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Journal Name:	**American Journal of Experimental Agriculture**
Manuscript Number:	**2015_AJEA_18088**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Effects of nitrogen levels and Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi on biomass production, mineral nutrition, sugar and total phenolic content of two zea mays cultivars.**
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:

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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	You find bellow my comments on your paper: The writing of this paper is generally clear. The title identifies clear the paper and the ABSTRACT indicates the main topics and results, the tables and figures have a clear message. The introduction is rich and consistent, but is not motivating. - Please add a little insight on used approach in Introduction Section. - Clearly develop and discuss the experimental objective and justify why you chose the selected method to achieve your objective; - Please check the manuscript carefully for the correction errors on : punctuation errors, some unclear sentences... .... Line 36 : fruit_quality ; is_often Line 39 ... Lines 61 : (water, light) : (water and light), Line 71, 76 : verify the punctuation (a, b, and c) 247: Many study showed : Many studies showed 248: punctuation .... - It is hard to get excited about the findings - Conclusion is poor, it should more focus on results. Please, DO so. Cohesiveness of paper: the	

	conclusions must adequately tie together the other elements of the paper such as theory, data and critical perspectives. 1) Lines 61-62: "Nitrogen strongly affects the use of environmental resources (water, light), in part because its metabolites (amino acids) and their derivatives (enzymes and co-factors) are of pivotal importance for plant growth and physiology". and 2) Lines 64-65: "The plant growing in nitrogen-poor condition is thought to contain more secondary metabolites compounds than plants growing in a nitrogen-rich environment." Are copy past from "Ibrahim, M. H., Jaafar, H. Z. E., Rahmat, A., & Rahman, Z. A. (2011). Effects of Nitrogen Fertilization on Synthesis of Primary and Secondary Metabolites in Three Varieties of Kacip Fatimah (Labisia Pumila Blume). International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 12(8), 5238–5254. doi:10.3390/ijms12085238" **Cited material needs to be engaged with in a critical way it cannot simply be copied, and it must be referenced. Unfortunately, your paper has not met this standard.** **Plagiarism issue:** **http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3179162/** **International journal of Molecular sciences**	

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	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3179162/ Int J Mol Sci consequences for the performance of plants at the biochemical, ecophysiological and ecosystem level [17]. Nitrogen strongly affects the use of environmental resources (water, light), in part because its metabolites (amino acids) and their derivatives (enzymes and co-factors) are of pivotal importance for plant growth and physiology. Environmental conditions, such as fertility of the habitat, can affect the concentration of secondary compounds [18]. Nitrogen availability is thought to effect the concentrations of secondary compounds in a predictable manner. The plant growing in nitrogen-poor condition is thought to contain more secondary metabolites compounds than plants growing in a nitrogen-rich environment. According to the carbon/nutrient balance hypothesis [19], when nitrogen availability in the soil is low, the low resource availability limits the growth of the plants more than the photosynthesis, and plant allocates the extra carbon that cannot be used for growth to the production of carbon based secondary metabolites (CBSM). Based on the growth differentiation balance hypothesis [20], nitrogen availability is not the only environmental factor that influences the secondary metabolites production in a predictable way, but the trade-off occurs between all growth and differentiation processes.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

Reviewer Details:

Name:	**Anonymous**
Department, University & Country	**Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco**