

ABSTRACT

Ectomycorrhiza is the symbiotic association between fungi and plants roots. This association is the main attribute of Himalayan moist temperate forests of Pakistan. *Abies pindrow* is the most dominant photobiont. The present study was carried to investigate the ectomycorrhizal communities associated with Himalayan spur *A. pindrow* from Green Spot Nathiagali, Pakistan. Soil blocks from the mycorrhizosphere of host plants were collected to study the ectomycorrhizal fungal communities. Using morpho-anatomic techniques, 34 different morphotypes were isolated and characterized and identified. Five morphotypes were identified through molecular analysis using rDNA ITS sequences. These were *Tomentalla* sp. GCU01, *Genea* sp. GCU02, *Trichophae* sp. GCU03, *Sistotrema* sp. GCU04 and *Sebacina epigaea*. The fungal species *Abierhiza nigrum* and *Abeirhiza harenoapperentia* were the most abundant with maximum species richness of 6%.