

Use of biostimulants in the development and productivity of soybean

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Abstract

Soybean cultivation has been cultivated throughout the country, with significant increases in productivity due to technological and scientific advances in the agricultural sector, and one of these advances is the use of biostimulants, which has shown positive effects on plant physiology and productivity. Thus, it is believed that, as a hypothesis, the treatment of soybean seeds with biostimulants based on hormones and micronutrients have a positive effect on the development capacity of plants and increase in the production of this crop. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of the use of biostimulants in the treatment of seeds, under the vegetative and productive components of the soybean cultivar Monsoy 8766 RR. The biostimulant used in the experiment was Stimulate®, composed of plant hormones kinetin, gibberellic acid and indolebutyric acid, and the mixed mineral fertilizer used was the GeoRaiz® Leg, composed of micronutrients of cobalt and molybdenum. The experimental design was completely randomized in the 5 x 2 factorial scheme, where the treatments consisted of a combination of five doses of Stimulate® stimulant (0, 0.35, 0.75, 1.10 and 1.50 L ha⁻¹) in the presence and absence of mixed mineral fertilizer Georaiz® Leg at the dosage of 1.50 mL per liter, with 4 replicates, totaling 40 sample units. The biostimulant had a significant effect on the number of pods, because when the dose increased, there was a decrease in the pods in 37.31%. For the use of the Georaiz® Leg, there was no difference between its levels for the evaluated variables. Thus, it was concluded that the application of biostimulants in the treatment of seeds did not significantly influence the productive characteristics of the tested soybean cultivar.

Keywords: Production Components, Plant Regulators, *Glycine max* L

INTRODUCTION

Soybeans are the main oilseed crop in the world, with an expressive participation in human food. It is the fastest growing agricultural crop in production in recent years. And its cultivation is constantly boosted by the adoption of technologies such as pest management, disease and the use of high efficiency fertilizers (Hirakuri and Lazzarotto, 2014).

Faced with this, the search for increased productivity has always provoked the development of new technologies, such as the use of biostimulants (or bioregulators). These substances are classified as plant hormones: auxins, gibberellins and cytokinins are the most used (Dourado Neto *et al.*, 2014). These bioregulators are natural or synthetic substances that bring benefits to plants are applied by spraying foliar or in the treatment of seeds and can inhibit or regulate the growth of plants. Its action can occur in the same place of synthesis or be translocated, acting in others parts of plants (Almeida and Rodrigues, 2016).

Recent studies point to a great potential in the use of biostimulants, which are important for increasing plant biomass, crop yield and resistance to multiple types of stress (Calvo *et al.*, 2014; Nardi *et al.*, 2016; Souza Neta *et al.*, 2016).

By using these substances in crops, it is possible to contribute to nutrition and help minimize water stress, contributing to maximum yield ceiling (Castro and Vieira, 2006). Santos and Vieira (2005), using doses of cytokinin, indole butyric acid and

gibberellic acid, applied in cotton seeds, verified much more vigorous plants, in addition to the greater production of dry mass, in response to the applied doses of the product.

Other products may be associated with biostimulants, such as mixed mineral fertilizer-based commercial products, which provide cobalt (Co) and molybdenum (Mo). These elements are reported as substances that frequently cause deficiency in plants grown in Cerrado soils (Sfredo and Oliveira, 2010). Cobalt is considered a beneficial element for plants, being absorbed by the roots, because it is an important nutrient in the synthesis of cobamide and leghemoglobin in the root nodules, besides helping in the biological fixation of nitrogen (BNF). Molybdenum is considered an essential element for plants, and its main function is to participate in the respiratory activity of plants. In addition, it is a component of the enzyme nitrogenase, which is directly related to BNF (Lopes *et al.*, 2014).

Biostimulants modify the structure and interaction with plant defense mechanisms, and when associated with micronutrients, play important roles in enzymatic activation and plant growth (Almeida *et al.*, 2009; Prado *et al.*, 2007). However, its efficiency depends on the site of synthesis or the plant tissue that is applied, the time of action, as well as the place of application. Therefore, the use of biostimulants and fertilizers in the treatment of seeds or foliar application is a method that requires research to prove its importance and its effect on plant cultivation (Weber, 2011).

The objective of the present study was to evaluate the effect of the use of biostimulants (hormones and micronutrients) applied through the treatment of seeds, under the vegetative and productive components of the cultivar Monsoy 8766 RR.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out between March and June 2016, in plastic pots within protected environment, belonging to the State University of Mato Grosso, Campus of Alta Floresta, Brazil. This locality is situated in the geographical coordinates 9° 51 '41,83' 'S, 56° 04' 09,61 " W and altitude of 283 meters.

