



Edible native plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province

Eva María Piedra-Malagón[‡], Victoria Sosa[§], Diego F. Angulo[§], Milton H. Díaz-Toribio[‡]

[‡] Jardín Botánico Francisco Javier Clavijero, Instituto de Ecología A.C., Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico

[§] Red de Biología Evolutiva, Instituto de Ecología A.C., Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico

Corresponding author: Milton H. Díaz-Toribio (milton.diaz@inecol.mx)

Academic editor: Emmanuele Farris

Received: 14 Jan 2022 | Accepted: 28 Mar 2022 | Published: 03 Jun 2022

Citation: Piedra-Malagón EM, Sosa V, Angulo DF, Díaz-Toribio MH (2022) Edible native plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province. Biodiversity Data Journal 10: e80565. <https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.10.e80565>

Abstract

Background

Currently, at the global level, human food is mainly based on a few crops extensively cultivated as monocultures. Climate change, changes in land to agriculture and cattle raising, as well as the scarcity of water all affect and reduce the possibility of cultivating alternative crops. One way to face this global problem is to promote the knowledge, production and consumption of native food species on a regional scale.

For this study, two databases were constructed for the Gulf of Mexico Province: 1) edible plant species with their corresponding common name, category of use, plant organ(s) utilised as food and type of management; 2) distribution records of these edible species. These species, in addition to being part of the biological diversity of Mexico are of high nutritional, cultural and gastronomic value and have been present in the diet of the inhabitants and ethnic groups in the region since pre-Hispanic times.

New information

This study presents the native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province, an area inhabited by 15 ethnic groups. The main novelty of this contribution is the edible plant

species database, which includes the records of 482 species that belong to 101 families and 268 genera. We also present information rarely reported in an ethnobotanical inventory: 1) category of food use, 2) category of plant organ used, 3) common name, 4) type of management and 5) the georeferenced distribution of species occurrence in the Gulf of Mexico Province.

Keywords

ethnobiology, edible plants, seasoning, packaging, ethnic groups, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz

Introduction

It is estimated that, of the 374,000 plant species recorded in the planet (Christenhusz and Byng 2016), 30,000 are edible (Garn and Leonard 1989, Corlett 2016). Of these edible plants, only 7,000 have been either cultivated or collected in their original habitats (Collins and Hawtin 1999, Chivenge et al. 2015). Surprisingly, over 60% of man's diet is based mainly on 20 species which meet 90% of the world's food requirements (Bacchetta et al. 2016). There is much interesting documentation of under-utilised edible plants in several regions around the world to promote their cultivation and collection and, more importantly, to emphasise their importance in food security and nutrition (Kang et al. 2013, Sánchez-Mata and Tardío 2016, Bhatia et al. 2018, CEPAL 2018, Ozturk et al. 2018, FAO 2019, Dop et al. 2020, Jacob et al. 2020, Ulian et al. 2020).

Over 15% of the plants consumed as food in the world originated in Mexico (Saruhkán et al. 2009), where of the 7,461 vascular plant species recorded as useful, 2,168 are edible (Mapes and Basurto 2016). The vast majority of these edible plants are wild species, which, in addition to being part of the biological diversity, are also a fundamental part of the culture and history of each of the country's regions. The richness of wild edible plants is reflected in the great and diverse traditional Mexican cuisine, which UNESCO has listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Silva et al. 2016, Iturriaga 2018).

The biocultural diversity that characterises Mexico is clearly represented across the territory, particularly in the biogeographical province of the Gulf of Mexico where the diverse communities of 15 ethnic groups (Ayapanecos, Chinantecos, Choles, Chontales, Huastecos, Mazatecos, Nahuas, Olutecos, Otomies, Sayultecos, Tepehuas, Tzeltales, Texistepequeños, Totonacas and Zoques) inhabit in an area of 17,350 km², from the State of Tamaulipas in the north to the States of Veracruz and Tabasco in the south (Atlas de los Pueblos Indígenas de México 2020). This Province is characterised by coastal regions on the Gulf of Mexico, diverse ecosystems and elevations that rise from the coastal plains to tall mountains. The native people of this Province have inherited and maintained the use and knowledge of wild edible plants to this day (Hernández et al. 1991, Del Angel-Pérez and Mendoza 2004, Ruiz-Carrera et al. 2004, Lascurain et al. 2010, Sánchez-Trinidad 2017, Centurión-Hidalgo et al. 2019).

Many studies on the native edible plants of Mexico have focused on the Maya of the Yucatan Peninsula (Fedick et al. 2008, Cáceres and Cruz 2019), the Nahua from Central Mexico (Casas et al. 1996, Gutiérrez-Santillán et al. 2019) and the ethnic groups of desert regions, such as the Tepehuanos and the Yaquis (Narváez-Elizondo et al. 2020, Ramírez García et al. 2020). The focus of this paper is to record the native edible plants used in food preparation and to wrap food in the Province of the Gulf of Mexico, for which studies are scarce. Two databases were compiled based on fieldwork, data from the main herbaria of the region and from the ethnobotanical literature. A checklist of edible species, their location in this Province, based on a georeferenced database, their common names, the type of use and the plant parts utilised are also included.

General description

Purpose: This contribution provides information on the native plants that are used in food preparation in the Gulf of Mexico Province. These species, in addition to representing a biological resource, are of great historical and cultural value in the gastronomy of 15 ethnic groups and the rural and urban inhabitants of the Gulf of Mexico region. The data are expected to increase awareness about the immense potential that wild edible plants offer as a food resource and to promote the conservation of the species that grow in areas under strong anthropogenic pressure.

Project description

Study area description: According to biogeographic studies, the Province of the Gulf of Mexico, located in the Neotropical Region, extends as a continuous strip along the coastal plain of the Gulf of Mexico, covering the States of Veracruz and Tabasco and the southern part of the State of Tamaulipas that borders the Tropic of Cancer (Morrone 2005, Morrone 2010). Small areas of the States San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Oaxaca, Chiapas and Campeche, as well as northern Belize and Guatemala, are also part of the Gulf of Mexico Province (Morrone 2005). As most of the territory of this Province lies in Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Tabasco, our study focuses on this area. The climate in the Gulf of Mexico Province is variable and ranges from tropical warm (in the lowlands and coastal areas) and temperate (in the central lands), to cold (in the highlands and mountainous areas), with an average annual temperature of 25°C and an average annual rainfall of 1,500 mm (Soto et al. 2001, Soto-Esparza and Giddings-Berger 2011). The coastal strip of the Gulf of Mexico Province increases in orographic complexity towards the interior of the continent, with its highest elevations reaching around 2,000 m in the El Cielo Biosphere Reserve in Tamaulipas (Steinberg et al. 2014) and 3,500 m a.s.l. in Veracruz, close to the Cofre de Perote and Pico de Orizaba volcanoes, which have elevations of 4,282 and 5,747 m a.s.l., respectively (Jáuregui and Soto 1975). The elevation gradient of the Gulf of Mexico Province has allowed six types of vegetation to establish: coniferous forest, xerophilic scrub, cloud forest, deciduous tropical forest, evergreen tropical forest and aquatic and underwater vegetation (Challenger and Soberón 2008). The Gulf of Mexico Province is one of the regions with the greatest diversity of vascular plants with 5000 species in Veracruz

(Victoria Sosa, com. pers), 4667 species in Tamaulipas (Arturo Mora-Olivo, com. pers) and 3500 in Tabasco (Carlos M. Burelo, com. pers). This region is considered one of the best areas for agricultural activities (Córdoba y Ordóñez 2004). The intensive cultivation of corn, sorghum, cotton, rice, sugar cane, coffee, banana, citrus fruits, pineapples and livestock are the main economic activities of the region (Travieso-Bello et al. 2006). However, the high impact of land use change has drastically altered and reduced ecosystems to mostly degraded environments and secondary forests (Mendoza-González et al. 2012, Steinberg et al. 2014).

Sampling methods

Sampling description: Data were obtained from fieldwork carried out for a project on the edible plants of the Francisco Javier Clavijero Botanical Garden, by consulting the specimen database of the XAL Herbarium of the Instituto de Ecología A.C. and the biodiversity database of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO), as well as an exhaustive literature search of ethnobotanical, agronomic, ethnographical and floristic studies. With these data, we compiled a checklist of the food plant species for the three States within the Gulf of Mexico Province: Tabasco, Tamaulipas and Veracruz. In the supplementary files (Suppl. material 3), the 125 bibliographical sources consulted here, published from 1979 to 2020, are included.

For this study, we only recorded species native to the Gulf of Mexico Province; introduced plants were not considered. Based on Roullier et al. (2013) who indicated the evolution of populations of *Ipomoea batatas*, we decided to include this species. The majority of the plant species utilised for food are native and often collected in the wild, while some other species, such as those of the central region of the Gulf of Mexico, in Veracruz, are locally cultivated on a small scale or in home gardens to facilitate their accessibility to rural families and ethnic groups (Chablé-Pascual et al. 2015, Cruz and López 2018, Rooduijn et al. 2018, López-Santiago et al. 2019, Aguilar Vásquez et al. 2019, Avilez-López et al. 2020).

Category of use and plant organ utilised as food. Several categories have been proposed to identify the use of plants and represent artificial divisions originating from an ethnocentric perspective. Here, the following are used: edible, spicy, medicinal, utilised in religious ceremonies and ornamental (Bye and Linares 1983). In this study, plants used as food are divided into four categories:

1. species eaten raw or after some preparation process, such as cooking, food colourants, drinks, etc.,
2. species added to food as seasoning due to their pleasant taste or aromatic qualities or flavouring properties,
3. species used as packaging to wrap or contain food (solid and/or liquid) for cooking, transportation and/or tasting and
4. a multipurpose category assigned to species reported in more than one category (edible, seasoning and packaging).

For instance, *Piper auritum*, which is known as “acuyo” or “hoja santa”, is considered a multipurpose species because the leaves are utilised as flavouring in soups and for wrapping up certain meals. *Zea mays*, “maíz,” is another example of a multipurpose species; its fruits and seeds are eaten and its leaves are dried and used to transport food and keep it fresh and its dried leaves are also used to wrap the dough for “tamales”.

Nine edible plant organs were identified: 1) roots or bulbs, 2) stem, 3) bark, 4) wood or trunk, 5) leaves, 6) flowers, 7) fruits, 8) seeds, 9) resin/latex and 10) multipurpose, a category assigned to species for which more than one organ is utilised as food. For instance, in *Sechium edule*, different organs are eaten and prepared in different ways. Its growing tendrils are called “guías de chayote” and cooked in sauces, its rhizome is known as “chayotextle” and mainly eaten fried and the fruits are known as “chayote” or “christophine” and eaten as cooked vegetables. For certain beans (*Phaseolus coccineus*, *P. vulgaris*) and squashes or gourds (*Cucurbita argyrosperma*, *Cucurbita pepo*), the fruits, seeds and flowers are cooked and eaten.

