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Harvesting Vegetables in Fall and Preserving for Winter: A Guide to Eating Organic All Year Round

As the fall season arrives, it's time to think about harvesting the bounty from local organic farms. Fall vegetables are nutrient-rich, and when sourced from organic farms, they offer an added bonus of being grown without harmful chemicals or pesticides. Eating organic not only benefits your health but also supports sustainable farming practices that protect our environment. Here's how you can make the most of the fall harvest and preserve these nutritious vegetables for use throughout the winter.

The Fall Harvest: What to Look For

Autumn brings a variety of delicious vegetables that thrive in cooler temperatures. Some of the best vegetables to harvest in fall include:

- Root Vegetables: Carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, and radishes.
 These are great sources of fiber and vitamins, especially vitamin A and C.
- **Leafy Greens:** Kale, spinach, Swiss chard, and collard greens are excellent for salads, soups, or as a side dish. They are packed with antioxidants and vital nutrients such as iron and calcium.
- **Cruciferous Vegetables:** Broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and cabbage are rich in fiber and cancer-fighting compounds like sulforaphane.
- **Squashes and Pumpkins:** Butternut squash, acorn squash, and pumpkins offer a sweet, hearty base for many fall dishes. They are full









of beta-carotene, which is great for eye health.

• **Alliums:** Garlic, onions, and leeks are staples in the kitchen and can add flavor to any meal while providing antibacterial benefits.

When visiting local organic farms, you'll find that these vegetables are in abundance, fresh, and full of flavor. Organic vegetables, grown without synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, are not only healthier but are also better for the soil, preserving its nutrients for future growing seasons.

Ways to Preserve Your Fall Harvest

Once you've harvested or purchased your fall vegetables, there are several ways to preserve them so you can enjoy the flavors and health benefits throughout the winter. Here are a few tried-and-true methods:

1. Freezing

Freezing is one of the simplest and most efficient ways to preserve vegetables. Most fall vegetables freeze well, but it's important to prepare them properly to maintain their flavor and nutrition.

- **Blanching:** For vegetables like kale, spinach, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts, blanching before freezing is essential. Blanching involves briefly boiling the vegetables and then quickly cooling them in ice water. This process stops enzyme activity, preserving the vegetables' color, texture, and nutrients. After blanching, drain the vegetables thoroughly, pack them in airtight containers or freezer bags, and freeze.
- **Root Vegetables:** Carrots, beets, and turnips freeze well when peeled, chopped, and blanched. You can also freeze roasted root vegetables for a delicious, ready-to-use side dish in the winter.



 Squashes and Pumpkins: Cut these vegetables into cubes, steam or roast them, and then freeze. You can also puree pumpkin or squash to use later in soups, stews, or pies.

2. Soups and Stews

Fall vegetables are perfect for hearty soups and stews that warm you up during the colder months. Preparing large batches of vegetable soups in the fall and freezing them in portions is an excellent way to preserve the harvest.

- **Vegetable Soup:** Use a mix of carrots, celery, onions, kale, and squash to create a rich vegetable soup base. Add herbs like thyme and rosemary for flavor. These soups freeze well and can be reheated for a quick meal on a chilly day.
- Root Vegetable Stew: Root vegetables like carrots, parsnips, and turnips make for a hearty stew. You can make a big pot, freeze individual servings, and have a nutritious, ready-to-eat meal for those busy winter nights.
- **Squash Soup:** Butternut squash soup is a fall favourite. Roasting the squash before blending gives it a sweet, caramelized flavor. Freeze it in containers or freezer bags for a smooth, velvety soup anytime.

3. Drying or Dehydrating

For herbs like rosemary, thyme, and sage, drying is an excellent way to preserve them. Simply tie them in small bundles and hang them upside down in a dry, cool place. Once dried, you can store them in glass jars for use throughout the winter.



You can also dehydrate vegetables like kale, spinach, and carrots. Dehydrated vegetables can be stored in airtight containers and rehydrated when needed for soups or casseroles.

The Benefits of Eating Organic Vegetables

There are numerous benefits to choosing organic vegetables over conventionally grown produce. Here are just a few:

- Better Nutritional Value: Studies suggest that organic vegetables may contain higher levels of certain nutrients, including antioxidants, which are essential for fighting off illness and maintaining a strong immune system.
- **No Harmful Chemicals:** Organic farming prohibits the use of synthetic pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. This means fewer toxins in your food and less exposure to harmful chemicals that have been linked to various health problems.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Organic farming practices promote healthy soil and water conservation, reduce pollution, and encourage biodiversity. By supporting organic farms, you're also supporting sustainable farming practices that are better for the planet.
- **Better Taste:** Many people find that organic vegetables simply taste better. Without chemical interventions, the natural flavors of the vegetables are more robust, and their freshness is unmatched.

Conclusion

By harvesting fall vegetables from local organic farms and preserving them through freezing, drying, or making soups, you can ensure a healthy, nutritious winter diet. Eating organic supports your health, the environment, and local organic farmers. Make the most of this season's

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