

Health Benefits of Bell Peppers

Bell peppers start out green (immature) but gradually mature into yellow, orange and then red (mature). Ripe peppers (red) are sweeter and less likely to cause burping than green.

1 medium bell pepper or 1/2 cup chopped provides:

• 24 Calories, 1 gm protein, 2 gm fiber, 0 gm fat, no cholesterol

Potential benefits of consuming bell peppers:

- Excellent source of vitamin C (provides >200% DV) & vitamin A in the form of beta-carotene
- Also contain calcium, potassium & vitamin K for heart health, B
 vitamins & phosphorus for energy, brain function & metabolism
- Carotenoids, flavonoids & phenolic acids work with vitamin C as antioxidants, protecting against inflammation, diseases & aging
- Consume raw with hummus, in salads or on sandwiches. Toss into soups, stews, sauce, rice or burger mixes. Skewer in kabobs or roast with onions & vegetables for a healthy side dish

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Give Your Family More of the Good Stuff!







Bell Pepper Basics

\$hop and \$ave

- Choose bell peppers that are firm and heavy for their size with bright coloring and glossy skin. If stems are still attached, they should be firm and green.
- Fresh peppers are more available and tastier while in-season during the summer and early fall.
- Avoid peppers that have thin wrinkled skin or brown patches.
- Buy only what you will use within a week or plan to freeze extras for future use.

Bell peppers are an excellent source of Vitamin C and B6.



Types of Bell Peppers



Bell peppers are also called **Sweet peppers**. They are not hot in flavor and come in lots of colors!

Green – Most common and less sweet than others.

Red – Fully ripe green peppers turn red and are sweeter than green.

Yellow and **Orange** – Bright in color with a mildly sweet, fruity flavor.

Some other colors (**Purple**, **White**, or **Brown**) may be available from farmers' markets or by growing your own.

Green
bell peppers
cost less and store
longer than other
types.

Store Well Waste Less

- Keep bell peppers fresh by washing just before serving.
- Cutting bell peppers:
- After washing, cut off stems and cut peppers in half – lengthwise or crosswise.
- Remove seeds and the white membrane from the inside.
- Cut peppers into rings, strips or dice them into squares.
- Cut peppers can be stored (covered) for 2 days in the refrigerator.



■ Whole peppers can be stored in the refrigerator for up to 5 days; they are easy to freeze for longer storage. No blanching is needed. Place peppers in freezer bags or containers; seal and label with the date. Frozen peppers should be used within 8 months.

This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP provides nutrition assistance to people with low income. SNAP can help you buy nutritious foods for a better diet. To find out more, contact Oregon SafeNet at 211. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