Type of management. The categories proposed by Bye (1993) and Caballero et al. (1998) were followed:

1. gathered directly from their ecosystems,
2. incipient management in which plants are tolerated or even promoted and
3. cultivated locally in orchards or home gardens.

Geographic coverage

Description: The Province of the Gulf of Mexico is located in the Neotropical Region, it extends from sea level to 3,500 m above sea level and is a continuous strip along the coastal plain of the Gulf of Mexico from the States of Tabasco and Veracruz in the south to the southern portion of the State of Tamaulipas in the north of Mexico (Fig. 1).

Coordinates: 17.143085 and 27.682536 Latitude; -100.142119 and -17.256033 Longitude.

Taxonomic coverage

Description: The classification of families and orders follows APG IV (2016). The species names were reviewed, based on the World Flora Online (Borsch et al. 2020) and for those species that are not on this list, the name is cited as given in the corresponding reference or herbarium specimen. All the specimens collected in the field were identified to the species level and their vouchers deposited in the XAL Herbarium, curated by the Instituto de Ecología, A.C. in Xalapa, Mexico. The geographic coordinates of native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province (Suppl. material 2) were obtained from GBIF.org (2021) using the gbif function in the dismo package for R (Hijmans et al. 2017, R Core Team 2020). We acknowledge there is some variation regarding coordinate precision, even though the records downloaded from GBIF were either original or interpreted, we only considered the records taken from herbarium specimens. Many herbarium specimens were collected in

the past centuries; therefore, they did not include coordinate systems. However, these historical records that did not include precise georeferences were considered when they were added precisely, because they indicated the precise locality.

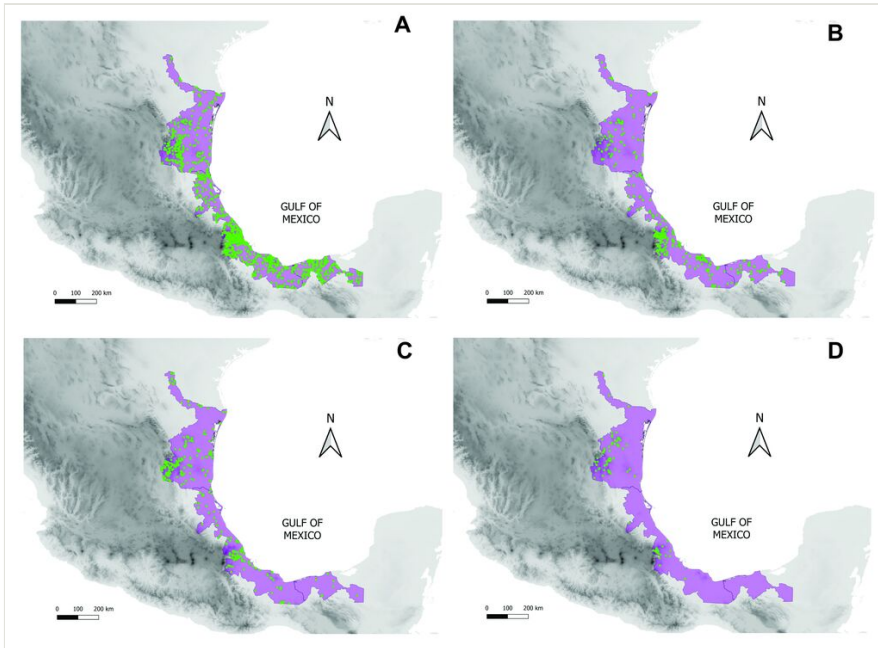


Figure 1. [doi](#)

Map showing the location of the Gulf of Mexico Province and the distribution of the occurrence records of edible native species of the four most diverse families. The map is based on herbarium and GBIF data. **A** Leguminosae; **B** Solanaceae; **C** Cactaceae; **D** Asparagaceae.

Usage licence

Usage licence: Creative Commons Public Domain Waiver (CC-Zero)

Data resources

Data package title: Data package of Edible native plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province.

Number of data sets: 2

Data set name: Categories of use, plant organ utilised and management of native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico.

Description: Database with information about categories of use, plant organ utilised and categories of management of native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province. Available as Suppl. material 1.

Column label	Column description
Family	Scientific name of the family in which the taxon is classified.
Species	Full scientific name of the taxon.
Category of use (Edibles)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Category of use (Seasonings)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Category of use (Packaging)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Category of use (Multipurpose by category of use)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Root or bulb)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Stem)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Bark)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Wood or trunk)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Leaf)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Flower)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Fruits)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Seed)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Resin or latex)	use = 1, not used = 0.
Plant organ utilised (Multipurpose by plant organ used)	use = 1, not used = 0.
No data of plant organ used	Out data = 1, with data = 0.
Management	category or categories of management.

Data set name: Geographical coordinates of edible native plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province

Description: Geographical coordinates of edible native plants distributed in the Gulf of Mexico Province. Available as Suppl. material 2.

Column label	Column description
Family	The full scientific name of the family in which the taxon is classified.
Genus	The full scientific name of the genus in which the taxon is classified.
Species	The scientific name of the specie.
Decimal Lat	Geographical coordinates in decimal (latitude).
Decimal Lon	Geographical coordinates in decimal (longitude).

gbifID	Reference number of gbif database.
--------	------------------------------------

Additional information

Results

Edible species by group. We recorded a total of 482 of plants species used as food in the Gulf of Mexico Province and belonging to 101 families and 268 genera (Table 1). The families with the highest number of native edible species were Leguminosae (48 species), Solanaceae (28 species), Cactaceae (25 species), Asparagaceae (23 species), Arecaceae (16 species), Araceae (14 species), Malvaceae (13 species), Euphorbiaceae (12 species) and Annonaceae, Myrtaceae, Rosaceae and Sapotaceae (10 species) (Fig. 2a). These 12 families comprise 219 species, representing 45% of the native edible plants recorded for the Gulf of Mexico Province. The other 55% are distributed unevenly amongst the remaining 88 families. The most important genera were *Agave* (13 species), *Physalis* (12 species), *Inga* (10 species), *Annona* (8 species), *Chamaedorea* and *Solanum* (7 species), *Acaciella*, *Diospyros*, *Peperomia*, *Rubus* and *Smilax* (6 species) (Fig. 2b). These 11 genera include 87 species, representing 18% of the native edible plants recorded for the Gulf of Mexico. The other 82% are distributed unevenly amongst the remaining 257 genera.

Table 1.

Table 1. Alphabetic arrangement by family and species and common names of native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province. The families correspond to those proposed by APG IV (2016).

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia spicigera</i> Schldl.	añil de piedra, flor de azulillo, hierba púrpura, hierba tinta, muicle, sangre de cristo
Actinidaceae	<i>Saurauia cana</i> B.T.Keller & Breedlove	ixtlahuatl, moco blanco, moquillo, pipicho
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.	sauco, saúco, sauco colorado, sauco extranjero, sauco rojo, xómetl
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> L.	quelite blanco, tsaw juki (Totonaco)
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	quelite, quelite morado, quintonil
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i> L.	quelite quintonil, tsaw (Totonaco)
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S.Watson	quelite blanco, quintonil
Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex canescens</i> (Pursh) Nutt	quelite blanco, quintonil
Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium incisum</i> Poir.	epazote morado

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i> Moq.	huazontle
Amaranthaceae	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants	epazote, lhkgna (Totonaco)
Amarylidaceae	<i>Allium glandulosum</i> Link & Otto.	cebolla de monte, cebolleja
Amarylidaceae	<i>Allium longifolium</i> (Kunth) Spreng.	cebolín, cebollina blanca, chunacate
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia mexicana</i> Kunth	lentisco
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> Aiton	agrito
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus microphylla</i> Engelm.	agrito, correosa
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus pachyrrhachis</i> Hemsl.	agrito
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus virens</i> Lindh. ex A.Gray	lantrisco
Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias mombin</i> L.	ciruela, jamsinpichcuy (Núntaha'yi), jobo, xípa (Totonaco)
Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias purpurea</i> L.	ciruela criolla, ciruela roja, ciruelo, skgatán, tuxpana
Anacardiaceae	<i>Tapirira mexicana</i> Marchand	bienvenido, cacao, caobilla, jobo, nOMPI
Annonaceae	<i>Annona glabra</i> L.	anona, anona blanca, anona de corcho
Annonaceae	<i>Annona globiflora</i> Schtdl.	anona del monte, chirimolla, chirimoyito, anonasilvestre, ashiwitmusni (Totonaco), guanabanilla
Annonaceae	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	guanábana, guanábano
Annonaceae	<i>Annona purpurea</i> Moc. & Sessé ex Dunal	cabeza de negro, ilama, ilana, chincua, chincuya, soncuaya, zapote ilama
Annonaceae	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	akxitkiwi (Totonaco), anona, anona colorada, anona morada, anona roja, anonillo, anono, chirimoya, corazón de buey, ilama, morada, yati (Núntaha'yi)
Annonaceae	<i>Annona rensoniana</i> Standl.	ND
Annonaceae	<i>Annona scleroderma</i> Saff.	chirimuya
Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	anona blanca, surumuya
Annonaceae	<i>Mosannonna depressa</i> (Baill.) Chatrou	nazareno prieto
Annonaceae	<i>Rollinia mucosa</i> (Jacq.) Baill.	chirimoya, akxitkiwi (Totonaco), chirimoyo, anona, anona montaña

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus montanus</i> Humb. & Bonpl. ex Spreng.	culantrillo
Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L.	cilantro cimarrón, cilantro de espina, cilantroespino, extranjero, huitzcolanto, perejil, perejil criollo, strankgeyu (Totonaco)
Apocynaceae	<i>Gonolobus barbatus</i> Kunth	tlayote
Apocynaceae	<i>Gonolobus niger</i> (Cav.) R.Br. ex Schult.	cahuayote, chompipe, chupipe, chupipi, papullo, talayote, uyk
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia coulteri</i> Hemsl.	talayote
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i> (Humb. & Bonpl.) Fourn.	talayote
Apocynaceae	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	cacalosúchil, cacalote, cacaloxochitl, floramarilla, flor de corpus, flor de cuervo, flor de mayo, flor de la Santa Cruz, flor de templo, gagaloxuchit, jacalos chil, kakaloxochitl, pu'uchmooya, súchel, súchil, xanath spiritu
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana alba</i> Mill.	cojón de gato
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana litoralis</i> Kunth	ND
Apocynaceae	<i>Vallesia glabra</i> (Cav.) Link	mahuira
Araceae	<i>Anthurium schlechtendalii</i> Kunth	panizbatl, tisbatl
Araceae	<i>Anthurium scandens</i> (Aubl.) Engl.	ND
Araceae	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.	piñanona
Araceae	<i>Monstera tuberculata</i> var. <i>tuberculata</i> Lundell	ND
Araceae	<i>Philodendron radiatum</i> var. <i>radiatum</i> Schott	ND
Araceae	<i>Philodendron sagittifolium</i> Liebm.	ND
Araceae	<i>Philodendron tripartitum</i> (Jacq.) Schott	ND
Araceae	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	ND
Araceae	<i>Spathiphyllum friedrichsthali</i> Schott	flor chile de gato, flor de gato, flor de San Lorenzo, oloxochitl, súchil, tolanxochitl

