half of them have 16 to 20 years experience and the majority (around 71.4 per cent) holds bachelor degree (see Table 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Table 1: Frequency and percentage of the sample gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	27	77.1
Female	8	22.9
Total	35	100.0

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of the sample ane

AGE	Frequency	Percent
31-40 years	16	45.7
41-50 years	16	45.7
51-60 years	3	8.6
Total	35	100.0

Table 3: Frequency and percentage of the sample experience

Experience	Frequency	Percent
11-15	13	37.1
16-20	19	54.3
21	3	8.6
Total	35	100.0

Table 4: Frequency and percentage of the sample education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Bachelor degree	25	71.4
Master degree	10	28.6
Total	35	100.0

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Generally, if a mining company's purchases represents relatively large portion of the supplier's business; it will have more power to lower costs or improve product. If the market of suppliers is complicated or hard to understand, it will have less bargaining power with its suppliers. If it is relatively easy to switch to substitute products, it will have more negotiating room with its suppliers. Any company will have more control when the products it need from a supplier are not unique and the easier it is to start a

new business by its own suppliers, the more likely it will have more competition.

Through results of the the questionnaire, respondents agreed Jordan Phosphate Company (JPMC) has been controlled by large number of input suppliers. and the company has been well informed about the supplier's products and market and can switch easily to substitute products from the other suppliers, however, the input products purchased by the company are not ordinary, and they don't constitute a high proportion of the company's purchases.

It seems also that there is no difficulty for suppliers to enter the company's business, sell directly to the company customers, and become a direct competitor. Overall, 56 per cent of respondents agreed that the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company has a credit and a favorable competitive advantage in the bargaining power of suppliers (see Table 5).

Jordan Phosphate Mines Company imports around 170,000 tones of ammonia from neighboring gulf countries (mainly Qatar).

It also imports around 350,000 tones Sulphur for sulphuric manufacturing from Russia, Iran and Ukraine. The government is important supplier of the industry through supplying electricity, fuel, and natural gas.

It is widely recognized that the smaller the number of customers, the more dependent the company on each one of them. If the company's product is a relatively large expense customers, they'll expend more effort negotiating with it to lower price or improve product features. If the company's market is complicated or hard to understand, buyers have less control. If its product is homogenous or the same as its competitors', buyers have more bargaining power. The less likely a customer will enter the

industry, the more bargaining power the company will have.

Through the results, most respondents agreed that JPMC's products (phosphate rock, phosphoric acid, diammonium phosphate) are unique and they represent high expense for the company's customers who are well informed about these products and their markets. Respondents have also stated that the company doesn't have enough customers and losing one would be critical to its business success.

How ever, it would be difficult for buyers to integrate backward in the supply chain and compete directly with the company's customers. It would also be difficult for customers to switch from the company's product to its competitors' products and so overall majority of results by respondents (around 53 per cent), stated that Jordan Phosphate Mines Company doesn't have a favorable advantage on the bargaining power of customers (see Table 6).

The analysis of the competitive status of the JPMC clearly indicates that exports are focused on Asian customers. More specifically, 90% of Jordanian phosphate exports are directed to Asian markets, around 60 per cent of which, is directed towards one market; the Indian market, the largest phosphate consumer in the world, and a market in which Jordan maintains excellent prices for the phosphate exports (Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, 2008). However, focusing exports towards one market exposes JPMC to the added risk of that market closing for one reason or another.

Table 5: Bargaining power of suppliers' results

	Yes	Percentage (%)	No	Percentage (%)	Power of suppliers
There are a large number of potential input suppliers?	34	97.1	1	2.9	Low
2. Are the products that you need to purchase for your business ordinary?	6	17.1	29	82.9	High
3. Do your purchases from suppliers represent a large portion of their business?	3	8.6	32	91.4	High
4. Would it be difficult for your suppliers to enter your business, sell directly to your customers, and become your direct competitor?	13	37.1	22	62.9	High
5. Can you easily switch to substitute products from other suppliers?	29	82.9	6	17.1	Low
6. Are you well informed about your supplier's product and market?	33	94.3	2	5.7	low
Total	118	56.2	92	43.8	Low

Table 6: Bargaining power of buyers' results

	Yes	Percentage (%)	No	Percentage (%)	Power of buyers
Do you have enough customers such that losing one isn't critical to your success?	8	22.9	27	77.1	High
Does your product represent a small expense for your customers?	15	42.9	20	57.1	High
Are customers uninformed about your product and market?	10	28.6	25	71.4	High
Is your product unique?	15	42.9	20	57.1	High
Would it be difficult for buyers to integrate backward in the supply chain, purchase a competitor providing the products you provide, and compete directly with you?	29	82.9	6	17.1	Low
Is it difficult for customers to switch from your product to your competitors' products?	21	60	14	40	Low
Total	98	46.7	112	53.3	High

The phosphate producers which have the most to gain or lose from the Indian buying decisions undoubtedly those in Jordan, the US and Morocco. For example, in 1990, Morocco has been very hard hit by India's refusal to purchase acid at the price originally dictated by Morocco. At that time, India successfully managed to lower the price from a high of \$480/t

c. & f. in 1989 to a much lower level of \$376/t c.&f. in 1990 (7)

Overall results on threat of entry factor showed that 81.6 per cent of the respondents agreed that JPMC has a favorable advantage. The respondents agreed that the uniqueness of the assets needed to run the three phosphate mines in the south of Jordan (Abyad, Eshidyah, and Hassa)

and the processing plant in Agaba represent a big threat of entry to the phosphate industry.

The high start up costs and the regulations set by the Jordanian government to open a new mine represent a high threat of entry to the industry since JPMC has a monopoly over the extraction of the phosphate resources in the country and its customers are loyal to its products brands and it will be difficult for a new local competitor to enter the industry or to acquire or obtain new customers (see Table 7). Results showed that input required for production pose high threat of entry.

(8) stated that the machinery and equipment of the fertilizer plant in Agaba will cost over \$US114 million. The US share of the machinery and equipment accounted for 70 per cent of this cost.

The arrival or the entry of new producers in markets close to Jordan's competitive location may affect the future market share of the JPMC. The Arabian Al-Jalamid Saudi phosphate project, located close to its border with both Jordan and Iraq, has a new capital investment of \$US 2 billion. When it commences operations in 2010, this may have a significant impact on the downstream market for Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and it seems likely to position Saudi Arabia as the third or fourth largest phosphate producing nation. It is a potential threat to Jordan's future mining capacity expansions to feed integrated downstream capacity targeted at the export market.

Developments in established producing nations such as China, Russia, Brazil and the entry of Saudi Arabia will also influence the future position of the Jordanian phosphate industry.

In discussing the threat of substitutes. if another product offers more features or benefits to customers, or if its price is lower, customers may decide that the other product is a better value.

However, Jordan phosphate products compare favorably to the other possible substitutes. It is costly for Jordan Phosphate Mines Company customers to switch to other products since they might experience a loss of productivity. Even if switching costs low. customers may have allegiance to a particular brand and this seems true for the JPMC's customers. Because phosphate is an essential nutrient for plant growth, there is no substitute for it (US Geological Survey, 2008). Overall. 76.2 per cent agreed that JPMC has a favorable competitive advantage over the substitute's threats (see Table 8). Phosphate rock used in agriculture has no substitutes. However, zeolite is considered to be a substitute for phosphate in the detergent industry. Demand for detergent zeolite grew during the late-1980s and early-1990s because of concerns about the possible effects of sodium phosphates on freshwater bodies (9)

Often the greater the number of players, the more intense the rivalry, however, rivalry can occasionally be intense when one or more firms struggle for market leader position. Rivalry also intensifies if companies have similar shares of the market, leading to а race for market leadership. In a growing market, firms are able to grow revenues simply because of the expanding market whereas, in a stagnant or declining companies often fight market. intensely for a smaller market.

With high fixed costs, companies must sell more products to cover these high costs. High storage costs or perishable products result in a situation where firms must sell product as soon as possible, increasing rivalry among firms. Firms that produce products that are very similar will compete mostly on price, so rivalry is expected to be high. If exit costs are high, a company may remain in business even if it is not profitable. If customers can easily switch, the market will be more

competitive and rivalry is expected to be high.

Results showed that there are high numbers of competitors, and there is no clear leader in the market. The market is growing fast, and JPMS has a high fixed costs and it can store its products to sell at the best times. Although respondents agreed that JPMC product is not unique, however, it is not easy for its competitors to abandon its products. (11)

Table 7: Threat of entry results

	yes	Percentage	no	Percentage	Threat of entry
Are customers loyal to your brand?	29	82.9	6	17.1	Low
Are there high start-up costs for your business?	35	100	0	0	Low
Are the assets needed to run your business unique?	33	94.3	2	5.7	Low
Is there a process or procedure critical to your business?	31	88.6	4	11.4	Low
Will a new competitor have any difficulty acquiring/obtaining customers?	27	77.1	8	22.9	Low
Do you need a license to open a new mine / project	35	100	0	0	Low
Will a new competitor have difficulty acquiring/obtaining needed inputs to compete efficiently	10	28.6	25	71.4	High
total	200	81.6	18.4	18.4	Low

Table 8: Threat of substitute's results

	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	Threat of
		(%)		(%)	Substitutes
Does your product compare favorably to possible substitutes?	20	57.1	15	42.9	Low
Is it costly for your customers to switch to another product?	31	88.6	4	11.4	Low
Are customers loyal to existing products?	29	82.9	6	17.1	Low
Total	80	76.2	25	23.8	Low

Overall results confirm that JPMC doesn't have a favorable advantage over the rivalry among competitors (see Table 9). This is because other producers have a very strong influence in the market. While there are few major producers, there has been considerable rivalry and a tendency to

cheat on price agreements to increase their market share. In the late 1980s for example, Jordan made a market share agreement with Morocco. Morocco paid lip service to the agreement, but in practice acted unilaterally in selling phosphate in some of Jordan's South East Asian

markets by undercutting Jordanian prices (12).

Morocco controls approximately two thirds of the world's phosphate reserves, placing it in a strong position in the future to become the leading player in the mining and processing of phosphate. This will occur as low-cost and high-quality phosphate resources are depleted in the United States, the world's current leading producer.

Table 9: Rivalry among competitors' results

	yes	Percentage	no	Percentage	Rivalry
		(%)		(%)	
Is there a small number of competitors?	4	11.4	31	88.6	High
Is there a clear leader in your market?	9	25.7	26	74.3	High
Is the market growing fast?	26	74.3	9	25.7	Low
Do you have low fixed costs?	5	14.3	30	85.7	High
Can you store your product to sell at the best times?	28	80	7	20	Low
Is your product unique?	11	31.4	24	68.6	High
Is it easy for competitors to abandon their product?	7	20	28	80	High
Total	90	37	155	63	High

CONCLUSION

The aim of this article was also to examine the factors affecting the competition in the phosphate industry. Jordan Phosphate Mines Company was analyzed as a case study within the frame of Porter's five forces model. Results showed that JPMC has a favorable advantage on the bargaining power of suppliers, threat substitutes and threat of entry. However, it doesn't have a favorable advantage on the bargaining power of buyers and rivalry among competitors.

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The Effect of ERP Success Factors in Financial Supply Chain Performance

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ABSTRACT

Many firms are deploying ERP systems in supply chain applications. Recently Jordan has embarked upon an ambitious plan to make full use of the IT capabilities. In Jordan, the application of the ERP systems is relatively immature. In addition, it is evolving, and the number organizations involved is growing. Raising awareness and knowledge is essential for adopting ERP systems in supply chain in Jordan, at both the organizational and inter-organizational levels. Firms need to identify and understand the critical factors that affect the using of ERP systems successfully in firm performance, and address them effectively to ensure that the promised benefits can be realized and failures can be avoided.

الملخص باللغة العربية:

نتوجه معظم المنظمات والشركات في مختلف أنحاء العالم لتطوير أنظمتها الخاصة بتخطيط موارد المنظمات لاستخدامها في تطبيقات سلاسل التزويد، وحديثا تقوم المنظمات والشركات العاملة في الأردن بوضع اللمسات الأخيرة على خطة طموحة تهدف إلى الاستفادة من الإمكانيات المنظمات لتطبيق أنظمة تخطيط الموارد لديها، المنظمات لتطبيق أنظمة تخطيط الموارد لديها، ولكن مسألة التطبيق في وقتها الراهن يمكن أن نتسم بعدم اكتمال نضوجها، إضافة إلى تزايد عدد المنظمات والشركات في الأردن في الوقت الذي بدأت به تنفيذ هذه الخطة.

لذا بات من الضرورة بمكان رفع مستوى الوعي والمعرفة التامة بكيفية تطبيق نظام تخطيط موارد المنظمات في سلاسل التزويد في الأردن على مستوى المنظمات وحتى على المستوى الداخلي لكل منظمة منها، مما يحتم على تلك المنظمات بكل أنواعها أن تتمكن من التعرف والفهم الكامل للعوامل الحرجة التي تؤثر في استخدامات تطبيقات نظم تخطيط الموارد لديها والتي تساهم في إنجاح وتفوق الأداء المنظمي، وتمكن المنظمات من الكشف عن نقاط الضعف والفشل المحتملة في مسيرتها للوقاية من وقعها والحد من عواقبها.

INTRODUCTION

Enterprise Resource **Planning** (ERP)

According to (1), ERP is a system that effectively integrates all information required by the operating process including functions finance. accounting, human resources. production, material management, quality management, allocation and distribution, and sales by organization process reengineering information technology. ERP is an integrated information system that integrates enterprise internal function processes, standardizes working internal data processing procedures. and combines the operational data different generated bv functions (Stephen 2000, Buckhout, Frey, 1999). Future ERP will integrate supply chain management (SCM) to provide enterprise management more accurate information (2,3,4).

Enterprise Resource Planning and Supply Chain Management

Organizations have felt the need for beyond mere transaction going processing and automation business processes. What is required to operate in complex business environment is a tool which can help in identifying and planning resources certain based on organizational constraints that are dynamic in nature (5). SCM (Supply Cain Management) is concept which look at a business as a chain of will inter connected entities and thus providing a see through perspective of the entire business. The supply chain can be modeled to reduce inventory, lead times and cost link under the each constraints. Supply chain management has been used by a few organizations and they have obtained immense benefit from the supply chain integration with suppliers and customers (6).

The high growth of ERP investment and significance of SCM in a global economy prompt researchers and

practitioners to seriously think about the design and implementation of ERP in SCM (7). This may be resorted so as to capitalize on the strengths of the two systems (ERP and SCM) (8). Sophisticated middleware interface software, which enable sharing of data and processes are used. These software help in linking the ERP and SCM systems at the points where they have overlapping features (9). The relationship between ERP and SCM have been studied by (10) who produced a research in 23 separate firms about the results and future expectations of **ERP** systems implementations in SCM а perspective. The authors inferred that deploying firms considered extending system scope mainly to integrate their suppliers, customers or both to the system, to provide additional e-commerce or ebusiness operations and to increase supply chain functionalities.

ERP systems success (synonymous with ERP success) refers to the use of such systems to enhance organizational effectiveness (11,12), which is different from the technical implementation success of systems wherein measurement indicators such as cost overruns, project management metrics, and time estimates are the main concerns (13) In the work of (14) concluded "By studying the interactions along these components of the model [dimensions of IS success], as well as the components themselves, a clearer picture emerges as to what constitutes information systems success." Moreover, other researchers (15) have studied the interrelations among critical success factors in the early stages of ERP implementations; this study complements such Importantly, insights from this research may benefit both ERP practitioners and IS success evaluations researchers. Over the past three decades, evaluating the value and of ΙT success systems for

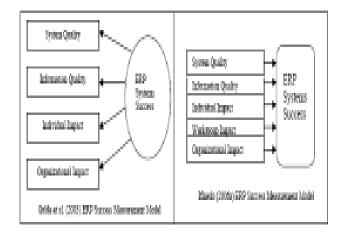
organizations has been a recurring issue (14,11), and various assessment approaches have surfaced, (5). In response. (14)developed integrated, multidimensional, and interrelated IS success model that has become the most dominant framework for assessing IT systems success at the micro level (12). Drawing from the work of 14, 11 developed an additive ERP systems success measurement model that redefines the dimensions in the original D&M IS success model. It is important to point out that ERP systems are different from other IT systems (6.16)because **ERP** implementation includes technological, operational, managerial, strategic, and organizational related components (16). As a consequence, success measurement models used for other typical IT systems' evaluation may not be adequate for ERP systems (11,12). Thus, it is illuminating when attention is paid to ERP systems particularly, rather than just lumping them together with other IT systems.

Indeed, (14) stress that researchers should take into account the specific characteristics of the IT system under investigation when evaluating success. Given that ERP systems are a different class of IT systems, it is vitally important for therefore specialized success measurement framework or model to be used when evaluating or measuring the success of such systems. Gable et al, 2003 eliminated (through multi-stage data collection and statistical analysis) the Use (UE) and User satisfaction (US) dimensions in the D&M model. Arguments against dropping them are also available in the literature (12). The retained ERP success dimensions in Gable and colleagues' model are System Quality (SQ), Information Quality (IQ), Individual Impact (II), and Organizational Impact (OI). Through literature reviews and case studies, Ifinedo (12,5) proposed an extended ERP system success measurement model to include Workgroup Impact

(WI) not included in the Gable et al. model. The author argues that any ERP success measurement model should include a dimension related to WI because ERP systems are often adopted to enhance efficient crossfunctional operations (16). Here. "workgroup" refers to the sub-units and/or functional departments of an organization.

A version of the ERP success measurement model proposed by (12) is illustrated in Figure (1)

Figure (1): ERP Systems Success **Measurement Models adopted by** (Ifinedo, 2007)



Performance

A number of experts and practitioners from Supply Chain Strategy (a monthly newsletter from the MIT Center for Transportation Logistics) and recommend four metrics executives' attention. Those metrics incorporate all the dimensions of vlqque chain performance and respond to the factors that external stakeholders, analysts and venture capital firms take into consideration when evaluating a firm. (17, 18)

In literature much attention has been devoted to three main aspects of performance: financial, organizational strategic performance. comparing different measures of performance, they suggest that multiple dimensions of performance should be considered where possible. including both financial and nonfinancial measures. Accounting-based indicators, with efficiency, sales growth rate and profitability (e.g. return on sales or on investments) are the financial indicators most commonly used. In addition, operational (nonfinancial) performance measures, such product quality. customer satisfaction and market shares are often examined. In this study, the financial performance measure was used, see table (1), however, the major key performance indicators that were adapted form many authors and used in this research as follow:

Table (1) Classification literature in Financial Performance

Dimensions	Definition	References
Cost	Including fixed and operational costs associated with a supply chain	(Fisher, 1997; van Hoek, 2001; Graham et al., 1994; Thomas and Griffin,1996; Lee and Billington,1992; Hausman 2000)
Revenues	Include growth in sales, growth in market share, growth in return on investment (ROI), growth in return on assets (ROA)	(Lee, Billington, 1993; Accenture 2003, Enrico, 2006; Gardner, Daniel, 2004; Bagchi, 1998; Harreld,2001).

