

Summary

An experiment was carried out in northern Jalisco, Mexico, to determine the seed production of tropical grasses. A completely randomized design with three replications was used. Tukey's test ($P < 0.05$) was applied to compare the differences with accessions of *Andropogon* (CIAT 621, INIFAP 11, 24, 21, and 39); *Panicum coloratum* (INIFAP 183 and 184); *P. maximum* Común; and *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Biloela and Americano). When comparing *A. gayanus* accessions, pure seed production differed significantly ($P < 0.05$), the best accessions being *A. gayanus* CIAT 621 (54 kg/ha), INIFAP 11 (61 kg/ha), and INIFAP 39

(42 kg/ha). The number of spikelets ranged from 81 to 103/m² for *A. gayanus* INIFAP 21 and CIAT 621, respectively. When comparing *Panicum* accessions, the variables analyzed—pure seed and number of spikelets—did not differ significantly ($P > 0.05$). Respective values for *P. maximum* Común were 77 kg/ha and 101 units/m²; *P. coloratum* INIFAP 184, 70 kg/ha and 93 units/m²; and *P. coloratum* INIFAP 183, 68 kg/ha and 118 units/m². In the case of *C. ciliaris*, pure seed production was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in cv. Biloela (40 kg/ha) than in cv. Americano (34 kg/ha). The number of spikelets did not differ significantly ($P > 0.05$) between cv. Biloela (127) and cv. Americano (111).