

# **Unit C: Classification of Agricultural Crops**

## **Lesson 2: Identifying Plant Types and Uses**

# Terms

- Agronomy
- Cereal grain
- Crown
- Fiber crops
- Field crops
- Floriculture
- Food crop horticulture
- Forest crops
- Forestry
- Grain crops
- Horticultural crops
- Interiorscaping

# Terms Continued

- Landscape horticulture
- Oil crops
- Olericulture
- Ornamental horticulture
- Plant science
- Pomology
- Sucrose
- Sugar crops
- Taxol
- Tree farms
- Trunk

# Plant Science and its three major areas

- Plant Science – the study of structure, functions, growth, and protection of plants.
- 3 areas of plant science:
  - Field Crops
  - Horticultural Crops
  - Forest Crops



# Field Crops

- Plants grown in large fields used for oil, fiber, grain, and similar products.
- They are often grown for their seed, such as corn and wheat.
- *Agronomy*: the specialized area of plant science that deals with field crops.

# Horticultural Crops

- Plants grown for food, comfort, and beauty.
- In some cases, horticulture overlaps with field crops.
- However, in most cases, horticultural crops are not grown on vast areas of land.

# Forest crops – production of trees

- Forestry includes growing trees and the production of wood, food, and medicinal products.
- Some forest crops are grown on *tree farms* or cultured forests.
- Careful thought and planning goes into the production of forest crops on tree farms.

# Common field crops and their uses

- Grain crops
- Sugar and oil crops
- Fiber crops



# Grain Crops



- Plants grown for their edible seeds, does not include horticultural crops.
- ***Cereal grain*** is the seed of grass type plants grown for food and animal feed.
- Grain and cereal crops grown in Afghanistan include rice, wheat, maize, barley, rye, and millet

# Sugar and Oil Crops

- Are produced for two important commodities:
  - sweeteners
  - vegetable oil.

# Sugar Crops – source of sucrose

- *Sucrose*: commonly used as table sugar or as a sweetener in foods and beverages.
- It is a carbohydrate that provides energy for the human body.
- The major sugar crops are sugar cane and sugar beets.

# Oil Crops

- Plants grown for the vegetable oil contained in their seeds and fruit.
- The seeds of about 40 crops are used to make oil.
- Maize, cotton, and castor oil plant are the most common oil crops. Other oil seeds include sunflowers, safflower, and peanuts.
- In some areas of the world soybeans are grown and can be used for their oil.

# Fiber Crops

- Are grown for the fiber produced in their fruit, leaves, or stems.
- Fibers are tiny, threadlike structures used in making cloth and paper.
- Crops grown for fiber include cotton and flax

# Cotton and Flax

- Cotton is the major crop grown for fiber.
- Flax is also grown for fiber.
- It is the subject of considerable research because of its potential in making paper.

# Horticultural crops and their uses

- Two major areas of Horticulture:
  - Ornamental
  - Food crop production

# Ornamental Horticulture

- Growing and using plants for their beauty.
- It includes:
  - floriculture
  - landscape horticulture.





# Floriculture

- The production and use of plants for their flowers and foliage.
- Roses is an example of a floriculture crop.



# Landscape Horticulture

- Growing and using plants to make the outdoor environment more appealing.
- It includes shrubs, lawns, and flowering plants.
- *Interiorscaping*: using plants indoors to create an attractive environment.
- Offices and malls often use plants to increase the appeal of their surroundings.

# Food crop horticulture

- Growing plants for food.
- Is divided into two areas:
  - Olericulture
  - Pomology

# Olericulture

- ***Olericulture*** is the science of producing vegetable crops like tomatoes, potatoes, garden pea, turnips, asparagus, brussels sprouts, and eggplants.

# Pomology

- The science of producing fruits and nuts.
- It includes growing, harvesting, and marketing the crop.
- Common pomology crops include plums, bananas, pears, apricots, peaches, mulberries, dates, almonds, walnuts, and figs

# Forestry

- The art and science of managing forests to yield maximum forest products and services.
- It is the managing of forest lands to meet human needs.

# Forest Products - Crown

- The *crown* of the tree is the upper portion of the tree.
- The crown produces such items as fruits and nuts, decorations, and oils.

