# 品川かぶ:

11月~12月に収穫、 根長20cm前後、根径4~5cm、

葉は60 c mほど、根に比べて葉にボリュームがある。根はてんぷらにも向く

## 金町小蕪:

11月末 $\sim$ 3月に収穫、 根は5cm、葉は40 $\sim$ 45cm、根の周囲20cm、きめ細かな肉質で、葉もクセがなくやわらかい。

## 内藤とうがらし:

八房といって実が房のように集まって付き、しかも上を向いて葉の上に出るような形になる。

## 寺島なす:

「江戸なす」とも呼ばれる古い品種、蔓細千成、

卵形で小ぶりの7~12cmくらい。

## 馬込三寸人参:

11月~12月に収穫、長さ10~13cm、甘みもあり、香も良い

## 馬込半白胡瓜:

5月下旬~7月中旬に収穫、 長さ17~20 cm、現在のきゅうりに比べて太く短く 両端が丸い、「半白」の名の通り、皮の半分以上が白い。 糠漬けによい

## 亀戸大根:

10月中旬~4月中旬に収穫、すきとおるような白さに緑色の葉が美しい、 根は円錐形で葉や茎にチクチクした繊毛がない、長さ25~30cm、

## 大蔵大根:

11月中旬~12月下旬に収穫、青首系に比べ水分が少なく煮物に向く、根長 $50\sim60$ cm、根径 $8\sim10$ cm、根の先端がお椀形をしている

#### 練馬大根:

11月下旬~12月上旬に収穫

長さ70~100cm、白首系の大根で漬け物に適する

#### 東京うど:

根株を穴蔵に植え込んで $30\sim40$ 日で収穫、 $70\sim80$ cmにして出荷、茎の白色がとくに美しく、美味

#### 銀まくわうり:

緑色の縞模様が特徴、「水菓子」として喜ばれた

#### のらぼう菜:

2月初旬~4月中旬に収穫、30cmぐらいに伸びた花茎を食する。 ほかのアブラナ科と交雑しないため自家採種がしやすい おひたし、炒め物、漬け物にもよい

## 青茎三河島菜:

11月から収穫、 葉は黄緑色で長さ50cm以上、ハクサイと違って結球はしない、 東京では姿を消したが、江戸時代に仙台へ伝えられ「仙台芭蕉菜」として栽培され続け 近年里帰りした野菜

参考文献: 「江戸東京野菜 物語篇」 大竹道茂著 農文協

「江戸東京野菜 図鑑篇」 大竹道茂監修 農文協

「江戸・東京農業名所めぐり」 JA東京中央会企画 農文協

品川かぶ: Shinagawa Kabu(Turnips)

Harvested in November-December, root length around 20cm, root diameter 4-5cm, leaves up to around 60cm, with leaves having greater volume than roots. Roots also suitable for tempura,

金町小蕪: Kanamachi Kokabu(Small Turnips)

Harvested from end of November-March, root 5cm, leaves 40-45cm, root circumference 20cm, smooth flesh, and soft leaves without unusual traits.

内藤とうがらし: Naito Togarashi(Chili Peppers)

Despite being described as growing in eight bunches, in fact these peppers are grouped in single bunches protruding above leaves and facing upwards

寺島なす: Terajima Nasu(Eggplant)

An old breed also known as "Edo eggplant"-a kind of tsurubososennari. Small ovals around 7-12cm in size.

馬込三寸人参: Magomesanzun Ninjin(Carrots)

Harvested in November-December, 10-13cm long, sweet and with pleasant aroma.

馬込半白胡瓜: Magomehanjiro Kyuri(Cucumbers)

Harvested from end of May to middle of July,17-20cm long. Thick and short in comparison with modern cucumbers, with both ends rounded. "Hanjiro" refers to the fact that at least half of the skin is white. Good for pickling in salted rice-bran paste.

亀戸大根: Kameido Daikon(Radish)

Harvested from middle of October to middle of April, beautiful green leaves with quasi-transparent whiteness, cone-shaped stem, no prickly cilia on leaves or root, 25-30cm long.

大蔵大根: Okura Daikon(Radish)

Harvested from middle of November to end of December, suitable for boiling or stewing thanks to lower moisture content than current mainline Aokubi Daikoin in Japan, root length 50-60cm, root diameter 8-10cm, bowl-shaped root tips.

練馬大根: Nerima Daikon(Radish)

Harvested from end of November to beginning of December, 70-100cm long, suitable for pickling as daikon radish with white neck above ground that does not turn green,

東京うど: Tokyo Udo

Harvested 30-40 days after planting stumps in holes in ground, shipped when reaching 70-80cm, particularly beautiful whiteness of stems, excellent flavor.

銀まくわうり: Gin Makuwauri(Silver Oriental Melon)

Distinctive green striped pattern, referred to as a "fruit" by virtue of its sweetness.

のらぼう菜: Norabouna(Rapeseed)

Harvested from beginning of February to middle of April, stems of flowers eaten when reaching around 30cm in length. Easy to collect seeds as it is not hybridized with other rapeseed plants. Good for side dishes, sautés and pickles.

青茎三河島菜: Aokuki Mikawashimana(Leafy Vegetable)

Harvested from November on, leaves are yellow-green and at least 50cm long, no head (unlike Chinese cabbage), vegetable disappeared in Tokyo but was cultivated in Sendai during the Edo period as "Sendaibashouna" and in recent years has returned to original cultivation area.

#### References:

"Compilation of Stories about Edo Tokyo Vegetables" by Michishige Otake, Rural Culture Association Japan

"Illustrated Encyclopedia of Edo Tokyo Vegetables" by Michishige Otake, Rural Culture Association Japan

"Tour of Famous Agricultural Sites in Edo Tokyo " by JA-Tokyochuokai Planning, Rural Culture Association Japan