

Restructured and Revised
Syllabi of Post-graduate Programmes
Vol. 1

Horticultural Sciences

- Fruit Science (FSC)
- Vegetable Sciences (VSC)
- Floriculture and Landscaping (FLS)
- Plantation, Spices, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops (PSMA)
- Post Harvest Management (PHM)

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Chairman, Convener and Members
BSMA-Horticulture Sciences-2019

General Introduction

Horticulture plays a pivotal role in the food and livelihood security of India. Though horticulture crops occupy only 8.5 per cent of areable land, they contribute 25.5 per cent of the Agriculture GDP. Plantation crops especially tea, coffee and rubber crops just occupying 0.95 per cent to of cropped area have stake of 15.1 per cent of the total export earnings of agricultural produce. Therefore, the country has considered horticultural and plantation sector as the growth engine of Agricultural economy. It is important to mention here that the horticultural crop production in the country surpassed food production for the first time during 2013–14. The trend has been continuing and production for the year 2017–18 has been in order of 321 million tones. Over last decades, the area under horticultural crops grew by about 3 per cent per annum with increase in annual production by 5.4 per cent and the share of horticulture output in agriculture being more than 33 per cent.

Coming to the genesis and development of horticultural education in the country it dates back to mid 1930's where horticulture was considered as a part of Economic Botany in the College of Agriculture, Pune. It became independent department, subsequently, in several SAU's. At present, the discipline of horticulture has been further bifurcated upto five departments in many agri-horticultural universities in the country.

The BSMA constituted by the ICAR vide OO. No.F.No.13(1)/2007-EQR dated January 14, 2008 under Chairmanship of Dr K.V. Peter, Former Vice-Chancellor, formulated the common PG Syllabus for Horticulture discipline for the first time and recommended for implementation of the same uniformly throughout the country. The document was published by the ICAR during April 2009. The said committee, considered four discipline in horticulture science, viz., Fruit Science, Vegetable Science, Floriculture and Landscape Architecture and Plantation, Spices, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops, instead of one composite discipline, viz., Horticulture.

The ICAR in its O.O.F.No.7/6/2017 EQR dt: 04.04.2018 has constituted 19 BSMA Committees based on the National Core Group recommendations to look into various issues related to PG Programmes with the following terms of reference.

1. Development of Academic Regulations for Master and Ph.D. program
2. Refining names and curricula of Master's and Ph.D. disciplines for uniformity.
3. Revision of syllabi for courses and Master's and Ph.D. degree programmes.

Overall Recommendations

1. It was decided to reintroduce the degree programme in M.Sc. (Hort.)/ Ph.D. (Hort.) in Post-harvest Management.
2. It was decided to adopt common Academic regulation proposed by the Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, Madhya Pradesh as presented and discussed during review meeting during 23–24, April 2019, NASC, New Delhi.
3. It was recommended to have degree nomenclatures in Postgraduate programmes of Horticulture are as follows.
 - (a) M.Sc. (Hort.)/ Ph.D. (Hort.) Vegetable Science
 - (b) M.Sc. (Hort.)/ Ph.D. (Hort.) Fruit Science
 - (c) M.Sc. (Hort.)/ Ph.D. (Hort.) Floriculture and Landscaping



- (d) M.Sc. (Hort.)/ Ph.D. (Hort.) Plantation, Spices, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops
 (e) M.Sc. (Hort.)/ Ph.D. (Hort.) Post-harvest Management
4. It was also recommended to propose names of department on the same lines to bring the uniformity among SAU's, CAU's, Deemed Universities, etc.
 5. It was decided to include common compulsory courses as finalized by other BSMA Committees for those courses which are common across disciplines.

Discipline-wise Restructured Syllabi

The course structure and minimum credit requirement as evolved through a series of meetings and workshops of BSMA-Horticultural Sciences and Review meetings by NCG are as follows:

	Masters' Programme	Doctoral Programme
(i) Course work		
Major Courses	20	12
Minor Courses	08	06
Supporting Course(s)	06	05
Common compulsory courses	05	–
Seminar	01	02
(ii) Comprehensive Exam	–	Non-credit course
(iii) Thesis/ Research	30	75
Total	70	100

Major Courses: The courses in the Department/ Discipline in which a student takes admission.

Minor Courses: The courses closely related to a student's major discipline (Horticultural Sciences).

Supporting Courses: The courses not related to the major discipline. It could be any course considered relevant for student's research work or necessary for building his overall competence.

Common Compulsory Courses: These following courses will be offered preferably as e-courses for all students undergoing Master's degree programme. The Courses, PGS-503 and PGS-505 are already in the form of e-courses.

Common compulsory courses

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
PGS-501	Library and Information Services	0+1
PGS-502	Technical Writing and Communications Skills	0+1
PGS-503	Intellectual Property and its Management in Agriculture	1+0
PGS-504	Basic Concepts in Laboratory Techniques	0+1
PGS-505	Agricultural Research, Research Ethics and Rural Development Programmes	1+0

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Syllabi of Post-graduate Programmes

Vol. 1

Horticultural Sciences

– Fruit Science

Preamble

(Fruit Science)

India is one of the top ranking fruit producing countries in the world. It is evident from current estimates that India is producing to the tune of 100 million metric tonnes on annual basis with average productivity of 14-15 tonnes per hectare. Diverse and peculiar agro-ecological conditions prevalent in the country lays down a suitable platform to grow wide range of tropical, subtropical and temperate fruits including nuts. Given the statistics, India is the largest producer of fruits like mango, banana, papaya and pomegranate achieving highest productivity in grape, banana and papaya on the global scenario. Several fruits like mango, banana, grapes, etc. are being exported besides several others have untapped export potential to earn foreign exchange. On the whole, horticulture contributes about 30 per cent to GDP of agriculture, with major contributions coming from cultivation and processing of fruits and nuts. It is worth mentioning that fruit production occupies a special role in today's multi-faceted agriculture.

Per capita consumption of fruits have increased significantly owing to consumer's awareness for healthy foods rich in vitamins, minerals and antioxidants coupled with enhanced levels of productivity leading to increased availability. Fruit production has witnessed tremendous developments owing to systematic research efforts in the past few decades. Notable examples are making available quality planting material including rootstocks through genetic improvement and efficient propagation protocols; judicious and integrated use of water and nutrients through micro-irrigation approaches; biotic and abiotic stress management practices; high density planting systems; crop regulation and pre- and post harvest management.

The above mentioned wide ranging advancements in the field of fruit science necessitate their precise inclusion in the course curricula for delivering and assuring quality education in an updated manner. This specifically aims to develop an especially trained cadre of human resource equipped with holistic and updated knowledge in fruit science. Thus, the various courses so developed constitute the State-of-Art framework of modern practices in fruit production and orchard management. The course design lays requisite emphasis on skill development in addition to addressing the educational requirements of the post-graduate students *vis-a-vis* latest know-how. Course contents have been framed to encompass various related fields like physiology, biochemistry, genetic and molecular biology to draw better insight and understanding into the different mechanisms underlying sustainable fruit production systems.

In short, course restructuring can be viewed as a comprehensive package drawing deeper insight into cultural and management practices extending from superior cultivars/ rootstocks, planting systems, propagation methods, training and pruning, orchard floor management, plant protection measures, crop regulation, maturation and harvesting. The existing courses have been redesigned to include the technological interventions, molecular approaches and hi-tech innovations made in the last decade or so. Courses have been added on Systematics, Nutrition, Research Ethics and Methodologies, Smart Fruit Production to broaden the student's reach of understanding of principles and modern trends in fruit growing.



Course Title with Credit Load M.Sc. (Hort.) in Fruit Science

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
Major Courses (20 Credits)		
FSC 501*	Tropical Fruit Production	2+1
FSC 502*	Sub-Tropical and Temperate Fruit Production	2+1
FSC 503*	Propagation and Nursery Management of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 504*	Breeding of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 505	Systematics of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 506	Canopy Management in Fruit Crops	1+1
FSC 507	Growth and Development of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 508	Nutrition of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 509	Biotechnology of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 510	Organic Fruit Culture	2+1
FSC 511	Export Oriented Fruit Production	2+1
FSC 512	Climate Change and Fruit Crops	1+0
FSC 513	Minor Fruit Production	2+1
	Minor Courses	08
	Supporting Courses	06
	Common compulsory courses	05
FSC 591	Seminar	0+1
FSC 599	Research	0+30
	Total Credits	70

*Compulsory among major courses

Course Contents

M.Sc. (Hort.) in Fruit Science

- I. Course Title** : Tropical Fruit Production
II. Course Code : FSC 501
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Tropical fruits occupy a distinct place in global fruit production. Apart from ecological specificities, tropical fruits enjoy favour among masses being delicious and nutritious. As such, the course has been designed to provide update knowledge on various production technologies of tropical fruits on sustainable basis.

V. Aim of the course

To impart comprehensive knowledge to the students on cultural and management practices for growing tropical fruits.

The course is organised as follows:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	I Importance and Background
2	Agro-Techniques	I Propagation, Planting and Orchard Floor Management
3	Crop Management	I Flowering, Fruit-Set and Harvesting

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Importance and Background: Importance, origin and distribution, major species, rootstocks and commercial varieties of regional, national and international importance, eco-physiological requirements.

Block 2: Agro-techniques

Unit I: Propagation, Planting and Orchard Floor Management: Asexual and sexual methods of propagation, planting systems and planting densities, training and pruning methods, rejuvenation, intercropping, nutrient management, water management, fertigation, use of bio-fertilizers, role of bio-regulators, abiotic factors limiting fruit production.

Block 3: Crop Management

Unit I: Flowering, Fruit-Set and Harvesting: Physiology of flowering, pollination management, fruit set and development, physiological disorders – causes and remedies, crop regulation, quality improvement by management practices; maturity indices, harvesting, grading, packing, storage and ripening techniques; insect and disease management.

Crops

Mango, Banana, Guava, Pineapple, Papaya, Avocado, Jackfruit, Annonas, Aonla, Ber, etc.

VII. Practicals

- Distinguished features of tropical fruit species, cultivars and rootstocks (2);
- Demonstration of planting systems, training and pruning (3);
- Hands on practices on pollination and crop regulation (2);
- Leaf sampling and nutrient analysis (3);
- Physiological disorders-malady diagnosis (1);
- Physico-chemical analysis of fruit quality attributes (3);
- Field/ Exposure visits to tropical orchards (1);
- Project preparation for establishing commercial orchards (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

The students are expected to equip themselves with know-how on agro-techniques for establishment and management of an orchard leading to optimum and quality fruit production of tropical fruits.

X. Suggested Reading

- Bartholomew DP, Paull RE and Rohrbach KG. 2002. *The Pineapple: Botany, Production, and Uses*. CAB International.
- Bose TK, Mitra SK and Sanyal D. 2002. *Fruits of India – Tropical and Sub-Tropical*. 3rd Edn. Naya Udyog, Kolkata.
- Dhillon WS. 2013. *Fruit Production in India*. Narendra Publ. House, New Delhi.
- Iyer CPA and Kurian RM. 2006. *High Density Planting in Tropical Fruits: Principles and Practices*. IBDC Publishers, New Delhi.
- Litz RE. 2009. *The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses*. CAB International.
- Madhawa Rao VN. 2013. *Banana*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- Midmore D. 2015. *Principles of Tropical Horticulture*. CAB International.
- Mitra SK and Sanyal D. 2013. *Guava*, ICAR, New Delhi.
- Morton JF. 2013. *Fruits of Warm Climates*. Echo Point Book Media, USA.
- Nakasome HY and Paull RE. 1998. *Tropical Fruits*. CAB International.
- Paull RE and Duarte O. 2011. *Tropical Fruits* (Vol. 1). CAB International.
- Rani S, Sharma A and Wali VK. 2018. *Guava (Psidium guajava L.)*. Astral, New Delhi.
- Robinson JC and Saúco VG. 2010. *Bananas and Plantains*. CAB International.
- Sandhu S and Gill BS. 2013. *Physiological Disorders of Fruit Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Schaffer B, Wolstenholme BN and Whiley AW. 2013. *The Avocado: Botany, Production and Uses*. CAB International.
- Sharma KK and Singh NP. 2011. *Soil and Orchard Management*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Valavi SG, Peter KV and Thottappilly G. 2011. *The Jackfruit*. Stadium Press, USA.



- I. Course Title : Subtropical and Temperate Fruit Production**
II. Course Code : FSC 502
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Agro-climatic diversity in India facilitates growing a wide range of fruits extending from tropical to subtropical to temperate fruits and nuts. To highlight their ecological specificities, seasonal variations and pertinent cultural practices, a course is designed exclusively for subtropical and temperate fruits.

V. Aim of the course

To impart comprehensive knowledge to the students on cultural and management practices for growing subtropical and temperate fruits.

The course is organised as follows:

No. Blocks	Units
1	Introduction
2	Agro-Techniques
3	Crop Management

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Importance and Background: Origin, distribution and importance, major species, rootstocks and commercial varieties of regional, national and international importance, eco-physiological requirements.

Block 2: Agro-Techniques

Unit I: Propagation, Planting and Orchard Floor Management: Propagation, planting systems and densities, training and pruning, rejuvenation and replanting, intercropping, nutrient management, water management, fertigation, use of bio-fertilizers, role of bio-regulators, abiotic factors limiting fruit production.

Block 3: Crop Management

Unit I: Flowering, Fruit-Set and Harvesting: Physiology of flowering, pollination management, fruit set and development, physiological disorders- causes and remedies, crop regulation, quality improvement by management practices; maturity indices, harvesting, grading, packing, storage and ripening techniques; insect and disease management.

Crops

Citrus, Grapes, Litchi, Pomegranate, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherries, Berries, Persimmon, Kiwifruit, Nuts- Walnut, Almond, Pecan, etc.

VII. Practicals

- Distinguished features of fruit species, cultivars and rootstocks (2);
- Demonstration of planting systems, training and pruning (3);
- Hands on practices on pollination and crop regulation (2);
- Leaf sampling and nutrient analysis (3);

- Physiological disorders-malady diagnosis (1);
- Physico-chemical analysis of fruit quality attributes (3);
- Field/ Exposure visits to subtropical and temperate orchards (1);
- Project preparation for establishing commercial orchards (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student are expected to equip themselves with principles and practices of producing subtropical (citrus, grapes, litchi, pomegranate, etc.) and temperate fruits (apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherries, berries, kiwifruit, etc.) and nuts (almond, walnut, pecan, etc.)

X. Suggested Reading

- Chadha KL and Awasthi RP. 2005. *The Apple*. Malhotra Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Chadha TR. 2011. *A Text Book of Temperate Fruits*. ICAR, New Delhi
- Childers NF, Morris JR and Sibbett GS. 1995. *Modern Fruit Science: Orchard and Small Fruit Culture*. Horticultural Publications, USA.
- Creasy G and Creasy L. 2018. *Grapes*. CAB International.
- Davies FS and Albrigo LG. 1994. *Citrus*. CAB International.
- Dhillon WS. 2013. *Fruit Production in India*. Narendra Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Jackson D, Thiele G, Looney NE and Morley-Bunker M. 2011. *Temperate and Subtropical Fruit Production*. CAB International.
- Ladanya M. 2010. *Citrus Fruit: Biology, Technology and Evaluation*. Academic Press.
- Layne DR and Bassi D. 2008. *The Peach: Botany, Production and Uses*. CABI.
- Menzel CM and Waite GK. 2005. *Litchi and Longan: Botany, Production and Uses*. CAB International.
- Pandey RM and Randey SN. 1996. *The Grape in India*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- Rajput CBS, and Haribabu RS. 2006. *Citriculture*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Sandhu S and Gill BS. 2013. *Physiological Disorders of Fruit Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Sharma RM, Pandey SN and Pandey V. 2015. *The Pear – Production, Post-harvest Management and Protection*. IBDC Publisher, New Delhi.
- Sharma RR and Krishna H. 2018. *Textbook of Temperate Fruits*. CBS Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Singh S, Shivshankar VJ, Srivastava AK and Singh IP. 2004. *Advances in Citriculture*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Tromp J, Webster AS and Wertheim SJ. 2005. *Fundamentals of Temperate Zone Tree Fruit Production*. Backhuys Publishers, Lieden, The Netherlands.
- Webster A and Looney N. *Cherries: Crop Physiology, Production and Uses*. CABI.
- Westwood MN. 2009. *Temperate Zone Pomology: Physiology and Culture*. Timber Press, USA.

I. Course Title : Propagation and Nursery Management in Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 503

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Availability of sufficient and healthy planting material is pivotal for expanding fruit culture. This necessitates requisite skill and efficient multiplication protocols



for raising plants and their in house management prior to distribution or field transfer, hence the course is developed.

V. Aim of the course

To understand the principles and methods of propagation and nursery management in fruit crops.

The course is organised as follows:

No. Blocks	Units
1 Introduction	I General Concepts and Phenomena
2 Propagation	I Conventional Asexual Propagation II Micropropagation
3 Nursery	I Management Practices and Regulation

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit 1: General Concepts and Phenomena: Introduction, understanding cellular basis for propagation, sexual and asexual propagation, apomixis, polyembryony, chimeras. Factors influencing seed germination of fruit crops, dormancy, hormonal regulation of seed germination and seedling growth. Seed quality, treatment, packing, storage, certification and testing.

Block 2: Propagation

Unit I: Conventional Asexual Propagation: Cutting– methods, rooting of soft and hardwood cuttings under mist and hotbeds. Use of PGR in propagation, Physiological, anatomical and biochemical aspects of root induction in cuttings. Layering – principle and methods.

Budding and grafting – principles and methods, establishment and management of bud wood bank. Stock, scion and inter stock relationship – graft incompatibility, physiology of rootstock and top working.

Unit II: Micropropagation: Micro-propagation – principles and concepts, commercial exploitation in horticultural crops. Techniques – *in-vitro* clonal propagation, direct organogenesis, embryogenesis, micrografting, meristem culture, genetic fidelity testing. Hardening, packaging and transport of micro-propagules.

Block 3: Nursery

Unit I: Management Practices and Regulation: Nursery – types, structures, components, planning and layout. Nursery management practices for healthy propagule production. Nursery Act, nursery accreditation, import and export of seeds and planting material and quarantine.

VII. Practical

- Hands on practices on rooting of dormant and summer cuttings (3);
- Anatomical studies in rooting of cutting and graft union(1);
- Hands on practices on various methods of budding and grafting (4);
- Propagation by layering and stooling (2);

- Micropropagation- explant preparation, media preparation, culturing – meristem tip culture, axillary bud culture, micro-grafting, hardening (4);
- Visit to commercial tissue culture laboratories and accredited nurseries (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

The student would be expected to equip to acquire skills and knowledge on principles and practices of macro and micropropagation and the handling of propagated material in nursery.

X. Suggested Reading

- Bose TK, Mitra SK and Sadhu MK. 1991. *Propagation of Tropical and Subtropical Horticultural Crops*. Naya Prokash, Kolkatta.
- Davies FT, Geneve RL and Wilson SB. 2018. *Hartmann and Kester's Plant Propagation- Principles and Practices*. Pearson, USA/ PrenticeHall of India. New Delhi.
- Gill SS, Bal JS and Sandhu AS. 2016. *Raising Fruit Nursery*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Jain S and Ishil K. 2003. *Micropropagation of Woody Trees and Fruits*. Springer.
- Jain S and Hoggmann H. 2007. *Protocols for Micropropagation of Woody Trees and Fruits*. Springer.
- Joshi P. 2015. *Nursery Management of Fruit Crops in India*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Love et al. 2017. *Tropical Fruit Tree Propagation Guide*. UH-CTAHR F_N_49. College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manwa, USA.
- Peter KV, eds. 2008. *Basics of Horticulture*. New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi.
- Rajan S and Baby LM. 2007. *Propagation of Horticultural Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Sharma RR. 2014. *Propagation of Horticultural Crops*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Sharma RR and Srivastav M. 2004. *Propagation and Nursery Management*. Intl. Book Publishing Co., Lucknow.
- Singh SP. 1989. *Mist Propagation*. Metropolitan Book Co.
- Singh RS. 2014. *Propagation of Horticultural Plants: Arid and Semi-Arid Regions*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Tyagi S. 2019. *Hi-Tech Horticulture*. Vol I: *Crop Improvement, Nursery and Rootstock Management*. NIPA, New Delhi.

I. Course Title : Breeding of Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 504

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Development of genetically improved varieties and rootstock is a continuous process which is realized through selection and breeding approaches. This is necessary to enhance the productivity and meet ever-changing climatic conditions and market/consumer preferences. As such, a course is formulated to generate know-how on genetic and breeding aspects of fruit crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart comprehensive knowledge on principles and practices of fruit breeding.



The course organisation is as under:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Importance, Taxonomy and Genetic Resources
2	Reproductive Biology	Blossom Biology and Breeding Systems
3	Breeding approaches	Conventional and Non-Conventional Breeding

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Importance, Taxonomy and Genetic Resources: Introduction and importance, origin and distribution, taxonomical status – species and cultivars, cytogenetics, genetic resources.

Block 2: Reproductive Biology

Unit I: Blossom Biology and Breeding Systems: Blossom biology, breeding systems – spontaneous mutations, polyploidy, incompatibility, sterility, parthenocarpy, apomixis, breeding objectives, ideotypes.

Block 3: Breeding Approaches

Unit I: Conventional and Non-Conventional Breeding: Approaches for crop improvement – direct 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 thrusts.

Crops

Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Citrus, Grapes, Litchi, Guava, Pomegranate, Papaya, Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Cherries, Strawberry, Kiwifruit, Nuts

VII. Practicals

- Exercises on bearing habit, floral biology (2);
- Pollen viability and fertility studies (1);
- Hands on practices in hybridization (3);
- Raising and handling of hybrid progenies (2);
- Induction of mutations and polyploidy (2);
- Evaluation of biometrical traits and quality traits (2);
- Screening for resistance against abiotic stresses (2);
- Developing breeding programme for specific traits (2);
- Visit to research stations working on fruit breeding (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

- After successful completion of the course, the students are expected to
- Have an understanding on importance and peculiarities of fruit breeding



- Have an updated knowledge on reproductive biology, genetics and inherent breeding systems.
- Have detailed knowledge of various methods/ approaches of breeding fruit crops

X. Suggested Reading

- Abraham Z. 2017. *Fruit Breeding*. Agri-Horti Press, New Delhi.
- Badenes ML and Byrne DH. 2012. *Fruit Breeding*. Springer Science, New York.
- Dinesh MR. 2015. *Fruit Breeding*, New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi.
- Ghosh SN, Verma MK and Thakur A. 2018. *Temperate Fruit Crop Breeding- Domestication to Cultivar Development*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Hancock JF. 2008. *Temperate Fruit Crop Breeding: Germplasm to Genomics*. Springer Science, New York.
- Jain SN and Priyadarshan PM. 2009. *Breeding Plantation and Tree Crops: Tropical Species*. Springer Science, New York.
- Jain S and Priyadarshan PM. 2009. *Breeding Plantation and Tree Crops: Temperate Species*. Springer Science, New York.
- Janick J and Moore JN. 1996. *Fruit Breeding*. Vols. I–III. John Wiley & Sons, USA.
- Kumar N. 2014. *Breeding of Horticultural Crops: Principles and Practices*. NIPA, N. Delhi.
- Moore JN and Janick J. 1983. *Methods in Fruit Breeding*. Purdue University Press, USA.
- Ray PK. 2002. *Breeding Tropical and Subtropical Fruits*. Narosa Publ. House, New Delhi.

I. Course Title : Systematics of Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 505

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Life forms and their behaviour are best understood if properly described to the stake holders. Therefore, identification and characterization are pre-requisites to distinctly describe the plant species. The fruit crop species are no exception, and thus an exclusive course on their categorisation and description exhibiting a great deal of variation.

V. Aim of the course

To acquaint with the classification, nomenclature and description of various fruit crops.

The course is organised as under:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Biosystematics	Nomenclature and Classification
2	Botanical Keys and Descriptors	Identification and Description
3	Special Topics	Registration and Modern Systematics

VI. Theory

Block 1: Biosystematics

Unit I: Nomenclature and Classification: Biosystematics – introduction and significance; history of nomenclature of cultivated plants, classification and nomenclature systems; International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants



Block 2: Botanical Keys and Descriptors

Unit I: Identification and Description: Methods of identification and description of cultivated fruit and nut species and their wild relatives features; development of plant keys for systematic identification and classification.

Development of fruit crop descriptors- based upon Bioversity International Descriptors and UPOV/ DUS test guidelines, botanical and pomological description of major cultivars and rootstocks of tropical, subtropical and temperate fruits and nut crops

Block 3: Special Topics

Unit I: Registration and Modern Systematics: Registration, Use of chemotaxonomy, biochemical and molecular markers in modern systematics

VII. Practicals

- Exercises on identification and pomological description of various fruit species and cultivars (6);
- Development of descriptive blanks *vis-a-vis* UPOV/ DUS test guidelines and Bioversity International (4);
- Descriptors for developing fruit species and cultivar descriptive databases (4);
- Visits to major germplasm centres and field genebanks (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of the course, the students would be able to—

- Categorise different fruit species into broad groups.
- Identify various fruit cultivars on basis of distinguishing features
- Characterize fruit cultivars for description, registration and protection

X. Suggested Reading

- ASHS. 1997. *The Brooks and Olmo Register of Fruit and Nut Varieties*. 3rd Ed. ASHS Press.
- Bhattacharya B and Johri BM. 2004. *Flowering Plants: Taxonomy and Phylogeny*. Narosa Pub. House, New Delhi.
- Pandey BP. 1999. *Taxonomy of Angiosperms*. S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.
- Pareek OP and Sharma S. 2017. *Systematic Pomology*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
- Sharma G, Sharma OC and Thakur BS. 2009. *Systematics of Fruit Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Simpson M. 2010. *Plant Systematics*. 2nd Edn. Elsevier.
- Spencer RR, Cross R and Lumley P. 2003. *Plant Names*. 3rd Ed. *A Guide to Botanical Nomenclature*, CISRO, Australia.
- Srivastava U, Mahajan RK, Gangopadhyay KK, Singh M and Dhillon BS. 2001. *Minimal Descriptors of Agri-Horticultural Crops. I: Fruits*. NBPGR, New Delhi.
- Zielinski QB. 1955. *Modern Systematic Pomology*. Wm. C. Brown Co., Iowa, USA.



- I. Course Title : Canopy Management of Fruit Crops**
II. Course Code : FSC 506
III. Credit Hours : (1+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Plant architecture plays an important role in enhancing photosynthetic efficiency and resultant quantity and quality of the fruit produce. Manipulation of plant growth and development can be done by employing different training and pruning procedures besides through the use of growth regulators, specific rootstocks, etc. Hence this course is developed to address the aforesaid issues.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge on principles and practices in management of canopy architecture for quality fruit production.

The course organisation is as follows:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Canopy Architecture	Introduction, types and Classification
2	Canopy Management	Physical Manipulation and Growth regulation

VI. Theory

Block 1: Canopy Architecture

Unit I: Introduction, Types and Classification: Canopy management – importance and factors affecting canopy development. Canopy types and structures, canopy manipulation for optimum utilization of light and its interception. Spacing and utilization of land area – Canopy classification.

Block 2: Canopy Management

Unit I: Physical Manipulation and Growth Regulation: Canopy management through rootstock and scion. Canopy management through plant growth regulators, training and pruning and management practices. Canopy development and management in relation to growth, flowering, fruiting and fruit quality.

VII. Practicals

- Study of different types of canopies (2);
- Training of plants for different canopy types (2);
- Canopy development through pruning (2);
- Understanding bearing behaviour and canopy management in different fruits (2);
- Use of plant growth regulators (2);
- Geometry of planting (1);
- Development of effective canopy with support system (2);
- Study on effect of different canopy types on production and quality of fruits (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations



- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of the course, the students are expected to learn

- The basic principles of canopy management to modify plant architecture
- The skills on training and pruning of fruit crops, and growth regulation

X. Suggested Reading

- Bakshi JC, Uppal DK and Khajuria HN. 1988. *The Pruning of Fruit Trees and Vines*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Chadha KL and Shikhamany SD. 1999. *The Grape, Improvement, Production and Post Harvest Management*. Malhotra Publishing House, Delhi.
- Iyer CPA and Kurian RM. 2006. *High Density Planting in Tropical Fruits: Principles and Practices*. IBDC Publishers, New Delhi.
- Pradeepkumar T. 2008. *Management of Horticultural Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Singh G. 2010. *Practical Manual on Canopy Management in Fruit Crops*. Dept. of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture (GoI), New Delhi.
- Srivastava KK. 2012. *Canopy Management in Fruits*. ICAR, New Delhi

I. Course Title : Growth and Development of Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 507

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

The underlying principles and parameters of growth and development needs to be understood for harnessing maximum benefits in term of yield and quality. External environment and inherent hormonal and metabolic pathways considerably determine growth dynamics. Thus, a course is formulated to develop know-how on physiological and physical aspects of growth and development processes.

V. Aim of the course

To develop comprehensive understanding on growth and development of fruit crops.

The course is structured as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	General Concepts and Principles
2	Environment and Development	Climatic Factors, Hormones and Developmental Physiology
3	Stress Management	Strategies for Overcoming Stress

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: General Concepts and Principles: Growth and development- definition, parameters of growth and development, growth dynamics and morphogenesis.

Block 2: Environment and Development

Unit I: Climatic Factors, Hormones and Developmental Physiology: Environmental impact on growth and development- effect of light,

temperature, photosynthesis and photoperiodism, vernalisation, heat units and thermoperiodism. Assimilate partitioning, influence of water and mineral nutrition in growth and development; concepts of plant hormone and bioregulators, history, biosynthesis and physiological role of auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins, abscissic acid, ethylene, growth inhibitors and retardant, brassinosteroids, other New PGRs. 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.

Block 3: Stress Management

Unit I: Strategies for Overcoming Stress: Growth and developmental process during stress – manipulation of growth and development, impact of pruning and training, chemical manipulations and Commercial application of PGRs in fruit crops, molecular and genetic approaches in plant growth and development.

VII. Practicals

- Understanding dormancy mechanisms in fruit crops and seed stratification (2);
- Techniques of growth analysis (2);
- Evaluation of photosynthetic efficiency under different environments (2);
- Exercises on hormone assays (2);
- Practicals on use of growth regulators (2);
- Understanding ripening phenomenon in fruits (2);
- Study on impact of physical manipulations on growth and development (1);
- Study on chemical manipulations on growth and development (1);
- Understanding stress impact on growth and development (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

Consequent upon successful completion of the course, the students are expected to have

- Equipped with understanding of various growth and development processes
- Learned about the role of environment and growth substances
- Acquired the skills to realise optimum growth and development under stress conditions

X. Suggested Reading

- Bhatnagar P. 2017. *Physiology of Growth and Development of Horticultural Crops*. Agrobios (India).
- Buchanan B, Gruissem W and Jones R. 2002. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants*. John Wiley & Sons, NY, USA.
- Dhillon WS and Bhatt ZA. 2011. *Fruit Tree Physiology*. Narendra Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Durner E. 2013. *Principles of Horticultural Physiology*. CAB International.



- Epstein E. 1972. *Mineral Nutrition of Plants: Principles and Perspectives*. John Wiley & Sons, NY, USA.
- Faust M. 1989. *Physiology of Temperate Zone Fruit Trees*. John Wiley & Sons, NY, USA.
- Fosket DE. 1994. *Plant Growth and Development: a Molecular Approach*. Academic Press, USA.
- Leopold AC and Kriedermann PE. 1985. *Plant Growth and Development*. 3rd Ed. McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- Roberts J, Downs S and Parker P. 2002. Plant Growth Development. In: Salisbury FB and Ross CW. (Eds.) *Plant Physiology*. 4th Ed. Wadsworth Publications, USA.
- Schafeer, B. and Anderson, P. 1994. *Handbook of Environmental Physiology of Fruit Crops*. Vol. 1 & 2. CRC Press. USA.
- Seymour GB, Taylor JE and Tucker GA. 1993. *Biochemistry of Fruit Ripening*. Chapman & Hall, London.

