



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	2014_AJEA_11553
Title of the Manuscript:	ADOPTION OF FERTILIZER BY URBAN CROP FARMERS IN NIGER DELTA REGION, NIGERIA
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.

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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 discussion needs to be reviewed emphasizing on the main results as mentioned in the manuscript. - The weak sample size may have affected the quality of the result because; I think that, 60 people interviewed over a population of 3 million inhabitants is very low. How the present result would have been if the sample size has been increased until normal size request in this type of study of 300 respondents? - It is appeared from the result that the sex does not significantly affect fertilizer adoption! Again, if the sample size has been sufficiently enough probably it will not be the case as we know in most of the case that, women benefit mostly poor soil while fertile soils are kept by the men. Such situation explains why in certain regions of Africa, women are considered as first soil fertility management technologies adopters. This mostly has a negative effect on food security as the women are in charge of keeping the house ... I suggest that these issues been considered in the discussion. - It is also shown in the results that, the tenure security does not affect soil fertility management technologies. This is also subject of discussion. From my experiences and from the literature in many regions in	. More than 70% of the population in the study area reside in rural areas and their major occupation is farming. However, urban dwellers engaged in farming make up less than 10% of the population since urban farming is a part time activity. .In this region, land is owned by men. Due to the cultural norms and values, women do not own land. Besides, most households sampled were male-headed. This explains the insignificance of the variable . .Since this variable is insignificant, discussing it is unnecessary.



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	Africa, investment in improved soil fertility management practices is linked to land security. I suggest elaborating much more in this issue. You could read Saidou et al. (2007) as suggested in the manuscript. - Issue on human capital as raised in the conclusion needs to be discussed. -	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	- The manuscript needs to be checked in order to improve the writing style. - Criteria used for villages selection and farmers sampling are not well described. - Instead of distance explain why walking times were preferred as it is subjective parameter! - Specify if the 60 farmers selected use or not fertilizer. - The way that soil fertility status was assessed is not scientifically sound. By asking only question it is not enough to appreciate soil fertility level! Mostly, one use crop yield level to appreciate the level of fertility decrease. Also, it is possible to have different levels: poor fertility, moderate fertility and high fertility level... How did you taking these issues into account?	.Corrections effected. .This was subjectively measured.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Notwithstanding these issues raised the manuscript addresses an interesting issue related to technology adoption. I am sure that the authors could improved the quality of the manuscript before publication.	