

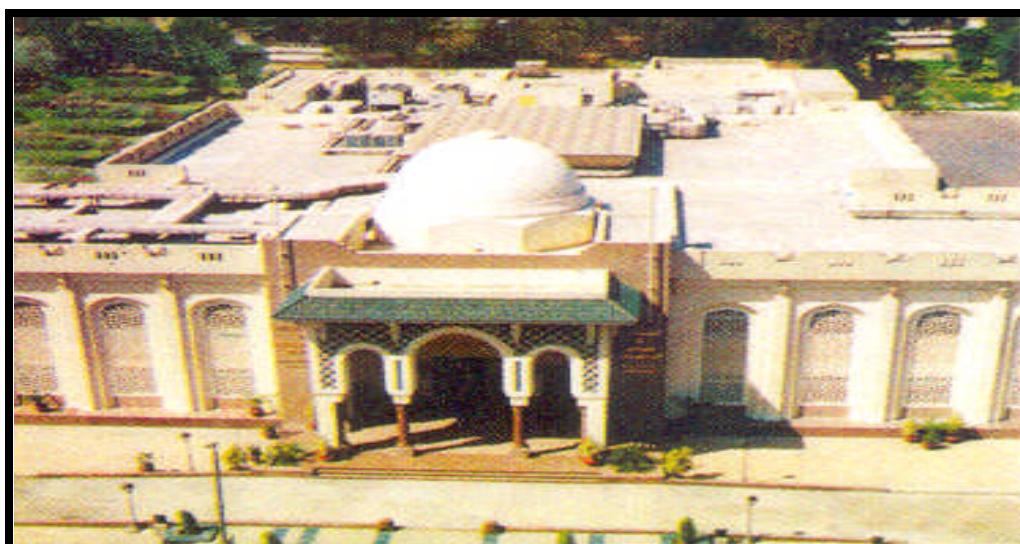
LIBRARY & INFORMATION CENTRE, FACULTY OF
AGRICULTURE, CAIRO UNIVERSITY

NEWSLETTER

No.20.....June 2006

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كلمة المحرر

جيم كولينز: من الجيد الى العظيم GOOD TO GREAT

يحاول جيم كولينز الإجابة عن سؤال لماذا تستطيع بعض المؤسسات أن تحقق قفزة و لايستطع البعض الآخر. تخصص جيم كولينز فى دراسة كيفية نمو المؤسسات الكبيرة وكيف يمكنها تحقيق أفضل أداء، وكيف يمكن لمؤسسات جيدة أن تصبح مؤسسات عظيمة. و بعد أكثر من عقد من الأبحاث في هذا الموضوع، ألف جيم كولينز و شارك في تأليف أربعة كتب كان أكثرها رواجاً هو من الجيد الى العظيم : لماذا يمكن لبعض المؤسسات أن تحقق قفزه بينما لايستطع البعض الآخر. وقد عرضت دراساته في مجلات فورتن و الايكونوميست وفاست كومبانى و يو اس اي توداي و أخرى.

بدافع من الفضول كما يقول، بدأ جيم بالتدريس والبحث في كليه ستانفورد في مدرسه التجاره العليا، حيث حصل علي جائزه التدريس المتميز. و بعد سبع سنوات في ستانفورد ، عاد جيم الي مسقط رأسه فى بولدر- كولورادو حيث يعمل بالبحوث و إلقاء المحاضرات العامة. و يحب جيم دائماً أن يذكر أنه وظف نفسه عند نفسه أستاذاً ومنح نفسه درجة أستاذ كرسي.

بجانب بحوثه، نفذ كولينز عدة مشروعات بحثية عملاقة لتطوير الأفكار الأساسية فى الإدارة نشر نتائجها فى كتب أو مقالات او محاضرات. وأستمر كذلك فى تدريس الادارة لقادة المؤسسات الكبرى وغيرها من القطاعات الاجتماعيه. و من أهم هواياته تسلق الجبال ! ويقول جيم كولينز أن الجيد أخطر مايمكن على العظيم ، فنحن لا نعيش حياة عظيمة لأننا نحيا حياة جيدة، و نحن لا نرسل أولادنا الى مدارس عظيمة لأنهم يدرسون فى مدارس جيدة و التحول من جيد الى عظيم هو أصعب مراحل التطور.

