

# **CANONICAL CORRELATION BETWEEN SOIL ATTRIBUTES AND FOLIAR NUTRIENTS OF CONILON COFFEE TREES**

## **ABSTRACT**

The nutritional status of the coffee tree is influenced by the concentration of nutrients in the soil of the growing area. The objective of this work was to evaluate, using canonical correlation, the linear relationships between chemical attributes of soil and nutrients of leaf tissues in seminal coffee. The work was developed in a commercial crop located in the municipality of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, the southern region of the state of Espírito Santo. In the crop, an irregular sampling mesh was constructed, totalizing 80 georeferenced points. The canonical correlation analysis was performed considering the original data observed in two consecutive conilon coffee harvests, 2015/16 and 2016/17, to verify the associations between a (dependent) group formed by foliar nutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, B, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn) and an independent group formed by soil chemical attributes (pH, Ca, Al, K, S, P, Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn). Even if nutrients are available, that is, available in a satisfactory amount in the soil, it can happen that it does not reach the leaf tissue, resulting in a deficiency for some nutrients. There was a direct relationship between the concentration of K in the leaf tissue and K in the soil in the two harvests. Other soil attributes, such as Organic Matter, Fe, Mn, and S, also influenced this relationship, showing that the soil attributes in the independent group interact together on the nutrients in the leaf tissue. There is an inverse relationship between the concentrations of K in the leaf tissue and the Mn in the soil in the two harvests, showing that the excess of Mn in the soil is influencing the K deficiency in the leaf tissue.

**Keywords:** *Coffea canephora*; Multivariate analysis; Nutritional status; canonical analysis.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Coffee conilon (*Coffea canephora*) is a prominent crop in the state of Espírito Santo and of great importance in the economy of Brazil, which is the largest coffee producing and exporting country. The cultivate of coffee is responsible for generating jobs in the field and is extremely relevant in the economic income of several municipalities, and it is of great importance to carry out studies that may contribute to improving understanding of the culture and management adopted.

The study of nutritional status is of extreme importance to understand the behavior of the coffee crop and to know which nutrients to be supplied and those that are in excess. The coffee tree has as a characteristic a great export of nutrients from the soil, necessitating the adequate application of correctives and fertilizers to achieve high productivity [1]. For author [2], fertilization and liming must supply the nutrients in sufficient quantity without forgetting the appropriate balance between them, aiming at their better use, and the excess of some is detrimental, both by the greater investment required and by the imbalances and antagonisms. Already the deficiency affects the development and the production of coffee, reducing productivity and quality of the coffee harvested.

Studies have confirmed that the analyzes of coffee fertilization systems should involve joint information on the soil and the nutritional status of the plants [3,4]. Thus, it is of extreme importance to study the relationship between nutrients in leaf tissue and soil attributes, such as the study by authors [5], who found a relationship between the variability of Prem in soil and P in the plant.

One tool to study the interaction between groups of variables is the canonical correlation, a multivariate statistical method. This correlation predicts multiple dependent variables from multiple independent variables simultaneously [6]. The canonical function is formed by a pair of statistical variables, being a dependent one and independent one [6,7].

Canonical correlation is one of the methods of multivariate analysis, in which the maximum number of canonical functions is equal to the number of variables of the smallest group under study. The first canonical function is obtained in order to present the highest correlation possible with the groups of variables [8]. Other functions may be meaningful, containing information that has not been explained in the first function. The authors [9] found 3 significant functions studying the canonical correlation in the analysis of the yield of bean grains and their components. Other good results in previous research involving canonical correlations were obtained for castor bean [10], melon [11] and sugarcane [12].

The existence of interactions between soil chemical attributes and foliar tissue nutrients helps in the decision of soil fertilization and allows to understand coffee development and interaction with productivity. In this context, the objective of this work was to use the canonical correlation to determine the relationship between soil chemical attributes and foliar nutrients of the coffee conilon seed propagation.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The work was carried out in a commercial plantation of coffee seedlings, located in the municipality of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim (20°37'31 " S latitude and 41°05'22 " W longitude ) and an average altitude of 520.0 m. According to the climatic classification [13], the region has Cwa categorization. The soil of the area was classified as Cambisol, of clay-sandy texture with 460 g kg<sup>-1</sup> of clay; 90 g kg<sup>-1</sup> of silt; and 450 g kg<sup>-1</sup> of total sand.

The plant species used was *Coffea canephora* Pierre, of seminal propagation, adopting the spacing of 1,5m x 1,5m (4,444 plants ha<sup>-1</sup>). The application of correctives and chemical fertilizers was carried out according to the chemical analysis of the soil [14] and the cultural and phytosanitary treatments according to authors [15].

The precipitation values were estimated by Inverted Weighted Distance (IDP) interpolation method, with exponent grade three, using data from 17 automatic climatic stations of the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET), according to author [16]. Temperature data were obtained according to author [17]. The maximum and minimum temperatures in the 2015/16<sup>(1)</sup> crop were 33.23 ° C and 15.8 ° C, respectively, with an annual rainfall of 820 mm. In the 2016/17<sup>(2)</sup> harvest, the maximum temperature was 32.71 °C and minimum 14.72 °C, with cumulative precipitation of 1167 mm.

In the experimental area were used 80 sampling points that constituted the irregular grid, identified with metal markers, being the topographic survey carried out by means of a total station, with each sampling point having an area of 6.75 m<sup>2</sup>.

The foliar analysis was used to characterize the nutritional status of each sampling point, and to obtain these data, two pairs of lateral branches were removed from the middle third of each plant (3rd and 4th pairs counting from the tip to the basis of the plagiotropic), in the four cardinal points [18] in February 2016 and 2017.

