



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_43813
Title of the Manuscript:	Gliricidia leaf meal in Broiler Chickens Diet: Effects on Performance, Carcass, and Haemato-biochemical Parameters
Type of the Article	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>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

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	<p>Abstract: The whole manuscript is about broiler chickens but in the conclusions you write about rabbits, why?</p> <p>In the whole manuscript, you write about “arbor acre”, it should be “arbor acres”</p> <p>The adopted methodology and statistical analysis of the results are correct in my opinion, however, in the experiment the starter and finisher were used, why the grower was omitted?</p> <p>the rabbits were not only written in the summary, but also in the conclusions at the end of the manuscript.</p>	<p>The work is on broiler chickens, however, the use of rabbits in the abstract and conclusion is an oversight and mistake and has been corrected in the reviewed manuscript and highlighted yellow.</p> <p>The arbour acre has been corrected as arbour acres in the manuscript and highlighted yellow.</p> <p>In broiler feeding management, two types of broiler feed/diets are usually recommended. The two diets are broiler starter and broiler finisher diets. The broiler starter diets contain the nutrient level specified for broiler chickens aged 0 to 4/6 weeks of age. A switch is then made to a finisher diet at 4/6 weeks of age. The broiler finisher diet contains the nutrient level specified for broiler chickens up to 9 weeks of age.</p> <p>Therefore the use of grower formula was not considered in this study because the birds were placed on Starter (0-4 weeks of age) and Finisher (4-8 weeks of age) feeding regimes.</p> <p>Reference: Olomu J.M (2010). Monogastric Animal Production. Principles and Practice. St. Jackson Publishing, Benin City, Nigeria. Second Edition. Pp. 331-335.</p> <p>Oloruntola O.D., Ayodele S.O, Agbede J.O and Oloruntola D.A. (2016). Effect of feeding broiler chickens with diets containing <i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> leaf meal and enzyme supplementation. Archivos de Zootecnia. 65(252): 489-498.</p> <p>The work is on broiler chickens, however, the use of rabbits in the abstract and conclusion is an oversight and mistake and has been corrected in the reviewed manuscript and highlighted yellow.</p> <p>The arbour acre has been corrected as arbour acres in the manuscript and highlighted yellow.</p>
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	<p>The presented article attempts to use the <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> leaf meal in the feeding of broiler chickens. The subject matter is not new because similar research has already been carried out. <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> leaf meal was used both for feeding broiler chickens and laying hens (e.g. Odunsi et al., 2002; Kagya-Agyemang et al., 2007).</p>	<p>I strongly disagree with the reviewers' comment that the subject matter of this research is not new based on his/her comparison with Odunsi et al 2002 and Kagya-Agyemang et al. 2007 reports.</p> <p>Firstly, Odunsi et al 2002 used gliricidia leaf meal for laying hens which is totally different from that of broiler chickens in terms of nutritional requirements, duration of production, in some cases the management system, purpose of production and so on. So considering the use of gliricidia leaf meal in broiler production is a focus in a new direction.</p> <p>Secondly, although Kagya-Agyemang et al. 2007 used gliricidia leaf meal on broiler chickens; this work very much different from their previous work in terms of experimental layout and scope of the study.</p> <p>Kagya-Agyemang et al. 2007 worked on the broiler of age 21 to 56 days, while this present work considered the starter and finisher phase (age 0 to 56 days).</p> <p>The level of inclusion of gliricidia leaf meal in Kagya-Agyemang et al. 2007 work was 0, 5, 10 and 15 % but this work considered this result with the fact that leaf meal should not exceed 10% in poultry ration and limit our gliricidia leaf meal inclusion to 10%.</p>



SDI Review Form 1.6

		Kagya-Agyemang et al. 2007 work was not beyond the effect of gliricidia leaf meal on performance of the broiler chicks. However, this present work considered not only the performance of the birds but also the effect of the leaf meal inclusion on the health status of the birds by measuring the relative internal organ weights and haemato-biochemical indices of broiler chickens.
--	--	--