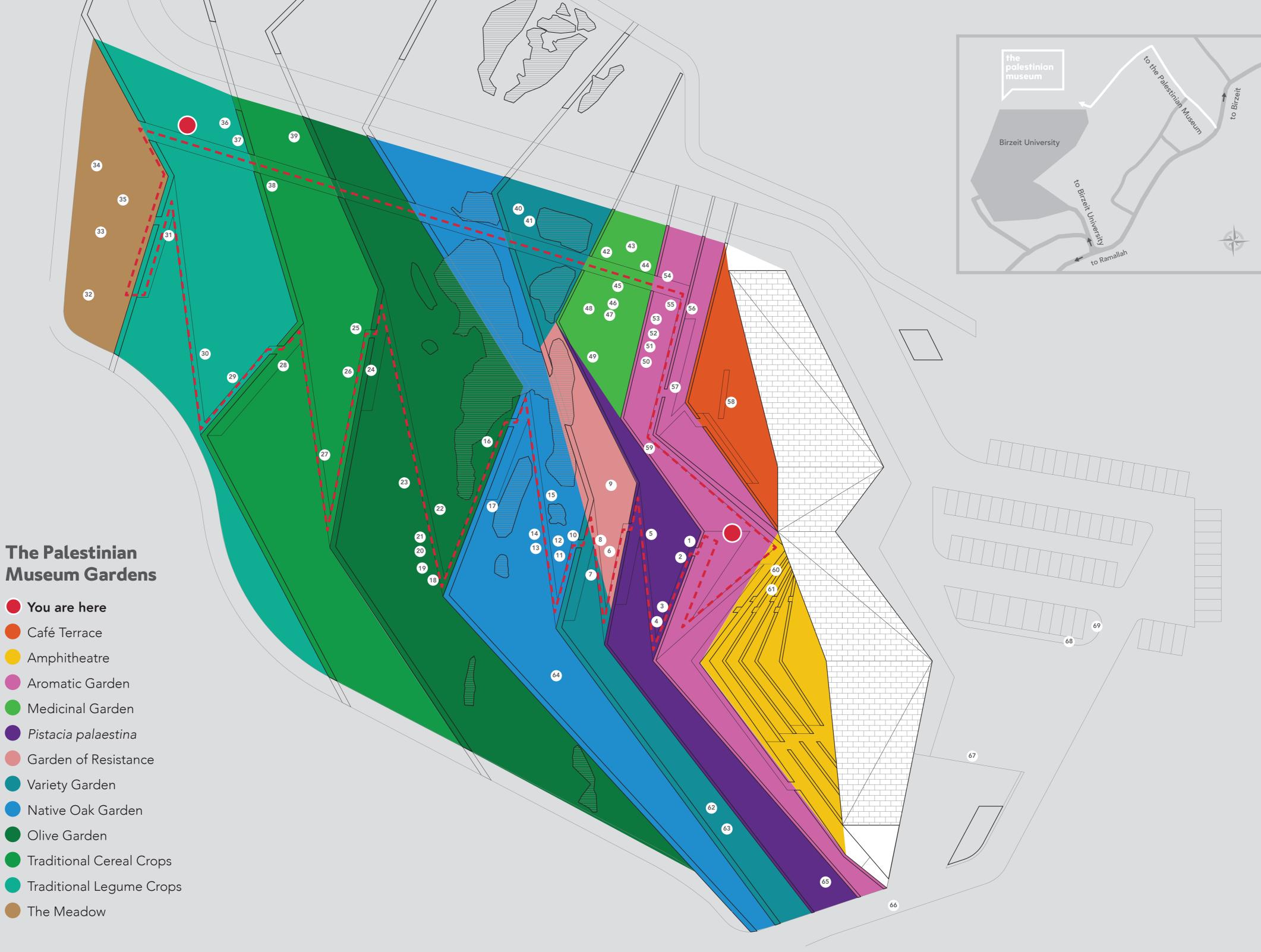
I	Pear Pyrus syriaca
2	Carob Ceratonia siliqua L.
3	Almond Prunus amygdalus Batsch
Ļ	White Rockrose Cistus salviifolius L.
5	Terebinth Pistacia palaestina Boiss.
5	Mediterranean Saltbush Atriplex halimus L.
7	Blue Plumbago Plumbago auriculata Lam.
3	Thorny Burnet Sarcopoterium spinosum L.
>	Olive Olea europea L.
0	Hawthorn Crataegus azarolus L.
1	Conehead Thyme Coridothymus capitatus (L.) Rchb.
2	Spiny Broom Calicotome villosa (Poiret) Link
3	Soft-Hairy Rockrose <i>Cistus creticus</i> L.
4	Palestine Oak Quercus calliprinos Webb.
5	Mastic Pistacia lentiscus L.
6	Rose-Scented Geranium Pelargonium graveolens L'Hér.
17	Grape Vitis vinifera L.
8	Garden Chamomile Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All.
9	Creeping Rosemary <i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i> L. 'Prostratus'
20	Thyme Thymus vulgaris L.
21	Blue Lupine Lupinus pilosus L.
22	Sea Squill Urginea maritima L. Baker
23	Mediterranean Cypress Cupressus sempervirens L.
24	Marjoram Origanum majorana L.
25	Wheat Triticum aestivum L.
26	Common Sage Salvia triloba L.
27	Pomegranate Punica granatum L.
28	Oregano Origanum vulgare L.
29	Lemon Verbena Aloysia citriodora Paláu
80	Chickpea Cicer arietinum L.
81	Spearmint Mentha spicata L.
32	Black Mulberry Morus nigra L.
83	Apricot Prunus armeniaca L.
84	Walnut Juglans regia L.

