

Plants of the Bible

Real Plants You Can Grow in Your Own Yard!

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Plants of Biblical Proportions.

Most people may think that the biblical landscape is nothing more than a dry, parched desert with date palms and no water. In some areas this depiction is true. However, microenvironments of lush oasis' to massive gardens abound throughout the land offering a wide variety of plants that can be grown here in the United States. This publication is designed to introduce you to those plants so you can incorporate them in your yard and garden.

PLANTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

The bible recognizes more than 90 types of plants including trees, shrubs, herbs and edible crops. But where did they all come from? We have to remember that the

bible reflects stories of many lands to include Spain, Italy, Africa and more. These lands were frequented by, what we may call, early day horticulturist. Seeds and plants were harvested and brought back to grow in fertile soil.

EVERY PART OF THE PLANT WAS USED

Plants and their parts (trunks, branches, leaves, roots, oils, etc.) are a significant part of the bible. They are referred to in the construction of temples to their healing capabilities. Essential oils extracted from herbs were used for medicinal purposes with certain ones so fragrant they were reserved only for royalty.

Most plants mentioned in the Bible can be grown in the United States:

- Aloe
(Aloe vera)
 - Balm of Gilead
(Cistus incanus)
 - Bramble
(Rubus sanguineus)
 - Flax
(Linum ustitatissimum)
 - Mandrake
(Mandragora autumnalis)
 - Mustard
(Brassica nigra)
 - Olive
(Olea europaea)
 - Pomegranate
(Punica granatum)
 - Saffron
(Crocus sativus)
 - Walnut
(Juglans regia)
 - Willow
(Salix alba)
- Plants of many types can be found by the River Jordan.*

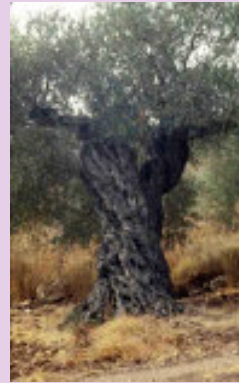


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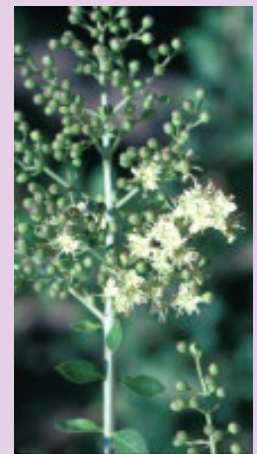
The almond is mentioned six times in the bible.

The common fig, *Ficus carica*, is the most widely planted fruit tree in Bible lands. The tree lives up to two hundred years so is often planted with olive trees, which are also long lived.



Olive

Henna is a much branched shrub that grows to a height of about ten feet.



Acacia (*Acacia tortilis* and other species)

Almond (*Amygdalus communis*)

Aloe (*Aloe vera*)

Apple (*Pyrus malus*)

Balm of Gilead (*Cistus incanus* and perhaps other species of *Cistus*)

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)

Bean (*Vicia fava*)

Black cummin (*Nigella sativa*)

Blight or blasting (Various fungi)

Bramble (*Rubus sanguineus*)

Broom (*Retama raetum*)



Common Fig

Calamus (*Acorus calamus*)

Cane (*Arundo donax*)

Caper (*Capparis spinosa*)

Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*)

Cassia, cinnamon (*Cinnamomum aromaticum*, *C. zeylandica*)

Cattail (*Typha domingensis*)

Cedar (*Cedrus libani*)

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Cotton (*Gossypium* sp.)

Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*)

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)

Dove's dung (*Ornitholagus umbellatum*)

Ebony (*Diospyros ebenum*)

Fig (*Ficus carica*)

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*)

Flowers of the field (Various plants)

Frankincense (*Boswellia* species)

Galbanum (*Ferula galbaniflua*)

Gall (*Conium maculatum* or

Papaver somniferum)

Garlic (*Allium sativum*)

Gourd (*Citrullus colycanthus*)

Grape (*Vitis vinifera*)

Gum resin (*Pistacia palaestina*)

Gum tragacanth (*Astragalus gummifer*)

Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*)

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No plant is mentioned more times in the Bible than the grape

Frankincense is prepared from the gum of several species of *Boswellia* (*Burseraceae*) trees and shrubs native to the Arabian peninsula and North Africa. The incense is the gummy resin which can naturally ooze from the plant or cuts may be made to stimulate oozing.



Frankincense is from the *Boswellia*



Mustard Seed is Tiny

Hyssop (*Origanum syriacum*)

Ladanum (*Cistus incanus*)

Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)

Leeks (*Allium porrum* or *A. kurrat*)

Lentil (*Lens culinaris*)

Lign aloes or aloe wood (*Aquilaria malaccensis*)

Lily of the field (*Anemone coronaria*)

Lily of the valley (Various)



Papyrus

Mandrake (*Mandragora autumnalis*)

Melon (*Citrullus lanatus*)

Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*)

Mildew (Various fungi)

Mint (*Mentha longifolia*)

Mustard (*Brassica nigra* or *B. alba*)

Myrrh (*Commiphora gileadensis*) and other species.

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*)

Nettles (*Urtica pilulifera*)

Oak (*Quercus calliprinos* and *Q. ithaburensis*)

Olive (*Olea europaea*)

Onion (*Allium cepa*)

Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)

Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*)

Pines (*Pinus halepensis* and *P. pinea*)

Pistachio (*Pistacia vera*)

Plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*)

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

Poplars (*Populus euphratica* and *P. alba*)

Reed (*Phragmites australis*)

Rose of Sharon (*Gladiolus italicus* or *G. atroviolaceus*)

Rue (*Ruta chalepensis*)

Rush (*Juncus maritimus* or *J. arabicus*)

Saffron (*Crocus sativus*)

Sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*)

Spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*)

Stone pine (*Pinus pinea*)

Styrax (*Styrax officinalis*)

Sycamore fig (*Ficus sycomorus*)

Tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*)

Tares (*Cephalaria syriaca* or possibly *Lolium temulentum*)

Terebinth (*Pistacia atlantica* and *P.*

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palaestina)

Thistle (Various species)

Thorn (*Sarcopoterium spinosum*)

Thyine wood (*Tetraclinis articulata*)

Tumbleweed (*Gundelia tournefortii*)

Walnut (*Juglans regia*)

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Willow (*Salix alba* and perhaps others)

Wormwood (*Artemisia herba-alba* or *Papaver somniferum*)

Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerivisae*)



"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.

John 3:16(NKJ)

Few Bible plants are as well known as the Rose of Sharon.

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