The collected leaves were conditioned in a paper envelope and identified, dried in an oven at 65 ° C until constant mass in the Laboratory of Hydraulics, Water Resource of the Federal University of Espírito Santo, Center of Agrarian Sciences and Engineering - LHRG / UFES-CCAE. (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Calcium, Magnesium (Mg) and Nitrogen (N) were analyzed. ), Sulfur (S), Boron (B), Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), Zinc (Zn) and Copper

(Cu). The analyses were performed according to the Manual of Methods of Analysis presented by Embrapa [19].

At each georeferenced point, a soil sample was collected in the month of February 2016 and 2017, in the layer of 0-0.20 m depth, with stainless steel, in the projection of the coffee canopy. The values of active acidity in water (pH), potential acidity (H + Al), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), potassium (K), aluminum (Al) Mehlich (P+), remaining phosphorus (Prem), Zn (Zn), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), Copper (Cu), Boron (B), organic matter (OM), cation exchange (t), cation exchange capacity at pH 7 (T), base saturation (V%).

The obtained data were analyzed through the position measurements (mean and median); dispersion measurements (maximum and minimum values, standard deviation and coefficient of variation); and the multivariate normality was evaluated by the Quantil-Quantil graph (Q-Q Plot).

Preliminary to the canonical correlation analysis, the simple linear correlations between the variables were estimated by the Pearson correlation ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) to verify if there is multicollinearity. In case of high correlation between the variables, the canonical analysis was performed without one of the variables, to verify the influence of this correlation in the canonical analysis, if the withdrawal of the variable had little effect on the correlation, the group of original variables was maintained.

The analysis of canonical correlation was carried out considering the original data to verify the associations between the soil chemical attributes (<sup>s</sup>) group (pH, Ca, Al, K, S, P, Prem, MO, B, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn) with a second group formed by leaf nutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, B, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn). The first group represents the independent variables (X) and the second dependent ones (Y). In this way, 11 canonical functions were determined, according to the smallest group.

After defining the groups, the canonical functions were generated and the significance of the functions was tested by the chi-square test ( $p \leq 0.01$ ).

The canonical charges were estimated, which are the correlations between the original variables and their respective canonical functions and the crossed canonical charges that represent the correlation between an original variable of a given group and the canonical function of the other group.

The amount of shared variance explained between the observed dependent and independent variables and their respective canonical statistical variables were determined by raising the canonical loads squarely. The same was done for the crossed canonical charges in order to estimate the shared variance explained between the dependent variable or independent observed with the opposite canonical statistical variable.

The procedures used for the statistical analyses were based on the work of several authors [7,6,8, 20].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Considering the average nutrient values of leaf tissues (Table 1), among the macronutrients, only K<sup>1</sup> and K<sup>2</sup> are deficient below the appropriate range. The macronutrients that are in high concentration are P<sup>1</sup> and Ca<sup>2</sup>, according to the range proposed by authors [21].

Raising K concentration in the plant is fundamental because of its importance in productivity. The K appears with greater concentration in the fruits, in particular in the pulp of the coffee, but without participating in organic molecules [22]. Still, according to these authors, the quantities of K in the vegetative parts are sufficient to show that this nutrient plays an important role in the nutrition of this crop. In general, high levels of K are associated with high yields [23]. The presence of potassium in the coffee straw is high, and its return to the crop is important, aiming to reduce its export from the soil reservoir [24]. In addition, raising the K content in the applied formulation is another way of making this nutrient available to the plant.

136 Table 1 - Descriptive statistics of leaf nutrient contents for conilon coffee

Nutrient	Average	Md	S	Values		CV (%)	Test KS
				Mín	Máx		
N <sup>1</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	2.95	2.87	0.22	2.59	3.50	7.45	ns
N <sup>2</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	2.90	2.87	0.27	2.31	3.57	9.44	ns
P <sup>1</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.17	0.17	0.02	0.13	0.22	11.76	ns
P <sup>2</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.19	14.29	ns
K <sup>1</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.64	1.67	0.16	1.40	2.00	10.36	ns
K <sup>2</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.65	1.63	0.26	1.20	2.54	15.95	ns
Ca <sup>1</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.35	1.35	0.18	1.00	1.67	13.33	ns
Ca <sup>2</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.54	1.53	0.32	0.91	2.23	20.74	ns
Mg <sup>1</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.37	0.37	0.03	0.30	0.43	8.11	ns
Mg <sup>2</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.38	0.39	0.04	0.26	0.47	12.35	ns
S <sup>1</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.17	0.30	13.63	ns
S <sup>2</sup> (dag kg <sup>-1</sup> )	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.17	0.28	11.82	ns
Fe <sup>1</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	108.33	108.92	19.07	65.60	149.05	17.61	ns
Fe <sup>2</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	149.56	142.5	28.99	110.00	245.00	19.38	ns
Zn <sup>1</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	7.79	7.52	1.45	5.10	11.35	18.58	ns
Zn <sup>2</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	14.13	12.53	9.57	8.95	92.50	67.75	ns
Mn <sup>1</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	90.17	90.00	32.38	28.20	165.00	35.92	ns
Mn <sup>2</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	106.43	100.00	45.61	45.00	325.00	42.86	ns
B <sup>1</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	39.51	39.23	6.15	26.59	54.75	15.56	ns
B <sup>2</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	67.58	66.76	9.74	37.01	99.23	14.41	ns
Cu <sup>1</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	18.67	17.22	6.40	7.15	35.50	34.26	ns
Cu <sup>2</sup> (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	13.35	11.35	10.00	7.05	95.60	74.90	ns

<sup>1</sup>crop of 2015/16; <sup>2</sup>crop of 2016/17; Md – Average; S – standart deviation; CV – coeficiente of variation; ns – normal distrubuiion by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (KS) in 1% of probability.

