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Editorial

Prospective use of horticulture plants

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EDITORIAL

Horticulture is the science that forms a generic term for various groups of plants, art of growing, and improving horticultural crops are such fruits and vegetables, spices and sauces, as well as decorative, plantation, medicinal, and fragrant plants. Horticulture is subdivision of agriculture which deals with plants. Agriculture deals with cultivation of crops and also animal farming whereas horticulture deals with cultivation only. They enriches can lead to careers in plant breeding, genetic engineering, landscape design, farming, floral design, nursery production, food science, pest control. Horticulturists are concerned in the landscaping and maintaining of public gardens, parks, golf courses, and playing fields, in addition to household gardening.

There are three main branches of growing horticulture plants are such as forestry, agronomy, and horticulture. Forestry is the act of cultivating of tree stands for economic and ecological objectives. They used to maintain the forest supply in healthy condition for environmental and human reasons. Agronomy is the science of growing crops on a vast scale is namely wheat, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. The principal sources of plants and materials for horticulture include seed farmers, plant growers, and nurseries.

Horticultural science that includes both plant science and plant aesthetics. The practice of cultivating plants for their aesthetic value. The principal sources of plants and materials for horticulture are needed by seed farmers, plant growers, and nurseries. The concentrate on the nutritional needs of plants, and plant pathologists, we need to protect plants from diseases and pest damage is most significant professionals in horticulture. They have both recreation and emotional benefits. The range of people and organizations who farm, landscape, garden, and enjoy the richness of horticultural plants for their nutritional value, health advantages, and aesthetic value. Plants have basic needs, whether they are produced on a big scale for commercial purposes. Horticulture plants need an appropriate water, soil, and climatic regime. Temperature, precipitation, humidity, light, and wind are the climatic elements that have the biggest impact on plant development. The horticulturist must evaluate whether the seasonal temperature variations can be endured when determining which plant species may be cultivated in a certain region. Horticulturists must consider all of these climate elements when developing a garden or landscaping project. These factors influence the plant choices that can be made in a given ecological situation.

The quality of the soil is important. Plants will not grow in soil that lacks the right balance of nutrients, organic matter, and moisture. In horticulture, adding mineral nutrients and organic matter to soil that is being prepared for planting is a standard technique. This might include fertiliser treatments to fulfil the plants' nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulphur, and trace-element requirements.

In horticulture, the use of plant regulators is a growing trend with several benefits. The employment of plant growth regulators in horticulture has shown positive results. To conclude that the application of plant growth regulators in horticulture plants might be a challenge for those who operate in the field, while also offering practical benefits and promising future prospects. The rapid technical development has provided us with tools enabling plant hormones and plant growth regulators are to be used in agriculture and horticulture.

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