

ABSTRACT

A study of the medicinal plants of Dir Kohistan, District Dir Upper, KPK, was conducted during spring and summer 2009. The study revealed 100 species under 91 genera belonging to 55 families. The largest family was Lamiaceae (9 species) followed by Asteraceae, Rosaceae (each with 7 species), and Papilionaceae (5 species). The family Brassicaceae, and Ranunculaceae were represented by 4 species each. The family Amaryllidaceae and Moraceae were represented by 3 species each. The family Apiaceae, Alliaceae, Araceae, Caprifoliaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Liliaceae, Rhamnaceae and Solanaceae were represented by 2 species each. The family Apocynaceae, Amaranthaceae, Araliaceae, Asclepidaceae, Berberidaceae, Canabidaceae, Celastraceae, Cuscutaceae, Ebenaceae, Fabaceae, Fumariaceae, Geraniaceae, Helvelaceae, Juglandaceae, Malvaceae, Meliaceae, Myrsinaceae, Oleaceae, Paeoniaceae, Papaveraceae, Plantaginaceae, Polypodiaceae, Portulacaceae, Salicaceae, Scropulariaceae, Thymeliaceae, Urticaceae, Valerianaceae, Verbenaceae, Violaceae and Zygophyllaceae were represented by singly species each. These Species are used for the cure of various human ailments in traditional system of medicine. Sixteen species of plants were used for the curing of various live stock health disorders. Out of the 100 species total, 10 medicinal plants are harvested for commercial purposes. Local knowledge about market prices, method of collection and selling is also documented. The detail local uses, local method of recipe preparation and application along with their local name and diseases treated were recorded for each species from knowledgeable and experienced persons of the area. Further study is recommended to find out the availability of economical important medicinal and aromatic plants of the area and to suggest the conservation with the involvement of local people.