



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Environment & Ecology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJEE_35287
Title of the Manuscript:	Temporal and spatial distribution of sulfate reducing bacteria in shrimp culture pond sediment
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	a. When the distribution of SRB was studied simultaneously the influence on culture could also have been taken in to account by studying its impact on 1. Growth rate 2. Food conversion ratio 3. Protein conversion ratio b. What could have been the other causes of turbidity? c. If we are talking about the waste being a source then at what % body weight were the shrimps being fed. If an apt amount is calculated it reduces the waste d. Was the amount of faeces too high that it influenced the water quality? e. Then the digestibility of the ingredients fed should have been looked into. For it is inversely related to the generation of waste.	Yes it important to study the impact on growth rate, FCR, protein conversion ratio. In this study, the objective was focussed only on distribution of SRB. We would like to include these impacts pointed out here in our upcoming objectives The other causes of turbidity might be because the ponds selected were of clay textured in nature Feeding was given as per the check observation. We have not quantified the amount of faecal material in this study. Generally, faecal material is the labile carbon source i.e. it can be easily degraded since it comes as pre-digested matter with gut bacteria. SRB generally grows faster in sediments where the labile is present. We have conducted a laboratory scale microcosm experiment with feed and faecal material as organic matter (OM) source in which higher sulfate reduction was observed in faecal material as OM source. The results were not included in this study.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	Otherwise the determination of SRB is satisfactory	