

In view of the inadequate research data available to develop a new prediction model specifically for Indian conditions, it is suggested that further systematic studies should be undertaken to develop prediction model.

75. **Singh, Gurmel, Ram Babu, Pratap Narain, Bhushan, L.S. and Abrol, I.P. 1990.** Soil erosion rates of India. Post Symp. Proc. Internl. Symp. on "Water Erosion, Sedimentation and Resource Conservation", Dehradun, Oct. 09-13, 1990: 32-38.

An attempt has been made to prepare soil erosion rate map of India. For this, available maps of soil, rainfall erosivity, slope, landuse, forest, degraded land, sand dunes and irrigation have been utilized. Soil loss data from various research stations, watersheds and sedimentation of reservoirs were made use of. Soil loss for number of places were estimated using Universal Soil Loss Equation. Based on these 21 observed and 64 estimated soil loss data points spread over different land resource regions of the country and superimposing eight above-mentioned maps, iso-erosion rate lines on map of India were drawn. This map will prove handy tool for planners, watershed managers and policy makers to develop appropriate landuse for achieving sustained productivity.

76. **Striffler, W.D., Tejwani, K.G. and Ram Babu. 1979.** A note on rainfall intensity classes for tropical countries like India. *Indian J. Soil Conserv.*, 7(1):60-61.

The authors indicate that the rainfall intensity classification proposed for USA is not applicable to tropical countries like India. Rainfall intensity is one of the parameters which determines the erosivity of rainfall. By considering the one hour rainfall intensity maps for various return periods in India, a rainfall intensity classification with five intensity classes (viz. gentle: less than 15 mm/hr, moderate: 15.1-40.0 mm/hr, heavy: 40.1-70.0 mm/hr, Severe: 70.1-100.0 mm/hr and very severe: more than 100 mm/hr) have been suggested.

77. **Subhash Chandra. 1985.** Studies on soil erosion with reference to land slope. Abst. No. 23, Voluntary Papers, National Seminar on Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, New Delhi, Sept. 17-18, 1985: 16.

A study was conducted in Vasad (Gujarat) to suitably modify the slope factors of the USLE for our conditions in consideration of rainfall characteristics prevalent in India. During all the three years of study between 1982 to 1984, soil loss from land slopes between 2 to 9% was best explained by a straight line function. Contrary to general findings about the effect of slope length on soil loss the study does not show much increase in soil loss as the slope length increases from 11 m to 66 m. In fact, there is a decline in soil loss after 44 m length and the relationship between slope length and soil loss has been found to be of a quadratic nature.

78. **Thomas, P.K., Venkataramanan, C. and Ramdas, P.C. 1970.** Studies on the

erodibility of Ootacamund soils. *Madras Agric. J.*, 57(3):168-172.

Physical and physico-chemical properties of three soils representing the upper plateau of Nilgiris have been studied to evaluate their erodible nature. It has been observed that the soils are non-erodible. Correlation amongst different values have been worked out and a value of 7.5 is suggested as the maximum value for dispersion ratio.