

# The role of microbes to enhance soil fertility

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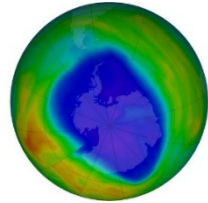


# Chemical Fertilizers

1) Low efficiency of use by plants

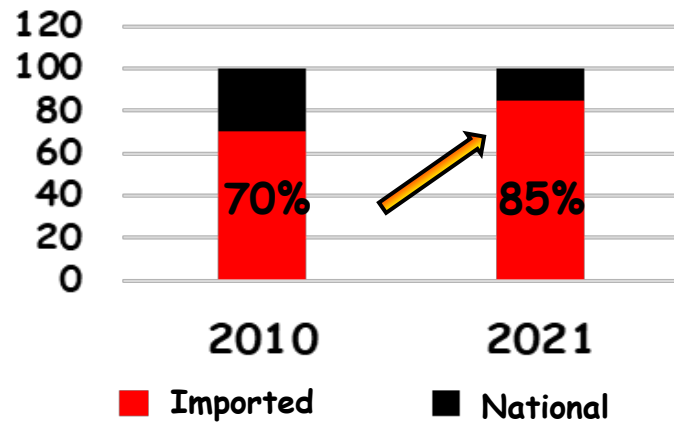
N, 30-50%;  
P, 15%;  
K, 50-60%

2) Water contamination, emission of GHG



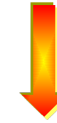
1 kg N = 10.7 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-e

3) Price, importation in most countries

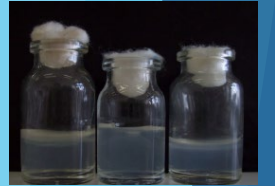


# Alternatives?

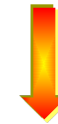
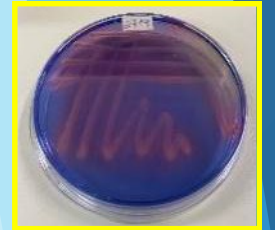
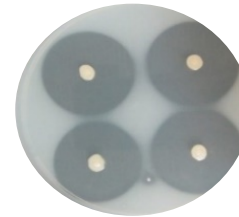
Plant Growth Promoting Microorganisms



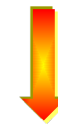
Partially or fully replacing  
chemical fertilizers



With economic, environmental and social benefits



Plenty of opportunities!!!



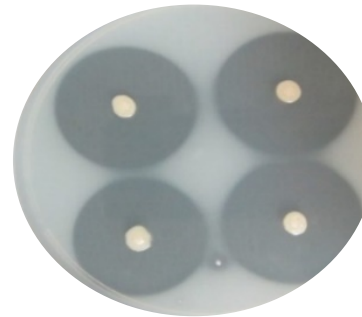
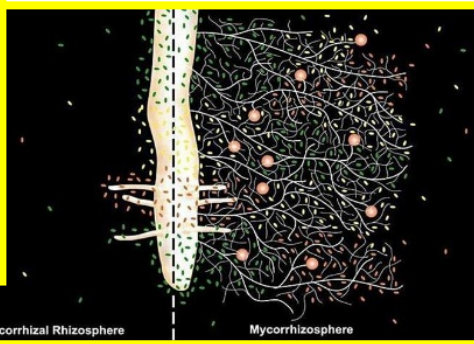
Inoculants (=biofertilizers)

# Phosphorus



## Uptake

- ✓ Mycorrhizal fungi



## Solubilization and uptake

- ✓ CNPMS B2084: *Bacillus subtilis*
- ✓ CNPMS B119: *Bacillus (Priestia) megaterium*