Research Problem

There is a need for provide Jordanians supply chains members with better understanding, and a clear picture of the relationship between ERP systems and performance and its success

especially requirements, for manufacturing firms which are at the heart of the supply chain that are insufficiently informed about ERP systems. Although many studies covered the role and the impact of IT in SC performance, there are a few contributions about the CSFs that

would support practitioners in their efforts to successfully implement ERP systems in supply chain. There is no clear definition of constructs and conceptual frameworks on CSFs and outcomes of ERP systems in SC performance in the current literature. The findings of previous studies can be described as fragmented, and have not been holistic. And there are limited studies that discuss the relationship between CSFs of ERP systems and their impact on the performance of the supply chain.

Research Design

The three common design of research used in social sciences research are exploratory, explanatory. and descriptive studies. Exploratory research is often employed to develop a preliminary understanding of some phenomena. Explanatory is carried out to discover and report relationships different aspects of the among phenomena. Descriptive studies are conducted to describe the precise measurements and reporting of the characteristics of the phenomena under investigation (19). Explanatory research approach can be used when it is necessary to show that one variable causes or determine the value of the other variables. Therefore, the nature of this research is both exploratory and explanatory. This research aims to cover a wide variety of manufacturing firms from different industries in Jordan that use ERP systems to integrate with supply chain members. However, no comprehensive sampling frames of firms that use ERP systems were available. There were no specialized databases to identify the ERP systems user companies in Jordan. This has influenced the sampling method, the size of selected sample, and the gross response rate. Therefore, the sampling method used was judgment sampling. We took a survey of Jordanian manufacturing firms from various

industries. The companies involved in this research meet the following criteria: Use the ERP systems to integrate with supply chain members, have strong and stable relationships with specific supply chain members, familiarity with supply chain integration concept (information sharing, joint problems solving, decision making, and planning, using EDI etc). Based on the selection criteria; nine firms were selected to conduct this research. However, this was the best list available after strenuous efforts for the present research, which relied on multiple manufacturing firms in Jordan use ERP systems. These companies are: Arab Potash Company, Jordan Phosphate Cement. Jordan, Center Company. Arab for Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals Co (ACPC), Petra Aluminum Co, Pharma International, Hammoudeh Dairy Co, Ceramics. and Al-Razi Jordan Pharmaceutical Co. For the purpose of the present research, the target respondents group involved managers and employees in the fields of purchasing, distribution, sales and marketing, transportation, IT, inventory warehousing, research and development, and financial and accounting.

The instrument used in this research was questionnaire to measure the research's different variables. The final version of the questionnaire consists of (51) statements with close ended questions. Individuals were asked to indicate the extent of importance with the questionnaire items on a five-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 to 5. Cronbach's alpha was employed as the criterion to evaluate reliability of the constructs by examining their internal consistency. Estimate greater than 0.70 are generally considered to meet the criteria for reliability. Validity concerns with weather the researcher is actually measuring what he claims, this study uses the four different types of validity as follows: Face validity, Content validity, Criterion validity.

Construct validity that testifies to how well the results obtained from the use of the measures fit the theories around which the test is designed (20). We used the two subcategories of construct validity: Convergent Validity and Discriminate validity. Exploratory Factor analysis was conducted to analyze the scale items of the research constructs, and to check the construct validity of the measurement scale. (21, 22).

Model Operationalisation And Data **Analysis**

Variables Operationalisation using EFA

Factor analysis was conducted to analyze the scale items of the 13 research constructs, and to check the construct validity of the measurement scale. For this research the result of reliability test are shown in table (1) in which the (α) value are grater than 0.6 all variables. All of these percentages represent a significance amount of data explanation. Eigen values Also called characteristic roots was utilized to measure the amount of variation in the total sample accounted for by each factor (21). Note that the Eigen value is not the percent of variance explained but rather a measure of amount of variance in relation to total variance (since variables are standardized to have means of 0 and variances of 1, total variance is equal to the number of variables) (23). For this research, the values of the 7 variables are grater than 1 which leads to keeping all the presented factor. The KMO Measure (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) was used to assess which variables to drop from the model because they are too multicollinear. KMO varies from 0 to 1.0 and KMO overall should be .60 or higher to proceed with factor analysis. (Some researchers use a more lenient .50 cut-off. To assess the suitability of data analysis. Bartlett's Test of

Sphericity suggests that the intercorrelation matrix contains sufficient common variance to make factor analysis worthwhile. Referring to table (1), all KMO's values are grater than 0.6 or the 0.5 cut-of, which indicate that the data of the research support the use of factor analysis, and suggest the data my be grouped into a smaller set of underlying factor. And the Bartlett value (sig) is Zero for all that means all values are significant for all variables which specify the relationships between the variables. Total of Variance Explained (TVE %) was utilized considering these criteria: Some researchers simply use the rule of keeping enough factors to account for 90% (sometimes 80%) of the variation. Where the researcher's goal emphasizes parsimony (explaining variance with as few factors as possible), the criterion could be as low as 50%. Hair et al (1998) suggest that for any factor to be meaningful, at least 5% of the total variance explained should be attributable to that factor. Keep as many factors as are required to explain 60%, 70%, 80-85%, or 95%. There is no general consensus and one should check what is common in the field. It seems reasonable that any decent model should have at least 50% of the variance in the variables explained by the common factors (21). Summated scales are a collection of related questions that measure underlying constructs. The result of summated scale analysis can be shown in table (2). It shows that there are 7 constructs loaded in one factor. Items loading on all factors for each construct were higher than the 0.05.

The Model

By using the exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), there are dimension of the study, the first five variables describe the ERP success

dimension, and then the eight variables describe the supply chain performance.

Multiple Regression Analysis

According to (22), Multiple regression attempts to find a relationship between a dependant variable and greater than one independent variables. Multiple regression analysis is used in more complex data analysis with more than one factor changing the dependant variable (24). There are some values when using report multiple regressions which are: Adjusted R square value and F- Value and its Significance, significance, Beta coefficient

The Path Variables

This model consists of five regression paths as shown below, and the relations are designed as the functions below:

$$Y' = α + β 1X1 + β 2X2+ E$$
Where

Y' = A predicted value of Y(which is dependant variable).

 α = the value of Y when X is equal to zero. This is also called the "Y Intercept".

 β = the change in Y for each 1 increment change in X.

> $(X1 \ X2)$ = an X score on independent variable for which we are trying to predict a value of Y. E= standard Error.

Regression Path: The relationships between and ERP and Financial Performance (ERP → Non-Financial Performance).

ERP construct with five independent sub-variables. The relationships are designed to test the hypothesis H1 through H8.

- 1- H1: RC = $\alpha + \beta 1$ (SQ) $+ \beta 2 (IQ) + \beta 3 (II) + \beta 4$ $(WI) + \beta 5 (OI) + E$
- 2- $H2:RI = \alpha + \beta 1 (SQ) +$ β2 (IQ)+ β3 (II)+ β4 (WI)+ $\beta 5$ (OI)+E
- $3- H3:RU = \alpha + \beta 1 (SQ) +$ β2 (IQ)+ β3 (II)+ β4 (WI)+ $\beta 5$ (OI)+ E
- 4- $H4:QU = \alpha + \beta 1 (SQ) +$ β2 (IQ)+ β3 (II)+ β4 (WI)+ $\beta 5$ (OI)+ E
- 5- $H5:SER = \alpha + \beta 1 (SQ) +$ β2 (IQ)+ β3 (II)+ β4 (WI)+ $\beta 5$ (OI)+E
- 6- $H6:FLEX = \alpha + \beta 1$ (SQ) $+ \beta 2 (IQ) + \beta 3 (II) + \beta 4$ $(WI) + \beta 5 (OI) + E$
- 7- $H7:DEL = \alpha + \beta 1$ (SQ) $+ \beta 2 (IQ) + \beta 3 (II) + \beta 4$ $(WI) + \beta 5 (OI) + E$
- 8- $H8:RES = \alpha + \beta 1$ (SQ) $+ \beta 2 (IQ) + \beta 3 (II) + \beta 4$ $(WI) + \beta 5 (OI) + E$

Comptunct	No of	KMO	Laadina	T\/F /0/	a value
Construct	No. of	KMO,	Loading	TVE (%	α value
	Items	BTS (Sig))	
System quality (SQ)	9	0.87,	0.68-0.88	60.94	0.92
		1208.35 (0.0)			
Information quality (8	0.86,	0.77-0.90	67.52	0.93
IQ)		1299.93 (0.0			
,) `			
Individual impact (II)	4	0.77,	0.75-0.88	68.95	0.85
. , ,		349.430 (0.0)			
Workgroup impact (5	0.84,	0.78-0.91	73.71	0.91
WI)		667.184 (0.0)			
Organizational impact	7	0.80,	0.79-0.87	68.07	0.92
(OI)		945.997 (0.0)			
Cost (CO)	4	0.86,	0.92-0.95	87.51	0.95
		810.167 (0.0)			
Revenue (REV)	4	0.77,	0.92-0.94	86.06	0.95
ixevenue (KLV)	+	0.77,	0.32-0.94	00.00	0.95
				1	1

846.986 (0.0)

Table (2): Major Indicators of the Factor Analysis

Hypotheses Testing

In order to assess the hypotheses of model, number of means of evaluation was used. First, we have to determine adjusted R squared and analysis of variance to approve model fit, adjusted R squared provide a measure of fit for each variable and represent the changes in R². Analysis of variance F tests to determine how well the model fits the data and in effect tests for the joint significance of the explanatory variables. Second, the standardized estimation coefficient of (Beta), this beta can closely approximate the magnitude of the effect. A beta close to Zero has little, if any, substantive effect, while an increase in value corresponds to increase importance in casual relationships. collinearity statistics which contain Tolerance (Regression) to determine how much the independent variable are linearly related to one another

(multicollinear). A variable with very tolerance contributes little information to a model, and can cause computational problems. calculated as 1 minus R squared for an independent variable when it is predicted by the other independent variables already included in the analysis. Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) which is the reciprocal of the tolerance. As the variance inflation factor increases, so does the variance of the regression coefficient, making it unstable estimate. Large VIF an indicator values are an multicollinearity. VIF should be less than 10. A stepwise method selection was used. Stepwise variable entry and removal examines the variables at each step for entry or removal. Observed Significance Level Often called the P value was used, if the observed significance level is small enough, usually less than 0.05 or 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected. Table (3) shows the results of conducting the evaluation test on the research data, the tables content is the result of

testing the regression analysis for the models which will discussed below.

Analysis of Regression Path:

The Regression Path concern with the existence of significant relationship between ERP variables and Non-Financial Performance. Looking at table (3) eight hypotheses was created to determine these relations. For example, Reduce cycle time was hypothesized to be positively associated with **ERP** variables. stepwise method was used with settings at 0.05 \alpha levels, based on the significance (Probability) of the F value and the F value itself which equal 88.19 (p<0.001), adjusted R Squared (represent the changes in R²) was investigated, it equal (0.476) that means the model is fit for each variable.

A stepwise regression analysis fits a variety of models to the data, adding deleting variables as their significance in the presence of the other variables is either significant or non-significant, respectively. Using the stepwise method, two variables of ERP was entered, because two variables of ERP have significant effect, namely (SQ) and (IQ). Beta was found to equal (0.425) for (SQ), and (0.290) for (IQ) which implies the existence of a positive significant relationships between ERP and (RC), and the t-value of the hypothesized model was significant with a value of (3.90) for (SQ), and (2.66) for (IQ). Other three variables namely (II, WI, and OI) was excluded because standardized estimation coefficient of Beta were close to Zero that mean it has little, if any, substantive effect. That means these relationship are not significant, and it was founded that the t-value of regression paths between the variables have no significant and less than (1.96 and 2.54) on the significance level (0.05 or 0.01).

Collinearity statistics has been determined. The tolerance is less than (1) for two independent variables. This means that independent variables are linearly related to one another (multicollinear). The (VIF) was also and less than ten, that mean there are not multicollinearity in the independent variables. Durban-Watson test Values (1.264) less than 2 indicate that indicate positive autocorrelation between variables. For hypotheses see table (3) which shows the relations related to these hypotheses.

Discussion and summary

This research aims to identify and improve understanding of the Critical Success Factors and dimension of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) implementation from the manufacturing members' perspectives in Jordan. Furthermore, this research is to investigate the impact on firm performance.

The results of the statistical analysis are interpreted to arrive at practical manufacturing suggestion that companies in Jordan can benefit from when deciding to adapt the ERP each systems; hypothesis examined, and explained. The limitation and the contribution of the study are presented; finally, ideas for future researches are suggested.

Interpretation of the Statistical **Analysis**

All variables were metric satisfying the conditions for multiple regression analysis. The stepwise method was used with settings at 0.05 α levels. Twere conducted on each independent variable. As no multi collinearity was detected among the included variables, all variables were included in the analysis. Further examination of tolerance and variance inflation factor (VIF) statistics did not reveal any multi-collinearity concerns. ΑII variables in the model demonstrated normal distribution following a test for univariate normality

by applying the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and low skewness and kurtosis statistics. The significant results of the regression analysis are discussed below. Eight performance metrics were hypothesized to be positively associated with ERP. The variables of ERP that entered to the model have significant effect.. Beta was measured. and the t-value of the hypothesized model was significant, which implies the existence of positive significant relationships between ERP and firm performance metrics.

Contributions of Research

The research work was initiated with wide literature review. As a result, new constructs, and new multi-item measurement scales for measuring these constructs associated with the ERP systems dimensions and supply chain integration. The framework of the study provides a foundation for future research. In the future, new constructs may be added to provide indepth understanding of ERP-SC theory. Then provides the inferences made from an instrument that is valid and reliable for the current research's context. All the scales have been tested through rigorous statistical methodologies including, reliability analysis, factor analysis, content validity, and construct validity analysis. All the scales are shown to meet the requirements for reliability and validity and thus, can be used in future research. The development of these scales will greatly stimulate and facilitate theory development in this field.

The Limitations of Research

While the current research made significant contributions from both a theoretical and practical point of view, the findings of our research should be evaluated in the light of the following limitations: we adopted the singleinformant approach from manufacturer's perspective to identify the success dimensions of ERP systems. Given that a single response reflected each supply chain member, our findings may well be vulnerable to the threat of single-source bias. Second, Since the data collection was restricted to Jordan; our findings may have a sampling bias and may not be wholly applicable to firms in different cultures. Third This research did not consider the impact of sample characteristics. includina characteristics of the respondents (Job Title, Job Function, Years working), characteristics of surveved organizations (Major Industry, number employees), and of sample technology characteristics of the applications (the numbers of years of using ERP systems, the members that company integrate with using the ERP systems, on determining the success dimensions of ERP systems and their impact on firm performance.

Recommendations for **Future** Research

Future research should conduct factorial invariance. Using the instruments developed in this research, one may test for factorial invariance tests by bringing some contextual variables into the model, that allow the comparison across industries, different organization size, the numbers of years of using ERP systems, the members that company integrate with using the ERP-SCM applications and so on. For the technology (IT) related variables or factors, we believe additional factors can be identified and used in future studies. The inclusion of additional issues or factors will improve the variance explained in casual models involvina such factors. operationalizing the technology (ITrelated) issues in future studies, it is also important to use multiple indicators that are validated in the literature. For example "employee IT skills" and "satisfaction with legacy IT

systems" could have benefited from such. More studies are needed to determine the nature of relationship between "satisfaction with legacy IT systems" and ERP success. The

literature suggests that ERP success did not have adverse effect on the satisfaction with legacy IT systems for firms.

Table (3): Regression Analysis (The Relationships): Analysis of the hypothesized Regression Path ($\it ERP \to Non\mbox{-} Financial\mbox{ } \it Performance$

Regression Path	Variables Entered	Model Fit		Test Statistics			Collinearity Statistics		Durban- Watson	Variables removed
		Adjusted R squared	F value (P)	Standardized Beta	t- value	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF	Test	
	SQ		88.19	0.425	3.901	0	0.23	4.352		
ERP -	IQ	0.476	0	0.29	2.661	0.008	0.23	4.352	1.264	II,WI,OI
	WI		79.14	0.379	4.426	0	0.391	2.558		
$ERP \rightarrow RI$	II	0.449	0	0.335	3.91	0	0.391	2.558	1.548	SQ,IQ,OI
	WI		86.03	0.416	5.04	0	0.405	2.471		
ERP -	SQ	0.47	0	0.315	3.815	0	0.405	2.471	1.672	IQ,II,OI
	WI		68.79	0.363	4.242	0	0.405	2.471		
ERP =	SQ	0.414	0	0.32	3.685	0	0.405	2.471	1.827	IQ,II,OI
	IQ		88.39	0.539	6.709	0	0.422	2.369		
ERP -	WI	0.477	0	0.189	2.357	0.019	0.422	2.369	1.876	SQ,II,OI
	II		68.54	0.346	3.829	0	0.374	2.676		
ERP -	IQ	0.413	0	0.338	3.732	0	0.374	2.676	1.31	SQ,WI,OI
	IQ		70.76	0.457	5.4	0	0.422	2.369		
ERP —	WI	0.421	0	0.235	2.781	0.006	0.422	2.369	1.671	SQ,II,OI
ERP -	IQ IQ	0.471	172.23 0	0.689	13.124	0	1	1	1.423	SQ,II,WI,OI

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Comparison between two diagnostic methods for detection of Cholera toxin (CT) after the two outbreaks in Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Fifty isolates of vibrio cholerae were recovered from different provinces in Iraq. These isolates were isolated from patients with acute secretory diarrhea. Identification of isolates depends upon biochemical and serological tests. Two different methods were used in detection of cholera toxin production, the first based on the degradation of Nicotine Amide Adenine Dinucleotide (NAD) by Cholera toxin (CT), and the second was by detection CT gene by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). All vibrio cholerae were cultured in alkaline peptone water, out of 50 isolates 46 (92%) were positive when we used NAD for detection cholera toxin (CT). All isolates gave positive results by PCR. These finding conclude that the degradation of NAD by CT is simple and can be carried out in small laboratories, it is also easy to perform, and gives reproducible results, while PCR provides a more sensitive and specific assay for rapid

diagnosis of cholera than currently available methods.

الملخص باللغة العربية

أحضرت 50 عزلة من بكتريا الكوليرا من مناطق مختلفة من العراق, عزلت من مرضى يعانون من الاسهال الحاد الافرازي إلى مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي ببغداد. تم تأكيد تعريف العز لات بو إسطة الفحوصات البايوكيميائية والمصلية. نميت جميع العز لات على وسط الببتون القاعدي. استخدمت طريقتين للكشف عن السموم التي تفرزها جرثومة الكوليرا, اعتمدت الأولى على قدرة سموم الجرثومة على تكسير نيكوتين أمايد داى نبوكيلو تابد, بينما اعتمدت الثانية على طريقة تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل للكشف عن الجبنات

المسؤلة عن افراز هذه السموم. أعطت 46 عزلة نتيجة موجبة من أصل 50 عزلة (92%) عند استخدام طربقة تكسير النيوكوتين أمايد داى نيوكليوتايد مقارنة بنسية 100% عند استخدام طريقة تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل للكشف عن سموم جرثومة الكوليرا. استنتجت هذه الدراسة بان استخدام طريق تكسير النيو كو تين امايد داي نيكليو تايد من قبل سموم الكوليرا طريقة بسيطة وسهلة من الممكن

استخدمها حتى في المختبرات الصغيرة وتعطي نتائج مقبولة ومعتمدة, بينما تعتبر طريقة تفاعل تسلسل البلمرة حساسة وسريعة للكشف عن الجينات المسؤلة عن سموم الكوليرا.

