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## Types of fruits and vegetables pdf

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Part of seeds bearing a florescência plant to other uses, see fruit (desambiguação). fresh fruit fruits culinárias Rome F tá m s many cultural and religious significance in the boot é nica, a fruit Á © seed bearing structure in plant flowers Á © formed from the aft ovário F floração. O. Fruits são é the means by which the plant floração é (m © tamba known as angiosperms) spread their seeds. edible fruits, in particular, there are very propagated using the movements of humans and animals in a Interface é o Á © simbólica that the means for the dispersal of seeds for the é Á nico the group and the é nutrição for other; In fact, humans and many animals become dependent on fruits as a source of food. [1] Consequently, fruits represent a substantial fração é é of produção Used Farm the world, and some (such as apple and pomegranate é é) acquired extensive cultural and simbólicos meanings. The use of common language, "fruit" usually means the fleshy seed structures (or producing) plants that normally são é candy or sour and edible in the raw state, such as apple é s, bananas, grapes, limões, oranges and strawberries. The button é nico usage, the term "fruit" Tamba © m includes many structures that does é o São é o commonly called "fruits" like nuts, imi pods é o, corn kernels, tomatoes and GRA é the wheat. [2] [3] Botanical Vs. Culinary Venn diagram showing sobreposição é oe difference in the nomeação é culinários vegetables and fruits button é nicas [é citação the Required] an arrangement of fruits commonly thought of as vegetables, including corn (corn), tomatoes, and vários terms of common language used to á á fruits and seeds differ from classificações button é nicas. For example, in single button é, Á © a fruit matured ovário one or carpel © m account seeds; for example, an apple or a pomegranate é é - or tomato (see Venn). © A nut to a kind of fruit (and in the é a seed), and seed © one Á vulo matured. [4] In the culinary tongue, a fruit, called the © é produção to the degustação é é sweet or not sweet (up © thereof) específica a plant (e.g., a pássego, pára or lime é o); Nuts é são the hard, oily, do produce in é candy shells (é hazelnut, acorn). Vegetable, so called, typically the salt product são é é candy or not (zucchini, lettuce and tomato brá colis); But some may be degustação é é sweet (sweet potato). [5] Examples of fruits that normally classified botanicamente é são the vegetable calls include: cucumber, and squash abóbora (all the são é cucurbits). The imi é, peas and peanuts (all pulses); corn, eggplant, pepper é the (pepper or sweet), and tomato (see figure). The pepper and spices from Jamaica são é o fruit, botanically speaking. [4] In contrast, the rhubarb Á © often called fruit when used in making pies, but the é produção the rhubarb comestível Á © actually the leaf stalk or pecíolo plant. [6] The edible seeds gymnosperm são é often given the name of fruit, for example, ginkgo nuts and pinhões. Botanically, a gramophone é the cereal, such as corn, rice or wheat Á © one space © cie fruit (called carlopsis). However, the wall of fruits Á © thin and fused to the seed coat, é Enta almost all the fruit of the GRA é edible Á © actually a seed. [7] Structure Main article: Fruit Anatomy The outer layer often comestível, the most fruits Á © called the pericarp. Typically formed from ovário, surrounding the seeds; In some space © cies, however, other structural tissues contribute to or form the porção the é comestível. The pericarp can be described in three layers from the outside to the inside, i.e. ©, the epicarp, mesocarp and endocarp. Fruit that has a prominent sharp projeção é © said terminal to be beaked. [8] The Fungi the seção é é a fungus that produces spores called frutificação © é the body. [9] The fungi são é members of the Kingdom of Fungi and é the Kingdom of plant. Development The development of a sequência Tip, Nectarine (Prunus Persica) over a 7.5-month period, from the formation of shoots at the winter beginning for the ripening of fruits in the middle of the summer (see image page For more information) a fruit result of one or more flowers. Ginecipo, which contains the stigma style ovary system, is centered in Headphones, and all or part of the fruit - (see graphic: 'the parts of a flower'). [10] Within the ovary (s) are one or more ovules. Here it begins a complex sequence called double fertilization: a female gametophyte produces an egg cell for fertilization purposes. [11] (A female gametite is called megagametopito, and also called the embryo bag.) After double fertilization, ovules will become seeds. The ovules are fertilized in a process that begins with the pollination, which is the movement of the stamens for the stigma style ovary system inside the head of flowers, (see The graphic). After pollination, a pipe pipe grows from the pin (deposited) through stigma by the style for the ovary for the ovule. Two spermatozoides are transferred from the pall to a megagametopito, a sperm jerks with the egg, forming a zygote, while the second