- I. Course Title : Nutrition of Fruit Crops**
- II. Course Code : FSC 508**
- III. Credit Hours : (2+1)**

IV. Why this course ?

Nutrients play a significant role in almost every growth and development process determining vigour, yield and quality of fruits. Henceforth, a course is designed to have an in depth study of various nutrients, their uptake and use efficiency in realizing sustainable fruit production

V. Aim of the course

To acquaint with principles and practices involved in nutrition of fruit crops
The course is organised as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	General Concepts and Principles
2	Requirements and Applications	Diagnostics, Estimation and Application
3	Newer Approaches	Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: General Concepts and Principles: Importance and history of nutrition in fruit crops, essential plant nutrients, factors affecting plant nutrition; nutrient uptake and their removal from soil.

Block 2: Requirements and Applications

Unit I: Diagnostics, Estimation and Application: Nutrient requirements, root distribution in fruit crops, soil and foliar application of nutrients in major fruit crops, fertilizer use efficiency. Methods and techniques for evaluating the requirement of macro- and micro-elements, Diagnostic and interpretation techniques including DRIS. Role of different macro- and micro-nutrients, their deficiency and toxicity disorders, corrective measures to overcome deficiency and toxicity disorders.

Block 3: Newer Approaches

Unit I: Integrated Nutrient Management (INM): Fertigation in fruit crops, bio-fertilizers and their use in INM systems.

VII. Practicals

- Visual identification of nutrient deficiency symptoms in fruit crops (2);
- Identification and application of organic, inorganic and bio-fertilizers (1);
- Soil/ tissue collection and preparation for macro- and micro-nutrient analysis (1);
- Analysis of soil physical and chemical properties- pH, EC, Organic carbon (1);
- Determination of N,P,K and other macro- and micronutrients (6);
- Fertigation in glasshouse and field grown horticultural crops (2);
- Preparation of micro-nutrient solutions, their spray and soil applications (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of the course, the students would be expected to

- Know the importance and various types of nutrients and their uptake mechanisms
- Analyse soil and plant status with respect to various nutrients
- Make use of corrective measures to overcome deficiency or toxicity

X. Suggested Reading

- Atkinson D, Jackson JE and Sharples RO. 1980. *Mineral Nutrition of Fruit Trees*. Butterworth – Heinemann.
- Bould C, Hewitt EJ and Needham P. 1983. *Diagnosis of Mineral Disorders in Plants Vol.1 Principles*. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
- Cooke GW. 1972. *Fertilizers for maximizing yield*. Grenada Publishing Ltd, London.
- Epstein E. 1972. *Mineral Nutrition of Plants: Principles and Perspectives*. Wiley Eastern Ltd.
- Kanwar JS. 1976. *Soil Fertility-Theory and Practice*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- Marchner Horst. 1995. *Mineral Nutrition of Higher Plants*, 2nd Ed. Marschner, Academic Press Inc. San Diego, CA.
- Mengel K and Kirkby EA. 1987. *Principles of Plant Nutrition*. 4th Ed. International Potash Institute, Worblaufen-Bern, Switzerland.
- Prakash M. 2013. *Nutritional Disorders in Fruit Crops: Diagnosis and Management*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Tandon HLS. 1992. *Management of Nutrient Interactions in Agriculture*. Fertilizer Development and Consultation Organization, New Delhi.
- Westerman RL. 1990. *Soil Testing and Plant Analysis*, 3rd Ed. Soil Science Society of America, Inc., Madison, WI.
- Yawalkar KS, Agarwal JP and Bokde S. 1972. *Manures and Fertilizers*. 3rd Ed. Agri Horticultural Publishing House, Nagpur.

I. Course Title : Biotechnology of Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 509

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

In the recent times, biotechnological interventions in fruit crops have contributed in enhanced yield, biotic and abiotic stress management and improved quality traits to a considerable extent. Hence, a course is designed to educate on the possibilities and progress made through biotechnology for improved fruit production.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge on the principles and tools of biotechnology.

Structure of the course is as under:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	General Background	Introduction, History and Basic Principles
2	Tissue Culture	<i>In-vitro</i> Culture and Hardening
3	Genetic Manipulation	<i>In-vitro</i> Breeding, Transgenics and Gene Technologies

VI. Theory

Block 1: General Background

Unit I: Introduction, History and Basic Principles: Introduction and significance, history and basic principles, influence of explant material, physical, chemical factors and growth regulators on growth and development of plant cell, tissue and organ culture.

Block 2: Tissue Culture

Unit I: *In-vitro* Culture and Hardening: Callus culture – types, cell division, differentiation, morphogenesis, organogenesis, embryogenesis; Organ culture – meristem, embryo, anther, ovule culture, embryo rescue, somaclonal variation, protoplast culture. Use of bioreactors and *in-vitro* methods for production of secondary metabolites, suspension culture, nutrition of tissues and cells, regeneration of tissues. Hardening and *ex vitro* establishment of tissue cultured plants.

Block 3: Genetic Manipulation

Unit I: *In-vitro* Breeding, Transgenics and Gene Technologies: Somatic cell hybridisation, construction and identification of somatic hybrids and cybrids, wide hybridization, *in-vitro* pollination and fertilization, haploids, *in-vitro* mutation, artificial seeds, cryopreservation, *In-vitro* selection for biotic and abiotic stress. Genetic engineering- principles and methods, transgenics in fruit crops, use of molecular markers and genomics. Gene silencing, gene tagging, gene editing, achievements of biotechnology in fruit crops.

VII. Practicals

- An exposure to low cost, commercial and homestead tissue culture laboratories (2);
- Media preparation, Inoculation of explants for clonal propagation, callus induction and culture, regeneration of plantlets from callus (3);
- Sub-culturing techniques on anther, ovule, embryo culture, somaclonal variation (4);
- *In-vitro* mutant selection against abiotic stress (2);
- Protoplast culture and fusion technique (2);
- Development of protocols for mass multiplication (2);
- Project development for establishment of commercial tissue culture laboratory (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals



- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

After the successful completion of the course, the students are expected to know

- Basic principles and methods of plant tissue culture and other biotechnological tools.
- The use and progress of biotechnology in fruit crops.

X. Suggested Reading

- Bajaj YPS. Eds., 1989. *Biotechnology in Agriculture and Forestry*. Vol. V, *Fruits*. Springer, USA.
- Brown TA. 2001. *Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis and Introduction*. Blackwell Publishing, USA.
- Chahal GS and Gosal SS. 2010. *Principles and Procedures of Plant Breeding: Biotechnological and Conventional Approaches*. Narosa, New Delhi.
- Chopra VL and Nasim A. 1990. *Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology – Concepts, Methods and Applications*. Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
- Kale C. 2013. *Genome Mapping and Molecular Breeding in Plant*, Vol 4. *Fruit and Nuts*. Springer.
- Keshavachandran R and Peter KV. 2008. *Plant Biotechnology: Tissue Culture and Gene Transfer*. Orient & Longman, Universal Press, US.
- Keshavachandran R, Nazeem PA, Girija D, John PS and Peter KV. 2007. *Recent Trends in Biotechnology of Horticultural Crops*. Vols. I, II. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Litz RE. 2005. *Biotechnology of Fruit and Nut Crops*. CABI, UK.
- Miglani GS. 2016. *Genetic Engineering – Principles, Procedures and Consequences*. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Parthasarathy VA, Bose TK, Deka PC, Das P, Mitra SK and Mohanadas S. 2001. *Biotechnology of Horticultural Crops*. Vols. I–III. Naya Prokash, Kolkata.
- Peter KV. 2013. *Biotechnology in Horticulture: Methods and Applications*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Vasil TK, Vasi M, While DNR and Bery HR. 1979. *Somatic Hybridization and Genetic Manipulation in Plants. Plant Regulation and World Agriculture*. Platinum Press, UK.

I. Course Title : Organic Fruit Culture

II. Course Code : FSC 510

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Considering threats to environment and human health on account of excessive use of chemicals and synthetic fertilizers, organic farming is looked upon as an alternative. Though the organic and other natural farming practices are in evolving phase and are yet to be time scale tested, there is a general perception that these would hold good. As such a course is customised to educate the Graduates on various issues related to organic farming.

V. Aim of the course

To develop understanding on organic production of fruit crops.



The course is structured as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	General Aspects	Principles and Current Scenario
2	Organic Culture	Farming System and Practices
3	Certification	Inspection, Control Measures and Certification

VI. Theory

Block 1: General Aspects

Unit I: Principles and Current Scenario: Organic horticulture, scope, area, production and world trade, definition, principles, methods and SWOT analysis.

Block 2: Organic Culture

Unit I: Farming System and Practices: Organic farming systems including biodynamic farming, natural farming, homa organic farming, rishi krishi, EM technology, cosmic farming; on-farm and off-farm production of organic inputs, role of bio-fertilizers, bio enhancers, legumes, inter cropping, cover crops, green manuring, zero tillage, mulching and their role in organic nutrition management. Organic seeds and planting materials, soil health management in organic production, weed management practices in organic farming, biological management of pests and diseases, trap crops, quality improvement in organic production of fruit crops.

Block 3: Certification

Unit I: Inspection, Control Measures and Certification: Inspection and certification of organic produce, participatory guarantee system (PGS), NPOP, documentation and control, development of internal control system (ICS), Concept of group certification, constitution of grower group as per NPOP, preparation of ICS manual, internal and external inspection, concept of third party verification, certification of small farmer groups (Group Certification), transaction certificate, group certificate, critical control points (CCP) and HACCP, IFOAM guidelines on certification scope and chain of custody, certification trademark – The Logo, accredited certification bodies under NPOP. Constraints in certification, IFOAM and global scenario of organic movement, postharvest management of organic produce. Economics of organic fruit production.

VII. Practicals

- Design of organic orchards/ farms management (1);
- Conversion plan (1);
- Nutrient management and microbial assessment of composts and bio-enhancers (2);
- Preparation and application of composts, bio-enhancers and bio-pesticides (2);
- Organic nursery raising (1);
- Application of composts, bio-enhancers, bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides, green manure, cover, mulching (2);
- Preparation and use of neem based products (1);



- Biodynamic preparations and their role in organic agriculture, EM technology and products, biological/ natural management of pests and diseases (2);
- Soil solarisation (1);
- Frame work for GAP (1);
- Documentation for certification (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

- On successful completion of the course, the students are expected to be able to
- Familiarize with the concepts and practices of organic and other natural farming systems
 - Generate know-how on procedures, policies and regulation for inspection and certification of organic produce

X. Suggested Reading

- Claude A. 2004. *The Organic Farming Sourcebook*. Other India Press, Mapusa, Goa, India.
- Dabholkar SA. 2001. *Plenty for All*. Mehta Publishing House, Pune, Maharashtra.
- Das HC and Yadav AK. 2018. *Advances in Organic Production of Fruit Crops*. Westville Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Deshpande MS. 2003. *Organic Farming with respect to Cosmic Farming*. Mrs. Pushpa Mohan Deshpandey, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
- Deshpande WR. 2009. *Basics of Organic Farming*. All India Biodynamic and Organic Farming Association, Indore. MP.
- Gaur AC, Neblakantan S and Dargan KS. 1984 *Organic Manures*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- Lampkin, N. and Ipswich, S. 1990. *Organic Farming*. Farming Press. London, UK.
- Lind K, Lafer G, Schloffer K, Innershofer G and Meister H. 2003. *Organic Fruit Growing*. CAB International.
- Palaniappan SP and Annadurai K. 2008. *Organic Farming- Theory and Practice*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India.
- Palekar S. 2004. *The Technique of Spritual Farming*. Chandra Smaritee, Sai Nagar, Amrawati, Maharashtra.
- Proctor P. 2008. *Biodynamic Farming and Gardening*. Other India Press, Mapusa, Goa.
- Ram RA and Pathak RK. 2017. *Bioenhancers*. Lap Lambert Academic Publishing, AP.

I. Course Title : Export Oriented Fruit Production

II. Course Code : FSC 511

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

India is a top ranking country in production of fruit crops especially with respect mangoes, bananas, and grapes. WTO regime opens new vistas for exploring export opportunities of different fruit commodities. Already, India export mangoes, litchi, grapes, walnuts, apples, etc. and there lies a huge potential in this sector. As such a course has been developed to highlights government policies, standards, infrastructural development and export potential vis-à-vis international scenario.



V. Aim of the course

To acquaints with the national and international standards and export potential of fruit crops

The course is organised as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Statistics and World Trade
2	Regulations	Policies, Norms and Standards
3	Quality Assurance	Infrastructure and Plant Material

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Statistics and World Trade: National and international fruit export and import scenario and trends; Statistics and India's position and potentiality in world trade; export promotion zones in India. Government Policies.

Block 2: Regulations

Unit I: Policies, Norms and Standards: Scope, produce specifications, quality and safety standards for export of fruits, viz., mango, banana, grape, litchi, pomegranate, walnut, apple and other important fruits. Processed and value-added products, post harvest management for export including packaging and cool chain; HACCP, Codex alimentarius, ISO certification; WTO and its implications, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

Block 3: Quality Assurance

Unit I: Infrastructure and Plant Material: Quality fruit production under protected environment; different types of structures – Automated greenhouses, glasshouse, shade net, poly tunnels – Design and development of low cost greenhouse structures. Seed and planting material; meeting export standards, implications of plant variety protection – patent regimes.

VII. Practicals

- Export promotion zones and export scenario of fresh fruits and their products (1);
- Practical exercises on quality standards of fruits for export purpose (2);
- Quality standards of planting material and seeds (2);
- Hi-tech nursery in fruits (1);
- Practicals on ISO specifications and HACCP for export of fruits (3);
- Sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures during export of horticultural produce (2);
- Post harvest management chain of horticultural produce for exports (2);
- Visit to export oriented units/ agencies like APEDA, NHB, etc.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

**IX. Learning outcome**

Consequent upon successful completion of the course, the students are expected to have learnt about

- National and international trade scenario of fruit crops
- Set norms and standards for export of fruit crops
- Requisite infrastructure and growing practices meeting export standards

X. Suggested Reading

- Chadha KL. 1995. *Advances in Horticulture*. Vol. XII. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi.
- Chetan GF. 2015. *Export Prospects of Fruits and Vegetables from India: A study of Export market in EU. A project report*. Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat.
- Dattatreylul M. 1997. *Export potential of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers from India*. NABARD, Mumbai.
- Islam, C.N. 1990. *Horticultural Export of Developing Countries: Past Preferences, Future Prospects and Policies*. International Institute of Food Policy Research, USA.

e-Resources

- <http://apeda.gov.in>
<http://nhb.gov.in>
<http://indiastat.com>

I. Course Title : Climate Change and Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 512

III. Credit Hours : (1+0)

IV. Why this course ?

In the changing climatic scenario, the fruit crops get affected adversely due to one or more unfavourable environmental factors. Shifting of temperate fruits to higher altitudes due to insufficient chilling, occurrence of drought and frost in warmer areas are notable examples. In order to educate on extent of damage and strategies to mitigate the effect of climate change, a course has been formulated.

V. Aim of the course

To understand the impact of climate change and its management in fruit production.

The course is structured as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	General Aspects	Introduction, Global Warming and Climatic Variability
2	Climate Change and Management	Impact Assessment and Mitigation
3	Case Studies	Response to Climate Change

VI. Theory**Block 1: General Aspects**

Unit I: Introduction, Global Warming and Climatic Variability: Introduction to climate change. Factors directly affecting climate change. Global warming, effect of climate change on spatio-temporal patterns of temperature and rainfall, concentrations of greenhouse gasses in atmosphere. pollution levels such as tropospheric ozone, change in climatic variability and extreme events.



Block 2: Climate Change and Management

Unit I: Impact Assessment and Mitigation: Sensors for recording climatic parameters, plants response to the climate changes, premature bloom, marginally overwintering or inadequate winter chilling hours, longer growing seasons and shifts in plant hardiness for fruit crops.

Climate mitigation measures through crop management- use of tolerant rootstocks and varieties, mulching – use of plastic- windbreak- spectral changes- protection from frost and heat waves. Climate management in greenhouse- heating – vents – CO₂ injection – screens – artificial light. Impact of climate changes on invasive insect, disease, weed, fruit yield, quality and sustainability. Climate management for control of pests, diseases, quality, elongation of growth and other plant processes- closed production systems.

Block 3: Case Studies

Unit I: Response to Climate Change: Case studies – responses of fruit trees to climatic variability *vis-a-vis* tolerance and adaptation; role of fruit tree in carbon sequestration.

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

VIII. Learning outcome

After the successful completion of the course, the students are expected to have learnt

- Nature and extent of altered behaviour or damage due to climate change
- Methods to assess the adverse effects
- Approaches to mitigate the effect due to climatic variability

IX. Suggested Reading

- Dhillon WS and Aulakh PS. 2011. *Impact of Climate Change in Fruit Production*. Narendra Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Peter KV. 2008. *Basics in Horticulture*. New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi.
- Ramirez F and Kallarackal J. 2015. *Responses of Fruit Trees to Global Climate Change*. Springer-Verlag.
- Rao GSLHV. 2008. *Agricultural Meteorology*. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- Rao GSLHV, Rao GGSN, Rao VUM and Ramakrishnan YS. 2008. *Climate Change and Agriculture over India*. ICAR, New Delhi.
- Schafeer B and Anderson P. 1994. *Handbook of Environmental Physiology of Fruit Crops*. Vol. 1 & 2. CRC Press. USA.

I. Course Title : Minor Fruit Production

II. Course Code : FSC 513

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Apart from commercially grown fruits, several other fruits inspite of being rich in nutrients and potential future crops, remains neglected/ underexploited. The hardy

nature coupled with the possibility of diversification (newly domesticated crops) further adds to their importance. The course outlines the efforts made in standardizing agro-techniques for propagation and cultivation besides know-how on their nutraceutical value and other uses.

V. Aim of the course

To impart basic knowledge underexploited minor fruit crops.

The course is structured as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Occurrence, Adoption and General Account
2	Agro-Techniques	Propagation and Cultural Practices
3	Marketing and utilization	Post-Harvest Management

VI. Learning outcome

On successful completion of the course, the students are expected to know about

- Various minor fruits hitherto neglected and their commercial value
- Efforts made to domesticate minor fruits and standardization of agro-techniques.
- Their utilization in processing industry.

VII. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Occurrence, Adoption and General Account: Importance – occurrence and distribution, climate adaptation in fragile ecosystem and wastelands.

Block 2: Agro-Techniques

Unit I: Propagation and Cultural Practices: Traditional cultural practices and recent development in agro-techniques; propagation, botany-floral biology, growth patterns, mode of pollination, fruit set, ripening, fruit quality.

Block 3: Marketing and Utilization

Unit I: Post-Harvest Management: Post harvest management, marketing; minor fruit crops in terms of medicinal and antioxidant values; their uses for edible purpose and in processing industry

Crops

Bael, chironji, fig, passion fruit, jamun, phalsa, karonda, woodapple, cactus pear, khejri, kair, pilu, lasoda, loquat, tamarind, dragon fruit, monkey jack, mahua, khirni, amra, kokum, cape gooseberry, kaphal, persimmon, pistachio, seabuckthorn, hazel nut and other minor fruits of regional importance

VIII. Practicals

- Visits to institutes located in the hot and cold arid regions of the country (2);
- Identification of minor fruits plants/ cultivars (2);
- Collection of leaves and preparation of herbarium (1);
- Allelopathic studies (2);
- Generating know-how on reproductive biology of minor fruits (4);
- Fruit quality attributes and biochemical analysis (3);
- Project formulation for establishing commercial orchards in fragile ecosystems (1).

**IX. Teaching Methods/ Activities**

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

X. Suggested Reading

- Ghosh SN, Singh A and Thakur A. 2017. *Underutilized Fruit Crops: Importance and Cultivation*. Jaya Publication House, New Delhi.
- Krishna H and Sharma RR, 2017. *Fruit Production: Minor Fruits*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Mazumdar BC. 2014. *Minor Fruit Crops of India: Tropical and Subtropical*. Daya Publication House, New Delhi.
- Nath V, Kumar D, Pandey V and Pandey D. 2008. *Fruits for the Future*. Satish Serial Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Pareek OP, Sharma S, and Arora RK. 2007. *Underutilised Edible Fruits and Nuts*, IPGRI, Rome.
- Peter KV. 2010. *Underutilized and Underexploited Horticultural Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Rana JC and Verma VD. 2011. *Genetic Resources of Temperate Minor Fruit (Indigenous and Exotic)*. NBPGR, New Delhi.
- Saroj PL and Awasthi OP. 2005. *Advances in Arid Horticulture, Vol. II: Production Technology of Arid and Semiarid Fruits*. IBDC, Lucknow.
- Saroj PL, Dhandar DG and Vashishta BB. 2004. *Advances in Arid Horticulture, Vol.-1 Present Status*. IBDC, Lucknow.
- Singh *et al.* 2011. *Jamun*. ICAR, New Delhi.



Course Title with Credit Load Ph.D. (Hort.) in Fruit Science

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
	Major Courses (12 Credits)	
FSC 601*	Innovative Approaches in Fruit Breeding	3+0
FSC 602*	Modern Trends in Fruit Production	3+0
FSC 603	Recent Developments in Growth Regulation	3+0
FSC 604	Advanced Laboratory Techniques	1+2
FSC 605	Arid and Dry Land Fruit Production	2+0
FSC 606	Abiotic Stress Management in Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 607	Biodiversity and Conservation of Fruit Crops	2+1
FSC 608	Smart Fruit Production	2+0
	Minor courses	06
	Supporting courses	05
FSC 691	Seminar-I	0+1
FSC 692	Seminar-II	0+1
FSC 699	Research	0+75
	Total Credits	100

*Compulsory among major courses

Course Contents

Ph.D. (Hort.) in Fruit Science

- I. Course Title** : Innovative Approaches in Fruit Breeding
II. Course Code : FSC 601
III. Credit Hours : (3+0)

IV. Why this course ?

Modern day fruit culture witnesses rapid changes in production technologies and market trends. Ever changing environment and consumer preferences warrant constant development and adoption of genetically improved varieties. There is more thrust on novelty and distinctness in view of ever increasing competition with enhanced emphasis on tailor made and trait specific designer varieties and rootstocks. The course is thus designed to integrate updated information on inherent breeding systems and innovative gene manipulation technologies enhancing breeding efficiency.

V. Aim of the course

To update knowledge on current trends and innovative approaches in fruit breeding. The structural organisation of the course is as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Current Trends and Status
2	Genetic Mechanisms	Inheritance Patterns and Breeding Systems
3	Breeding for Specific Traits	Plant Architecture, Stress Tolerance and Fruit Quality
4	Fast-Track Breeding	Transgenics, Markers and Genomics

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Current Trends and Status: Modern trends in fruit breeding –with major emphasis on precocity, low tree volume, suitability for mechanization, health benefits, etc.

Block 2: Genetic Mechanisms

Unit I: Inheritance Patterns and Breeding Systems: Genetics of important traits and their inheritance pattern, variations and natural selection, spontaneous mutations, incompatibility systems in fruits.

Block 3: Breeding for Specific Traits

Unit I: Plant Architecture, Stress Tolerance and Fruit Quality: Recent advances in crop improvement efforts- wider adaptation, plant architecture, amenability to mechanization, fruit quality attributes, stress tolerance, crop specific traits; use of apomixis, gene introgression and wide hybridization (alien genes).

Block 4: Fast-Track Breeding

Unit I: Transgenics, Markers and Genomics: Molecular and transgenic approaches in improvement of selected fruit crops; fast track breeding – marker assisted selection and breeding (MAS and MAB), use of genomics and gene editing technologies.

Crops

Mango, banana, guava, papaya, Citrus, grapes, pomegranate, litchi, apple, pear, strawberry, kiwifruit, plums, peaches, apricot, cherries, nectarines, nut crops

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

VIII. Learning outcome

On successful completion of the course, the students are expected to

- Develop updated knowledge on current breeding objectives and trends
- Equip with information on innovative approaches enhancing breeding efficiency

IX. Suggested Reading

- Al-Khayari J, Jain SN and Johnson DV. 2018. *Advances in Plant Breeding Strategies. Vol. 3: Fruits*. Springer.
- Badenes S and Byrne DH. 2012. *Fruit Breeding*. Springer.
- Hancock JF. 2008. *Temperate Fruit Crop Breeding: Germplasm to Genomics*. Springer.
- Kole C and Abbott AG. 2012. *Genetics, Genomics and Breeding of Stone fruits*. CRC.
- Kole, C. 2011. *Wild Crops Relatives: Genomics and Breeding Resources: Tropical and Subtropical Fruits*. Springer-Verlag.
- Kole C. 2011. *Wild Crops Relatives: Genomics and Breeding Resource: Temperate Fruits*. Springer-Verlag.
- Jain SN and Priyadarshan PM. 2009. *Breeding Plantation and Tree Crops: Tropical Species; Temperate Species*. Springer-Verlag.
- Janick J and Moore JN, 1996. *Fruit Breeding*. Vols.I-III. John Wiley & Sons, USA.
- Orton T. 2019. *Methods in Fruit Breeding*. Elsevier.
- Singh SK, Patel VB, Goswami AK, Prakash J and Kumar C. 2019. *Breeding of Perennial Horticultural Crops*. Biotech Books. Delhi.

I. Course Title : Modern Trends in Fruit Production

II. Course Code : FSC 602

III. Credit Hours : (3+0)

IV. Why this course ?

Recent technological developments in propagation and cultural practices paves the way to grow fruit crops in an intensive and mechanised mode. As such a course has been developed to provide latest knowledge and updated account of modern production systems enhancing overall productivity.

V. Aim of the course

To keep abreast with latest developments and trends in production technologies of tropical, subtropical and temperate fruits.



The course structure is as follows:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	General Concepts and Current Scenario
2	Advanced Technologies	Propagation, Planting Systems and Crop Regulation
3	Management Practices	Overcoming Stress and Integrated Approaches

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: General Concepts and Current Scenario: National and International scenario, national problems.

Block 2: Advanced Technologies

Unit I: Propagation, Planting Systems and Crop Regulation: Recent advances in propagation – root stocks, planting systems, High density planting, crop modeling, Precision farming, decision support systems – aspects of crop regulation- physical and chemical regulation.

Block 3: Management Practices

Unit I: Overcoming Stress and Integrated Approaches: Effects on physiology and development, influence of stress factors, strategies to overcome stress effects, integrated and modern approaches in water and nutrient management, Physiological disorders, Total quality management (TQM) – Current topics.

Crops

Mango, Banana, Grapes, Citrus, Papaya, Litchi, Guava, Pomegranate, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Almond, Walnut, Pecan, Strawberry, Kiwifruit.

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

VIII. Learning outcome

After the successful completion of the course, the students would have

- Updated knowledge on current trends in fruit production.

IX. Suggested Reading

- Bartholomew DP, Paull RE and Rohrbach KG. eds. 2002. *The Pineapple: Botany, Production, and Uses*. CAB International.
- Bose TK, Mitra SK and Sanyal D. Eds. 2002. *Fruits of India – Tropical and Sub- Tropical*. 3rd Ed. Vols. I, II. Naya Udyog, Kolkata, India.
- Dhillon WS and Bhatt ZA. 2011. *Fruit Tree Physiology*. Narendra Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Dhillon WS. 2013. *Fruit Production in India*. Narendra Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Gowen S. 1995. *Bananas and Plantains*. Chapman & Hall Publication, US.
- Litz RE. ed. 2009. *The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses*. CAB International.
- Peter KV. 2016. *Innovations in Horticulture*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Robinson JC and Saúco VG. 2010. *Bananas and Plantains* (Vol. 19). CAB International.
- Samson JA. 1980. *Tropical Fruits*. Longman, USA.



- Sharma RR and Krishna H. 2014. *Fruit Production: Major Fruits*. Daya Publishing House, Delhi.
- Singh S, Shivankar VJ, Srivastava AK and Singh IP. 2004. *Advances in Citriculture*. Jagmander Book Agency, New Delhi.
- Stover RH and Simmonds NW. 1991. *Bananas*. Longman, USA.
- Chadha KL, Ahmed N, Singh SK and Kalia P. 2016. *Temperate Fruits and Nuts- Way Forward for Enhancing Production and Quality*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Childers NF, Morris JR and Sibbett GS. 1995. *Modern Fruit Science: Orchard and Small Fruit Culture*. Horticultural Publications, USA.
- Erez A. 2013. *Temperate Fruit Crops in Warm Climates*. Springer Science.
- Jackson D, Thiele G, Looney NE and Morley-Bunker M. 2011. *Temperate and Subtropical Fruit Production*. CAB International.
- Ryugo K. 1998. *Fruit Culture: Its Science and Art*. John Wiley & Sons, USA.
- Tromp J, Webster AS and Wertheim SJ. 2005. *Fundamentals of Temperate Zone Tree Fruit Production*. Backhuys Publishers, Lieden, The Netherlands.
- Westwood MN. 2009. *Temperate Zone Pomology: Physiology and Culture*. 3rdEdn. Timber Press, USA.

- I. Course Title : Recent Developments in Growth Regulation**
- II. Course Code : FSC 603**
- III. Credit Hours : (3+0)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

Technological advancements have resulted in deeper understanding of growth and developmental processes in plants. There is equal and just need to apply these in fruit crops for harnessing maximum benefits in term of yield and quality. So a course has been designed to provide latest information on physiological and biochemical aspects of growth and development.

V. Aim of the course

To develop updates on recent advances in growth regulation of fruit crops.

Structure of the course is as under:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Current Concepts and Principles
2	Growth Substances	Phytohormones and Growth Regulators
3	Growth and Development	Regulation of Developmental Processes

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Current Concepts and Principles: Eco-physiological influences on growth and development of fruit crops-flowering, fruit set- Crop load and assimilate partitioning and distribution.

Block 2: Growth Substances

Unit I: Phytohormones and Growth Regulators: Root and canopy regulation, study of plant growth regulators in fruit culture- structure, biosynthesis, metabolic and morphogenetic effects of different plant growth promoters and growth retardants. Absorption, translocation and degradation of phytohormones – internal and external factors influencing hormonal



synthesis, biochemical action, growth promotion and inhibition, canopy management for fertigated orchards.

Block 3: Growth and Development

Unit I: Regulation of Developmental Processes: Growth regulation aspects of propagation, embryogenesis, seed and bud dormancy, fruit bud initiation, regulation of flowering, off season production.

Flower drop and thinning, fruit-set and development, fruit drop, parthenocarpy, fruit maturity and ripening and storage, molecular approaches in crop growth regulation- current topics.

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

VIII. Learning outcome

After the successful completion of the course, the students would have

- Complete understanding of growth dynamics in various fruit crops
- Know-how on manipulation of growth and development processes.

IX. Suggested Reading

- Bhatnagar P. 2017. *Physiology of Growth and Development of Horticultural Crops*. Agrobios (India).
- Buchanan B, Gruissem W and Jones R. 2002. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants*. John Wiley & Sons, US.
- Fosket DE. 1994. *Plant Growth and Development: A Molecular Approach*. Academic Press, USA.
- Leopold AC and Kriedermann PE. 1985. *Plant Growth and Development*. 3rd Ed. McGraw-Hill, US.
- Richard N. Artica. 1995. *Plant Growth Substances – Principles and Applications*. Chapman & Hall, USA.
- Roberts J, Downs S and Parker P. 2002. *Plant Growth Development*. In: *Plants* (I. Ridge, Ed.), Oxford University Press.
- Salisbury FB and Ross CW. 1992. *Plant Physiology*. 4th Ed. Wadsworth Publication.

I. Course Title : Advanced Laboratory Techniques

II. Course Code : FSC 604

III. Credit Hours : (1+2)

IV. Why this course ?

Accurate quality analysis of edible fruit commodities warrants stringent measurement protocols besides requisite instruments/ tools and laboratory facilities. Consequently, a specialised course is designed for imparting basic and applied training on physical and biochemical assessment of the horticultural produce.