- 35 Mixed Plot
- 36 Texas Sage Leucophyllum frutescens (Berland.) I.M.Johnst. 37 Chaste Tree Vitex agnus-castus L. 38 Sticky Jerusalem Sage Phlomis viscosa Poir. **39** Oleander Nerium oleander L. 40 Fig Ficus carica L. 41 Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox Willd. 42 Common Myrtle Myrtus communis L. 43 Quince Cydonia oblonga Mill. 44 Butcher's broom Ruscus aculeatus L. 45 Spanish Broom Spartium junceum L. 46 Wormwood Artemisia herba-alba Asso 47 Garlic Allium sativum L. 48 Common Caper Capparis spinosa L. 49 Storax Styrax officinalis L. 50 Egyptian Campion Silene aegyptiaca (L.) L. f. **51 Spurge** Euphorbia hierosolymitana Boiss 52 Palestine Arum Arum palaestinum Boiss 53 Prickly Alkanet Anchusa strigosa Banks & Sol. 54 Cotton Lavender Santolina chamaecyparissus L. 55 Lavender Lavandula angustifolia Mill. 56 Bunchflower Daffodil Narcissus tazetta L. 57 Rosemary Rosmarinus officinalis L. 58 Russian Olive Elaeagnus angustifolia L. 59 Wild Leek Allium ampeloprasum L. 60 German Iris Iris germanica L. 61 Lemon Citrus × limon (L.) Burm.f. 62 Society Garlic Tulbaghia violacea Harv. 63 Russian Sage Perovskia atriplicifolia Benth. 64 Mallow Malva sherardiana L. 65 Lantana Lantana camara L. 66 Aleppo Pine Pinus halepensis Miller 67 Laurel Laurus nobilis L. 68 Judas Tree Cercis siliquastrum L. 69 Japanese Pittosporum Pittosporum tobira (Thunb.) W.T.Aiton





The Palestinian Museum is an independent institution dedicated to supporting an open and dynamic Palestinian culture nationally and internationally. The Museum presents and engages with new perspectives on Palestinian history, society and culture. It also offers spaces for creative ventures, educational programmess and innovative research. The Museum is a flagship project of Taawon-Welfare Association and one of the most exciting new cultural projects in Palestine.

The Palestinian Museum Gardens

Palestine has both rich indigenous and imported flora. The Palestinian landscape has been shaped by its plants and the horticultural traditions that surround them. The story of these influences is represented in the Palestinian Museum's gardens, where the gardens' narrative is shaped by the contrasting themes of the natural landscape and the cultural landscape. This dynamic is ever-present as one walks through the gardens up to the building itself, moving from nature to culture. The gardens, designed by the Jordanian landscape architect Lara Zureikat, narrate the horticultural history of Palestine. Surrounded with wild fruit trees, visitors can see aromatic and medicinal plants, as well as traditional legume and cereal crops. Because of the seasonal nature of many plants, some will be in bloom while others are out of season.

