



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJEA_20510
Title of the Manuscript:	Effects Of Incision Variation Length On Heterobranchus bidorsalis Male Spawners To Extract Milt For Induced Breeding.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The objective of the study which was 'to find alternative to sacrificing males so that they can be used for repeated production' as stated in lines 54 – 59 has not been properly addressed in this work. 1. How many individuals were in each of the replicate of each treatment? 2. How many survived in each of T1, T2, T3? 3. If a particular set up has better genetic vigour than the others, then the bias should have removed or accounted for to pave way for logical and unbiased conclusion 4. The centre of the work is the number of male brooders that survived in each treatment and were able to recuperate and 'could be reused a second time'. 5. There are ethical issues to be addressed too 24 brooders were purchased, 12 males, 12 females 6 (males)were sacrificed There were 4 treatments, each replicated thrice this is equivalent to one animal per treatment. If 6 (males) were already sacrificed (line 77) out of the 12 males, the questions are (a) <i>how many animals were used?</i> (b) <i>where did they get the animals used for the four treatments and the three replicates?</i> (b) <i>How many animals per replicate?</i> Line 50 'male African catfish' The authors should try and explain some of the matters raised eg why did he sacrificed six of them? There should be an explanation. Thank you	1. There were two male individual fish in each replicate for the four treatments (T1, 0.00cm); (T2, 2.50cm); (T3, 3.40cm) and T4, 4.00cm, given you a total of 24 males. Six were sacrificed and used as conventional method of breeding catfish in treatment one hence it served as control. Other treatments (T2, T3 and T4) served as alternative to sacrifice (non-conventional method of breeding catfish) and were incised. 2. It was only in T2 and T4 that mortality of one fish sample each was recorded. 3. It was not a presumption that a particular set of brooders had better genetic vigour than others but this was apparent in the fertilization, hatchability and survival of the hatchlings. Based on the above explanation, a total of 36 fish sample were purchased and used for the experiment (12 females and 24 males). The earlier submission that stated 24 brooders purchased and used altogether in the text was in error. For ethical issues it is a global and conventional practice for now to sacrifice male brooders of catfish for artificial breeding.