INTRODUCTION

During September 2007, Iraq was affected by a large outbreak of cholera (4696 cases with 24 deaths). The outbreak occurred mainly in northern Iraq, but sporadic cases were also detected in other provinces (1). The disease was continue during 2008, cases of acute watery diarrhea from Baghdad and Missan Province were laboratory confirmed as cholera. They constitute the first cholera cases detected in Iraq in 2008.At midsummer of the same year, seven cases had been laboratory confirmed, and a further 174 cases were suspected as cholera, bringing the total number of reported cases to 181 (128 in Missan and 53 in Baghdad). In the first week of September 2008, the outbreak spread to Babil Province, south of Baghdad, where 116 suspect cases have been identified. The presence of Vibrio cholerae, the bacterium causing the disease, has been confirmed in 21 cases. During the outbreak, there have been 10 fatalities, three of whom tested positive for Vibrio cholera. Seventeen cases of the potentially fatal disease have already been identified in Basra. WHO experts believe that, there is already at least 10 times that number of victims (1, 2).

Cholera toxin can be detected by taking advantage of the enzymatic activity of it's A subunit. Spiegel et al. (3) prepared non-toxic B subunits from cholera toxin, and detected toxin A subunit contaminant remaining in the B subunit preparations, utilizing a sensitive adenylate cyclase activation assay. Osawa et al. (4) and Jesudason et al. (5) developed assays took advantage which of degradation of NAD by cholera toxin. While these assays are easy to perform and reproduce, they quantify enzymatic activity and have not been translated into a toxin limit of detection (6).

Ramamurthy et al. (7) compared PCRbased detection assays with other detection assays such as ELISA and showing methods. PCR culture provides more sensitive and specific assays for diagnosis of cholera. Molecular biological assays are highly specific and quite sensitive, but typically require amplification of the genetic material for detection. This usually requires a time order of hours to complete and thus less desirable as a rapid detection method (8, 9, and 10).

In our study we used a two method for screening of CT production based on the principle, that CT degrades Nicotin adenine amide dinucleotide (NAD)compared with PCR method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

50 isolates of vibrio cholerae obtained from different areas in Iraq from patients with acute secretory diarrhea were diagnosed serologically in central public health laboratory (11) as serotypes: Inaba, ogawa and non agglutinable type (NAG). A yellow colony from thiosulfate citrate bile salt sucrose agar on Petri dish was incubated into alkaline peptone water and incubated at 37°C for 18h.

Controls: CT toxin producing *V.cholera* (Oxoid) used as a positive control and Escherichia coli strain tested to be non toxigenic was used as a negative control, PBS control, BHI broth, and NAD were also included with each batch test as a negative control.

Procedure: The procedure was as described by Osawa et.al,(4) briefly: The test strains were inoculated into alkaline peptone water and incubated for 18h at 37°C. the turbidity of culture was adjusted to Mackfarland No.1 using sterile saline.100 microliters of each broth were transferred to wells of 96 well microtiter plate. 100 microliters of fresh NAD solution obtained from Randox chemicals(UK) was added to each well, the contents mixed and the plate incubated at 37°Cfor 2h. After incubation. 100ul of 5N. NaOH was then added to each well, the contents mixed and the plate incubated at room temperature in the dark for 1h. The reading was taken using a UV lamp as source of light.

Preparation of samples for direct PCR:

Preparation of genomic DNA. 10ml of broth culture was used for DNA extraction cells harvested at 14000 rpm for 5 min and resuspended in 200ul from TRI reagent(Acid Guanidinium Thiocyanate phenolchloroform), the mixture was incubated at 65°C for 15min, followed by sonication 3 times for 15sec,then added 200ul of triple distilled water to dilute the samples and added 400ul (phenol chloroform isopropanol)and mix the samples, then added 1000ul from cooled Ethanol 100% and mix the DNA samples by vortex, and then centrifuged at 14000rpm for 5min, then the supernatant was discarded and added to the sediment 1ml from 70%for Ethanol washing centrifuged at 14000rpm for 5 minutes discarded the supernatant and let the samples to dry at 37C, then diluted the DNA by 200ul distilled water .the concentration and purity of the DNA then determined spectrophotometrically at A260 and A280 (9).

PCR primers and DNA amplification. A 22-bp forward primer (5 CGG GCA GAT TCT AGA CCT CCT G 3 and reverse primer (5 CGA TGA TCT TGG AGC ATT CCC AC 3 (12). The PCR assay was performed in a final reaction volum of 25ul. Each reaction mixture consisted of 0.3uM of each primer, 200um of each dNTp, 190uM dTTP, 10uM digoxigenin-11-dUTP, 0.5U of Taq DNA polymerase (Sigma, USA), 5 ul of 10x PCR buffer, 1.5mM MgCl² in the presence of genomic DNA and lysed cells.

The PCR program was carried out at 94°C for minutes fallowed by 5 and 30 cycles at 94°C, 60°C and 72°C each for 45 sec, and the final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. Each PCR product (5ul) was loaded into a well of a 2% agarose gel containing 0.5 ug/ml ethidium bromide. A 100-bp ladder (sigma, USA) was used as the weight **PCR** molecular marker. products were electrophoresed and visualized under UV light, and gel images were stored using a gel documentation system (Gel Doc 1000, Bio Rad, CA (9).

RESULTS

Results showed that out of 50 isolates 46 (92%) were positive when we used NAD for detection cholera toxins and 4 (8%) gave negative result, the positive results gave colorless reaction when we put the microtiter plate under UV light source and that's indicated the degradation of NAD by CT, whereas negative results gave fluoresces reaction when viewed under a UV light source which indicated intact NAD.

PCR: All isolates of *V.cholera* were gave positive results obtained from PCR of genomic DNA and bacterial cells samples with 5 and 30 cycles were shown in figure 1. The minimum amount of genomic DNA and bacterial cell of V.cholera that produced an observable band on ethidium bromide -stained agarose gel electrophoresis (AGE) was 55pg of DNA with 30 cycles.

4 5 1 2 3

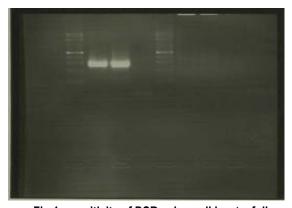


Fig.1. sensitivity of PCR using cell lysate, followed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Lane 1 DNA Marker (100bp), Lane 2 Positive sample, Lane 3 Positive control, Lane 4 Negative control, Lane 5 **DNA Marker**

DISCUSSION

Cholera continues to be an important and devastating disease, especially in those regions of the world where it is endemic. In Iraq, cholera regard as endemic disease, before the last outbreaks in 2007 and 2008. Cholera was reported in 1999 in Divala province, occurring during the warm summer months since that time no outbreak was reported. Although the outbreak in 2008 appears to be less intense then that of 2007 (1), but further waves are still possible. WHO stated that it is therefore too early to consider this epidemic to be under control? In addition, long-term inadequacies in the area of water and sanitation remain of immediate concern and cholera outbreaks will recur in Iraq until access to safe water and proper sanitation is ensured for all people (1). On other hand, there is no cases of

cholera have been reported in Iraq during 2009. Since the outbreaks occurred in all country provinces, that for require rapid. accurate measurements of Vibiro cholera toxin which causes gastrointestinal disorder, we found that the use of rapid and easy methods to be apply in any further future outbreaks will assist local laboratories to do the test satisfactory. Two different methods were used in diagnosis of cholera toxin (CT), extracted from the fifty isolates obtained. Detecting the intact/degraded NAD by cholera toxin as reported by Osawa et al. (4) makes the procedure simple and can be carried out in most laboratory testing vibriosis for toxin production, its cholera suitable for large scale screening as many strains can be tested in a 96 well micro titer plate, including positive and negative control.

In Osawa et al. studies they used three incubation times,1, 2,and 4 h, and they found that positive results for NAD degradation after 2 h of incubation (4), whereas only 2 non-CT-producing strains belonging to the V. cholerae O1 type became positive after 4 h of incubation. From these results, we incubated the samples for 2 h with mixture of bacterial cells and 100 microliter of the substrate (NAD) at appropriate concentrations and obtained a magnificence observation for 92% positive test samples. Only four samples were failed to degrade the NAD, these isolates may be non-CT producing and thev need strains prolong incubation time.

The second one was PCR assay based on amplification of target DNA sequences in the CT gene of V.cholera have been reported (8, 9, 10, 13). These investigators used PCR to identified toxigenic *V.cholera* in various samples, the specificity of the PCR was determined using 50 isolates collected from different areas from Iraq compared with E.coli, Pseudomonas

and others toxin production as a negative controls, among the strains tested all *V.cholera* were positive by PCR.

Molecular biological assays using PCR (12) or DNA-probe hybridization (6, 15) have been developed for the detection of the cholera toxin gene since the 1990's.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method based on amplification of target sequence of the CT gene has been reported by several workers (9, 10, 15, and 16).

The problem with these detection methods is that they detect the cholera toxin gene (ctx), and not the toxin itself detect the presence of the bacterium V. cholerae. These assays can not be quantitative for toxin presence, but can merely act as predictors for its presence (10).

Our data indicate a good correlation between intact / degraded NAD assay and PCR assay because of the similarity of results of the two methods. The use of PCR is a sensitive and quantitative method that is useful for estimating the number of cells of a specific pathogen in a food product (8, 12). The main advantage of PCR method is that it is very rapid and is a valuable method for screening a large number of samples. Since Iraq, is not completely recovered from destroying shock, we need to perform rapid and accurate methods for detecting and screening of the public health threat posed by infectious diseases, and may be the toxigenic V.cholera one of these challenges.

From these data we conclude that the degradation of NAD by CT is simple and can be carried out in small laboratories, it is also easy to perform. and gives reproducible results, while PCR provides a more sensitive and

specific assay for rapid diagnosis of cholera than currently available methods.

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قسم الدراسات العربية **ARABIC SECTION**

استجابة محصول الذرة البيـضاء . Sorghum bicolor moench L للـرش بتراكيــز مختلفة من البوتاسيوم والبورون

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الملخص باللغة العربية

نفذت تجربة حقلية خلال الموسمين الخريفيين 2008 و 2009 في موقعين زراعيين الاول في محافظة البصرة (قضاء القرنة) والثاني في محافظة المثني(ناحية النجمي)، والذي يبعد عن الموقع الثاني بمسافة تقدر 200 كم، لمعرفة استجابة محصول الذرة البيضاء للرش بأربع تراكيز من البوتاسيوم (0 و 2000 و 4000 و 8000 ملغم K /لتر) وثلاث تراكيز من البورون (0 و 25 و 50 ملغم B /لتر)، طبقت التجربة بأسلوب التجارب العاملية بأستخدام تصميم R. C. B. D وبثلاث مكررات، تبين من النتائج ان زيادة تركيز كلاً من البوتاسيوم أو البورون في محلول الرش ادى الى زيادة معنوية في جميع الصفات المدروسة (ارتفاع النبات وقطر الساق ودليل المساحة الورقية وحاصل العلف الاخضر والجاف وعدد الحبوب/ الرأس وحاصل الحبوب) ماعدا وزن الالف حبة، وبلغ حاصل الحبوب عند رش البوتاسيوم بأعلى تركيز (8000 ملغـم X/ لتـر) 4.56 و5.37 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2008 و 5.17 و 5.39 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2009 وللموقعين البصرة والمثتى على التوالي، في حين بلغ حاصل الحبوب عند رش البورون باعلى تركيز (50 ملغم/ لتر) 4.73 و5.73 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2008 و 5.21 و 5.41 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2009 للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي. اما عن التداخل (البوتاسيوم x البورون) فقد اعطت التوليفة بين اعلى تركيز من البوتاسيوم (8000 ملغم K /لتر) وأعلى تركيز من البورون (50 ملغم B /لتر) اعطت اعلى المتوسطات لمعظم الصفات المدروسة والسيما حاصل الحبوب الذي بلغ 5.98 و 6.30 طن/ هكتار للموسم 2008 و 5.17 و 5.97 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2009 وللموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي.

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted in tow locations, the first is Basrah governorate and AL-Muthana governorate in two fall seasons 2008 and 2009 to investigate of sorghum crop response for spray to four concentrations from potassium (0, 2000, 4000 and 8000 mg K/L) and three concentrations from boron (0, 20 and 40 mg B/L. This experimental design was done in factorial to use R. C. B. Design with three replicates The result showed to increasing concentrations of potassium and boron lead to significant increasing for all characteristics (plant height, stem diameter, leaf area index, fodder and dry yield, no. of grain per head) accepts of weight 1000 grains. The 8000 mg K/ L gave high grain yield arrived to 4.56 and 5.37 ton/ ha in 2008 season and 5.17 and 5.39 ton/ ha in 2009 season. The 40 mg B/ L gave high grain yield arrived to 4.73 and 5.73 ton/ ha in 2008 season and 5.20 and 5.41 ton/ ha in 2009 season for tow The Gar and AL-Muthana locations respectively. The interaction was affected significantly in characteristics, the combination (8000 mg K/L and 40 mg B/L) gave high means growth characteristics, yield components and grain yield which were 5.98 and 6.30 ton/ ha in 2008 seasons and 5.17 and 5.97 ton/ ha in 2009 season for The Gar AL-Muthana locations respectively. and

المقدمة

تمتاز الذرة البيضاء بميزات عدة كونها واحدة من المحاصيل التي تستعمل لأكثر من غرض، إذ تزرع كمحصول علف اخضر أو جاف من جهة وللحصول على حبوبها من جهة أخرى والتي تستخدم بشكل رئيس في إعداد علائق الطيور والحيوانات فضلاً عن دخولها في غذاء الإنسان لاسيما في البلدان الفقيرة (1).

إن شحة مصادر الأعلاف في المنطقتين الوسطى والجنوبية من العراق والتي تتوزع فيها النسبة الكبيرة من الثروة الحيوانية لاسيما في موسم الصيف وطبيعة ظروفهما التي تمتاز بارتفاع درجات الحرارة وملوحة التربة من جانب وشحة المياه وارتفاع مستوى ملوحتها من جانب أخر فضلاً عن انحسار الأمطار والذي أدى إلى غياب شبه كلى للمراعى الطبيعية في العراق، الأمر الذي يدفع للتفكير بزراعة محاصيل يمكنها التعايش مع هذه الظروف ومنها الندرة البيضاء التي تمتاز بكونها ذات موسم نمو قصير وتررع بموسمين (خريفي وربيعي)، مما يساهم بتوفير كمية اكبر من العلف (2).

إن زيادة إنتاج العلف لهذا المحصول يتطلب الاهتمام بعمليات خدمته ومنها التغذيــة المعدنيــة لاسيما البوتاسيوم لما له من دور كبير في نمو وتطور النبات بدءاً من دوره في انقسام وتوسع الخلايا المرستيمية من خلال تحقيق تمدد للجدار الخلوي (24)، مروراً بعملية التركيب الصوئي للتحكم بألية فتح وغلق الثغور التي ترتبط مباشرة بتجميع البوتاسيوم في الخلايا الحارسة (21)، فضلاً عن دوره في تحسين نقــل المــواد عبــر الأنابيب المنخلية من أماكن تصنيعها إلى مواقع خزنها (8)، وتتشيط عدد من الإنزيمات كألانزيم المسسئول عن عملية التركيب النضوئي (RUDP carboxylase) والإنسزيم المختسزل للنترات Nitrate reductase والإنزيم المرتبط بنقل الطاقة وبناء مركب الـ ATP الدي يقوم بخزن الطاقة اللازمة لتمثيل CO2 وبناء السكريات والنشا والبروتينات (18).

إضافة البوتاسيوم للترب العراقية تعرض للإهمال لعقود من الزمن بناءًا على توصية بعدم حاجــة الترب العراقية للبوتاسيوم بسبب مخزونها العالى، الا ان هناك حقائق أثبتت أن سرعة تحرره بطيئة جداً (500 ملغم K. كغم-1 تربة .يوم-1) و لا تفيى بحاجة معظم المحاصيل (6 و 10) لاسيما في المراحل المتقدمة من عمرها، وإن 30 - 35 % من الترب العراقية دون الحد الحرج من

البوتاسيوم (0.44 سنتي مـول. كغـم-1 تربــة) فضلا عن مقدرتها على تثبيت 25 - 70 % من البوتاسيوم المضاف، بسبب بطء تحرره من معادن الطين 2:1 وارتفاع محتوى الترب العراقية من الكلس (15).

هذا ما بينته نتائج العديد من الباحثين، فقد أشارت نتائج دراسة (3) التي استعمل فيها جرعات مختلفة من البوتاسيوم (0 و 30 و 60 و 90 كغم K/ هكتار) على الــشعير 80 vulgare L. نصفها أضيف للتربة في حين أضيف النصف الآخر رشأ وبواقع أربع رشات متساوية ولمدة أسبوع بين رشة وأخرى إلى حصول زيادة معنوية في الوزن الجاف لجميع أجزاء النبات، وأظهرت نتائج (13) تفوق المعاملة التكميلية (ارضى + رش) على معاملة الرش فقط أو الأرضى فقط في وزن الألف حبة وحاصل الحبوب وحاصل القش لمحصول الحنطة .Triticum aestium L، وذكر (7) تفوق تركيز البوتاسيوم 3000 ملغم K/ لتر -1 معنويا على التركيزين 2000 و 1000 ملغم K/ لتر-1 في ارتفاع النبات وعدد حبوب السنبلة ووزن 1000 حبة وحاصل الحبوب لمحصول الحنطة، وتوصل (25) إلى أن إضافة البوتاسيوم إلى التربة أو رشأ يؤدي لزيادة حاصل الحبوب لمجموعة كبيرة من المحاصيل، وأشار (4) في تجربة لموسمين الي ان المعاملة التكميلية (120 كغـم K هكتــار + 9000 ملغم K/ لتر-1) أعطت أعلى المتوسطات لارتفاع النبات وعدد السنابل/م2 وعدد الحبوب/ السنبلة وحاصل الحبوب لمحصول الحنطة.

كما أن للبورون دوراً مهماً في تسريع حركة وانتقال نواتج التركيب المضوئي من أماكن تصنيعها إلى أماكن تخزينها، فضلاً عن دوره المشجع في إنبات حبوب اللقاح ونمو الأنبوبة اللقاحية (29)، وزيادة تصنيع الحوامض النووية RNA، الا ان ارتفاع قيمة الـ pH (القاعديـة) وزيادة نسبة كاربونات الكالسيوم في الترب العراقية يعملان على تثبيت البورون في التربــة مما يخفض من جاهزيته للنباتات (12).

