

# ***Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai, 1916*** **(Pastèque)**

**Identifiants : 8161/citlan**

**Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (<https://lepotager-demesreves.fr>)**

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 20/04/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes* ;
- *Clade : Dicotylédones vraies* ;
- *Clade : Rosidées* ;
- *Clade : Fabidées* ;
- *Ordre : Cucurbitales* ;
- *Famille : Cucurbitaceae* ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae* ;
- *Division : Magnoliophyta* ;
- *Classe : Magnoliopsida* ;
- *Ordre : Violales* ;
- *Famille : Cucurbitaceae* ;
- *Genre : Citrullus* ;
- *Nom complet : Citrullus lanatus subsp. lanatus var. lanatus* ;

- **Synonymes :** *Citrullus caffer Schrad. 1836 [Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai subsp. lanatus var. lanatus], Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai var. caffer (Schrad.) Mansf. ex Fursa 1959 [Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai subsp. lanatus var. lanatus], Citrullus vulgaris Schrad. 1836 [Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai subsp. vulgaris (Schrad.) Fursa var. vulgaris], Citrullus vulgaris var. citroides L. H. Bailey 1930 [Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai subsp. lanatus var. citroides (;*

- **Synonymes français :** melon d'eau, batec, melon de Moscovie, pastèque commune [var. vulgaris], citron-melon [var. citroides], Coloquinte [var. citroides], pastèque fourragère [var. citroides], pastèque à cuire [var. citroides], citre [var. citroides], méréville [var. citroides], melon fourrager [var. citroides], pastèque à confitures [var. citroides], pastèque égousi, melon à pistache, melon-pistache, pastèque sauvage [subsp. lanatus], melon tsamma [var. lanatus], pastèque égousi [subsp. mucosospermus Fursa], melon à pistache [subsp. mucosospermus Fursa], melon-pistache [subsp. mucosospermus Fursa], pastèque sauvage [subsp. mucosospermus Fursa et subsp. lanatus]? melon du kalahari [var. lanatus], melon d'Amérique, citrouille pastèque, melon d'Inde, angurie, angurine ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Afghan melon, bastard-melon, bitter-melon, citron-melon [var. citroides], egusi-melon, fodder-melon [var. citroides], preserving-melon [var. citroides], stock-melon [var. citroides], tsamma-melon [var. citroides], watermelon, watermelon [var. lanatus], wild melon, wild watermelon , xi gua (cn transcrit), Futtermelone [var. citroides] (de), Wassermelone [var. lanatus] (de), Wassermelone (de), anguria (it), suika (jp romaji), subag (ko transcrit), egusi (ng, yoruba), melancia [var. lanatus] (pt), cukatnyj arbuz [var. citroides] (ru translittéré), kormovoj arbuz [var. citroides] (ru translittéré), albudeca [var. lanatus] (es), sandía [var. lanatus] (es), sandía (es), vattenmelon (sv) ;



- **Note comestibilité :** \*\*\*\*

- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :**

*Fruit (fruits crus<sup>(((27(+x))</sup> [nourriture/aliment : légume-fruit] ; et extrait<sup>(((dp\*))</sup> graines {huile}<sup>(((27(+x))</sup> [nourriture/aliment<sup>(((dp\*))</sup> : huile alimentaire<sup>(((27(+x))</sup>]) comestible.*

**Détails :**

*Plante largement cultivée dans le monde ; au Maroc, source d'une boisson alcoolisée<sup>(((27(+x))</sup>*

*Le fruit est mangé cru à maturité. Les petits fruits non mûrs peuvent être cuits comme légume. Les graines sont également consommées. Ils sont séchés, trempés dans de l'eau salée puis torréfiés. L'huile est extraite des graines. Les graines sont moulues et transformées en pain. Parfois, de très jeunes feuilles sont mangées. La peau est parfois confite au vinaigre puis mangée avec du poisson. Le sirop du fruit peut être utilisé dans les confitures et les gâteaux*

