ABSTRACT

On the basis of air pollution tolerance index and heavy metal accumulation index, some more tolerant plant species could predict to grow in urban climate to mitigate hazardous environmental pollutants, reclamation of urban forest cover and act as carbon sink without any negative influence on environment in the city Gujranwala. For this purpose, Six busiest roads of Gujranwala with heavy traffic density determined in present research work and fifteen most abundant plant species selected on the basis of floristic composition of selected Six roads. Leaf area, Dust content and % leaf moisture content of collected leaf samples of selected plants were determined to assess the dust capturing potential of leaves. APTI results predicted by using Four biological parameters as ascorbic acid content, pH of leaf extract, chlorophyll content and Relative water content and compared them with APTI of same species from control (Jinnah park Gujranwala). Results shows that *Ficus religiosa* has the highest dust capturing potential and other species are in following order that can capture dust from air; *Ficus religiosa* L. 9.02 >*Levistonachinensis* L. 8.23 >*Alstoniascholaris* 8.22 >*Conocarpus erectus* 8.01 >*Syzygiumcumini* 7.97 >*Ficusbenjamina* L. 7.92 >*Ficusbenghalensis* L. 7.81 >*Eucalyptus citriodora* 7.49 >*Melia azedarach* 7.44 >*Morus alba* 7.37 >*Polyalthialongifolia* 7.32 >*Bombax ceiba* 7.30 >*Dalbergia sissoo* 7.24 >*Pongamiapinnata*7.11 >*Zyziphusjujuba* 5.13. Metal accumulation index as well as soil pollution index was estimated by measuring amount of heavy metals in the digested samples of leaf and soil of sampled plant sites.