**Food commodities: Fruit and vegetables**

**Fruit**

One of the main purposes of fruit is to spread the seeds of the plant.

Fruit can be classified as:

* berries;
* citrus fruit;
* fleshy fruit;
* pomes;
* stone fruit.

A group of green pears

Description automatically generated with medium confidence A group of lemons

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Berries Citrus fruit

A red apple with a green stem

Description automatically generated A group of red apples

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Pomes Stone fruit

A pomegranate cut in half

Description automatically generated

Fleshy fruit

**Fleshy fruits – e.g. guava, melon**

These fruits are usually fairly large and do not have a central stone.

Often, the seeds in the fruit are eaten along with the flesh as they are small and soft, but this is not the case with melons. Melons are, botanically speaking, berries and are a particular group of berries known as pepoes.

A picture containing melon, fruit, sweet melon, sliced

Description automatically generated

**Eat 5 A DAY!**

Fruit and vegetables are an important part of **a healthy, balanced diet.**



Some types are good sources of **fibre,** as well as providing lots of essential **vitamins and minerals,** such as:

* vitamin a;
* vitamin c;
* folate;
* potassium.

Eating lots of fruit and vegetables can help you **maintain a healthy weight** (as they are naturally low in calories) and having your 5 A DAY could reduce your risk of some diseases.



Vegetables are the edible part of a plant.

They are often grouped according to the part of the plant that is eaten:

* bulbs;
* flowers;
* fruit;
* leaves;
* roots;
* seeds;
* stem (stalk).

**Citrus fruits – e.g. kumquat, lime**

Citrus fruits are also berries and are a type of berry known as hesperidiums (a berry with sections of pulp inside a peelable rind).

A head of broccoli

Description automatically generatedA picture containing celeriac, vegetable, bread

Description automatically generated

**Legumes – e.g. sugar snap peas,   
black beans**

Legumes are grown for their edible seeds, known as beans and peas. They are the fruit (seed) of a plant. Legume seeds that are dried and used as food are called pulses (e.g. lentils).

**Flowers – e.g. broccoli, cauliflower, capers**

Flowers are part of the plant that allow it to reproduce. Some flowers are edible, but many others are not.

**A white cauliflower with green leaves

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Fruit – e.g. cucumber, pepper, tomatoes**

The fruit of a plant is created after its flowers have been pollinated. Many fruits are sweet, but some fruits are not and are usually used like a vegetable in food.

**Bulbs – e.g. garlic, fennel, onions, shallots** Some plants have bulbs which stay underground to store food for the plant when it is not growing. When the time is right, the bulb produces shoots which grow up through the soil.

**Berries – e.g. blackberries, blueberries**

A berry is a small, sweet fruit. They are often coloured red, blue or black.

True berries are defined as a fleshy fruit where the entire ovary wall (in a single flower) ripens into a fruit.

Celeriac is a stem

**Roots – e.g. turnips, yams, potatoes**

The roots of the plant suck up water and useful nutrients from the soil to help the plant stay healthy.

Tubers (e.g. potatoes) store nutrients for the plant and also propagate new plants by forming new stems and leaves.

**What counts?**

All fruit and vegetables count, including fresh, frozen, canned, dried and juiced varieties.

A picture containing glass, container, fruit drink, beverage

Description automatically generated A picture containing fruit, melon, sliced

Description automatically generatedA group of oranges

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

150ml 80g 30g

**Key terms**

**Fruit:** The mature ripened ovaries of flowers.

Vegetables - the edible part of a plant.

**Flowers:** The part of the plant that allow it to reproduce.

**Stem (stalk) – e.g. celeriac, kohlrabi**

The stalk of the plant helps to keep it standing up and also helps to move water and nutrients to other parts of the plant.

**Increasing the vegetable content in dishes:**

* Add vegetables into rice, pasta or couscous.
* Experiment with colourful and interesting salads, salsas, vegetable-based dips.
* Vegetables like carrot, parsnip and beetroot can also be added to sweet foods, such as cakes.
* Incorporate vegetables into sauces or with other foods.

**Stone fruit (drupes) – e.g. nectarine**

A drupe is defined as a fleshy fruit containing a single seed (also known as a pit or stone), which is not eaten.

A picture containing fruit, peach, nectarine, sliced

Description automatically generated

**Pomes – e.g. apples, pears, quince**

Pomes are berry-like fruits, with a large portion of outer flesh and a tough ‘core’ which contains the seeds (usually five.)

**Multiple fruits – e.g. pineapple**

Multiple fruits are fruits that are formed from separate flowers, but that fuse together into a single mass.

For more information, go to: <https://bit.ly/3ErAcYD>

**Leaves – e.g. cabbage, cavolo nero, lettuce**

Plant leaves capture sunlight and use the energy from it to make food. This process is known as photosynthesis.

A picture containing vegetable, garden

Description automatically generated

\*Some plants are grown hydroponically. This means that they get their water from a nutrient solution, rather than the soil.

**Tasks**

1. Create an infographic on fruit and vegetables. Include: why they are important, what they are and ways to include them in a healthy, varied and balanced diet.
2. Keep a fruit and vegetables diary for one week. See if you can achieve 5 A DAY and choose a variety.

**Mushrooms – e.g. shiitake, oyster**

Mushrooms are different kinds of fungi, rather than plants.

Many types of mushrooms are dangerous to eat. Mushrooms available for consumers to buy are carefully selected to be safe.