



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Experimental Agriculture International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JEAI_36650
Title of the Manuscript:	Salicylic acid on maintenance of peaches 'Chimarrita' and 'Maciel' under cold storage
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>)

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	1) General- The manuscript is poorly written especially sentence construction and grammar. The manuscript needs to be edited for English. 2) Introduction- The introduction is poorly written. There is no justification of the study. Why was salicylic acid applied? Salicylic acid was applied to alleviate what? Rotting, loss of firmness ? 3) Materials and Methods needs to be re-written and the determination of variable be described. 4) Results and Discussion-The interpretation of the data seems not right. The use of response surface for concentrations of salicylic acid 0, 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 mmol.L⁻¹, you do expect to get linear, quadratic or cubic effects especially on postharvest variables determined such as fruit firmness, soluble solids content, rot incidence, colour development, etc. The author(s) should just do the F-test and do multiple comparisons for treatment mean separation. At the start of the study the fruit had 18.7 N (1.87 kg force), the fruit was already too soft or over-ripe for salicylic acid to have a significant effect.	4) Response surface analysis was used because in the present study we have two quantitative treatment factors (doses of salicylic acid and periods of refrigerated storage). By definition, the response surface is the geometric value obtained when a response variable is plotted as a function of two or more quantitative factors. The response surface methodology is a collection of techniques mathematics and statistics that are useful for modelling and analysing applications in which the response of interest is influenced by several variables and the objective is optimize this response. For example, for this study we wanted to evaluate the doses of salicylic acid (X1) and periods of refrigerated storage (X2) that maximize the post-harvest quality and shelf life of peaches. For this purpose, incidence of rot was evaluated as dependent variable, while dose levels and periods of cold storage are independent variables. Such as $Y = f(x, x) = \mu + \epsilon$, where ϵ represents the error observed in the expected response $(X, y) = \eta$, then the surface represented by $\eta = f(x, x)$ is called the response surface (Montgomery and Runger, 2008). MONTGOMERY, D. C.; RUNGER, G. C. Applied statistics and probability for engineers; translation Verônica Calado. 2 ed. Rio de Janeiro: LTC, 2008.
Minor REVISION comments	The manuscript needs major corrections	The authors agree to the suggested corrections.
Optional/General comments		