

Summary

With the objectives of testing different seasons to establish forage grasses and legumes in mixed pastures, in terms of productivity, percentage of legume, chemical composition and persistence, an experiment was conducted in the Embrapa Amazônia Oriental experimental field at Terra Alta county, Northeast region of Pará, Brazil. The experimental field is located with an altitude of 36 m, latitude of 0° 43' south, and longitude of 47° 5' west. The field experimental design was a complete randomized blocks with four replications. The experimental treatments were arranged in a split-split plot design, where the main plot (49.0 m x 23 m) was the grasses *Panicum maximum* cv. Colonião and *Brachiaria humidicola*, the subplots (24.5 m x 23.0 m) were the legumes *Pueraria phaseoloides* and *Stylosanthes guianensis* cv. Cook; and subsubplots (2.0 m x 5.0 m) were seven seasons of sowing: 1. grasses (G) and legumes (L) sowed in the same season; 2. G sowed 20 days after L; 3. G sowed 30 days after L; 4. G sowed 40 days after L; 5. L sowed 20 days after G; 6. L sowed 30 days after G; and 7. L sowed 40 days after G. The results showed that better sowing seasons to establish mixed pastures under edaphoclimatic conditions of Pará Northeast region were: *Panicum maximum* sowed 40 days after *Pueraria phaseoloides* or *Stylosanthes guianensis* cv. Cook and *Brachiaria humidicola* sowed 20 – 30 days after both legumes.