

Floristic Study of Sedrores Mountains in Gharyan District – Libya

Sh-hoob M. El-ahmir¹, Mohammed H. Mahklouf², Mahmood B. Shanta³, Hisham Ali Abo -Jaafer⁴.

1. Botany Department, Faculty of Sciences, University of Gharyan, Libya.

2. Botany Department, Faculty of Sciences, University of Tripoli, Libya.

3. Range and Forestry (Natural Reassures) Department, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tripoli, Libya.

4. Civil Engineering Department, Higher Institute of Engineering Technology-Gharyan.

*Corresponding author: Shhoob Mohamed El-ahmir., E-mail: sh-hoob.elahmir@igu.edu.ly

Received: June 02, 2020, Accepted: July 06, 2020, Published: July 06, 2020.

ABSTRACT

A floristic survey of Sedrores Al-Qawasim mountains in Gharyan district - Libya was conducted in two consecutive growing seasons from 01/04/2018 to 01/6/2019. In this study area, a total number of 320 plant species belonging to 214 genera were collected representing 44 families, of which 39 families and 276 species belonging to dicotyledons, and 5 families and 44 species are belonging to monocotyledons. The results showed the dominance of the family Asteraceae with 60 species, followed by the family Fabaceae with 32 species, then the family Poaceae with 29 species. The results showed the dominance of the (Euphorbia genus) with 7 species, followed by Helianthemum, Plantago and Erodium with 6 species each. Moreover, life-form spectrum analysis showed the predominance of therophytes with 210, followed by Hemicyptophytes with 59 species, while chorotype spectrum analysis showed the dominance of Mediterranean species with 151 species, followed by Mediterrean/Iranu-Turanean with 72 species.

Keyword: Floristic study, vegetal diversity, Life-forms, Gharyan

INTRODUCTION

Floristic studies are taxonomic investigations of flora or of a major part of a flora, of a given area that includes identification, nomenclature, and documentation of plant species (Keith, 1988; Ilyas et al., 2013). Moreover, Floristic lists resulting from these studies are often the only source of botanical information of a particular area and could serve as basis for more detailed studies. For instance, in ecological studies, can be used for comparison of flora in different habitats, or that of the same habitat at different times (Keith, 1988; Ferreira et al., 2013; Martínez-Calderón et al., 2017; Bano et al., 2017).

In recent times, taxonomy and floristic studies of different ecosystems including mountains have also become vital in addressing biodiversity conservation challenges in effort to meet the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Heywood, 2004). In this respect, their primary importance lies in understanding biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems, because it provides researchers with data to explore and describe biodiversity through scientific analysis. The aim of this study is carry out a through and detailed analysis on the vegetation of the Sedrores Mountain and Wadi Ghan, in order to explore the spatial variation of the vegetation and to reveal the features of mountainous vegetation growing in a transitional zone between the steppe and mountain regions in Gabel Nafusa.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

Sedrores Mountains are located in the northeast part of Gharyan, This study area extends to the wadi Ghan (32° 11' 43" latitude N and 13° 07' 06" longitude E) and occupies an area approximately 120 km². It is situated about 88 km south of Tripoli and described as a transitional zone between steppe and mountain regions (Fig 1 and 2). Climatically, Gharyan region including the study area follows the Mediterranean climate which characterized by hot and dry summers with high summer temperatures. The average annual temperature is 18°C and rainfall, on average ranges between 100-300 mm annually. December and January are the wettest months while the majority of rainfall occurs in the winter season, with the rainy season

beginning in September-October and ends in March-April. In addition to the geographic and topographic variation of the region, considerable edaphic variation exists. Much of the area is covered by gravels with sandy clay subsoils at depth, also unweathered granite outcrops, zones of kaolinitic clays and areas of bleached sandy soils with compacted pan-like layers also are present (Salem & Busrewil 1980). These environmental conditions can provide considerable scope for diversity in the floristic composition, adaptive characteristics displayed by the plants, patterns of groupings of plant species and the structural features of the plant communities. Some detailed studies on the vegetation of the North part of Gharyan, were conducted by (El-Hmir & Abuhadra 2008), however, Sedrores Mountains and Wadi Ghan areas have never been investigated apart from few fragmentary and brief reports prepared by (El-Gadi 1986). In this work, an extensive and thorough floristic survey was made, covering the area of Sedrores Mountains and Wadi Ghan, Gharyan -Libya.

