



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJEA_24071
Title of the Manuscript:	Genetic variability for water logging and salinity tolerance in pigeonpea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.) under in vitro and in vivo conditions
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
Can you tell us the literature or the authors that affirm the following “threshold level of salinity for irrigation water is 2 dS/m, equal approximately to 20 mM NaCl According to your answer of c) The water level was maintained at top surface level of pots as in the case of water-logging because generally the water logging and salinity occurred together in saline affected areas. This is not always true. It is only in the areas where oceanic flooding can occur. Line 273, delete “the” from both the years	In irrigated agriculture, salinity in irrigation waters is commonly expressed in terms of EC (dS m⁻¹). EC values range from 0.6 for fresh water to 1.5–3.0 for brackish water to about 45 dS m⁻¹ in sea water (Maas 1990; Hillel 2000). Note: The below give text and references added in the manuscript. In India, saline water are defined as water having EC > 2 dS m⁻¹ (Minhas 1996; Choudhary et al. 2011). Referenecs: Minhas PS (1996) Saline water management in India. Agric Water Manage 30:1–24 Choudhary OP, Grattan SR and Minhas PS (2011) Sustainable crop production using saline and sodic irrigation waters. In: <i>Alternate Farming Systems, Biotechnology, Drought Stress and Ecological Fertilisation</i> (E. Lichtfouse Ed). Sustainable Agriculture Reviews 6. Springer Dordrecht, New York, 293-318.