

## **ABSTRACT:**

The present research has been intended to explore the floristic composition and ecological characteristics of Tehsil Zafarwal District Narowal, Punjab, Pakistan. A checklist of 69 species belonging to 31 families (monocots 23, dicots 45 and pteridophyte 1) was compiled. Flositic composition showed the dominance of Poaceae with 19 species and Asteraceae (8 species). However, most of the families studied with only one or two species.

Classification on the basis of life form indicate that Therophytes are dominant with 45 species followed by Hemicryptophytes 14 species and Cryptophytes 5 species, Chameophytes (3 species) and Phanerophytes (2 species).

According to leaf spectrum studies the dominant leaf type are microphylls with 25 species followed by nanophylls with 23 species, leptophylls with 14 species, mesophylls with 4 species, macrophylls with 2 species and megaphylls with 1 species.

It has been concluded that the supremacy of therophytes over other forms of life may be a reaction to the severe environment and human pressure, such as the production of fuel wood, animal grazing, collection of fodder. Therefore, it is suggested that the protection and conservation of plant resources of study area is important for sustainable utilization of natural flora.