**Partie testée : graines**<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>  
**Original : Seeds**<sup>(((0(+x)</sup>

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kJ)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
10	2107	514	40	0	0	5.6	0



*néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.*

- Note médicinale : \*\*\*

- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):



*De gauche à droite :*

*Par Descourtilz, M.E.(Flore médicale des Antilles, vol. 5: t. 305, 1827) [J.T. Descourtilz], via plantillustrations  
 Par Hortus Romanus juxta Systema Tournefortianum (vol. 1: t. 68, 1783-1816), via plantillustrations*

- Autres infos :

*dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :*

- Statut :

*C'est un légume cultivé commercialement. Les graines sont un aliment populaire en Chine. Commun et populaire dans les basses terres de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée*<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

*Original : It is a commercially cultivated vegetable. The seeds are a popular food in China. Common and popular in lowland areas of Papua New Guinea*<sup>(((0(+x)</sup>.

- Distribution :

*Une plante tropicale. Ils poussent mieux sur la côte sous les tropiques mais pousseront jusqu'à environ 1700 m d'altitude. Ils ne supporteront pas l'engorgement et se porteront bien sur les sols sableux. Les plantes sont sensibles au gel. Les graines ne germeront pas en dessous de 21 ° C. Des températures comprises entre 24 et 30 ° C conviennent. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Les fruits sont plus sucrés dans les zones chaudes et arides. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12*<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

*Original : A tropical plant. They grow best on the coast in the tropics but will grow up to about 1,700 m altitude. They will not stand water-logging and do well on sandy soils. Plants are frost sensitive. Seed will not germinate below 21°C. Temperatures between 24-30°C are suitable. It can grow in arid places. Fruit are sweeter in arid warm areas. It suits hardiness zones 10-12*<sup>(((0(+x)</sup>.

- Localisation :

*Afrique, Amazonie, Angola, Argentine, Aruba, Asie, Australie, Autriche, Azerbaïdjan, Bangladesh, Bénin, Bolivie, Botswana, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabinda, Cambodge, Cameroun, Cap-Vert, Caucase, Afrique centrale, République centrafricaine , RCA, Amérique centrale, Tchad, Chine, République démocratique du Congo, îles Cook, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Île de Pâques, Équateur, Égypte, Guinée équatoriale, Érythrée, Eswatini, Éthiopie , Fidji, FSM, Gabon, Gambie, Géorgie, Ghana, Grèce, Grenade, Guam, Guyane, Guyanes, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guyane, Haïti, Hawaï, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Iran, Irak , Italie, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Japon, Kenya, Kiribati, Kirghizistan, Laos, Lesotho, Libéria, Libye, Macédoine, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaisie, Maldives, Mali, Malte, Marquises, Mauritanie, Maurice, Méditerranée, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibie, Nauru, Népal, Nouvelle-Zélande, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigéria, Afrique du Nord, Amérique du Nord, Inde du nord-est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Russie, Samoa , Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Arabie saoudite, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Serbie, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, îles Salomon, Somalie, Afrique du Sud, Afrique australe, Amérique du Sud, Soudan du Sud, Espagne, Sri Lanka, Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines, Soudan , Suriname, Swaziland, Suisse, Syrie, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tunisie, Turquie, Tuvalu, Ouganda, Ukraine, USA, Ouzbékistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yougoslavie , Zambie, Zimbabwe, Afrique du Sud, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Russie, Samoa, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Serbie, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, îles Salomon, Somalie, Afrique australe, Amérique du Sud, Sud Soudan, Espagne, Sri Lanka, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Soudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Suisse, Syrie, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tunisie, Turquie, Tuvalu, Ouganda, Ukraine, États-Unis, Ouzbékistan , Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yougoslavie, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Suisse, Syrie, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tunisie, Turquie, Tuvalu, Ouganda, Ukraine, USA, Ouzbékistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yougoslavie, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Suisse, Syrie, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tunisie, Turquie, Tuvalu, Ouganda, Ukraine, USA, Ouzbékistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yougoslavie, Zambie, Zimbabwe<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup> (traduction automatique).*