V. Aim of the course

To familiarize with the laboratory techniques for analysis of fruit crops.



The organisation of the course is as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	General Aspects	I Safety Measures and Laboratory Maintenance
2	Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis	I Destructive and Non-destructive Analysis Methods II Chromatographic and microscopic Analysis III Sensory Analysis

VI. Theory

Block 1: General Aspects

Unit 1: Safety Measures and Laboratory Maintenance: Safety aspects and upkeep of laboratory, sampling procedures for quantitative analysis, determination of proximate composition of horticultural produce. Standard solutions, determination of relative water content (RWC), physiological loss in weight (PLW), calibration and standardization of instruments, textural properties of harvested produce, TSS, Specific gravity, pH and acidity.

Block 2: Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

Unit I: Destructive and Non-destructive Analysis Methods: Refractometry, spectrophotometry, non-destructive determination of colour, ascorbic acid, sugars, and starch in food crops.

Unit II: Chromatographic and Microscopic Analysis: Basic chromatographic techniques, GC, HPLC, GCMS, Electrophoresis techniques, ultra filtration. Application of nuclear techniques in harvested produce. Advanced microscopic techniques, ion leakage as an index of membrane permeability, determination of biochemical components in horticultural produce.

Unit III: Sensory Analysis: Importance of ethylene, quantitative estimation of rate of ethylene evolution, using gas chromatograph (GC). Sensory analysis techniques, control of test rooms, products and panel.

VII. Practical

- Determination of moisture, relative water content and physiological loss in weight (2)
- Determination of biochemical components in horticultural produce (3);
- Calibration and standardization of instruments (1);
- Textural properties of harvested produce (1);
- Determination of starch index (SI) (1);
- Specific gravity for determination of maturity assessment, and pH of produce (1)
- Detection of adulterations in fresh as well as processed products (2)
- Non-destructive determination of colour, ascorbic acid, vitamins, carotenoids, sugars and starch (2)
- Estimation of rate of ethylene evolution using gas chromatograph (GC) (2)
- Use of advanced microscopes (fluorescent, scanning electron microscope, phase contrast, etc.) (2)



VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

The students would be expected to develop skills and expertise on:

- Upkeep of laboratories and handling of research instruments
- Principles and methods of various analysis

X. Suggested Reading

- AOAC International. 2003. *Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International*. 17th Ed. Gaithersburg, MD, USA, Association of Analytical Communities, USA.
- Clifton M and Pomeranz Y. 1988. *Food Analysis-Laboratory Experiments*. AVI Publication, USA.
- Leo ML. 2004. *Handbook of Food Analysis*. 2nd Ed. Vols. I-III, USA.
- Linskens HF and Jackson JF. 1995. *Fruit Analysis*. Springer.
- Pomrenz Y and Meloan CE. 1996. *Food Analysis – Theory and Practice*. CBS, USA.
- Ranganna S. 2001. *Handbook of Analysis and Quality Control for Fruit and Vegetable Products*. 2nd Ed. Tata-McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- Thompson AK. 1995. *Post Harvest Technology of Fruits and Vegetables*. Blackwell Sciences. USA.

I. Course Title : Arid and Dryland Fruit Production

II. Course Code : FSC 605

III. Credit Hours : (2+0)

IV. Why this course ?

Arid and dryland regions are known for growing an array of delicious and nutritious fruits (e.g. date palm, aonla, ber etc). Over the years, notable progress has been made in respect of domestication and technological advancements. Thus a course has been developed.

V. Aim of the course

To keep abreast with latest developments and trends in production technology of arid and dryland fruit crops.

The course is organised as under:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	General Concepts and Current Scenario
2	Advanced Technologies	Propagation, Planting Systems and Crop Regulation
3	Management Practices	Stress Mitigation and Integrated Approaches

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: General Concepts and Current Scenario: Characteristics features and major constraints of the arid and dryland region, distinguishing features of the fruit species trees for adaptation in adapting to the region, nutritional and pharmaceutical importance, national problems.

**Block 2: Advanced Technologies**

Unit I: Propagation, Planting Systems and Crop Regulation: Recent advances in propagation – root stocks, planting systems, High density planting, crop modelling, Precision farming, decision support systems – aspects of crop regulation- physical and chemical regulation, effects on physiology and development, influence of stress factors.

Block 3: Management Practices

Unit I: Stress Mitigation and Integrated Approaches: Strategies to overcome stress effects, integrated and modern approaches in water and nutrient management, total quality management (TQM) – Current topics.

Crops

Aonla, Annonas, ber, bael, jamun, date palm, cactus pear, khejri, kair, pilu, lasoda, manila, tamarind, monkey jack, mahua, khirni, amra, seabuckthorn, chilgoza, cafel, rhododendron, box myrtle, chironji, phalsa, karonda, woodapple, paniala and other minor fruits of regional importance

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

VIII. Learning outcome

Consequent upon successful completion of the course, the students are expected to learnt about

- Fruit crops adopting to arid and drylands and their features
- Specific cultivation and management practices

IX. Suggested Reading

- Hiwale S. 2015. *Sustainable Horticulture in Semiarid Drylands*. Springer.
- Krishna H and Sharma RR. 2017. *Fruit Production – Minor Fruits*. Daya Publishing House, Delhi.
- More T A, Singh RS, Bhargava R and Sharma BD. 2012. *Arid Horticulture for Nutrition and Livelihood*. Agrotech Publishing Academy, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
- Pareek OP, Sharma S and Arora RK. 2007. *Underutilised Edible Fruits and Nuts*, IPGRI, Rome.
- Peter K.V. 2010. *Underutilized and Underexploited Horticultural Crops*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Saroj PL, Dhandar DG and Vashishta BB. 2004. *Advances in Arid Horticulture, Vol.-1 Present Status*. IBDC, Lucknow.
- Saroj P L and Awasthi OP. 2005. *Advances in Arid Horticulture, Vol: II: Production Technology of Arid and Semiarid Fruits*. IBDC, Lucknow.
- Sontakke MB. 2014. *Production and Management of Fruit crops in Arid/ Drylands*. Agrotech Publishing Academy, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

I. Course Title : Abiotic Stress Management in Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 606

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Low soil fertility coupled with unpredictable and unfavourable environments often result in stress conditions. Non-availability of optimum level of inputs and congenial



weather necessitates the development of suitable management practices to overcome various abiotic stresses. Hence a course is customized.

V. Aim of the course

To update knowledge on recent trends in management of abiotic stresses in fruit crops.

The course is organised as follows:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Basic Aspects and Principles
2	Stress Impact	Assessment, Physiology and Performance
3	Stress Management	Mitigation Measures and Conservation Practices

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Basic Aspects and Principles: Stress – definition, classification, stresses due to water (high and low), temperature (high and low), radiation, wind, soil conditions (salinity, alkalinity, ion toxicity, fertilizer toxicity, etc.). Pollution – increased level of CO₂, industrial wastes, impact of stress in fruit crop production, stress indices, physiological and biochemical factors associated with stress, fruit crops suitable for different stress situations.

Block 2: Stress Impact

Unit I: Assessment, Physiology and Performance: Crop modeling for stress situations, cropping systems, assessing the stress through remote sensing, understanding adaptive features of crops for survival under stress, interaction among different stresses and their impact on crop growth and productivity.

Block 3: Stress Management

Unit I: Mitigation Measures and Conservation Practices: Greenhouse effect and methane emission and its relevance to abiotic stresses, use of anti transpirants and PGRs in stress management, mode of action and practical use, HSP inducers in stress management techniques of soil moisture conservation, mulching, hydrophilic polymers. Rain water harvesting, increasing water use efficiency, skimming technology, contingency planning to mitigate different stress situations, stability and sustainability indices.

VII. Practical

- Seed treatment/ hardening practices (2);
- Container seedling production (2);
- Analysis of soil moisture estimates (FC, ASM, PWP) (1);
- Analysis of plant stress factors, RWC, chlorophyll fluorescence, chlorophyll stability index, ABA content, plant waxes, stomatal diffusive resistance, transpiration, photosynthetic rate, etc. under varied stress situations (5);
- Biological efficiencies, WUE, solar energy conversion and efficiency (2);
- Crop growth sustainability indices and economics of stress management (2);
- Visit to orchards and watershed locations (2);

**VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities**

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

XI. Learning outcome

On successful completion of the course, the students are expected to generate know-how on

- Various types of abiotic stresses and their effects
- Physiological processes underlying abiotic stresses
- Management and conservation practices to overcome stress

X. Suggested Reading

- Blumm A. 1988. *Plant Breeding for Stress Environments*. CRC Publication, USA. Christiansen, MN and Lewis CF. 1982. *Breeding Plants for Less Favourable Environments*. Wiley International Science, USA.
- Kanayama Y and Kochetor. 2015. *Abiotic Stress Biology in Horticultural Plants*. Springer.
- Kramer PJ. 1980. *Drought Stress and the Origin of Adaptation*. In: *Adaptation of Plants to Water and High Temperature Stress*. John Wiley & Sons, USA.
- Maloo SR. 2003. *Abiotic Stress and Crop Productivity*. Agrotech Publ. Academy, India.
- Nickell LG. 1983. *Plant Growth Regulating Chemicals*. CRC Publication, USA.
- Rao NKS, Shivashankar KS and Laxman RH. 2016. *Abiotic Stress Physiology of Horticultural Crops*. Springer.
- Turner NC and Kramer PJ. 1980. *Adaptation of Plants to Water and High Temperature Stress*. John Wiley & Sons, USA.

I. Course Title : Biodiversity and Conservation of Fruit Crops

II. Course Code : FSC 607

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

The availability of pertinent gene pool is of utmost importance to mitigate adverse climate and to counter diseases and pests. In addition, specific gene sources (germplasm) would always be a necessity to develop superior genotypes. Considering the importance of conserving biodiversity in fruit crops for future use, the course has been designed.

V. Aim of the course

To understand the status and magnitude of biodiversity and strategies in germplasm conservation of fruit crops.

The course is organised as follows:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	General Aspects	Issues, Goals and Current Status
2	Germplasm Conservation	Collection, Maintenance and Characterization
3	Regulatory Horticulture Intellectual Property Rights	Germplasm Exchange, Quarantine and



VI. Theory

Block 1: General Aspects

Unit I: Issues, Goals and Current Status: Biodiversity and conservation; issues and goals- needs and challenges; present status of gene centres; world's major centres of fruit crop domestication; current status of germplasm availability/ database of fruit crops in India.

Block 2: Germplasm Conservation

Unit I: Collection, Maintenance and Characterization: Exploration and collection of germplasm; sampling frequencies; size and forms of fruit and nut germplasm collections; active and base collections. Germplasm conservation- *in situ* and *ex situ* strategies, on farm conservation; problem of recalcitrancy- cold storage of scions, tissue culture, cryopreservation, pollen and seed storage.

Block 3: Regulatory Horticulture

Unit I: Germplasm Exchange, Quarantine and Intellectual Property Rights: Regulatory horticulture, inventory and exchange of fruit and nut germplasm, plant quarantine, phyto-sanitary certification, detection of genetic constitution of germplasm and maintenance of core collection. IPRs, Breeder's rights, Farmer's rights, PPV and FR Act.

GIS and documentation of local biodiversity, Geographical indications, GIS application in horticultural mapping and spatial analyses of field data; benefits of GI protection; GI tagged fruit varieties in India.

VII. Practical

- Documentation of germplasm- maintenance of passport data and other records of accessions (2);
- Field exploration trips and sampling procedures (2);
- Exercise on *ex situ* conservation – cold storage, pollen/ seed storage (2);
- Cryopreservation (2);
- Visits to National Gene Bank and other centers of PGR activities (2);
- Detection of genetic constitution of germplasm (2);
- Germplasm characterization using a standardised DUS test protocol (2);
- Special tests with biochemical and molecular markers (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory/ Field Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

The student would be expected to learn about the significance of germplasm and various strategies to conserve it in the present context.

X. Suggested Reading

Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Lal A and Saxena S. 2004. *Plant Genetic Resource Management*. – Horticultural Crops. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.



- Engles JM, Ramanath RV, Brown AHD and Jackson MT. 2002. *Managing Plant Genetic Resources*, CABI, Wallingford, UK.
- Frankel OH and Hawkes JG. 1975. *Crop Genetic Resources for Today and Tomorrow*. Cambridge University Press, USA.
- Hancock J. 2012. *Plant Evolution and the Origin of Crops Species*. CAB International.
- Jackson M, Ford-Lloyd B and Parry M. 2014. *Plant Genetic Resources and Climate Change*. CABI, Wallingford, UK.
- Moore JN and Ballington Jr, JR. 1991. *Genetic Resources of Temperate Fruit and Nut Crops*. ISHS, Belgium.
- Peter KV. 2008. *Biodiversity of Horticultural Crops*. Vol. II. Daya Publ. House, Delhi.
- Peter KV. 2011. *Biodiversity in Horticultural Crops*. Vol. III. Daya Publ. House, Delhi.
- Rana JC and Verma VD. 2011. *Genetic Resources of Temperate Minor Fruits (Indigenous and Exotic)*. NBPGR, New Delhi.
- Rajasekharan PE, Rao V and Ramanatha V. 2019. *Conservation and Utilization of Horticultural Genetic Resources*. Springer.
- Sthapit B, et al. 2016. *Tropical Fruit Tree Diversity (Good Practices for in situ and ex situ conservation)*. Bioversity International. Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.
- Virchow D. 2012. *Conservation of Genetic Resources*, Springer Verlag, Berlin.

I. Course Title : Smart Fruit Production

II. Course Code : FSC 608

III. Credit Hours : (2+0)

IV. Why this course ?

In the era of automation and mechanization, several recent innovations have direct applications in fruit growing. Thus a need is felt to have course on smart innovations.

V. Aim of the course

To acquire knowledge on hi-tech innovations useful in fruit crops.

The course is structure is as under:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Introduction	Importance and Overview
2	Crop Modelling and Forecasting	GIS, Sensors and Wireless System
3	Nanotechnology	Concepts and Methods
4	Innovative Approaches	Mechanization, Automation and Robotics

VI. Theory

Block 1: Introduction

Unit I: Importance and Overview: Introduction and importance; concepts and applications of artificial intelligence systems; case studies in horticulture

Block 2: Crop Modelling and Forecasting

Unit I: GIS, Sensors and Wireless Systems: Application of sensors in fruit production, crop monitoring – crop load and stress incidence forecast modules, remote sensing, Geographical Information System (GIS), Differential Geo-Positioning System (DGPS) hi-tech nursery production of fruit crops under protected conditions, ultra modern wireless based drip irrigation network.

Block 3: Nanotechnology

Unit I: Concepts and Methods: Nanotechnology for smart nutrient delivery in

fruit farming, concepts and methods, practical utility, nano-fertilizers, nano-herbicides; nano-pesticides

Block 4: Innovative Approaches

Unit I: Mechanization, Automation and Robotics: Production systems amenable to automation and mechanization; automated protected structures (turn-key systems); hydroponics, aeroponics, bioreactors for large scale plant multiplication; Use of drones and robotics in fruit growing – robotic planters, sprayers, shakers, harvesters, stackers, etc. Visit to Hi-tech facilities.

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

VIII. Learning outcome

After successful completion of the course, the students are expected to learn about latest innovations in automation, nanotechnology and robotics for realising smart fruit production.

IX. Suggested Reading

- Chadha *et al.* 2017. *Doubling Farmers Incomes through Horticulture*. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Chadha *et al.* 2019. *Shaping the Future of Horticulture*. Kruger Brentt Publishers, UK.
- Hewett EW. 2013. *Automation, Mechanization and Robotics in Horticulture*. In: Workshop on Emerging Postharvest Technologies. UC, Davis, USA.
- Peter KV. 2016. *Innovations in Horticulture*. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Prasad S, Singh D and Bhardwaj RL. 2012. *Hi-Tech Horticulture*. Agrobios (India).
- Tyagi, S. 2019. *Hi- Tech Horticulture*. Vols. 1 to 7. NIPA, New Delhi.
- Zhang Q. 2017. *Automation in Tree Fruit production – Principles and Practice*. CABI. <http://horticulture.ucdavis.edu>- Innovative Technology for Horticultural Department.

Selected Journals

Sr. No.	Name of the Journal	ISSN No.
1.	<i>Advances in Horticultural Science</i>	0394-6169
2.	<i>Acta Horticulturae</i>	0567-7572
3.	<i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i>	0002-9254
4.	<i>Annals of Arid Zone</i>	0570-1791
5.	<i>Annals of Horticulture</i>	0974-8784
6.	<i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i>	0960-3115
7.	<i>Current Horticulture</i>	2347-7377
8.	<i>European Journal of Horticultural Science (Gartenbauwissenschaft)</i>	1611-4426
9.	<i>Fruits</i>	0248-1294
10.	<i>Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution</i>	0925-9864
11.	<i>Horticultural Plant Journal</i>	2488-0141
12.	<i>Horticulture Environment and Biotechnology</i>	2211-3452
13.	<i>HortScience</i>	0018-5345
14.	<i>Indian Horticulture Journal</i>	2249-6823
15.	<i>Indian Journal of Arid Horticulture</i>	Naas-1234
16.	<i>Indian Journal of Dryland Agricultural Research and Development</i>	0971-2062



Sr. No.	Name of the Journal	ISSN No.
17.	<i>Indian Journal of Horticulture</i>	0972-8538
18.	<i>International Journal of Fruit Science</i>	1553-8621
19.	<i>International Journal of Horticulture</i>	1927-5803
20.	<i>International Journal of Innovative Horticulture</i>	2320-0286
21.	<i>Journal of Applied Horticulture</i>	0972-1045
22.	<i>Journal of Horticultural Research</i>	2300-5009
23.	<i>Journal of Horticultural Science and Biotechnology</i> (<i>Journal of Horticultural Science, England</i>)	1462-0316
24.	<i>Journal of Horticultural Sciences</i>	0973-354X
25.	<i>Journal of Horticulture</i>	2376-0354
26.	<i>Journal of The American Society for Horticultural Science</i>	0003-1062
27.	<i>Journal of Tree Fruit Production</i>	1055-1387
28.	<i>New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science</i>	0114-0671
29.	<i>Progressive Horticulture</i>	0970-3020
30.	<i>Scientia Horticulturae</i>	0304-4238
31.	<i>The Asian Journal of Horticulture</i>	0973-4767
32.	<i>The Journal of American Pomological Society</i>	1527-3741

Restructured and Revised
Syllabi of Post-graduate Programmes

Vol. 1

Horticultural Sciences

– Vegetable Science

Preamble

(Vegetable Science)

Vegetables are important constituents of Indian diet and play an important role ensuring nutritional security. They are generally of short duration, high yielding, nutraceutically rich, economically viable and generating substantial on-farm and off-farm employment. Vegetables have a pre-stigious place in Indian agricultural economy. The country is being blessed with diverse agro-climatic conditions ranging from the temperate to arid more than 60 cultivated and 30 lesser known vegetables are being grown.

The country has witnessed a tremendous growth in vegetable production and productivity as a result of improved varieties/ F1 hybrids/ technologies through systematic research coupled with their large scale adoption by the farmers and developmental policies of government compared to area (2.84 m ha), production (16.5 mt) and productivity (5.8 t/ha) in 1950–51 there had been phenomenal increase in area (>3 folds; 10.1 m ha), production (>10 folds; 185 mt) and productivity (>3 folds; 18.0 t/ha) during 2017–18. Increasing per capita income, health consciousness, urbanisation, shifting of farmers to high value vegetables due to higher income, favourable income elasticity of demand and annual growth rate of domestic demand for vegetables are also important factors fueling its growth in the country.

During 2016–17, the total exports including potato and onion accounted for ₹ 5,922 crores sharing 35% of total horticultural exports. With the current level of vegetable production in the country (171 mt), population (1.3 billion) and considering 25% post harvest losses and 5% export and processing, the per capita availability of vegetable production in our country is 250 g as against 300 g recommended dietary allowance (RDA). With projected population of 1.45 billion by 2030, India has to produce 210 mt of vegetables. The targeted production needs to be achieved through utilizing scientific technological and traditional strength in a sustainable manner without much increasing area under vegetables.

Looking in to the above scenario in vegetable production, there is a need to update the knowledge among the post-graduates of Vegetable Science. An effort is therefore made to encompass the advances made in the vegetable production by revisiting the post-graduate curriculum for delivering and assuring quality education. The proposed curriculum aims to develop a competent human resource equipped with holistic and updated knowledge and skill in the field of Vegetable Science.

The course curriculum has been restructured to cover the current requirement of vegetable production and post harvest management to increase capabilities of students. In order to accomplish the task, either new courses have been formulated or existing course contents are upgraded to include latest developments in vegetables production.

In line with national policies, the existing course contents have been upgraded and five new courses, viz., Principles of vegetable breeding, Breeding for special traits in Vegetable crops, Biodiversity and conservation of Vegetable crops, Biotechnological approaches in Vegetable crops and Advanced laboratory techniques for vegetable crops have been added. A course on Vegetable Breeding has been divided into two courses one for self-pollinated crops and another for cross pollinated vegetable crops. New components, viz., hydroponics, aeroponics, grafting technique and precision farming have been added in appropriate courses. The overall upgradation of course contents as well as addition of courses are in line with national policy priorities like doubling of farmer's income, more crop per drop, *jaivik krishi*, soil health, skill development, entrepreneurship development, startup initiatives, etc.



Course Title with Credit Load

M.Sc. (Hort.) in Vegetable Science

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
	Major Courses (20 Credits)	
VSC 501*	Production of Cool Season Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 502*	Production of Warm Season Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 503*	Growth and Development of Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 504*	Principles of Vegetable Breeding	3+0
VSC 505	Breeding of Self Pollinated Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 506	Breeding of Cross Pollinated Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 507	Protected Cultivation of Vegetable Crops	1+1
VSC 508	Seed Production of Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 509	Production of Underutilized Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 510	Systematics of Vegetable Crops	1+1
VSC 511	Organic Vegetable Production	1+1
VSC 512	Production of Spice Crops	2+1
VSC 513	Processing of Vegetable	1+1
VSC 514	Postharvest Management of Vegetable Crops	2+1
	Minor Courses	08
	Supporting Courses	06
	Common compulsory courses	05
VSC 591	Seminar	0+1
VSC 599	Research	0+30
	Total Credits	70

*Compulsory among major courses

Course Contents

M.Sc. (Hort.) in Vegetable Science

- I. Course Title** : Production of Cool Season Vegetable Crops
II. Course Code : VSC 501
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Cool season vegetables are a major source of dietary fibres, minerals and vitamins. Some of these vegetables also contribute protein, fat and carbohydrate. Most of the leafy and root vegetables are rich in minerals, especially in micro-elements such as copper, manganese and zinc. Vegetables differ in their temperature requirement for proper growth and development. Most of the winter vegetable crops are cultivated in cool season when the monthly mean temperature does not exceed 21°C. Even in temperate climate, these vegetables are cultivated in spring summer in hilly tracks where the daytime temperature in summer is less than 21°C. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of production technology of important cool season vegetable crops and their management.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge and skills on advancement in production technology of cool season vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Production of cool season vegetable crops	I Bulb and tuber crops II Cole crops III Root crops IV Peas and beans V Leafy vegetables

VI. Theory

Introduction, commercial and nutritional importance, origin and distribution, botany and taxonomy, area, production, productivity and constraints, soil requirements, climatic factors for yield and quality, commercial varieties/ hybrids, seed rate and seed treatment, raising of nursery, sowing/ planting time and methods, hydroponics and aeroponics, precision farming, cropping system, nutritional including micronutrients and irrigation requirements, intercultural operations, special horticultural practices, weed control, mulching, role of plant growth regulators, physiological disorders, maturity indices, harvesting, yield, post-harvest management (grading, packaging and marketing), pest and disease management and production economics of crops.

Unit I

Bulb and tuber crops—Onion, garlic and potato.

Unit II

Cole crops—Cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, broccoli, Brussels sprouts and kale.

Unit III

Root crops—Carrot, radish, turnip and beetroot.

Unit IV

Peas and beans—Garden peas and broad bean.

Unit V

Leafy vegetables—Beet leaf, fenugreek, coriander and lettuce.

VII. Practical

- Scientific raising of nursery and seed treatment;
- Sowing and transplanting;
- Description of commercial varieties and hybrids;
- Demonstration on methods of irrigation, fertilizers and micronutrients application;
- Mulching practices, weed management;
- Use of plant growth substances in cool season vegetable crops;
- Study of nutritional and physiological disorders;
- Studies on hydroponics, aeroponics and other soilless culture;
- Identification of important pest and diseases and their control;
- Preparation of cropping scheme for commercial farms;
- Visit to commercial farm, greenhouse/ polyhouses;
- Visit to vegetable market;
- Analysis of benefit to cost ratio.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of cool season vegetable crops in India
- Acquire knowledge about the production technology and post-harvest handling of cool season vegetable crops
- Calculate the economics of vegetable production in India

X. Suggested Reading

- Bose TK, Kabir J, Maity TK, Parthasarathy VA and Som MG. 2003. *Vegetable crops*. Vols. I-III. Naya udyog.
- Bose TK, Som MG and Kabir J. (Eds.). 1993. *Vegetable crops*. Naya prokash.
- Chadha KL and Kalloo G. (Eds.). 1993-94. *Advances in horticulture* Vols. V-X. Malhotra publ. house.
- Chadha KL. (Ed.). 2002. *Hand book of horticulture*. ICAR.
- Chauhan DVS. (Ed.). 1986. *Vegetable production in India*. Ram prasad and sons.
- Fageria MS, Choudhary BR and Dhaka RS. 2000. *Vegetable crops: production technology*. Vol. II. Kalyani publishers.
- Gopalakrishanan TR. 2007. *Vegetable crops*. New India publ. agency.



- Hazra P and Banerjee MK and Chattopadhyay A. 2012. *Varieties of vegetable crops in India*, (Second edition), Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana, 199 p.
- Hazra P. 2016. *Vegetable Science*. 2nd edn, Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana.
- Hazra P. 2019. *Vegetable production and technology*. New India publishing agency, New Delhi.
- Hazra P, Chattopadhyay A, Karmakar K and Dutta S. 2011. *Modern technology for vegetable production*, New India publishing agency, New Delhi, 413p
- Rana MK. 2008. *Olericulture in India*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
- Rana MK. 2008. *Scientific cultivation of vegetables*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
- Rana MK. 2014. *Technology for vegetable production*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
- Rubatzky VE and Yamaguchi M. (Eds.). 1997. *World vegetables: principles, production and nutritive values*. Chapman and Hall.
- Saini GS. 2001. *A text book of oleri and flori culture*. Aman publishing house.
- Salunkhe DK and Kadam SS. (Ed.). 1998. *Hand book of vegetable science and technology: production, composition, storage and processing*. Marcel dekker.
- Shanmugavelu KG. 1989. *Production technology of vegetable crops*. Oxford and IBH.
- Singh DK. 2007. *Modern vegetable varieties and production technology*. International book distributing Co.
- Singh SP. (Ed.). 1989. *Production technology of vegetable crops*. Agril. comm. res. centre.
- Thamburaj S and Singh N. (Eds.), 2004. *Vegetables, tuber crops and spices*. ICAR.
- Thompson HC and Kelly WC. (Eds.). 1978. *Vegetable crops*. Tata McGraw-Hill.

I. Course Title : Production of Warm Season Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 502

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Unlike cool-season vegetables, warm-season vegetable crops require higher soil and air temperature, thus, they are always planted after the last frost date ranging from late spring after the last frost date to late summer. Daytime temperature may still be warm enough but drop so much at night-time that the weather is not suitable for warm-season crops any longer. In general summer vegetables require a little higher temperature than winter vegetables for optimum growth. In summer vegetables, the edible portion is mostly botanical fruit. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of production technology of important warm season vegetable crops and thereafter their management.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge and skills on advancement in production technology of warm season vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Production of warm season vegetable crops	1. Fruit vegetables 2. Beans 3. Cucurbits 4. Tuber crops 5. Leafy vegetables

VI. Theory

Introduction, commercial and nutritional importance, origin and distribution, botany and taxonomy, area, production, productivity and constraints, soil requirements, climatic factors for yield and quality, commercial varieties/ hybrids, seed rate and

seed treatment, raising of nursery including grafting technique, sowing/ planting time and methods, precision farming, cropping system, nutritional including micronutrients and irrigation requirements, intercultural operations, special horticultural practices namely hydroponics, aeroponics, weed control, mulching, role of plant growth regulators, physiological disorders, maturity indices, harvesting, yield, post-harvest management (grading, packaging and marking), pest and disease management and economics of crops.

Unit I

Fruit vegetables—Tomato, brinjal, hot pepper, sweet pepper and okra.

Unit II

Beans—French bean, Indian bean (Sem), cluster bean and cowpea.

Unit III

Cucurbits—Cucumber, melons, gourds, pumpkin and squashes.

Unit IV

Tuber crops—Sweet potato, elephant foot yam, tapioca, taro and yam.

Unit V

Leafy vegetables—Amaranth and drumstick.

VII. Practical

- Scientific raising of nursery and seed treatment;
- Sowing, transplanting, vegetable grafting;
- Description of commercial varieties and hybrids;
- Demonstration on methods of irrigation, fertilizers and micronutrients application;
- Mulching practices, weed management;
- Use of plant growth substances in warm season vegetable crops;
- Study of nutritional and physiological disorders;
- Studies on hydroponics, aeroponics and other soilless culture;
- Identification of important pest and diseases and their control;
- Preparation of cropping scheme for commercial farms;
- Visit to commercial farm, greenhouse/ polyhouses;
- Visit to vegetable market;
- Analysis of benefit to cost ratio.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of warm season vegetable crops in India
- Acquire knowledge about the production technology and post-harvest handling of warm season vegetable crops
- Calculate the economics of vegetable production in India



Suggested Reading

- Bose TK, Kabir J, Maity TK, Parthasarathy VA and Som MG. 2003. *Vegetable crops*. Vols. I-III. Naya udyog.
- Bose TK, Som MG and Kabir J. (Eds.). 1993. *Vegetable crops*. Naya prokash.
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- Chauhan DVS. (Ed.). 1986. *Vegetable production in India*. Ram prasad and sons.
- Fageria MS, Choudhary BR and Dhaka RS. 2000. *Vegetable crops: production technology*. Vol. II. Kalyani.
- Gopalakrishanan TR. 2007. *Vegetable crops*. New India publ. agency.
- Hazra P and Banerjee MK and Chattopadhyay A. 2012. *Varieties of vegetable crops in India*, (Second edition), Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana, 199 p.
- Hazra P. 2016. *Vegetable science*. 2ndedn, Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana.
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- Hazra P, Chattopadhyay A, Karmakar K and Dutta S. 2011. *Modern technology for vegetable production*, New India publishing agency, New Delhi, 413p
- Rana MK. 2008. *Olericulture in India*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Rana MK. 2008. *Scientific cultivation of vegetables*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Rubatzky VE and Yamaguchi M. (Eds.). 1997. *World vegetables: principles, production and nutritive values*. Chapman and Hall.
- Saini GS. 2001. *A text book of oleri and flori culture*. Aman publishing house.
- Salunkhe DK and Kadam SS. (Ed.). 1998. *Hand book of vegetable science and technology: production, composition, storage and processing*. Marcel dekker.
- Shanmugavelu KG., 1989. *Production technology of vegetable crops*. Oxford and IBH.
- Singh DK. 2007. *Modern vegetable varieties and production technology*. International book distributing Co.
- Singh SP. (Ed.). 1989. *Production technology of vegetable crops*. Agril. comm. res. centre.
- Thamburaj S and Singh N. (Eds.). 2004. *Vegetables, tuber crops and spices*. ICAR.
- Thompson HC and Kelly WC. (Eds.). 1978. *Vegetable crops*. Tata McGraw-Hill.

