

# Importance and Scope of Floriculture Gardening



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# What is floriculture ?

**Floriculture:** it's a Latin word derived from

Florus + cultra = cultivation of flower

Flower cultivation

Two sub-divisions of floriculture

**Commercial floriculture:** deals with cultivation of flower crops grown on commercial scale for profit (income) e.g. Rose, Jasmine, Carnation, Aster and Marigold.

**Ornamental floriculture:** deals with raising of flower crops for ornamental, pleasure and fashion purpose. e. g. Dahlia, Zinnia, Cosmos, Hibiscus, Balsum, Nerium, Poinsettia, Gerbera, Hollyhock and Gaillardia.



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Floriculture is the aesthetic branch of horticulture which deals not only with cultivation of ornamentals, annuals, biennials, and perennials plants including potted ones but also their marketing. This also includes marketing for local, distant markets and exports of cut flowers, live plants and their economic products like scents, oils and medicines, etc.

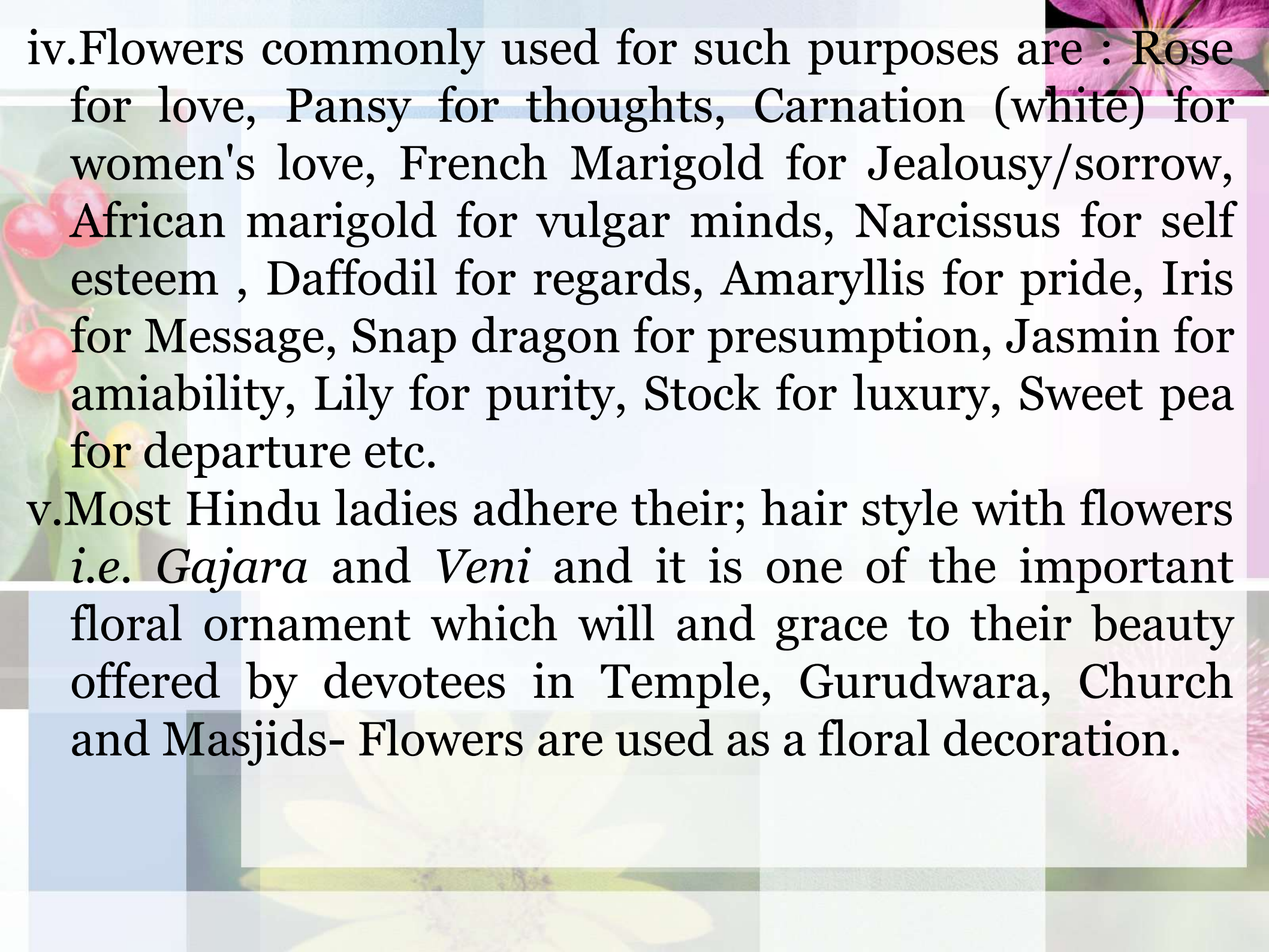


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## Importance:

- i. It is said that in India man is born with flowers, lives with flowers and finally dies with flowers. Flowers are used for various purposes in our day to day life like worshipping, religious and social functions, wedding, interior decoration and self adornment.
- ii. Flowers have been considered as the symbol of grace and elegance and a feast for our eyes.
- iii. Flowers are given as a birthday presents, wedding gifts or while meeting sick people and even at funerals.



iv. Flowers commonly used for such purposes are : Rose for love, Pansy for thoughts, Carnation (white) for women's love, French Marigold for Jealousy/sorrow, African marigold for vulgar minds, Narcissus for self esteem , Daffodil for regards, Amaryllis for pride, Iris for Message, Snap dragon for presumption, Jasmin for amiability, Lily for purity, Stock for luxury, Sweet pea for departure etc.

