Summary

Two experiments were carried out at La Libertad research center in Villavicencio (Colombia), under edaphoclimatic conditions representative of the piedmont of Colombia's Eastern Plains, to evaluate *Arachis pintoi* ecotypes regarding quality characteristics, consumption, and persistence. These were found to be similar to those of *A. pintoi* cv. Maní Forrajero Perenne, but their establishment was faster and their forage production higher.

Eleven ecotypes of *A. pintoi* were evaluated in association with *Brachiaria dictyoneura* in Experiment 1, including *A. pintoi* cv. Maní Forrajero Perenne as check. Plant cover at 120 days after planting was higher ($P < 0.05$) in *A. pintoi* ecotypes CIAT 22160, 18748, 18744, 18752, 20826, and 22241, with values ranging between 72% and 88%. The DM production (t/ha) 45 days after the uniformity cut performed at end of establishment was higher ($P < 0.05$) for *A. pintoi* CIAT 22160 (2.02), 18748 (1.97), and 18744 (1.04). Three superior-performing materials evaluated in Experiment 1 (*A. pintoi* CIAT 22160, 18748, and 18744) and *A. pintoi* cv. Maní Forrajero Perenne were evaluated in Experiment 2. Results indicated that the number and length of stolons and internodes were similar among these materials; however, forage production 180 days after uniformity cut was twice as high in *A. pintoi* CIAT 22160 and 18748 than in the other materials evaluated. One year after planting, root biomass up to 25-cm depth in the soil was similar among ecotypes; at this age, 90% of the roots were concentrated in the top 25 cm of the soil.