

Summary

Adaptation and dry matter (DM) production of seven grasses and 11 forage legumes were evaluated in a Cambisol of Tizimín, Mexico, (21° 31' N latitude and 80° 01' W longitude, 15 m.a.s.l., and 1254 mm of rainfall) between July 1986 and May 1989. Treatments were laid out in a randomized block design in split plots with three replications. The main plots contained the accessions and the subplots had the cutting frequencies.

Evaluations during the establishment period were made every 4 weeks, and in the production period every 3 weeks, in periods of maximum and minimum rainfall.

After 12 weeks of evaluation in each period, the results showed that *Brachiaria dictyoneura*

CIAT 6133, *B. humidicola* CIAT 679, *B. decumbens* CIAT 606, and *Andropogon gayanus* CIAT 601 had the highest coverage and dry matter production. In addition, the legumes *Centrosema pubescens* CIAT 5189 and 438, and *C. brasilianum* CIAT 5671, 5234, and 5657 had rapid establishment and high DM production in the maximum rainfall period. *Pueraria phaseoloides* CIAT 9900 and *C. brasilianum* CIAT 5234 and 5657 were the most productive in the minimum rainfall period.