

Summary

Forage legumes were introduced in five dual purpose farms in the Tilaran District of Costa Rica, in order to study their establishment in existing pastures.

Stylosanthes guianensis produced most dry matter (DM) ($P < 0.01$) with 6% of total DM. *Arachis pintoii* and *Macroptilium atropurpureum* produced 4% of total DM. *M. atropurpureum* did grow well until it was affected by rust. *S. hamata* and *S. scabra* did not perform well ($< 1\%$ of total DM). Negative and positive correlations ($P < 0.05$) were found between the amount of pasture and legumes DM, between pastures and weeds, and between legumes and weeds. The quality of pasture was found to be low, also in the wet season.