و فى النشرة الإخبارية التالية للمكتبة سنحاول التعرض الى مقتطفات من كتابات كولينز فى علم الإدارة. منها نظرية الثعلب و القنفذ ، فالثعلب يعرف أشياء كثيرة ، إلا أن القنفذ يعرف شيئاً واحداً كبيراً . هل ثمة علاقة بين الثعالب والقناذ و موضوع تحويل مؤسسة ما من جيدة الى عظيمة ؟ و مفهومه عن قادة المستوى الخامس و القيادى العبقري صاحب الكاريزما الذى يحتاج الى جنود تنفذ أفكاره و ليس لفريق عمل. و كيف تحدد مكان مؤسستك بين الجيد و العظيم و خطوات تحويلها الى مؤسسة عظيمة. وإن كنت لا تريد الإنتظار حتى العدد القادم من النشرة، قم بزيارة هذا الموقع www.jimcollins.com و اقرأ و استمع أو شاهد جيم يحاضر.

Science News

Paradise Sold: What Are You Buying When You Buy Organic?

11/5/2006

by: Steven Shapin

According to Samuel Fromartz, ninety per cent of "frequent" organic buyers think they're buying better "health and nutrition." They may be right. If, for any reason, you don't want the slightest pesticide residue in your salad, or you want to insure that there are no traces of recombinant bovine somatotropin hormone (rbST) in your children's milk, you're better off spending the extra money for organically produced food.

But scientific evidence for the risks of such residues is iffy, as it is, too, for the benefits of the micro-nutrients that are said to be more plentiful in an organic carrot than in its conventional equivalent.

Other people are buying taste, but there's little you can say about other people's taste in carrots and not much more you can intelligibly articulate about your own. The taste of an heirloom carrot bought five years ago from the Chino family farm in Rancho Santa Fe, California, sticks indelibly in my memory, though at the time I hadn't any idea whether artificial fertilizers or pesticides had been applied to it. (I later learned that they had not.)

For many fruits and vegetables, freshness, weed control, and the variety grown may be far more important to taste than whether the soil in which they were grown was dosed with ammonium nitrate. Pollan did his own taste test by shopping at Whole Foods for an all-organic meal: everything was pretty good, except for the six-dollar bunch of organic asparagus, which had been grown in Argentina, air-freighted six thousand miles to the States, and immured for a week in the distribution chain. Pollan shouldn't have been surprised that it tasted like "cardboard."

For many crops, it is the availability of nitrogen that limits growth. Legumes apart, plants cannot extract nitrogen directly from the practically unlimited stores of the gas in the atmosphere, so farmers in the nineteenth century routinely enhanced soil fertility using animal manures, guano, or mined nitrates. But, just before the First World War, the German chemist Fritz Haber and the industrialist Carl Bosch devised a way of synthesizing ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen. From there, the commercial production of enormous quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers was a relatively easy matter. The result was a technological revolution in agriculture.

Howard's ideas reached America largely through J. I. Rodale's magazine *Organic Gardening and Farming*, and, later, through a widely read essay by Wendell Berry in "The Last Whole Earth Catalogue." The organic movement that sprang up in America during the postwar years, manured by the enthusiasm of both the hippies and their New Age successors, supplemented Howard's ideas of soil health with the imperative that the scale should be small and the length of the food chain from farm to consumer short. You were

supposed to know who it was that produced your food, and to participate in a network of trust in familiar people and transparent agricultural practices. A former nutritionist at Columbia, who went on to grow produce upstate, recalls, "When we said organic, we meant local. We meant healthful. We meant being true to the ecologies of regions. We meant mutually respectful growers and eaters. We meant social justice and equality." Genetically modified, industrially produced monocultural corn is what feeds the victims of an African famine, not the gorgeous organic technicolor Swiss chard from your local farmers' market. Food for a "small planet" will, for the foreseeable future, require a much smaller human population on the planet.

