Summary

The results of five years of agronomic study in collaboration with national research institutions (INIPA and CIPA XIII) and CIAT in Tarapoto, Perú, are presented along with data on seed production and experiences with commercialization of *Andropogon gayanus* CIAT 621 cv. San Martín, *Centrosema pubescens* CIAT 438, and *Desmodium ovalifolium* CIAT 350.

Observation results revealed that *A. gayanus* CIAT 621 cv. San Martín can produce seeds from already-established pastures. Maximum flowering of this species occurs in mid-May and harvest maturity occurs in mid-June. Harvesting is performed manually and includes three successive stages: cutting of flowering stems; formation of seed heaps where seed undergo transpiration; and manual separation of spikelets utilizing a wire mesh. Clean-seed yields of this grass, from 1981 to 1985, varied between 235 and 340 kg/ha, and total production reached 2455 kg, which was sold to research and development entities, and ranchers in the region.

Seed production of *Centrosema pubescens* CIAT 438 is facilitated through the use of trellises. Maximum flowering of this legume occurs at the end of June and seed maturation for harvesting at the beginning of August. Harvesting is done manually; yields of classified seed varied between 75

and 98 kg/ha, and sales of seed between 1985 and 1986 were 107 kg.

Desmodium ovalifolium began flowering at the end of May and seed maturation for harvest occurred in mid-July. Harvesting was performed manually and yields of classified seed were from 65 to 86 kg/ha with sales of 50 kg in two years.

Results of these observations showed that given the ecological conditions of the region and a minimum of resources it is possible to obtain acceptable seed yields of the three species. Furthermore, it was verified that national institutions can be integrated into this kind of activity, with each institution taking on specific responsibilities to ensure the project's success.