







The Poaceae family is the representative plant family found frequently across all types of artificial or natural forest plantations established in the Punjab plains (Akbar and Arshad, 2000). During the present study, many kinds of grasses recorded were the indicators of environmental stresses such as salinity and drought, representing semi-arid and salt affected soil conditions (Ashraf et al., 2006). For example, *Aeluropus lagopoides* being a halophyte, is the typical species of soils with excessive salinity (Mohsenzadeh et al., 2006). Likewise, other salt resistant grasses included *Desmostachya bipinnata*, *Panicum antidotale*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Sporobolus indicus* and *Pennisetum pennisetiforme* were also recorded at KAFP (Ahmad et al., 2011).

Other grasses recorded such as *Pennisetum setigerum*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Panicum antidotale*, *Desmostachya bipinnata* and *Pennisetum pennisetiforme* are drought-resistant species, signifying semi-arid climate (Ashraf et al., 2006). Some important tussock grasses such as *Saccharum spontaneum* and *Saccharum bengalense* were also reported (Chaudhry et al., 2001). Moreover, invasive weeds of Punjab plains such as *Echinochloa colona*, *Eleusine indica*, *Eragrostis minor*, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, *Digitaria ciliaris*, *Urochloa reptans* and *Urochloa ramosa* were also reported at KAFP (Hussain et al., 2012). Hence, plant survey at KAFP indicated the important natural vegetations those are frequently reported from Punjab plains and being restored along-with exotic and native planted trees. It also highlights the significance of reforestation and afforestation for the rehabilitation of biodiversity at degraded sites.

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