Abstract

The present research work is based on ethnobotanical evaluation of wild plants of tehsil Sheikhupura, Punjab Pakistan. The study is carried from September 2019 to September 2020 to report the wild flora and their uses by indigenous community for various purposes i.e., construction, medicinal, food, fodder, furniture, fuel, paints and dyes etc. The data was collected by informal, structured and semi-structured interviews, questionnaire, group discussion, guided field walks, participatory appraisal technique and observations with participants.

The information gathered have been analyzed to interpret the importance of plant species by applying various qualitative and quantitative analysis i.e., preference ranking, paired comparison, direct matrix ranking, informant consensus factors (ICF), use value (UV) and fidelity level (FL) %. The highest ICF value 1 calculated for category of skin allergy, chickenhas beenpox and blackheads and 0.9 for stomach and gastrointestinal problems. The highest UV has been calculated for *Ficus religiosa* (0.36) and least one for *Ricinus communis and Rumax nepalensisi* (0.05 for each) whereas the highest Fidelity Level (%) has been calculated for *Azadirachta* indica (85%) to lowest *Rumax nepalensis* (28 %).