



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_38787
Title of the Manuscript:	Assessment of Spatial variability of soil properties in Gopalapur microwatershed, Gundlupet Taluk, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka, India
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. 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 (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	The manuscript (Ms. CJUST_38787) entitled “ Assessment of Spatial variability of soil properties in Gopalapur microwatershed, Gundlupet Taluk, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka, India ” is concerned with how soil properties at the top level are distributed within a microwatershed for agriculture.	How top soil properties at the top level are distributed at micro water shed level? The top soil characterization is receiving utmost attention at microwatershed level because of new changes in organic carbon, physical and chemical characteristics that are easily described to combine with world reference base for soil resources with strategies of sustainable land management in tropical regions. The spatial variability analysis provides an insight into spatial dependence of soil properties in arable lands of ustic soil moisture regime with alfisols and associated soils developed over granite-gneissic rocks. Here in Karnataka, topography and physiography of granitic terrain tend to determine to a large extent the depth and stability of the topsoils. In upper slope positions, steep topography often entails thin topsoils directly overlying hard rock. However, not only the steepness of slope that determines the thickness of topsoils on erosion-prone physiographic positions and in positions where accumulation of soluble constituents such as CaCO_3 close to the surface. Soil creep on steep slopes is a common phenomenon that determines thickness of topsoils in relation to hard coherent layers, either from geological or pedological origin. In addition to above said factors, the land use activity and climate induced erosional features in the region, the spatial variability of soil properties are helpful to define the modifiers of top soils at microwatershed level in the region.
Minor REVISION comments	There are relatively many pages of the manuscripts (23 pages). The article should be abbreviated to an appropriate size.	
Optional/General comments	The manuscript is very well written and has provided important insights into assessment of soil properties distribution. In conclusion, the comprehensive nature of the paper submitted merits its publication in the indicated journal .	