For filling of the pots, soil classified as Red Yellow Latosol (Santos *et al.*, 2013) was used. This soil was collected in the 0 - 0.20 m depth layer and the chemical and granulometric characteristics are as follows: clay: 379 g kg⁻¹; sand: 521 g kg⁻¹ and silt: 100 g kg⁻¹; pH in water: 5.5; P (mehlich): 4.8 mg dm⁻³; K: 0.14 cmol_c dm⁻³; Ca: 2.32 cmol_c dm⁻³; Mg: 0.68 cmol_c dm⁻³; (H + Al): 2.60 cmol_c dm⁻³; Basal Amount: 3.14 cmol_c dm⁻³; V: 54.7% and CTC: 5.7 cmol_c dm⁻³.

The soil acidity correction was done 60 days before sowing the crop, applying dolomite filler limestone with 95% PRNT, to raise the soil base saturation to 60%, aiming at reaching the conditions recommended for the crop. In the fertilization of sowing, 200 mg dm⁻³ of P and 150 mg dm⁻³ of K (Malavolta, 1981) were applied using simple superphosphate (18% of P₂O₅) and potassium chloride (60% of K₂O), respectively.

The experimental design was completely randomized in a 5 x 2 factorial arrangement, with four replications, totaling 40 sample units. Each unit was represented by a plastic pots with a capacity of 20 dm³. The treatments were the combination of five doses of the commercial biostimulant Stimulate[®] (0, 0.35, 0.75, 1.1 and 1.5 L ha⁻¹) by three plant hormones (kinetin, gibberellic acid and indolebutyric acid, at the concentrations of 0.009, 0.005 and 0.005% respectively), and in the presence or absence of the mixed mineral fertilizer Georaiz Leg[®] (150 mL ha⁻¹ dose and containing 1% cobalt 5% molybdenum). Applications were applied to soybean seeds (cultivar Monsoy RR 8766), being mixed manually in plastic bags, a few minutes before sowing.

The seeds were purchased in the local commerce and verified their vigor of seeds before the use in the research. Afterwards, seed inoculation with *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* bacteria was carried out. The sowing was done manually, placing ten seeds per pot. Then thinning was done to keep two plants per pot. Manual irrigation was done daily to maintain the soil with 60% water retention capacity.

At 98 days after emergence, when the plants were senescence, the plants were harvested to determine the following parameters: plant height and height of insertion of the first pod (manually determined using a tape measure and results expressed in centimeters); counting the number of pods; total number of pods, 1, 2 and 3 grain per pods, 100 seed mass and yield per plant (determined on a semi analytical scale with a precision of 0.01 g).

The results were analyzed for their normality and afterwards the analysis of variance (test F) was performed and, when significant, the Tukey test was performed at 5% probability for the presence of mixed mineral fertilizer (qualitative) and the study of regression to doses of Stimulate[®] (quantitative) with the aid of statistical software R (R Development Core Team, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of variance through the F test for the soybean cultivar Monsoy 8766 RR was significant ($p \leq 0.05$) for the number of pods with respect to only the Stimulate[®] doses. However, for plant height, height of insertion of first pod, pods with 1 grain, 2 grains and 3 grains, there was no effect of the application of the doses of the biostimulant. Regarding the mineral fertilizer mixed with biostimulant, there was no difference between the levels (with and without) for the evaluated characteristics. There was also no significant interaction between biostimulant doses and mineral fertilizer use (Table 1).

Table 1: Minimum significant difference (DMS), coefficient of variation (CV) and mean values of plant height, insertion height of 1st pods, numbers of pods, and with (1, 2 and 3 grains), for the cultivar of Monsoy 8766 soybean as a function of the application of doses of Stimulate[®] with and without the application of Georaiz[®] Leg.