www. animalscience.com

Alternatives To The Use Of Nitrate As A Fertiliser (april 19,2006)

In order to develop sustainable [agricultural](#) production, what is required is a study of nitrogenated sources as alternatives to the nitrates that predominate in agricultural soils and that have a greater contaminant capacity. The current use of nitrates as a nitrogenated fertiliser in intensive [farming](#) has given rise to environmental problems such as the [contamination](#) of water or the [degradation](#) of the ozone layer. There are also health problems such as deficiencies in the oxygenation of blood in breast-feeding mothers or the accumulation of nitrosamines, substances that are said to be cancerous, in the adult stomach. This is why it is necessary to find a balance between agricultural productivity and quality crops, while maintaining environmental conditions.

www. animalscience.com

Coding For Arthropods: What's So Special About Insects And Spiders?

(April 30,2006)

The central dogma of [molecular biology](#) is that DNA makes RNA makes protein. This relies on a specific underlying code which relates given [triplets](#) of RNA [nucleotides](#) into specific [amino acids](#). Each of the 20 amino acids is represented by one or more RNA triplets, or codons: UAC is decoded as tyrosine, for example, and UGC as cysteine. (U is the RNA nucleotide containing uracil, A is adenine, C is cytosine, and G is guanine.) For some time the code had been thought to be the same in all organisms. But exceptions have been seen before, particularly in mitochondria.

In a new study published online this week in the open-access journal PLoS Biology, Federico Abascal, Rafael Zardoya, and colleagues show that in the mitochondria of arthropod there are two nonstandard codes, and suggest that genetic code changes within a lineage may be more frequent than was earlier believed.

The authors aligned the mitochondrial coding sequence from >600 animal species looking for conserved codons and identifying which amino acid (AA) it specified in the corresponding protein. The most frequent AA was taken to be the canonical translation of that codon. What they found was that although most codons adhered to the common genetic code in all species, there was nonetheless a surprising trend in the arthropods, the largest of all animal phyla. Typically, AGG translates as the amino acid serine. However, among the arthropod mitochondrial genomes, AGG coded for serine in some species and lysine in others. The authors' analysis of the patterns of change also suggests that the original arthropod mitochondrion used AGG for lysine, not serine.

www. animalscience.com

Salk Scientists Untangle Steroid Hormone Signaling In Plants (May 4, 2006)

When given extra shots of the plant steroid brassinolide, plants "pump up" like major league baseball players do on steroids. Tracing brassinolide's signal deep into the cell's nucleus, researchers at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies have unraveled how the growth-boosting hormone accomplishes its job at the molecular level.

Brassinolide, a member of a family of plant hormones known as brassinosteroids, is a key element of plants' response to light, enabling them to adjust growth to reach light or strengthen stems. Exploiting its potent growth-promoting properties could increase crop yields or enable growers to make plants more resistant to drought, pathogens, and cold weather.

[www. animalscience.com](http://www.animalscience.com)

Unique Soybean Lines Hold Promise For Producing Allergy-free Soybeans (May 5, 2006)

Researchers have isolated two Chinese soybean lines that grow without the primary protein linked to soy allergies in children and adults. The two lines already are adapted to Illinois-like conditions and will be given away to breeders seeking to produce new varieties of allergy-free soybeans without genetic engineering.

Crop scientists at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and the USDA-Agricultural Research Service's Donald Danforth Plant Science Center in St. Louis screened more than 16,000 soybean lines kept in the USDA's National Soybean Germplasm Collection. The findings will appear later this year in the journal *Crop Science*.

[www. animalscience.com](http://www.animalscience.com)

No-mow Grass May Be Coming To Your Yard Soon (May 6, 2006)

For anyone tethered to a lawnmower, the Holy Grail of horticultural accomplishment would be grass that never grows but is always green.

