

بحيرات الأنصب  
AL ANSAB WETLAND



نماء  
nama  
لخدمات المياه  
WATER SERVICES

# AL ANSAB WETLAND

PLANT BOOK







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# Foreword

This book introduces the flora of Al Ansab Wetland, a site that has become a model of ecological conservation in Muscat and beyond. More than a managed landscape, Al Ansab functions as a dynamic ecosystem that sustains both migratory and resident bird populations while demonstrating the vital role of biodiversity in urban spaces.

Plants form the foundation of this system, providing structure, food, and shelter, and reflecting the interconnectedness of environment, culture, and community. This book offers a comprehensive record of the wetland's trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses, offering valuable scientific insight while highlighting their ecological and cultural importance.

By distinguishing between naturally occurring species and those introduced through restoration, the book provides essential context for understanding the site's development. It stands as a significant contribution to Oman's environmental knowledge and as an encouragement for ongoing stewardship of our natural heritage.

# Introduction

Al Ansab Wetland is one of Muscat's most ecologically significant natural areas, providing a sanctuary for a diverse array of flora and fauna. It plays a crucial role in supporting biodiversity within Oman's arid landscape. The wetland's plant life not only contributes to ecological balance but also enhances the visual beauty of the area, forming vital habitats for birds and other wildlife.

This book serves as a guide to the native, naturalized, and introduced plant species of Al Ansab Wetland. Its aim is to promote public awareness, support scientific understanding, and encourage conservation efforts by documenting the wetland's plant diversity.

For clarity and organization, the plant species are categorized into three main groups:

- **Trees** – The largest and longest-living plants, forming the backbone of the landscape while providing shade, nesting sites, and food for wildlife.
- **Shrubs** – Smaller woody plants that create dense thickets, stabilize soil, and offer shelter for small animals.
- **Herbs and Grasses** – Ground-level vegetation that prevents erosion, supports pollinators, and maintains ecosystem health.

Each section includes descriptions of the species, their ecological roles, and their cultural or practical uses, allowing readers to appreciate the vital role of plants in sustaining Al Ansab Wetland's ecological integrity.

# Acknowledgement

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# Trees

Trees are large, perennial woody plants with a single main trunk that supports branches and leaves above the ground. They typically live for many years and form a prominent part of terrestrial ecosystems.

## **Plant group:**

Trees belong to various woody plant families and are part of the perennial plant group within angiosperms (flowering plants) or gymnosperms (conifers).

## **Ecological role:**

- Provide shade, shelter, and food for wildlife
- Stabilize soil and reduce erosion
- Contribute to carbon sequestration and oxygen production
- Serve as keystone species in many ecosystems, shaping habitat structure.

# Plant Checklist

Scientific name	Arabic name
1 <i>Adansonia digitata</i>	تبلدي
2 <i>Boswellia sacra</i>	لبان
3 <i>Cordia monoica</i>	عتيت
4 <i>Cordia myxa</i>	قاو
5 <i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	سوقم
6 <i>Ficus vasta</i>	طيق
7 <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	لوسينيا
8 <i>Maerua crassifolia</i>	سرح
9 <i>Moringa peregrina</i>	شوع
10 <i>Olea europaea</i>	زيتون
11 <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	باركنسونية حادة أو شوكة الفرس
12 <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	صبار حلو
13 <i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	غاف
14 <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	غاف بحري
15 <i>Punica granatum</i>	رمان
16 <i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	أثل، طرفة، عرير، بان، طرفال، عرير
17 <i>Terminalia dhofarica</i>	سغوط
18 <i>Vachellia flava</i>	سلم
19 <i>Vachellia gerrardii</i>	طلح
20 <i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	قرط
21 <i>Vachellia tortilis</i>	سمر
22 <i>Ziziphus spina christi</i>	سدر



**1*****Adansonia digitata*****تبلدي****Description:**

Commonly known as the baobab, it is a large, deciduous tree with a massive trunk, thick, lobed leaves, and large, white flowers and by large, hard, cylindrical fruits that hang on long stalks from the branches. It is planted tree from Dhofar .

**Distribution:**

Native to Tropical & South Africa, South Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

The fresh pulp of the large fruit was used in Dhofar, being taken as a mild laxative. The hollow trunk can store thousands of liters of water, traditionally used by people and animals during droughts.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides shelter and food for wildlife; stores water in its trunk and plays a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity in dryland ecosystems.

***Boswellia sacra*****لبان****2****Description:**

Small, resinous tree known for producing frankincense, with thick, peeling bark and leaves composed of many leaflets and distinctly three-angled fruits. It is planted tree from Dhofar.

**Distribution:**

Native to North & North - East Somalia, extending to South Yemen to South Oman.

**Uses:**

The resin has been used for thousands of years for fumigation, rituals and for medicinal purposes. Frankincense oil is used in creams, perfumes, and natural remedies for its anti-aging and anti-inflammatory properties.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil in arid regions, supports pollinators, and contributes to the dryland ecosystem's resilience.



## *Cordia monoica*

عتيت

3

### **Description:**

Small tree with large, ovate leaves and clusters of small, white to pale yellow flowers, found in tropical and subtropical regions. It is planted tree from Dhofar.

### **Distribution:**

Native to tropical & South Africa, extending to South - West Madagascar, South-West Arabian Peninsula, India to Myanmar, South Malesia.

### **Uses:**

Root boiled in water, mixed with milk and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

### **Ecological Role:**

Supports pollinators, provides food and shelter for wildlife, and helps stabilize soil in dry, disturbed habitats



4

## *Cordia myxa*

قاو

### **Description:**

Medium-sized tree with large, dark green leaves and small, white to yellow flowers. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-brown purple drupe, mucilaginous when ripe, edible with a sweet taste. It is planted tree from North of Oman.

### **Distribution:**

Native to South Iran, extending to Indo-China; introduced and cultivated elsewhere.

### **Uses:**

The leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers. Bark powder is used externally in the treatment of skin diseases. Its ripe fruits are edible.

### **Ecological Role:**

Provides food and shelter for wildlife, helps prevent soil erosion, and has medicinal properties, making it important in both ecological and cultural contexts.

5

*Ficus sycomorus*

سوقم

**Description:**

Large characterized by a massive, spreading trunk with a smooth, pale-gray bark, often exuding latex when cut. It has a broad leaves and fig-like fruits growing directly on its trunk and branches. It is planted tree from Dhofar .

**Distribution:**

Native to Africa, East Mediterranean regions, Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

The bark is used for the treatment of coughs, and throat and chest diseases. The roots have laxative and anthelmintic properties. Its fruits are edible for both humans and livestock.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides food and shelter for a wide range of wildlife and plays a key role in maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem stability.

*Ficus vasta*

طيق

6

**Description:**

Large fig tree with broad leaves and aerial roots, often forming dense canopies. It is planted tree from Dhofar.

**Distribution:**

Native to East & North-East Tropical Africa, Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

One of the largest trees in Oman. The figs are edible and eaten by livestock.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides food and shelter for wildlife and helps maintain the structure and soil stability.



## *Leucaena leucocephala* لوسينيا

7

### **Description:**

Fast-growing evergreen, 3–10 m tall, with feathery bipinnate leaves and small creamy-white spherical flower heads. Produces flat brown pods containing hard seeds. It is an invasive tree in site.

### **Distribution:**

Native to southern Mexico and Central America; naturalized and cultivated across tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. In Oman, it is planted in parks, farms, and roadsides, and thrives in coastal plains and irrigated areas.

### **Uses:**

Fodder for livestock, green manure, erosion control, windbreaks, fuelwood, and agroforestry shade.

### **Ecological Role:**

Nitrogen fixers improve soil fertility, provide shelter for birds and insects, and stabilize the soil. It can be invasive if unmanaged.



8

## *Maerua crassifolia*

سرح

### **Description:**

Drought-tolerant evergreen small tree that reaches 3–10 meters in height. It has a distinctive appearance with a rounded crown and slender branches and succulent leaves and small white to yellowish flowers, commonly found in arid regions. It is a native tree in site.

### **Distribution:**

Native to Sahara, extending eastwards to Pakistan.

### **Uses:**

Flowers attract bees, enhancing local honey production. Extremely important as dry season browse for camels, goats, and sheep. High in protein and preferred by livestock. Traditional uses include treatments for fever, inflammation, wounds, and stomach ailments.

### **Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize sandy soils, conserves moisture, and provides forage for herbivores in harsh desert environments.



9

*Moringa peregrina*

شوع

**Description:**

Small, drought-tolerant tree with pinnate leaves that fall early, leaving smooth, hanging stems and clusters of fragrant white flowers, producing pendulous pods containing seeds rich in oil. It is planted tree from North of Oman.

**Distribution:**

Native to North-East tropical Africa, Arabian Peninsula and South-West Asia.

**Uses:**

The oil is used to treat abdominal pain. It is also used on holidays with the barbecue to cover the meat and give good taste. It is good fodder for use the leaves as rich in nutrients to feed livestock and poultry.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soil in arid environments, provides food and medicinal resources, and supports biodiversity in dry regions.

*Olea europaea*

زيتون

10

**Description:**

Commonly known as the olive tree, is a small, evergreen tree with silver-green leaves and small, fragrant white flowers. It is planted tree from Jabal Al Akhdar.

**Distribution:**

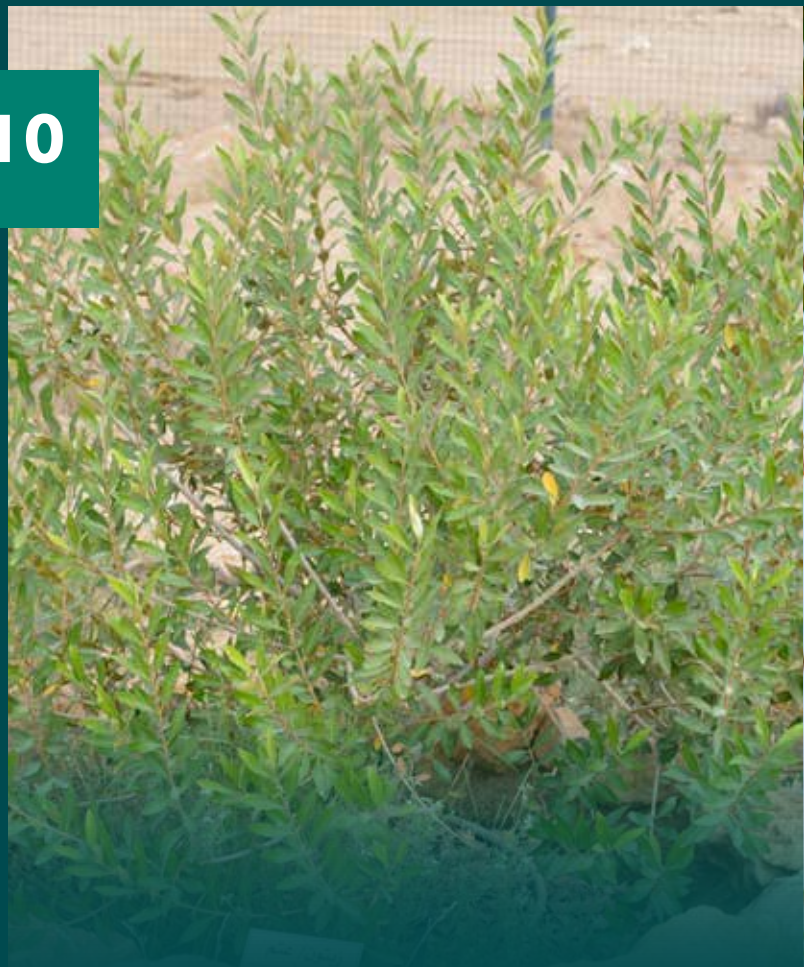
Native to eastern tropical Africa southwards to South Africa, also in southern Arabia, Pakistan, and eastwards to South-Western China.

