Summary

Populations of *Cratylia argentea* (Desv.) O. Kuntze and *Cratylia mollis* Mart. ex Benth. were grown at the Active Forage Germplasm Bank of EMBRAPA-CPAC (Planaltina-DF, Brazil; 15° 35' S; 47° 42' W; 1000 m.a.s.l.) and of EMBRAPA-CPATSA (Petrolina-PE, Brazil; 09° 24' S; 40° 30' W; 480 m.a.s.l.). These populations were evaluated for fruiting rates in different breeding trials: forced allogamy, spontaneous autogamy, forced autogamy, and apomixis. *Cratylia argentea* and *C. mollis* are self-compatible, and autogamy and alogamy were successful treatments. Active germplasm banks need controlled autogamic crosses or reproductive isolation to achieve or maintain pure genotypes of these species, respectively.