
The paper highlights the usefulness of _bhabar_ grass and suggests that it could be successfully raised in wastelands and shallow and bouldery or rocky soils. The studies conducted at the Soil Conservation Research Station, Selakui (Dehradun) have shown that cultivation of _bhabar_ grass on these otherwise unproductive wastelands can provide an average yield of 60 qtls of dry grass per ha with a net annual return of about Rs. 900/ha. The grass cover
would provide an added benefit of protection of the soil against erosion. The methods of raising the bhabar plantations, their management and the economics have been presented.