**Uses:**

The fruits are not edible as it is bitter. The wood of the tree used in making stick that is carry by men in Omani occasions and gathering. Leaves are used as a remedy for many inflammation types and bacterial infections such as gingivitis.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides habitat and food for wildlife, helps stabilize soil, and plays a crucial role in Mediterranean ecosystems by supporting biodiversity.



**Parkinsonia  
aculeata**

باركنسونية حادة

11

**Description:**

Deciduous, thorny tree 4–10 m tall with green, branches and long, narrow leaflets that drop in dry periods. Produces bright yellow, fragrant flowers, often with orange streaks, followed by slender, brown seed pods. Well adapted to arid and saline conditions. It is an invasive species in site.

**Distribution:**

Native to tropical and subtropical Americas; introduced and naturalized across the Arabian Peninsula, including Oman. Found in wadis, roadsides, farms, and irrigated landscapes.

**Uses:**

Ornamental shade tree, windbreak, erosion control, and fodder in small amounts. Wood used for fuel.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides nectar and pollen for bees, shelter for birds, and habitat for small mammals. Roots stabilize soil and tolerate saline, degraded lands. for wildlife, and helps stabilize soil in dry, disturbed habitats



12

**Pithecellobium dulce** صبار حلو

**Description:**

Commonly known as the “sweet tree,” is a medium-sized tree with compound leaves, pinkish flowers, and sweet, edible pods. It is planted tree from North of Oman.

**Distribution:**

Native to the Pacific Coast and adjacent highlands of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America; introduced and naturalized elsewhere.

**Uses:**

Used in folk medicine to treat gastrointestinal issues, cough, diabetes, and gum infections. The sweet-sour pulp is eaten raw or used in drinks and candies. Leaves and pods are palatable to livestock (goats, cattle).

**Ecological Role:**

Provides food for wildlife, helps prevent soil erosion, and supports pollinators in tropical and subtropical ecosystems. contexts.

13

*Prosopis cineraria*

غاف

**Description:**

Deep-rooted, drought-tolerant deciduous tree with gray to dark brown, rough and fissured bark. It typically grows between 6–12 meters, though it can reach 20 meters under ideal conditions. known as the “ghaf tree”. It has feathery leaves and small, yellow-green flowers. It is a native tree in Oman.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabia, extending to South-West & South Iran, eastwards to Pakistan and India; introduced in parts of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia.

**Uses:**

Highly valued leaf and pod fodder for camels, goats, sheep, and cattle. The wood used for fuelwood, charcoal, timber, and agricultural tools is termite resistant. Pods are edible, sweet, and nutritious consumed by animals. Bark, leaves, and pods used in traditional medicine for treating asthma, dysentery, skin issues, and wounds. It is also commonly cultivated along roads and in some areas of Oman local people used it for shade.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil, provides food and shelter for wildlife, and is crucial for desert ecosystems, offering shade and supporting biodiversity in arid regions.

*Prosopis juliflora*

غاف بحري، غويف

14

**Description:**

Fast-growing, drought-tolerant thorny tree reaching 6–15 m tall. It has pinnate leaves, fragrant pale-yellow flowers, and long, flat pods containing sweet edible seeds. The bark is rough and grayish. It is an invasive tree in site.

**Distribution:**

Native to Central and South America; introduced and widely naturalized in arid and semi-arid regions worldwide, including Oman. Commonly found in degraded lands, roadsides, and coastal plains.

**Uses:**

Fodder (pods and leaves) for livestock, fuelwood, charcoal, shade tree, erosion control, and soil improvement through nitrogen fixation.

**Ecological Role:**

Nitrogen fixers improving soil fertility, provides food and habitat for wildlife, stabilizes degraded soils. It is invasive and outcompete native species if unmanaged.

*Punica granatum*

رمان

15

**Description:**

Commonly known as the pomegranate, is a small deciduous tree with glossy, narrow leaves and bright red to orange flowers, followed by round, leathery fruits.

**Distribution:**

Native to the eastern Mediterranean basin to India; cultivated in warm temperate and subtropical areas

**Uses:**

Fruit Eaten fresh or used to make juice, syrup, sauces, jams, and desserts. Seeds contain oil rich in punicic acid, used in health supplements. The peel is used traditionally and in maaodern research for their high polyphenol and antioxidant content. Various parts (fruit peel, bark, root, flowers) are used to treat the digestive disorders, Parasitic infection, Wounds an ulcers, Inflammation and cardiovascular support and Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties have been confirmed in several studies

**Ecological Role:**

Provides food for birds and insects, stabilizes soil, and is an important species in arid ecosystems, offering both ecological and agricultural benefits.



16

*Tamarix aphylla*

إثل

**Description:**

Known as the "athel pine," is a tall, evergreen tree with scale-like leaves and pink to white flowers. It is a native tree.

**Distribution:**

Native to North and East Africa, the Middle East, South-West Asia and the Indian sub-continent.

**Uses:**

The bark is astringent, and bitter is used for treating eczema and other skin diseases. The boiled leaves are used in accelerating childbirth.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soils in arid environments, offers shelter and food for wildlife, and helps prevent desertification in degraded landscapes. Often cultivated as an ornamental tree along roadsides.



17

***Terminalia dhofarica* (Synonym:  
*Anogeissus dhofarica*)** سغوط

**Description:**

Deciduous tree with broad leaves and a spreading crown, known for its resilience in dry habitats. It is a planted tree from Dhofar.

**Distribution:**

Native to South Arabian Peninsula (South Oman & South-East Yemen).

**Uses:**

Widely used as fuel for boiling and firewood. An important source of fodder in the dry season. Dry leaves are used as disinfectants and to treat wounds or skin rash. Fresh leaf juice is used to treat the infected eye.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides shade, supports biodiversity, and helps prevent soil erosion in arid and semi-arid ecosystems.

***Vachellia flava* (Synonym:  
*Acacia ehrenbergiana*)** سلم

18

**Description:**

Small, spiny tree with finely divided, feathery leaves and yellow, ball-shaped flowers, commonly found in tropical and subtropical regions. It is a native tree.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sahara, the northern Sahel, parts of East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and South Iran.

**Uses:**

Produces a type of gum Arabic. Hardwood is an important but limited material, used for small items such as camel saddles, tent posts and pegs, spindles, came sticks and crossbars for weaving looms. Produce High-quality firewood due to dense hardwood.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soils, provides forage for herbivores, and supports pollinators, playing a key role in dryland ecosystems.



***Vachellia gerrardi***  
(Synonym: *Acacia gerrardi*)

طلح

19

**Description:**

Medium-sized thorny tree growing up to 10 meters tall with a spreading crown. It has bipinnate leaves and creamy-white fragrant flower clusters. Produces flat pods containing hard seeds. The bark is rough and grayish. It is a native tree.

**Distribution:**

Native to East Africa and parts of the Arabian Peninsula. In Oman, found in the northern and southern mountains.

**Uses:**

Provides shade, fodder for livestock, fuelwood, and is used for timber and charcoal. Also valued for soil stabilization and agroforestry.

**Ecological Role:**

Nitrogen-fixing species improving soil fertility, supports pollinators, and provides shelter and food for wildlife.



20

***Vachellia nilotica***  
(Synonym: *Acacia nilotica*)

قرط

**Description:**

Thorny, evergreen to deciduous tree, typically reaching 5–20 meters in height, with a spreading canopy. It is planted tree from North of Oman.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sahel, Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

Bark, leaves, and pods used to treat diarrhea, dysentery, infections, and skin diseases in traditional medicine. The wood is very hard and termite-resistant; used in construction, fencing, and firewood.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil, prevents erosion, and provides habitat for wildlife, while its gum has economic and medicinal value in arid regions.



21

***Vachellia tortilis* (Synonym: *Acacia tortilis*)** سمر**Description:**

Commonly known as the umbrella thorn acacia, is a small to medium-sized tree with twisted umbrella-shaped branches and small, yellowish ball-like flowers. It is a native tree.

**Distribution:**

Widely distributed across Africa and extends into the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East. It thrives in arid to semi-arid regions on sandy or stony soils, from lowlands up to about 1,500 m altitude.

**Uses:**

Foliage is browsed by all livestock; pods are used for fodder. Their timber is used as firewood for cooking and for producing charcoal. Its flowering is considered a good source for honeybees, producing high-quality honey during summer in Oman.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides shelter and food for wildlife, stabilizes soil, and helps prevent desertification in arid and semi-arid regions.

***Ziziphus spina christi***

سدر

22

**Description:**

Fast-growing, spiny, evergreen tree, that can reach up to 10–20 meters in height. Commonly known as the Christ's thorn jujube. It is a native tree.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arid and semi-arid regions of North Africa, the Middle East, and parts of South and Central Asia.

**Uses:**

Frequently cultivated fruits sold locally in village markets. The leaves have long been used as soap and powdered leaves as shampoo, a use still common today. Leaves, seeds and bark have been used for medicinal treatment. The 'sidr' tree is mentioned several times in the Qur'an: in a description of paradise (LVI: 14, 16), of a garden (XXXI: 15) and as a landmark associated with a vision of the Prophet (LIII: 14, 16). Flowers are highly attractive to bees, producing high-quality Sidr honey, considered one of the most valued types in the Middle East.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides shelter and food for wildlife, stabilizes the soil, and is valuable for medicinal and edible purposes in arid regions.





# Shrubs

Shrubs are woody plants that are smaller than trees and typically have multiple stems arising from the base rather than a single trunk. They are perennial and retain their woody structure year-round.