I. Course Title : Growth and Development of Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 503

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

In agriculture, the term plant growth and development is often substituted with crop growth and yield since agriculture is mainly concerned with crops and their economic products. Growth, which is irreversible quantitative increase in size, mass, and/ or volume of a plant or its parts, occurs with an expenditure of metabolic energy. Plant development is an overall term, which refers to various changes that occur during its life cycle. In vegetable crops, development is a series of processes from the initiation of growth to death of a plant or its parts. Growth and development are sometimes used interchangeably in conversation, but in a botanical sense, they describe separate events in the organization of the mature plant body. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of growth and development of vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To teach the physiology of growth and development of vegetable crops



The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Growth and development of vegetable crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction and phytohormones2. Physiology of dormancy and germination3. Abiotic factors4. Fruit physiology5. Morphogenesis and tissue culture

VI. Theory

Unit I

Introduction and phytohormones—Definition of growth and development; Cellular structures and their functions; Physiology of phyto-hormones functioning/ biosynthesis and mode of action; Growth analysis and its importance in vegetable production.

Unit II

Physiology of dormancy and germination—Physiology of dormancy and germination of vegetable seeds, tubers and bulbs; Role of auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins and abscissic acid; Application of synthetic PGRs including plant growth retardants and inhibitors for various purposes in vegetable crops; Role and mode of action of morphactins, antitranspirants, anti-auxin, ripening retardant and plant stimulants in vegetable crop production.

Unit III

Abiotic factors—Impact of light, temperature, photoperiod, carbon dioxide, oxygen and other gases on growth, development of underground parts, flowering and sex expression in vegetable crops; Apical dominance.

Unit IV

Fruit physiology—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.

Unit V

Morphogenesis and tissue culture—Morphogenesis and tissue culture techniques in vegetable crops; Grafting techniques in different vegetable crops.

VII. Practical

- Preparation of plant growth regulator's solutions and their application;
- Experiments in breaking and induction of dormancy by chemicals;
- Induction of parthenocarpy and fruit ripening;
- Application of plant growth substances for improving flower initiation, changing sex expression in cucurbits and checking flower and fruit drops and improving fruit set in solanaceous vegetables;
- Growth analysis techniques in vegetable crops;
- Grafting techniques in tomato, brinjal, cucumber and sweet pepper.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)



- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedure
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire knowledge about the growth and development of plants in vegetable crops
- Distinguish between primary and secondary growth in plant stems
- Understand how hormones affect the growth and development of vegetable crops

X. Suggested Reading

- Bleasdale JKA. 1984. *Plant physiology in relation to horticulture* (2nd Edition) MacMillan.
- Gupta US. Eds. 1978. *Crop physiology*. Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
- Kaloo G. 2017. *Vegetable grafting: Principles and practices*. CAB International
- Krishnamoorti HN. 1981. *Application growth substances and their uses in agriculture*. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Leopold AC and Kriedemann PE. 1981. *Plant growth and development*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2012. *Hand book of vegetables*. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 678p.
- Peter KV. (Eds). 2008. *Basics of horticulture*. New India publication agency, New Delhi.
- Rana MK. 2011. *Physio-biochemistry and Biotechnology of Vegetables*. New India Publishing Agency, Pritam Pura, New Delhi.
- Saini *et al.* (Eds.). 2001. *Laboratory manual of analytical techniques in horticulture*. Agrobios, Jodhpur.
- Wien HC. (Eds.). 1997. *The physiology of vegetable crops*. CAB International.

I. Course Title : Principles of Vegetable Breeding

II. Course Code : VSC 504

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Plant breeding has been practiced for thousands of years, since beginning of human civilization. Vegetable breeding, which is an art and science of changing the traits of plants in order to produce desired traits, has been used to improve the quality of nutrition in products for human beings. A breeding programme, which is needed if current varieties are not producing up to the capacity of the environment, can be accomplished through many different techniques ranging from simply selecting plants with desirable characteristics, make use of knowledge of genetics and chromosomes to more complex molecular techniques. When different genotypes exhibit differential responses to different sets of environmental conditions, a genotype x environment (GxE) interaction is said to occur. Breeding high yielding open pollinated varieties and hybrids, and exploitation of location specific component of genotypic performance are the only options left to reduce this increasing gap between the production and requirements in view of decreasing land resources. Noevertheless, vegetable breeding is an integral part of plant breeding but this will be re-modeled to suit to breeding of different vegetables crops. The students of vegetable science who are having breeding as major subject need to have an understanding of vegetable breeding principles.

V. Aim of the course

To teach basic principles and practices of vegetable breeding

The course is constructed given as under:

No. Block	Unit
1. Principles of vegetable breeding	I. Importance and history II. Selection procedures III. Heterosis breeding IV. Mutation breeding V. Polyploid breeding VI. Ideotype breeding

VI. Theory

Unit I

Importance and history- Importance, history and evolutionary aspects of vegetable breeding and its variation from cereal crop breeding.

Unit II

Selection procedures- Techniques of selfing and crossing; Breeding systems and methods; Selection procedures and hybridization; Genetic architecture; Breeding for biotic stress (diseases, insect pests and nematode), abiotic stress (temperature, moisture and salt) resistance and quality improvement; Breeding for water use efficiency (WUE) and nutrients use efficiency (NUE).

Unit III

Heterosis breeding- Types, mechanisms and basis of heterosis, facilitating mechanisms like male sterility, self-incompatibility and sex forms.

Unit IV

Mutation and Polyploidy breeding; Improvement of asexually propagated vegetable crops and vegetables suitable for protected environment.

Unit V

Ideotype breeding- Ideotype breeding; varietal release procedure; DUS testing in vegetable crops; Application of *In-vitro* and molecular techniques in vegetable improvement.

VII. Practical

- Floral biology and pollination behaviour of different vegetables;
- Techniques of selfing and crossing of different vegetables, viz., Cole crops, okra, cucurbits, tomato, eggplant, hot pepper, etc.;
- Breeding system and handling of filial generations of different vegetables;
- Exposure to biotechnological lab practices;
- Visit to breeding farms.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion



IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire knowledge about the principles of vegetable breeding
- Improve yield, quality, abiotic and biotic resistance, other important traits of vegetable crops
- Understand how the basic principles are important to start breeding of vegetable crops

X. Suggested Reading

Allard RW. 1960. *Principle of plant breeding*. John Willey and Sons, USA.

Kaloo G. 1988. *Vegetable breeding* (Vol. I, II, III). CRC Press, FL, USA.

Kole CR. 2007. *Genome mapping and molecular breeding in plants-vegetables*. Springer, USA.

Peter KV and Pradeep Kumar T. 1998. *Genetics and breeding of vegetables*. ICAR, New Delhi, p. 488.

Prohens J and Nuez F. 2007. *Handbook of plant breeding-vegetables* (Vol I and II). Springer, USA.

Singh BD. 2007. *Plant breeding- principles and methods* (8th edn.). Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.

Singh Ram J. 2007. *Genetic resources, chromosome engineering, and crop improvement-vegetable crops* (Vol. 3). CRC Press, FL, USA.

I. Course Title : Breeding of Self Pollinated Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 505

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Self-pollination, which is considered the highest degree of inbreeding a plant can achieve, promotes homozygosity of all gene loci and traits of the sporophyte and restricts the creation of new gene combinations (no introgression of new genes through hybridization). The progeny of a single plant is homogeneous due to self pollination. A population of self-pollinated species comprises a mixture of homozygous lines. New genes may arise through mutation but such change is restricted to individual lines or the progenies of the mutant plant. Since a self-pollinated cultivar is generally one single genotype reproducing itself, breeding of self-pollinated species usually entails identifying one superior genotype (or a few) and its multiplication. Specific breeding methods commonly used for self-pollinated species are pure-line selection, pedigree breeding, bulk populations and backcross breeding. The students of vegetable science who take breeding as a minor subject need to have an understanding of breeding of self pollinated vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart comprehensive knowledge about principles and practices of breeding of self pollinated vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Breeding of self pollinated vegetable crops	I. Potato II. Fruit vegetables III. Garden peas and cowpea IV. Beans V. Leafy vegetables

VI. Theory

Origin, botany, taxonomy, wild relatives, cytogenetics and genetics, types of pollination and fertilization mechanism, sterility, breeding objectives, breeding methods (introduction, selection, hybridization, mutation and polyploidy), varieties and varietal characterization, resistance breeding for biotic and abiotic stresses, breeding for protected environment and quality improvement, molecular markers and marker's assisted breeding; QTLs, PPV and FR Act.

Unit I

Tuber crops: Potato.

Unit II

Fruit vegetables- Tomato, eggplant, hot pepper, sweet pepper and okra.

Unit III

Leguminous vegetables- Garden peas and cowpea.

Unit IV

Leguminous vegetables: French bean, Indian bean, cluster bean and broad bean.

Unit V

Leafy vegetables- Lettuce and fenugreek.

VII. Practical

- Floral mechanisms favouring self and often cross pollination;
- Progeny testing and development of inbred lines;
- Selection of desirable plants from breeding population, observations and analysis of various qualitative and quantitative traits in germplasm, hybrids and segregating generations;
- Palynological studies, selfing and crossing techniques;
- Hybrid seed production of vegetable crops in bulk;
- Screening techniques for biotic and abiotic stress resistance in above mentioned crops;
- Molecular marker techniques to identify useful traits in the vegetable crops and special breeding techniques;
- Visit to breeding farms;

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire knowledge about the breeding of self pollinated vegetable crops
- Improve yield, quality, abiotic and biotic resistance and other important traits of vegetable crops
- Understand how to start the breeding of self pollinated vegetable crops

X. Suggested Reading

Allard RW. 1999. *Principles of plant breeding*. John Wiley and Sons.



- Basset MJ. (Ed.). 1986. *Breeding vegetable crops*. AVI Publ.
- Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Saxena S and Randhawa GJ. 2005, Plant genetic resources: horticultural crops. Narosa Publ. House.
- Fageria MS, Arya PS and Choudhary AK. 2000, *Vegetable crops: Breeding and seed production*. Vol. I. Kalyani.
- Gardner EJ. 1975. *Principles of genetics*. John Wiley and Sons.
- Hayes HK, Immer FR and Smith DC. 1955. *Methods of plant breeding*. McGraw-Hill.
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- Hazra P and Som MG. 2015. *Vegetable science (Second revised edition)*, Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana, 598 p.
- Hazra P and Som MG. 2016. *Vegetable seed production and hybrid technology (Second revised edition)*, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 459 p
- Kaloo G. 1988. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III. CRC Press.
- Kaloo G. 1998. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III (Combined Ed.). Panima Edu. Book Agency.
- Kumar JC and Dhaliwal MS. 1990. *Techniques of developing hybrids in vegetable crops*. Agro Botanical Publ.
- Paroda RS and Kaloo G. (Eds.). 1995. *Vegetable research with special reference to hybrid technology in Asia-Pacific Region*. FAO.
- Peter KV and Pradeepkumar T. 2008. *Genetics and breeding of vegetables*. Revised, ICAR.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2012. *Hand book of vegetables*. Studium press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 678p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables Volume II*. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 509 p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables Volume III*. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 634 p.
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- Ram HH. 1998. *Vegetable breeding: principles and practices*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
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- Singh PK, Dasgupta SK and Tripathi SK. 2004. *Hybrid vegetable development*. International Book Distributing Co.
- Swarup V. 1976. *Breeding procedure for cross-pollinated vegetable crops*. ICAR.

- I. Course Title : Breeding of Cross Pollinated Vegetable Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 506**
- III. Credit Hours : (2+1)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

The important methods of breeding in cross-pollinated vegetable species are (i) mass selection, (ii) development of hybrid varieties and (ii) development of synthetic varieties. Since cross-pollinated vegetable crops are naturally hybrid (heterozygous) for many traits and lose vigour as they become purebred (homozygous), a goal of each of these breeding methods is to preserve or restore heterozygosity in cross pollinated vegetable crops. The students of vegetable science who take breeding as a minor subject need to have an understanding of breeding of cross pollinated vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart comprehensive knowledge about principles and practices of cross pollinated vegetable crops breeding.

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Breeding of cross pollinated vegetable crops	I. Cucurbitaceous crops II. Cole crops III. Root and bulb crops IV. Tuber crops V. Leafy vegetables

VI. Theory

Origin, botany, taxonomy, cytogenetics, genetics, types of pollination and fertilization, mechanism, sterility and incompatibility, breeding objectives, breeding methods (introduction, selection, hybridization, mutation, polyploidy), varieties and varietal characterization, resistance breeding for biotic and abiotic stresses, quality improvement, molecular markers and marker assisted breeding, and QTLs, PPV and FR act

Unit I

Cucurbitaceous crops—Gourds, melons, cucumber, pumpkin and squashes.

Unit II

Cole crops—Cauliflower, cabbage, kohlrabi, broccoli and brussels sprouts.

Unit III

Root and bulb crops—Carrot, radish, turnip, beet root and onion.

Unit IV

Tuber crops—Sweet potato, tapioca, taro and yam.

Unit V

Leafy vegetables—Beet leaf, spinach, amaranth and coriander.

VII. Practical

- Floral mechanisms favouring cross pollination;
- Development of inbred lines;
- Selection of desirable plants from breeding population;
- Observations and analysis of various quantitative and qualitative traits in germplasm, hybrids and segregating generations;
- Induction of flowering, palynological studies, selfing and crossing techniques;
- Hybrid seed production of vegetable crops in bulk; Screening techniques for biotic and abiotic stress resistance in above mentioned crops;
- Demonstration of sib-mating and mixed population;
- Molecular marker techniques to identify useful traits in vegetable crops and special breeding techniques;
- Visit to breeding blocks.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation individual or in group
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion



IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire knowledge about the breeding of cross pollinated vegetable crops
- Improve yield, quality, abiotic and biotic resistance, and important traits of cross pollinated vegetable crops
- Understand how to start the breeding of cross pollinated vegetable crops

X. Suggested Reading

- Allard RW. 1999. *Principles of plant breeding*. John Wiley and Sons.
- Basset MJ. (Ed.). 1986. *Breeding vegetable crops*. AVI Publ.
- Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Saxena S and Randhawa GJ. 2005. *Plant genetic resources: horticultural crops*. Narosa publ. house.
- Fageria MS, Arya PS and Choudhary AK. 2000. *Vegetable crops: breeding and seed production*. Vol. I. Kalyani.
- Gardner EJ. 1975. *Principles of genetics*. John Wiley and Sons.
- Hayes HK, Immer FR and Smith DC. 1955. *Methods of plant breeding*. McGraw-Hill.
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- Hazra P and Som MG. 2016. *Vegetable seed production and hybrid technology* (Second revised edition), Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 459 p
- Kaloo G. 1988. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III. CRC Press.
- Kaloo G. 1998. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III (Combined Ed.). Panima Edu. Book Agency.
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- Prohens J and Nuez F. 2007. *Handbook of Plant Breeding- Vegetables* (Vol I and II), Springer, USA.
- Rai N and Rai M. 2006. *Heterosis breeding in vegetable crops*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Ram HH. 1998. *Vegetable breeding: principles and practices*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
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- Singh BD. 1983. *Plant breeding*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Singh PK, Dasgupta SK and Tripathi SK. 2004. *Hybrid vegetable development*. International book distributing Co.
- Swarup V. 1976. *Breeding procedure for cross-pollinated vegetable crops*. ICAR.

I. Course Title : Protected Cultivation of Vegetable CropS

II. Course Code : VSC 507

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

India is the second largest producer of vegetable crops in the world. However, its vegetable production is much less than the requirement, if a balanced diet is provided to every individual. There are different ways and means to achieve this target. Protected cultivation, which is the modification of the natural environment to achieve optimum plant growth. Is the most intensive form of crop production

with a yield per unit area up to ten times superior to that of a field crop. During winter under north-east Indian conditions, it is difficult to grow tomato, capsicum, cucurbits, french bean, amaranth, etc. in open field. However, various types of protected structure have been developed for growing some high value crops by providing protection from the excessive cold. Production of off-season vegetable nurseries under protected structure has become a profitable business. The main purpose of raising nursery plants in protected structure is to get higher profit and disease free seedlings in off-season to raise early crop in protected and open field condition. The low cost polyhouse is economical for small and marginal farmers, who cannot afford huge cost of high-tech polyhouse. Besides supplying the local markets, the production of polyhouse vegetables is greatly valued for its export potential and plays an important role in the foreign trade balance of several national economies. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of protected cultivation of vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart latest knowledge about growing of vegetable crops under protected environmental conditions

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	I. Scope and importance II. Types of protected structure III. Abiotic factors IV. Nursery raising V. Cultivation of crops VI. Solutions to problems

VI. Theory

Unit I

Scope and importance- Concept, scope and importance of protected cultivation of vegetable crops; Principles, design, orientation of structure, low and high cost polyhouses/ greenhouse structures.

Unit II

Types of protected structure- Classification and types of protected structures-greenhouse/ polyhouses, plastic-non plastic low tunnels, plastic walk in tunnels, high roof tunnels with ventilation, insect proof net houses, shed net houses, rain shelters, NVP, climate control greenhouses, hydroponics and aeroponics; Soil and soilless media for bed preparation; Design and installation of drip irrigation and fertigation system.

Unit III

Abiotic factors- Effect of environmental factors and manipulation of temperature, light, carbon dioxide, humidity, etc. on growth and yield of different vegetables.

Unit IV

Nursery raising- High tech vegetable nursery raising in protected structures using plugs and portrays, different media for growing nursery under protected cultivation; Nursery problems and management technologies including fertigation.



Unit V

Cultivation of crops- Regulation of flowering and fruiting in vegetable crops; Technology for raising tomato, sweet pepper, cucumber and other vegetables in protected structures, including varieties and hybrids, training, pruning and staking in growing vegetables under protected structures.

Unit VI

Solutions to problems- Problems of growing vegetables in protected structures and their remedies, physiological disorders, insect and disease management in protected structures; Use of protected structures for seed production; Economics of greenhouse crop production.

VII. Practical

- Study of various types of protected structure;
- Study of different methods to control temperature, carbon dioxide and light;
- Study of different types of growing media, training and pruning systems in greenhouse crops;
- Study of fertigation and nutrient management under protected structures;
- Study of insect pests and diseases in greenhouse and its control;
- Use of protected structures in hybrid seed production of vegetables;
- Economics of protected cultivation (Any one crop);
- Visit to established green/ polyhouses/ shade net houses in the region.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of protected cultivation of vegetable crops in India
- Acquire knowledge about the effect of abiotic factors on growth, flowering and production of vegetable crops
- Gaining knowledge about the designing of various low cost protected structures
- Adopting the raising of vegetable seedlings in low cost protected structures as entrepreneur

X. Suggested Reading

- Chadha KL and Kalloo G. (Eds.). 1993-94. *Advances in horticulture*. Malhotra Pub. House.
- Chandra S and Som V. 2000. *Cultivating vegetables in green house*. Indian horticulture 45:17-18.
- Kalloo G and Singh K. (Eds.). 2000. *Emerging scenario in vegetable research and development*. Research periodicals and Book publ. house.
- Parvatha RP. 2016. *Sustainable crop protection under protected cultivation*. E-Book Springer.
- Prasad S and Kumar U. 2005. *Greenhouse management for horticultural crops*. 2nd Ed. Agrobios.
- Resh HM. 2012. *Hydroponic food production*. 7th Edn. CRC Press.
- Singh B. 2005. *Protected cultivation of vegetable crops*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi
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Tiwari GN. 2003. *Green house technology for controlled environment*. Narosa publ. house.

- I. Course Title : Seed Production of Vegetable Crops**
II. Course Code : VSC 508
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)
IV. Why this course ?

Enhancing yield and quality of vegetable crops depends upon a number of factors. The inputs like fertilizers, irrigation and plant protection measures and suitable agronomic practices contribute greatly towards improving yield and quality of the vegetable produce. If good quality seed is not used, the full benefits of such inputs and agronomic practices can not be realized. The use of high quality seed thus, plays a pivotal role in the production of vegetable crops. It is, therefore, important to use the seed conforming to the prescribed standards. A good quality seed should have high genetic and physical purity, proper moisture content and good germination. It should also be free from seed borne diseases and weed seeds. The quality of the produce will deteriorate if these factors are overlooked. Out crossing, physical admixtures and mutations are the prime factors responsible for the deterioration of seed quality. A variety could be saved from deterioration if proper checks are made at different stages of seed multiplication. It is also extremely important to maintain high genetic purity of a variety. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of seed production technology of vegetable crops and their essential processing before supplying them to the market or further use.

V. Aim of the course

To impart a comprehensive knowledge and skills on quality seed production of vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No. Block	Unit
1. Seed production of vegetable crops	I. Introduction, history, propagation and reproduction II. Agro-climate and methods of seed production III. Seed multiplication and its quality maintenance IV. Seed harvesting, extraction and its processing V. Improved agro-techniques and field and seed standards

VI. Theory

Unit I

Introduction, history, propagation and reproduction—Introduction, definition of seed and its quality, seed morphology, development and maturation; Apomixis and fertilization; Modes of propagation and reproductive behaviour; Pollination mechanisms and sex forms in vegetables; History of vegetable seed production; Status and share of vegetable seeds in seed industry



Unit II

Agro-climate and methods of seed production—Agro-climate and its influence on quality seed production; Deterioration of crop varieties, genetical and agronomic principles of vegetable seed production; Methods of seed production, hybrid seeds and techniques of large scale hybrid seed production; Seed village concept

Unit III

Seed multiplication and its quality maintenance—Seed multiplication ratios and replacement rates in vegetables; Generation system of seed multiplication; Maintenance and production of nucleus, breeder, foundation, certified/ truthful label seeds; Seed quality and mechanisms of genetic purity testing

Unit IV

Seed harvesting, extraction and its processing—Maturity standards; Seed harvesting, curing and extraction; Seed processing, viz., cleaning, drying and treatment of seeds, seed health and quality enhancement, packaging and marketing; Principles of seed storage; Orthodox and recalcitrant seeds; Seed dormancy

Unit V

Improved agro-techniques and field and seed standards—Improved agro-techniques; Field and seed standards in important solanaceous, leguminous and cucurbitaceous vegetables, cole crops, leafy vegetables, bulbous and root crops and okra; clonal propagation and multiplication in vegetative propagated crops; Seed plot technique and true potato seed production in potato

VII. Practical

- Study of floral biology and pollination mechanisms in vegetables;
- Determination of modes of pollination;
- Field and seed standards;
- Use of pollination control mechanisms in hybrid seed production of important vegetables;
- Maturity standards and seed extraction methods;
- Seed sampling and testing;
- Visit to commercial seed production areas;
- Visit to seed processing plant;
- Visit to seed testing laboratories.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of seed production of vegetable crops in India
- Acquire knowledge about the complete seed production technology, extraction and post-extraction processing of vegetable seeds
- Adoption of seed production of vegetable crops as entrepreneur



X. Suggested Reading

- Agarwal PK and Anuradha V. 2018. *Fundamentals of seed science and technology*. Brilliant publications, New Delhi.
- Agrawal PK and Dadlani M. (Eds.). 1992. *Techniques in seed science and technology*. South asian Publ.
- Agrawal RL. (Ed.). 1997. *Seed technology*. Oxford and IBH.
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- Chakraborty SK, Prakash S, Sharma SP and Dadlani M. 2002. *Testing of distinctiveness, uniformity and stability for plant variety protection*. IARI, New Delhi
- Copland LO and McDonald MB. 2004. *Seed science and technology*, Kluwer Academic Press.
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- Kumar JC and Dhaliwal MS. 1990. *Techniques of developing hybrids in vegetable crops*. Agro botanical publ.
- More TA, Kale PB and Khule BW. 1996. *Vegetable seed production technology*. Maharashtra state seed corp.
- Rajan S and Markose BL. 2007. *Propagation of horticultural crops*. New India publ. agency.
- Singh NP, Singh DK, Singh YK and Kumar V. 2006. *Vegetable seed production technology*. International book distributing Co.
- Singh SP. 2001. *Seed production of commercial vegetables*. Agrotech publ. academy.
- Singhal NC. 2003. *Hybrid seed production*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi

I. Course Title : Production of Underutilized Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 509

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

With increasing population and fast depletion of natural resources, it has become essential to explore the possibilities of using newer indigenous plant resources. Underutilized crops are plant species that are used traditionally by the country people for their food, fibre, fodder, oil, or medicinal properties but have yet to be adopted by large scale agriculturalists. In general, underutilized plants constitute those plant species that occur as life support species in extreme environmental conditions and threatened habitats, having genetic tolerance to survive under harsh conditions and possess qualities of nutritional and/ or industrial importance for a variety of purposes. Underutilized crops are those plant species with under-exploited potential for contributing to food security, health (nutritional or medicinal), income generation and environmental services. Once the underutilized food crops are properly utilized, they may help to contribute in food security, nutrition, health, income generation and environmental services. The underutilized crops can be defined as the crops, which being region specific are less available, less utilized or rarely used. These underutilized crop species have also been described as *rare, minor, orphan, promising* and little-used vegetable crops. The students of vegetable



science need to have an understanding of production technology of underutilized vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge about production technology of lesser utilized vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Production of underutilized vegetable crops	I. Stem and bulb crops II. Cole and salad crops III. Gourds and melons IV. Leafy vegetables V. Yams and beans

VI. Theory

Importance and scope, botany and taxonomy, climate and soil requirement, commercial varieties/ hybrids, improved cultural practices, physiological disorders, harvesting and yield, plant protection measures and post harvest management of:

Unit I

Stem and bulb crops—Asparagus, leek and chinese chive

Unit II

Cole and salad crops—Red cabbage, chinese cabbage, kale, sweet corn and baby corn

Unit III

Leafy vegetables—Celery, parsley, indian spinach (poi), spinach, chenopods, chekurmanis and indigenous vegetables of regional importance

Unit IV

Gourds and melons—Sweet gourd, spine gourd, teasle gourd, round gourd, and little/ Ivy gourd, snake gourd, pointed gourd, kachri, long melon, snap melon and gherkin

Unit V

Yam and beans—Elephant foot yam, yam, yam bean, lima bean and winged bean

VII. Practical

- Identification and botanical description of plants and varieties;
- Seed/ planting material;
- Production, lay out and method of planting;
- Important cultural operations;
- Identification of important pests and diseases and their control;
- Maturity standards and harvesting;
- Visit to local farms.

Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Delivering of lectures by power point presentation
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of production of underutilized vegetable crops in India
- Acquire knowledge about the production technology of underutilized vegetable crops
- Adopting production of lesser utilised crops as entrepreneur

Suggested Reading

- Bhat KL. 2001. *Minor vegetables-untapped potential*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
- Indira P and Peter KV. 1984. *Unexploited tropical vegetables*. Kerala agricultural university, Kerala.
- Pandey AK. 2011. *Aquatic vegetables*. Agrotech publisher academy, New Delhi.
- Peter KV. (Eds.). 2007-08. *Underutilized and underexploited horticultural crops*. Vol.1-4, New India publishing agency, Lucknow.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2012. *Hand book of vegetables*. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 678p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* Volume II and III. Studium press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 509 p.
- Rana MK. 2018. *Vegetable crop science*. CRC Press Taylor and Francis Group 6000 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Suite 300 Boca Raton, FL 33487-2742 ISBN: 978-1-1380-3521-8
- Rubatzky VE and Yamaguchi M. 1997. *World vegetables: vegetable crops*. NBPGR, New Delhi.

I. Course Title : Systematics of Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 510

III. Credit Hours : (1+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Systematics is fundamental to our understanding of the world around us as it provides basis for understanding the patterns of diversity on earth. Vegetable systematics is the science of botanical diversity of vegetable crops on earth, including variation from the level of genes within an individual to individuals, populations and species. The primary aim of systematics is to discover all the branches of the tree of life, document evolutionary changes occurring along those branches, and describe all the species on earth (the tips of the branches). The secondary aim of systematic is to analyze and synthesize information into a classification that reflects evolutionary relationships, to organize this information into a useful, retrievable form to gain insight into evolutionary processes that lead to diversity.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge on morphological, cytological and molecular taxonomy of vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Systematics of vegetable crops	I. Significance of systematics II. Origin and evolution III. Botanical and morphological description IV. Cytology V. Molecular markers



VI. Theory

Unit I

Significance of systematic—Significance of systematics and crop diversity in vegetable crops; Principles of classification; different methods of classification; Salient features of international code of nomenclature of vegetable crops

Unit II

Origin and evolution—Origin, history, evolution and distribution of vegetable crops

Unit III

Botanical and morphological description—Botanical description of families, genera and species covering various tropical, subtropical and temperate vegetables; Morphological keys to identify important families, floral biology, floral formula and diagram; Morphological description of all parts of vegetables

Unit IV

Cytology—Cytological level of various vegetable crops with descriptive keys

Unit V

Molecular markers—Importance of molecular markers in evolution of vegetable crops; Molecular markers as an aid in characterization and taxonomy of vegetable crops

VII. Practical

- Identification, description, classification and maintenance of vegetable species and varieties;
- Survey, collection of allied species and genera locally available;
- Preparation of keys to the species and varieties;
- Methods of preparation of herbarium and specimens.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire knowledge on identification, description, classification and maintenance of vegetable species and varieties
- Collecting locally available allied species of vegetable crops
- Preparing herbarium and specimens

X. Suggested Reading

- Chopra GL. 1968. *Angiosperms- systematics and life cycle*. S. Nagin
 Dutta AC. 1986. *A class book of botany*. Oxford Univ. Press.
 Pandey BP. 1999. *Taxonomy of angiosperm*. S. Chand and Co
 Peter KV and Pradeepkumar T. 2008. *Genetics and breeding of vegetables*. (Revised), ICAR.
 Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2012. *Hand book of vegetables*. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 678p.
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- Vasistha. 1998. *Taxonomy of angiosperm*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Vincent ER and Yamaguchi M. 1997. *World vegetables*. 2nd Ed. Chapman and Hall.

- I. Course Title : Organic Vegetable Production**
- II. Course Code : VSC 511**
- III. Credit Hours : (1+1)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

Organic vegetable farming is an ecological production management system that promotes and enhances biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. Organic farming has been simply defined as a production system working in partnership with nature to produce vegetable crops. The current trend towards increasing popularity of organically produced vegetables is relatively new. The objective of organic farming is to produce safer food and to keep the environment healthy. During the decade of nineties, the interest in organic farming began to creep into the mainstream consumer purchases. Currently, it appears to be an influx of business oriented producers into the organic production field. The increasing popularity of organic food among the elite societies is due to the belief that food produced with this system is free of pesticides and has greater nutritive value than conventionally produced food. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of organic vegetable farming technology.

V. Aim of the course

To elucidate principles, concepts and their applications in organic farming of vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Organic vegetable production	1. Importance and principles 2. Organic production of vegetables 3. Managing soil fertility 4. Composting methods 5. Certification and export

VI. Theory

Unit I

Importance and principles—Importance, principles, perspective, concepts and components of organic farming in vegetable crops

Unit II

Organic production of vegetables—Organic production of vegetable crops, viz., Solanaceous, Cucurbitaceous, Cole, root and tuber crops

Unit III

Managing soil fertility—Managing soil fertility, mulching, raising green manure



crops, weed management in organic farming system; Crop rotation in organic production; Processing and quality control of organic vegetable produce

Unit IV

Composting methods—Indigenous methods of composting, Panchyagavya, Biodynamics preparations and their application; ITKs in organic vegetable farming; Role of botanicals and bio-control agents in the management of pests and diseases in vegetable crops

Unit V

Certification and export—Techniques of natural vegetable farming, GAP and GMP-certification of organic products; Export- opportunity and challenges

VII. Practical

- Methods of preparation and use of compost, vermicompost, biofertilizers and biopesticides;
- Soil solarisation;
- Use of green manures;
- Waste management; Organic soil amendments in organic production of vegetable crops;
- Weed, pest and disease management in organic vegetable production;
- Visit to organic fields and marketing centres.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of organic vegetable production in India
- Acquire knowledge about the organic vegetable production technology
- Adopting production of organic vegetable crops as an entrepreneur

X. Suggested Reading

- Dahama AK. 2005. *Organic farming for sustainable agriculture*. 2nd Ed. Agrobios.
- Gehlot G. 2005. *Organic farming; standards, accreditation certification and inspection*. Agrobios.
- Palaniappan SP and Annadorai K. 2003. *Organic farming, theory and practice*. Scientific publ.
- Pradeepkumar T, Suma B, Jyothibhaskar and Satheesan KN. 2008. *Management of horticultural crops*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Shivashankar K. 1997. *Food security in harmony with nature*. 3rd IFOAMASIA, Scientific Conf. 1- 4 December, UAS, Bangalore.