The Museum was recently presented with the prestigious Aga Khan Award for Architecture (2019).

Authors: Munir Anis Naser, PhD & Prof. Dr Jamil Harb

- Review of scientific material and confirmation of the taxonomy of plants: Sumaya Farhat-Naser, PhD
- Conceptualisation and supervision: Obour Hashash\ Coordination: Raneen Kiresh Photography: Hareth Yousef, Alaa Abu Asad\ Graphic design: Lena Sobeh
- English translation of plant descriptions: Mariam Barghouti

English translation of proverbs: Suneela Mubayi

English editors: Alexander Baramki, Francesca Cauchi, Omar Odeh, Shayma Nader Printed by Studio Alpha

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The Palestinian Museum Museum Street (off Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Street)

Near North Entrance of Birzeit University

PO Box 48, Birzeit, Palestine, tel: +970 2 294 1948, fax: +970 2 294 1936 email: info@palmuseum.org











There are numerous genotype and varieties of this fruit tree, including wild types. Pears are usually grafted either on jorous pear seedlings tolera of calcareous soils, or on dwarf quinces. Pears are an excellent source of fibre and antioxidants. egular consumption is elieved to reduce the risk of ardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and infections.



2 Carob

Ceratonia siliqua L. The Carob tree is an evergreer tree with a thick stem and grey brown bark, widely found in the orthern regions of Palestine. Th products of this tree are believed to have medicinal benefits. The pods are edible to both humans and animals. Molasses, drinks and a jelly-like pudding are prepared from the pods.

3 Almond

Prunus amygdalus Batsch The Almond is a deciduous stone fruit tree, considered one of the most important in Palestine. The Um al-Fahem variety is wel adapted to Palestinian condition and widely cultivated. The trees bloom during the winter season Almonds contain many health romoting natural compounds. Regular consumption boosts the immune system, reduces blood pressure and the incidence of cardiovascular diseases, and has anti-aging benefits.

4 White Rockrose Cistus salviifolius L White Rockrose is a short evergreen multi-branched aromatic shrub. It is mainly found n the mountains of Galilee, Carmel, Nablus, Jerusalem, Hebron, in the northern Jordan Valley and the Nagab desert. It is used for decoration and to make perfumes. In traditional medicine, t is used as an anti-inflammatory agent, to treat digestive and espiratory system disorders, and to relieve menstrual pains.

6 Rose-Scented Geranium Pelargonium graveolens L'Hér.

Rose-scented geranium, ndigenous to South Africa, is a branched upright shrub with aromatic (in some varieties) soft leaves. The leaves and flowers are used as flavouring agents in desserts, jams, alads, and tea. It is also used in making perfumes, in aromatherapy and massages. Geraniums, in their differe arieties, are widely planted in alestinian gardens.

17 Grape Vitis vinifera L

Archaeological evidence suggests that the grape vine is a very ancient plant in Palestine. Numerous varieties are cultivated without supplementary irrigation, mainly around Hebron. Its main products are raisins, malban (dried paste), and dibs (molasses) Grape products protect from heart diseases, cancer and Alzheimer, and the leaves, which are consumed widely in Palestine, may reduce the risk of lung cancer.

18 Garden Chamomile Chamaemelum nobile (L.) All.

Chamomile is a perennial daisylike plant famous for its medicinal qualities. In Palestine, another species exists, namely Anthemis palestina. Its products are widely used as antispastics, relaxants, to relieve fever and insomnia. Palestinians mention chamomile in a few proverbs, such as 'Take from the spring of your land, ever if it is a daisy' - in other words, 'it is better to marry from your homeland'

19 Creeping Rosemary Rosemarinus officinalis L. 'Prostratu:

Rosemary is an evergreen herb with aromatic leaves. The rosemary 'Prostratus' type is very similar to other rosemary types but is shorter and smaller.

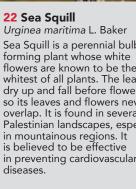
20 Thyme Thymus vulgaris L. Thyme is indigenous to southern Europe and westerr Mediterranean countries. Thi perennial can grow to over 30 cm in height. The leaves are greygreen, and its purple-pink flowe appear in clusters by the end of sprina. Thyme is arown in home gardens and is widely used in cooking. The leaves and oil are used in traditional medicine and its

most active natural compound is

thymol, considered an antiseptic

21 Blue Lupine Lupinus pilosus L

Blue Lupine is an annual plant that gets its name from its blue flowers, which have white spots in the middle. It is commonly found in the northern and central regions of Palestine. In traditional medicine, it is used as an antidiabetic agent and to treat liver stones.



