

Syllabus of Horticulture (SCPH10)

Note:

- i. There will be one Question Paper which will have 100 questions.
- ii. All questions will be compulsory.
- iii. The Question Paper will have two Parts i.e. Part A and Part B
- iv. Part A will have 50 questions based on Research Methodology
- v. Part B will have 50 questions based on Subject-Specific Knowledge.

FRUIT SCIENCE

Unit 1. TROPICAL AND DRY LAND FRUIT PRODUCTION

- ❖ Commercial varieties of regional, national and international importance, ecophysiological requirements, recent trends in propagation, rootstock influence, planting systems, cropping systems, root zone and canopy management, nutrient management, water management, fertigation, role of bioregulators, abiotic factors limiting fruit production, physiology of flowering, pollination fruit set and development, honeybees in cross pollination, physiological disorders- causes and remedies, quality improvement by management practices; maturity indices, harvesting, grading, packing, storage and ripening techniques; industrial and export potential, Agri. Export Zones(AEZ) and industrial supports.
- ❖ Crops: Mango and Banana, Citrus and Papaya, Guava, Sapota and Jack fruit, Pineapple, Annonas and Avocado, Aonla, Pomegranate and Ber, minor fruits of tropics.

Unit 2. SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FRUIT PRODUCTION

- ❖ Commercial varieties of regional, national and international importance, ecophysiological requirements, recent trends in propagation, rootstock influence, planting systems, cropping systems, root zone and canopy management, nutrient management, water management, fertigation, bioregulation, abiotic factors limiting fruit production, physiology of flowering, fruit set and development, abiotic factors limiting production, physiological disorders-causes and remedies, quality improvement by management practices; maturity indices, harvesting, grading, packing, precooling, storage, transportation and ripening techniques; industrial and export potential, Agri Export Zones(AEZ) and industrial support. Crops: Apple, pear, quince, grapes, Plums, peach, apricot, cherries, Litchi, loquat, persimmon, kiwifruit. Strawberry, Nuts- walnut, almond, pistachio, pecan, hazelnut, Minor fruits- mangosteen, carambola, bael, wood apple, fig,

jamun, rambutan, pomegranate.

Unit 3. BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

- ❖ Biodiversity and conservation; issues and goals, centers of origin of cultivated fruits; primary and secondary centers of genetic diversity; Present status of gene centers; exploration and collection of germplasm; conservation of generic resources - conservation *in situ* and *ex situ*. Germplasm conservation- problem of recalcitrancy - cold storage of scions, tissue culture, cryopreservation, poller and seed storage; inventory of germplasm, introduction of germplasm, plant quarantine; Intellectual property rights, regulatory horticulture. Detection of genetic constitution of germplasm and maintenance of core group; GIS and documentation of local biodiversity, Geographical indication.
- ❖ Crops: Mango, sapota, citrus, guava, banana, papaya, grapes, jackfruit, custard, apple, ber, aonla, malus, *Prunus* sp, litchi, nuts, coffee, tea, rubber, cashew, coconut, cocoa, palmyrah, arecanut, oil palm and betelvine.

Unit 4. CANOPY MANAGEMENT IN FRUIT CROPS

- ❖ Canopy management - importance and advantages; factors affecting canopy development; Canopy types and structures with special emphasis on geometry of planting, canopy manipulation for optimum utilization of light. Light interception and distribution in different types of tree canopies; Spacing and utilization of land area - Canopy classification; Canopy management through rootstock and scion; Canopy management through plant growth inhibitors, training and pruning and management practices; Canopy development and management in relation to growth, flowering, fruiting and fruit quality in temperate fruits, grapes, passion fruits, mango, sapota, guava, citrus and ber.

Unit 5. BREEDING OF FRUIT CROPS

- ❖ Origin and distribution, taxonomical status - species and cultivars, cytogenetics, genetic resources, blossom biology, breeding systems, breeding objectives, ideotypes, approaches for crop improvement - introduction, selection, hybridization, mutation breeding, polyploid breeding, rootstock breeding, improvement of quality traits, resistance breeding for biotic and abiotic stresses, biotechnological interventions, achievements and future thrust in the following selected fruit crops.
- ❖ Crops: Mango, banana and pineapple, Citrus, grapes, guava and sapota, Jackfruit, papaya, custard apple, aonla, avocado and ber, Mangosteen, litchi, jamun, phalsa, mulberry, raspberry, kokam and nuts, Apple, pear, plums, peach, apricot, cherries and strawberry.

