

## ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to collect indigenous information about the flora of Lahore, Punjab. Medicinal healers (herbalists/hakims) were interviewed on a regular basis during field trips to collect ethnoecological data by interviewing people of all ages, mostly ranging from 30 to 70 years old. The total number of species documented was 28, which belonged to 14 families and were used for varied purposes by local people in the various districts. The family *Asteraceae* showed most abundance by having 7 species. Although *Aizoaceae* had 3 species, *Brassicaceae* had 3 species, *Euphorbiaceae* had 3 species, *Malvaceae* had 3 species, *Chenopodiaceae* had 2 species, *Amaranthaceae* had 1 specie, *Asclepiadaceae* had 1 specie, *Asclepiadaceae* had 1 specie, *Cannabaceae* had 1 specie, *Convolvulaceae* had 1 specie, *Oxalidaceae* had 1 specie, *Papaveraceae* had 1 specie and *Polygonaceae* had 1 specie. The knowledge of species' natural habitat and the native region was recorded. The distribution of species in the world was also discussed. The percentage cover of each specie is recorded to take the idea of particular specie occurrence in the region. It was recorded that from 28 species of herbs 26 species were used as medicines, 18 species were used as feed for animals, 9 species used for as food for human, 2 species were used for cooling agent, 1 specie used as fuel source and 1 specie helped to recover soil salinity.