



UNIVERSIDAD DE QUINTANA ROO

**División de Estudios Internacionales y
Humanidades**

**AN ENGLISH-SPANISH GLOSSARY
OF EDIBLE TROPICAL FRUITS IN
THE YUCATAN PENINSULA**

**TRABAJO MONOGRÁFICO
Para obtener el Grado de
*Licenciado en Lengua Inglesa***

**PRESENTA
Leydi María Cahuich Moreno**

**SUPERVISORES:
Mtro. Alessio Zanier Visintin
Lic. Gabriel Lira Gutiérrez
Lic. Lázaro Magaña López**

Chetumal, Quintana Roo 2005

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Trabajo monográfico elaborado bajo la supervisión del comité y aprobado como requisito parcial, para obtener el grado de:

LICENCIADO EN LENGUA INGLESA

COMITÉ:

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alessio', written over a horizontal line.

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LIC. LÁZARO MAGAÑA LÓPEZ

Chetumal Quintana Roo, Diciembre de 2005.

An English-Spanish Glossary of Edible Tropical Fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula



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Trabajo Monográfico

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INTRODUCTION

The present study is about an English-Spanish glossary of edible tropical fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula. Yucatan, Quintana Roo and Campeche are the three states which make up the Yucatan Peninsula. The topic that will be developed in this paper is edible tropical fruits, which are considered as one of the basic kinds of food that all human beings need to eat for keeping their nervous and immune systems healthy, for fighting stress, for keeping a balanced diet, and even to retain the ageing process. Moreover, these types of fruits are regarded as important because they contain vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrates. What is more, this study will include the principal fruits which are grown in the Yucatan Peninsula so that they can be known by those university students, teachers and non educated people who are truly interested in eating nutritious foods. It is hoped that by bearing in mind all of the edible tropical fruits, many people will become aware of their health needs and the nutritional value of each fruit.

Mexico is located in the northern part of the American continent and it is adjacent to the east with the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; to the west with the Pacific Ocean; to the north with the United States; and to the south with Guatemala and Belize. The reader will

realize that Mexico is a tropical country with the specific natural features pertaining to these latitudes.¹

Yucatan is a state of the Mexican Republic located in the northern part of the Yucatan Peninsula. It is adjacent to the north with the Gulf of Mexico, to the east and southeast with the state of Quintana Roo, and to the southwest with Campeche.² Its physical geography is inserted inside the geomorphic region called the Yucatan platform. It has a tropical climate with rains in summer; there is a stretch along the coast that has a dry climate; such border is 35 kilometer wide and gets narrow towards the east until it disappears close to the border with Quintana Roo.³ The Yucatan ground is covered by forest mainly in its southern section, with abundant rain.⁴

Merida is the most important city in the peninsula, since it acts as a regional center where many activities are carried out, such as industrial, commercial, and financial activities. As regards the fruits of Yucatan, it is known that, due to its climate, Yucatan has a favorable soil apt to develop many kinds of native and introduced fruits, such as lemon, orange, sour orange, lime, grapefruit, mandarin and citron. Other fruits are grown there, like banana, tamarind, coconut, mango, melon, watermelon, Santo Domingo mamey, cashew nut and gooseberry.⁵ Related to the cultivation of fruit trees, Yucatan has a soil propitious to the

revenue-yielding production of different species, both native and brought from various parts of the world. There are signs which prove that the Mayan people have cultivated orchards in their fields or courtyards of their houses for centuries. Moreover, since the beginning of the Spanish Colonization, new fruits were introduced for cultivation, such as the star apple and the Santo Domingo mamey that came from the Antilles. The fruit regions of the state of Yucatan are south, east and west.⁶

Quintana Roo is a state that is adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico to the north, to the east to the Antilles sea, to the south to Belize and Guatemala, to the west to Campeche and to the northwest to Yucatan. Its climate is located in the intertropical zone of convergency and there are rains of around 1000 mm a year, with little altitude. The state is located in the area affected by those hurricanes which originated in the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.⁷

The state of Quintana Roo is rich in elements that form part of the Mayan culture. Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo were territories in which there were settlements of people who spoke the Maya language.⁸

Campeche has 173, 645 hectares and the ground is almost flat with small mountainous areas. Its climate is warm. Its production consists of henequen, maize, beans and fruits, though its main wealth is fishing.

There are vestiges, mainly lithic ones, which allow to infer the presence of human groups dating back to a thousand years before the Christian era.⁹

The Mayan classic splendor left wide and deep tracks in the Campeche area. Many centers flourished in Campeche and since they had different styles and geographic locations, they had been described by archeologists as the constituent parts of cultural units and subareas in the Mayan classic time. Thanks to the natives' work, several forms of agriculture and cattle exploitation began. Moreover, fruit cultivation, mainly of citrics, sugar cane plantations, tint wood exploitation, breeding of cows, oxen, horses, mules and poultry prospered.¹⁰

According to history, the use of fruits as food dates to the beginning of human existence. In the Bible, Adam yielded to temptation in the Garden of Eden and was persuaded by Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge about 6,000 years ago.¹¹

In this monographic study, the term *fruit* is understood as "an edible fruit helpful to maintain human beings healthy because it has vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrates" (English Dictionary by Geddes & Grosset) which most people serve raw at breakfast, and at other meals, as appetizers and dessert items. Botanically, a fruit is a ripened ovary of a female flower. This scientific definition covers both the succulent and

fleshy items that lay persons regard as fruits, and the nuts, which are usually encased in hard shells.¹²

The following information covers various types of fruits because the ovaries and seeds of the different flowers develop in different ways: the aggregate fruit that consists of many tiny seed-bearing fruits combined in a single mass, which develops from many ovaries of a single flower.¹³ The berry fruits are derived from a single ovary. They may contain one or more seeds.¹⁴ The banana is a berry which has lost its ability to develop seeds because growers have long propagated it vegetatively with the aim of getting rid of the seeds.¹⁵ Drupe consists of the single-seeded stone fruit that develops entirely from a single ovary.¹⁶ The false berry means a fruit with many seeds that results from the fusion of an ovary and a receptacle.¹⁷ Hesperidium is the citrus fruit which develops from a compound ovary into a many-seeded, multisectioned fruits enclosed in a tough, oily skin.¹⁸

Important fruits originated or were domesticated in the following places: in North America, fruits like blueberry, cherry, persimmon, elderberry, crabapple, cranberry, pawpaw, raspberry and strawberry; in Central America, fruits such as acerola, avocado, papaya, passion fruit, sapodilla and sapote; in South America, fruits like cherimoya, custard apple, guava, pineapple, soursop and strawberry; in the South Pacific,

islands, fruits such as banana, bread fruit, jackfruit, mangosteen, plantain and rambutan; in Europe, fruits like apple, blackberry, cherry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, medlar, plum, raspberry; In the West Indies, fruits such as acerola and grapefruit; in Africa, fruits like akee, cantaloupe, tamarind and watermelon; in the Middle East, fruits such as apple, cherry, date, fig, grape, mulberry, pear, pomegranate, raspberry and Seville orange; in Central Asia fruits like crabapple, gooseberry, medlar, quince and strawberry; in China fruits such as apricot, citron, crabapple jujube, kiwi fruit, kumquat, litchi, loquat, mulberry, nectarine, orange, peach, persimmon, plum and tangerine; and in South East Asia, fruits like citron and lemon.¹⁹

Talking about the nutritional values of fruits, it is known that fruits are high in water content. However, most fruits are fair to excellent sources of calories, fiber, various essential macrominerals and microminerals, vitamins, y vitaminlike factors.²⁰

Fruits play an important role in the human diet mainly because their composition is different from that of the food that has vegetal or animal origins. Fruits constitute a group of essential food to keep a well-balanced human diet, especially because fruits offer fiber and vitamins. The wide diversity of species with its different organoleptic properties and the several forms to prepare them make them products of great acceptance by consumers. It is said that the fruit that has fiber makes

the ingestion of this type of food recommendable to relieve chronic constipation. Also, it provides a matrix that is not digestible and that stimulates the intestinal activity and helps to keep the intestinal muscles in shape. It is known that a great part of the fiber of the fruits with pits gets lost if they are peeled, and so it is better not to pare them.²¹

Fruits give the diet a very important proportion of vitamins A and C. In general, there is a gradient of the content of vitamin C from the skin of the fruit, that is the richer part in this vitamin, until the pulpy portion next to the pit. The content in the vitamin C of the skin of the fruit is from 3 to 5 times higher than the pulp. In some fruits, there are vitamins of group B, such as biotina and pantothenic.²²

Vegetables, greens and fruits are the best food that contribute to the regulating function of the organism, principally due to the contribution of minerals and vitamins and because they give the organism the water that it needs.²³

The easy consumption, good taste and nutritious value of the fresh tropical fruits are important characteristics that form part of this food. Therefore, tropical fruits cultivation is considered as an essential economic sector that is developing with great speed. Fortunately, the tropical fruits have acquired a good popularity, and, as a consequence, it has made the fruits become an essential complement of food. It is calculated that there are 500 fruit species in the world that grow in

temperate, tropical and subtropical zones. According to some experts, there are approximately 3000 types of edible tropical fruits in the tropical zones over the world.²⁴

It is required to gauge the knowledge, attitudes and food practices of several regions because the fruits form part of an education plan related to nutrition. It is true that the human being is able to enjoy the odors, colors, textures and tastes of fruits.²⁵

In this study it is essential to explain about the food which contains vitamins and minerals; the combustion and work food which consists of fats and carbohydrates and the reparation and construction food which has proteins since by means of it everybody will understand why the topic of edible tropical fruits is presented here.²⁶

Everybody eats different food, but maybe a person does not know that everything we eat only contains five types of nutrients which are: carbohydrates, fats, proteins, mineral salts and vitamins. Carbohydrates and fats are energetic foods and provide most of the energy in diets of almost all people.²⁷

Not everybody may know that the main and essential elements are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, sulphur, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, chlorine, magnesium, iron, zinc, manganese, fluorine and iodine and that the majority of these elements are of mineral origin

and what the body does is to get them from the food. Moreover, vitamins are chemical substances that make the organism reinforce its functions. There are six classes of vitamins: A of growth, B of nourishment, C of cold chills, D of bones, E of reproduction, and P of anemia.²⁸

It is essential to know how to eat fruit because, for instance, fruit cocktails irritate the stomach due to bad combinations. For that reason, fruits must not be mixed just like that, but in an orderly way according to the type of fruit.²⁹ It is important to mention that there are three types of fruits: sweet (such as banana, dried or fresh fig, mamey, sapota, sapodilla), acid (such as orange, lime, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin, pineapple) and subacid (such as papaya, mango, hug plum, custard apple). Therefore, the ideal is eating acid fruits in the morning and sweet ones in the evening.³⁰

It is easy to know if someone eats enough energetic food to supply oneself of fuel, since while there is food one can eat it to satisfy his or her hunger, and finally it will mean that one has satisfied his or her organic necessities. But it is not very simple to make sure that one has consumed enough quantity of vitamin B, since one does not have the instinct that guides him or her to choose the appropriate or inappropriate food. It is possible to satisfy the appetite and to be lacking in vitamins anyway.