*Original : Africa, Amazon, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Asia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabinda, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Caucasus, Central Africa, Central African Republic, CAR, Central America, Chad, China, Congo DR, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Easter Island, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial-Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, FSM, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guiana, Guianas, Guinea, Guinée, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marquesas, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mediterranean, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Africa, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pohnpei, Puerto Rico, Russia, Samoa, São Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, SE Asia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South America, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup>.*

- **Notes :**

*Il existe 3 espèces de Citrullus. Les fruits sont principalement de l'eau avec peu de valeur alimentaire ou de goût. Certains types sont sélectionnés pour les graines pour l'huile. L'huile de graines est nutritive<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup> (traduction automatique).*

*Original : There are 3 Citrullus species. The fruit are mostly water with little food value or taste. Some kinds are being selected for seeds for oil. The seed oil is nutritious<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup>.*

- **Nombre de graines au gramme : 44105 ;**

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

- **plantZAfrica (en anglais) :** <https://www.plantzafrica.com/plantcd/citrullanat.htm> ;
- **PROTA4U :** <https://www.prota4u.org/protav8.asp?fr=1&h=M4&t=Citrullus&p=Citrullus+lanatus> ;
- **Tela Botanica :** <https://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtx-nn-18122> ;
- **Wikipedia :**
  - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Past%C3%A8que\\_\(en\\_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Past%C3%A8que_(en_français)) ;
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watermelon\\_\(source\\_en\\_anglais\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watermelon_(source_en_anglais)) ;
  - [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wassermelone\\_\(source\\_en\\_allemand\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wassermelone_(source_en_allemand)) ;
- **5 "Plants For a Future" (en anglais) :** [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Citrullus\\_lanatus](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Citrullus_lanatus) ;

*dont classification :*

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2723908](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2723908) ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail?id=314923> ;
- [MMPND \(en anglais\)](#) ;

*dont livres et bases de données :<sup>27</sup> Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 88 [*Citrullus vulgaris Schrad.*] par Louis Bubenicek) ;*

*dont biographie/références de<sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :*

Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science. ; Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 11:121-141 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 127 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 206 ; Arnold, T.H., Wells, M.J. & Wehmeyer, A.S., Khoisan food plants: taxa with potential for future economic exploitation, in Wickens, G.E., Goodin, J.R., and Field, D.V.,(Eds.) 1985, Plants for Arid Lands. Unwin Hyman, London, p 73 ; Barrau, J., 1976, Subsistence Agriculture in Melanesia. Bernice P. Bishop Museu, Bulletin 219 Honolulu Hawaii. Kraus reprint. p 53 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; BHANDARI, ; Beckstrom-Sternberg, Stephen M., and James A. Duke. "The Foodplant Database." [http://probe.nalusda.gov:8300/cgi-bin/browse/foodplantdb.\(ACEDB version 4.0 - data version July 1994\)](http://probe.nalusda.gov:8300/cgi-bin/browse/foodplantdb.(ACEDB version 4.0 - data version July 1994)) ; Bennett, B. C., 1990, Useful Plants of Amazonian Ecuador. US Agency for International Development. Fifth Progress Report. New York Botanical Gardens. p 40 ; Bianchini, F., Corbetta, F., and Pistoia, M., 1975, Fruits of the Earth. Cassell. p 138 ; Brouk, B., 1975, Plants Consumed by Man. Academic Press, London. p 203 ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew. ; Burkhill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 567 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Bussman, R. W. et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of Samtskhe-Javakheti, Sakartvelo (Republic of Georgia), Caucasus. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge Vol. 16(1) pp 7-24 ; Cat. sem. spor. hort. bot. Univ. Imp. Tokyo 30, no. 854. 1916 (I.c. 38. 1920) ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, 500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners. Random House p 179 ; Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, Malaysian Fruits in Colour. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur p 24 ; Cobley, L.S. (rev. Steele, W.M.) 2nd Ed., 1976, An Introduction to the Botany of Tropical Crops. Longmans. p 139 ; CRÄ%AC'H, (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 382 ; Dansi, A., et al, 2008, Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2008) 55:1239â€“1256 ; Dansi, A., et al, 2012, Diversity of the Neglected and Underutilized Crop Species of Importance in Benin. The Scientific World Journal. Volume 2012, Article ID 932947, 19 pages ; Ekman Herbarium records Haiti (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Epenhuijsen C.W. van., 1974, Growing Native vegetables in Nigeria. FAO Rome, p 53 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 84 ; FAO, 1988, Traditional Food Plants, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 186 ; Flora of Australia, Volume 8, Lecythidales to Batales, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (1982) p 173 ; Flowerdew, B., 2000, Complete Fruit Book. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 120 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 22 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 165 ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 209 ; French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 208 ; Furusawa, T., et al, 2014, Interaction between forest biodiversity and people's used of forest resources in Roviana, Solomon Islands: implications for biocultural conservation under socioeconomic changes. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 10:10 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 185 ; GUPTA & KANODIA, ; Hadfield, J., 2001, The A-Z of Vegetable Gardening in South Africa. Struik p 132 ; Harris, F. M. A. and Mohammed, S., 2003, Relying on Nature: Wild Foods in Northern Nigeria. Ambio Vol. 32 No. 1. p 25-30 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 195 ; Hunter, J.T., 2017, Is there a relationship between contemporary high Aboriginal plant resource locations and mapped vegetation communities? Cunninghamia 17:27-34. The Royal Botanic Garden Sydney. ISSN 2200 - 405X ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 140 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 694 (As *Citrullus battich*) ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases ; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, The Complete Book of Fruit. Angus & Robertson p 278 ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 41, 67, 128 ; Kays, S. J., and Dias, J. C. S., 1995, Common Names of Commercially Cultivated Vegetables of the World in 15 languages. Economic Botany, Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 115-152 ; Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management. p 95 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 1877 ; Latham, P., 2004, Useful Plants of Bas-Congo province. Salvation Army & DFID p 78 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 60 (Also as *Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*) ; Leger, S., 1997, A Description of Today's Use of Plants in West Bushmanland (Namibia). German Development Service. PO Box 220035, 14061 Berlin, Germany. <http://www.sigridleger.de/book/> ; Lembaga Biologi Nasional, 1977, Buah-Buahan, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 120 ; Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda. p 382 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity. Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2. pp 71-121 ; Lyle, S., 2006, Discovering fruit and nuts. Land Links. p 125 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 273 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland,

