

Floristic Composition, Ecological Characteristics and Biological Spectrum of District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT Current study was aimed at ecological investigation of floristic composition, ecological characteristics and biological spectrum of district Bannu, KP, Pakistan. In the present study, 193 plant species of 154 genera belonging to 54 families were studied during 2013-2014, using frequent field visits in all seasons for the plant collection. 75.13 percent (145/193) plant species belonged to dicotyledons whereas, 24.87 percent (48/193) species comes from monocotyledons. *Poaceae* was the leading family with 37 species. Based on habitat most plants were observed in the dry area (45.07%) compared to wet (34.71%), and cultivated (18.13%). Floristically 60.62 percent were therophytes, 9.84 percent hemi-cryptophytes, and 9.84 percent geophytes. The leaf size spectra showed that the plants with Nanophyll leaves were dominant having 48.18 percent in the area. The vernal aspect was observed as favorable season for plant growth. In the present study, therophytes were observed dominant with high percentage, indicating that this area is a part of semiarid zone of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.