

# What is the difference between fruits and vegetables

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit>)  
Several culinary fruits  
Culinary fruits  
In botany, a fruit is a part of a flowering plant that derives from specific tissues of the flower, one or more ovaries, and in some cases accessory tissues. Fruits are the means by which these plants disseminate seeds. Many of them that bear edible fruits, in particular, have propagated with the movements of humans and animals in a symbiotic relationship as a means for seed dispersal and nutrition, respectively; in fact, humans and many animals have become dependent on fruits as a source of food. [1] Fruits account for a substantial fraction of the world's agricultural output, and some (such as the apple and the pomegranate) have acquired extensive cultural and symbolic meanings.

The section of a fungus that produces spores is also called a fruiting body.  
[2] In common language usage, "fruit" normally means the fleshy seed-associated structures of a plant that are sweet and edible in the raw state, such as apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, and bananas. [3] On the other hand, the botanical sense of "fruit" includes many structures that are not commonly called "fruits", such as bean pods, corn kernels, wheat grains, and tomatoes. [4] Vegetable  
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia  
Vegetables in a supermarket in the United States. A vegetable is an edible plant or part of a plant, but usually excludes seeds and most sweet fruit.

This typically means the leaf, stem, or root of a plant. The non-biological definition of a vegetable is largely based on culinary and cultural tradition. Therefore, the application of the word is somewhat arbitrary, based on cultural and/or personal views. For example, some people consider

mushrooms to be vegetables even though they are not biologically plants,[1] [2] while others consider them a separate food category;[3] Some cultures group potatoes with cereal products such as noodles or rice[4], while most English speakers would consider them vegetables. Some vegetables can be consumed raw, some may be eaten cooked, and some must be cooked in order to be edible. Vegetables are most often cooked in savory or salty dishes. However, a few vegetables can be used in desserts and other sweet dishes, such as pumpkin pie and carrot cake. A number of processed food items available on the market contain vegetable ingredients and can be referred to as "vegetable derived" products.

These products may or may not maintain the nutritional integrity of the vegetable used to produce them. Differences Botanic fruit and culinary fruit In the culinary sense of these words, a fruit is usually any sweet-tasting plant product, especially those associated with seeds; a vegetable is any savoury or less sweet plant product; and a nut is any hard, oily, and shelled plant product. [5] These culinary vegetables that are botanically fruit include cucurbits (e. g. , squash, pumpkin, and cucumber), tomatoes, peas, beans, corn, eggplant, and sweet pepper.

In addition, some spices, such as allspice and chilies, are fruits, botanically speaking. [6] In contrast, rhubarb is often referred to as a fruit, because it is used to make sweet desserts such as pies, though only the petiole of the rhubarb plant is edible. [7] Edible gymnosperm seeds are often given fruit names, e. g. , pine nuts, ginkgo nuts. Botanically, a cereal grain, such as corn, wheat or rice, is also a kind of fruit, termed a caryopsis. However, the

fruit wall is very thin, and is fused to the seed coat, so almost all of the edible grain is actually a seed. 8] Many common terms for seeds and fruit do not correspond to the botanical classifications. In botany, seeds are ripened ovules; fruits are the ripened ovaries or carpels that contain the seeds and a nut is a type of fruit and not a seed. [6] Fruits in the botanical sense, but used as vegetables tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, zucchinis, pumpkins, peppers, eggplant, tomatillos, chayote, okra, breadfruit, avocado, green beans, and snowpeas SPOILER: A crop like Sugarcane though happens to be none of the above but rather a 'grass' under botanical classification.