Non inoculated

B2084



Control

*Bacillus subtilis*  
B2084

Ribeiro et al. Braz. J. Microbiol.  
(2018)

soybean

sugarcane

Inoculant 2019

2022

maize

+ 4 million hectares

Increase in plant  
growth >8,000%

Inoculant 2018



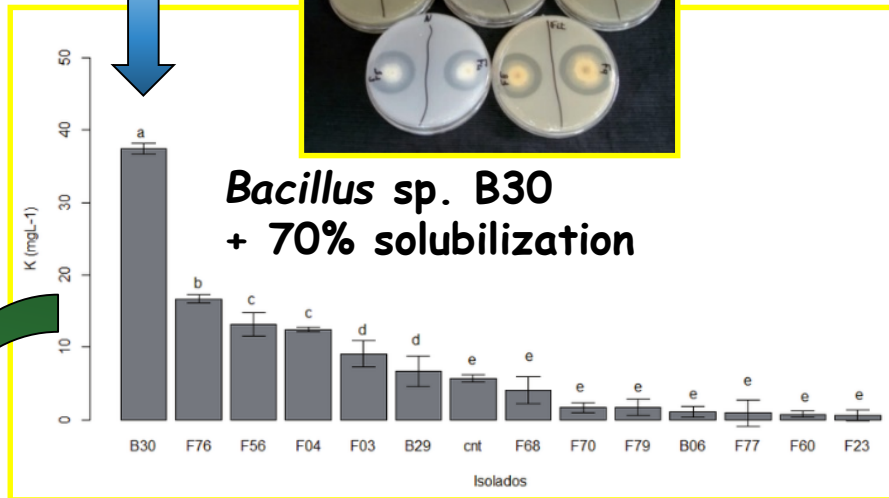
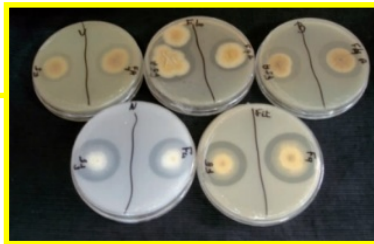
(+)mycorrhiza (-)mycorrhiza



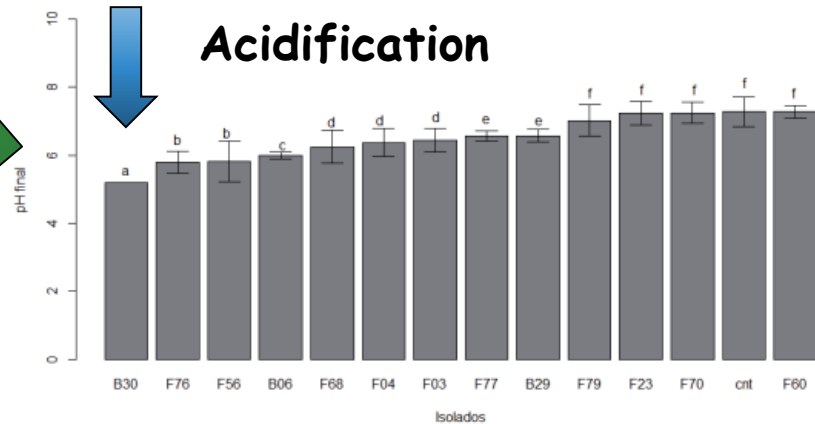
# Potassium



## Solubilization



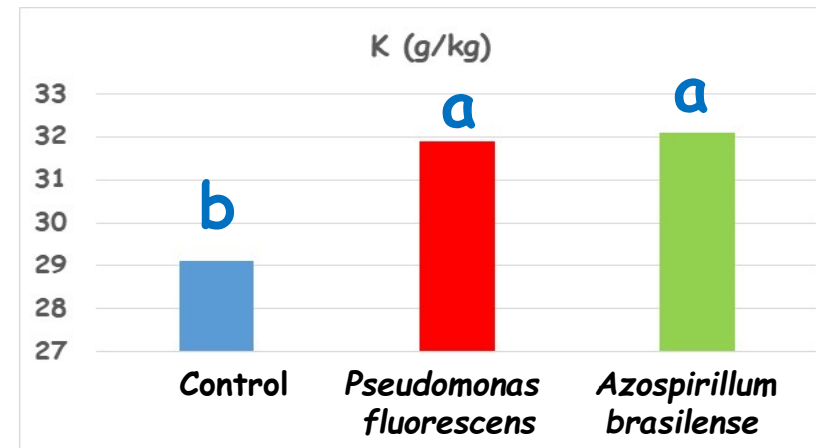
## Acidification



Silva et al., Documentos (2015)

