

ANOTHER  
HERB HERBERT  
FACT SHEET

SPECIAL INTEREST HERBS

# GOURMET VEGETABLES

## JALAPENO CHILLI

*Capsicum annum*



### DESCRIPTION

Heat rating 5.5  
Most chillies are green in color while they are still growing in their unripened state. When they ripen and reach their full maturity, almost all of them turn to shades of red, orange, yellow or brown. This variety is thick fleshed medium heat chilli. Fruit is dark green, ripening to red, and thick skinned, with a blunt end, about 5cm long when mature.



### PROPERTIES

Taste is usually very hot, especially if the seeds are left in. Fresh chillies are rich in Vitamins A and C.



### USES

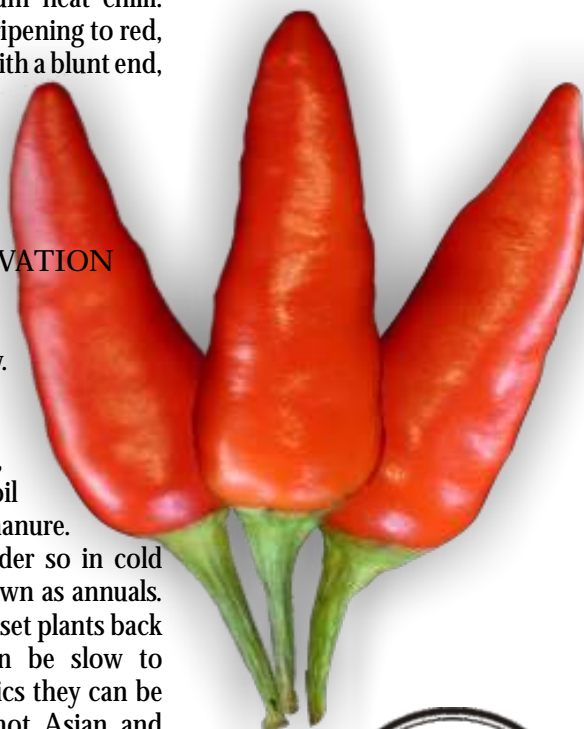
Used in many dishes both green and fully ripened. In those cases, a color may be tacked onto the name just for purposes of description and not to denote a different specie, for instance Green Chilli or Red Chilli. In general, the redder the chilli the riper it is. When harvesting superior fruits are those dry, firm and heavy for their size. The skin should be shiny, smooth and unblemished and the chilli should have a fresh clean smell. Wash the chillies to remove dirt or other residue, dry them, wrap them in paper towels and store them in the crisper section of your refrigerator, where they should be kept for up to two to three weeks. Do not store them in plastic bags as moisture will accumulate and hasten the spoiling process and do not leave them out in the open or they will shrivel and rapidly lose flavor and texture. It is common in many cuisines, to roast or grill fresh chillies and peel them for further use. The skin left on can cause a bitter flavor. Roasting on an oven rack, open gas flame or on the grill makes it easier to remove their skin. An alternative to roasting is dipping the chillies in hot oil for about 11 minutes. Sometimes the roasted flavor is not desired in some dishes, such as seafood dishes.



### CULTIVATION

Grow with Parsley.

Chilli peppers like the same conditions as tomatoes, full sun, and a well drained soil with added animal manure. Plants are frost tender so in cold regions they are grown as annuals. A late cold snap will set plants back and they will often be slow to recover. In the tropics they can be grown for use in hot Asian and South American dishes. When dried and powdered, they can be used for seasoning, cooking, or as a pepper substitute. Not difficult to grow in a greenhouse or cool climates and produces a prolific crop on tall, much-branched and distinctly hairy plants.



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