# Association of diazotrophic bacteria with different rates of N-fertilizer in drip irrigated sugarcane 

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An important challenge of modern agriculture is to increase food production and energy with minimal environmental impact. Thus, this study aimed at evaluating the efficiency of inoculation of sugarcane with a mixture of five species of diazotrophic bacteria as a way to reduce or eliminate the use of N fertilizer in this crop. The experiment was conducted at APTA - Centro Oeste Jau -SP, Brazil $22^{\circ} 17$ ' S and longitude $48^{\circ} 34$ 'W. The cultivar used was SP80-3280 (third ratoon). The treatments consisted of three rates of nitrogen 0,50 and $100 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{ha}^{-1} \mathrm{~N}$-fertilizer, with (I) and without (NI) inoculation of diazotrophic bacteria, with four replications. Treatments were irrigated by subsurface drip irrigation which also carried the fertilizer N , split in 12 applications throughout plant development. A marked response to N fertilizer was observed: shoot dry matter yields were 20,25 , and $32 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{ha}^{-1}$ with N rates 0,50 , and 100 kg ha- 1 N ; the corresponding figures for stalk dry matter were 14 , 17 e $22 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{ha}^{-1}$. The inoculation with diazotrophic bacteria did not significantly (Tukey, $\mathrm{p}<0.05$ ) affect the response to N fertilizer or increase shoot or stalk yields under the conditions of the present study

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