## **Plant group:**

Shrubs belong to various **woody plant families** and are part of the broader group of **perennial plants**.

## **Ecological Role:**

- Provide shelter and food for birds, insects, and small mammals
- Stabilize soils and prevent erosion
- Contribute to biodiversity in terrestrial ecosystems.
- Serve as understory vegetation as dominant species in scrubland.

# Plant Checklist

Scientific name	Arabic name
1 <i>Abutilon pannosum</i>	منقعه، منكاع، منقاع، تلمان
2 <i>Aerva javanica</i>	را، توييم، الراء، راج، أفهى، رى
3 <i>Allophylus rubifolius</i>	زركيم
4 <i>Anabasis setifera</i>	شعر، شعران، خضر، عجره، جيلو
5 <i>Calotropis procera</i>	شخر، أشخر، عطب
6 <i>Cleome droserifolia</i>	خزيمة الطبي
7 <i>Cometes surattensis</i>	لحية الشايب، حماض الهوش
8 <i>Commiphora wightii</i>	مقل
9 <i>Convolvulus cephalopodus</i>	رخامي
10 <i>Convolvulus virgatus</i>	بورشا
11 <i>Cornulaca aucheri</i>	حسلي، الحاف، ريجا
12 <i>Cornulaca monacantha</i>	سلج
13 <i>Delonix elata</i>	إيرير
14 <i>Dipterygium glaucum</i>	علقى
15 <i>Euphorbia adenensis</i>	طيشقوت
16 <i>Euphorbia larica</i>	عسبق
17 <i>Grewia erythraea</i>	شرحه
18 <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	سحى
19 <i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	حناء
20 <i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i>	مرخ
21 <i>Lycium shawii</i>	قصد
22 <i>Ochradenus arabicus</i>	شيمة حمير
23 <i>Pluchea arabica</i>	عنسفوت
24 <i>Pluchea dioscoridis</i>	برنوف
25 <i>Pulicaria glutinosa</i>	مهتدي، شجرة فال، ضال، محمدي
26 <i>Salvadora persica</i>	راك، شجرة مسواك
27 <i>Suaeda vermiculata</i>	هره
28 <i>Taverniera cuneifolia</i>	عسمط
29 <i>Tephrosia nubica</i>	عيطمان
30 <i>Zygophyllum bruguieri</i>	مدريمه
31 <i>Zygophyllum indicum</i>	شكاع
32 <i>Zygophyllum qatarense</i>	ثرمد
33 <i>Zygophyllum simplex</i>	قرمل، ريل

## *Abutilon pannosum*

منقاع

1

### **Description:**

Tall, soft-stemmed plant with large, velvety leaves and yellow to orange flowers with a dark center.

### **Distribution:**

Native to Tropical Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Middle East, and Indian Subcontinent.

### **Uses:**

The green seeds are edible.

### **Ecological Role:**

Offers forage for herbivores, supports pollinators, and helps stabilize soil in arid regions.



2

## *Aerva javanica*

لج

### **Description:**

Multi-stemmed and soft wooded; up to 1m in height, alternate elongate, greyish green with entire margins, densely white hairy. Small, white, covered in short, densely clustered on upright spikes.

### **Distribution:**

Native to Africa, extending eastwards to Myanmar.

### **Uses:**

The woolly flower and the seed heads were harvested and used as pillow stuffing and to treat wounds.

### **Ecological Role:**

Helps prevent soil erosion, provides forage for grazing animals, and thrives in dry, disturbed soils.



3

*Allophylus rubifolius*

زرکیم

**Description:**

Shrub with dark green, serrated leaves and small, white to yellowish flowers, typically found in arid and semi-arid regions. It is a planted shrub from Dhofar.

**Distribution:**

Native to Eritrea, extending to South Africa, Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

Leaves, roots, and fruits are used in traditional remedies to treat diarrhea, dysentery, and fevers. Act as anti-inflammatory and antioxidant agents. Support treatment of ulcers and skin disorders.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides shelter and food for wildlife, helps stabilize soils, and supports biodiversity in dryland ecosystems.

*Anabasis setifera*

شعران

4

**Description:**

Drought-tolerant shrub, succulent branches and small, scale-like leaves.

**Distribution:**

Native to Egypt, extending eastwards to North-West India.

**Uses:**

Grazed by Camels.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize sandy soils, prevents erosion, and provides forage for desert herbivores in arid environments.



## *Calotropis procera*

شجر

5

### **Description:**

Known as the "apple of Sodom," is a large, woody shrub with thick, leathery leaves and clusters of white to purple flowers.

### **Distribution:**

Native to Macaronesia, North & Tropical Africa, extending to Indo-China; introduced and naturalized worldwide.

### **Uses:**

Treatment of infected wounds and skin problems. Used in leprosy, eczema, inflammation, malarial and low hectic fevers. Roots are used as hepatoprotective agents, against colds and coughs. Very toxic, unpalatable to livestock.

### **Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes sandy soils, provides shelter for wildlife, and has medicinal uses, though it's toxic to livestock if consumed.



6

## *Cleome droserifolia* خزيمة الطبي

### **Description:**

Fragrant shrub with narrow, sticky leaves and small, pink to purple flowers.

### **Distribution:**

Native to East Sahara, extending to Arabian Peninsula and Syria.

### **Uses:**

Sweet smelling leaves are crushed and rubbed over the body as a deodorant.

### **Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators, provides forage for herbivores, and helps stabilize soils in arid regions.



7

**Cometes surattensis** حمّاض الهوش**Description:**

Herbaceous plant with slender stems and small, tubular flowers, often found in arid and semi-arid regions.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sinai, extending to Arabia, eastwards to North-West India.

**Uses:**

Reported as a good browse for goats directly after the rainy season. Not grazing later due to the presence of hairs.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides nectar for pollinators and helps stabilize soils in dry habitats.

**Commiphora wightii**

مقل

8

**Description:**

Small, thorny shrub with aromatic resin and compound leaves.

**Distribution:**

Native to South Arabian Peninsula, extending to South Pakistan and West & Central India.

**Uses:**

In the eastern Hajar region of northern Oman, the gum-resin is used for chest and liver ailments.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soils, supports local wildlife, and is important for traditional medicine in dryland ecosystems.



*Convolvulus cephalopodus* رخامي

9

**Description:**

Climbing or sprawling shrub with narrow leaves and clusters of funnel-shaped white to pale pink flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, extending to Iraq, Iran and Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Grazed by goats and camels.

**Ecological Role:**

Offers habitat and nectar for pollinators and helps prevent soil erosion in dry, sandy environments.



10

*Convolvulus virgatus*

بورشا

**Description:**

Slender, twining shrub with narrow leaves and funnel-shaped white or pale pink flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to East Arabian Peninsula, extending to Iran, eastwards to Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Infusion of plant root is used as a drink to treat severe colic.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides habitat and food for pollinators and helps stabilize sandy soil in dry areas.



11

*Cornulaca aucheri* حسلي، الحاذ، ريجا**Description:**

A low, spiny undershrub with a thick, non-succulent stem, branching from the base. Reaches 15–30 cm in height. Leaves are rigid, deflexed (bent downward), narrow, half-clasping at the base, with hyaline margins, and end in a fine spine. Flowers are small, grouped in clusters of 2–3 in the upper leaf axils. In fruit, some perianth segments taper into long spines. The stem may bear axillary tufts of hair, giving parts of the plant a hoary (woolly) appearance.

**Distribution:**

Found widely across the Arabian Peninsula, North Africa, and Southwest to Central Asia, from Niger to Pakistan.

**Uses:**

There are no well-documented medicinal or local uses (beyond fodder).

**Ecological Role:**

**Soil Stabilization & Restoration:** Particularly effective at colonizing degraded sandy terrains. **Fodder for Camels:** Despite its spiny nature, it is traditionally used as camel fodder, enhancing milk yield in lactating camels.

*Cornulaca monacantha*

سلج

12

**Description:**

Spiny, succulent shrub with small, fleshy leaves and tiny, inconspicuous flowers, commonly found in saline and arid regions.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sahara, extending to Middle East, Arabia and West & South-West Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Grazed by camels.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes sandy soils, conserves moisture, and provides forage for herbivores in harsh desert environments.

*Delonix elata*

ايرير

13

**Description:**

Large shrub with wide, fern-like leaves and vibrant red-orange flowers arranged in clusters. It is planted shrub from Dhofar .

**Distribution:**

Native to Tropical Africa, eastwards to Arabian Peninsula, extending to India.

**Uses:**

Planted widely in parks, roadsides, and gardens for its beautiful flowers and canopy. Offers excellent shade due to its widespread branches and fine foliage. It is used traditionally to treat rheumatism, fevers, and skin diseases.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides shade, supports pollinators, and aids in soil stabilization, particularly in tropical and subtropical environments



14

*Dipterygium glaucum*  
(Synonym: *Cleome pallida*)

علقى

**Description:**

Erect, branching shrub with palmately divided leaves and showy yellow flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Egypt, extending to Somalia, Arabian Peninsula, Iran and to North-West India.

**Uses:**

Very good for animal grazing.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators and provides seasonal ground cover, aiding in soil stabilization in dry areas.



15

*Euphorbia adenensis*

طيشقوت

**Description:**

Succulent shrub with thick, fleshy leaves and small, inconspicuous flowers surrounded by colorful bracts. It is a plant species from Dhofar.

**Distribution:**

Native to North-East Tropical Africa, Socotra (Abd al Kuri), and Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

The latex (which is exuded in copious amounts when a cut is made in the stem) has been traditionally used as a depilatory and chewing gum, the latter still sold in the markets in Salalah. The latex was also used as an adhesive. The leaves, buds and fruit have been used as a food source.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soils in dry, rocky environments, and provides shelter for small wildlife while being drought-tolerant in arid regions.

*Euphorbia larica*

عسبق

16

**Description:**

Leafless, shrubby plant with green, succulent stems and a milky latex, adapted to arid environments.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, extending to South Iran.

**Uses:**

Latex is poisonous and used to kill and catch fish, also as a glue. In small quantities it is a treatment for parasites in camels. The stems of the plant were used for cooking and making Food, in treating wounds and scabies in humans and animals, and in treating Fractures, rheumatic pain, and paralysis using the lactic fluid of a plant.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps prevent soil erosion, supports xerophytic biodiversity, and plays a key role in stabilizing dry, rocky habitats.

*Grewia erythraea*

شرحم

17

**Description:**

Drought-tolerant shrub , known for its small, hairy leaves and edible fruits.