Now, that vision of suburban bliss and more seems plausible as scientists have mapped a critical hormone signaling pathway that regulates the stature of plants. In addition to lawns that rarely require mowing, the finding could also enable the development of sturdier, more fruitful crop plants such as rice, wheat, soybeans, and corn.

[www. animalscience.com](http://www.animalscience.com)

Study Provides New Understanding Of Spontaneous Hybridization (May 11, 2006)

Plant and animal breeders have long used hybridization to transfer useful traits between species. But does the same process happen without human aid? In a new study in the June issue of *American Naturalist*, Kenneth D. Whitney (Indiana University and Rice University), Rebecca A. Randell (Indiana University), and Loren H. Rieseberg (Indiana University), explore how spontaneous hybridization -- known as adaptive trait introgression -- has a vital impact on adaptation and evolutionary diversification.

The researchers examined a northern sunflower species that had captured genes from a southern sunflower species, resulting in a stabilized hybrid, *Helianthus annuus texanus*, able to expand southward into central and southern Texas. They then recreated the original hybridization event by manually crossing two parent species. Not only were these hybrids resistant to the insects that attack sunflowers, they also produced more seeds than the uncrossed plants.

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How Did Cactuses Evolve? (May 15, 2006)

In a groundbreaking new study in the June issue of *American Naturalist*, Erika J. Edwards (Yale University and University of California, Santa Barbara) and Michael J. Donoghue (Yale University) explore how leafy, "normal" plants evolved into the leafless succulent cactus.

"The cactus form is often heralded as a striking example of the tight relationship between form and function in plants," write the authors. "A succulent, long-lived photosynthetic system allows cacti to survive periods of extreme drought while maintaining well-hydrated tissues."

Recent molecular phylogenetic work has confirmed that *Pereskia*, a genus that consists of 17 species of leafy shrubs and trees, is where the earliest cactus lineages began. Using field studies and environmental modeling, Edwards and Donoghue found that the *Pereskia* species already showed water use patterns that are similar to the leafless, stem-succulent cacti.

www. animalscience.com

Electronic Tagging Of Cattle To Prevent Disease Outbreaks Tested (May 17, 2006)

While some large farms may already be using personal computers for herd management purposes, a federal plan to implement a mandatory tracking system by 2009 to help limit outbreaks of contagious livestock diseases could make it necessary for farms of all sizes to become more technologically advanced.

Tennessee Tech University's School of Agriculture plans to be ready to help small local farmers make that transition when the time comes.

Already, the ears of TTU's cattle are being tagged with individually numbered electronic identifications that can be scanned in the field with a wand that uses wireless Bluetooth technology to transmit specific information about each animal to a personal computer, where that information can be read and updated.

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Broccoli, Cauliflower And Genetic Cancer (May 18, 2006)

Need another reason to eat vegetables? A new study at Rutgers shows that certain vegetables -- broccoli and cauliflower, in particular -- have natural ingredients that may reduce the risk of developing hereditary cancers.

A research team led by Rutgers' Ah-Ng Tony Kong has revealed that these widely consumed cruciferous vegetables are abundant in sulforaphane (SFN). This compound had previously been shown to inhibit some cancers in rodents induced by carcinogens -- substances or agents external to the body. Kong's investigations, however, focused on

whether SFN might inhibit the occurrence of hereditary cancers -- those arising from one's genetic makeup.
www. animalscience.com

Researchers Reveal Apples' Protective Ways: Molecular Mechanism Of Flavonoid-rich Fruit Discovered (May 18, 2006)

"We've known for a long time that it's the [flavonoids](#) in fruits that are protecting the body. We just haven't known exactly how. Now, at least in the case of apples, we have a good idea about what's going on," said Eric Gershwin, professor of allergy, [rheumatology](#) and immunology at the UC Davis School of Medicine.

Gershwin and his colleagues found that apple extract was able to protect cells from damage and death by interfering with communication between cells.

