Summary

Twenty-nine accessions of the forage grass *Panicum maximum* Jacq. were evaluated at Paragominas (3° 05' S, 47° 21' W) in eastern Brasilian Amazonia. Dry matter (DM) production, leaf:stem ratio, recovery from simulated hervibory, soil cover, susceptibility to diseases, and symptoms of nutrient deficiency were

periodically evaluated by multivariate techniques. The 29 accessions were classified into three groups of, respectively, good, marginal and poor degree of agronomic adaptation. The accessions with the best performance were *P. maximum* BRA 007251, 007170, 007102, 007218, 006998, and the cultivar Tobiatã.