

ABSTRACT

The aim of present work was to study the native flora of Soon Valley, Salt Range. The work was carried out to explore flora, document important medicinal flora and note phytosociological attributes from three different sites (Dada Golra Site, Kanhatti Garden Site and Chitta Site) of Soon Valley, Salt Range. After the extensive survey, 46 wild species were found that were from 30 botanical families. The literate and illiterate all people living in the area were interviewed to collect the ethnobotanical data. The 31 species belonging to 23 botanical families were found medicinally important to the locals of Soon Valley.

Only 02 plant species were representing pteridophytes while all other plant species were representing angiosperms. The dominant species at site 1, site 2 and site 3 were *Senegalia modesta*, *Parthenium hysterophorous* and *Justicia adhatoda* respectively. Soil analysis of the three different sites was done to check the soil parameters and no significant change in soil parameters was found, but the ecological parameters like density, frequency and cover were changing at every site. The Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) was performed to check the relationship between vegetation and soil parameter.