

# POMOLOGY



## Definition and Concept

Fruit growing is one of the **most ancient sciences** of horticultural industries.

It has reached a very **intensive stage of development** from the technology point of view.

Today the commercial production of fruit is a specialized portion of the horticultural industry and it is known as **orcharding**.

It **requires** heavy capital expenditures, good equipment & proper grading, packaging and storage **facilities**.

It is a **full year operation**. The non-growing season is a time of considerable activity like pruning and trimming.

# Requirements

Fruit growing **differs from species to species** and with **climatic conditions** but there are a number of common problems and practices.

Suitable **geographic locations and sites are important** to avoid critical injuries at flowering and low temperature injuries in winter.

**Soil type, suitability of irrigation and natural soil fertility** must also be considered.

Most fruit crops require **extensive pruning and training** to maintain structural strength and to influence growth and fruitfulness.

**Thinning** of the flowers or fruits is often necessary to control the fruit size and quality.

**Pest control** is a critical part of orcharding.

## Requirements

**Harvesting procedures** have a key importance mainly in crops having a short storage life.

**Mechanical harvesting** devices & bulk handling **reduces high labour** inputs.

The **life** of perishable fruits can be **extended** through controlled temperature humidity of the atmosphere.

Now storage has become an integral part of many orchard operations **grading and packaging operations** can be done either at the orchard or at some central location.

## Future Scope

India has been exporting fresh fruits since several decades but there is a **great demand** from all the classes of people for fresh fruits and canned fruit products.

The majority of Indian population is **vegetarian** and production is far less.

The **climatic conditions** of India are quite suitable for growing various types of fruits throughout the year. India has the potential of doubling the present level of export.

Thus, the fruit industry is still having the **chance to flourish** furthermore.

# OLERICULTURE



## Definition and Concept

**Olericulture** is an important branch of horticulture which deals with the science and art of commercial production of vegetables.

Vegetables are the main part of human diet. In India, Olericulture is important as the large section of people is vegetarians.

Vegetables are the best sources of different elements, vitamins, organic acids etc. cabbage, cauliflower, beans, pea, carrot, onion etc. contain various nutritive elements like Calcium, Phosphorous, Iron etc. tomato, Lemon contain Vitamin C while Carrot contains vitamin A.

Green leafy vegetables are the good source of Iron and high quality of Cellulose which helps in digestion and prevents constipation.

Due to all such high nutritional values of vegetables, Olericulture is becoming popular day by day.

## Definition and Concept

The ancient art of vegetable gardening involves many skills and techniques.

The knowledge of planning, planting and producing the vegetables rewards the gardener with an abundant supply of quality of vegetables.

They can be grown organically or by using chemical fertilizers.

Similarly, irrigation techniques, specialized equipment, storage, packaging facilities have also become integral part of olericulture.



## Types

**Home Gardening:** It involves production of vegetables mainly for home consumption. It is still the most important source of vegetable production in many countries.

**Market gardening:** It is developed from local gardens and involves intensive production of many kinds of vegetables for large population.

**Truck Farming:** Large-scale production of vegetables is known as Truck Farming. It is based on suitable season, climate, soil and is becoming most important kind of industry. Commercial vegetable production in temperate.

## Future Scope

In post-independence period, India has shown tremendous progress in the increase of vegetable production.

Now, it is the second largest vegetable producer, all over the world, next to China. In India, area of 18 lac hector is under vegetable cultivation.

India now produces 70 million tons of vegetables as compared to 15 million tons at the time of independence.

Therefore, with the help of innovations and modern techniques, Olericulture is doing great progress and helping the country to receive foreign currency by exporting the vegetables of best quality.