Tabel 2. Location, soil type and climatology at research site

Altitude[a]	585 m d.p.l.
Soil inclination[a]	8-12°
Soil type[b]	Cambisol
Air temperature[c]	24,4° C
Air temperature around tree[a]	23,4° C
Relative humidity[c]	79,0-84,0 %
Rainfall per year[c]	2844 mm

Description:
[a] Data G. Moser: temperature measured by sensors Hobo per plot with a height of 1 m from the ground. Rainfall data measured from March 2007 until February 2008. (Personal communication).
[b] Data of soil types (FAO classification) from D. Leitner & M. Bealtzik (2008, personal communication).
[c] Data climates agroforestry Marena period February 2007 to May 2008 by M. Köhler, 2008 (personal communication).

The number of leaves per branch

Statistical analysis showed EFT treatment did not affect the number of leaves per branch. The number of leaves per branch is influenced by time ($p = 0.0001$) (Fig. 3).
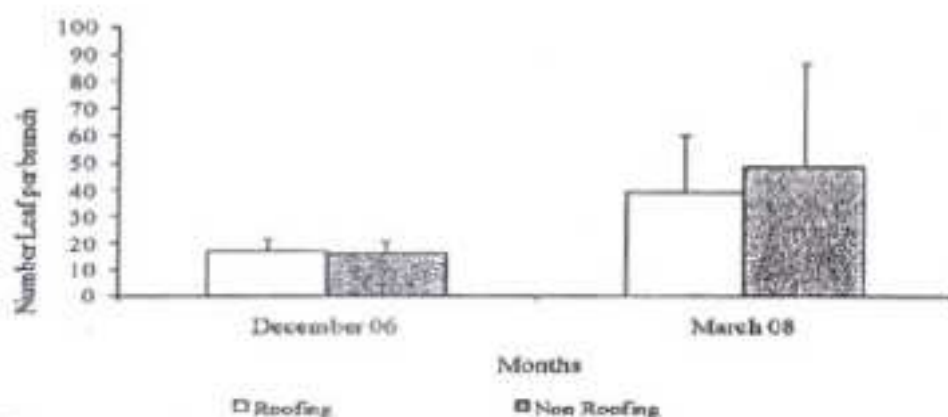

Figure 3. The Number of leaves per branch

Analysis of LMA

Statistical analysis showed that drought stress ($p = 0.2380$) and time ($p = 0.9955$) no effect on LMA (Table 3). LMA value of cocoa leaves showed the same relative value at the time before (January 2007) and during the study (August 2007 and March 2008), both in roofing and control plots. Although the plot roofing soil water content is reduced, but not affect leaf area and dry weight of cocoa so that the LMA is relatively similar to the control plot. LMA value of cocoa leaves along the study did not show significant changes.