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Araceae	<i>Spathiphyllum phryniifolium</i> Schott	flor de chile, flor de chilillo, cuchijec
Araceae	<i>Syngonium angustatum</i> Schott, Oesterr.	ND
Araceae	<i>Syngonium neglectum</i> Schott	ND
Araceae	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i> Schott	ND
Araceae	<i>Xanthosoma robustum</i> Schott	lokg, malvarón, oreja de elefante, rejalgar
Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax arboreus</i> (L.) Decne & Planch.	palo de agua, palo santo
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> L.	pesetilla
Araliaceae	<i>Oreopanax capitatus</i> (Jacq.) Decne & Planch.	caballero, cabellera de palo, coamatl, choco, tablilla
Araliaceae	<i>Oreopanax echinops</i> (Schldtl. & Cham.) Decne. & Planch.	caballero, cinco hojas, macuilillo, pata de gallo, siete hojas
Araliaceae	<i>Oreopanax flaccidus</i> Marchal	choco, hoja de queso
Arecaceae	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> (Jacq.) Lodd. ex Mart.	cocoyol, coyol, coyol redondo, guacoyul
Arecaceae	<i>Astrocaryum mexicanum</i> Liebm. ex Mart.	chapay, chapaya, chichón, chipi, chocho, chocón, flor de chocho
Arecaceae	<i>Attalea rostrata</i> Oerst.	corozo, coyol real, coyolito real, palma real
Arecaceae	<i>Bactris major</i> Jacq.	coyolillo, guiscoyol, jahuacté, jahuactillo
Arecaceae	<i>Bactris mexicana</i> Mart.	chiquiyul, jahuacté
Arecaceae	<i>Brahea dulcis</i> (Kunth) Mart.	palma de abanico, palma de sombrero, palmilla, palmito
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea alternans</i> H.Wendl.	guaya de cerro, pampi, <i>tepejilote</i>
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i> Mart.	guaya de río, guayita de río
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i> Mart.	jilote de cerro, <i>tepejilote</i> , tepexilotl
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea oblongata</i> Mart.	litámpa (Totonaco), <i>tepejilote</i>

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea pinnatifrons</i> (Jacq.) Oerst.	guaya de cerro, pacaya
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> Burret	palmita bambu
Arecaceae	<i>Chamaedorea tepejilote</i> Liebm.	chive, jilote de cerro, joma, guaya, <i>tepejilote</i> , tepexilotl
Arecaceae	<i>Cryosophila stauracantha</i> (Heynh.) R.Evans	guano coba
Arecaceae	<i>Reinhardtia gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilior</i> (Burret) H.E.Moore	coquillo
Arecaceae	<i>Sabal mexicana</i> Mart.	aptas, guano, palma, palma apachite, palmareal, palma redonda, palmito
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	maguey, maguey cenizo
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem.	ND
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave gentryi</i> B.Ullrich	agave, bayusa, cacaya, flor dejiote, flor de gigante, flor de henequén, flor de maguey, flor de mezcal, flor de pitol, flor de sotol, golumbos, gualumbos, hualumbos, huexote, kakaya, machete, maguey, quiote
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave lechuguilla</i> Torr.	maguey verde
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave atrovirens</i> Karw. ex Salm-Dyck	<i>lechuguilla</i>
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave mapisaga</i> Trel.	maguey manso
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave mitis</i> Mart.	ND
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave montana</i> Villarreal	maguey chino
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave montium-sancticaroli</i> García-Mend.	jarcia
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave salmiana</i> Otto ex Salm-Dyck	maguey manso
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave striata</i> Zucc.	espadín
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave weberi</i> Cels ex Poisson	maguey verde
Asparagaceae	<i>Beschorneria septentrionalis</i> García-Mend.	ND
Asparagaceae	<i>Beschorneria yuccoides</i> subsp. <i>dekosteriana</i> (K.Koch) García-Mend.	gasparito

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Asparagaceae	<i>Dasyliiron longissimum</i> Lem.	aracuate, padillo, vara
Asparagaceae	<i>Dasyliiron texanum</i> Scheele	sotol, sotol chino
Asparagaceae	<i>Manfreda scabra</i> (Ortega) McVaugh	maguey, maguey cenizo
Asparagaceae	<i>Milla biflora</i> Cav.	azúcar de campo, azucena del campo, azucena, silvestre, estrella, flor de mayo, flor de San Juan, flor de San Nicolas, jacinto de monte
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca carnerosana</i> (Trel.) McKelvey	palma barreta, palma loca, palma samandoca
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud	palma, palma barreta, palma china, palma samandoca, pita, pita amarilla
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca gigantea</i> Lem.	akgalukut, cardum, chochas, chocho, flor de palma, flor de palmo, iksoxochitl, izote, izotl, izxote, kardum, palma, palmito, palmito guaya, yuca
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca periculosa</i> Baker	izote, palmito
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca treculeana</i> Carriere	palma, palma de d tiles, palma pita, pita verde
Asteraceae	<i>Dahlia imperialis</i> Roezl ex Ortgies	dalia
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	girasol, maíz de texas
Asteraceae	<i>Porophyllum ruderale</i> (Jacq.) Cass.	papaloquelite, tepehua, venadilla
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio roseus</i> Sch.Bip.	lechuguilla
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	cempasúchil, cempaxúchil, cempoal, cempoalxóchitl, flor de muerto
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes lucida</i> Cav.	hierbanis
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes micrantha</i> Cav.	anisillo
Asteraceae	<i>Tamaulipa azurea</i> (DC.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	limpia tuna
Asteraceae	<i>Thymophylla pentachaeta</i> (DC.) Small	limoncillo, parraleña
Bassellaceae	<i>Anredera vesicaria</i> (Lam.) C.F.Gaertn.	sacasil
Bataceae	<i>Batis maritima</i> L.	saladilla
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia gracilis</i> Kunth	ND

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia heracleifolia</i> Schltdl. & Cham.	xocoyole, xkutn (Totonaco)
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia multistaminea</i> Burt- Utley	chucuyul, chucuyule
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia nelumbonifolia</i> Schltdl. & Cham.	begonia, quelite agrio, xocoyole
Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis trifoliolata</i> Moric.	palo amarillo
Bignoniaceae	<i>Amphitecna tuxtensis</i> A.H.Gentry	ND
Bignoniaceae	<i>Crescentia alata</i> Kunth	guaje, jícaro
Bignoniaceae	<i>Crescentia cujete</i> L.	guaje, tecomate
Bignoniaceae	<i>Parmentiera aculeata</i> (Kunth) Seem.	cuajilote, chote, chayote, guachilote, guajilote, pepino silvestre
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> Kunth	San pedro
Bixaceae	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	achiote, axiote
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia alliodora</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Oken	aguardientillo, bajón, baria, hormiguillo, hormiguero, huitl, sochicahua, sochíchi, solecillo, solerillo, suchil, tepesuchi, xulaxuchilt
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia boissieri</i> A.DC.	nacahua
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia dentata</i> Poir.	baboso, gravel, gulaber, moquillo, olavere, zazamil
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia dodecandra</i> A.DC.	cópite, trompillo
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia anacua</i> (Teran & Berl) I.M.Johns	anácuca, manzanilla
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia tinifolia</i> L.	beec, capulín cimarrón, frutillo, manzana, manzanilla, manzano, nandimbo, palo verde, roble, sauco, pingüico
Boraginaceae	<i>Tournefortia hirsutissima</i> L.	nigua, tlachichinole
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium costaricense</i> Thell.	lentejilla
Brassicaceae	<i>Lesquerella fendleri</i> (A.Gray) S.Watson	lesquerella
Bromeliaceae	<i>Aechmea magdalenae</i> (André) André ex Baker	pita
Bromeliaceae	<i>Bromelia karatas</i> L.	chichipo, chiyol, guapilla, pifuela
Bromeliaceae	<i>Bromelia pinguin</i> L.	borregos, borreguitos, cardo, cardón, guapilla

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Bromeliaceae	<i>Catopsis nutans</i> (Sw.) Griseb.	gallitos
Bromeliaceae	<i>Greigia van-hyningii</i> L.B.Sm.	piña cimarrona, piña de monte
Bromeliaceae	<i>Hechtia glomerata</i> Zucc.	guapilla china
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg.	chaca
Burseraceae	<i>Protium copal</i> (Schltdl. & Cham.) Engl.	copalillo, shewin'shan (Totonaco)
Cactaceae	<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i> (L.) Hummelinck	cruceta, jacube, jacubo
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> (Haw.) F.M.Knuth	cardón
Cactaceae	<i>Echinocactus platyacanthus</i> Link & Otto.	biznaga burra
Cactaceae	<i>Echinocereus cinerascens</i> var. <i>tulensis</i> (Bravo) N.P.Taylor	alicoche San Juanero, pitaya San Juanera
Cactaceae	<i>Echinocereus enneacanthus</i> Engelm.	alicoche, biznaga
Cactaceae	<i>Echinocereus pentalophus</i> (DC.) Ruempler	alicoche
Cactaceae	<i>Echinocereus stramineus</i> (Engelm.) F.Seitz	alicoche, alicoche verde, pitahaia de agosto, pitahaya, pitahaya de agosto, pitaya, sanjuanera
Cactaceae	<i>Ferocactus hamatacanthus</i> (Weber) Britton & Rose	biznaga de tuna
Cactaceae	<i>Ferocactus pilosus</i> (Salm-Dyck) Werderman	biznaga, biznaga roja
Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i> (Haw.) Britton & Rose	pitahaya, pitajaya, pitaya, pitaya orejona
Cactaceae	<i>Mammillaria hemisphaerica</i> Engelm.	pichilingos
Cactaceae	<i>Mammillaria heyderi</i> Muehlenpf.	biznaga de chilitos
Cactaceae	<i>Marginatocereus marginatus</i> (DC.) Backeb.	órgano