وجد (28) و (32) زيادة ارتفاع النبات مع التراكيز العالية من البورون، والحظ (10) في تجربة أجريت على نبات فول الصويا عدم وجود تأثير معنوي لتراكيــز البــورون (0 و75 و150 و 225 ملغم B/ لتر-1) في ارتفاع النبات ووزن الألف بذرة في حين تأثرت صفة عدد البذور وحاصل البذور معنوياً برش البورون، وأشار (22) في تجربة استعمل فيها البورون رشا

بالتراكيز (0 و 0.5 و 1 و 2 كغم/ هكتار) إلى حصول زيادة في حاصل السلجم مع التركياز 2 كغم/ هكتار بلغت 31% بالقياس إلى معاملة المقارنة (بدون إضافة)، واتفقت هذه النتيجة مع (26) عند دراسته لسبعة تراكياز ما البورون والذي أشار إلى حصول زيادة في حاصل البذور بنسبة 43%، وذكر (17) ان إضافة البورون رشا على الأوراق أدى لزيادة حاصل البذور.

بناءا على المعلومات أعلاه كان لابد من التفكير بوسائل أخرى تضمن وصول كلا البوتاسيوم والبورون للنبات ومنها التغذية الورقية التي تكون فعالة تحت ظروف محددات الامتصاص من قبل الجذور (27)، فضلاً عن أنها تجهز النبات بـ 85 % من حاجته من المغذيات (5)، وتعتبر طريقة اقتصادية لأنها لا تحتاج إلى كميات كبيرة من المغذيات (20).

وبهذا نفذت هذه التجربة في موقعين وموسمين زراعيين بهدف معرفة استجابة محصول النزة البيضاء للرش بالبوتاسيوم والبورون وتأثير هما في النمو والحاصل (حاصل العلف وحاصل الحبوب).

المواد وطرائق العمل

نفذت التجربة الحقلية خلال الموسمين الخريفيين محافظة البصرة (قضاء القرنة) والثاني في محافظة البصرة (قضاء القرنة) والثاني في محافظة المثنى (ناحية النجمي)، واللذان يبعدان عن بعضهما بمسافة تقدر بأكثر من 400 كم، في تربة حقلين مبينة مواصفاتها في جدول (1)، وذلك لمعرفة استجابة محصول الذرة البيضاء (صنف كافيير -2) للرش بتراكيز مختلفة من البوتاسيوم والبورون، وتضمنت التجربة المعاملات التالية: أولا: تراكيز البوتاسيوم وهي: (0 و 2000 أولا: تراكير البوتاسيوم وهي: (0 و 4000 ملغم. لتر -1)

تُانيا: تراكيز البورون وهـي: (0 و20 و40 ملغم. لتر-1)

تم الحصول على بذور صنف كافيير – 2 من الهيأة العامة للبحوث الزراعية – أبو غريب، طبقت التجربة في كل موقع ولكل موسم بأسلوب التجارب العملية باستخدام تصميم القطاعات الكاملة المعشاة (R.C.B.D)، وبثلاث مكررات بلغت مساحة الوحدة التجريبية 2.52 م (بواقع 6 مروز بطول 5 م وبمسافة 0.75 م بين مرز و أخر).

زرعت البذور في منتصف تموز على جور المسافة بين جورة وأخرى 10 سم وبواقع أربع بذرات في الجورة ثم خفت تدريجيا حتى وصلت اللي نبات واحد في الجورة عند وصول النباتات الى ارتفاع 20 سم، كما أجريت عملية الحرش للعنصرين (البوتاسيوم والبورون) في نفس اليوم وفي ثلاث مواعيد هي (بعد 45 و 60 و 75 يوم من الزراعة)، كما تم تسميد التجربة بالسماد النيتروجيني بكمية 300 كغم N/ هكتار (على هيئة سماد اليوريا 46 % N) وبواقع دفعتين الأولى عند الزراعة والثانية بعد 45 يوم من الزراعة والتسميد الفوسفاتي بكمية 100 كغم P/ المكتار (على هكتار (على هكتار (على هائة سماد السوبر فوسفات 46 %) أضيفت دفعة واحدة قبل الزراعة (14)، كما أخريت عمليتي الري والتعشيب حسب الحاجة.

عند وصول النباتات مرحلة 75 % تزهير أخذت عشرة نباتات من كل وحدة تجريبية بصورة عشوائية وقدر منها متوسطات ارتفاع النيات (سم) وقطر الساق (ملم) ودليل المساحة الورقية على أساس المعادلة (طول الورقة معى أساس المعادلة (طول الورقة ما ذكر في (30)، كما وحسب حاصلي العلف الأخضر والجاف من حصاد احد الخطوط الوسطية (بطول 5 م) ووزن وقدر منه حاصل العلف الأخضر ثم تركت النباتات لتجف هوائيا ثم وزنت وحسب منها حاصل العلف الجاف وحولت أوزانهما على أساس الطن/ هكتار.

عند وصول النباتات مرحلة النضج (اصفرار النبات بصورة عامة) اختيرت 10 نباتات من كل وحدة تجريبية عشوائيا وحسب منها عدد الحبوب/الرأس ووزن الإلف حبة (غم)، واخذ مقطع طولي بطول 3 م من الخطين الوسطيين وحسب منها حاصل الحبوب ثم حول على أساس الطن/هكتار.

جمعت بيانات التجربة ثم بوبت وحالت إحصائيا وفقا لأسلوب تحليل التباين لكل موسم وموقع على حده ، كما قورنت متوسطات المعاملات باستخدام اختبار L. S. D المعدل وعند مستوى احتمالي 0.05 وفقاً لما ذكر (9).

2009 و 2009	التجربة للموسمين	والكيمياوية لتربة حقل	ض الصفات الفيزياوية و	جدول (1) بع
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20	09	20	008		الموسم
المثنى	البصرة	المثنى	البصرة		الصفات
6.45	6.22	6.44	5.95	(الرمل (%)
57.33	36.45	57.23	37.72		الطين (%)
32.20	57.33	32.22	56.33	(الغرين (%
طينية مزيجية	غرينية مزيجية	طينية مزيجية	غرينية مزيجية	2	نسجة التربأ
	طينية		طينية		
7.32	7.50	7.41	7.70	рН	درجة التفاعل
4.67	6.23	4.68	6.40	التربة	التوصيل
2.51	3.87	2.64	3.81	الماء	الكهربائ <i>ي</i> (ds/m)
24.0	18.20	24.11	21.0	للغم/كغم	النتروجين الكلي (ه تربة)
14.97	14.78	14.89	13.12	فم تربة)	البوتاسيوم (ملغم/ك
13.11	11.5	13.89	10.1	لغم/كغم	الفسفور الجاهز (م تربة)
0.30	0.31	0.33	0.26	م تربة)	البورون (ملغم/كغ
24.17	28.1	24.23	28.5	تربة)	الكلس (غم/كغم
9.40	9.13	9.43	9.22	غم/كغم	المادة العضوية (. تربة)

النتائج والمناقشة

تأثير الرش بالبوتاسيوم

لوحظ من النتائج وجود زيادة معنوية في صفات النمو المدروسة مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم في محلول الرش وسجلت أعلى المتوسطات عند أعلى (تركيز من البوتاسيوم (8000 ملغــم K اتــر ولكلا الموقعين والتي بلغت 162.63 و164.74 سم لصفة ارتفاع النبات و 17.77 و 17.58 ملم لصفة قطر الساق و 4.73 و 5.53 لـصفة دليـل المساحة الورقية وللموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالى خلال الموسم 2008، أما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغ متوسط ارتفاع النبات 168.29 و 170.58 سم ومتوسط قطر الساق 19.40 و 19.54 ملم ودليل المساحة الورقية 5.61 و 6.05 للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي (جدول 2 و 3)، وربما يعزى سبب ذلك إلى دور البوتاسيوم الايجابي في عملية انقسام وتوسع الخلايا بفعل توفيره لتمدد مثالى للجدار الخلوي (24)، ودوره في تتشيط عدد من الإنزيمات

المسئولة عن بناء المواد التركيبية التي تدخل في بناء هيكل النبات (18)، واتفقت هذه النتيجة مع (7) و (4) اللذان أشارا إلى حدوث تحسن في صفات النمو لمحصول الحنطة مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم.

2008	مكوناته للموسم	والحاصل و	صفات النمو	فی بعض	بالبوتاسيوم	ير الرش	جدول (2) تأثر
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حاصل	وزن	77E	حاصل	حاصل	دلیل	قطر	ارتفاع	تركيز	
الحبوب	الالف	الحبوب/	العلف	العلف	المساحة	الساق	النبات	K	الموقع
(طن/هـــ)	حبة	الراس	الجاف	الاخضر	الورقية	(ملم)	(سىم)	(PPM)	
	(غم)		(طن/هـــ)	(طن/هـــ)		., .	., ,	الصفات	
3.51	21.67	1152.70	9.36	24.39	3.20	15.67	145.68	0	
4.00	21.84	1269.39	10.86	25.85	3.32	16.54	149.62	2000	البصرة
4.47	21.19	1351.34	12.44	28.42	3.81	16.77	154.78	4000	
4.56	21.63	1555.93	13.69	29.18	4.73	17.77	162.63	8000	
0.25	غ. م	97.79	1.45	0.49	0.70	1.28	3.50	أ. ف.	قيمة
	, ,							L.S.D	م(0.05)
4.12	21.89	1185.97	9.72	25.03	3.84	16.03	148.79	0	
4.52	21.78	1301.54	10.49	25.54	3.96	17.02	151.29	2000	المثني
5.11	21.59	1374.72	12.60	28.41	4.43	16.82	157.88	4000	
5.37	21.37	1633.33	13.38	29.01	5.53	17.58	164.74	8000	
0.23	غ. م	64.94	0.16	0.81	0.68	0.46	3.10	أ. ف.	قيمة
								L.S.D	م(0.05)

أ. ف. م. : اقل فرق معنوي غ. م : غير معنوي

جدول (3) تأثير الرش بالبوتاسيوم في بعض صفات النمو والحاصل ومكوناته للموسم 2009

حاصل	وزن	275	حاصل	حاصل	دلیل	قطر	ارتفاع	تركيز	الموقع
الحبوب	الالف	الحبوب/	العلف	العلف	المساحة	الساق	النبات	K	·
(طن/هـــ)	حبة	الراس	الجاف	الاخضر	الورقية	(ملم)	(سم)	(PPM)	
	(غم)		(طن/هـــ)	(طن/هـــ)				الصفات	
4.24	23.11	1608.90	11.21	23.30	4.30	15.19	148.35	0	
4.61	23.00	1739.78	11.48	24.54	4.42	15.94	154.83	2000	البصرة
5.01	23.32	1689.42	12.95	26.99	4.69	18.40	158.22	4000	
5.17	23.04	1957.69	13.98	27.75	5.61	19.40	168.29	8000	
0.21	غ. م	63.86	0.95	0.27	0.31	1.23	4.20	م(0.05)	قيمة أ. ف
								L	.S.D
4.32	22.89	1594.62	11.05	23.56	4.59	16.44	156.86	0	
4.61	22.75	1685.75	11.26	24.19	4.71	17.88	154.91	2000	المثنى
5.30	23.01	1737.56	12.93	26.40	4.85	17.56	160.39	4000	
5.39	22.57	2097.92	13.82	27.44	6.05	19.54	170.58	8000	
0.19	غ. م	86.57	0.87	0.28	0.34	0.81	7.67	م(0.05)	قيمة أ. ف.
								L	.S.D

أ. ف. م. : اقل فرق معنوي غ. م : غير معنوي

أما عن حاصلي العلف الأخضر والجاف فقد تبين من النتائج وجود زيادة معنوية في موسطاتهما مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم في محلول الرش فقد سجل الموسم 2008 أعلى متوسطين لحاصل العلف الأخضر اللذان بلغا 29.18 و 29.01 طن/ هكتار ولحاصل العلف الجاف 13.69 و13.38 طن/ هكتار عند رش البوتاسيوم بتركيز 8000 ملغم K/ لتر وللموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي، أما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغ حاصل العلف الأخهر 27.75 و 27.44 طن/هكتار وحاصل العلف الجاف 13.98 و13.82 طن/ هكتار للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي عند التركيز نفسه (8000 ملغم K/ لتر) (جــدول 2 و3)، وربما يرجع سبب زيادة حاصل العلف الأخضر الذي أدى بدوره إلى زيادة حاصل العلف الجاف إلى الزيادات الحاصلة في ارتفاع النبات وقطر الساق كذلك زيادة دليل المساحة الورقية (جدول 2 و 3)، الذي يعمل على زيادة كفاءة عملية التركيب الضوئي ومن ثم زيادة نواتج التمثيل، وجاءت هذه النتيجة مشابهه لحد ما نتائج (3) الذي لاحظ زيادة في وزن جميع أجزاء النبات لمحصول الشعير، ونتائج (13) الذي الحظ زيادة في حاصل القش لمحصول الحنطة مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم في محلول الرش.

لوحظ من النتائج أن تركيز البوتاسيوم (8000 ملغم K/لتر) أعطى أعلى المتوسطات لعدد الحبوب الرأس في كلا الموسمين والذي بلغ 1555.93 و 1633.33 حبة/ الرأس في الموسم 2008 و 1957.69 اما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغ 1957.69 و2097.92 حبة/ الرأس وللموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي، وقد يرجع سبب زيادة عدد حبوب/ الرأس مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم إلى الزيادة الحاصلة في حاصل العلف ودليل المساحة الورقية (جــدول 2 و 3)، والتـــي تعنى زيادة في إنتاج وتراكم المادة الجافة خلال مدة النمو الخضرى لاسيما خلال مراحل نمو وتطور منشئآت الإزهار، الأمر الذي ساهم في زيادة مقدرة النبات على زيادة تكوين الأزهار وتقليل احتمالية الإجهاض بفعل تقليل حالة التنافس بين الأزهار وبالتالي زيادة عدد الحبوب/ الرأس، كما تبين من النتائج عدم وجــود تـــأثير معنـــوي لتراكيز البوتاسيوم في وزن الألف حبة ولكلا الموسمين والموقعين، واتفقت هذه النتيجة (4) الذي توصل إلى زيادة عــدد الحبــوب/ الــسنبلة لمحصول الحنطة مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم.

فيما يتعلق بحاصل الحبوب فقد لوحظ ان هناك زيادة معنوية مع زيادة تركين البوتاسيوم

وصلت أقصاها عند التركيز 8000 ملغم X/ لتر اذ بلغ متوسطي حاصل الحبوب 4.56 و 5.37 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2008 في حين بلغ في الموسم 2009 في حين بلغ في الموسم 2009 في حين بلغ في الموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي (جدول 2 لاموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي (جدول 2 ملغم X/ لتر على باقي التراكين في حاصل ملغم X/ لتر على باقي التراكين في حاصل الحبوب إلى الزيادة في عدد الحبوب/ الرأس فضلا عن عدم وجود فرق معنوي في وزن الألف حبة بين تراكيز البوتاسيوم، يضاف إلى ذلك دور البوتاسيوم في تحسين نقل المواد عبر الأنابيب المنخلية من أماكن تصنيعها إلى مواقع خزنها المنخلية من أماكن تصنيعها إلى مواقع خزنها اللذان توصلا إلى زيادة في حاصل الحبوب مع زيادة تركيز البوتاسيوم المحضاف رشا على النباتات.

تأثير الرش بالبورون

اتضح من نتائج التحليل الإحصائي التأثير المعنوي لتراكيز البورون في صفات النمو المدروسة ففي الموسم 2008 أعطي تركيز البورون 40 ملغم/ لتر أعلى متوسطين لارتفاع النبات بلغا 171.54 و 171.86 سم وقطر السساق الذي بلغ 18.66 و18.07 ملم بينما بلغ دليل المساحة الورقية 4.36 و5.01 للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي، أما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغ ارتفاع النبات 168.23 و168.89 سم وقطر الساق 19.38 و 18.53 ملم ودليل المساحة الورقية 5.17 و 5.49 للموقعين البصرة والمثتب على التوالي (جدول 4 و5)، ومن الممكن تفسير سبب ذلك الى الدور الذي يلعبه البورون في تحسين تطور كل من الساق والجذور (16)، وان نقصه يسبب ضعف في نمو الساق (19) واتفقت هذه النتيجة مع (28) و(32) الذين أشاروا إلى زيادة ارتفاع النبات مع التراكيز العالية من البورون واختلفت هذه النتيجة مع (11) الدين بينوا عدم تأثر ارتفاع النبات معنويا برش البورون على المجموع الخضري لنباتات فول الصويا.

