

Flora survey on some West Bank localities, Palestine

Ghadeer Omar

Department of biotechnology/ biology, Faculty of Science, An-Najah National University,
P.O.Box 7, Nablus, Palestine

Abstract:

A documentary wild plant diversity survey on the flora of some West Bank localities (Tayasir, Tamun, Yamun, Silat al-Harithiya, Kafr Qud, Taluza and Yasid). This survey was conducted during the period from April to June 2011. Representative plant specimens grown wildly were collected. The freshly collected specimens were pressed until drying, then poisoned chemically, mounted on herbarium sheets, identified, classified, labeled and finally deposited at the herbarium, department of biotechnology/biology, Faculty of Science, An-Najah National University. A floristic analysis of the collected plant species showed a total of 180 plant species belonging to 135 genera and 15 families. The recorded families were Alliaceae, Boraginaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Compositae, Convolvulaceae, Cruciferae, Graminae, Labiatae, Leguminosae, Malvaceae, Plantaginaceae, Primulaceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae and Umbilleferae. The most abundant plant families were Compositae comprised 54 plant species (30 %), Leguminosae 32 plant species (17.7 %), Graminae 24 plant species (13.3 %), Umbilleferae 19 plant species (10.5 %), Labiatae 18 plant species (10 %) and Cruciferae 17 plant species (9.4 %). On the other hand the other recorded families comprised a low number of plant species ranged from 1 to 6 (3.3 – 0.5 %). Most of the plant specimens were identified and classified. Other plant specimens are under identification. Therefore, this flora survey intended to bring to light more information about the wild plant diversity in the studied areas. Ongoing intensive continuous flora survey on other localities in West Bank, Palestine will be conducted. As the indigenous Knowledge respecting the wild plant diversity is apt to extinct in Palestine.

Key words: Flora, plant diversity, wild plants, Palestine