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Cactaceae	<i>Myrtillocactus geometrizans</i> (Mart. ex Pfeiff.) Console	garambullo
Cactaceae	<i>Neomammillaria candida</i> (Scheidw.) Britton & Rose.	biznagita blanca
Cactaceae	<i>Nopalea dejecta</i> Salm-Dyck	nopal, nopal chamacuero
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia cantabrigiensis</i> Lynch	arrastradillo
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> Salm-Dyck ex Engelm.	nopal cuijo
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill.	tuna, nopal blanco
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia leucotricha</i> DC.	nopal duraznillo, duraznillo
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stenopetala</i> Engelm	arrastradilla
Cactaceae	<i>Pereskopsis aquosa</i> (Weber) Britton & Rose	nopal de la punzada
Cactaceae	<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> (Miller) Stearn	ND
Cactaceae	<i>Selenicereus testudo</i> (Karw. ex Zucc.) Buxb.	cruzeta
Cactaceae	<i>Stenocereus griseus</i> (Haw.) Buxb.	pitayo
Calophyllaceae	<i>Mammea americana</i> L.	akgchixitjak (Totonaco), mamey amarillo, mamey santo domingo, zapote cabello, zapote domingo
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia xalapensis</i> Kunth	berro silvestre, hierba loca
Cannabaceae	<i>Aphananthe monoica</i> (Hemsl.) J.-F.Leroy	chilesmin, cuachichile, cuerillo, pipín, quebrache, tomatillo, varilla
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis caudata</i> Planch.	carboncillo
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis iguanaea</i> (Jacq.) Sarg.	cuerétaro, granjeno, tontu, uña de gato
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Willd.	palo blanco
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis pallida</i> Torr.	granjeno
Cannabaceae	<i>Trema micrantha</i> (L.) Blume	togalapoli
Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	plantanilla
Capparidaceae	<i>Morisonia americana</i> L.	bandera, chachalaca, chilalaga, chimalaga, papatla, platanillo, papata

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	<i>papaya</i>
Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia dolichaula</i> (Donn.Sm.) Woodson	palo de agua, palo de pan, <i>papaya</i> cimarrona
Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia mexicana</i> A.DC.	bonete, coalsuayote, cuaguayote, <i>papaya</i> demontaña, <i>papaya</i> orejona
Caricaceae	<i>Vasconcellea cauliflora</i> (Jacq.) A.DC.	melocotón, papayita, <i>papaya</i> cimarrona, <i>papaya</i> de monte, <i>papaya</i> oreja de mico
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Willd. ex Schult.	berro cimarrón, lengua de pájaro
Cecropiaceae	<i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i> Bertol.	hormiguillo
Celastraceae	<i>Hippocratea volubilis</i> L.	tecolote
Celastraceae	<i>Myginda latifolia</i> Sw.	ND
Celastraceae	<i>Salacia cordata</i> (Miers) Mennega	gogo, tegualala
Celastraceae	<i>Salacia impressifolia</i> (Miers) A.C.Sm	bejuco zapote, tenguale
Celastraceae	<i>Wimmeria concolor</i> Cham. & Schltld.	cuyuxquihui
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> L.	caimito, caco, ciruela de paloma, <i>icaco</i> , <i>icaco</i> de playa, jicaco, uva de mar
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Couepia polyandra</i> (Kunth) Rose	gurupillo, olo sapo, olozapote, uspi, zapote niño
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Hirtella racemosa</i> var. <i>hexandra</i> (Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.) Prance	bejuco limón, escobilla, tallepo
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Licania platypus</i> (Hemsl.) Fritsch	cabeza de mono, caca de niño, huicume, menso zapote, zapote amarillo, zapote cabello, zapote de mono
Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome magnifica</i> Briq.	chichiquelite
Clusiaceae	<i>Clusia guatemalensis</i> Hemsl.	higo
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia intermedia</i> (Pittier) Hammel	guo-guo, limoncillo, naranjillo, wuowo
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia amazonia</i> (J.F.Gmel.) Exell	canshán
Commelinaceae	<i>Tinantia erecta</i> (Jacq.) Fenzl	hierba del pollo

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	camote, camote blanco, camote morado, coshlapa, mánta, quiebraplato
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea bracteata</i> Cav.	azalea de la barranca, bejuco blanco, camoteblanco, catispa, chile pato, papada de gallo
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea dumosa</i> (Benth.) L.O.Williams	campanilla, chonequi, corazón de la virgen, quiebraplato, xonequi
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita argyrosperma</i> Huber	calabaza, calabaza pipián, chigua, nixp (Totonaco)
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> Kunth	calabacilla loca
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> Duchesne	calabaza [fruit], calabaza criolla, pipián [seed]
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	ayoxochitl, ayoxochquilitl, calabacita, calabaza, puntas de calabaza [leaves], flor de calabaza [flowers], flor de pipiana, pipiana
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cyclanthera langaei</i> Congn.	cincoquelites
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Melothria pendula</i> L.	pepinillo silvestre, sandía, sandía de ratón, sandía silvestre
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sechium edule</i> (Jacq.) Sw.	chayote, chayotli, erizo, güisquil, huisquil, jerizo, jurita, mayakg (Totonaco), usquil
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> (C.C.Gmel.) Palla	popoque, tule
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros acapulcensis</i> subsp. <i>verae-crucis</i> (Standl.) Provanace, I.García & A.C.Sanders	techona, zapotillo
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros campechiana</i> Lundell	zapotito
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros konzattii</i> Standl.	chapote, zapotillo
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros nigra</i> (J.F.Gmel.) Perrier	zapote negro, zapote prieto, sawalh (Totonaco)
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros palmeri</i> Eastw.	chapote
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros texana</i> Scheele	chapote, chapote prieto
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus xalapensis</i> Kunth	madroño, madrón

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Ericaceae	<i>Comarostaphylis glaucescens</i> (Kunth) Zucc. ex Klotzsch	macuate
Ericaceae	<i>Comarostaphylis polifolia</i> (Kunth) Zucc. ex Klotzsch	macuate
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium leucanthum</i> Schltld.	cahuiche, huicapol, huicapola, xoxocotzi
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adelia barbinervis</i> Cham. & Schltld.	espinaca blanca
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bernardia dodecandra</i> (Sessé ex Cav.) Govaerts	lisutkiwi
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cnidoscopus aconitifolius</i> (Mill.) I.M.Johnst.	chaya
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cnidoscopus multilobus</i> (Pax) I.M.Johnst.	chaya, chaya amarilla, chaya brava, chaya mansa, chaya verde, mala mujer, pipian
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cnidoscopus tubulosus</i> (Miell.Sarg.) Johnst.	chaya, chaya amarilla, chaya brava, chaya mansa, chaya pica, chaya verde
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton incanus</i> Kunth	salvia
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton lindheimerianus</i> Scheele	salvia
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton niveus</i> Jacq.	vara blanca
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	ashtë, axté, chote, chût, pichoco, pipián, piñón, piñoncillo
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha dioica</i> Sessé	piñón
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Manihot pringlei</i> S.Wats.	yuca
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Manihot subspicata</i> Rogers & Appan	papagallo
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> subsp. <i>mexicana</i> (Martínez) A.E.Murray	haya
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus candicans</i> Née	almaizeoque, encino blanco, hoja china
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus emoryi</i> Torr.	encino prieto
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus polymorpha</i> Schltld. & Cham.	encino blanco
Fouquieriaceae	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i> Engelm.	cardo santo

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Gunneraceae	<i>Gunnera mexicana</i> Brandege	capa de pobre
Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia latispatha</i> Benth.	plantanillo
Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia schiedeana</i> Klotzsch	costilla de ratón, papatla, papatiilla, plantanillo
Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia uxpanapensis</i> C.Gut.Báez.	plantanillo
Icacinaceae	<i>Oecopetalum mexicanum</i> Greenm. & C.H.Thomps.	cacaté, cachichín
Iridaceae	<i>Tigridia pavonia</i> (L.f.) DC.	carcomeca
Juglandaceae	<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.) K.Koch	nogal, nogal criollo, nuez de cáscara de papel, nuez fina [fruits]
Juglandaceae	<i>Carya ovata</i> (Mill.) K.Koch	nogal, nogal americano
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans mollis</i> Engelm.	nogal, nogal cimarrón
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans olanchana</i> Standl. & L.O.Williams	cedro blanco, cedro nogal
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans pyriformis</i> Liebm.	cedro nogal, nogal, nogal cimarrón
Lamiaceae	<i>Volkameria ligustrina</i> Jacq.	orégano
Lamiaceae	<i>Poliomintha longiflora</i> A.Gray	crespa
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia ballotiflora</i> Benth.	moste, musté
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia anay</i> (S.F.Blake) Kosterm.	aguacate de puerco, <i>anay</i> , anáy, anayo, escalán
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum grisebachii</i> Lorea-Hern.	canela
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea glaucescens</i> Kunth	laurel
Lauraceae	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	aguacate, aguacatillo, kunalhit, kuka'ta
Lauraceae	<i>Persea liebmannii</i> Mez.	agacate silvestre, sasafrás
Lauraceae	<i>Persea longipes</i> (Schltdl.) Meisn.	pahua
Lauraceae	<i>Persea schiedeana</i> Nees	aguacatillo, chinin, chinín, chinine, lhpaw, pagua, pahua
Leguminosae	<i>Acaciella acatlensis</i> Benth.	árbol de borrego, borreguitos, chindata, chivos, chondata, cornizuelo, cuernosuelo, guayalote, guayote, tlauhitole, yepaquilitl

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Leguminosae	<i>Acaciella angustissima</i> (Miller) Kuntze	framboyancillo
Leguminosae	<i>Acaciella cornigera</i> (L.) Willd.	cuerno de toro
Leguminosae	<i>Acaciella greggii</i> Gray	gatuño
Leguminosae	<i>Acaciella sphaerocephala</i> Schlecht.	cornezuelo
Leguminosae	<i>Acaciella wrightii</i> Benth	uña de gato negra
Leguminosae	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Schwartz	tabachín
Leguminosae	<i>Canavalia glabra</i> (M.Martens & Galeotti) J.D.Saue	flor de sacramento, pilló, sacalamente, sacramento, xokichay
Leguminosae	<i>Canavalia villosa</i> Benth.	gallo
Leguminosae	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	duraznillo, palo de judas, pata de vaca
Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria longirostrata</i> Hook. & Arn.	chipil, chipilan, chipile, chipilín, chipilino
Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria maypurensis</i> HBK	chipilín
Leguminosae	<i>Dialium guianense</i> (Aubl.) Sandwith	guach, guapaque, guapiqui, palo lacandón palo de lacandón, paque, paquí, tamarindo silvestre, uach
Leguminosae	<i>Diphysa americana</i> (Mill.) M.Sousa	amarillo, camaroncillo, chipilcoi, chipilcoite, chipilín, coachepil, guachipilín, matansiyat, quebrancha, quebranche, quebrancho, quibrancha, rambai, tenquiques
Leguminosae	<i>Ebenopsis ebano</i> (Bernard) Barneby & Grimes	ébano
Leguminosae	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb	guanacastle, nacaste, nacastle, nacaxtle, parota
Leguminosae	<i>Erythrina americana</i> Mill.	alcaparra, chontal, colorín, equimexóchitl, equimite, gasparito, lhalhni, madre, madre del cacao, mote, pichoco, pito
Leguminosae	<i>Erythrina folkersii</i> Krukoff & Moldenke	alcaparra, chiil, chocolín, chumpance, colorín, equimite, espadita, flor de pita, flor de pitillo, flor de pito, gallitos, gasparita, gasparito, gásparo, lalhni, machetito, madre, patol, pemuche, pemuchi, permuche, pichocho, pichoco, pichojo, pispirique, poró, quemique, tlalhne, tsentse tsentse, tzonpantli, xompantli, zacapemucho
Leguminosae	<i>Erythrina lanata</i> Rose	colorín

