

Desert Vegetation

Covers most of the Arab world with sand, rocks, and drought-resistant shrubs.

Common plants
cacti, acacia, desert shrubs.

Countries

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti,
Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya,
Mauritania, Morocco, Oman,
Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,
Sudan, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen



Grassland Vegetation

Open areas with grasses
and scattered shrubs,
usually in semi-arid or
savanna
climates

Countries
Comoros, Djibouti,
Somalia, Sudan, Yemen



Forest Vegetation

Areas with dense trees including pine, oak, cedar, olive, and tropical forests mainly in mountainous or coastal regions

Countries

Algeria (Mediterranean forests), Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen (mountain forests)





Total: /20

Classwork

Students will list the 22 countries of the Arab World, classify each country by its main type(s) of vegetation, and provide two specific examples of vegetation found in each country.

1. List all 22 Arab World countries in your **notebook**.
2. For each country, classify it under one or more of the three main vegetation types:
 - Forest
 - Grassland
 - Desert
3. Write **two examples of actual vegetation species or plants** found in that country, related to its vegetation type.

For example:

1. Sudan Forest **Ebony trees, Mahogany**
2. Saudi Arabia Desert **Acacia trees and Date palms**