Oregon. p 155 ; Martin, M.A., 1971, *Introduction L'Ethnobotanique du Cambodge*. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris. ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 189 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; McKerney, M. & White, H., 2011, *Bush Tucker, Boomerangs & Bandages*. Border River-Gwyder Catchment Management Authority p 195 ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, *Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market*. Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. 3(1) pp 84-109 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 105 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia*. Rigby. p 101 ; Norrington, L., & Campbell, C., 2001, *Tropical Food Gardens*. Bloomings Books. p 49 ; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies*. Asher reprint. p 185 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Omawale, 1973, *Guyana's edible plants*. Guyana University, Georgetown p 53 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Owen, S., 1993, *Indonesian Food and Cookery*, INDRA reprints. p 83 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 220 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 98 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 569 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 157 ; Pieroni, A. et al, 2013, *One century later: the folk botanical knowledge of the last remaining Albanians of the upper Reka Valley, Mount Korab, Western Macedonia*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 9:22 ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute <http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies> ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, *Tropical Crops Dicotyledons*, Longmans. p 102 ; Rajapaksha, U., 1998, *Traditional Food Plants in Sri Lanka*. HARTI, Sri Lanka. p 139 (As *Coccythospermum elatum*) ; Recher, P., 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. [www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seelist.html](http://www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seelist.html) p 1 ; Rashid, H. E., 1977, *Geography of Bangladesh*. Westview. p 346 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 15th April 2011] ; SAXENA, ; Segnon, A. C. and Achigan-Dako, E. G., 2014, *Comparative analysis of diversity and utilization of edible plants in arid and semi-arid areas in Benin*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 10:80 (As *Citrullus mucusospermus*) ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA, ; Sharma, B.B., 2005, *Growing fruits and vegetables*. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and broadcasting. India. p 185 ; Shava, S., et al, 2009, *Traditional food crops as a source of community resilience in Zimbabwe*. International Journal of the African Renaissance 4(1) ; Siemonsma, J. S. and Piluek, K. (Eds), 1994, *Plant Resources of South-East Asia No. 8 Vegetables*. Prosea Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia, p 144 ; Stanley, T. D. & Ross, E. M., 1986, *Flora of south-eastern Queensland Volume 2*. Queensland Government p 113 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 264 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 80 ; Tate, D., 1999, *Tropical Fruit*. Archipelago Press. Singapore. p 44 ; Thaman, R.R., 1976, *The Tongan Agricultural System*. University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. p 388 (As *Citrullus vulgaris*) ; Thaman, R. R., 1987, *Plants of Kiribati: A listing and analysis of vernacular names*. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 296 ; Thaman, R. R., 2016, *The flora of Tuvalu*. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 611. Smithsonian Institute p 80 ; Tindall, H.D., & Williams, J.T., 1977, *Tropical Vegetables and their Genetic Resources*. International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, Rome, p 40 ; Tindall, H.D., 1983, *Vegetables in the tropics*. Macmillan p. 150 ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, *Food Plants of Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press. p 3 ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: [www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl](http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl) (10 April 2000) (As *Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*) ; Vael, L., 2015, *Ethnobotanical study of the plant use in the natural landscape of two mestizo communities in the Ucayali region of the Peruvian Amazon*. Universiteit Gent. ; Valder, P., 1999, *The Garden Plants of China*. Florilegium. p 188 ; van der Vossen, H.A.M. & Denton, O.A. & El Tahir, I.M., 2004. *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai. [Internet] Record from Protibase. Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. < <http://database.prota.org/search.htm>>. Accessed 14 October 2009. ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 136 ; van Wyk, B-E., 2011, *The potential of South African plants in the development of new food and beverage products*. South African Journal of Botany 77 (2011) 857–868 ; Vasquez, R. and Gentry, A. H., 1989, *Use and Misuse of Forest-harvested Fruits in the Iquitos Area*. Conservation Biology 3(4): 350f ; Walters, T. W., 1989, *Historical Overview on Domesticated Plants in China with Special Emphasis on the Cucurbitaceae*. Economic Botany 43(3): 297-313 ; Walter, A. & Lebot, V., 2007, *Gardens of Oceania*. ACIAR Monograph No. 122. p 183 ; WEBB, ; Wechter, W. P., et al, 2008, *Gene expression in developing watermelon fruit*. BMC Genomics 9:275 ; Wehmeyer, A. S., 1986, *Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species* ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 247 (As *Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*) ; Whitaker, T.W., & Bemis, W.P., 1979, *Cucurbits, in Simmonds N.W.,(ed), Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 64 ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 119 ; Williamson, J., 2005, *Useful Plants of Malawi. 3rd. Edition*. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 65 ; [www.zimbabweflora.co.zw](http://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw) 2011 ; Zambrana, P. et al, 2017, *Traditional knowledge hiding in plain sight – twenty-first century ethnobotany of the Ch'Acobo in Beni, Bolivia*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2017) 13:57 ; Zizka, G., 1991, *Flowering Plants of Easter Island*. Palmarum Hortus Francofurtensis