

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLORA OF THE PUNJAB PLAINS AND THE ASSOCIATED HILL REGIONS

BY

DR. T. S. SABNIS, B.A. (Hons.), D.Sc.,

F.A.SC., I.A.S.,

Economic Botanist to Government, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

The flora of the Punjab plains is closely related to the floras of the Indian desert and Sind and shows considerable similarity to the plant population of the latter.

The area dealt with is approximately enclosed by the lines joining the South-West end of the Punjab to Mianwali, from Mianwali to Gujrat, south of the Salt Range, and from Gujrat through Amritsar, Ludhiana and Saharanpur to the South end of the Punjab. It includes the following districts:—

Bahawalpur, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Mianwali up to Salt Range, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Shahpur, Gujrat south of Salt Range, Gujranwala, Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Patiala, Hissar, Jind, Nabha, Karnal up to railway-line, Ambala, Saharanpur, Rohtak, Gurgaon, (the Jumna to form the E. boundary of the regions).

The plants from the associated hill regions are also included to determine to what altitude the same species can grow.

The present contribution is compiled from the data obtained from the plant collections in the Herbarium of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Original notes made by the several plant collectors are also incorporated. Localities mentioned under distribution are largely drawn from the Flora of the British India by Hooker. The Flora represents 118 families which include 530 genera and 949 species.

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