

What makes a pickle a pickle? Basically, any food soaked in acid or salt solutions that help prevent spoilage.

Two types of pickling:

- 1. Food soaked in vinegar (acetic acid solution)
- 2. Foods soaked in a salt brine, that allows for growth of good bacteria to use the sugars in vegetables to produce tart-tasting lactic acid

Pickling is used all over the world to preserve food.

Historically, this process has been used to help protect extra food for long winters, famine and other times of need.

Pickling was used over two thousand years ago by workers building the Great Wall of China to secure food supply.

The process of pickling changes the texture and taste of foods to make them more interesting and tasty.

Did You Know?

The evolution of the many different pickled foods in different cultures has contributed to unique cultural food preferences, such as spicy sour tastes in Southeast Asia and acidic flavors in eastern Europe.

https://www.exploratorium.edu/cooking/pickles/pickling.html



Pickling Around the World!



Sauerkraut



Cornichon





Kimchi

Giardiniera













Pickling requires safety measures to avoid contamination and needs to be prepared and bottled carefully. Here are some tips and tricks to assist you making and storing safe and delicious pickles.

Choosing Ingredients and Recipes

- For best results, always use the freshest vegetables, herbs and spices without any bruises or blemishes.
- If using cucumbers, be sure to select fresh and firm units. Cut and discard 1/16-inch slice from the blossom end. Blossoms may contain an enzyme that softens a cucumber while pickling.
- Measure or weigh each ingredient carefully as the proportions will affect flavor and safety.
- Refer only reliable recipes with tested proportion of ingredients. Do not alter vinegar, vegetables, or water proportions.
- Use salt without iodine. Pickling kosher salt is ideal.
- It is important that you use commercial white vinegar with at least 5% acidity. Do not use vinegar with unknown acidity.
- Use only soft or bottled water. Hard water has high levels of minerals and chroline that can impact the acidity and food safety of your pickles.

Cleaning

- Wash your hands with soap and warm water for atleast 20 seconds.
- Wash vegetables that you are going to pickle thouroungly under running water.
- Clean kitchen surfaces, cooking equipments and utensils to avoid any contamination.

Storing

- Use only sterilized containers with tightlysealed lids to avoid contamination.
- Avoid materials that can potentially react with acid and salt causing a chemical reaction. Avoid containers and utensils made of copper, iron, zinc, or brass.
- Add a label with date on the container before you store your pickles.
- All properly canned or bottled foods within one year for best quality.

References:

- https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/general-food-safetytips/home-canning-safety.html#a6
- https://www.exploratorium.edu/cooking/pickles/tips.html















Here are some suggestions for vegetables, fruits, herbs and spices for pickling





Artichoke



Asparagus







Beans

Beets



Cabbage

hearts







Carrots



Cauliflower







Capers





Cherries

Corn

(relish)

Lemons



Oranges









Eggplant







Garlic



Cucumbers



Onions



Figs

Pears **Peppers**



Radishes



Herbs and Spices







Bay leaves sticks





Chili peppers





Yellow mustard seeds



Fennel seeds



Whole allspice



Whole cloves







Fenugreek, **Dill Seeds**



Turmeric



Celery seeds





Dill leaves,



Thyme



Ginger Horseradish







Brilliant









