

Sharma, S.P. 1983. Simple agronomic practices for erosion control on agricultural lands in India. Paper summaries, Internl. Conf. on "Soil Erosion and

The present review article is the compilation of about 3,000 plot years of data pertaining to erosion losses. The erosion losses of various land uses were generally in the order of natural ground cover < grass < fodder and green manures < legumes < non-legumes < bare fallow. Mixed cropping, intercropping and strip cropping of legumes with cereals not only reduced erosion losses but also gave higher income. The wider inter-row spacing with close intra-row planting of corn (90 x 20 cm) on contour reduced runoff (from 40 to 29% of rainfall) and soil loss (from 20 to 12 tonnes/ha) without affecting yield as compared to an alternate spacing (45 x 40 cm) at the same plant population. Seventy to eighty percent reduction in soil loss was observed on 8% slope by the use of grass mulch. The contour cultivation gave significant reduction of erosion loss in all zones of India. The values of USLE parameters were worked