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The paper presents the results of a study conducted at Vasad (Gujarat) on interception through leaflitter of five different forest species. High average interception was found through the leaflitter of Tectona grandis (26.8%) and Acacia arabica (24.5%) while that of Dendrocalamus strictus (23.6%) and Dalbergia sissoo (22.2%) gave low interception

and the lowest was through the leaflitter of Albizsia lebbek (17.7%). When one kilogram leaflitter of each of the above species was allowed to intercept 1448 mm rainfall throughout

the rainy season of 48 rainy days, more decomposition of litter mass was found in Tectona

grandis (47.1%) and it was least in Acacia arabica (43.5%).