

Oil yielding plants

1. Mustard

Botanical name: Brassica campestris

Family ————— Cruciferae

Systematic position — Dicotyledons

Polypetalae

Thalamiflorae

Parietales

Cruciferae

Economic Importance (uses) -

1. It is used as food flavouring, Pickle making.
2. Oil is used for body massaging & relieving muscle pain.
3. Mustard seeds are excellent source of trace — minerals Selenium and Magnesium which not only help in cancer prevention but also manage symptoms of asthma, arthritis, high blood pressure & migraines.
4. Green plants are used as vegetable sag.
5. Oil cakes are used as fodder for animals, and also as manures.
6. Ground seeds acts as laxative, stimulant to the gastric mucus and increase intestinal secretion.

2. Ground nuts

Botanical name: Arachis hypogea

Systematic position - Dicotyledons
Polypetalae
Leguminosae

Uses

(i) It is also known as pea nut.

(ii) It is an important oil, food and feed legume crop.

(iii) It is a nutritious fodder for livestock.

(iv) Ground nut oil is used for pharmaceutical soaps, cold creams, cosmetics, dyes, paints, pomades, lubricants, emulsion for insect control and fuel for diesel engines.

(v) Oil is also used in vegetable making.

(vi) Hulls are used for furfural, fuel and as filler for fertiliser.

(vii) Oil cake is used as animal feed and manure.

(viii) oils are also used for body massaging and hair nourishing.

(ix) Seed cuttings are used in sweet preparation, Halwa making.

Economic importance -

1. Ornamentals - Most plants cultivated for their beauty.
Ex - Buttercup.
2. Medicinal - Aconitum, Thalictrum yields Madder.
Yields alkaloid aconitine. ophthalmic use.
3. Condiments - Some members are used as condiments.
For example - seeds of Nigella. It is also used as drug.
4. Weeds - Some members are weeds like R. arvensis.
5. Importance of honey - Most members of the family have nectaries.
6. Poisonous - Some members of this family produce a acid juice. It is highly poisonous.

systematic position -

Division - Spermatophyta
 Subdiv - Angiospermae
 Class - Dicotyledon
 Series - Thalamiflorae
 Order - Ranales
 Family - Ranunculaceae

identification

- 1) Reticulate venation - Dicotyledon
- 2) Petals free - Polypetalae
- 3) Flower hypogynous - Thalamiflorae
- 4) Stamens usually many.
- 5) Gynoecium apocarpous, Carpels usually many - Ranales.
- 6) Sepals deciduous, usually petaloid, Stamens in definite, exserted, usually herbs with alternate and