

## 1.4.2 Pomegranate:

**Table 6 pomegranate identification**

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Scientific classification</b> |             |
| Kingdom                          | Plantae     |
| (unranked)                       | Angiosperms |
| (unranked)                       | Eudicots    |
| (unranked)                       | Rosids      |
| Order:                           | Myrtales    |
| Family:                          | Lythraceae  |
| Genus:                           | Punica      |
| Species:                         | P. granatum |
| <b>Binomial name</b>             |             |
| Punica granatum L.               |             |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                  |             |
| Punica malus                     |             |

As seen in table 6 Pomegranate (punica granatum) from the family “Lythraceae”. Pomegranate fruit made its way into the news recently due to its huge reported benefits.( Arpita Basu, *et al.*.2009).

The plant Grown on shrub-like trees with orange flowers and glossy leaves from October to December. Its original native is Persian, and is cultivated in North Africa, Asia and especially in the Middle East.( Sarkhosh *et al.*, 2006).

pomegranate are consumed fresh or transformed into fresh juices, beverages, jellies and flavoring and coloring agents. (Oukabli *et al.*, 2004).

Historically; Pomegranates feature prominently in Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism.( Bashar Saad, *et al.*. 2011).

Pomegranate fruit is available around the year but freshly harvested between September to January. (California Rare Fruit Growers. Crfg.org. 2012; LaRue, *et al.*. 1980).