

## Give Your Family More of the Good Stuff!







## Bell Pepper Basics

## \$hop and \$ave

- Choose bell peppers that are firm and heavy for their size with bright coloring and glossy skin. If stems are still attached, they should be firm and green.
- Fresh peppers are more available and tastier while in-season during the summer and early fall.
- Avoid peppers that have thin wrinkled skin or brown patches.
- Buy only what you will use within a week or plan to freeze extras for future use.

Bell peppers are an excellent source of Vitamin C and B6.



Types of Bell Peppers



**Bell peppers** are also called **Sweet peppers**. They are not hot in flavor and come in lots of colors!

**Green** – Most common and less sweet than others.

**Red** – Fully ripe green peppers turn red and are sweeter than green.

**Yellow** and **Orange** – Bright in color with a mildly sweet, fruity flavor.

Some other colors (**Purple**, **White**, or **Brown**) may be available from farmers' markets or by growing your own.

Green
bell peppers
cost less and store
longer than other
types.

## Store Well Waste Less

- Keep bell peppers fresh by washing just before serving.
- Cutting bell peppers:
- After washing, cut off stems and cut peppers in half – lengthwise or crosswise.
- Remove seeds and the white membrane from the inside.
- Cut peppers into rings, strips or dice them into squares.
- Cut peppers can be stored (covered) for 2 days in the refrigerator.



■ Whole peppers can be stored in the refrigerator for up to 5 days; they are easy to freeze for longer storage. No blanching is needed. Place peppers in freezer bags or containers; seal and label with the date. Frozen peppers should be used within 8 months.

This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP provides nutrition assistance to people with low income. SNAP can help you buy nutritious foods for a better diet. To find out more, contact Oregon SafeNet at 211. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