v. Most Hindu ladies adhere their; hair style with flowers *i.e. Gajara* and *Veni* and it is one of the important floral ornament which will add grace to their beauty offered by devotees in Temple, Gurudwara, Church and Masjids- Flowers are used as a floral decoration.



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vi. Even dried flowers are also used in flower craft or arrangement of garlands and bouquets are prepared and offered to welcome the dignitaries.

Vii. industrial importance like essential oils which is base for preparation of perfumes, scents or attar.

Scope:

The important factors which decide the scope for Commercial floriculture are Soil, Climate, labour, transport and Market.



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- ❖ All most all big cities are developing very speedily to accommodate this fast growing population, cement concrete, jungle is also developing at the same rate and thus peoples are now realizing the importance of open space, parks and garden for relaxation, peace of mind, recreation and unpolluted air. Thus, to meet out all these problems bio-aesthetic planning is essential, which runs hand in hand with town planning.
- ❖ Now-a-days there is a craze for indoor decoration. As far as loose flowers are concerned these are mainly used for preparation of gajara, veni, garland and bouquets and thus demand of flowers for these purpose is unending.



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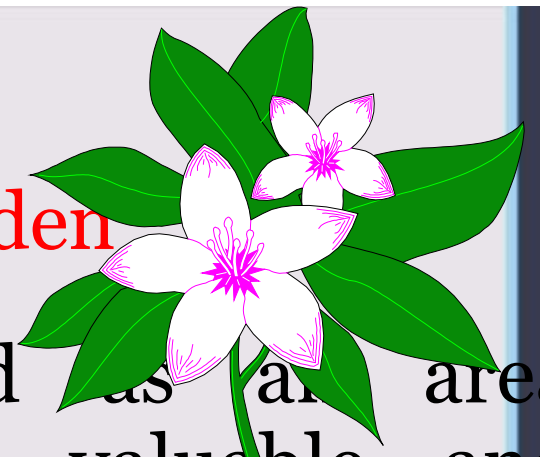
- ❖ Thus, taking into consideration the different points *i.e.* bio-aesthetic planning, floral garden, indoor decoration, social functions and religious functions the demand for floricultural plants is increasing day by day and to meet out the same there is a good scope for growing and raising of Ornamental or Floricultural plants.
- ❖ When Flower Trade is concerned; different flowers like Rose, Chrysanthemum, Gladiolus, and Tuberoses are demanded in the market as cut flowers. While Aster, Gaillardia, Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Jasmines, Tager Nerium as loose flowers.





