## Kentucky Harvest of the Month

 Edtion! JULY: TOMATOES
## History

Tomatoes first grew as wild plants in the Andes Mountains (what today is Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile). Aztec farmers in Mexico cultivated the plant and then through the Spanish
Conquistadores, tomatoes were introduced to The Philippines, the Caribbean, and Europe. However, initially, in Europe, they were believed to be poisonous and were only used for ornamental purposes. Italians are thought to be the first Europeans who ate tomatoes. Generally the tomato was also feared in British North American colonies and wasn't eaten much until the early 1800s.

## Fun Activities to do at Home

## Fruit or Vegetable?

We typically think of tomatoes as vegetables, but technically, botanically speaking, they are fruits! This is because fruits have seeds and develop from the flower of a plant. Other parts of plants, like roots, stems, leaves, are classified as vegetables. However, from the culinary perspective, we typically view them as vegetables because they were classified that way for tax purposes in 1937. So, whether you call it a fruit or vegetable, you're right one way or the other!


- Read I Will Never Not Ever Eat a Tomato by Lauren Child (or watch a reading of the book here)
- Discover where tomatoes originated and how they spread across the world with the Tomato Mapping Activity (attached)
- Practice math skills with the Tomato Count activity (attached) + have a taste test with the tomatoes you cut up
- Make a recipe featuring fresh tomatoes - homemade salsa, pizza, spaghetti, caprese salad, skewers - the possibilities are endless!
- Watch this video to learn All About Tomatoes
- Grow a tomato plant in a pot on your porch, or a couple in your garden! Determinate tomato plants grow best in a pot because they will only grow 3-4 feet tall and will not be too big for the pot.


Tomatoes grow in many shapes and colors:

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Today, tomatoes are a popular fruit. 1.5 billion $(1,500,000,000)$ tons are grown and sold around the world. The top producing countries are: 1. China
 4. Turkey 40.
70
5
 8. Brazil,
9. Spain 9. Spain
10. Uzbekistan имоия 75வ!! әч1: Z691 tomato recipe was published in a cookbook in Naples, Italy. At this time, eating tomatoes had caught on in France,

$1700 S$
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$\qquad$ The Carribean, and
Europe. $\downarrow$
Spanish first introduced to the tomato and introduced the fruit səu!d!I!!Чd ə૫। O7 (Southeast Asia) \#3: Draw a line
tracing the
tomato's journey by
ship from Mexico to
Southeast Asia, The
Caribbean, and Europe. \#3: Draw a line
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## $1500 S$

When tomatoes were first introduced in Europe, they were believed to be poisonous because they are related to poison plants in the nightshade family, әuos әsnejaq pue people got sick from eating off of lead ч8noчł иәлヨ 'sәłеן some began eating this tasty fruit, in England people
pue 'рәдеэs pau!eшәд English Colonists in America still held
onto this belief.
$\qquad$
700 AD: Aztec
Farmers in what is
today Mexico
cultivated the wild
plant, selecting for
tasty and juicy fruits.

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\#2: Using colored
pencils, mark
Mexico on the map,
and make a line
following the
tomato's journey to
the region of Central
America. America.

Tomatoes were first
Tomato Mapping Activity Read through this timeline about how tomatoes spread from the Andes Mountains to the rest of the world! Follow the instructions on where and what to mark on your map (next page).

Name: $\qquad$

## Tomato Count How many seeds do you think a tomato has?

At the Farmers Market (or a grocery store), purchase a variety of tomatoes including tomatoes of different sizes/shapes, colors, etc. Take the tomatoes home and make a prediction of how many seeds are in each one. Then, cut the tomato in half, scoop out the pulp, and count the seeds. Record your data in the table below and then answer the follow-up questions on the next page.

| Type of Tomato | Predicted \# of Seeds | Actual \# of Seeds | Difference between <br> predicted \& actual |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
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## Questions:

1. Calculate the average (mean) number of seeds among all of your tomatoes.
2. Why do you think some tomatoes have more seeds than others?
3. Why do you think tomatoes have so many seeds (why do they have more than just 1 or 2)?
4. Examine the seeds, some may be really small and not able to germinate. If $95 \%$ of the seeds are viable and germinate to produce seedlings, how many plants would you expect to get for each tomato?
