





Credit Based Semester and Grading System (CBCS) with effect from the academic year 2019-



SEMESTER V

T.Y.B.Sc. (A.C.) Horticulture and Gardening Syllabus

Academic year 2019-2020

	Semester V		
Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Lectures /Week
SBOT5AC	Horticulture and Gardening I		4
SBOT5ACPR	Practicals	2	4



Semester V - Theory

Course code:	HORTICULTURE AND GARDENING –I (Credits: 2Lectures/Week: 4)	
SBOT5AC	, or	
	 Study the various branches of horticulture as well as regional research institutes promoting horticulture Students will learnbasic gardening skills and operations including propagation of plants by artificial and natural methods Learn use of various gardening implements Study common pests and diseases of plants and their control including preparation and use of ecofriendly insecticides Study commonly used manures and fertilizers and importance biofertilizers Study the ways to test soil samples Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to manage and operate nurseries as well vegetable gardens in a profitable way. They will be able to so common problems encountered with soil pollution and erosio be able to guide farmers to control pests and diseases in an ec way. They will be able to skillfully perform indoor gardening 	measures e of as fruit and live the n. They will offriendly
Unit I	unit 1 INTRODUCTION TO HORTICULTURE Definition, importance and objectives of Horticulture, branches of Horticulture, Pomology, Digriculture, Lines application, importance and objectives of Horticulture, branches of Horticulture, Pomology, Olericulture, Landscape Gardening, Nurseries and development Alieu granches – Apiculture, Pomology, Olericulture, Landscape Gardening, Nurseries and development Alieu granches – Apiculture – Bee box, honey fee life cycle and to a of apiculture in hortination, Sericulture – silkworm life cycle, different types with host grant, Social Forestry, Exhibition: anns and objectives Important Horticulture Research Institutes and Government Schemes for strategy plantations KonkanKrishiVidyaperth – Danut National Research Centre for grape. Regional Fruit Research center Pune Horticulture Training Centre (H.T.C.) – Talegaon. Central Potato Tuber Research Institute (CPTRI) – Shimla Horticulture Consultancy Strategy plantation – Lakhibaug Yojana	15 L
	Unit 2 PROPAGATION PRACTICES	15 L
Unit II	By Seeds Advantages and disadvantages, method of seed Propagation Production of seeds, Handling, Collection and Storage Sowing, Transplanting of seedlings and Hardening.	

	• By specialized Vegetative structures: Bulbs, Tubers, Corms,	
	Rhizomes, Root stock, runners, Offsets and suckers.	
	Artificial methods of plant propagation	
	✓ Cutting– Root cutting, Stem cuttings, and leaf cuttings. Use	
	of PGR's for rooting.	
	✓ Layering – Definition, Types: Simple, compound,	
	(Serpentine) Tip, Trench, Mound, Air Layering.	
	✓ Grafting-Definition, advantages and disadvantages. Types:	
	Splice, Whip/ Tongue, side, veneer, cleft, bark, epicotyls,	
1.00	approach, repair grafting – enarching, bridge and bracing	
7.6	✓ Budding — Definition advantages and disadvantages. Types:	
	T-budding, shield, patch, ring budding	
	✓ Developing new varieties: Technique of Emasculation and	
	bagging, role of polyploidy n production of seedless varieties	
	in plants.	
	✓ Application of plant tissue culture in relation to horticulture.	1
	UNIT-3 MAURES, FERTILIZURS AND DISEASES	١
	• Manures: Definition, importance, important manures	
	FYM(compost), oilcakes, green manure, organic manures and	
	Vermicompost.	J
	• Fertilizers: Definition, Types – Straight, Compound and	
	mixed.Nitrogenous (NI 4)2 SO4, Urea, Ca (NO3)2, NH4Cl,	,
XI 14 XX	Phosphatic (Superphosphate, Bone meal), Potassic (Murlate of	
Unit III	botash, K2SO4	15 L
1	Biofertilizers: Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Mycorrhiza, Sea weeds	
- 1	Diseases: Horticultural plant diseases and their control. Fungal	
	diseases-Rust, Smart Powdery milde v.Bacterial - Citrus	
	eanker, Bacterial witt. Viral - TMV, Leaf curl.	
	• Pests - common pests on horticultural crops - Aphico, beetle,	
	stem boter, caterpillars and rats	
	Friends of farmers: Earl worm, snakes and predactous fungi.	
	UNIT 4 GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR HOR TO LET TRE	15 L
	Selection of site, Preparation of soils for garden.	10 2
	Mulching, ton-dressing, blanching	
Unit IV	Sowing, transplanting, tree transplanting,	
	Irrigation, - Overnead, Surface, Underground	
	Weeding and prining, - Principles - Objectives and general	
	technique.	
	Water management and conservation through horticulture, Dry	
	land Horticulture.	
	Organic Farming :Definition, Scope, Indian scenario, Future	
	scope	
References	•	
	•	

