

306. **Mittal, S.P., Singh, Pratap, Agnihotri, R.C., Dyal, S.K.N. and Sud, A.D. 1986.** Effect of conservation farming practices on runoff, soil loss and yield of maize in Shiwalik foothills. *Indian J. Soil Conserv.*, 14(1): 1-6.

Effect of five conservation farming practices viz. i) sowing along slope; ii) sowing across the slope; iii) ridges and furrows formed at sowing; iv) ridges and furrows formed 30 days after sowing; and v) interplot bunding 30 days after sowing, on runoff, soil loss and yield of maize under rainfed condition was studied. Formation of ridges and furrows at sowing reduced mean runoff by 86% (from 32.1 to 4.6%) and soil loss by 95% (from 8.5 to 0.3 t/ha) and increased mean maize yield by 59% (from 2386 to 3804 kg/ha) as compared to the conventional practice of sowing along the slope. Runoff and soil loss was maximum in July in all the years. Formation of ridges and furrows and interplot bunding 30 days after sowing resulted in 465% higher runoff and 441 and 650% more soil loss in July, respectively as compared to ridges and furrows formed at sowing.