Summary

In an Ultisol at the Centro de Investigación, Enseñanza y Extensión en Ganadería Tropical (CIEEGT), Veracruz, Mexico (20° 03' N, 97° 03' W, 150 m.a.s.l.), dry matter (DM) production of 8 forage legumes was evaluated according to the RIEPT methodology. Evaluations were made between 1987 and 1991 in periods of north winds characterized by much cloudiness, 100 mm of monthly rainfall, and a mean temperature of 16 °C; in the dry season with 124 mm of monthly rainfall and a mean temperature above 25 °C; and in the rainy season with a mean temperature of 26 °C and 233 mm of rainfall. Results showed that the legumes were more productive in the rainy season than in the period of north winds and in the dry season. The most productive accessions were *Desmodium ovalifolium* CIAT 350, *Centrosema macrocarpum* CIAT 5713 and 5568, and *Arachis pintoi* CIAT 17434. Although greater DM production was obtained with cutting at 12 weeks, legumes had already reached 75% of this production at 6 weeks.