*Prunus cerasia* is a wild plum endemic to Lebanon, Syria and Palestine. In Arabic it is called “قراصيا” and bears edible fruits like plums.

In Lebanon it is only found cultivated in orchards, but also in the wild in Syria. The fruits are often also sold in the fruit markets. The Syrians are studying if it could be suitable as a rootstock for other Prunus trees like plum, peach, and apricot.

Mouterde mentions it as rarely found in few villages or towns like Chayah, Aabey, Maaser el Chouf, and Tripoli, and thought it would be soon extinct. Now a days, gathered information mentions its presence in many villages like Beit Chabab, Bikfaya, Yahchouche, Daraaouon, Fatri, Lehfed, Mecherfeh, Douq, Kour, Toula, Qobayyat, Qaa and Bani Hayan. In Syria it has been recorded in more than 12 sites mostly in Latakieh, Slenfeh, Qordaha, Tartous, Banias, Cadmous, Messiaf and Safita on the coastal zone and coastal mountains, as well as in Zabadani and Bloudane in Damascus region. In the wild areas of Syria, it occurs in degraded open broadleaved forests, and in shrublands. However, none of the information studied population trends or population size.

In Palestine there are no information about the species being found in the wild, but some references mention its presence in orchards.

*Juniperus drupacea* is a dioecious conifer tree that grows in Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and Greece.

It grows on the western slopes of the mountains between 1000 and 1900m, in areas with frequent frog and high winter rainfall. Recent ecological niche modelling showed that its EOO may exceed more than 100000Km2, however, the number of populations is limited to 20 in all its range, including 8 in Turkey, 2 in Greece, 2 in Syria and 8 in Lebanon. The AOO is less than in all countries 2000km2, half of them in Turkey, 10% in Greece and Turkey respectively, and the remaining in Lebanon. Population size has not been studied, but it is estimated that there was about 30 % decline in the past 50 years due to habitat destruction and conversion of land to agriculture. IN Syria, one population was wiped out by the war. The tree wood was used for constructions but this type of use is not common. Currently there is a parasite that is causing tree death in Lebanon and it is estimated that this disease may lead to a decrease in the number of populations (3 populations may be lost) in the next 50 years.

Conduct two assessments at the global level and for Lebanon for both species.