

INOCULATION OF DIAZOTROPHIC BACTERIA AND NITROGEN FERTILIZATION IN TOPDRESSING IN IRRIGATED CORN¹

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ABSTRACT – Corn is a nitrogen-intensive crop, and the use of management practices such as inoculation of the seed with diazotrophic bacteria, which can maximize crop productivity and reduce the need of nitrogen fertilizers, may result in lower production costs. The present study aimed to evaluate the effect of inoculation of corn seed with *Azospirillum brasilense* and controlled addition of nitrogen to topdressing on the nutrition, production components, and productivity of crop grain. The experimental design was a randomized block design, with four replications in a 2 × 5 factorial scheme. The treatments consisted of inoculation or not of corn seed with *A. brasilense* (at 100 mL per 25 kg of seed) and five nitrogen (N) levels in topdressing (0, 30, 60, 90, and 120 kg N ha⁻¹ from urea [45% N]) were applied when the corn was in the phenological growth stage V6. Foliar macronutrients, foliar chlorophyll index (FCI), production components, and yield of corn grain were valued. Inoculation of corn seeds with *A. brasilense* increased plant height and grain yield. Fertilization in topdressing, with N levels up to 120 kg ha⁻¹, linearly increased the foliar nutrients and productivity of corn cultivated in the spring/summer in the low-altitude Cerrado region of Brazil.

Keywords: *Azospirillum brasilense*. *Zea mays*. nitrogen. no-tillage system.

INOCULAÇÃO DE BACTÉRIA DIAZOTRÓFICA E ADUBAÇÃO NITROGENADA DE COBERTURA EM MILHO IRRIGADO

RESUMO – O milho é uma cultura exigente em nitrogênio e a utilização de práticas de manejo como a inoculação das sementes com bactérias diazotróficas, poderão maximizar a produtividade da cultura, atrelados a redução do uso de adubos nitrogenados, podendo refletir em menor custo de produção. O presente trabalho objetivou avaliar o efeito da inoculação de sementes de milho com *Azospirillum brasilense* e adição controlada de nitrogênio em cobertura sobre a nutrição, componentes da produção e produtividade de grãos da cultura. O delineamento experimental foi o de blocos casualizados, com quatro repetições, em esquema fatorial 2 x 5. Os tratamentos foram constituídos pela inoculação ou não das sementes do milho com *A. brasilense* (dose de 100 mL para 25 kg de sementes) e cinco doses de nitrogênio (N) em cobertura (0, 30, 60, 90 e 120 kg N ha⁻¹ fonte ureia [45% N]) foram aplicadas quando o milho estava no estágio fenológico V6. Teores de macronutrientes foliares, o índice de clorofila foliar (FCI), os componentes da produção e a produtividade de grãos do milho foram avaliados. Constatou-se que a inoculação das sementes de milho com *A. brasilense* incrementou a altura de plantas e a produtividade de grãos. A adubação em cobertura, com a dose de até 120 kg N ha⁻¹, aumentou linearmente os teores nutricionais foliares e a produtividade de grãos do milho irrigado cultivado na primavera/verão na região de Cerrado de baixa altitude do Brasil.

Palavras-chave: *Azospirillum brasilense*. *Zea mays*. nitrogênio. sistema plantio direto.

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INTRODUCTION

Cultivated throughout many areas of Brazil and used in different production systems, corn (*Zea mays* L.) is a cereal of great importance for agribusiness, human consumption, and animal production (CONAB, 2015). In the growing season 2014/2015, Brazilian corn production was approximately 79.0 million tons in about 15.73 million hectares, resulting in an average yield of 5146 kg ha⁻¹ (CONAB, 2015).

The corn crop is highly dependent on the use of fertilizers to ensure high yields, which and nitrogen (N) is the most required nutrient (COSTA et al., 2012a). However, in corn production systems, the need for fertilizers is known as one of the factors that increases the production costs (COSTA et al., 2012b); in addition, its misuse can cause environmental harm. However, it is known that inoculating corn seeds with diazotrophic bacteria can improve the crop nitrogen supply (DARTORA et al., 2013; KAPPES et al., 2013) and can thereby reduce the need for externally applied nitrogen fertilizers.