Therefore, it is meaningful to be conscious of the nutritional value of food.³¹

The simpler sugar used directly by the muscles is the glucose or dextrose. It is found in fruits and is called grape sugar. There is another simple sugar called fructose or fruit sugar. It is found together with the glucose in many fruits and the body transforms this sugar into glucose.³²

To have vitality means to be active and energetic. In order to produce energy to live, the neurons, the muscular cells and all the body tissues need oxygen as well as nourishing substances.³³

Life is based on food oxidation and for that reason it should be an efficient system that provides the body tissues with enough oxygen. Blood gives oxygen to cells and tissues, so any fault in the circulatory system can seriously affect the functioning and the vitality of the body.³⁴

Vitamin C is necessary because it makes the bloodstream absorb the iron of food. Raw fruits and greens are always richer in vitamin C than after cooking them: quick and short time heating is less destructive than slow and long heating.³⁵

Normally people eat any kind of food, but not nutrients. A nutrient is understood by its functions and sources as well as by the quantities that are needed to provide the formation of the body with energy and materials. The choice of food depends on conscious and unconscious

factors. The choice is the result of the interaction of factors, such as habit, cost, taste, taboo, class, station, storage, availability and easiness of preparation. In order to do a right selection of food, it is important to know its composition so that they can be evaluated by calculating the proportion of the daily rations of different nutrients that give an average portion.³⁶

The body is constituted by an osseous structure, a skeleton recovered of flesh. The skeleton is principally composed of phosphate of calcium, and the flesh, of protein. Therefore, the diet should include proteins, calcium and phosphorus.³⁷

It is obvious that at the age of growing, the muscles and bones increase their size and the person should consume food that provides him with the necessary substances to form them. In the adult body, there is also a continuous process of renovation, in which the body constantly throws out certain tissues and substitutes them with new tissues.³⁸

All living tissues of vegetables and animals include proteins, that differ from fats and carbohydrates because they contain nitrogen.³⁹

Three nutrients are necessary to form bones: calcium, phosphate and vitamin D. Some dietetic factors help to absorb calcium from the food, as the proteins and the organic acids of fruits and greens. Most fruits and greens include an average of 85-90 % of water, 1-2 % of

proteins and 2-4 % of carbohydrates, such as starch and sugar. The rest of the solid content is cellulose that can not be consumed, but is useful because it provides the food with volume and stimulates the intestinal muscles, which prevent constipation. Almost all greens and fruits are bad sources of protein, fat, iron and calcium.⁴⁰

Nature offers the essential and suitable food to the human being in order to maintain a good health. Talking about fruits, they are in charge of keeping the organs in good conditions and also of curing most of the illnesses that people tend to suffer nowadays.⁴¹

The fruit is meaningful and miraculous since by means of sun and rain it has ripened to have healthy substances that all human beings need.⁴²

The theme of vitamins is indispensable because one should understand that it is better to choose a moderate and regular consumption of fruits, so that one does not fall into hypervitaminosis. In all there are approximately two dozens of vitamins, but only 6 are very interesting and practical.⁴³

Vitamin A is found in yellow, oleaginous and dried fruits such as lemons, oranges and apricots. Its action consists of regularizing the hypophisiary mechanisms and the sexual hormones, and of strengthening

bones, cartilages, blood streams, hair and eyelashes. The lack of this vitamin causes malnutrition, loss of weight, deficiency of hypophysis, of thyroids or genitals and diminution of vision.⁴⁴

Vitamin B (complex B¹, B², B⁵, B⁶, B¹² and follicle acid) can be found in dates or in dried or green fruits. This vitamin is necessary to release the energy of food, that is to say the body cannot use the energy of food without vitamin B. This vitamin complex should keep the nervous balance and help the normalization of the nutritious means. The lack of it provokes nervous perturbances, leucorrhoeas, eczemas and constipation.⁴⁵

Vitamins B¹, B² and nicotinic acid are essential to release the food energy. The nicotinic acid present in vitamin B takes part in the metabolism of carbohydrates. For the average adult who works lightly, it is advisable a daily dose of 1.8 mg. Also, vitamin B¹ or thiamine helps glucose oxidize into the cells of the body. Normally glucose completely changes into carbon dioxide and water, releasing energy. In addition, vitamin B² takes part in the oxidation of glucose in cells. Therefore, the necessary quantity is proportional to the quantity of carbohydrates that are consumed by the average adult. The recommendable quantity is 1.5 mg. per day.⁴⁶

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is present in lemons, oranges, mandarins and in the external parts of fresh fruits. The lack of this vitamin exposes one to tuberculosis, intraarticular hemorrhages, illnesses of teeth, alimentary canal and bones and also propitiates cellulitis.⁴⁷

Vitamin K is antihemorrhagic and antidiarrheic, and is found in oranges.⁴⁸

Arsenic forms white and red corpuscles, and the lack of it makes one suffer from tuberculosis and anemia.⁴⁹

Bromine helps one to sleep well and have a controlled nervous system.⁵⁰

Calcium favors the formation of bones, blood and the gray substance of brain.⁵¹

Chlorine helps to form teeth and tendons.⁵²

Iron causes renovation of blood, combats anemia, alterations of growth, chlorosis and asthenia. It is very important that all diets include food rich in iron.⁵³

Fluorine perfects thyroids and cell changes, relieves the congestion of lymphatic ganglions and combats goiter, tuberculosis, lymphatism, bronchitis and fatness.⁵⁴

Magnesium edifies the skeleton and humors, regenerates the fibrous substance of nerves, fights against cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and neurosis.⁵⁵

Manganese keeps liver, ligaments, skin, kidneys and hypophysis in good conditions.⁵⁶

Phosphorus calcifies bones and forms blood and nervous cells.⁵⁷

Potassium salt is good for muscles glands and corpuscles of blood. Also, it purifies the alimentary canal and intestines.⁵⁸

Silica is in the skin of the fruit. It edifies bones, teeth, tendons and consolidates skin, hair, nail and viscera.⁵⁹

Sodium helps the formation of humor, cartilages, digestion and assimilation.⁶⁰

Sodium salt cleans the alimentary canal and intestines.⁶¹

Sulphur assimilates calcium and helps the formation of teeth, bones and tendons.⁶²

Zinc is good for the functioning of testicles, activity of vitamins and formation of blood.⁶³

Thanks the methods of chemical analysis, it has been proved that in fruits, cereals, legumes and vegetables there are nutrients and two compounds which are not present in the foods of the animal origin.⁶⁴

JUSTIFICATION

The justification should be very brief and has the purpose of making clear why it is important to compile this monography.

The reader will ask himself about the choice of the topic, and perhaps he will also wonder why it has been a glossary of fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula. Indeed, what the reader will not guess is that the present researcher decided to choose this interesting topic because in Yucatan exist many fruits, which people do not know. Moreover, there are many human beings who do not eat at least one fruit a day, and so what the present researcher wants is to make people conscious that it is time for them to take care of themselves, since all fruits are rich in vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrates, and, most important, they are the best food for keeping us healthy.

The working title "English-Spanish Glossary of Edible Tropical Fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula" makes us think of the three states which form this peninsula: Yucatan, Campeche and Quintana Roo, and the types of fruits which are grown in their territories.

The purpose of this serious scholarly research is to create an English-Spanish glossary that could be useful for teachers and students of the University of Quintana Roo and of the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario, and for those researchers who are interested in knowing

more about fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula. These two institutes are mentioned in this paper because this glossary is focused on both fields: English and agriculture.

First, university students and English teachers of the English Language Degree Program at the University of Quintana Roo should know the names of edible tropical fruits in English and Spanish because through them they can become aware of their health and of the nutritional value of each fruit. They will also learn the scientific names of each fruit, the varieties of some fruits, and recognize that this paper is in line with the perspectives and the research strategies of the University.

Second, students and teachers of the Agricultural Engineering Program at the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario would benefit from having access to this bilingual glossary, since it will help them to learn how the edible tropical fruits are called in both languages. It is thought that this analysis will be very beneficial for people of this institute, especially if they are active in the agriculture field. The scientific, Spanish and English terms will represent valuable information for them.

Third, researchers of any field would find this type of glossary very helpful because it will especially focus on the Yucatan Peninsula and on essential fruits which all human beings need for keeping a normal and

balanced diet, for their nervous system, immune system, for fighting stress and even to retain the ageing process.

Finally, this research will be a unique bilingual glossary that provides the essential information related to the edible tropical fruits which grow in the Yucatan Peninsula, and which would make students, teachers and researchers pay attention to their health and to nutritious fruits. Owing to this analysis, this is a monography with an important content, and it is hoped that students, teachers and non- educated people can take advantage of all the information herein included.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives are essential for all kinds of studies that a researcher wants to initiate because they express the purpose of the investigation. At the same time, objectives become the principal points of reference that will guide the development of the study.

Objectives also involve scope and limitations of the paper, and in this way they help make the efforts go in the same direction.

Objectives should be put down clearly without using ambiguous terms, in order to avoid deviations. The researcher should present objectives which are not difficult to understand.

Before starting this glossary, it is outstanding to point out that the objectives were planned previously in order to offer students and teachers a good research and an excellent work. Thanks to the objectives, which are clearly developed along this paper, the researcher could investigate the essential information, find the books which focused on the topic, interview professional researchers about fruits, and learn to carry out a professional monographic study.

Thinking about the students' needs, this monography provides a bilingual glossary in which the students will find the main edible tropical fruits growing in the Yucatan Peninsula both in Spanish and in English. Teachers will also be glad to have access to this special work, since by means of it they will recognize the 200 hundred edible

tropical fruits which are well known in the Yucatan Peninsula. Students and teachers are the important readers who will see this professional study, but this does not indicate that the present researcher has only thought of them. This paper has been written thinking about everybody who needs this kind of information and wants to learn about the fruits that exist in the Yucatan Peninsula, and especially about the nutritional value of each fruit.

Students and teachers will learn that the edible tropical fruits will help them maintain a healthy and balanced diet because these types of fruits are rich in vitamins, proteins or minerals, which the nervous and immune systems need. It is sure that students, teachers and other non-educated people will be glad in reading this analysis, since the information specifies the value of each fruit in all its aspects. Definitely this glossary will open the mind of each person in order to gain more knowledge about edible tropical fruits.

It is important to take into consideration that this glossary has been done with care and patience since it provides specific and detailed information about the three states that form the Yucatan Peninsula. As this work is done principally for society, the researcher will love to make the reader learn well about these edible tropical fruits.

It is worth saying that this work wants to make teachers and students of the Agricultural Engineering Program and of the English Language Degree Program realize that both fields are interesting and related to this useful bilingual work. Even if some students and teachers of the Agriculture Engineering Program do not know English, it does not mean that they cannot learn it. This glossary is a significant tool, since through it they will learn the English names of fruits, and, in addition, the unknown names of fruits in Spanish and the scientific names of each fruit. With respect to students and teachers of the University of Quintana Roo, this glossary will help them to clarify their doubts about some fruits in English.

In addition, this glossary does not pretend to be read just by students and teachers from Chetumal city. On the contrary, it is hoped that everybody, not only translators, researchers and non-educated people, can take a look at this valuable monographic study, and in this way increase their knowledge in relation with the content of this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I chiefly want to thank my mother *Leydi María Moreno Ucán* because she always encouraged me to finish my major and blessed me when I decided to carry out my monographic study so that I could get my professional degree.

To my teacher, the principal supervisor, *Alessio Zanier Visintin* of the University of Quintana Roo. I am really grateful to him for having guided me in my monographic study. I will never forget how patient he was in planning, organizing, correcting and advising me when I needed.

To my adviser, professor *Gabriel Lira Gutiérrez*, I would like to thank him for having found time to check my monographic study and for being part of this supervising committee.

To my adviser, professor *Lázaro Magaña López*, I thank him too for giving me his kind help in this scholarly work.

My best acknowledgements are specially for my teacher *Raúl Humberto Mirabete*, an engineer of the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario who gently assisted me in looking for the edible tropical fruits of the Yucatan Peninsula, and who also provided me with enough bibliographic materials.

I would like to thank el Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), the Rojo Gómez Public Library, the University of Quintana Roo and the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario #16 for allowing me to use their services and bibliographic materials.

Finally, I really ask God many blessings for all people who gave me economic support and for those in my family who motivated me to compile this monographic study.

METHODOLOGY

The present researcher decided to write a glossary about edible tropical fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula because she suffered from constipation, and then, thanks to the nutritional value of edible fruits, she has learnt that they are the main food used to cure this upset which many people are suffering nowadays. After choosing this theme, the researcher had to make sure of having enough bibliography so that she could be ready to begin investigating, reading the materials she needed about her project.

The "Research Proposal" was the first work the researcher did in order to present her working title. In this paper she included several parts, such as General Information (researcher's name, student identification number and general line of research), Thesis Proposal (working title, final product, projected length and brief explanation of the topic), Justification of the Topic, Original Contributions of the Proposed Thesis, Hypothesis of the Proposed Thesis and Limitations of this Project's Scope, Research Activities and Methodology, Print and Media Resources and other Sources of Information, Procedures and Projected Dates for Task Completion, and finally the Working Bibliography. After the researcher presented this paper to the Humanities Department, she started working on her glossary since the title had been accepted. She did each part of her glossary following the sequence of a thesis structure (introduction,

objectives and justification, methodology, project realization, analysis and conclusions).

The researcher found information about edible fruits on the web, in English and Spanish books, with expert engineers, in magazines, and in bilingual and monolingual dictionaries.