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138 For micronutrients (Table 1), it is verified that Fe<sup>1</sup>, Zn<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>1</sup> have average levels below that  
139 recommended for conilon coffee trees. Mn<sup>12</sup> (crops 1 and 2) and B<sup>2</sup> present concentrations  
140 higher than or equal to those recommended.

141 The micro-nutrient deficiency in a crop can cause imbalance in the plant metabolism, making  
142 the plants more susceptible to pests and diseases, causing an increase in the expenses with  
143 pesticides and costing the crop [25]. In the coffee crop, the lack of micronutrients can cause  
144 a decrease in plant growth and a decrease in production [26]. In view of this, the correction  
145 of micronutrients in deficiency is fundamental for the good development of the crop.

146 The results of the descriptive analysis of soil attributes of coffee conilon in the harvests of  
147 2015/16 (<sup>1</sup>) and 2016/17 (<sup>2</sup>) are in Table 2. According to the classification proposed by  
148 authors [14] and according to the analysis, the soil presents medium acidity, with low  
149 concentrations of Cu<sup>s</sup> and P<sup>s</sup> (<sup>s</sup> = soil) and high concentrations of Fe<sup>s</sup>, Mn<sup>s</sup> and S<sup>s</sup>. For the  
150 Zn<sup>s</sup> the concentration was average in crop 1 and high in crop 2. All other attributes  
151 presented average concentration in both crops.

152 As emphasized by authors [27] when the nutrient content is low, the dose should be  
153 adjusted to recompose the export by the crop and achieve or maintain the optimum soil  
154 content. Thus, there is an immediate need to provide Cu and P in the soil.

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156 Table 2. Descriptive statistics of soil attributes of coffee crop.

Nutrient	Average	Md	S	Values		CV (%)	Test KS
				Mín	Máx		
pH <sup>1</sup> (em H <sub>2</sub> O)	5.26	5.30	0.42	4.40	6.40	8.05	ns
pH <sup>2</sup> (em H <sub>2</sub> O)	5.38	5.40	0.18	5.00	5.90	3.37	ns
Al <sup>1</sup> (cmol <sub>c</sub> dm <sup>-3</sup> )	0.42	0.35	0.21	0.10	1.10	50.77	ns
Al <sup>2</sup> (cmol <sub>c</sub> dm <sup>-3</sup> )	0.30	0.26	0.16	0.10	0.84	55.40	ns

B <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	0.42	0.40	0.10	0.30	0.70	24.08	ns
B <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	0.54	0.50	0.29	0.11	1.28	54.16	ns
Ca <sup>1</sup> (cmol <sub>c</sub> dm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.41	2.30	0.95	0.80	5.10	39.69	ns
Ca <sup>2</sup> (cmol <sub>c</sub> dm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.84	2.00	0.35	1.00	2.50	19.21	ns
Cu <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	0.60	0.60	0.16	0.40	1.00	26.20	ns
Cu <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	0.62	0.60	0.33	0.10	1.80	53.08	ns
Fe <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	93.19	94.00	25.85	35.00	150.00	27.74	ns
Fe <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	155.43	152.50	45.95	73.00	252.00	29.56	ns
K <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	136.20	118.50	54.89	52.00	287.00	40.30	ns
K <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	115.41	111.50	42.35	42.00	224.00	36.70	ns
Mn <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	28.16	27.55	14.43	6.60	71.80	51.23	ns
Mn <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	39.59	35.90	19.05	11.60	107.90	48.12	ns
OM <sup>1</sup> (dag dm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.52	2.50	0.39	1.50	3.40	15.69	ns
OM <sup>2</sup> (dag dm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.65	1.70	0.17	1.20	2.00	10.48	ns
P <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	7.40	6.55	4.07	1.70	20.10	54.95	ns
P <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	9.47	8.65	3.51	4.20	21.00	37.06	ns
Prem <sup>1</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	21.36	22.15	4.21	10.90	31.00	19.71	ns
Prem <sup>2</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	25.79	25.95	2.82	19.30	33.30	10.93	ns
S <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	39.74	37.50	17.96	12.00	70.00	45.21	ns
S <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	25.99	26.00	5.16	15.00	38.00	19.86	ns
Zn <sup>1</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.51	1.40	0.63	0.00	3.00	41.53	ns
Zn <sup>2</sup> (mg dm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.30	2.20	0.69	0.90	4.10	30.04	ns

<sup>1</sup>crop of 2015/16; <sup>2</sup>crop of 2016/17; Md – Average; s – S – standart deviation; CV – coefficient of variation; ns – normal distrubuiion by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (KS) in 1% of probability

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Pearson's correlation coefficients ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) for soil and plant variables are presented in Tables 3 and 4. In relation to the magnitude of the significant correlations among all evaluated variables, they ranged from 0.22 to 0.94 in the first crop and between 0.22 to 0.95 in the second crop.

The Ca<sup>s</sup> (0.94<sup>1</sup>; 0.95<sup>2</sup>) and Al<sup>s</sup> (-0.93<sup>1</sup>; -0.81<sup>2</sup>) maintained a high correlation, according to Callegari-Jaques classification (2003), in the two harvests with soil pH, values in parentheses being the correlation in crop 1 and 2, respectively. Despite the high correlation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Al<sup>3+</sup> with pH, the removal of the pH variable did not influence enough to be removed from the analysis. The number of significant functions was maintained, and the nutrient weights did not have major modifications, so we opted to maintain the pH in the analysis.

The first canonical function in crop 1 and the first two canonical functions in crop 2 (Table 5) were significant at the 1% probability level ( $p \leq 0.01$ ), by the chi square test, consequently, these will be the canonical functions interest of the study. The significance of these functions indicates that when these are removed, there is no significance for the rest of the set of roots.

