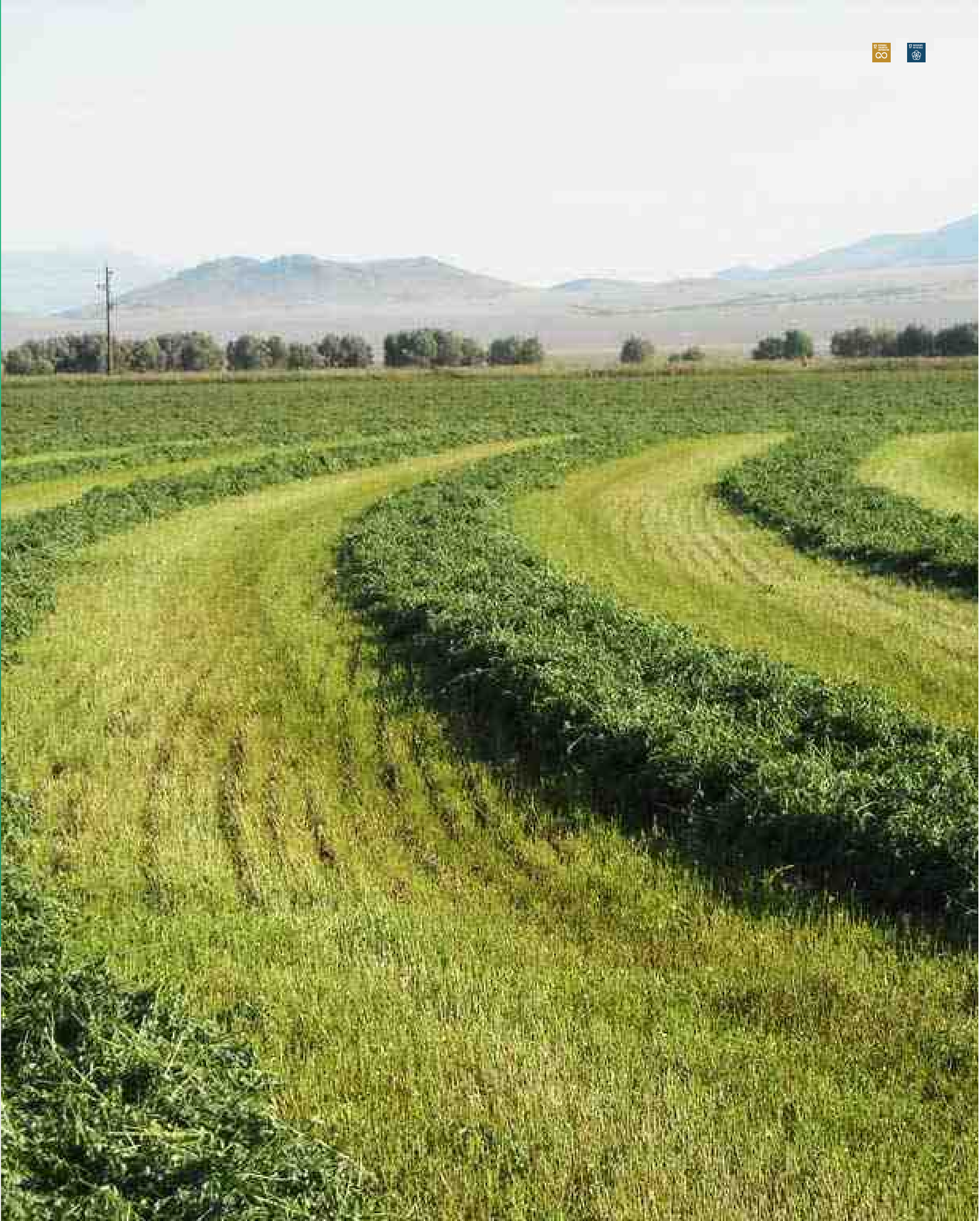
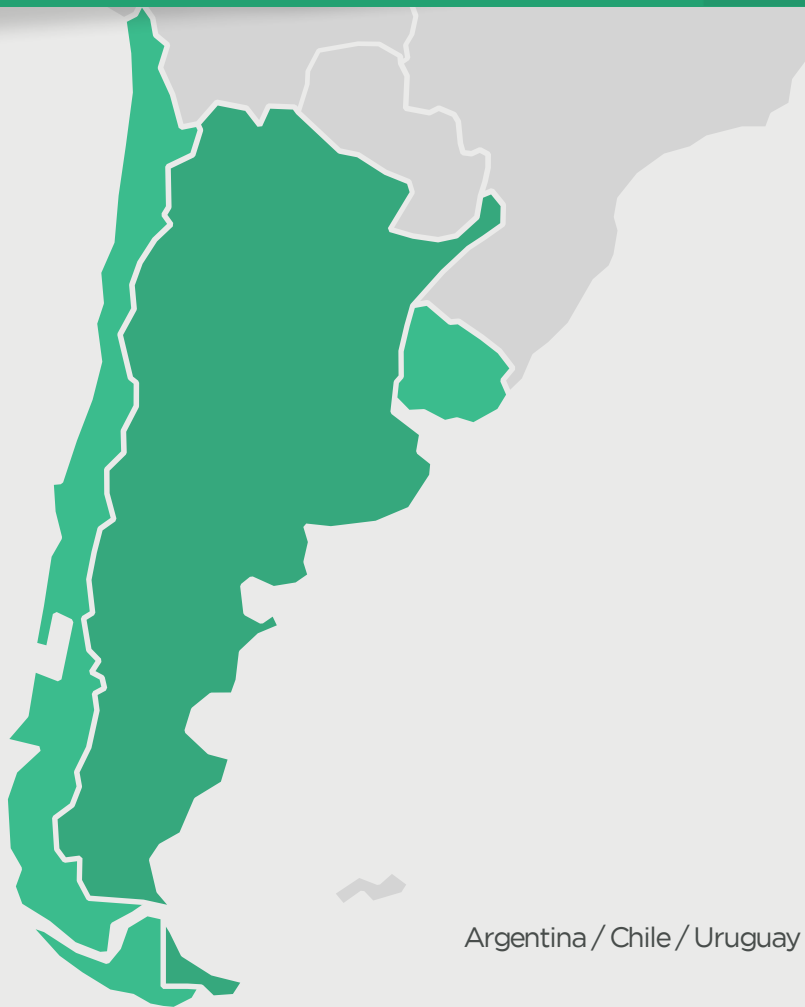