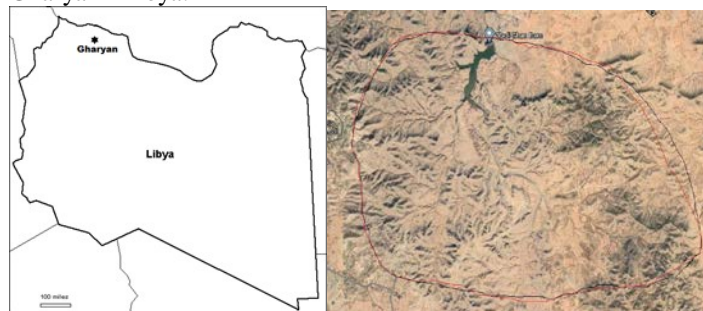


Figure 1 (a) Ghary city, Libia, (b) Study area and Sedrores Mountain

Ghary city, Libia, (b) Study area and Sedrores Mountain

Nafusa Mountains extend about 500 km (300 mi) within Libya, from the East of Alkomus city (about 60 km East of Tripoli) to the city of Wazzin at the Tunisian border in the west. The highest portion of the plateau at the Nafusa mountains including the valleys rise to over 750 m (2,500 ft) (Salem & Busrewil, 1980). Many studies indicate that the variation in plant species richness

and diversity within mountain ecosystems (Al-Aklabi et al., 2016), can be noticeably high. Nafusa mountains, with varied elevation and topography is potentially high in plant diversity as well. In spite of the long history of floristic survey in Libya, most of these studies focused on the Coastal plains and northern parts of the country, which have relatively higher vegetation diversity and abundance, whereas, floristic studies at most of the Nafusa areas are lacking, including several villages that were not included in past investigations, perhaps the most important of which is the Sedrores region. Thus, It is tempting to undertake a floristic studies within such environments. Obtaining quantitative and qualitative information for this flora and the vegetation cover is essential for assessing its potential, whether for conservation or management purposes (De Paula et al., 2017).

Methods

A total number of 320 plant specimens were collected between 2018-2019 upon various field trips. The collected plants were then treated by the usual herbarium procedures including pressing, poisoning, mounting, labeling, and identifying. Identification of plant species was done by the authors with the aid of the following literatures (Jafri and El – Gadi, 1976-1989). Eventually, the identified plant specimens were deposited at the national herbarium, Botany Department, Faculty of Sciences, University of Gharyan. Collection of plant specimens was done by the authors.

RESULTS

By the end of the survey, a total number of 320 different plant taxa belonging to 214 genera and 44 families, among which 39 families belong to dicotyledons with 276 species, and 5 families belong to monocotyledons with 44 species (Appendix) were recorded. The family Asteraceae showed absolute dominance with 60 species, followed by the family Fabaceae which represented by 32 species, and then the family Poaceae represented by 29 species (Table 1 and Figure 3). Other families such as Brassicaceae, Boraginaceae, Lamiaceae and Apiaceae are less dominant and represented by 21, 19, 16 and 13 species respectively. Whereas, the rest of the families are represented by 10 species or less. The results of this study showed that the most dominant genera is Euphorbia which represented by 7 species, followed by Helianthemum, Erodium and Plantago with 6 species, and genera Chenopodium and Convolvulus represented by 5 species each, while the rest of the genera were represented by 4 species or less (Figure 2).

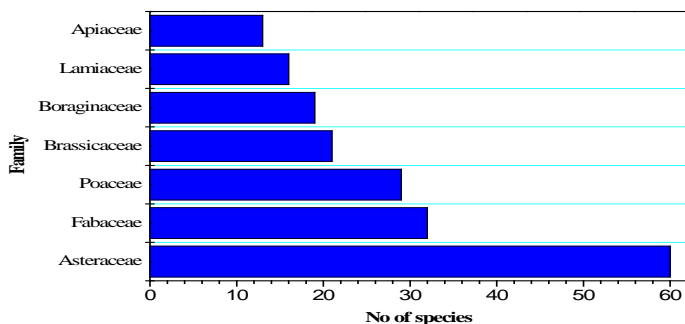


Figure 2: The most dominant families

Life-form spectrum of collected species were analyzed according to Raunkiaer system (1934) and as modified by Govaerts et al. (2000), the results showed an absolute dominance of Therophytes with 210 species, followed by Hemicryptophytes with 59 species, then Chaemephytes with 23 species, the rest of life forms were less frequent, that Geophytes with 20 species and Nanophanerophytes with only 8 species, while Phanerophytes were absent in the study area (Table 3).

