

1244. **Samra, J.S. and Singh, Shiv Charan. 1996.** Vegetation status and biomass estimates of Rel Majra dam catchment-Base line survey. *Indian J. Soil Conserv.*, 24(3):240-247.

Base line inventory and single value constants incorporating multivariate information are needed to evaluate impact of watershed treatments on vegetation composition. A subwatershed of 59 ha located in Kattardhar range of lower Shiwaliks was sampled at 60 sites for vegetation analysis. Trees, saplings, shrubs and grasses constituted 3, 4, 20 and 73 per cent of total abundance, respectively. Eight tree species were found regenerating in the catchment with meagre (3.6%) abundance. Among shrubs, *Carrisa spinarum* Linn. produced maximum (15.8 q ha⁻¹) air dry biomass followed by *Murraya koenigii* (Linn.) spreng. (6.5 q ha⁻¹). *Eulaliopsis binata* Retz. was the most prominent grass species contributing about 26 per cent of total abundance and produced 6.4 q ha⁻¹ mean air dry biomass. The community was diverse with even relative abundance of species. Out of 46 species, 16 species were very abundant and 20 species abundant. Different single value diversity indices have been analyzed for quantitative evaluation in the vegetation changes due to watershed management.