The University of Quintana Roo was the first institution where the researcher found English and Spanish books, of which some of them were very helpful. Moreover, all the monolingual and bilingual dictionaries helped her a lot in translating from English to Spanish and Spanish to English. In addition, there were some people who gently gave her a lot of support. For instance, professor Lidia Peraza is a biologist who cordially provided the researcher with useful books. Professor Alessio Zannier Visintin is the principal supervisor who was in charge of checking her study. He read her work, wrote down some suggestions, corrected her grammatical errors and gave her back her work in order to rewrite it. It is worth saying that there were two other teachers in the English Language Degree Program who were ready to help her in her monographic study, professors Lázaro Magaña and Gabriel Lira. These two teachers joined the principal supervisor in order to make her work clear, correct and concise so that any reader could understand what the researcher wanted to communicate by writing. She wants to express that professor

Lázaro Magaña also focused on checking the translation part of the fruit terms and was in charge of looking for a biologist who could examine the scientific names. Besides, professor Gabriel Lira was revising the Spanish part of the fruit terms in order to eliminate grammatical errors.

El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR) was the second institution where the researcher really found a lot of information. Fortunately, most books were in English, and this facilitated her work. In this institution, there was a biologist: professor Odilón Sánchez Sánchez who lent her some valuable books from the herbarium and gave her some web addresses to find more information about edible fruits. Something important that this biologist emphasized is that there are many edible fruits in the Yucatan Peninsula which are local, that is, some fruits are only known in this Yucatan region, for that reason, there were some edible fruits which the researcher found, but she could not include in her glossary because they do not have English names.

The Rojo Gómez Public Library in Chetumal city was the third institution where the researcher used the computer and internet service for free. Thanks the internet service she could continue working on her monographic study and find helpful addresses such as:

<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/pfnm2/indices/indices.htm>,

<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/botany/projects/cpd/ma/table35.htm>

<http://darnis.inbio.ac.cr/Fmpro?-Db=Ub/pub.fp3&-lay=WebAll&Format=/ubi/detail.html&-Op=bw&id=1359&-Find>

The library of the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario was another place where the researcher found magazines, dictionaries and, what is most important, an engineer who knows about her theme. He is professor Raúl Humberto Mirabete, a person who patiently gave her suggestions when she needed them and also lent her many important books. The researcher interviewed him several times in order to put together the edible fruits terms little by little. Something important is that most of the bibliography herein included was provided by this engineer with whom she worked efficiently.

In order to compile this paper, the researcher used many English and Spanish books, some of them with valuable information and others with interesting collateral information. During the course of her monographic study, she frequently used some books since they contained the majority of the information required in her glossary. The books she used most are the following: *Frutas y nueces para el trópico* by William C. Kennard and Harold F. Winters; *Catálogo de nombres vulgares y científicos de plantas mexicanas* by Maximino Martínez; *Cultivo y mejoramiento de plantas tropicales y subtropicales* by J.J. Ochse et al.; *Citricultura moderna* by Jorge Palacios; *El aguacate* by Francisco Carvalho; *Etnoflora*

yucatenense by J. Alberto Arellano Rodríguez et al.; *The concise encyclopedia of foods and nutrition* by M. E. Ensminger et al.; *Listado florístico de la península de Yucatán* by Rafael Durán et al., and *Comprehensive index to the flora of Guatemala* by Terua P. Williams.

Finally, what the researcher feels rewarding was investigating in many books (some were helpful and others not), interviewing several people (teachers at the University of Quintana Roo, engineers at the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario and biologists at Colegio de la Frontera Sur) who sometimes devoted time to help her. Finding information on the web and rewriting the papers that the supervisor gave back to the researcher were the two most time-consuming activities the researcher had to carry out, together with the final formal revision of this monography.

USER GUIDE

How to use this glossary

1. In order to find a term in English, firstly you need to go to the English Quick Reference Guide on page 73 at the end of this book. The English terms are formed in an alphabetical order so that the reader can have an easier search. Then, following each term you will find a page number.
2. Next, find the page in the main text where the page number is. The Spanish term is on the right of this page. The equivalent English term and definition are on the left of this page.
3. In order to locate a term in Spanish, check the Spanish index on page 61 at the end of this book and then follow the same procedure used to find a term in English.

Como usar este glosario

1. Para encontrar un término en inglés, primeramente necesita ir al índice en inglés que inicia en la página 73 al final del libro. Los términos en inglés están ordenados en un orden alfabético, esto es para que el usuario tenga una búsqueda más fácil. Por lo tanto, después de cada término usted encontrará un número de página.
2. Posteriormente encuentre la página del texto principal donde esta el número de página. El término en español se encuentra a la derecha de la página. El término equivalente en inglés y su definición están a la izquierda.
3. Para encontrar un término en español, revise el índice en español en la página 61 al final del libro y de esta manera siga el mismo procedimiento para encontrar un término en inglés.

ESPAÑOL/ SPANISH	INGLÉS/ ENGLISH	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO/ SCIENTIFIC NAME
A		
<p>Aceituna colorada</p> <p>Fruto oblongo, rojizo oscuro o morado y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Wild pigeon plum</p> <p>It is oblong, dark reddish or purple and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Hirtella racemosa Lam.</p>
<p>Aguacate</p> <p>Fruto ovoide y grande. La pulpa es una fuente de energía, proteínas, vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Avocado</p> <p>It is ovoid and big. Its pulp is a font of energy, proteins, vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Choquette</p> <p>Fruto ovoide, grande y verde. La pulpa es espesa, amarilla y rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Choquette avocado</p> <p>It is ovoid, big and green. The pulp is thick, yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Booth no. 7</p> <p>Fruto ovoide, mediano, verde y grueso. La pulpa es amarilla y rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Booth no. 7 avocado</p> <p>It is ovoid, medium-sized, green and thick. The pulp is yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Booth no. 8</p> <p>Fruto ovoide, pequeño y verde. La pulpa es color crema y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Booth no. 8 avocado</p> <p>It is ovoid, small and green. The pulp is cream-colored and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Hall</p> <p>Fruto rugoso y verde. La pulpa es amarilla y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Hall avocado</p> <p>It is rough and green. The pulp is yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Hickson</p> <p>Fruto ovoide, mediano, verde y grueso. La pulpa es amarilla y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Hickson avocado</p> <p>It is ovoid, medium-sized, green and thick. The pulp is yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>

<p>Aguacate Lula</p> <p>Fruto liso y verde. La pulpa es amarilla verdosa y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Lula avocado</p> <p>It is smooth and green. The pulp is greenish yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Monroe</p> <p>Fruto grande, ovoide y verde. La pulpa es amarilla y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Monroe avocado</p> <p>It is big, ovoid and green. The pulp is yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Nabal</p> <p>Fruto redondo, mediano, liso y verde. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Nabal avocado</p> <p>It is round, medium-sized, smooth and green. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Pollock</p> <p>Fruto grande, liso y verde. La pulpa es amarilla y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Pollock avocado</p> <p>It is big, smooth and green. The pulp is yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Rincón</p> <p>Fruto verde y mediano. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Rincon avocado</p> <p>It is green and medium-sized. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Taylor</p> <p>Fruto ovoide y pequeño. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Taylor avocado</p> <p>It is ovoid and small. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Tonnage</p> <p>Fruto grande y verde. La pulpa es amarilla pálida y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Tonnage avocado</p> <p>It is big and green. The pulp is pale yellow and is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>
<p>Aguacate Waldin</p> <p>Fruto pequeño, ovoide, liso y amarillo verdoso. La pulpa es rica en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Waldin avocado</p> <p>It is small, ovoid, smooth and greenish yellow. The pulp is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Persea americana Mill.</p>

Almendra Fruto ovoide y verde amarillento. La pulpa es carnososa y rica en vitaminas y minerales.	Tropical almond It is ovoid and yellowish green. The pulp is fleshy and is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
Almendra de río Fruto ovoide y verdoso. Es rico vitaminas y minerales.	Indian almond It is ovoid and greenish. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Bucida buceras</i> L.
Anona colorada Fruto ovoide y café. La pulpa es jugosa, suave, blanca y dulce.	Bullock's heart It is ovoid and light brown. The pulp is juicy, soft, white and sweet.	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.
Anona blanca Fruto ovoide, jugoso y dulce. La pulpa es blanca amarillenta, jugosa y dulce.	Sweet sop It is ovoid, juicy and sweet. The pulp is yellowish white, juicy and sweet.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.
Anona del monte Fruto de pulpa suave, agri dulce y es rica en vitaminas y minerales.	Poshte The pulp is soft, bittersweet and is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Annona scleroderma</i> Saff.
Anona silvestre Fruto ovoide y amarillo. La pulpa es jugosa y agri dulce.	Pond apple It is ovoid and yellow. The pulp is juicy and bittersweet.	<i>Annona glabra</i> L.
Anón cimarrón Fruto verdoso y carnososo. La pulpa es suave, jugosa y dulce.	Wild sweet sop It is greenish and fleshy. The pulp is soft, juicy and sweet.	<i>Rollinia mucosa</i> (Jacq.) Baill.
Anonilla Fruto globoso, ácido y jugoso.	Anonillo It is globose, acid and juicy.	<i>Rollinia jimenezii</i> Saff.
Anonita Fruto ovoide, agregado indehiscente y pubescente.	Churumuyo It is ovoid, aggregate, indehiscent and pubescent.	<i>Rollinia rensoniana</i> Standl.

C

Cabeza de negro	Soncoya	<i>Annona purpurea</i> Moc & Sessé
Fruto ovoide y mediano. La pulpa es anaranjada y fibrosa.	It is ovoid and medium-sized. The pulp is orange and fibrous.	
Cacao blanco	Tiger cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.
Fruto amarillo y pequeño. La pulpa es blanca, mucilaginosa, subácida y dulce.	It is yellow and small. The pulp is white, mucilaginous, subacid and sweet.	
Caimito	Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.
El fruto es una baya mediana y carnosa. La pulpa es blanca y dulce.	It is a fleshy and medium berry. The pulp is white and sweet.	
Caimito	Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> L. var. de <i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> Brand.
Fruto mediano carnoso, dulce y jugoso.	It is medium-sized, fleshy, sweet and juicy	
Caimito silvestre	Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> Brand. ex Standl.
El fruto es una baya mediana, carnosa, naranja y dulce.	It is a medium-sized, fleshy, orange and sweet berry.	
Canistel	Eggfruit	<i>Lucuma nervosa</i> A. DC.
Fruto amarillo naranja y su pulpa es dulce.	It is yellow-orange and has a sweet pulp.	
Caña de azúcar	Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.
El fruto es un tallo jugoso y dulce que se come fresco.	It is a juicy and sweet stalk that is eaten fresh.	
Capulín	Capulin cherry	<i>Ficus padifolia</i> H.B.K.
Fruto redondo, verde o rojo y la pulpa es dulce y jugosa.	It is round, green or red and the pulp is sweet and juicy.	
Capulín	Capulin cherry	<i>Prunus capuli</i> Cav.
Fruto redondo y con la pulpa dulce y jugosa.	It is round and the pulp is sweet and juicy.	

Capulín blanco Fruto redondo, amarillo o rojo y la pulpa es dulce y jugosa.	Capulin It is round, yellow or red and the pulp is sweet and juicy.	Muntingia calabura L.
Capulín cimarron Fruto redondo y rojo que tiene una pulpa dulce y jugosa.	Capulin It is round and red and the pulp is sweet and juicy.	Ehretia tinifolia L.
Carambola Fruto dulce y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Star fruit It is sweet and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Averrhoa carambola L.
Chicozapote Fruto redondo, delgado y grisáceo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Sapodilla It is round, thin and grayish. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Achras zapota L.
Chirimoya Fruto subácido y blanco cremoso. Es fuente de vitaminas y minerales.	Chirimoya It is subacid and creamy white. It is a font of vitamins and minerals.	Annona cherimola Mill.
Chirimoya de dedos impresos Fruto subgloboso, dulce, jugoso y es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Chirimoya It is subglobose, sweet, juicy and is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Annona cherimola Mill.
Chirimoya lisa Fruto ovoide y amarillo. La pulpa es jugosa y agridulce.	Chirimoya It is ovoid and yellow. The pulp is juicy and bittersweet.	Annona cherimola Mill
Chirimoya tuberculada Fruto globoso, dulce, jugoso y rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Chirimoya It is globose, sweet, juicy and is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Annona cherimola Mill.
Chirimoya umbonada Fruto oblongo, grueso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Chirimoya It is oblong, thick and acid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Annona cherimola Mill.

