



LEBANON

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01 Mount Makmel

B1 *Linum camosulum* Boiss.,
Senecio exilis Blanche ex Boiss.
= *Senecio blanchei* Soldano,
Astragalus kumet-es-saudae Eig.,
Myopordon pulchellum (Winkler
& Barbey) Wagenitz, *Erigeron*
libanoticus Vierh.

The highest summit of Mount Lebanon Mountain range rises up to 3088 m and consists of limestone high mountain rocky slopes, screes, dolines and plateaux. The vegetation is dominated by dwarf spiny shrubs adapted to the harsh environment. This type of habitat has the highest level of endemism as it shelters many species endemic to Lebanon and to the Northeastern Mediterranean mountains.

02 Hermel Plain

B1 *Astragalus trifoliolatus* Boiss

Located in the North of the plain of the Beqaa, Hermel plain are constituted by the riparian habitats along the sides of the river of Nahr el-Assy and by semi-arid grasslands and shrublands dominated by white wormwood (*Artemisia herba-alba*).

03 Aarsal – Ras Baalbek Plateaux

B1 *Prunus agrestis* (Boiss.) Mouterde,
Johrenia westii Post

These plateaux consist of semi-arid montane rocky slopes located on the western slopes of Anti-Lebanon mountain range and extend from the heights of Nahle and Aarsal to Ras Baalbek. It culminates in Talat Moussa at 2846 m. Several species endemic to Lebanon and Syria occur, and also shelters the most important sub-populations of *Juniperus excelsa* of Anti-Lebanon.

04 Ammiq

Regional KBA (IPA)

The KBA of Ammiq includes the eastern slopes of Jabal Barouk, which are among the most important and preserved evergreen oak woodlands of the eastern slopes of Mount Lebanon, and it also includes the wetlands of Ammiq, which are a very rare and unique habitat type in Lebanon. An important part of the Beqaa region was constituted of marshes but most of them were drained for agriculture.

05 Mount Hermon

B1 *Erysimum verrucosum* Boiss. & Gaill., *Ferula hermonis* Boiss.

The highest summit of the Anti-Lebanon mountain range rises up to 2814 m and