- I. Course Title : Production of Spice Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 512**
- III. Credit Hours : (2+1)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

Spices are an important part of human history and played an important role in the development of most cultures around the world. Spice may be a seed, fruit, root, bark,

or any other plant substance primarily used for flavouring, colouring, or preserving food. Spices are distinguished from herbs, which are the leaves, flowers, or stems of plants used for flavouring or as a garnish. Many spices have antimicrobial properties, because of which why spices are more commonly used in warmer climates, which have more infectious diseases, and use of spices is prominent in meat, which is predominantly susceptible to spoiling. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of production technology of spices and their processing before supplying them to the market or further use.

V. Aim of the course

To impart basic knowledge about the importance and production technology of spices grown in India

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Production of spice crops	1. Fruit spices 2. Bud and kernel spices 3. Underground spice crops 4. Seed spices 5. Tree spices

VI. Theory

Introduction and importance of spice crops- historical accent, present status (national and international), future prospects, botany and taxonomy, climatic and soil requirement, commercial cultivars/ hybrids, site selection, layout, sowing/ planting time and methods, seed rate and seed treatment, nutritional and irrigation requirement, intercropping, mixed cropping, intercultural operations, weed control, mulching, physiological disorders, harvesting, post-harvest management, plant protection measures, quality control and pharmaceutical significance of crops mentioned below:

Unit I

Fruit spices- Black pepper, small cardamom, large cardamom and allspice

Unit II

Bud and kernel- Clove and nutmeg

Unit III

Underground spices- Turmeric, ginger and garlic

Unit IV

Seed spices- Coriander, fenugreek, cumin, fennel, ajowain, dill and celery

Unit V

Tree spices- Cinnamon, tamarind, garcinia and vanilla

VII. Practical

- Identification of seeds and plants;
- Botanical description of plant;
- Preparation of spice herbarium;
- Propagation;
- Nursery raising;



- Field layout and method of planting;
- Cultural practices;
- Harvesting, drying, storage, packaging and processing;
- Value addition;
- Short term experiments on spice crops.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of production of spice crops in India
- Acquire knowledge about the production technology and processing of spice crops
- Adopting production of spice crops as entrepreneur

X. Suggested Reading

- Agarwal S, Sastry EVD and Sharma RK. 2001. *Seed spices: production, quality, export*. Pointer Publication.
- Arya PS. 2003. *Spice crops of India*. Kalyani.
- Bhattacharjee SK. 2000. *Hand book of aromatic plants*. Pointer publications.
- Bose TK, Mitra SK, Farooqi SK and Sadhu MK. (Eds.). 1999. *Tropical horticulture*. Vol.I. Naya Prokash.
- Chadha KL and Rethinam P. (Eds.). 1993. *Advances in horticulture*. Vols. IX-X. *Plantation crops and spices*. Malhotra Publ. House.
- Gupta S. (Ed.). *Hand book of spices and packaging with formulae*. engineers India research institute, New Delhi.
- Kumar NA, Khader P, Rangaswami and Irulappan I. 2000. *Introduction to spices, plantation crops, medicinal and aromatic plants*. Oxford and IBH.
- Nybe EV, Miniraj N and Peter KV. 2007. *Spices*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Parthasarthy VA, Kandiannan V and Srinivasan V. 2008. *Organic spices*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Peter KV. 2001. *Hand book of herbs and spices*. Vols. I-III. Woodhead Publ. Co. UK and CRC USA.
- Pruthi JS. (Ed.). 1998. *Spices and condiments*. National Book Trust
- Pruthi JS. 2001. *Minor spices and condiments- crop management and post harvest technology*. ICAR.
- Purseglove JW, Brown EG, Green CL and Robbins SRJ. (Eds.). 1981. *Spices*. Vols. I, II. Longman.
- Shanmugavelu KG, Kumar N and Peter KV. 2002. *Production technology of spices and plantation crops*. Agrobios.
- Thamburaj S and Singh N. (Eds.). 2004. *Vegetables, tuber crops and spices*. ICAR.
- Tiwari RS and Agarwal A. 2004. *Production technology of spices*. International Book Distr. Co.
- Varmudy V. 2001. *Marketing of spices*. Daya Publ. House.

- I. Course Title : Processing of Vegetable Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 513**
- III. Credit Hours : (1+1)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

In India, agriculture is the basis of economy. Agricultural industries and related

activities, which can be termed as agriculturally based vegetable processing, can account for a considerable proportion of their output. Both established and planned vegetable processing projects aim at solving a very clearly identified developmental problems. The growers sustain substantial losses due to insufficient demand in the market, weak infrastructure, poor transportation and perishable nature of the vegetable crops. During the postharvest glut, the loss is considerable and often some of the produce are fed to the animals or allowed to decay. Even the established vegetable canning industries or small/ medium scale processing centres suffer huge loss due to erratic supplies since the growers like to sell their produce in the open market directly to the consumers, or the produce may not be of enough high quality to process but it might be good enough for the table use, meaning that processing is seriously underexploited. The main objective of vegetable processing is to supply wholesome, safe, nutritious and acceptable food to the consumers throughout the year. Vegetable processing also aims to replace imported products like squash, jams, tomato sauces, pickles, etc., besides earning foreign exchange by exporting finished or semi-processed products. The students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of vegetable processing.

V. Aim of the course

To educate the students about the principles and practices of processing in vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1.	Processing of vegetable crops	I Present status II Spoilage and biochemical changes III Processing equipments IV Quality control V Value addition

VI. Theory

Unit I

Present status—Present status and future prospects of vegetable preservation industry in India

Unit II

Spoilage and biochemical changes—Spoilage of fresh and processed vegetable produce; biochemical changes and enzymes associated with spoilage of vegetable produce; Principal spoilage organisms, food poisoning and their control measures; Role of microorganisms in food preservation

Unit III

Processing equipments—Raw material for processing; Primary and minimal processing; Processing equipments; Layout and establishment of processing industry; FPO licence; Importance of hygiene; Plant sanitation

Unit IV

Quality control—Quality assurance and quality control, TQM, GMP; Food standards-FPO, PFA, etc.; Food laws and regulations; Food safety- hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP); Labeling and labeling act and nutrition labeling



Unit V

Value addition—Major value added vegetable products; Utilization of byproducts of vegetable processing industry; Management of processing industry waste; Investment analysis; Principles and methods of sensory evaluation of fresh and processed vegetables

VII. Practical

- Study of machinery and equipments used in processing of vegetable produce;
- Chemical analysis for nutritive value of fresh and processed vegetable;
- Study of different types of spoilage in fresh as well as processed vegetable produce;
- Classification and identification of spoilage organisms;
- Study of biochemical changes and enzymes associated with spoilage;
- Laboratory examination of vegetable products;
- Sensory evaluation of fresh and processed vegetables;
- Study of food standards- National, international, CODEX Alimentarius;
- Visit to processing units to study the layout, hygiene, sanitation and waste management.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Appreciate the scope and scenario of vegetable processing in India
- Acquire knowledge about the processing technology of vegetable crops
- Adopting processing products of vegetable crops at small or medium scale
- Adopt processing of vegetable crops as entrepreneur

X. Suggested Reading

- Arthey D and Dennis C. 1996. *Vegetable processing*. Blackie/ Springer-Verlag.
- Chadha DS. 2006. *The Prevention of food adulteration act*. Confed. of Indian Industry.
- Desrosier NW. 1977. *Elements and technology*. AVI Publ. Co.
- FAO. 1997. *Fruit and Vegetable processing*. FAO.
- FAO. *CODEX Alimentarius: Joint FAO/ WHO food standards programme*. 2nd Ed. Vol. VB. *tropical fresh fruits and vegetables*. FAO.
- FAO. *Food quality and safety systems- training manual on food hygiene and haccp*. FAO.
- Fellow's P. 1988. *Food processing technology*. Ellis Horwood International.
- Frazier WC and Westhoff DC. 1995. *Food microbiology*. 4th Ed. Tata McGraw Hill.
- Giridharilal GS Siddappa and Tandon GL. 1986, *Preservation of fruits and vegetables*. ICAR.
- Gisela J. 1985. *Sensory evaluation of food- theory and practices*. Ellis Horwood.
- Graham HD. 1980. *Safety of foods*. AVI Publ. Co.
- Hildegrade H and Lawless HT. 1997. *Sensory evaluation of food*. CBS.
- Joslyn M and Heid *Food processing operations*. AVI Publ. Co.
- Mahindru SN. 2004. *Food safety: concepts and reality*. APH Publ. Corp.
- Ranganna S. 1986. *Handbook of analysis and quality control for fruit and vegetable products*. 2nd Ed. Tata-McGraw Hill.
- Shapiro R. 1995. *Nutrition labeling handbook*. Marcel Dekker.
- Srivastava RP and Kumar S. 2003. *Fruit and vegetable preservation: principles and practices*. 3rd Ed. International Book Distri. Co.



Tressler and Joslyn MA. 1971. *Fruit and vegetable juice processing technology*. AVI Publ. Co.
 Verma LR and Joshi VK. 2000. *Postharvest technology of fruits and vegetables: handling, processing, fermentation and waste management*. Indus Publ. Co.

- I. Course Title : Postharvest Management of Vegetable Crops**
II. Course Code : VSC 514
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)
IV. Why this course ?

Vegetables are highly perishable crops as they have great quantity and quality loss after harvest. Hence, they require integrated approach to arrest their spoilage, which causes tonnes of vegetable produce annually. Lack of postharvest awareness and inadequacy of equipments are the major problems in postharvest chain, which lead to a serious post-harvest loss in the developing countries every year. A comprehensive understanding of postharvest factors causing deterioration is necessary to overcome these challenges. Pre and postharvest management such as use of improved varieties, good cultural practices, good pre and postharvest handling practices, management of temperature, relative humidity and storage atmosphere according to crop requirement, use of permitted chemicals, design of appropriate packaging material and storage structures are some of the control measures used in reducing postharvest losses, therefore, this course was customized.

V. Aim of the course

To facilitate deeper understanding of principles and to acquaint the student with proper handling and management technologies of vegetable crops for minimizing the post-harvest losses

The course is organized as follows:

No.	Blocks	Units
1.	Post-harvest management of vegetable crops	I Importance and scope II Maturity indices and biochemistry III Harvesting and losses factors IV Packinghouse operations V Methods of storage

VI. Theory

Unit I

Importance and scope—Importance and scope of post-harvest management of vegetables

Unit II

Maturity indices and biochemistry—Maturity indices and standards for different vegetables; Methods of maturity determination; Biochemistry of maturity and ripening; Enzymatic and textural changes; Ethylene evolution and ethylene management; Respiration and transpiration along with their regulation methods

Unit III

Harvesting and losses factors—Harvesting tools and practices for specific market requirement; Postharvest physical and biochemical changes; Preharvest practices and other factors affecting postharvest losses



Unit IV

Packing house operations—Packing house operations; Commodity pretreatments chemicals, wax coating, precooling and irradiation; Packaging of vegetables, prevention from infestation, management of postharvest diseases and principles of transportation

Unit V

Methods of storage—Ventilated, refrigerated, modified atmosphere and controlled atmosphere storage, hypobaric storage and cold storage; Zero-energy cool chamber, storage disorders like chilling injury in vegetables

VII. Practical

- Studies on stages and maturing indices;
- Ripening of commercially important vegetable crops;
- Studies of harvesting, pre-cooling, pre-treatments, physiological disorders- chilling injury;
- Improved packaging;
- Use of chemicals for ripening and enhancing shelf life of vegetables;
- Physiological loss in weight, estimation of transpiration, respiration rate and ethylene release;
- Storage of important vegetables;
- Cold chain management;
- Visit to commercial packinghouse, cold storage and control atmosphere storage.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom lectures including ppt.
- Students group discussion
- Individual or group assignments (writing and speaking)
- Presentation of practical handwork

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to be able to understand:

- Regulation of postharvest losses by using chemicals and growth regulators
- Pre and postharvest treatments for extending shelf life of vegetable crops
- Packinghouse operations for extending the shelf life of vegetable crops
- Successful storage of vegetable crops

X. Suggested Reading

- Chadha KL and Pareek OP. 1996. *Advances in horticulture*. Vol. IV. Malhotra Publ. House.
- Chattopadhyay SK. 2007. *Handling, transportation and storage of fruit and vegetables*. Gene-Tech books, New Delhi.
- Haid NF and Salunkhe SK. 1997. *Postharvest physiology and handling of fruits and vegetables*. Grenada Publ.
- Mitra SK. 1997. *Postharvest physiology and storage of tropical and sub-tropical fruits*. CABI.
- Paliyath G, Murr DP, Handa AK and Lurie S. 2008. *Postharvest biology and technology of Fruits, vegetables and flowers*. Wiley-Blackwell, ISBN: 9780813804088.
- Ranganna S. 1997. *Handbook of analysis and quality control for fruit and vegetable products*. Tata McGraw-Hill.
- Stawley JK. 1998. *Postharvest physiology of perishable plant products*. CBS publishers.
- Sudheer KP and Indira V. 2007. *Postharvest technology of horticultural crops*. New India Publ. Agency.



- Thompson AK. (Ed.). 2014. *Fruit and vegetables: harvesting, handling and storage* (Vol. 1 and 2) Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford, UK. ISBN: 9781118654040.
- Verma LR and Joshi VK. 2000. *Postharvest technology of fruits and vegetables: handling, processing, fermentation and waste management*. Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi, India. ISBN 8173871086.
- Willis R, McGlassen WB, Graham D and Joyce D. 1998. *Postharvest: An introduction to the physiology and handling of fruits, vegetables and ornamentals*. CABI.
- Wills RBH and Golding J. 2016. *Postharvest: an introduction to the physiology and handling of fruit and vegetables*, CABI Publishing, ISBN 9781786391483.
- Wills RBH and Golding J. 2017. *Advances in postharvest fruit and vegetable technology*, CRC Press, ISBN 9781138894051.



Course Title with Credit Load Ph.D. (Hort.) in Vegetable Science

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
	Major Courses (12 Credits)	
VSC 601*	Recent Trends in Vegetable Production	3+0
VSC 602*	Advances in Breeding of Vegetable Crops	3+0
VSC 603	Abiotic Stress Management in Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 604	Seed Certification, Processing and Storage of Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 605	Breeding for Special Traits in Vegetable Crops	2+0
VSC 606	Biodiversity and Conservation of Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 607	Biotechnological Approaches in Vegetable Crops	2+1
VSC 608	Advanced Laboratory Techniques for Vegetable Crops	1+2
	Minor courses	06
	Supporting courses	05
VSC 691	Seminar I	0+1
VSC 692	Seminar II	0+1
VSC 699	Research	0+75
	Total Credits	100

*Compulsory among major courses

Course Contents

Ph.D. (Hort.) in Vegetable Science

- I. Course Title** : Recent Trends in Vegetable Production
II. Course Code : VSC 601
III. Credit Hours : (3+0)

IV. Why this course ?

India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world, next only to China. Most challenging task is to ensure for continuous and enough supply of vegetables to growing population. Urban areas are experiencing substantial increase in population; this growth is accompanied with change in food habits and rising concerns for food quality. Here, food quality refers to the optimum levels of the nutrition in the food along with the minimized amount of the chemical (pesticides/fertilizers) residues used in the production of the vegetables. Vegetables are being highly seasonal, perishable are also capital and labour intensive and need care in handling and transportation. Environmental stress (climate change) and shortage of water and land resources are major constraints haunting the production. Though the advances in science and information technology has resulted in more comfortable world with global linkages, these advances has led to changes in production practices. Thus, the students of vegetable science need to have an understanding of recent trends in production technology of vegetable crops and their management.

V. Aim of the course

To keep abreast with latest developments and trends in production technology of vegetable crops.

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1	Recent trends in vegetable production	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Solanaceous crops2. Cole crops3. Okra, onion, peas and beans, amaranth and drumstick.4. Root crops and cucurbits5. Tuber crops

VI. Theory

Present status and prospects of vegetable cultivation; nutritional, antioxidant and medicinal values; climate and soil as critical factors in vegetable production; choice of varieties; Hi-tech nursery management; modern concepts in water and weed management; physiological basis of growth, yield and quality as influenced by chemicals and growth regulators; role of organic manures, inorganic fertilizers, micronutrients and biofertilizers; response of genotypes to low and high nutrient management, nutritional deficiencies/ disorders and correction methods; different cropping systems; mulching; Protected cultivation of vegetables, containerized culture



for year round vegetable production; low cost polyhouse; nethouse production; crop modelling, organic gardening; vegetable production for pigments, export and processing of:

Unit I

Solanaceous crops: Tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper and potato.

Unit II

Cole crops: Cabbage, cauliflower and knol-khol, sprouting broccoli.

Unit III

Okra, onion, peas and beans, amaranth and drumstick.

Unit IV

Root crops and cucurbits: Carrot, beet root, turnip and radish and cucurbits

Unit V

Tuber crops: Sweet potato, Cassava, elephant foot yam, Dioscorea and taro.

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Group discussion

VIII. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are exposed to:

- Acquire the knowledge about recent trends in production technology of vegetable crops

IX. Suggested Reading

- Bose TK and Som NG. 1986. *Vegetable crops of India*. Naya prokash.
- Bose TK, Kabir J, Maity TK, Parthasarathy VA and Som MG. 2003. *Vegetable crops*. Vols. I-III. Naya Udyog.
- Brewster JL. 1994. *Onions and other vegetable alliums*. CABI.
- Chadha KL and Kalloo G (Eds.). 1993-94. *Advances in horticulture* Vols. V-X. Malhotra Publ. House.
- Chadha KL (Ed.). 2002. *Hand book of horticulture*. ICAR.
- Chauhan DVS (Ed.). 1986. *Vegetable production in India*. Ram prasad and Sons.
- Fageria MS, Choudhary BR and Dhaka RS. 2000. *Vegetable crops: production technology*. Vol. II. Kalyani.
- FFTC. *Improved vegetable production in Asia*. Book Series No. 36.
- Ghosh SP, Ramanujam T, Jos JS, Moorthy SN and Nair RG. 1988. *Tuber crops*. Oxford and IBH.
- Gopalakrishanan TR. 2007. *Vegetable crops*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Hazra P and Som MG. 2015. *Seed production and hybrid technology of vegetable crops*. Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana.
- Hazra P. 2016. *Vegetable science*. 2ndedn, Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana.
- Hazra P. 2019. *Vegetable production and technology*. New India publishing agency, New Delhi.
- Kaloo G and Singh K. (Ed.). 2001. *Emerging scenario in vegetable research and development*. Research periodicals and Book Publ. House.
- Kurup GT, Palanisami MS, Potty VP, Padmaja G, Kabeerathuma S and Pallai SV. 1996. *Tropical tuber crops, problems, prospects and future strategies*. Oxford and IBH.
- Rana MK. 2008. *Olericulture in India*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Rana MK. 2008. *Scientific cultivation of vegetables*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.

- Rubatzky VE and Yamaguchi M. (Eds.). 1997. *World vegetables: principles, production and nutritive values*. Chapman and Hall.
- Saini GS. 2001. *A Text Book of oleri and flori culture*. Aman Publishing House.
- Salunkhe DK and Kadam SS. (Ed.). 1998. *Hand book of vegetable science and technology: production, composition, storage and processing*. Marcel Dekker.
- Shanmugavelu KG. 1989. *Production technology of vegetable crops*. Oxford and IBH.
- Sin MT and Onwueme IC. 1978. *The tropical tuber crops*. John Wiley and Sons.
- Singh DK. 2007. *Modern vegetable varieties and production technology*. International book distributing Co.
- Singh NP, Bhardwaj AK, Kumar A and Singh KM. 2004. *Modern technology on Vegetable production*. International book distr. Co.
- Singh PK, Dasgupta SK and Tripathi SK. 2006. *Hybrid vegetable development*. International book distr. Co.
- Singh SP. (Ed.). 1989. *Production technology of vegetable crops*. Agril. Comm. Res. Centre.
- Thamburaj S and Singh N. (Eds.). 2004. *Vegetables, tuber crops and spices*. ICAR.
- Thompson HC and Kelly WC. (Eds.). 1978. *Vegetable crops*. Tata McGraw-Hill.

- I. Course Title : Advances in Breeding of Vegetable Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 602**
- III. Credit Hours : (3 +0)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

The improvement of vegetable crops has until recently, been largely confined to conventional breeding approaches and such programmes rely on hybridization of plants which have desirable heritable characteristics and on naturally or artificially induced random mutations. The introduction of new genetic information can result in increased resistance to insect pest, diseases tolerance to environmental condition, improved quality, etc. The modern biotechnological tools like molecular assisted selection, double haploidy, genetic engineering, etc. can be of immense importance for rapid development of superior varieties with desirable qualitative and quantitative traits. Therefore, conventional breeding in conjunction with molecular biology has bright prospects of developing high yielding vegetable varieties with high nutraceuticals and bio active compounds suitable for fresh as well as processed market. The students of vegetable science who are having breeding as major subject need to have an understanding of recent technologies in vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge on the recent research trends and advances in breeding of vegetable crops.

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1	Advances in Breeding of vegetable crops	I. Solanaceous crops and okra II. Cucurbits and Cole crops III. Legumes and leafy vegetables IV. Root crops and onion V. Tuber crops

VI. Theory

Evolution, distribution, cytogenetics, Genetics and genetic resources, wild relatives, genetic divergence, hybridization, inheritance of qualitative and quantitative traits,



heterosis breeding, plant idotype concept and selection indices, breeding mechanisms, pre breeding, mutation breeding, ploidy breeding, breeding for biotic and abiotic stresses, breeding techniques for improving quality and processing characters, bio-fortification, *in-vitro* breeding, marker assisted breeding, haploidy, development of transgenic.

Unit I

Solanaceous crops—Tomato, Brinjal, Hot Peeper, Sweet Pepper, Okra and Potato

Unit II

Cucurbits and Cole crops

Unit III

Legumes and leafy vegetables—Peas and Beans, Amaranth, Palak, Chenopods and Lettuce.

Unit IV

Root crops and onion—Carrot, Beetroot, Radish, Turnip, Onion

Unit V

Tuber crops—Sweet potato, Tapioca, Elephant foot yam, Colocasia, Dioscorea

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Group discussion

VIII. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are exposed to:

- Breeding objectives and trends
- Recent Advances in vegetable breeding

IX. Suggested Reading

- Allard RW. 1999. *Principle of plant breeding*. John Willey and Sons, USA.
- Basset MJ. (Ed.). 1986. *Breeding vegetable crops*. AVI Publ.
- Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Saxena S and Randhawa GJ. 2005. *Plant genetic resources: horticultural crops*. Narosa Publ. House.
- Fageria MS, Arya PS and Choudhary AK. 2000. *Vegetable crops: Breeding and seed production*. Vol. I. Kalyani.
- Gardner EJ. 1975. *Principles of genetics*. John Wiley and Sons.
- Hayes HK, Immer FR and Smith DC. 1955. *Methods of plant breeding*. McGraw-Hill.
- Hayward MD, Bosemark NO and Romagosa I. (Eds.). 1993. *Plant Breeding-principles and prospects*. Chapman and Hall.
- Hazra P and Som MG. 2015. *Vegetable science* (Second revised edition), Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana, 598 p
- Hazra P and Som MG. 2016. *Vegetable seed production and hybrid technology* (Second revised edition), Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 459 p
- Kaloo G. 1988. *Vegetable breeding* (Vol. I, II, III). CRC Press, FL, USA.
- Kaloo G. 1998. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III (Combined Ed.). Panima Edu. Book Agency.
- Kumar JC and Dhaliwal MS. 1990. *Techniques of developing hybrids in vegetable crops*. Agro Botanical Publ.
- Paroda RS and Kaloo G. (Eds.). 1995. *Vegetable research with special reference to hybrid technology in Asia-Pacific Region*. FAO.
- Peter KV and Pradeepkumar T. 2008. *Genetics and breeding of vegetables*. Revised, ICAR.



- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2012. *Hand book of vegetables*. Studium press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 678p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* Volume II. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 509p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* Volume III. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 634p.
- Rai N and Rai M. 2006. *Heterosis breeding in vegetable crops*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Ram HH. 1998. *Vegetable breeding: principles and practices*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Simmonds NW. 1978. *Principles of crop improvement*. Longman. Singh BD. 1983. *Plant Breeding*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Singh BD. 1983. *Plant breeding*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Singh PK, Dasgupta SK and Tripathi SK. 2004. *Hybrid vegetable development*. International Book Distributing Co.
- Swarup V. 1976. *Breeding procedure for cross-pollinated vegetable crops*. ICAR.

- I. Course Title : Abiotic Stress Management in Vegetable Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 603**
- III. Credit Hours : (2+1)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

Improvement of vegetable crops has traditionally focused on enhancing a plant's ability to resist diseases or insects. That is evidenced by the large number of disease- or insect-resistant cultivars or germplasm released and used. Research on crop resistance or tolerance to abiotic stresses (heat, cold, drought, flood, salt, pH, etc.) has not received much attention. However, that is changing as a result of the research and publicity of global warming. The changing environments pose serious and imminent threats to vegetable production and place unprecedented pressures on the sustainability of vegetable production. The challenges and opportunities coexist for our dynamic and resilient industry. In addition to conserving resources, we should mitigate abiotic stresses and adapt to the warming planet. The student of vegetable science need to know the different methods involved to mitigate the abiotic stress in vegetable crops.

V. Aim of the course

To update knowledge on the recent research trends in the field of abiotic stress management in vegetables.

- To teach management practices to mitigate abiotic stress in vegetable crops

The course is constructed given as under:

No.	Block	Unit
1	Abiotic stress management in vegetable crops	I Environmental stress II Mechanism and measurements of tolerance III Soil-plant-water relations IV Techniques of vegetable growing under high stress condition V Use of chemicals

VI. Theory

Unit I

Environmental stress—its types, soil parameters including pH, classification of vegetable crops based on susceptibility and tolerance to various types of stress.

**Unit II**

Mechanism and measurements—tolerance to drought, water logging, soil salinity, frost and heat stress in vegetable crops.

Unit III

Soil-plant-water relations—under different stress conditions in vegetable crops production and their management practices.

Unit IV

Techniques of vegetable growing under water deficit, water logging, salinity and sodicity.

Unit V

Use of chemicals—techniques of vegetable growing under high and low temperature conditions, use of chemicals and antitranspirants in alleviation of different stresses.

VII. Practical

- Identification of susceptibility and tolerance symptoms to various types of stress in vegetable crops;
- Measurement of tolerance to various stresses in vegetable crops;
- Short term experiments on growing vegetable under water deficit, water logging, salinity and sodicity, high and low temperature conditions;
- Use of chemicals for alleviation of different stresses.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedure
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire the knowledge about effect of different abiotic stresses on vegetables
- Methods to mitigate abiotic stress in vegetables

X. Suggested Reading

- Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Saxena S and Randhawa GJ. 2005. *Plant genetic resources: horticultural crops*. Narosa Publ. House.
- Dwivedi P and Dwivedi RS. 2005. *Physiology of abiotic stress in plants*. Agrobios.
- Janick JJ. 1986. *Horticultural science*. 4th Ed. WH Freeman and Co.
- Kaloo G and Singh K. 2001. *Emerging scenario in vegetable research and development*. Research periodicals and book publ. house.
- Kaloo G. 1994. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III. Vedams eBooks.
- Lerner HR. (Eds.). 1999. *Plant responses to environmental stresses*. Marcel Decker.
- Maloo SR. 2003. *Abiotic stresses and crop productivity*. Agrotech Publ. Academy.
- Narendra T. *et al.* 2012. *Improving crops resistance to abiotic stress*. Wiley and Sons. US.
- Peter KV and Pradeep Kumar T. 2008. *Genetics and breeding of vegetables*. (Revised Ed.). ICAR.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* volume II. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 509p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* volume III. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 634p.
- Ram HH. 2001. *Vegetable breeding*. Kalyani.
- Rao NK. (Eds.). 2016. *Abiotic stress physiology of horticultural crops*. Springer publication.



- I. Course Title** : **Seed Certification, Processing and Storage of Vegetable Seeds**
- II. Course Code** : **VSC 604**
- III. Credit Hours** : **(2+1)**

IV. Why this course ?

Every farmer should be able to access healthy seeds which are genetically pure, with high seed vigour and good germination percentage. Timely availability of good quality seeds at reasonable price ensures good yield and profit to the farmers. The seeds play a vital role in agriculture and acts as a carrier of the genetic potential of varieties. Quality seed production which follows efficient certification procedures plays a major role in the increase of food production of our country. To ensure this, the Government has prescribed standards and has brought in seed production techniques, testing, certification and marketing procedures through the Seeds Act, 1966. In the current scenario, the demand for good quality certified seeds far exceeds the availability in the market. This manual provides details about production and procurement of good quality seeds.

V. Aim of the course

To impart the knowledge on seed certification, processing and storage of vegetable seeds

VI. Theory

Unit I

Seed certification, history, concepts and objectives, seed certification agency, phases of seed certification, Indian Minimum seed Certification standards, Planning and management of seed certification programmes.

Unit II

Principles and procedures of field inspection, seed sampling, testing and granting certification, OECD certification Schemes.

Unit III

Principles of seed processing, Methods of seed drying and cleaning, seed processing plant- Layout and design, seed treatment, seed quality enhancement, packaging and marketing.

Unit IV

Principles of Seed Storage, orthodox/ recalcitrant seeds, types of storage (open, bulk, controlled, germplasm, cryopreservation), factors affecting seed longevity in storage (Pre and post harvest factors).

Unit V

Seed aging and deterioration, maintenance of seed viability and vigor during storage, storage methods, storage structures, transportation and marketing of seeds.

VII. Practical

- General procedures of seed certification;
- Field inspection and standards;
- Isolation and rouging;
- Inspection and sampling at harvesting, threshing and processing;
- Testing physical purity, germination and moisture, grow-out test;



- Visit to regulatory seed testing and plant quarantine laboratories;
- Seed processing plants and commercial seed stores.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation individual or in group
- Hands on training of different procedure
- Group discussion

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Acquire the knowledge on seed certification
- Acquire the knowledge on seed processing and storage

X. Suggested Reading

- Agarwaal PK and Anuradha V. 2018. *Fundamentals of seed science and technology*. Brilliant publications, New Delhi.
- Basra AS. 2000. *Hybrid seed production in vegetables*. CRC press, Florida, USA.
- Bench ALR and Sanchez RA. 2004. *Handbook of seed physiology*. Food products press, NY/ London.
- Chakraborty SK, Prakash S, Sharma SP and Dadlani M. 2002. *Testing of distinctiveness, uniformity and stability for plant variety protection*. IARI, New Delhi
- Copland LO and McDonald MB. 2004. *Seed science and technology*, Kluwer academic press.
- Fageria MS, Arya PS and Choudhry AK. 2000. *Vegetable crops: breeding and seed production* Vol 1. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
- George RAT. 1999. *Vegetable seed production* (2nd Edition). CAB International.
- Hazra P and Som MG. 2016. *Vegetable seed production and hybrid technology* (Second revised edition), Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana, 459p
- Kaloo G, Jain SK, Vari AK and Srivastava U. 2006. *Seed: A global perspective*. Associated publishing company, New Delhi.
- Singhal NC. 2003. *Hybrid seed production*. Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.

