First Article:

Article title	**Effect of biological and chemical fertilization on growth, yield and yield components of peanuts (*Arachishypogaea* L.).**
Participants	**Salah Eldin Mohamed Emam** Agron. Dept., Fac. Agric., FayoumUniv., Fayoum, Egypt.
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Two field experiments were carried out during 2010 and 2011 summer season at the experimental Farm "Demo", Fac. of Agric. Fayoum Univ., Egypt. Peanut cultivar, Giza 6, exposed to different types of inoculants such as Bradyrhizobium (BR) and phosphate dissolving bacteria, Bacillus megatherium (PDB) and/or nitrogen fertilization as well as phosphorus sources i.e. single super phosphate (SSP) and triple super phosphate (TSP). Results revealed that BR inoculation+15 kg N/feddan as starter dose promoted higher rates and values for peanut growth (i.e. Plant height, number of primary and secondary branches per plant, stem, leaf, root, nodules dry weight per plant and number of nodules per plant) and yield traits (i.e. No. of seed/plant, weight of seed/plant (g), straw yield ton/ feddan, pod yield ardab/feddan, seed yield kg/feddan, shelling % and 100 seed weigh) as compared to uninoculated treatment. BR inoculation alone and 75 kg N/feddan did not significantly differ from each other for most traits such as plant height, number of primary and secondary branches/plant, root, stem, leaf, pod and total dry weight/plant, straw, pod and seed yield/feddan, shelling % as well as 100-seed weight. BR inoculation gave significantly higher number and dry weight of nodules/plant than those of to control or 75 kg N/feddan. PDB+SSP or TSP significantly surpassed control or PDB alone, for all studied traits. The treatment of BR+15 kg N/feddan with PDB+TSP gave the highest significant 100-seed weight and pod and seed yields/feddan.

Second Article: (Considered single-Common with another outside the specialization-