Low natural availability of nutrients, especially nitrogen, in the soils of tropical regions a feature of the low-altitude Cerrado region of Brazil can result in low crop yields (OLIVEIRA et al., 2009). Thus, it is necessary to adopt appropriate crop management methods, including the use of additional nutrient sources, especially nitrogen in topdressing, to ensure favorable conditions for proper plant development (COSTA et al., 2012a). Increased production and productivity of corn resulting from the addition of nitrogen have been described in several studies (GAVA et al., 2010; MELO et al., 2011; COSTA et al., 2012a). Corn needs ample nitrogen, especially in no-tillage systems (NTS) (COSTA et al., 2012a), because this element is part of the chlorophyll molecule and is key in crucial proteins, enzymes, and nucleic acids, which are essential for growth and high grain yield (GROSS et al., 2006).

In this sense, research is needed to find new techniques that can contribute to improved corn yield in agricultural production-intensive systems, especially in the NTS, especially methods that can reduce crop production costs. One alternative to traditional fertilization methods is inoculation of corn seeds with diazotrophic bacteria, which has been found to decrease the need for nitrogen fertilizer application (LANA et al., 2012; KAPPES et al., 2013; DARTORA et al., 2013).

Boddey and Döbereiner (1995) discovered the potential of microaerobic diazotrophic bacteria, especially those of the genus *Azospirillum*, to fix atmospheric nitrogen in free living condition. These bacteria are associated with the rhizosphere of corn and may improve nitrogen nutrition (FIGUEIREDO et al., 2009), promote plant growth by the production of hormones (NOVAKOWISKI et al., 2011) such as

auxin and gibberellins, or increase the availability of phosphorus to plants (HUNGRIA et al., 2010).

The increase in corn yield due to inoculation with *Azospirillum* in trials conducted in Brazil is correlated with an increase in the absorption of not only nitrogen but also other nutrients such as phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) (DARTORA et al., 2013; KAPPES et al., 2013). These nutrients are of great importance in tropical soils, where they are naturally scarce. This fact has also been reported in other countries (BASHAN; HOLGUIN, 1997; STEENHOUDT; VANDERLEYDEN, 2000; BASHAN; HOLGUIN; DE-BASHAN, 2004), where improvements were found in root volume and soil exploitation.

The benefits of inoculation of cereal crops with diazotrophic bacteria have been reported in other studies as well (DALLA SANTA et al., 2004; SALA et al., 2008). Hungria et al. (2010) found that the use of *A. brasilense* in corn resulted in a 30% increase in productivity, corresponding to 823 kg ha⁻¹, compared to control without inoculation. However, some studies have found conflicting results. Bartchechen et al. (2010) and Godoy et al. (2011) did not find that inoculation of *A. brasilense* increased grain yield (kg ha⁻¹).

In this sense, the commercial use of bacteria that fix atmospheric nitrogen in grasses is still emerging, with inconsistent results for various crop systems, particularly in tropical conditions of NTS. Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate the effect of inoculating corn seeds with *A. brasilense* and varying the nitrogen levels in topdressing on the nutrition, production aspects, and productivity of corn in the low-altitude Cerrado region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted from November 2011 to August 2013, in an irrigated plot of the Farm of Teaching, Research and Extension (FTRE)–Sector Crops of the University of Ilha Solteira (SP)–UNESP, which is located in Selvíria in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (20°18'S and 51°22'W, elevation 370 m). Two sequential experiments were conducted in the spring/summer of two growing seasons (2011/2012 and 2012/2013) in the low-altitude Cerrado region.

The Köppen climate type is Aw, characterized as humid tropical with a rainy season in summer and a dry season in winter. During the experiment, data were collected monthly by the weather station located in FTRE on maximum, average, and minimum temperature, and rainfall (Figure 1). Climatic data were in accord with historical averages of the region, with average annual rainfall of 1370 mm, average temperature of 23.5 °C, and relative humidity between 70% and 80%.