Cereza Fruto redondo y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Barbados cherry It is round and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Malpighia emarginata DC.
Cidra Fruto globoso, grueso y blanco. La pulpa es amarillo verdoso, ácido y fragante.	Citron It is globose, thick and white. The pulp is greenish yellow, acid and fragrant.	Citrus medica L.
Cidra limón Fruto ovoide, grueso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Lemon citron It is ovoid, thick and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus medica L.
Ciruella amarilla Fruto ovoide, amarillo, jugoso y subácido.	Hog plum It is ovoid, yellow, juicy and subacid.	Spondias mombin L.
Ciruella amarilla Fruto liso, trasovado, jugoso y subácido.	Yellow mombin It is smooth, obovate, juicy and subacid.	Spondias purpurea var. Lutea Hort.
Ciruella dulce Fruto redondo, amarillo, jugoso y agridulce. Es fuente de vitaminas y minerales.	Otaheite apple It is round, yellow, juicy and bittersweet. It is a font of vitamins and minerals.	Spondias cytherea Sonn.
Ciruella gobernadora Fruto oblongo, rojo anaranjado y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Indian jujube It is oblong, red-orange and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Zizyphus jujuba (L.) Lam.
Ciruella roja Fruto ovoide, rojo oscuro, jugoso y subácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Red mombin It is ovoid, dark red, juicy and subacid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Spondias purpurea L.
Coco Fruto ovoide y grande. La carne y el agua son ricas fuentes de vitaminas y minerales.	Coconut It is ovoid and big. The flesh and water are rich in vitamins and minerals.	Cocos nucifera L.

Cocoyol Fruto ovoide y pequeño. It is rich in vitamins.	Coyol It is ovoid and small. It is rich in vitamins.	Acrocomia mexicana Karw. ex. Mart.
Cocoyol real Fruto ovoide y pequeño. Es rico en vitaminas.	Coyol It is ovoid and small. It is rich in vitamins.	Scheelea liebmannii Becc.
F		
Fruto del pan Fruto ovoide, grande y amarillo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Breadfruit It is ovoid, big and yellow. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg
G		
Granada Fruto globular y jugoso. Es fuente de vitaminas y minerales.	Pomegranate It is globular and juicy. It is a font of vitamins and minerals.	Punica granatum L.
Granadilla Fruto globular y mediano. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Granadilla It is globular and medium-sized. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Maytenus phyllantoides Benth.
Granadilla Fruto globular, mediano y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Sweet cup It is globular, medium-sized and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Passiflora maliformis L.
Granadilla amarilla Fruto elipsoidal, amarillo y suave. La pulpa es jugosa y subácida.	Yellow granadilla It is ellipsoidal, yellow and soft. The pulp is juicy and subacid.	Passiflora laurifolia L.
Granadilla dulce Fruto ovoide y mediano. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Sweet granadilla It is ovoid and medium-sized. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Passiflora ligularis Juss.

Granadilla gigante Fruto ovoide, amarillo, dulce y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Giant granadilla It is ovoid, yellow, sweet and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> L.
Granadilla morada Fruto globular y liso. Es rico en proteínas, minerales y vitaminas.	Purple-fruited granadilla It is globular and smooth. It is rich in proteins, minerals and vitamins.	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims
Grosella Fruto verde pálido y subácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Otaheite gooseberry It is pale green and subacid. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels
Guácimo Fruto ovoide, dulce y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Bastard cedar It is ovoid, sweet and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.
Guamá Fruto verde en forma de vaina. La pulpa es blanca y dulce y es rica en vitaminas.	Sackysac inga It is a green pod. The pulp is white and sweet and is rich in vitamins.	<i>Inga laurina</i> (Sw.) Willd.
Guanábana Fruto mediano, subácido y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Soursop It is medium-sized, subacid and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.
Guanábana cimarrona Fruto pequeño, globoso y amarillo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Mountain soursop It is small, globose and yellow. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Annona montana</i> Macfad.
Guaya Fruto elíptico y pubescente. Es rico en vitaminas.	Yellow genip It is elliptic and pubescent. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Talisia olivaeformis</i> (H.B.K.) Radlk.
Guaya cubana Fruto grande y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Coloc It is big and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Talisia floresii</i> Standl.

Guayaba Fruto mediano, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Guava It is medium-sized, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Psidium guajava L.
Guayaba fresa Fruto mediano, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Strawberry guava It is medium-sized, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Psidium cattleianum Sabine
H		
Higo Fruto pequeño y rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Fig It is small and is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Ficus carica L.
I		
Icaco Fruto grande, globoso, cremoso, carnosos, jugoso y dulce.	Cocoplum It is big, globose, creamy, fleshy, juicy and sweet.	Chrysobalanus icaco L.
Ilama Fruto rosado, subácido y cremoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Ilama It is pink, subacid and creamy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Annona diversifolia Saff.
J		
Jaca Fruto mediano, jugoso y agri dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Jack fruit It is medium-sized, juicy and bittersweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Jicama Fruto en forma de raíz voluminosa, blanquecina y jugosa. Es rico en vitaminas.	Jicama It is a voluminous, whitish and juicy root. It is rich in vitamins.	Pachyrrhizus erosus Urban
Jicama de agua Fruto en forma raíz voluminosa, blanquecina y jugosa. Es rico en vitaminas.	Jicama It is a voluminous, whitish and juicy root. It is rich in vitamins.	Pachyrrhizus erosus Urban var. Palmatilobus (DC.) R. T. Clausen

K

Kaki Fruto globoso, verde amarillento y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Kaki It is globose, yellowish green and pulpy. It is rich in vitamins.	Diospyros kaki Linn.
Kiwi Fruto pequeño, jugoso y rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Kiwifruit It is small, juicy and is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Actinidia chinensis Planch.

L

Lima Fruto pequeño, globoso, verde, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Lime It is small, globose, green, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus aurantifolia [Christm.] Swing.
Lima ácida Fruto grande, ovoide, jugoso, ácido y amarillo. Es rico en vitaminas.	Lime It is big, ovoid, juicy, acid and yellow. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus latifolia Tanaka
Lima Fruto mediano, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.	Lime It is medium-sized, juicy, and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus limettioides Tanaka
Lima ácida Fruto esférico, pequeño, amarillo, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Mexican lime It is spherical, small, yellow, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus aurantifolia Swingle
Limón Fruto ovoide, grueso y agrio. Es rico en vitaminas.	Lemon It is ovoid, thick and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.
Limoncillo Fruto ovoide y rojo. Es rico en vitaminas.	Limeberry It is ovoid and red. It is rich in vitamins.	Triphasia trifolia (Burm.)
Limón Eureka Fruto mediano, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Eureka lemon It is medium-sized, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.

Limón Genova Fruto mediano, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Genova lemon It is medium-sized, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.
Limón Lisboa Fruto mediano y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Lisboa lemon It is medium-sized and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.
Limón Villafranca Fruto mediano, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Villafranca lemon It is medium-sized, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.
M		
Mamey Dominicano Fruto ovoide y rugoso. La pulpa es jugosa, dulce y nutritiva.	Apricot of San Domingo It is ovoid and rough. The pulp is juicy, sweet and nutritious.	Mammea americana L.
Mamoncillo Fruto pequeño, ovoide, amarillo y agridulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Spanish lime It is small, ovoid, yellow and bittersweet. It is rich vitamins and minerals.	Melicocca bijuga L.
Mamoncillo chino Fruto pequeño, ovoide, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Litchi It is small, ovoid, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Litchi Chinensis Sonn.
Mandarina Fruto globoso, amarillo y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Mandarin It is globose, yellow and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus nobilis Lour var. deliciosa (Ten.)
Mandarina Fruto mediano, amarillo, jugoso, dulce y subácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Mandarin It is medium-sized, yellow, juicy, sweet and subacid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Capurro Fruto grande, oblongo, ácido y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Capurro mandarin It is big, oblong, acid and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco

Mandarina Clementina Fruto mediano, oblongo, ácido y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Clementine mandarin It is medium-sized, oblong, acid and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Dancy Fruto mediano, rojizo, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas	Dancy mandarin It is medium-sized, reddish, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Fairchild Fruto mediano, anaranjado, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Fairchild mandarin It is medium-sized, orange, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Fortune Fruto mediano, anaranjado, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Fortune mandarina It is medium-sized, orange, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Fremont Fruto mediano, anaranjado, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Fremont mandarin It is medium-sized, orange, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Kara Fruto globoso, anaranjado, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Kara mandarin It is globose, orange, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Kinnow Fruto mediano, amarillo, jugoso y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Kinnow mandarin It is medium-sized, yellow, juicy and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Malvasio Fruto mediano, subgloboso, anaranjado y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Malvasio mandarin It is medium-sized, subglobose, orange and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco

Mandarina naranja Cravo Fruto mediano, globoso, anaranjado y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Cravo orange mandarin It is medium-sized, globose, orange and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Page Fruto mediano, subgloboso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.	Page mandarin It is medium-sized, subglobose and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mandarina Ponkan Fruto anaranjado y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Ponkan mandarin It is orange and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus reticulata Blanco
Mango Fruto mediano, carnoso, amarillo, jugoso y fibroso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Mango It is medium-sized, fleshy, yellow, juicy and fibrous. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Mangifera indica L.
Mango Haden Fruto mediano, amarillo, fibroso, grueso y pulposo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Haden mango It is medium-sized, yellow, fibrous, thick and pulpy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Mangifera indica L.
Mango Kensington Fruto mediano, amarillo, fibroso, grueso y pulposo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Kensington mango It is medium-sized, yellow, fibrous, thick and pulpy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Mangifera indica L.
Mango Lucio I Fruto mediano, amarillo, fibroso, grueso y pulposo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Lucio I mango It is medium-sized, yellow, fibrous, thick and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Mangifera indica L.
Mango Tommy Atkins Fruto mediano, amarillo, pulposo y fibroso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Tommy Atkins mango It is medium-sized, yellow, pulpy and fibrous. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Mangifera indica L.

Manzanillo Fruto rojo y pequeño. Es rico vitaminas.	Cherry It is red and small. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Malpighia puniceifolia</i> L.
Marañón Fruto pequeño y rico en proteínas, grasas y vitaminas.	Cashew It is small and is rich in proteins, fats and vitamins.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.
Melocotón Fruto cilíndrico y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Cassabanana It is cylindrical and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Sicana odorifera</i> (Vell.) Naud.
Melón Fruto oblongo y amarillo. Es rico en grasas, proteínas, minerales y vitaminas.	Melon It is oblong and yellow. It is rich in fats, proteins, minerals and vitamins.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Melón chino Fruto oblongo y amarillo. Es rico en grasas, proteínas, minerales y vitaminas.	Melon It is oblong and yellow. It is rich in fats, proteins, minerals and vitamins.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. var. <i>cantaloupensis</i> Hort.
Melón indio Fruto oblongo y amarillo. Es rico en grasas, proteínas, minerales y vitaminas.	Melon It is oblong and yellow. It is rich in fats, proteins, minerals and in vitamins.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. var. <i>Chito</i> Naudin
N		
Nance. Fruto pequeño, amarillo y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Golden spoon It is small, yellow and, acid. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Byrsonima spicata</i> (Cav.) L. C. Rich.
Nance agrio (sakpah) Fruto pequeño, pulposo y amarillo. Es rico en vitaminas.	Golden spoon It is small, pulpy and yellow. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Byrsonima bucidaefolia</i> Stand.
Nance amarillo Fruto pequeño, amarillo y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Golden spoon It is small, yellow and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> (L.) H.B.K.

