Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJSSPN_38426
Title of the Manuscript:	Characterization and Classification of Soils along Toposequence of Gobeya Sub-Watershed
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**Lac k of Nov e lt y** ', 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:

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PART 1: **Editor's Comment:**

	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)*
	(1) The topic of MS is useful for further agriculture development (2) The MS need to rewrite and rearrange (3) The study should be based SMU (4) The soil profile may use to describe the soil properties of SMU (5) The extent of SMU can be calculated (total area 504.8 ha is known), you may use planimeter to calculated manually or compute using the sofware	
Compulsory REVISION comments	**ABSTRACT** **Need to be refined systematically, concisely, and sharply:** **Please used the following suggestions** A reconnaissance soil survey was conducted to characterize soil properties and classified the soil according based on toposequence from … to …… at Gobeya sub-watershed of Tehuleder District, South Wello Zone of Amhara Region of Ethiopia. The topographic map (1:50,000) was used to define the preliminary boundary of the Sub-watershed and soil mapping unit (SMU), and as well as to select temporary profile or sampling sites before the actual field survey. The soil survey and classification was done according to FAO guideline. Free soil survey (traverse survey) method was applied to select profile excavation points as a major survey method along landform to detect variability of soils in the Sub-watershed. The studied area were divide into SMU-1 (… ha), SMU-2 (…. ha), SMU-3 (… ha) and SMU-4 (ha). The observation was made along the toposequence and 99 auger samples were taken from different sites up to 30 cm depth and analyzed in the field in order to observe the extent of variation of soil attributes. Four soil profile pits (2.0 m width, 2.0 m length and 2.0 m depth) were excavated at summit, shoulder, footslope, and toeslope positions and to represent the SMU. A total of 12 disturbed soil samples from each genetic horizon and 7 undisturbed soil samples from the upper two horizons were collected from all profiles. Based on the results, the soils were classified as Vertic Cambisols (Humic, Hypereutric, Endoskeletic) about …….ha (…..%), Haplic Regosols (Hypereutric) about …….ha (…..%), Mollic Leptosols (Humic, Epieutric) about … ha (…%) and Haplic Cambisols (Humic, Hypereutric) about …. ha (…%). The major chemical fertility problems in all soils of the study area were low level of available P, total N and exchangeable K **INTRODUCTION** **Rewrite and use only highly correlated with the topic (see edited in MS)** **MATRIALS AND METHOD** **Need to be rearranged and rewritten systematically :** **(See edited MS)** **RESULTS AND** **DISCUSSION** **Need to be rewritten and rearranged** **Use the SMU as the Frame of Results and discussion (See edited MS)** **CONCLUSSION** **Rewrite and refine (See edited MS)**	
Minor REVISION comments		

Optional/General comments		

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