## Uptake

*Urochloa ruziziensis* (brachiaria)



**Inoculant**  
**2021**



Control



*Azospirillum brasilense*

Hungria et al., Plant Soil (2021)

# Nitrogen



## Biological nitrogen fixation



symbiosis



+ bacteria    - bacteria

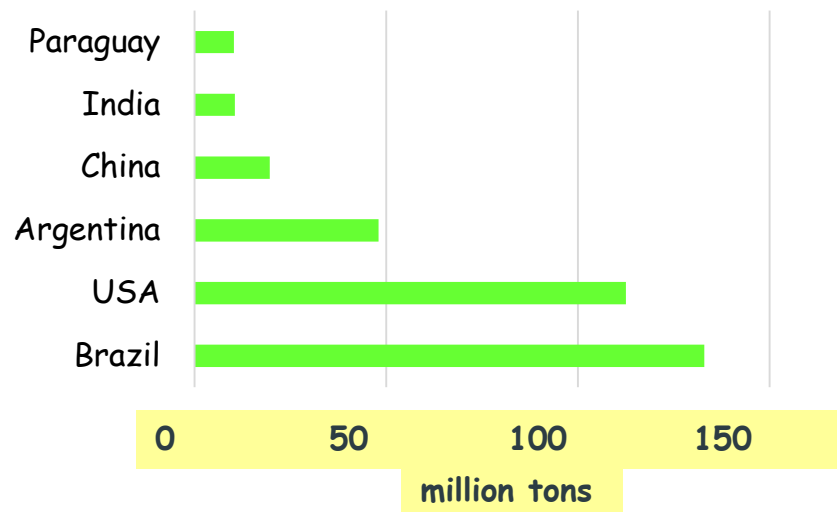
|                                   |                     |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| <i>Acacia</i> spp.                | acacia              | 5-50    |
| <i>Arachis hypogaea</i>           | groundnut           | 32-206  |
| <i>Cajanus cajan</i>              | pigeonpea           | 68-88   |
| <i>Calopogonium muconoides</i>    | calopogonium        | 64-182  |
| <i>Centrosema</i> spp.            | centrosema          | 41-280  |
| <i>Cicer arietinum</i>            | chickpea            | 0-141   |
| <i>Desmodium</i> spp.             | desmodium           | 25-380  |
| <i>Gliricida sepium</i>           | gliricida           | 26-75   |
| <i>Glycine max</i>                | soybean             | 0-450   |
| <i>Lathyrus sativus</i>           | lathyrus            | 172-227 |
| <i>Lens culinaris</i>             | lentil              | 5-191   |
| <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>      | leucaena            | 98-274  |
| <i>Lupinus albus</i>              | sweet lupin         | 40-160  |
| <i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>      | lupin               | 19-327  |
| <i>Lupinus mutabilis</i>          | bitter lupin        | 95-527  |
| <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> | siratro             | 46-167  |
| <i>Medicago sativa</i>            | alfalfa             | 45-470  |
| <i>Melilotus officinalis</i>      | yellow sweet clover | 84      |
| <i>Neonotonia wightii</i>         | perennial soybean   | 126     |
| <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>         | common bean         | 0-165   |
| <i>Pisum sativum</i>              | field pea           | 4-244   |
| <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>      | tropical kudzu      | 115     |
| <i>Sesbania</i> spp.              | sesbania            | 7-109   |
| <i>Stylosanthes</i> spp.          | stylosanthes        | 4-263   |
| <i>Trifolium</i> spp.             | clover              | 67-260  |
| <i>Vicia benghalensis</i>         | vetch               | 125-147 |
| <i>Vicia faba</i>                 | faba bean           | 12-330  |
| <i>Vigna mungo</i>                | black gram          | 119-140 |
| <i>Vigna radiata</i>              | green gram          | 58-107  |
| <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>          | cowpea              | 9-201   |
| <i>Zornia glabra</i>              | zornia              | 61      |

kg/ha N

Ormeño-Orrillo et al., Chapter (2013)

