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The surface soils and eroded material obtained from two field experimental plots during *rabi* season of 1971-72 were subjected to nutrient analysis. The runoff samples from each runoff occurring storm were also collected and analysed for ammonical and nitrate nitrogen contents. Results obtained have shown that eroded material was richer in all plant food ingredients than in the original soil. The loss of nutrient depends not only on the intensity of rains, but also on the time during which they occur. In terms of enrichment ratios, nutrient losses indicate that the available phosphorus suffers maximum amongst the nutrients studied. However, when the losses are quantified, phosphorus suffers minimum. The losses of Ex-Ca, organic matter and nitrogen are comparatively considerable in the eroded material.