Berenjena

pampatype **

"THOSE WHO FIND UGLY MEANINGS

In beautiful things

are corrupt without being charming

THIS IS A FAULT

Those who find beautiful meanings in beautiful things

Are the cultivated

FOR THESE THERE IS HOPE

They are the elect to whom beautiful things mean only Beauty

THERE IS NO SUCH THING

AS A MORAL OR AN IMMORAL BOOK

Books are well written, or badly written

THAT IS ALL"

Oscar Wilde

ITRO FIL MOGEN es el centro de nuestra visión de mundo, y significa la totalidad sin exclusión, la integridad sin fragmentación de todo lo viviente, de la vida. Es la biodiversidad, nos dicen hoy desde la cultura occidental. Somos apenas una pequeña parte del Universo, una parte más de la Naturaleza –la Tierra – de la cual aprehendemos nuestra Palabra. Una parte más con todo lo esencial que ello implica en la reciprocidad. Por eso, nos dicen, debemos tomar de la Tierra sólo lo necesario para vivir. No somos utilitarios en el misterio de la vida. Así, la Tierra no tiene un sentido utilitario para nosotros. Tomamos de ella lo que nos sirve en el breve paso por este mundo, sin esquilmarla, así como ella nos toma –poco a poco– para transformarnos en agua, aire, fuego, verdor.

BERENJENA GRIS 9/11,6

ITRO FIL MOGEN is the centre of our philosophy, and its significance is "totality without exclusion" — the unfragmented integrity of all life, and all living things, that which contemporary Western culture often refers to as "biodiversity". We are merely a small part of the universe — but one more aspect of nature, of the earth, from where we derive our words. Just one small part, an existence implicitly dependent on reciprocity. The elders say that this is why we must take of the earth only that which we truly need for survival. We have no utilitarian purpose for the earth. We each take what we need during our brief existence, just as the earth takes back from us, bit by bit, as we are converted back into water, air, fire and verdure.

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BERENJENA NEGRA 9/11,6

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Elicura Chihuailaf

BERENJENA BLANCA & GRIS 10,5/13,5

EGGPLANT (Solanum melongena) is a species of nightshade commonly known in British English as aubergine and also known as melongene, garden egg, or guinea squash¹. It is known in South Asia, Southeast Asia and South Africa as brinjal. It bears a fruit of the same name (commonly either *"eggplant"* in American and Australian English or "aubergine" in British English) that is widely used in cooking, most notably as an important ingredient in dishes such as *Moussaka* and *Ratatouille*. As a member of the genus Solanum, it is related to both the tomato and the potato. It was originally domesticated in India and Bangladesh from the wild nightshade, the thorn or bitter apple, S. incanum. **DESCRIPTION** The eggplant is a delicate, tropical perennial often cultivated as a tender or half-hardy annual in temperate climates. It grows 40 to 150 cm (16 to 57 in) tall, with large, coarsely lobed leaves that are 10 to 20 cm (4 – 8 in) long and 5 to 10 cm (2-4 in) broad. Semiwild types² can grow much larger, to 225 cm (7 ft) with large leaves over 30 cm (12 in) long and 15 cm (6 in) broad. The

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stem is often spiny. The flower is white to purple, with a five-lobed corolla and yellow stamens. The egg-shaped glossy black fruit has white flesh with a meaty texture. The cut surface of the flesh rapidly turns brown when the fruit is cut open. On wild plants, the fruit is less than 3 cm (1.2 in) in diameter, but very much larger in cultivated forms, reaching 30 cm (12 in) or more in length. The fruit is botanically classified as a berry and contains numerous small, soft seeds which are edible, but have a bitter taste because they contain nicotinoid alkaloids (it is a close relative of tobacco). CULTIVATED VARIETIES Different varieties of the plant produce fruit of different size, shape, and color, though typically purple. The most widely cultivated varieties (cultivars) in Europe and North America today are elongated ovoid, $12 - 25 cm \log (4 \frac{1}{2} to 9 in)$ and 6 - 9 cmbroad (2 to 4 in) in a dark purple skin. A much wider range of shapes, sizes and colors is grown in India³ and elsewhere in Asia⁴. Larger varieties weighing up to a kilogram (2.2 pounds) grow

From Wikipedia