

Malabar

a taste of Asia on the Floridian table

Malabar Spinach is an edible vine native to India, and it is widely consumed throughout Asia and in tropical parts of Africa and the Americas. The leaves of both varieties, red and green, are prepared in a variety of cuisines ranging from curries and stir-fries to soups and sides. Malabar spinach is gaining popularity among home gardeners and chefs in Florida because it thrives in hot weather and serves as a nutritious alternative to cool-weather spinach.

To learn more about Florida's culinary history, visit floridaheritagefoods.com

Farmer checking seedlings of malabar spinach



TURKISH MALABAR AND CHICKPEA STEW

35 MINUTES TOTAL TOTAL SERVINGS



INGREDIENTS

8 cups (loosely packed) Malabar

- 2 cups canned (or cooked) chickpeas 2 cups broth (beef, chicken or
- vegetable)
- 1 chopped onion

- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 tablespoon tomato paste
- 1 teaspoon red pepper flakes
- 1 tablespoon honey
- juice from 1/2 lemon

DIRECTIONS

- Heat olive oil in large pot and sauté onion until transparent.
- Mix in tomato paste and red pepper flakes. Cook for 2 minutes.
- 3. Add Malabar (stems and leaves), chickpeas and broth. Simmer, covered, until liquid is mostly absorbed.
- 4. Remove from heat and stir in honey and lemon juice.
- 5. Serve with warm bread.

FACTS

Malabar Spinach originated in India and spread to other parts of Asia and tropical Africa through early trade routes. The first mention of Malabar in an English text was 1691. It made its way to the Americas through European colonialism, and it was introduced to tropical areas such as Belize, Columbia and the West Indies.

Malabar spinach is rich in vitamins A and C; fiber, iron, potassium, and calcium.

