

# Summary

Adaptation and dry-matter (DM) production of 9 grass and 13 legume forages in periods of maximum (350 mm) and minimum (200 mm) rainfall and 'nortes' (characterized by low temperature, rainfall, and much cloudiness) were evaluated in an Ultisol of the Centro de Investigación, Enseñanza y Extensión en Ganadería Tropical (CIEEGT) (20° 03' north latitude, 97° 03' west longitude), Veracruz, Mexico.

Evaluations followed the methodology proposed by RIEPT for regional trials B. In the maximum rainfall period, higher DM yields were obtained with *Panicum maximum* CIAT 673 (4.2 t/ha), *Andropogon gayanus* CIAT 621 (4.1 t/ha), and *A. gayanus* CIAT 6053 (3.4 t/ha). However, these accessions were affected by the period of 'nortes,' which drastically reduced their production; this did not occur with *Brachiaria*

*humidicola* CIAT 679, *B. brizantha* CIAT 6780, and local varieties *B. radicans* and *Cynodon plectostachyus*. The most productive legumes in the minimum rainfall and 'nortes' periods were *Centrosema acutifolium* CIAT 5568, *D. ovalifolium* CIAT 3788, *Pueraria phaseoloides* CIAT 9900, and *Arachis pintoii* CIAT 17434, with an average DM production of 1.6 t/ha.