The canonical R or canonical correlation in crop 1 is significant and equal to 0.85 for the first and most important canonical function. This value shows the intensity of the relationship between the dependent and independent canonical statistical variable. In the second crop they have two significant functions with canonical R of 0.77 and 0.74, respectively.

178 Table 3. Pearson correlation ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) between soil attributes and nutrients in leaf tissue for crop 1.

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	pH <sup>s</sup>	Ca <sup>s</sup>	Al <sup>s</sup>	K <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>s</sup>	P <sup>s</sup>	Prem <sup>s</sup>	OM <sup>s</sup>	B <sup>s</sup>	Zn <sup>s</sup>	Cu <sup>s</sup>	Fe <sup>s</sup>	Mn <sup>s</sup>	N <sup>t</sup>	P <sup>t</sup>	K <sup>t</sup>	Ca <sup>t</sup>	Mg <sup>t</sup>	S <sup>t</sup>	B <sup>t</sup>	Cu <sup>t</sup>	Fe <sup>t</sup>	Mn <sup>t</sup>	Zn <sup>t</sup>
pH <sup>s</sup>	1.00	0.94	-0.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ca <sup>s</sup>		1.00	-0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al <sup>s</sup>			1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K <sup>s</sup>				1.00	0.49	0.44	-	-	-0.24	0.22	-	0.33	-	-	-	-0.31	-0.23	-	-0.32	-	-	-0.29	-	-
S <sup>s</sup>					1.00	0.61	-0.23	-	-0.24	0.39	-	0.32	-	-	-	-	-0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P <sup>s</sup>						1.00	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prem <sup>s</sup>							1.00	-	0.26	-0.29	-	-0.33	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OM <sup>s</sup>								1.00	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-0.24	-
B <sup>s</sup>									1.00	-0.37	-	-0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zn <sup>s</sup>										1.00	0.63	0.33	-	-0.29	-	-	-0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cu <sup>s</sup>											1.00	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-
Fe <sup>s</sup>												1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.23	-	-	-0.35	-0.25	-0.30
Mn <sup>s</sup>													1.00	-	-0.30	-	-	0.23	0.32	0.29	-0.39	0.37	0.58	-
N <sup>t</sup>														1.00	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P <sup>t</sup>															1.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	-0.23	-	-
K <sup>t</sup>																1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ca <sup>t</sup>																	1.00	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	0.22
Mg <sup>t</sup>																		1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
S <sup>t</sup>																			1.00	0.15	-0.31	0.37	-	-
B <sup>t</sup>																				1.00	-0.28	0.35	0.36	0.26
Cu <sup>t</sup>																					1.00	-	-0.34	-
Fe <sup>t</sup>																						1.00	0.48	0.27
Mn <sup>t</sup>																							1.00	0.32
Zn <sup>t</sup>																								1.00

<sup>s</sup>: soil attribute; <sup>t</sup>: nutrient in foliar tissue.

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Table 4. Pearson correlation ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) between soil attributes and nutrients in leaf tissue for crop 2.

	pH <sup>s</sup>	Ca <sup>s</sup>	Al <sup>s</sup>	K <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>s</sup>	P <sup>s</sup>	Prem <sup>s</sup>	OM <sup>s</sup>	B <sup>s</sup>	Zn <sup>s</sup>	Cu <sup>s</sup>	Fe <sup>s</sup>	Mn <sup>s</sup>	N <sup>t</sup>	P <sup>t</sup>	K <sup>t</sup>	Ca <sup>t</sup>	Mg <sup>t</sup>	S <sup>t</sup>	B <sup>t</sup>	Cu <sup>t</sup>	Fe <sup>t</sup>	Mn <sup>t</sup>	Zn <sup>t</sup>	
pH <sup>s</sup>	1.00	0.95	-0.81	0.28	-0.25	-	-0.28	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ca <sup>s</sup>		1.00	-0.77	0.33	-0.23	-	0.25	-	-	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al <sup>s</sup>			1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.24	-	-	-	-	-0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K <sup>s</sup>				1.00	-	-	-	0.28	-	0.38	-	0.24	-	-0.25	-	-	0.29	-0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S <sup>s</sup>					1.00	-	-0.45	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-0.34	-	-
P <sup>s</sup>						1.00	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.22	-
Prem <sup>s</sup>							1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OM <sup>s</sup>								1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B <sup>s</sup>									1.00	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zn <sup>s</sup>										1.00	0.41	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	0.34	-	-0.37	-	-
Cu <sup>s</sup>											1.00	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	-	0.29	-	-0.33	-	-
Fe <sup>s</sup>												1.00	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	0.24	-0.33	-	-
Mn <sup>s</sup>													1.00	-	-	-0.38	-	-	-	-	-0.39	-	0.42	-	-
N <sup>t</sup>														1.00	0.25	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22
P <sup>t</sup>															1.00	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
K <sup>t</sup>																1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-0.33	-	-	-
Ca <sup>t</sup>																	1.00	0.27	-	0.32	-	0.47	-0.29	-	-
Mg <sup>t</sup>																		1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31
S <sup>t</sup>																			1.00	-	0.32	-	-0.23	-	-
B <sup>t</sup>																				1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Cu <sup>t</sup>																					1.00	-	-0.50	-	-
F <sup>t</sup>																						1.00	-	0.25	-
Mn <sup>t</sup>																							1.00	-	-
Zn <sup>t</sup>																								1.00	-

<sup>s</sup>: soil attribute; <sup>t</sup>: nutrient in foliar tissue.

