

ABSTRACT

The current research project is based on an Ethnoecological assessment of plant biodiversity of some selected sites of the Shigar valley (Central Karakorum National Park) of Baltistan, Pakistan. From September 2021 to July 2022, a research will be conducted to document the wild flora and how the indigenous people uses it for a variety of reasons, including building, medicine, food, fodder, furniture, fuel, paints and dyes, etc.

335 quadrates were taken in the study area at various locations respectively montane, subalpine, and alpine zones with GPS readings. Various species were gathered from each quadrate using various plant collection and drying processes.

Total 185 plant species collected from three union councils (UC) in which Asteraceae family was dominant with (55%) after Fabaceae with (23%), Apiaceae with (21%), Lamiaceae with (19%), Polygonaceae with (19%), Solanaceae with (19%), Ranunculaceae with (17%), Caryophyllaceae with (15%), Rosaceae with (15%), Amaranthaceae (13%).

The ethnobotany information was gathered using a variety of methods, including unstructured, structured, and semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, group discussions, supervised field trips, participatory evaluation techniques and participant observations.

By using various qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques, such as informant consensus factors (ICF), use value (UV), and fidelity level (FL) %, the information gathered has been examined to determine the significance of plant species. The category of Asthama, Back ache, Dizziness, Kidney problem, Intestine Pain, Stomach cleanliness had the highest ICF value, along with (1.00). *Salix alba* has the greatest UV (3.0) after *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Peganum harmala*, *Rosa rubiginosa* and *Rosa webbiana* have the lowest UV (2.0 for each), whereas *Juniperus communis* has the highest Fidelity Level (100%) and *Myosotis alpestris* has the lowest (6.65%).