



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>British Journal of Applied Science & Technology</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJAST_32538
Title of the Manuscript:	Carbon Sequestration and Soil Carbon Stock under Maize/Legume Cropping System in Alfisols of a Savanna Zone, Nigeria
Type of the 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.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The reviewed manuscript was about the influence of maize/legumes cropping practices on soil carbon sequestration. Therefore, the topic is relevant for the field of journal. This paper was easy to read and descriptive. However, after reading the paper I felt that the explanation differences in soil organic carbon among the treatments could have been more directly stated and provided in more detail. No discussion on the mechanisms of soil organic matter (SOM), and I believe the paper would be benefit from expanding the discussion of these mechanisms. I am therefore recommending that moderate revision is required on these points before this paper is acceptable for publication.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It is well established that the soil organic carbon content is controlled by (1) organic matter input (quality and quantity), and (2) soil surface properties such as clay contents, the presence of aluminium- and iron-oxides. There is an implicit assumption here that (a) chemical structure of organic carbon originated from vegetation in all experimental plots is different, (b) Experimental plot for all all treatments have relatively similar clay contents and contained relatively same amounts of iron-aluminium oxides and exchangeable Ca and Mg. Therefore, it would be useful (in fact necessary) to provide data of the quality of SOM and soil surface properties of all experimental plots.	

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