Changes in the percentage composition of different grasses in the Chambal ravines at Kota after closure have been discussed. The study revealed qualitative and quantitative increment in grasses after the closure. It also indicated different trends of succession in clay and clay loam soil. The percentage composition of *Dichanthium annulatum* declined and that of other grasses increased within the period of study in clay soil while a reverse trend was found in clay loam. The coefficient of variation from year to year and area to area was found high.