The current findings appear in the latest issue of Experimental Biology and Medicine. Earlier studies have shown that flavonoids--which are found in chocolate and green tea, as well as other fruits and vegetables--behave as [anti-oxidants](#), taking up free oxygen radicals that can damage precious DNA. The UC Davis study takes that research further by looking beyond the [antioxidant](#) effects of apple flavonoids.

www. animalscience.com

Despite Acidity, Orange Juice Could Still Be A Source Of Foodborne Disease (May 29, 2006)

Orange [juice](#) and other [foods](#) traditionally not associated with foodborne disease outbreaks can still be a source of disease, although rare. Public health officials should be aware of this possibility and on guard, say scientists presenting at the 106th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) in Orlando, Florida.

"The more we find out about the behavior of microorganisms in non-potentially hazardous foods the more we are beginning to understand that some of these foods are borderline or not consistent with the definition," says Dr. Larry Beuchat of Center for [Food Safety](#) at the University of Georgia. Foods that, because their acidity, moisture level, or a combination of both, are incapable of supporting the growth of foodborne pathogens or toxin production without storage time and temperature controls are defined by the U.S. Food Code as non-potentially hazardous foods. But this designation also includes foods that do not support growth but still may contain pathogenic organisms at sufficient levels to cause disease.

www. animalscience.com

Forthcoming

2nd Cattle Network EAAP Workshop " Development trends in small cattle farms" Friday,15 September 2006- Antalya-Turkey

18th World Congress of Soil Science - Frontiers of Soil Science: Technology and the Information Age

July 2006

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States

Website: <http://www.colostate.edu/programs/IUSS/18wcsc/index.html>

4th World Congress on Computer in Agriculture and Natural Resources

24 to 26 July 2006

Orlando, Florida, United States

Website: <http://www.wcca2006.org>

International Plant Breeding Symposium 2006

20 to 25 August 2006

Mexico City, Mexico

Website: <http://www.intlplantbreeding.com>

1st IFOAM International Conference on Animals in Organic Production

23 to 25 August 2006

Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN, United States

Website: <http://www.ifoam.org>

15th Australian Weeds Conference: Managing Weeds in a Changing Climate

24 to 28 September 2006

Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

Website: <http://www.plevin.com.au/15AWC2006>

Horizons in Livestock Sciences: research for the Farm of the Future

8 to 11 October 2006

Surfers Paradise, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

Website: <http://livestockhorizons.com.au>

Phyto-Chemistry of Medicinal Plants

21-23 July 2006 ,The Herbal Bear - Grand Gorge, Ns

<http://www.herbalbear.com/pc06.html>

61st Annual Conference of the Soil and Water Conservation Society

22-26 July 2006, Keystone, Colorado, USA

http://www.swcs.org/en/swcs_international_conferences/2006_international_conference/

Joint Annual Meeting of the American Society of Plant Biologists and the Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists.

August 5-9 , 2006 , Boston , USA

<http://www.aspb.org/meetings/pb-2006/>

52nd International Congress of Meat Science & Technology.

August 13-18 , 2006, Dublin , Ireland

<http://www.icomst.org/ireland.htm>

8th World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production.

August 13-18, 2006, Belo horizonte, Brazil

<http://www.wcgalp.org/>

8th Conference of the European Foundation for Plant Pathology; British Society of Plant Pathology Presidential Meeting 2006.

August 13-17, 2006, Copenhagen, Denmark

<http://www.efpp06.kvl.dk/>

23rd Mid-Atlantic Plant Molecular Biology Society Conference (MAPMBS 2006) Web Site

August 17 and 18, 2006

10901 Scarlet Tanager Loop

(off Powder Mill Road)

Laurel, Maryland

<http://psi081.ba.ars.usda.gov/MAPMBS/Default.htm>

The Second International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology

sponsored by the American Academy of Sciences will be held on August 19-22, 2006 in Houston, Texas, the United States of America (USA).
www.aasci.org/conference/env/2006/index.html

8th International Congress of Plant Molecular Biology

August 20-25, 2006
Adelaide, south Australia
<http://www.sallyjayconferences.com.au/ispmb2006/invitation.htm>

XIIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ACAROLOGY

21-26 August 2006
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
<http://www.acarology.org/~ica2006/>

