

# Summary

Researchers at the Centro Nacional de Investigaciones de Café (CENICAFE) in Colombia's coffee zone carried out a survey in

which they evaluated 425,034 hectares planted in pasture grasses and 6,199 ha in grasses used for cutting. The majority of these grasses were cultivated at 1250-2000 m.a.s.l. The species *Paspalum* spp., *Hyparrhenia rufa*, *Panicum maximum*, and *Melinis minutiflora* covered 84% of the area which was (and still is) in the process of degradation.

CENICAFE's research results suggest that these degraded forage areas can be successfully substituted with more adaptable and productive species such as *Brachiaria decumbens* and *B. humidicola*.

Despite the existence of adapted forage legumes, there are no signs that the cattlemen in the coffee zone are using them.