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Results of the ecological studies conducted at village grazing lands around Be (Karnataka) representing two soil types viz. heavy and medium and four magnitud grazing stress viz. protected, moderate, heavy and very heavy indicated very relationships existing between the soil, the plant and the grazing-stress. Heavy soil su luxuriant growth of greater number of perennial grasses and other edible forage sp and ultimately receive higher vegetative cover and yield more air dry pasturage as comp to the same by medium soils. Fifteen years closure on heavy soils resulted into climax *Dichanthium-Eremopogon* community forming an "Excellent" condition class grass while four years closure on medium soils brought up sub-climax type *Chrysopa*