

Editor's comments:

Please find below my comments:

1. Proof read for grammar
2. Why are there 2 equations/calculations for the determination of the same parameter such as ash content, % fat on a dry basis, among others? Stick to only one way of calculation only to avoid confusion
3. Are the methods used for the different determinations based on standard published methods? If yes, no need to go into lengthy descriptions of each methods; just mention that the method is based on a standard method. This will enhance readability of the paper.
4. For the discussion on proximate analysis, section 3.2, since a range of values is given for each measured parameter (table 1), it cannot be stated conclusively that a variety has for instance a higher moisture content than another variety. The ranges displayed for example:
 - a. % moisture for AW= 71.48- 80.08
 - b. % moisture for AO= 72.73-74.03

It is thus difficult to say where the absolute values lie. Results for all parameters investigated in this study should instead discuss the range of values obtained in a succinct way and point out their pertinence in mitigating malnutrition in poverty stricken areas of Ghana.

5. It could be considered to merge results and discussions to avoid repetition of data presentation in the text
6. Since a graphic is much more visual than a table, the authors are requested to convert tables under results section into histograms with SE bars.

Author's feedback:

1. Proof read for grammar.

Response:

Thanks Sir. Please I have done so.

2. Why are there 2 equations/calculations for the determination of the same parameter such as ash content, % fat on a dry basis, among others?

Response:

Thanks Sir. Please I would have corrected that but as I have reverted to only stating the official published method used, this may no longer happen.

3. Are the methods used for the different determinations based on standard published methods?

Response:

Thanks Sir. Yes please. In the first draft, I only stated the method used and provided the references below:

18. Association of official analytical chemist (AOAC). Official method of analysis, 16th edition, Washington DC; 2005.

19. Association of official analytical chemist (AOAC). Official method of analysis, 16th edition, Washington DC; 2008.

However, an earlier reviewer requested for a detailed description of the methodology. I prefer to only state the standard method used. Therefore, I have reverted to that.

4. For the discussion on proximate analysis, section 3.2, since a range of values is given for each measured parameter (table 1), it cannot be stated conclusively that.....

Response:

Thanks Sir. Please the measured value for each parameter is discrete and not ranged. For example, the moisture content of AW is 75.78% with a standard deviation (SD) of 4.30, that of TP is 74.42% with a SD of 0.43, while their respective protein contents are 3.82% with a SD of 0.03 and 0.68% with a SD of 0.04. The range is between the different varieties but not within one variety. Therefore, such conclusive statements can be made.

5. It could be considered to merge results and discussions to avoid repetition of data presentation in the text.

Response:

Thanks Sir. Please I agree with you that merging the results with discussion will eliminate repetition of results under discussion. However, I am unable to start all over and do that due to time pressure. Therefore, I plead with you to publish this manuscript as I plan to merge them in future manuscripts.

6. Since a graphic is much more visual than a table, the authors are requested to convert tables under results section into histograms with SE bars.

Response:

Thanks Sir. Please I agree with you on this point too. However, I had a discussion with the other authors as to whether to use graphs or tables. Majority of us said we should use tables for the proximate analysis and the determination of minerals in order to show the standard deviations as we use graphs for the carotenoids. Hence, we will prefer the current presentation of a mixture of two tables and two graphs.