International Soil Tillage Research Organisation 17th Triennial Conference

August 28th - Sept. 3rd 2006
Kiel, Germany
"Sustainability - its Impact on Soil Management and Environment"
www.istro.org

Agricultural Engineering for a Better World ,WORLD CONGRESS 2006,

64th Joint VDIMEG/FAO/EuroAgEng/CIGR World Congress

September 3-7, 2006
Bonn , Germany
<http://www.2006cigr.org/>

أخبار الكلية

- تقدم أ.د. عميد الكلية بالتهنئة للسادة الفائزين بجائزة أفضل مقرر تم تطويره عن العام الجامعي ٢٠٠٥/٢٠٠٦ وهم :
- ١- د. سالم محمد سالم لحصوله على المركز الأول .
 - ٢- د. عبده عبده سعود لحصوله على المركز الثاني .
 - ٣- أ.د. سيد فتحى السيد لحصوله على المركز الثالث .
 - ٤- أ.د. سعيد عبد الله شحاته لمشاركته المتميزة فى المسابقة .
 - ٥- د. مدحت مجدى الحليبي لمشاركته المتميزة فى المسابقة .
 - ٦- د. عمرو أحمد مصطفى لحصوله على المركز الأول (مكرراً) فى مسابقة تطوير الدروس العملية .
 - ٧- د. هانى محمد شتا لحصوله على المركز الأول (مكرراً) فى مسابقة تطوير الدروس العملية .
 - ٨ - الأئسة / شيماء شكرى مبروك لحصولها على المركز الأول فى مسابقة عروض الطلاب فى الجامعات المصرية ، ولمشرفها د. سالم محمد سالم .

كما تقدم سيادته بالتهنئة للدكتور / هانى الشيمي لحصوله على درجة الدكتوراة (الثانية) فى الهندسة الوراثية من جامعة هيروشيما وحصوله على جائزة مؤسسة عبدالحميد شومان للعلماء العرب الشبان عن عام ٢٠٠٥ . ألف مبروك .

موافقات

تمت الموافقة على إنشاء معمل معتمد لتحليل متبقيات المبيدات والأسمدة والمحتوى الميكروبي في الأغذية.

كما تمت الموافقة على إنشاء مركز تطوير التعليم الزراعى بالكلية والسابق موافقة مجالس الأقسام عليه.

إتفاقية التعاون بين الكلية وزراعة دمشق

تم تجديد إتفاقية التعاون بين كلية الزراعة جامعة القاهرة وكلية الزراعة جامعة دمشق بسوريا للعام الجامعي ٢٠٠٦/٢٠٠٧

أخبار المكتبة

- عقدت في المكتبة محاضرة في يوم ٢٠٠٦/٤/٦ بعنوان النيमतودا الممرضة للحشرات وإستخدامها في المكافحة البيولوجية للآفات الحشرية للأستاذ الدكتور Randy Gaug Lars أستاذ الحشرات بجامعة Rutgers بولاية نيوجرسي بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.
- نظمت مسابقة أفضل بوستر لشباب الباحثين بالكلية يوم ٢٠٠٦/٤/٢٠ أعقبها ندوة لإختيار الفائزين أسفرت عن فوز :