**Distribution:**

Native to Northeast Africa, and parts of the Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

The fruits are sweet and edible. The foliage is browsed by goats, cattle and camels.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil in arid regions and contributes to ecological resilience in degraded landscapes.



18

*Indigofera oblongifolia*

سحى

**Description:**

Small shrub with compound leaves and orange pea-like flowers, belonging to the legume family.

**Distribution:**

Native to West and North Africa, eastwards through Arabian Peninsula, extending to Indian Subcontinent.

**Uses:**

The leaves of this plant have been used to treat various skin problems including skin ulcers, old wounds, and skin sore. It is grazed heavily by Camels.

**Ecological Role:**

Fixes nitrogen, improves soil fertility, and provides forage for livestock and wildlife in dry ecosystems.





19

*Lawsonia inermis*

حناء

**Description:**

Small to medium-sized shrub with aromatic leaves and fragrant white to pink flowers, known for its natural dye (henna). It has a small, brownish capsule containing several seeds. It is planted shrub from North of Oman.

**Distribution:**

Native to the Old-World tropics and Australia; introduced to the New World tropics.

**Uses:**

Crushed leaves mixed with lime juice produce dye for skin and hair. Oil from the flowers is used in perfumes in Arabia.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides habitat and food for pollinators and helps prevent soil erosion in dry environments.

*Leptadenia pyrotechnica*

مرخ

20

**Description:**

Woody shrub with narrow, elongated leaves and small, star-shaped flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sahara, extending eastwards to Arabia, Iran and North-West India.

**Uses:**

The branch of plant is macerated in water and the macerate is taken as a diuretic to treat urine retention. The sap is used as a rub to treat smallpox.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soils in arid regions, supports pollinators, and provides forage for herbivores in harsh desert environments.



## *Lycium shawii*

قصد

21

### **Description:**

Spiny, perennial small tree 1–3 m tall with tangled branches, small gray-green leaves, and purple to lilac tubular flowers. Produces small, red, fleshy berries when mature. Well adapted to arid and saline soil. It is a native tree in site.

### **Distribution:**

Native to arid regions of North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and parts of Southwest Asia. In Oman, common in deserts, gravel plains, and along wadi banks.

### **Uses:**

Traditional medicine (treatment for eye and stomach ailments), edible fruits, thorny hedges for livestock control, and ornamental in drought-tolerant landscapes.

### **Ecological Role:**

Provides food for birds and small mammals (berries), shelter and nesting sites in arid habitats, and supports pollinators such as bees.



22

## *Ochradenus arabicus*

شيمة حمير

### **Description:**

Intricately branched perennial shrub with spiny branches; up to 50cm height, Pale yellow, sepals inserted on disk.

### **Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, extending to South-East Iran.

### **Uses:**

Unripe fruits are consumed to treat digestive problems.

### **Ecological Role:**

Helps prevent soil erosion, offers forage for wildlife, and supports dryland ecosystem stability.

23

*Pluchea arabica*

عنسفوت

**Description:**

Small shrub with aromatic, silvery leaves and purple to pink flowers, often found in desert areas..

**Distribution:**

Native to Somalia, South Arabian Peninsula, and South-West Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Traditionally the plant has been used medicinally to treat painful swellings and boils; young twigs have also been rubbed over the body as a deodorant.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators, stabilizes sandy soils, and provides forage for herbivores in arid environments.

*Pluchea dioscoridis*

برنوف

24

**Description:**

Composite shrubs can form quite large green bushes up to 2m in height, all parts of the plant are very aromatic, with a sharp smell. It is not drought resistance. However, it is salt tolerant.

**Distribution:**

Native to East Mediterranean, extending to Iraq and Arabian Peninsula, Africa.

**Uses:**

A solution of pulverized leaves of the plant with a little water is used as a drink for patients with diabetes and high blood pressure.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators, stabilizes sandy soils, and provides forage for herbivores in arid and semi-arid regions.



*Pulicaria glutinosa*

مهندي

25

**Description:**

Sticky, aromatic shrub with daisy-like yellow flowers and glandular hairs.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, and South Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Together with *Acridocarpus orientalis* (qafas), *pulicaria glutinosa* is used as a source of yellow dye to color goat wool. The yellow wool is used for carpet and camel blankets. Using leaves as tea for stomach disease.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators and helps control soil erosion in dry, disturbed areas.



26

*Salvadora persica*

راك

**Description:**

Also known as the toothbrush shrub, is a small evergreen shrub with aromatic leaves and white-green flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to China, extending through India and the Middle East as far as southern Africa.

**Uses:**

The roots and branches are used to clean and whiten teeth and enter the manufacture of some toothpaste. Various plant parts are used in local therapeutic uses such as gonorrhea and in the case of spleen swelling and in the treatment of sores and boils and gum disease and mouth and prevent the growth of bacteria in the mouth and diseases affecting the stomach.

**Ecological Role:**

Prevents soil erosion, supports arid-zone biodiversity, and provides forage and traditional medicinal resources.





27

*Suaeda vermiculata*

هرم

**Description:**

Succulent, salt-tolerant shrub with fleshy, cylindrical leaves, common in saline soils. Grow up to three meters.

**Distribution:**

Native to Canary Islands, South Mediterranean region, extending to Sahara and Arabian Peninsula, India, Sri-Lanka.

**Uses:**

Smoke from burning leaf is said to relieve symptoms of asthma.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize salty soils, supports halophytic biodiversity, and provides forage for salt-adapted wildlife.

*Taverniera cuneifolia*

عسوط

28

**Description:**

Woody shrub with compound leaves and small pink or purple flowers. The plant bears hairy, three-jointed pods as its fruit.

**Distribution:**

Native to Somalia, South Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan, eastwards to India.

**Uses:**

The leaves are edible, frequently grazed by livestock.

**Ecological Role:**

Enriches soil through nitrogen fixation and provides forage for herbivores, supporting dryland ecosystem health.



*Tephrosia nubica*

عيطمان

29

**Description:**

Highly drought-tolerant subshrub reaching up to 1 m in height. It bears scentless purple flowers and produces round-tipped pods densely covered with fine hair.

**Distribution:**

Native to tropical and subtropical Africa and Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

Traditionally to treat fever and digestive problems

**Ecological Role:**

Soil health and biodiversity. This nitrogen-fixing legume contributes to soil fertility, particularly in degraded lands, by enriching the soil with nitrogen, an essential nutrient for plant growth.



30

*Zygophyllum bruguieri*

(Synonym: *Fagonia bruguieri*)

مدريمه

**Description:**

Low-growing, fleshy-leaved shrub with small violet flowers and jointed stems, well adapted to arid conditions.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sahara, extending to North-West India.

**Uses:**

The leaves and roots of the plant are used to treat colic. Also, it is used to treat kidney stones and eye diseases.

**Ecological Role:**

Conserves soil moisture, reduces erosion, and provides forage for desert herbivores, supporting arid-land ecosystems.



31

*Zygophyllum indicum*  
(Synonym: *Fagonia indica*)

شكاع

**Description:**

Succulent shrub with fleshy, oval leaves and small pink flowers, commonly found in saline and arid regions.

**Distribution:**

Native to Mauritania, extending to India..

**Uses:**

Relieves headaches, where it is grinded until it becomes like putty and placed on the head, as the cooked plant sap is drunk, it helps in treating spleen and stomach pain.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soils, conserves moisture, and provides forage for herbivores in harsh, dry environments.

*Zygophyllum qatarense*  
(Synonym: *Tetraena qatarensis*)

ثرمد

32

**Description:**

Succulent, low-growing shrub with fleshy leaves and small yellow flowers, adapted to arid conditions.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula and Socotra.

**Uses:**

The young leaves are eaten traditionally to help manage diabetes, as they are believed to reduce excessive thirst and prevent urinary imbalance associated with the disease.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize sandy soils, conserves moisture, and provides forage for herbivores in desert ecosystems.



***Zygophyllum simplex***  
(Synonym: *Tetraena simplex*) قرمل

33

**Description:**

Small, drought-tolerant shrub with thick, fleshy leaves and yellow flowers, often found in arid regions.

**Distribution:**

Native to Cape Verde, Sahara, extending to Tanzania and North-West India, Angola to South Africa.

**Uses:**

Treats ophthalmia by whisking the leaves and seeds into the water, and after that the soaked sprout is placed on the eye and just as the *Tetraena simplex* seeds are used to flush the worms.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil, conserves moisture, and provides forage for desert herbivores in harsh environments.





# Herbs

Herbs are non-woody, soft-stemmed plants that usually complete their life cycle in one or a few growing seasons. Their stems do not become woody, and they often die back at the end of the growing season, with growth resuming from seeds or underground parts.

## **Plant group:**

Herbs can belong to various plant families and include a wide variety of flowering plants (angiosperms).

## **Ecological role:**

Provide food for herbivores, support pollinators, contribute to soil health, and often grow in understorey or open habitats.

# Plant Checklist

	Scientific name	Arabic name
1	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	هرشاسهم الراعي، سيف الجن
2	<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	شحيمة الارض- شحيمة- قفيعة- حلمه- سلى- دعداع- كشاط البلاد- حلق- عداء
3	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i>	عنض
4	<i>Anastatica hierochuntica</i>	كف مريم، تومه، شجرة مريم، كباد، كفيفة
5	<i>Arnebia hispidissima</i>	حمام، هابرك، كحل، مليح
6	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	بصلي، حمبصيص، حنقلوت
7	<i>Blepharis ciliaris</i>	شوكة الضب
8	<i>Boerhavia elegans</i>	حدمدان، حدمدام، شجارا، كشة الراعي
9	<i>Centaurea pseudosinaica</i>	مرار، كساس
10	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	زورييه
11	<i>Cleome rupicola vicary</i>	مقيلولة الشمس
12	<i>Datura metel</i>	بنج، داتورا، فدة، جوز مائل
13	<i>Diplotaxis harra</i>	خوشان، حره، حاره، خشين، حويرة
14	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	زنبقة الماء، زهرة النيل
15	<i>Erodium laciniatum</i>	رقم
16	<i>Forsskaolea tenacissima</i>	لصاق، لزاق، اللزاق
17	<i>Heliotropium bacciferum</i>	رمراه
18	<i>Helitropiom calcareum</i>	الكشاف- خشفا- عقودة
19	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	شويب الحمام
20	<i>Morettia parviflora</i>	حفرأ، ثغر، خبيزه، علقى بيضاء
21	<i>Physalis angulate</i>	رطيوة شتا
22	<i>Physorhynchus chamaerapistrum</i>	الخفج
23	<i>Plantago ciliata</i>	لقمة الحمل
24	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	بقلة، رجلة- برييس، نايجلا، حمضيت- خليجوه، فريغرو، غنيبا
25	<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	نكد، حواء، مرار
26	<i>Reseda aucheri</i>	ذنبان، قرون الغزال، ذنب ناب
27	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	ملويه
28	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	الحماض، حميضا، ضرس العجوز، سوريل
29	<i>Seddera latifolia</i>	القطف- الدرمام
30	<i>Seetzenia lanata</i>	الحيان
31	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	مجاج- بيجات
32	<i>Teucrium stocksianum</i>	الجعدة، يعدة
33	<i>Tribulus pentandrus</i>	قطب، حسك، زهر، ضريس، شرش، دريس
34	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	خشت

*Achyranthes asperae*

سيف الجن

1

**Description:**

Herbaceous plant with multiple erect, angular stems. Ovate leaves, and small greenish flowers that form in dense spikes.