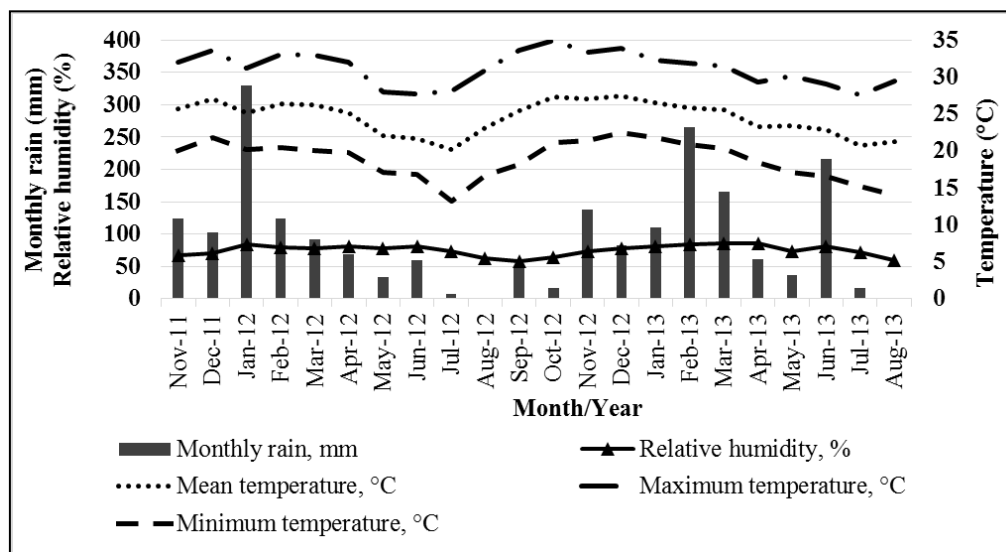


Figure 1. Climate data obtained from the UNESP weather station in Selvíria, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil, from November 2011 to August 2013.

The soil in the study region was classified as a clayey Typic Haplorthox (SANTOS et al., 2006). The experimental area was under an NTS for 9 y, and was under cultivation with winter bean before the initiation of the experiment. Soil samples were collected to determine fertility in September 2011

and September 2012 for each of the two respective growing seasons. To determine the soil’s chemical properties, we used the methodology proposed by Raji et al. (2001), and collected 20 soil samples with deformed structures using a screw auger to a soil depth in the 0 – 0.20 m (Table 1).

Table 1. Soil chemical characteristics in the experimental area before initiation of the experiment (0–0.20 m).

Year	P _(resin) (mg dm ⁻³)	SOM [‡] (g dm ⁻³)	pH (CaCl ₂)	K _{ex}	Ca _{ex}	Mg _{ex}	H+Al	CEC [†]	BS ^{††} (%)
					----- (mmol _c dm ⁻³) -----				
2011	68	23	5.8	3	34	26	20	82.6	76
2012	42	22	4.9	3	23	19	31	76.1	59

[‡]Soil organic matter.

[†]Cation exchange capacity.

^{††}Base saturation.

The area was irrigated by sprinkler (center-pivot) considering limiting water range for the crop in study. Water holding capacity (WHC) was calculated using the following equation:

$$WHC (mm) = [(FC - PWP)/100] \times SD \times EDRS$$

Where FC is field capacity (%), PWP is permanent wilting point (%), SD is soil density (g dm⁻³), and EDRS is the effective depth of the root system (m). Data obtained from the soil water retention curve were FC = 20.25%, PWP = 14.58%, SD = 1.310 g dm⁻³, and EDRS = 0.20 m. Therefore, the WHC of the soil in this study was 14.86 mm.

Irrigation water was broadcast with a flow rate of 3.3 mm h⁻¹. Irrigation was applied any time the maximum evapotranspiration of the crop (ETm) reached 8.25 mm (less than 44.3% of the WHC). ETm was estimated using the following equation:

$$ETm (mm day^{-1}) = Kc \times ETo$$

Where Kc is the crop coefficient, and ETo is the reference evapotranspiration. ETo was estimated by the following equation:

$$ETo (mm day^{-1}) = Kp \times ECA$$

Where Kp is the tank coefficient for the Class A tank, and ECA is evaporation from the Class A tank (mm day⁻¹). Water evaporation (mm) was measured daily from a Class A tank. Kp was calculated as proposed by Doorenbos and Pruitt (1977) based on the surrounding area, wind speed, and relative humidity.

The experiment was conducted using a randomized complete block design with four replicates, and the treatments were distributed in a 2 × 5 factorial scheme. The treatments consisted of

inoculation of corn seeds with the diazotrophic bacteria *A. brasilense* and five levels of nitrogen in topdressing (0, 30, 60, 90, and 120 kg N ha⁻¹), using urea as the nitrogen source (45% N). The portions of the second growing season (2012/2013) were deployed in the same area the first growing season (2011/2012).

In both growing seasons, 15 d before corn was sown, plants present in the experimental area were dried to facilitate straw preparation for continuity of the NTS. The herbicide glyphosate [isopropylamine salt of N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine] (1.44 g acid-equivalent ha⁻¹) was used at a spray volume of 200 L ha⁻¹, and the plants were crushed with a plant residue horizontal crusher (Triton).