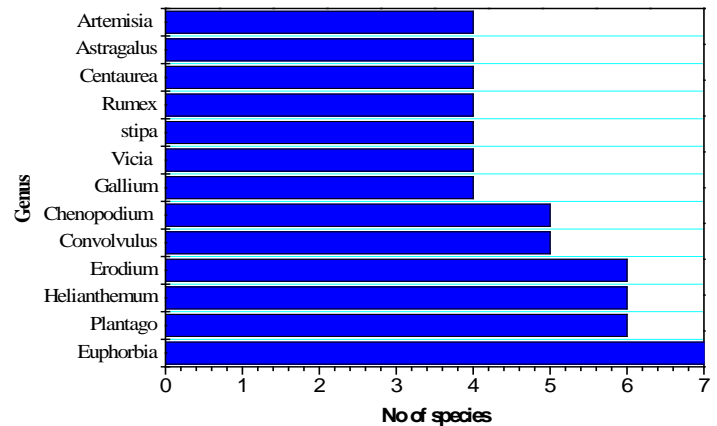


Figure 3: Dominant genera

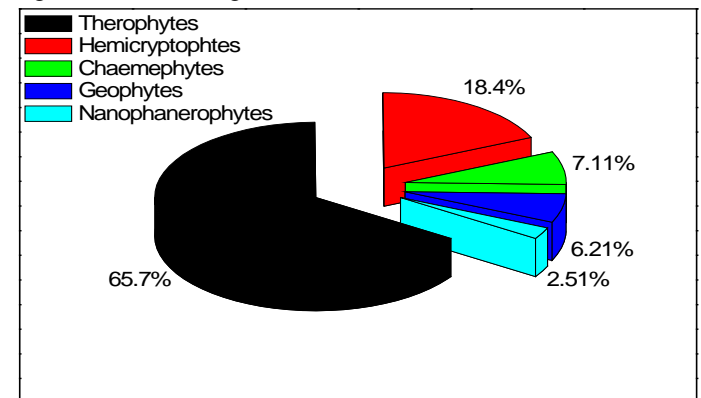


Figure 4: Lifeforms with their percentages

Table 1: Shows chorotypes with their percentages

Chorotype	No of species	%
Med	151	47.1
Med./ Ir-Tu.	72	22.5
Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.	20	6.2
Plu	17	5.3
Sah-Ar.	15	4.7
Med./ Eur-Si.	11	3.4
Trop	8	2.5
Med./ Sah-Ar.	8	2.5
Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.	5	1.6
Sud.	2	0.6
Ir-Tu	2	0.6
Temp.	1	0.3
Steppe. / Sah-Arab	1	0.3
Sah-Ar./ Ir-Tu./ Sud.	1	0.3
Med./ Ir-Tu./ Sud.	1	0.3
Med./ Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.	1	0.3
Eur-Si	1	0.3
Cos	1	0.3

Chorological spectrum of collected and identified plant species were analyzed as well, the results showed an absolute predominance of Mediterranean species with 151 species, followed by Med./ Ir-Tu. species with 72 species,

then Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si species with 20 species, and Pluriregional species with 17 species, the rest of chorological spectra were less frequent as shown in (Tables 4 Appendix) (Fig 6).