**Inoculants + 60 years**  
+ 100 million doses/year

## Main world soybean producers



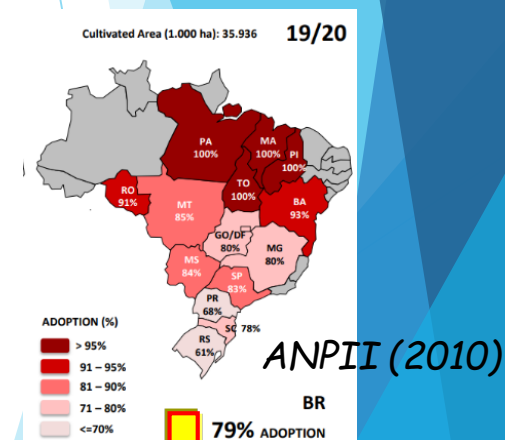
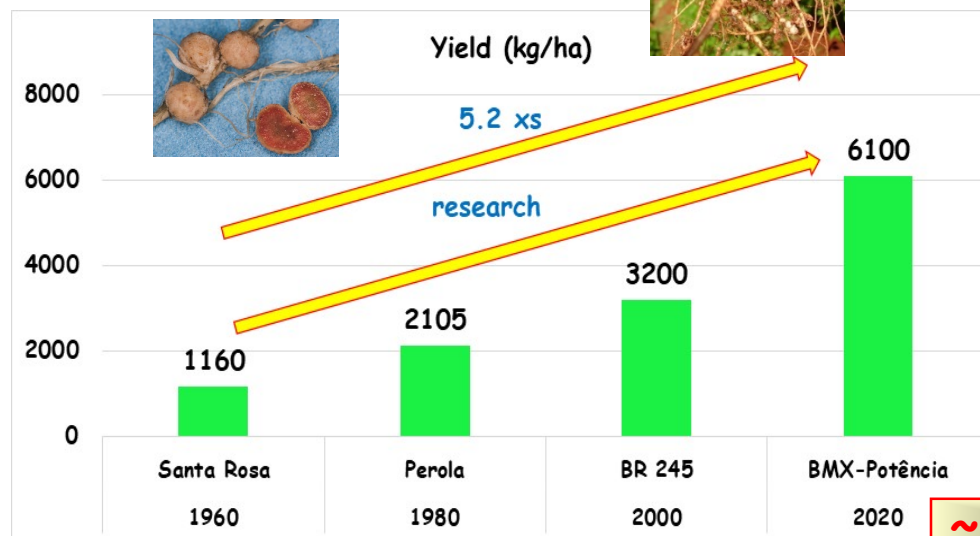
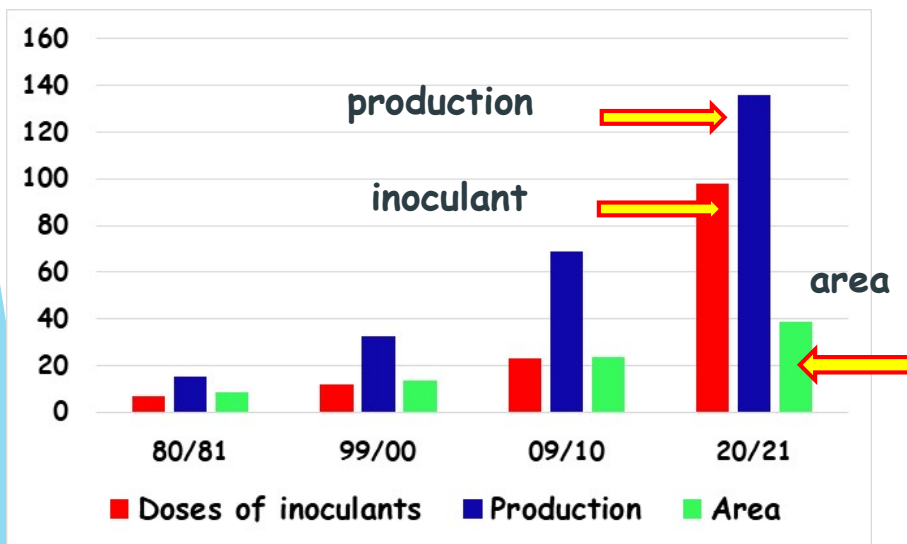
**Brazil is the first world soybean producer**

Position achieved only due to the biological nitrogen fixation

Contribution of BNF: Brazil (>90%); USA (50%); China (50%)



Farmers know about the benefits, farmers use



Hungria & Nogueira, Chapter (2022)

~US\$ 41.92 billion/year  
~US\$ 1,320/second!!!