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## Principal of Designing a Garden



A garden may be defined as an area embellished with plants, a valuable and pleasurable adjunct to a house. A mere collection of plants will not make a garden. It is the skilful arrangement and disposition of plants over the area making a design or pattern or picture as it were that forms a garden. Therefore, gardening warrants apart from a knowledge of the Science of Plant growing, an artistic asset on the part of the gardener. Before planning a design one must be used for what purpose the garden is Utility or Beauty or Both.



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## Initial Approach of Designing a Garden:

In theory, everyone would like to have a perfect plot of land, but in actual practice the plot available for gardening, in three out of five cases, either will not be in a good site or the shape and size will not be ideal. Whatever, may be the case, one should not throw one's hands up in despair even if the site appears to be not so good. A good designer is wrote who will make best use of such a site-. As has already been stated, land with natural undulations should never be levelled, but rather the differences in levels should be utilized with advantage.

# Other terms and principles used in landscape design

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- Axis
- Focal Point
- Mass Effect
- Unity
- Space
- Divisional Lines
- Proportion and Scale
- Texture
- Time and Light
- Tone and Colour
- Mobility
- Style

# Points to be considered in Laying out a Garden



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1. The garden should produce an attractive picture in the landscape with the house.
2. Mass planting has to be preferred to individual planting to have greater range and variety of forms shade and texture.
3. Each garden part should be distinct by itself and set off from every other area. But these different units should contribute finally one strong and homogeneous effect.



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4. The building and the garden should merge into each other. This is achieved by maintaining a continuity by base planting around the buildings by keeping plants in the verandas and in rooms.
5. Along the boundaries, trees and shrubs can be massed.
6. If a lawn is established, it should be centrally situated in front of the building. The lawn must be proportionally spacious according to the size of the building.



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7. The size of the various features of a garden should be in proportion to the size of the ground. The size of the building, the number of paths, the length and width of shrubs, borders, flower beds etc. should be all in proportion to the extent of the garden. Similarly, the trees selected should be suited to the size of the buildings. A small low house should not be dominated by a large, tall trees. A tall storey building should not have small, short trees.
8. The garden should have 'utility' *i.e.* should be useful to the people. It should provide privacy especially in home gardens to sit and relax.



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# Types of Garden

- Home Garden
- School Garden
- Urban Park
- National Park
- Industrial Gardens
- Arboretum



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# Types of Garden based on Lay-out

1. Formal Garden
2. Informal Garden
3. Free Style Garden





## Formal Style of Gardening





# Informal Style of Gardening





# Free Style of Gardening





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# Garden Styles of the World

## 1. English Garden:

- i) Lawn
- ii) Herbaceous border
- iii) Rockery
- and
- iv) Flower beds

## 2. Italian Gardens:

- i) Massive flight of marble stairs to connect different levels in the garden.
- ii) Decorative runs
- iii) Fountains
- iv) Stone sculptures and
- v) Statues

## 3. Mughal Gardens:

## 4. Japanese Style Gardens:



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# Features of Garden

1. Lawns
2. Shrubs and Shrubberies
3. Climbers and Creepers
4. Trees
5. Flower beds and Borders
6. Ornamental Hedges
7. Edge or Edging
8. Drives, Roads, Walks and Paths
9. Carpet Beds

Contd...



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10. Rockery

11. Topiary

12. Trophy

13. Conservatory or Green House or Fern  
House or Fernery

14. Sunken Garden

15. Gardens Adornments