Summary

Adaptation and dry matter production of five grasses and 10 forage legumes were evaluated between October 1984 and September 1985 in an Ultisol of the Instituto Regional de Desarrollo de Selva of the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Satipo, Peru (11° 15' S latitude and 74° 42' W longitude, 656 m.a.s.l., and 1800 mm of rainfall). Treatments were laid out in a randomized block design with three replications in split plots. The main plots contained the accessions and the subplots had the cutting frequencies.

Evaluations during the establishment period were made every 4 weeks, and in the production period every 3 weeks, in periods of maximum and minimum rainfall.

After 12 weeks of evaluation in each period, the results showed that *Brachiaria decumbens* CIAT 606, *B. brizantha*, and *Andropogon gayanus* CIAT 621 among the grasses; and *Centrosema acutifolium* CIAT 512 and 5568, *C. macrocarpum* CIAT 5065 and 5062, and *Stylosanthes guianensis* among the legumes are the most promising species in the area of Satipo, Peru.