sperm enters the central cell forming the mais and endosperma cells, which completes the double fertilization process. [12] [13] Later, the zygote will give rise to the seed embryo, and the handle of the endosperma will give rise to endosperm, a nutritious fabric used by the embryo. The parts of a flower, showing the stigma style ovary system. A maçã a simple fleshy fruit. The main parts are epicarp, or exoperating or external skin, (not labeled); and Mezocarp and Endocarp (labeled). Point of insertion: There are 3 ovary insertion positions at the base of a flower: I higher; II lower half; III lower. The "insertion point" is where the parts of Androecium (a), the socks (P) and the PALS (s) all converge and attach to the receptacle (R). (Ovrio = gynoecium (g).) In the noni, the flowers are produced in time sequence along the stem. It is possible to see a progression of flortion, fruit development and fruit maturation. As the ovules develop in seeds, the ovary begins to mature and the ovary wall, the pericarp, can become fleshy (as in berries or duties), or can form an external cover (as in walnuts). In some multisised fruits, the extension in which a fleshy structure develops is proportional to the number of fertilized ovules. [14] The pericarp is usually differentiated in two or three distinct layers; These are called Excarp (external layer, also called Epicarp), Mesocarp (intermediate layer) and endocarp (internal layer) - (see Apple's section image). In some fruits, the palas, the pieces, stamens and / or flower style fall in love when fleshy fruit matures. However, for simple fruits derived from a lower ovary - that is, the one below the attachment of other floral parts, (see the point of reference insertion ') Á é é "There are parts (including pieces, palas and stamens) that merge with the ovary and ripen with it. For such a case, when floral parts of the ovary form a significant part of the fruit Develops, is called fruit accessories. Examples of fruits accessories include Apple, Rose Hip, Strawberry, Pineapple; see below and "Table of Examples of Cheap Fruits". Because several parts of the album may be Contributing to the structure of a fruit, it is important to study flower structure to understand as a certain fruit é forms. [3] There are three general modes of fruit development: the apocararian fruits develop from a single flower (while having One or more separate, unused, carpeles); they are the simple fruits, Synchronized Fruits s and develop from a single Ginecio (having two or more fused carpels). Multiple fruits form of many flowers - this is, an inflorescence of flowers. Classification of fruit dew flowers. Observe the pistils, each of which will produce a droplet. Each flower will become an aggregate fruit similar to the BlackBerry. The fruit of dew consistent with three modes of plant scientists From fruits rated fruits in three major groups: simple fruits, aggregate fruits and fruits (or compounds). [15] Clusters reflect as the ovary and other flower flower They are organized and as the fruits develop, but they are not relevant evolutionary as various plant rate may be in the same group. Simple Fruits A Simple Fruit Dry: Milkweed (Asclepias Syriaca): Sequence of follicular fruit reveals seeds inside. Simple fruits are the result of maturing-a-fruit of a simple or composite ovary in a single flower with a single pistil. In contrast, a single flower with numerous pistils usually produces an aggregate fruit; and The foundation of several flowers, or a "multiple" of flowers, results in a "multiple" fruit. [16] A simple fruit is more classified on if she is dry or fleshy. To distribute your seeds, dried fruits can open and discharge their seeds to the winds, which is called decidência. [17] Or the distribution process can rely on the decadency and degradation of the fruit to expose the seeds; Or you can rely on fruit and excreted seeds by frugivorous seeds - both are called inadenciation. The fleshy fruits do not open, but also are unduly and can also rely on frugivorous for distribution of their seeds. Usually, the entire outer layer of the ovary wall matures in a potentially composing pericarp. Types of simple dried fruits (with examples) include: Achene - most commonly seen in aggregated fruits (eg strawberry, see below). Cansula - (Nut Brazil: Botanically, it is not a nut). Carlopsis - grains of cereals, including wheat, rice, oats, barley). Cypsela - a fruit similar to the one derived from the individual flors in a capillum: (dandelion). Fibrous Drupe - (Coco, Nogueira: Botanically, nor is a true nut.). FOLICLE - A fruit of follicles is formed from a single carpel and opens by a suture: (Milkweed); Also commonly seen in aggregate fruits: (Magnolia, Peñia). LEGUMA - (Beans, Pea, Peanut: Botanically, the peanut is the seed of a legume, not a nut). Lomento - a kind of undue legume: (sweet bowl or wild potato). Nut - (Beechnut, hazel, acorn (oak): Botanically, these are true nuts). Samara Á é á é " (Gray, Elmo, Mapter Key). Schizocarp, see below á é " (carrot seed). Silique - (radish seed). Silique Á é á é " (Pastor's bag). Utricle" (strawberry). Fruits in which part or all pericarp (fruit