

Fruit

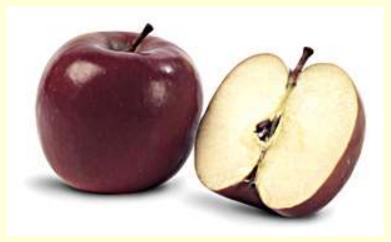
• Defined: part of the plant that holds the seeds

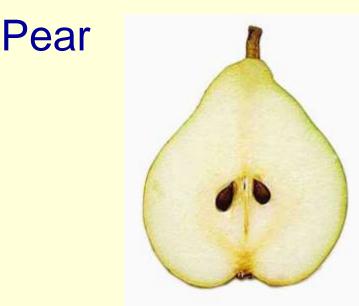




 Smooth skin and an enlarged fleshy area that surrounds the core







DRUPES

 Contain a single seed, or pit, surrounded by juicy flesh with an edible skin

Plum Cherry

Peach





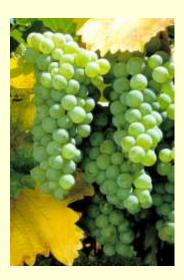




 Fragile cell structure; pulpy and juicy; tiny seeds embedded in flesh

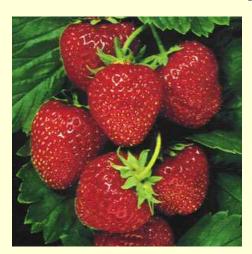
Cranberry

Grapes





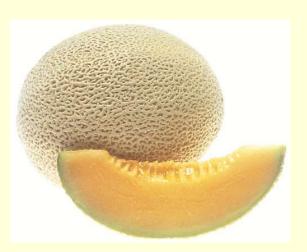
Strawberry

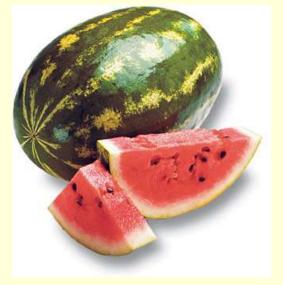




 Hard outer surface that is smooth or netted; juicy flesh

Cantaloupe





Watermelon

Honeydew



CITRUS FRUITS

 Grown in warm regions, firm rind and pulpy flesh Lime





Clementine



TROPICAL FRUITS

Grown in very warm climates, differ in skin characteristics and seed characteristics

Pineapples

Bananas

Figs

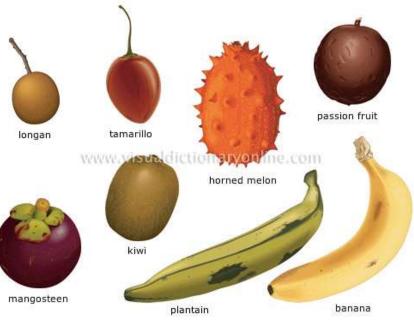






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ADDITIONAL INFO

Q -What is the difference between mature, ripe fruit, and under-ripe fruit?

A - Mature fruit

- Have reached their full size and color
- Not always ripe when harvested
- Best for use in future

<u>Ripe fruit</u>

- Are tender and have a pleasant aroma
- Have fully developed flavor
- Ready to eat NOW!!

<u>Under-ripe fruit</u>

- Has been picked, but not ready to eat yet

ANSWERS TO YOUR FRUIT QUESTIONS!

Q - Why does some fruit turn brown when cut?

A- The flesh of some fruit becomes discolored when exposed to air because of <u>ENZYMATIC</u> <u>BROWNING</u>

Q - How can I stop it?

A -Coat the fruit with some form of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) For example: lemon juice/pineapple juice/bought

EXTRA FRUIT INFO

- **Q** –**Fresh** vs others?
- A Fresh and frozen are most nutritious

--Canned and dried are less nutritious

• When shopping for canned try to keep the fruits packed in water.

Q—Microwaving?

- A—Yes you can microwave ③
 - The only way on cooking that is not recommended is boiling. Why?

EXTRA FRUIT INFO

Shopping

- Consider:
 - Denseness
 - Aroma
 - Shape
 - Color