١- ريهام فتحي	قسم حيوان زراعي	المركز الأول
٢- أحمد يحيى	قسم إنتاج حيواني	المركز الثاني
٣- مصطفى نصار	قسم إنتاج حيواني	المركز الثالث
- في أيام ٢٠٠٦/٥/٢٩، ٧، ٦، ٤، ٣، ٢ عقدت ندوة بعنوان Diagnosis and environmental impact assessment of biological, organic and air pollutants نظمها مركز بحوث الفيروسات بالكلية بالإشتراك مع المصرف العربي للتنمية الاقتصادية في افريقيا BADEA
- تحت رعاية السيد الأستاذ الدكتور / عميد الكلية عقدت ندوة خاصة لإستعراض خطة تطوير الكلية وذلك يوم ٢٠٠٦/٥/٨
- تحت إشراف السيد الأستاذ الدكتور / محمد حسن وكيل الكلية لشئون المجتمع والبيئة عقدت ندوة عن تنمية الثروة الحيوانية والسلمكية في مصر في ظل الظروف الراهنة وذلك يوم ٢٠٠٦/٥/٩
- عقدت ندوة علمية برئاسة أ.د. نجوى عبد الهادي نظمها مركز تكنولوجيا الإنتاج الزراعي (وحدة إنتاج الأرانب) بالكلية وذلك في يوم ٢٠٠٦/٥/١٥
- عقدت ندوة عن نشاط المكتبة القومية الزراعية في ظل تبادل الزيارات بين المكتبات يوم ٢٠٠٦/٥/٢٨
- تعذر المكتبة عن تقديم خدماتها للجمهور وذلك من ٢٠٠٦/٧/١ إلى ٢٠٠٦/٧/١٥ وذلك للجرد السنوي وإعادة التنظيم حتى تظل على العهد بها دائماً.

Just Arrived

- Business environment, clustering, and location. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- Trade and employment stylized facts and findings. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- Inequality is bad for the poor. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- Why have traffic fatalities declined in industrialized countries. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- The marginal cost of public funds in Africa. Rome: The World Bank, August 2005
- Preference Utilization and tariff reduction in European Union imports from African, Caribbean and pacific countries. Rome : the World Bank, August 2005
- How costly is it for poor farmers to lift themselves out of subsistence? Rome : The World Bank, April 2005
- Foreign direct investment, regulations and growth. Rome : The World Bank, April 2005
- Labor market development during economic. Rome : The World Bank, April 2005
- Regional labor market developments in transition. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- International financial integration through the law of one price. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- The global trade distortions still harm developing country farmers ? Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- Political institutions, inequality and agricultural growth the public expenditure connection. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- The microeconomics of creating productive jobs. Rome : The World Bank , April 2006
- Strengthening governance through engaged societies. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006

**TOP25 Hottest Articles - downloaded during
January, February and March, 2006 - within the
subject area**

Agricultural and Biological Sciences

1. **Dicing and slicing** Short survey
FEBS Letters, Volume 579, Issue 26, 1 October 2005, Pages 5822-5829
Hammond, S.M.
2. **Abiotic stress, the field environment and stress combination**
Article
Trends in Plant Science, Volume 11, Issue 1, 1 January 2006, Pages 15-19
Mittler, R.
3. **Agrobacterium is not alone: gene transfer to plants by viruses and other bacteria** Short survey
Trends in Plant Science, Volume 11, Issue 1, 1 January 2006, Pages 1-4
Chung, S.M.; Vaidya, M.; Tzfira, T.
4. **A process model to estimate biodiesel production costs**
Article
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**يسر قاعة الميديا بالمكتبة ومركز
المعلومات أن تعلن عن تقديم خدمة
ICTP**

تتضمن الخدمة الآتي:

١- البحث الفوري online في قواعد البيانات العالمية (ABSTRACT) في الفترة من ١٩٧٣ وحتى ٢٠٠٦.

٢- البحث في المجالات العلمية (FULL TEXT) في اكثر من ١٩٠٠ مجلة في الفترة من ٢٠٠١ وحتى ٢٠٠٦.

أسعار الخدمة:

- ٥ جنيهاً نظير خدمة البحث الفوري في قواعد البيانات العالمية (ABSTRACT).
- ١٠ جنيهاً نظير خدمة البحث في المجالات العلمية (FULL TEXT) لمن ليس لديه مهارة البحث في قواعد البيانات.
- ٥ جنيهاً نظير خدمة البحث في المجالات العلمية (FULL TEXT) لمن لديه مهارة البحث في قواعد البيانات.
- ٢ جنيهاً نظير إرسال البحث كاملاً عن طريق الإيميل.
- ٥٠ قرشاً تكلفة طباعة الورقة.
- ٥ جنيهاً نظير تحميل أي عدد من البحوث الكاملة على الديسك أو السي دي.



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