
Studies were conducted on soil nutrient status, their dynamics and forest site characteristics under sal (Shorea robusta), eucalyptus (E. grandis and E. camaldulensis) and brushwood forests of Doon Valley. Annual return of nutrients through leaf fall was maximum under sal forest followed by brushwood and eucalyptus. The understorey biomass and nutrients contained therein were however highest in eucalyptus followed by sal forest. Status of soil nutrients namely organic carbon, total nitrogen, available potassium and exchangeable calcium and magnesium in soil were maximum in brushwood forest followed by eucalyptus and sal.