



Ação do Azospirillum lipoferum no desenvolvimento de plantas de milho [

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text (article)

Analítica

Corn, one of the most widely planted grain in the world, is the staple food for millions of people and unite the plant species most studied and improved. By its rapid growth, with high demand of nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, so it can benefit from association with diazotrophs. Studied the vegetative development of corn variety Assum Preto, in the presence of the strain of Azospirillum, BR 11 084, using for comparison, the recommended dose of nitrogen for the corn crop. We evaluated the height of the plants, stem diameter, dry mass of shoot and root dry weight ratio and root to shoot dry mass of corn. The work was structured in a randomized block design with four treatments (1 - Control: no bacteria and no nitrogen, 2 - strain BR 11 084 3 - fertilization with nitrogen, 4-strain BR11084 + N). Except for basal diameter, treatment 4 had the highest average for the other traits, but did not differ from treatments 2 and 3 in height and stem diameter respectively; control had the lowest average and differed significantly in all traits. Treatment 2 was not significantly different from treatment 3, the characteristics of dry matter shoot and root, the ratio of dry root and shoot dry matter of maize there was no significant difference. Based on the responses of the characteristics studied, the major averages were obtained for treatments that were inoculated with bacteria and had received nitrogen fertilizer

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