**Distribution:**

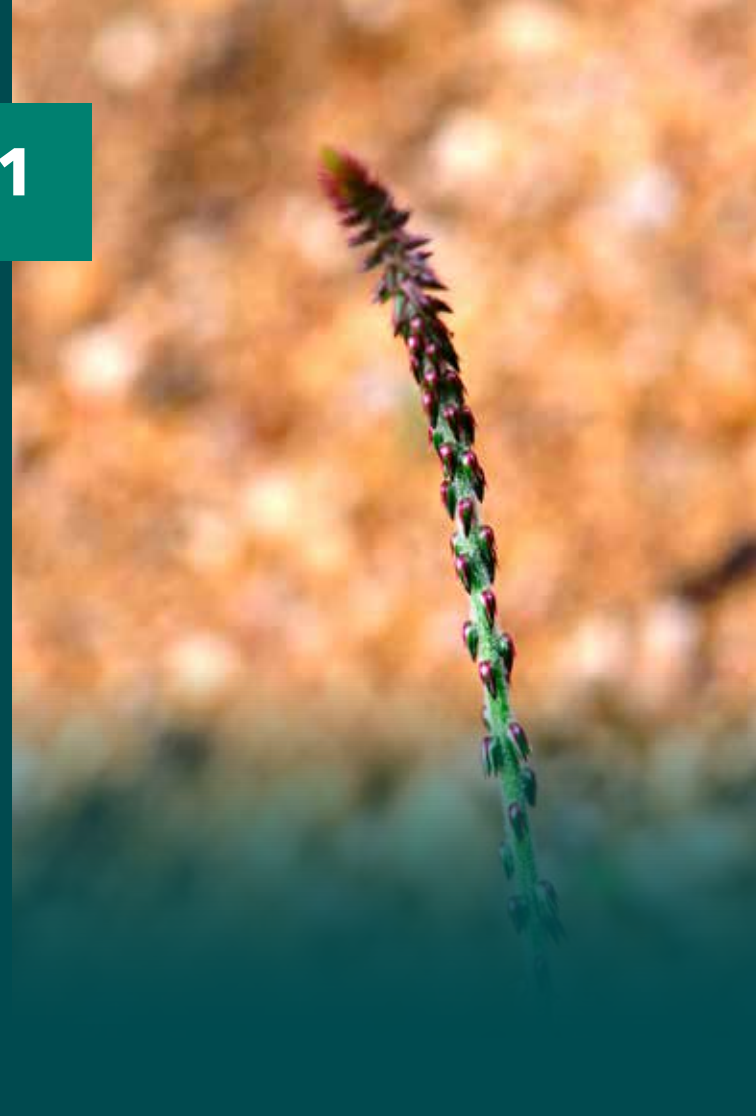
Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

**Uses:**

Used extensively in Ayurveda and folk medicine for treating fever, inflammation, digestive issues, and skin problems.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil, provides ground cover, and serves as a food source for herbivores in disturbed habitats.



2

*Aizoon canariense*

شحيمة الأرض

**Description:**

Low-growing, succulent herb with small, fleshy leaves and tiny yellow flowers, and zig zagging branches radiating out from center.

**Distribution:**

Occurs in Africa, Arabian Peninsula, and naturalized in other arid regions.

**Uses:**

Occasionally used in rock gardens or xeriscaping for its succulent foliage.

**Ecological Role:**

Aids in soil stabilization and provides ground cover in dry, sandy habitats.



A photograph of the Ammannia baccifera plant, showing its characteristic lance-shaped leaves and small flowers. The plant is green and appears to be growing in a wetland or aquatic environment.

3

*Ammannia baccifera*

عنض

**Description:**

Aquatic herb with lance-shaped leaves and small, colorful flowers, typically found in wetlands and waterlogged areas..

**Distribution:**

Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, and the Americas

**Uses:**

Noted to be grazed by donkeys. Used in various cultures for fever, skin disorders, and digestive issues. Occasionally grown for its attractive purple-red flowers.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides habitat and food for aquatic wildlife, stabilizes waterlogged soils, and supports local biodiversity in wetland ecosystems.

*Anastatica hierochuntica* كف مريم

A photograph of the Anastatica hierochuntica plant, showing its characteristic curled, greyish-green leaves that unfurl when exposed to moisture. The plant is shown in a dry, arid environment.

4

**Description:**

Small herb with curled, greyish-green leaves that unfurl when exposed to moisture.

**Distribution:**

Occurs across Arabian Peninsula, North Africa, Levant, and parts of Iran.

**Uses:**

Consumed as herbal tea during pregnancy for easier birth.

**Ecological Role:**

Plays a key role in stabilizing soil in arid regions and provides resilience to ecosystems by surviving extreme dryness and regenerating after rain.

## *Arnebia hispidissima*

كحل

5

### **Description:**

Low-growing, annual or perennial herb, it's characterized by its hairy stems and leaves, and small, yellow, tubular flowers with five petals

### **Distribution:**

Native to North Africa, the Middle East, Arabian Peninsula, and Southwest Asia. Common in: Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Iran, and extending to Central Asia.

### **Uses:**

Used in some regions for skin ailments, inflammation, and wound healing. The bright flowers make it attractive for desert.

### **Ecological Role:**

Acts as a food source for certain insects and animals, and its roots contain pigments used as natural dyes in cosmetics and textiles.



6

## *Asphodelus fistulosus*

بصيل

### **Description:**

Perennial herb with hollow, cylindrical leaves and star-shaped pink or white flowers with dark central veins.

### **Distribution:**

Native to Macaronesia, Mediterranean, extending eastwards to Arabian Peninsula and Mauritius.

### **Uses:**

The whole plant can be boiled in water and used as a laxative or diuretic. The juice from its leaves is traditionally used to treat skin burns.

### **Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soil, especially in disturbed or overgrazed areas, and supports pollinators in arid environments.





7

*Blepharis ciliaris*

كنب

**Description:**

Spiny, herbaceous plant with narrow leaves and small, tubular purple flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, South Iran and Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Repotted to have a number of medicinal uses, including stopping bleeding.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soils in arid habitats, provides food for herbivores, and supports pollinators like bees and butterflies.

*Boerhavia elegans*

كشة الراعي

8

**Description:**

Sprawling herb with fleshy, ovate leaves and small, pink to purple flowers.

**Distribution:**

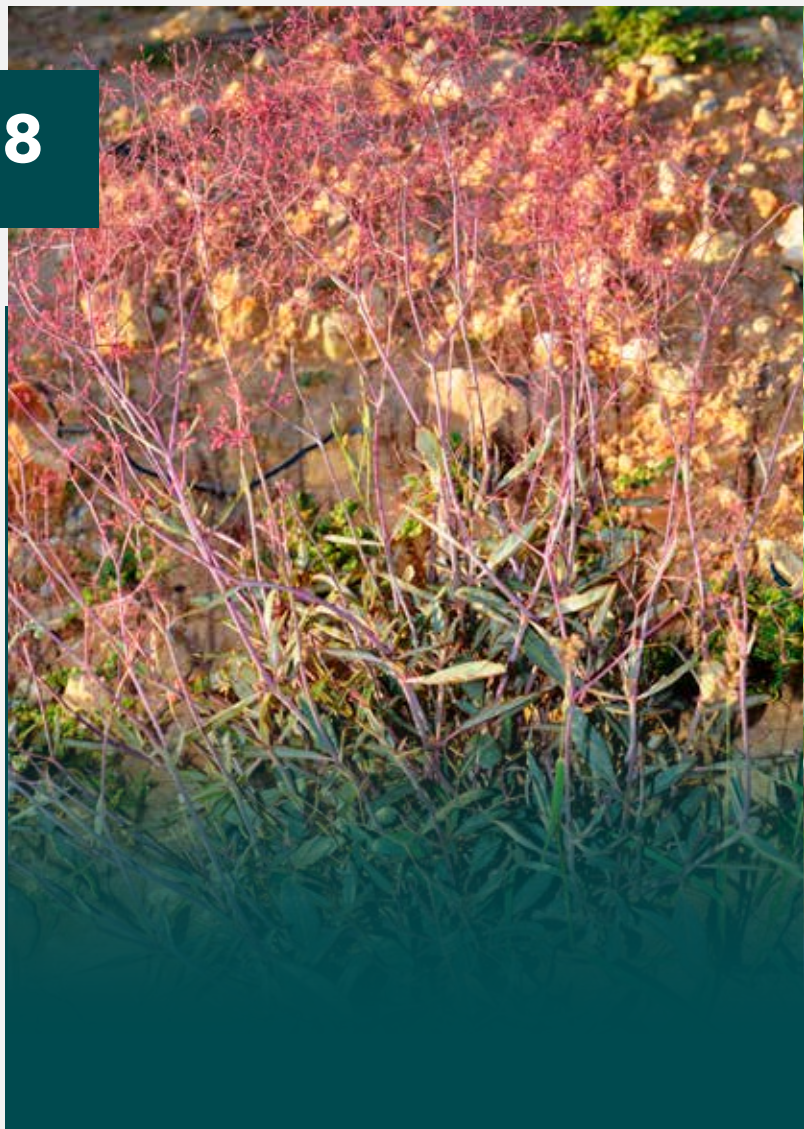
Occurs in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, and parts of East Africa.

**Uses:**

Used locally for wound healing, digestive problems, and as a mild diuretic. Sometimes grazed by livestock in arid regions.

**Ecological Role:**

Acts as ground cover, helps prevent soil erosion, and provides forage for herbivores in arid environments.



*Centaurea  
pseudosinaica*

مرار، كسكاس

9

**Description:**

Annual or biennial herb, typically growing 10–30 cm tall. It has bristly, winged stems and lobed leaves, and produces bright yellow flowers. The species is well suited for planting in hot, dry areas due to its drought tolerance.

**Distribution:**

Native to Iraq, Arabian Peninsula and South Iran.

**Uses:**

Used for anti-inflammatory or digestive remedies.

