

Summary

In an experimental field at the School of Agriculture, National University in Corrientes, Argentina, 18 forage species were evaluated for their adaptability characteristics. The soil, down to a depth of 15 cm, had a 5.4 pH value and contained 1.6% of organic matter, 3.5 ppm of P and 3.0 meq/100 g of exchangeable bases. Testing was done following recommended methodologies by the International Tropical Pastures Evaluation Network.

Results showed that legumes established themselves faster than forage grass. Forages that showed best adaptation after 12 months of testing were *Codariocalyx gyroides* CIAT 3001, *Centrosema brasilianum* CIAT 5234, *Desmodium ovalifolium* CIAT 350, *Stylosanthes guianensis* CIAT 1283, *Zornia glabra* CIAT 7847, *Andropogon gayanus* CIAT 621, *Brachiaria dictyoneura* CIAT 6133 and *Brachiaria decumbens* cv. Common. Seed production was affected by changes of season, particularly that of *Centrosema macrocarpum* during winter.