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Leguminosae	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i> L.	alcaparra, chiil, chocolín, chumpance, colorín, equimite, espadita, flor de pita, flor de pitillo, flor de pito, gallitos, gasparita, gasparito, gásparo, lalhni, machetito, madre, patol, pemuche, pemuchi, permuche, pichocho, pichoco, pichojo, pispirique, poró, quemique, tlalhne, tsentse tsentse, tzonpantli, xompantli, zacapemucho
Leguminosae	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Walp.	cacahuananche, chuchunuc, cocohuite, cocomuite, cocuite, cocuite, flor de San José, flor de sol, gallitos, mataratón, mui, palo de sol, xab-yaab
Leguminosae	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.	cuapinol, guapinol, guapinole
Leguminosae	<i>Inga acrocephala</i> Steud.	vaina
Leguminosae	<i>Inga brevipedicellata</i> Harms	ND
Leguminosae	<i>Inga jinicuil</i> Schtdl.	algodoncillo, chalahuite, chalahuitillo, cuajinicuil, <i>jinicuil</i> , kalam (Totonaco), xinicuil, vaina
Leguminosae	<i>Inga laurina</i> (Sw.) Willd.	chelele
Leguminosae	<i>Inga paterno</i> Harms.	aguatope, chalahuite, cuil machetón, <i>jinicuil</i> , <i>jinicuil</i> de vaina ancha, paterna, <i>paterno</i> , pepeto, vainillo
Leguminosae	<i>Inga punctata</i> Willd.	chelele, taastk (Núntaha'yi), vaina
Leguminosae	<i>Inga sapindoides</i> Willd.	guatope
Leguminosae	<i>Inga semialata</i> (Vell.) Mart.	ND
Leguminosae	<i>Inga vera</i> Willd.	vaina peluda
Leguminosae	<i>Inga sinacae</i> M.Sousa & Ibarra-Maríquez	chalahuite, cuajinicuil, guatope, jacanicutil, jinicuite
Leguminosae	<i>Leucaena glauca</i> L.	lileac (Totonaco), liliaqui
Leguminosae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	cola de zorro, guaje, guaje blanco, guajeverde, huaje, huashe, liliaque, slalak (Totonaco)
Leguminosae	<i>Leucaena pulverulenta</i> (Schtdl.) Benth.	guajillo, tepehuaje
Leguminosae	<i>Macroptilium gibbosifolium</i> (Ortega) A.Delgado	frijol chichimeque
Leguminosae	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> L.Urb	jicama
Leguminosae	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L.	ayacote, chichimeque, frijol boti, frijol burro, frijol de monte, frijol gordo, chachan, chachana, flor de bótill, flor de frijol, flor de quelite, hachana, mahtlaketi, xaxan, xaxana, xochikilitl, xochimaríah

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Leguminosae	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	ashlañ bu'ul, ejote, frijol negro, sic (Núntaha'yi), stapu (Totonaco)
Leguminosae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth	cuamuchil, guamoche, guamucho, guamúchil, guaymochile, huamuchil, humo, nempa, pinzán, tucuy, umon
Leguminosae	<i>Pithecellobium lanceolatum</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Benth	guamúchil ahogador, peleple
Leguminosae	<i>Pithecellobium pachypus</i> Pittier	guamúchil
Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Torr.	mezquite
Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	mezquite
Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis laevigata</i> (Willd.) M.C.Johnston	mezquite de árbol
Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis tamaulipana</i> Burkart.	mezquite
Leguminosae	<i>Senna fruticosa</i> (Mill.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	quelite
Leguminosae	<i>Senna papillosa</i> (Britton & Rose) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	quelite
Loasaceae	<i>Eucnide bartonioides</i> Zucc.	lechuguilla
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia mexicana</i> DC.	aguacote, árbol de corazón, flor de atole, flor de corazón, flor de rosa, kuwi xa'nat, magnolia, moniakuy, moñaykuy-imayak, moynacoy, sochilmoynacoy, súchil, xolochochitl, yolo, yololxochitl, yoloshanat, yolos chil, yolosúchil, yoloxochitl
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia zoquepopolucae</i> A.Vázquez	súchil (Náhuatl), moñacoí-imayak, moñacoí-imaya, moñacoí, monaikoí-imayak, moniacuy, moñiacuy, mooyniak-cuy, mou-ñiacoí, moyñacoí, moynacoy, all meaning "tree with flower coming from an eggshell" (Zoque-popoluca)
Malpighiaceae	<i>Bunchosia lindeniana</i> A.Juss.	árbol manchado, zapotillo
Malpighiaceae	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> (L.) Kunth	nananche, nance, nanche, na chi (Núntaha'yi), nanche, nanche agrio, nance, peraleja
Malpighiaceae	<i>Galpimia glauca</i> (Cav.) Kuntze	cola de zorro
Malpighiaceae	<i>Malpighia glabra</i> L.	camaroncito, cereza, ciruela cimarrona, grosella roja, lumbre, nance, manzanita, panecito, palo de tomate

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Malpighiaceae	<i>Mascagnia macroptera</i> (Moc. & Sessé ex DC.) Nied	gallinita
Malvaceae	<i>Anoda cristata</i> (L.) Schldl.	malvavisco
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba aesculifolia</i> (Kunth) Britton & Baker f.	ceiba, pochota, pochote
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	ceiba
Malvaceae	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	acashiti, ajillá, aquiche, guácima, guácimo, guazima, guázumo
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus martianus</i> Zucc.	manzanita
Malvaceae	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> Cav.	bejuquillo, catapachat (Totonaco), chanita, chocho, chinina, civil monacillo, farolito, fekom, flor de santos, gagapache, ixwaquelt, ixwaquen, majaguilla, manzanilla, manzanillo, manzanita, mazapan, monacillo rojo, monacillo, obelisco de la sierra, panelita, paniqueso, plumagillo, teresita, totopotzin, totopatzín, totopoxin, tulipán, tulipancito del monte, sibil, xtut-quene
Malvaceae	<i>Malvaviscus oaxacanus</i> Standl.	chocho, tulipancillo
Malvaceae	<i>Pachira aquatica</i> Aubl.	acamoyote, apompo, axilochóchitl, chanacol blanco, clavellina blanca, zapote de agua, zapote bobo, zapote reventador, zapotón
Malvaceae	<i>Pseudobombax ellipticum</i> (Kunth) Dugand	flor de mota, juanjilón
Malvaceae	<i>Quararibea funebris</i> (La Llave) Vischer	árbol canelo, árbol de funeral, árbol de molinillo, cacahuaxochitl, cacaوخochitl, canela, canelita, flor de cacao, huacanelo, kiwi pobostati, madre de cacao, maricacao, molinillo, palo de canela, palo de chocolate, palo volador, rosa de cacao, rosita de cacao
Malvaceae	<i>Quararibea yunckeri</i> subsp. <i>sessiliflora</i> Standl.	ND
Malvaceae	<i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst.	castañas, castaño, pepetaca
Malvaceae	<i>Sterculia mexicana</i> R.Br	bellota
Marantaceae	<i>Calathea lutea</i> (Aubl.) E.Mey. ex Schult.	berijo, berijado, berijao, hoja de berijado, hojablanca, hoja de té, hoja de verijado, tho
Marantaceae	<i>Calathea macrosepala</i> K.Schum. (Aubl.) Lindl.	chochogo, chogo, chogogo, sauco, shuco, suco, xuco

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Marantaceae	<i>Calathea marantifolia</i> Standl.	chochogo, chonegue, choschogo, lechuga, shuco, suco, xoxogo, xuco
Marantaceae	<i>Goeppertia misantlensis</i> (Lascurain) Borchs. & S.Suárez	hoja redonda, papelillo
Marantaceae	<i>Goeppertia ovandensis</i> (Matuda) Borchs. & S.Suárez	plantanillo
Marantaceae	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	apichillo, azafrán, chancla, hierba martina, hua-ja (Popoluca), papatilla, platanillo, t'aau' (Huasteco), sagú, yuquilla
Marantaceae	<i>Stromanthe macrochlamys</i> (Woodson & Standl.) H.A.Kenn. & Nicolson	hoja de piedra, malintzi, tompimil, tonpimil
Martyniaceae	<i>Martynia annua</i> L.	ND
Melastomataceae	<i>Conostegia icosandra</i> (Sw. ex Wikstr.) Urb.	ojo de venado
Melastomataceae	<i>Conostegia xalapensis</i> (Bonpl.) D.Don ex DC.	capulín, capulín de cotorro, chicab, cinco negritos, hojalatillo blanco, sedita, serita, tecapulín, teshuate, tezhualillo
Melastomataceae	<i>Heterocentron subtripplinervium</i> (Link & Otto) A.Braun & C.D.Bouché	caña de león
Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus carolinus</i> (L.) DC.	hierba de ojo
Moraceae	<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> Sw.	apomo, nazareno, cocoxiltli, ojite, ojoche, osh, ramón, samaritano
Moraceae	<i>Ficus aurea</i> Nutt.	higo
Moraceae	<i>Ficus cotinifolia</i> Kunth	higuerón
Moraceae	<i>Ficus pertusa</i> L.f.	amate
Moraceae	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D.Don ex Steud.	chichiti, mora, moradilla, moral, moral amarillo, palo amarillo
Moraceae	<i>Poulsenia armata</i> (Miq.) Standl.	abasbabi, ababábite, agabasgabi, aguatoso, carnepescado, carne de pescado, carnero, carnero blanco, chagane, chirimoya, huichilama, masamorro
Moraceae	<i>Pseudolmedia glabrata</i> (Liebm.) C.C.Berg	ojoche colorado, ramón colorado, ramón de mico, tepetomate, tomatillo
Moraceae	<i>Pseudolmedia oxyphyllaria</i> Donn.Sm.	manash, tepetomate, tomatillo, wáxax (Totonaco)