182 Table 5. Canonical correlation and significance test for canonical functions.

Canonical Function	Canonical Correlation	R <sup>2</sup> canonical	Chi Square	GL	P
Crop 1					
<b>1</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>242.62</b>	<b>143.00</b>	<b>0.000*</b>
2	0.70	0.49	156.82	120.00	0.014
3	0.62	0.39	111.65	99.00	0.182
4	0.56	0.31	79.15	80.00	0.506
5	0.49	0.24	54.37	63.00	0.772
6	0.44	0.19	36.38	48.00	0.890
7	0.37	0.14	22.14	35.00	0.955
8	0.28	0.08	12.09	24.00	0.979
9	0.23	0.05	6.69	15.00	0.966
10	0.16	0.03	2.99	8.00	0.935
11	0.13	0.02	1.18	3.00	0.758
Crop 2					
<b>1</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>240.49</b>	<b>143.00</b>	<b>0.000*</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>180.39</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>0.000*</b>
3	0.64	0.41	127.71	99.00	0.028
4	0.59	0.35	92.42	80.00	0.162
5	0.53	0.28	64.24	63.00	0.433
6	0.46	0.21	42.16	48.00	0.710
7	0.39	0.15	26.46	35.00	0.850
8	0.34	0.12	15.78	24.00	0.896
9	0.26	0.07	7.41	15.00	0.945
10	0.15	0.02	2.57	8.00	0.958
11	0.12	0.01	0.96	3.00	0.811

In bold, significant by Chi Square test.

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 184 The results show R<sup>2</sup> values of 0.72 for the first function in crop 1 and 0.59 and 0.55 for the  
 185 two functions of crop 2. A high canonical R<sup>2</sup> indicates that the amount of variance explained  
 186 among the canonical statistical variables independent and function dependent was  
 187 significant for the groups of characteristics analyzed [12]. This high R<sup>2</sup> value is indicative of  
 188 the influence of soil attributes on the nutrients present in the plant tissue of the coffee tree.  
 189 The canonical functions represent the weighted sum of the variables in each set, that is,  
 190 each variable has different weight, as shown in Table 6. For the author [28], the analysis and  
 191 interpretation of canonical weights involves examining the signal and its magnitude, so that  
 192 the variables with relatively larger canon weights contribute more to the statistical variables  
 193 and vice versa.  
 194 The nutrients in leaf tissue of crop 1 with higher weights are K<sup>t</sup>, S<sup>t</sup>, and Mn<sup>t</sup>, which have  
 195 absolute weights greater than 0.30. For soil attributes, they have Ca<sup>2+s</sup>, OM<sup>s</sup> and Mn<sup>s</sup> with  
 196 higher weights. In crop 2, o Ca<sup>t</sup>, Mg<sup>t</sup>, S<sup>t</sup>, Fe<sup>t</sup> are Mn<sup>t</sup> are the nutrients in leaf tissue that  
 197 contribute most to function 1 and P<sup>t</sup>, K<sup>t</sup>, Ca<sup>t</sup> and Fe<sup>t</sup> for function 2. The soil attributes that  
 198 contribute most to function 1 are Ca<sup>s</sup>, Al<sup>s</sup>, Prem and Mn<sup>s</sup>. For function 2 are pH, K<sup>s</sup>, S<sup>s</sup>, OM,  
 199 B<sup>s</sup>, Fe<sup>s</sup> and Mn<sup>s</sup>.



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Table 6. Weights, canonical charges and canonical cross loads for the canonical functions in the two harvests.

	Canonical Weigh	Canonical charges	Cross canonical charges	Canonical Weigh	Canonical charges		Cross canonical charges		
	Crop 1			Crop 2					
	Functions								
	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
N <sup>t</sup>	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00	-0.13	-0.08	-0.10	-0.06
P <sup>t</sup>	-0.18	-0.36	-0.31	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.23	0.11
K <sup>t</sup>	-0.34	-0.25	-0.21	-0.01	-0.85	0.17	-0.56	0.13	-0.43
Ca <sup>t</sup>	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.32	-0.40	0.11	-0.54	0.08	-0.42
Mg <sup>t</sup>	0.05	0.17	0.15	-0.41	-0.10	-0.37	-0.17	-0.28	-0.13
S <sup>t</sup>	0.30	0.51	0.43	0.47	-0.01	0.47	0.02	0.36	0.02
B <sup>t</sup>	0.02	0.41	0.35	0.06	0.17	0.05	-0.16	0.04	-0.12
Cu <sup>t</sup>	-0.24	-0.57	-0.49	0.13	0.09	0.60	0.00	0.46	0.00
Fe <sup>t</sup>	0.17	0.62	0.52	-0.51	-0.51	-0.30	-0.42	-0.23	-0.32
Mn <sup>t</sup>	0.58	0.80	0.68	-0.45	0.14	-0.65	0.32	-0.50	0.25
Zn <sup>t</sup>	-0.16	0.17	0.15	-0.06	0.29	-0.20	0.04	-0.16	0.03
pH <sup>s</sup>	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.01	-0.34	0.50	-0.19	0.39	-0.14
Ca <sup>s</sup>	-0.33	0.01	0.01	0.82	0.21	0.60	-0.17	0.46	-0.13
Al <sup>s</sup>	-0.22	-0.07	-0.06	0.30	-0.22	-0.32	-0.05	-0.25	-0.04
K <sup>s</sup>	-0.23	-0.41	-0.35	0.08	-0.43	0.35	-0.37	0.27	-0.28
S <sup>s</sup>	0.25	-0.10	-0.09	0.00	0.33	0.05	0.52	0.04	0.40
P <sup>s</sup>	-0.15	-0.06	-0.05	0.29	0.05	0.39	0.03	0.30	0.02
Prem	0.03	0.14	0.12	-0.50	-0.13	-0.31	-0.32	-0.24	-0.24
OM	-0.38	-0.31	-0.26	0.22	0.45	0.30	0.42	0.23	0.33
B <sup>s</sup>	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.23	0.34	0.29	0.18	0.22	0.14
Zn <sup>s</sup>	-0.25	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.57	-0.10	0.44	-0.08
Cu <sup>s</sup>	0.22	0.31	0.26	0.25	0.19	0.34	0.01	0.26	0.01
Fe <sup>s</sup>	-0.04	-0.35	-0.30	-0.05	-0.39	0.24	-0.39	0.18	-0.30
Mn <sup>s</sup>	0.87	0.82	0.70	-0.32	0.44	-0.41	0.44	-0.32	0.34