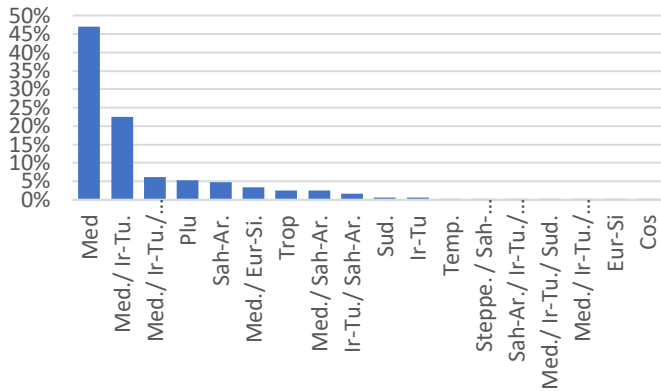


Figure 5. Shows chorotypes

DISCUSSION

Our findings regarding the dominance of the families Asteraceae, Fabaceae and Poaceae was expected because, these families usually dominate the flora of habitats which is influenced by the Mediterranean climate conditions, in addition, these families are cosmopolitan in distribution. The dominance of Therophytes and Mediterranean chorotypes was in agreement with our expectations too because, the study area is located within the Mediterranean mountains where Therophytes normally are the most dominating life-form. In addition, therophytes have greater capacity for growth than other life forms, apparently because of their wider ecological amplitude, greater plasticity in size, and their small growth requirements. In addition, according to the result in (Table 3, 5, appendix), there is a clear positive correlation between therophytes and Mediterranean chorotype, this explain why therophytes dominating the study area which falls within the Mediterranean region.

Moreover, one of the most characteristic features of the flora of Sedrores Mountain is the large number of families recorded, which exceeded a quarter of the total number of families in the flora of Libya. This findings indicate that the flora of Sedrores Mountain is remarkably rich, which may be attributed to its varied topography and variation in climatic conditions.

REFERENCES

1. Al-Aklabi, A., A. Al-Khulaidi., H. Hussain and N. Al-Sagheer (2016). Main vegetation types and Plant Species Diversity along an Altitudinal Gradient of Al-Baha region, Saudi Arabia. *Saudi J. Biol. Sci.*, 23, 687–697 (2016).

2. El-ahmir, Sh. M and Abuhadra, M. (2008). Taxonomic study of northern Part of Gharyan district. Botany Department, Faculty of Sciences, Tripoli University. Msc.
3. Bano S., Khan S. M., Alam J., Alqarawi A. A., Abd_Allah E. F., Ahmad Z., Rahman I. U., Ahmad H., Aldubise A. (2017). Eco-Floristic studies of the Beer Hills along the Indus River in the districts Haripur and Abbottabad, Pakistan, *Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences*. 2017: Vol. 25-4.
4. De Paula L. F. A., Mota N. F., Viana P. L., Stehmann J. R. (2017) Floristic and ecological characterization of habitat types on an inselberg in Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. *Acta Botanica Brasílica* 31(2): 199–211.
5. Ferreira, E. V. R.; A. P. N. Prata & A. A. De Mello (2013). Floristic List from a Caatinga Remnant in Poço Verde, Sergipe, Brazil. *Check List* 9 (6):1354-1360.
6. Govaerts R, Frodin D. G., Radcliffe-Smith A. (2000). *World Checklist and Bibliography of Euphorbiaceae (with Pandanaceae)*. Kew: The Royal Botanic Gardens.
7. Heywood, V. (2004). Modern approaches to floristics and their impact on the region of SW Asia. *Turk. J. Bot.* 28: 7-16.
8. Ilyas M., Qureshi R., Arshad M., Mirza S. N. (2013). A preliminary check list of the vascular Flora of Kabal Valley, Swat, Pakistan. *Pak. J. Bot.* 45:605-615.
9. Jafri S. M., El - Gadi A. A. (1976 – 1989). *Flora of Libya, AlFaateh*. University. Faculty of Sciences. Tripoli, Libya: Department of Botany.
10. Keith D. A. (1988) Floristic lists of New South Wales (III). *Cunninghamia*. 1988;2:39-73.
11. Martínez-Calderón, V. M.; M. E. Siqueiros-Delgado & J. Martínez-Ramírez. (2017). Checklist of the genus *Quercus* (Fagaceae) of Aguascalientes, México. *Check List* 13 (1): 2045.
12. Raunkiaer C. (1934). *The Life Forms of Plants and Statistical Plant Geography*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
13. Salem, M. J. and Busrewil, M. T. (ed.) (1980) *The Geology of Libya: Symposium on the Geology of Libya (2nd : 1978 : Tripoli, Libya)* Academic Press, New York, volume I, pp. 67–72, ISBN 0-12-615501-1.

