

835. **Tomar, V.P.S., Dadhwal, K.S. and Singh, R.K. 1994.** Management of marginal and degraded lands through agroforestry in the northwestern outer Himalaya. Proc. Vol. II, 8th Intl. Soil Conservation Conference, Dec. 4-8, 1994, New Delhi, India: 1484-1489.

The paper discusses the results of a study conducted at Selakui (Dehradun) during 1986-92 to evaluate the effect of planting direction and root pruning of trees on the performance of crops, trees, and improvement of raverine lands. The results revealed that there was no adverse effect of trees on crop yields upto three years. Afterwards reduction in yields near the *Eucalyptus* tree line was recorded in both cereals as well as oilseeds. Trenched plots where tree roots were pruned recorded higher yields near tree/crop interface by 31.2, 37.4, 51.0 and 51.4% in maize, wheat, sesame and *toria*, respectively. East-west aspect recorded 18.8% higher wheat yields due to better light availability. Pruning of roots slightly depressed tree growth. *Bauhinia purpurea* was found more compatible with crops than *Grewia optiva*. After 7 years of plantation, there was reduction in soil pH by 0.3 units and improvement in organic carbon by 0.15% and decrease in bulk density and improvement in water holding capacity in such degraded lands.