I. Course Title : Breeding for Special Traits in Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 605

III. Credit Hours : (2+0)

IV. Why this course ?

Many epidemiological studies reveal that people having a high level of consumption of vegetables presents a better health and lower risk of chronic diseases, including cardiovascular diseases and different types of cancer. Vegetables contain many bioactive compounds and represent a major source of antioxidants and other compounds that are beneficial to human health. Consumers are increasingly demanding vegetables with bioactive properties that contribute to maintaining a good health and preventing diseases. In consequence, breeding programmes in vegetables are increasingly considering the content in bioactive compounds as a major breeding objective. In this way, there is an increasing number of breeding programmes and scientific studied aimed at improving the content in bioactive compounds of vegetables, and the trend seems that will continuing in the coming years. In this respect, the particular course has been designed for students of Vegetable Science department.

V. Aim of the course

To impart knowledge on recent developments in breeding for improved nutritional quality in important vegetable crops

VI. Theory

Important nutrient constituents in vegetables and their role in human diet. Genetics of nutrients. Genetic and genomic resources for improving quality traits in vegetables, breeding strategies for developing varieties with improved nutrition for market and industrial purposes. Molecular and biotechnological approaches in breeding suitable cultivars of different crops for micronutrients and color content.

Unit I

Brassica group, carrot and beetroot.

Unit II

Tomato, brinjal, peppers and potato.

Unit III

Green leafy vegetables, Legume crops and okra.

Unit IV

Cucurbitaceous vegetable crops and edible Alliums.

Unit V

Biofortification in vegetable crops, genetic engineering for improvement of quality traits in vegetable crops, bioavailability of dietary nutrients from improved vegetable crops and impact on micronutrient malnutrition, achievements and future prospects in breeding for quality traits in vegetables.

VII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Classroom Lectures
- Assignment (written and speaking)
- Student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedure
- Group discussion

VIII. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to:

- Know about various special characters of vegetables
- The recent breeding methods to achieve special characters in vegetables

IX. Suggested Reading

Allard RW. 1999. *Principles of plant breeding*. John Wiley and Sons.

Basset MJ. (Ed.). 1986. *Breeding vegetable crops*. AVI Publ.

Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Saxena S and Randhawa GJ. 2005. *Plant genetic resources: horticultural crops*. Narosa Publ. House.

Fageria MS, Arya PS and Choudhary AK. 2000. *Vegetable crops: Breeding and seed production*. Vol. I. Kalyani.

Gardner EJ. 1975. *Principles of genetics*. John Wiley and Sons.

Hayes HK, Immer FR and Smith DC. 1955. *Methods of plant breeding*. McGraw-Hill.

Hayward MD, Bosemark NO and Romagosa I. (Eds.). 1993. *Plant Breeding-principles and prospects*. Chapman and Hall.

Hazra P and Som MG. 2015. *Vegetable science* (Second revised edition), Kalyani publishers, Ludhiana, 598p.



- Hazra P and Som MG. 2016. *Vegetable seed production and hybrid technology* (Second revised edition), Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 459p
- Kaloo G. 1988. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III. CRC Press.
- Kaloo G. 1998. *Vegetable breeding*. Vols. I-III (Combined Ed.). Panima Edu. Book Agency.
- Kumar JC and Dhaliwal MS. 1990. *Techniques of developing hybrids in vegetable crops*. Agro Botanical Publ.
- Paroda RS and Kaloo G. (Eds.). 1995. *Vegetable research with special reference to hybrid technology in Asia-Pacific Region*. FAO.
- Peter KV and Pradeepkumar T. 2008. *Genetics and breeding of vegetables*. Revised, ICAR.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2012. *Hand book of vegetables*. Studium press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 678p
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* Volume II. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 509p.
- Peter KV and Hazra P. (Eds). 2015. *Hand book of vegetables* Volume III. Studium Press LLC, P.O. Box 722200, Houston, Texas 77072, USA, 634p.
- Rai N and Rai M. 2006. *Heterosis breeding in vegetable crops*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Ram HH. 1998. *Vegetable breeding: principles and practices*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Rout GR and Peter KV. 2008. *Genetic engineering of horticultural crops*. Academic press, Elsevier, USA
- Simmonds NW. 1978. *Principles of crop improvement*. Longman. Singh BD. 1983. *Plant Breeding*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Singh PK, Dasgupta SK and Tripathi SK. 2004. *Hybrid vegetable development*. International Book Distributing Co.
- Swarup V. 1976. *Breeding procedure for cross-pollinated vegetable crops*. ICAR.

I. Course Title : Biodiversity and Conservation of Vegetable Crops

II. Course Code : VSC 606

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

The availability of pertinent gene pool is of utmost importance to mitigate adverse climate and to counter diseases and pests. In addition, specific gene sources (germplasm) would always be necessary to develop superior genotypes. Considering the importance of conserving biodiversity in vegetable crops for future use, the course has been designed.

V. Aim of the course

To understand the status and magnitude of biodiversity and strategies in germplasm conservation of vegetable crops.

The course is organised as follows:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Biodiversity and conservation of vegetable crops	I General Aspects: Issues, Goals and Current Status II. Germplasm Conservation: Collection, Maintenance and Characterization III. Regulatory Horticulture: Germplasm Exchange, Quarantine and Intellectual Property Rights

VI. Theory

Unit I

General aspects: issues, goals and current status: Biodiversity and conservation; issues and goals- needs and challenges; present status of gene centres; world's major centres of fruit crop domestication; current status of germplasm availability/ database of fruit crops in India

Unit II

Germplasm conservation: collection, maintenance and characterization: Exploration and collection of germplasm; sampling frequencies; size and forms of fruit and nut germplasm collections; active and base collections. Germplasm conservation- in situ and ex situ strategies, on farm conservation; problem of recalcitrance- cold storage of scions, tissue culture, cryopreservation, pollen and seed storage.

Unit III

Regulatory horticulture: Germplasm exchange, quarantine and intellectual property rights germplasm exchange, quarantine and intellectual property rights regulatory horticulture, inventory and exchange of fruit and nut germplasm, plant quarantine, phytosanitary certification, detection of genetic constitution of germplasm and maintenance of core collection. IPRs, Breeder's rights, Farmer's rights, PPV and FR Act. GIS and documentation of local biodiversity, Geographical indications, GIS application in horticultural mapping and spatial analyses of field data; benefits of GI protection; GI tagged fruit varieties in India.

VII. Practical

- Documentation of germplasm- maintenance of passport data and other records of accessions;
- Field exploration trips and sampling procedures;
- Exercise on *ex situ* conservation – cold storage, pollen/ seed storage
- Cryopreservation;
- Visits to national gene bank and other centers of PGR activities;
- Detection of genetic constitution of germplasm;
- Germplasm characterization using a standardised DUS test protocol;
- Special tests with biochemical and molecular markers.

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room lectures
- Laboratory/ field practicals
- Student seminars/ presentations
- Field tours/ demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

- The student would be expected to learn about the significance of germplasm
- Various strategies to conserve it in the present context.

X. Suggested Reading

- Dhillon BS, Tyagi RK, Lal A and Saxena S. 2004. *Plant genetic resource management. – horticultural crops*. Narosa publishing house, New Delhi.
- Engles JM, Ramanath RV, Brown AHD and Jackson MT. 2002. *Managing plant genetic resources*, CABI, Wallingford, UK.



- Frankel OH and Hawkes JG. 1975. *Crop genetic resources for today and tomorrow*. Cambridge University Press, USA.
- Hancock J. 2012. *Plant evolution and the origin of crops species*. CAB International.
- Jackson M, Ford-Lloyd B and Parry M. 2014, *Plant genetic resources and climate change*. CABI, Wallingford, UK
- Moore JN and Ballington JR. 1991. *Genetic resources of temperate Fruit and nut crops*. ISHS, Belgium.
- Peter KV. 2008. *Biodiversity of horticultural crops*. Vol. II. Daya Publ. House, Delhi.
- Peter KV. 2011. *Biodiversity in horticultural crops*. Vol.III. Daya Publ. House, Delhi.
- Rajasekharan PE, Rao V and Ramanatha V. 2019. *Conservation and utilization of horticultural genetic resources*. Springer.
- Rana JC and Verma VD. 2011. *Genetic resources of temperate minor fruits (indigenous and exotic)*. NBPGR, New Delhi.
- Sthapit *et al.* 2016. *Tropical fruit tree diversity (good practices for in situ and ex situ conservation)*. Bioversity international. routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.
- Virchow D. 2012. *Conservation of genetic resources*, Springer Verlag, Berlin

- I. Course Title : Biotechnological Approaches in Vegetable Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 607**
- III. Credit Hours : (2+1)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

Biotechnology is a rapidly developing area of contemporary science. It can bring new ideas, improved tools and novel approaches to the solution of some persistent, seemingly intractable problems in vegetable production. Given the pressing need to enhance and stabilize the vegetable production in response to mounting population pressures and increasing awareness, there is an urgent need to explore novel technologies that will break traditional barriers.

V. Aim of the course

To impart latest knowledge in biotechnical advancement in vegetable crops

The course is organised as follows:-

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Biotechnological approaches in vegetable crops	I Importance and scope of Biotechnology II Somatic embryogenesis III Blotting techniques, DNA finger printing, IV Plant genetic engineering V Concepts and methods of next generation sequencing (NGS)

VI. Theory

Unit I

Importance and scope of biotechnology – in vegetable crop improvement. *In-vitro* culture, micropropagation, anther culture, pollen culture, ovule culture, embryo culture, endosperm culture.

Unit II

Somatic embryogenesis – somaclonal variation and synthetic seed production, protoplast isolation, culture, manipulation and fusion. Somatic hybrids and cybrids and their application in vegetable improvement programme.

Unit III

Blotting techniques, DNA finger printing – Molecular markers/ DNA based markers and role. RFLP, AFLP, RAPD, SSR, SNPs, DNA probes. QTL mapping. MAS and its application in vegetable crop improvement. Allele mining by TILLING and Eco-TILLING.

Unit IV

Plant genetic engineering – Scope and importance, Concepts of cisgenesis, intragenesis and transgenesis. Gene cloning, direct and indirect methods of gene transfer. Role of RNAi based gene silencing in vegetable crop improvement. Biosafety issue, regulatory issues for commercial approval.

Unit V

Concepts and methods of next generation sequencing (NGS)- Genome sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics. Genome editing (ZFN, TALENS and CRISPER)

Crops

Solanaceous crops, cole crops, cucurbitaceous crops, root vegetables, garden pea, onion, potato and leafy vegetables

VII. Practical

- Micropropagation, Pollen- Ovule and Embryo culture- Synthetic seed production (2);
- *In-vitro* mutation induction, *in-vitro* rooting – hardening at primary and secondary nurseries (3);
- DNA isolation from economic vegetable crop varieties – Quantification and amplification (2);
- DNA and Protein profiling – molecular markers, PCR Handling (2);
- Vectors for cloning and particle bombardment (3);
- DNA fingerprinting of flower crop varieties (3);
- Project preparation for establishment of low, medium and high cost tissue culture laboratories (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room lectures
- Laboratory/ field practicals
- Student seminars/ presentations
- Field tours/ demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

The student would be expected to learn

- Different biotechnological tools
- NGS, genetic engineering

X. Suggested Reading

- Bajaj YPS. (Ed.). 1987. *Biotechnology in agriculture and forestry*. Vol. XIX. Hitech and Micropropagation. Springer.
- Chadha KL, Ravindran PN and Sahijram L. (Eds.). 2000. *Biotechnology of horticulture and plantation crops*. Malhotra Publ. House.
- Debnath M. 2005. *Tools and techniques of biotechnology*. Pointer publication, New Delhi.



- Glover MD. 1984. *Gene cloning: the mechanics of DNA manipulation*. Chapman and Hall.
- Gorden H and Rubsell S. 1960. *Hormones and cell culture*. AB Book Publ.
- Keshavachandran R. 2007. *Recent trends in biotechnology of horticultural crops*. New India Publ. Agency.
- Keshavachandran R and Peter KV. 2008. *Plant biotechnology; tissue culture and gene transfer*. Orient and Longman, USA.
- Keshavachandran R. 2007. *Recent trends in biotechnology of horticultural crops*. New-India Publication Agency, New Delhi.
- Panopoulos NJ. (Ed.). 1981. *Genetic engineering in plant sciences*. Praeger Publ.
- Parthasarathy VA, Bose TK, Deka PC, Das P, Mitra SK and Mohanadas S. 2001. *Biotechnology of horticultural crops*. Vols. I-III. Naya Prokash.
- Pierik RLM. 1987. *In-vitro culture of higher plants*. Martinus Nijhoff Publ.
- Prasad S. 1999. *Impact of plant biotechnology on horticulture*. 2nd Ed. Agro Botanica.
- Rout GR and Peter KV. 2018. *Genetic engineering of horticultural crops*. Academic Press Elsevier, USA.
- Sharma R. 2000. *Plant tissue culture*. Campus Books.
- Singh BD. 2010. *Biotechnology- expanding horizons*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Skoog Y and Miller CO. 1957. *Chemical regulation of growth and formation in plant tissue cultured in-vitro*. Attidel. II Symp. On biotechnology action of growth substance.
- Vasil TK, Vasi M, While DNR and Bery HR. 1979. *Somatic hybridization and genetic manipulation in plants, plant regulation and world agriculture*. Planum Press.

- I. Course Title : Advanced Laboratory Techniques for Vegetable Crops**
- II. Course Code : VSC 608**
- III. Credit Hours : (1+2)**
- IV. Why this course ?**

Accurate quality analysis of vegetables warrants stringent measurement protocols besides requisite instruments/ tools and laboratory facilities. Consequently, a specialized course is designed for imparting basic and applied training on physical and biochemical assessment of the vegetable produce.

V. Aim of the course

To familiarize with the laboratory techniques for analysis of vegetable crops.
The organisation of the course is as under:

No.	Blocks	Units
1	Advanced laboratory techniques for vegetable crops	I Safety measures and laboratory maintenance II Qualitative and quantitative analysis destructive and non-destructive analysis methods III Chromatographic and microscopic analysis IV Sensory analysis

VI. Theory

Unit I

Safety measures and laboratory maintenance – Safety aspects and upkeep of laboratory, sampling procedures for quantitative analysis, determination of proximate composition of horticultural produce. Standard solutions, determination of relative water content (RWC), physiological loss in weight (PLW), calibration



and standardization of instruments, textural properties of harvested produce, TSS, Specific gravity, pH and acidity.

Unit II

Destructive and non-destructive analysis methods – Refractometry, spectrophotometry, non-destructive determination of colour, ascorbic acid, sugars, and starch in food crops.

Unit III

Chromatographic and microscopic analysis- basic chromatographic techniques, GC, HPLC, GCMS, Electrophoresis techniques, ultra filtration. Application of nuclear techniques in harvested produce. Advanced microscopic techniques, ion leakage as an index of membrane permeability, determination of biochemical components in horticultural produce.

Unit IV

Sensory analysis – Importance of ethylene, quantitative estimation of rate of ethylene evolution, using gas chromatograph (GC). Sensory analysis techniques, control of test rooms, products and panel.

VII. Practical

- Determination of moisture, relative water content and physiological loss in weight;
- Determination of biochemical components in horticultural produce;
- Calibration and standardization of instruments;
- Textural properties of harvested produce;
- Determination of starch index (SI);
- Specific gravity for determination of maturity assessment, and pH of produce;
- Detection of adulterations in fresh as well as processed products;
- Non-destructive determination of colour, ascorbic acid, vitamins, carotenoids, sugars and starch;
- Estimation of rate of ethylene evolution using gas chromatograph (GC);
- Use of advanced microscopes (fluorescent, scanning electron microscope, phase contrast, etc.).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Class room Lectures
- Laboratory Practicals
- Student Seminars/ Presentations
- Field Tours/ Demonstrations
- Assignments

IX. Learning outcome

The students would be expected to develop skills and expertise on

- Upkeep of laboratories and handling of research instruments
- Principles and methods of various analysis

X. Suggested Reading

- AOAC International. 2003. *Official methods of analysis of AOAC international*. 17th Ed. Gaithersburg, MD, USA, association of analytical communities, USA.
- Clifton M and Pomeranz Y. 1988. *Food analysis – laboratory experiments*. AVI publication, USA.
- Linskens HF and Jackson JF. 1995. *Fruit analysis*. Springer.

- Leo ML. 2004. *Handbook of food analysis*, 2nd Ed. Vols. I-III, USA.
 Pomrenz Y and Meloan CE. 1996. *Food analysis – theory and practice*. CBS, USA.
 Ranganna S. 2001. *Handbook of analysis and quality control for fruit and vegetable products*.
 2nd Ed. Tata-McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.
 Thompson AK. 1995, *Postharvest technology of fruits and vegetables*. Blackwell sciences. USA.

Selected Journals

Sr. No.	Name of the Journal	ISSN No.
1.	<i>American Journal of Horticultural Sciences</i>	0003-1062
2.	<i>American Potato Growers</i>	
3.	<i>American Scientist</i>	1545-2786
4.	<i>Annals of Agricultural Research</i>	9703179
5.	<i>Annual Review of Plant Physiology</i>	0066-4294
6.	<i>California Agriculture</i>	1097-0967
7.	<i>Haryana Journal of Horticultural Sciences</i>	0970-2873
8.	<i>HAU Journal of Research</i>	0379-4008
9.	<i>Horticulture Research</i>	2052-7276
10.	<i>HortScience</i>	2327-9834
11.	<i>IIVR Bulletins</i>	1462-0316
12.	<i>Indian Horticulture</i>	0019-4875
13.	<i>Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences</i>	0019-5022
14.	<i>Indian Journal of Horticulture</i>	0974-0112
15.	<i>Indian Journal of Plant Physiology</i>	2662-2548
16.	<i>Journal of American Society for Horticultural Sciences</i>	0003-1062
17.	<i>Journal of Arecanut and Spice Crops</i>	
18.	<i>Journal of Food Science and Technology</i>	0975-8402
19.	<i>Journal of Plant Physiology</i>	0176-1617
20.	<i>Journal of Biology and Technology</i>	0925-5214
21.	<i>Postharvest Biology and Technology</i>	0925-5214
22.	<i>Scientia Horticulturae</i>	0304-4238
23.	<i>Seed Research</i>	2151-6146
24.	<i>Seed Science</i>	23171537
25.	<i>South Indian Horticulture</i>	0038-3473
26.	<i>Vegetable Grower</i>	2330-2321
27.	<i>Vegetable Science</i>	2455-7552

Restructured and Revised
Syllabi of Post-graduate Programmes

Vol. 1

Horticultural Sciences

– Floriculture and Landscaping

Preamble

(Floriculture and Landscaping)

Indian floriculture which remained homestead farming till late 80's assumed commercial significance during 90's owing to the favourable environment created by a series of reforms in economy and seed sector. This has paved the way for the import of new plant material, introduction of protected cultivation technology in the country. The area under flower crops got almost tripled from 1,06,000 ha during 2001–02 to 3,39,000 ha during 2018–19. Similar trend was also noticed in production of flowers in India with an overall production of 19.91 lakh tonnes. India's total export of floriculture was ₹ 571.38 Crores/ 81.94 USD Millions in 2018–19. The major importing countries were United States, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany and United Arab Emirates.

Contrary to belief, floriculture encompasses a large number of sub sectors that include loose flowers, cut flowers, cut foliage, specialty flowers, cut greens and fillers, pot plants, bedding plants, landscaping and interiorscaping, vertical gardening, dry flowers, lawns, arboriculture, essential oils, nutraceutical pigments, dyes, value addition, etc., Keeping in pace with the latest developments in these sectors, there is a need to update the knowledge among the students. An effort is therefore made to encompass the advances made in the sector by revising the post-graduate curriculum.

New courses like Systematics of ornamental plants; Indoor plants and Interiorscaping, Nursery Management of ornamental plants; Turf grass management; Seed production in flower crops; Crop regulation in ornamental crops; Speciality flowers, fillers and cut greens; Vertical gardening; Modern approaches in breeding of floricultural crops; Current trends in production of floricultural crops; Recent developments in protected cultivation of floricultural crops are introduced in the new syllabus while retaining some of the old courses.

Keeping in view of the National Initiatives and priorities like Skill India and emphasis on StartUps to encourage students to become job creators rather than job seekers, new courses are added in different avenues of floriculture like Indoor plants and Interiorscaping, Nursery management, Turfgrass management, Vertical gardening. These courses will help and encourage students to develop their skills and would pave way for different StartUps in these areas.

New courses like seed production in flower crops, Crop regulation in ornamental crops, Specialty flowers, fillers and cut greens are introduced in line with requirement to improve profitability of farmers/ growers. Seed production in flowers which is a high value, low volume segment was focussed upon which will boost our exports and help in improving profitability and improving farmers income. Crop regulation is an important aspect and need of the hour to avoid market glut, improve profitability and income of growers.

Rapid changes and development have occurred in global arena particularly in the field of biochemistry, molecular biology and biotechnology. Many advances took place in the area of application of biotechnology approaches in flower crops. A segment on genome editing systems/ tools like CRISPR-CAS is introduced into the syllabus keeping in view of the recent developments. Several new developments in the area of protected cultivation like automation, sensors, lighting, AI, robotics, retractable greenhouses, IPR, flower labels, etc. are given due emphasis in the new syllabus.



Flowers are highly perishable and fluctuation of prices is very high and marketing is a very crucial step where growers and entrepreneurs face problems. Topics on marketing, Agri export Zones, value chain and cold chain management and crop insurance were given importance. Government of India has introduced a number of schemes and mechanisms to support the farming community. To make the students aware about the recent steps taken by Government, topic on Institutional support is introduced. Farming community is rapidly diversifying in to areas like FPO's and contract farming and these areas are introduced.



Course Title with Credit Load

M.Sc. (Hort.) in Floriculture and Landscaping

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
Major Courses (20 Credits)		
FLS 501*	Systematics of Ornamental Plants	2+1
FLS 502*	Breeding of Ornamental Plants	2+1
FLS 503*	Commercial Production of Cut Flowers	2+1
FLS 504*	Commercial Production of Loose Flowers	2+1
FLS 505*	Ornamental Gardening and Landscaping	2+1
FLS 506	Indoor Plants and Interiorscaping	1+1
FLS 507	Nursery Management in Ornamental Plants	2+1
FLS 508	Turf Grass Management	2+1
FLS 509	Value Addition in Floriculture	2+1
FLS 510	Protected Cultivation of Flower Crops	2+1
FLS 511	CAD for Landscaping	1+2
FLS 512	Seed Production in Flower Crops	1+1
	Minor Courses	08
	Supporting Courses	06
	Common compulsory courses	05
FLS 591	Seminar	0+1
FLS 599	Research	0+30
	Total Credits	70

*Compulsory among major courses

Course Contents

M.Sc. (Hort.) in Floriculture and Landscaping

- I. Course Title** : Systematics of Ornamental Plants
II. Course Code : FLS 501
III. Credit Hours : (1+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Systematics of ornamental plants will give an in depth knowledge on nomenclature, description of genera, floral biology and use of molecular techniques in systematics of flower crops and ornamental crops.

V. Aim of the course

To familiarize students about the taxonomy, classification, nomenclature and descriptors of different ornamental crops.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Nomenclature	Unit 1: History, origin, hotspots, classification and nomenclature systems Unit 2: International Code, Identification features, descriptors. Unit 3: Red Book, Registration with NBPGR, PPVFRA
2	Families	Unit 1: Rosaceae, Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae, Orchidaceae, Aracaceae, Liliaceae, Unit 2: Acanthaceae, Palmaceae, Asparagaceae, Malvaceae, Musaceae, Oleaceae, Iridaceae.
3	Molecular techniques systematics.	Unit 1: Molecular techniques in modern

VI. Theory

Block I: Nomenclature

Unit I: Nomenclature: History, origin, hotspots, classification and nomenclature systems.

Unit II: International systems: International Code, Treaties, International and National Organisations, Biodiversity Act, Identification features, descriptors.

Unit III: Red Book, Registration (NBPGR, PPVFRA, NBA).

Block 2: Families

Unit I: Families: Description and families and important genera Rosaceae, Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae, Orchidaceae, Aracaceae, Liliaceae.



Unit II: Acanthaceae, Palmaceae, Asparagaceae, Malvaceae, Musaceae, Oleaceae, Iridaceae.

Block 3: Molecular techniques

Unit I: Molecular techniques in modern systematics.

VII. Practical

- Different nomenclature systems of plants (2);
- Floral biology and taxonomic description of rose, chrysanthemum, orchids, carnation, gerbera, anthurium, marigold, tuberose, Jasmine, China aster, liliium, gypsophila (6);
- Cyropreservation and tissue culture repository (4);
- Molecular techniques (4).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will have an in depth knowledge of nomenclature, description of important genera and use of molecular techniques in systematics of flower crop

X. Suggested Reading

- Bhattacharya B and Johri BM. 2004. *Flowering Plants: Taxonomy and Phylogeny*. Narosa Publ. House, New Delhi, India. pp.753.
- Dutta AC. 1986. *A Class Book of Botany*. Oxford Univ. Press, Kolkata, India.
- Pandey BP. 2013. *Taxonomy of Angiosperms*. S. Chand & Co. pp. 608.
- Rajput CBS and Haribabu RS. 2014. *Citriculture*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, India.
- Spencer RR, Cross R and Lumley P. 2007. *Plant Names. 3rd Ed. A Guide to Botanical Nomenclature*. CSIRO Publ., Australia., 176 p.
- Vasistha BB. 1998. *Taxonomy of Angiosperms*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, India.

I. Course Title : Breeding of Ornamental Crops

II. Course Code : FLS 502

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Breeding novel and desired varieties is very important for growth of floriculture Industry. Students should have a thorough understanding of principles of plant breeding, genetic mechanisms and breeding methods in ornamental crops for making improvement in these crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart comprehensive knowledge about the principles and practices of breeding of ornamental plants.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Principles of Plant Breeding	I. Principles of plant breeding II. Intellectual Property and Plant Breeders Rights III. Genetic mechanisms and inheritance
2	Breeding methods	I. Breeding methods II. Role of biotechnology

VI. Theory

Block 1: Principles of Plant Breeding

Unit I: Principles of plant breeding: Principles of plant breeding; Origin, evolution, distribution, introduction, domestication and conservation of ornamental crops.

Unit II: Intellectual Property and Plant Breeders Rights: Introduction and initiatives in IPR and PBR of ornamental crops.

Unit III: Genetic mechanisms and inheritance: Breeding objectives, reproductive barriers (Male sterility, incompatibility) in major ornamental crops. Inheritance of important traits, Genetic mechanisms associated with flower colour, size, form, doubleness, fragrance, plant architecture, post-harvest life, abiotic and biotic stress tolerance/ resistance.

Block 2: Breeding methods

Unit I: Breeding methods: Breeding methods suitable for sexually, asexually propagated flower crops, self and cross pollinated crops- pedigree selection, backcross, clonal selection, polyploidy and mutation breeding, heterosis and F1 hybrids.

Unit II: Role of biotechnology: Role of biotechnology in improvement of flower crops including somaclonal variation, *in-vitro* mutagenesis, *in-vitro* selection, genetic engineering, molecular markers, etc.

Crops

Rose, chrysanthemum, carnation, gerbera, gladiolus, orchids, anthurium, liliium, marigold, jasmine, tuberose, dahlia, gaillardia, crossandra, aster, etc., Flowering annuals: petunia, zinnia, snapdragon, stock, pansy, calendula, balsam, dianthus, etc. Important ornamental crops like aglaonema, diffenbachia, hibiscus, bougainvillea, kalanchoe, etc.

VII. Practical

- Floral biology of important ornamental crops (2);
- Cytology and cytogenetics (2);
- Selfing and crossing procedures for important ornamental crops (2);
- Evaluation of hybrid progenies (2);
- Induction of mutants through physical and chemical mutagens (2);
- *In-vitro* selection, genetic engineering (2);
- Induction of polyploidy (2);
- DUS testing (2).



VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of course, the students are expected to have

- Thorough understanding of principles of plant breeding and genetic mechanisms in different ornamental plants and flowers.
- Application of different breeding methods for improvement of ornamental crops
- Develop the required skills in conventional and advanced breeding

X Suggested Reading

- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Pointer Publ., Reprint, 6 vols, pp. 2065.
- Bose TK and Yadav LP. 1989. *Commercial flowers*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Callaway DJ and Callaway MB. 2009. *Breeding Ornamental Plants*. Timber Press. Revised edition, pp. 359.
- Chadha KL and Bhattacharjee SK. 1995. *Advances in Horticulture: Ornamental Plants*. Vol. XII, Parts 1 & 2. pp. 533, pp. 574. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
- Chadha KL and Choudhury B. 1992. *Ornamental Horticulture in India*. ICAR, New Delhi, India.
- Chaudhary RC. 1993. *Introduction to Plant Breeding*. Oxford & IBH Publ.
- Misra RL and Misra S. 2017. *Commercial Ornamental Crops: Cut Flowers*. Kruger Brentt Publisher UK Ltd. pp.584.
- Misra RL and Misra S. 2017. *Commercial Ornamental Crops: Traditional and Loose Flowers*. Kruger Brentt Publisher UK Ltd.
- Singh BD. 2016. *Plant Breeding Principles and Methods*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi-Ludhiana, India.
- Vainstein A. (Ed). 2002. *Breeding for ornamental crops: Classical and Molecular Approaches*. Springer-Science-Business Media, B.V. Edition 1. pp. 392.
- Watts L. 1980. *Flower and Vegetable Plant Breeding*. Unilever Research, Sharnbrook, Bedford, UK. pp 182. Grower Books, London, UK.

I. Course Title : Commercial Production of Cut Flowers

II. Course Code : FLS 503

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Cut flowers are grown in a wide variety of environments and agroclimatic regions. The students of floriculture need to have an understanding of production and post harvest management of important cut flower crops on a commercial scale.

V. Aim of the course

To impart basic knowledge about the importance and production dynamics of cut flowers grown in India.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Production management	I. Scope and scenario II. Growing environment



No	Blocks	Units
2	Post harvest management and marketing	III. Crop Management IV. Flower regulation I. Post harvest management II. Marketing

VI. Theory

Block 1: Production management

Unit I: Scope and scenario: National and International scenario, importance and scope of cut flower trade, constraints for cut flower production in India.

Unit II: Growing environment: Soli analysis, soil health card, Growing environment, open cultivation, protected cultivation, soil/ media requirements, land preparation, planting methods, influence of light, temperature, moisture, humidity and microclimate management on growth and flowering.

Unit III: Crop management: Commercial Flower production – Commercial varieties, water and nutrient management, fertigation, weed management, crop specific practices, ratooning, training and pruning, pinching, deshooting, bending, desuckering, disbudding. Use of growth regulators, physiological disorders and remedies, IPM and IDM.

Unit IV: Flower regulation: Flower forcing and year round/ offseason flower production through physiological interventions, chemical regulation, environmental manipulation.

Block 2: Post-harvest management and marketing

Unit I: Post harvest management: Cut flower standards and grades, harvest indices, harvesting techniques, post-harvest handling, Methods of delaying flower opening, Pre-cooling, pulsing, packing, storage and transportation.

Unit II: Marketing: Marketing, export potential, institutional support, Agri Export Zones, 100% Export Oriented units, Crop Insurance.

Crops

Rose, chrysanthemum, gladiolus, tuberose, carnation, gerbera, orchids, liliun, anthurium, china aster, alstroemeria, bird of paradise, heliconia, alpinia, ornamental ginger, dahlia, gypsophila, solidago, limonium, stock, cut greens and fillers.

