



Vegetable varieties

Vegetables are divided into the following groups:



legumes
peas, beans



stem vegetables
artichoke,
asparagus, rhubarb



grains
sweet corn



brassicas
cabbage, Savoy
cabbage, Brussels
sprouts, cauliflower,
kohlrabi, broccoli



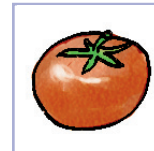
tubers
Jerusalem artichokes,
potatoes



alliums
onions, garlic, leeks,
shallots, chives



salad greens
lettuce, endives,
chicory



nightshade vegetables
tomatoes, peppers,
aubergines, potatoes



herbs
dill, tarragon,
savory, basil,
marjoram



gourds
pumpkins, melons,
squashes, cucumbers,
courgettes



root vegetables
carrots, beets, turnips,
radishes, parsnips, celery

Did you know?

The classification of tomatoes as either fruits or vegetables has long been the subject of debate, but the controversy is mostly between scientists and cooks. According to the Oxford Dictionary, scientifically speaking the tomato is most definitely a fruit, as “true fruits develop from the ovary in the base of the flower and contain the seeds of the plant.” In 1893, the US Supreme Court unanimously held that, for the levying of customs duties, tomatoes should be considered as vegetables, although the court noted that, from a botanical point of view, tomatoes are in fact fruits. In 2001, the EU decided that tomatoes are not vegetables but fruits. In Russian agricultural literature, as well as in everyday language, tomatoes are regarded as vegetables, since they are mostly used in the preparation of savoury rather than sweet dishes.