Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the "Banana").

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Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the *“Banana4”*).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the **"Banana5"**).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the **“Banana6”**).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the ***"Banana7"***).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the ***“Banana8”***).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the **Banana9**).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the *Banana10*).

Skin color can be yellow, green, red or even silver. The flesh is white, cream, yellow or orange. In the immature state it is hard and sticky, but as it Matures it becomes soft and juicy. In many countries, bananas are one of the main sources of nutrition — for example, in Ecuador alone, the annual consumption of this product is 73.8 kg per capita (the ***Banana11***).

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the "Apricot".

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the “Apricot2”.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the *"Apricot3"*.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the *”Apricot4”*.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the **"Apricot5"**.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the **“Apricot6”**.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the ***"Apricot7"***.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the ***“Apricot8”***.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the **Apricot9**.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the *Apricot10*.

Fruit tree, view from the Apricot section (Armeniaca) of the genus Plum (Prunus) of the Rose family (Rosaceae). Apricot is also called the fruit of apricot as other types of apricot, which produce several types of dried fruits, primarily kaisu, dried apricots and dried apricots. In modern scientific literature, there are from three to six possible centers of its origin, the ***Apricot11***.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the "Kiwi"), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the “Kiwi2”), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the *"Kiwi3"*), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the *“Kiwi4”*), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the **"Kiwi5"**), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the **“Kiwi6”**), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the ***"Kiwi7"***), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the ***“Kiwi8”***), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the *Kiwi9*), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the **Kiwi10**), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

Kiwifruit (often abbreviated the ***Kiwi11***), or Chinese gooseberry is the edible berry of several species of woody vines in the genus Actinidia. The most common cultivar group of kiwifruit ('Hayward') is oval, about the size of a large hen's egg (5–8 cm (2.0–3.1 in) in length and 4.5–5.5 cm (1.8–2.2 in) in diameter). It has a fibrous, dull greenish-brown skin and bright green or golden flesh with rows of tiny, black, edible seeds. The fruit has a soft texture, with a sweet and unique flavor.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the "Carrot") is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the “Carrot2”) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the *"Carrot3"*) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the *“Carrot4”*) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the **"Carrot5"**) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the **“Carrot6”**) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the ***"Carrot7"***) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the ***“Carrot8”***) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the *Carrot9*) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the **Carrot10**) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.

The carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus, the ***Carrot11***) is a root vegetable, usually orange in colour, though purple, black, red, white, and yellow cultivars exist. Carrots are a domesticated form of the wild carrot, Daucus carota, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are eaten as well.