VII. Practical

- Identification of varieties (1);
- Propagation (2);
- Microclimate management (2);
- Training and pruning techniques (1);
- Pinching, deshooting, disbudding, desuckering (1);
- Practices in manuring, drip and fertigation, foliar nutrition, growth regulator application (2);



- Harvesting techniques, post-harvest handling, cold chain (2);
- Economics, Project preparation for regionally important cut flowers, crop specific guidelines for project financing (NHB guidelines) (2);
- Visit to commercial cut flower units (2);
- Case studies (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and student presentation
- Hands on training of different procedures
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to–

- Understand the scope and scenario of floriculture
- A thorough understanding of production and post harvest management of flower crops.
- Acquire the required skills to prepare project reports on different crops for financing.

X. Suggested Reading

- Arora JS. 2010. *Introductory Ornamental Horticulture*. Kalyani Publishers. 6th edition, pp. 230.
- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Vols. I-VI. Pointer Publ. Reprint, pp. 2065.
- Bose TK, Maiti, RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and Landscaping*. Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Bose TK and Yadav LP. 1989. *Commercial Flowers*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Chadha KL and Bhattacharjee SK. 1995. *Advances in Horticulture: Ornamental Plants*. Vol. XII, Parts 1 & 2. pp. 533, pp. 574. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
- Chadha KL and Chaudhury B. 1992. *Ornamental Horticulture in India*. ICAR, New Delhi, India.
- Dole JM and Wilkins HF. 2004. *Floriculture-Principles and Species*. Prentice Hall. 2nd edition, pp. 1048.
- Larson RA. 1980. *Introduction to Floriculture*. New York Academic Press. pp. 628.
- Laurie A and Rees VH. 2001. *Floriculture-Fundamentals and Practices*. Agrobios Publications, Jodhpur. pp.534.
- Prasad S and Kumar U. 2003. *Commercial Floriculture*. Agrobios Publications, Jodhpur.
- Randhawa GS and Mukhopadhyay A. 2001. *Floriculture in India*. Allied Publ. pp 660.
- Reddy S, Janakiram T, Balaji Kulkarni S and Misra RL. 2007. *Hi- Tech Floriculture*. Indian Society of Ornamental Horticulture, New Delhi, India.
- Singh AK. 2006. *Flower Crops: Cultivation and Management*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India. pp. 475.

I. Course Title : Commercial Production of Loose Flowers

II. Course Code : FLS 504

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Loose flowers are grown in a wide range of agroclimatic regions. The students of floriculture need to have an understanding of production and post harvest management of important loose flower crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart basic knowledge about the importance and management of loose flowers grown in India.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Production management	I. Scope and scenario II. Growing environment III. Crop management IV. Flower regulation
2	Post harvest management and marketing	I. Post harvest management II. Marketing

VI. Theory

Block 1: Production management

Unit I: Scope and scenario: Scope, scenario and importance of loose flowers, constraints and opportunities in loose flower production.

Unit II: Growing environment: Nursery management, pro-tray nursery under shade nets, soil and climate requirement, Field preparation, systems of planting.

Unit III: Crop management: Soil analysis, soil health card, water and nutrient management, weed management, training and pruning, special horticultural practices such as pinching and disbudding, use of growth regulators, physiological disorders and remedies, INM, IPM and IDM.

Unit IV: Crop regulation: Flower forcing and year round flowering, production for special occasions through physiological interventions, chemical regulation.

Block 2: Post harvest management and marketing

Unit I: Post harvest management: Harvest indices, harvesting techniques, post-harvest handling and grading, pre-cooling, packaging and storage.

Unit II: Marketing: Important local markets, Export potential, transportation and marketing, APMC and online trading, institutional support, Crop Insurance.

Crops

Rose, jasmine, chrysanthemum, marigold, tuberose, china aster, crossandra, gaillardia, spider lily, hibiscus, nerium, barleria, celosia, gomphrena, Madar (*Calotropis gigantea*), nyctanthes (Harsingar), tabernaemontana (Chandni), lotus, water lily, michelia (Champa), gardenia, ixora and balsam.

VII. Practical

- Identification of species and varieties (1);
- Propagation and nursery management (1);
- Training and pruning techniques (1);
- Fertigation, foliar nutrition, growth regulator application (2);



- Crop protection (2);
- Pinching, disbudding, staking, harvesting techniques (1);
- Post-harvest handling, storage and cold chain (2);
- Project preparation for regionally important commercial loose flowers. crop specific guidelines for project financing (NHB guidelines) (2);
- Cost Economics (2);
- Exposure Visits to fields (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students would have

- A thorough understanding of production and post harvest management of loose flowers.
- Develop the required skills on commercial production management

X. Suggested Reading

- Arora JS. 2010. *Introductory Ornamental Horticulture*. Kalyani Publi. 6th Edition, pp. 230.
- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Vols. I-VI. Pointer Publ. Reprint, pp. 2065.
- Bose T K, Maiti RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and landscaping*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Bose TK and Yadav LP. 1989. *Commercial Flowers*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Chadha KL and Bhattacharjee S K. 1995. *Advances in Horticulture: Ornamental Plants*. Vol. XII, Parts 1 & 2. pp. 533, pp. 574. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
- Chadha KL and Chaudhury B.1992. *Ornamental Horticulture in India*. ICAR, New Delhi, India.
- Laurie A and Rees VH. 2001. *Floriculture-Fundamentals and Practices*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur. pp.534.
- Prasad S and Kumar U. 2003. *Commercial Floriculture*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur.
- Randhawa GS and Mukhopadhyay A. 2001. *Floriculture in India*. Allied Publ. pp 660.
- Sheela VL. 2008. *Flowers for Trade*. Horticulture Science Series, vol.10, pp. 392. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.

I. Course Title : Ornamental Gardening And Landscaping

II. Course Code : FLS 505

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Ornamental gardening and landscaping is an important course which gives a thorough understanding of different types of gardens and their components. The students need to imbibe the principles of landscaping and should develop skills for planning under different situations.

V. Aim of the course

Familiarization with principles and practices of landscaping

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Gardens and components	I. Styles and types of gardens II. Garden components III. Specialized gardens
2	Landscape planning	I. Principles and elements of landscaping II. Landscaping for different situations

VI. Theory

Block 1: Gardens and components

Unit I: Styles and types of gardens: Historical background of gardening, Importance and scope of ornamental gardening, styles and types of gardens, formal and informal style gardens. English, Mughal, Japanese, Persian, Spanish, Italian, French, Hindu and Buddhist gardens.

Unit II: Garden components: Garden components (living and non-living): arboretum, shrubbery, fernery, palmatum, arches and pergolas, edges and hedges, climbers and creepers, cacti and succulents, herbs, annuals, flower borders and beds, ground covers, carpet beds, colour wheels, clock garden, bamboo groves, bonsai; Non -living components like path, garden gate, fencing, paving and garden features like fountains, garden seating, swings, lanterns, basins, bird baths, sculptures, waterfalls, bridge, steps, ramps, Lawn -genera and species, establishment and maintenance.

Unit III: Specialized gardens: Specialised gardens such as vertical garden, roof garden, terrace garden, water garden, sunken garden, rock garden, shade garden, temple garden, sacred gardens (with emphasis on native plants), Zen garden.

Block 2: Landscape planning

Unit I: Principles and elements of landscaping: Basic drawing skills, use of drawing instruments garden symbols, steps in preparation of garden design, programmes phase, design, phase, etc.

Elements and principles of landscape design. Organization of spaces, visual aspects of plan arrangement- view, vista and axis. Principles of circulation, site analysis and landscape, water requirement, use of recycled water.

Unit II: Landscaping for different situations: Urban landscaping, Landscaping for specific situations such as residential, farm houses, institutions, corporate sector, industries, hospitals, roadsides, traffic islands, Children parks, public parks, xeriscaping, airports, railway station and tracks, river banks and dam sites and IT/ SEZ parks. Bio-aesthetic planning, eco-tourism, theme parks, indoor gardening, therapeutic gardening.



VII. Practical

- Graphic language and symbols in landscaping, study of drawing instruments, viz., 'T' square, setsquare, drawing board, etc. (1);
- Identification of various types of ornamental plants for different gardens and occasions (1);
- Preparation of land, planning, layout and planting, deviations from landscape principles (1);
- Case study (1);
- Site analysis, interpretation of map of different sites, use of GIS for selection (1);
- Enlargement from blue print. Landscape design layout and drafting on paper as per the scale (2);
- Preparation of garden models for home gardens, farm houses, industrial gardens, institutional gardens, corporate, avenue planting, practices in planning and planting of special types of gardens.(3);
- Burlapping, lawn making, planting of edges, hedges, topiary, herbaceous and shrubby borders (2);
- Project preparation on landscaping for different situations, creation of formal and informal gardens (2);
- Visit to parks and botanical gardens (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training on different models of landscaping
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to be

- The students will be apprised of different types of gardens and have a thorough understanding of principles of landscape gardening
- Develop skills for landscaping under different situations and layout of garden components.

X. Suggested Reading

- Bose TK, Chowdhury B and Sharma SP. 2011. *Tropical Garden Plants in Colour*. Hort. and Allied Publ.
- Bose TK, Maiti RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and Landscaping*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Grewal HS and Singh P. 2014. *Landscape Designing and Ornamental Plants*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Lauria A and Victor HR. 2001. *Floriculture-Fundamentals and Practices*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur.
- Misra RL and Misra S. 2012. *Landscape Gardening*. Westville Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
- Nambisan KMP. 1992. *Design Elements of Landscape Gardening*. Oxford & IBH Publ. Co., New Delhi, India.
- Randhawa GS and Mukhopadhyay A. 1986. *Floriculture in India*. Allied Publ.
- Sabina GT and Peter KV. 2008. *Ornamental Plants for Gardens*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
- Singh A and Dhaduk BK. 2015. *A Colour Handbook: Landscape Gardening*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.



Valsalakumari PK, Rajeevan PK, Sudhadevi PK and Geetha CK. 2008. *Flowering Trees*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
Woodrow MG.1999. *Gardening in India*. Biotech Books, New Delhi, India.

- I. Course Title : Indoor Plants and Interiorscaping**
II. Course Code : FLS 506
III. Credit Hours : (1+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Indoor plants are an important component of floriculture. They not only improve the aesthetic environment of indoors but are also known to improve indoor air quality. The students in floriculture need up to date knowledge on factors affecting indoor growing, types, cultural operations and different principles of interiorscaping.

V. Aim of the course

To facilitate deeper understanding of the benefits of indoor plants, selection, designing and their management.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Scope, principles and operations	I. Importance and scope II. Classification and principles III. Cultural operations
2	Presentations and marketing	I. Special gardens II. Vertical gardens III. Marketing

VI. Theory

Block 1: Scope, principles and operations

Unit I: Importance and scope: Importance and scope of indoor plants and Interiorscaping, Indoor plants and Indoor air quality.

Unit II: Classification and principles: Factors affecting growth, development and flowering of Indoor plants. Classification of indoor plants based on light, temperature, humidity and pollution tolerance, Description and cultivation of various indoor plants. Principles of Interiorscaping, Role in pollution mitigation.

Unit III: Cultural operations: Containers and substrates, preparation of growing media, propagation, training, grooming, nutrition, management of disease, pests and weeds. Maintenance of plants including repotting, foliar nutrition, light exposure and plant rotation. Media standards, Nursery and Export standards for potted plants, Nursery standards.

Block 2: Presentations and marketing

Unit I: Special gardens: Special gardens including miniature gardens and plant stand. Presentations like dish, terrarium, bottle gardens, hanging baskets, window boxes and Bonsai.



Unit II: Vertical gardens: Vertical gardens- History, planting material, structures, containers, substrate, water and nutrient management, supplemental lighting.

Unit III: Marketing: Marketing channels, Business models including plant rentals.

VII. Practical

- Identification of important house plants (2);
- Media and containers (1);
- Propagation (1);
- Cultural operations, maintenance and economics of indoor plants (2);
- Models for Interiorscaping (2);
- Familiarization with different indoor gardens (2);
- Making of terrariums, bottle garden, dish garden and their economics (2);
- Making of vertical gardens and economics (2);
- Exposure visits (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to develop

- Deep understanding and knowledge of principles affecting indoor cultivation including vertical gardens
- Develop required skills in interiorscaping
- Develop required entrepreneurial acumen

X. Suggested Reading

- Barbara P. 2005. *The Complete Houseplant Survival Manual*. Storey Publ., New Adams.
 Randhawa GS and Mukhopadhyay A. 1986. *Floriculture in India*. Allied Publ.
 Wallach C. 1995. *Interior Decorating with Plants*. McMillan Seed Production Co. Inc., New York.

I. Course Title : Nursery Management for Ornamental Plants

II. Course Code : FLS 507

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Nursery management is very essential for production of quality planting material in ornamental plants. The course gives a thorough understanding of propagation of different ornamental plants, nursery management, standards, law and certification.

V. Aim of the course

Familiarization with principles and practices of propagation and nursery management for Ornamental plants.

The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Nursery Industry and Propagation	I Scenario of nursery industry and sexual propagation II Asexual propagation III Micropropagation
2	Nursery Management	I Growing structures II Sanitary and phytosanitary issues III Standards

VI. Theory

Block 1: Nursery Industry and Propagation

Unit I: Scenario of nursery industry and sexual propagation: Importance and present scenario and status of nursery industry in India and in the world, life cycles in plants, Propagation methods, Factors influencing seed germination of flower crops, dormancy, seed quality, packing, storage, certification, testing. Hormonal regulation of germination and seedling growth.

Unit II: Asexual propagation: Methods of asexual propagation, rooting of soft and hard wood cutting under mist. Role of Plant growth regulators. Physiological, anatomical and biochemical aspects of root induction in cuttings. Layering – principles and methods, budding and grafting – selection of elite mother plants. Stock, scion and inter stock, relationship – Incompatibility.

Unit III: Micropropagation: Micro-propagation – principles and concepts, commercial exploitation in flower crops. Techniques – *in-vitro* clonal propagation, direct organogenesis, embryogenesis, micrografting, meristem culture. Hardening, packing and transport of micro-propagules.

Block 2: Nursery Management

Unit I: Growing structures: Growing structures like mist chambers, tunnels, lath house, net house, growing media types, soil less culture and containers. Automation in nursery management.

Unit II: Sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues: Nursery – types, components, planning and layout. Nursery management practices for healthy propagule production. Nursery Act, PPV&FR act and Quarantine system in India. Important quarantine pests and diseases, sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues threats to nursery Industry.

Unit III: Standards: Nursery standards, Hi-tech nurseries, garden centers.

VII. Practical

- Anatomical studies in rooting of cutting and graft union (2);
- Identification and production of plug plants, seedlings and saplings (2);
- Preparation of growing media and use of PGRs (2);
- Practice of propagation through specialized structures cuttings, layering, budding and grafting (2);
- Case studies (2);



- Micropropagation of ornamental crops and hardening (3);
- Visit to tissue culture labs and nurseries (2);
- Economics (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will develop thorough understanding of nursery management in flower crops.
- Empower the students with the knowledge to start an enterprise
- Hone adequate skill in propagation and management

X. Suggested Reading

- Adriance GW and Brison FR. 2000. *Propagation of Horticultural Plants*. Biotech Books, New Delhi, India.
- Bose TK, Mitra SK and Sadhu M K. 1991. *Propagation of Tropical and Subtropical Horticultural Crops*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Chadha KL, Ravindran PL and Leela Sahijram. 2000. *Biotechnology in Horticulture and Plantation Crops*. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
- Davies Fred T Jr., Geneve RL, Wilson SB, Hartmann HT and Kester DL. 2018. *Hartmann and Kester's Plant Propagation: Principles and Practices*. Pearson Publ. 9th Edition.
- Peter KV. 2008. *Basics of Horticulture*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
- Rajan S and Baby LM. 2007. *Propagation of Horticultural Crops*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India. pp. 251.
- Singh SP. 1989. *Mist Propagation*. Metropolitan Book Co., New Delhi, India.

I. Course Title : Turfgrass Management

II. Course Code : FLS 508

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Turf grass management deals with establishment and maintenance of different turf grasses for aesthetic, recreational and sports purposes. The course deals with basic types, requirement of turf grasses, management and development of turf for different purposes.

V. Aim of the course

To understand the science, principles and management of turf grasses.
The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Turf Industry and turf management	I Prospects and basic requirement II Types of turf grasses III Operations and management
2	Turf for different ground	I Making of different sports arenas II Automation in turf management

VI. Theory

Block 1: Turf industry and turf grasses

Unit I: Prospects and basic requirement: History, present status and prospects of turf industry; basic requirements, site selection and evaluation, concepts of quality of soil pertaining to turf grass establishment, criteria for evaluation of turf quality.

Unit II: Types of turf grasses: Types, species, varieties, important breeders, grasses for different locations and conditions and their compatible groupings as per climatic conditions; Turfing for roof gardens.

Unit III: Operations and management: Preparatory operations; Turf establishment methods such as seeding, sprigging/ dibbling, plugging, sodding/ turfing, turf plastering, instant turfing (portable), hydro-seeding, synthetic turfing. Turf management – Irrigation, drainage, nutrition, special practices like aerating, rolling, coring, dethatching, verticutting, soil top dressing, use of plant growth regulators and micronutrients, Turf mowing – mowing equipments, techniques to minimize wear and compaction, weed control, biotic and abiotic stress management in turfs, standards for turf, use of recycled water, etc.

Block 2: Turf for different grounds

Unit I: Making of different sports arenas: Establishment and maintenance of turfs for playgrounds, viz., golf, football, hockey, cricket, tennis, rugby, residential and public parks, turfing of Govt. and Corporate office gardens, event specific preparation, turf colourants.

Unit II: Automation: Exposure to different tools, gadgets, machinery used in turf industry.

VII. Practical

- Identification of turf grasses and turf machinery (1);
- Soil preparation, turf establishment methods, provision of drainage (2);
- Layout of macro and micro irrigation systems (1);
- Water and nutrient management (2);
- Special practices – mowing, raking, rolling, soil top dressing, weed management (2);
- Biotic and abiotic stress management (2);
- Project preparation for turf establishment (2);
- Visit to parks, model cricket grounds and golf courses, airports, corporates, Govt. organizations (2);
- Rejuvenation of lawns (1);
- Turf economics (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits



IX. Learning outcome

- After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to
- Deep understanding and knowledge of different types of grasses and their management
 - Developing skills for turfing of different arenas
 - Develop required entrepreneurial acumen

X. Suggested Reading

- Aldous D. 1999. *International Turf Management Handbook*. CRC Press. pp.368.
 Beard JB. 1972. *Turf Grass Science and Culture*. Pearson. 1st edition, pp. 672.
 Chawla SL, Patil S, Patel MA, Patel RB and Patel RM. 2013. *Turfgrass Management*. Published by NAU, Navsari.
 Emmons R. 2007. *Turfgrass Science and Management*. Cengage Learning Publ. 4th edition, pp. 592.
 Nick-Christians. 2011. *Fundamentals of Turf grass Management*. Wiley; 4th Edition, pp. 424.
 Turgeon AJ. 1980. *Turf grass Management*. Reston Publ. Inc.

- I. Course Title : Value Addition in Floriculture**
II. Course Code : FLS 509
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Value addition is done to increase the economic value of any floriculture commodity. Students need to develop thorough understanding of scope, scenario and different methods of value addition so that they can improve the income of the stakeholders by value addition.

V. Aim of the course

To understand the avenues for value addition in floriculture
 The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Value added products	I Scope and scenario II Value addition of loose flowers III Floral Arrangements IV Dry flowers
2	Extraction of value added products	I Essential oils II Pigments and nutraceuticals

VI. Theory

Block 1: Value added products

Unit I: Scope and scenario: Scope and prospects of value addition, National and global scenario, production and exports. Types of value added products, techniques of value addition including tinting.

Unit II: Value addition in loose flowers: Value addition in loose flowers and product development- Gulkhand, floral tea, rose oil, rose water, Pankhuri, floral dyes, rose sherbet, floral ice creams, sweets, etc.

Unit III: Floral Arrangements: Selection of containers and accessories for floral products and decorations. Flower arrangement, styles, Ikebana schools

(*ikenobo, ohara, sogetsu, etc.*), Ikebana- moribana, nagiere, contemporary style.

Unit IV: Dry flowers: Dry flowers– Identification and selection of flowers and plant parts; Raw material procurement, preservation and storage; tips for collecting dry flower making, selection of stages for picking of flowers for drying, Techniques in dry flower making– Drying, glycerising, bleaching, dyeing, embedding, pressing; Accessories; Designing and arrangement – dry flower baskets, bouquets, pot-pourri, wall hangings, button holes, greeting cards, wreaths; petal embedded handmade papers, Packaging and storage. Post drying management including moisture, pests and molds.

Block 2: Extraction of value added products

Unit I: Essential oils: Essential oils; Selection of species and varieties (including non-conventional species), extraction methods, Packing and storage, Aromatherapy.

Unit II: Pigments and nutraceuticals: Types of pigments, carotenoids, anthocyanins, chlorophyll, betalains; Significance of natural pigments as nutraceuticals, Extraction methods and applications in food, pharmaceutical and poultry industries.

Unit III: Dying: Synthetic and Natural dyes, dying techniques, colour retention,

VII. Practical

- Practices in preparation of different type of flower arrangements including bouquets, button-holes, flower baskets, corsages, floral wreaths, garlands with fresh flowers (4);
- Techniques in flower arrangement and floral decoration (2);
- Identification of plants for dry flower making (2);
- Practices in dry flower making; Preparation of dry flower baskets, bouquets, pot-pourri, wall hangings, button holes, greeting cards, wreaths, etc. (2);
- Essential oil extraction units (1);
- Extraction of pigments (2);
- Visit to dry flower units (2);
- Economics of value added products (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to

- Understand and prepare different value added products from flowers
- Develop entrepreneurial acumen
- Imbibe the skills for making various value added products



X. Suggested Reading

- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Vols. I-VI. Pointer Publ. Reprint, pp. 2065.
- Chadha KL and Bhattacharjee SK. 1995. *Advances in Horticulture: Ornamental Plants*. Vol. XII, Parts 1 & 2. pp.533 and pp.574. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
- Lauria A and Victor HR. 2001. *Floriculture-Fundamentals and Practices*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur.
- Nowak J and Rudnicki RM. 1990. *Postharvest handling and storage of cut flowers, florist greens, and potted plants*. Timber Press, USA. pp. 210.
- Prasad S and Kumar U. 2003. *Commercial Floriculture*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur.
- Reddy S, Janakiram T, Balaji T, Kulkarni S and Misra RL. 2007. *Hi- Tech Floriculture*. Indian Society of Ornamental Horticulture, New Delhi, India.

I. Course Title : Protected Cultivation of Flower Crops

II. Course Code : FLS 510

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Protected cultivation is more rewarding in production of high value cut flowers. With appropriate structures and plant environment control measures, the constraints of environment prevalent in the region can be overcome allowing almost year-round cultivation. The students need a thorough understanding of principles, types, designs, crops for different environments and management of environment in protected cultivation.

V. Aim of the course

Understanding the principles, theoretical aspects and developing skills in protected cultivation of flower crops.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Principles and types	I Prospects and types of protected structures II Principles and designs
2	Growing Environment	I Control of environment II Crop management and crop regulation III Automation and standards

VI. Theory

Block 1: Principles and types

Unit I: Prospects and types of protected structures: Prospects of protected floriculture in India; Types of protected structures – Glasshouse/polyhouse, shadenet houses, mist chambers, lath houses, orchidarium, fernery, rain shelters, etc.

Unit II: Principles and design: Principles of designing and erection of protected structures; Low cost/ Medium cost/ High cost structures; Location specific designs; Structural components; Suitable flower and foliage plants for protected cultivation.

Block 2: Growing environment

Unit I: Control of environment: Microclimate management and manipulation

of temperature, light, humidity, air and CO₂; Heating and cooling systems, ventilation, naturally ventilated greenhouses, fan and pad cooled greenhouses, light regulation, water harvesting.

Unit II: Intercultural operations and crop regulation: Containers and substrates, media, soil decontamination, layout of drip and fertigation system, water and nutrient management, IPM and IDM, Crop regulation by chemical methods and special horticultural practices (pinching, disbudding, deshooting, deblossoming, etc.); Staking and netting, Photoperiod regulation.

Unit III: Automation and standards: Automation in greenhouses, sensors, solar greenhouses and retractable greenhouses, GAP/ Flower labels, Export standards, EXIM policy, APEDA regulations for export, Non-tariff barriers.

Crops

Rose, Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Gerbera, Orchids, Anthuriums, Lilium, Limonium, Lisianthus, heliconia, Cala lily, Alstromeria, etc.

VII. Practical

- Study of various protected structures (1);
- Design, layout and erection of different types of structures (2);
- Practices in preparatory operations, growing media, soil decontamination techniques (2);
- Microclimate management (2);
- Practices in drip and fertigation techniques, special horticultural practices (2);
- Determination of harvest indices and harvesting methods (1);
- Postharvest handling, packing methods (1);
- Economics of cultivation, Project preparation (2);
- Project Financing guidelines (1);
- Visit to commercial greenhouses (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to be acquire

- Knowledge on types, design and principles of protected structures
- Thorough understanding of principles of microclimate management and crop management.
- Develop the required skills for designing a greenhouse
- Acquire skills on microclimate management, production management

X. Suggested Reading

- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Vols. I-VI. Pointer Publ. Reprint, pp. 2065.
- Bose TK, Maiti RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and Landscaping*. Naya Prokash,



Kolkata, India.
 Bose TK and Yadav LP. 1989. *Commercial Flowers*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
 Chadha KL and Bhattacharjee SK. 1995. *Advances in Horticulture: Ornamental Plants*. Vol. XII, Parts 1 & 2. pp.533 and pp.574. Malhotra Publ. House, New Delhi, India.
 Lauria A and Victor HR. 2001. *Floriculture-Fundamentals and Practices*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur.
 Nelson PV. 2011. *Green House Operation and Management*. Pearson Publ. 7th edition, pp. 624.
 Prasad S and Kumar U. 2003. *Commercial Floriculture*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur.
 Randhawa GS and Mukhopadhyay A. 1986. *Floriculture in India*. Allied Publ.
 Reddy S, Janakiram T, Balaji T, Kulkarni S and Misra RL. 2007. *Hi- Tech Floriculture*. Indian Society of Ornamental Horticulture, New Delhi, India

- I. Course Title : CAD for Landscaping**
II. Course Code : FLS 511
III. Credit Hours : (1+2)

IV. Why this course ?

CAD is widely used in landscaping planning and design. The students need to develop in depth knowledge of CAD software so that they can modify raw data into plans, drawing and models for landscape planning.

V. Aim of the course

To impart basic knowledge about the Computer Aided Designing (CAD) of landscape. The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	CAD	I CAD basics and applications II 2D drawing
2	ARCHICAD	I 3D drawing II Dimensioning and visualization

VI. Theory

Block 1: CAD

Unit II: CAD basics and applications: Principles of integrating the architecture and landscaping, Exposure to CAD (Computer Aided Designing) – Applications of CAD in landscape garden designing, 2D drawing by AUTOCAD, Creating legends for plant and non-plant components, Basics of Photoshop software in garden designing.

Unit II: 2D drawing: 2D drawing methods, AUTOCAD Basics, Coordinate systems in AUTOCAD LT 2007, Point picking methods, Toolbars and Icons, File handling functions, Modifying tools, Modifying comments, Isometric drawings, Drafting objects. Using patterns in AUTOCAD drawing, Dimension concepts, Hyperlinking, Script making, Using productivity tools, e-transmit file, making sample drawing for outdoor and indoor garden by AUTOCAD 2D Drawing techniques, Drawing web format design, Making layout.

Block 2: ARCHICAD

Unit I: 3D drawing: 3D drawing methods, 3D drawing by ARCHICAD, 3D

drawing by 3D MAX software, ARCHICAD file system, Tools and Infobox, modification tools, structural elements, GDL objects (Grid Dimensional Linking), Creation of garden components through ARCHICAD.

Unit II: Dimensioning and visualization: ARCHICAD organization tools, Dimensioning and detailing of designs, Landscape designing softwares and CD ROM for ornamental plant material (TRES, HIMFLORA, CAPSSA, etc), Attribute settings of components, Visualization tools for landscape preview, Data management, plotting and accessories for designing, Inserting picture using photoshop, Making sample drawing for outdoor and indoor gardens.

VII. Practical

- Practices in point picking methods, Using tool bars and icons, Using modifying tools and modifying comments (4);
- Isometric drawings, Using productivity tools (2);
- Drawing designs by AUTOCAD for home garden, institutional garden and special types of garden (4);
- Using tools and info-box for 3D drawing, Creation of garden components with ARCHICAD (4);
- Organization, dimensioning, detailing and visualization tools with ARCHICAD (4);
- Using Photoshop package for 3D picture insertion (2);
- Drawing designs with ARCHICAD for home garden, interior garden designing, IT parks, Corporates, Theme parks and Ecotourism spots (6);
- Exposure visits (4).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course, the students are expected to develop

- The students will be able to use CAD and ARCHICAD for landscape planning and designing.
- Develop the adequate skills to create 3 D model to showcase interaction of different factors in landscape gardening.
- Develop the entrepreneurial acumen

X. Suggested Reading

Christine, Wein-Ping Yu. 1987. *Computer-aided Design: Application to Conceptual Thinking in Landscape Architecture*. amazon.com.

Misra RL and Misra S. 2012. *Landscape Gardening*. Westville Publ. House, New Delhi, India.



- I. Course Title : Seed Production in Flower Crops**
II. Course Code : FLS: 512
III. Credit Hours : (1+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Seed production of flowers is a highly remunerative enterprise. The students need to have knowledge of seed industry, seed production methods and seed certification. This course provides hands on training on seed production of important flower crops.

V. Aim of the course

To impart basic knowledge about the importance of seed production in important flower crops.

The course is organized as follows

No	Blocks	Units
1	Seed Industry	I Scenario of Seed industry
2	Hybrid Seed Production	I Seed Production methods II Population improvement III F1 Hybrid production
3	Regulations	I Seed certification and standards

VI. Theory

Block 1: Seed Industry

Unit I: Scenario of Seed Industry: Scope, scenario and importance of seed production in flower crops. Constraints in flower seed production. Marketing and economics of flower seeds.

Block 2: Hybrid Seed Production

Unit I: Seed production-Methods: Methods of seed production, agrotechniques for production of nucleus, breeder and certified seeds. Harvesting, seed processing, seed priming, seed chain, packaging and storage.

Unit II: Population improvement: Mass selection, progeny selection. Use of incompatibility and male sterility, maintenance of variety and seed production in flower crops.

Unit III: F1 hybrids: F1 hybrid seed production advantages, steps involved in hybrid seed production, pollination behaviour and isolation, pollination management methods in production of F1/ hybrids in different flower crops.

Block 3: Regulations

Unit I: Seed certification and standards: Seed certification, Seed standards, seed act, plant breeders rights and farmers' rights, Bio safety, handling of transgenic seed crops, importing of seeds and OGL, trade barriers in seed business, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, custom clearance and quarantine.

Crops

Marigold, petunia, antirrhinum, zinnia, pansy, lupin, calendula, phlox, vinca, dianthus, sunflower, annual chrysanthemum, poppy, corn flower, rice flower.

VII. Practical

- Seed production of open pollinated varieties (2);
- Seed production of cross pollinated varieties (2);
- Steps involved in hybrid seed production (2);
- Hybrid seed production in different flower crops like marigold, petunia, antirrhinum, zinnia, pansy, lupin, calendula, phlox, vinca, dianthus, sunflower, annual chrysanthemum, etc. (6);
- Visit to seed industry (3);
- Visit to quarantine facility (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will get a thorough knowledge on seed industry, principles and methods of seed production in flower crops.
- Students will get awareness on seed standards, certification and law in flower crops.

