

Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS) to Assess the Nutritional State of Cotton Crop in Brazil

Ademar Pereira Serra^{1*}, Marlene Estevão Marchetti², Simone Cândido Ensinas²,
Henrique Soares de Moraes², Vanessa do Amaral Conrad², Franklyn Clawdy Nunes Guimarães²,
Gislaine Paola de Oliveira Barbosa²

¹Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), Campo Grande-MS, Brazil; ²Soil Science, Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD), Dourados, Brazil.

Email: *ademar.serra@embrapa.br

Received December 6th, 2013; revised January 22nd, 2014; accepted February 25th, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Ademar Pereira Serra *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. In accordance of the Creative Commons Attribution License all Copyrights © 2014 are reserved for SCIRP and the owner of the intellectual property Ademar Pereira Serra *et al.* All Copyright © 2014 are guarded by law and by SCIRP as a guardian.

ABSTRACT

The diagnosis of nutritional state is an important tool to understand the nutritional requirement of plants and the influence of the nutritional balance on the yield. The proposed in this study was to apply the Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS) to assess the nutritional state of cotton crop through the order of nutrient requirement and nutritional balance. Yield data from plots (average acreage 100 ha) and foliar concentrations of macro and micronutrients of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* r. *latifolium*) plants were stored in a database. The criterion to define the reference population consisted of plots with above-average yields + 2/3 standard deviation (over 4785 kg·ha⁻¹ seed cotton yield). The DRIS method was efficient to evaluate the nutrition state of cotton. It was feasible to identify the order of plant requirement and nutritional balance. It was feasible to observe that when minor the Nutritional Balance Index (NBI) it's higher the yield. It means that to reach high yield it is necessary to show low NBI. The Sulphur, Boron and Zinc showed the higher frequency as the most required nutrients by plant. The Magnesium and Manganese were the less required by the cotton plant, this means that both of them were limiting the yield by excess in the tissue.

KEYWORDS

Nutritional Diagnosis; *Gossypium Hirsutum*; Mineral Nutrition and NBI

1. Introduction

In Brazil, the production cost of cotton crop is one of the most expensive among the annual crops. This production cost is around US \$1303 per hectare being 17% of this cost expended in fertilizers and limestone [1].

With this high cost for fertilizers and limestone, it is necessary to have a quite efficient management of these inputs, to avoid the rise of this cost. It is common to observe in farmland that the farmers do not have a good management design in their farms, it results in the rise of the production cost over the estimated.

The over input of fertilizers is an used practice among farmers, to achieve this aim it is necessary to evaluate the

nutritional state of the plant to obtain information about the relation among nutrients available in the soil, nutrients content in the plant and yield. It is known that the plant is considered an extractor of nutrients from the soil. The use of leaf diagnosis can provide important information about the capability of nutrient extraction from soil, with the possibility of the plant answer to fertilizers input in the soil.

To accomplish this idea, it is need to have an efficient tool of diagnosis, however, it is not coming true. The sufficient range is the most used system of nutritional diagnosis in plants, but this system does not offer important results in crops under the field conditions [2-5].

The most disadvantage of the sufficient range method: its diagnosis results do not show the nutritional balance;

*Corresponding author.

it is not feasible to know the order of nutritional requirement; the leaf nutrient contents are not correlated to the yield under field conditions; it is sensitive to the stage of plant maturation, this way the diagnosis must be done at the same stage that the sufficient range was established [2,6].

With the intent to correct the problems observed into the sufficient range, reference [6] developed the Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS).

This diagnosis system consists in dual ratios among all nutrients in diagnosis (N/P, N/K, ..., K/N, K/Ca, etc.). But, to use DRIS is necessary to develop DRIS norms, these norms were developed from data of farmland or experimental units. The most important is that the data must be from high yield population.

For each nutrient under diagnosis, the DRIS method provides one DRIS index, this index can be positive or negative, which represents the effect of each nutrient into the nutritional balance of the plant. The closer the proximity of the DRIS index to zero, closer to the nutritional balance this nutrient will be [6-8]. The origin of these indices is from the comparative analysis with the norms previously established being necessary to relate the nutrients in dual ratios (N/P, P/N, N/K, K/N, etc.) in the sample, and in this way, it is possible to assess the sample through the DRIS system.