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Moraceae	<i>Trophis racemosa</i> (L.) Urb.	campanilla, ramón, ramón colorado, ramoncillo, papelillo
Muntingiaceae	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	capulín, capulín real, capulincillo, cerezo, nigua, nigüito, poan, puam, puan, puan capulín, puyam (Totonaco)
Myrtaceae	<i>Calyptanthes schiedeana</i> O.Berg.	guayabillo
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia acapulcensis</i> Steud.	capulín
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia capuli</i> (Schltdl. & Cham) Hook. & Arn.	capulín, capulín agarroso, capulín de zorrillo, frutilla, escobilla, escobillo, guayabillo cimarrón, palo de temazate, pimientilla
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia oerstediana</i> O.Berg	capulín guinda, escobilla, rainjan
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia xalapensis</i> Kunth	gallito
Myrtaceae	<i>Myrciaria floribunda</i> (H.West ex Willd.) O.Berg	arrayán
Myrtaceae	<i>Mosiera ehrenbergii</i> (O.Berg) Landrum	chepucuy, escobilla
Myrtaceae	<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	pimienta, pimenta gorda, u'cun (Totonaco), uc-suc (Popoluca), xocoxo'chitl (Nahuatl)
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium friedrichsthalianum</i> (O.Berg) Niedenzu	guayaba cimarrona, guayaba agria, guayabo agrio, guayabo de monte
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium sartorianum</i> (O.Berg) Nied.	arrayán, 'cales'ni (Misanteco), capulín, guayaba de tejón, guayabillo
Nelumbonaceae	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i> (Willd.) Pers.	ayacastle, flor de agua amarilla, malacate, pulul
Olaceae	<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	ciruelillo
Oleaceae	<i>Forestiera angustifolia</i> Torrey	panalero
Orchidaceae	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Jacks. ex Andrews	vainilla
Orchidaceae	<i>Vanilla pompona</i> Schiede	vainilla <i>pompona</i>
Orobanchaceae	<i>Escobedia laevis</i> Schltdl. & Cham.	azafran de raíz, azafrancillo
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> Kunth.	agrito
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora ambigua</i> Hemsl.	gagapache, jujo
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora cookii</i> Killip	ND
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora mexicana</i> Juss.	ND

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora serratifolia</i> L.	granada del monte, pasión
Passifloraceae	<i>Turnera diffusa</i> Willd.	damiana, hierba del venado, venadita
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.	jabonera
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca icosandra</i> L.	cóngora, jabonera, jabonero, jorja, tonga
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca rivinoides</i> Kunth & Bouché	guanchaparrón, jaboncillo, jorga, quelite rojo, joklhhgk (Totonaco)
Picramniaceae	<i>Picramnia teapensis</i> Tul.	muste, mutza
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus cembroides</i> Zucc.	pino piñonero [plant], piñón [seed]
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus nelsonii</i> Shaw	pino piñonero [plant], piñón duro [seed]
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus pinceana</i> Gordon	pino piñonero
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia asarifolia</i> Schtdl.	ND
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia berlandieri</i> Miq.	ND
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia hobbitoides</i> T.Wendt	ND
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia maculosa</i> (L.) Hook.	cilantro de monte, cilantro macho, najashuio macho
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia peltolimba</i> C.DC. ex Trel.	cilantro cimarrón, cilantro de monte, nacazgüillo, limonascagüillo, oreja de burro, tequelite
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia rotundifolia</i> (L.) Kunth	caminante
Piperaceae	<i>Piper amalago</i> L.	cordoncillo
Piperaceae	<i>Piper auritum</i> Kunth	acoyo, acuyo, aguiyu, alahan, cordón blanco, cordoncillo, hierba de santa maría, hierba santa, hoja santa, homequelite mecaxóchitl, momo, mumu, omequelite, pimienta sagrada, tlanepa quelite, tlanepa, tlanepaquilitl, totzoay
Poaceae	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	cabellos de elote, elote, jilote, maíz, milpa, totomoxtle [dry leaves], hojas de maíz [freshleaves], moc (Núntaha'yi), Kúxi (Totonaco)
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus matudae</i> Lundell	palmilla
Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba barbadensis</i> Jacq.	tepelcahuite, uvero
Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> L.	carnero, uva de playa, uvero de mar

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Primulaceae	<i>Ardisia compressa</i> Kunth	capulín de mayo, capulín de tejón, capulín silvestre, capulincillo, chagalapoli, chico correoso
Primulaceae	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i> Schltld. & Cham.	capulín, matan'kiwi (Totonaco)
Primulaceae	<i>Ardisia nigropunctata</i> Oerst.	capulín
Primulaceae	<i>Parathesis psychotrioides</i> Lundell	capulín, chagalapoli, silling, akgtalawat (Totonaco)
Primulaceae	<i>Parathesis serrulata</i> (Sw.) Mez	capulín arribeño, capulín de sabana
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus coeruleus</i> Lagasca & Gen	palo colorado
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus greggii</i> A.Gray	palo dezorrillo
Rhamnaceae	<i>Colubrina elliptica</i> (Sw.) Brizicky & Stern	guayacán, manzanita
Rhamnaceae	<i>Colubrina greggii</i> S.Watson	manzanilla
Rhamnaceae	<i>Condalia hookeri</i> M.C.Johnst.	brasil
Rhamnaceae	<i>Condalia lycioides</i> (A.Gray) Weberb	crucillo
Rhamnaceae	<i>Karwinskia mollis</i> Schltld.	tullidor
Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus humboldtiana</i> Willd. ex Schult.	coyotillo, tullidor
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus amole</i> (Sessé & Moc.) M.C.Johnst.	naranjillo
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus mexicana</i> Moc. & Sessé ex DC.	cainúm, chisté, tejocote, manzanilla, manzanillo
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus rosei</i> Ettl.	tejocote, tejocote cimarrón
Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	fresa, fresa cimarrón
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	capulín
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus adenotrichus</i> Schltld.	mora, morash, zarza, zarzamora
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus apogaeus</i> L.H.Bailey	zarzamora
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus coriifolius</i> Liebm	zarzamora silvestre
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus humistratus</i> Steudel	zarzamora
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sapidus</i> Schltld.	zarzamora, zarzamora silvestre

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus trivialis</i> Michx.	zarzamora
Rubiaceae	<i>Alibertia edulis</i> (L. Rich.) A.Rich. ex DC.	castarrica blanca
Rubiaceae	<i>Chiococca alba</i> (L.) Hitch	perilla
Rubiaceae	<i>Genipa americana</i> L.	jagua, jagua blanca, jagüe, jahue, maluco, yual, yoale, xagua
Rubiaceae	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	hierba de la mula
Rubiaceae	<i>Mitchella repens</i> L.	mora de codorniz
Rutaceae	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> La Llave & Lex.	pera mexicana, zapotillo, zapote blanco
Rutaceae	<i>Casimiroa greggii</i> (S.Watson) F.Chiang	chapote amarillo
Rutaceae	<i>Casimiroa pringlei</i> (S.Watson) Engl.	limoncillo
Rutaceae	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> L.	pinacatillo
Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> (L.) Sarg.	colima
Salicaceae	<i>Xylosma flexuosa</i> (Kunth) Hemsl.	capulín corona, coronilla, palo de brujo
Sapindaceae	<i>Paullinia tomentosa</i> Jacq.	arete de novia
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> Brandegee ex Standl.	caimito, caimito cimarrón, caimito del monte, caimito silvestre, caimitillo, pistillo
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum venezuelanense</i> (Pierre) T.D.Penn.	chicozapote del monte
Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara chicle</i> (Pittier) Hammel	chicozapote, zapote <i>chicle</i> , zapote chico, sapotilla, shenc, sculujaca (Totonaco)
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (Kunth) Baehni	caca de niño, cucumú, kanistú, kukun (Totonaco), mante, nochi, tapa, zapote agrio, zapote amarillo, zapote mante, zapote niño
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria glomerata</i> (Miq.) Radlk.	chocho
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria sapota</i> (Jacq.) H.E.Moore & Stearn	atzapotlcuahuitl (Náhuatl), cuyg' auac (Popoluca), lankájaka (Totonaco), mamey, mamey colorado, zapote, zapote mamey
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon celastrinum</i> (Kunth) T.D.Penn.	coma cimarrona, coma resinera

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon palmeri</i> (Rose) T.D.Penn.	coma real
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon persimile</i> (Hemsl.) T.D.Penn.	ND
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i> (L.) Lam.	sapotillo
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buddleja marrubifolia</i> Benth.	azafrán
Simaroubaceae	<i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC.	aceituno negrito, gusano, pasaque, rabo de lagarto blanco, zapatero
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax aristolochiifolia</i> Mill.	zarzaparilla
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i> L.	zarza, zarzaparilla
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax domingensis</i> Willd.	asquiote, axquiote, azquiote, bejuco de canasta, bejuco de membrillo, bejuco de zarzaparilla, chiquihuite, cocolmea, cocolmecate, colcomeca, corcomeca, uut' ts'aah, zarzaparilla, bigote de acamayo, kgansalis
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax mollis</i> Willd.	zarzaparilla
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax moranensis</i> M.Martens & Galeotti	zarzaparilla
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax spinosa</i> Mill.	zarzaparilla
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	amashito, chile de árbol, chiles de color, chile pico paloma, chile piquín, dulce, jalapeño, pimienta morrón, poblano, serrano, tsilampin (Totonaco)
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum racemosum</i> Ruiz & Pav.	amargoso
Solanaceae	<i>Jaltomata procumbens</i> (Cav.) J.L.Gentry	acahualera, chaltotongo, cojudo, equelite, jaltomata, quelite tomaquelite, tomatillo, tompis
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium berlandieri</i> Dunal	cilindrillo
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium carolinianum</i> Walt	saladilla
Solanaceae	<i>Margaranthus solanaceus</i> Schtdl.	ND
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	tomatillo
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis arborescens</i> L.	tomatillo de monte
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis cinerascens</i> (Dunal) Hitch.	tomatillo

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis gracilis</i> Miers	champ luh (Totonaco), costumate, tomate, tomatillo
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i> Brot. ex Hornem.	tomate de cáscara, túmat (Totonaco)
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis lobata</i> Torrey	tomatillo
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis melanocystis</i> (B.L.Rob.) Bitter	tomate verde
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis orizabae</i> Dunal	juatomate amarillo, tomate de bota
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis philadelphica</i> Lam.	tomate, tomate verde, tomate de cascara, tomatillo, tomatillo de labor
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis pringlei</i> Greenman	tomatillo
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis pubescens</i> L.	miltomate, tomate, tomatillo
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis viscosa</i> Gray	ND
Solanaceae	<i>Solandra guttata</i> D.Don	ND
Solanaceae	<i>Solandra maxima</i> (Sessé & Moc.) P.S.Green	copa de oro, pera tetona, tetona
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.	hierbamora, hierba mora, mustulut (Totonaco)
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum appendiculatum</i> Dunal	tinguarache
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	jitomate, tomate citlali, tomate coyote, tomate riñon, tomate silvestre
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrescens</i> M.Martens & Galeotti	jitomate, tomate rojo
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum candidum</i> Lindley	hierba mora, quelite morado, yerbamora
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum oxycarpum</i> Schiede	papa cimarrona
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum verrucosum</i> Schldl.	ND
Solanaceae	<i>Witheringia meiantha</i> (Donn.Sm.) Hunz.	cuña
Talinaceae	<i>Talinum fruticosum</i> (L.) Juss.	verdolaga
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i> Persoon	tule
Ulmaceae	<i>Ampelocera hottlei</i> (Standl.) Standl.	guaya de monte, wayam