# Other Plant Growth Promoting Bacteria

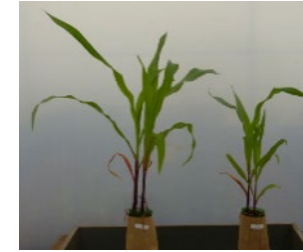


1998-2004

*Azospirillum brasilense*



BNF



Phytohormones

Hungria et al.,  
Plant Soil (2010)



+24%

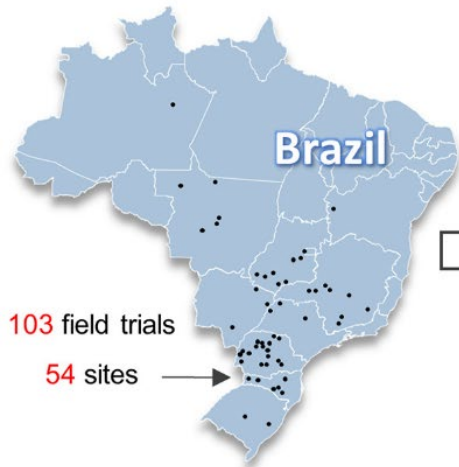


+19%



Inoculant in  
2009

10 years



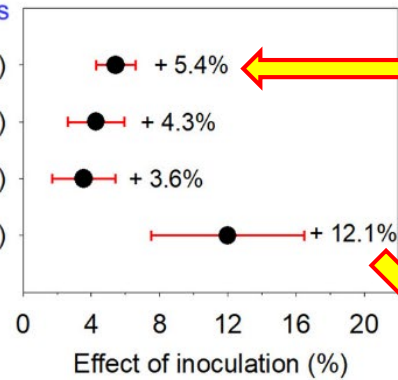
Maize attributes

Grain yield (493)

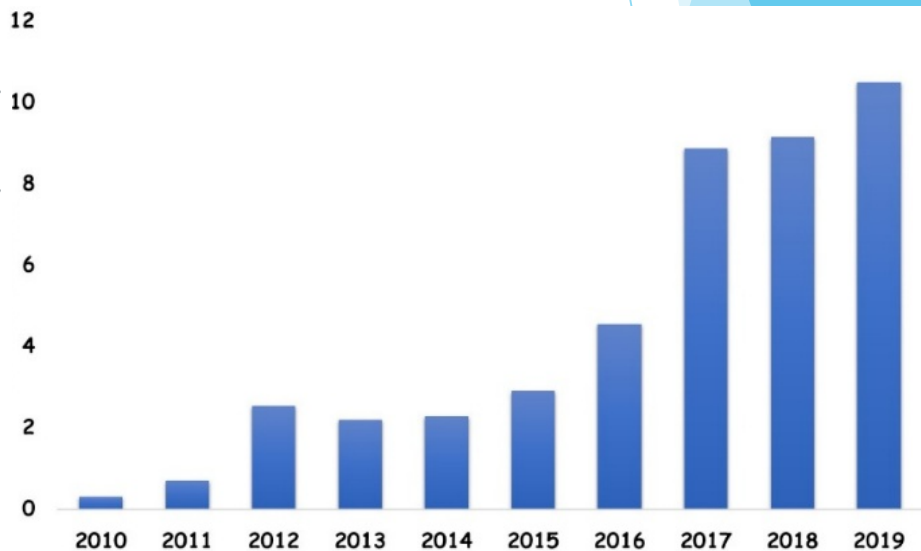
Leaf N (139)

