335. **Parandiyal, A.K., Prasad, S.N. and Rathore, B.L. 1994.** Agroforestry practices in the semi-arid south-eastern Rajasthan. In: Agroforestry Traditions & Innovations (eds.) Pratap Narain, K.S.Dadhwal and R.K.Singh, ICAR-UNDP Advance Centre on Agroforestry, CSWCRTI, Dehradun: 61-65.

In this paper, the authors analyse and discuss the findings of a survey conducted in 1993 in a watershed located at Chhajawa in south-eastern Rajasthan representing a typical dry sub-humid tract. The survey revealed that *Eucalyptus tereticornis* was the most preferred tree in the area, followed by *Psidium guajava* and *Citrus* spp. *Acacia* spp. and *Azadirachta indica*

which regenerated naturally were also maintained on field bunds. Farmers were reluctant to plant *Acacia nilotica* trees as it had more adverse effect on associated crops than *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Acacia leucophloea*. On an average, the density was 6.6 trees/ha mostly seen on field bunds except horticultural spp. which found place in mid field bunds also. Sorghum proved to be the most compatible crop with trees. All the tree species had some adverse effect on the associated crops. The average crop yields reduction was 44.5% upto 4.4 m distance from tree during *kharif* and 60.7% upto 6.6 distance during *rabi* season. The yield reduction was primarily attributed to soil moisture stress.