Citation: Shhoob Mohamed El-ahmir et al. (2020). Floristic Study of Sedrores Mountains in Gharyan District – Libya. *J. of Advanced Botany and Zoology*, V8I1.02. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3931997.

Copyright: © 2020 Shhoob Mohamed El-ahmir. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Appendix

Check list of recorded plant species with their life forms and chorotypes

Family	Name	Lifeform	Chorotype
Alliaceae	<i>Allium ampeloprasum L</i>	Geo	Med.
Alliaceae	<i>Allium oriental Boiss</i>	Geo	Med.
Alliaceae	<i>Allium roseum L</i>	Geo	Med.
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus L.</i>	Th	Trop.
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus L</i>	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis L</i>	Th	Trop.
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Pancratium foetidum Pomal.</i>	Geo	Med.
Ancardiceae	<i>Pistacia atlantica Desf</i>	NP	Med.
Ancardiceae	<i>Rhus tripartita (Ucria.)Grande</i>	NP	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Ammi visnaga (L.)Lam</i>	Th	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Bunium fontainesii (Pers)Maire</i>	Th	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Bupleurm lancifolium Hornem</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Apiaceae	<i>Bupleurm semicompositum L</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum L</i>	H	Med./ Eur-Si.
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus capillifolius Gilli</i>	Th	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Ferula tingitana L</i>	H	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Malabaila suaveolens (Del.)Coss</i>	H	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Pituranthos denudatus Viv.</i>	Ch	Med.
Apiaceae	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris L.</i>	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Apiaceae	<i>Torilis leptophylla (L.)Gaertn</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Apiaceae	<i>Torilis nodosa (L.)Gaertn</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Apiaceae	<i>Torilis tenella (Del.)Reichb</i>	Th	Med.
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Caralluma europaea (Guss.)N.E.Br</i>	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Amberboa libyca (Viv.)Alavi</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Anacyclus clavatus (Desf.)Pers.</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Anacyclus monanthos (L.)Thell</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Andryala integrifolia L</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis secundiramea Biv</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Anvillea garcinii (Burm.fil.)DC.Prodr</i>	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisa monosperma Delile</i>	Ch	Med./ Sah-Ar
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia campestris L</i>	Ch	Med./ Eur-Si.
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia herba-alba</i>	Ch	Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Asteriscus pygmaeus DC.</i>	Th	Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Atractylis cancellata L</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Atractylis carduus (Forsk.) Christ in Dansk.</i>	H	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Atractylis delicatula Batt. exChevall</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Atractylis serratuloides Sieb. ex Cass.</i>	H	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Bombycilaena discolorPers .</i>	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Calendula arvensis L.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.

Asteraceae	<i>Calendula tripterocarpa Rupr</i>	Th	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Carduncellus eriocephalus Boiss</i>	H	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Carduncellus pinnatus</i> (Desf.) DC	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus getulus</i> Pomel	Th	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea alexandrina</i> Delile	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea dimorpha</i> Viv.	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea glomerata</i> Vahl .	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea maroccana</i> Ball.	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> L	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Crepis libyca</i> Pamp.	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i> (Moris) Vis.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Echinops galalensis</i> Schweinf.	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Evax libyaca</i> Alavi	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Filago desertorum</i> Pomel	Th	Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Hedypnois cretica</i> (L.) Dum.-Courset	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> (L.) Moench	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Hyoseris scabra</i> L.	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris achyrophorus</i> L.	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i> L.	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Jasonia rupestris</i> Bomel.	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Koelpinia linearis</i> Pallas.	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Asteraceae	<i>Launaea capitata</i> (Sprengel.) Dandy	H	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i> L.	H	Sah-Ar./ Ir-Tu./ Sud.
Asteraceae	<i>Launaea resedifolia</i> (L.) O. Kuntze	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon simplex</i> (Viv.) Widder	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Asteraceae	<i>Nolletia chrysocomides</i> Desf.	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Onopordum espinae</i> Cosson ex Bonnet	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i> (L.) Cass.	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> (L.) DC.	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Picris asplenoides</i> L.	Th	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Reichardia picroides</i> (L.) ROTH	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Reichardia tingitana</i> (L.) Roth	Th	Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i> (L.) Gaertner	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Asteraceae	<i>Rhanterium suaveolens</i> (Desf.)	H	Steppe. / Sah-Arab
Asteraceae	<i>Scorzonera undulata</i> Vahl	Geo	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio gallicus</i> Chiex	Th	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertner	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	Th	Cos.
Asteraceae	<i>Tripleurospermum philaenorum</i> (Maire & Weiller) Alavi	Th	Sah-Ar.
Asteraceae	<i>Urospermum delachampii</i> L.	H	Med.
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> L	Th	Trop.

