## **Quadrant II - Notes**

**Programme:** BSc. (Hons.) Agri.

**Subject:** Horticulture

**Course Code:** HORT-111

Course Title: Fundamentals of Horticulture

Module Name: Horticultural and botanical classification

Module No: 2

Name of the Presenter: Gourish Karanjalker Ph.D. Assistant Professor

#### Notes:

### Horticultural and botanical classification

### Why classification?

- Classification is grouping of samples on the basis of the features they have in common
- Classification is an important process for taxonomy
- Different basis for identification, breeding and production
- Basis for selection of crops

#### **Basis of classification**

- 1) On the basis of duration of life/life span
- 2) On the basis of climatic requirements
- 3) On the basis of growth habit and physiological characters
- 4) On the basis of plant parts used for consumption
- 5) On the basis of whether leaves are shed during the year
- 6) On the basis of longevity
- 7) Botanical classifications
- 1) On the basis of duration of life/life span:

- Annuals: Plants which complete their life cycle in one season or one year are called as annuals. e.g. Tomato, Balsam, Marigold etc.
- **Biennials:** Plants which complete their life cycle in two seasons or two years are known as biennials. e.g. Onion, Cabbage, Tuberose etc.
- **Perennials:** Plants which require more than two years to complete their life cycle are called perennials. The perennials necessarily do not die after flowering.
- 2) On the basis of climatic requirements
  - ❖ Temperate region crops: the temperature in winter season falls below freezing point in temperate region. Crops need chilling temperatures for new growth, flowering and fruiting. e.g. apple, pear, almond, walnut, cabbage, cauliflower, European varieties of carrot and radish, etc.
  - Sub-tropical crops: characterized with dry and warm. eg. citrus, guava, pomegranate, fig, tomato, potato etc.
  - Tropical crops: The climatic conditions are hot and humid eg. mango, banana, pineapple, sapota, black pepper, turmeric, ginger, cloves, coconut, arecanut, cocoa etc.
- 3) On the basis of growth habit and physiological characters
  - **Trees:** Plants have a distinct stem or trunk e.g. citrus, guava, mango etc.
  - Herbaceous trees: These have soft succulent stems eg. banana, pineapple, strawberry.
  - Shrubs: Shrubs or bushes produce a large number of branches. eg. phalsa, coffee, acalypha etc.
  - Climbers: Plants require supports eg. grapes, black pepper
- 4) On the basis of plant parts used for consumption
- **1. Apple (Pome)**: Fleshy thalamus
- 2. Banana (Berry) Mesocarp and endocarp

- 3. Cashew nut (nut) Peduncle and cotyledons
- 4. Coconut (Fibrous drupe) Endosperm
- **5. Custard apple (Etaerio of berries)** Fleshy pericarp of individual berries
- **6. Fig (Syconus)** Fleshy receptacle
- 7. Guava (Berry) Thalamus and pericarp
- 8. Grape (Berry) Pericarp and placentae
- 9. Mango (Drupe) Mesocarp
- 10. Orange (Hesperidium) Juicy placental hair
- 11. Papaya (Berry) Mesocarp
- **12. Pineapple (Sorosis)** Fleshy thalamus
- 13. Pomegranate (Pome) Aril

Plantation crops

- 1. Coconut (Fibrous drupe) = Endosperm
- 2. Arecanut (one-seeded ovoid drupe) = Seed (Fresh and dried)
- **3. Cocoa (5-ribbed drupe)** =Beans (Seeds)
- **4. Coffee (Fleshy Drupe)**= Seed (Bean)
- 5. Black pepper (One-seeded spherical dupe) = Dried wrinkled fruit
- **6. Clove (Fleshy drupe)**= Unopened flower bud
- 7. Cinnamon (Fleshy berry) =Bark
- **8. Chilli (berry)**= Fruit and seeds
- **9. Turmeric** =Rhizome
- 10. Onion =Leaves and Bulb
- 11. Garlic =Cloves

### Vegetables

- 1. Radish, Carrot, Turnip, Beetroot, Sweet potato= **Roots**
- 2. Knolkhol, Potato =**Stem**
- 3. Palak, Methi, Amaranthus =Leaf
- 4. Cauliflower, Broccoli =**Flower**
- 5. Tomato, Brinjal, Okra, Cucurbits = Fruit
- 6. Beans and Pea =**Pod**
- 7. Onion =**Blub**
- 5) On the basis of whether leaves are shed during the year
  - **Deciduous:** shed their leaves during winter e.g. Apple, Fig, Grape etc.
  - Evergreen: grow continuously all the year round e.g. Arecanut, Coconut, Banana, Mango, Sapota etc.
- 6) On the basis of longevity
- a) 1000 years: Sweet chestnut
- **b) 100-300 years :** Walnut
- c) 50-100 years: Persimmon, Avocado
- d) 30-70 years: Apricot, Fig
- e) 20-40 years: Peach, Plum, Pomegranate
- f) 25-30 years: Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry
- g) 4-5 years : Strawberry
- 7) Botanical classifications