In both growing seasons, corn seed was inoculated with *A. brasilense* just before crop sowing, the shadow. The source of bacteria was the liquid inoculant AZO Total® (EMBRAPA), used at the dose recommended by the manufacturer of 100 mL per 25 kg of seed.

We used the simple hybrid of corn AG 8088 YG in both growing seasons. Mechanical sowing was performed on November 10, 2011, and October 16, 2012, using a no-till drill with a rod type trencher mechanism (machete) for the NTS. The spacing used was 0.90 m, and seed was planted to a depth of approximately 0.04 m, with the aim to reach a final plant population between 55,000 and 60,000 plants ha⁻¹. Each plot consisted of four rows of corn, 6 m long, totaling 21.60 m². Fertilization was carried out at the time of sowing; in the 2011/2012 season the application consisted of 400 kg ha⁻¹ formulated as 04-30-10 (16 kg ha⁻¹ N, 120 kg ha⁻¹ P₂O₅, and 40 kg ha⁻¹ of K₂O), whereas in the 2012/2013 season, the application consisted of 350 kg ha⁻¹ formulated as 08-28-16 (28 kg ha⁻¹ N, 80 kg ha⁻¹ P₂O₅, and 56 kg ha⁻¹ K₂O), according to the recommendations of Cantarella et al. (1996).

Nitrogen fertilization in topdressing was performed manually, by application of the fertilizer close to the corn rows, on December 9, 2011, for the first growing season (2011/2012) and on November 9, 2012, for the second growing season (2012/2013). It was applied at levels of 0, 30, 60, 90, and 120 kg N ha⁻¹; urea (45% N) was the nitrogen source. The topdressing was applied when the corn was in the V6 growth stage (six fully developed leaves) (CANTARELLA et al., 1996). Subsequently to this application, the area was irrigated with a blade of approximately 15 mm to prevent excessive loss of N-NH₃ by volatilization.

When the corn plants reached full flowering stage, on December 30, 2011 and on December 13, 2012, they were collected in the two central rows 4 m long, and 20 middle thirds of the opposing leaves immediately below the ears were sampled (MALAVOLTA et al., 1997). The collected leaves were cleaned and dried at 65°C in a forced-air

circulation oven to constant weight, subsequently ground and submitted for analysis of dry mass and concentrations of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, and S according to the methodology suggested by Malavolta et al. (1997). On the same days as the collection of leaf samples for laboratory analysis, readings of the foliar chlorophyll index (FCI) were also performed using a digital chlorophyll meter (CFL 1030 - Falker). Readings were taken from the middle third of leaves inserted in the main ears, of 10 leaves per plot (MALAVOLTA et al., 1997).

The corn was harvested when the plants had reached full physiological maturity stage, on March 21, 2012, and February 28, 2013, for the first and second growing seasons, respectively. Then, the mean baseline diameter of stems (BDS) (stem the second visible internode, counted starting from the soil surface) was determined in 10 plants/plot with the assistance of a digital caliper. Average plant height (PH) and average height of ear insertion (HEI) were determined using a ruler graduated in centimeters. The number of plants per meter, 4-m per row, was counted to calculate plant population per hectare (PP). The same 4-m rows were used to evaluate the number of ears m⁻¹ and to calculate the number of ears per hectare (NE).

Ten ears were collected at random per plot, to determine the ear length (EL), ear diameter (ED), and weight of 100 seeds (M100) (13% wet basis). To determine the grain yield (GY), all ears were collected in a plot (two central rows, disregarding 1 m from each end), threshed in a heavy mechanical thresher for conversion into kg ha⁻¹ (13% wet basis).

The results were submitted to analysis of variance by F test, and posterior application of the Tukey test at the 5% probability level ($P \leq 0.05$), to compare the means of the effect of inoculation and regression analysis to N levels in topdressing. All calculations were performed using the statistical program SISVAR® (FERREIRA, 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the inoculation of corn seed and nitrogen fertilization in topdressing for nutrient content, no significant differences were found in the components of production and yield of corn grain between the two analyzed growing seasons (2011/2012 and 2012/2013).

Azospirillum inoculation of corn seed had an effect on the foliar chlorophyll index (FCI) in the growing season 2011/2012, showing higher values than those found in the corn that was not inoculated (Table 2). This result corroborates those described by Bashan, Holguin and De-Bashan (2004) that evaluated *Azospirillum* bacteria and the plant-*Azospirillum* interrelationship, and found an increase in various photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll a and b) and photoprotective pigments (carotenoids and

xanthophylls) in plants. Barassi et al. (2008) reported improvements in photosynthetic parameters of the leaves, including chlorophyll content and stomatal

conductance, with a higher biomass production and increased plant height of corn inoculated with *Azospirillum*.