# Forest Products - Trunk

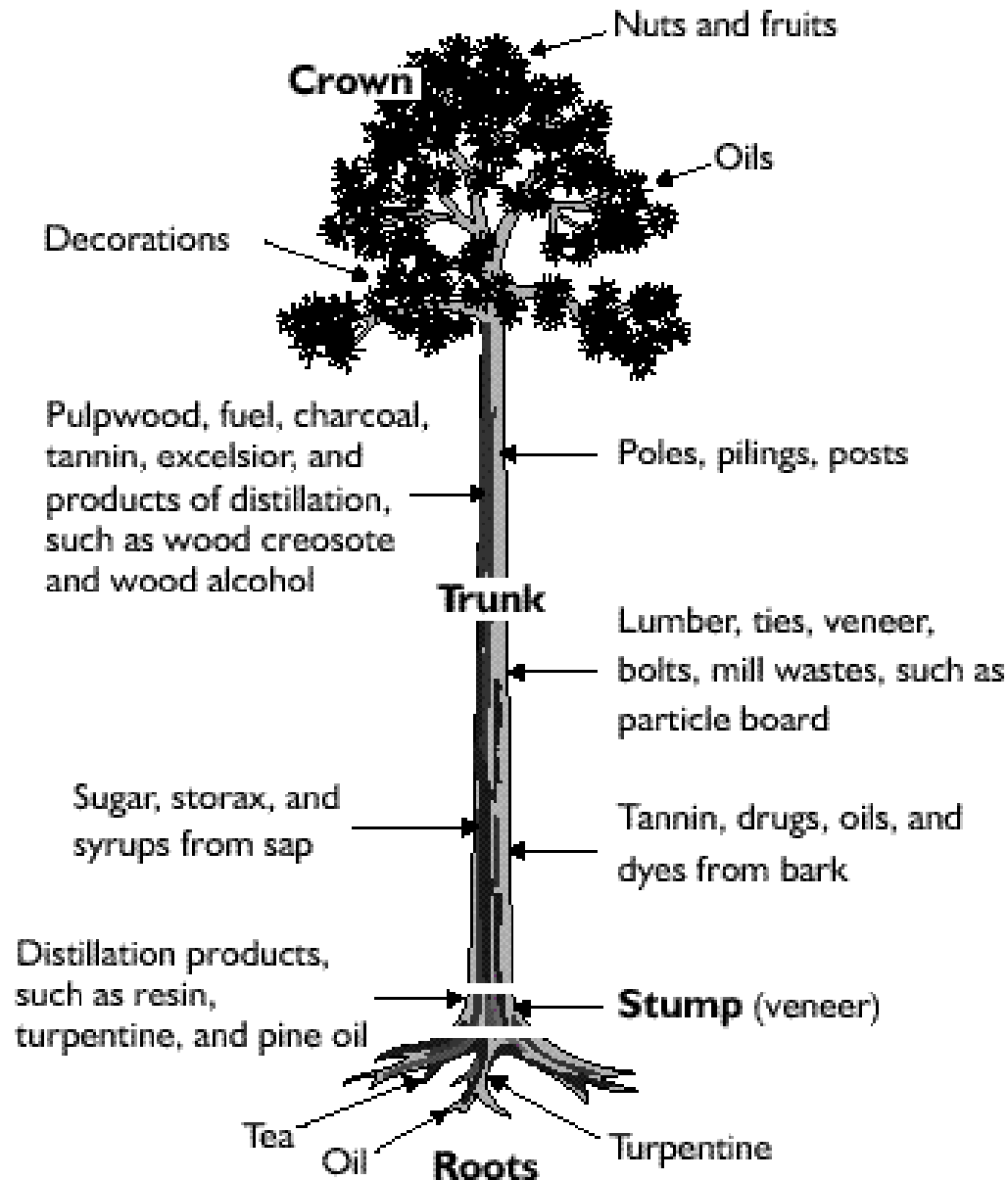
- The *trunk* is the main stem of the tree. It is used in producing lumber and other wood products.
- The tree's bark is also used in producing oils, dyes, and drugs.



# Forest Products – Stumps/Roots

- Tree stumps are used in making veneer wood products.
- They are also used in producing turpentine, pine oil, and resin.
- Tree roots are used in the production of tea, oil, and turpentine.

# Uses of Forest Products



# Review / Summary

- What are the three major areas of plant science?
- What are the uses of common field crops?
- What are the uses of horticultural crops?
- What are common products that are derived from trees?