Stimulate [®] (L ha ⁻¹)	Plant height -----cm-----	Insertion 1 st pod -----Unidade-----	Green beans			
			Seedless pod	1 grain	2 grains	3 grains
0,00	96,50	11,93	45,75	15,43	22,12	3,75
0,35	97,06	13,06	46,68	15,12	26,93	5,75
0,75	84,43	13,90	23,87	13,31	19,68	3,37
1,10	91,87	13,84	13,12	11,25	22,81	5,25
1,50	83,12	13,65	28,68	16,81	24,68	7,00
Georaiz [®] Leg						
With	90,17 a	12,77 a	33,62 a	14,40 a	25,02 a	5,02 a
Without	91,02 a	13,78 a	29,62 a	14,37 a	21,02 a	4,62 a
DMS	10,39	2,364	15,805	4,224	4,945	2,050
Stimulate [®] (S)	1,32 ns	0,40 ns	2,79*	0,86 ns	1,01 ns	1,68 ns
Georaiz [®] Leg (L)	0,02 ns	0,76 ns	0,27 ns	0,01 ns	2,14 ns	0,15 ns
S x L	0,35 ns	0,37 ns	1,04 ns	0,43 ns	1,32 ns	1,37 ns
CV (%)	17,77	27,57	77,39	45,47	32,94	65,80

* and ns: significant (P < 0.05), and not significant by the F test, respectively.

For plant height and height of first pod insertion, there was no significant effect of the biostimulant doses, obtaining plants with height between 84.43 and 83.12 cm, respectively. In all treatments the plants remained above the ideal height (between 60 and 110 cm) according to Valadão Junior et al. (2008). For the height of insertion of first pod, in the treatments where the application of the biostimulants this obtained averages near 13 cm. But in the control treatment, the insertion height of the first pod was 11 cm, however, these values were not statistically different. The height of insertion of the first pod is an important variable to regulate the cutting height of the harvester, aiming at obtaining maximum harvest efficiency, since it can lead to heavy losses (Albrecht et al., 2010; Cruz et al., 2016).

The use of the biostimulant for the tested cultivar favored productivity, reducing the abortion of pods at a dose of 1.10 L ha⁻¹ in 28.67%, when compared to the control. Similar results were also reported by Milléo (2000), who verified that both the number of pods and the number of grains increased significantly with the use of Stimulate[®] biostimulants, providing a 65% increase when compared to the control treatment.

Although there was no effect of the doses of the biostimulant on the number of 1, 2 and 3 grain pods, an increase was observed in the quantity of grains as a function of the increase of the doses. Application forms are factors that can influence the number of grains produced per pod. Studies with soybean cultivation, such as Domingues et al. (2004), Klahold et al. (2008), Moterle et al., (2011) and Silveira et al. (2011), testing different doses of biostimulant in seed treatment and foliar applications, reported that soybean yield increased significantly when applied via foliar if compared to application only in seed treatment. Regarding the application of the mixed mineral fertilizer (Georaiz[®] Leg), there was no significant effect for any of the evaluated variables, even though it presented in its composition the nutrients cobalt and molybdenum. Gris et al. (2005) and Silva et al. (2018), working with application of molybdenum in the soybean crop, also did not observe significant effects on their productivity. The absence of response to the addition of the composite fertilizer with the Co and Mo micronutrients may be related to the presence of adequate levels in the soil used in the study or to sufficient concentrations in the seed to meet the needs of the plants at the time of the study (Ishizuka, 1982).

Regarding the application of the biostimulant to the number of dry/empty pods, there was a linear decrease ($Y = 44.927 - 17.983x$). This indicates that the number of pods decreased with increasing doses of phytohormone (Figure 1). At the dose of 1.5 L ha⁻¹, 28.68 dry pods per plant were obtained, showing a decrease of 37.31% when compared to the control. Similarly, Bertolin et al. (2010), using a dose equivalent to 0.75 L ha⁻¹, observed a 25% increase in the production of full pods in relation to the control treatment.

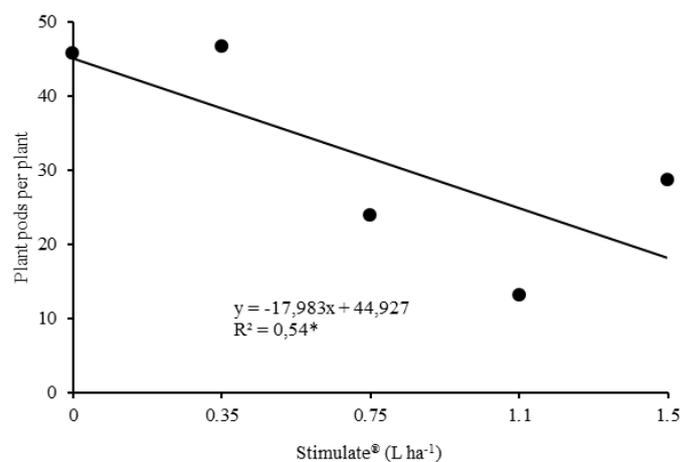


Figure 1: Dry/empty pods as a function of the use of biostimulant doses via seed treatment in Monsoy 8766. * soybean cultivar significant at 5% probability.