**Ecological Role:**

Plays a role in its ecosystem by providing nectar for honeybees and contributing to the vegetation of wadis (valleys) in arid and semi-arid regions.



10

*Chenopodium murale*

زوربيه

**Description:**

Annual herb with soft, toothed leaves and small green flowers, often found in disturbed soils.

**Distribution:**

Native to Macaronesia, Europe, Mediterranean, extending to North-East Tropical Africa and Sri Lanka.

**Uses:**

Young leaves can be consumed as vegetables, cooked or raw. Occasionally grazed by livestock. Used in some cultures for digestive and anti-inflammatory purposes.

**Ecological Role:**

Acts as a pioneer species, improves soil structure, and provides forage for some herbivores.



11

*Cleome rupicola*  
*vicary*

مقيلوة الشمس

**Description:**

Erect herb with five-nerved leaves and showy pink to purple flowers, commonly found in dry areas.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, extending to Central Asia and North-West India.

**Uses:**

As a treatment for colic with vomiting.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators, provides ground cover, and helps in soil stabilization in disturbed, arid habitats.

*Datura metel*

مرنحه

12

**Description:**

Bushy plant with large, trumpet-shaped flowers and spiny seed capsules, known for its striking appearance and toxic properties.

**Distribution:**

Widespread across tropical and subtropical regions, naturalized in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

**Uses:**

Very toxic in overdose but used in moderation as a sedative, the seeds are narcotic.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators such as moths and bees, and helps colonize disturbed areas, contributing to early-stage ecosystem recovery



## *Diploaxis harra*

خوشيان

13

### **Description:**

Hardy, herbaceous plant with narrow, lobed leaves and yellow flowers, often found in arid regions.

### **Distribution:**

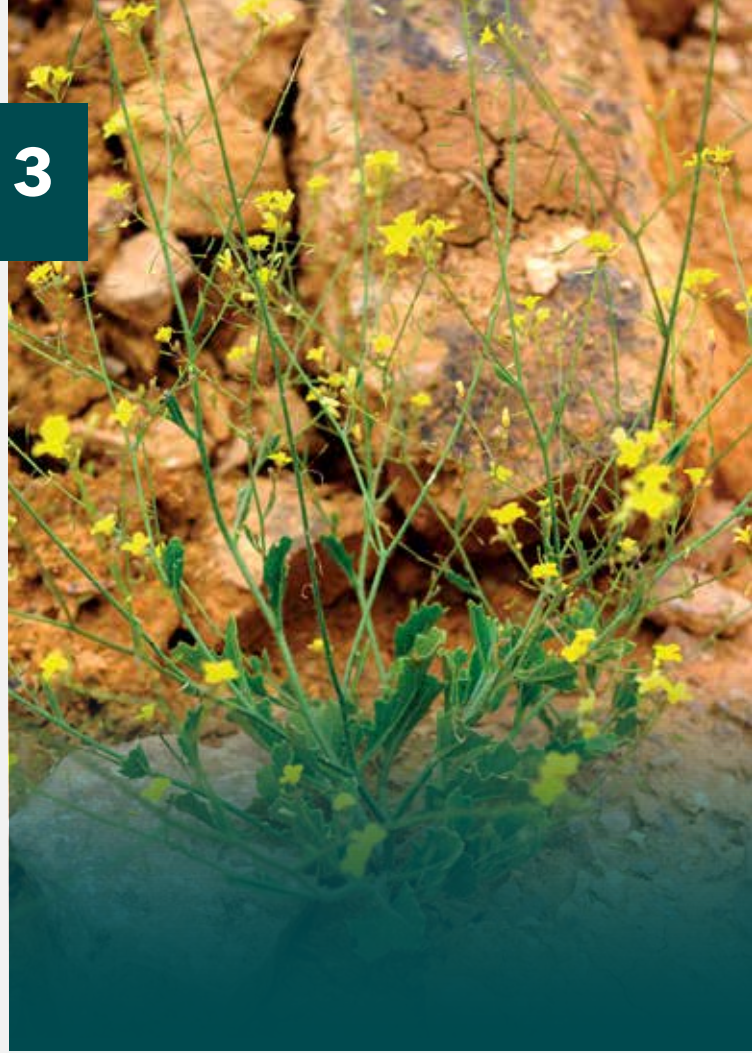
North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

### **Uses:**

Used in folk remedies for stomach problems, inflammation, and respiratory issues. Occasionally grazed by livestock when young and tender, though less palatable when mature.

### **Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil, helps prevent erosion, and provides a food source for pollinators and herbivores in dry environments.



14

## *Eichhornia crassipes* (Synonym: *Pontederia crassipes*)

زنبقة الماء

### **Description:**

Free-floating perennial aquatic plant. It has thick, glossy, ovate leaves with spongy, inflated petioles that allow it to float on water surfaces. Leaves form rosettes up to 1 m in diameter. Flowers are lavender to violet, borne in erect spikes. The plant reproduces rapidly via stolons (runners) and seeds, forming dense mats on water surfaces. Roots are feathery, dark, and hang freely in water, absorbing nutrients efficiently. Been introduce to one of the lagoon and controlled.

### **Distribution:**

The Native range is Amazon basin, South America. Widely naturalized in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide, including parts of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

### **Uses:**

Occasionally used for making handicrafts, mats, and ropes from dried stems. It can be used as feed for livestock, though not very nutritious. Absorbs excess nutrients (N, P) from polluted waters, helping to reduce eutrophication.

### **Ecological Role:**

Absorbs and stores excess nutrients from water, temporarily reducing eutrophication. Provides shelter for fish and aquatic invertebrates, though dense mats can also hinder movement and oxygen availability. Can outcompete native aquatic plants, alter wetland hydrology, and hinder water flow, making it a major ecological concern. Spreads quickly via vegetative runners and seeds, making management challenging in wetland.



15

*Erodium laciniatum*

رقم

**Description:**

Small, herbaceous plant, usually 10–40 cm tall. Stems are slender, branched, and often hairy. Leaves are pinnately lobed (deeply cut), forming a rosette at the base and smaller leaves along the stem. Flowers are small, pink to purple, with five petals and are borne singly or in loose clusters. The fruit is a characteristic beaked capsule ("stork's bill"), which splits to release seeds.

**Distribution:**

Found in southern Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.

**Uses:**

Some species of *Erodium* are used in folk remedies for digestive issues and minor wounds. Occasionally valued for its small, attractive flowers in rock gardens or wildflower mixes.

**Ecological Role:**

The root system helps reduce erosion on sandy or loose soils. Flowers provide nectar and pollen for small insects, including bees and flies. It can colonize disturbed and marginal soils, contributing to early-stage vegetation cover.

*Forsskaolea tenacissima*

لَزَّاق

16

**Description:**

Small perennial herb reaching about 20–60 cm in height. It has woody rootstock with many branched, somewhat rigid stems. The leaves are small, rough, and covered with stiff hair, giving them a grayish-green appearance. Flowers are tiny, greenish, and clustered, not showy.

**Distribution:**

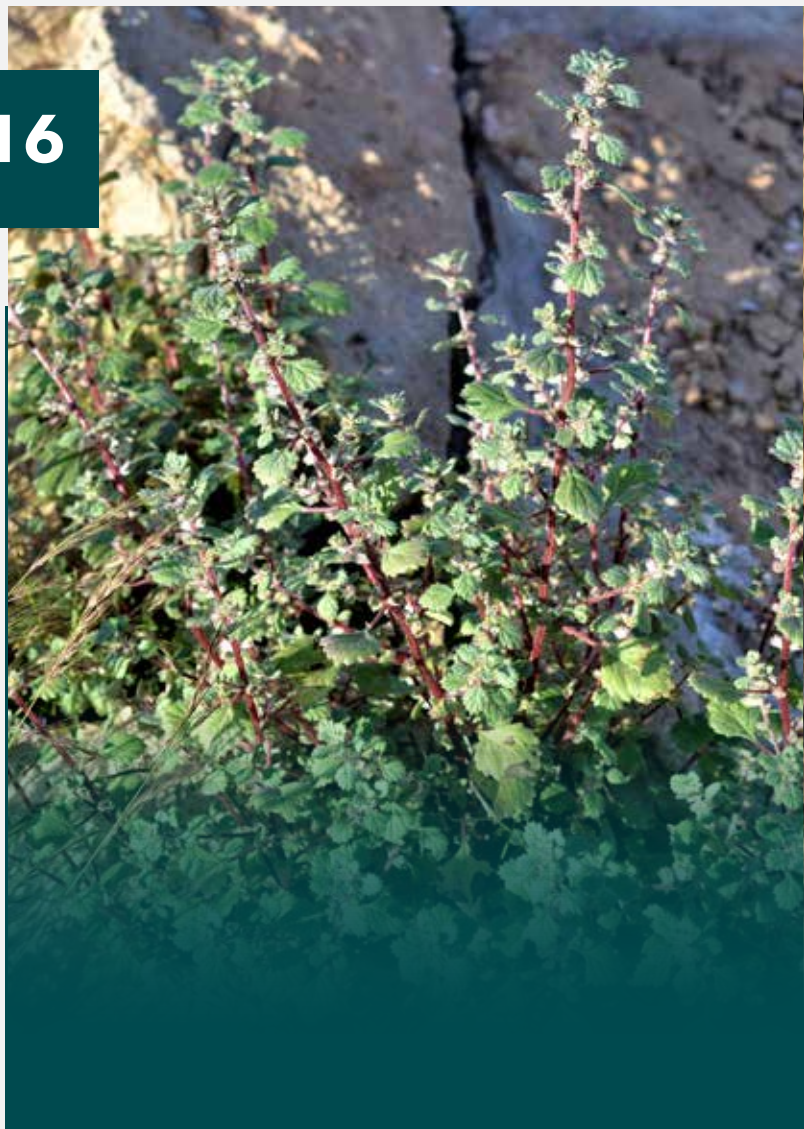
Occurs widely in arid regions of North Africa and Southwest Asia.

**Uses:**

Used in folk remedies for skin ailments, wound healing, and digestive issues.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soils in arid environments, supports drought-tolerant fauna, and aids in preventing desertification.



*Heliotropium bacciferum* رمرام

17

**Description:**

Perennial herb , usually 30–80 cm tall. It has branched, spreading stems covered with small hairs, giving it a grayish-green appearance. The plant produces small white to pale lilac flowers in coiled inflorescences. Its fruits are small drupes that sometimes appear berry-like, hence the name bacciferum.

**Distribution:**

Widely distributed in North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and Southwest Asia.

**Uses:**

Used in folk remedies for skin diseases, ulcers, and as an anti-inflammatory. Browsed by camels and goats, especially in dry seasons.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators and helps stabilize soil in arid and semi-arid environments.



