

Glossary

1.Fruit : It is a part of a flowering plant that derives from specific tissues of a flower., mainly one or more ovaries.

2.Culinary Fruits : It is any sweet, edible part of a plant that resembles fruit, even if it does not develop from a floral ovary.

3.Carbohydrates : The nutrients found in the food we consume which provide energy that the body needs. Sugar and starch are the main carbohydrates.

4.Vitamins : It is an organic compound required as a nutrient in tiny amounts by an organism.

5.Minerals : It is the naturally occurring solid chemical substance formed through biogeochemical process, which is very much necessary for the growth of an organism.

6.Dietary Fibre : Dietary fiber consists of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin and pectic substances, which are mainly derived from fruit cell walls and skin.

7.Antioxidants : The Substance present in fruits which are associated with reduced risk of certain forms of cancer, heart disease, stroke and other chronic diseases.

8.Lipids : Lipids make up the surface wax that contributes to the fruit appearance and cuticle that protects fruit against water loss and pathogens. They are also important constituents of cell membrane.

9.Pigments :Pigments are the chemical compounds responsible for skin and flesh colour, undergo many changes during the maturation and ripening of fruits

10.Anthocyanins :They occur as a glycoside in cell sap. They are water soluble, unstable and are readily hydrolyzed by enzymes.

11.Volatiles : They are the substances responsible for the characteristic aroma of the fruits.

12.Pruning : It is the technique that I employed to control growth, remove dead or diseased wood, and stimulate the formation of flowers and fruit buds.

13.Metabolism : It is the set of chemical reactions that happen in the cells of living organisms to sustain life. These processes allow organisms to grow and reproduce, maintain their structure, and respond to their environments.

14.Humidity : It is the term for the amount of water vapour in the air.

15.Enzymes : They are the proteins that catalyze, i.e. increase the rates of chemical reactions.