Grain N (89)

Root mass (19)



Doses of inoculant (million)



Barbosa et al., Appl. Soil Ecol. (2022)

Santos et al., Rev. Bras. Cienc. Solo (2021)

# Combination of Microbial Processes

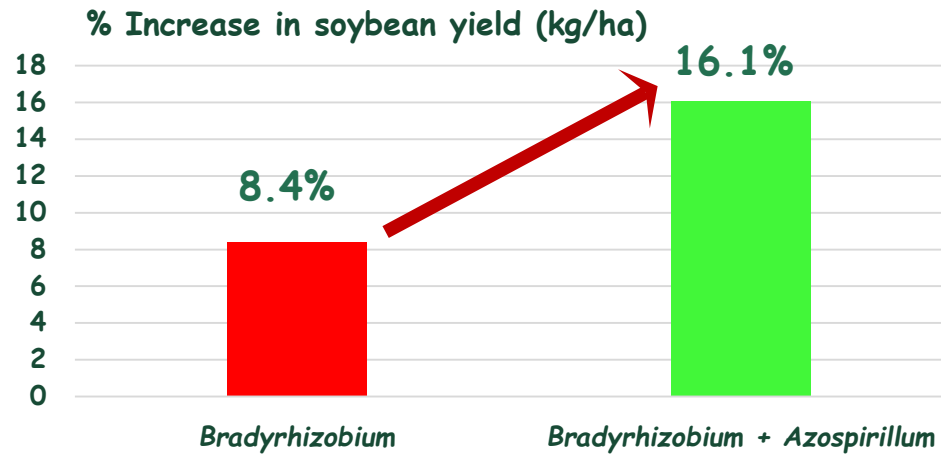
Co-inoculation !!!!! rhizobia + *Azospirillum brasilense*

“industry” of N-fertilizer

“industry” of phytohormones



Hungria et al., Biol. Fertil. Soils, 2013



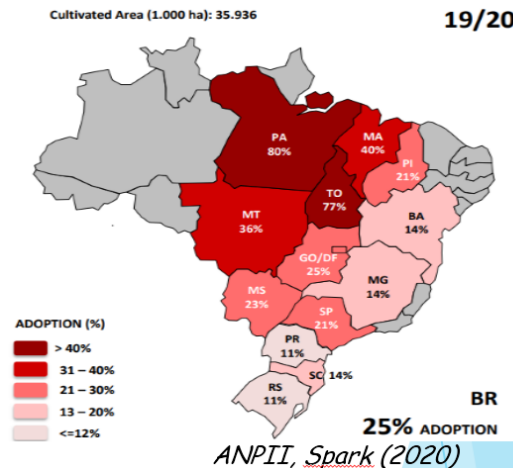
**Inoculant  
2013/14**

5 years

- 51 publications,
- 39 sites-field trials

Barbosa et al., Applied Soil Ecol. (2021)

root dry weight: +11%  
nodule number: +5.4%  
nodule dry weight: +10.6%  
N in grains: +3.2%  
yield: +3.6%

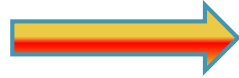


5 years



# Opportunity: Microorganisms to start a "Micro Green Revolution"

- Brazil: 173 million ha with pastures

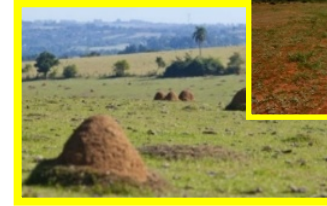


~21% of country's territory  
(2.7xs crops)

60-70% degraded

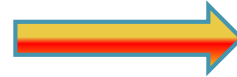


**Inoculant 2021**



- 1) More food for the cattle, food of better quality

Biomass production



22%

*Azospirillum brasilense*



N (13.0%), K (10.4%)

*Pseudomonas fluorescens*



P (30.2%), K (11.2%)