- Randhawa G.S & Mukhopadhyay A., Floriculture in India, Allied Publishers, 1986
- Das P.C., Manures and Fertilisers, Kalyani Publication, 2003
- Verma, L.R., Joshi V. K. Post-Harvest Technology of fruits and Vegetables, Vol I, General concepts and Principles, Indus Publishing company, 2000
- Verma, L.R., Joshi V. K. Post-Harvest Technology of fruits and Vegetables, Handling,

processing, fermentation, and waste management Vol II, Indus Publishing company, 2000

Semester VSBOT5ACPR Practical Paper I

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Learning Objectives:

- · Students will perform basic gardening operations including propogation of plants by artificial and natural methods
- · Students will experience use of various gardening implements
- · Students will observe common pests as well as samples of diseased specimens of plants and they will learn to prepare eco-friendly insecticides.
- · Perform test to identify different types of chemical fertilizers and also observe different types of bio-fertilizers and green manure plants
- · Study the ways to test soil samples for its pH, organic content, etc
- · Project work will ensure that every student will work on selected horticulture related topic in depth.

Learning Outcomes:

- · Students will be able to manage and operate nurseries as well as fruit and vegetable gardens in a profitable way.
- They will be able to skillfully perform indoor gardening techniques and use them as a tool to generate income source.
- · They will be able to guide farmers to control pests and diseases in an eco-friendly way.
- They will be able to guide farmers on the use of biofertilizers in the best possible way. They will be able to understand and differentiate between various types of fertilizers available in the market and select the best one as per need of the crop.
- \cdot They will be able to solve the common problems encountered with soil pollution and erosion.

Horticulture project will help students gain detailed knowledge of their specific selected topic. Students will be able to carry further entrepreneurial work on the same and venture bussiness oportunities.

1	Garden implements and their uses:
2	Different types of poss & Potting medium, Potting and reporting
3	Propagation practices by seed, Vegetative propagation, cutting layering, budding,
	grafting.
4	Identification of:
	Fertilizers – Identification by physical and chemical methods –Urea
	Ammonium sulphate, Potassium sulphate, super phosphate.
	Manures – Identification of plants as othen montes – Glyricidia, Crotolaria, Leucaena.
	Biofertilizers – Identification (material as slides) VAM, Nostoc, Rhizobium.
5	Soil pH, Use of soil testing Kit, electrical conductivity, pH of water, liquid fertilizers.
6	Method of preparing bonsai, Bottle Garden / Terrarium, Hanging baskets, Dish garden.
7	Diseases and pests
	Fungal – Powdery mildew ,Rust ,Wilt, Blight, Smut,
	Bacterial – Canker ,Wilt
	Viral – Leaf curl ,yellow vein Mosaic
	Insects – Sucking, Biting, Chewing, Borers & Ants
	Non Insects pests- Nematodes, Rodents.
8	Preparation of natural insecticides – Neemarka, Dashparniarka, Seetaphal powder, Tobacco
	extracts.

Project – Each student should individually present a project related to any topic related to Horticulture.It should be duly certified presented at practical examination. Project presentation college at level compulsory.