It is necessary to interpret the DRIS index for each nutrient, this interpretation depends on the value and the sign of the index. The order of nutrient requirement by plant is the most used method to interpret the DRIS indices. In this method, the DRIS indices are arranged from the most negative to the most positive value. When the DRIS index is close to zero, it means that the nutrient is adequate for the plant [2,6,7,9].

The proposed in this study was to apply the Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS) to assess the nutritional state of cotton crop through the order of nutrient requirement and nutritional balance.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Data Source

This study was performed with data from commercial cotton fields, of the growing season 2004/2005, in southern Mato Grosso, Brazil (approximately 120°41'S, 450°40'W, average altitude 497 m asl). The soil of the study area consisted predominantly of Oxisol [10]. Yield data of the conventionally tilled varieties DeltaOpal, DeltaPenta, DeltaPine Acala 90, CNPA ITA 90, and FiberMax 966 were compiled in a database.

2.2. Data Base

To constitute the database, 108 samples of complete leaves (blade + petiole), of which each consisted of 30

single samples were randomly selected in each commercial plot (average acreage 100 ha). One sample per plant was taken from the fifth leaf on the main stem [11], during flowering of the crop (stages F1 to F4), according to the classification of [12]. The samples were dried in a forced-air oven at 65°C to constant weight, ground and sieved (60 mesh/cm²). The seed cotton yield (kg·ha⁻¹) was evaluated at the end of the cycle, after harvesting the plots with a combine harvester.

In the leaf samples, the total contents of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, B, Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe were determined by the methodology described by [13]. The information stored in the database and used for DRIS were the total leaf contents of macronutrients (g·kg⁻¹) and micronutrients (mg·kg⁻¹) and seed cotton yield (kg·kg⁻¹).

2.3. Development of DRIS Norms

The database was divided into two subpopulations, using the mean + 2/3 standard deviation as criterion to separate the populations into a high-yielding group over 4785 kg·ha⁻¹ (mean + 2/3 standard deviation) and one with seed cotton yield below 4785 kg·ha⁻¹. The high-yielding population was compound by 18 plots and 90 plots were compound the low-yielding population.

The determination of the ratio (A/B or B/A) to establish the norm by the variance ratio method, the F value, was defined as the variance ratio of the low-yielding (non-reference) and high-yielding population (reference), and the order of the ratio with the highest value was chosen among the variance ratios [7,14-16] (Table 1).

2.4. Calculation of DRIS Function

To evaluate the nutritional state by DRIS method, it was chosen 16 samples among the whole data base, the choice of the samples were determined by the order of yield. The DRIS function was established in each sample, according to [6] (Equation (1)-(3)), using an adjustment factor (K) = 1:

For $A/B < a/b$;

$$f\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \left[1 - \frac{a/b}{A/B}\right] \cdot \frac{100 \cdot K}{CV\%} \quad (1)$$

For $A/B = a/b$

$$f\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

For $A/B > a/b$;

$$f\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \left[\frac{A/B}{a/b} - 1\right] \cdot \frac{100 \cdot K}{CV\%} \quad (3)$$

2.5. Calculation of DRIS Índices

The DRIS indices were calculated following the general

Table 1. DRIS norms used to assess the nutritional state of the cotton crop.

Dual ratios [†]	Average	CV (%)	Dual ratios	Average	CV (%)
N/Ca	1.4820	15.85	Mg/S	0.3959	67.21
N/S	3.8966	57.00	Mg/B	0.0639	34.37
N/B	0.6485	31.79	Mg/Zn	0.1540	20.44
N/Zn	1.5559	19.60	Mg/Cu	0.4056	55.17
N/Mn	1.1089	32.29	Mg/Mn	0.1076	27.49
N/Fe	0.4783	27.54	Mg/Fe	0.0482	31.99
P/N	0.0652	9.39	S/B	0.2052	48.04
P/K	0.1433	21.71	S/Zn	0.5069	44.13
P/Ca	0.0966	18.55	Zn/K	1.4564	23.91
P/S	0.2552	60.82	Zn/B	0.4213	30.35
P/B	0.0427	36.70	Cu/N	0.3550	68.68
P/Zn	0.1006	16.46	Cu/P	5.4200	69.95
P/Mn	0.0714	29.33	Cu/K	0.7507	62.01
P/Fe	0.0315	31.89	Cu/Ca	0.5181	65.32
K/N	0.4678	15.21	Cu/S	1.4179	89.78
K/S	1.8248	57.31	Cu/B	0.2531	90.58
K/B	0.3005	33.47	Cu/Zn	0.5766	83.29
K/Mn	0.5252	38.74	Cu/Mn	0.4306	99.27
Ca/K	1.4983	17.00	Cu/Fe	0.1898	90.17
Ca/S	2.5646	49.21	Mn/S	4.9031	131.01
Ca/B	0.4367	28.94	Mn/B	0.6651	54.88
Ca/Zn	1.0629	20.61	Mn/Zn	1.5712	45.08
Ca/Mn	0.7613	32.94	Mn/Fe	0.5214	70.64
Ca/Fe	0.3319	30.00	Fe/K	5.1453	49.24
Mg/N	0.1001	16.58	Fe/S	8.6275	68.16
Mg/P	1.5394	14.89	Fe/B	1.4851	54.46
Mg/K	0.2204	26.42	Fe/Zn	3.6406	49.20
Mg/Ca	0.1478	22.29			

