

Summary

Thirty-eight tropical grass ecotypes and cultivars and 25 tropical legumes were evaluated in a Cambisol of the experimental station of Ituporanga, located in Santa Catarina State, southern Brazil (27° 38' S, 49° 60' W, 475 m.a.s.l.), from November 1985 to December 1989. This experiment used 9-m rows with two samples (replications) for cutting. Evaluations were made every 90 days (15 March-summer growth, 15 June-autumn, 15 September-winter, 15 December-spring). According to forage production and quality, and seasonal growth, the most promising ecotypes and cultivars for the climatic and soil conditions of the Alto Vale do Itajaí-SC were *Setaria anceps* cv. Kazungula, *Paspalum guenoarum* Ramírez, *Hemarthria altissima* IAPAR 35 Roxinha, *H. altissima* IAPAR 36 Flórida, *Axonopus* sp. EE 86316, and *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Marandú, among grasses; and *Glycine wightii* cv. Cianova, *G. wightii* cv. Tinaroo, *G. wightii* cv. Comum, and *G. wightii* EE 86115, among legumes.