Sr. no.	Crop	Botanical name	Family
1.	Mango	Mangifera indica L.	Anacardiaceae
2.	Banana	Musa paradisica	Musaceae

3.	Aonla	Emblica officinalis	Euphorbiaceae
4.	Mandarin (Santra)	Citrus reticulate	Rutaceae
5.	Sweet orange	Citrus sinensis	Rutaceae
6.	Lime	Citrus aurantifolia	Rutaceae
7.	Guava	Psidium guajava	Myrtaceae
8.	Sapota	Manilkara achrus	Saptaceae
9.	Jackfruit	Artocarpous heterophyllus	Moraceae
10.	Grapes	Vitis vinifera L.	Vitaceae
11.	Papaya	Carica papaya	Caricaceae
12.	Pineapple	Annanas comosus	Bromeliaceae
13.	Pomegranate	Punica granatum	Punicaeae
14.	Plums	Prunus domestica	Rosaceae
15.	Pear	Pyrus communis	Rosaceae
16.	Peach	Prunus persica L.	Rosaceae
17.	Apple	Malus x domestica	Rosaceae
18.	Litchi	Litch chinensis	Sapindaceae
19.	Almond		
20.	Walnut	Juglans regia	Juglandaceae
21.	Ber	Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.	Rhamnaceae

# Vegetables

Sr. no.	Common name	Botanical Name/family
1	Tomato	Solanum lycopersicum/ Solanaceae
2	Brinjal	Solanum melongena/ Solanaceae
3	Chilli	Capsicum annum/ Capsicum frutescens/ Solanaceae

4	Okra	Abelmoschus esculentus/ Malvaceae
5	Cucumber	Cucumis sativus/ Cucurbitaceae
6	Water melon	Citrullus lanatus/ Cucurbitaceae
7	Snap Melon	Cucumis melo momordica/ Cucurbitaceae
8	Bitter gourd	Momordica charantia/ Cucurbitaceae
9	Ridge gourd	Luffa acutangula/ Cucurbitaceae
10	Snake gourd	Trichosanthes anguina/ Cucurbitaceae
11	Musk Melon	Cucumis melo/ Cucurbitaceae
12	Potato	Solanum tuberosum/ Solanaceae
13	Cabbage	Brassica oleracea var. capitata/ Brassicaceae
14	Cauliflower	Brassica oleracea var. botrytis/ Brassicaceae
15	Onion	Allium cepa/ Alliaceae
16	French bean	Phaseolus vulgaris/ Alliaceae
17	Dolichus bean	Lablab purpureus/ leguminaceae
18	Cowpea	Vigna unguiculata/ leguminaceae
19	Yard long bean	Vigna unguiculata ssp. Sesquipedalis/ leguminaceae
20	Sweet potato	Ipomoea batatas/ Convolvulaceae
21	Radish	Raphanus raphanistrum subsp. Sativus/ Brassicaceae
22	Beet root	Beta vulgaris/ Chenopodiaceae
23	Amaranthus	Amaranthus caudatus/ Amaranthus viridis/ Amarathaceae

Monocot: Areaceae Colocassia, Alliaceae:Onion, Garlic

**Dicot: i) Chenopodiaceae** – Spinach.

ii) Cruciferae – Cole crops, Turnip, Radish.

iii) Leguminosae – Pea, Beans, Fenugreek.

iv) Euphorbiaceae – Tapioca.

v) Malvaceae – Okra.

vi) Umbelliferae – Carrot.

- vii) Convolvulaceae Sweet potato.
- viii) Solanaceae Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli, Potato.
- ix) Cucurbitaceae Gourds, Melons, Pumkin.
- x) Compositae Lettuce

# Spices

Crop	Botanical name	Family
Allspice	Pimenta dioica	Myrtaceae
Black pepper	Piper nigrum	Piperaceae
Coriander	Coriandrum sativum L.	Apiaceae
Cardamom	Elattaria cardamomum	Zingiberaceae
Ginger	Gingiber officinale L.	Zingiberaceae
Turmeric	Curcuma longa L.	Zingiberaceae
Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare	Apiaceae
Cumin	Cuminum cyminum	Apiaceae
Fenugreek	Trigonella Foenumgraecum L.	Leguminaceae
Ajwain	Trachyspermum ammi	Apiaceae

# **Aromatic and Medicinal plants**

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name
1	Abelmoschus moschatus	Ambrette
2	Artemisia pallens	Davana
3	Cymbopogon flexuosus	Lemongrass
4	Cymbopogon martinii Var. Motia	Palmarosa
5	Cymbopogan winterianus	citronella
6	Jasminum spp	jasmine
7	Lavendula officinalis	lavender
8	Matricaria chamomilla	Chamomile

9	Mentha arvensis, M. piperita, M. spicata	Mint
10	Ocimum basilicum	Basil
11	Ocimum sanctum	Sacred basil' or `Holy basil'
12	Pelargonium graveolens	Geranium
13	Pogostemon patchouli	Patchouli
14	Rosa damascena	Damask rose or Bulgarian rose
15	Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary
16	Santalum album	sandal wood
17	Vetiveria zizaniodes	Vetiver / Khus

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