Boraginaceae	<i>Alkanna tinctoria (L.)Tausch.</i>	H	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca (L.) DC</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Boraginaceae	<i>Asperugo procumbens L.</i>	Th	Plu.
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum cheirifolium L.</i>	Th	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum clandestinum Desf</i>	H	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Echiochilon fruticosum Desf.</i>	Ch	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium angustifolium Mill.</i>	H	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium sabulicola Pomel</i>	Th	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Elizaldia calycina Roem .</i>	Th	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Eritrichium pusillum (Coss.&Dur.)Torr.etGrey</i>	Th	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Gastrocotyle hispida (Forsk.)Bunge</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium europaeum L.</i>	Th	Med.
Boraginaceae	<i>Lappula spinocarpos Forsk.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Boraginaceae	<i>Nonea viviani DC</i>	Th	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum montanum L.</i>	H	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Biscutella didyma L.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.</i>	Th	Plu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Carrichtera annua (L.) DC.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Brassicaceae	<i>Clypeola jonthlaspi L.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Brassicaceae	<i>Diplotaxis harra (Forsk.)Boiss.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Diplotaxis muralis (L.) DC.</i>	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Brassicaceae	<i>Enarthrocarpus clavatus Del. ex Godr.</i>	Th	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Eruca longirostris Uechtr.</i>	Th	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia libyca (Viv.) Meisner.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima L & Desv.</i>	H	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Matthiola longipetala (Vent.) DC.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Matthiola parviflora (Schousbe.) R.Br. In Ait.</i>	Th	Sah-Ar.
Brassicaceae	<i>Matthiola tricuspidata (L.)R.B</i>	Th	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Neslia apiculata Fisch</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Notoceras bicornes(Ait.)Caruel</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis alba L.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis pubescens L.</i>	Th	Med.
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides Desf.</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio L</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Brassicaceae	<i>Torularia torusola Desf.Schulz</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa L</i>	NP	Med.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus crinitus Sm</i>	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Gypsophila pilosa Hudson</i>	Th	Med.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia geniculata (Poiret.)Thell</i>	H	Med.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silen rubella Poiret</i>	Th	Med.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene colorata Poiret.</i>	Th	Med.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene vulgaris (Moench.)Garcke</i>	H	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eru-Si.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergula falax (Lowe).</i>	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata Medik</i>	Th	Med.

Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Hammada scoparia</i> (Pomel) Iljin	Ch	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola kali</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola tetrandra</i> Forsk.	Ch	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda aegyptiaca</i> (Hasselq.)	Th	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum ciliatum</i> (Desf.) Pers	Ch	Med.
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum hirtum</i> L.	Ch	Med.
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum kahiricum</i> Delile.	Ch	Med.
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum lavandulifolium</i> Mill	Ch	Med./ Eur-Si.
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum lippii</i> (L.) Dum Cours.	Ch	Med.
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i> (L.) Mill	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus altheoides</i> L.	Th	Med.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Geo	Plu.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus dorycnium</i> L.	H	Med.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus oleifolius</i> Desr. in Lam.	Ch	Med.
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus supinus</i> Coss.	Th	Med.
Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum sediforme</i> (Jacq.) Pau	H	Med.
Crassulaceae	<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i> (Guss.) DC.	H	Med.
Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i> Ten.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa arenaria</i> Forsk.	Th	Med.
Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa monspeliensis</i> Jacq.	Th	Med.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chrozophora obliqua</i> (Vahl.) Juss. Ex Spreng	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia chamaesyce</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia falcata</i> L.	Th	Trop.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia parvula</i> Delile.	Th	Med.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia retusa</i> Cav	H	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia serrata</i> L.	H	Med.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia dracunculoides</i> Lam	Th	Trop.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> L.	Th	Trop.
Fabaceae	<i>Anthyllis tetraphylla</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus caprinus</i> L.	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus hamosus</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus sinaicus</i> Boiss	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus tribuloides</i> Del.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Calicotome villosa</i> (Poir.) Link.	NP	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> L. & Koch.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Genista microcephala</i> Coss. & Dur.	NP	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Hedysarum spinosissimum</i> L.	Th	Med.