Sustainable production of alfalfa

Management of rhizospheric microorganisms



The implemented initiative

The objectives of the project were: 1) To quantify the relative efficiency in nitrogen fixation of nodular systems formed by introduced strains and by native or naturalized strains, with different degrees of nodular occupation. 2) Study the biodiversity in populations of native or naturalized rhizobia and select the best strains in different regions of the countries that make up the

Project. 3) Characterize and select PGPR and NPR bacteria that, alone or co-inoculated with rhizobia, improve the productivity of alfalfa. 4) Generate normative criteria for the use of rhizospheric microorganisms that participate in the sustainability of the alfalfa crop.

The technological solution

For the evaluation of the relative efficiency of the strains introduced into inoculants, two tests called "Core Assays" (CA) were implemented in each of the participating countries according to the previously established protocol. The CA involved plots of inoculated and non-inoculated alfalfa and plots of a non-fixative reference culture for the determination of BNF by the 15N technique. Complementary to the CA, a collection of native rhizobia strains was made through

regional samplings to determine biodiversity. The analysis of the PGPR / NPR capacity was carried out through morphological characterization, biochemical response and co-inoculation tests on alfalfa plants. The exchange of experiences between the participating professionals was carried out permanently through coordination and annual monitoring meetings in which all the researchers responsible for each action participated.



1000
Characterized strains of bacteria



26
Publications

Results

It was concluded that the differences in forage production between the inoculated and non-inoculated crop are evidenced only when: 1) the pre-existing population of rhizobia in the soil is low, 2) there is low availability of organic matter in the soil or 3) there is no other limiting factor. Regarding the goal of collection of strains, it was observed that of 100 isolates from Argentina, 74 from Chile and 23 from Uruguay, and after

the infectivity and efficiency tests, 8 of those from Argentina were more efficient than the control strain; 10 of those from Chile also outperformed their respective control, while two were shown to be inefficient or parasitic. Regarding the PGPR strains, it was observed that in Uruguay and Chile the solubilizers of P prevail, while the predominant ones in Argentina are those of biocontroller action.

MÁS INFO