[†]High-yielding population (above 4785 kg·ha⁻¹).

formula proposed by [6], where for nutrient A (Equation (4)):

$$DRIS \text{ index} = \frac{\sum f\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) - \sum f\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)}{n + m} \quad (4)$$

n = number of DRIS functions in the directly way (A/B), m = number of DRIS function in the reverse way (B/A).

2.6. Statistical Analysis

The hypothesis was tested whether the nutrient at which each nutrient appeared as the most required and less required had been randomly attributed. For this purpose, the chi-square test (χ^2) of Pearson was applied at 1% probability, with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom (n = number of analyzed nutrients). If the hypothesis were true, the observed frequencies for all nutrients would be statistically equal to each other [15,16]. The expected frequen-

cies (EF) and observed (OF) were calculated as following (Equation (5)-(7)):

$$EF(\%) = \left[\left(\frac{\text{Total number of plots evaluated}}{\text{Number of nutrients evaluated}} \right) / (\text{Total number of plots evaluated}) \right] \cdot 100 \quad (5)$$

$$OF(\%) = \left(\frac{\text{Total number of plots evaluated}}{\text{Number of nutrients evaluated}} \right) \cdot 100 \quad (6)$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \left[\frac{(OF_i - EF_i)^2}{EF_i} \right] \quad (7)$$

Statistical analysis was performed using the program SPSS for Windows, version 11.0.0 [17]. The other DRIS calculations were performed with Excel® (2010) spreadsheets [18].

3. Results and Discussion

The use of DRIS method to diagnose the nutritional state of cotton crop make possible the identification of the nutrients that limited the yield. With this methodology, it was determined the positive and negative index for each nutrient in diagnosis (Figure 1). According to [6], when the DRIS index is close to zero, it means that this nutrient is in nutritional balance, on the other hand, when the DRIS index for one nutrient is far from zero, it means that this nutrient is out of nutritional balance. DRIS index below zero (negative) indicates nutritional limitation by deficiency and DRIS index above zero (positive) indicates nutritional limitation by excess (Figure 1).

The results showed that the minors yields of the cotton crop were related to the nutritional imbalance. This fact can be observed in Figure 1, where the yield of 3510 kg·ha⁻¹ the DRIS indices range from -3.3 to +6.2. Otherwise, in the higher yield (5310 kg·ha⁻¹) the DRIS index range from -0.641 a +0.998.

According to [19], the adequate range of DRIS indices to define the nutritional balance would be between -10 to +10, when the DRIS index is into this range it means that the nutrient is in nutritional balance. This author used the adjustment factor (K) = 10, and in this work it was used the adjustment factor (K) = 1, this way, based on the methodology of [19], the adequate range for the DRIS index, in this work, would be -1 to +1.

Based on this adequate range of DRIS indices, the minor yield (3510 kg·ha⁻¹) would be in nutritional deficiency of $Zn > P > S > N$, excess to $Mn > Fe > B$ and in nutritional balance for K, Ca, Mg and Cu (Figure 1). However, the plots that showed the higher yield (5310 kg·ha⁻¹) would be in nutrition balance for all nutrients in diagnosis. Reference [2] proved that even all the nutrients being into the adequate range, it is important to identify the order of nutrition limitation and it is possible through the DRIS method.

