PLANT FACT SHEET

Merremia emarginata (N. L. Burman) H. Hallier,

GENUS *Merremia* **FAMILY** Convolvulaceae

COMMON NAMES Kidney-leaf morning glory

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves

The leaves are eaten as a green or pot-herb.

DESCRIPTION

A herb. It lies along the ground and keeps growing from year to year. It grows 3 m long. The stems form roots at the nodes. The leaves are kidney shaped or oval and 1-4 cm long by 1-4 cm wide. The flowers are yellow.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in weedy fields, roadsides, grasslands, on clay to sandy soils, forest floors between 0–200 m altitude in China. It grows at Madras.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

NOTES

There are about 80 Merremia species.

REFERENCES

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 293, 367

Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 42

Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 16:552. 1893

Chauhan, D., et al, 2014, Diversity of leafy vegetables used by tribal peoples of Chhattisgarh, India. Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2014) 3(4): 611-622

Fang Rhui-cheng; George Staples, CONVOLVULACEAE Flora of China

Hahn, K., et al, 2018, The use of wild plants for food: a national scale analysis for Burkina Faso (West Africa). FVSS FoodPlants Supplement

Karthi, Sathya, & Salome, 2014, Uncultivated Edible Greens from Small Millet Farms Tamil Nadu India. IDRC

Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, Indigenous Peoples' food systems. FAO Rome p 192

Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 187

Rajkalkshmi, P. et al, 2001, Total carotenoid and beta-carotene contents of forest green leafy vegetables consumed by tribals of south India. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition 56:225-238

SHORTT, (As Ipomoea reniformis)

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 27 (As Ipomoea reniformis)

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 28

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 942

Vartak, V.D. and Kulkarni, D.K., 1987, Monsoon wild leafy vegetables from hilly regions of Pune and neighbouring districts, Maharashtra state. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 2 pp 331-335

WATT, (As Ipomoea reniformis)

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/5abb82f0-c6b2-4cab-b7de-6fd985377629