INOCULATION EFFICIENCY IN *INGA EDULIS* WITH DIFFERENT *BRADYRHIZOBIUM* STRAINS ON OXISOL FROM AMAZONIA

José P. da Silva Jr.. [(1)] and Luis Augusto G. Souza[(2)].
1.Embrapa Amazônia Ocidental. PO Box 319, 69011-970, Manaus-AM ; (2). INPA/CPCA .

This glasshouse study aims to evaluate the inoculation efficiency in *Inga edulis* with 23 different *Bradyrhizobium* strains (from INPA's Rhizobia Collection) on a Oxisol (Latossolo Amarelo) six months after slash-and-burn, traditional system of soil preparation in the Amazonia. The inoculation was realised at five days and the evaluation at 120 days after sowing. The following parameters were measured in *I. edulis* seedlings: weight of aboveground dry matter , number and weight of nodules and foliar nitrogen concentration. The number and weight of nodules and the concentration of nitrogen were significantly different between inoculation with different strains. However, the treatments did not have significant effects on growth of *I. edulis*. The inoculation with strains 529-C9B, 529-C6B, 529-C6B and 529-B6A had the best performance. These strains showed good potential to use in inoculum production for *I. edulis*. No nodulation was found in treatments without inoculation, indicating that it is necessary to use an inoculation technique under the described conditions of land use.