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The authors [29] studying broccoli plant characters that determined head production, found a weight of 0.64 in the variable that most contributes to the correlation. In this study, the highest weight was 0.87 for Mn<sup>s</sup> in crop 1, followed by Mn<sup>t</sup> in crop 1 (0.58), Mn<sup>t</sup> in crop 2 in the first and second functions (0.51). For the first and second canonical function in crop 2, the soil attributes that presented the highest weight were Prem<sup>s</sup> (-0.50) and Fe<sup>s</sup> (-0.39). Table 6 also shows canonical charges and cross-canonical charges. The greater the canonical charge of a variable within a group, the greater the correlation of this variable with the other variables of the group. When using canonical correlation, direct relationships that were not found in the Pearson correlation were observed, such as the relationship of Mn<sup>t</sup> with St and Pt. The results found in crop 1 show that Mn<sup>t</sup> has a direct relationship with S<sup>t</sup>, B<sup>t</sup> and Fe<sup>t</sup>, and inverse with P<sup>t</sup> and Cu<sup>t</sup>. This shows that although Mn<sup>t</sup> is in excess, it has not yet reached the point of reducing Fe<sup>t</sup> level, showing that Fe<sup>t</sup> deficiency in crop 1 did not occur

216 due to excess Mn. Another relation that is evidenced in this crop by the canonical correlation  
 217 is the antagonism between  $\text{Fe}^t$  and  $\text{Cu}^t$ . Thus,  $\text{Cu}^t$  excess may be contributing to  $\text{Fe}^t$   
 218 deficiency.  
 219 When analyzing the soil attributes, it sees a direct relation between  $\text{MO}$ ,  $\text{K}^{+s}$  and  $\text{Fe}^s$ .  $\text{Cu}^s$   
 220 has an inverse relationship with it. The inverse relation between  $\text{OM}$  and  $\text{Cu}^s$  is expected  
 221 since the quality and quantity of organic matter in the soil can affect the availability and  
 222 mobility of metals such as  $\text{Cu}$  [30]. According to authors [31], there are interactions between  
 223  $\text{Cu}$  and humic acids forming  $\text{AH-Cu}$  complexes. As well as the interaction with  $\text{OM}$ ,  
 224 canonical analysis also demonstrated the antagonism between  $\text{Fe}^s$  and  $\text{Cu}^s$ , showing that  
 225  $\text{Cu}$  excess can cause  $\text{Fe}$  deficiency and that this relationship occurs in both soil and leaf  
 226 tissue. The  $\text{Mn}^s$  had an inverse relationship with  $\text{Fe}^s$ .  
 227 In the evaluation of crop 2, there was a direct relation of  $\text{Mn}^t$  with  $\text{Mg}^t$  and inverse with  $\text{S}^t$  and  
 228  $\text{Cu}^t$ . The inverse relationship between  $\text{Mn}^s$  and  $\text{Cu}^s$  was also observed. The authors [32]  
 229 observed a tendency of decrease in  $\text{Cu}$  concentration in black pepper as the concentration  
 230 of  $\text{Mn}$  increases.  $\text{Fe}^t$  and  $\text{Mn}^t$ , as well as in crop 1, have a direct relationship.  
 231 The interactions between  $\text{pH}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^s$  and  $\text{Al}^s$  can be seen in the first canonical function in  
 232 crop 2, a direct relationship of  $\text{pH}$  with  $\text{Ca}^s$  and inverse with  $\text{Al}^s$ . This correlation is important  
 233 to explain the need for liming in soils with low  $\text{pH}$ , showing that it must be carried out  
 234 constantly to prevent the soil from reaching a state that could damage the crop. The inverse  
 235 relationship between  $\text{pH}$  and  $\text{Al}$  was studied by authors [33], who showed that as the  $\text{pH}$   
 236 increases to a  $\text{pH}$  around 6.0, the concentration of  $\text{Al}$  in the soil is reduced linearly.  
 237 Correction of soil acidity, if performed correctly, can correct the negative effects of  $\text{Al}$ , raising  
 238 the agricultural potential of the soil and, consequently, increasing the productivity of the  
 239 crops. According to authors [34] under acidic conditions, some of the essential nutrients,  
 240 such as  $\text{P}$ ,  $\text{Ca}$  and  $\text{Mg}$ , are made unavailable in the soil solution for plant absorption due to  
 241 the abundance of elements such as  $\text{Al}$  and  $\text{Mn}$ . The canonical correlation confirms this  
 242 assertion through the direct relationship between the  $\text{Al}^s$  and  $\text{Mn}^s$  and the inverse of the two  
 243 with the  $\text{Ca}^s$  and  $\text{P}^s$ .  
 244 The second canonical function shows the direct relationship between  $\text{K}^t$ ,  $\text{Ca}^t$  and  $\text{Fe}^t$  and  
 245 their inverse relationship with  $\text{Mn}^t$ . In the soil there is a direct relationship  $\text{K}^{+s}$ ,  $\text{Prem}$  and  $\text{Fe}^s$ ,  
 246 and these are inversely related to  $\text{S}^s$ ,  $\text{OM}$  and  $\text{Mn}^s$ . Thus,  $\text{Mn}$  and  $\text{K}^+$  have an inverse  
 247 relationship in soil and leaf tissue. The authors [35] observed that  $\text{K}$ ,  $\text{Ca}$  and  $\text{Mg}$  play an  
 248 important role in the uptake of  $\text{Mn}$  by plants. The cations promote absorption when  $\text{Mn}$  is  
 249 present in small amounts or effectively decreases the absorption of  $\text{Mn}$  when it is present in  
 250 high amounts and may be toxic. The  $\text{Mn}$  is in excess in both leaf tissue and soil, so  $\text{K}$  is  
 251 acting as an antagonistic nutrient, to avoid that the absorption of  $\text{Mn}$  can harm the plant.  
 252 The authors [36] reported that the addition of  $\text{Mn}$  in the soil was attributed to the reduction of  
 253  $\text{Fe}$  concentration. The authors [37] reported that the absorption of  $\text{S}$  by alfalfa, wheat, rice  
 254 and red clover decreased levels of  $\text{Fe}$  in the growth medium. Similarly, alfalfa, red clover and  
 255 wheat, the  $\text{Mn}$  uptake decreases in high  $\text{Fe}$  concentrations. Although they are different  
 256 crops, in the coffee crop the canonical analysis showed similar results, showing this inverse  
 257 relationship between  $\text{S}^s$  e  $\text{F}^s$  and between  $\text{Mn}^s$  e  $\text{Fe}^s$ .  
 258 Evaluating the crossed canonical load, the  $\text{K}^+$  in the leaf tissue had relation with the  
 259 independent statistical variable in the two harvests. The soil attributes that most influenced  
 260 the concentration of  $\text{K}$  in the leaf tissue in the two harvests were  $\text{Mn}^s$ ,  $\text{K}$ ,  $\text{OM}$  and  $\text{Fe}$ . The  
 261 authors [38] found that  $\text{K}^+$  fertilization significantly increased  $\text{K}$  concentrations in leaf tissue  
 262 at the expense of  $\text{Mg}^{+2}$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations in three fresh season grasses. The direct  
 263 relations of  $\text{K}$  in leaf tissue with  $\text{K}^s$  and  $\text{Ca}^s$  confirm the relationship between these two  
 264 nutrients for the coffee crop. The authors [39] studied the interactions of  $\text{Ca}$  with other  
 265 nutrients and reported that  $\text{Ca}$  stimulated the absorption of  $\text{K}$  at certain concentrations of  
 266 ions.  
 267 The  $\text{P}^t$  was influenced by the independent statistical variable, being  $\text{P}^s$ ,  $\text{K}^s$ ,  $\text{Ca}^s$ ,  $\text{Zn}^s$ ,  $\text{pH}$ ,  $\text{MO}$ ,  
 268  $\text{Fe}^s$  e  $\text{Mn}^s$  the soil attributes that contributed in this interaction. The  $\text{Mn}^s$  was the soil attribute