It was applied the chi-square (χ^2) test to certificate the hypothesis of randomness of the results diagnosed as the most and the less required nutrient by the plant. The test was effective ($p < 0.01$) to prove that the results were not random but the use of DRIS was effective in diagnosing the nutritional status, rejecting the hypothesis that the most and the less required nutrient had been randomly diagnosed by the DRIS method (Table 2).

The observed frequency showed different results than the expected frequency, this way, it was possible to confirm the diagnosis of the DRIS method. Thus, the order of the nutritional requirement of the cotton crop was established (Table 3).

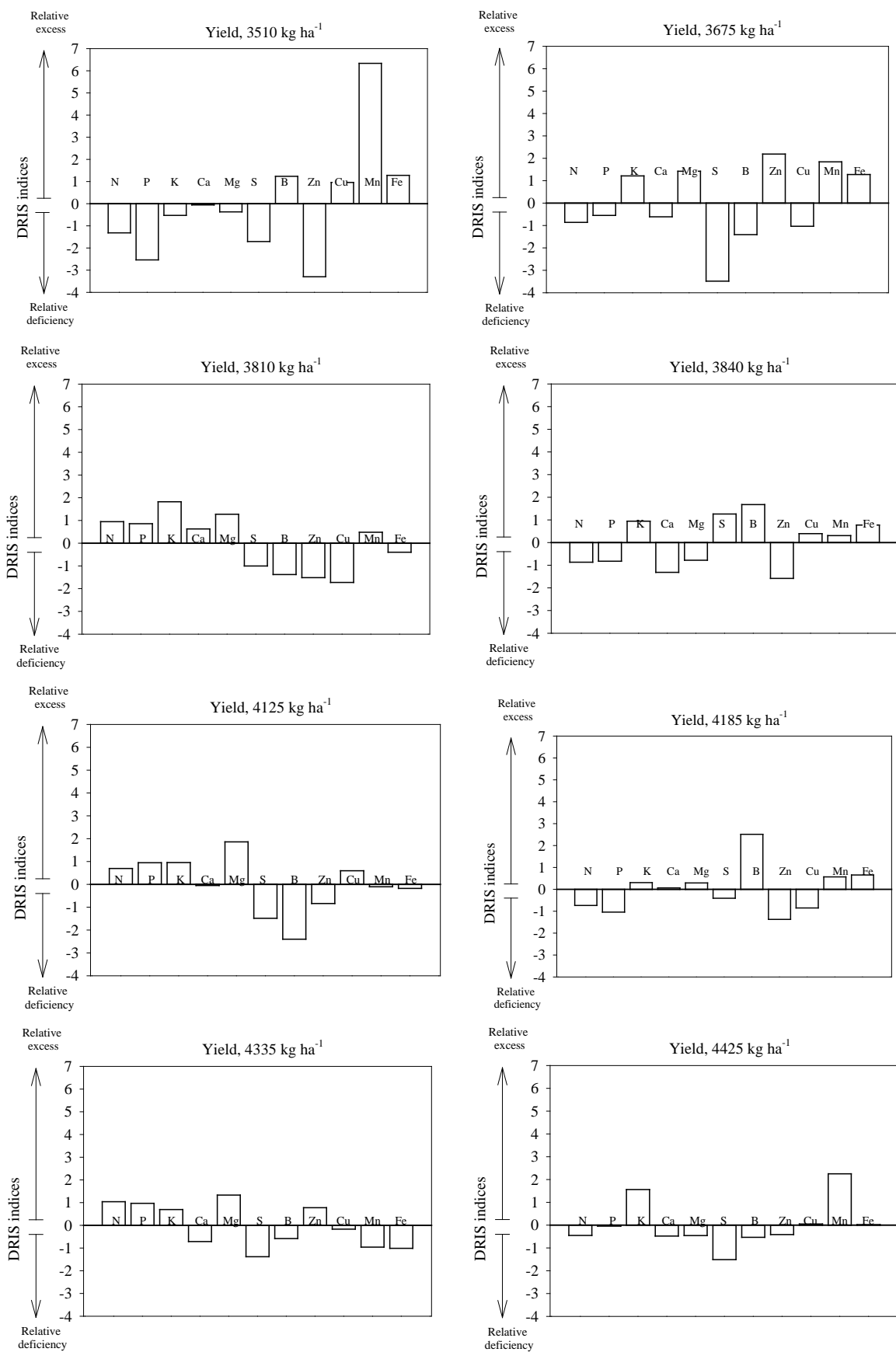
The results showed that the order of the nutritional requirement by plant was different among the plots assessed, the result depends on the yield of the cotton crop. Among the plots assessed, the S was the nutrient that showed the higher frequency (36.36%) as the most nutrient required by plant, followed by B (27.27%) and Zn (27.27%). The Mn showed the highest frequency as the less required nutrient in diagnosis (36.36) (Table 3). The fact of Mn been the less required implies that this micronutrient can cause nutritional limitation because of excess into the tissue of the plant.