- 2) Environmental benefits

*A. brasilense*



Mitigation of GHG - 400 kg/ha CO<sub>2</sub>-e

*A. brasilense* & *P. fluorescens*

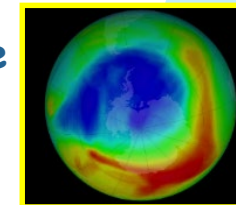


Sequestration of 195 kg/ha of C

*A. brasilense* & *P. fluorescens*



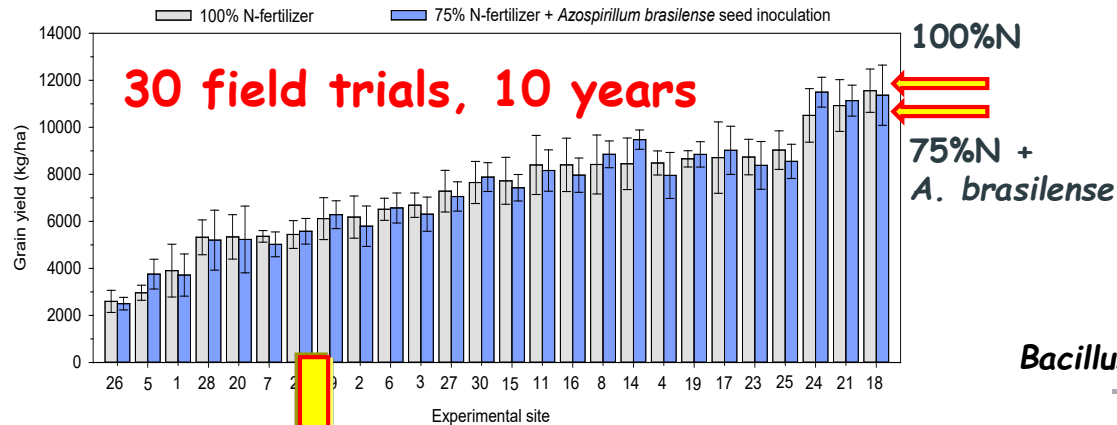
Lower pollution of water reservoirs



# Microbes helping agriculture in many ways

## Improve the use efficiency of fertilizers

### *Azospirillum brasilense* Ab-V5 + Ab-V6



Inoculant 2019



Hungria et al., Agron. J. (2022)

US\$ 15.3/ha  
236 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-e/ha

Saving of  
25% of N

## Enrich the soil on nutrients

Herridge et al., Plant Soil (2022): 25% of the N

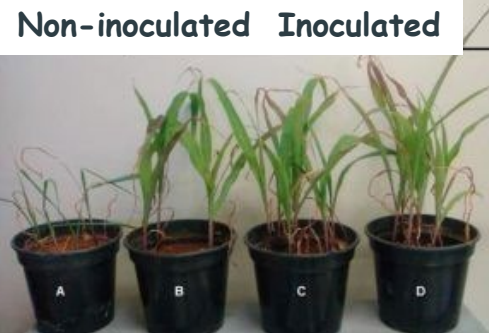


30-60 kg/ha of N



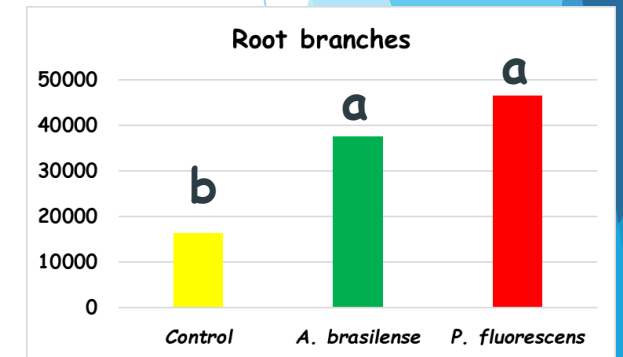
## Mitigation of water stress

### *Bacillus* (sin. *Priestia*) *aryabhattai* CMA 1363



Kavamura et al. Microbiol. Res, 2013

Inoculant 2021



Hungria et al., Plant Soil (2021)

Inoculant 2021





Microbes can be the “stars” of a new sustainable and regenerative agriculture

**Thank you !!!!!**

Global Symposium on Soils for Nutrition | 26-29 July 2022

