Horticulture-definition, branches, importance and scope

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INTRODUCTION

• Word HORTICULTURE Derived from latin words
  a) hortus - garden
  b) cultura - cultivation

“Horticulture is a science and technology of production, processing and merchandising of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices plantations, medicinal and aromatic”.
1. **Pomology**: refers to cultivation of fruit crops.

2. **Olericulture**: refers to cultivation of vegetables.

Contd……
3. Floriculture: refers to cultivation of flower crops.

4. Plantation crops: refers to cultivation of crops like coconut, arecanut, rubber, coffee, tea etc.
5. **Spices crops**: refers to cultivation of crops like, cardamom, pepper, nutmeg etc.

6. **Medicinal and aromatic crops**: deals with cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops.
7. Post harvest technology: deals with post harvest handling, grading, packaging, storage, processing, value addition, marketing etc. of horticulture crops
IMPORTANCE

• As a source of variability in produce.

• As a source of nutrients, vitamins, minerals, flavour, aroma, alkaloids, oleoresins, fibre, etc.

• As a source of medicine.

• As an economic proposition as they give higher returns per unit area in terms of energy, money, job, etc.

• Employment generation 860 man days/annum for fruit crops as against 143 man days/annum for cereal crops and the crops like grapes, banana and pineapple need 1000-2500 man days per annum.

Contd…
• Effective utilization of waste land through cultivation of hardy fruits and medicinal plants.

• As a substitute of family income being component of home garden.

• As a foreign exchange earner, has higher share compare to agriculture crops.

• As an input for industry being amenable to processing, especially fruit and vegetable preservation industry.

• Aesthetic consideration and protection of environment.

• Religious significance
SCOPE

- Incentive for the farmer
- Adaptability
- Necessity
- Export Value
REASON FOR THE SCOPE OF HORTICULTURE IN INDIA

• To exploit great variability of agro climatic conditions.

• To meet the need for fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, beverages in relation to population growth based on minimum nutritional and other needs.

• To meet the requirement of processing industry.

• To substitute import and increase export.

Contd….
• To improve the economic conditions of the farmers and to engage more labourers to avert the problem of unemployment.

• To protect environment
THANK YOU