Nance colorado Fruto pequeño, rojo y carnosos. Es rico en vitaminas.	Golden spoon It is small, red and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.	Malpighia mexicana Juss.
Nance rojo Fruto pequeño, rojo y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Golden spoon It is small, red and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Malpighia glabra L.
Naranja agria Fruto mediano y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Sour orange It is medium-sized and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus aurantium L.
Naranja agria trifoliada Fruto mediano y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Bitter orange It is medium-sized and acid. It is rich in vitamins.	Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf.
Naranja dulce Fruto grande, amarillo, dulce y subácido. Es rico en vitaminas.	Sweet orange It is big, yellow, sweet and subacid. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja Hamlin Fruto pequeño, globoso, jugoso, ácido y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.	Hamlin orange It is small, globose, juicy, acid and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja Jaffa Fruto globoso, grande, anaranjado, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.	Jaffa orange It is globose, big, orange, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja king Fruto mediano y anaranjado. Es rico en vitaminas.	King orange It medium-sized and orange. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus nobilis Lour
Naranja Marr's early Fruto grande, redondo, ácido y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.	Marr's early orange It is big, round, thick, acid and sweet. It is rich in vitamins	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck

Naranja Parson Brown Fruto mediano y anaranjado. Es rico en vitaminas.	Parson Brown orange It is medium-sized and orange. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja Pineapple Fruto redondo y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Pineapple orange It is round and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja Robertson Navel Fruto mediano y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Robertson Navel orange It is medium-sized and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja Ruby Blood Fruto globoso, mediano, jugoso y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Ruby Blood orange It is globose, medium-sized, juicy and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja tangerina Fruto globoso, grande, fibroso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.	Tangerine orange It is globose, big, fibrous and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Naranja Washington Navel Fruto grande, globoso, anaranjado y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Washington Navel orange It is big, globose, orange and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Níspero del Japón Fruto amarillo, subácido y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Japanese medlar It is yellow, subacid and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Eriobotrya japonica (Thunb.) Lindl.
Noni Fruto mediano y verde. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Indian mulberry It is medium-sized and green. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Morinda citrifolia Linn.
P		
Palo de caja Fruto rojo o anaranjado, carnoso y globoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Cherry It is red or orange, fleshy and globose. It is rich in vitamins.	Allophylus cominia (L.) Swartz.

Papaya Fruto grande, anaranjado y carnosos. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Papaya It is big, orange and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.
Papaya cera Fruto grande, anaranjado y carnosos. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Papaya It is big, orange and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.
Papaya hawaiana Fruto pequeño y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Hawaiian papaya It is small and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.
Papaya mamey Fruto grande, carnosos y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Mamey papaya It is big, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.
Papaya maradol amarilla Fruto grande, carnosos y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Yellow maradol papaya It is big, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.
Papaya maradol roja Fruto grande, carnosos y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Red maradol papaya It is big, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.
Papaya orejona Fruto grande, ovoide y es verde o amarillo. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Papaya It is big, ovoid and is green or yellow. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica mexicana (A. DC.) Wms.
Papaya de pájaro Fruto ovoide, carnosos, amarillento y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Papaya It is ovoid, fleshy, yellowish, and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Carica papaya L.

Papaya silvestre Fruto carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Wild Papaya It is fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Jacaratia mexicana A. DC.
Pasionaria amarilla, Fruto redondo, amarillo, jugoso y gelatinoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Yellow passion fruit It is round, yellow, juicy and gelatinous. It is rich in vitamins.	Passiflora edulis var. flavicarpa Degener
Pasionaria banana Fruto jugoso y gelatinoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Banana passion fruit It is juicy and gelatinous. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Passiflora mollissima (H.B.K.) Bailey
Pepino de árbol Fruto cilíndrico, carnoso y mucilaginoso.	Candletree It is cylindrical, fleshy and and mucilaginous.	Parmentiera edulis DC.
Pepino de ardilla Fruto carnoso y rico en vitaminas.	Candletree It is fleshy and rich in vitamins.	Parmentiera aculeata (H.B.K.) Seem.
Pepino chino Fruto carnoso y rico en vitaminas.	Cucumber It is fleshy and rich in vitamins	Cucumis sativus L.
Pepino kat Fruto redondo, amarillo, dulce y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Candletree It is round, yellow, sweet and juicy. It is rich in vitamins.	Parmentiera aculeata (Kunth) Seeman
Pepino silvestre Fruto ovoide y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.	Wild Cucumber It is ovoid and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.	Cucumis anguria L.
Piña Fruto carnoso, dulce y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Pineapple It is fleshy, sweet and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Ananas comosus [L.] Merr.

<p>Piñanona</p> <p>Fruto suave, blanco cremoso y jugoso.</p>	<p>Monstera</p> <p>It is soft, creamy white and juicy.</p>	<p>Monstera deliciosa Liebm.</p>
<p>Piñita</p> <p>Fruto amarillo y rico en vitaminas.</p>	<p>Redgal</p> <p>It is yellow and rich in vitamins.</p>	<p>Morinda royoc L.</p>
<p>Piñuela</p> <p>Fruto globoso, amarillo y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Pinguin</p> <p>It is globose, yellow and acid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Bromelia pinguin L.</p>
<p>Pitaya</p> <p>Fruto rojo, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.</p>	<p>Pitaya</p> <p>It is red, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.</p>	<p>Hylocereus ocamponis (Salm.-Dyck.) Britton et Rose</p>
<p>Pitaya</p> <p>Fruto carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.</p>	<p>Pitaya</p> <p>It is fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.</p>	<p>Selenicereus donkelaarii (Salm-Dyck.) Britton et Rose</p>
<p>Pitaya</p> <p>Fruto oblongo, rojo y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas.</p>	<p>Night-blooming cereus</p> <p>It is oblong, red and sweet. It is rich in vitamins.</p>	<p>Hylocereus undatus (Haw.) Britton et Rose</p>
<p>Pitaya</p> <p>Fruto oblongo y rojo. Es rico en vitaminas.</p>	<p>Pitaya</p> <p>It is oblong and red. It is rich in vitamins.</p>	<p>Acanthocereus pentagonus (L.) Britton et Rose</p>
<p>Pitaya de tortuga</p> <p>Fruto grande y carnoso. Es rico en vitaminas.</p>	<p>Pitaya</p> <p>It is big and fleshy. It is rich in vitamins.</p>	<p>Selenicereus testudo (Kart.) Buxbaum</p>
<p>Plátano enano</p> <p>Fruto pequeño, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Banana</p> <p>It is small, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Musa cavendishii Lam.</p>
<p>Plátano bárbaro</p> <p>Fruto mediano, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.</p>	<p>Plantain</p> <p>It is medium-sized, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.</p>	<p>Musa paradisiaca L.</p>

Plátano dominico Fruto pequeño, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Banana It is small, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Musa cavendishii Lam.
Plátano macho Fruto grande, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Cooking banana It is big, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Musa paradisiaca L.
Plátano manzano Fruto pequeño, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Banana It is small, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Musa sapientum L. var champa Baker
Plátano morado Fruto mediano, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Purple banana It is medium-sized, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Musa rosacea Jacq. var. de Musa sapientum L.
Plátano roatán Fruto mediano, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Banana It is medium-sized, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Musa sapientum L.
Plátano Valery Fruto mediano, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en minerales y vitaminas.	Valery banana It is medium-sized, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Musa sapientum L.
Pomarrosa Fruto ovoide, blanco, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Rose apple It is ovoid, white, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Eugenia jambos L.
Pomarrosa americana Fruto ovoide, blanco, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Malay apple It is ovoid, white, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Eugenia malaccensis L.

Pomelo Duncan Fruto grande, amarillo, jugoso, dulce y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Duncan pummelo It is big, yellow, juicy, sweet and acid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.
Pomelo Foster Fruto grande, jugoso, dulce y rosado. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Foster pummelo It is big, juicy, sweet and pink. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.
Pomelo Henninger's Ruby Fruto grande, jugoso, dulce y rosado. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Henninger's Ruby pummelo It is big, juicy, sweet and pink. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.
Pomelo Marsh seedless Fruto mediano, amarillo, jugoso y agridulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Marsh seedless pummelo It is medium-sized, yellow, juicy and bittersweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.
Pomelo McCarty Fruto grande, amarillo, jugoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	McCarty pummelo It is big, yellow, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.
Pomelo de pulpa blanca Fruto globoso, blanco amarillento y subácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Pummelo It is globose, yellowish white and subacid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paradisi Macf.
Pomelo de pulpa rosada Fruto globoso, rosado y, subácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Pummelo It is globose, pink and subacid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paradisi Macf.
Pomelo Redblush Fruto mediano, redondo y rosado. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Redblush pummelo It is medium-sized, round and pink. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.

Pomelo Shambar Fruto mediano, redondo y rosado. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Shambar pummelo It is medium-sized, round and pink. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus paridisi Macf.
R		
Ramón blanco Fruto anaranjado, carnoso y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Breadnut It is orange, fleshy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Brosimum alicastrum Swartz
S		
Sandía Fruto carnoso, jugoso y dulce. Es rico es vitaminas y minerales.	Watermelon It is fleshy, juicy and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrullus lanatus [Thunb.] Mansf.
Sandía Fruto grande y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Watermelon It is big and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrullus vulgaris Schrad.
Sandía Fruto carnoso y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Watermelon It is fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Melothria guadalupensis (Spreng) Cogn.
Sandía silvestre Fruto ovoide, carnoso y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Wild watermelon It is ovoid, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Melothria scabra Naud.
Siricote Fruto pequeño y amarillo. Es rico en vitaminas.	Ziricote It is small and yellow. It is rich in vitamins.	Cordia dodecandra A. DC.
Siricote blanco Fruto ovoide y blanco. Es rico en vitaminas.	Ziricote It is ovoid and white. It is rich in vitamins.	Cordia sebestena L.

T

Tamarindo Fruto café, recto y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Tamarind It is light-brown, straight and acid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Tamarindus indica L.
Tamarindo de manila Fruto recto y ácido. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Manila tamarind It is straight and acid. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Pithecellobium dulce
Tamarindo silvestre Fruto recto, indehiscente y agri dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Tamarind It is straight, indehiscent and bittersweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Dialium guianense (Aubl.) Standl.
Toronja de pulpa anaranjada Fruto grande, carnoso y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Grapefruit It is big, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck
Toronja de pulpa amarilla Fruto grande, carnoso y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Grapefruit It is big, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus grandis [L.] Osbeck
Toronja de pulpa roja Fruto grande, carnoso y jugoso. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Grapefruit. It is big, fleshy and juicy. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck

U

Uva de mar Fruto aterciopelado, redondo y agri dulce.	Sea grape It is velvety, round and bittersweet.	Coccoloba uvifera L.
Uva silvestre Fruto subgloboso, ovoide y jugoso.	Wild grape It is subglobose, ovoid and juicy.	Coccoloba cozumelensis Hems.
Uva silvestre Fruto globoso, ovoide y jugoso.	Wild grape It is subglobose, ovoid and juicy.	Cissus sicyoides L.

Uva silvestre Fruto esférico y jugoso.	Wild grape It is spherical and juicy.	<i>Vitis tiliifolia</i> Humb et Bonpl.
Z		
Zapote de agua Fruto globoso, carnoso y jugoso.	Guiana chestnut It is globose, fleshy and juicy.	<i>Pachira aquatica</i> Aubl.
Zapote mamey, Fruto café rojizo, ovoide y dulce. Es rico en vitaminas y minerales.	Sapote It is reddish light brown, ovoid and sweet. It is rich in vitamins and minerals.	<i>Calocarpum sapota</i> (Jacq.) Merr.
Zapote amarillo Fruto succulento, globoso y dulce.	Canistel It is juicy, globose and sweet.	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (H.B.K.) Baehni
Zapote amarillo Fruto globoso, fibroso y amarillo.	Sunsapote It is globose, fibrous and yellow.	<i>Licania platypus</i> (Hemsl.) Fritsch.
Zapote amarillo Fruto globoso y verde o rojo amarillento.	Yellow sapote It is globose and is green or yellowish red.	<i>Laetia thamnia</i> L.
Zapote blanco Fruto delgado, amarillento, suave y dulce.	White sapote It is yellowish, thin, soft and sweet.	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> Liave & Lex.
Zapote blanco de hoja lanuda Fruto grande, suave y dulce.	Woolly-leaved sapote It is big, soft and sweet.	<i>Casimiroa tetrameria</i> Millsp.
Zapote injerto Fruto verde-café a verde-claro, elipsoidal y jugosa.	Green sapote It is light brown-green to clear green, ellipsoid and juicy.	<i>Pouteria viridis</i>
Zapote negro Fruto globoso, verde, delgada, suave y dulce.	Black sapote It is globose, green, smooth and sweet.	<i>Diospyros ebenaster</i> Retz.

