

# Summary

A trial was established on an Oxisol at two sites of contrasting soil texture at the Carimagua Research Station in the Eastern Plains of Colombia to evaluate 94 new accessions of the legume *Stylosanthes scabra*. The Australian commercial cultivars "Seca" and "Fitzroy" were also included as controls. The trial was conducted from 1986 to 1988.

By April 1988, 98% of the collection had been destroyed by the fungal disease anthracnose and the insect pest stemborer. The only surviving accessions were those belonging to a small group of low-growing types from Venezuela that represented only 7% of the collection. However, by the end of the trial in December 1988, only one line, CIAT 2808, remained productive and free from serious pest or disease problems. It is suggested that further germplasm collection of the species should concentrate on Venezuela rather than Brazil to increase further the number of types morphologically similar to CIAT 2808.