The soil of the work is classified as Oxisol, a typical tropical soil. The feature of this soil is the high content of Mn available in soil solution. The excess of Mn can cause toxicity in the plant. According to [20], in tropical soil and subtropical that are acid, the availability of Mn is higher, this situation increase the chance of occurring the toxic of the plants.

The Zn and B have an important hole in mineral nutrition of cotton crop. The expectation of high yield in cotton crop is achieved when these micronutrients are in adequate level in the leaf tissue. It is feasible to observe that in higher yield the requirement for these micronutrients is high. In the two highest yields assessed in this work (4950 e 5310 kg·ha⁻¹), the B was the most required nutrient by cotton crop (Table 3).

The answer of the cotton crop to B is quite expressive, the deficiency of this micronutrient can limit the reach of high yield. According to [21], the deficiency of B in the cotton crop is wide in Brazil, due to the fact of the country being located in tropical conditions where there is low organic matter accumulation in the soil that is the major source of B in the soil.

The decision to correct B and Zn in the soil or not, to reach higher yield must be well thought because, many



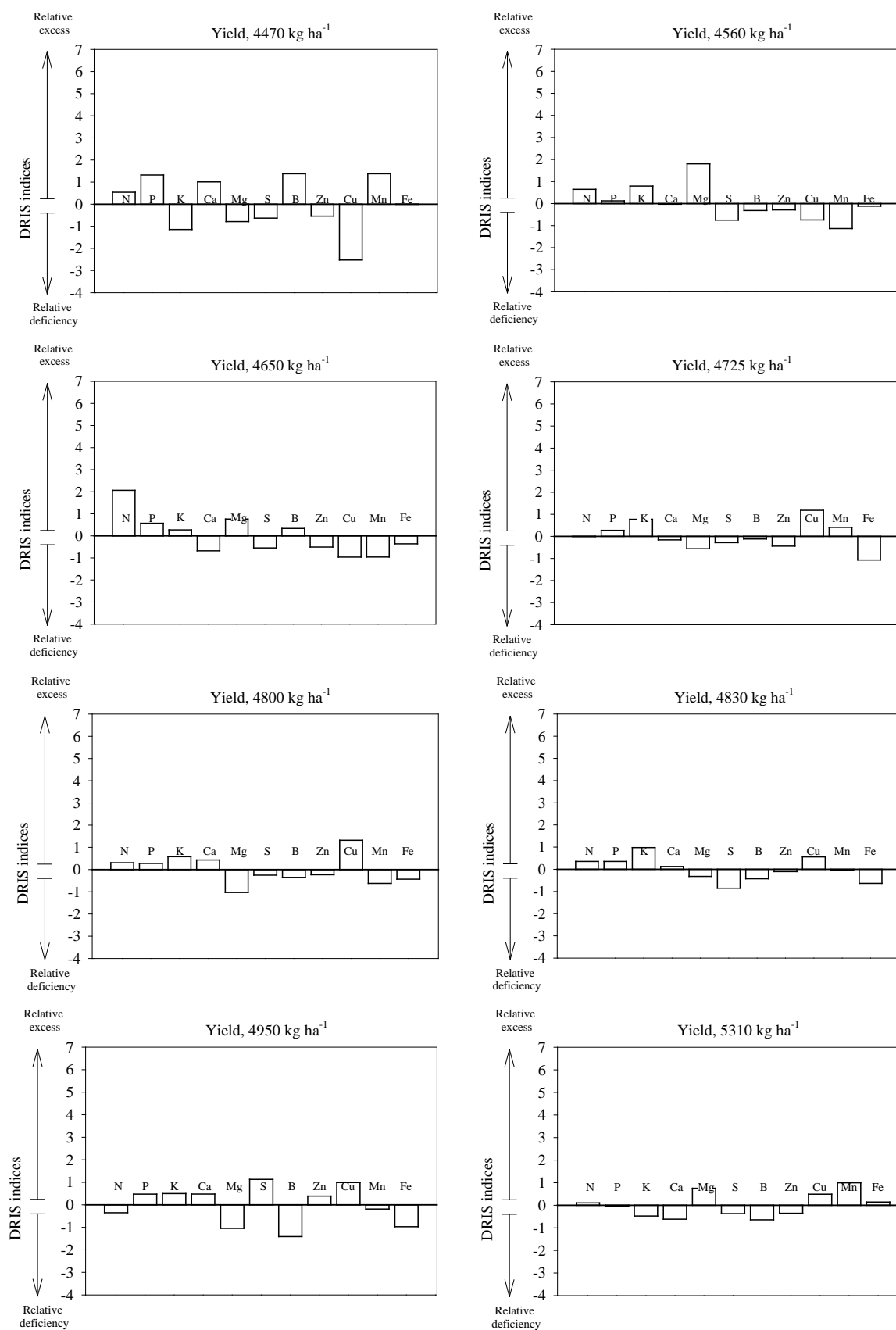


Figure 1. DRIS indices shown in different yields of cotton crop in the south region of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Table 2. Chi-square test and values of observed (*OF*) and expected frequencies (*EF*) (%) for N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, B, Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe as the most required by plant and the less required by the DRIS method.

Nutrients more required by plants				Nutrients less required by plants			