Table 2. Foliar chlorophyll index (FCI) and corn leaf concentrations of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, and S (g kg⁻¹), as a function of inoculation of seeds with *Azospirillum brasilense* and nitrogen application rates, during growing seasons 2011/2012 and 2012/2013.

	FCI	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	S
	----- (g kg ⁻¹) -----						
Treatments	Growing season 2011/2012						
With inoculation	61.6 a [§] **	26.8 a *	3.8 a **	21.7 a **	2.6 b **	1.7 a	2.6 a *
Without inoculation	55.1 b	25.0 b	3.3 b	20.8 b	3.0 a	1.8 a	2.4 b
Nitrogen rates (kg ha⁻¹)							
0	55.9	26.1	3.6	20.9 ** ⁽¹⁾	2.9	1.8	2.4
30	57.0	25.5	3.4	20.4	2.9	1.8	2.5
60	60.0	26.0	3.7	20.6	3.0	1.9	2.6
90	57.6	25.6	3.3	22.0	2.6	1.7	2.5
120	61.2	26.3	3.7	22.3	2.7	1.7	2.6
VC (%)	10.3	8.7	14.0	4.5	11.5	16.6	9.5
Treatments	Growing season 2012/2013						
With inoculation	49.5 a	23.7 a	2.8 a	21.3 a **	3.1 b **	2.0 b **	1.5 a
Without inoculation	48.8 a	22.4 a	2.9 a	15.0 b	3.5 a	2.2 a	1.6 a
Nitrogen rates (kg ha⁻¹)							
0	32.9 ** ⁽²⁾	16.0 ** ⁽³⁾	2.7 ** ⁽⁴⁾	17.5	2.8 ** ⁽⁵⁾	1.7 ** ⁽⁶⁾	1.2 ** ⁽⁷⁾
30	43.7	20.3	2.6	17.9	3.2	1.9	1.4
60	51.8	23.8	2.7	18.2	3.4	2.1	1.5
90	57.3	26.6	2.9	18.5	3.5	2.2	1.7
120	60.1	28.5	3.3	18.8	3.5	2.4	1.8
VC (%)	10.6	12.2	10.0	8.3	8.0	10.1	8.4

§ Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at p ≤ 0.05 according to Tukey test. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.

†VC = Variation coefficient.

⁽¹⁾ K = 20.4 + 0.014N (r² = 0.624**).

⁽²⁾ FCI = 28.8 + 3.79N (r² = 0.938**).

⁽³⁾ N = 23.65 + 0.313N (r² = 0.974**).

⁽⁴⁾ P = 2.36 + 0.016N (r² = 0.732**).

⁽⁵⁾ Ca = 2.81 + 0.0160N (r² = 0.774**).

⁽⁶⁾ Mg = 1.60 + 0.0155N (r² = 0.954**).

⁽⁷⁾ S = 1.11 + 0.0144N (r² = 0.990**).

Leaf macronutrients in the growing season 2011/2012 (Table 2) showed higher concentrations of N, P, K, S, and reduced levels of Ca in the inoculated corn compared to the without inoculation. This effect on the Ca can be attributed to competitive inhibition by increased absorption of K (MALAVOLTA et al., 1997; BASHAN; HOLGUIN; DE-BASHAN, 2004). The increased nutritional content in corn leaves (N, P, K, S) is due

to the main action of diazotrophic bacteria of the genus *Azospirillum* that are associated with the rhizosphere of plants. Beyond promoting fixation of atmospheric N, these bacteria can enhance the production of auxins, substances responsible for the stimulation of growth (especially root) and improvement exploitation of the soil, and consequently improved nutrient absorption and plant

nutrition (BASHAN; HOLGUIN, 1997; STEENHOUDT; VANDERLEYDEN, 2000).

Analysis of nitrogen levels in topdressing showed positive linear regression fitting to K content in the 2011/2012 growing season (Table 2), demonstrating a need for increased nutrient absorption to maintain a N:K balance near 1:1.2. Casagrande and Fornasieri Filho (2002) found an increase in the content of leaf macronutrients of corn in response to increased nitrogen levels (0, 30, 60, and 90 kg ha⁻¹ of N, using urea).

