Cranberries initially are white but turn red when fully ripe.

Most cranberries are picked by machines, which damage the berries.

Machine-picked cranberries are used for juice and jams. Fresh whole berries are picked by hand.



Ninety-five percent of the nation's cranberry crop is processed into juice, sauce, and dried cranberries.

Fresh cranberries can last up to 2 months in the refrigerator.



New Jersey is the third-largest cranberry producer in the nation after Wisconsin and Massachusetts.



Cranberries grow on low-lying trailing vines. They grow best in acidic bogs.

Cranberry vines are perennial.

Some producing cranberry bogs are well over 100 years old.



Cranberries are related to bilberries, blueberries, and huckleberries.

There are four major varieties of cranberries: American, European, Mountain and Highbush.

American is the most common variety used for juice and sold as fresh berries.



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Cranberries, along with blueberries and Concord grapes, are the three main fruits native to North America.

Other native fruits include papaws, persimmons, mayhaws, salmonberries, serviceberries, and more.



Cranberry vines are perennial. Some producing cranberry bogs are well over 100 years old.



Small air-filled chambers inside a cranberry cause the fruit to bounce, and also to float.

"Bounceberry" is a nickname for cranberry.



"Craneberry" is the name that early European settlers gave to cranberries because the cranberry flower and its stem resemble the neck, head and bill of a crane.



Cranberries were often kept on whaling ships in the 1800s as a source of vitamin C for sailors to ward off scurvy.

