

## Horticulture and its Advanced Techniques

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### Abstract

Horticulture is based on agriculture, and its name comes from the Latin terms cultural and Hortus, which mean "garden" and "cultivation," respectively. Horticulture is diverse, includes: perennial and annual species, vegetables and fruits, indoor plants, and decorative. It is the science and art of developing, marketing, sustainable production and uses of high-value, for ornamental plants and for highly cultivated food. This is classified into various types, each of which focuses on the processing and production of different foods and plants for specific purposes. These crops produce a higher yield per hectare than field crops.

**Keywords:** Horticulture; Ecology; Flowers; Plants; Crops

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### Introduction

These crops are extremely valuable because of their high nutritional values. Vegetables and fruits, in particular, provide us with a lot of minerals and vitamins. It is very important because it improves the beauty of the environment. Marginal and small farmers can benefit from these crops. There are various types of Horticulture techniques. Here let us discuss some of the important branches of horticulture. Arboriculture Individual shrubs and trees, vines, and other perennial woody plants are studied, managed, and cultivating arboriculture. It is the study of how plants adapt and develop to their cultural practices and surroundings. This is mainly concerned with arboriculture maintaining individual and trees for long-term landscape and amenity purposes, typically in parks, gardens, or other inhabited areas, for people's safety and, enjoyment benefit.

### Discussion

Turf Management refers to the work that goes into the maintenance and cultivation of turf grass for sports, amenity purposes and entertainments. Floriculture, or the floral industry, is a branch of horticulture concerning with the cultivation of flowering and ornamental plants for gardens and floristry. Floriculturists spending most of their time cultivating modern types through plant breeding. Bedding house planting, plants, flowering gardens, and pot plant, cut cultivating greens, and cut flowers are all examples of floriculture crops. Landscape horticulture is the practice of designing outdoor spaces, structures,

and landmarks with the intention of achieving environmental, aesthetic objectives or social-behavioural. Olericulture is a branch of vegetable gardening that dealing with the cultivation of non-woody plants for human consumption. This is the science of storing, refining and selling, vegetables. It covers all aspects of crop establishment, including cultivar selection, seedbed seed, and preparation and transplanted vegetable crop establishment. It also includes organic farming and organic gardening, sustainable horticulture and agriculture, biotechnology and hydroponics, as well as non-traditional and industrial vegetable crop production, such as organic farming and organic gardening, sustainable horticulture and agriculture, hydroponics, and biotechnology. Pomology Fruit and its cultivation are studies in pomology, a branch of botany. Fruit tree cultivation, growth, enhancement and physiological studies are the key topics of pomological study.

### Conclusion

Fruit tree improving aims to increasing fruit quality while also controlling harvest times and lowering production cost. Viticulture a branch of the horticulture science that deals with the harvesting and cultivation of grapes. Managing and monitoring diseases and pests, fertilizing, irrigation, canopy management, characteristics and fruit production, determining when to harvest, and vine pruning during the winter months are all part of the viticulture method. Oenology is a branch of the science of horticulture where we study winemaking and wine Post-harvest physiology is the scientific study of the physiology of living plant tissues after harvest in order to preserve avoid spoilage and plant quality.