

Reviewer's Comment:

Some suggestion such as suggestion no 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 are not answered sufficiently... they need to discussed those fundamental suggestion which I have asked...

Besides authors are mentioning so many studies with specific AM species with same climatic conditions.... with different fruits...but why only in this manuscript it is combine....Since already studies have been conducted with single species already (which are mentioned by authors) than the rationale behind using mixed inoculum is not justified.... also type of Am colonization observed need to mentioned (i.e.. vesicular, arbuscular and hyphal with percentage). There is no point in using mixed Am fungal inoculum or combination of two AM species without using single species..... These crude results...which can't be useful in interpreting the result for Scientific community.

Author's feedback:

Your suggestions have been taken into account and the MS has been improved. Thank you.

In this experiment, we chose to use a mixture of two AMF species instead to test them separately because it has been shown in several studies that the mixtures of AMF are generally more efficient (information added in the MS). The observed effects are not related to a single species, but rather to the used mixture of AMF. It is true that it was interesting to add a second and third treatment with a single species, but for the present study, the objective was to know how mycorrhizae help plants to tolerate drought stress using AMF species that amply colonize root prunus and also they were mixed to get a higher effect. This work has allowed us to verify the positive effect of mycorrhization on resistance to water stress. Further work is underway to show the individual effect of different strains and to test the effect of other combinations. The mycorrhizal colonization was estimated after staining under an optical microscope from number of root segments showing arbuscules, vesicles and hyphae on total colored root segments. We are not interested to check the percentage of each of these AMF structures, but rather to check the percentage of the colonized roots. In fact, our objective for this measurement was to verify that the inoculated plants were effectively colonized and at what level.