Zapotillo Fruto elipsoidal, carnoso y jugoso.	Sapotillo It is ellipsoid, fleshy and juicy.	Couepia dodecandra (DC.) Hemsl.
Zapotillo Fruto elipsoidal, negro y jugoso.	Sapotillo It is ellipsoid, black and juicy.	Dipholis salicifolia (L.) A.C.
Zapotillo Fruto ovoide, rojo, carnoso y jugoso.	Sapotillo It is ovoid, red, pulpy and juicy.	Malmea depressa (Baill.) Fries.
Zapotillo Fruto ovoide, globoso, jugoso y carnoso.	Sapotillo It is ovoid, globose, juicy and fleshy.	Paralabatia durlandii (St.) Aubr.
Zapote de ave Fruto ovoide, globoso, dulce y jugoso.	Bird sapote It is ovoid, globose, sweet and juicy.	Sideroxylon capiri (A. DC.) Pittier.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions and recommendations is the most personal chapter for the researcher since herein she can freely express what compiling a glossary meant to her.

The researcher wants to confess that before choosing a glossary as an option to get her professional degree, she had chosen a thesis related to writing skills, but honestly she did not feel comfortable with this topic, and not even with writing a thesis. She chose to work on a glossary about edible tropical fruits. The reason for choosing this topic was that the researcher suffered an upset, which many people are suffering these days. Therefore, the researcher thought that edible tropical fruits is a topic that has much importance because of the nutritional value of each fruit and due to the fact that many people do not know that the Yucatan Peninsula is an area rich in edible fruits. Some of them are known in the market and others are still unknown.

It is important for the researcher to emphasize that this glossary has been done especially for students and teachers of the University of Quintana Roo and the Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario, since it contains valuable information about two fields: English and Agriculture. However, it does not mean that other people cannot learn something

from it: on the contrary, it is also done for uneducated people who feel the need to learn a little bit about edible fruits.

This study was not an easy one because the researcher had to work hard in order to offer the readers a good job. In other words, the present researcher found the relevant information in English and Spanish books, on the web, in English and Spanish dictionaries, in magazines, in catalogues and interviewing professional people. The researcher visited three institutions in Chetumal city where she found valuable information for the glossary: the University of Quintana Roo, el Colegio de la Frontera Sur and the Rojo Gómez Public Library. Thanks God, she found gentle people there who gave her much support throughout the compilation of this monographic study.

This monographic study took more time than it should have, but fortunately it is ready thanks her main counsellor: professor Alessio Zanier Visintin, who always encouraged the researcher to finish it, and thanks two other teachers: professor Lázaro Magaña López and professor Gabriel Lira Gutiérrez who joined professor Alessio Zanier Visintin to help make the work clear and correct, as well as thanks two biologists: professor Lidia Peraza and professor Odilón Sánchez who gently lent the researcher some books, and also thanks a friend: Ms Beatriz Cordoba who let the researcher use the internet service for free and for several

hours. Moreover, an engineer was helpful too: professor Raúl Mirabete, who was the principal person in providing the researcher with enough bibliography and time to explain everything about fruits.

Throughout the monographic study, the researcher has found many helpful and interesting books and internet addresses. The reader will notice this information in the bibliography page.

After finishing this study, I would like to express that I gained a lot of experience investigating, interviewing, reading, writing down and going to institutions for information. I am happy because I am sure this work is complete and ready to be consulted by anyone. Fortunately, I do not regret having lost my time with people who could not advise me when I needed it because I also learnt something from those people. For example, there were teachers, biologists and engineers who told me the following: *"I would like to help you but this is not my field"*, *"I cannot help you but I know someone who is an expert in fruit matters"*, *"This is not my area but I suggest that you can do..."*, *"Why don't you go to this professor? Maybe he knows something"*, *"Sincerely, I do not know much about fruits but I have some books which can be useful"* and so on.

Thanks those people who were not able to advise me I met other people who luckily gave me much support. To be honest, at the beginning of this project, I was too slow for two reasons: at first, I felt desperate

because of the two hundred terms required for the glossary and then, sometimes I felt disheartened when things did not develop as fast as I thought. Something frustrated me when I was investigating in books or on the web, since I frequently found the same terms and as a consequence I could not bring together the two hundred fruit terms. Finally, thanks an arduous work I could put together the required terms for the glossary.

The researcher's recommendations for this kind of study is mainly to believe in yourself as an energetic person who can carry out her purposes. It is important for the researcher not to flag when she faces negative attitudes from people because it will make her feel mediocre. The researcher should be patient with her supervisors, since they may make an appointment with her at any time. The researcher must not be ashamed at the moment of interviewing people or asking for bibliography. In other words, the researcher should think of herself as an important person. Moreover, the researcher must not feel disappointed by negative people because it can make her take more time to finish the project. Finally, the researcher should be proud of having done a hard work, something which can be useful for the scholarly community, for students of English and Agriculture as well as for society in general, in an attempt to help people know about the importance of maintaining a

healthy diet rich in fruit intake, so that their lives might be longer and ultimately better.

GUÍA DE REFERENCIA RÁPIDA EN ESPAÑOL

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Aceituna colorada	Wild pigeon plum	Hirtella racemosa Lam.	31
Aguacate	Avocado	Persea americana Mill.	31
Aguacate Choquette	Choquette avocado	Persea americana Mill.	31
Aguacate Booth no. 7	Booth no. 7 avocado	Persea americana Mill.	31
Aguacate Booth no. 8	Booth no. 8 avocado	Persea americana Mill.	31
Aguacate Hall	Hall avocado	Persea americana Mill.	31
Aguacate Hickson	Hickson avocado	Persea americana Mill.	31
Aguacate Lula	Lula avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Monroe	Monroe avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Nabal	Nabal avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Pollock	Pollock avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Rincón	Rincon avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Taylor	Taylor avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Tonnage	Tonnage avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Aguacate Waldin	Waldin avocado	Persea americana Mill.	32
Almendra	Tropical almond	Terminalia catappa L.	33
Almendra de río	Indian almond	Bucida buceras L.	33
Anona colorada	Bullock's heart	Annona reticulata L.	33

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Anona blanca	Sweet sop	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	33
Anona del monte	Poshte	<i>Annona scleroderma</i> Saff.	33
Anona silvestre	Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i> L.	33
Anon cimarrón	Wild sweet sop	<i>Rollinia mucosa</i> (Jacq.)Baill.	33
Anonilla	Anonillo	<i>Rollinia jimenezii</i> Saff.	33
Anonita	Churumuyo	<i>Rollinia rensoniana</i> Standl.	33
Cabeza de Negro	Soncoya	<i>Annona purpurea</i> Moc & Sessé	34
Cacao blanco	Tiger cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.	34
Caimito	Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.	34
Caimito	Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> L. var de <i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> Brand	34
Caimito silvestre	Star apple	<i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i> Brand ex. Standl.	34
Canistel	Eggfruit	<i>Lucuma nervosa</i> A. DC.	34
Caña de azúcar	Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	34
Capulín	Capulin cherry	<i>Ficus padifolia</i> H. B. K.	34
Capulín	Capulin cherry	<i>Prunus capuli</i> Cav.	34
Capulín blanco	Capulin	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	35
Capulín cimarrón	Capulin	<i>Ehretia tinifolia</i> L.	35
Carambola	Star fruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	35

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Chicozapote	Sapodilla	Achras zapota L.	35
Chirimoya	Cherimoya	Annona cherimola Mill.	35
Chirimoya de dedos impresos	Cherimoya	Annona cherimola Mill.	35
Chirimoya lisa	Cherimoya	Annona cherimola Mill.	35
Chirimoya tuberculada	Cherimoya	Annona cherimola Mill.	35
Chirimoya umbonada	Cherimola	Annona cherimola Mill.	35
Cereza	Barbados cherry	Malpighia emarginata DC.	36
Cidra	Citron	Citrus medica L.	36
Cidra limón	Lemon citron	Citrus medica L.	36
Cirueta amarilla	Hog plum	Spondias mombin L.	36
Cirueta amarilla	Yellow mombin	Spondias purpurea var. Lutea Hort.	36
Cirueta dulce	Otaheite apple	Spondias cytherea Sonn.	36
Cirueta gobernadora	Indian jujube	Zizyphus jujuba (L.) Lam.	36
Cirueta roja	Red mombin	Spondias purpurea L.	36
Coco	Coconut	Cocos nucifera L.	36
Cocoyol	Coyol	Acrocomia mexicana Karw. ex Mart.	37
Cocoyol real	Coyol	Scheelea liebmannii Becc.	37
Fruto del pan	Breadfruit	Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg	37
Granada	Pomegranate	Punica granatum L.	37

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Granadilla	Granadilla	Maytenus phyllantoides Benth.	37
Granadilla	Sweet cup	Passiflora maliformis L.	37
Granadilla amarilla	Yellow granadilla	Passiflora laurifolia L.	37
Granadilla dulce	Sweet granadilla	Passiflora ligularis Juss.	37
Granadilla gigante	Giant granadilla	Passiflora quadrangularis L.	38
Granadilla morada	Purple-fruited granadilla	Passiflora edulis Sims	38
Grosella	Otaheite gooseberry	Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels	38
Guácimo	Bastard cedar	Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.	38
Guamá	Sackysac inga	Inga laurina (Sw.) Willd.	38
Guanábana	Soursop	Annona muricata L.	38
Guanábana cimarrona	Mountain soursop	Annona montana Macfad.	38
Guaya	Yellow genip	Talisia olivaeformis (H. B. K.) Radlk.	38
Guaya cubana	Coloc	Talisia floresii Standl.	38
Guayaba	Guava	Psidium guajava L.	39
Guayaba fresa	Strawberry guava	Psidium cattleianum Sabine	39
Higo	Fig	Ficus carica L.	39
Icaco	Cocoplum	Chrysobalanus icaco L.	39
Ilama	Ilama	Annona diversifolia Saff.	39
Jaca	Jack fruit	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.	39

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Jicama	Jicama	<i>Pachyrrhizus erosus</i> Urban	39
Jicama de agua	Jicama	<i>Pachyrrhizus erosus</i> Urban var. <i>Palmatilobus</i> (DC.) R. T. Clausen	39
Kaki	Kaki	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> Linn.	40
Kiwi	Kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.	40
Lima	Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> [Christm.] Swing.	40
Lima ácida	Lime	<i>Citrus latifolia</i> Tanaka	40
Lima	Lime	<i>Citrus limettioides</i> Tanaka	40
Lima ácida	Mexican lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Swingle	40
Limón	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> [L.] Burm. f.	40
Limoncillo	Limeberry	<i>Triphasia trifolia</i> (Burm.)	40
Limón Eureka	Eureka lemon	<i>Citru limon</i> [L.] Burm. f.	40
Limón Genova	Genova lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> [L.] Burm. f.	41
Limón Lisboa	Lisboa lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> [L.] Burm. f.	41
Limón Villafranca	Villafranca lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> [L.] Burm. f.	41
Mamey Dominicano	Apricot of San Domingo	<i>Mammea americana</i> L.	41
Mamoncillo	Spanish lime	<i>Melicocca bijuga</i> L.	41
Mamoncillo chino	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.	41
Mandarina	Mandarin	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> Lour var. <i>deliciosa</i> (Ten.)	41
Mandarin	Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	41

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Mandarina Capurro	Capurro mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	41
Mandarina Clementina	Clementine mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Dancy	Dancy mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Fairchild	Fairchild mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Fortune	Fortune mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Fremont	Fremont mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Kara	Kara mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Kinnow	Kinnow mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina Malvasio	Malvasio mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mandarina naranja Cravo	Cravo orange mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	43
Mandarina Page	Page mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	43
Mandarina Ponkan	Ponkan mandarin	Citrus reticulata Blanco	43
Mango	Mango	Mangifera indica L.	43
Mango Haden	Haden mango	Mangifera indica L.	43
Mango Kensington	Kensington mango	Mangifera indica L.	43
Mango Lucio I	Lucio I mango	Mangifera indica L.	43
Mango Tommy Atkins	Tommy Atkins mango	Mangifera indica L.	43
Manzanillo	Cherry	Malpighia punicifolia L.	44
Marañon	Cashew	Anacardium occidentale L.	44

