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The paper deals with the stabilization of a seasonal torrent (*choe*) located at Rel Majra (Punjab) through vegetative means. Relative aerial and below ground phytomass and soil binding capacity of *Arundo donax* Linn., *Saccharum spontaneum* Linn and *Saccharum munja* Roxb, have been compared. Soil consisted of freshly deposited unconsolidated sand with poor organic carbon and variable amounts of available phosphorus and potassium. *A. donax* in upper 0-10 cm soil depth and *S. spontaneum* in lower 10-45 cm layers produced highest underground phytomass. Minimum root phytomass of *A. donax* was analysed in all the layers studied. Maximum rooting depth varied from 92 to 114 cm in the torrent bed. *S. spontaneum* has maximum soil binding in the upper 0-10 cm whereas *S. munja* was a better binder for the lower layers. *A. donax* produced least aerial phytomass which, of course, was spatially more uniformly distributed.