

## **ABSTRACT**

The present study was designed to digitize the bark morphology by image-based database for common spermatophytic tree species of Botanic garden, GC University, Lahore and also to analyse qualitatively the phytoconstituents in their bark using standard tests. In total 71 tree species were randomly selected for bark images using digital camera and found to have peeled, smoothen, scaled, furrowed, fissured, vertically cracked, ring scared and warty types of barks. The variously images-based database thus obtained was observed helpful to identify all the tree species easily with respect to their respective families. The data on bark images is supported by the photographs. Phytochemical screening of the crude extracts of different barks revealed the presence of reducing sugars, cardiac glycosides, terpenoids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins and anthraquinones. These compounds are well reputed for having medicinal abilities against various diseases. This signifies the ethnopharmacological potential of the bark of the targeted tree species. The present study may be helpful in biodiversity research work, as ready reference in future pharmacological research.