FRUIT AND NUTS OF NEPAL

PRACTICAL WAYS OF GROWING LOCAL FOOD PLANTS AND DOING IT WELL







A project of the Rotary Club of Devonport North and District 9830



Fruit and nuts of Nepal



Food Plant Solutions produces educational materials to enable people to understand the nutritional value of local food plants and increase awareness of highly nutritious plants that are adapted to the local environment. Some of these plants are under-utilised species and many are superior to imported foods and plants. Food Plant Solutions produces these materials because every minute of every day, five children under the age of five die from malnutrition.

We welcome and encourage your support.

Food Plant Solutions - A project of the Rotary Club of Devonport North & Rotary District 9830.

This booklet is based on information from the Food Plants International (FPI) database, developed by Tasmanian agricultural scientist Bruce French, AO

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Nepal - a country of fabulous fruit









Fruit tastes good and keeps us healthy

Everybody should eat some fruit every day.

Fruit provides minerals, vitamins and other important nutrients that everybody needs to stay healthy and well.



of fruit trees.









Many fruit suit the climate of Nepal



Fruit to be enjoyed by all.

Some grow quickly.

Some need to be planted for the future.



Many are seasonal.





Enjoy fruit to enjoy a good life

- Fruit adds flavour to life.
- Fruit is often rich in vitamins.
- Fruit makes good, quick snacks.
- Fruit is fun.









We are meant to enjoy the exciting flavours and textures of an amazing variety of tropical fruit.

Vitamin A in fruit

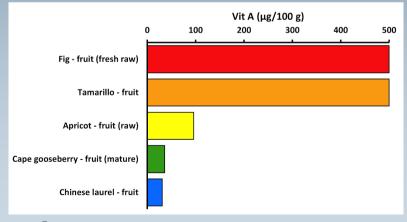
Vitamin A is very important for eyesight and fighting disease, particularly in infants, young children and pregnant women.

People who are short of Vitamin A have trouble seeing at night.



In plants, this chemical occurs in a form that has to be converted into Vitamin A in our bodies.



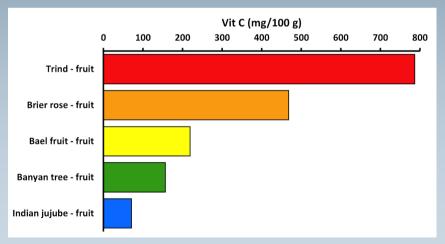


Vitamin C in fruit



Vitamin C is important for helping us to avoid sickness





Cape gooseberry



The ripe fruit are eaten fresh or cooked.

They are used for jam.

They can be dried, preserved, stewed, pureed, or used in pies, cakes, jellies and sauces.





Physalis peruviana

Tamarillo



Cyphomandra betacea

It can be eaten raw or cooked.

The seeds can be eaten, or strained out.

Sometimes the fruit is boiled to make a drink.

The fruit can be stewed, grilled, baked, pickled, or used in jams, jellies, chutneys, conserves, pickles, pies, preserves and sauces.

Apricot

The ripe fruit are eaten.

The kernels can be eaten.

The fruit are also used for juice and are can be eaten when dried or pickled.

They are also used for jam and in pastries, pies and cakes.



Prunus armeniaca



Bael fruit

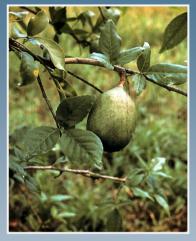
The ripe fruit are eaten raw.

They are also used to make drinks.

The fruit are often sliced and dried.

Marmalade can be made from ripe pulp.

They can also be pickled or used in jams and jellies.





Agele marmelos



Trind

The ripe fruit are eaten.



Rosa macrophylla





Indian jujube

The ripe fruit is eaten fresh, dried, in jelly or candied.

The unripe fruit are pickled.

The ripe fruit are sliced or pounded and sun dried for storage.





Nepal - nuts and seeds



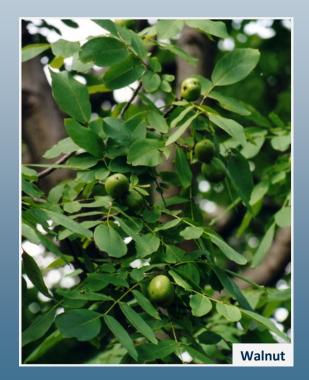




Nuts - nutritious, storable, tasty and rich in protein, vitamins and minerals

- A seasonal variation in the diet.
- Often a storable reserve food.
- Often loved by children.
- Cheaper and better than bought snack foods.





Walnut

The kernels of the nuts are eaten raw or cooked.

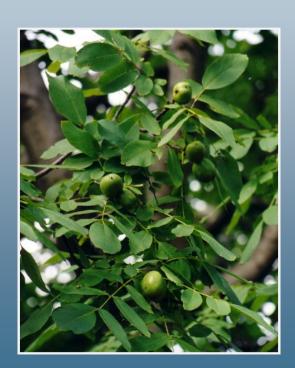
They are used on cakes, ice cream sauces, soups etc.

The young green fruit can be pickled in vinegar and eaten.

They can also be made into jams and preserves.



Juglans regia



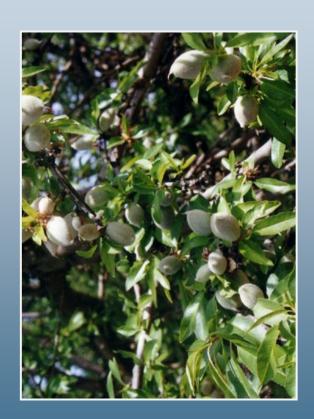
Almond

The kernel of sweet kinds is eaten.

They can be eaten fresh or dried, crushed, flaked, ground and used as cooking ingredients.



Prunus dulcis



Safflower



The seeds are hulled and roasted.

They are eaten as snacks.

They are also used in chutneys.



The seed oil is used in cooking and salads.



Carthamus tinctorius

Sesame

The seeds are ground and eaten.

They are used in soups or fried or boiled.

They are used in tahini and hummus.

Seeds are eaten in the form of sweetmeats.

Roasted seeds are used in pickles.





Sesamum indicum



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Image acknowledgements

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| Scientific name | Common name | Image URL |
|----------------------|-------------|--|
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