

Some Medicinal Trees Found in Lebanon and Their Common Uses			
Species	Habitat	Medicinal uses	Other uses
<i>Alianthis altissima</i>	West mountains of Mount Lebanon, between 0-2 000m; in Bekaa, south Riyyak and in the south of Lebanon	Powdered bark used to treat intestinal tapeworms and for dysentery and other stomach trouble	Insecticidal properties
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Coastal areas, and on the inferior slopes of coastal mountains 0-1 000m	The pulp has anti-diarrhea properties, the gum serves as a suspending agent, absorbent demulcent, lubricant	Food
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Localized in the northern part of the country between 0-1 000m	External usage against varicose ulcers	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	West and east mountains of Mount Lebanon between 300-2 000m	Mostly used to treat blood circulation disorders	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Spontaneous	Laxative	Food
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Between 0-2 000m	The extracted mannitol is used as an osmotic diuretic and as excipient	Aromatics
<i>Juglans regia</i>	West mountains of Mount Lebanon between 300-2 000m; in the Bekaa, south of Zahleh and towards Baalbek; and in Hermon	Leaves are astringent, eupeptic with a hypoglycemia action. The extracted juglone is an antiseptic and keratinizing	Food
<i>Juniperus</i>	Between 1 000 and 2 800m	Diuretic and eupeptic	Soil improvement and protection
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Coastal areas, between 0-2 000m and in the south	External usage, stimulant	Aromatics
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Coastal areas and mountains, up to 1 000m	Anti-helminthic, remedy for intestinal worms and parasitic skin diseases	Insecticidal properties
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	West mountains of Mount Lebanon between 0-1 400m	Mostly antiseptic, for pectoral (respiratory) infections	
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	Up to 1 600m on western slopes	Astringent for external and internal usage	
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	West mountains of Mount Lebanon between 1 400-2 000m	Laxative and purgative.	
<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	West mountains of Mount Lebanon between 0-2 000m		Food
<i>Ulmis minor</i>	Sub-spontaneous	Tonic, astringent	

Source: FAO (1997)