Unit 6. POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY

- ❖ Maturity indices, harvesting practices for specific market requirements, influence of pre-harvest practices, enzymatic and textural changes, respiration, transpiration; Physiology and biochemistry of fruit ripening, ethylene evolution and ethylene management, factors leading to post-harvest

loss, pre-cooling; Treatments prior to shipment, viz., chlorination, waxing, chemicals, biocontrol agents and natural plant products. Methods of storage-ventilated, refrigerated, MAS, CA storage, physical injuries and disorders; Packing methods and transport, principles and methods of preservation, food processing, canning, fruit juices, beverages, pickles, jam, jellies, candies; Dried and dehydrated products, nutritionally enriched products, fermented fruit beverages, packaging technology, processing waste management, food safety standards.

Unit 7. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Growth and development- definition, parameters of growth and development, growth dynamics, morphogenesis; Annual, semi-perennial and perennial horticultural crops, environmental impact on growth and development, effect of light, photosynthesis and photoperiodism vernalisation, effect of temperature, heat units, thermoperiodism; Assimilate partitioning during growth and development, influence of water and mineral nutrition during growth and development, biosynthesis of auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins, abscissic acid, ethylene, brassinosteroids, growth inhibitors, morphactins, role of plant growth promoters and inhibitors; Developmental physiology and biochemistry during dormancy, bud break, juvenility, vegetative to reproductive interphase, flowering, pollination, fertilization and fruit set, fruit drop, fruit. growth, ripening and seed development; Growth and developmental process during stress - manipulation of growth and development, impact of pruning and training, chemical manipulations in horticultural crops, molecular and genetic approaches in plant growth development.

Unit 8. BIOTECHNOLOGY OF FRUIT CROPS

- ❖ Harnessing bio-technology in horticultural crops, influence of plant materials, physical, chemical factors and growth regulators on growth and development of plant cell, tissue and organ culture; Callus culture - types, cell division, differentiation, morphogenesis, organogenesis, embryogenesis; Use of bioreactors and *in vitro* methods for production of secondary metabolites, suspension culture, nutrition of tissues and cells, regeneration of tissues, *ex vitro*, establishment of tissue cultured plants; Physiology of hardening - hardening and field transfer, organ culture - meristem, embryo, anther, ovule culture, embryo rescue, somaclonal variation, protoplast culture and fusion; Construction and identification of somatic hybrids and cybrids, wide hybridization, *in vitro* pollination and fertilization, haploids, *in vitro* mutation, artificial seeds, cryopreservation, rapid clonal propagation, genetic engineering and transformation in horticulture crops, use of molecular markers. *In vitro* selection for biotic and abiotic stress, achievements of biotechnology in horticultural crops.

Unit 9. PROTECTED FRUIT CULTURE

- ❖ Greenhouse - World scenario, Indian situation: present and future, Different agro- climatic zones in India, Environmental factors and their effects on plant growth; Basics of greenhouse design, different types of

structures - glasshouse, shade net, poly tunnels - Design and development of low cost greenhouse structures; Interaction of light, temperature, humidity, CO₂, water on crop regulation - Greenhouse heating, cooling, ventilation and shading; Types of ventilation- Forced cooling techniques - Glazing materials - Micro irrigation and Fertigation; Automated greenhouses, microcontrollers, waste water recycling, Management of pest and diseases - JPM.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Unit 1. PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF COOL SEASON

- ❖ Introduction, botany and taxonomy, climatic and soil requirements, commercial varieties/hybrids, sowing/planting times and methods, seed rate and seed treatment, nutritional and irrigation requirements, intercultural operations, weed control, mulching, physiological disorders, harvesting, post-harvest management, plant protection measures and seed production of: Potato, Cole crops: cabbage, cauliflower, knoll kohl, sprouting broccoli, Brussels sprout, Root crops: carrot, radish, turnip, and beetroot, Bulb crops: onion and garlic, Peas and broad bean, green leafy cool season vegetables.

Unit 2. PRODUCTION TECH. OF WARM SEASON VEGETABLE CROPS

- ❖ Introduction, botany and taxonomy, climatic and soil requirements, commercial varieties/hybrids, sowing/planting times and methods, seed rate and seed treatment, nutritional and irrigation requirements, intercultural operations, weed control, mulching, physiological disorders, harvesting, post harvest management, plant protection measures, economics of crop production and seed production of: Tomato, eggplant, hot and sweet peppers, Okra, beans, cowpea and cluster bean, Cucurbitaceous crops, Tapioca and sweet potato, Green leafy warm season vegetables.

Unit 3. BREEDING OF VEGETABLE CROPS

- ❖ Origin, botany, taxonomy, cytogenetics, genetics, breeding objectives, breeding methods (introduction, selection, hybridization, mutation), varieties and varietal characterization, resistance breeding for biotic and abiotic stress, quality improvement, molecular marker, genomics, marker assisted breeding and QTLs, biotechnology, and their use in breeding in vegetable crops-Issue of patenting, PPVF'R act. Potato and tomato, Eggplant, hot pepper, sweet pepper and okra, Peas and beans, amaranth, chenopods and lettuce, Gourds, melons, pumpkins and squashes, Cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, beetroot, radish, sweet potato and tapioca.

