



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2014_BMRJ_14379
Title of the Manuscript:	Phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of phosphate solubilizing rhizobacteria isolated from faba bean rhizosphere in Meknes region, Morocco
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	- Title: does not agree with content of article - Grammar: Generally very poor - Typographical errors: Abundant, just a few highlighted in yellow on page 1 - Introduction: - Objectives of study not clear because bacterial inocula already in use. Perhaps, lines 130 – 139 in the Results/Discussion may be expanded to find justification for this study - Materials and Methods - Differences between sites, line 50 should be explained - Conc. of tricalcium...in medium should be stated - Were there different types of colonies in cultures made from the nodules? Explain in lines 66 and 67 - What was microbial count of inoculums in line 72 - In line 84, explain why supernatant was autoclaved - In line 97, explain how growth was measured	- We propose to replace last title by "Isolation and characterization of phosphate solubilizing rhizobacteria isolated from faba bean (<i>Vicia faba</i> L.) rhizosphere in Meknes region, Morocco." - and 3. were resolved - Introduction: - The aim of our study is to select some bacteria strains with high efficiency in phosphate solubilization to increase the available phosphorus in the soil for faba bean through subsequent inoculation. - Materials and Methods - We are not looking of differences between sites because our objective is to do many soil samples to cover faba bean cultures areas in the region of Meknes - According to Nautiyal (1999) the concentration of tricalcium phosphate in the NBRIP medium is 5 g / L . <i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i> (FN10) and <i>Rhizobium pusense</i> (FN30) (5×10^8 CFU ml⁻¹) - The supernatant was autoclaved for getting rid of the remaining bacterial strains reason for measuring the concentration of P - Via appreciation to the naked eye of the bacterial density in plates incubated for 24



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	vii. Line 123, something missing? 6. Results and Discussion i. Lines 130 – 139 should move to Introduction ii. In lines 140 – 142, give details of isolation of PSB from the different sites and Regions, soil and nodule samples studied iii. Table 1: Title is inadequate, and table should reveal source of each isolate iv. Line 178; What is Final Culture? v. Line 213; Title (Phenotypic) not suitable for table. Inhibition activity should be measured as diameter of zone of inhibition vi. Line 219; Explain various soils 7. Discussion Results were not discussed at all. Claims of similarity of results to previous findings is not adequate for discussion 8. Conclusion Not reflective of findings	vii. “The sequences obtained were compared with sequences in the GenBank database from the National Centre for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) using blastn program (http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) to obtain most similar accessions and their similarities” this sentence is complete 6. Results and Discussion i. Lines 130-139 have been moved ii. is already explained in the materials and methods section iii. NF : from the nodule and FR : from rhizosphere soil iv. After seven days of incubation iv. tolerance is a character that is to say phenotype vi. various site for samples 7. Discussion There are many works similar to our current study but none of them was carried out in the region of Meknes in Morocco; so we consider it's necessary to confront our results with other ones 8. Conclusion The ultimate aim is the selection of the more efficient bacterial strains that are able to reduce the use of Phosphorus fertilizer via bio fertilisation of agricultural systems; but previously, they must be tested <i>in vivo</i>
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		