Nutrient	<i>OF</i>	<i>EF</i>	$(OF - EF)^2/EF$	Nutrient	<i>OF</i>	<i>EF</i>	$(OF - EF)^2/EF$
N	0.00	9.09	9.09	N	9.09	9.09	0.00
P	0.00	9.09	9.09	P	0.00	9.09	9.09
K	0.00	9.09	9.09	K	18.18	9.09	9.09
Ca	0.00	9.09	9.09	Ca	0.00	9.09	9.09
Mg	9.09	9.09	0.00	Mg	27.27	9.09	36.37
S	36.36	9.09	81.83	S	9.09	9.09	0.00
B	27.27	9.09	36.37	B	18.18	9.09	9.09
Zn	27.27	9.09	36.37	Zn	9.09	9.09	0.00
Cu	18.18	9.09	9.09	Cu	18.18	9.09	9.09
Mn	18.18	9.09	9.09	Mn	36.36	9.09	81.83
Fe	9.09	9.09	0.00	Fe	0.00	9.09	9.09
$\chi^2 = 209.12^{**}$				$\chi^2 = 172.75^{**}$			

[†]OF and ^{††}EF, Observed frequency and expect frequency, respectively. ^{**}p < 0.01.

Table 3. Order of plant requirement by nutritional diagnosis of DRIS method.

Yield of cotton crop (kg·ha ⁻¹)	Order of plant requirement
3510	Zn > P > S > N > K > Mg > Ca > Cu > B > Fe > Mn
3675	S > B > Cu > N > Ca > P > Fe > K > Mg > Mn > Zn
3810	Cu > Zn > B > S > Fe > Mn > Ca > P > N > Mg > K
3840	Zn > Ca > N > P > Mg > Mn > Cu > Fe > K > S > B
4125	B > S > Zn > Fe > Mn > Ca > Cu > N > P > K > Mg
4185	Zn > Cu > P > N > S > Ca > Mg > K > Mn > Fe > B
4335	S > Fe > Mn > Ca > B > Cu > K > Zn > P > N > Mg
4425	S > B > Ca > N > Mg > B > Zn > P > Fe > K > Mn
4470	Cu > K > Mg > S > Zn > Fe > N > Ca > P > B > Mn
4560	Mn > Cu > S > B > Zn > Fe > Ca > P > N > K > Mg
4650	Mn > Cu > Ca > S > Zn > Fe > K > B > P > Mg > N
4725	Fe > Mg > Zn > S > Ca > B > N > P > Mn > K > Cu
4800	Mg > Mn > Fe > B > S > Zn > P > N > Ca > K > Cu
4830	S > Fe > B > Mg > Zn > Mn > Ca > P > N > Cu > K
4950	B > Mg > Fe > N > Mn > Zn > Ca > P > K > Cu > S
5310	B > Ca > K > S > Zn > P > N > Fe > Cu > Mg > Mn

factors can influence in the availability of these nutrients in the soil. The nutritional diagnose identifies the nutri-

tional limitation, however, it is necessary to study the other factors that maybe influence in the vegetable production.

