



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Experimental Agriculture International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JEAI_40730
Title of the Manuscript:	Vegetable ash as attenuate of saline stress in peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.)
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>)



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		
Minor REVISION comments	The references citation needs to be consistent. In most part of the text only a number is given for the reference, but in some parts: line 123: Sofiatti et al. [17]; lines 134 and 191: Sousa et al. (2014); line 159: Gomes et al. [18]; lines 193, 199, 214 etc. Introduction I suggest giving the relationship between salinity and electric conductivity. Material and Methods For the treatments, for the vegetable ash there is a zero level, but not for electrical conductivity which starts with 0.5 dSm^{-1}, why? How the different rates were determined, are they sufficient to detect effect? What is the size of the experimental unit (EU), how many plants/pots make one EU? From how many plants the data was collected? Line 51: change emergency with emergence? Lines 51-52: "Irrigation was done by the method and drainage as need for the crop", this sentence needs to be rewritten. Line 58: "Peanut plants were collected etc...." How many plants? Line 59: "plant height (PH) using millimetre ruler?" Line 66: Data analysis: analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test are conducted. Results and Discussion Line 79: replace DL by DF (Degrees of freedom), put * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ and delete respectively. Line 81 "It was observed that the height of plants was affected as the salinity increases irrigation water, etc." Precise how it is affected, increase or decrease plant height? Level of significances: * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$, please revised the asterisks under the figures.	- The electrical conductivity of 0.5 dS m^{-1} was chosen because it is the average conductivity of irrigation water used in the study region. - The doses of the evaluated factors were determined according to the literature. - The experimental units were represented by polyethylene pots with a mean capacity of 5.0 dm^3 (with one plant per experimental unit), filled with 0.3 kg of gravel + 1 kg of sand + 3.7 kg of soil. - For irrigation management, the drainage method was used. - Line 58: one hundred plants. - Line 59: using millimetre ruler. - Data were analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test are conducted, when significant, regression analysis was performed. - Was negatively affected as the salinity increases irrigation water - The other suggestions were made in the paper.
Optional/General comments	The conclusion that "the use of vegetable ash was not efficient as an attenuating agent of the deleterious effect of irrigation water salinity on peanut." I suggest this to be reviewed to complete by indicating that this may be the rates of ash used and its quality such as the nutrient content, which is not given. It may be possible more than 3.5 g kg^{-1} will have better effect. In line 31, it is said that " It may contain essential nutrients such as K, P, Ca, Mg, and Si that are directly related to the increase of plant resistance to abiotic stress [9]" I expect to see that the ash used was analysed and its nutrients content determined.	- The use of vegetable ash until 3.5 g kg^{-1} of soil was not efficient as an attenuating agent of the deleterious effect of irrigated water salinity in the peanut crop