2008	ومكوناته للموسم	النمو والحاصل	ر بعض صفات	بالبورون في	تأثير الرش	جدول (4)
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حاصل	وزن	775	حاصل	حاصل	دلیل	قطر	ارتفاع	تركيز	
الحبوب	الألف	الحبوب/	العلف	العلف	المساحة	الساق	النبات	K	الموقع
(طن/هـــ)	حبة	الرأس	الجاف	الأخضر	الورقية	(ملم)	(سم)	(PPM)	
	(غم)		(طن/هـــ)	(طن/هـــ)				الصفات	
3.46	21.95	1002.10	10.73	26.09	3.21	16.34	137.27	0	
4.21	21.63	1431.60	11.99	26.88	3.72	17.37	150.73	20	البصرة
4.73	21.16	1563.30	12.05	27.91	4.36	18.66	171.54	40	
0.21	غ. م	79.39	غ. م	0.43	0.61	1.01	2.17	م(0.05)	قيمة أ. ف. ،
								L	.S.D
4.25	21.32	1022.56	10.56	26.23	3.82	15.78	140.08	0	
4.77	21.61	1502.77	11.70	26.90	4.49	16.75	155.09	20	المثنى
5.37	21.04	1596.63	12.37	27.87	5.01	18.07	171.86	40	
0.19	غ. م	56.24	0.14	0.70	0.61	0.37	2.60	م(0.05)	قيمة أ. ف. ،
								L	.S.D

أ. ف. م. : اقل فرق معنوي غ. م : غير معنوي

جدول (5) تأثير الرش بالبورون في بعض صفات النمو والحاصل ومكوناته للموسم 2009

حاصل	وزن	325	حاصل	حاصل	دلیل	قطر	ارتفاع	تركيز	
الحبوب	الألف	الحبوب/	العلف	العلف	المساحة	الساق	النبات	K	الموقع
(طن/هـــ)	حبة	الرأس	الجاف	الأخضر	الورقية	(ملم)	(سىم)	(PPM)	
, , ,	(غم)		(طن/هـــ)	(طن/هـــ)		,,,,	, ,	ٱلصفات	
4.17	23.49	1472.72	11.28	24.41	4.10	15.06	145.04	0	
4.79	23.09	1773.47	12.21	25.78	4.78	15.92	157.17	20	البصرة
5.20	22.45	1959.75	13.43	26.56	6.17	19.38	168.23	40	
0.18	غ. م	56.69	0.83	0.24	0.27	0.96	3.56	م(0.05)	قيمة أ. ف.
								Ĺ	.S.D
4.38	23.19	1489.34	24.50	11.06	4.45	17.16	149.61	0	
4.83	22.73	1827.24	25.42	12.11	5.02	17.63	161.29	20	المثنى
5.41	22.28	1981.10	26.14	13.37	5.49	18.53	168.89	40	
0.16	1.67	74.97	0.75	0.75	0.30	0.74	7.31	م(0.05)	قيمة أ. ف.
								` ' '	.S.D

أ. ف. م. : اقل فرق معنوي غ. م : غير

معنوي

طن/ هكتار للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي، أما في الموسم 2008 فقد أعطى تركيز البورون 40 ملغم/ لتر أعلى متوسطين لحاصل العلف الأخضر بلغا 27.91 و 27.87 للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي في حين تأثر حاصل العلف الجاف معنوياً في موقع المثنى فقط وأعطى التركيز 40 ملغم B/ لتر أعلى متوسط بلغ 12.37 طن/ هكتار (جدول 4 و 5)، وقد يعزى لوحظ من النتائج أيضا أن هناك زيادة معنوية في حاصلي العلف الأخضر والجاف في الموسم 2009 إذ أعطى تركيز البورون 40 ملغم/ لتـر أعلى المتوسطات لحاصل العلف الأخضر ألذي بلغ 26.56 و 26.14 طن/ هكتار وحاصل العلف الجاف الذي بلغ 13.43 و 13.37

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سبب زيادة حاصلي العلف الأخضر والجاف مع زيادة تركيز البورون في محلول الرش إلى الزيادة الحاصل في صفات النمو (ارتفاع النبات وقطر الساق ودليل المساحة الورقية) (جدول 4 و5)، والتي بمجموعها تشكل مكونات لحاصل العلف وخصوصا دليل المساحة الورقية ودوره المباشر في رفع كفاءة التركيب الضوئي ومن شم زيادة تصنيع وتراكم المادة الجافة داخل النبات الأمر الذي أدى لزيادة حاصلي العلف الأخصر والجاف.

أما عن حاصل الحبوب ومكوناته فقد أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود أي تأثير معنوي لرش البورون في وزن الألف حبة في حين لوحظ وجود زيادة معنوية في كل من عدد الحبوب/ الرأس وحاصل الحبوب لموسمى وموقعى الدراسة ففى الموسم 2008 أعطى تركيز البورون 40 ملغم/ لتر أعلى متوسط لعدد الحبوب/ الرأس بلغ 1563.30 و 1596.63 حبة/ الرأس وأعلى متوسط لحاصل الحبوب اذ بلغ 4.73 و 5.37 طن/ هكتار للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي، أما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغ عدد حبوب الرأس 1959.75 و1981.10 حبة/ الرأس في حين بلغ حاصل الحبوب 5.20 و 5.41 طن/ هكتار للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي (جدول 4 و5)، وربما يعزى سبب زيادة عدد حبوب الرأس مع زيادة تركيز البورون في محلول الرش إلى دور البورون المشجع في إنبات حبوب اللقاح ونمو الأنبوبة اللقاحية (29)، الأمر الذي أدى إلى زيادة عدد حبوب الرأس وان زيادة عدد حبوب الرأس بصورة معنوية قد أدى إلى زيادة حاصل الحبوب، فضلاً عن دور البورون في تسريع حركة وانتقال نواتج التركيب الضوئي من أماكن (29)، تصنيعها إلى أماكن التخرين واتفقت هذه النتيجة إلى حد ما مع (22)، الذي أشار إلى زيادة في حاصل الحبوب لمحصول السلجم مع زيادة تركيز البورون في محلول الرش، و (11) الذين أشاروا إلى عدم تأثر صفة وزن الألف حبة برش البورون معنوياً وحصول زيادة في عدد الحبوب/ الرأس وحاصل الحبوب لمحصول فول الصويا مع زيادة تركيز البورون في محلول الرش.

تأثير الرش بالبوتاسيوم والبورون

أشارت نتائج التحليل الإحصائي في جدول (6 و7) إلى التأثير المعنوي للتداخل بين البوتاسيوم والبورون في ارتفاع النبات خلال الموسمين

2008 و 2009 وفي موقع البصرة فقط وأعطت التوليفة (8000 ملغم K/ لتر X 40 ملغم B/ لتر) التي بلغ متوسطها 182.26 و180.14 سـم للموسمين على التوالي في حين لم تتأثر هذه الصفة معنوياً في موقع المثني، كما أعطت التوليفة نفسها أعلى متوسط لقطر الساق في موقع المثنى خلال الموسم 2008 فقط بلغ 18.74 ملم، وتبين من النتائج أيضا أن هناك زيادة معنوية في دليل المساحة الورقية مع زيادة تركيز كــل مــن البوتاسيوم والبورون في محلول الرش وأعطت التوليفة (8000 ملغم K/ لتر x 40 ملغم B/ لتر) أعلى متوسط لهذه الصفة بلغ 6.98 و 6.93 في الموسم 2009 للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالى في حين اقتصر التأثير المعنوي للتداخل على موقع البصرة في الموسم 2008 وبلغ متوسط دليل المساحة الورقية 4.04.

لوحظ من خلال البيانات أعلاه الموسمين 2008 و 2009 والمسوقعين البصرة والمثنى بصورة عامة وجود زيادة في الصفات مع زيادة تركيز كل من البوتاسيوم والبورون في محلول الرش إلا أن بعضها اخذ صفة المعنوية والبعض الآخر لم يصل إلى مستوى المعنوية، ومن الممكن إرجاع سبب هذه الزيادات إلى دور كل من العنصرين المغنيين والذي تم ذكره عند مناقشة تأثير العاملين كلا على حده وان اشتراكهما معنا دفع باتجاه تحقيق أقصى استفادة منهما انعكست على مجمل الصفات المدروسة.

جدول (6) تأثير الرش بالبوتاسيوم والبورون في بعض صفات النمو والحاصل ومكوناته للموسم 2008

حاصل	وزن	775	حاصل	حاصل	دلیل	قطر	ارتفاع	تركيز	تركيز	
الحبوب	الالف	الحبوب/	العلف	العلف	المساحة	الساق	النبات	В	K	الموسم
(طن/هـــ)	حبة	الراس	الجاف	الاخضر	الورقية	(ملم)	(سم)	(PPM)	(PPM)	·
	(غم)		(طن/هـــ)	(طن/هـــ)						
3.20	22.44	772.18	9.69	23.48	3.10	14.37	132.66	0		
3.42	21.70	1266.68	10.46	24.12	3.16	15.68	143.54	20	0	
3.91	20.88	1419.26	8.94	25.56	3.33	16.97	160.86	40		
3.25	21.59	899.45	10.09	25.26	2.60	14.94	136.75	0		
4.06	22.03	1452.70	10.95	25.97	3.52	16.57	146.50	20	2000	
4.69	21.89	1455.95	11.55	26.34	3.83	18.11	165.60	40		
3.70	21.63	1039.45	11.11	27.43	3.36	16.33	136.26	0		البصرة
4.55	21.25	1493.84	12.73	28.42	3.83	16.39	150.64	20	4000	
5.16	20.70	1520.73	13.47	29.40	4.24	17.58	177.44	40		
3.68	22.15	1297.33	12.03	28.19	3.78	16.64	143.40	0		
4.82	21.56	1513.21	13.82	29.02	4.37	17.75	162.23	20	8000	
5.17	21.19	1857.27	14.23	30.33	6.04	18.91	182.26	40		
0.46	غ. م	210.4	1.50	غ. م	1.50	غ. م	5.17			
3.84	21.61	805.51	9.37	24.39	3.70	14.71	135.96	0		
4.05	21.73	1299.80	9.83	24.80	3.83	15.01	148.67	20	0	
4.47	22.34	1452.59	9.95	25.89	4.00	17.38	161.76	40		
3.92	21.62	911.12	10.09	25.26	3.13	15.27	137.09	0		
4.33	21.68	1504.23	10.48	25.66	4.26	16.86	151.83	20	2000	
5.33	22.44	1489.28	10.89	25.70	4.50	18.95	164.96	40		
4.63	21.51	1142.94	11.11	27.43	3.93	16.91	139.90	0		
5.58	21.63	1527.18	12.89	28.42	4.53	16.36	154.64	20	4000	المثنى
5.52	21.64	1554.06	13.80	29.39	4.84	17.19	179.11	40		
4.62	20.55	1380.67	11.69	27.84	4.53	16.23	147.40	0		
5.52	21.39	1679.87	13.59	28.70	5.36	17.76	165.23	20	8000	
5.97	22.17	1890.60	14.85	30.50	6.71	18.74	181.60	40		
0.41	غ. م	155.2	0.28	1.54	غ. م	0.83	غ. م	L.S.D (ے، م(0.05	قيمة أ. ف

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جدول (7) تأثير الرش بالبوتاسيوم والبورون في بعض صفات النمو والحاصل ومكوناته للموسم 2009

حاصل	وزن	775	حاصل	حاصل	دلیل	قطر	ارتفاع	تركيز	تركيز	
الحبوب	الالف	الحبوب/	العلف	العلف	المساحة	الساق	النبات	В	K	الموسم
(طن/هـــ)	حبة	الراس	الجاف	الاخضر	الورقية	(ملم)	(سم)	(PPM)	(PPM)	
	(غم)		(طن/هـــ)	(طن/هـــ)				,	, ,	
4.25	24.56	1378.42	10.96	22.62	9.38	14.85	137.20	0		
4.37	23.63	1742.92	11.06	23.59	9.78	15.49	154.75	20	0	
4.72	22.93	1928.83	13.20	24.70	9.95	17.11	163.07	40		
4.26	24.03	1509.03	11.36	24.06	9.22	15.08	146.63	0		
4.81	23.65	1934.94	11.88	25.10	10.14	16.71	161.04	20	2000	
5.37	23.10	1998.85	12.82	25.48	10.11	17.92	166.81	40		
4.65	24.00	1549.02	12.37	25.90	9.65	16.47	150.81	0		البصرة
5.29	24.11	1745.75	13.67	27.56	10.12	16.53	155.19	20	4000	
5.70	23.63	1996,97	14.40	28.54	10.52	18.06	178.65	40		
4.50	24.18	1806.91	12.96	26.66	10.07	16.79	161.28	0		
5.64	23.77	2022.78	14.75	28.49	10.99	17.90	173.45	20	8000	
5.98	22.96	2266.84	15.83	29.14	11.98	19.39	180.14	40		
0.45	غ. م	152.71	غ. م	0.58	0.67	غ. م	9.40			
4.14	23.98	1441.12	10.86	23.28	9.75	16.13	150.35	0		
4.28	22.99	1668.74	11.31	23.69	9.88	17.10	166.40	20	0	
5.04	23.86	1888.20	12.44	24.41	10.05	17.47	166.15	40		
4.15	23.29	1346.73	10.91	23.81	9.18	18.03	151.48	0		
4.89	23.26	1899.84	11.30	24.55	10.31	17.95	159.56	20	2000	
5.29	22.88	2024.89	13.04	24.91	10.55	19.04	166.02	40		
5.17	23.56	1541.11	11.93	25.56	9.65	17.67	154.29	0		
5.41	23.55	1929.45	13.71	26.64	9.92	17.79	162.37	20	4000	المثنى
5.81	23.10	1956.33	14.62	27.61	10.89	18.62	176.83	40		
4.85	23.76	1966.27	12.85	26.39	10.71	18.99	161.79	0		
5.52	22.98	2148.81	14.41	27.92	11.41	19.86	176.29	20	8000	
6.30	22.13	2392.87	15.67	28.72	11.93	21.17	185.99	40		
0.46	غ. م	183.67	غ. م	0.61	0.80	غ. م	غ. م	L.S.D (ے، م(0.05	قيمة أ. ف

أ. ف. م. : اقل فرق معنوي غ. م: غير معنوي

وأعطت التوليفة نفسها أعلى متوسطين بلغا 14.23 و 14.85 طن/ هكتار في الموسم 2008 للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي في حين لم يكن التأثير معنوياً للتداخل بين العاملين في هذه الصفة خـلال الموسم 2009 (جـدول 6 و7)، وممكن أن نعزي سبب الزيادة في حاصلي العلف \times الأخضر والجاف للتوليفة (8000 ملغم \times لتر 40 ملغم B/ لتر) إلى الزيادات الحاصلة في

أما عن حاصل العلف الأخضر فقد تبين من x النتائج ان الرش بالتوليفة (8000 ملغم K لتر 40 ملغم B/ لتر) أعطت أعلى متوسطين في الموسم 2009 بلغ 29.14 و 28.72 طن/ هكتار للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي بينما اقتصر التأثير المعنوي في الموسم 2008 علي موقع المثنى فقط إذ بلغ متوسطه 30.50 طن/ هكتار، أما عن حاصل العلف الجاف فقد أظهرت النتائج التأثير المعنوي للتداخل في هذه الصفة

صفات النمو أعلاه والتي تشكل بمجملها مكونات حاصل العلف.

أما عن حاصل الحبوب ومكوناته فلم تظهر النتائج أي تأثير معنوي للتداخل بين البوتاسيوم والبورون في وزن الألف حبة، في حين أعطت التوليفة (8000 ملغم K/ لتر x 40 ملغم B/ لتر) أعلى المتوسطات لعدد الحبوب/ الرأس في الموسم الرأس أما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغت 2266.84 و 2392.87 حبة/ الرأس للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي، وعن حاصل الحبوب فقد أعطت التوليفة نفسها أعلى المتوسطات في الموسم 2008 والتي بلغت 5.17 و 5.97 طن/ هكتار اما في الموسم 2009 فقد بلغت 5.98 و 6.30 طــن/ هكتار للموقعين البصرة والمثنى على التوالي (جدول 6 و7)، ويعزى سبب زيادة حاصل الحبوب عند هذه التوليفة إلى زيادة مكون الحاصل (عدد الحبوب /الرأس) مع عدم اختلاف وزن الألف حبة معنوياً تحت تاثير التداخل وثبات المكون الثالث (عدد النباتات في وحدة المساحة)، أما عن زيادة عدد الحبوب/ الرأس فمن الممكن إرجاعه إلى حالة التحسن في صفات النمو خلال فترة الطور الخضري الأمر الذي هيئ لحدوث تحسن في عدد حبوب الرأس في فترة الطور التكاثري.

الاستنتاج

بينت نتائج التجربة وخلال موسمي الدراسة أن معاملة محصول الذرة البيضاء بأعلى تركيزين من البوتاسيوم والبورون (8000 ملغم K/ لتر x 40 ملغم B/ لتر) أعطى أفضل النتائج لمعظم صفات النمو والحاصل ومكوناته.

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تأثير إضافة مسحوق الثوم لعلائق البادئ والنهائي في بعض الصفات الإنتاجية والمناعية والفسيولوجية لفروج اللحم

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الملخص باللغة العربية

أجريت هذه الدراسة خلال شهرين في حقل الطيور الداجنة التابع لقسم الثروة الحيوانية في كلية الزراعة جامعة بغداد، على 150 فرخا من أفراخ فروج اللحم نوع (Lohmann) غير مجنسة بعمر يوم واحد بمتوسط اوزان 40 غم / فرخ. وزعت الأفراخ على ثلاث معاملات وبمكررين للمعاملة الواحدة احتوى كل مكرر على على 25 فرخ .تضمنت التجربة استخدام مسحوق الثوم بالمستويات0.2 و 0.4 % ومعاملة السيطرة (بدون الضافة مسحوق الثوم). درست التأثيرات الإنتاجية والفسلجية والمناعية لفروج اللحم خلال فترة التجربة من خلال بيانات أوزان الجسم، استهلاك العلف، صفات الذبيحة، صفات الدم، الاختبارات المصلية والمناعية وأعداد الأحباء المجهربة.

أظهرت النتائج زيادة معنوية (p<0.01) في وزن الجسم الحي ومعدلات الزيادة الوزنية و تحقيق أفضل معامل تحويل غذائي مع انخفاض معنوي (p<0.01) في كمية العلف المستهلك لمعاملتي الثوم 0.0 و 0.0 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة، لم يلاحظ فروقا معنوية في نسب قطعيات الذبيحة لمعاملات التجربة المختلفة بينما ازدادت معنويا (p<0.01) نسبة التصافي لمعاملتي الثوم لمقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة. حصلت فروق معنوية (p<0.05) في معدل حجم الخلايا المضغوطة (p<0.05) للمعاملة 0.0 مسحوق أوم ومعاملة السيطرة في حين انخفض معنويا مستوى الكوليسترول في المعاملات التي استخدم فيها مسحوق الثوم عن معاملة السيطرة . كذلك ظهرت فروق عالية المعنوية (p<0.01) في المعاملة المعنوية ومعاملة السيطرة معاملة السيطرة . المناعة الخلوية تحسنت معنويا المناعة الخلطية لمرض النيوكاسل في معاملتي الثوم لمقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة. المناعة الخلوية تحسنت معنويا السيطرة) وذلك بعد (p<0.01) مسحوق الثوم مقارنة مع معاملتي فروق معنوية بعد (p<0.01) اعداد الأحياء المجهرية والميكروبات الضارة في الأمعاء عند عصر (p<0.01) مسحوق الثوم بالمقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة.

ABSTRACT

150 one-day old unsexed (LOHMANN) chicks were used to study the effect of addition of garlic at a rate of 0.2 and 0.4% on some productive ,physiological and immunological characteristics.

Body weights and growth rate were increased significantly (p<0.01), where total feed consumed decreased significantly for the treated groups compared to the control group, and consequently the former groups had better feed efficiency than the later group. A significantly higher in dressing out percentage was noticed for treated groups (0.2 and 0.4%) compared to control group, while a non – significant differences between these groups were revealed for the different cut weights.

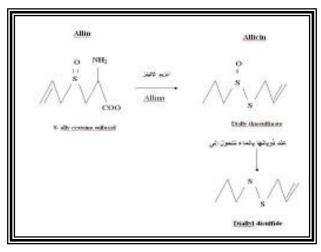
PCV was significantly increased (p<0.05) for 0.4 % treatment compared to the other treatments, cholesterol level decreased significantly (p<0.01) for 0.2 and 0.4% compared to control groups.

The humeral immunity for Newcastle disease was significantly improved by supplementation of 0.4 % garlic.

Furthermore, the cellular mediated immunity test revealed higher values for 0.2 and 0.4 % treatments compared to the control group at 24 hrs post test, but not at 48 hrs post test. Pathogenic organism were significantly lowered at 8 weeks of age in the live treatments compared to control.