Unit 4. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Cellular structures and their functions; definition of growth and development, growth analysis and its importance in vegetable production;

Physiology of dormancy and germination of vegetable seeds, tubers and bulbs; Role of auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins and abscissic acid; Application of synthetic hormones, plant growth retardants and inhibitors for various purposes in vegetable crop; Role and mode of action of morphactins, antitranspirants, anti-auxin, ripening retardant and plant stimulants in vegetable crop production; Role of light, temperature and photoperiod on growth, development of underground parts, flowering and sex expression in vegetable crops; apical dominance; Physiology of fruit set, fruit development, fruit growth, flower and fruit drop; parthenocarpy in vegetable crops; phototropism, ethylene inhibitors, senescence and abscission; fruit ripening and physiological changes associated with ripening; Plant growth regulators in relation to vegetable production; morphogenesis and tissue culture techniques in vegetable crops. sex expression in cucurbits and checking flower and fruit drops and improving fruit set in Solanaceous vegetables; growth analysis techniques in vegetable crops.

Unit 5. SEED PRODUCTION

- ❖ Introduction; modes of propagation in vegetables; Seed morphology and development in vegetable seeds; Floral biology of these plant species; classification of vegetable crops based on pollination and reproduction behavior; steps in quality seed production; identification of suitable areas/locations for seed production of these crops; Classification based on growth cycle and pollination behavior; methods of seed production; comparison between different methods e.g. seed-to-seed vs. root-to-seed method in radish; seed multiplication ratios in vegetables; pollination mechanisms; sex types, ratios and expression and modification of flowering pattern in cucurbits; nursery raising and transplanting stage; Seed production technology of vegetables viz. solanaceous, cucurbitaceous, leguminous, malvaceous, Cole crops, leafy vegetables, root, tuber and bulb crops and spices; harvesting/picking stage and seed extraction in fruit vegetables; clonal propagation and multiplication in tuber crops e.g. Potato, sweet potato, colocasia, tapioca; seed-plot technique in potato tuber seed production; hybrid seed production technology of vegetable crops, TPS (true potato seed) and its production technique; hybrids in vegetables; maintenance of parental lines; use of male sterility and self-incompatibility in hybrid seed production, environmental factors related to flowering/bolting in vegetable crops; Share of vegetable seeds in seed industry; importance and present status of vegetable industry; intellectual property rights and its implications, impact of PVP on growth of seed industry.

Unit 6. SYSTEMATICS OF VEGETABLE CROPS

- ❖ Principles of classification; different methods of classification; salient features of international code of nomenclature of vegetable crops; Origin, history, evolution and distribution of vegetable crops, botanical description of families, genera and species covering various tropical, subtropical and temperate vegetables; Cytological level of various vegetable crops; descriptive keys for important vegetables; Importance of molecular

markers in evolution of vegetable crops; molecular markers as an aid in characterization and taxonomy of vegetable crops.

Unit 7. PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF UNDEREXPLOITED VEGETABLE CROPS

- ❖ Introduction, botany and taxonomy, climatic and soil requirements, commercial varieties/hybrids, sowing/planting times and methods, seed rate and seed treatment, nutritional and irrigation requirements, intercultural operations, weed control, mulching, physiological disorders, harvesting, post-harvest management, plant protection measures and seed production of: Asparagus, artichoke and leek; Brussels sprout, Chinese cabbage, broccoli, kale and artichoke; Amaranth, celery, parsley, parsnip, lettuce, rhubarb, spinach, basella, bathua (chenopods) and chequer-john; Elephant foot yam, lima bean, winged bean, vegetable pigeon pea, jack bean and sword bean; Sweet gourd, spine gourd, pointed gourd, Oriental pickling melon and little gourd (kudru).

Unit 8. POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY OF VEGETABLE CROPS

- ❖ Importance and scope of post-harvest management of vegetables; Maturity indices and standards for different vegetables; methods of maturity determinations; biochemistry of maturity and ripening, enzymatic and textural changes, ethylene evolution and ethylene management, respiration, transpiration, regulation methods; Harvesting tools, harvesting practices for specific market requirements; post-harvest physiological and biochemical changes, disorders-chilling injury in vegetables, influence of pre-harvest practices and other factors affecting post-harvest losses, packaging house operations, commodity pretreatments- chemicals, wax coating, prepackaging and irradiation; packaging of vegetables, post-harvest, diseases and prevention from infestation, principles of transport; Methods and practices of storage- ventilated, refrigerated, MA, CA storage, hypobaric storage, pre-cooling and cold storage, zero energy cool chamber; storage disorders.