wall) is fleshy in maturity are denominated simple fleshy fruits. Types of simple fleshy fruits (with examples) include: Berry - Berry is the most common kind of fleshy fruits. The entire outer layer of the ovary wall matures in a potentially comestible "pericarp", (see below). Fruit of stone or drupe - the definitive feature of a drupe is the hard stone, "lignified" (sometimes called "POCO"). It is derived from the flower ovary wall: damask, cherry, olive, peach, plum, mango. Pome - The Fruits of the Dove: Mações, Pears, Rosehips, Saskatoon Berry, et al., They are a synchronized fleshy fruit (fused), a simple fruit, developing from a lower middle ovary, see the Graphic insertion point. [18] Pomes are from the familia Rosaceae, Berrigas Main articles: Berry (Botânica) and berry fruits of four different cultivars of bananairs (bananas are berries.) Strawberry, showing heated to the surface. (Strawberries are not berries; they are classified as a simple dry fruit.) Flower of magnólia Á f-wieseneri showing the many pistils that compose the gynecip in the middle of the flower. The fruit of this flower is an aggregation of follies. Berries are a kind of simple fleshy fruit that issues from a single ovary. [19] (ovarian own can be composed, with several carpeles.) The term "Berry Berry" includes grapes, currants, cucumbers, eggplants (eggplants), tomatoes, peppers, peppers and bananas, but exclude certain fruits that are called "-berry" by culinary custom or the common use of the term - such as strawberries and raspberries. Berries can be formed from one or more carpeles It is, from the simple or compound ovary) of the same single flower. The seeds are usually incorporated into the fleshy of the ovary. Examples examples And in the table below: tomato in terms of culinary, the tomato is considered as a vegetable, but it is botanically classified as a fruit and a berry [20]. Banana by the fruit has been described as a "leather berry" [21]. In cultivated varieties, the seeds are diminished almost for non-existence. Pepo é berries with the skin that is hardened: cucurbitic, including gourds, squash, meltons. Hesperidium as berries with a crust and a juicy interior: more citrus fruits. Cranberry, currant, currant, grape. The strawberry, regardless of his appearance, is classified as a dry, not a chubby fruit. Botanically, it is not a berry, it is a fruit-aggregate accessory, the last term means the fleshy part is derived from ovaries not from the plant, but from the container contained the ovaries. [22] Numerous dry aquariums are linked to the outside of the pulp fruits, (see image); They seem to be seeds, but each one is actually an ovary of a flower, with one inside the seed. [22] esquizocrica are nuts dry, although some seem to be fleshy. They originate from anterior ovary but actually do not dehisc; Instead, it was divided into segments with one or more seeds. They include a number of different shapes from a wide range of families including carrot, pastinaga, parsley, cumin. [15] Aggregate Fruit Main article: Aggregate Fruit of raspberry flower detail: There is a pistil group in the center of the flower. (A pistil consists of stigma, stiletto, and ovary.) The stigma is apical (in vesice) node that receives pollen; The model represents the rod of the column type that extends down to the ovary, which is the basal part that contains the seed formation ovulum. Lilium fruit capsule green; A fruit aggregate. A fruit of aggregate is also called an aggregation, or etherio; It develops from a single flower that pistils presents simple innumers (see graph of raspberry pistils). [16] Each pistil contains a carpel; Together they form a fruitlet. The last development of the aggregation of pistils is called an aggregate fruit, fruit Etaerio, or simply an etherio. Different types of aggregate fruits can produce different products such as aquaries, drupeters, follicles, and berries. For example, the ranunculaceae species, including clematis and ranunculus, produces an aquarium etherio; Rubus, including raspberry: an etherary of drupeters; Español Calotropis: An Easta Fruit Laws; Annona Spies: An Etaera de Berries [23] [24] Some other widely recognized species and their aestarios (or aggregations) are: cards; Fruit is a CIPSELAS aggregation. tuliptree; Fruit is a Samaras aggregation. Magnolia and Pebania; Fruit is an aggregation of follies. Sweet American Sweet; Fruit is an aggregation of capsules. Sicá Moro; Fruit is an aggregation of acituous. Raspberry; Your pistils are called Drupeters because each pistil is like a small torps connected to the receptacle. In some fruits, such as blackberry the container, an accessory part, lengthen and then develops as part of the fruit, making it blackberries an aggregate-accessory fruit. [25] Strawberry is also a fruit-aggregate accessory, of which seeds are contained in the aquitious. [26] In particular in all these examples, the fruit develops from a single flower, with several pistils. Various Fruit Main article: Multiple fruit A multiple fruit is formed from a set of flowers, (the 'multiple' flower of flowers) an inflorescence a also called. Each ('small' flower produces a single