المقدمة

وتحفير مناعبة الخليبة (Colic و Savic Moon ؛2000 وجماعته، 2000؛ Mualrow وجماعته، 2000 و Kyo وجماعته، 2001). استناداً لكل ما تقدم أجريت هذه الدراسة وهي الأولى في القطر والتي تهدف إلى إدخال مسحوق الثوم في علائق فروج اللحم للفترة من (1-8)أسابيع وبيان تأثيره في الـصفات الإنتاجيـة و المناعية و الفسلجية لتلك الطبور.



شكل (1) دور انزيم الالنيز المفرز من الثوم في تحويل الاليين إلى الاليسين

المواد وطرق العمل.

أجريت هذه الدراسة في حقل الطيور الداجنة التابع لقسم الثروة الحيوانية - كليـة الزراعـة / جامعة بغداد للمدّة من 27-3-2004 الـــى 22-5-2004 لمعرفة تأثير إضافة مسحوق الشوم بمستويات مختلفة الى علائق الطيور الداجنة للمدة من (1-8) أسابيع في الأداء الإنتاجي والفسلجي والمناعي لفروج اللحم. باستخدام 150 فرخاً من أفراخ فروج اللحم نوع (Lohmann) غير مجنسة بعمر يوم واحد بمعدل وزن 40 غـم/ فرخ وزعت الأفراخ على ثلاث معاملات وبمكررين للمعاملة الواحدة احتوى كل مكرر على 25 فرخ. تضمنت التجربة استخدام مسحوق الثوم

الثوم نبات حولي اسمه العلمي (Allium sativum linn) يعود إلى العائلة الزئبقية Liliaceae (الموســـوي، 1987 و Ali و Thomson، 2000). موطنه الأصلى في قارة آسيا (Philips و Rix، 1993). وينتشر نبات الثوم في جميع أنحاء العالم إذ استخدم منذ القدم من قبل السومريين قبل 4000 سنة حيث وجدت سجلات قديمة تدل على تفاصيل دقيقة عنه وعن دوره الدوائي العشبي (الصراف،1982) واستخدمه المصريون القدامي إذ اكتشفوا على جدران القبور المصرية صور لنبات الثوم تعود إلى 3200 سنة قبل الميلاد اذ كان يقدم في وجبات غذاء العمال أثناء بنائهم الأهرامات وقد عثر على فصوص الثوم محفوظة داخل قبر الملك المصري توت عنخ أمون وعشر على أوراق بردى تعود إلى القرن السادس عشر قبل الميلاد دوّن فيها فوائد نبات الثوم وعلاجه لـ 22 مرض (Block)، يحتوي الثوم على العديد من المركبات المهمة والتي أعطت الصفات العلاجية له.إذ يعتبر مضادأ للمكروبات لاحتوائه على مادة الاليسين وهي المادة التي تجعل الثوم مصادأ حياتيــــا يعمـــــل (Streptomycin و Choroamphenicol) ضد العديد من بكتيريا Hughes , Lawson) Mycobacterium 1991) كما يمنع نمو الأعفان كلياً عند خدش الثوم وتحول مادة الاليين allin إلى الاليسين (Durbin و Thomas، 1971). وأشـــــار (Milner و Schaffer، 1997) إلى أن احتواء الثوم على المركب diallydisulphide يمنحــة قابلية تثبيط فعالية إنزيم cyclooxygenase في الجسم، إذ أن هذا الإنزيم له دور في رفع تركيز الكوليسترول في الدم. ويوضح الشكل (1) دور إنزيم الالنبيز المفرز من الثوم في تحويل الالبين إلى الاليسين (Block) فضلا عن دوره الدوائي لمنع العديد من الامراض المعدية و معالجتها او غير المعدية وبالاخص امراض القلب وللثوم دور دور مهم كمضاد للأورام السرطانية

کاربو هیدر ات

رماد كالسيوم

فسفور

بالمستويات 0.2 و 0.4% وقورنت مع المعاملة الثالثة (معاملة السيطرة وبدون إضافة مسحوق الثوم). ونسب المواد العلقية الداخلة في تكوين العلائق والتركيب الكيمياوي المحسوب لها يبينها الجدول (1). تم الحصول على مسحوق الثوم وهو منتج محلي منتج من قبل شركة الفرات لتصنيع اللحوم المحدودة وحضر باستخدام الضغط والتفريغ دون تعرضه للحرارة ويوضح الجدول (2) التحليل الكيميائي لمسحوق الشوم المحلي

 المكونات
 النسبة المئوية%

 بروتين خام
 23.8

 دهن خام
 1.7

 رطوبة
 11

 ألياف خام
 6.6

48.4

7.5

0.4

جدول (2) التحليل الكيميائي لمسحوق الثوم التجارى*

*اجري التحليل الكيمياوي لمسحوق الثوم التجاري في مختبرات قسم السيطرة النوعية على الأعلاف التابعة المشركة العامة لخدمات الثروة الحيوانية بأشراف قسم الإنتاج الحيواني بغداد.

جدول (1) النسب المئوية و التركيب الكيمياوي لعلائق الدراسة خلال مرحلتي البادئ والنهائي.

عليقة النهائي ⁽³⁾	عليقة البادئ ⁽²⁾	المادة العلقية
37	37	ذرة صفراء
30	22	حنطة
22	30	كسبة فول الصويا
8	8	مركز بروتين ⁽¹⁾
2	2	زيت فول الصويا
0.7	0.7	حجر الكلس
0.3	0.3	ملح طعم
100	100	المجموع
ب	مياوي المحسور	⁽⁴⁾ التركيب الكي
19.63	22.23	بروتین خام(C.P)%
3030.10	2958.90	طاقة ممثلة(kcal(M.E/كغم علف
154	133	نسبة الطاقة الى البروتين(C:P/ Ratio)
1.0210	1.2114	لايسين
0.4076	0.4456	ميثونين
0.3522	0.3714	كالسيوم
0.2656	0.2928	فسفور

وزنت الطيور فرديا في الأسابيع 2 و 4 و 6 و 8 و كما حسبت الزيادة الوزنية و العلف المستهلك و معامل التحويل الغذائي للفترات ذاتها. ذبحت 6 طيور من كل معاملة في نهاية التجربة لحساب أوزان او أطوال بعض مكونات الجسم كنسب مئوية من وزن الجسم الحي ونسب أوزان ونسبة التصافي. شملت الفحوصات المناعية عد الأحياء المجهرية (البكتريا الهوائية، بكتريا القولون والفطريات) على أساس 1 غم من محتويات أمعاء الطيور المذبوحة عند عمر (4) وسط peptone water لغيو وسط المجهرية بحسب طريقة (1)

لفحص المناعة الخلطية (النيوكاسل والكمبورو) اجري فحص تثبيط التلازن الدموي (HI) (Hemoagglu Inhibition Test)، حسب طريقة (2) ولفحص المناعة الخلوية (النيوكاسل) اجري اختبار الترسيب في هلامة الاكار AGPT (Agar gel precipitation test) حسب طريقة الباحث (3). جمعت عينات الدم من الوريد العضدي في الجناح من 2 طير/ مكرر عند عمر 8 أسابيع و استعملت أنابيب حاوية على مانع التخثر (K-EDTA) لإجراء الفحوص المتعلقة بإعداد خلايا الدم الحمراء RBC وحجم الخلايا المضغوطة PCV وخلايا الدم البيضاء ونسبة الخلايا المتغايرة Heterophil الى الخلايا اللمفية H/L Ratio) Lymphocyte). جمعت نماذج أخرى من الدم باستعمال أنابيب لا تحوي على مانع تخثر في الأسبوع الثامن من فترة التجربة بطريقة الذبح للحصول على مصل الدم

(1) المركز ألبروتيني النباتي المستعمل منتج من قبل شركة بلجيكية مستورد يحتوي على 42% بروتين خام و 2300ك ك /كغم طاقة قابلة المنمثيل ودهن خام 7.5% و لايسين 3.5% و ميثونين 2% vitA120,000 مغدم/كغم, 25,000 IU, IU 30 vitB2, مغم/كغم 20 vitB3 مغم/كغم ونياسين 200 vitB3 ملغم/كغم ونياسين 200 vitB3 ملغم/كغم وبانتوتين 200 vitB6 ملغم/كغم.

- (2). عليقة البادئ تقدم من (1-28) يوم.
- (3). عليقة النهائي تقدم من (29-56) يوم.
- (4).حسب التركيب الكيمياوي لمكونات العلائق كما جاء في NRC لسنة (1994).

(Blood Serum) حيث وضع في جهاز الطرد المركزي (3000 دورة / دقيقة) لمدة 15 دقيقة. حفظت المصول في أنابيب نظيفة و معلمة بدرجة حرارة _ 20م° لحين قياس تركيز الكوليسترول .(4)

التحليل الإحصائي

نفذت التجربة باستخدام التصميم العشوائي الكامل (Complete Randomized Design) لدر اسة تأثير المعاملات المختلفة في الصفات المدروسة، وقورنت الفروق المعنوية بين المتوسطات باختبار (1955 ، Duncan) متعدد الحدود واستعمل برنامج SAS (2001) في التحليل الإحصائي.

النتائج

الصفات الإنتاجية

اوزان الجسم الحى والزيادة الوزنية

يتضح من الجدول (3) التأثير غير المعنوي لاضافة مسحوق الثوم على وزن الجسم الحي عند عمر أسبوعين بينما نلاحظ تفوق معاملتي الشوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) عند الأسبوع الرابع من العمر حيث حققتا 935.5 و 896.0 غم على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (805.6 غم). استمر هذا التفوق المعنوي لمعاملتي الشوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) الى عمر 8 أسابيع إذ سجلت 2405.6 و 2347.0 و 2168.6 غم لمعاملتي الثوم والسيطرة على التوالي. عكست الزيادة الوزنية نمطا مشابها لإوزان الجسم الحي حيث لم تظهر فروقاً معنوية بين معاملات التجربة خلل الأسبوعين الاول والثاني (جدول 4)، بينما نلاحظ تفوقا عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) لمعاملتــــــــــــــــــــ الثـــوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) عند الأسبوعين الثالث والرابع وكانت النتائج 616.60، 654.47 و 526.80 غـــم لمعاملتي الثوم والسيطرة على التوالي. عند الأسبوعين الخامس والسادس تفوقت معاملتي الثوم معنوياً (P<0.05) في الزيادة الوزنية بنسبة 4.2 % مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة، كذلك عند الأسبوعين السابع والثامن إذ كانتا (645.6 و 608.0) غـم على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة 534.3 غم، أخذت الزيادة الوزنية التراكمية للمدّة من (1-8) أسابيع للفروج المنحى نفسه الذي وصل إليه في الأسبوعين السابع والثامن إذ بلغت 2366.6 و

2307.0 غم على التوالي بنسبة 10.6، 8.3 % على التوالى تفوقاً على معاملة السيطرة.

جدول (3) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم إلى عليقتى البادئ والنهائى على متوسط وزن الجسم الحي (غم) للطيور.

يور	مم الحي للط الأسابيع	. وزن الجس (غم/طير)	متوسط	(1)الم
8	6	4	2	عام لات
2405. ±6 4.00 a	1760. ±0 4.0 a	896. ±0 2.50 b	280.4 $\pm 0^{(2)}$ 0.40	0.2 %
2347. ±0 3.00 a	1752. ±0 1.50 a	935. ±5 0.45 a	281.0 3 0.47±	0.4 %
2168. ±6 15.95 b	1630. ±1 15.0 b	805. ±6 6.70 c	278.5 0 0.50±	0.0 %
**	**	**	N.S	مسد توی المع نویة

الأحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات .

** : عند مستوى معنوية (P<0.01).

N.S : تعني عدم وجود فروق معنوية . (1) مستويات إضافة مسحوق الثوم

(2) المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

جدول (4) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي على متوسط الزيادة الوزنية (غم) للطيور.

	متوس	متوسط الزيادة الوزنية للطيور (غم/طير) للاسابيع				
⁽¹⁾ المعاملات	الأول والثاني	الثالث والرابع	الخامس و السادس	السابع والثامن	التراكمي 1 - 8	
%0.2	$0.10\pm240.40^{(2)}$	2.90±616.60	3.50±864.0	0.00±645.6	2.6±2366.6	
750.2		a	a	a	a	
%0.4	0.47±241.03	0.60±654.47	1.70±816.5	1.50±608.0	0.01±2320.0	
700.4		a	b	a	a	
%0.0	0.50±238.50	6.20±526.80	8.00±829.0	b0.95±534.3	0.05±2128.6	
700.0		b	b	00.93±334.3	b	
مستوى المعنوية	N.S	**	*	**	**	

الأحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات.

*، **: وجود فروق معنوية عند مستوى (p<0.05) و (p<0.01) على التوالى .

N.S : تعنى عدم وجود فروق معنوية.

- (1) مستويات إضافة مسحوق الثوم
- (2) المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

استهلاك العلف :-

يشير الجدول (5) حصول انخفاض معنوي فــــي استهلاك العلف (p<0.05) لمعاملتي الثوم (0.2) و 0.4 %) عند الأسبوعين الاول والثاني حيث كانتا 306.6 و 315.3 غم على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة 360.3 غم وبينما يلاحظ (جدول 5) ارتفاعاً عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) لمعاملتي الثوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) عند الأسبوعين الثالث والرابع بنسبة 6.6 و 10.8 % على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة. لم يلاحظ وجود فروق معنوية بين معاملات التجربة خلال الأسبوعين الخامس والسادس. عند الأسبوعين الأخيرين من التجربة حصل انخفاضا عالى المعنوية لاستهلاك العلف (p<0.01) لمعاملتي الثوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) بنسبة 14.8 و 16.9 % على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة مما أدى الى الحصول على معدل استهلاك علف تراكمي للمدّة من (1-8)أسابيع بانخفاض عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) لمعاملتي الثوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) بنسبة 6.2 و 5 % على التوالى مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة.

معامل التحويل الغذائي:-

يتضح من الجدول (6) حصول تحسن عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) لمعاملتي الثوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) في معامل التحويل الغذائي للأسبوعين الأول والثاني (1.27 و 1.30) مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (1.51) استمر هذا التفوق لكلا لمعاملات الثوم حتى الأسبوعين الثالث والرابع. سجلت المعاملة 0.2 % مسحوق الثوم أفضل معامل تحويل غذائي عند الأسبوعين الخامس والسادس (1.74) مقارنة بمعاملة 0.4 % مسحوق الثوم ومعاملة السيطرة (1.89 و 1.88) على التوالي. عند الأسبوعين الأخيرين من التجربة سجلت المعاملتين 0.2 و 0.4 % مسحوق الثوم تحسنا عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) لمعامل التحويل الغذائي (p<0.01) 2.50) على التوالى مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة 3.29. اما معامل تحويل العلف التراكمي للمدة من (1-8) أسابيع فقد سجلت لـصالح معاملتي مسحوق الثوم وكانت (1.80 و 1.86) على التوالى مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (2.12).

جدول (5) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي على متوسط استهلاك العلف (غم) للطيور.

	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات				
التراكمي (1 – 8)	السابع والثامن	الخامس والسادس	الثالث والرابع	الأول والثاني	
1.01±4263.8 b	2.10±1549.9 b	0.04±1511.8	2.01±895.5 a	0.11±306.6 ⁽²⁾ B	%0.2
2.06±4298.7 b	0.80±1522.9 b	4.95±1530.3	1.01±930.2 a	0.50±315.3 B	%0.4
15.0±4525.3 a	0.81±1760.4 a	1.01±1565.1	6.01±839.5 b	0.10±360.3 A	%0.0
**	**	N.S	**	*	مستوى المعنوية

الاحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات.

جدول(6) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم إلى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي في متوسط معامل التحويل الغذائي (غم علف/غم زيادة وزنية) للطيور.

يع	متوسط معامل التحويل الغذائي (غم علف/غم زيادة وزنية) للأسابيع					
التراكمي (1 – 8)	السابع والثامن	الخامس و السادس	الثالث والرابع	الأول والثاني	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات	
0.20±1.80	0.01±2.43	0.03±1.74	0.03±1.44	0.09±1.27 ⁽²⁾	%0.2	
b	b	b	b	B		
0.01±1.86	0.37±2.50	0.01±1.89	0.00±1.42	0.02±1.30	%0.4	
b	b	a	b	B		
0.00±2.12	0.04±3.29	0.03±1.88	0.06±1.59	0.06±1.51	%0.0	
a	a	a	a	A		
**	**	**	*	**	مستوى المعنوية	

الأحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات .

^{*، ** :} وجود فروق معنوية عند مستوى (p<0.05) و (p<0.01) على التوالي .

N.S : تعني عدم وجود فروق معنوية.

⁽¹⁾ مستويات اضافة مسحوق الثوم

⁽²⁾ المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

^{*، ** :} وجود فروق معنوية عند مستوى (p<0.05) و (p<0.01) على التوالي .

N.S : تعنى عدم وجود فروق معنوية .

⁽¹⁾ مستويات إضافة مسحوق الثوم

⁽²⁾ المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

.

(79.7 و 76.5 %) مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (75.3 %).

الصفات النوعية للذبيحة

قطعيات الذبيحة ونسبة التصافى:

لم يلاحظ فروقاً معنوية في نسب قطعيات الذبيحة (الصدر والفخذ والوصلة الفخذية والظهر والأجنحة والرقبة) الى وزن الذبيحة بين معاملات التجربة عند نهاية الأسبوع الشامن من العمر (جدول 7). نسبة التصافي التي أظهرت تفوقا عالى المعنوية (0.01) لمعاملتي مسحوق الثوم

نسبة أوزان و أطوال بعض مكونات الجسم:

لم يظهر الجدول (8) وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات في نسب اوزان القلب، الكبد، القانصة ونسبة طول الأمعاء إلى وزن الجسم عند الأسبوع الثامن من العمر.

جدول (7) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي في النسب المئوية لقطعيات الذبيحة ونسبة التصافي لطيور فروج اللحم.

		%	ي وزن الذبيحة	للقطعيات نسبة الم	النسبة المئوية		(1)
نسبة التصافي	الرقبة	الأجنحة	الظهر	الوصلة الفخذية	الفخذ	الصدر	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات
0.05±79.7 a	±4.7 0.15	±10.4 0.34	±25.05 1.67	0.47±16.8	±13.3 0.80	±29.1 ⁽²⁾ 3.00	%0.2
0.15±76.5 b	±4.5 0.30	±11.3 1.54	±24.80 1.84	0.94±16.5	±13.1 0.37	2.65±29.5	%0.4
0.15 ±75.3 c	±4.4 0.06	±10.5 0.55	±24.40 0.15	0.21±16.2	±13.5 0.04	1.45±29.2	%0.0
**	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	مست <i>وى</i> المعنوية

الاحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات.

