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Rescue and Bromatological Evaluation of the "Tlalayote" *Matelea sp.* Endemic Plant

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Abstract: Germoplasm six endemic plants that produce fruit, the western region of the state of Tlaxcala, Mexico, was collected. Seeds collected were: *Phytolacca icosandra*, *Asclepias notha, Solanum sp, Jaltomata procumbens, Matelea sp.,* and the last one that still has not been identified. These species were planted in the experimental will only drive *Matelea sp*. germinated after 24 days. As the fruits of this plant are consumed regularly by people of the region, it was considered to make a bromatological analysis of them to assess their nutritional potential. The results showed that 100 g of the fruit contain: 82.37% moisture, 1.47% ashes, 7.00 % crude protein, 3.11% corresponds to ethereal extract and 82.56 % crude fiber. According to these results, the wild fruit "Tlalayote" can be considered as a beneficial food for human health; since it is rich in protein, water and crude fiber. Moreover, the adaptation of this species was achieved in the experimental unit. This can be of great impact on the people of the region as an alternative agricultural production.

Keywords: Tlalayote, endemic plants, bromatological evaluation, germoplasm.

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