

Summary

Arachis pintoi was introduced into Colombia during 1984-1994, with most germplasm materials arriving in 1993/94. We evaluated 61 accessions of this legume at two sites in the Amazonian piedmont, a tropical forest ecosystem (Holdridge, 1967). Two different sets of root cuttings were planted in small plots, consisting of two rows of legume alternating with three rows of the grass *Brachiaria humidicola*. After a 6-month establishment phase, monthly mob grazing by cattle was carried out.

Phenological, agronomic, and quality evaluations were performed during establishment and a later 2-year production phase. A wide range of performance was observed for all attributes evaluated. Several *A. pintoii* accessions adapted well to the environment and the experimental conditions. In contrast, three accessions of *A. glabrata* disappeared early from the trial and five of *A. repens* had very low yields. Outstanding *A. pintoii* accessions were classified according to their potential use. For example, CIAT 22233, 22236, 22238, and 22241 were considered suitable either as pastures in

association with competitive grasses, as green manure, or as ground cover for the region's typical commercial perennial crops (coffee, fruit trees, and banana). However, their low seed production means that these accessions must be propagated

vegetatively. With a similar range of potential uses, accessions *A. pintoi* 18747, 18748, and 22157 were identified as promising across the two sites, but with the possibility of reproducing by seed.