Leaf nitrogen content in the growing season 2011/2012 was slightly below the critical level (27–35 g kg⁻¹) described in corn by Cantarella et al. (1996), and was not affected by the nitrogen level in the topdressing. This may be a result of the area's cropping history and to the 9 y of NTS that characterized the experimental area during the study. According to Anghinoni (2007), in the first 5 y under NTS, nitrogen demand is high as a function of the immobilization of this nutrient in the crop straw, and 5–10 y after adoption of the NTS, some mineralization of N may already exist in relation to the immobilization of this nutrient in plant residue constituents of straw. Therefore, it may be that the system has not adequately provided this nutrient for the development of corn as the low fertility of Cerrado soils, and the quick decomposition and mineralization of plant residues in tropical regions, which also has low accumulation of organic matter.

Low levels of N applied in topdressing to corn may also be a factor. According Cantarella et al. (1996), for a GY of 8–10 t ha⁻¹, the recommendation is 50–120 kg ha⁻¹ N in topdressing, depending on the expected response class. In some current production systems, with the adoption of more modern hybrids, irrigation, and NTS, the recommended nitrogen level in topdressing is much higher. In a study conducted by Costa et al. (2012a) nitrogen fertilization in topdressing was evaluated in corn intercropped with tropical forages of the same region and under very similar conditions to those seen in this study; 200 kg N ha⁻¹ resulted in the highest crop production level.

In the first growing season (2011/2012), the corn was grown in succession to a winter bean crop, and nitrogen fertilization had no effect (Table 2). However, in the second growing season (2012/2013), it was necessary to add 90–120 kg ha⁻¹ in the topdressing to meet the demand of the crop. This shows that even in consolidated NTS (ANGHINONI, 2007), the demand for nitrogen fertilizer depends on the cultivation system, history of the area, and crop rotation. The contents of other leaf nutrients (P, K, Ca, Mg, and S), were within ranges considered appropriate by Cantarella et al. (1996), regardless of treatment evaluated (Table 2, growing season 2011/2012).

In analyzing the two growing season (Table 2), it was found that the first growing season

(2011/2012), when the corn was grown in succession to winter beans and due to better soil fertility of the experimental area (Table 1), the nutritional content, and FCI index were higher, and there was less effect of N in topdressing than in the second growing season. However, with the spring/summer corn crop in the growing season 2011/2012 and autumn in 2012, a reduction in soil fertility to the growing season 2012/2013 (Table 1) resulted from the sequence of grasses in the area and a high extraction of nutrients due to crop harvesting. In this growing season (2012/2013), there was a greater effect of N in topdressing, with linear adjustments for almost all leaf nutrient content and FCI index.

Costa et al. (2012a) evaluated nitrogen fertilization in corn intercropped with two species of *Urochloa* in NTS, under growing conditions similar to the results obtained in this study. They found that nitrogen fertilization in topdressing in corn crop, up to 200 kg ha⁻¹ of N, linearly increased the FCI index; the contents of N, P, and S; as well as the components of production and yield of corn grain; these findings were also similar to the results of the present study. Furthermore, Gava et al. (2010) evaluated the effect of different levels of nitrogen in topdressing of corn (0, 50, 100, 150, and 200 kg ha⁻¹ N) and obtained increased yield and N accumulation in the plants.

It was also found that, in the second growing season (2012/2013), inoculation of seeds with *Azospirillum* spp. resulted in increased K content (Table 2). Competitive inhibition may have been the cause of this result; that is, with the increase of K, a concomitant reduction of Ca and Mg may have occurred.

It is worth noting the effect of inoculation with *Azospirillum* spp., which according to the literature on studies conducted in Brazil, can be correlated with increased absorption of not only nitrogen, but also other nutrients, a result also reported in other countries (BASHAN; HOLGUIN, 1997; STEENHOUDT; VANDERLEYDEN, 2000; BASHAN; HOLGUIN; DE-BASHAN, 2004), and consistent with the results of the present study.

On the basis of research on inoculation in the field, Okon and Vanderleyden (1997) concluded that *A. brasilense* promotes increased in the yield of important crops (corn, wheat, and rice) under various conditions of climate and soil, and they further point out that the improvements from inoculation not only assist in the biological fixation of N₂, but also promote increased absorption surfaces of plant roots and, consequently, increased volume of soil substrate explored, can thus to increase the absorption of other nutrients. According these authors, inoculation of seed with *A. brasilense* can modify the morphology of the plant's root system, increasing the number of rootlets and the diameter of lateral and adventitious roots. The benefits to plants of *A. brasilense* inoculation can be attributed to the production of

growth-promoting substances produced by such bacteria, including auxins, cytokinins and gibberellins (BASHAN; HOLGUIN; DE-BASHAN, 2004), which increase nutrient absorption, as verified in this study.