34 Walnut

Juglans regia L. The walnut is a perennial tree that grows in temperate regions with moderate rainfall (500 mm or more), and lives for hundreds of years. It is onsidered very nutritious due to its high levels of unsaturated fatty acids, and is believed to be good for memory, blood circulation enhancement, and to treat dyspepsia. It is widely used in Palestinian desserts.

35 Mixed Plot

An attractive collection of fruit trees, including almond. apricot, walnut, mulberry and oak, in addition to annual and wild plants, including fennel anemone, mallow, milk thistle and rock-roses. This plot reflects the beauty and diversity of the Palestinian landscapes, and the overlapping of flowering periods

36 Texas Sage

eucophyllum frutescens (Berland.) I.M.Johnst. Texas sage is an evergreen shrub with grey-greenish leaves and violet flowers. The plant blooms from spring to autumn, and its flowers are highly attractive to insects. Texas sage is drought tolerant and was introduced to Palestine as an ornamental plant. Its products are used against the common cold and influenza.

37 Chaste Tree

Vitex agnus-castus l Chaste tree, also called Yarnahen, is actually a shrub which may arow up to two metres high, with ht brown stems and palmshaped leaves. It blooms from June to September, producing aromatic purple flowers on sma pedicels. The fruit is dark-red. It is used against gut and eye disorders, as well as against hormonal imbalances and rheumatism.

Phlomis viscosa Poir. Sticky Jerusalem sage is also known as 'donkey's sage' and 'old man's tooth'. It is an evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. The plant is widely found across Palestine. Another variety, Jerusalem sage (el-sayeen in Arabic) is also common and its leaves are edible.

39 Oleander 38 Sticky Jerusalem Sage

40 Fig Ficus carica L.

Nerium oleander L. Oleanders are everareen poisonous shrubs that can reach the height of trees. The darkareen leaves, which arow in pairs or whorls of three, are narrow, lanceolate and thick. Flower colour varies among varieties. Oleander is highly tolerant of various abiotic stresses including drought, and is thus widely distributed in Palestine It is believed to be effective in treating heart problems and to have an antimicrobial effect.

52 Palestine Arum

Arum palaestinum Boiss Palestine arum is an indigenous tuberous perennial plant, also known as 'elephant ears' due to its large edible leaves. Palestinians consider arum one of nature's richest gifts, and use it in traditional medicine to treat cough, hemorrhoids, intestinal parasites, constipation, and acne. Recent studies show that arum is effective against some types of cancer.

53 Prickly Alkanet

Anchusa strigosa Banks & Sol. Prickly Alkanet is known in Arabic as Loseeqa (sticky) or lisan el-thor (bull's tongue). This perennial plant has very tough leaves and can grow up to one metre high. It is widely distributed in Palestine, even in desert areas. It is believed to be an anti-diabetic herb and a disinfectant.

54 Cotton Lavender

Santolina chamaecyparissus L. Cotton lavender is a small evergreen shrub with dense grey-green leaves. In home gardens, these plants are growr to create low hedges. Medicinally, extracts from the leaves and flowers can be used to produce antihelminthics (antiparasitic agents), while its oil is used for making perfumes.

55 Lavender

Lavandula angustifolia Mill. Lavender is an evergreen aromatic plant with purple flowers. This drought-tolerant plant is indigenous to the Mediterranean basin. In traditional medicine, it is widely used to treat nervous system disorders, depression, anxiety, headache, and rheumatism. Abu-Hanifa, a renowned Islami scholar, wrote of lavender: 'We will not find a better fragrance than that of lavender flowers."



Narcissus tazetta L. Bunchflower daffodil is a perennial plant with underground bulbs. The white flowers with vellow corona are odoriferous In Palestine, it is also called *runjus*, and is found mainly in the mountains. It is mentioned in popular proverbs, such as: 'When daffodils and poppies grow, put away your seeds', meaning that it is too late to sow seeds.

