

By Megan Blodgett Produce Manager

One of the most frequent questions we get in the produce department, is, "How can I tell if this fruit is ripe?" Certainly there's nothing worse than getting a beautiful piece of organic fruit home, biting into it, and finding it either hard and green, or overripe and mushy. Picking the right fruit is actually quite simple if you

are grown at the Van Dyke Ranch in Gilroy, CA and they are only available for a few short weeks in early/mid summer. Watch for them!

Melons- Mid-summer brings so many varieties of melons; it can be a bit overwhelming! Each variety is a little different, but a good general rule for discerning ripeness is to feel the end

of the melon opposite from where the stem



Watermelon-Believe it or not,

the old "thumping" technique for determining watermelon ripeness is not as dependable as you may think. The best way to tell is by turning the melon over. The spot where the melon rested on the ground as it was growing should be a creamy, butterscotch color. A white belly indicates an under-ripe

Peaches/Nectarines-Ripe peaches and nectarines should be a golden or orange color with no green at all. Peaches ripen best on the tree, and when they're



know what to look for. Listed are some of the most common summer fruits and how to determine their ripeness.

Apricots- Look for fruit with a beautiful blush that gives just a little to pressure. The best variety of apricots are the Royal Blenheims, which are often overlooked because they tend to be a bit smaller and less colored than other apricots. Blenheims are ugly, but their intensely sweet honey-like juice has made them famous. Our Blenheims

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picked green they probably won't ripen well. Ripe peaches should give just a bit to pressure, and have a sweet aroma. The best peaches come to us in late summer from Hunter Orchards in Grenada, CA. Hunter peaches are always picked ripe, so squeezing them even a little will bruise them.

Pears- Pears are one of the rare fruits that actually ripens best off the tree. They are picked green and allowed to ripen a bit before being shipped to market. To check for ripeness, press gently near the stem of the pear. If it gives to pressure, it's ripe.

Plums- Because plums come in so many different colors, (red, purple, green, etc.) color is not a very good indicator of ripeness. When you press a ripe plum gently with your thumb, the skin should feel firm, but you should be able to tell that the flesh underneath is soft.

To ripen most fruit at home, the best method is to put it in a paper bag with other ripening fruit and place the bag somewhere warm, like the top of the refrigerator. The reason for this is that all ripening fruit emits a gas called ethylene, and the more of this gas that

you can concentrate around the fruit, the faster it will ripen. Melons and watermelons are an exception to this rule: they must be picked ripe; because they don't ripen at all after harvest.

To prevent over ripeness, put ripe fruit in the fridge. The cool temperature will "hold" the fruit for up to a week.



Sweet Curried Tomato Chutney



Using ripe summer tomatoes as a chutney base is a good way to deal with a surplus crop as well as to add a healthful bite to any meal. Tomatoes are a rich source of vitamins A and C, and a powerful cancer-fighting antioxidant called lycopene.

When choosing tomatoes, look for those that are vine-ripened and deeply colored. They should feel heavy for their size. Unripe tomatoes can be ripened in a paper bag at room temperature. Do not refrigerate fresh tomatoes because their texture will become mealy and their taste watery.

Fragrant herbs such as basil, oregano, dill, parsley, and thyme are ideal seasonings for tomatoes, but more pungent spices like curry powder, cumin, or chili powder also blend beautifully with tomatoes, as in this Ingredients:

large, ripe tomatoes

chopped onion Tbsp. fresh ginger, peeled and minced

cloves garlic, minced

Tbsp. sugar

Tbsp. red wine vinegar

golden raisins

chili powder tsp.

curry powder tsp.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. paprika

1/4 tsp. ground cinnamon

1/4 tsp. ground allspice

Directions:

Bring a large pot of water to boil. Add the tomatoes and cook 30 seconds, or until skin begins to peel.

When the tomatoes are cool enough to handle, remove skins and chop. Place the chopped tomatoes in a medium saucepan and add remaining ingredients.

Set pan over medium-high heat and bring to boil. Reduce heat to low and simmer 20-25 minutes, or until tomatoes break down and the mixture becomes thick.

Serve warm or chilled with chicken, fish, or mild-tasting vegetables such as cauliflower. Serves 6