

# Summary

Between February 1990 and March 1994, two experiments studied the adaptation and DM production of six grasses (*Brachiaria brizantha* BRA 003247, 003441, 003484, 003891, and 000591 cv. Marandu, and *B. decumbens* BRA 004991) and nine forage legumes (*Stylosanthes guianensis* BRA 008150, 003671 cv. Bandeirante, 017817 cv. Mineirão, 1536 IPF EPAMIG; *Centrosema brasilianum* BRA 012297; *Centrosema* hybrid 040231; and *C. acutifolium* 006483, 009181, and 006025). The study site was at the Santa Rita experiment farm of the Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuária de Minas Gerais, Brazil, located at

19° 28' S and 45° 15' W, at 732 m above sea level. Annual rainfall is 1,418 mm and the average temperature 21 °C. Soils are Ultisols with vegetation characteristic of the Cerrados. DM production was evaluated at 3, 6, 9, and 12 weeks after the uniformity cut, in periods of both maximum and minimum precipitation. After 3 years of evaluation, *B. brizantha* accessions BRA 003441 and 003484 showed the most resistance to spittlebug (*Deois flavopicta* and *Mahanarva fimbriolata*) attacks. No differences in DM production were found among the accessions evaluated. Among forage legumes, DM production of *Centrosema* accessions was lower than that of *Stylosanthes* accessions, with *S. guianensis* BRA 008150 yielding the most in the third year of evaluation.