



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	2014_AJEA_14316
Title of the Manuscript:	Root Morphology and Yield of Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) Crop under Deficit Irrigation in Delhi (India) Weather Conditions
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>)



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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		
Minor REVISION comments	After minor revision, manuscript can publish 1. Abstract Section: The aim of the study should be written in more detail 2. Deficit irrigation may be changed as a reduced irrigation in the text. 3. Soil deficit may be changed as a soil moisture deficit in the graphs. 4. I think that meteorological data can be given in the text 5. How did you manage control conditions in the field? 6. I think that drought applications should be tested in the field for at least two years	1. Aim of the study has been elaborated.
		2. Deficit irrigation has been changed as a reduced irrigation in the text.
		3. Soil deficit has been changed as a soil moisture deficit in the graphs.
		4. The meteorological information has been incorporated as running matter however, keeping the graph is necessary as it also shows the temporal variation of the data which coincided with growth stages.
		5. The various treatments received varied amount of irrigation based on soil moisture content measurements. There were five rainfall events ranging from 5 mm to 20 mm during the crop growing season. The effective rainfall P_e in the early season was negligible as it is evident from the figure (Fig 13) and the soil moisture movement due to the effective rainfall resulting from the third event could not reach the active root zones. Hence, it was assumed that the treatments as decided could be imposed appropriately although rain shelter facility was not available with us.
		6. Yes, the experiment is continuing since 2009-10 and is also being repeated this season (2014-



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		15) also and results obtained in past have been consistant which should be corroborated with the new results. However, due to the more or less stable climatic conditions at Delhi which do not vary substantially in a normal year maintaining a dry and rainless cropping season especially with reference to rainfall in particular the expected trends are in line with the reported one..
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		