

MORPHOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF THE DIAZOTROPHIC BACTERIA ON THE BROMELIACEA SPECIES DYCKIA EXCELSA, DYCKIA LEPTOSTACHYA E DEUTEROCOHNIA MEZIANA IN THE MORRARIA DO URUCUM CORUMBÁ-MS.

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The knowledge of the phenotypic diversity of diazotrophic bacterial populations presents on the rhizosphere can auxiliary in characterization and identification of bacterial species that have an important role in the operation of the cycles of nutrients in the environment studies. The aimed of this work is to verify the morphological diazotrophic bacterial diversity in species of bromeliads *D. excelsa*, *D. Leptostachya* and *D. meziana* on the Morraria Urucum Corumba-MS. In this environment were collected three samples of the three species of bromeliads. Posteriorly were washed in running water and then the roots were separated; 10g that were macerated in saline solution. The resulting solution was diluted to 10⁻⁶, then 0.1 ml of each dilution was inoculated in semi-solid culture from BMGB and placed in an oven bacteriological to 30°C during five days, for the verification of growth diazotrophic. The bottles of the greatest dilution that showed film were used for isolation of bacteria and for this were made several samplings in semi solid and solid JMV, LGI and NFb medium. The colonies were morphologically characterized in solid medium mentioned above with regard to form, margin, elevation, size, texture and appearance (pigmentation, transparency and brightness), the information passed by analysis grouping using the coefficient of Jacard for construction of similarity dendrogram in order to check the morphological diversity of bacterial . The bacteria isolated in the LGI medium presented two major groups that are divided into three subgroups and with little diversity and only the first presents bacteria dissimilar. For the NFb the diversity was higher when compared with the bacteria isolated in the LGI medium, the grouping resulted in three groups (having the first four subgroups, the second four subgroups and the third only 1). In JMV were obtained seven groups (having the first group three subgroups, the second and the seventh with only 1 subgroups, the third, fourth and sixth with 2 subgroups and the fifth with four subgroups) being these isolates with higher morphological diversity. The bacteria isolated from *D. excelsa* and *D. Leptostachya* grew better in NFb than in other medium already, the bacterial isolates of the species *D. Meziana* grew better in JMV. From these results it can be said that the bacterial isolates associated with *D. Meziana* presents greater diversity followed by isolates of *D. excelsa*, being bacteria from *D. The leptostachya* that presents less diversity among the species studied.

Keywords: FBN, bromeliads, Diversity.

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