

1 PESTICIDE

Pesticide is any toxic substance used to kill animals, fungi, or plants that cause economic damage to crops or ornamental plants or are hazardous to the health of domestic animals or humans. Pesticides interfere with normal metabolic processes in the pest organism and are classified according to the type of organism to control.

2 FERTILIZER

A fertilizer is a natural or artificial substance containing the chemical elements that improve growth and productiveness of plants. Fertilizers enhance the natural fertility of the soil or replace the chemical elements taken from the soil by previous crops. The use of composts as fertilizers is probably almost as old as agriculture.

3 HERBICIDE

Herbicide is an agent, usually chemical, for killing or inhibiting the growth of unwanted plants, such as residential or agricultural weeds and invasive species. A great advantage of chemical herbicides over mechanical weed control is the ease of application, which often saves on the cost of labour. Most are nontoxic to humans.

4 GARDEN DESIGN

Garden and landscape design is the decorative planting of gardens, yards, grounds, parks, or other types of areas, as pedestrian streets or squares. It is used to enhance the settings for buildings and public areas and in recreational areas and parks. It is one of decorative arts. It is allied to architecture, city planning, and horticulture.

5 WEEDS

A weed is a plant that is not valued where it is growing and is usually of vigorous growth. Weeds are the unwanted plants that compete with the crops for nutrients in the soil, sunlight and various other factors. Thus, they damage crops by affecting their growth, and tend to overgrow or choke out more desirable plants and flowers.

6 HOUSEPLANTS

Houseplant is any plant adapted for growing indoors. The most common are exotic plants native to warm, frost-free parts of the world that can be grown indoors in colder climates in miniature gardens. Most houseplants are derived from plants native to the tropics and adjust comfortably to the indoor warm and dry conditions.

7 FLORICULTURE

Floriculture is a branch of ornamental horticulture concerned with growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants as well as with flower arrangement. Because flowers and potted plants are largely produced in plant-growing structures in temperate climates, floriculture is largely thought of as a greenhouse industry.

8 GREENHOUSE

A greenhouse, also called glasshouse, is a building designed for the protection of tender or out-of-season plants against excessive cold or heat. By the middle of the 19th century, the greenhouse had developed from a mere refuge from a hostile climate into a controlled environment, adapted to the needs of particular plants.

9 HORTICULTURE

Horticulture enriches diet. Growing fruits and vegetables provides critical nutrients for a balanced diet. Diets low in fruits and vegetables contribute significantly to some of the world's most widespread and debilitating nutrient-related disorders. Horticultural products are necessary and rich source of vitamins, minerals, alkaloids.

10 POTTED PLANTS

Potted plants are planted and grown in containers rather than in the ground. Potted plants are ideal for smaller spaces or for more delicate flowers that are particularly susceptible to environmental factors and pests. Philodendron is a popular choice amongst house indoor plants, thanks mostly to its dramatic heart-shaped foliage.