- 6. Cattle-proof trenches.
- 7. Dry stone dykes.
- 8. Agro-forestry.
- 9. Pasture development.
- 10 Crop development.
- 11. Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Staggered Contour Trenching

Staggered Contour Trenching is the most effective strategy for insitu moisture conservation in areas that have steep inclines. They are effective in controlling water runoff velocity by changing the nature of barren slopes, as they break the free flowing nature of water during the monsoon. This results in the conversion of surface water into sub-surface water, creating favourable moisture conditions for plant growth, which increases agricultural, grass and legume productivity. Trenches of about 45-60 cm deep, 45-60 cm wide and 3-4 m long were dug along the contour, and across the slope of hillocks with moderate to steep slopes. The soil taken out from the trenches was placed downhill in the form of a bund. Seeds of grasses and shrubs suitable to the area were sown on the *bunds* to control erosion and improve vegetal cover. The gap between trench lines varied from 5-10 metres according to the steepness of the hill. In order to reduce hydraulic pressure on the trenches some uncut space was left in between trenches of the same line

Contour/Field Bunding

Contour *bunding* is an important and effective mechanical measure for checking soil erosion and increasing *in-situ* water conservation. The stored water is absorbed in the soil and the surplus water can be used for irrigation purposes. These *bunds* were constructed on farmer's fields with inclines of upto 5% to harvest runoff water.

Loose Boulder Check Dams

Loose boulder check dams are very effective in the collection of up-