that most influenced the Pt, having an inverse relationship between the two. For the authors [4], insufficient levels of P in plant tissue affect the absorption of other essential elements that are important protectors during the phases of growth and development of the crop. According to authors [40], interactions between P and other elements in the plant can occur during absorption and radial transport over long distances, and in the metabolism of the element within the metabolic chains of coffee.

The linear correlation between the independent and dependent variable was strongly influenced by  $K^t$  and  $Mn^s$ . The analysis of canonical correlation showed an inverse relationship between the concentrations of  $K^t$  and  $Mn^s$  in the two harvests, showing that the excess of  $Mn^s$  is influencing the K deficiency in leaf tissue.

The concentrations of  $Cu^t$ ,  $Fe^t$  were directly related to the concentration of these attributes in the soil ( $Cu^s$  and  $Fe^s$ ) in the two harvests. The advantage of interpreting the relationship between soil attributes and foliar nutrients by canonical correlation is to have a dimension of which soil elements are influencing the absorption of the others. For example, although Fe is in high concentration in the soil, it is deficient in foliar tissue, this is because it is being affected by the excess of  $S^s$  and  $Mn^s$ , as can be seen in the canonical cross load of function 2.

During the analysis of the data found synergism, antagonism and neutral relationship between nutrients, however these relationships are complex and should be carefully evaluated. In all analyzes it was possible to observe that a nutrient interacts simultaneously with more than one attribute, as reported by author [41].

The result found shows the importance of evaluating the interaction of nutrients for decision making in crop management. Cu is deficient in soil and one of the inorganic sources of this nutrient is copper sulphate ( $CuSO_4$ ), but it is possible to see in the canonical load of the second function of crop 2 that the soil S content was one of the attributes of the group of independent variables that affected K content in leaf tissue, thus recommending cupric oxide is the best option. This same evaluation can be used as a choice of formulas of silicate oxides ("frits") that present different micronutrient contents.

The amount of shared variance explained by the dependent canonical statistical variable in crop 1 was, on average, 18.45% (Table 7). It is observed that  $Mn^t$  presented the highest percentage of variance explained in the dependent canonical statistical variable (64%). Thus,  $Mn^t$  can be considered the most relevant nutrient in the dependent canonical statistical variable.  $Mn^s$  was also the most relevant attribute in the independent statistical variable, with 67% of variance explained. The mean variance shared by the independent canonical statistical variable was 4.42%.