18

*Heliotropium calcareum*

خشفه

**Description:**

Perennial herb , usually 20–60 cm tall, with spreading or erect, much-branched stems. The plant has a gray-green appearance due to its dense covering of hairs. Leaves are small, oblong to linear, rough in texture, adapted to arid conditions. Flowers are small, white to pale lilac, arranged in characteristic coiled inflorescences. Fruits are small nutlets that split when mature.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, extending to South Iran, eastwards to India.

**Uses:**

Locally used in folk medicine for skin ailments and wound healing. Browsed occasionally by camels and goats, though not a primary forage species.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators and helps stabilize calcareous soils in arid environments.

19

*Malva parviflora*

شويب الحمام

**Description:**

Commonly known as little mallow, is a low-growing herb with round, toothed leaves and small pink to purple flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Northern Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Western Asia, Southeastern and Southwestern Europe; widely distributed worldwide.

**Uses:**

The leaves are known edible.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides ground cover, supports pollinators, and helps in soil stabilization in disturbed or semi-arid areas.

*Morettia parviflora*

حفرا

20

**Description:**

Small, annual herb with delicate stems and tiny white or pale flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Egypt, eastwards to Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

Grazed by goats.

**Ecological Role:**

Contributes to soil cover in arid areas and provides early-season forage for insects and small herbivores.



*Physalis angulate*

رطيبوة شتا

21

**Description:**

Annual herb with toothed leaves, yellow bell-shaped flowers, and small fruits enclosed in a papery husk.

**Distribution:**

Native to Tropical & Subtropical America; cultivated and weedy species have been introduced worldwide.

**Uses:**

Given as fodder for livestock.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides food for insects and small animals and helps in colonizing and stabilizing disturbed soils



22

*Physorhynchus chamaerapistrum*

خفج

**Description:**

Annual herb with slender stems, lobed leaves, and pale lilac to white flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, extending to West & South Iran, eastwards to South-West Pakistan.

**Uses:**

Powdered seeds mixed with milk are said to remove warts.

**Ecological Role:**

Contributes to early vegetation cover, supports pollinators, and helps stabilize soil in arid and semi-arid regions.



**23***Plantago ciliata*

لقمة الحمل

**Description:**

Small herb with lance-shaped leaves, a long flower spike, and small, clustered seeds.

**Distribution:**

Commonly found in areas with slow rainwater drainage and salt flat. It is a fairly wide distribution around the Mediterranean and nearby dry regions. It is native to Southern Europe , North Africa and Western Asia and Middle East .

**Uses:**

A diuretic and phlegm remedy

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soil, particularly in disturbed areas, and provides ground cover for small wildlife in arid regions.

*Portulaca oleracea*

خيلقى

**24****Description:**

Commonly known as purslane, is a low-growing succulent with fleshy, oval leaves and bright yellow to pink flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Macaronesia, Tropical Africa, Mediterranean, extending to Pakistan and Arabian Peninsula; introduced worldwide.

**Uses:**

Edible, used as a cure for diarrhea and as a diuretic.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides ground cover, helps prevent soil erosion, and offers forage for herbivores in disturbed, dry areas.

*Reichardia tingitana*

حوة بقر

25

**Description:**

Herbaceous plant with bright yellow, dandelion-like flowers and deeply lobed leaves.

**Distribution:**

Native to Macaronesia, extending to India and Tanzania.

**Uses:**

Traditionally, juice from the leaves used as a treatment for various eye ailments.

**Ecological Role:**

Supports pollinators and helps prevent soil erosion in open, disturbed habitats.



26

*Reseda aucheri*

ذنبان

**Description:**

Small, aromatic herb with narrow leaves and dense clusters of greenish-white flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to East Iraq, extending to Iran, Arabian Peninsula.

**Uses:**

Known as a good browse for goats after the rainy season.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators and contributes to ground cover, aiding in soil stabilization in dry environments.



27

*Rhynchosia minima*

ملويه

**Description:**

Trailing or climbing herb with trifoliate leaves and small yellow flowers, belonging to the legume family.

**Distribution:**

Native to Tropics and Subtropics.

**Uses:**

Grazed by goats. Also, it is used medicinally to treat digestive issues

**Ecological Role:**

Fixes nitrogen, improving soil fertility, and provides forage for herbivores in dry habitats

*Rumex vesicarius*

حمّاض

28

**Description:**

Succulent herb with large, triangular leaves and small greenish flowers, often found after rain.

**Distribution:**

Native to Macaronesia, extending to Myanmar.

**Uses:**

The slightly sour leaves are eaten as salad or cooked in soups.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps in soil stabilization, provides forage for herbivores, and contributes to the recovery of disturbed areas.



*Seddera latifolia*

القطف - الدرماء

29

**Description:**

Perennial herb with broad, fleshy leaves and small, white or yellowish flowers, commonly found in arid regions.

**Distribution:**

Widely recorded in tropical Africa, parts of the Arabian Peninsula, and into Pakistan/India .It is narrowly distributed in gravelly plains and rocky slopes.

**Uses:**

Grazed by goats and camels

**Ecological Role:**

Aids in soil stabilization, provides ground cover, and supports herbivores by offering limited forage in harsh environments.



30

*Seetzenia lanata*

الجبیان

**Description:**

Small, prostrate annual or perennial herb that grows up to 35 cm long. It has opposite, trifoliate leaves, and is characterized by its distinctive fruit (a 5-angled, rounded capsule).

**Distribution:**

Native to North Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Iran, and parts of Southwest Asia.

**Uses:**

Browsed by goats.

**Ecological Role:**

Soil stabilization, due to its extensive root system, which helps prevent soil erosion.



31

*Solanum nigrum*

مجاج

**Description:**

Fast-growing herb with ovate leaves, white star-shaped flowers, and small black berries.

**Distribution:**

Native to Temperate Eurasia, Macaronesia, North & North-East Tropical Africa; introduced in the Americas, Australasia, and South Africa.

**Uses:**

In traditional medicine, the berries were crushed and mixed with oil and used to dye the skin for protection against the cold and illnesses associated with cold and wet weather.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides food for birds and insects and helps colonize disturbed soils, aiding ecological recovery.

*Teucrium stocksianum*

جعده

32

**Description:**

Woody herb with aromatic, grayish leaves and small, tubular pink to purple flowers.

**Distribution:**

Native to Arabian Peninsula, North-West India.

**Uses:**

The crumple plant is one of the aromatic plants that used in tea and spices, for gas expulsion, rheumatism treatment and expulsion . Also used to treat stomach pain and headaches, kidney ache and cold diseases by boiling the leaves. To be used in the treatment of smallpox, nerves, cramping and worms.

**Ecological Role:**

Attracts pollinators, provides ground cover, and helps stabilize soils in arid and semi-arid habitats.



*Tribulus pentandrus*

قطب

33

**Description:**

Low growing, spreading herb with hairy stems, small yellow flowers, and spiny fruits.

**Distribution:**

Native to Sahara, extending to North-West India and North Kenya, South Africa.

**Uses:**

Treatment of oral infection in North Africa. Pole and thorn fruits are used as coolant, soothing, analgesic, diuretic and tonic.

**Ecological Role:**

Acts as ground cover, reduces soil erosion, and provides forage for grazing animals in arid environments.



34

*Typha domingensis*

خشت

**Description:**

Tall, marsh-dwelling plant with long, slender leaves and brown, cigar-shaped flower spikes.

**Distribution:**

Native to Tropics and Subtropics. Found across North, Central, and South America, Africa, southern Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and parts of Australia.

**Uses:**

The feathery seeds used as a spark. Leaves and stems woven for mats, baskets, chair seats, roof thatching, and handicrafts. Stems and leaves used for biofuel, paper, or packing material. Investigated for bioethanol and biogas due to high cellulose content.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes wetlands, provides habitat for wildlife, and helps filter water by absorbing excess nutrients.





# Grass

are monocotyledonous, herbaceous plants that usually have narrow, elongated leaves with parallel veins and jointed stems called culms. They reproduce by seeds and often spread via rhizomes or stolons. Grasses are mostly non-woody, though some can be tall and form dense clumps.

## **Plant group:**

Grasses belong to the Poaceae family, which is part of the monocotyledon group of flowering plants (angiosperms). They are one of the most widespread and ecologically important plant groups, forming the basis of many terrestrial ecosystems, including grasslands, savannas, and wetlands.

## **Ecological role:**

Provide forage for herbivores, stabilize soils, and contribute to habitat structure.

**All grasses are herbs in the sense that they are non-woody, but not all herbs are grasses. Grasses are a specific family of monocot herbs with distinct structural traits, while herbs include any soft-stemmed plant from various families.**

# Plant Checklist

	Scientific name	Arabic name
1	<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i>	شويلا
2	<i>Aristida mutabilis</i>	غمير
3	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	عرز
4	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	خزمراس/رشاد
5	<i>Chrosopogon aucheri</i>	مسنوم
6	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	سفا-اشنيق
7	<i>Lasiurus indicus</i>	ضعا
8	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	قيصوب، الحلف، روغ
9	<i>Sporobolus spicatus</i>	سخم
10	<i>Stipagrostis uniplumis</i>	لحية التيس / هلتي



## *Aeluropus lagopiodes*

شويلا

1

### **Description:**

Perennial, salt-tolerant grass with slender, tufted stems adapted to saline and arid soils.

### **Distribution:**

Widely distributed in arid and semi-arid regions of North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia..

### **Uses:**

Grazed by animals.

### **Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes saline soils, prevents erosion, and provides forage for grazing animals in harsh environments.



2

## *Aristida mutabilis*

غمير

### **Description:**

Perennial grass with narrow leaves and long, delicate flower heads, commonly found in arid and semi-arid regions.

### **Distribution:**

Widely distributed across North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and parts of tropical Asia.

### **Uses:**

Grazed by goats and camels.

### **Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes sandy soils, prevents erosion, and provides forage for grazing animals in dry habitats.





3

*Cenchrus setaceus*

غرز

**Description:**

Perennial grass with long, narrow leaves and distinctive purplish, bristly flower spikes.

**Distribution:**

Native to North Africa, extending eastwards to Afghanistan and Tanzania; introduced to many parts of the world.

**Uses:**

The highly ornamental fountain grass has been introduced to many parts of the world as an ornamental plant. It is also commonly used in the Capital area of Muscat. It is tolerant of drought conditions, grows fast.

**Ecological Role:**

Spreads rapidly, stabilizes soil, and outcompetes native plants, often impacting biodiversity in invaded areas.

