



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJEA_23532
Title of the Manuscript:	GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF MUNGBEAN AS INFLUENCED BY PHOSPHORUS AND BORON APPLICATION
Type of the Article	Original Research Articles

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.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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	The manuscript has scientific quality to publish, only need a minor revision Title: Is ok Abstract: Is ok Introduction: Add importance of this crop in Bangladesh (acreage, annual production and value of the production) Add the importance of phosphorus and Boron on mungbeans production (growth and yield). Materials and methods: Add longitude, latitude and altitude of the location The experiment was done under irrigation or rainfall? (add amount of water) Add amount of NPKS applied in each treatment Results and discussion: Are ok Conclusion and references Are ok	In introduction: Mungbean is the third most important pulse crop in Bangladesh in both area and production. During 2011-2012 total production was 26000 metric tons in 91000 acres of land. Crops differ in their sensitivity to boron (B) deficiency. The adsorption of boron (B) varies with the type of clay in determining the amount of adsorption. Visible symptoms of B deficiency (0.3 µm) initiated on young leaves as internal chlorosis later leading to necrosis. The soils of Bangladesh are not rich in all essential nutrient elements and organic matter content. The farmers generally grow mungbean almost without fertilizer. So, there is an ample scope of increasing the yield of mungbean per unit area by using balanced fertilization including phosphorus and boron. In Materials and methods: The experimental site is located at 24.75°N latitude and 90.50°E longitude at a height of 18 m above the mean sea level. Urea, muriate of potash and gypsum were used as a source of nitrogen, potassium and sulphur at the rate of 40, 40 and 30 kg ha⁻¹, respectively at the time of final land preparation. Each plot was irrigated as and when necessary during the period of the experiment. There was heavy rainfall several times during the experimental period. The excess water from the plot was removed.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		