57 Rosemar

Rosmarinus officinalis L. Rosemary is an aromatic evergreen shrub that was widely used in medieval weddings. Its leaves are used to prepare tea and are usually added to many dishes. Rosemary is well known as a medicinal plant, and is used in traditional medicine to boost the immune system, relieve stress, and wax in printing, and the wood for as an anti-inflammatory agent.

58 Russian Olive Elaeagnus angustifolia L. carving posts.



8 Thorny Burnet Blue Plumbago

Sarcopoterium spinosum L Thorny burnet is an indigenous perennial plant, commonly known as natish in central Palestine and as billan in the northern regions. It is multi-branched with numerous thorns. Its flowering period begins in February, and its leaves dry in the summer. Thorny burnet has traditionally been used for numerous purposes, including as a fuel source and in fencing.

9 Olive

Olea europea L. This everareen tree is considered a jewel among Palestinian plants. Olive trees live for hundreds of years and are widely cultivated across Palestine's regions

0 Hawthorr

Crataegus azarolus L. The hawthorn is a deciduous tree usually used as a rootstock for pears. Its fruit can be consumed fresh or dried. In Palestine, there are two types of hawthorn: the red-fruited type, mainly found in the Upper Galilee, and the most common yellow-fruited type. In traditional medicine, hawthorr is believed to boost heart health and to be effective in lowering blood pressure.

5 Terebinth

Pistacia palaestina Boiss The Terebinth is a deciduous tree or shrub that lives for hundreds of years, common in the central and northern regions of the Palestinian mountains. Its eggshaped leaves distinguish it from other Pistacia species. Terebinth is used as a rootstock for pistachios. The fruit is used to prepare the Palestinian dugga, and to treat stomach and tooth aches. Caution is advised if consuming the fruit during pregnancy.

6 Mediterranean Saltbush Atriplex halimus L.

The Mediterranean saltbush is an evergreen shrub preferred by grazing animals in the deser he plant can withstand harsh conditions like drought, salinity, and alkaline soil; hence, it is distributed in regions of Palestine with high salinity. Medicinally, saltbush products are believed to regulate blood sugar levels, lower cholesterol levels, and treat kidney infections. They were historically used as a diuretic agent.

Plumbago auriculata Lam. Blue plumbago is an evergreen shrub that is mostly grown in home gardens as a climber; it is not yet well known in Palestine. Its flowers are blue or white, depending on the grown variety, and the leaves are glossy. These plants like sunny or lightly shaded

spots. Their roots are believed to

and in treating wounds.

be effective in relieving toothache

particularly in the regions of Salfit and Ramallah. Olive oil has high nutritional value in that it contains unsaturated fatty acids. Studies have indicated that olive oil may help to protect against heart disease and cancer.

Jrginea maritima L. Baker Sea Squill is a perennial bulborming plant whose white lowers are known to be the whitest of all plants. The leav dry up and fall before flowering so its leaves and flowers neve overlap. It is found in several alestinian landscapes, especially n mountainous regions. I

23 Mediterranean Cypress Cupressus sempervirens L Cypress trees are coniferous and have many varieties, including var horizontalis, and var. pyramidalis. The plant is not indigenous to Palestine, and natural forests do not exist. It grows predominantly in large gardens and along the

streets. It is believed to have health

promoting effects, and its products

may be used as antispasmodic and

odour-removing agents. Historically

a symbol of sorrow and mourning,

cypresses are found widely in

4 Marjoram Origanum majorana L.

Marjoram has different names in Palestine, including mardagoush alkabeer and bardaqoush This aromatic perennial herb is relatively sensitive to cold. The leaves are smooth, of ovate to oblong-ovate shape. It is used in traditional dishes and tea, and it is believed to be effective in reating coughs, reducing blood pressure, boosting the immune system, and treating bacterial

25 Wheat Triticum aestivum L

First grown nine thousand years ago in the Fertile Crescent, this annual plant is considered one of the three most important plants for humans (with corn and rice) Wheats are grouped into two major groups - winter and spring wheats, the latter being cultivate in Palestine. Palestinian Arabic has many proverbs about wheat, including: 'Wheat and (olive) oil are two lions in the house'.

