

FRUIT AND NUTS OF NEPAL

*PRACTICAL WAYS OF GROWING LOCAL
FOOD PLANTS AND DOING IT WELL*



FOOD PLANT SOLUTIONS
ROTARY ACTION GROUP
Solutions to Malnutrition and Food Security



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



Fruit and nuts of Nepal

Rotary



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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

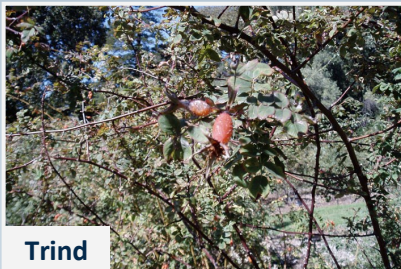


Fruit tastes good and keeps us healthy

Everybody should eat some fruit every day.

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

Good gardeners and farmers plant several kinds 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.



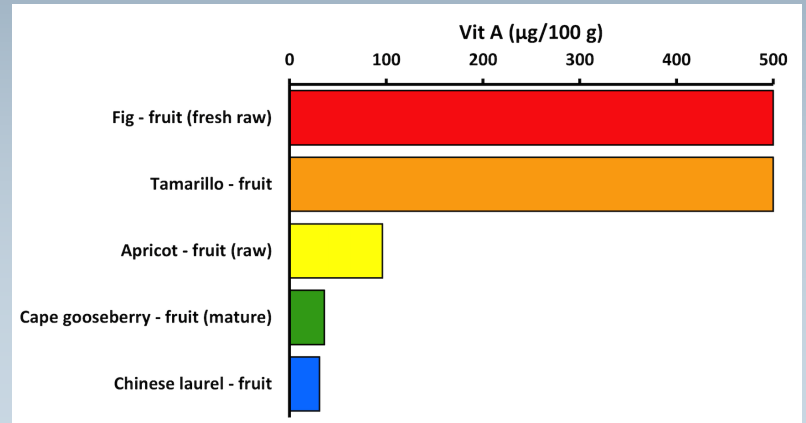
We are meant to enjoy the exciting flavours and textures of an amazing variety of tropical fruit.

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

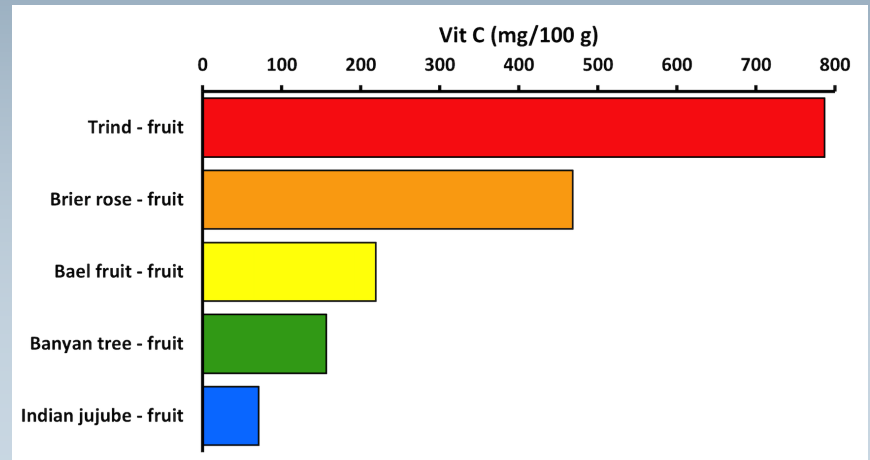
Vitamin C is important for helping us to avoid sickness



Brier rose



Trind



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

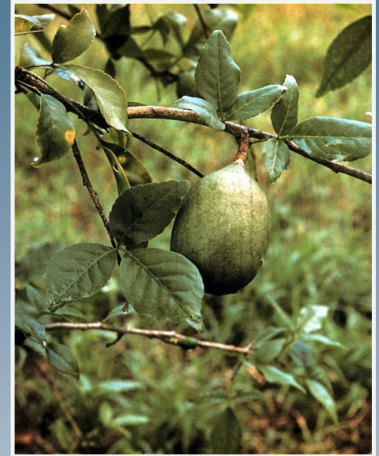
The ripe fruit are eaten raw.

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.

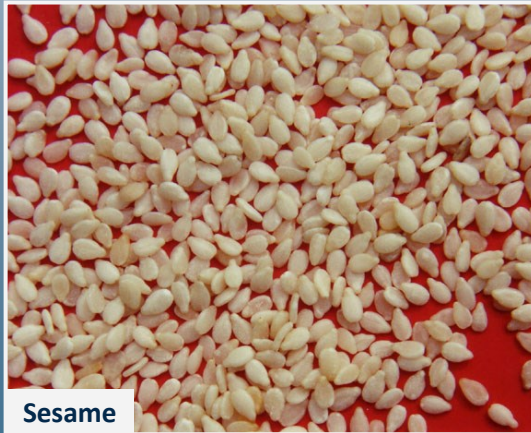
The unripe fruit are pickled.

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



Ziziphus mauritiana

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



Acknowledgements



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Food Plant Solutions operates in accordance with Rotary International Policy but is not an agency of, or controlled by, Rotary International.

Image acknowledgements

Most images used in this publication are drawn from the Food Plants International database. Acknowledgement is given for images of the following plants sourced from the internet.

Scientific name	Common name	Image URL
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bael fruit	http://phytoimages.siu.edu/CUBIC_IMAGES/phytoimages/paraman1/9_16_06_3/WBW4/WW11Image021.jpg
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bael fruit	https://efloraofindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IMG_7267.jpg
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Safflower	https://www.feedipedia.org/sites/default/files/images/safflower_leaves.JPG
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Safflower	https://newfs.s3.amazonaws.com/taxon-images-1000s1000/Asteraceae/carthamus-tinctorius-le-hschwartz.jpg
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Safflower	https://feedipedia.org/sites/default/files/images/safflower_seeds.jpg
<i>Cyphomandra</i>	Tamrillo	https://www.quintadosouriques.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/cyphomandra-betacea-18280.jpg
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	https://newfs.s3.amazonaws.com/taxon-images-1000s1000/Moraceae/ficus-carica-fr-dkarp-a.jpg
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot	https://image.freepik.com/free-photo/tasty-apricot-tree_78361-522.jpg
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot	https://uhdwallpapers.org/uploads/converted/18/04/03/apricots-3840x2160_59954-mm-90.jpg
<i>Rosa macrophylla</i>	Trind	https://www.treesandshrubsonline.org/site/assets/files/7587/rosa-macrophylla.jpg
<i>Rosa macrophylla</i>	Trind	https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/42/ÖBG_2010-09-23_Rosa_macrophylla_2.jpg/179px-ÖBG_2010-09-23_Rosa_macrophylla_2.jpg
<i>Rosa macrophylla</i>	Trind	https://phobjikhflowers.biobhutanatlas.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Rosa-macrophylla_20062013243.jpg
<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Sesame	https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-OsXlxRAxMF4/VmpS9cmH1wI/AAAAAAAAATQ/IHKs4cBEwok/s1600/Sesame%2B%2528Sesamum%2BIndicum%2529%2Bwien.jpg
<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Sesame	https://indiabiodiversity.org/files-api/api/get/crop/observations/df2b35af-a064-4ab1-b9e2-3d2d187b33b2/377.jpg?w=600&h=330&fit=center&preserve=true

Notes



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