ABSTRACT

The present study is carried out to assess palynogical characterization of ethnobotanicaly important plants of District Kasur. Punjab, Pakistan by using Light Microscope. The morphological characteristics of pollen of 32 plant species, belonging to 20 families are studied. There are 28 dicotyledonous and 04 monocotyledonous plants. The pollen characteristics i.e. shape, size, ornamentation and apertures studied to characterized these plants. Most of the plan's pollen are circular as in *Cannabis sativa, Ocimum basilicum L,* Oblate spheroidal is in *Amaranthus viridis L., Parthenium hysterophorus. Brassica nigra, Convolvulus arvensis Linn, Ricinus communis Fumaria officinalis, Acacia nilotica, Lacier Arietinum Linn, Nasturtium officinale, Stellaria media Linn, Melilotus indicus Linn, Physalis angulate.* Sub prolate Pollen is present in *Peganum harmala, Euphorbia hirta, Oxalis corniculata,* Prolate Spheroidal were found in *Anagallis arvensis Linn. , Ranunculus sceleratus Linn.* The smallest pollen is of *Oxalis corniculata* whose polar length is 5.834 µm and equatorial diameter is 6.334µm. The largest pollen is of *Lantana camara* whose polar length is 19.334µm and equatorial diameter is 18.334um. The P/E ratio, equatorial diameter and polar length were also determined in µm. The range of polar length varies from 5.834-19.334µm and equatorial diameter varies from 6-18.334µm.Major pollen types have been identified on the basis of apertures and tectum. The apertures of the studied plant's pollen vary greatly, including porate, colpate, colporate, tricolpate, tricolporate, pantoporate apertures, and so on. Different types of tectum are studied, including reticulate, scabrate, echinate, verrucate, psilate, spinate, and micro reticulate. Pollen is classified as porate, colporate, or colpate based on aperture and tectum types. The majority of the plants collected are herbaceous, but some are shrubby. All of the plants are either annual or perennial in nature.