Fabaceae	<i>Hippocrepis ciliata</i> Willd	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Hippocrepis multisiliquosa</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Hymenocarpus circinatus</i> (L.) Savi.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus edulis</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus glinoides</i> Del	Th	Sud.
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago minima</i> (L.)Bart.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago turbinata</i> (L.)All.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i> Desf.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Onobrychis caput- galli</i> (L.) Lam	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Ononis angustissima</i> Lam.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Ononis reclinata</i> L	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Ononis viscosa</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i> L.	H	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Retama raetam</i> (Forsk.) Webb	NP	Sah-Ar.
Fabaceae	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i> L.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> L	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eru-Si.
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia ervilia</i> (L.) Willd	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia monantha</i> Retz.	Th	Med.
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria gaillardotii</i> Boiss.	Th	Med.
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> L	Th	Med.
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium gruinum</i> (L.)L.Herit	Th	Med.
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium hirtum</i> (Forsk.) Will.	Th	Sah-Ar.
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium malacoides</i> (L.) L Her.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium moschatum</i> (L.) L Her.	Th	Med.
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium neuradifolium</i> Delile	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium molle</i> L.	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Geraniaceae	<i>Monsonia nivea</i> (Decne.)DecneexWebb	H	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Hypeocaceae	<i>Hypecoum pendulum</i> L.	Th	Med.
Illecebraceae	<i>Gymnocarpus decander</i> Forsk.	Ch	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Illecebraceae	<i>Herniaria cinerea</i> DC.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Illecebraceae	<i>Herniaria fontanesii</i> J.Gay. in Duch.	H	Med.
Illecebraceae	<i>Paronychia chlorothyrsa</i> Murb.	H	Sah-Ar.
Illecebraceae	<i>Pteranthus dichotomus</i> Forsk	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Illecebraceae	<i>Sclerocephalus arabicus</i> Boiss	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Iridaceae	<i>Iris sisyrinchium</i> L.	Geo	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga iva</i> (L.) Schreber	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Lamiaceae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	Th	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Lavandula multifida</i> L.	Ch	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium alysson</i> L.	H	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Lamiaceae	<i>Micromeria nervosa</i> (Desf.) Benth.	Ch	Med.

Lamiaceae	<i>Prasium majus</i> L.	NP	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia aegyptiaca</i> L.	Ch	Sah-Ar.
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia lanigera</i> Poir.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Lamiaceae	<i>Satureja thymbra</i> L.	Th	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium compactum</i> L.	Ch	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium fruticans</i> L.	Ch	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	Ch	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Lamiaceae	<i>Thymus algeriensis</i> Boiss	Ch	Med.
Lamiaceae	<i>Thymus capitatus</i> (L.) Hoffm. & Link	Ch	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus stipularis</i> Forsk.	Geo	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> L.	H	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus microcarpus</i> Salzm. & Viv.	Geo	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> Cav	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Liliaceae	<i>Bellevalia sessiliflora</i> (Viv.)Kunth	Geo	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i> (L.) Medic.	Geo	Plu.
Liliaceae	<i>Gagea reticulata</i> (Pall.)Schult	Geo	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (L.) Mill.	Geo	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i> L.	Geo	Med.
Liliaceae	<i>Scilla peruviana</i> L.	Geo	Med.
Linaceae	<i>Linum strictum</i> L.	Th	Med.
Orobanchaceae	<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i> (L.)	Th	Med.
Papaveraceae	<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i> (L.)Rud	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver hybridum</i> L.	Th	Med.
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Papaveraceae	<i>Roemeria hybrida</i> (L.)DC	Th	Med.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago albicans</i> L.	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago amplexicaulis</i> Cav.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago arenaria</i> Waldst. & Kit.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lagopus</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forskal	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops Kotschyi</i> Boiss.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott. ex Link.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i> L.	Th	Eur-Si.
Poaceae	<i>Avena sterilis</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth.	Th	Med.
Poaceae	<i>Bromus rigidus</i> Roth.	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Poaceae	<i>Cutandia memphitica</i> (Sprengel.)Rich	Th	Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Geo	Trop.
Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.)Asch. & Cshw.	Th	Trop.
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Poaceae	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> (L.) Stapf	H	Plu.

