

Summary

Adaptation, DM production, and chemical composition of five grass ecotypes and seven legumes were evaluated in a soil with pH = 5.0; 4.2 ppm of P; 0.21, 0.14, and 0.12 meq/100 g of Ca, Mg, and K, respectively, and 87% aluminum saturation. Evaluations to measure adaptation of the species took place in Amalfi, (6° 54' N and 75° 03' W, 2467 mm, and 22 °C), Colombia. Evaluations were made every 4 weeks in two periods of maximum precipitation (708 mm in 12 weeks) and two periods of minimum precipitation (415 mm in 12 weeks).

Twelve weeks after establishment, the ecotypes showed little aggressiveness and poor

establishment. DM production varied between evaluation periods, and *Andropogon gayanus* CIAT 621 and *Axonopus micay* (local variety) were the grasses most affected by the dry period. The legumes *Pueraria phaseoloides* CIAT 9900, *Desmodium ovalifolium* CIAT 350, and *Centrosema macrocarpum* CIAT 5062 were likewise affected. The CP content of the grasses was above 7% and went down with age; in legumes, the CP was above 11%. Pests and diseases did not limit production of the ecotypes evaluated. Results permit considering the grasses *Brachiaria decumbens* CIAT 606, *B. dictyoneura* CIAT 6133, and *A. micay* as promising for the region, along with the legumes *C. acutifolium* CIAT 5112, *C. macrocarpum* CIAT 5065, and *S. guianensis* CIAT 184.