

		 They grow between rocks to shelter them from cold winds They are evergreen The tree density is low as nutrients are already in the soil 	
Coniferou s Forests	 Northern areas NWFP Balochistan Mountains (Swat, Shangla, Abbotabad, Nowshera, Gilgit, Skardu) 	 They grow from 1000m to 4000m. These are the most abundant type of forests found in Northern Pakistan Most conifers are evergreen They have straight high trunks to reach more sunlight in valleys to avoid shadows They have thick bark to protect from 	 Important source of timber Attract touris and promote tourism industry Add to the scenic beaut of the sea

		cold weather • They have long, thin and needle shaped leaves with waxy cuticle, so to minimize water loss by evapotranspir
		ation
Tropical	PunjabPlains	 Trees are low Used as firewood in height 6-10
Thorn	Southern	feet
	Balochistan	• As name
Forests	• Sindh Plains	suggests they have lot of thorns to prevent grazing
		They have a deep tap root system to search for water
		Their small leaves prevent water loss.
		Umbrella shaped tops enables the leaves to catch as much sunlight as possible

Be	la
Fore	est

- They are found mainly i n Sindh along Indus, some are also found in Indus i n Punjab, while others are found near banks o f Jhelum and Chenab
- These forests are a mixture of small shrubs and grasses along with trees
- Tree height varies from 2 -18 metres.
- They can tolerate arid and conditions
- Some species
 can also
 tolerate high
 salt
 concentration
 in water
- Most species are evergreen but not all
- They grow along banks of Indus in straight lines

Provide
Shishum and Babul, which are used the manufacturing of furnituring and agricultural implements

Subtropic al Thorn Forest



Hills and foothills of Himalayas

- These forests contain a mixture of trees, dry grass and shrubs
- Trees are round in shape with thick trunks to reduce water loss. They
- Watershed protection
- Supplying firewood
- Grazing purposes

	Suleiman and Kirthar Ranges Western Mountains Above the Makran	have broad leaves for more photosynthesis • Trees also have deep roots to search for water and they shed their leaves in dry period	
Irrigated Forests	Coast Range Theyare found at Changa Manga near Lahore, and at Chicha Watni	Trees are planted at once in blocks with one type of tree in one block. Same time of plantation means they can also be	They are use for makin matchsticks, furniture, agricultural instruments (plough, gates) arreducing a pollution etc

		easily harvested at once Trees are planted equidistant to each other Between the blocks roads run in rectangular pattern. They are used to transport lumber and machinery Also, water courses run between the blocks. The level of water in the courses is lower than the trees, so to prevent waterlogging in the root area	 Some tree are also use for pulproduction which make paper and some are used for chemicals lill varnishes medicines ethemicals lill varnishes medicines ethemicals like woode to ys ethemicals like woode to ys ethemicals are lailway sleepers be not as raengine fur (sleepers aplanks which are lail beneath them track)
Mangrove s	They are found in Indus delta (Karachi and Thatta districts) and Hab delta (Gwadar district)	 Mangroves have prop roots so they can absorb more oxygen through the pores in their bark. They have highly impermeable 	 They are use for timber, for wood, leaved for came foodder, branches for extraction of honey They als

roots, which limit the amount of salt entering the plant	reduce so erosion coastal are due to tid action
 The salt which eventually enters the plant is stored in old leaves when they are to shed away They have thick leathery leaves which can control the size of their pores effectively limiting the amount of water the plant transpires 	 ports aft which dredging required make the deep again They for important breeding as protection grounds fish They reduct the impact tsunami as tropical cyclones a cting a barriers their bru force