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Melocotón	Cassabanana	Sicana odorifera (Vell.) Naud.	44
Melón	Melon	Cucumis melo L.	44
Melón chino	Melon	Cucumis melo L. Var. Cantaloupensis Hort.	44
Melon indio	Melon	Cucumis melo L. var. Chito Naudin	44
Nance	Golden spoon	Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) L. C. Rich.	44
Nance agrio (sakpah)	Golden spoon	Byrsonima bucidaefolia Stand.	44
Nance Amarillo	Golden spoon	Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) H. B. K.	44
Nance Colorado	Golden spoon	Malpighia mexicana Juss.	45
Nance rojo	Golden spoon	Malpighia glabra L.	45
Naranja agria	Sour orange	Citrus aurantium L.	45
Naranja agria trifoliada	Bitter orange	Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf.	45
Naranja dulce	Sweet orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Naranja Hamlin	Hamlin orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Naranja Jaffa	Jaffa orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Naranja King	King orange	Citrus nobilis Lour	45
Naranja Marr's early	Marr's early orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Naranja Parson Brown	Parson Brown orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Naranja Pineapple	Pineapple orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Naranja Robertson Navel	Robertson navel orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Naranja Ruby Blood	Ruby Blood orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Naranja tangerina	Tangerine orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Naranja Washington Navel	Washington Navel orange	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Níspero del Japón	Japanese medlar	Eriobotrya japónica (Thunb.) Lindl.	46
Noni	Indian mulberry	Morinda citrifolia Linn.	46
Palo de caja	Cherry	Allophyllus cominia (L.) Swartz	46
Papaya	Papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya cera	Papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya hawaiana	Hawaiian papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya mamey	Mamey papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya maradol amarilla	Yellow maradol papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya maradol roja	Red maradol papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya orejona	Papaya	Carica mexicana (A. DC.) Wms.	47
Papaya de pájaro	Papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya silvestre	Wild papaya	Jacaratia mexicana A. DC.	48
Pasionaria amarilla	Yellow passion fruit	Passiflora edulis var. flavicarpa Degener	48
Pasionaria banana	Banana passion fruit	Passiflora mollisima (H.B.K.) Bailey	48
Pepino de árbol	Candletree	Parmentiera edulis DC.	48
Pepino de ardilla	Candletree	Parmentiera aculeata (H.B.K.) Seem.	48

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Pepino chino	Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	48
Pepino kat	Candletree	<i>Parmentiera aculeate</i> (Kunth) Seeman	48
Pepino silvestre	Wild cucumber	<i>Cucumis anguria</i> L.	48
Piña	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i> [L.] Merr.	48
Piñanona	Monstera	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.	49
Piñita	Redgal	<i>Morinda royoc</i> L.	49
Piñuela	Pinguin	<i>Bromelia pinguin</i> L.	49
Pitaya	Pitaya	<i>Hylocereus ocamponis</i> (Salm.-Dyck.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya	Pitaya	<i>Selenicereus</i> <i>donkelaarii</i> (Salm.- Dyck.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya	Night-blooming cereus	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i> (Haw.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya	Pitaya	<i>Acanthocereus</i> <i>pentagonus</i> (L.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya de tortuga	Pitaya	<i>Selenicereus testudo</i> (kart.) Buxbaum	49
Plátano enano	Banana	<i>Musa cavendishii</i> Lam.	49
Plátano bárbaro	Plantain	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	49
Plátano dominico	Banana	<i>Musa cavendishii</i> Lam.	50
Plátano macho	Cooking banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	50
Plátano manzano	Banana	<i>Musa sapientum</i> L. var. <i>champa</i> Baker	50

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Plátano morado	Purple banana	Musa rosacea Jacq. var. de Musa sapientum	50
Plátano roatán	Banana	Musa sapientum L.	50
Plátano Valery	Valery banana	Musa sapientum L.	50
Pomarrosa	Rose apple	Eugenia jambos L.	50
Pomarrosa americana	Malay apple	Eugenia malaccensis L.	50
Pomelo Duncan	Duncan pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo Foster	Foster pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo Henninger's Ruby	Henninger's Ruby pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo Marsh seedless	Marsh seedless pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo McCarty	McCarty pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo de pulpa blanca	Pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo de pulpa rosada	Pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo redblush	Redblush pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pomelo Shambar	Shambar pummelo	Citrus paradisi Macf.	52
Ramón blanco	Breadnut	Brosimum alicastrum Swartz	52
Sandía	Watermelon	Citrullus lanatus [Thunb.] Mansf.	52
Sandía	Watermelon	Citrullus vulgaris Schrad.	52
Sandía	Watermelon	Melothria guadalupensis (Spreng) Cogn.	52

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Sandía silvestre	Wild watermelon	Melothria scabra Naud.	52
Siricote	Ziricote	Cordia dodecandra A. DC.	52
Siricote blanco	Ziricote	Cordia sebestena L.	52
Tamarindo	Tamarind	Tamarindus indica L.	53
Tamarindo de manila	Manila tamarind	Pithecellobium dulce	53
Tamarindo silvestre	Tamarind	Dialum guianense (Aubl.) Standl.	53
Toronja de pulpa anaranjada	Grapefruit	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck	53
Toronja de pulpa amarilla	Grapefruit	Citrus grandis [L.] Osbeck	53
Toronja de pulpa roja	Grapefruit	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck	53
Uva de mar	Sea grape	Coccoloba uvifera L.	53
Uva silvestre	Wild grape	Coccoloba cozumelensis Hems.	53
Uva silvestre	Wild grape	Cissus sicyoides L.	53
Uva silvestre	Wild grape	Vitis tiliifolia Humb et Bonpl.	54
Zapote de agua	Guiana chestnut	Pachira aquatica Aubl.	54
Zapote mamey	Sapote	Calocarpum sapota (Jacq.) Merr.	54
Zapote amarillo	Canistel	Pouteria campechiana (H.B.K.) Baehni	54
Zapote amarillo	Sunsapote	Licania platypus (Hemsl.) Fritsch.	54
Zapote amarillo	Yellow sapote	Laetia thamnia L.	54
Zapote blanco	White sapote	Casimiroa edulis Liave & Lex.	54

ESPAÑOL	INGLÉS	NOMBRE CIENTÍFICO	PÁGINA
Zapote blanco de hoja lanuda	Wooly-leaved sapote	Casimiroa tetrameria Millsp.	54
Zapote injerto	Green sapote	Pouteria viridis	54
Zapote negro	Black sapote	Diospyros ebenaster Retz.	54
Zapotillo	Sapotillo	Couepia dodecandra (DC.) Hemsl.	55
Zapotillo	Sapotillo	Dipholis salicifolia (L.) A. C.	55
Zapotillo	Sapotillo	Malmea depressa (Baill.) Fries.	55
Zapotillo	Sapotillo	Paralabatia durlandii (St.) Aubr.	55
Zapote de ave	Bird sapote	Sideroxylon capiri (A. DC.) Pittier.	55

ENGLISH QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Anonillo	Anonilla	Rollinia jimenezii Saff.	33
Avocado	Aguacate	Persea americana Mill	31
Apricot of San Domingo	Mamey Dominicano	Mammea americana L.	41
Banana	Plátano dominíco	Musa cavendishii Lam.	50
Banana	Plátano enano	Musa cavendishii Lam.	49
Banana	Plátano manzano	Musa sapientum L. var. champa Baker	50
Banana	Plátano roatán	Musa sapientum L.	50
Banana passion fruit	Pasionaria banana	Passiflora mollisima (H.B.K.) Bailey	48
Barbados cherry	Cereza	Malpighia emarginata DC.	36
Bastard cedar	Guácimo	Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.	38
Bird sapote	Zapote de ave	Sideroxylon capiri (A. DC.) Pittier.	55
Bitter orange	Naranja agria trifoliada	Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf.	45
Black sapote	Zapote negro	Diospyros ebenaster Retz.	54
Booth no. 7 avocado	Aguacate Booth no. 7	Persea americana Mill.	31
Booth no. 8 avocado	Aguacata Booth no. 8	Persea americana Mill.	31
Breadfruit	Fruto del pan	Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg	37
Breadnut	Ramón blanco	Brosimum alicastrum Swartz	52
Bullock's heart	Anona colorada	Annona reticulata L.	33

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Candletree	Pepino de árbol	Parmentiera edulis DC.	48
Candletree	Pepino de ardilla	Parmentiera aculeata (H.B.K.) Seem.	48
Candletree	Pepino kat	Parmentiera aculeata (Kunth) Seeman	48
Canistel	Zapote amarillo	Pouteria campechiana (H.B.K.) Baehni	54
Capulin	Capulin blanco	Muntingia calabura L.	35
Capulin	Capulin cimarrón	Ehretia tinifolia L.	35
Capulin cherry	Capulin	Ficus padifolia H.B.K.	34
Capulin cherry	Capulin	Prunus capuli Cav.	34
Capurro mandarin	Mandarina Capurro	Citrus reticulata Blanco	41
Cassabanana	Melocotón	Sicana odorífera (Vell.) Naud.	44
Cashew	Marañón	Anacardium occidentale L.	44
Cherimoya	Chirimoya	Annona cherimola L.	35
Cherimoya	Chirimoya de dedos impresos	Annona cherimola L.	35
Cherimoya	Chirimoya lisa	Annona cherimola L.	35
Cherimoya	Chirimoya tuberculada	Annona cherimola L.	35
Cherimoya	Chirimoya umbonada	Annona cherimola L.	35
Cherry	Manzanillo	Malpighia puniceifolia L.	44
Cherry	Palo de caja	Allophylus cominia (L.) Swartz.	46
Choquette avocado	Aguacate Choquette	Persea americana Mill.	31

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Churumuyo	Anonita	Rollinia rensioniana Standl.	33
Citron	Cidra	Citrus medica L.	36
Clementine mandarin	Mandarina clementina	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Coconut	Coco	Cocos nucifera L.	36
Cocoplum	icaco	Chrysobalanus icaco L.	39
Cooking banana	Plátano macho	Musa paradisiaca L.	50
Coyol	Cocoyol	Acrocomia mexicana Karw. ex Mart.	37
Coyol	Cocoyol real	Scheelea liebmannii Becc.	37
Cravo orange mandarin	Mandarina naranja Cravo	Citrus reticulata Blanco	43
Cucumber	Pepino chino	Cucumis sativus L.	48
Dancy mandarin	Mandarina Dancy	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Duncan pummelo	Pomelo Duncan	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Eggfruit	Canistel	Lucuma nervosa A. DC.	34
Eureka lemon	Limón Eureka	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.	40
Fairchild mandarin	Mandarina Fairchild	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Fig	Higo	Ficus carica L.	39
Fortune mandarin	Mandarina Fortune	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Foster pummelo	Pomelo Foster	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Fremont mandarin	Mandarina Fremont	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Genova lemon	Limón Genova	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.	41
Giant granadilla	Granadilla gigante	Passiflora quadrangularis L.	38
Golden spoon	Nance	Byrsonima spicata (Cav.) L. C. Rich.	44
Golden spoon	Nance agrio (sakpah)	Byrsonima bucidaefolia Stand.	44
Golden spoon	Nance amarillo	Byrsonima crassifolia (L.) H.B.K.	44
Golden spoon	Nance colorado	Malpighia mexicana Juss	45
Golden spoon	Nance rojo	Malpighia glabra L.	45
Granadilla	Granadilla	Maytenus phyllantoides Benth.	37
Grapefruit	Toronja de pulpa amarilla	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck	53
Grapefruit	Toronja de pulpa anaranjada	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck	53
Grapefruit	Toronja de pulpa roja	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck	53
Green sapote	Zapote injerto	Pouteria viridis	54
Guava	Guayaba	Psidium guajava L.	39
Guiana chestnut	Zapote de agua	Pachira aquatica Aubl.	54
Haden mango	Mango Haden	Mangifera indica L.	43
Hall avocado	Aguacate Hall	Persea americana Mill.	31
Hamlin orange	Naranja Hamlin	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Hawaiian papaya	Papaya Hawaina	Carica papaya L.	47
Henninger's Ruby pummelo	Pomelo Henninger's Ruby	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Hickson avocado	Aguacate Hickson	Persea americana Mill.	31
Hog plum	Ciruela amarilla	Spondias mombin L.	36
llama	llama	Annona diversifolia Saff.	39
Indian almond	Almendra de río	Bucida buceras L.	33
Indian jujube	Ciruela gobernadora	Zizyphus jujuba (L.) Lam.	36
Indian mulberry	Noni	Morinda citrifolia Linn.	46
Jack fruit	Jaca	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.	39
Jaffa orange	Naranja Jaffa	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Japanese medlar	Níspero del Japón	Eriobotrya japonica (Thunb.) Lindl.	46
Jicama	Jícama	Pachyrrhizus erosus Urban	39
Jicama	Jícama de agua	Pachyrrhizus erosus Urban var. Palmatilobus (DC.) R.T. Clausen	39
Kaki	Kaki	Diospyros kaki Linn.	40
Kara mandarin	Mandarina Kara	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Kensington mango	Mango Kensington	Mangifera indica L.	43
King orange	Naranja King	Citrus nobilis Lour	45
Kinnow mandarin	Mandarina Kinnow	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Kiwifruit	Kiwi	Actinidia chinensis Planch.	40
Lemon	Limón	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.	40
Lemon citron	Cidra limón	Citrus medica L.	36

