

0.57 million acres, of which 0.15 million acres are canal irrigated, lies in Mianwali District south of the Salt Range. To the south of the piedmont area, level and rolling sand plains totalling 2.8 million acres extend across the northern edge of the desert and down its western flank for 150 miles. Parts of these wind-blown lands are being rapidly brought under canal-irrigated cultivation.

Chaj Doab contains part of the active flood plains of the Jhelum and Chenab Rivers, covering 0.29 million acres. Meander flood plains totalling 1.21 million acres extend inward to the bar, called the Kirana Bar, to the south, and the Phalia Bar to the north, which stretches from 40 miles above Trimmu to the upper Jhelum canal, and occupies 0.96 million acres. All of the bar, as well as parts of the meander flood plains, is irrigated by perennial canals. A small area of meander flood plain near the southern tip of Chaj Doab is not cultivated, and the remaining area has non-perennial canal irrigation, supplemented in the winter by well water. North of the upper Jhelum canal in Gujrat District is a piedmont plain. It has some areas of Persian Well irrigation, but is mostly dry cropped.

Meander and cover flood plains together comprise 4.35 million acres in Rechna Doab, and the active flood plains of the Ravi and the Chenab within this Diab cover 0.57 million acres. The "Sandal Bar," containing 2.00 million acres, mostly in Lyallpur District, is watered by perennial canals and is the most intensively cultivated and productive part of Rechna Doab. The northern half of the bar is surrounded by a meander flood plain which occupies a large part of Sheikhpura District. Most of Gujranwala and Sialkot Districts consist of cover flood plain. Non-perennial canals water a large part of Gujranwala, and only Persian Wells are used for Irrigation in Sialkot.

Bari Doab consists chiefly of a broad and featureless cover flood plain containing 5.16 million acres, but the long narrow Ganji Bar, covering 1.44 million acres in West Pakistan, extends from east of Multan to beyond the Indian border south of Lahore. Almost all of the bar and part of the surrounding plain receive perennial canal irrigation. Most of the remainder of the Doab is covered by non-perennial canals. The three major exceptions are the active flood plain of the Sutlej, which extends for the entire length of the Doab; the active flood plain of the Ravi, which extends for about 100 miles southwest from the Indian border, and the active flood plain of the Chenab cum Jhelum below its junction with the Ravi north of Multan. These three summer-flooded areas contain 0.70 million acres.

On the right bank of the Indus, oposite Thal Doab, two relatively small areas of meander flood plain cover 0.5 million acres in D. I. Khan and