**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE JSS1**

**HORTICULTURE :( ORNAMENTAL PLANT)**

This means the growing of fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants. Beautiful trees, flowers and shrubs which can be used to decorate our environment are called ornamental plants.

**FISHERY (FISH FARMING):** this means the practice of rearing fish and other aquatic animals in ponds, rivers, lakes etc

**SNAILRY**: this means the practice of rearing snails in large scale on a farm. The botanical name of the big giant African snail is called ACHATINA ACHATINA snails are also hermaphrodite (that is they have both male and female sexual organs)

**APICULTURE (BEE FARMING):** this is the rearing or keeping of honey bee colonies in beehives.

GRASSCUTER MANAGEMENTS: this is the way of catching and killing of glasscutter which is also a rodent popularly referred to as bush meat and it can be used to cure ailment.

**MONOCOT AND DICOT**

Monocotyledons plant: these plant have one seed leave in it embryo. They have fibrous root system, long unbrached stem, and parallel leave and mostly are usually pollinated by wind. Examples of monocot are maize, wheat. Rice. Oil palm, millet, onions, banana, plantain, sorghum etc

Dicotyledonous plants: these plants have two seed leave in it embryo. They have taproot system, branched stems, `colorful flowers and are usually pollinated by insects or animals. Examples of dicot plants includes; cowpea, groundnut, mango, citrus, rubber, cocoa, coffee. Okra, yam, potato, garden egg, etc

**CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS**

Crops are cultivated by man and can be classify based on the following:

* Life span examples are: annual crops, biennial and perennial crops
* Food value examples are :cereals, legumes, root and tubers, vegetables, fruit etc

Annual crops : this are plants that complete their life cycle in one year examples of annual crops are rice, beans, millet, wheat yam cowpea etc

Biennial crop: this are plants that complete their life cycle in two years examples are pepper, cocoyam, cassava, ginger, cabbage etc

Perennial crops: these are crops that complete their life cycle from two years and above and they are mostly tree crops examples are mango, pawpaw, plantain, orange etc

Cereals: cereal crops belong to the family called Gramineae. They are usually cultivated for their seed and they give us carbohydrate examples are maize, rice, guinea corn, wheat, etc

Legumes: these belong to the family called leguminasea. They are very rich in plant protein and serve as important source of protein to our diet.

Root and tubers: these are crops that develop swollen underground stems or root and they provide the body with carbohydrate examples is cocoyam and potatoes.

Fruits: fruit crops are usually tree crops. They provide vitamins and minerals. They are usually eaten raw but some are processed into juice examples are citrus, banana, pineapple, cashew, mango ,guava etc