There were adjustments of positive linear regressions to the concentrations of N, P, Ca, Mg, and S for the growing season 2012/2013 (Table 2), due to N levels in the topdressing. However, concentrations of leaf nitrogen resulting from inoculation were below the critical level of 27–35 g kg⁻¹ (CANTARELLA et al., 1996) up to a nitrogen level of 60 kg ha⁻¹. The values of other nutrients were within the appropriate range regardless of the treatments. Concentrations of S were below critical levels (1.5–3.0 g kg⁻¹), with exception of the nitrogen levels of 60, 90, and 120 kg ha⁻¹ N delivered in topdressing (Table 2, growing season 2012/2013). These results indicate the importance of N in nutrition of corn crop.

Although there was no significant difference in FCI due to inoculation of corn seed (Table 2, growing season 2012/2013), there was positive linear adjustment with the increment of N level in the topdressing, since this nutrient is a constituent of the chlorophyll molecule.

Regarding the growth of corn crop (Table 3), in the growing seasons 2011/2012, it appears that inoculation of corn seed with *A. brasilense* increased PH and HEI, whereas in the growing seasons 2012/2013, it increased only PH. These results corroborate those obtained by Cavallet et al. (2000) that describe the effect of *A. brasilense* bacteria on the growth of grasses, attributing this fact to the physiological mechanisms, genotype of the seed used, increase growth of lateral and adventitious roots, increased activity of photosynthetic enzymes, and increased nitrogen assimilation, which may have increased the yield of both dry matter and grain. Inoculation and nitrogen fertilization had no effect on the BDS, PP, EL, and ED during either of the two growing seasons (Table 3). This result can be attributed to the history of the cultivated area, which was under a NTS and had good soil fertility during the experiment, especially in the growing season 2011/2012 (Table 1).

In the first growing season (2011/2012), although the inoculation of corn seeds with *A. brasilense* significantly reduced the NE, there was a concomitant increase of weight, here represented by W100, which resulted in a significant increase in GY, compared to the non-inoculated seed controls (Table 3). This result is also reflected in the increase in ED, because larger, heavier grains directly increase the yield. During the next growing season (2012/2013), inoculation had no effect on most

variables, with one exception; GY was significantly affected, thus demonstrating the effectiveness of the bacteria in increased yield of the corn crop, which can best be explained by the plant nutrition (Table 2, growing season 2012/2013). The results obtained in this study are similar to those reported by Cavallet et al. (2000), which concluded that inoculation of corn seed with *Azospirillum* spp. resulted in a significant increase in yield of corn grain.

In terms of the effect of nitrogen fertilization in topdressing, a positive linear adjustment for GY existed in the 2011/2012 growing season. In contrast, in the 2012/2013 season, there was a quadratic adjustment with an estimated maximum point of 97.7 kg ha⁻¹ N on HEI, and positive linear adjustments for PH, NE, EL, ED, and W100, and concomitantly in GY (Table 3).

Thus, nitrogen fertilization and inoculation of corn seed are clearly important for proper plant nutrition to facilitate growth and yield of irrigated corn in the Cerrado, mainly by consecutive cultivation of grasses in succession (corn in growing season 2011/2012 and corn intercropped with *Urochloa* in the off-season of 2012). It should be noted, however, that even in the control (without nitrogen fertilization in topdressing), good soil fertility combined with cultivation in irrigated NTS, resulted in GY values that were generally greater than 7600 kg ha⁻¹ (Table 3, growing season 2011/2012), considered high for the region (CONAB, 2015). However, in the second growing season (2012/2013), the control had a GY of only 3289 kg ha⁻¹, reflecting the importance of proper management of nitrogen fertilizer for corn crop. Important practices to be adopted in the current production systems include more technified methods generally, nitrogen fertilization in topdressing, the possibility of inoculation with nitrogen-fixing bacteria, crop rotation, irrigation, cultivation in NTS, and especially the inclusion of legumes in the production system, as was done for the growing season 2011/2012. During this season, the crop that preceded the corn was winter beans, which may have benefited the crop that was planted there next.