26 Common Sage Salvia triloba L.

In Arabic, sage (maramiah) is thought to be named after Mar Mother of Jesus, but its name might also reflect its bitter taste mur means 'bitter'). A perennia shrub with woody stems, it is also called *azakan* in the orthern regions of Palestine One of the oldest medicinal herbs, sage is used to treat joint pain, rheumatism, stres headache, fatique, fever, and diarrhoea. Excessive use is not

27 Pomegranate Punica granatum L. This deciduous tree, a symbol

of fertility in many cultures, has been cultivated since ancient times. The flowers are bright red, and the fruit has a leathery rind. Grown across Palestine, pomegranate is considered an extremely healthy fruit because of its powerful antioxidants and other phytochemicals. It is effective in reducing the risk of cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and acts as an anti-aging agent.

28 Oregano Origanum vulgare L

A perennial aromatic herbal plant with relatively small leaves and long extended roots that render it highly tolerant of drought. Its flowering season is March-September, Oregano is a well known medicinal herb that is rich in health-promoting compounds, especially antioxidants. Its oil is believed to boost the immune system, and prevent digestive system disorders and muscle aches.

season, there is no need to mak

Agapanthus praecox Willd. This deciduous tree is widely Lilv of the Nile is a perennial plant cultivated in most Palestinian that prefers well-drained soils. egions, particularly around The plant is indigenous to South Nablus and Ramallah. Its many Africa, and has no specific place varieties include ea'nagi, esuwad in Palestinian heritage. However, ehmarai, and emwazi. Figs are it is highly appreciated for its nutritious due to high levels beautiful flowers, and is grown of vitamins, minerals, fibre, in home gardens. It can also and antioxidants. A Palestiniar be grown in pots. No uses are reported in traditional medicine. proverb notes that 'In the fig

41 Lily of the Nile

42 Common Myrtle Myrtus communis L. Common myrtle, a symbol of love and peace in many civilizations, is an evergreen shrub with aromatic leaves and flowers. In Palestine, it is used mostly as an ornamental plant and is called *himblas* and hab al-aas. The oil is used to make perfumes and cosmetics and its products are used to treat urinary tract infections and digestive disorders.

43 Quince

Cydonia oblonga Mill. The quince is a deciduous tree that produces white-purple flowers. The quince was well known to the Akkadians, who called it supurgillu (hence the Arabic word al-safarjal). Quince is traditionally used as a dwarf rootstock for pear trees. Its hard and astringent fruit is believed to be healthy due to its richness

in vitamins and antioxidants. Ir

Palestine, guince is used to make

44 Butcher's Broom

Ruscus aculeatus L. Butcher's broom is an evergreen shrub whose twigs are transformed into cladodes (leaflike structures), while its actual leaves are reduced to scale-like structures. The plant is found mainly in the Upper Galilee, the Carmel mountain and in the fertile plain of Marj Ibn Amer. The rhizome's extract is effective in lowering cholesterol and breaking up kidney stones. The tips of its young twigs are edible.

45 Spanish Broom

Spartium junceum L. Spanish broom is a vigorous deciduous shrub with sparse small leaves. Photosynthesis is done largely by the green shoots to reduce water evaporation in dry regions. The plant gained the recognition of the Royal Horticultural Society as an outdoor ornamental plant. In Palestine, brooms and baskets were made from it. The plant is considered a cardio-augmentor, a laxative and a diuretic agent.

16 Wormwood

Artemisia herba-alba Asso Wormwood is a grey-coloured perennial shrub with small aromatic leaves covered with small hairs. Its Arabic names thaken sidi (grandpa's beard) and thaker al-shaikh (old man's beard) reflect its grey colour. Mainly found in the Palestinian and Jordanian deserts. it is used as an antimicrobial and antiseptic agent, to prevent muscle cramps, digestive tract disorders, and as an insect



Russian olive is a deciduous shrub or tree (depending on training and pruning), grown widely in Palestinian gardens. Twigs are thorny with grey scales, and plants bear olive-like sweet fruit The oil extracted from its flowers is used to make perfumes, its

59 Wild Leek

Allium ampeloprasum L. Kurath, thumat arab, and east garlic are the names for the Palestinian wild leek. It is widely distributed in the Upper and the Lower Galilee, and in the mountains of Carmel, Jerusaler and Hebron. It is one of the most ancient medicinal plants, and is believed to have antimicrobial properties and to boost blood circulation.

Iris germanica L. Called sibbeeh and baysaloon in Palestine, German iris is a perennial plant with underground rhizomes. It was once common in Muslim cemeteries. Other species also exist, including Iris palaestina and Iris haynei, which was selected as the national flower of Palestine. Historically, it has been used to treat urinary tract infections, and its oil is used in body care products.

