Summary

This study was carried out in three sites of the Universidade Federal de Viçosa, MG, Brazil in April/May and October/November, 1985. In each area two landscapes, concave and convex, were evaluated. The objective was to compare the estimates of the botanical composition of the natural grasslands using two methods: Dry Weight Rank (DWR) and visual estimates of cover per species. In addition the linear relationship was estimated between botanical composition, cover and frequency of occurrency of the species. Except for *Andropogon bicornis*, the methods evaluated the botanical composition similarly. There are high relationships between botanical composition, cover and frequency of the majority of the components studied in the pastures evaluated: *Melinis minutiflora*, *Hyparrhenia rufa*, *Paspalum* sp., *Imperata brasiliensis*, *Andropogon gayanus*, *Paspalum notatum*, *Cyperus* and legumes.