X. Suggested Reading

- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Vols. I-VI. Pointer Publ. Reprint, pp. 2065.
- Bose TK, Yadav LP, Pal P, Parthasarathy VA and Das,P. 2003. *Commercial Flowers*. Vol. I & II. Naya Udyog, Kolkata, India.
- Davies, Fred T Jr., Geneve RL, Wilson SB, Hartmann HT. Kester DL. 2018. *Hartmann and Kester's Plant Propagation: Principles and Practices*. Pearson Publ.9th Edition.
- Larson RA and Armitage AM. 1992. *Introduction of Floriculture*. International Book Distributing Co., Lucknow, India.



Course Title with Credit Load

Ph.D. (Hort.) in Floriculture and Lanscaping

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
	Major Courses(12 Credits)	
FLS 601*	Crop Regulation in Ornamental Crops	1+1
FLS 602*	Postharvest Biology of Floricultural Crops	2+1
FLS 603	Specialty Flowers, Fillers and Cut Greens	1+1
FLS 604	Biotechnological Approaches in Floricultural Crops	2+1
FLS 605*	Advances in Landscaping	1+1
FLS 606	Vertical Gardening	1+2
FLS 607	Modern Approaches in Breeding of Floricultural crops	2+1
FLS 608	Current Trends in Production Technology of Floricultural Crops	2+1
FLS 609	Recent Developments in Protected Cultivation of Floricultural Crops	2+1
	Minor courses	06
	Supporting courses	05
FLS 691	Seminar-I	0+1
FLS 692	Seminar-II	0+1
FLS 699	Research*	0+75
	Total Credits	100

*Compulsory among major courses

Course Contents

Ph.D. (Hort.) in Floriculture and Lanscaping

- I. Course Title** : Crop Regulation in Ornamental Crops
II. Course Code : FLS 601
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

The course deals with the physiological and biochemical basis of crop regulation and programmed production of flower crops. The students need a thorough understanding on crop regulation to improve the profitability of growers.

V. Aim of the course

Appraise on advances in programmed production of flower crops

The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Basis of crop regulation	I Basis of flowering II Growth regulators
2	Programming	I Growth regulation II Programmed production

VI. Theory

Block 1: Basis of crop regulation

Unit I: Basis of flowering: Ecophysiological influences on growth and development of flower crops for flowering, Crop load and assimilate partitioning and distribution. Root and canopy regulation.

Unit II: Growth regulators: Study of plant growth regulators including biostimulants and polyamines in floriculture- structure, biosynthesis, metabolic and morphogenetic effects of different plant growth promoters and growth retardants. Absorption, translocation and degradation of phytohormones – internal and external factors influencing hormonal synthesis, biochemical action, growth promotion and inhibition, Plant architecture management for flower crops and ornamental plants, molecular approaches in crop growth regulation.

Block 2: Programming

Unit I: Growth regulation: Growth regulation aspects of propagation, embryogenesis, seed and bud dormancy, flower bud initiation, regulation of flowering, photo and thermo periodism, off season production, bulb forcing techniques.

Unit II: Programmed production: Programmed production of important flower crops like chrysanthemum, tulips, lilium, daffodils, poinsettia, kalanchoe, gypsophila.



VII. Practical

- Plant architecture studies in important flower crops (2);
- Bioassay and isolation through chromatographic analysis for auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins, ABA (4);
- Growth regulation during propagation, dormancy, flowering (2);
- Photoperiod regulation in short day and long day crops (2);
- Off season production in important crops (2);
- Bulb forcing in bulbous ornamental crops (2);
- Exposure visits (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will be abreast with physiological and biochemical basis of crop regulation in flower crops.
- The students will be able to carry out programmed production of flower crops.
- Instill the entrepreneurial acumen in the students

X. Suggested Reading

- Buchanan B, Gruissem W and Jones R. 2002. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants*. 2015. Wiley Blackwell Publ. 2nd Edition, pp. 1280.
- De Hertagh A and Le Nard M. 1993. *The Physiology of Flower Bulbs*. Elsevier, London, UK.
- Epstein E. 1972. *Mineral Nutrition of Plants: Principles and Perspectives*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Fosket DE. 1994. *Plant Growth and Development: A Molecular Approach*. Academic Press. pp. 580.
- Leopold AC and Kriedermann PE. 1985. *Plant Growth and Development*. McGraw-Hill, New York. 3rd Edition.
- Peter KV. 2008. *Basics of Horticulture*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
- Roberts J, Downs S and Parker P. 2002. *Plant Growth Development: In Plant*. Oxford University Press. pp. 221-274.
- Salisbury FB. and Ross CW. 1992. *Plant Physiology, Hormones and Plant Regulators: Auxins and Gibberellins*. Wadsworth Publ., Belmont. 4th Edition, pp. 357-381.

I. Course Title : Postharvest Biology of Floricultural Crops

II. Course Code : FLS 602

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

The course deals with physiological, biochemical basis of senescence of flowers and the treatments and packaging methods to mitigate these processes for improving post-harvest life.

V. Aim of the course

To facilitate deeper understanding of biochemistry and postharvest technology in flowers at molecular as well as applied level.



The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Pre-harvest and post harvest physiology and biochemistry	I Pre harvest physiology II Senescence III Pigments and secondary metabolites
2	Storage and packaging	I Treatments and storage II Packaging III Dried ornamental crops

VI. Theory

Block 1: Preharvest and post harvest physiology and biochemistry

Unit I: Pre harvest physiology: Maturity indices, harvesting practices for specific market requirements, influence of pre-harvest practices, enzymatic and other biochemical changes, respiration, transpiration in important flower crops.

Unit II: Senescence: Physiology and biochemistry of flowering, enzymatic changes, Ethylene sensitivity, ethylene evolution and management, factors leading to post-harvest loss, pre-cooling. Petal senescence at molecular level, functional gene analysis for postharvest flower quality in important flower crops, etc.

Unit III: Pigments and secondary metabolites: Biosynthetic pathways of chlorophyll, xanthophyll, carotenoids, flavonoids and anthocyanins and betalains. Chemistry and importance of secondary metabolites. Biochemistry and utilization for commercial products in important flower crops.

Block 2: Storage and packaging

Unit I: Storage of flowers: Treatments prior to shipment, viz., precooling, pulsing, impregnation, chemicals, Irradiation, biocontrol agents and natural plant products. Methods of storage: ventilated, refrigerated, Modified atmosphere, Controlled atmosphere storage, cool chain management, physical injuries and disorders in important flower crops.

Unit II: Packaging: Packing methods and transport, Smart technologies in packaging and storage, advanced tools like nanotechnology application for quality parameters and post harvest treatments for export in important flower crops, packaging standards, flower labels value chain in floriculture.

Unit III: Recent trends: Recent trends- extraction of bio-colours from flowers-conventional as well as *in-vitro* methods and their value addition uses in food and textile industries. Molecular techniques for enhancing postharvest flower quality, transgenics in ornamental plants for enhanced postharvest life.

Unit IV: Dried ornamental crops: Post harvest handling of dried ornamental crops including packing, storage and shipment. Storage pest and mould problems in dried ornamental produce, colour retention, physiological and biochemical changes, etc.



VII. Practical

- Improved packaging and storage of important flowers (2);
- Physiological loss in weight of flowers, estimation of transpiration, respiration rate, ethylene release and study of vase life (2);
- Extension in cut flower vase life using chemicals (1);
- Estimation of quality characteristics in stored flowers (1);
- Estimation of biochemical changes like enzymatic changes, lipids and electrolyte leakage (2);
- Extraction of flower pigments – Chlorophyll, xanthophylls, carotenoids and anthocyanins (4);
- Cold chain management – visit to cold storage, MA and CA storage units (2);
- Project preparation (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will be abreast with physiological and biochemical basis of senescence in flower crops.
- The students would acquire the required skill sets of managing the storage and packaging methods to be followed in case of flowers.
- Prepare the students to explore the entrepreneurial options in post harvest management.

X. Suggested Reading

- Buchanan B, Gruissem W and Jones R. 2002. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants*. 2015. Wiley Blackwell Publ. 2nd edition, pp. 1280.
- Dey PM and Harborne JB. 1997. *Plant Biochemistry*. Academic Press. 2nd Edition.
- Glover MD. 1984. *Gene Cloning: The Mechanics of DNA Manipulation*. Chapman & Hall Publ.
- Goodwin TW and Mercer EI. 2003. *Introduction to Plant Biochemistry*. CBS Publ.

I. Course Title : Specialty Flowers, Fillers and Cut Greens

II. Course Code : FLS 603

III. Credit Hours : (1+1)

IV. Why this course ?

This course deals with introduction to specialty flowers, cut greens and fillers, ways to cultivate them and their post harvest handling and storage. The students need to be aware of these crops so that they could improve the profitability of growers.

V. Aim of the course

To impart the knowledge on importance and cultivation of specialty flowers, fillers and cut green crops.

The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Scope	I Importance, national and international scenario
2	Avenues	I Specialty flowers II Fillers III Cut greens
3	Trade and marketing	I Post harvest management and marketing 2. Standards

VI. Theory

Block 1: Scope

Unit I: Importance, national and international scenario: Introduction, present status, scope, importance and avenues for specialty flowers and cut greens.

Block 2: Avenues

Unit I: Specialty flowers: Cultivation practices of specialty flower crops like heliconia, red ginger, Bird of Paradise, Ornamental banana, ornamental curcuma, gingers, wax flower, kangaroo paw, limonium, rice flower, etc.

Unit II: Fillers: Cultivation practices of fillers like gypsophila, solidago, Mollucella, lupins, etc.

Unit III: Cut greens: Cultivation practices of cut greens like anthurium, ferns, asparagus, cycas, thuja, bottle brush, ornamental palms, zanado, dracaena, eucalyptus, ruscus, dianella, alpinia, etc.

Block 3: Trade and Marketing

Unit I: Post harvest management: Pre and post harvest factors influencing the vase life of the flowers and fillers, Post harvest management including pulsing, holding, packing, storing, forward and backward linkages, value chain management.

Unit II: Standards: Quality standards, Packaging standards, marketing and trade in important flower, filler and foliage crops.

VII. Practical

- Identification of specialty flowers, fillers and cut greens (2);
- Media and bed preparation for cultivation (2);
- Propagation of important crops (2);
- Integrated disease and pest management in important crops (2);
- Post harvest handling of specialty flowers, fillers and cut greens (2);
- Preparation of value added products from important specialty flowers, fillers and foliages (2);
- Exposure visits (2);
- Economics and Project preparation (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures



- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will gain knowledge on different specialty flowers, cut greens, fillers their cultivation practices and post harvest management.
- Infuse confidence to take up cultivation as an enterprise.

X. Suggested Reading

- Armitage AM and Laushman JM. 2008. *Speciality Cut Flowers*. Timber Press. 2nd Edition, pp. 636.
- Bhattacharjee SK. 2006. *Vistas in Floriculture*. Pointer Publ., Jaipur, India.
- Bhattacharjee SK and De LC. 2003. *Advanced Commercial Floriculture* Vol.1. Aavishkar Publ. & Distributors, Jaipur India.
- Bose TK, Yadav LP, Pal P, Parthasarathy VA and Das P. 2003. *Commercial Flowers*. Vol. I & II. Naya Udyog, Kolkata, India.
- Misra RL and Misra S. 2017. *Commercial Ornamental Crops: Traditional and Loose Flowers*. Kruger Brentt Publisher UK Ltd.
- Mukherjee D. 2008. *Speciality Cut Flowers-Production Technologies*. Naya Udyog Kolkata, India. pp. 614.
- Salunkhe K, Bhatt NR and Desai BB. 2004. *Post harvest Biotechnology of Flowers and Ornamental Plants*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.

I. Course Title : Biotechnological Approaches in Floricultural Crops

II. Course Code : FLS 604

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

This course deals with advances in biotechnology of flower crops. The student needs to be abreast with recent advances in tissue culture, genetic engineering and molecular biology of flower crops

V. Aim of the course

Equip the students with the advances in application of biotechnology in flower crops.

No	Blocks	Units
1	Scope of biotechnology	I Scope of biotechnology
2	Cell, Tissue and Organ culture	I Tissue cultures II Somaclonal variation and <i>in-vitro</i> conservation
3	Genetic engineering and molecular biology	I Genetic Engineering II Molecular approaches

VI. Theory

Block 1: Scope of biotechnology

Unit I: Scope of biotechnology: Present status of biotechnology, tools techniques

and role in floriculture industry, physical factors and chemical factors influencing the growth and development of plant cell, tissue and organs, cyto-differentiation, organogenesis, somatic embryogenesis in important flower crops.

Block 2: Cell, tissue and organ culture

Unit I: Micropropagation: *In-vitro* lines for biotic and abiotic stress – Meristem culture for disease elimination, production of haploids through anther and pollen culture – embryo and ovule culture, micrografting, wide hybridization and embryo rescue techniques, construction of somatic hybrids and cybrids, regeneration and characterization of hybrids and cybrids, *in-vitro* pollination and fertilization, hardening media, techniques and establishment of tissue culture plants in the primary and secondary nursery in important flower crops.

Unit II: Somaclonal variation and *in-vitro* conservation: Somaclonal variation and its applications – variability induction through *in-vitro* mutation, development of cell suspension cultures, types and techniques, Synthetic Seed technology, *in-vitro* production of secondary metabolites, role of bioreactors in production of secondary metabolites, quantification and quality analysis of secondary metabolites using HPLC/ MS/ GCMS/ *in-vitro* conservation and cryo-preservation techniques in important flower crops.

Block 3: Genetic engineering and molecular biology

Unit I: Genetic engineering: Gene cloning, genetic engineering: vectors and methods of transformation – electroporation, particle bombardment, Functional gene analysis techniques like PTGS including VIGS in ornamental plants, Agrobacterium mediated, transgenic plants in flower crops, Biosafety of transgenics isolation of DNA, RNA, quantification, Polymerase Chain Reaction for amplification; AGE and PAGE techniques; identification of molecular markers in important flower crops.

Unit II: Molecular approaches: Molecular markers as a tool for analysis of genetic relatedness and selection in ornamental crops. Molecular control of flower development, light sensing with respect to plant development, flower pigmentation, fragrance, senescence, ethylene synthesis pathway in important flower crops. Molecular biology- Gene isolation, characterization, manipulation and transfer in important flower crops. Construction of c- DNA library, DNA fingerprinting technique in economic flower crop varieties, RNAi, Genome editing basics, molecular approaches to control ethylene response, Fragrance, Plant Architecture, desirable flower traits, colour, shape, improving postharvest life, improving resistance for environmental stress, approaches to improve flower development, pigment production, secondary metabolite production, post harvest biotechnology of flowers, ornamental plants, achievements of bio-technology in flower crops.

VII. Practical

- Micropropagation, Pollen- Ovule and Embryo culture- Synthetic seed production (2);



- *In-vitro* mutation induction, *in-vitro* rooting – hardening at primary and secondary nurseries (3);
- DNA isolation from economic flower crop varieties – Quantification and amplification (2) DNA and Protein profiling – molecular markers, PCR Handling (2);
- Vectors for cloning and particle bombardment (3);
- DNA fingerprinting of flower crop varieties (3);
- Project preparation for establishment of low, medium and high cost tissue culture laboratories (1).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Suggested Reading

- Chopra VL and Nasim A. 1990. *Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology-Concepts, Methods and Applications*. Oxford & IBH Publ. Company, USA. pp. 200.
- Debnath M. 2011. *Tools and Techniques of Biotechnology*. Pointer Publ.
- Glover MD. 1984. *Gene Cloning: The Mechanics of DNA Manipulation*. Chapman & Hall Publ.
- Gorden H and Rubsell S. 1960. *Hormones and Cell Culture*. AB Book Publ.
- Keshavachandran R, Nazeem PA, Girija D, John PS and Peter KV. 2007. *Recent Trends in Horticultural Biotechnology*. Vols. I & II, 1018 p. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
- Keshavachandran R and Peter KV. 2008. *Plant Biotechnology: Methods in Tissue Culture and Gene Transfer*. Orient Blackswan. 312 p.

I. Course Title : Vertical Gardening

II. Course Code : FLS 605

III. Credit Hours : (1+2)

IV. Why this course ?

This course deals with development in vertical gardening which is expanding across the country. In view of the unprecedented pollution, advent of smart cities demand for green walls/ living walls is increasing day by day. The students therefore need to be equipped with the advancements taking place to offer solutions.

V. Aim of the course

Equip the students with the latest developments in vertical gardening.

No	Blocks	Units
1	Importance	I Scope II Growth III Making of vertical garden
2	Green roofing	I Green facades II Mitigation of pollution III Maintenance

VI. Theory

Block 1: Importance

Unit I: Scope: Present status of vertical gardening, benefits of vertical gardening, History of vertical gardens, role of indoor plants in mitigating pollution.

Unit II: Growth: Factors influencing the growth and development of the plants including light, humidity, temperature, nutrition, irrigation, growth regulation.

Unit III: Making of vertical gardens: Containers, media, frames, cost effective components, cables, wires, nets for the vertical formations, modular living walls.

Block 2: Green roofing

Unit I: Green Facades: Influence of green facades in providing thermal comfort, atmospheric cleansing and related environmental benefits, Energy saving potential of green façades, Aesthetic appeal of green structures and other relevant studies on urban greening.

Unit II: Mitigation of pollution: Plants suitable, Dust mitigation, Radiation absorption, Pollution mitigation, Acoustic attributes of urban greening.

Unit III: Maintenance: Lifecycle, maintenance, Plants with low light, medium, high intensity requirement, cost effectiveness and overall sustainability of living walls.

VII. Practical

- Identification of plants (2);
- Components of vertical gardens (2);
- Designing of vertical gardens for different locations (4);
- Maintenance of vertical gardens (2);
- Economics (1);
- Project preparation (1);
- Exposure visit (4).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Suggested Reading

- Chopra VL and Nasim A. 1990. *Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology-Concepts, Methods and Applications*. Oxford & IBH Publ. Company, USA. pp. 200.
- Debnath M. 2011. *Tools and Techniques of Biotechnology*. Pointer Publ.
- Glover MD. 1984. *Gene Cloning: The Mechanics of DNA Manipulation*. Chapman & Hall Publ.
- Gorden H and Rubsell S. 1960. *Hormones and Cell Culture*. AB Book Publ.
- Keshavachandran R, Nazeem PA, Girija D, John PS and Peter KV. 2007. *Recent Trends in Horticultural Biotechnology*. Vols. I & II, pp. 1018. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.



Keshavachandran R and Peter KV. 2008. *Plant Biotechnology: Methods in Tissue Culture and Gene Transfer*. Orient Blackswan. pp. 312.

- I. Course Title : Advances in Breeding of Flower Crops**
II. Course Code : FLS 606
III. Credit Hours : (2+1)
IV. Why this course ?

There have been several advances in application of biotechnology of flower crops. The students need to be aware of a wide array of *in-vitro* and molecular techniques with reference to flower crops.

V. Aim of the course

To teach students about the recent research trends in the field of breeding of ornamental crops with special emphasis on biotechnological approaches.

The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	<i>In-vitro</i> techniques and biosynthetic pathways	I <i>In-vitro</i> techniques II Biosynthetic pathways
2	Molecular techniques	I Molecular breeding II Genome editing III. Advances in flower crops

VI. Theory

Block 1: *In-vitro* techniques and biosynthetic pathways

Unit I: *In-vitro* techniques: Role of biotechnology in improvement of flower crops; *in-vitro* mutagenesis, embryo culture, somaclonal variation, transformation, *in-vitro* cryopreservation, somatic hybridization, anther and ovule culture including somatic embryogenesis.

Unit II: Biosynthetic pathways: Biosynthetic pathways of pigment, fragrance and senescence, flower form; chemistry and importance of secondary metabolites, genomics, proteomics, metabolomics.

Block 2: Molecular techniques

Unit I: Molecular breeding: Molecular breeding and Marker assisted selection; molecular characterization; construction of c-DNA library; High throughput sequencing.

Unit II: Genome editing: Genome editing, CRISPER CAS, gene pyramiding, allele mining.

Unit III: Advances in flower crops: Breeding for biotic and abiotic stresses using biotechnological means; designer flower crops. Advancements in important flower crops like rose, chrysanthemum, carnation, orchids, anthuriums, liliun, gerbera, etc.

VII. Practical

- *In-vitro* mutagenesis, embryo culture, somaclonal variation (2);
- Somatic hybridization, anther and ovule culture and somatic embryogenesis (2)

- Genetic transformation (2);
- Genetic fingerprinting, Genome editing techniques (4);
- PCR, genomics, blotting techniques (2);
- Cloning, marker assisted selection (2);
- Bioinformatics (2).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will have in depth knowledge and hands on training in *in-vitro* and molecular approaches that can be used in flower crops.
- Equip the students with the skills for develop designer crops

X. Suggested Reading

Anderson NO. 2007. *Flower Breeding and Genetics Issues, Challenges and Opportunities for the 21st Century*. Springer Publ., The Netherlands.

Arthur ML. 2013. *Introduction to Bioinformatics*. Oxford University Press, U.K. 400 p.

Chadha KL and Chaudhury B. 1992. *Ornamental Horticulture in India*. ICAR, New Delhi, India.

Nelson DL and Cox MM. 2000. *Principles of Biochemistry*. 4th Edition, Lehninger Publ.

Panopoulos NJ (Ed.). 1981. *Genetic Engineering in Plant Sciences*. Praeger Publ.

Parthasarathy VA, Bose TK, Deka PC, Das P, Mitra SK and Mohanadas S. 2001. *Biotechnology of Horticultural Crops*. Vol. I-III. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.

Pierik RLM. 1987. *In-vitro Culture of Higher Plants*. MartinusNijhoff Publ. Amsterdam.

Primrose SB and Twyman R. 2006. *Principles of Gene manipulation and Genomics*. Blackwell Publ., USA.

Srivastava PS, Narula A and Srivastava S. 2005. *Plant Biotechnology and Molecular Markers*. Anamaya Publ., New Delhi, India.

Vainstein A. (Ed.) 2002. *Breeding for Ornamental crops: Classical and Molecular Approaches*. Springer-Science-Business Media, B.V. 1st Edition.

Wilson K and Walker J. 2010. *Principles and Techniques of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*. 7th Edition, Cambridge University Press, UK.

I. Course Title : Advances in Production Technology of Flower Crops

II. Course Code : FLS 607

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Production technology of flower crops is undergoing a rapid change due to advances from other sciences. The students need to keep abreast with these advances in production technology in flower crops.

V. Aim of the course

To keep abreast with latest developments and trends in production technology of flower crops.



The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Production technology	I Scope and scenario II Cultural operations III Crop regulation IV Advances in production technology of flowers
2	Mechanization and Post harvest management	I Mechanization II Post harvest management

VI. Theory

Block 1: Production technology

Unit I: Scope and scenario: Commercial flower production; Scope and importance; Global Scenario in cut flower production and trade, varietal wealth and diversity; Soil and Environment; cut flower, loose flowers, dry flowers and essential oil trade, flower seed production. Special characteristics and requirements. Essential oil industry, recent advances in extraction methods.

Unit II: Cultural operations: Propagation and multiplication; Greenhouse management; Soil/ media decontamination techniques; Microirrigation; nutrition and fertigation; slow release fertilizers and biofertilizers; influence of environmental parameters, light, temperature, moisture, humidity and CO₂ on growth and flowering.

Unit III: Crop Regulation: Flower forcing and year-round flowering through physiological interventions; Chemical regulation; Environmental manipulation, important insect pests, diseases, nematodes and their management through IPM and IDM, quarantine measures for export and other export norms.

Unit IV: Advances in production technology of crops: Advances in roses, chrysanthemum, carnation, tuberose, gladiolus, lilum, gerbera, orchids, anthuriums, etc.

Block 2: Mechanization and Post harvest management

Unit I: Mechanization: Mechanization, automation, ICT and AI in floriculture.

Unit II: Post-harvest management: Harvest indices, Harvesting techniques; Post harvest handling for local, distant and export market, Cluster production, Contract farming, FPOs, Value chain management.

VII. Practical

- Greenhouse management; Soil decontamination techniques (2);
- Microirrigation; Nutrition and fertigation (2);
- Special practices- bending, netting, pinching, disbudding, defoliation and chemical pruning, etc. (2);
- Photoperiodic and chemical induction of flowering (2);
- Assessing harvest indices; Post-harvest handling (2);
- Case studies (2);
- Visit to commercial cut flower and essential oil units (4).

**VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities**

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will acquire knowledge and skills in advances in production technology, crop regulation and mechanization in flower crops.
- Develop enterprising attitude among students.

X. Suggested Reading

- Bose TK, Maiti RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and Landscaping*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Chadha KL and Choudhury B. 1992. *Ornamental Horticulture in India*. ICAR, New Delhi, India.
- George S and Peter KV. 2008. *Plants in a Garden*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
- Lauria A and Victor HR. 2001. *Floriculture-Fundamentals and Practices*. Agrobios Publ., Jodhpur, India.
- Misra RL and Misra S. 2017. *Commercial Ornamental Crops: Traditional and Loose Flowers*. Kruger Brentt Publisher UK Ltd.
- Randhawa GS and Mukhopadhyay A. 1986. *Floriculture in India*. Allied Publ.
- Reddy S, Janakiram T, Balaji T, Kulkarni S and Misra RL. 2007. *Hi- Tech Floriculture*. Indian Society of Ornamental Horticulture, New Delhi India.
- Singh AK. 2006. *Flower Crops: Cultivation and Management*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India.
- Singh AK. 2014. *Breeding and Biotechnology of Flowers, Vol.1: Commercial Flowers*. New India Publ. Agency, New Delhi, India. pp.740.

I. Course Title : Advances in Protected Cultivation of Flower Crops

II. Course Code : FLS 608

III. Credit Hours : (2+1)

IV. Why this course ?

Protected cultivation is more rewarding in production of high value cut flowers. With appropriate structures and plant environment control measures, the constraints of environment prevalent in the region can be overcome allowing almost year-round cultivation. The students need to get updated with the recent advances in protected cultivation.

V. Aim of the course

Appraisal on the advances in protected and precision farming of flower crops.

The course is organized as follows:

No	Blocks	Units
1	Production technology	I Scope and Scenario II Microclimate management III Cultural operations



No	Blocks	Units
2	Precision floriculture and regulations	IV Advances in flower crops I Precision floriculture II Regulations

VI. Theory

Block 1: Production technology

Unit I: Scope and Scenario: Prospects of protected floriculture in India, growing structures, basic considerations in establishment and operation of green houses, functioning and maintenance. Global trade, forward and backward linkages for import clusters, International and national auction houses.

UNIT II: Microclimate management: Environmental control systems in greenhouse, regulation of light through LEDs containers, substrate culture, soil decontamination techniques, aeroponics, hydroponics and vertical farming.

Unit III: Cultural operations: Water and nutrient management, crop regulation, special horticultural practices under protected cultivation of rose, chrysanthemum, carnation, orchids, anthurium, gerbera, liliun, cut foliage and potted ornamental crops; plant architecture management in ornamental plants.

Unit IV: Advances in flower crops: Advances in protected cultivation of important flowering (rose, chrysanthemum, carnation, gerbera, orchids, anthurium, liliun, and foliage plants (agloenema, monstera, dracaena, syngonium, pothos, diffenbachia, etc.)

Block 2: Precision floriculture and regulations

Unit I: Precision floriculture: Precision floriculture, Principles and concepts, enabling technologies of precision floriculture, remote sensing, sensors, automation in greenhouses, solar greenhouses, retractable greenhouses. Computers and robotics, decision support systems, apps, cold chain management, use of AI for production and trade.

Unit II: Regulations: PBR/ IPR issues; Forward and backward linkages, 100% EOU, packaging and export standards, Cool chain Management, non-tariff barriers, APEDA regulations for export, marketing channels, auction houses, major markets.

VII. Practical

- Growing structures, basic considerations in establishment and operation of greenhouses;
- Environmental control systems in greenhouse;
- Containers, substrate culture, soil decontamination techniques;
- Crop regulation;
- Special horticultural practices under protected cultivation;
- Precision equipments, computers and robotics in precision farming;
- Harvest indices – harvesting, Post harvest handling, marketing;
- Export and cold chain management.



VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will be abreast with the recent advances in protected cultivation of flower crops
- Equip the students with skill to independently manage enterprises

X. Suggested Reading

- Bhattacharjee SK. 2018. *Advances in Ornamental Horticulture*. Vols. I-VI. Pointer Publ. Reprint, 2065 p.
- Bose TK, Maiti RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and Landscaping*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Reddy S, Janakiram T, Balaji, Kulkarni S and Misra RL. 2007. *Hi- Tech Floriculture*. Indian Society of Ornamental Horticulture, New Delhi, India.

I. Course Title : Advances in Landscape Gardening

II. Course Code : FLS 609

III. Credit Hours : (1+2)

IV. Why this course ?

Advances in landscape gardening is a course which deals with principles of landscape design, landscape engineering and site analysis. It will also create awareness on latest developments in landscape gardening among students.

V. Aim of the course

To update knowledge on the recent trends in the field of landscape designing and developing practical skills.

The course is organized as follows:

1. Landscape design
2. Site analysis
3. Software in landscaping
4. Landscaping for different situations
5. Maintenance

VI. Theory

Unit I

Landscape design: Commercial landscape gardening- History, Plant identification and ecology, Materials of garden design, Design making by different garden styles and types. Design principles in ancient and modern landscape. Principles of designing a commercial landscape project. Role of landscaping in environment improvement, ecology conservation (birds, butterflies, animals). Plant wealth for edges, hedges, herbaceous borders, trees, floral beds, water plants, cacti, ferns, palms, etc.



Unit II

Site analysis: Assessing site and plants adaptability for different locations, Landscape engineering (Topographical survey and designing concept including GIS,GPS, Remote sensing), special techniques in garden landscaping (Burlapping, waterscaping, xeriscaping, hardscaping, lawn establishment, topiary styles specializing, bioaesthetic planning).

Unit III

Software in landscaping: Preparation and drawing of site plan, Learning the basics in computer aided design (CAD) for developing a garden landscape plan, Handling soft landscape materials (AUTOCAD and ARCHICAD), GIS as a tool for spatial designing.

Unit IV

Landscaping for different situations: Contemporary landscaping, Urban landscaping, Environmental landscaping, Industrial and institutional landscaping, Public and private garden making, play ground landscaping, Inventory management, Landscape restoration, Assessing a successful design in site.

Unit V

Maintenance: Maintenance of different types of gardens, waste water utilisation, historical and archaeological garden sites, Permissions required for bigger projects, carbon sequestration, carbon credits etc.

VII. Practical

- Plant identification (1);
- Materials of garden design, Design making by different garden styles and types (2);
- Assessing site and plants adaptability for different locations (2);
- Way of designing a commercial landscape project (4);
- Landscape engineering (Topographical survey and designing concept) (2);
- Preparation and drawing of site plan (4);
- Learning the basics in computer aided design (CAD) for developing a garden landscape plan (4);
- Handling soft landscape materials (AUTOCAD and ARCHICAD), GIS as a tool for spatial designing (4);
- Case study with the successful landscapist (4);
- Budget/ Project cost estimating (2);
- Exposure visits (3).

VIII. Teaching Methods/ Activities

- Lectures
- Group discussions
- Flip classes
- Assignment and group seminars
- Hands on training of different techniques
- Exposure visits

IX. Learning outcome

After successful completion of this course,

- The students will be abreast with the recent advances in landscape gardening
- Acquire the skills to independently handle landscape projects



X. Suggested Reading

- Bose TK, Maiti RG, Dhua RS and Das P. 1999. *Floriculture and Landscaping*. Naya Prokash, Kolkata, India.
- Nambisan KMP. 1992. *Design Elements of Landscape Gardening*. Oxford & IBH Publ. Co., New Delhi, India.
- Ozayuvuz M. 2013. *Advances in Landscape Architecture*. In Tech Open Publ.
- Woodrow MG. 1999. *Gardening in India*. Biotech Books, New Delhi, India.