*Chloris barbata*

رشاد

4

**Description:**

Commonly known as beardgrass, is perennial grass with slender, hairy stems and soft, feathery flower heads.

**Distribution:**

Widely naturalized in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide, including Africa, the Middle East, India, Southeast Asia, the Americas, and Australia.

**Uses:**

Given as fodder for cattle.

**Ecological Role:**

Provides ground cover, helps prevent soil erosion, and serves as forage for herbivores in dry, disturbed areas.



*Chrosopogon aucheri*

مسنوم

5

**Description:**

A perennial tufted grass growing about 30–90 cm tall. Leaves are narrow, rough, and linear. Has strong fibrous roots adapted to dry soils. Inflorescence consists of slender racemes with small spikelets.

**Distribution:**

Native to arid and semi-arid regions of Asia and the Middle East. Typically grows on rocky slopes, sandy soils, and dry land.

**Uses:**

Grazed by sheep, goats, and camels. Helps reduce soil erosion in dry landscapes.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes soil in arid habitats. Provides food for grazing animals in desert ecosystems. Contributes to biodiversity and vegetation cover in dry lands.



6

*Dichanthium annulatum* سفا-اشنيق

**Description:**

Perennial grass with broad leaves and dense, spiky flower heads, found in tropical and subtropical climates.

**Distribution:**

Widely distributed in tropical Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

**Uses:**

Grazed by animals.

**Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soil, provides grazing material for livestock, and plays a role in preventing erosion in grassland ecosystems.



7

*Lasiurus indicus*

ضعا

**Description:**

A perennial tufted grass growing about 30–100 cm tall. Leaves are narrow, tough, and rolled, adapted to reduce water loss. Roots are deep and extensive, helping it survive drought conditions. Produces spike-like inflorescences with small grass spikelets.

**Distribution:**

Native to arid and semi-arid deserts. Common in: India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Oman and other Middle Eastern deserts.

**Uses:**

Highly valued as nutritious grazing material for camels, cattle, sheep, and goats. Sometimes used for thatching and making ropes or mats in desert communities.

**Ecological Role:**

Prevents soil erosion by stabilizing loose sand. Supports ecosystems by providing food and habitat for grazing animals. Improves soil organic matter in otherwise nutrient-poor soils.

*Phragmites australis*

عروغ

8

**Description:**

Commonly known as common reed, is a tall, perennial grass with feathery flower heads and narrow, lance-shaped leaves.

**Distribution:**

Distributed across Europe, Africa, Asia, North and South America, and Australia.

**Uses:**

Thatching roofs, making mats, fencing, and as fuel. In some cultures, reeds are used for musical instruments and handicrafts. Young shoots may be grazed, but mature stems are generally unpalatable to livestock. Extensively used in constructed wetlands for phytoremediation and wastewater treatment, as it efficiently uptakes nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

**Ecological Role:**

Stabilizes wetland soil, provides habitat for birds and aquatic species, and helps filter pollutants from water.



## *Sporobolus spicatus*

سخم

9

### **Description:**

Also known as spike dropseed, is a perennial grass with narrow leaves and dense, spike-like flower clusters.

### **Distribution:**

Widespread in arid and semi-arid regions of Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia.

### **Uses:**

Grazed by animals.

### **Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize soil, improves soil fertility through organic matter, and provides forage for herbivores in arid and semi-arid areas.



10

## *Stipagrostis uniplumis*

هلتى

### **Description:**

Hardy, tufted grass with long, narrow leaves and feathery flower heads, typically found in arid regions.

### **Distribution:**

Widely distributed in arid and semi-arid regions of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

### **Uses:**

Grazed by animals.

### **Ecological Role:**

Helps stabilize sandy soils, prevents erosion, and provides forage for grazing animals in dry environments.



# Plant Checklist

	Type	Scientific name	Arabic name
1	Shrub	<i>Abutilon pannosum</i>	منقعه، منقاع، منقاع - تلمان
2	Herb	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	هرشاسهم الراعي، سيف الجن
3	Tree	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	تبلدي
4	Grass	<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i>	شويلا
5	Shrub	<i>Aerva javanica</i>	را، توييم، راج، أفهي، ري
6	Herb	<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	شحيمة الارض، شحيمة، قفيعه
7	Shrub	<i>Allophylus rubifolius</i>	زركيم
8	Herb	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i>	عنض
9	Shrub	<i>Anabasis setifera</i>	شعر، شعران، عجرم، جيلو
10	Herb	<i>Anastatica hierochuntica</i>	كف مريم، تومه، شجرة مريم، كباد، كفيقة
11	Grass	<i>Aristida mutabilis</i>	غمير
12	Herb	<i>Arnebia hispidissima</i>	حمام، هابرك، كحل، مليح
13	Herb	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	بصيل، حمبصيص، حنقلوت
14	Herb	<i>Blepharis ciliaris</i>	كنب
15	Herb	<i>Boerhavia elegans</i>	حدمدان، حدمدام، شجارا، كشة الراعي
16	Tree	<i>Boswellia sacra</i>	لبان
17	Shrub	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	شخر - أشخر - عطب
18	Grass	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	غرز
19	Herb	<i>Centaurea pseudosinaica</i>	مرار، كساس
20	Herb	<i>Chenopodium Murale</i>	زورييه
21	Grass	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	خزمزام/رشاد
22	Grass	<i>Chrosopogon aucheri</i>	مسنوم
23	Shrub	<i>Cleome droserifolia</i>	خزيمة الطبي
24	Herb	<i>Cleome rupicola Vicary</i>	مقببلوة الشمس
25	Shrub	<i>Cometes surattensis</i>	لحية الشايب - حماض الهوش
26	Shrub	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	مقل

# Plant Checklist

	Type	Scientific name	Arabic name
27	Shrub	<i>Convolvulus cephalopodus</i>	رخامي، رخامه
28	Shrub	<i>Convolvulus virgatus</i>	بورشا
29	Tree	<i>Cordia monoica</i>	عتيت
30	Tree	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	قاو
31	Shrub	<i>Cornulaca aucheri</i>	حسلي، الحاذ، ريحا
32	Shrub	<i>Cornulaca monacantha</i>	سُج
33	Herb	<i>Datura metel</i>	مرنحه
34	Shrub	<i>Delonix elata</i>	ارير
35	Grass	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	سفا-اشنيق
36	Herb	<i>Diplotaxis harra</i>	خوشيان، حره، حاره، خشين، حويرة
37	Shrub	<i>Dipterygium glaucum</i>	علقى، صفير
38	Herb	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	زنبقة الماء، زهرة النيل
39	Herb	<i>Erodium laciniatum</i>	رقم
40	Shrub	<i>Euphorbia adenensis</i>	طيشقوت
41	Shrub	<i>Euphorbia larica</i>	عسبق
42	Tree	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	سوقم
43	Tree	<i>Ficus vasta</i>	طيق
44	Herb	<i>Forskaolea tenacissima</i>	لساق، لزاق، اللزاق
45	Shrub	<i>Grewia erythraea</i>	شرحم
46	Herb	<i>Heliotropium bacciferum</i>	مرام
47	Herb	<i>Helitropiom calcareum</i>	كشاف- خشفه- عقودة
48	Shrub	<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	سحى
49	Grass	<i>Lasiurus indicus</i>	ضعا
50	Shrub	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	حناء
51	Shrub	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i>	مرخ

# Plant Checklist

	Type	Scientific name	Arabic name
52	Tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	لوسينيا
53	Shrub	<i>Lycium shawii</i>	قصد
54	Tree	<i>Maerua crassifolia</i>	سرح، سيرشحريرت
55	Herb	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	شويب الحمام
56	Herb	<i>Morettia parviflora</i>	حفرا، ثغر، خبيزه، علقى بيضاء
57	Tree	<i>Moringa peregrina</i>	شوع
58	Shrub	<i>Ochradenus arabicus</i>	شيمة حمير
59	Tree	<i>Olea europaea</i>	زيتون
60	Tree	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	باركنسونية الحادة أو شوكة الفرس
61	Grass	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	قيصوب، حلف، روغ
62	Herb	<i>Physalis angulate</i>	رطيبوة شتا
63	Herb	<i>Physorhynchus chamaerapistrum</i>	خفج
64	Tree	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	صبار حلو
65	Herb	<i>Plantago ciliata</i>	لقمة الحمل
66	Shrub	<i>Pluchea arabica</i>	عنسفوت
67	Shrub	<i>Pluchea dioscoridis</i>	برنوف
68	Herb	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	بقلة، رجلة، بريبر، نايجلا، حمضيت- خليلقى، فريغرو، غنيبا
69	Tree	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	غاف
70	Tree	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	غاف بحري- غويف
71	Shrub	<i>Pulicaria glutinosa</i>	مهدي- شجرة فال- ضال- مهدي
72	Tree	<i>Punica granatum</i>	رمان
73	Herb	<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	حوة بقر
74	Herb	<i>Reseda aucheri</i>	ذنبان، قرون الغزال، ذنب ناب
75	Herb	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	ملويه

# Plant Checklist

	Type	Scientific name	Arabic name
76	Herb	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	حماض، حميضا، ضرس العجوز، سوريل
77	Shrub	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	راك، شجرة مسواك
78	Herb	<i>Seddera latifolia</i>	القطف - الدرماء
79	Herb	<i>Seetzenia lanata</i>	حبيان
80	Herb	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	مجاج - بيجات
81	Grass	<i>Sporobolus spicatus</i>	سخم
82	Grass	<i>Stipagrostis uniplumis</i>	لحية التيس / هلتي
83	Shrub	<i>Suaeda vermiculata</i>	هرم
84	Tree	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	أثل، طرفه، عرير، بان، طرفال، عرير
85	Shrub	<i>Taverniera cuneifolia</i>	عسمة
86	Shrub	<i>Tephrosia nubica</i>	عيطمان
87	Tree	<i>Terminalia dhofarica</i>	سغوط
88	Herb	<i>Teucrium stocksianum</i>	جعدة، يعدة
89	Herb	<i>Tribulus pentandrus</i>	قطب، حسك، زهر، ضريس، شرش، دريس
90	Herb	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	خشت
91	Tree	<i>Vachellia flava</i>	سلم
92	Tree	<i>Vachellia gerrardii</i>	طلح
93	Tree	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	قرط
94	Tree	<i>Vachellia tortilis</i>	سُمر
95	Tree	<i>Ziziphus spina christi</i>	سدر
96	Shrub	<i>Zygophyllum bruguieri</i>	مدريمه
97	Shrub	<i>Zygophyllum indicum</i>	شكاح
98	Shrub	<i>Zygophyllum qatarense</i>	ثرمد
99	Shrub	<i>Zygophyllum simplex</i>	قرمل، ريل

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