** : عند مستوى معنوية (p<0.01).

N.S : تعنى عدم وجود فروق معنوية

(1) مستويات اضافة مسحوق الثوم

(2) المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

جدول (8) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي في نسبة وزن أو طول بعض مكونات الجسم لطيور فروج اللحم عند عمر 8 أسابيع

	<u> </u>	, 600	1 , , ,	•
كولة %	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات			
لول الامعاء	القانصة	الكبد	القلب	المعامارات
0.95±8.3	0.22±2.5	0.06±2.5	$0.01 \pm 0.52^{(2)}$	%0.2
0.45±7.9	0.49±2.8	0.50±2.2	0.02±0.45	%0.4
0.75±6.8	0.03±2.5	0.37±2.6	0.04±0.54	%0.0
N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	مستوى المعنوية

N.S : تعنى عدم وجود فروق معنوية .

(1) مستويات اضافة مسحوق الثوم

(2) المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

الصفات المناعبة:-

فحص الأحياء المجهرية:-

يبين الجدول (9) انخفاضا عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) لأعداد البكتريا الهوائية لمعاملتي و 0.4 %) (9.80 و 8.10) لوغاريتم / غم مــن محتويات الأمعاء عند الأسبوع الرابع من العمر مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (10.43) لوغاريتم/غـم من محتويات الأمعاء و (7.27و 6.29) لو غاريتم / غم من محتويات الأمعاء لمعاملتي الثوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) على التوالى مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (8.01) لوغاريتم / غم من محتويات الأمعاء و ذلك لبكتريا القولون. وعند العمر نفسه

نجد انخفاضاً معنویاً (p < 0.01) فی أعداد الفطريات للمعاملة 0.4 % مسحوق الثوم (4.80) لوغاريتم / غم من محتويات الأمعاء مقارنة بالمعاملة 0.2 % مسحوق الثوم ومعاملة السيطرة (5.80 و 5.77) لوغاريتم /غم مـن محتويـات الأمعاء على التوالي. عند عمر 8 أسابيع نجد انخفاضاً معنوياً (p<0.01) لأعداد الأحياء المجهرية (البكتريا الهوائية، بكتريا القولون -E coli و الفطريات) لدى معاملتي الثوم (0.2 و di %) مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (الجدول 10).

جدول (9) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتى البادئ والنهائي في أعداد الأحياء المجهريه في منتصف أمعاء طيور فروج اللحم عند عمر 4 أسابيع.

غاريتم / غم	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات		
الفطريات	بكتريا القولون	بكتريا هوائية	
a0.17 ±5.8	0.11±7.27 a	b0.01±9.80 ⁽²⁾	%0.2
b0.07 ±4.8	0.32±6.29 b	0.60±8.10 c	%0.4
a0.07±5.77	0.25±8.01 a	0.39±10.43 a	%0.0
**	*	**	مستوى المعنوية

الأحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير إلى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات.

*، ** : وجود فروق معنوية عند مستوى (p<0.05) و (p<0.01) على التوالي .

N.S : تعنى عدم وجود فروق معنوية .

(1) مستويات اضافة مسحوق الثوم

(2) المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

جدول (10) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي في أعداد الأحياء المجهرية في منتصف أمعاء طيور فروج اللحم عند عمر 8 أسابيع.

اريتم / غم	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات						
الفطريات	بكتريا هوائية بكتريا القولون الفطريات						
0.33±4.9	0.57±7.90	0.64±8.80	%0.2				
b	b	b					
0.61±4.7	0.04±6.90	0.03 ±8.50	%0.4				
b	b	b					
0.01±5.9	0.54±8.58	0.21±10.91	%0.0				
a	a	a					

**	**	مستوى المعنوية
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الاحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات.

** : وجود فروق معنوية عند مستوى (p<0.01).

N.S : تعني عدم وجود فروق معنوية .

(1) مستويات اضافة مسحوق الثوم

(2) المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

فحص المناعة الخلطية

يبين الجدول (11) تأثير إضافة مسحوق الثوم الى العليقة للمدة من (1 – 8) على المعيار ألحجمي للأضداد الموجهة ضد حمة النيوكاسل والكمبورو عند عمر 8 أسابيع حيث لوحظ ارتفاع عالي المعنوية (p<0.01) في اعداد الأضداد الموجهة ضد حمّة النيوكاسل لمعاملتي التجربة 0.2 و 0.4 % مسحوق الثوم حيث كانتا (64 و 12) لمعاملتي الثوم والسيطرة ولم يلاحظ فروقا معنوية في أعداد الموجهة ضد حمّة الكمبورو بين معاملات التجربة المختلفة.

فحص المناعة الخلوية

يشير الجدول (11) إلى تأثير إضافة مسحوق الثوم من (1 – 8) أسابيع الى العليقة على المناعة الخلوية (الاستجابة المناعية الى فرط الحساسية الأجلة DTH) ضد حمّة النيوكاسل بعد 24 ساعة من أجراء الفحص فقد كانت (0.70 و 0.80) على التوالي لمعاملتي مسحوق الشوم لمقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (0.13) بينما لم يلاحظ وجود فروق معنوية بين معاملات التجربة بعد 48 ساعة من أجراء الفحص.

جدول (11) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي في المعيار ألحجمي الأضداد مصل الدم الموجهة ضد حمة النيوكاسل والكمبورو في مصل الدم (المناعة الخلطية) وفحص فرط الحساسية الآجلة (DTH) لحمّة النيوكاسل(المناعة الخلوية).

` ′	فحص فرط الحساسية الآجلة (DTH) لحمّة النيوكاسل		المعيار ألحجمي لأضداد مصل الدم		
48 ساعة	24 ساعة	الكمبورو	النيوكاسل	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات	
0.08±0.42	0.05 ±0.70 a	0.00±12.0	0.04±64.0 ⁽²⁾ a	%0.2	
0.39±0.50	0.05±0.86 a	0.00±12.0	0.04±64.0 a	%0.4	
0.05±0.35	0.03±0.13 b	0.00±12.0	0.00±12.0 b	%0.0	
N.S	**	N.S	* *	مستوى المعنوية	

^{** :} وجود فروق معنوية عند مستوى (p<0.01) .

N.S : تعنى عدم وجود فروق معنوية .

⁽¹⁾ مستويات اضافة مسحوق الثوم

⁽²⁾ المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي

الصفات الفسلجية

الصفات الخلوية للدم

يظهر الجدول (12) عدم وجود فروق معنوية في أعداد كريات الدم الحمراء وتركيز الهيموغلوبين وعدد خلايا الدم البيضاء ونسبة الخلايا المتغايرة الى اللمفية H/L بين معاملات التجربة في الأسبوع الثامن من عمر الطيور في حين أظهرت المعاملة 0.4% لمسحوق الشوم تفوقاً معنويا المعاملة 0.4% لمسحوق الشوم تفوقاً معنويا الدم المضغوطة (p<0.05) في حجم خلايا الدم المضغوطة السيطرة.

جدول (12) تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي على بعض الصفات الدموية للطيور عند عمر8 أسابيع.

· C.:: 05 55:						
نسبة الخلايا المتغايرة الى الخلية (H/L)	عدد خلايا الدم البيضاء (الف خلية/ملم³)	نركيز الهيمو غلوبين (غم/100مل)	حجم خلايا الدم المرصوصة (%)	عدد خلايا الدم الحمراء (مليون خلية/ملم³)	⁽¹⁾ المعاملات	
0.00±0.23	0.02±25.29	0.01±8.80	0.01±24.25 b	0.04±2.99 ⁽²⁾	%0.2	
0.00±0.24	0.03±25.27	0.02±8.78	0.05±25.23 a	0.01±3.13	%0.4	
0.00±0.23	0.02±25.33	0.05±8.77	0.02±24.75 b	0.10±2.98	%0.0	
N.S	N.S	N.S	*	N.S	مستوى المعنوية	

الأحرف المختلفة ضمن العمود الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية بين المعاملات.

مستوى الكوليسترول في مصل الدم

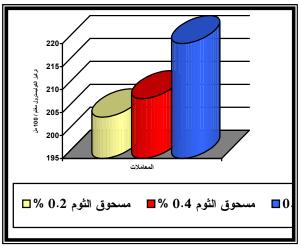
يشير الشكل (2) إلى وجود انخفاض عالي المعنوية (p<0.01) في مستوى كوليسترول مصل الدم في الأسبوع الثامن لمعاملتي 0.2 و 0.4 % مسحوق الثوم (204.0 و 208.0 ملغم / 100 مل مصل دم) مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة (220 ملغم / 100 مل مصل دم).

^{*:} وجود فروق معنویة عند مستوی (p < 0.05).

N.S : تعني عدم وجود فروق معنوية .

⁽¹⁾ مستويات إضافة مسحوق الثوم

⁽²⁾ المتوسط الحسابي ± الخطأ القياسي



شكل (2): تأثير إضافة نسب مختلفة من مسحوق الثوم الى عليقتي البادئ والنهائي في تركيز كوليسترول مصل الدم (ملغم / 100 مل) عند عمر 8 اسابيع لطيور فروج اللحم.

المناقشة :-

حدث ارتفاع معنوي في وزن الجسم الحي والزيادة الوزنية لمعاملات اضافة مسموق الثوم (0.2 و 0.4 %) الى العليقة للمدّة من (1 -8) أسابيع إذ بلغت نسبة الزيادة الوزنية 10.6 و 8.3 % على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة اي ان تأثيره تراكمي. مال استهلاك العلف نحو الانخفاض للمعاملتين 0.2 و 0.4 % لمسحوق الثوم خلال مدة التجربة إذ كانتا 6.2 و 5 % على التوالي. وعليه تحسن معامل التحويك الغذائي لطيور معاملات مسحوق الثوم بنسبة (0.2 و 0.4 %) 15.0 و 12.2% على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة وهذا يتفق مع ما توصل إليه أحمد (2002) الذي إضاف مسحوق الثوم الى عليقة فروج اللحم من (1-7) اسابيع بنسبة (0.1)0.3 و 0.5 %) وادى الى رفع معدلات وزن الجسم الحي والزيادة الوزنية وتحسن معامل التحويل الغذائي.

احتواء الشوم على الانسدروجينات Androgens التي تساعد على الابنتاء الجسماني وزيادة صنع البروتين ووجود الاستروجينات النباتية التي تزيد من الكفاءة الغذائية وزيادة النمو وتحسين نوعية اللحوم (Bartlett وجماعته، Oldifeld (1965؛ 1966)، كذلك احتوائه على stigmasterol كفيتامين له أهمية ضمن هذا

المجال (Heftman) ومادة الاليسين التي تعمل على زيادة كفاءة الاستفادة من الغذاء (Dohuson) و Johuson) و الحسوامض الدهنية الاساسية كالاوليك و اللينوليك (- Al والتي لها اهميتها في اتثيرها على النمو و زيادة استساغة العلف عند الطيور.

أن احتواء مسحوق الثوم على مواد مضادة للميكروبات (بكتريا E-coli و البكتريا الهو ائية ,فطريات) مثل الاليسين allicin و dially dislphids ومواد مضادة للفيروسات (Isaacsohn وجماعته، 1998؛ Miron وجماعته، 2000؛ 2001،Block) وأعتباره مضاداً حياتياً (Avato) و Tursi) قد يفسر الانخفاض العالى المعنوية لاعداد هذه الميكروبات الضارة لمعاملتي مسحوق الشوم وبالتالي القضاء على هذه الاحياء المجهرية الضارة في امعاء الطير والتي تنافسه علي العناصر الغذائية عند الامتصاص علوة على افرازها مركبات ضارة ومؤثرة في صحة الطيور. وعليه فأن استهلاك مسحوق الثوم سوف يحسن الحالة الصحية للطيور مما يسنعكس علي تحسن وزن الجسم والزيادة الوزنية.

كما ان احتواء مسحوق الثوم على المواد المضادة للميكروبات قد يؤدي الى زيادة كفاءة الاستفادة من العلف من قبل الطير نتيجة لزيادة نفاذية العناصر الغذائية عبر الاغشية الخلوية لجسم الطير إذ أشار Bunyan وجماعته (1977) وعبد الكريم (1985) الى امتلاك بعض المضادات الحياتية خاصية محفزة بقضائها على بعض الاحياء المجهرية المستوطنة في الامعاء وزيادة الاستفادة من العناصر الغذائية عند الطير علما بان مسحوق الثوم كمضاد حياتي لا يبدي له الجسم أي مقاومة كما يفعله مع أي مصداد اخر (2003 Ermst).

وان الزيادة المتحققة في وزن الجسم الحي والزيادة الوزنية لمعاملات اضافة مسحوق الثوم انعكس في تحقيق افضل نسبة تصافي لذبائح الطيور وذلك لوجود علاقة طردية بين معدل وزن الجسم الحي ونسبة التصافي (الفياض وناجي، العرنية لمعاملات اضافة مسحوق الثوم الناتج عن تحسن الحالة الصحية والمناعية للطير (Johston) بدعمه تفوق معاملتي مسحوق وجماعته، 1965)، يدعمه تفوق معاملتي مسحوق الثوم 2.0 و 0.4 % في اعداد الاضداد الموجهة ضد حمّة النيوكاسل (المناعة الخلطية) كما يبين فحص اختبار تثبيط التلازن الدموي (HI) وما

يجدر ذكره عند دخول المستضد للجسم بواسطة التلقيح او الإصابة الطبيعية تقوم البلاعم بابتلاع المستضد Engulfing ثم عرض جزء من المستضد على غشائها مما يسؤدي الي تحفيز الخلايا اللمفاوية البائية B lymphacytes على انتاج الاضداد، كما تقوم البلاعم ايضا بانتاج المدورات الخلوية والانتروفيرون كاما Interleukin - 1 (IL -1) والفا (Interferones γ and α) والتسي تحفيز الخلايا اللمفاوية البائية على انتاج الاضداد. كما ان الخلايا اللمفاوية التائية T – lymphacytes تتمايز وتتقسم بحسب عملها الى خلايا تائية مؤثرة Effector T cells وخلايا تائية مساعدة Helper T cells والتي تلاقي المستضد المعروض على غشاء البلاعم ونتيجة لتحفيز -IL 1 تفرز مواد مساعدة فيها 1 Interleukin – 2 (IL-2) وهذا هو الذي يحفر على استجابة الخلايا B – lymphocytes التي تتب السضد IgM مما يؤدي الى تحويلها الى خلايا B اللمفاوية المنتجة للاضداد نوع Sheffy) IgG و Schultz، 1979) مما يعزز دور الثوم في الآلية أعلاه، إذ أنّ للثوم دوراً محفزاً لتكاثر الخلايا اللمفاوية والبلاعم وينشط عملية البلعمة وكذلك يحفز أنتاج المدورات الخلوية 2 – Interleukin والانتروفيرون كاما بكونه منشطا مناعيا (Lamm و Riggs، 2001، Riggs) وإن زيادة أنتاج الأضداد عند استخدام الثوم يتفق وما توصل إليه كل من (Szigeti وجماعته، 1998؛ العبادي، 2002).

أن تفوق معاملتي إضافة مسحوق الشوم لفحص فرط الحساسية الأجلة المتأخرة (DTH) مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة قد يعود السبب السي دور الثوم في تحفيز المناعة الخلوية وتقوية الاستجابة المناعية الى فرط الحساسية الأجلة (DTH) وهنا أكده (2001) وهنا أكده تقوية (DTH) وذلك لاحتوائه على بروتين – 14 KDa glycoprotein المناعية المرط الحساسية الأجلة الاستجابة المناعية لفرط الحساسية الأجلة (DTH) عن طريق تحفيز تكاثر الخلايا اللمفاوية.

ومن جانب آخر اثبت Colic ومن جانب آخر اثبت Colic ومن جانب آخر اثبت (2000) دور مستخلص الثوم المائي والكحولي في تتشيط تكاثر الخلايا اللمفية الطحالية في الدجاج. كما ان وجود بعض السيترويدات النباتية في الثوم (Goodman و Gillman)، 1975 تكون سببا محفزا لزيادة عدد خلايا الدم الحمراء

(RBC) مكن إضافة مسحوق ثوم 0.4% إذ تفوقت حسابياً لا معنوياً اعداد هذه الخلايا وعليه يمكن استخدام الثوم في حالات فقر الدم الصراف، 1982؛ Planay، 2000) إلا أن هذا الارتفاع البسيط لأعداد خلايا الدم الحمراء أدّى الى ارتفاع حجم الخلايا المضغوطة (PCV) لوجود ارتباط معنوي موجب بينهما (Sturkie).

كما أدت إضافة مسحوق الشوم السي العليقة الى انخفاض تركيز الكوليسترول من مصل الدم وذلك للمعاملتين 0.2 و 0.4 % بنسبة (7.2 و 5.4 %) على التوالي مقارنة بمعاملة السيطرة وذلك في الأسبوع الثامن من العمر (الشكل 2). إذ أن لمسحوق الثوم دور في تخفيض امتصاص وتمثيل الكوليسترول في الجسم وزيادة نسبة الكوليسترول المتحلل وتخفيض إنتاج المركبات البروتينية Lipoprteins الحاملة للكوليسترول بالدم وتخفيض فعالية انزيم (HMG-COA) (Methyl glutaral CO – enzyme A) فـــى الكبد والذي له دور في تكوين الكوليسترول عن طريق عملية الاختزال (Jesusa و Conchage Fock !1980 وجماعته، 1990؛ Fock وجماعته، 1997) إذ يتفق هذا مع ما توصل إليه Hamodi وجماعتها (1997) Pour – Reza (2006) إلى أنّ إضافة مسحوق الثوم إلى عليقة فروج اللحم أدّى إلى انخفاض تركيز كوليسترول مصل الدم عن طريق تخفيض نشاط إنزيم (HMG-COA) بحو الى 30 – 40 %.

وبهذا تظهر هذه الدراسة اهمية اضافة مسحوق الثوم الى علائق فروج اللحم من اجل تعزيز مناعة فروج اللحم و بالتالي رفع الاداء الانتاجي له.

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التلوث الجرثومي للأجبان الطرية المحلية الصنع في الأسواق المحلية لمدينة بغداد

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الملخص باللغة العربية

جمعت (50) عينة من الجبن الطري المصنوع محليا وللفترة من تشرين الأول 2008 إلى حزيران 2009 أخذت العينات من الأسواق المحلية المختلفة في مدينة بغداد (حي الربيع ، حي القاهرة ، الدورة ، علاوي الحلة ، باب المعظم ، باب الشرقي ،جسر ديالي ، الفضيلية ، الوزيرية).

استعملت طريقة (Most probable number – MPN) للكشف عن التلوث الجرثومي وحسب المواصفة العالمية لمنظمة الغذاء والدواء الأمريكية (FDA). وزرعت العينات الغذائية المختلفة على أوساط زرعية انتقائية أغنائية خاصة للكشف عن بكتريا المعويات المتنوعة (Miscellaneous enteric) والسالمونيلا وقد تم تأكيد التشخيص بالفحوصات الكيموحيوية والتي تمت باستخدام نظام Api -20E.

كُما تم الكشف عن جرثومة اللستريا باستخدام طريقة العزل الجرثومي الأغنائي حسب منظمة الغذاء والفاو (FDA) .