Fruitlet, which, as everyone develops, all populating a mass of fruit. [27] Examples include ananás, fig, blackberry, orange OSAGE, fruit. An inflorescence (a set) of white flowers, called a head, is produced first. After fertilization, each flower in the cluster develops in a druples; as the druples expand, they develop as a connate agile, Chubby Multiple SYCARP call. Progressive stages of multitipla flortion and fruit development can be observed in a single branch branch Indian mulberry or noni, (see picture). During seqüência of development, progresses é the second, third and more inflorescências são é initiated the turn upside in the branch or stem. Formulários fruit accessories Main article: accessórias Fruits for some fruit, some (or all) of the parties edible não é o emit the ovário; Such development of fruit can understand all the pistils and other parts made from a flower, and all produced many flowers. This form of development Á © called the frutificação é é accessória, and occurs among all classes three development of fruit - simple, aggregate and múltiplos. accessories fruit são é freqüentemente designated by the hyphenated term showing the two characters; for example, pineapple Á © one accessória múltipla fruit. Table of examples of fleshy fruits Types of fleshy fruit type Examples Simple Fleshy fruit True Berry, Fruit stone, Boysenberry, Lilium, Magnólia, Raspberry, Papaya, Blackberry, strawberry fruit Múltipla Fig, ostage Orange, Mulberry, Pineapple True Berry Banana, currant, blueberry, pepper, berina, eggplant, currant, grape, guava, kiwifruit, lugrantato, nuts, tomatoes, watermelon True é é Berrume: cucumber pepo, cabaça, MELÁ é o, abóbora True é é Berry, lemon é o, lemon é o, é apple orange accessórias fruit, rose hip, stone fruit, pineapple, blackberry, strawberry fruit without seeds the fruit of a pineapple includes fabric of são © visors, as well as the pistelas of many flowers. Á one accessória múltipla fruit. Some seedless fruits seeds são é o an important característica some fruit wholesal © commerce. Commercial cultivars of bananas and pineapples são é o examples of seedless fruits. Some cultivars cátricas fruit (especially grapefruit, mandarin oranges, navel oranges), satsumas, table grapes and watermelons são é valued for the seed. In some © carries space, the seeds © parthenocarp results from where the fruits without fertilização define the é. The set of parthenocarpic fruits may require polinização é o, but most cátricos seedless fruits requires a estAmulo of é polinização to produce the fruit. [é Citação the Required] The grape seeds and the triploid bananas são é, and the resulting abortion semância embrionária plant that fertilização é © Produced by the one known as fenâmeno estenospermocarp, requires polinização é o é the normal fertilização. [28] Variations of é disseminação the seeds in fruits structures depend largely of modes of dispersal applied Á é o s its seeds. The dispersed é á © alcançada by wind or water, by explosive deiscência inteirações and animals. [29] Some fruits have their outer skins or shells covered with spikes or hooked burrs: These evoluíram to prevent fodder to feed them or to serve to attach to hair, feathers, legs or pet clothes, using as dispersal agents é o. These plants são é o zoocorais called; Examples include common cocklebur, unicário and homeless (or needle Spanish). [30] [31] For the development of evolução é má tua the fleshy fruit products typically calls for hungry animals, so that the seeds contained within the são é taken carried and deposited later (i.e. ©, defecated ) dista é é INSTANCE parent plant. Likewise, the nutritious, oily kernels of nuts typically motivate Birds and squirrels to acumulá them, burying them in the ground to recover later in the winter of scarcity; Thus, the seeds in the consumed é é são the seeded effectively under natural Conditions to germinate and grow a new plant is distant to some é father INSTANCE. [4] Other fruits evoluíram wings flattened and elongated or wool é mines like helicopters, and., Elm, Maple and tuliptree. This mechanism increases the crater is é INSTANCE of dispersal é her father via wind. Other fruits scattered wind tá m small "para parachute" for example, dandelion, milkweed, salsify. [29] Fruit They can float thousands of miles in the ocean, thus spreading their seeds. Other fruits that can disperse via water are palm tree and nipa bolt pine. [29] Someone Having propoliza mechanisms that evolved seeds pitching substantial distances é é (perhaps until 100 m, in the case of the sandbox tree) Á é explosive dehiscence or other such mechanisms, (see impatiens and squirting Cucumber. [32] Food uses a plethora of fruits a fleshy (simple) fruits with watermelon berries; dried (simple) fruits including beans and rice, coconut and carrots; aggregate fruits including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries , papaya; several fruits, such as ananás, fig, blackberries; (see above, referring to all) to commercially valuable as human food they are consumed fresh and as compotes, marmalade and other preserves fruits they are used á é á é

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