60 German Iris

61 Lemon

Citrus × limon (L.) Burm.f. Lemon is one of the most elebrated evergreen citrus trees in Palestine Both flowers and fruit are aromatic, and its fruit is rich in vitamin C and flavonols. These phytochemicals reduce the incidence of cancer and may have antibacterial activity. Lemon is highly appreciated in Palestinian cultural heritage and features in many old songs.

62 Society Garlic Tulbaghia violacea Harv.

Society garlic is a perennial plant that produces many intensely aromatic purple flowers, clustered into inflorescences. Medicinally, it is believed to prevent certain cancers and blood clotting. It is also considered an aphrodisiac ir many cultures. In Palestine, the plant distribution is very limited. and it does not feature much in local heritage.

63 Russian Sage

Perovskia atriplicifolia Benth. Russian sage is an introduced perennial herb that can reach up to one metre in height. Its leaves are aromatic, the flowers are blue or violet. This medicinal plant is grown ornamentally in Palestine but its products are used as painkillers, antiparasitic and antipyretic agents. The leaves and flowers are added to salads and drinks.

54 Mallow

Malva sherardiana L. Mallow is a perennial plant with rounded leaves that are edible and best to pick before flowering. There are many types of mallow across Palestine, and in Palestinian heritage, several proverbs mention mallow: 'O mallow, you can be mollycoddled, there are no other vegetables but you.'



13 Soft-Hairy Rockrose

Cistus creticus Soft-hairy rockrose is an evergreen short multi-branched shrub with aromatic leaves. It is found mainly in the mountains of Jerusalem, Upper Galilee and Carmel. It is believed to have many health benefits, and is used in traditional medicine as an antibiotic and anticoagulant. Its oil and resin are used to make perfumes, soaps and incenses.

14 Palestine Oak

15 Mastic

Pistacia lentiscus L Mastic is an evergreen tree that bears pinnately compour leaves with 4-6 leaflets former in pairs. It is highly tolerant of harsh climatic condition including salinity stress. Masti has been used for thousands of years as a medicinal plar believed to be effective ir

11 Conehead Thyme Coridothymus capitatus (L.) Rchb.

Conehead thyme is a short perennial herb with opposite aromatic leaves and pinkpurple flowers. This wild thyme is found in the central and northern coastal and semi-coastal regions of Palestine, and in the mountains. The leaves contain antioxidants and other effective phytochemicals, and are used as a disinfectant and deodorant, as is the oil. Thyme oil is not recommended in aromatherapy

as it is considered an irritant

Calicotome villosa (Poiret) Link Spiny broom is widely distributed in Palestine. Its yellow flowers resemble lanterns, hence its Arabic name *qandeel*. The shrub

2 Spiny Broom

has green photosynthetic stems, whereas its small leaves disappear quickly, usually by the beginning of summer. As a legume, the plant fixes atmospheric nitrogen, and is used to prevent soil erosion in steep mountains.

Quercus calliprinos Webb. The Palestine oak is an evergreer tree that lives for hundreds of years. It is widely found in the Palestinian mountains. There are two other deciduous types: mul and malool, or a'bbass, in Arabic Hard oak wood is widely used in the manufacture of tools, while the dye extracted from its bark is used in leather tanning. Acorns were eaten roasted, particularly during periods of famine.

treating alimentary canal lisorders and reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases Its products are also used in

29 Lemon Verbena Aloysia citriodora Paláu Lemon verbena is a perennial shrub with rough aromatic leaves, grown widely in home gardens as an aromatic and medicinal plant. Its extract is believed to protect muscles, lymphatic cells, and red blood cells from oxidation stress. It is recommended against depression and for boosting memory. Excessive consump is not advised, especially during

30 Chickpea Cicer arietinum L

Chickpea is an annual plant, and is widely cultivated in Palestine. Among its many groups, desi and kabuli are the major ones Many studies have shown that chickpea consumption can lower the bad cholesterol (LDL) levels in the blood, reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases. Chickpea is considered the oldest cultivated legume; remains dating back seven thousand years have been found in Palestine.

