Radishes are easy-to-grow, cool-season vegetables. They are sown in early spring for maturity during cool, moist days. They can also be sown in late summer or early fall for winter radish varieties which are slower to mature but grow into much larger, more pungent versions for storage through winter months.

**History:** The word radish comes from the Latin word “radix” meaning “root”; its biological name comes from the Greek word “Raphanus,” meaning “quickly appearing.” Radishes originated in China. They were common in the ancient Egyptian diet and became of such worth in Greece that gold reproductions were created and given as offerings to Apollo, the God of healing. Radishes were introduced in England in 1500 A.D. and eventually grown by the first English colonists to settle in America.

**Botanical Facts:** Radishes are part of the Brassica family along with cabbages, broccoli, and mustards. Their wild-growing relatives include turnip and mustard greens. Their peppery flavor is caused by glucosinolate and myrosinase enzymes which can also be found in horseradish, wasabi, and mustards.

**Spotlight on....**

- **Cherry Belle**
- **Watermelon**
- **French Breakfast**
Radishes are rich in potassium, ascorbic and folic acid, as well as vitamin B6, riboflavin, magnesium, copper, and calcium. They contain phytochemicals that work as detoxifiers, diuretics, anti-inflammatories, and anti-oxidants, and also help manage weight loss.

**Nutrition Facts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serving Size</th>
<th>Calories</th>
<th>Calories from Fat</th>
<th>% Daily Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 radishes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0g</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Fat** 0g
- **Saturated Fat** 0g
- **Trans Fat** 0g
- **Cholesterol** 0mg
- **Sodium** 35mg
- **Total Carbohydrate** 3g
- **Dietary Fiber** 1g
- **Sugars** 2g
- **Protein** 0g

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

**Preparation:**

- Summer radishes can be harvested when they are small and tender for optimal crunch and spicy flavor.
- Winter radishes should be harvested when they are large and mature for a stronger flavor.
- Before eating radishes, scrub them under cold water. Cut away the top and root ends, and then cut into desired size and shape. The skin is best left on.
- The larger Asian varieties can be used for cooking and are tasty with other roasted root vegetables.
- Try pickling radishes.
- Raw radishes can serve as a substitute for recipes with turnips.
- Radishes add a freshness and spice to salads and other summery dishes.

**Storage:**

- Radishes store well in the refrigerator for 5-7 days, wrapped in plastic with greens removed.
- The greens should be stored separately for 2-3 days.
- Winter radishes can be stored in the refrigerator or in a cool root cellar for up to 2 weeks.

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