In crop 2, the mean of the shared variance was 12.91% canonical dependent variable and 14.58% independent in the first function.  $Mn^t$  and  $Ca^s$  were the most relevant in their groups, with 42% and 36% of variance explained, respectively. In the second canonical function we obtained a mean of shared variance explained from 8.82% for the dependent canonical statistical variable and 12.91 for the independent variable. Since  $K^t$  (31%) and  $S^s$  (27%) are the most relevant for the shared variance explained.

Evaluating the redundancy index in crop 1, it is observed that 13.27% of the nutrient variance in the leaf tissue was explained by the soil attributes, and that 46% of the  $Mn^t$  variance can be explained by the soil attributes. This result reinforces the need to control the concentration of Mn in the soil. 3.17% of the variance of the independent canonical statistical variable was explained by the dependent variable.

In the second harvest we have 7.64% and 5.09% of the nutrient variance explained by the soil attributes in the first and second canonical functions, respectively. The dependent variables explained 12.91% and 7.64% of the independent variables. The redundancy index is similar to the  $R^2$  of a multiple regression, but the canonical analysis works with a group of dependent variables, thus the redundancy index.

Table 7. Explained shared variance and redundancy index for the canonical functions in the two harvests.

	1				2				1				2			
	CC <sup>2</sup>	VCE	CCC <sup>2</sup>	IR	CC <sup>2</sup>	VCE	CC <sup>2</sup>	VCE	CC <sup>2</sup>	VCE	CCC <sup>2</sup>	IR	CC <sup>2</sup>	VCE	CC <sup>2</sup>	IR
N <sup>t</sup>	0.00		0.00		0.02		0.01		0.01		0.00		0.00			
P <sup>t</sup>	0.13		0.10		0.09		0.02		0.05		0.01		0.01			
K <sup>t</sup>	0.06		0.04		0.03		0.31		0.02		0.18		0.18			
Ca <sup>t</sup>	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.29		0.01		0.18		0.18			
Mg <sup>t</sup>	0.03	18.45	0.02	13.27	0.14	12.91	0.03	8.82	0.08	7.64	0.02	5.09	0.02			
S <sup>t</sup>	0.26		0.18		0.22		0.00		0.13		0.00		0.00			
B <sup>t</sup>	0.17		0.12		0.00		0.03		0.00		0.01		0.01			
Cu <sup>t</sup>	0.32		0.24		0.36		0.00		0.21		0.00		0.00			
Fe <sup>t</sup>	0.38		0.27		0.09		0.18		0.05		0.10		0.10			
Mn <sup>t</sup>	0.64		0.46		0.42		0.10		0.25		0.06		0.06			
Zn <sup>t</sup>	0.03		0.02		0.04		0.00		0.03		0.00		0.00			
pH	0.00		0.00		0.25		0.04		0.15		0.02		0.02			
Ca <sup>s</sup>	0.00		0.00		0.36		0.03		0.21		0.02		0.02			
Al <sup>s</sup>	0.00		0.00		0.10		0.00		0.06		0.00		0.00			
K <sup>s</sup>	0.17		0.12		0.12		0.14		0.07		0.08		0.08			
S <sup>s</sup>	0.01		0.01		0.00		0.27		0.00		0.16		0.16			
P <sup>s</sup>	0.00	4.42	0.00	3.17	0.15	14.58	0.00	12.91	0.09	12.91	0.00	7.64	0.00			
Prem	0.02		0.01		0.10		0.10		0.06		0.06		0.06			
MO	0.10		0.07		0.09		0.18		0.05		0.11		0.11			
B <sup>s</sup>	0.01		0.01		0.08		0.03		0.05		0.02		0.02			
Zn <sup>s</sup>	0.00		0.00		0.32		0.01		0.19		0.01		0.01			
Cu <sup>s</sup>	0.10		0.07		0.12		0.00		0.07		0.00		0.00			
Fe <sup>s</sup>	0.12		0.09		0.06		0.15		0.03		0.09		0.09			
Mn <sup>s</sup>	0.67		0.49		0.17		0.19		0.10		0.12		0.12			

CC<sup>2</sup> : Square canonical charge VCE:shared variance explained; CCC<sup>2</sup>: Square cross canonical charge;

According to authors [6], no generalized orientation was established on the minimum acceptable redundancy index, and in the evaluation of canonical functions, the researcher must judge its theoretical and practical significance in relation to the research carried out. Authors [8] found redundancy rates of 8.68% for the group of dependent variables using the canonical correlation analysis between wood and charcoal characteristics of Eucalyptus. Authors [28] found values of 50% and 26% in two canonical functions when using the canonical correlation to evaluate charcoal characteristics of *Qualea parviflora* Mart. In this study, the percentage of variance explained did not present high values, but this is expected due to the large number of variables in each group. However, the interaction between nutrients was evidenced with theoretical basis to explain the relationship between nutrients.

## CONCLUSION

There was a direct relationship between the potassium concentration in the leaf tissue and the potassium in the soil in the two harvests. Other soil attributes such as organic matter, iron, manganese and sulfur also influenced this relationship, showing that soil attributes in the independent group interacted together on nutrients in leaf tissue. In crop 1 the Mn<sup>t</sup> can be considered the most relevant nutrient in the dependent canonical statistical variable. Mn<sup>s</sup> was also the most relevant attribute in the independent statistical variable, with 67% of variance explained. In crop 2, in the first canonical function, Mn<sup>t</sup> and Ca<sup>s</sup> were the most relevant in their groups, with 42% and 36% of variance explained,

348 respectively. In the second canonical function the  $K^t$  (31%) and the  $S^s$  (27%) are the most  
349 relevant for the shared variance explained.  
350 The results obtained demonstrate the possibility of using this technique of multivariate  
351 analysis to make inferences about the interaction between nutrients in the leaf tissue and  
352 soil attributes in *Coffea canephora*.  
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Under Peer Review

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