Familia	Scientific name	Common name
Ulmaceae	<i>Phyllostylon rhamnoides</i> (J.Poiss.) Taub.	cerón
Verbenaceae	<i>Citharexylum berlandieri</i> Robb.	negrito, orejuela, revientacabra
Verbenaceae	<i>Citharexylum brachyanthum</i> A.Gray	agrito
Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia alba</i> (Miller) N.E.Br.	orégano
Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia graveolens</i> Kunth	hierba dulce, orégano, orégano hoja chica, oreganillo, salve real
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis cinerea</i> (Engelm) Millardet	uva de monte
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis mustangensis</i> Buckley	uva de monte
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis tiliifolia</i> Humb. & Bonpl. ex Schult.	bejuco de agua, bejuco de parra, parra broncodora, parra silvestre, tecamate, tripas de vaca, sánalo todo, uva, uva de monte, uvilla cimarrona
Zamiaceae	<i>Dioon edule</i> Lindley	chamal, palma de teresita, quiotamal, tiotamal
Zamiaceae	<i>Dioon spinulosum</i> Dyer ex Eichl.	chicalito [seeds], palma de chicalite [plant]
Zingiberaceae	<i>Renealmia alpinia</i> (Rottb.) Maas	guá
Zingiberaceae	<i>Renealmia mexicana</i> Klotzsch ex Petersen	bex, tapicón, hoja de bexo
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Neoschroetera tridentata</i> (Sessé & Moc. ex DC.) Briq	gobernadora

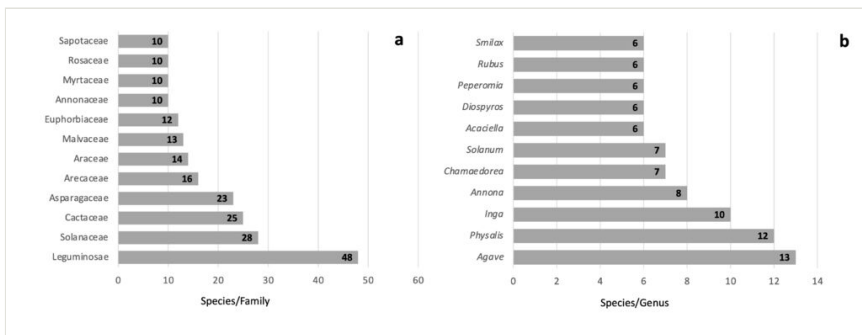


Figure 2. [doi](#)

Diversity of the native food species of the Gulf of Mexico Province, classified by family (a) and genus (b).

Categories of native plant use. Edible species were the majority with 448 species (93%), which includes the 86 species (18%) used in the production of drinks, 51 species as seasonings (10%) and 26 species (5%) as packaging. The remaining 39 species (8%) are utilised in more than one category (Fig. 3a, Suppl. material 1).

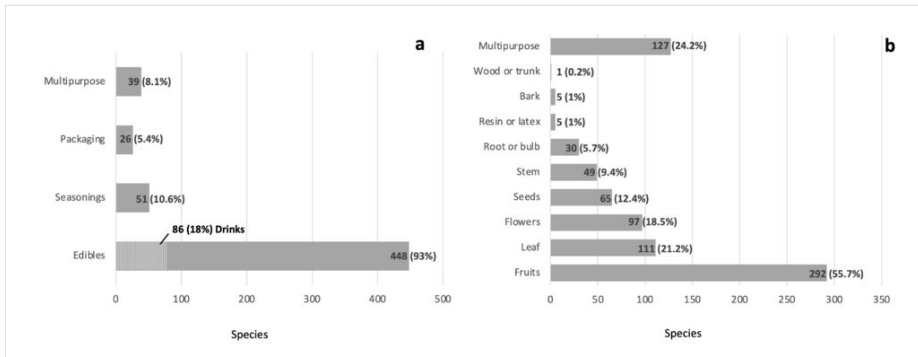


Figure 3. [doi](#)

Categories of use (a) and plant part used (b) for the native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province.

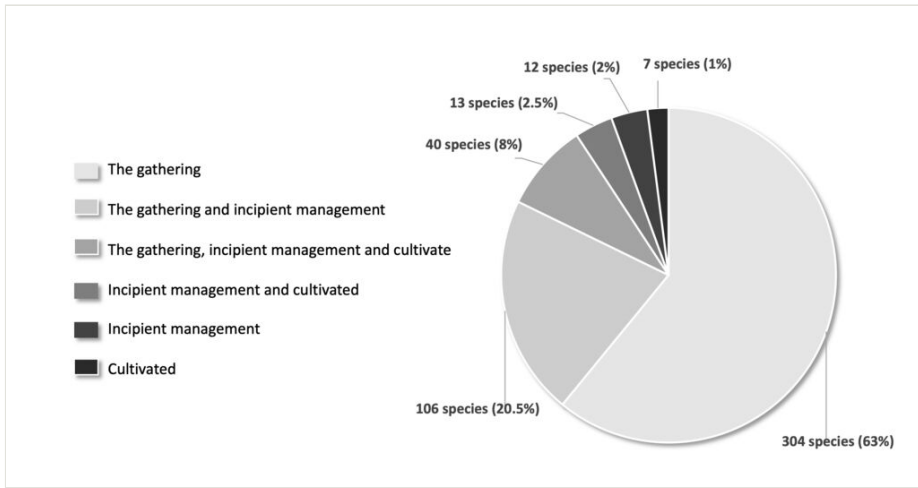


Figure 4. [doi](#)

Management categories for the native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province.

Edible plant organs. Fruits were the organs most commonly used as food with 292 species (55.7%), followed by leaves with 111 species (21%), flowers with 97 species (18.5%), seeds with 65 species (12.4%), stems with 49 species (9.4%) and roots and bulbs with 30 species (5.7%). Resin or latex, bark and wood had five, five and one species, respectively. For 127 species (24%), more than two organs were utilised as food, seasoning or packaging (Fig. 3b, Suppl. material 1).

Management categories. Most of the species are gathered in the wild (304 species, 59%), with fewer species in the categories of incipient management (12 species, 2.3%) and cultivated (7 species, 1.3%). Interestingly, we found that a notable number of species (159, 33%) are under a combination of two or three different management strategies in the study area (Fig. 4, Suppl. material 1).

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful for the support of Carlos Aldair Zárate during the fieldwork, Guadalupe Amancio and Claudia Navarro in compiling the databases. This study is part of the activities carried out by E.M.P-M. during her postdoctoral research and was funded by CONACYT as part of project #305103: Un Jardín Etnobiológico: Ampliando los Horizontes del Jardín Botánico Francisco Javier Clavijero en Xalapa, Veracruz. We thank Bianca Delfosse for revising our English.

Author contributions

E.M.P-M, V.S. and M.H.D-T. conceived the study; E.M.P-M. collected and identified specimens, E.M.P-M. designed and built the database, D.A. contributed with the geographical coordinates database and maps. E.M.P-M. and V.S wrote the paper. All the authors commented and approved the manuscript.

References

- Aguilar Vásquez Y, Caso Barrera L, Aliphat Fernández M (2019) Agroecosistemas tradicionales Nüntaha'yi en la Reserva de la Biósfera Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, México. *Región y Sociedad* 31: e1147-e1147. <https://doi.org/10.22198/rys2019/31/1147>
- APG IV (2016) An update of the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the orders and families of flowering plants: APG IV. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 181 (1): 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1111/boj.12385>
- Atlas de los Pueblos Indígenas de México (2020) Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas/Instituto Nacional de las Lenguas Indígenas. <http://atlas.cdi.gob.mx>. Accessed on: 2021-9-11.
- Avilez-López T, van der Wal H, Aldasoro-Maya EM, Rodríguez-Robles U (2020) Home gardens' agrobiodiversity and owners' knowledge of their ecological, economic and socio-cultural multifunctionality: A case study in the lowlands of Tabasco, México. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 16 (1): 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-020-00392-2>
- Bacchetta L, Visioli F, Cappelli G, Caruso E, Martin G, Nemeth E, Bacchetta G, Bedini G, Wezel A, van Asseldonk T, van Raamsdonk L, Mariani F, on behalf of the Eatwild Consortium (2016) A manifesto for the valorization of wild edible plants. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 191: 180-187. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2016.05.061>

- Bhatia H, Sharma YP, Manhas RK, Kumar K (2018) Traditionally used wild edible plants of District Udhampur, J&K, India. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 14 (1): 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-018-0272-1>
- Borsch T, Berendsohn W, Dalcin E, Delmas M, Demissew S, Elliott A, Fritsch P, Fuchs A, Geltman D, Güner A, Haevermans T, Knapp S, Roux MM, Loizeau P, Miller C, Miller J, Miller J, Palese R, Paton A, Parnell J, Pendry C, Qin H, Sosa V, Sosef M, Raab-Straube E, Ranwashe F, Raz L, Salimov R, Smets E, Thiers B, Thomas W, Tulig M, Ulate W, Ung V, Watson M, Jackson PW, Zamora N (2020) World Flora Online: Placing taxonomists at the heart of a definitive and comprehensive global resource on the world's plants. *Taxon* 69 (6): 1311-1341. <https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.12373>
- Bye R, Linares E (1983) The role of plants found in the Mexican markets and their importance in ethnobotanical studies. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 3 (1): 1-3.
- Bye R (1993) The role of humans in the diversification of plants in Mexico. In: Ramamoorthy T, Bye R, Lot A, Fa J (Eds) *Biological Diversity of Mexico: Origins and Distribution*. Oxford University Press, NY, 812 pp. [ISBN 0-19-506674-X].
- Caballero J, Casas A, Cortés L, Mapes C (1998) Patrones en el conocimiento, uso y manejo de plantas en pueblos indígenas de México. *Estudios Atacameños. Arqueología y Antropología Andina*. 16: 181-195. <https://doi.org/10.22199/s07181043.1998.0016.00005>
- Cáceres A, Cruz S (2019) Edible seeds, leaves and flowers as Maya super foods: function and composition. *International Journal of Phytocosmetics and Natural Ingredients* 6 (1): 2-2. <https://doi.org/10.15171/ijpni.2019.02>
- Casas A, Vázquez MdC, Viveros JL, Caballero J (1996) Plant management among the Nahua and the Mixtec in the Balsas River Basin, Mexico: an ethnobotanical approach to the study of plant domestication. *Human Ecology* 24 (4): 455-478. <https://doi.org/10.1007/bf02168862>
- Centurión-Hidalgo D, Espinosa-Moreno J, Cruz-Lázaro EDI, Báez-Mendoza L, Sánchez-Ruiz BA, Pérez-Robles LdC (2019) Estacionalidad de los vegetales comercializados en los mercados públicos del estado de Tabasco. *Estudios Sociales. Revista de Alimentación Contemporánea y Desarrollo Regional* 29 (53). <https://doi.org/10.24836/es.v29i53.629>
- CEPAL (2018) Segundo informe anual sobre el progreso y los desafíos regionales de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe. URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/11362/43415>
- Chablé-Pascual R, Paloma-López D, Vázquez-Navarrete C, Ruíz-Rosado O, Mariaca-Méndez R, Ascencio-Rivera J (2015) Estructura, diversidad y uso de las especies en huertos familiares de la Chontalpa, Tabasco, México. *Ecosistemas y Recursos Agropecuarios* 2 (4): 23-39. <https://doi.org/10.24836/es.v29i53.629>
- Challenger A, Soberón J (2008) Los ecosistemas terrestres. In: Sarukhán J, et al. (Ed.) *Capital Natural de México, vol. I: Conocimiento Actual de la Biodiversidad*. CONABIO, México D.F., 87-108 pp.
- Chivenge P, Mabhaudhi T, Modi A, Mafongoya P (2015) The potential role of neglected and underutilised crop species as future crops under water scarce conditions in Sub-Saharan Africa. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 12 (6): 5685-5711. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph120605685>