The positive results obtained in this study, especially in the first growing season (2011/2012), demonstrate the effectiveness of the practices used in this research. An adequate supply of nitrogen through fertilization in topdressing and inoculation of corn seed with *Azospirillum*, combined with other practices such as good soil management and conservation, and a NTS with maintenance of soil fertility to adequate levels and irrigation, reflected in good nutrition and development of corn in the Cerrado region.

Table 3. Corn agronomic characteristics (mean baseline diameter of stems [BDS], plant height [PH], height of ear insertion [HEI], ear length [EL], ear diameter [ED], plant population [PP], number of ears per hectare [NE], weight of 100 seeds [W100], and grain yield [GY]), as a function of the inoculation of seeds with *A. brasilense* and nitrogen application rates. Growing seasons 2011/2012 and 2012/2013.

	BDS	PH	HEI	EL	ED	PP	NE	W100	GY
	(mm)	(m)		(cm)	(mm)	-----(n° ha $^{-1}$)-----		(g)	(kg ha $^{-1}$)
Growing season 2011/2012									
Treatments									
With inoculation	23.9 a [§]	2.39 a ^{**}	1.27 a ^{**}	18.8 a	50.3 a	48426 a	49676 b*	31.5 a*	8768 a*
Without inoculation	23.1 a	2.24 b	1.16 b	18.5 a	54.3 a	50278 a	52315 a	30.0 b	8267 b
Nitrogen rates (kg ha$^{-1}$)									
0	22.6	2.32	1.25	18.6	49.7	48495	50000	30.1	7628 ^{** (1)}
30	23.0	2.25	1.15	18.4	49.5	51273	52315	30.2	7993
60	24.2	2.30	1.22	18.9	50.5	49190	49190	31.7	7924
90	23.0	2.35	1.22	18.6	49.9	49074	51968	30.9	8877
120	24.5	2.35	1.23	18.8	62.1	48727	51505	31.0	8912
VC (%)	10.4	3.8	6.5	3.8	27.7	6.8	6.3	6.8	8.2
Growing season 2012/2013									
Treatments									
With inoculation	22.5 a	2.25 a ^{**}	1.17 a	17.3 a	48.4 a	60889 a	54167 a	29.5 a	7252 a*
Without inoculation	21.9 a	2.13 b	1.12 a	17.1 a	48.0 a	57000 a	51278 a	29.4 a	6297 b
Nitrogen rates (kg ha$^{-1}$)									
0	21.0	2.00 ^{** (2)}	0.97 ^{** (3)}	15.8 ^{** (4)}	46.0 ^{** (5)}	59028	40833 ^{** (6)}	27.7 ^{* (7)}	3289 ^{** (8)}
30	22.3	2.18	1.12	16.9	47.8	59722	53194	28.6	6078
60	22.2	2.21	1.17	17.3	48.4	57639	54444	29.1	7237
90	22.6	2.26	1.23	17.9	49.4	58750	57361	30.0	8004
120	22.9	2.30	1.22	18.2	49.5	59583	57778	31.9	9266
VC (%)	6.7	4.7	7.1	5.9	3.7	10.8	13.1	9.2	20.8

[§] Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$ according to Tukey test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

[†]VC = Variation coefficient.

⁽¹⁾ $GY = 7577 + 11.51N$ ($r^2 = 0.858^{**}$).

⁽²⁾ $PH = 2.05 + 0.0023N$ ($r^2 = 0.852^{**}$).

⁽³⁾ $HEI = 0.97 + 0.0053N - 0.000027N^2$ ($r^2 = 0.985^{**}$; maximum productivity point = 97.7 kg N ha $^{-1}$).

⁽⁴⁾ $EL = 16.1 + 0.0188N$ ($r^2 = 0.943^{**}$).

⁽⁵⁾ $ED = 46.5 + 0.0287N$ ($r^2 = 0.899^{**}$).

⁽⁶⁾ $NE = 45111 + 126.9N$ ($r^2 = 0.756^{**}$).

⁽⁷⁾ $W100 = 27.5 + 0.0330N$ ($r^2 = 0.936^{**}$).

⁽⁸⁾ $GY = 3999 + 46.27N$ ($r^2 = 0.937^{**}$).

CONCLUSIONS

Inoculation of corn seed with *A. brasilense* in spring/summer crops increased plant height and grain yield.

Fertilization with topdressing containing nitrogen up to 120 kg ha⁻¹ linearly increased foliar nutrient levels and irrigated corn grain yield grown in the spring/summer in the Cerrado. The lowest foliar nutrient levels and corn yields were obtained in the first growing year, because the corn crop had been sown in succession to winter beans.

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