Poaceae	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> L.	Th	Plu.
Poaceae	<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> (L.) Moench	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Sud.
Poaceae	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> Gaud.	Th	Plu.
Poaceae	<i>Lophochloa salzmannii</i> Boiss &H.scholz	Th	Med.
Poaceae	<i>Lygeum spartum</i> Loefl. ex L.	Geo	Med.
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> (Forsk.)Chiov	H	Sud.
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L	Th.	Med.
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (L) Desf.	Th	Plu.
Poaceae	<i>Psilurus incurvus</i> Gouan.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Setaria adhaerens</i> (Forsk.)Chiov	Th	Plu.
Poaceae	<i>Stipa barbata</i> Desf.	Geo	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Stipa capensis</i> Thunb.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Poaceae	<i>Stipa parviflora</i> Desf.	Geo	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Poaceae	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i> L.	Geo	Med.
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis ciliata</i> (Desf.)deWinte	H	Sah-Ar.
Poaceae	<i>Trachynia distachya</i> (L.) Link.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Polygonaceae	<i>Emex spinosus</i> L	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i> Sibth.	Ch	Plu.
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> L.	Th	Med.
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex pulcher</i> L.	H	Temp.
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex tingitanus</i> L.	Th	Ir-Tu.
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i> L.	Th	Sah-Ar.
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis monelli</i> L.	Th	Med.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonins dentata</i> Delile.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium halteratum</i> Sibth. & Smith.	Th	Med.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Nigella arvensis</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i> L.	Th	Med.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus bullatus</i> L.	Th	Med.
Resedaceae	<i>Reseda alba</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Resedaceae	<i>Reseda arabica</i> Boiss	th	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Resedaceae	<i>Reseda lutea</i> L ssp.lutea	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Th	Med.
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium setaceum</i> Lam.	Th	Med.
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium tricorntum</i> Dandy.	Th	Med.
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium verrucosum</i> Huds.	Th	Med.
Rubiaceae	<i>Sheradia arvensis</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Rubiaceae	<i>Valantia hispida</i> L.	Th	Med.
Rubiaceae	<i>Valantia lanata</i> Delile .	Th	Med.
Rutaceae	<i>Ruta chalepensis</i> L.	Th	Ir-Tu./ Sah-Ar.
Santalaceae	<i>Thesium humile</i> Vahl	Th	Med.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Kickxia egyptiaca</i> L	H	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Linaria simplex</i> Desf.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.

Scrophulariaceae	<i>Linaria tarhunensis</i> Pamp .	Th	Med.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Linaria tenuis</i> (Viv.) Sperng.	Th	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Linaria virgata</i> (Poir.)Desf	Th	Med.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia arguta</i> Ait.	Th	Med./ Sah-Ar.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> L	H	Med.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i> L	Th	Med./ Eur-Si.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum ballii</i> (Batt.)Qaiser	H	Med.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica anagallis –aguatica</i> L	H	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium europaeum</i> L.	NP	Med.
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu./ Eur-Si.
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Valerianaceae	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i> (L.) Dufrense.	Th	Med.
Valerianaceae	<i>Valerianella discoidea</i> (L.) Loisel.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.
Valerianaceae	<i>Valerianella petrovichii</i> Asherson .	Th	Med.
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Fagonia cretica</i> L.	H	Med.
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Th	Med./ Ir-Tu.