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Lime	Lima	Citrus aurantifolia [Christm.] Swing.	40
Lime	Lima	Citrus limettioides Tanaka	40
Lime	Lima ácida	Citrus latifolia Tanaka	40
Limeberry	limoncillo	Triphasia trifolia (Burm.)	40
Lisboa lemon	Limón Lisboa	Citrus limon [L.] Burm. f.	41
Litchi	Mamoncillo chino	Litchi chinensis Sonn.	41
Lucio I mango	Mango Lucio I	Mangifera indica L.	43
Lula avocado	Aguacate Lula	Persea americana Mill.	32
Malay apple	Pomarrosa americana	Eugenia malaccensis L.	50
Malvasio mandarin	Mandarina Malvasio	Citrus reticulata Blanco	42
Mamey papaya	Papaya mamey	Carica papaya L.	47
Mandarin	Mandarina	Citrus nobilis Lour var. deliciosa (Ten.)	41
Mandarin	Mandarina	Citrus reticulata Blanco	41
Mango	Mango	Mangifera indica L.	43
Manila tamarind	Tamarindo de manila	Pithecellobium dulce	53
Marr's early orange	Naranja Marr's early	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Marsh seedless pummelo	Pomelo Marsh seedless	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
McCarty pummelo	Pomelo McCarty	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Melon	Melón	Cucumis melo L.	44

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Melon	Melón chino	Cucumis melo L. var. Cantaloupensis Hort.	44
Melon	Melón indio	Cucumis melo L. var. Chito Naudin	44
Mexican lime	Lima ácida	Citrus aurantifolia Swingle	40
Monroe avocado	Aguacate Monroe	Persea americana Mill.	32
Monstera	Piñanona	Monstera deliciosa Liebm.	49
Mountain soursop	Guanábana cimarrona	Annona montana Macfad.	38
Nabal avocado	Aguacate Nabal	Persea americana Mill.	32
Night-blooming cereus	Pitaya	Hylocereus undatus (Haw.) Britton et Rose	49
Otaheite apple	Ciruela dulce	Spondias cytherea Sonn.	36
Otaheite gooseberry	Grosella	Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels	38
Page mandarin	Mandarina Page	Citrus reticulata Blanco	43
Papaya	Papaya	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya	Papaya cera	Carica papaya L.	47
Papaya	Papaya orejona	Carica mexicana (A. DC.) Wms.	47
Papaya	Papaya de pájaro	Carica papaya L.	47
Parson Brown orange	Naranja Parson Brown	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Pineapple	Piña	Ananas comosus [L.] Merr.	48
Pineapple orange	Naranja pineapple	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Pinguin	Piñuela	Bromelia pinguin L.	49

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Pitaya	Pitaya	Hylocereus ocamponis (Salm.-Dyck.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya	Pitaya	Selenicereus donkelaarii (Salm.-Dyck.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya	Pitaya	Acanthocereus pentagonus (L.) Britton et Rose	49
Pitaya	Pitaya de tortuga	Selenicereus testudo (Kart.) Buxbaum	49
Plantain	Plátano bárbaro	Musa paradisiaca L.	49
Pollock avocado	Aguacate Pollock	Persea americana Mill.	32
Pomegranate	granada	Punica granatum L.	37
Pond apple	Anona silvestre	Annona glabra L.	33
Ponkan mandarin	Mandarina ponkan	Citrus reticulata Blanco	43
Poshte	Anona del monte	Annona scleroderma Saff.	33
Pummelo	Pomelo de pulpa blanca	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Pummelo	Pomelo de pulpa rosada	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Purple banana	Plátano morado	Musa rosacea Jacq. var. de Musa sapientum L.	50
Purple-fruited granadilla	Granadilla morada	Passiflora edulis Sims	38
Redblush pummelo	Pomelo Redblush	Citrus paradisi Macf.	51
Redgal	Piñita	Morinda royoc L.	49
Red maradol papaya	Papaya maradol roja	Carica papaya L.	47

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Red mombin	Ciruela roja	Spondias purpurea L.	36
Rincon avocado	Aguacate Rincón	Persea americana Mill.	32
Robertson Navel orange	Naranja Robertson Navel	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Rose apple	Pomarrosa	Eugenia jambos L.	50
Ruby Blood orange	Naranja Ruby Blood	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Sackysac inga	Guamá	Inga laurina (Sw.) Willd.	38
Sapodilla	Chicozapote	Achras zapota L.	35
Sapote	Zapote mamey	Calocarpum sapota (Jacq.) Merr.	54
Sapotillo	Zapotillo	Couepia dodecandra (DC.) Hemsl.	55
Sapotillo	Zapotillo	Dipholis salicifolia (L.) A.C.	55
Sapotillo	Zapotillo	Malmea depressa (Baill.) Fries.	55
Sapotillo	Zapotillo	Paralabatia durlandii (St.) Aubr.	55
Sea grape	Uva de mar	Coccoloba uvifera L.	53
Shambar pummelo	Pomelo Shambar	Citrus paradisi Macf.	52
Soncoya	Cabeza de negro	Annona purpurea Moc & Sessé	34
Sour orange	Naranja agria	Citrus aurantium L.	45
Soursop	Guanábana	Annona muricata L.	38
Spanish lime	Mamoncillo	Melicocca bijuga L.	41
Star apple	Caimito	Chrysophyllum cainito L.	34

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Star apple	Caimito	Chrysophyllum oliviforme L. var. de Chrysophyllum mexicanum Brand.	34
Star apple	Caimito silvestre	Chrysophyllum mexicanum Brand. ex Standl.	34
Star fruit	Carambola	Averrhoa carambola L.	35
Strawberry guava	Guayaba fresa	Psidium cattleianum Sabine	39
Sugar cane	Caña de azúcar	Saccharum officinarum L.	34
Sunsapote	Zapote amarillo	Licania platypus (Hemsl.) Fritsch	54
Sweetcup	Granadilla	Passiflora maliformis L.	37
Sweet orange	Naranja dulce	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	45
Sweet granadilla	Granadilla dulce	Passiflora ligularis Juss.	37
Sweet sop	Anona blanca	Annona squamosa L.	33
Taylor avocado	Aguacate Taylor	Persea americana Mill.	32
Tamarind	Tamarindo	Tamarindus indica L.	53
Tamarind	Tamarindo silvestre	Dialium guianense (Aubl.) Standl.	53
Tangerine orange	Naranja tangerina	Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck	46
Tiger cocoa	Cacao blanco	Theobroma cacao L.	34
Tommy Atkins mango	Mango Tommy Atkins	Mangifera indica L.	43
Tonnage avocado	Aguacate Tonnage	Persea americana L.	32
Tropical almond	Almendra	Terminalia catappa L.	33

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Valery banana	Plátano Valery	<i>Musa sapientum</i> L.	50
Villafranca lemon	Limón Villafranca	<i>Citrus limon</i> [L.] Burm. f.	41
Waldin avocado	Aguacate Waldin	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	32
Washington Navel orange	Naranja Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	46
Watermelon	Sandía	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> [Thunb.] Mansf.	52
Watermelon	Sandía	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.	52
White sapote	Zapote blanco	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> Liave & Lex.	54
Wild cucumber	Pepino silvestre	<i>Cucumis anguria</i> L.	48
Wild grape	Uva silvestre	<i>Coccoloba cozumelensis</i> Hems.	53
Wild grape	Uva silvestre	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L.	53
Wild grape	Uva silvestre	<i>Vitis tiliifolia</i> Humb et Bonpl.	54
Wild papaya	Papaya silvestre	<i>Jacaratia mexicana</i> A. DC.	48
Wild pigeon plum	Aceituna colorada	<i>Hirtella racemosa</i> Lam.	61
Wild sweet sop	Anon cimarrón	<i>Rollinia mucosa</i> (Jacq.) Baill.	33
Wild watermelon	Sandía silvestre	<i>Melothria scabra</i> Naud.	52
Wooly-leaved sapote	Zapote blanco de hoja lanuda	<i>Casimiroa tetrameria</i> Millsp.	54
Yellow genip	Guaya	<i>Talisia olivaeformis</i> (H.B.K.) Radlk.	38
Yellow granadilla	Granadilla amarilla	<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i> L.	37
Yellow maradol papaya	Papaya maradol amarilla	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	47

ENGLISH	SPANISH	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Yellow mombin	Ciruela amarilla	Spondias purpurea var. Lutea Hort.	36
Yellow passion fruit	Pasionaria amarilla	Passiflora edulis var. flavicarpa Degener	48
Yellow sapote	Zapote amarillo	Laetia thamnia L.	54
Ziricote	Siricote	Cordia dodecandra A. DC.	52
Ziricote	Siricote blanco	Cordia sebestena L.	52

NOTES

¹Diccionario Porrúa de historia, biografía y geografía de México (México, D.F.: Porrúa, 1995), p. 3600.

²Ibid., p. 3807.

³Ibid., p. 3808.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Raúl E. Casares y G. Canton, *Enciclopedia alfabética de la A-Z: Yucatán en el tiempo*, (México, D.F.:1998), p. 74

⁶Ibid., pp. 74-75.

⁷Diccionario Porrúa de historia, biografía y geografía de México., pp. 2855-2856.

⁸Ibid., p. 2856.

⁹Ibid., p. 563.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 564.

¹¹M. E. Ensminger et al, *The Concise Encyclopedia of Foods and Nutrition*, (London: CRC, 1995), p. 478.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 479.

²⁰Ibid., p. 481.

²¹Esteban Calderon Alcaraz, *Fruticultura general: el esfuerzo del hombre*. (México, D.F.: Limusa, 1991), p. 7.

²²Micheline Bazin, *Las cualidades de las frutas: manuales del bienestar*. (España: Mensajero, 1981), p. 13.

²³J.A. Samson, *Fruticultura tropical*, (México, D.F.: Limusa, 1991), p.32.

²⁴Clara Inés Olaya, *Frutas de América tropical y subtropical: historia y usos*, (Barcelona: Norma, 1991), p. 12.

²⁵Bazin, p. 14.

²⁶Ibid., p. 15.

²⁷Ibid., p. 16.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Ensminger, p. 530.

³⁰Ibid., p. 531.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid., p. 532.

³³Calderon, p. 10.

³⁴Reader's Digest Association. *Delicias culinarias*, (México, D.F.: Reader's Digest, 1983), p. 8.

³⁵Ibid., p. 9.

³⁶Bazin, p. 18.

³⁷ibid.

³⁸ibid., p. 19.

³⁹ibid., p. 20.

⁴⁰Family Education Network. "History of Edible Tropical Fruits" (2002). Accessed on-line (15-IX-04). Available at <http://infoplease.lycos.com/search.php3?in=dictionary&query=fruit>

⁴¹ibid.

⁴²Bazin, p. 21.

⁴³ibid., p. 22.

⁴⁴ibid.

⁴⁵ibid.

⁴⁶ibid., p. 23.

⁴⁷ibid.

⁴⁸ibid.

⁴⁹ibid.

⁵⁰ibid.

⁵¹ibid.

⁵²ibid.

⁵³ibid.

⁵⁴ibid., p. 24.

⁵⁵ibid.

⁵⁶ibid.

⁵⁷ibid.

⁵⁸ibid.

⁵⁹ibid.

⁶⁰ibid.

⁶¹ibid.

⁶²ibid., p. 25.

⁶³ibid.

⁶⁴ibid.

The translation of the notes from number 1 to 10, from number 21 to 22, from number 24 to 28, from number 33 to 39, and from number 42 to 64 are carried out by the present researcher with the assistance of the supervising committee.

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