أظهرت نتائج طريقة (MPN) أن جميع العينات ملوثة جرثوميا وبنسبة (100%) ، أما نسبة تلوث الجراثيم المرضية لبكتريا الأيشريشيا كو V2 و المعويات المختلفة بكتريا السالمونيلا و اللستريا فكانت (70% ، 50% ، 10% ، 10%) من مجموع عينات الجبن .

أكدت نتائج البحث خطر التلوث الجرثومي للأجبان المصنعة محليا ،وخصوصا التلوث بالأنواع البكتيرية المسببة لأمراض خطيرة على المستهلكين مثل السالمونيلا المسببة لحمى التيفوئيد واللستريا المسببة لحالات الإجهاض عند النساء الحوامل ، لذلك نجد من الضروري جدا التأكيد على أضافتهم ضمن محددات المواصفة القياسية العراقية لتلوث الأجبان إضافة الى تتبيه دوائر الرقابة الصحية المحلية على مراقبة نظافة عمليات التصنيع للأجبان والسيطرة على السلسلة الغذائية من العلف الحيواني الى مرحلة صنع الأجبان إضافة الى طريقة الخزن ونظافة الأدوات المستخدمة في التصنيع والمياه المستخدمة لهذا الغرض والتي تعتبر الأساس في تحسين نوعية الأجبان وتقليل الخطر الصحى للمستهلكين

ABSTRACT

Fifty cheese samples were collected from local markets in Baghdad during the period between October 2008 to June 2009.and has been sampling the various local markets in the city of Baghdad (Spring district, a neighborhood of Cairo, the session, Allawi al-Hilla, Bab al-Muadham, Bab al-Sharqi, the Diyala bridge, Fudhaliyah, Waziriya).

Contaminated bacteria were detected by Most Probable Number (MBN) method according to FDA guidliness

To identified the contaminated bacteria, direct culture techniques on selective media were used. Diagnosis were confirmed by APi-20 for S.aureus

The results of (MPN) method that all samples contaminated with bacterial (100%), the percentage of contamination of pathogenic bacteria (Escherichia coli , Miscellaneous enteric, Salmonella and Listeria (70%, 35%, 10%, 10%), respectively

Search Results of research confirmed the risk of bacterial contamination of the locally cheeses, especially pollution with bacteria that cause serious diseases to consumers, such as Salmonella that cause typhoid fever, listeriosis causing abortions in pregnant women, so we find it is very important to add them within the standard Iraqi of pollution cheese in addition to the directing of local health directorates to the cleanliness of the manufacturing processes of the Cheese and control on the food chain from animal feed to the stage of making cheese in addition to the method of storage and cleanliness of the tools used in manufacturing and water used for this purpose, which is the key to improving the quality of the cheese and reduce the health risk to consumers

السن فضلا عن أن الإصابة تحدث في النساء الحوامل وكذلك الأشخاص الأصحاء والمثبطين مناعيا والمصابين بالأمراض المزمنة. (3 و 4) .

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى الكشف عن الدلائل البكتيرية الملوثة للأجبان ، إضافة الى الكشف عن البكتريا المرضية مثل السالمونيلا المسببة للحمل التيفوئيد من الأجبان على الرغم من عدم وجودها ضمن المواصفة العراقية للأجبان وكذلك عزل بكتريا اللستريا مونوسايتوجين المسببة لحالات المعوي والإجهاض لدى النساء الحوامل

المــــو اد و طـــرق العمـــل

أولا: أخذ العينات

1 - العينات : تم الحصول على خمسين عينة من الأجبان المحلية الصنع ومن الأسواق المحلية المختلفة في مدينة بغداد

وتم تهيئة العينات للفحص البكتريولوجي بأخذ 25 عرام من عينة الجبن وأضافتها الى 225 مل مسن محلول -Butterfield's phosphate كسائل تخفيف للعينة وتم تجانس buffered العينة من خلال استخدام الخلط الميكانيكي (Stomacher) لمرزج العينة بصورة جيدة وللانتشار الملوثة لعينة الغذاء وبعدها يتم تحضير سلسلة من التخافيف العشرية (14).

ثانيا: الكشف عن دلائل التلوث البكتيري للأجبان لمعرفة التلوث الجرثومي تم استخدام طريقة العدد الأكثر أحتمالا (MPN)

المقدمة

تعتبر منتجات الألبان (الأجبان المحلية الصنع) من المواد الغذائية التي تتعرض للتلوث البكتيري وبأنواع مرضية متعددة وتكون عادة مسببة لأمر اض متعددة للإنسان لأنها تمثل بيئة ملائمة لنمو مختلف الكائنات الحية وبضمنها البكتريا ،وهي من المنتجات الغذائية التي تستهلك بصورة كبيرة والتي يزداد تسويقها في البلد، وتلوثها ناتج من عمليات التصنيع وتلوث أيدي العاملين إضافة إلى عدم توفر ظروف صحية في بيئة التصنيع. وتعتبر مصدر للعديد من الأنواع البكتيرية التسي تتتج سموم خصوصا بكتريا المكورات العنقودية الذهبية والتي تعتبر من الأنواع البكتيرية الرئيسية المنتشرة في الأجبان المحلية الصنع لمقاومتها العالية للملوحة (7و 8)والمسببة لحالات تسمم عديدة وكذلك بكتريا الأيشرشيا القولونية والتي تعتبر مؤشر جيد على التلوث البرازي أضافة التي انها تسبب اسهال شديد وحالات تقيء (9) والسالمونيلا ، ونتيجة لكثرة حالات الإجهاض للنساء الحوامل والتي قد تكون أحد أسبابها بكتريا اللستريا مونوسايتوجين (10و11) والتي عادة لايتم البحث عنها في مثل هذه الحالات من الإجهاض فقد تم الكشف عنها ، حيث يعتبر الغذاء الناقل الرئيسي لها وخصوصا منتجات الألبان واللحوم (12و 13) . بينت الدراسة بان جرثومة L. monocytogenes المرضية المهمة صحيا واقتصاديا ويلعب الغذاء دورا مهما في حدوث الأوبئة بمرض الليستريوسن (Listeriosis) التي تسببه هذه الجرثومة حيث حدثت عدة ثورات مرضية في مختلف بقاع العالم وأدت وفيات عالية في الإنسان وخاصة صعار

وحسب المواصفة العالمية لمنظمة الغذاء والدواء الأمريكية (FDA) وطريقة أل MPN هـي إحصائية وهي تجربة ذات خطوات متعددة تشمل فحوصات افتراضية وتأكيدية وتكميلية حيث يـتم عمل للعينة عدة تخافيف تلقح في أوساط زرعيـه انتقائية للكشف عن دلائل تلوث البكتيري (19).

ثالثًا: الكشف عن بكتريا السالمونيلا

يجري الكشف عن بكتريا السسالمونيلا باستخدام وسط السستين Selenite cystine وكذلك وسط رباعي الثيونيت tetrathionate broth وبعد حصول النمو في هذه الأوساط يتم تلقيح على الأوساط Sismuth (SS agar (XLD الأوساط 37) عند درجة (37 – 35) مولمدة (48 – 24) ساعة .

ء- يتم فحص الأطباق حول وجود مستعمرات السالمونيلا النموذجية وبعده يتم أختيار خمسة مستعمرات نموذجية ويتم الكشف عن الفحوصات المظهرية (شكل المستعمرات ، صبغة كرام) والفحوصات الكيموحيوية والتي تمت باستخدام نظام Api -20E.

ومن ثم أخضعت العزلات الى التشخيص المصلي باستخدام طريقة التلازن على الشريحة الزجاجية (Slide aggulutination) استعملت مصول متعددة التكافؤ ضد المستضدات الجسمية والسوطية Polyvalent antisera O and)

رابعا: الكشف عن المعويات المختلفة: تم أخذ عز لات معينة من وسط EMB (ثانيا الفقرة – ب الي مستعمرات لماعة (API 20 E) ويتم عمل فحص أل API 20 E للكشف عن المعويات المختلفة .

خامسا: الكشف عن بكتريا اللستريا مونوسايتوجينز: والكشف عنها تم أستخدام الأوساط الزرعية الأنتقائية مثل وسط 24 ساعة . بعد ويحضن عند درجة 37 م0 ولمدة 24 ساعة . بعد فترة الحضن يتم نقل 0.1 مل الى الوسط الزرعي الانتقائي الخاص باللستريا وهو PALCAM و agar) وكذلك يتم نقل نفس الكمية الى وسط زرعي انتقائي آخر (full Frazer broth) وتحضن عند درجة 37 م0 ولمدة 24 ساعة . وتحضن عند درجة 37 م0 ولمدة 24 ساعة . على وسط عند ظهور مستعمرات سوداء على وسط عند ظهور مستعمرات الموداء على وسط عند طهور مستعمرات الموداء على وسط

الحركة والكيموحيوية الخاصة باللستريا أما بالنسبة لظهور نمو في وسط (full broth) Frazer فيتم أباع نفس الخطوات التي أتبعت على المستعمرات التي ظهرت على وسط PALCAM . (agar)

سادسا: التحليل الإحصائي

حالت النتائج إحصائيا باستخدام نقنية تحليل تباين (ANOVA) ولقد أستخدم فرق أقـل معنـوي LSD لمقارنة متوسطات المعاملات المختلفة ولقد تم فحص جميع المؤشرات عند مستوى معنويــة (% 1.5).

النتائج والمناقشة

أولا: دلائل التلوث البكتيري للأجبان

كما دلت اختبارات ANOVA عند مستوى 1.5% وجود تأثیر جو هري لبعض العوامل ضمن هذه الدراسة في أعداد البكتریا حیث لوحظ وجود فروق معنویة بین المواقع وأعداد البكتریا حیث ظهر تأثر موقع الدورة (رقم -2-) (شكل -1) واضحا في مؤشر أعداد البكتریا ، مسن ناحیة أخرى فلا توجد فروقات معنویة بین الأنواع البكتریة ضمن المواقع المدروسة

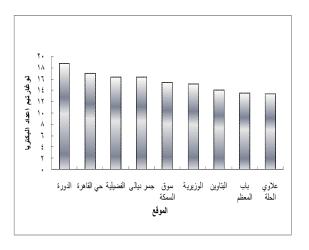
لنسائج ان (LSD= 4.7×10^8 لانواع البكتيرية لها تأثير ملوث للأجبان .

الكثير من مناطق العالم الفقيرة . المرض المزمن يظهر في الأطفال المصابين بسؤء تغذية والنين يعيشون في شروط صحية سيئة وخاصة في البلدان الحارة . كل الناس معرضون للإصابة للأشكال المرضية لهذه البكتريا .

, بالنسسبة للجراثيم (Enterobacter و Serratia Citrobacter) فهي واسعة الانتشار في كافة أنحاء البيئة وبالرغم من أن جـنس أل Citrobacter يعتبر الجهاز المعوى الموطن الرئيسي لها ، فأن وجودها في البيئة يعكس الإفراز للخروج من قبل الإنسان والحيوان ، جميع هذه الأنواع الجرثومية تعتبر أمراضيات انتهازية حيث تعد جرثومـة Enterobacter المرتبـة الخامسة من حيث تسببها للإصابات المكتسبة من المستشفيات وخاصة (الجهاز البولى ، الجروح ، إصابات مجرى الدم) ، أما بالنسبة لجرثومة أل Citrobacter فهي عادة تعزل من الجهاز البولى للأنسان وتسبب حالات وفيات عالية تصل الى 887 - 50% ، وأل Serratia هي ايسضا من الأمراضيات التي تسبب للإصابات مكتسبة داخل المستشفيات وطرق الانتقال السائدة هي من شخص إلى آخر ولكن الأجهزة الطبية المتنوعة مثل (أعطاء السوائل في الوريد ، indwelling catheters) وفي الأطفال يعتبر الجهاز المعوي المصدر الرئيسي المسبب للإصابة ، الوبائية تحصل عن طريق الانتقال من الأيادي كمصدر رئيسي ، حيث تمضي فترة طويلة من الزمن حتى يتم الكشف عنها.

<u>ثالثا: الجراثيم المرضية</u>

أ - جرثومة السالمونيلا: ولقد ظهرت بنسبة (% 10) من مجموع العز لات الجرثومية وهي مرضية متواجدة في الإنسان والحيوان وتسبب داء السالمونيلا وهو مرض يصيب الإنسان ومنتشر في جميع أنحاء العالم وعادة يأخذ شكل تسمم غذائي محدود self – limiting) food poisoning التهاب معوي) ولكن من حين لآخر يأخذ شكل إصابة حادة شاملة (حمى معوية) والتي تتطلب معالجة بالمضادات الحيوية (18) ، والإمكانية بقاء هذه الجرثومة حية لمدة 10 أسابيع في الماء الملوث والمخلفات والقاذورات. وبالتالي تشكل خطورة كبيرة من ناحية قدرتها على ان تكون مصدر لوباء ، إضافة الى ان الذين يعانون من حمى التيفود المزمنة لا تظهر عليهم الأعراض لعدة سنوات طويلة. ، وتكون الإصابة شديدة جدا في الأطفال الرضع



شكل (1) متوسط أعداد البكتريا لكل موقع

ثانيا: المعويات المختلفة

أن ظهور تلوث المعويات المختلفة بالأجبان وبنسبة تقريبا الثلث من العينات (35%) وهي ليست بالنسبة القليلة ، وهي بكتريا مرضية معوية وتسبب أمراض حادة ومزمنة للجهاز الهضمي المعوي للإنسان وهي متواجدة في بيئات عديدة مثل المياه ، الخضروات ، تواجدها يكون كفلورا طبيعية وكذلك تواجدها في براز الإنسان. الالتهاب المعوي (Gastroenteritis) هو أسم المرض الناتج من الإصابة بهذه الجراثيم. الالتهاب المعوي الحاد الذي تسببه هذه البكتريا يمتاز بنوعين أو أكثر من الأعراض (تقيّاً، غثیان، حمّی، برودة، ألم بطنی، إسهال مائی) يحدث خلال (12 - 24) ساعة من بعد تتاول الغذاء الملوث بهذه البكتريا . أما إصابات الإسهال المزمنة فتمتاز بأعراض مشابه للدزنتري (الرائحة الكريه والمخاط ،وخروج إسهالي مع انتفاخ بالبطن و غازات) و هذه الأعراض ممكن أن تستمر لشهور وبذلك تتطلب الحالة إلى معالجة بالمضادات الحياتية .

. هذه الجرثومة عزلت من منتجات الألبان ، أسماك ، وخضروات. تتواجد هذه الكائنات الحية في التربة .المرض المعوي الحادة قد يتكرر كثيرا في

وكبار السن (فوق أل 50 سنة) وكذلك قدرتها على تفادي و اختراق حاجز الحمضية للمعدة، إذ يعد حاجزا كيميائيا ووقائيا فعالاً ضد العديد من الأحياء المجهرية الممرضة.

ب - جرثومة مونوسايتوجينز : وأيضا ظهرت بنفس نسبة بكتريا السسالمونيلا (% 10) من مجموع العز لات البكتيرية وهي تسبب مرض داء اللــــستريا ، إن جرثومـــــة L.monocytogenes من الجراثيم الصعبة العزل تحتاج إلى الأوساط الخاصة بها وان نسبة حدوثها وإصاباتها قليلة مقارنة بباقى أنواع الجراثيم الموجبة لصبغة كرام وهذا ماأكدته دراسة أجريت في العراق عام 2010 . (4) . وفي دراسات أخرى كان قسم منها يؤكد على تقنيات ومصادر عزلها لصعوبة الكشف عنها ، فقد ذكر حداد عام 1991 بأنه بجب أن يتضمن التشخيص عزل المسبب المرضى بحيث يمكن الحصول على الزرع الجرثومي من خلال أخذ عينات من الإفرازات المهبلية عند النساء، البول، البراز أو أي عضو من أعضاء الجنين المصاب وكذلك من السائل النخاعي الـشوكي فـي حالـة وجود التهاب السحايا أو التهاب الدماغ ومن الدم في حالة تجرثم الدم ممكن زرع هذه العينات على أكار التربتوز أو أكار الدم الحاوي على الناليدكسيك أو إضافة البولمكسين لتثبيط نمو الجراثيم الأخرى ويوضع المزيج في الثلاجة -24 بدرجة حرارة 4° م وملاحظة النمو خلال 48 ساعة واحيانا لا يحصل النمو مالم يخزن المزيج لمدة 5 اسابيع حيث يزرع مرات متعددة وتدعى هذه الطريقة (تقنية أغناء جري Gray's .(5).(enrichment technique

وفي الوقت الحاضر تعتبر جميع حالات إصابة الإنسان بداء اللستريا تقريبا هي ناتجة عن الغذاء الملوث بهذه الجرثومة وتكون خطورته أكبر في المجاميع التي تعرف على أنها المجموعة الأكثر تحسسا وتعرضا للإصابة و تشمل (النساء الحوامل ، الأطفال ألحديثي الولادة ،الأشخاص البالغين ذوي نظام مناعي ضعيف) ، ولجرثومة الليستريا مونوسايتوجينس بؤرا ومرتكزات معينة داخل جسم الكائن الحي تحاول اللجوء اليها مبتعدة

عن تأثير الجهاز المناعي. ومقاومة الجرثومة لمكونات الصفراء في الأنسان و الحيوان طبيعيا وتجريبيا مما يدلل على أن كيس الصفراء هو مكان آمن لحماية الجرثومة. وتشير النتائج إلى أن للصفراء دورا مهما في أمراضية الجرثومة.

ولكن ممكن أن تصيب الأشخاص والذين لم يتعرضوا للحالات المذكورة أعلاه ، وبعكس باقي الممرضات الجرثومية التي تتقل عبر تاول الأغذية الملوثة فأن اللستريا تكون مقترنة بمعدل وفيات يصل إلى نسبة %20 (9) المعدل المرتفع لحالة الوفيات يعطي مدى أهمية اللستريا كممرض ناتج عن تلوث الأغذية، وزيادة التركيز على الأعراض السريرية للمرض ولمجاميع واسعة من الأشخاص ذو التحسس العالي والذي أعطى الانتباه لأهمية اللستريا كبكتريا ممرضة للإنسان. في الولايات المتحدة حوالي 2500 شخص يصابون سنويا إصابة شديدة بداء اللستريا ، يتوفى منهم 500 شخص.(19)

وهذه الجرثومة ممكن أن تتحمل ظروف المعيشة القاسية خارج المضيف (7) ونتيجة لكل ماذكر أعلاه فأن ظهور هذه الجرثومة في الأجبان المحلية الصنع تعتبر مؤشر خطير على مدى التلوث الكبير لهذه الأجبان حيث يجب أن تضاف مؤشرات جديدة لتلوث الأجبان المحلية الصنع وضمن المواصفة العراقية والايعتمد على المؤشرات القديمة فقط ، كذلك يجب أن يتم فحص الأبقار دوريا والتي تكون مصدر للمواد الأولية المستخدمة في صناعة الأجبان وبنفس مؤشرات التلوث البكتيري .

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