In this work, it was use the relationship between nutritional balance index (NBI) and yield to verify the efficiency of diagnosis in the plots selected to be assessed. The NBI and yield is one possibility to evaluate the efficiency of the DRIS method. According to [6], lower the NBI more nutritional balance is the plant. This procced were used previously form crops as *Hevea brasilienses* [6], grass [22]. Coffee [23], rice [24], etc.

The relation between NBI and yield resulted in linear equation, being possible to observe that lower the NBI, higher the yield. The relationship indicated that crops nutritionally balanced results in higher yield. The NBI is the sum of the all DRIS indices in module, this sum resulted in lower values for cotton crop with high yield (**Figure 2**).

In the **Figure 2**, it is feasible to observe that the lower yield was reach with higher values of NBI and higher yields were reach with lower NBI. It is conclude that high yield is reach just when the cotton crop is nutritionally balanced.

4. Conclusions

The DRIS method was efficient to evaluate the nutrition state of cotton. It was feasible to identify the order of plant requirement and nutritional balance. It was feasible to observe that the smaller the NBI greater the yield. It means that to reach high yield it is necessary to show

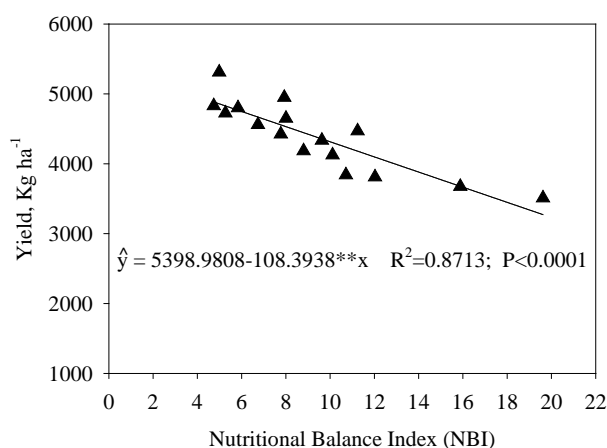


Figure 2. Relationship between nutritional balance indice (NBI) and yield.

low NBI.

The nutritional diagnosis by DRIS method was not randomized. The method was able to identify the nutritional limitation for cotton crop.

The Sulphur, Boron and Zinc showed the higher frequency as the most required nutrients by plant. The Magnesium and Manganese were the less required by the cotton plant, this means that both of them were possibly limiting the yield by excess in the tissue.

Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to the Brazilian Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education- CAPES for the doctoral fellowship of the first author at Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD).

