Summary

Five tree species that could be vegetatively propagated were selected from among 30 species previously evaluated at the experiment station of the Veterinary Institute for Research in the Tropics and Highlands (IVITA, its Spanish acronym). These species (*Gmelina arborea*, *Crescentia cujete*, *Erythrina poeppigiana*, *Jatropha curcas*, and *Ceiba samauma*) were evaluated on two farms located along the road from Pucallpa to Lima, Peru, at km 17 and km 59. The percentage of rooting, the number of shoots per plant, and physical damage caused by animals in the pastures were evaluated. Planting was performed in April 1999, using 2-m-long stakes, 4 cm in diameter, planted at a distance of 2 m between plants, in holes 25 cm in diameter. Species were distributed in the field in a randomized complete block design with four replicates. The results showed that *E. poeppigiana* presented the highest rooting of stakes (90%) ($P < 0.5$), followed by *G. arborea* (70%) and *C. cujete* (72%). *Jatropha curcas* was the only species whose rooting values differed between farms. *Ceiba samauma* presented the lowest percentage of rooting (1.5%). The number of shoots was similar in *C. cujete* (13%), *E. poeppigiana* (11%), and *J. curcas* (12%). The highest physical damage caused by animals occurred in *E. poeppigiana*.