

- Line 14: the pea family *Fabaceae* **which** is an important pulse crop among the pulses for its high nutritional value.
- Line 16: In Bangladesh average pulse intake by the Bangladeshi people is 14.68 g/person/day [1] **but** a minimum intake of pulse by a human is recommended of 80.0 g per day [2].
- Line 22: Mungbean is highly susceptible to waterlogging conditions and cause full damaged of matured pods for high rainfall.
- Line 26: Under limited nutrient sources with above factors played antagonistic behavior by receiving fertilizers and soil nutrients instead of no more fixation of nitrogen from atmosphere. **This sentence is not clear. What that means?**
- Line 34: mungbean, cultivation liming may be adopted **(put comma after mungbean)**
- Line 35: In Bangladesh, the total production of winter mungbean was 1.16 lakh M tons. **I don't know this unit (lakh). Please, use an international unit**
- Line 39: **As** The crop has not commercially **been** cultivated in acid soil of Sylhet region and there are **no published studies** on mungbean plant. **Therefore** The research was undertaken to ~~see~~ evaluate the effect of cowdung, NPK and *Rhizobium* inocula on nodules number, **seed** yield contributing attributes and yield of summer mungbean in acid soil.
- Line 52: nutrients N, P and K were applied **@ approximately at** 14, 14 and 17.5 kg ha⁻¹
- Line 74: The total number of nodules plant⁻¹ varied significantly for different treatments (Table 1). The number of nodules plant⁻¹ increased with combined or alone application of cowdung and *Rhizobium*. **This seems to be not true for CD+RI for 30, 45 and 60 DAS. On the other hand, the horizontal comparison of data in Table 1 is necessary before doing such conclusion.**
- Line 105: When we look at the development of the results and discussion (line 105 to line 114), table 3 must be put before table 2. On they other hand, there is no comment in the test on table 2. Please, add some comments
- Line 108 to 111: Cowdung supplied different macro and micronutrients to plant in exchangeable form through microbial activities, reduced nutrient lose, **and** improved soil conditions **and** helped to produce the highest pods in acid soil than other treatments.

Table 2. Effect of cowdung, NPK and *Rhizobium* inocula on the number (no.) of effective nodules plant⁻¹ at 30, 45, 60 and 90 DAS

Treatment	Days after sowing							
	30		45		60		90	
	No	% of total	No	% of total	No	% of total	No	% of total
Control								
CD								
CD+RI								
NPK								
NPK+RI								
½(NP)+RI								
RI								
Level of significance								
CV(%)								

- Line 125: Application of cowdung decreased pod sterility than other treatments (Table 4). **I think that is the contrary (see Table 4)**
- Line 133: The improved reproductive growth helped producing more seeds pod⁻¹ because mineralized cowdung released essential nutrients for seed development. **This conclusion is not true due to the results. Authors had find that there is no significant difference between treatment for number of seed per pod, so they cannot conclude that cowdung had contribute to produce more seed per pod.**
- Line 139 to 142: **Idem as line 133. There is no difference so the conclusion is not true.**

- Table 4. There are no data on sterile pod per plant, number of seeds per pod and 1000 seeds weight for 45 and 60 DAS. Why this???