31 Spearmin Mentha spicata L

Spearmint is an aromatic herbaceous perennial plant that spreads quickly through its rhizomes. In Palestine other wild mint species, mainly Mentha longifolia, can be found near bodies of water. Spearmint is a well known medicinal plant, with a wide spectrum of benefits. Mint extracts are widely used in cosmetics and body care products.

32 Black Mulberry Morus nigra L.

Both black and white mulberry trees grow in Palestine, but white mulberry is more common Both species bear unisexual flowers, but trees may be either monoecious or dioecious Mulberries, in particular the white species, were historically used for silk production and for making wooden pots. Mulberry has a distinctive place in Palestinian heritage.

33 Apricot Prunus armeniaca L

The Apricot is a deciduous stone fruit tree that is usually grafted on vigorous rootstocks to withstand drought conditions. Apricot cultivation in Palestine is not ancient and is currently restricted mainly to the Nablus area. Its fruit ripens early in the season. Apricots are healthy and effective in preventing cardiovascular diseases and cancer.



47 Garlic

pregnancy.

Allium sativum L. Garlic is a bulbous plant that was used in war to protect from gangrene. It was known by the ancient Egyptians, and Palestinians used it to ward of evil spirits. Currently, it is widely cultivated as a winter-season crop. Garlic is proven to be effective in reducing cholester levels and the risk of stomach cancer.

48 Common Caper Capparis spinosa L.

Common caper is a deciduous multi-branched shrub that can reach a height of one metre. The plant roots comprise most of its weight. The pickled flower buds can be used to flavour food, but capers are also used as an analgesic, laxative vasoconstrictor and a diuretic drug, as well as to treat digestive system inflammations, diarrhoea, rheumatism, and skin bruises.

49 Storax Styrax officinalis L.

Storax can be found across Palestine where it has many names, including al-lubra and shebreeh. The plant is a medium-sized deciduous tree with intensely fragrant flowers pollinated by honeybees. The seeds, often used to make rosaries, are toxic, and the fleshy part of the fruit is extremely bitter. Its white resin was used as incense. The plant is considered a source of *luban*, used in raditional medicine.

50 Egyptian Campion

Silene aegyptiaca (L.) L. f. This annual plant can be found in the Palestinian mountains. It has many names, including ain al-bent (girl's eye). Another Silene species, namely Silene palaestina, is called Irkekah. Coloured campion flowers brighten the mountains and orchards during spring. Traditionally, campion car also be used to relieve fever.

51 Spurge

Euphorbia hierosolymitana Boiss Spurge has many common Arabic names, including hallaba and holayba. The name holayba is attributed to its white milky sap. This shrub is short, deciduous and highly branched with vellowish-gree flowers. It is widely distributed in the Palestinian mountains. Its extract is considered a cathartic and laxative; the plant is avoided by livestocl during grazing.



65 Lantana

Lantana camara L. Lantana is a medium-sized shrub that spreads very quickly, to the point where it may present a danger to biodiversity. The colour of its flowers varies widely among its varieties. Ripe fruit is edible, but is toxic when unripe. The plant is used to reduce blood pressure and treat inflammations. as well as in cosmetics and body care products. Lantana makes beautiful hedges.

66 Aleppo Pine

Pinus halepensis Miller Aleppo pine is a coniferous evergreen tree with needleshaped leaves, and narrow green cones that turn glossy red-brown when ripe. It is found in the mountains of central and northern Palestine. The seeds are delicious, and the wood is of high quality. Pine oil is used to make perfumes and to treat chest pain, cough, jaundice, and some skin diseases.



67 Laurel Laurus nobilis L.

Laurel is an indigenous evergreer aromatic tree with shiny green leaves. The leaves are widely used as a spice, and the oil is used in traditional medicine, as it contains high levels of health-promoting natural compounds.



68 Judas Tree

Cercis siliquastrum L. Judas tree is called shobroq or khozreeq in Palestine. This deciduous tree bears edible pink or crimson flowers, which appear before the leaves. Widely found in the northern region of Palestine, it is considered one of the most beautiful ornamental trees. The flowers are used as decorations by Christians in the Galilee for Palm Sunday.

69 Japanese Pittosporum Pittosporum tobira (Thunb.) W.T.Aiton Pittosporum is a hardy evergreen shrub that bear aromatic white flowers. Since pittosporum is droughttolerant, it is widely used in Palestine as an ornamenta plant, mostly to create beautiful hedges. It can also be used as an indoor multibranched plant.