REFERENCES

- [1] IMEA, "Instituto Mato-Grossense de Economia Agropecuária," 2013.
<http://www.imea.com.br/>
- [2] J. O. Baldock and E. E. Schulte, "Plant Analysis with Standardized Scores Combines DRIS and Sufficiency Range Approaches for Corn," *Agronomy Journal*, Vol. 88, No. 3, 1996, pp. 448-456.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2134/agronj1996.00021962008800030015x>
- [3] P. G. S. Wadt, R. F. Novais, V. H. Alvarez, V. S. Fonseca and N. F. Barros, "Valores de Referência para Macronutrientes em Eucalipto Obtidos pelos Métodos DRIS e Chance Matemática," *Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo*, Vol. 22, 1998, pp. 685-692.
- [4] A. P. Serra, M. E. Marchetti, A. C. T. Vitorino, J. O. Novellino and M. A. Camacho, "Desenvolvimento de Normas DRIS e CND e Avaliação do Estado Nutricional da Cultura do Algodoeiro," *Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo*, Vol. 34, No. 1, 2010, pp. 97-104.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832010000100010>
- [5] A. P. Serra, M. E. Marchetti, A. C. T. Vitorino, J. O. Novellino and M. A. Camacho, "Determinação de Faixas Normais de Nutrientes no Algodoeiro pelos Métodos CHM, CND e DRIS," *Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo*, Vol. 34, No. 1, 2010, pp. 105-113.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832010000100011>
- [6] E. R. Beaufils, "Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS), a General Scheme of Experimentation and Calibration Based on Principles Developed from Research in Plant Nutrition," Pietermaritzburg, University of Natal, 1973.
- [7] C. A. Jones, "Proposed Modifications of the Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS) for Interpreting Plant Analysis," *Communication of Soil Science and Plant Analysis*, Vol. 12, No. 8, 1981, pp. 785-794.
- [8] R. B. A. Beverly, "Practical Guide to the Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS)," Athens, 1991.
- [9] M. O. Elwali and G. J. Gascho, "Soil Testing, Foliar Analysis, and DRIS as Guide for Sugarcane Fertilization," *Agronomy Journal*, Vol. 76, No. 3, 1984, pp. 466-470.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2134/agronj1984.00021962007600030024x>
- [10] EMBRAPA, "Sistema Brasileiro de Classificação de Solos," Brasília, 2006.
- [11] E. Malavolta, "Manual de Nutrição Mineral de Plantas," São Paulo, 2006.
- [12] C. J. Marur and O. Ruano, "A Reference System for Determination of Developmental Stages of Upland Cotton," *Revista de Oleaginosa e Fibrosa*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2001, pp. 313-317.
- [13] E. Malavolta, G. C. Vitti and S. A. oliveira, "Princípios, Métodos e Técnicas de Avaliação do Estado Nutricional," In: E. Malavolta, G. C. Vitti and S. A. Oliveira, Eds., *Avaliação do Estado Nutricional de Plantas: Princípios e Aplicações*, Potafos, Piracicaba, 1997, pp. 115-230.
- [14] J. L. Walworth and M. E. Sumner, "The Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System (DRIS)," *Advance in Soil Science*, Vol. 6, 1987, pp. 149-188.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4612-4682-4_4
- [15] E. O. M. Urano, C. H. Kurihara, S. Maeda, A. C. T. Vitorino, M. C. Gonçalves and M. E. Marchetti, "Avaliação do Estado Nutricional da Soja," *Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira*, Vol. 41, No. 9, 2006, pp. 1421-1428.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-204X2006000900011>
- [16] A. P. Serra, M. E. Marchetti, E. P. Rojas and A. C. T. Vitorino, "Beaufils Ranges to Assess the Cotton Nutrient Status in the Southern Region of Mato Grosso," *Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo*, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2012, pp. 171-182.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832012000100018>
- [17] SPSS, "Statistical Package for Social Sciences for Windows®," Version 11.0 SPSS Inc., Chicago, 2001.
- [18] Microsoft Corporation, "Excel Software," Microsoft Corp., Redmond, 2010.
- [19] A. D. D. Mourão-Filho, "DRIS and Sufficiency Range Approaches in Nutritional Diagnosis of 'Valencia' Sweet

- Orange on Three Rootstocks,” *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, Vol. 28, No. 4, 2005, pp. 691-705.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/PLN-200052645>
- [20] C. A. Rosolem and L. Ferelli, “Resposta Diferencial de Cultivares de Algodão ao Manganês em Solução Nutritiva,” *Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Solo*, Vol. 24, No. 2, 2000, pp. 355-361.
- [21] C. A. Rosolem and T. Bísaro, “Adsorção e Lixiviação de Boro em Latossolo Vermelho-Amarelo,” *Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira*, Vol. 42, No. 10, 2007, pp. 1473-1478.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-204X2007001000015>
- [22] C. P. Silveira, G. R. Nachtigall and F. A. Monteiro, “Norms for the Diagnosis and Recommendation Integrated System for Signal Grass,” *Scientia Agricola*, Vol. 62, No. 6, 2005, pp. 513-519.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-90162005000600001>
- [23] P. G. S. Wadt, R. F. Novais, V. H. A. Venegas and S. M. Bragança, “Alternativas de Aplicação do ‘DRIS’ à Cultura de Caféconilon (*Coffea canephora* Pierre),” *Scientia Agricola*, Vol. 56, 1999, pp. 76-88.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-90161999000100013>
- [24] R. H. P. Guindani, L. Anghinoni and G. R. Nachtigall, “DRIS na Avaliação do Estado Nutricional do Arroz Irrigado por Inundação,” *Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo*, Vol. 33, No. 1, 2009, pp. 109-118.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832009000100012>