- Christenhusz MM, Byng J (2016) The number of known plants species in the world and its annual increase. *Phytotaxa* 261 (3): 201-217. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.261.3.1>
- Collins W, Hawtin G (1999) Conserving and using crop plant biodiversity in agroecosystems. In: Collins W, Qualset C, CO (Eds) *Biodiversity in Agroecosystems*. CRC Press LLC, London, 215-236 pp. [ISBN 1-56670-290-9]. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781420049244.ch14>
- Córdoba y Ordóñez J (2004) La agricultura en México: un atlas en blanco y negro. *Investigaciones Geográficas* 53: 211-214.
- Corlett R (2016) Plant diversity in a changing world: status, trends, and conservation needs. *Plant Diversity* 38 (1): 10-16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pld.2016.01.001>
- Cruz M, López HdL (2018) El aprovechamiento de los productos de la naturaleza por los indígenas de Chicontepec, Veracruz. *Contextualizaciones Latinoamericanas* 18.
- Del Angel-Pérez AL, Mendoza M (2004) Totonac homegardens and natural resources in Veracruz, Mexico. *Agriculture and Human Values* 21 (4): 329-346. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-004-1219-9>
- Dop MC, Kefi F, Karous O, Verger EO, Bahrini A, Ghrabi Z, El Ati J, Kennedy G, Termote C (2020) Identification and frequency of consumption of wild edible plants over a year in Central Tunisia: a mixed-methods approach. *Public Health Nutrition* 23 (5): 782-794. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1368980019003409>
- FAO (2019) Informe anual 2018 America Latina y el Caribe. URL: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca4222es/ca4222es.pdf>
- Fedick S, De Lourdes Flores Delgadillo M, Sedov S, Rebolledo ES, Mayorga SP (2008) Adaptation of Maya homegardens by “container gardening” in limestone bedrock cavities. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 28 (2): 290-304. <https://doi.org/10.2993/0278-0771-28.2.290>
- Garn S, Leonard W (1989) What did our ancestors eat? *Nutrition Reviews* 47 (11): 337-345. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1753-4887.1989.tb02765.x>
- GBIF.org (2021) GBIF: The Global Biodiversity Information Facility. <https://www.gbif.org>. Accessed on: 2021-11-25.
- Gutiérrez-Santillán TV, Moreno-Fuentes Á, Sánchez-González A, Sánchez-Rojas G (2019) Knowledge and use of biocultural diversity by Nahua in the Huasteca region of Hidalgo, Mexico. *Ethnobiology and Conservation* <https://doi.org/10.15451/ec2019-06-8.07-1-31>
- Hernández L, Romo CG, Medrano FG (1991) Plantas útiles de Tamaulipas. *Anales del Instituto de Biología. Serie Botánica*. UNAM 62 (1): 1-38.
- Hijmans RJ, Phillips S, Leathwick J, Elith J (2017) Dismo: Species distribution modeling. *R Package Version 1. 1-4*. URL: <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dismo>.
- Iturriaga J (2018) Biodiversidad y diversidad cultural de México: una cocina históricamente nutritiva y sostenible. U. México, el origen y la evolución de la producción de alimentos y su impacto en los patrones de consumo. Ciudad de México: UNESCO México págs. 173-177.
- Jacob MCM, Araújo de Medeiros MF, Albuquerque UP (2020) Biodiverse food plants in the semiarid region of Brazil have unknown potential: a systematic review. *PLOS One* 15 (5). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230936>
- Jáuregui E, Soto C (1975) La vertiente del Golfo de México. Algunos aspectos fisiográficos y climáticos. *Investigaciones Geográficas* (6)37-45.

- Kang Y, Łuczaj Ł, Kang J, Zhang S (2013) Wild food plants and wild edible fungi in two valleys of the Qinling mountains (Shaanxi, central China). *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 9 (1): 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1746-4269-9-26>
- Lascurain M, Avendaño S, Amo Sd, Niembro A, et al. (2010) Guía de frutos silvestres comestibles en Veracruz. Fondo Sectorial para la Investigación, el Desarrollo y la Innovación Tecnológica Forestal. [ISBN 978-607-7579-19-9]
- López-Santiago A, López-Santiago M, Cunil-Flores J, Medina-Cuéllar S (2019) Valor socioeconómico de las plantas para una comunidad indígena Totonaca. *Interciencia* 44 (2): 94-100.
- Mapes C, Basurto F (2016) Biodiversity and edible plants of Mexico. In: Lira R, Casas A, Blancas J (Eds) *Ethnobotany of Mexico*. Springer, New York, NY, 83-131 pp. [ISBN 2365-7561]. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-6669-7>
- Mendoza-González G, Martínez ML, Lithgow D, Pérez-Maqueo O, Simonin P (2012) Land use change and its effects on the value of ecosystem services along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. *Ecological Economics* 82: 23-32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2012.07.018>
- Morrone J (2005) Hacia una síntesis biogeográfica de México. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* 76 (002): 207-252. <https://doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2005.002.303>
- Morrone J (2010) Fundamental biogeographic patterns across the Mexican transition zone: An evolutionary approach. *Ecography* 33 (2): 355-361. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0587.2010.06266.x>
- Narváez-Elizondo RE, González-Elizondo M, González-Elizondo MS, Tena-Flores JA, Castro-Castro A (2020) Edible ethnoflora of the southern Tepehuans of Durango, México. *Polibotánica* 50: 245-277. <https://doi.org/10.18387/polibotanica.50.15>
- Ozturk M, Hakeem KR, Ashraf M, Ahmad MS (2018) Global perspectives on underutilized crops. Springer, 448 pp. [ISBN 978-3-319-77776-4] <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-77776-4>
- Ramírez García AG, Montes Rentería R, Ramírez Miranda CA, Rodríguez Saucedo EN (2020) Plantas con valor de uso para la etnia Yaqui en Sonora, México. *Ra Ximhai* 16 (4): 159-184. <https://doi.org/10.35197/rx.16.04.2020.08.ar>
- R Core Team (2020) R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Version 4. Foundation for Statistical Computing: Vienna, Austria. URL: <https://www.r-project.org>
- Rooduijn B, Bongers F, van der Wal H (2018) Wild native trees in tropical homegardens of southeast Mexico: fostered by fragmentation, mediated by management. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 254: 149-161. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2017.10.015>
- Roullier C, Duputié A, Wennekes P, Benoit L, Fernández Bringas VM, Rossel G, Tay D, McKey D, Lebot V (2013) Disentangling the Origins of Cultivated Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.). *PLOS One* 8 (5). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0062707>
- Ruíz-Carrera V, Peña-López E, Lau-Vázquez S, Maldonado-Mares F, Ascencio-Rivera J, Guadarrama-Olivera M (2004) Macronutrientes de fitorrecursos alimenticios de especies aprovechadas por grupos étnicos en Tabasco, México. *Universidad y Ciencia* 1: 27-31.
- Sánchez-Mata MdC, Tardío J (Eds) (2016) *Mediterranean wild edible plants: ethnobotany and food composition tables*. Springer, 478 pp. [ISBN 978-1-4939-3327-3] <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-3329-7>

- Sánchez-Trinidad L (2017) Las flores en la cocina Veracruzana en cocina indígena y popular 75 Ed. Secretaría de Cultura. Dirección General de Culturas Populares, Indígenas y Urbanas [ISBN 978-607-745-787-9]
- Saruhkán J, Halfter G, Koleff P, González R, Carabias J, March I, et al. (2009) Capital natural de México. Síntesis: conocimiento actual, evaluación y perspectivas de sustentabilidad. CONABIO, México, D.F, 100 pp.
- Silva E, Lascurain M, Legarreta APd (2016) Cocina y biodiversidad en México. CONABIO. Biodiversitas 124: 1-7.
- Soto-Esparza M, Giddings-Berger L (2011) Clima. In: Cruz-Angón (Ed.) La biodiversidad de Veracruz: estudio de estado I.
- Soto M, Gama L, Gómez M (2001) Los climas cálidos subhúmedos del estado de Veracruz, México. Foresta Veracruzana 3 (2): 31-40.
- Steinberg M, Taylor M, Kinney K (2014) The El Cielo Biosphere Reserve: forest cover changes and conservation attitudes in an important neotropical region. The Professional Geographer 66 (3): 403-411. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00330124.2013.799994>
- Travieso-Bello A, Gómez R, Moreno-Casasola P (2006) Los cultivos, los pastizales y los acahuales. In: Moreno-Casasola P (Ed.) Entornos Veracruzanos: la costa de la Mancha. 576 pp. [ISBN ISBN 970-709-067-7].
- Ulian T, Diazgranados M, Pironon S, Padulosi S, Liu U, Davies L, Howes M, Borrell J, Ondo I, Pérez-Escobar O, Sharrock S, Ryan P, Hunter D, Lee M, Barstow C, Łuczaj Ł, Pieroni A, Cámara-Leret R, Noorani A, Mba C, Nono Womdim R, Mumjanov H, Antonelli A, Pritchard H, Mattana E (2020) Unlocking plant resources to support food security and promote sustainable agriculture. Plants, People, Planet 2 (5): 421-445. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ppp3.10145>

Supplementary materials

Suppl. material 1: Categories of use, plant organ utilised and management of native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico [doi](#)

Authors: Eva María Piedra-Malagón, Victoria Sosa, Diego F. Angulo, Milton Díaz-Toribio

Data type: binary data

Brief description: Categories of use (edibles, seasonings, packaging and multipurpose by category of use), plant organ utilised (root or bulb, stem, bark, wood or trunk, leaf, flowers, fruits, seed, resin or latex and multipurpose by plant organ utilised) and categories of management of native edible plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province. The information are encoded as presence = 1 and absence = 0.

[Download file](#) (43.91 kb)

Suppl. material 2: Geographical coordinates [doi](#)

Authors: Eva María Piedra-Malagón, Victoria Sosa, Diego F. Angulo, Milton Díaz-Toribio

Data type: occurrences

Brief description: Geographical coordinates of edible native plants in the Gulf of Mexico Province.

[Download file](#) (1.06 MB)

Suppl. material 3: Bibliographical sources [doi](#)

Authors: Eva María Piedra-Malagón, Victoria Sosa, Diego F. Angulo, Milton Díaz-Toribio

Data type: References

Brief description: List of bibliographical references used to build the database of native edible plants of Gulf of Mexico Province.

[Download file](#) (23.94 kb)