There was also no significant effect ($p > 0.05$) for the application of treatments with doses of biostimulants in soybean seeds (Table 2).

For total pod production, there was an increase in this variable when 1.5 L ha⁻¹ was applied, with a mean of 47.44 pods per plant, however this increase in pod production was not significant. Carvalho *et al.* (2013) also report that, even though there was a difference in the production of pods per plant for the application of 0.75 and 1.0 L ha⁻¹, with 61.67 and 54.62 pods per plant respectively, this was not different statistically. Alleoni *et al.* (2000) and Milléo *et al.* (2000), studying the same biostimulant applied in foliage in bean and soybean, observed significant increases in the number of pods per plant, contrary to the results obtained in this work. In view of this, an alternative to increase the efficiency of the use of biostimulants, is to associate its application through seed treatment and foliar via in different vegetative and/or reproductive stages.

The results for mass of 100 grains corroborate with Batista Filho *et al.* (2013), who also report that the application of biostimulant influenced the weight of the seeds. As the doses increased, there was a reduction in the grain mass. According to Leite *et al.* (2009), the agronomic efficiency of bioregulators or biostimulants is significantly affected by the dosage, since excessive amounts can cause toxic effect on the plant and low utilization of plant hormones.

Table 2: Minimum significant difference (DMS - Tukey 5%), coefficient of variation (CV) and mean values of total pod production (TPP), mass of 100 grains and production (g plant⁻¹), for soybean cultivar Monsoy 8766 as a function of the application of doses of Stimulate® with and without the application of Georaiz® Leg.

Stimulate® (L ha ⁻¹)	TPP -----units-----	Mass of 100 grains -----g-----	Production -----g plant ⁻¹ -----
0,00	41,12	14,30	9,99
0,35	46,00	12,45	10,67
0,75	36,87	12,93	8,82
1,10	40,87	13,27	10,28
1,50	47,43	12,64	10,58
Georaiz® Leg			
With	44,45 a	13,07 a	10,55 a
Without	40,47 a	13,17 a	9,58 a
DMS	6,935	0,9046	1,587
Stimulate® (S)	1,262 ns	2,179 ns	0,744 ns
Georaiz® Leg (L)	1,370 ns	0,062 ns	1,556 ns
S x L	1,997 ns	0,270 ns	1,506 ns
CV (%)	25,29	10,67	24,41

* and ns: significant ($P < 0.05$), and not significant by the F test, respectively.

By observing the productivity results per plant (Table 2), it was verified that even though not statistically different, the dose of 0.35 L ha⁻¹ provided a 6.37% increase in grain yield in relation to the control treatment. More expressive results observed in the present study were described by Batista Filho *et al.* (2013) tested the same biostimulant found a 39% increase in productivity in relation to the control treatment for the soybean crop.

Some studies have shown that soybean plants generated from seeds treated with biostimulants produce seeds with higher oil and protein content (Ávila *et al.*, 2008). The use of biostimulants in the treatment of seeds results in plants with greater capacity to produce seeds with high germinative power. In addition, these may present higher amounts of normal and high-vigor seedlings (Melo *et al.*, 2015).

Despite the advantages of using biostimulants, some factors may influence the efficiency of such products. This can occur due to a great variability in the results obtained depending on the crop, the environment and the agricultural practices employed. In addition, it is known that hormones rarely act alone, even when a response in the plant is attributed to the application of a single plant regulator, the tissue that received the application contains endogenous hormones that contribute to the responses obtained (Cobucci *et al.* 2008).

Dourado Neto *et al.* (2014), in studies with biostimulants, stress that their effects may be more prominent under stress conditions, since these products are composed of hormones that can aid the defense mechanisms of plants and promote their growth and development. Therefore, research with biostimulants should consider conditions of stress and normal conditions, to verify in which condition the best response occurs. Few studies have demonstrated the action of biostimulants and the possible interaction with other factors, interfering in the quality of the seeds; but there are reports on the isolated effect of the biostimulant such as Ávila *et al.* (2008) with soybean and Santos Neta *et al.* (2016). These studies report quality seeds after treatment with biostimulants.

CONCLUSION

The use of biostimulants promotes a reduction of 37.31% in the number of dry pods and has no influence on the height of plants, height of insertion of 1st pods, and number of pods with 1, 2 or 3 grains.

The application of mineral fertilizer composed of cobalt and molybdenum does not influence the characteristics evaluated.

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'Not applicable' for that section.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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